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A CLINICAL STUDY OF VITAMIN B6 TO PREVENT CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN ONCOLOGY PATIENTS (A2), Thu Oanh Dang, Lisa Lundgren, Paul Darby. Franciscan Health System, Tacoma, WA (ThuDang@FHShealth.org) IRB approval is received.

Vinca alkaloids, platinum agents, and taxanes are the three chemotherapy classes that have been reported to be associated with 30-40% of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN). Severe CIPN may lead to dosage reduction, treatment delay and treatment discontinuation, which might decrease the effectiveness of chemotherapy. The current treatments for CIPN yield minimal response rates. There have been several proposed preventive therapies for CIPN that have shown either limited efficacy or inconsistent results. Thus there has been an increased interest in prevention. This clinical study was a prospective, open-label, randomized controlled trial evaluating the use of pyridoxine 100mg PO once daily in preventing CIPN in oncology patients at St. Joseph Medical Center. The consented subjects were stratified according to chemotherapy agents and randomized to either pyridoxine or no intervention groups. The subjects were asked to complete a survey about CIPN during each chemotherapy cycle. As an objective measure, the subjects were also screened for symptoms of CIPN using the microfilaments used in diabetic foot exam during each chemotherapy cycle. The Chi-Squared Test was used to analyze the data. Results and conclusions will be presented at the Western States Conference.