

VRAAG 2: WAT IS HET EFFECT VAN MEDICAMENTEUZE BEHANDELING OP PATIËNTEN MET TUMORKOORTS IN DE PALLIATIEVE FASE?

Systematische reviews

Study ID	Methods	Patient characteristics	Intervention	Results	Critical appraisal of study quality
Zhang 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: systematic review and meta-analysis Funding: Guangxi Natural Science Foundation under Grant No. 2017GXNSFBA198177; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Health Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology projects, Guangxi Province, China (No. GZZJ13-17 and S2017016); the project of improving the basic ability of young teachers in colleges and universities in Guangxi (KY2016YB098); and the Innovation Project of Guangxi Graduate Education (YCBZ2017043) Col: none Search date: July 2018 Databases: PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library Study designs: all types of clinical studies N included studies: N=15, of which 1 RCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility criteria: population (fever in patients with cancer); intervention (naproxen); comparison (other NSAIDs, previous and subsequent intervention or nonintervention); outcome (rates of successful treatment) 	Naproxen	See below for results by individual RCT	Level of evidence: unclear risk of bias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review process done by two independent reviewers No language or date restrictions Included all study designs in their meta-analysis Included RCT: Tsavaris 1990

Primaire studies

Study ID	Methods	Patient characteristics	Intervention	Results	Critical appraisal of study quality
Tsavaris 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: RCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility criteria: patients with solid tumours and fever, 	Naproxen 2x250 mg/d (N=16)	CRITICAL OUTCOMES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever: 	Level of evidence: unclear risk of bias

Study ID	Methods	Patient characteristics	Intervention	Results	Critical appraisal of study quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: not reported; Col: not reported Setting: single centre, Greece Sample size: N=48 Duration: not reported 	<p>microbial infection was ruled out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion criteria: active chemotherapy or radiotherapy, granulocytopenia <i>A priori</i> patient characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age: 56.6 vs. 61.8 vs. 61.5y Male/female: 8/8 vs. 9/7 vs. 8/8 Cancer types: colon N=20, breast N=7, lung N=6 	<p>vs.</p> <p>Diclophenac sodium 3x25 mg/d (N=16)</p> <p>vs.</p> <p>Indomethacin 3x25 mg/d (N=16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in average body temperature after 10d: 1.46 vs. 1.08 vs. 1.42° C (NS) Duration of antipyretic effect: 32.25 vs. 30.85 vs. 33.8 days (NS) Adverse events: No significant side-effects observed, in particular the gastrointestinal tract was unaffected, probably because of cimetidine protection; the authors presented only hallucination without any other special problem <p>IMPORTANT OUTCOMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of life: not reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor description of methodology

Abbreviations: 95%CI: 95% confidence interval; Col: conflict of interest; NS: not significant; NSAID: non-steroid anti-inflammatory agent; RCT: randomised controlled trial.

References

Tsavaris, N., et al., A randomized trial of the effect of three non-steroid anti-inflammatory agents in ameliorating cancer-induced fever. *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 1990. 228(5): p. 451-5.

Zhang, H., et al., Naproxen for the treatment of neoplastic fever: A PRISMA-compliant systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicine*, 2019. 98(22): p. e15840.