

were analyzed by patient characteristics comorbid diseases, ACS follow-up, weekly warfarin dosage, target international normalization ratio (INR) and measured INR. Total evaluation included 68 outpatients and 786 follow-ups of 214 bleeding cases and 572 non-bleeding cases. Incidence of minor bleeding was 13.3%/year and major bleeding was 0.3%/year. Most sites of minor bleeding were gingival, bruising and epistaxis. Major bleedings were hematuria and cerebral hemorrhage. Under multivariate analysis, female, advanced age, warfarin dosage, measured INR, ACS follow-up length, compliance were related to the risk of bleeding. The most significant risks of bleeding in patients with mechanical valve replacement on warfarin were female and advanced age. For prevention of hemostatic complication, we should do close monitoring of warfarin therapy, continuous patient education and early identification of clinical conditions potentially at risk for hemorrhage.

[PA2-8] [ 10/18/2001 (Thr) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D ]

### **Clinical Effects of The Combination Chemotherapy of Docetaxel and Cisplatin in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of docetaxel and cisplatin in patients with histologically confirmed NSCLC. 19 patients who were administered with the combination therapy of docetaxel and cisplatin between the period of February 2000 and April 2001 were evaluated retrospectively. The patients were treated with docetaxel 75mg/m<sup>2</sup> on Day 1 and cisplatin 25mg/m<sup>2</sup> on Day 1-3 every 4 week and then were evaluated for the response by CT scans after 2 or 3 cycles of treatments. 17 patients were evaluated for the response and the 19 patients for the toxicities. Of these 17 patients complete response (CR) was not observed in any patient while partial response (PR) was observed in 5 patients (29.4%). The overall response rate (CR+PR) was 29.4%. Stable disease (SD) was observed in 11 patients and progressive disease (PD) in 1 patient. Among the 19 patients who were administered with 77 cycles Grade 3 and 4 neutropenia occurred in 53 cycles (90%). Grade 1 thrombocytopenia occurred in 2 cycles (3.9%). The other toxicities included the weight gains due to peripheral edema (5-10%, grade 1) in 4 patients and nausea and vomiting in 9 patients (47%). 4 patients were hospitalized due to febrile neutropenia and one discontinued the administration of docetaxel and cisplatin because of skin allergy. This study showed that the combination chemotherapy of docetaxel and cisplatin is effective for the treatment of NSCLC.

[PA2-9] [ 10/18/2001 (Thr) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D ]

### **Mechanism of anticancer activity of Korean mistletoe lectin in Hep3B and SK-Hep-1 human hepatoma cell lines**

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The mistletoe lectins are major active components in the extract of European mistletoes that have been widely used in adjuvant chemotherapy of cancer. This study was performed to investigate the mechanism of anticancer activity of the purified Korean mistletoe lectin (*Viscum album* L. var. *coloratum* agglutinin, VCA) against hepatoma cells. The induction of apoptosis of Hep3B and SK-Hep-1 hepatoma cell lines by VCA was investigated by DNA fragmentation characteristics and cell cycle analysis. Treatment of cells with VCA resulted in growth suppression, DNA fragmentation, and an increased fraction of cells in sub-G1 consistent with apoptosis. Western blot analysis confirmed that the apoptotic process elicited by the exposure to VCA was executed through the activation of caspase-3, which plays an important role for several key events during apoptosis. The response of the two cell lines to VCA appeared to be independent of p53 status, as both cell lines with either wild-type or mutant p53 were affected similarly by VCA. The inhibition of telomerase activity of VCA was also observed by TRAP assay.