

compared with control cells. The efficient reestablishment of p53 function in ovarian cancer cells restored the apoptotic pathway. After the inoculation of pp53-EGFP/DDC complexes, the tumor volumes of nude mice were significantly reduced. The DDC-mediated p53 DNA delivery would be potential for the clinical application of nonviral vector mediated ovarian cancer therapy.

Poster Presentations – Field F1. Clinical Pharmacy

[PF1-1] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 – 16:30 / Hall C]

Clinical Effects of Gemcitabine and 5-Fluorouracil Combination therapy and Epirubicin, Cisplatin, and 5-Fluorouracil Combination therapy for patients with Pancreatic Cancer

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Gemcitabine demonstrated modest activity in locally advanced and metastatic pancreatic cancer with difficulty early diagnosis and poor prognosis. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of gemcitabine and 5-fluorouracil(GF) combination therapy and epirubicin, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil(ECF) combination therapy for the patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer. Between January 1996 and December 2001, Patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer were selected and reviewed retrospectively at Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital. Data collection included patient's baseline characteristics, CT scan, diagnosis date, expire date, prognosis disease appeared date at first, and toxicity. Outcome variables were response to chemotherapy, overall survival, prognosis free survival and grade of toxicity. From the 16 evaluable patients treated with GF regimen, a 12.5% objective response rate was obtained with median survival time of 7.6 months. The median progression-free survival time was 2.7 months in responding group. In the 8 patients treated with ECF regimen, the objective response rate was 12.5% and the median survival time was 5.7 months. The median progression-free survival time was 2.6 months in responding group. With regard to toxicity, WHO grade 3 or grade 4 hematologic toxicity was 8.6% of total cycles in GF group and 10.7% in ECF group. WHO grade 3 or grade 4 nonhematologic toxicity was 1.6% of total cycles in GF group and 1.4% in ECF group. In conclusion, GF regimen was longer in median survival time than ECF regimen and was milder in hematologic toxicity in the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer.

[PF1-2] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 – 16:30 / Hall C]

The Effects of Oral Administrations of *Panax ginseng* and *P. quinquefolium* on Hemodynamics and Body Temperature in Healthy Young Men : Results of Single Blind Test

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The present study was performed to examine the effects of oral administrations of *Panax ginseng*(PG) and *P. quinquefolium*(PQ) roots on hemodynamics and body temperature in healthy young men, since it was claimed that PG raises heat whereas PQ lowers heat by some ethnopharmacologists. The 42 healthy young male volunteers were divided into five groups, which were treated with mineral water(control), each high (9.0 g) and low (4.5 g) dose of PG and PQ. Before oral administrations of each sample, blood flow rate, blood flow velocity, blood pressure, pulse and body temperature were measured in an empty stomach at 23 ~ 25°C room temperature. After one hour, they took once their sample in 120 ml of mineral water, and then the parameters were measured every 30 min for 6 hour. The parameters except blood flow rate and blood flow velocity did not show statistical difference versus control. The blood flow rate and blood flow velocity increased 3 to 4 times with a dose-dependent manner in the PG groups, but without a dose-dependent manner in the PQ groups.