

The SCMCIE94 Protocol for Countries With Limited Resources

TO THE EDITOR:

Majeed et al¹ are to be admired for their intellectual honesty in presenting their experience with Ewing sarcoma in their country. This first essential step in improving treatment results is a solid basis for better subsequent results. The next step is to use a unified affordable protocol and stick to it to enable the results to be analyzed in such a way that they can be used to build on in the future. Because we were dismayed by our previous results for Ewing sarcoma, we looked for ways of improving treatment without increasing cost. By adopting the elements of therapy that had been useful in different published protocols, we were able to have an impact on the outcome, especially in isolated limb Ewing sarcoma. The protocol SCMCIE94 (Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel Ewing 1994 protocol) we developed did not include any expensive new drugs.² We did not give granulocyte colony-stimulating factor after we found that although it increased the white cell count, it did not shorten recovery time after chemotherapy because of a lack of effect on platelets. We were able to improve long-term results especially by preventing early relapse in these patients, and even though we could not pinpoint the reason for our better results, we suspect that the radiotherapy before and after surgery may well have been the critical intervention. Although the protocol did not affect outcome in metastatic Ewing sarcoma, it did prolong the relapse-free period, which may have significance for future protocols.

Ian J. Cohen, MB, ChB^{1,2}

¹Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel, Elkanah, Israel

²Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Ian J. Cohen, MB, ChB, Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel, Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, 139 Shir Hashirim St, Elkanah 44814, Israel; Twitter: @ianjosephcohen1; e-mail: icohen@tau.ac.il.

AUTHOR'S DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The following represents disclosure information provided by authors of this manuscript. All relationships are considered compensated. Relationships are self-held unless noted. I = Immediate Family Member, Inst = My Institution. Relationships may not relate to the subject matter of this manuscript. For more information about ASCO's conflict of interest policy, please refer to www.asco.org/rwc or ascopubs.org/jgo/site/misc/authors.html.

Ian J. Cohen

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Pfizer

No other potential conflicts of interest were reported.

REFERENCES

1. Majeed SS, Muhammad HA, Ali JS, et al: Treatment outcomes of pediatric patients with Ewing sarcoma in a war-torn nation: A single-institute experience from Iraq. *J Global Oncol* [epub ahead of print on February 1, 2019] [10.1200/JGO.18.00122](https://doi.org/10.1200/JGO.18.00122)
2. Cohen IJ, Toledano H, Stein J, et al: SCMCIE94: An intensified pilot treatment protocol known to be associated with cure in CD 56-negative non-pelvic isolated Ewing sarcoma (EWS) is also associated with no early relapses in non-metastatic extremity EWS. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, 2019 [epub ahead of print on February 15, 2019] [10.1007/s00280-019-03789-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00280-019-03789-3)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1200/JGO.19.00044>; published at ascopubs.org/journal/jgo on April 18, 2019.