

**La radioterapia
nel trattamento integrato
del cancro del polmone
non microcitoma**

Taranto, 20 gennaio 2006

Sala Congressi P.O. "SS. Annunziata"

**Corso Teorico – Pratico
Problematiche tecniche
nel planning del carcinoma
polmonare non microcitoma**

Taranto, 21 gennaio 2006

**Polo Didattico
Stabilimento Ospedaliero
"S.G. Moscati"**



Radioterapia Post-operatoria

Giovanni Silvano

**S.C. Radioterapia Oncologica
Dipartimento di Scienze Oncologiche
ASL TA/1 - Taranto**

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC
DIMENSIONE DEL PROBLEMA

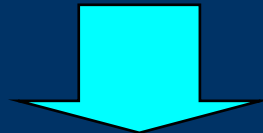
INCIDENZA DELLA RECIDIVA LOCO-REGIONALE DOPO SOLA CHIRURGIA

● **STADIO I** **6-10 %**

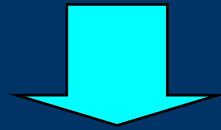
● **STADIO II (N1)** **20-35 %**

● **STADIO IIIa (N2)** **40-75 %**

● **R 1-2** **~ 100 %**



RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC



RAZIONALE

Sterilizzare il letto operatorio, i margini di resezione ed eventuali micrometastasi nei linfonodi residui per...

MIGLIORARE IL CONTROLLO

LOCO-REGIONALE

E INCREMENTARE LA SOPRAVVIVENZA

La RT post-operatoria

DI NECESSITA'

in presenza di residuo

R1 - R2

*irradiazione su ilo e
mediastino impegnato*

45 - 50 Gy

+

*sovraddosaggio sul
residuo (20Gy)*

DI SCELTA

in assenza di residuo

R0

*irradiazione su ilo e
mediastino
impegnato*

45 - 50 Gy

La RT post-operatoria

risultati clinici nei casi R1 - R2

KIMURA, LUNG CANCER, 1994;11:229

60 Gy in 135 casi R+ su 858 casi operati (16%)

SOPRAVVIVENZA

SEDE E TIPO DEL RESIDUO	CASI	MEDIANA (gg)	1a	2a	5a
TRANCIA DI SEZIONE R1	38	730	65%	38%	36%
PARETE TORACICA R1	3	600	62%	36%	30%
LINFONODI MEDIASTINICI R2	66	365	50%	5%	4%
	135				

WALASEK, PNEUMONOL ALERGOL POL. 2003;71:488

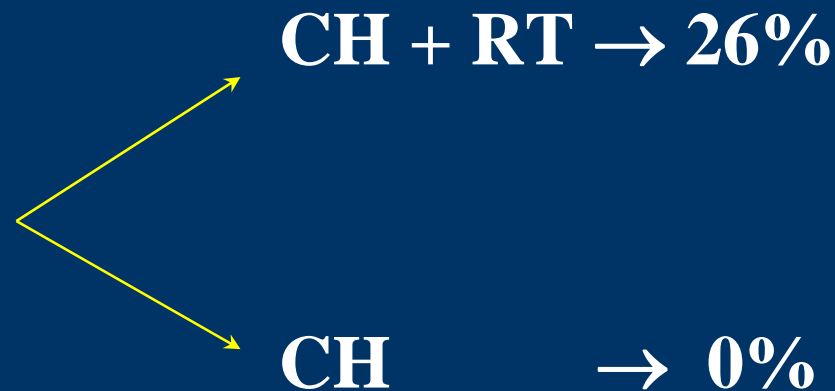
RT post-op. in 150 pts R1 : 21,3% sopravvivenza a 3 anni

R0: STUDI NON RANDOMIZZATI

RT POST-OPERATORIA:

- migliora il controllo locale della malattia
- aumenta la sopravvivenza solo in poche casistiche (N2)

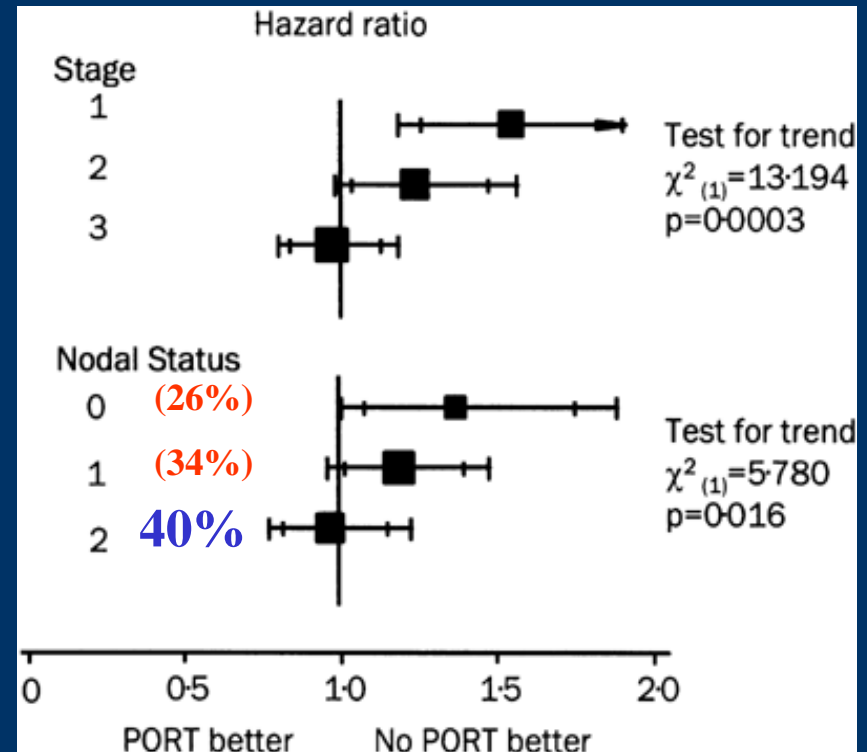
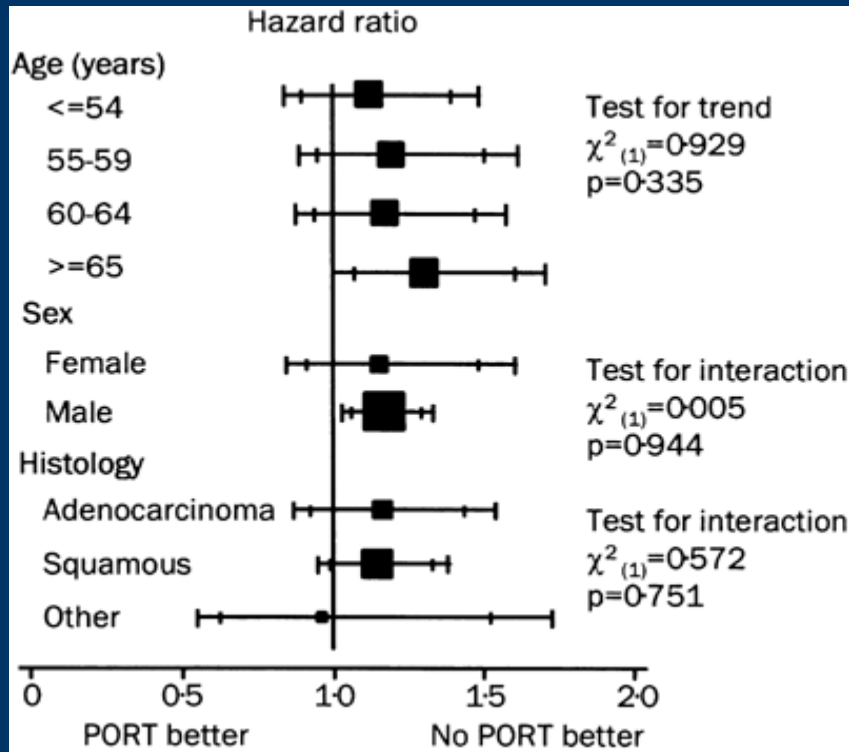
KIRSH 1982
a 5 anni



RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: R0 - STUDI RANDOMIZZATI

Autore	anno	casi	Dose (Gy)	N	CL (%)	sopravv. (%)
Van Houtte	1980	83	60	0	92	24/5a
Co-L/P		92	-	0	87	43/5a n.s
LCSG	1986	102	50	1-2	99	n.s.
Co/X		108	-	1-2	80	p<0.001 n.s.
EORTC	1990	104	45	0-2	88	n.s.
X-L/P-LFC		126	-	0-2	79	n.s.
MRC	1994	154	40(2.67)	1-2	81	46/2a
Co/X		154	-	1-2	78	p<0.04 27/2a (T2 N2)
Mayer	1997	83	50/56_{gtv}	0-2	94	30/5a
X-L/P-LFC		72	-	0-2	76	p<0.01 20/5a
Dautzenberg	1999	373	60(2/2.5)	0-2	72	30/5a
Co/X-L/P		355	-	0-2	66	43/5a p<0.002

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: LA METANALISI



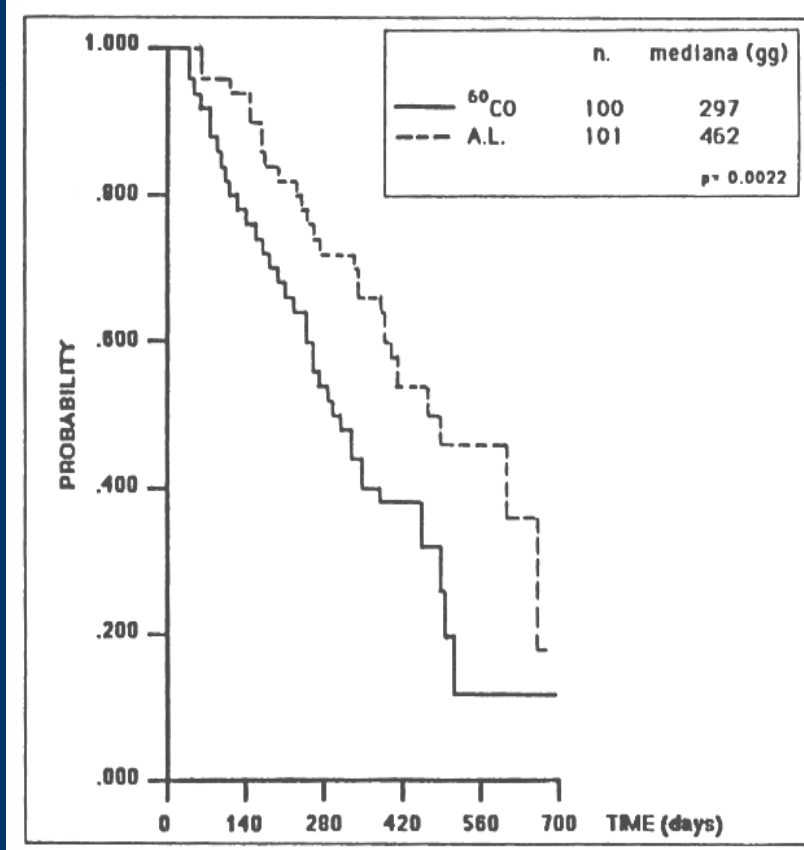
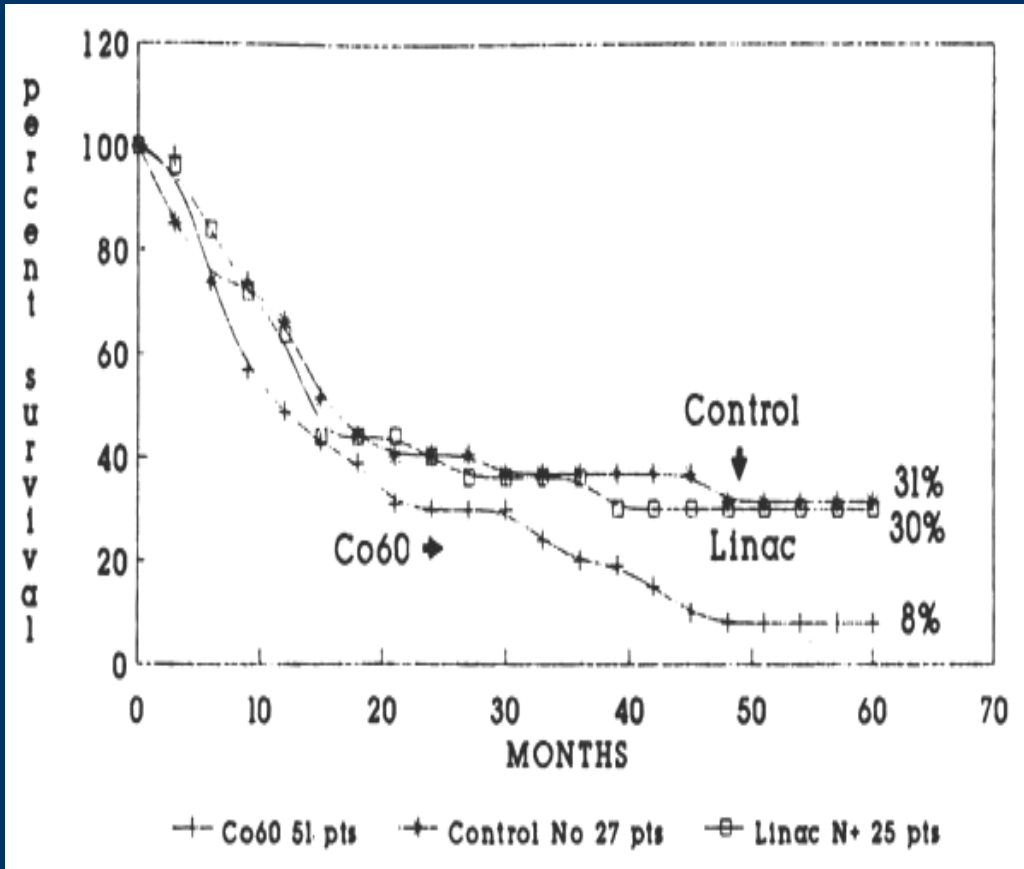
Postoperative radiotherapy in NSCLC

PORT Meta-analysis Trialist Group

Lancet, 1998; 352:257-262

Lung Cancer; 2005, 47:81-83

effetto della irradiazione con ^{60}Co



RT post operatoria nel NSCLC

P. Philips et al

IJROBP, 1993

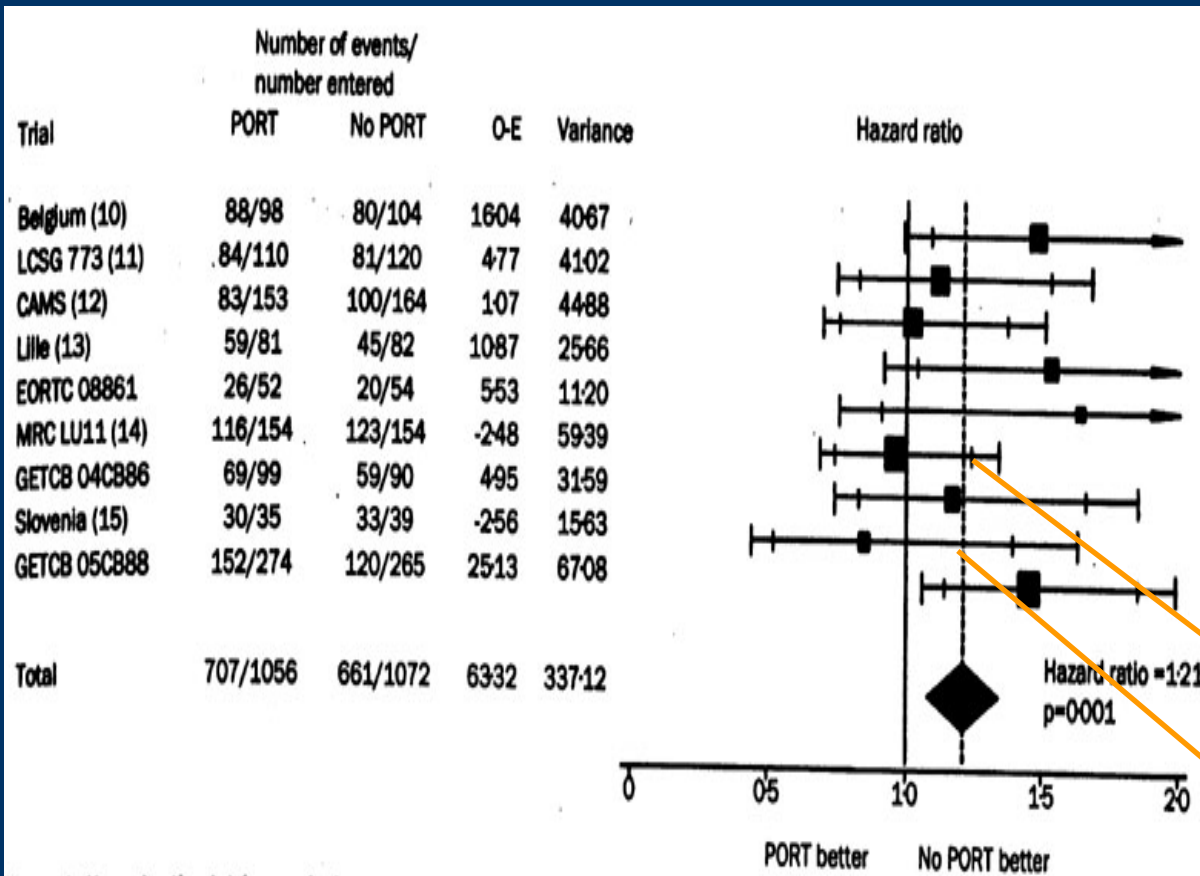
RT esclusiva nel NSCLC

G. Silvano et al

Atti VIII Convegno SARO, 1987

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: LA

METANALISI (II)



→ N0; ⁶⁰Co;SCB; Dt 66 Gy

→ N0; ⁶⁰Co;SCB; Dt 50-66 Gy

→ SCB;Dt 60 Gy;2 ⁶⁰Co /2.5Gy/fr

→ SCB;Dt 60 Gy;2 ⁶⁰Co /2.5 Gy/fr

Linac, 40 Gy, 2.67 Gy/fr

Linac, 30 Gy, 2.5-3 Gy/fr

Postoperative radiotherapy in NSCLC

PORT Metanalysis Trialist Group

Lancet, 1998, 352:257-262

Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2003;(1)CD002142

Overall HR 1.21 ; X² p=0.001

Survival: -7% at 2 years

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC
PORT META-ANALYSIS STUDY

quindi.....

“...asserire che la radioterapia non sia utile senza aver effettuato l’analisi di queste variabili fondamentali è come dire che tutti gli agenti inotropi sono troppo dannosi per l’uso clinico...”

A.Munro, LANCET, 1998

“... i risultati della metanalisi ricordano quelli di un’altra metanalisi condotta 10 anni fa. In quello studio Cuzick dimostrava che la RT post-mastectomia non solo non migliorava la sopravvivenza, ma addirittura la peggiorava.... Negli ultimi anni diversi studi ben disegnati hanno confutato l’affermazione di Cuzick ed evidenziato dei vantaggi in gruppi di pazienti selezionati ed adeguatamente trattati.”

M.Machtay, CHEST, 1999

Risk of death from intercurrent disease (DID) is not excessively increased by modern postoperative radiotherapy for high-risk resected NSCLC

Machtay M et al, JCO 2001;19:3912-7

- **202 pazienti trattati con RT post-op**
- **97% stadio II / III con 41% R1 –R?**
 - **13,5 % rischio attuariale di decesso per patologia intercorrente rispetto al 10% di una popolazione di controllo (n.s.)**
 - **Età e dose della radioterapia > 54 Gy come fattore di rischio borderline all'analisi multivariata (sopravvivenza a 4 aa.: 2% vs 17%, p = 0.06)**

Oncol Rep. 2004 Sep;12(3):647-53.

Is survival following post-operative radiotherapy in pN1-non-small cell lung cancer reduced? Results of a multivariate analysis.

Willner J, Wiens V, Jachmann M, Haubitz I, Flentje M.

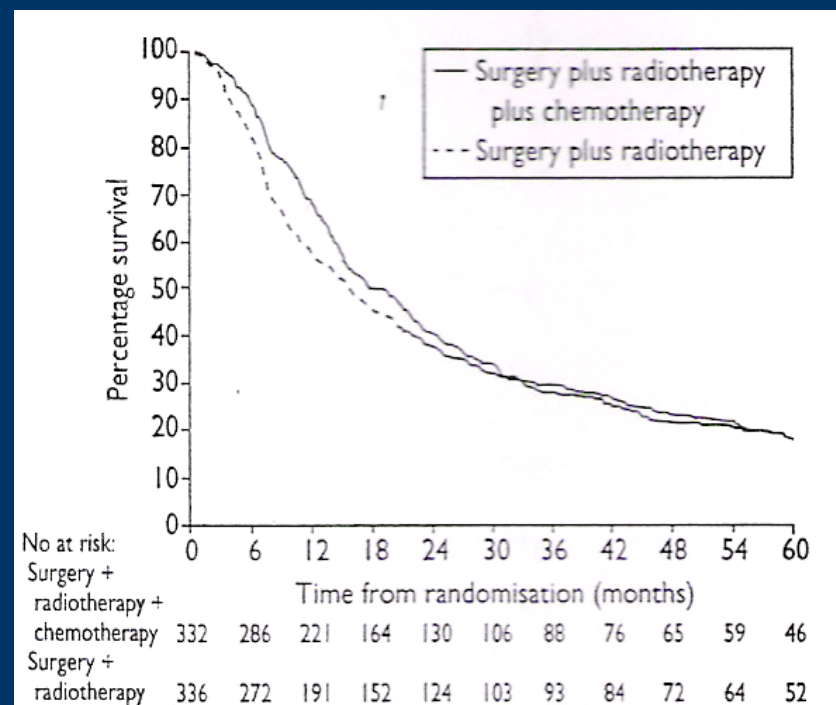
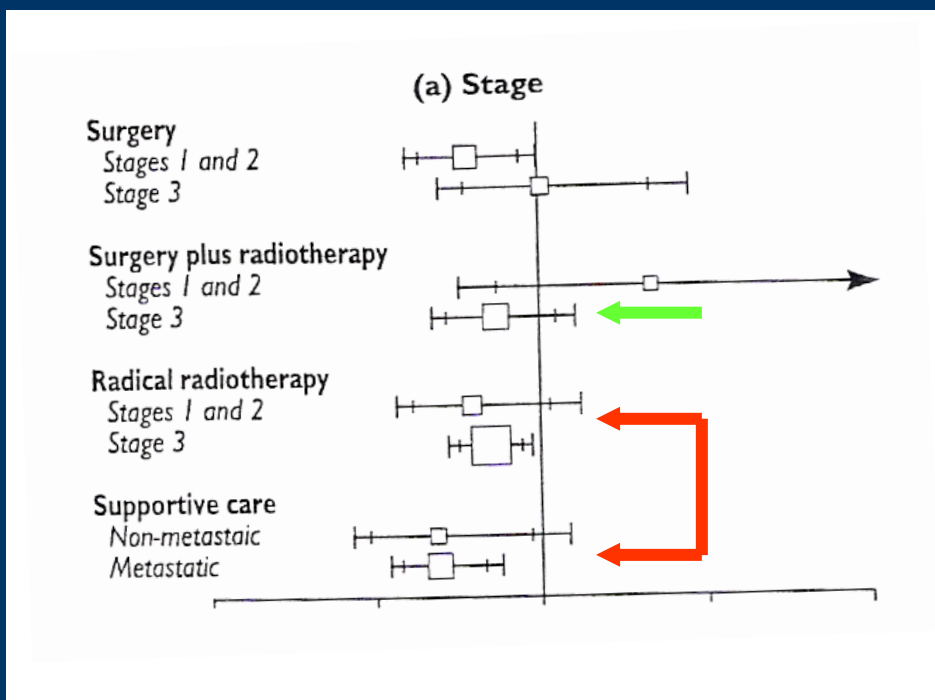
- 211 pazienti di cui 97 trattati con PORT con recidiva all' ilo e moncone bronchiale nel 63%
- Decessi a 5 aa per causa intercorrente: 1% dopo PORT vs 6% (n.s)
- Recidive locali: 24% dopo PORT vs 19% (n.s)
- Sopravvivenza a 5 aa: 25% dopo PORT vs 45% (p=0.003)

Metanalisi di studi randomizzati: PORT \pm CT

BMJ, 1995; 311:899-08

Chemotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis using updated data on individual patients from 52 randomised clinical trials

Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Collaborative Group

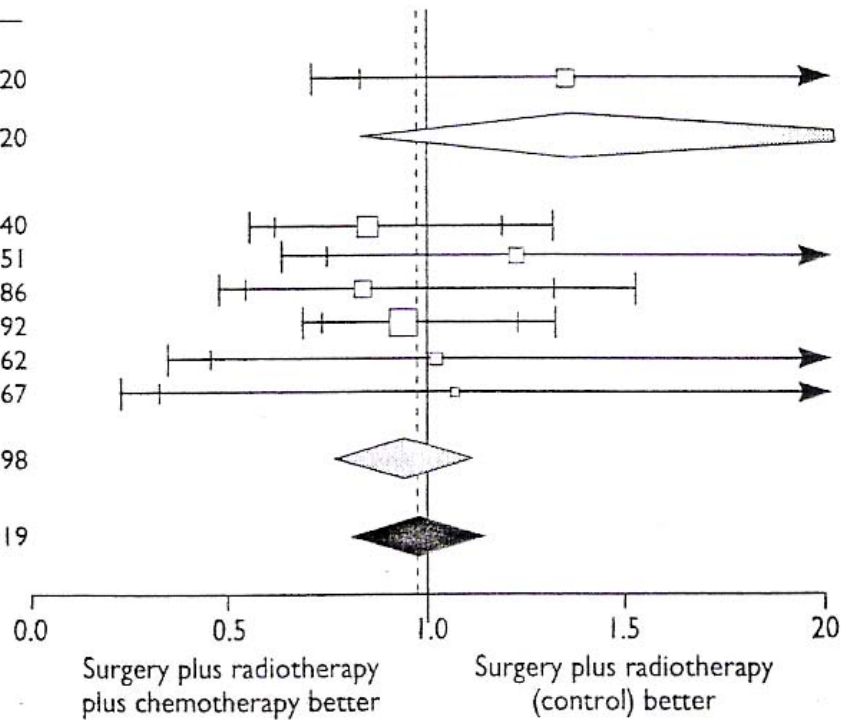


$p = 0.73$

Chemotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis using updated data on individual patients from 52 randomised clinical trials

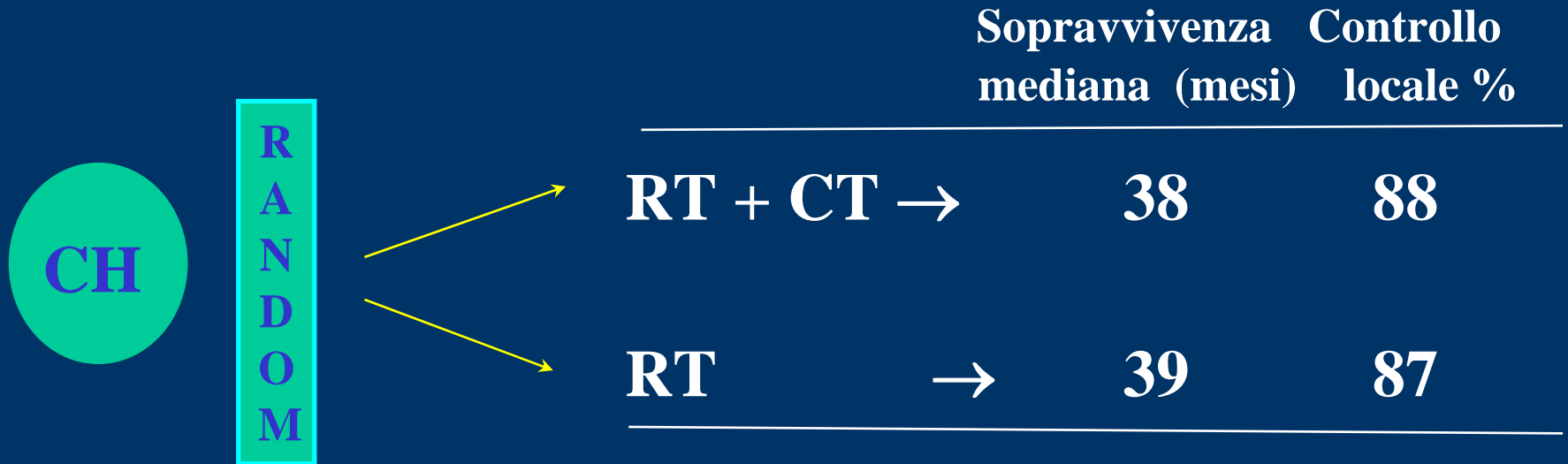
Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Collaborative Group

Trial	No of events/ No of patients entered		Observed - expected deaths	Variance
	Surgery plus radiotherapy plus chemotherapy	Surgery plus radiotherapy		
Long term alkylating agents:				
EORTC 08741	33/66	40/73	4.87	16.20
Subtotal	33/66	40/73	4.87	16.20
Cisplatin based:				
LC5G 791	68/82	75/90	-5.62	35.40
MSKCC 80-53	32/36	27/36	3.05	14.51
FLCSG3	34/40	42/46	-3.20	18.86
GETCB 01CB82	120/138	113/129	-3.11	57.92
OLCSG 1d	13/26	10/23	0.12	5.62
EORTC 08861	5/10	7/12	0.16	2.67
Subtotal	272/332	274/336	-8.60	134.98
Total	305/398	314/409	-3.73	151.19



RADIOTERAPIA POST-OPERATORIA

Vs. **CHEMIO + RADIOTERAPIA (ECOG Trial 3590)**



488 pazienti, stadio II - III R0

RT : 50.4 Gy + 10.8 N_{dec}

CT : CDDP 60mg/m² +
VP16 120 mg/m² q28 x 4

*...l'associazione della CT alla RT
non incrementa la sopravvivenza e il
controllo locale ottenuti con la sola
RT*

N_{dec}: diffusione extracapsulare

PORT or CT+PORT following resection of stages II and III NSCLC does not increase the expected risk of death from DID in ECOG Trial E3590

Wakelee HA et al, Lung Cancer 2005;48:389-7

- **488 pazienti trattati con RT post-op randomizzati a PORT (242) vs Ct+PORT (246) – 50,40 Gy ± CDDP + VP16 x 2 concomitante + successivi 2 cicli**
- **Stadio II N+/ III; a 4 aa.:**
 - PORT - rischio attuariale di DID 12,3%
 - Ct+PORT – rischio attuariale di DID 13,7%
 - Popolazione di controllo – rischio attuariale DID 10,1%

(p=0.96)

(p=0.816)

Randomized Study of Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Completely Resected Stage I, II, or IIIA Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

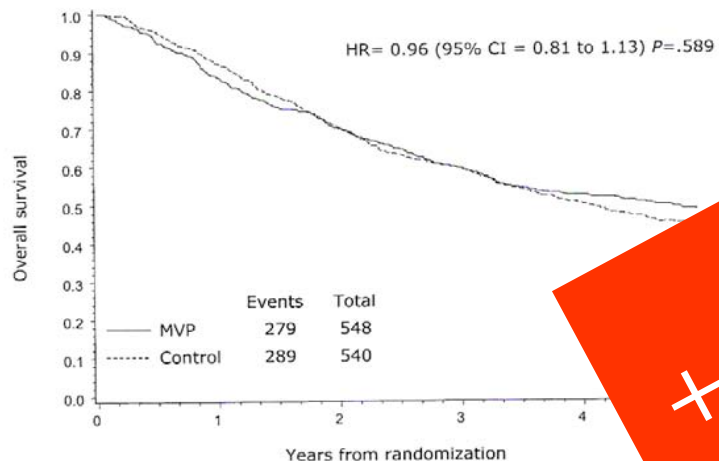
Giorgio V. Scagliotti, Roldano Fossati, Valter Torri, Lucio Crinò, Giuseppe Giaccone, Giovanni Silvano, Massimo Martelli, Maurizia Clerici, Francesco Cognetti, Maurizio Tonato

For the Adjuvant Lung Project Italy/European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer-Lung Cancer Cooperative Group Investigators

ALPI

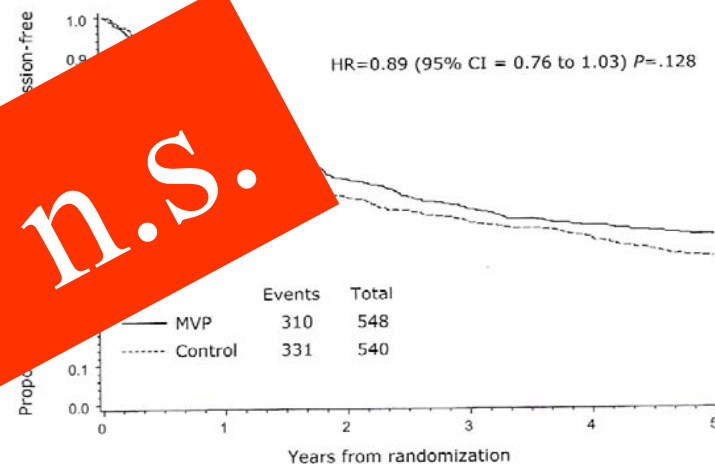
CH ± CT

PORT a
discrezione del
centro



Patients at risk (Events)						
MVP	548 (90)	442 (70)	362 (53)	299 (35)	231 (15)	154 (16)
Control	540 (69)	454 (88)	358 (54)	294 (44)	222 (24)	152 (10)

+ 1% n.s.

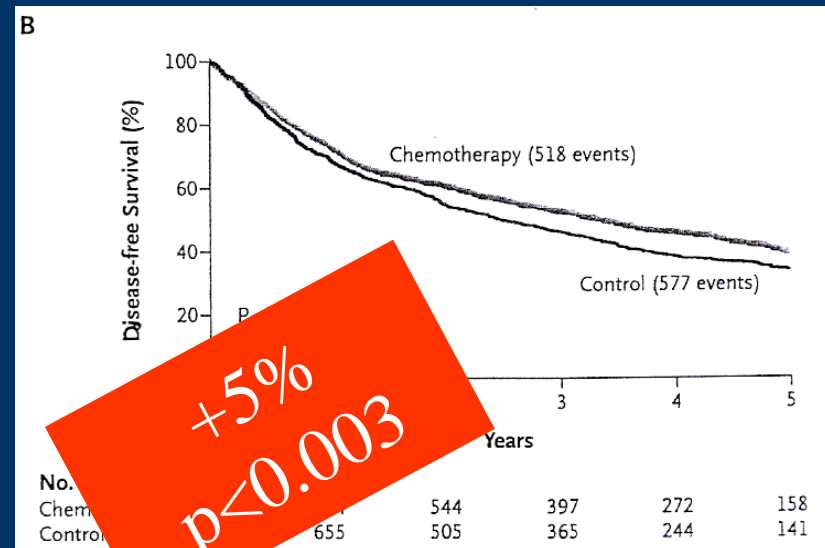
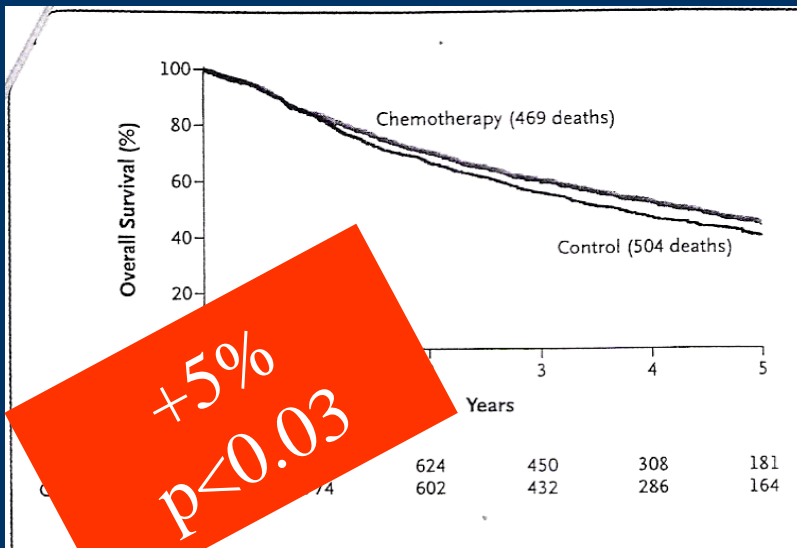


Patients at risk (Events)						
MVP	548 (150)	385 (75)	302 (40)	255 (21)	207 (11)	139 (13)
Control	540 (160)	368 (87)	276 (34)	236 (20)	190 (20)	135 (10)

Cisplatin-Based Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Completely Resected Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

The International Adjuvant Lung Cancer Trial Collaborative Group*

I
A
L
T



IASLC Lung Cancer Conference,
Luglio 2005, Barcelona

ANITA

Pr3 ANITA: Phase III adjuvant vinorelbine (N) and cisplatin (P) versus observation in completely resected (stage I-III) non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients (pts)

R. Rosell¹, M. de Lena², F. Carpagnano³, R. Ramlau⁴, J. Gornitsky⁵,
T. Grodzki⁶, A. Le Groumellec⁷, D. Aubert⁸, J. Gasmi⁹
On behalf of Adjuvant Navelbine International Trial Association
Institute of Oncology, Badalona, Spain; ²IRCCS Oncology Institute, San Paolo, Bari, Italy; ⁴Lung Hospital, Poznan, Poland; ⁵San Carlos, Madrid, Spain; ⁶Regional Hospital, Szczecin, Poland; ⁷CH Chubert, Vannes, France; ⁸Pierre Bichat, Paris, France; ⁹Centre René Gauducheau, Nantes, France

ms +22 mesi

p = 0.013

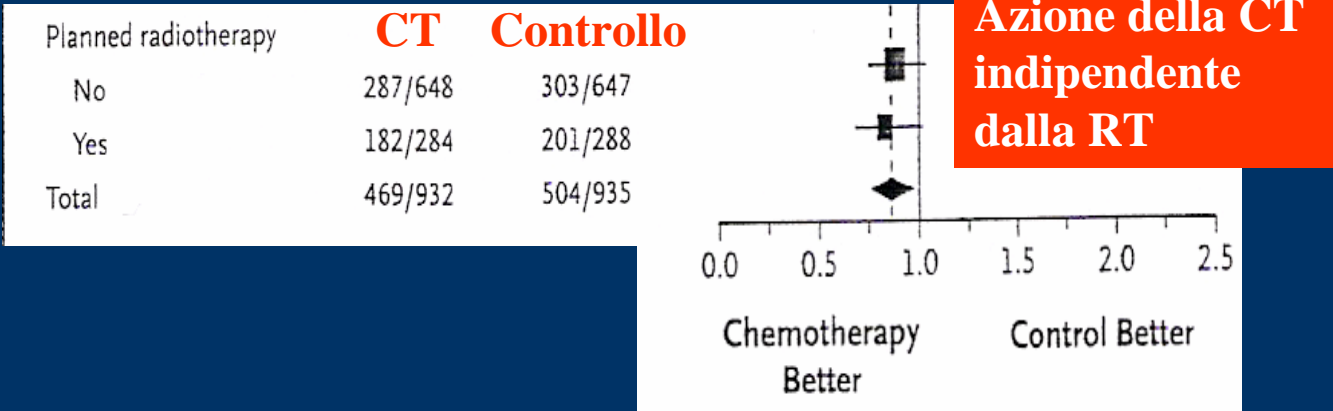
Solo per stadi II e III

PORT ± CT e sopravvivenza

ALPI

Nessuna differenza all'analisi multivariata tra pazienti trattati o meno con PORT

IALT



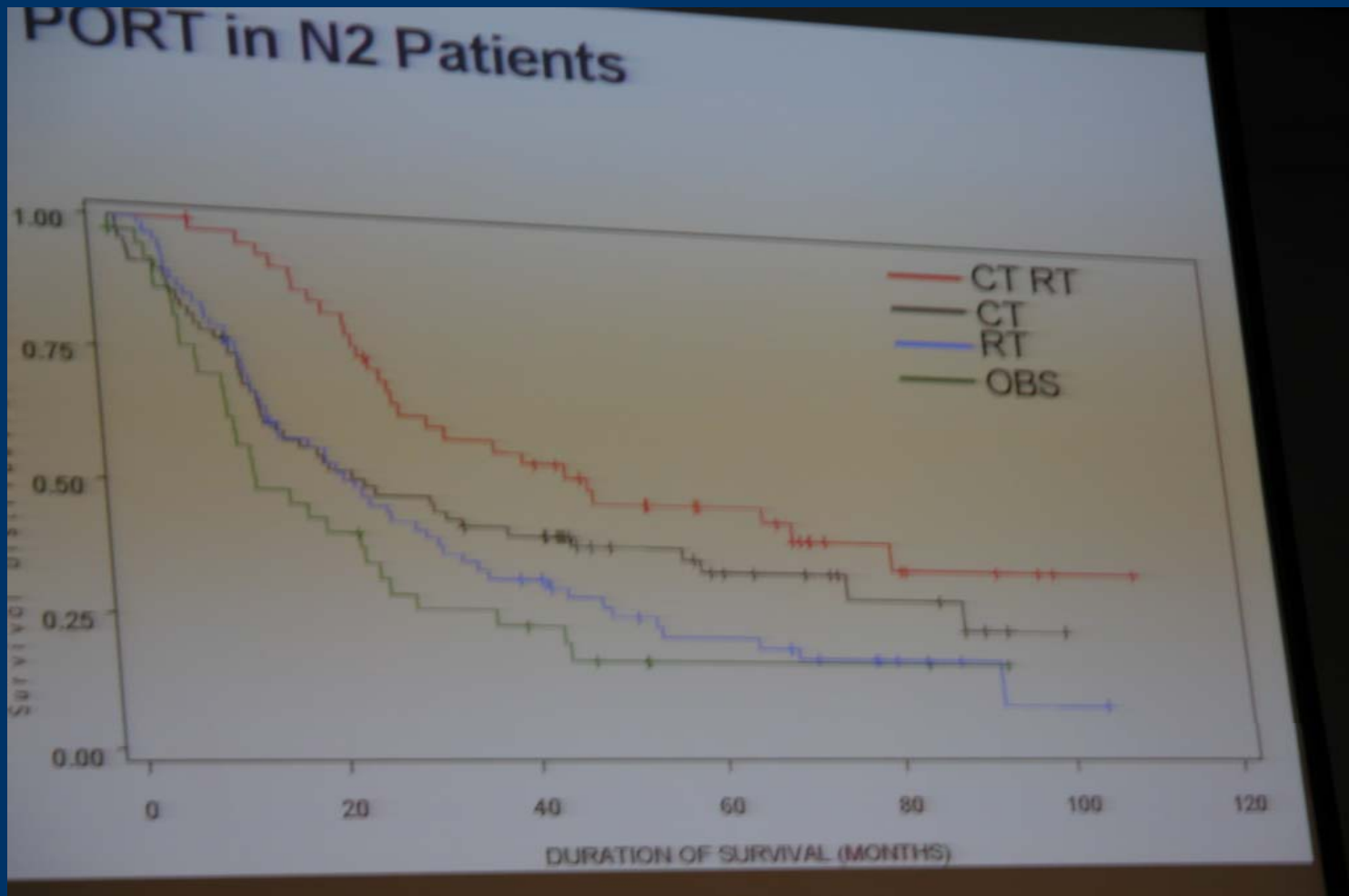
ANITA

sopravvivenza a 5 aa:

	%	Cont.	PORT		%	Cont.	PORT
pN1		31	43	pN1	56	40	
pN2		17	21	pN2	34	47	

N2: sempre in vantaggio i pts. trattati con PORT

ANITA TRIAL - *IASLC meeting 2005*



Studio	braccio	pts	PORT		CT compliance	RT compliance	TOX G2-4 pul	M1 bra
			II st.	III st.				
ALPI	CT	592			69%	65%	6%	~40%
	Con.llo	587	47%	49%		82%	con RT 9%	~40%
IALT	CT	932			74%	70%		
	Con.llo	935	34%	64%		84%		
ANITA	CT	407			~ 56% NVB			49%
	Con.llo	433	35%	52%	~ 81% CDDP	PORT dopo CT è fattibile	P C I ?	38%

Phase II trial of postoperative adjuvant paclitaxel/carboplatin and thoracic radiotherapy in resected stage II and IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer: promising long-term results of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group-RTOG 9705

Bradley JD et al, JCO 2005;23:3480-7

- **88 pazienti trattati con CT (Carboplatino + Taxolo x 2) con PORT concomitante (50.4 Gy + 10.8 se N_{dec} o T3)**
- **Compliance per la PORT = 93%**
- **Compliance per la CT = 86%**
 - sopravvivenza a 3 aa: 61%
 - liberi da progressione a 3 aa: 50%
 - recidiva locale come I evento: 15%
 - M1 bra come I evento: 11%




6. Management

6.1 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

- ▶ [01\) Resectable Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer](#)
- ▶ [02\) Surgical Treatment of Stage I-IIIa Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer](#)
- ▶ [03\) Radical Radiotherapy for Potentially Resectable but Inoperable T1, T2, N0, M0 NSCLC](#)
- ▶ [04\) Adjuvant Radical Radiotherapy Following Surgical Resection](#)
- ▶ [05\) Pre-operative Radical Radiotherapy](#)
- ▶ [06\) Post-operative Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Resected NSCLC](#)
- ▶ [07\) Curative Intent Therapy for Unresectable Stage III NSCLC](#)
- ▶ [08\) Combined Modality Therapy for Unresectable Stage III NSCLC](#)
- ▶ [09\) Patient Selection for Combined Modality Therapy](#)
- ▶ [10\) Chemotherapy in Combined Modality Regimens](#)
- ▶ [11\) Thoracic Radiotherapy in Combined Modality Therapy](#)
- ▶ [12\) Surgery in Combined Modality Therapy](#)
- ▶ [13\) Unresectable NSCLC Treated with Palliative Intent](#)
- ▶ [14\) Palliative Radiotherapy for Metastatic Disease \(T](#)

6.1 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer - 04) Adjuvant Radical Radiotherapy Following Surgical Resection

 [Print this Page](#) | Give us your feedback: take our [Print Survey](#)

Guideline: Post-operative adjuvant thoracic irradiation for completely resected NSCLC decreases local recurrences but there is no evidence for survival benefit. Therefore, if the outcome of interest is a reduction in the frequency of local tumour recurrence, then radiotherapy is recommended.

Level of Evidence: I

Grade of Recommendation: A

There is evidence from randomised controlled trials that post-operative radiotherapy reduces local recurrence by 11% to 18% (or 1.6-19 fold) in patients with completely resected, pathologic stage II and IIIa NSCLC. However, the data do not demonstrate a survival benefit when radiotherapy is used alone post-operatively and furthermore, radical radiotherapy is associated with toxicity. Therefore, radical radiotherapy after surgical resection is not routinely recommended. Treatment may be considered in the following circumstances:

1. Microscopic involvement of the resection margin, including bronchial resection margin.
2. Pathologic involvement of proximal N1 nodal stations, particularly if multiple nodes are involved or if there is significant extra nodal extension, in a patient in whom good mediastinal lymph node staging is available and negative.
3. Limited involvement of completely resected N2 nodal stations, particularly in a young, fit patient with significant extra nodal extension.
4. Infiltration of the chest wall in a patient who did not receive pre-operative radiotherapy.

Quite often such post-operative treatment is not felt to be justified, but discussion with the Radiation Oncology service is recommended.

Key Reference:

1. Logan DM, Lochrin CA, Darling G, Eady A, Newman TE, Evans WK and the Lung Cancer Disease Site Group. Adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy in stage II or IIIa non-small cell lung cancer after complete resection. *Cancer Prevention & Control*, 1997;1(5):366-78.

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: **CONCLUSIONI** (1)

La RT post-operatoria:

- In caso di residuo post-chirurgico nei casi R1 migliora la sopravvivenza e migliora il controllo locale nei casi R2
- non è giustificata come pratica di routine nei casi pN0 – pN1 interlobare
- può essere presa in considerazione nei pazienti pN1 con impegno ilare (almeno 3N+ o diffusione extracapsulare)
- migliora il controllo loco-regionale nei casi pN2 anche se l'impatto sulla sopravvivenza è dubbio
- non incrementa la mortalità per gli effetti collaterali nei pN2

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: **CONCLUSIONI** (II)

La RT post-operatoria:

- è indicata solo in pazienti con buon PS ed idonea riserva respiratoria
- deve essere effettuata con tecnologie moderne (acceleratore lineare, studio computerizzato della distribuzione di dose, istogrammi dose volume per il risparmio degli organi a rischio)
- richiede l'impiego di volumi di irradiazione, dosi per frazione e dosi complessive che non pregiudichino la funzionalità respiratoria del paziente
(1,8-2 Gy \Rightarrow 50-55 Gy e V_{20} che include meno del 30/35% del volume polmonare)

RT post-operatoria nel NSCLC: **CONCLUSIONI** (III)

**Grazie per
l'attenzione**