

광감작제의 종류 (Table 2)⁷⁻¹⁹⁾

가

Table 1. History of photodynamic therapy

1990-First observation (Raab) Paramecia +sunlight=survived Paramecia+acridine dye+dark=survived Paramecia+acridine dye+sunlight=died	1968-HpD fluorescence in humans (Gregoria et al.) A study of 226 patients injected with HpD showed 75% to 85% correlation of fluorescence with positive biopsies of squamous carcinoma and adenocarcinoma but also a 23% false-positive rate of 53 benign lesions
1904-Named (Tappeiner and Jodlebauer) Coined term "photodynamic" reaction for a biologic system that required oxygen, a light-absorbing sensitizer, and light	1972-Hp to treat tumor in animals (Diamond et al.) Destroyed experimental tumors in rats by exposure to white light after injection with hematoporphyrin
1910-Hp in animals (Hausmann) White mice injected with hematoporphyrin and exposed to light developed reactions that varied directly with the amount of sensitizer or the amount of light	1976-HpD to treat a bladder tumor (Kelly and Snell) Used HpD to treat a patient with bladder cancer, 48 h after treatment the superficial recurrent bladder carcinoma showed necrosis of several papillary tumors but the rest of the bladder appeared undamaged
1913-Hp in human (Meyer-Betz) Injected himself with hematoporphyrin and demonstrated solar photosensitivity that lasted for 2 months associated with edema and hyperpigmentation	1976-Singlet oxygen (Weishaupt et al.) Demonstrated singlet oxygen was produced by the absorption of light energy by the HpD, and this initiated the destruction of the tumors
1924-Tumor fluorescence (Policard) Observed that some tumors produced a red-orange fluorescence when exposed to near ultraviolet light, and this was thought to be due to the presence of endogenous porphyrins	1978-HpD to treat skin tumors (Dougherty et al.) Reported complete or partial response in 111 of 113 cutaneous or subcutaneous malignant lesions treated with PDT using HpD as the sensitizer
1948-Hp fluorescence in animals (Figge et al.) Hematoporphyrin injection caused increased fluorescence in lymph nodes, tumors (sarcomas and mammary tumors), previously incised or traumatized tissue, and the placenta of pregnant mice	1980-Tunable 630-nm dye laser (Dougherty et al.) Described the use of a tunable argon dye laser system and fiberoptic delivery systems to treat malignancy with 630-nm light and HpD
1955-Hp fluorescence in humans (Rasmussen-Taxdal et al.) Noted fluorescence of tumors in patients injected with hematoporphyrin-including cancer of the penis, breast, and mesenteric and axillary nodes	1981-HpD to treat endobronchial tumors (Hayata et al.) Fiberoptic bronchoscopic PDT of endobronchial tissues
1955-HpD and ionizing radiation (Schwartz et al.) Used combination of new hematoporphyrin derivative (HpD) and ionizing radiation to treat human tumors	1984-DHE (Dougherty et al.) Fractionated HpD and separated a submixture he designated as dihematoporphyrin ethers (DHE), which is the current sensitizer used for clinical trials
1960-HpD (Lipson and Baldes) Used HpD prepared by Schwartz and demonstrated that the reaction of white mice exposed to light varied with the amount of HpD, the amount of light exposure, and the time of exposure to the light from the time of injection	1986-Review of 3000 patients (Dougherty) A review of the world experience by Dougherty in 1986 established that more than 3000 patients had been treated with PDT worldwide
1961-Endobronchial HpD fluorescence (Lipson et al.) Reported studies of endoscopic fluorescence observed in 15 patients with endobronchial tumors using HpD as the sensitizer	1988-Phase III : clinical trials Quadrologic Technologies and Lederle Inc. began phase III clinical trials of PDT using DHE to treat lung, esophageal, and bladder cancers
1966-HpD to treat human (Lipson et al.) Reported on using HpD for detection and management of cancer and treated first patient with breast cancer	1994-Regulatory approval in Canada, Japan, and Netherlands for the use of Photofrin (DHE)-based PDT to treat bladder, esophageal, and endobronchial tumors in humans 1996-Regulatory approval in United States for use of Photofrin-based PDT to treat esophageal tumors in humans

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1

ALA 3~5 635 nm

2 mm 가

가

광전달장치

48 630 nm

가 가 6 (Tuna-

가 가 6 ble dye laser), (Gold vapor laser), 가

() 가 가

630 nm 가 가

5 mm 가

2 가 가

(BPD), meta tetrahydroxyl phenylchlorine(mTHPC), aminolevulinic acid(ALA), tin ethyl etiopurpurin(SnET2), mono - L - aspartyl chlorine 6(NPe6) (Table 2).

광량 측정

dosimetry

Table 2. Characteristics of photosensitizers

Sensitizer	Dose	Light conditions	Tumor treated	Optimal time of Irradiation
Hematoporphyrin derivative	1.5 - 5 mg IV	630 nm 50 - 500 J/cm ²	Clinical : various tumors	24 - 72h
Benzoporphyrin	4 mg IV	692 nm 180 J/cm ² 200 mW/cm ²	M. rhabdomyosarcoma tumor model DBA/2 mice skin malignancies	3 h
Meta-tetra hydroxyphenyl chlorin	0.15 - 0.3 mg/kg IV	650 - 664 nm 10 - 20 J/cm ² 100 mW/cm ²	Esophageal tumors Human mesothelioma Head and neck tumors	36 - 168 h
Aminolevulinic acid	20% topical cream	630 nm 40 - 100 J/cm ² 100 mW/cm ²	Multiple basal cell carcinoma : human skin malignancies	3 - 6 h
	60 mg/kg oral	630 nm 50 - 100 J/cm ²	Early squamous cell carcinoma of the human mouth	4 - 6 h
Tin ethyl etiopurpurin	1 - 1.2 mg/kg IV	660 nm 200J/cm ²	Skin basal and squamous cell carcinoma	24 h

(Joules) = watts × seconds

$$\left(\right) = \frac{(J/cm^2)}{(mw/cm^2)}$$

85% (20-33)

초치료로 수술직후에 보조적 치료를 한 경우

Biel (34)

200~300 Joule/cm

가 18 30

50~500 Joule/cm²

1

진행된 암에서 (27)(28)(31)(35-42)

임상경험

가

가

Biel 5

초기암의 치료

1 31

Table 3

4 3

Table 3. Summary of published results with photofrin photodynamic therapy of early head and neck squamous cell cancer

Reference	Patients (n)	Sites	Drug Dose (mg/kg)	Response		
				CR	PR	NR
Keller et al. ²¹	3	T1 +T2 oral cavity	Photofrin (1.5 - 2)	3	0	0
Feyh et al. ²²	8	T1 oral cavity	Photosan III	7	1	0
Wenig et al. ²³	26	T1 recument various sites	Photofrin (2)	20	6	0
Grossweiner et al. ²⁴	9	Early oral cavity and pharynx	HPD (3) or Photofrin (2)	8	1	0
Freche and DeCorbiere ²⁵	32	T1 larynx	Photofrin (2)	25	7	0
Schweitzer ^{26,27}	6	T1 oral cavity and larynx	Photofrin (2)	5	1	0
Luckman ²⁸	13	T1 oral cavity	Photofrin (2)	11	2	0
	2	T1 larynx	Photofrin (2)	2	0	0
	8	CIS "condemned mucosa"	Photofrin (2)	7	1	0
Grant et al. ²⁹	12	T1 oral cavity	Photofrin (2)	11	1	0
Biel ^{30,31}	25	T1 larynx	Photofrin (2)	25	0	0
	23	T1 oral cavity	Photofrin (2)	20	3	0
Zhao et al. ^{32,33}	50	Lip cancer	HPD	50	0	0

가 . 630 nm . Keller ²¹⁾ 가 가

편평상피암 이외에서의 이용

⁴³⁾⁴⁴⁾

저자의 경험

Photofrin

Buchanan 1997 10
⁴²⁾ 4 3 5 29 32
 . Biel³¹⁾ 3
 1

Table 4. 부위 및 병기 · 치료결과

	병 기	가
1	T3N0M0	
2	T3N0M0	
3	T2N1M0	
4	T1N0M0	
5	T1N0M0	
6	T1N0M0	
7	rT0N3M0	99/10/08
8	rT4N0M0	
9	T3N0M0	
10	rT1N0M0	
11	rT4N2bM0	
12	T1N3M0	
13	rT3N0M0	
14	T2N0M0	
15	rT3N2aM0	()
16	T2N2bM0	
17	T2N2bM0	
18	T2N0M0	
19	rT1N0M0	
20	rT4N0M0	4
21	T1N0M0	2
22	T1N0M0	
23	T2N0M0	
24	T4	PDT
25	T4N1M0	
26	T1N0M0	
27	T1N0M0	
28		

가
Photogeme

가 Photofrin ,
가 6
가 가

:
4 2
2
13
2

대상환자와 시술방법

고 찰

28
Photofrin II(QLT Phototherapeutic (HPD)
Inc., Vancouver, Canada) 2.0 mg/kg 5
48

Photofrin Photogeme
630 nm

(PDL I
lambda plus, Coherent Inc. Palo Alto, Ca, USA)
630 nm cm 1W, 250 250 mm 가
Joule/cm 가
(QLT, WA,
USA) radial di-
ffuser frontal diffuser
200 J/cm²

4
2

Table 4

6

가 16 12 , 3 ,
3 , 6 2 ,
2

2~3

12
2

결 과

가
가

6 2
1

3 2

가

3

결 론

가

가 가
가

중심 단어 :

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