

Pruebas *in vitro* de Sensibilidad

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CONFERENCIA

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Chemosensitivity tests were developed for predict the clinical outcome of a chemotherapy before starting a treatment. In 2004 the ASCO had recommended in their Technique Assessment “the increase number of choices makes the rational basis for developing CSRAs (Chemotherapy sensitivity and resistance assays) even more compelling”. And finally they also stated “unfortunately, there does not appear to be a single assay that is ready for routine integration into the clinical setting” (JCO, 2004).

Based on these observations we wanted to go further with the question what is missing in the transfer of such tests from academic purposes into a useful diagnostic tool (Schinkothe T. et al., *Anticancer Res*, 2007). Based on these consequences we had develo-

ped a test which we called ChemoTest. In a previous study we had shown on 162 patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) that we are able to predict the clinical outcome of a poly-chemotherapy with an overall accuracy of 98% (Staib P. et al.; *Br J Haematol*, 2005). In an up to now unpublished randomized multi-center study on patients with chronic lymphatic leukaemia (CLL) we had demonstrate an accuracy of 100%.

Concluding the results we assume that ChemoTest will be the first chemosensitivity test which shows the ability to support the physician by selecting the most efficient treatment for each individual patient. The test design of ChemoTest allows performing the test in a diagnostic routine lab.