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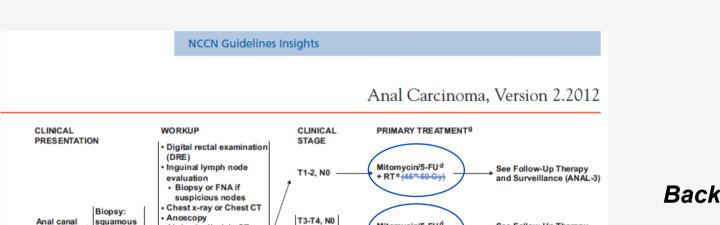
Trattamento Radio-Chemioterapico del Carcinoma Anale: esperienza della Radioterapia dell'Azienda Sanitaria di Firenze

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Any T, N+

Metastatic

disease

Background

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Chemotherapy/chemoradiation in anal cancer: A systematic review

See Follow-Up Therapy

and Surveillance (ANAL-3)

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ARTICLE INFO

Mitomycin/5-FU^d

+ RT e,f,g (55-59 Gy)

Antitumour Treatment

Article history: Received 9 November 2010 Received in revised form 7 February 2011 Accepted 27 February 2011

Keywords: Anal cancer Chemotherapy Chemoradiation

O ABSTRACT

Introduction: Results from recent phase III trials in anal cancer failed to show any benefit for neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) with cisplatin, or cisplatin-based consolidation chemotherapy compared to chemotradiation alone for loco-regional control, disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS).

Aims: This systematic review examines evidence for efficacy and toxicity of chemotherapy and chemoradiotherapy in anal cancer.

Results: In total, for chemoradiation, 103 retrospective/observational studies, four phase I/II studies, 16 phase II prospective studies, two randomised phase II studies, and six phase III trials of chemoradiation in anal cancer were identified. Only three phase II chemotherapy studies in metastatic disease were identified. Few retrospective studies were consistent in their use of chemotherapy or radiation doses, and long-term_follow-up [>3 years] was rare.

conclusions: In anal cancer T3/T4 lesions fare badly (3 year DFS 40-68%). Cisplatin appears an effective drug, but novel strategies have not allowed progress from the schedule of chemoradiation using MNC, infusional 5FU and radiotherapy – the paradigm developed by Nigro over 30 years ago. Different protoxic agents such as capecitabine, oxaliplatin and docetaxel, and biologically targeted agents – either an EGFR monoclonal antibody or an oral tyrosine kinase inhibitor, which exploits this pathway, might offer an alternative. In particular, the role of EGFR inhibition following chemoradiation should be explored.

RT-CHT: gold standard

Abdominal/pelvic CT or

Consider HIV testing + CD4 level if indicated Gynecological exam for

women, including

cancer

screening for cervical

Consider PET-CT scan^c

cell

carcinomab



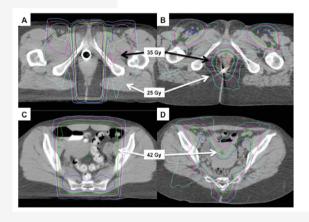
Da 3D-cRT a IMRT

VOLUME 25 - NUMBER 29 - OCTOBER 10 2007

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL RE





Concurrent Chemotherapy and Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy for Anal Canal Cancer Patients: A Multicenter Experience

Joseph K. Salama, Loren K. Mell, David A. Schomas, Robert C. Miller, Kiran Devisetty, Ashesh B. Jani, Arno J. Mundt, John C. Roeske, Stanley L. Liauw, and Steven J. Chmura

Published Ahead of Print on October 18, 2010 as 10.1200/JCO.2010.29.1351
The latest version is at http://jco.ascopubs.org/cgi/doi/10.1200/JCO.2010.29.1351

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Mind the gap!

Impact of Overall Treatment Time on Survival and Local Control in Patients With Anal Cancer: A Pooled Data Analysis of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Trials 87-04 and 98-11

Edgar Ben-Josef, Jennifer Moughan, Jaffer A. Ajani, Marshall Flam, Leonard Gunderson, JonDavid Pollock, Robert Myerson, Rani Anne, Seth A. Rosenthal, and Christopher Willett





Da IMRT a VMAT: esperienze ancora limitate

REVIEW ARTICLE

Volumetric modulated arc therapy: a review of current literature and clinical use in practice

 1 M TEOH, MRCP, FRCR, 2,3 C H CLARK, MSc, PhD, 1 K WOOD, FRCR, MD, 1 S WHITAKER, FRCR, DM and 2 A NISBET, MSc, PhD

¹Departments of Oncology, ²Department of Medical Physics, St Luke's Cancer Centre, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, Surrey, UK, and ³National Physical Laboratory, Hampton Road, Teddington, Middlesex, UK

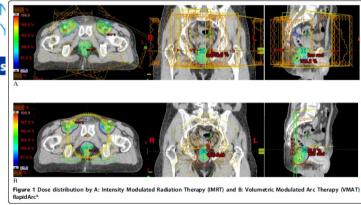
Vieillot et al. Radiation Oncology 2010, 5:92 http://www.ro-journal.com/content/5/1/92



RESEARCH Open Access

Plan comparison of volumetric-modulated arc therapy (RapidArc) and conventional intensitymodulated radiation therapy (IMRT) in anal canal cancer

Sabine Vieillot¹, David Azria^{1*}, Claire Lemanski¹, Carmen Llacer Moscardo¹, Sophie Gourgou², Jean-Bernard Dubois , Norbert Aillères¹, Pascal Fenoglietto¹





Presentazione della Casistica

- •25 pazienti (1 HIV+), età media 62 anni (range 43-87), donne nel 68% dei casi, trattati per carcinoma anale dal 2010 al 2013;
- •Carcinoma a cellule squamose nel 96% dei casi (1 adenocarcinoma mucinoso);
- •Stadio T1-T2 nel 20% dei casi (5 pz), T3-T4: 80%, N+ nel 48% (12 pz), G3: 30%;
- •23/25 pazienti hanno effettuato RM scavo pelvico (± studio di diffusione) per stadiazione locale e centraggio radioterapico;
- •24/25 pazienti sottoposti a CHT concomitante con 5-FU i.c. e MMC e.v. I e V settimana (1 pz escluso per età e comorbidità);
- •8 pazienti trattati con tecnica 3D-cRT, 17 pazienti trattati in SIB: 10 con IMRT-SIB, 7 con VMAT-SIB;
- •Follow-up medio: 26 mesi (range 2-40 mesi)

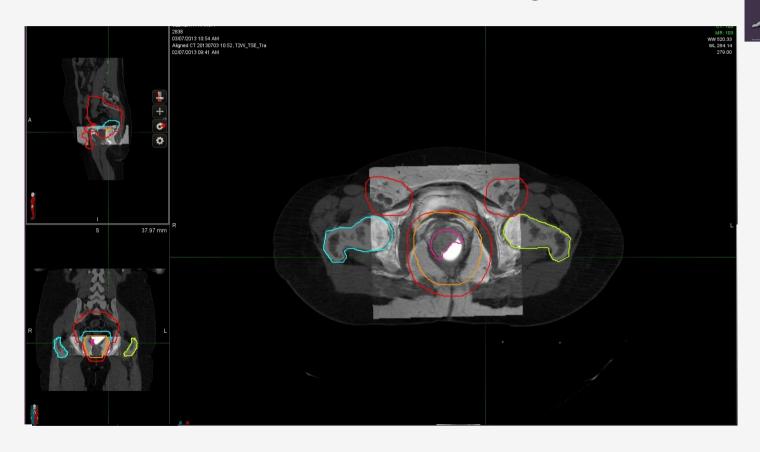


Simulazione e Treatment Planning

- •Simulazione TC in posizione supina, vescica piena. Repere su margine anale. Cuscino conformato. Spessore slices 2.5 mm. Acquisizione TC da L4 fino a 10 cm inf. tuberosità ischiatiche.
- •CTV 42/45 Gy: scavo pelvico a includere regioni linfonodali iliache, perirettali, inguinali bilaterali (eventuali adenopatie positive incluse nel CTV 50.4 Gy);
- •CTV 50.4/54-59 Gy: sede del tumore primitivo + adeguato margine (2.5-3 cm);
- •PTV: espansione di circa 8 mm al CTV;
- •OARs: intestino tenue, vescica, genitali esterni, teste femorali;
- •Trattamento single-phase (SIB) in 28-30 frazioni complessive, consecutive (5 giorni/settimana). TPS: Odissey 4.6 (3D-cRT/IMRT); Monaco (VMAT);
- •Linac Elekta Sinergy (10 MV), verifiche IG-RT (cone-beam CT primi 5 giorni, poi settimanali)



Contornazione: fusione di immagini TC/RM





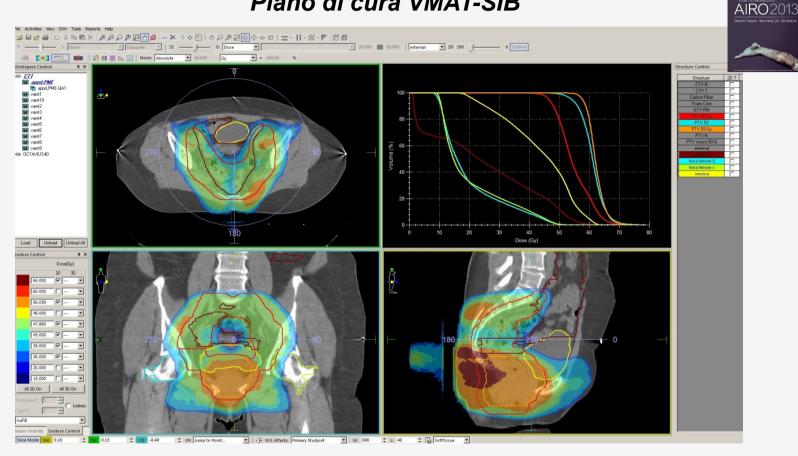
Contraints di dose OARs (RTOG/QUANTEC)

Organo	Dose
Intestino tenue (intera cavità peritoneale)	≤500 cc > 30 Gy; ≤350 cc >40 Gy; ≤250 cc >45 Gy, ≤100 cc >50 Gy; V45 <195 cc (AIRO), <120 cc >15 Gy (singole anse)
Teste femorali	≤40% >40 Gy; ≤25% >45 Gy; ≤10% > 52 Gy;
Vescica	V40 < 60%

NB) estrema variabilità in letteratura!



Piano di cura VMAT-SIB



DTF 45 Gy su scavo pelvico e inguini, fraz. 1.5x1x5; DTF 50.4 Gy su PTV-N+, fraz. 1.68x1x5; DTF 59.4 Gy su PTV-T, fraz. 1.97x1x5

in 30 sedute (cT3-4 N1)



Confronto dosimetrico: volumi RT

	3D-cRT (n=8)	IMRT-SIB (n=10)	VMAT-SIB (n=7)
PTV45 vol (cc)	1784 (± 379.0)	2341 (±325.0)	2092.4 (±855.08)
PTV54 vol (cc)	606 (± 301.0)	588 (± 204.0)	592.84 (±173.4)
Tenue vol (cc)	1020.4 (± 499.6)	997.5 (±353.5)	1300.01 (±791.0)

OTT (media giorni): 51. OTT 3D-cRT: 56 giorni. OTT IMRT/VMAT: 50 giorni



Confronto dosimetrico: Target Coverage

3D-cRT	IMRT-SIB	VMAT-SIB
Dmean: 52.15 Gy ±1.78	Dmean: 49.39 Gy ±1.78	Dmean: 48.33 Gy ±4.46
95% dose 97.6% PTV	95% dose 94% PTV	95% dose 94% PTV
55% PTV >110%	61% PTV >110%	42.9% PTV >110%
		42.9 /0 FTV > 110 /0
Dmean: 56.75 Gy ±1.63	Dmean: 53.66 Gy ±2.15	Dmean: 53.91 Gy ±5.34
95% dose 99% PTV	95% dose 95% PTV	95% dose 97% PTV
37% PTV >110%	26.3% PTV >110%	27% PTV >110%
		2.70.1.070
Dmean: 58.06 Gy ±2.58	Dmean: 55.11 Gy ±2.6	Dmean: 55.9 Gy ±5.0
95% dose 98% PTV	95% dose 96% PTV	95% dose 97.5% PTV
10.6% PTV >110%	10.9% PTV >110%	9.93% PTV >110%
	Dmean: 52.15 Gy ±1.78 95% dose 97.6% PTV 55% PTV >110% Dmean: 56.75 Gy ±1.63 95% dose 99% PTV 37% PTV >110% Dmean: 58.06 Gy ±2.58 95% dose 98% PTV	Dmean: 52.15 Gy ±1.78 Dmean: 49.39 Gy ±1.78 95% dose 97.6% PTV 95% dose 94% PTV 55% PTV >110% 61% PTV >110% Dmean: 56.75 Gy ±1.63 Dmean: 53.66 Gy ±2.15 95% dose 99% PTV 95% dose 95% PTV 37% PTV >110% 26.3% PTV >110% Dmean: 58.06 Gy ±2.58 Dmean: 55.11 Gy ±2.6 95% dose 98% PTV 95% dose 96% PTV





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Confronto dosimetrico: Treatment time

	3D-cRT	IMRT-SIB	VMAT-SIB
N° fasci/archi	3-4 fasci	5-9 fasci	2 (4) archi
Tempo stimato di trattamento	5-10 minuti	20-30 minuti	8-9 minuti

Difficile confrontare numero di MU (utilizzo di TPS diversi)



Confronto dosimetrico OARs: intestino tenue

Organo		3D-cRT	IMRT-SIB	VMAT-SIB
Intestino tenue	Dmean (Gy)	12 (± 8)	21 (± 9.0)	16.34 (± 8.04)
	V15 (cc)	454.5 (± 387.8)	664.0 (± 370.3)	540.49 (± 329.2)
	V30 (cc)	314.2 (± 370.8)	302.6 (± 211.6)	220.11 (± 141.4)
	V40 (cc)	216.2 (± 267.3)	151.4 (± 137.4)	111.44 (± 105.0)
	V45 (cc)	143.4 (± 237.5)	72.7 (± 92.7)	64.32 (± 87.95)



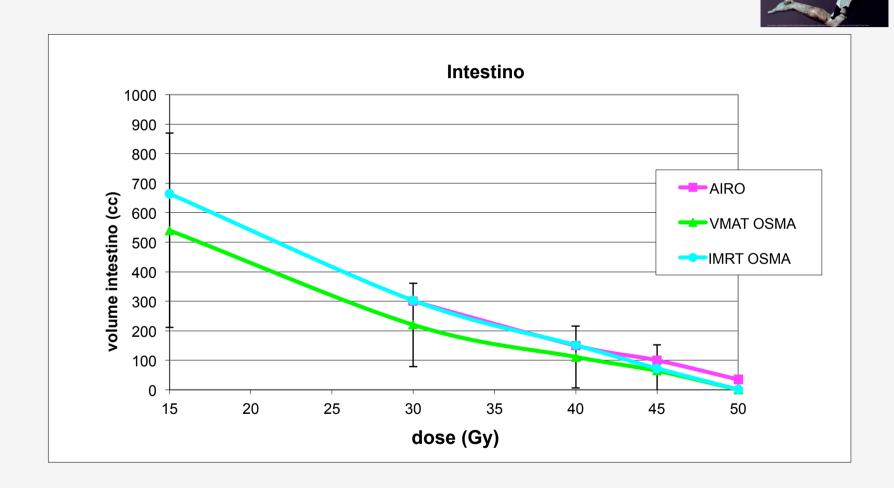
DVH intestino tenue: VMAT vs 3D-cRT





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DVH intestino tenue: VMAT vs IMRT



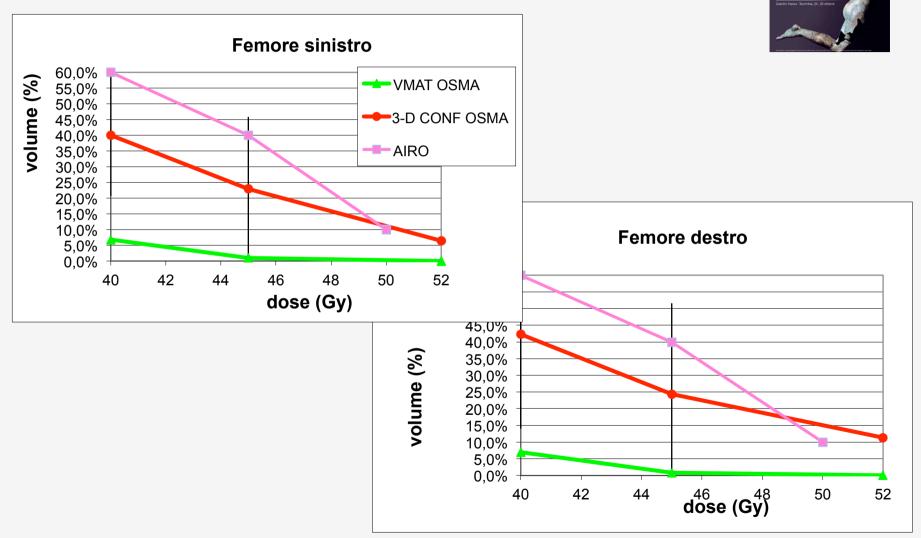


Confronto dosimetrico OARs: teste femorali

Organo		3D-cRT	IMRT-SIB	VMAT-SIB
Femore sinistro	Dmean (Gy)	37 (± 6.0)	34 (± 3.0)	23.35 (± 5.79)
	V40(%)	40% (± 19.3%)	27% (± 12.8%)	6.8% (± 8.05%)
	V45 (%)	22.9% (± 22.9%)	9.5% (± 6.6%)	0.9% (± 2.0%)
	V52 (%)	6.4% (± 12.2%)	0.1% (± 0.1%)	0.0% (± 0.0%)
Femore destro	Dmean (Gy)	37 (± 8.0)	34 (± 3.0)	23.54 (± 6.25)
	V40 (%)	42.2% (± 28.2%)	27.4% (± 14.8%)	7.0% (± 8.29%)
	V45 (%)	24.3% (± 27.3%)	10.4% (± 7.7%)	0.84% (± 1.58%)
	V52 (%)	11.4% (± 18.7%)	0.4% (± 0.8%)	0.02% (± 0.05%)



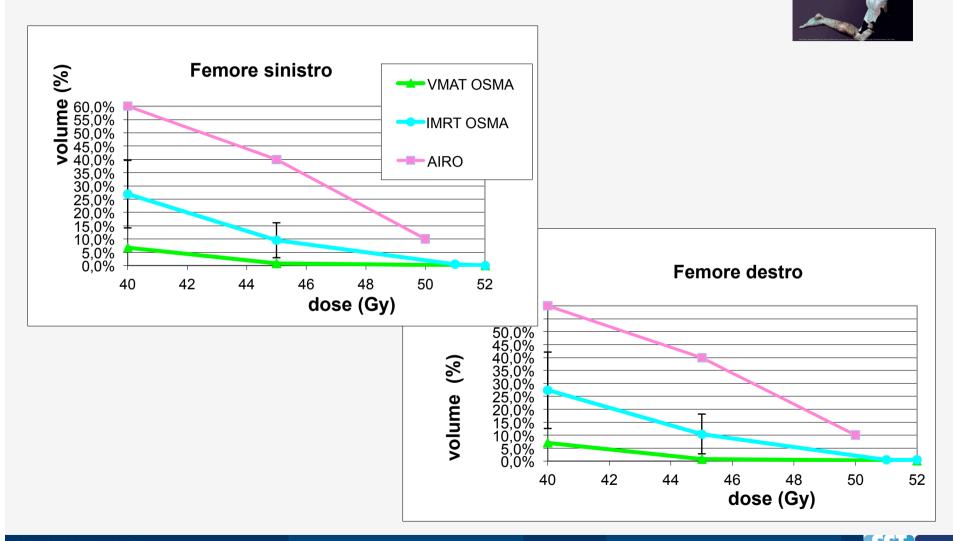
DVH teste femorali: VMAT vs 3D-cRT





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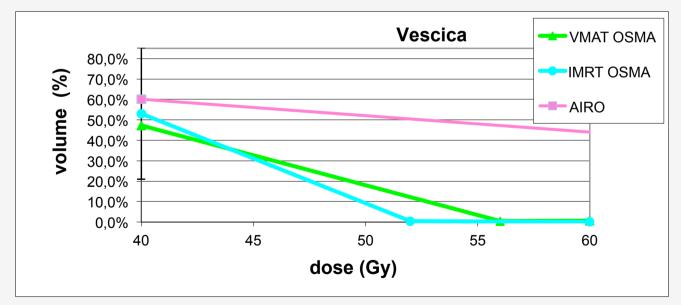
DVH teste femorali: VMAT vs IMRT



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Confronto dosimetrico OARS: vescica

Organo		3D-cRT	IMRT-SIB	VMAT-SIB
Vescica	Dmean (Gy)	43 (± 8.0)	41 (± 6.0)	38.73 (± 4.87)
	V40 (%)	89.4 % (± 19.2%)	53.1% (± 32.1%)	47.27 % (± 17.22%)
	V60 (%)	0.1% (± 0.0%)	0.1% (± 0.2%)	0.7% (± 1.75%)



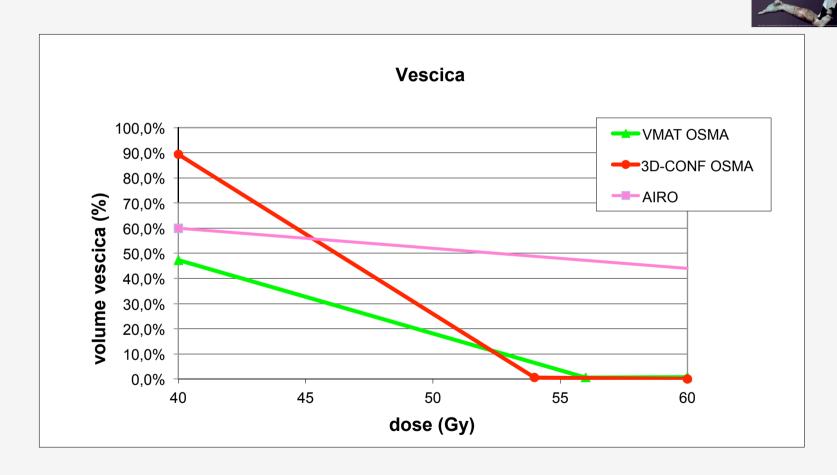
DVH vescica: VMAT vs IMRT

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DVH vescica: VMAT vs 3D-cRT





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Risultati: Tossicita'

Tossicità acuta	Grado	3D-cRT (n=8)	IMRT-SIB (n=10)	VMAT-SIB (n=7)
GI	G3	3 (37%)	3 (30%)	0 (0 %)
GU	G3	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Ematologica	G3	2 (25%)	2 (20%)	1 (14%)
Cutanea	G3	4 (50%)	7 (70%)	2 (28%)

No tossicità acuta G4. Percentuale di **sospensioni del trattamento**: 75% per 3D-cRT (6/8 pz) vs 70% per IMRT-SIB (7/10) e **42**% per VMAT-SIB (3/7). In media **8.9** giorni di sospensione per 3D-cRT, **4.2** giorni per IMRT, **2.4 giorni** per VMAT.

Visite di follow-up ogni 3-6 mesi, valutazione tossicità secondo scale RTOG/EORTC: a 2 anni, **no tossicità tardive di grado >3**, 1 paziente con proctite post-attinica G3 in trattamento con mesalazina per os.



Risultati: Outcome clinico

	3D-cRT (m-FU: 35 mesi)	IMRT-SIB (m-FU: 17 mesi)	VMAT-SIB (m-FU: 6 mesi)
CR	100 %	90 %	100 %
LC	88 %	90 %	100 %
DFS	75 %	70 %	86 %
os	88 %	100 %	100 %

Globalmente, a 2 anni, i tassi di **controllo locale e a distanza** risultano rispettivamente del **92**% (2 pz con recidiva/persistenza di malattia dopo RT-CHT, trattati con chirurgia di salvataggio) e del **84**% (1 pz con metastasi polmonari trattate con SBRT, 2 pz con progressione epatica, trattati con CHT), con **OS** del **96**%. **Colostomy rate a 2 anni: 8**%.

Tutti i pazienti ricaduti erano all'esordio in stadio avanzato e/o con istologia o grading sfavorevole (necessità di dose escalation? Nuovi farmaci/targeted therapies?).



Conclusioni

Nella nostra esperienza, il trattamento RT-CHT per carcinoma anale si associa ad elevato controllo di malattia con profilo di tossicità acuta e cronica accettabile. L'utilizzo della tecnica VMAT si e' rivelato vantaggioso vs 3D-cRT e IMRT in termini di:

- •analoga copertura dei target volumes vs IMRT, con maggior conformazione e possibilità di dose escalation (SIB) vs 3D-cRT;
- •minor tempo di trattamento vs IMRT (maggior comfort per il paziente, piu' tempo per verifiche quotidiane del set-up e IGRT, verosimile limitazione dei movimenti intra-fraction, quindi maggior accuratezza del trattamento);
- •miglior risparmio degli OARs, con riduzione della tossicità acuta prevalentemente di tipo gastro-intestinale, e conseguentemente meno giorni di sospensione del trattamento (miglior effetto radiobiologico?);

Necessario follow-up piu' lungo per monitoraggio di eventuali tossicità tardive!

