

Prospective Registry On Mesothelioma Peritonei Treatment (PROMPT): study design and rationale

Christopher Cao¹, Tristan D Yan¹, David L Morris², Kurt van der Speeten³, Søren Laurberg⁴, Olivier Glehen⁵, Karl Link⁶, Pompiliu Piso⁷, Antonios-Apostolos K. Tentis⁸, Marcello Deraco⁹, Stein G Larsen¹⁰, Dragutin Kecmanovic¹¹, Luis G Bayón¹², Juan T Melero¹³, Santiago González-Moreno¹⁴, Haile Mahteme¹⁵, Philippe Gertsch¹⁶, Brendan Moran¹⁷, Jesus Esquivel¹⁸, Richard Alexander¹⁹, Edward A Levine²⁰, and Paul H Sugarbaker²¹

¹Baird Institute for Applied Heart and Lung Surgical Research, Sydney, Australia;

²Department of Surgery, St George Hospital, Sydney, Australia; ³Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg, Genk, Belgium; ⁴Arhus Universitetshospital, Arhus C, Denmark; ⁵Hospices Civils de Lyon and Université Lyon, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, Pierre Benite, France; ⁶Asklepios Tumor Center and Surgical Center, Wiesbaden, Germany; ⁷University Medical Center, Regensburg, Germany;

⁸Didimotichon General Hospital, Didimotichon, Greece; ⁹National Cancer Institute of Milan, Milan, Italy; ¹⁰Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; ¹¹Clinical Center of Serbia First Surgical Clinic, Belgrade, Serbia; ¹²Gregorio Marañón Hospital, Madrid, Spain; ¹³Hospital Torrecárdenas, Almería, Spain; ¹⁴MD Anderson International, Madrid, Spain; ¹⁵Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden;

¹⁶Zürich University Hospital, Zürich, Switzerland; ¹⁷North Hampshire Hospital, Hampshire, UK; ¹⁸St Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, USA; ¹⁹University of Maryland Medical Center, Baltimore, USA;

²⁰Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, USA; ²¹Washington Cancer Institute, Washington, DC, USA

Diffuse malignant peritoneal mesothelioma (DMPM) is an aggressive and rare form of cancer arising from the mesothelial lining of the peritoneum. Due to the latency period between asbestos exposure and disease progression, the peak in incidence of DMPM is likely to occur in the coming decade for many industrialized nations, with a multitude of industrial, medico-legal and health-related implications^{1,2}. Traditional therapeutic modalities such as systemic chemotherapy and radiotherapy have not been proven to be effective in the treatment of DMPM, and patients diagnosed with the disease have a life expectancy of less than 12 months³⁻⁵. Combined treatment involving cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) has been utilized in several specialized centers around the world and has been found to be a feasible procedure with encouraging survival outcomes⁶⁻⁸.

Key words: cytoreductive surgery, HIPEC, peritoneal mesothelioma, peritonectomy.

Disclaimers: No potential conflicts of interest.

Correspondence to: Tristan D Yan, BSc (Med), MBBS, PhD, The Baird Institute for Applied Heart and Lung Surgical Research, Sydney, Australia.
Tel +61-2-95158181;
fax +61-2-95158184;
e-mail tristan.yan@hotmail.com

Received June 18, 2011;
accepted July 13, 2011.