

6. Literatur

1. Abbruzzese JL, Grunewald R, Weeks EA, et al. A phase I clinical, plasma and cellular pharmacology study of gemcitabine. *J Clin Oncol* 1991; 9:491-498
2. Akrivakis K, Schmid P, Flath B, et al. Prolonged infusion of gemcitabine in stage IV breast cancer: a phase-I-study. *Anticancer Drugs* 1999; 10(6):525-31 (KA und PS trugen gleichermaßen zur Publikation bei)
3. Albain K, Nag S, Calderillo-Ruiz G, et al. Global phase III study of gemcitabine plus paclitaxel (GT) versus paclitaxel (T) as frontline therapy for metastatic breast cancer (MBC): First report of overall survival. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2004; 22: abstr. 510
4. Allerheiligen S, Freeman K, Dhahir P, et al. The pharmacokinetics of gemcitabine and its deaminated metabolites in cancer patients. *Pharmaceut Res* 1992; 9 (Suppl. 10): 355
5. Allerheiligen S, Johnson R, Hatcher B, et al. Gemcitabine pharmacokinetics are influenced by gender, body surface and duration of infusion. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 1994; 13: abstr. 339
6. Anderson H, Thatcher N, Walling J, Hansen H. A phase I study of a 24 hour infusion of gemcitabine in previously untreated patients with inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer. *Br J Cancer* 1996; 74(3): 460-2
7. Apostolidou E, Estey E, Cortes J, et al. Mitoxantrone and prolonged infusion gemcitabine as salvage therapy in patients with acute myelogenous leukemia. *Leuk Res* 2003; 27(4): 301-4
8. Bass AJ, Gockerman JP, Hammett E, et al. Phase I evaluation of prolonged-infusion gemcitabine with irinotecan for relapsed or refractory leukemia or lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20(13):2995-3000.
9. Batist G, Ramakrishnan G, Sekhar Rao C, et al. Reduced cardiotoxicity and preserved antitumour efficacy of liposome-encapsulated doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide compared with conventional doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide in a randomized, multicenter trial of metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2001; 19: 1444–1454
10. Bear HD, Anderson S, Brown A, et al. National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project Protocol B-27. The effect on tumor response of adding sequential preoperative docetaxel to preoperative doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide: preliminary results from National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project Protocol B-27. *J Clin Oncol.* 2003; 21(22): 4165-74
11. Berg CD, Swain SM. Results of concomitantly administered chemoradiation for locally advanced noninflammatory breast cancer. *Sem Rad Oncol* 1994; 4(4): 226-35
12. Beslija S, Bonnetterre J, Burstein H, et al. Consensus on medical treatment of breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 81 (Suppl. 1): 1-7

13. Blackstein M, Vogel CL, Ambinder R, et al. Gemcitabine as first-line therapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer: a phase II trial. *Oncology* 2002; 62:2-8
14. Bouffard DY, Lalibert J, Momparler RL. Kinetic studies on 2'2' difluorodeoxycytidin with purified human deoxycytidine kinase and cytidine deaminase. *Biochem Pharmac* 1993, 45: 1875-1861
15. Brand R, Capadano M, Tempero M. A phase I trial of weekly gemcitabine administered as a prolonged infusion in patients with pancreatic cancer and other solid tumors. *Invest New Drugs* 1997; 15(4): 331-41
16. Brodowicz T, Kostler WJ, Moslinger R, et al. Single-agent gemcitabine as second- and third-line treatment in metastatic breast cancer. *Breast* 2000; 9:338-42
17. Broet P, Scholl SM, de la Rochefordiere A, et al. Short and long-term effects on survival in breast cancer patients treated by primary chemotherapy: an updated analysis of a randomized trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 1999; 58(2): 151-6
18. Buzdar AU, Singletary SE, Theriault RL, et al. Prospective evaluation of paclitaxel versus combination chemotherapy with fluorouracil, doxorubicin, and cyclophosphamide as neoadjuvant therapy in patients with operable breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1999; 17: 3412-3417
19. Buzdar AU, Valero V, Theriault RL, et al. Pathological complete response to chemotherapy is related to hormone receptor status. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 82 (Suppl 1): abstr 302
20. Carmichael J, Possinger K, Phillip P, et al. Advanced breast cancer: a phase II trial with gemcitabine. *J Clin Oncol* 1995; 13(11): 2731-6
21. Clavel M, Guastella J, Peters G: Phase I study of LY188011, 20,20-difluorodeoxycytidine. *Invest New Drugs* 1989; 7: 379-84
22. Conte PF, Gennari A, Donati S, et al. Gemcitabine plus epirubicin plus taxol in advanced breast cancer: A phase II study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2001; 68: 171–179
23. Conte PF, Gennari A, Santoro A, et al for the GET Preoperative Group. Induction chemotherapy in operable breast cancer: A multicenter Italian phase II study with the GET regimen. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2003; (22): abstr. 140
24. Cristofanilli M, Buzdar AU, Hortobagyi GN. Update on the management of inflammatory breast cancer. *Oncologist*. 2003; 8(2): 141-8.
25. Cristofanilli M, Fratarcangeli T, Frye D et al. Weekly high dose paclitaxel (HD-P) has significant antitumor activity in inflammatory breast cancer (IBC). *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2001; 20: abstr. 1807

26. Cristofanilli M, Gonzalez-Angulo A, Sneige N, et al. Invasive Lobular Carcinoma Classic Type: Response to Primary Chemotherapy and Survival Outcomes. *J Clin Oncol* 2005; 23(1): 41-8
27. Degardin M, Bonnetterre J, Hecquet B, et al. Vinorelbine (Navelbine) as salvage treatment for advanced breast cancer. *Ann Oncol* 1994 ; 5:423–426
28. Donadio M, Ardine M, Berruti A, et al. Gemcitabine and vinorelbine as second-line treatment in patients with metastatic breast cancer: a phase II study. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2003; 52(2): 147-52
29. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group: Effects of adjuvant tamoxifen and of cytotoxic therapy on mortality in early breast cancer: An overview of 61 randomized trials among 28,896 women. *N Engl J Med* 1998; 319: 1681-1692
30. Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group: Polychemotherapy for early breast cancer: an overview of the randomised trials. *Lancet* 1998, 352: 930-942
31. Estevez LG, Guevas J, Anton A et al. Weekly docetaxel (D) in stage II and III breast cancer patients: an effective regimen as primary chemotherapy (PC), GEICAM study group. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2001; 20: abstr. 189
32. Feher O, Vodvarka P, Jassem J, et al. Randomized phase III study of epirubicin versus gemcitabine chemotherapy in elderly females with metastatic breast cancer. *European Breast Cancer Conference* 2002; abstr. 110
33. Fisher B, Bryant J, Wolmark N, et al. Effect of preoperative chemotherapy on the outcome of women with operable breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1998; 16: 2672-2685
34. Fossati R, Confalonieri C, Torri V, et al. Cytotoxic and hormonal treatment for metastatic breast cancer: a systematic review of published randomized trials involving 31,510 women. *J Clin Oncol* 1998; 16: 3439-3460
35. Gandhi V, Plunkett W, Du M, Ayres M, Estey EH. Prolonged infusion of gemcitabine: clinical and pharmacodynamic studies during a phase I trial in relapsed acute myelogenous leukemia. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20(3):665-73
36. Gasparini G, Caffo O, Barni S, et al. Vinorelbine is an active antiproliferative agent in pre-treated advanced breast cancer patient: a phase II study. *J Clin Oncol* 1994; 12: 2094–2101
37. Gerson R, Serrano OA, Villalobos A, Ortiz C, Sanchez-Forgach R. Gemcitabine response in advanced breast cancer in relation to immunohistochemical factors. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2000; 19: abstr. 572
38. Gonzalez-Angulo AM, Kau SW, Broglio K, et al. Invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC) "Classic Type": Distinct clinical features. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2004; 23: abstr. 663

39. Gradishar WJ. Docetaxel as neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with stage III breast cancer. Phase II study: preliminary results. *Oncology* 1997; 11 (Suppl. 8): 15–18.
40. Grunewald R, Kantarjian H, Keating MJ, et al: Pharmacologically directed design of the dose rate and schedule of 2', 2'-difluorodeoxycytidine (gemcitabine) administration in leukemia. *Cancer Res* 1990; 50: 6823-6826
41. Grunewald R, Abbruzzese JL, Tarassoff P, et al: Saturation of 2', 2'-difluorodeoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate accumulation by mononuclear cells during a phase I trial of gemcitabine. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 1991; 27: 258-262
42. Grunewald R, Kantarjian H, Du M, et al: Gemcitabine (2',2'- difluorodeoxycytidine) in leukemia: A phase I clinical, plasma and cellular pharmacology study. *J Clin Oncol* 1992; 10: 406-413
43. Haider K, Kornek GV, Kwasny W, et al. Treatment of advanced breast cancer with gemcitabine and vinorelbine plus human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 1999; 55: 203–211
44. Hamm J, Wilson J, Lembersky BC, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with gemcitabine, epirubicin and paclitaxel in locally advanced breast cancer: a phase II trial of the NSABP Foundation Research Group. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 82 (Suppl. 1): abstr. 235
45. Harris L, Batist G, Belt R, et al. Liposome-Encapsulated Doxorubicin Compared with Conventional Doxorubicin in a Randomized Multicenter Trial as First-Line Therapy of Metastatic Breast Carcinoma. *Cancer* 2002; 94(1): 25-36
46. Heinemann V, Hertel LW, Grindey GB, Plunkett W. Comparison of the cellular pharmacokinetics and toxicity of 2',2'-difluorodeoxycytidine and 1-β-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine. *Cancer Res* 1988; 48: 4024–4031
47. Huang P, Chubb S, Hertel LW, et al. Action of 2',2'-difluorodeoxy-cytidine on DNA synthesis. *Cancer Res* 1991; 51: 6110-7
48. Jakesz R. Comparison of pre- vs. postoperative chemotherapy in Breast Cancer Patients: Four-year results of Austrian Breast & Colorectal Cancer Study Group (ABCSD) Trial 7. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2001; 20: abstr. 125
49. Jackisch C, von Minckwitz G, Costa S, et al. Adapting in-vivo-chemosensitivity for further evaluation of preoperative chemotherapy in patients with operable primary breast cancer. Interim analysis of the gepartrio-trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 82 (Suppl. 1): abstr. 228
50. Kaye SB. Gemcitabine: current status of phase I and II trials. *J Clin Oncol* 1994; 12(8): 1527-1531

51. Livingston RB, Ellis GK, Gralow JR, et al. Dose-intensive vinorelbine with concurrent granulocyte colony-stimulating factor support in paclitaxel-refractory metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 1997; 15: 1395–1400
52. Makris A, Powles TJ, Ashley SE, et al. A reduction in the requirements for mastectomy in a randomized trial of neoadjuvant chemoendocrine therapy in primary breast cancer. *Ann Oncol* 1998; 9(11): 1179-84
53. Mani S, Kugler JW, Knost JA, et al. Phase II trial of 150-minute weekly infusion of gemcitabine in advanced colorectal cancer: Minimal activity in colorectal cancer. *Invest New Drugs* 1999; 16: 275-278
54. Mariani G, Tagliabue P, Zucchinelli P, et al. Phase I/II study of gemcitabine in association with vinorelbine for metastatic breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2001; 70(3): 163-9
55. Mathieu MC, Rouzier R, Llombart-Cussac A, et al. The poor responsiveness of infiltrating lobular breast carcinomas to neoadjuvant chemotherapy can be explained by their biological profile. *Eur J Cancer* 2004 ; 40: 342-351
56. Maurel J, Zorrilla M, Puertolas T, et al. Phase I trial of weekly gemcitabine at 3-h infusion in refractory, heavily pretreated advanced solid tumors. *Anticancer Drugs* 2001; 12(9):713-7
57. Mauriac L, MacGrogan G, Avril A, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for operable breast carcinoma larger than 3 cm: a unicentre randomized trial with a 124-month median follow-up. Institut Bergonie Bordeaux Groupe Sein (IBBGS). *Ann Oncol* 1999; 10(1): 47-52
58. Morabito A, Filippelli G, Palmeri S, et al. The combination of gemcitabine and vinorelbine is an active regimen as second-line therapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer pretreated with taxanes and/or anthracyclines: a phase I-II study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 78(1): 29-36
59. Moser R, Hausmaninger H, Mlineritsch B, et al. Gemcitabine and vinorelbine as first- or second-line therapy in patients with advanced breast cancer. A prospective phase II trial. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2001; 20: abstr. 1973.
60. Nicolaidis C, Dimopoulos MA, Samantas E, et al. Gemcitabine and vinorelbine as second-line treatment in patients with metastatic breast cancer progressing after first-line taxane-based chemotherapy: A phase II study conducted by the Hellenic Cooperative Oncology Group. *Ann Oncol* 2000; 11: 873–875
61. O'Shaughnessy J, Miles D, Vukelja S, et al. Superior survival with capecitabine plus docetaxel combination therapy in anthracycline-pretreated patients with advanced breast cancer: Phase III trial results. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20: 2812-2823.

62. O'Shaughnessy J, Nag S, Calderillo-Ruiz, et al. Gemcitabine plus Paclitaxel (GT) versus paclitaxel (T) as first-line treatment for anthracycline pre-treated metastatic breast cancer: Interim analysis of a global phase III study. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2003; 22: abstr. 25
63. Penault-Llorca F, Sastre X, Fiche M, et al. Pathological response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (CT): Final results of a prospective randomized trial of 4AT vs 4AC as induction therapy in patients with operable breast cancer using Sataloff classification. *Breast Canc Res Treat* 1999; 57: abstr 248
64. Plunkett W, Huang P, Xu YZ, Heinemann V, Grunewald R, Gandhi V: Gemcitabine: Metabolism, mechanisms of action, and self-potentialiation. *Semin Oncol* 1995; 22: 3–10
65. Pollera CF, Ceribelli A, Crecco M, et al. Prolonged infusion of gemcitabine: a clinical phase I study at low- (300 mg/m²) and high- (875 mg/m²) levels. *Invest New Drugs* 1997; 15(2): 115-121
66. Poplin EAD, Corbett T, Flaherty L, Tarassoff P, Redman BG, Valdivieso M, Baker L: Difluorodeoxycytidine (dFdC, gemcitabine): A phase I study. *Invest New Drugs* 1992; 10: 165–170
67. Possinger K, Kaufmann M, Coleman R, et al. Phase II study of gemcitabine as first-line chemotherapy in patients with advanced or metastatic breast cancer. *Anticancer Drugs* 1999; 10(2): 155-62
68. Rizzieri DA, Ibom VK, Moore JO, et al. Phase I Evaluation of Prolonged-infusion Gemcitabine with Fludarabine for Relapsed or Refractory Acute Myelogenous Leukemia. *Clin Cancer Res* 2003; 9(2): 663-8
69. Rizzieri DA, Bass AJ, Rosner GL, et al. Phase I evaluation of prolonged-infusion gemcitabine with mitoxantrone for relapsed or refractory acute leukemia. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20(3): 674-9
70. Rossi E, Perrone F, Labonia V, et al. Is gemcitabine plus vinorelbine active in second-line chemotherapy of metastatic breast cancer? a single-center phase 2 study. *Oncology* 2003; 64(4): 479-80
71. Sanal SM, Gokmen E, Karabulut B, Sezgin C. Gemcitabine and vinorelbine combination in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Breast J* 2002; 8(3): 171-6
72. Sanchez-Rovira P, Jaen A, Gonzalez E, et al. Biweekly gemcitabine, doxorubicin and paclitaxel as first-line treatment in metastatic breast cancer: Final results from a phase II trial. *Oncology* 2001; 15 (Suppl. 3): 44–47
73. Schmid P, Akrivakis K, Flath B, et al. A phase II trial of gemcitabine as prolonged infusion in metastatic breast cancer. *Anticancer Drugs*. 1999; 10(7): 625-31

74. Schmid P, Possinger K. Liposomal Anthracycline for improved cardiac tolerability. *The Breast* 2001; 10 (Suppl. 2): 22-7
75. Schmid P, Krockner J, Morack G, et al. Primary Chemotherapy with Paclitaxel and Doxorubicin: Results of a Phase II Trial. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2004; 130: 657-663
76. Schmid P, Schweigert M, Beinert T, et al. Prolonged infusion of gemcitabine in advanced solid tumors: A phase-I-study. *Invest New Drugs* 2005a; 23: 139-46
77. Schmid P, Krockner J, Dieing A, et al. Primary Chemotherapy with Gemcitabine, Myocet and Docetaxel: Results of a Phase I Trial. *Anticancer Drugs* 2005b; 16(1):21-29
78. Schmid P, Krockner J, Jehn C, et al. Primary chemotherapy with gemcitabine as prolonged infusion, non-pegylated liposomal doxorubicin and docetaxel in patients early breast cancer. *Ann Oncol* 2005c (in press)
79. Schmid P, Heilmann V, Schulz CO. Gemcitabine as prolonged infusion and vinorelbine in anthracycline and/or taxane pretreated metastatic breast cancer: A phase II study. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2005d (in press)
80. Schneeweiss A, Huober J, Sinn HP, et al. Gemcitabine, epirubicin and docetaxel as primary systemic therapy in patients with early breast cancer: results of a multicenter phase I/II study. *Eur J Cancer* 2005; 40: 243-38
81. Semiglazov VF, Topuzov EE, Bavli JL, et al. Primary (neoadjuvant) chemotherapy and radiotherapy compared with primary radiotherapy alone in stage IIb-IIIa breast cancer. *Ann Oncol* 1994; 5(7): 591-5
82. Smith IC, Heys SD, Hutcheon AW, et al. Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Breast Cancer: Significantly Enhanced Response With Docetaxel. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20:1456-66.
83. Smorenburg CH, Bontenbal M, Seynacve C, et al. A phase II Study of weekly gemcitabine in patients with metastatic breast cancer relapsing or failing both an anthracycline and a taxane. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2001; 66: 83-87
84. Spielmann M, Llombart-Cussac A, Kalla S, et al. Single agent gemcitabine is active in previously treated metastatic breast cancer. *Oncology* 2001; 60: 303-7
85. Stathopoulos GP, Rigotos SK, Pergantas N, et al. Phase II trial of biweekly administration of vinorelbine and gemcitabine in pretreated advanced breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2002; 20:37–41
86. Storniolo AM, Allerheiligen SR, Pearce HL. Preclinical, pharmacologic and phase I studies of gemcitabine. *Semin Oncol* 1997; 24 (Suppl. 7): 2-7

87. Tempero M, Plunkett W, Ruiz Van Haperen V, et al. Randomized phase II trial of dose intense gemcitabine by standard infusion vs. fixed dose rate in metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 1999; 18: abstr. 1048
88. Tonato M, Mosconi AM, Martin C. Safety profile of gemcitabine. *Anticancer-Drugs* 1995; 6 (Suppl 6): 27-32.
89. Touroutoglou N, Gravel D, Raber MN, et al. Clinical results of a pharmacodynamically-based strategy for higher dosing of gemcitabine in patients with solid tumors. *Ann Oncol* 1998; 9: 1003-1008
90. Ueno NT, Buzdar AU, Singletary SE. Combined-modality treatment of inflammatory breast carcinoma: twenty years of experience at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. *Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology* 1997; 40(4): 321-9
91. Untch M, Konecny G, Ditsch N et al. Dose-dense sequential epirubicin paclitaxel as preoperative treatment of breast cancer: results of a randomized AGO study. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2002; 21: abstr. 133
92. Untch M, Kahlert S, Moebus V, et al. Negative steroid receptors are a good predictor for response to preoperative chemotherapy in breast cancer (BC) - results of a randomised trial. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2003; 22: abstr. 35
93. Valenza R, Leonardi V, Gebbia V, Agostara B. Gemcitabine and vinorelbine in pretreated advanced breast cancer: A pilot study. *Ann Oncol* 2000; 11: 495–496
94. Valerio MR, Cicero G, Armata MG, et al. Gemcitabine in pretreated breast cancer. *Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2001; 20: abstr. 1953
95. Van der Hage JA, Van de Velde CJH, Julien JP, et al. Preoperative Chemotherapy in Primary Operable Breast Cancer: Results From the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Trial 10902. *J Clin Oncol* 2001; 19:4224-4237
96. Veerman G, Ruiz van Haperen VW, Vermorken JB. Antitumor activity of prolonged as compared with bolus administration of 2',2'-difluorodeoxycytidine in vivo against murine colon tumors. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 1996; 38(4): 335-42
97. Von Minckwitz G, Costa SD, Raab G, et al. Dose-dense doxorubicin, docetaxel, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor support with or without tamoxifen as preoperative therapy in patients with operable carcinoma of the breast: A randomized, controlled, open phase IIb study. *J Clin Oncol* 2001; 19: 3506-3515
98. Von Minckwitz G, Blohmer JU, Raab G, et al. In vivo chemosensitivity-adapted preoperative chemotherapy in patients with early-stage breast cancer: the GEPARTRIO pilot study. *Ann Oncol* 2005; 16: 56–63

-
99. Yardley DA, Whitworth P, Greco FA, et al. Neoadjuvant gemcitabine, epirubicin and paclitaxel: Preliminary results from a multicenter phase II trial in inflammatory and locally advanced breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2003; 82 (Suppl. 1): abstr. 237
 100. Zielinski C, Beslija S, Mrsic-Krmpotic Z, et al. Gemcitabine, epirubicin and paclitaxel versus fluorouracil, epirubicin and cyclophosphamide as first-line chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer: a Central European Cooperative Oncology Group international, multicenter, prospective, randomized phase III trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2005; 23 (7): 1401-8
 101. Zoli W, Ricotti L, Barzanti F, et al. Schedule-dependent interaction of doxorubicin, paclitaxel and gemcitabine in human breast cancer cell lines. *Int J Cancer* 1999; 80(3): 413-6.