

Interventions for basal cell carcinoma of the skin: systematic review

Fiona Bath-Hextall, Jan Bong, William Perkins, Hywel Williams

Abstract

Objectives To assess the effects of treatments for basal cell carcinoma.

Methods Systematic review of randomised controlled trials.

Main outcome measure Recurrence of basal cell carcinoma at three years or beyond, assessed clinically.

Studies reviewed Randomised controlled trials of interventions for histologically confirmed basal cell carcinoma (published and unpublished material; no language restrictions).

Results 25 studies were identified, covering seven therapeutic categories. Only one study of surgical excision versus radiotherapy contained primary outcome data, which showed significantly more persistent tumours and recurrences in the radiotherapy group compared with surgery (odds ratio 0.09, 95% confidence interval 0.01 to 0.67). One study compared cryotherapy with surgery, with inconclusive results at one year. In a comparison of radiotherapy with cryotherapy, significantly more recurrences occurred at one year in the cryotherapy group. Preliminary studies suggest a short term success rate of 87-88% for imiquimod cream in the treatment of superficial basal cell carcinoma, although this cream has not been compared with surgery. No consistent evidence was found for the other treatment modalities.

Conclusions Little good quality research has been done on the treatments used for the most common cancer in humans. Most trials have included only people with basal cell carcinoma occurring at low risk sites. Only one trial measured recurrence at four years; recurrence rates at one year should be interpreted with caution. Surgery and radiotherapy seem to be the most effective treatments; surgery showed the lowest failure rates. Other treatments might have some use but need to be compared with surgery.

Introduction

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is a form of skin cancer and the most common cancer found in humans.¹⁻³ BCCs are usually slow growing tumours that rarely spread to distant parts of the body.⁴ Growth of BCC is usually localised to the area of origin; however, some BCCs can infiltrate tissues in a three dimensional fash-

ion that may not be obvious on visual inspection.³⁻⁵ If left untreated, or inadequately treated, the BCC can cause extensive destruction of tissue, particularly on the face. The clinical course of BCC is unpredictable; it may remain small for years, or it may grow rapidly or proceed by successive spurts of extension of tumour and partial regression.⁶

The tumour may occur at any age, but the incidence of BCC increases markedly after the age of 40. The incidence in younger people is increasing, however, possibly as a result of increased exposure to the sun. Risk factors are fair skin, tendency to freckle,⁷ high degree of sun exposure,⁸⁻¹⁰ excessive use of sun beds, previous radiotherapy, phototherapy, male sex, and genetic predisposition.¹¹

The first line treatment of BCC is often surgical excision. Many alternatives are available, including curettage, cryosurgery, laser treatment, surgical excision with predetermined margins of clinically normal tissue, excision under frozen section control, Moh's micrographic surgery, radiotherapy, topical treatment, intralesional treatment, photodynamic therapy, immunomodulators, and chemotherapy. Although many treatments are used for BCC, little research is available that accurately compares these different treatment modalities against each other and for different types of tumour. With an increase in incidence of skin cancer,¹² a good evidence base is important to inform treatment decisions.

Methods

The full results of this systematic review are published in the Cochrane Library.¹³ We searched Medline (from 1966 to December 2003), Embase (from 1980 to December 2003), the Cochrane Skin Group specialised register (December 2003), and the Cochrane Library (2004, issue 1). We manually searched cited references from identified trials and recent review articles, and we contacted pharmaceutical companies and experts in the specialty. We included non-English papers, which we had translated.

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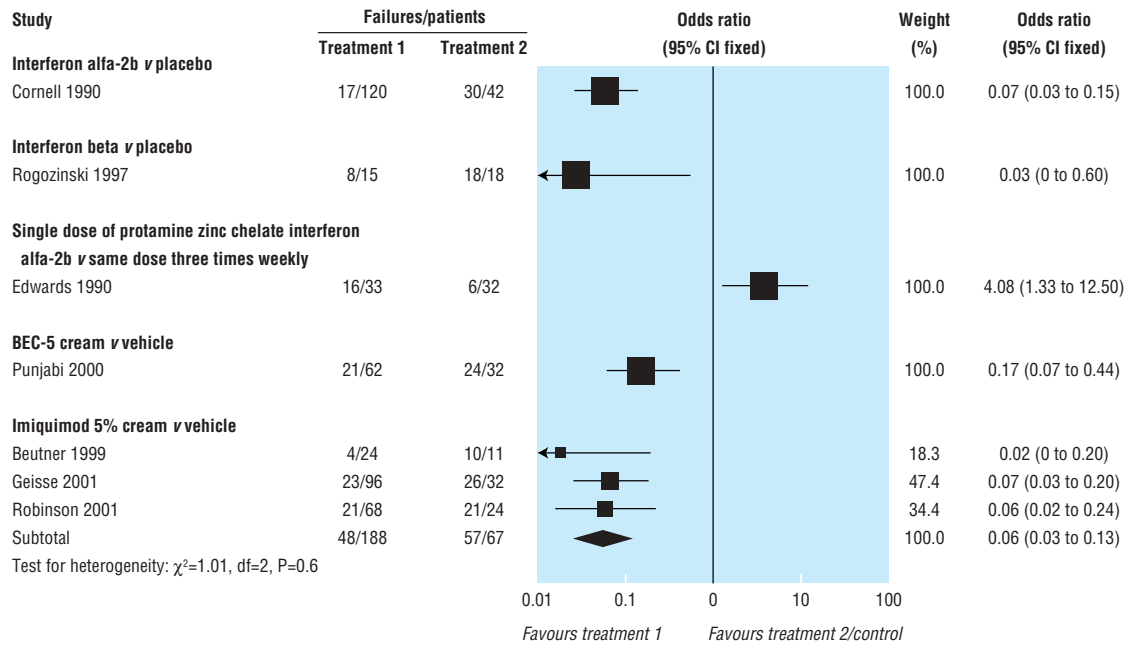
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A table of trials identified is on bmj.com



Early treatment failure within six months measured histologically. BEC-5=mixture of 0.005% solasodine glycosides found in solanaceous plants (aubergine)

We assessed the studies as high quality if randomisation and concealment of allocation were clear and analysis was done by intention to treat. We considered studies to be intermediate quality if it was not clear how randomisation was achieved or the analysis was not done by intention to treat. The main outcome examined was recurrence of BCC at three to five years, measured clinically. Secondary outcomes included early treatment failure within six months, measured histologically; adverse effects; and discomfort to patients in terms of pain during treatment and thereafter.

Results

We included 18 trials (see bmj.com). Details of included trials and excluded trials are available in the Cochrane Library.¹³ Evidence was generally limited, as only one trial contained long term data on our primary outcome. Overall, we classified 14 trials as intermediate quality and four trials as high quality. Heterogeneity of the methods or failure to take into account the appropriate unit of analysis made the pooling of data impossible for many treatments.

Surgical excision

One randomised controlled trial of 347 patients compared surgical excision with frozen section margin control versus radiotherapy in primary BCC of the face less than 40 mm diameter. At four years significantly more persistent tumours and recurrences had occurred in the radiotherapy group than in the surgery group (odds ratio 0.09, 95% confidence interval 0.01 to 0.67). Cosmetic outcome favoured surgery. After radiotherapy more than 65% of the patients developed dyspigmentations and telangiectasia, and radiodystrophy affected 41%.

Cryotherapy

One study of 93 patients compared radiotherapy with cryotherapy for low risk primary BCC. Significantly

more recurrences occurred in the cryotherapy group than in the radiotherapy group at one year—39% (17/44) versus 4% (2/49). Cosmetic results were not significantly different. The degree of pain and discomfort from the treated areas was the same in both groups. Hypopigmentation was more common than hyperpigmentation with both modes of treatment (81% in the radiotherapy group and 88% in the cryotherapy group). Seven patients treated with radiotherapy developed some radiation telangiectasia.

A second study of 96 patients compared cryosurgery with surgical excision for superficial and nodular BCC of the head and neck. Recurrence rates at one year were not statistically different for cryosurgery and surgery—6% (3/48) versus 0% (0/48). Cosmetic results were generally better after surgery. Patients in the cryotherapy group (90%) complained of moderate to severe swelling of the treated area, with leakage of exudate from the defect.

Photodynamic therapy

Photodynamic therapy is a non-ionising radiation treatment modality under development that uses the interaction between visible light and tumour sensitising agents to cause cell death. We included two randomised controlled trials of this treatment. The first trial (n=88) compared photodynamic therapy with cryotherapy for superficial and nodular BCCs. Recurrence rates at a year (histologically verified) were comparable—25% (11/44) in the photodynamic therapy group and 15% (6/39) in the cryotherapy group. Clinical recurrences at one year were lower for photodynamic therapy (5%) and cryosurgery (13%). Scarring and tissue defects scored significantly better after photodynamic therapy. More patients indicated pain and discomfort during and after treatment with photodynamic therapy than with cryotherapy, although the difference was not statistically significant.

The second trial (n = 83) compared the clinical and cosmetic outcome of superficial BCCs treated using either laser or broad band halogen light, in photodynamic therapy with topical 5-aminolevulinic acid. The analysis considered lesions rather than patients as the unit of analysis. Clinically verified early treatment failure was 14% (16/111) of lesions for the laser and 18% (24/134) of lesions for the broadband halogen group. No significant difference was found between the two light sources with regard to clinical response or cosmetic results. Discomfort was reported during illumination and during the first week after treatment (stinging, itching, pain, headache, sensation of warmth, or blushing). Multiple treatments were often needed.

Intralesional interferon treatment

We found four randomised controlled trials of intralesional interferon treatment (fig). Pain was experienced at the injection site in all studies, and all patients in the interferon groups experienced flu-like symptoms. Losses to follow up were mainly due to flu-like symptoms.

Fluorouracil

We identified two randomised controlled trials of fluorouracil. The first trial compared 5-fluorouracil cream 5% in phosphatidyl choline vehicle to aid penetration versus 5-fluorouracil 5% in petrolatum for non-superficial BCCs. No significant difference in early treatment failure, determined histologically, occurred in the phosphatidyl choline group compared with the petrolatum group—10% (1/10) versus 43% (3/7); odds ratio 0.15, 0.01 to 1.90. The analysis considered lesions rather than patients. Local irritation, erythema, ulceration, and tenderness were common reactions.

The second open label randomised study of 122 patients tested the safety, tolerance, and efficacy of six treatment regimens of 5-fluorouracil/epinephrine gel for superficial and nodular BCCs. Two doses and four treatment schedules were used. All regimens seemed to work well, with no statistically significant differences among them. However, the wide confidence intervals indicate that large differences between regimens cannot be ruled out. Overall, the six regimens had an average early treatment failure of 9% on the basis of histological analysis and no significant differences occurred for any of these comparisons. All patients had transient, moderate to severe stinging, burning, or pain at the time of injection. Local tissue reactions were confined to the treatment site and included erythema, swelling, desquamation, erosions, and eschar in most patients.

Imiquimod

Seven trials assessed imiquimod. Three of the trials used similar regimens to evaluate the safety and efficacy of imiquimod 5% cream in the treatment of superficial and nodular, superficial only, and nodular only BCC. Pooled data from the three trials showed a significant reduction in early treatment failure in the 5% imiquimod group compared with the vehicle group (fig).

Two further dose response trials tested different dosage frequencies of imiquimod 5% cream applied for six weeks for patients with primary superficial BCC and nodular BCC. Higher dosage frequencies of 5%

What is already known on this topic

Basal cell carcinoma of the skin is the most common form of human cancer; many tumours recur years after apparent initial clearance, and most are locally destructive

Excisional surgery, curettage and cautery, radiotherapy, cryotherapy, and more recently photodynamic therapy and imiquimod are the main treatments used

What this study adds

Only one trial included adequate long term data on recurrences of basal cell carcinoma, showing that excisional surgery with frozen section control was more effective than radiotherapy

Radiotherapy is associated with significant long term cosmetic defects, and the evidence for curettage and cautery, cryotherapy, photodynamic therapy, and imiquimod is inconclusive

Simple long term studies that document site, size, and type of basal cell carcinoma are needed to compare these treatments against excisional surgery

imiquimod showed a trend towards fewer early treatment failures compared with lower dosage frequencies of 5% imiquimod in both trials (odds ratios 0.31, 0.10 to 1.01; and 0.43, 0.18 to 1.01).

Two further dose response trials in superficial BCC (n = 93) and nodular BCC (n = 90) compared imiquimod 5% cream with and without occlusion. Occlusion made no significant difference to early treatment failure for superficial BCC (odds ratio 0.66, 0.29 to 1.52) or nodular BCC (odds ratio 1.20, 0.52 to 2.75).

For all imiquimod trials drawbacks included redness, oedema, skin hardening, vesicles, erosion, ulceration, flaking, and scabbing at the treatment site. Local reactions were common, mostly mild to moderate, and well tolerated by patients and declined in incidence and severity with less frequent dosing.

Discussion

Despite the enormous workload associated with the treatment of BCC, very little good quality research has been done on the efficacy of the treatment modalities used. Most studies have been done on low risk BCCs, the results of which are probably not applicable to tumours of the morphoeic type and those occurring in difficult areas such as the nasolabial fold or around the ears and eyes. Specific trials or subgroup analyses are needed for morphoeic tumours. Two trials randomised patients with multiple BCCs, whereas all other trials randomised patients with one BCC. Pooling of data was not possible in many cases, as the trials did not have similar designs, methods, or outcome measures. Operator differences should also be taken into consideration, especially for cryotherapy and photodynamic therapy.

Nearly two thirds of all recurrent tumours appear in the first three years after treatment, and 18% appear

between five and 10 years after treatment. Only one trial had a sufficient duration of follow up, and this found that the failure rate was significantly lower with surgery than with radiotherapy. For the other trials recurrence rates are difficult to judge as two trials had a follow up period of two years, four trials had a follow up period of one year, and 12 trials had a follow up period of six months or less.

In general, the quality of the trials was poor. In 13 of the 18 trials the method of randomisation was not described or was unclear. Only four of the trials clearly showed that concealment of allocation was adequate. Only 12 of the 18 trials used an intention to treat analysis, and seven of those involved the therapeutic option imiquimod. Blinding of outcome assessment was done or attempted for most of the trials. In conclusion, the evidence base for the most common cancer is poor.

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Randomised controlled trial of physiotherapy compared with advice for low back pain

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Abstract

Objective To measure the effectiveness of routine physiotherapy compared with an assessment session and advice from a physiotherapist for patients with low back pain.

Design Pragmatic, multicentre, randomised controlled trial.

Setting Seven NHS physiotherapy departments.

Participants 286 patients with low back pain of more than six weeks' duration.

Intervention Routine physiotherapy or advice on remaining active from a physiotherapist.

Main outcome measures Primary outcome was scores on the Oswestry disability index at 12 months. Secondary outcomes were scores on the Oswestry disability index (2 and 6 months), scores on the Roland and Morris disability questionnaire and SF-36 (2, 6 and 12 months), and patient perceived benefit from treatment (2, 6, and 12 months).

Results 200 of 286 patients (70%) provided follow up information at 12 months. Patients in the therapy group reported enhanced perceptions of benefit, but there was no evidence of a long term effect of physiotherapy in either disease specific or generic outcome measures (mean difference in change in Oswestry disability index scores at 12 months – 1.0%, 95% confidence interval – 3.7% to 1.6%). The most common treatments were low velocity spinal joint mobilisation techniques (72%, 104 of 144 patients)

and lumbar spine mobility and abdominal strengthening exercises (94%, 136 patients).

Conclusion Routine physiotherapy seemed to be no more effective than one session of assessment and advice from a physiotherapist.

Introduction

Physiotherapists in the British NHS treat around 1.3 million people for low back pain each year, but there is only weak evidence for the effectiveness of routine physiotherapy and no evidence for the effectiveness of electrotherapy, laser treatment, ultrasound therapy, or traction.^{1 2} International guidelines vary but generally recommend advice to remain active, exercise therapy for patients with chronic low back pain (> 12 weeks' duration) and some suggest spinal manipulation for acute or subacute low back pain.³⁻⁵ We investigated the effectiveness of physiotherapy, as commonly practised in the British NHS, over a year for patients with low back pain compared with a session with advice from a physiotherapist.

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