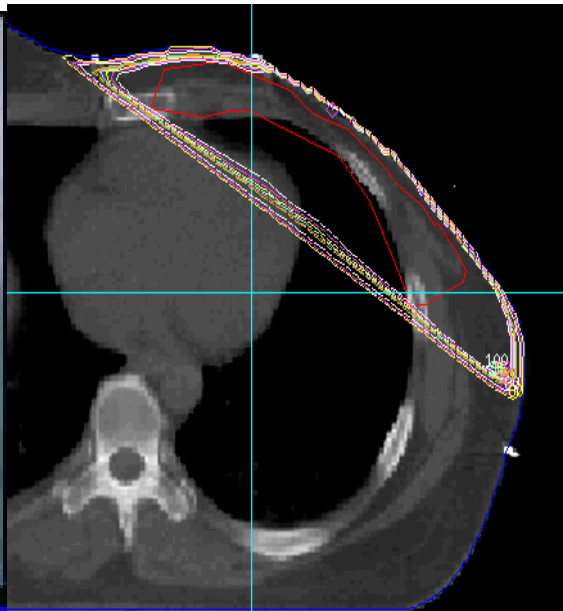


Science Behind New Photon Therapies

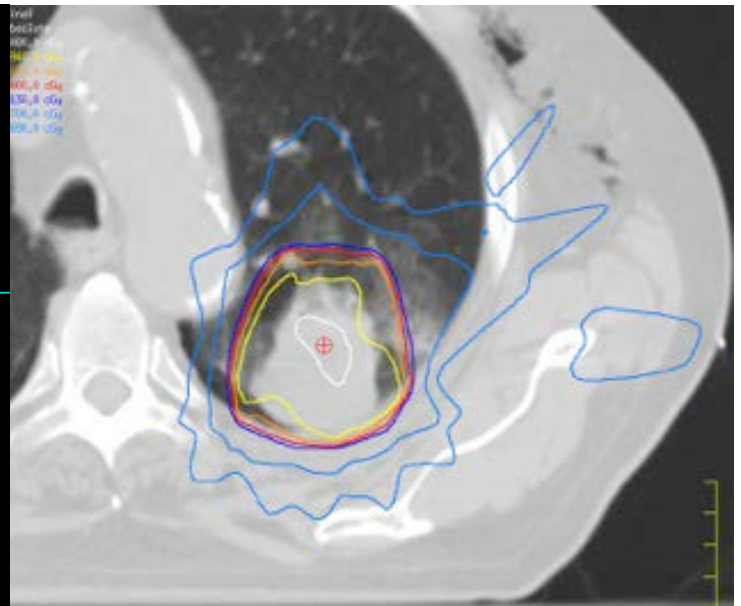
First known X-ray
radiographs produced
by Roentgen



2.5D planning



Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy to
lung metastasis



A Century of Sharpening the Knife

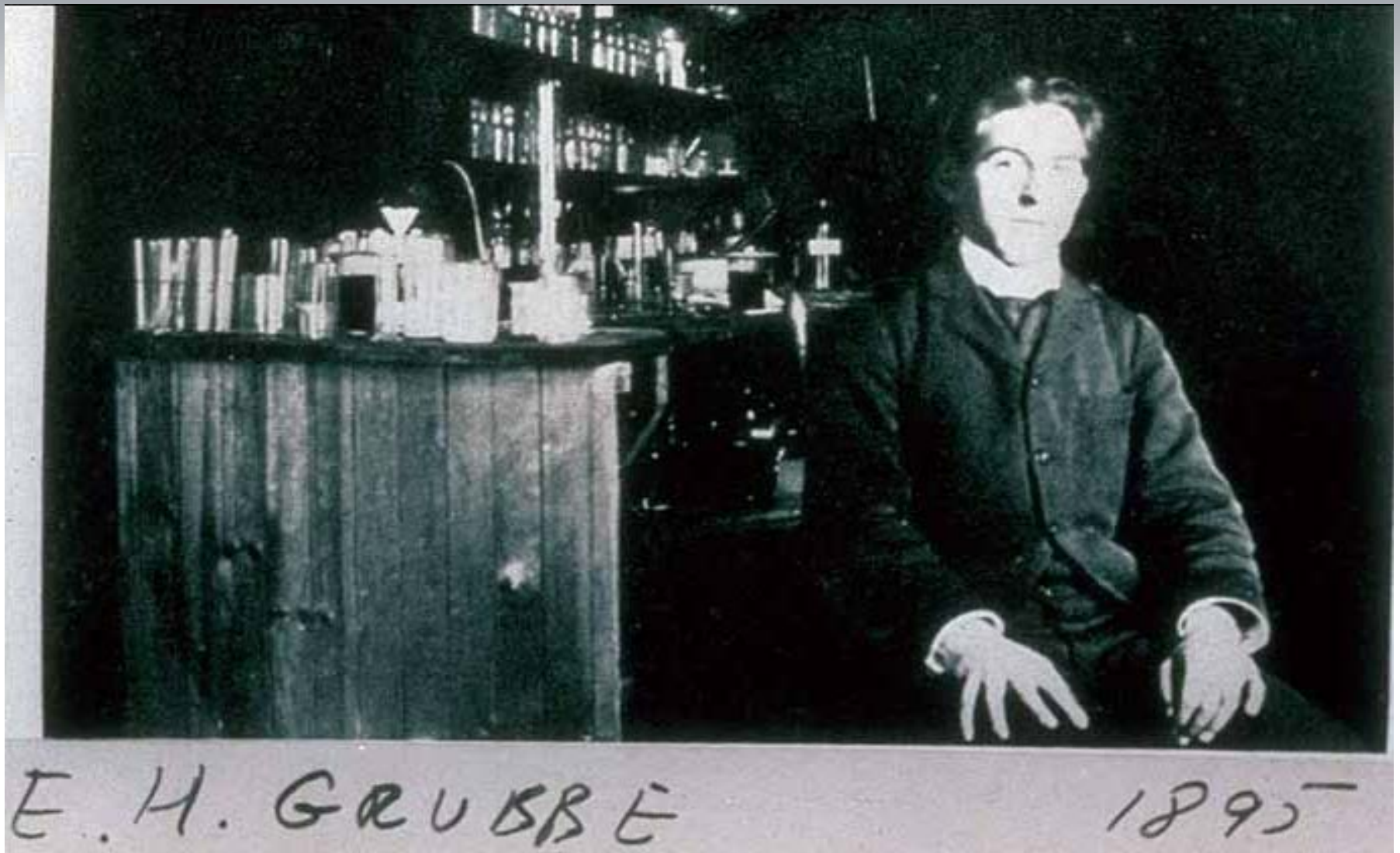
Steven J. Chmura MD, PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Radiation and Cellular Oncology
University of Chicago

20 Minute Outline

- Evolution of Photon therapy from 2D-> IMRT/IGRT
- Evidence that improvements in technology translate into improved cancer outcomes
- Can these technologies change the natural history of a cancer?
 - Oligometastases in breast cancer as an example

First known X-ray radiographs produced by Roentgen





Emil Grubbe (1875-1960)

Over his lifetime, he required > 100 operations and amputations due to his excessive exposure to x-rays

First brachytherapy treatment of cervical cancer performed

By Margaret Cleaves M.D. (1848-1917)

Below is her original report of the first patient treated

Soon RT was being used instead of surgery in many countries

Medical Record
A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery

Vol. 64, No. 16. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1903. \$5.00 Per Annum.
Whole No. 1719. Single Copies, 10c.

Original Articles.

RADIUM: WITH A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON RADIUM RAYS IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.*
By MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.,
NEW YORK.

Not only the scientific world, but the lay as well, listens with bated breath to the marvelous tales of radium; tales which, especially when accompanied by demonstrations of the apparently magical phenomena of this new element, seem more fitting fairy lore than abstruse scientific fact; and one can but wonder whether radium may not prove a veritable Aladdin's lamp to medical science as well as to physics.

"All nature is vibrating, from the lowest musical

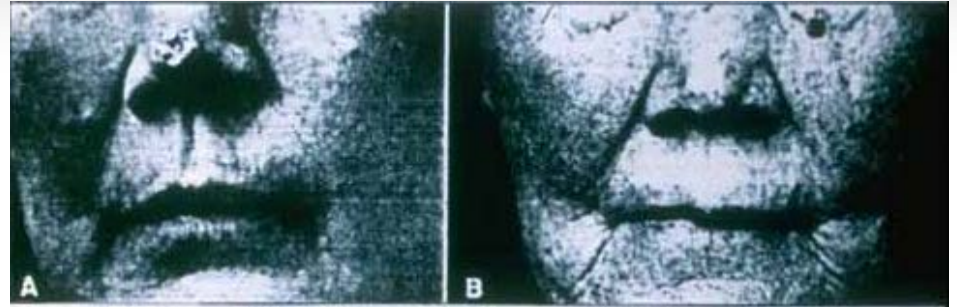
In 1898 Prof. Pierre Curie and Mme. Sklodowska Curie, when investigating the radiations from uranium discovered by Becquerel, found that some samples of pitchblende or uraninite, from which uranium is extracted, gave forth radiations much more powerful than any uranium they had found, having four times the activity of metallic uranium.

Painstaking research resulted in the discovery of a substance associated with bismuth and resembling it very much in its chemical characteristics. To this substance Mme. Curie gave the name of polonium, in honor of Poland, the land of her nativity.

Polonium is to be had in the form of a metal and in the form of a subnitrate. The metallic polonium resembles particles of nickel and the subnitrate is a white powder. The only specimen of metallic polonium in this country is in possession of Mr. W.

- Despeignes (France 1896) treats a patient with gastric cancer noting significant symptom relief

- Stenbeck (Sweden 1899) →
Treats a 49 year old patient
with a basal cell tumor on the
nose (100 times over 9 months).
The patient was alive and well
30 years later

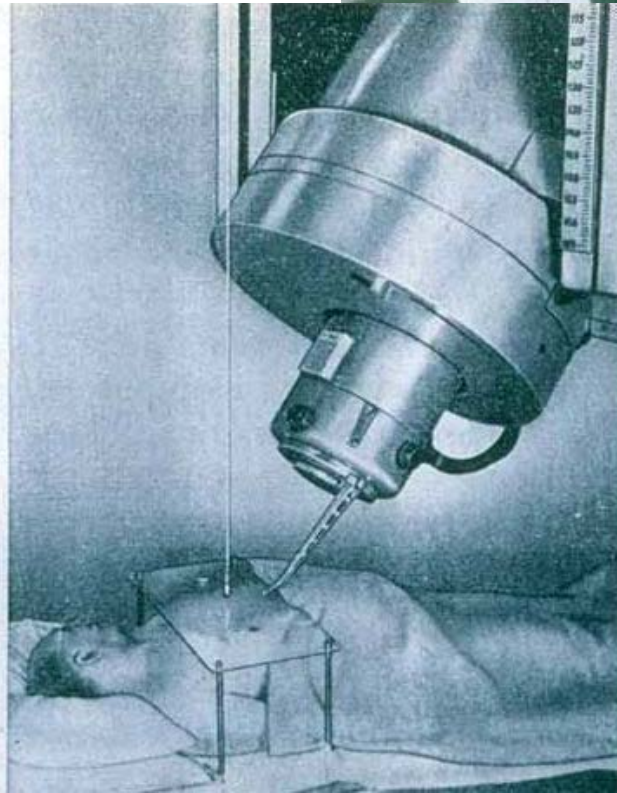
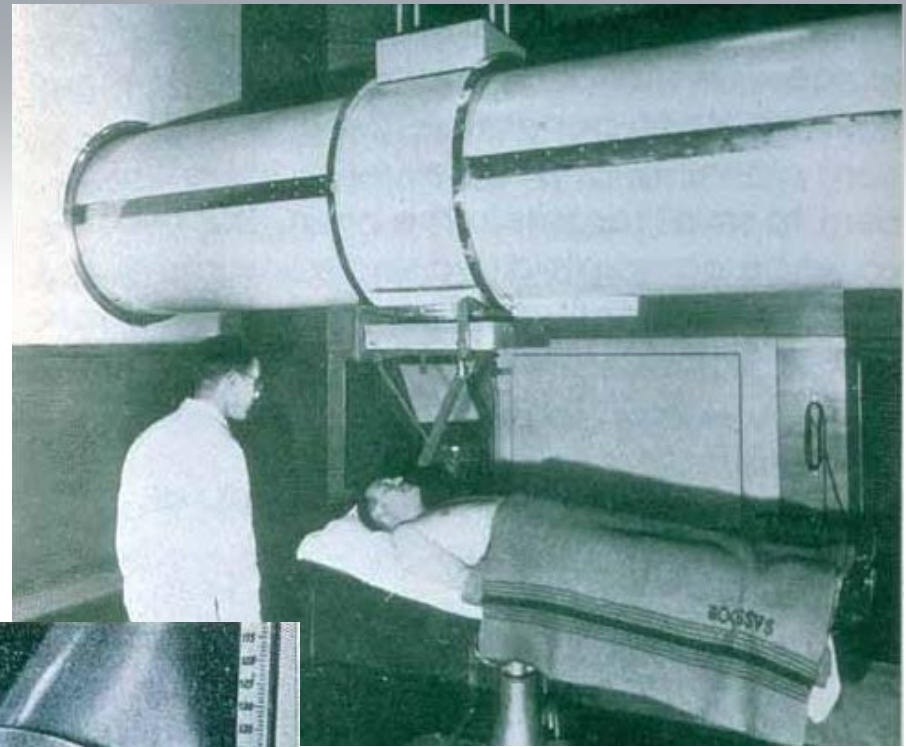


- Sjogren (Sweden 1900) →
successfully treats a patient
with a squamous cell cancer
(50 times over 50 months)



Early Treatment Machines

1 MeV Vicker's Unit, St Bart's →
Hospital London 1937
Equipped with a movable couch
and variable field sizes



←1st Van de Graaf
Generator, Royal
Marsden Hospital,
London, 1933

[Journal Home](#)

[Browse by](#)

[About the Journal](#)

[Authors & Reviewers](#)

[Subscriptions](#)

[CME](#)

December 1978

Volume 129, Issue 3

Computer-Controlled Radiation Therapy

Martin B. Levene, M.D., , Peter K. Kijewski, Ph.D., , Lee M. Chin, S.M., , Bengt E. Bärngard, Ph.D., , and Samuel Hellman, M.D.,

Department of Radiation Therapy

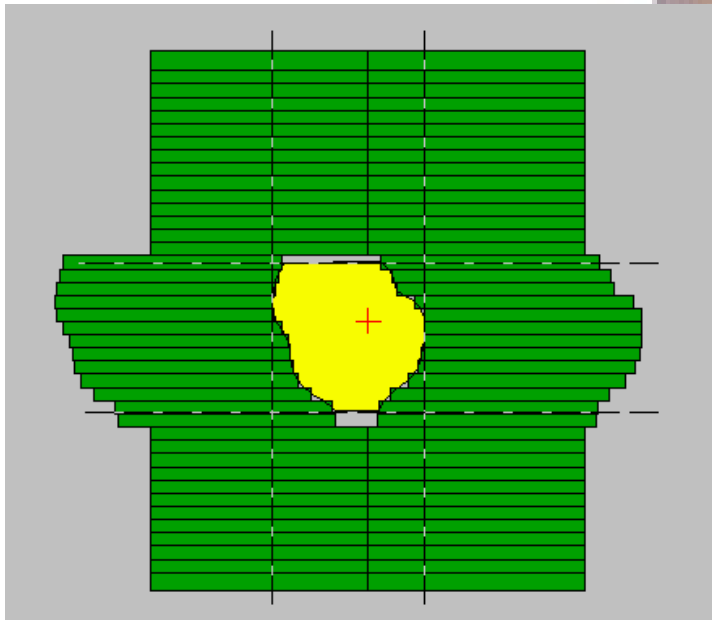
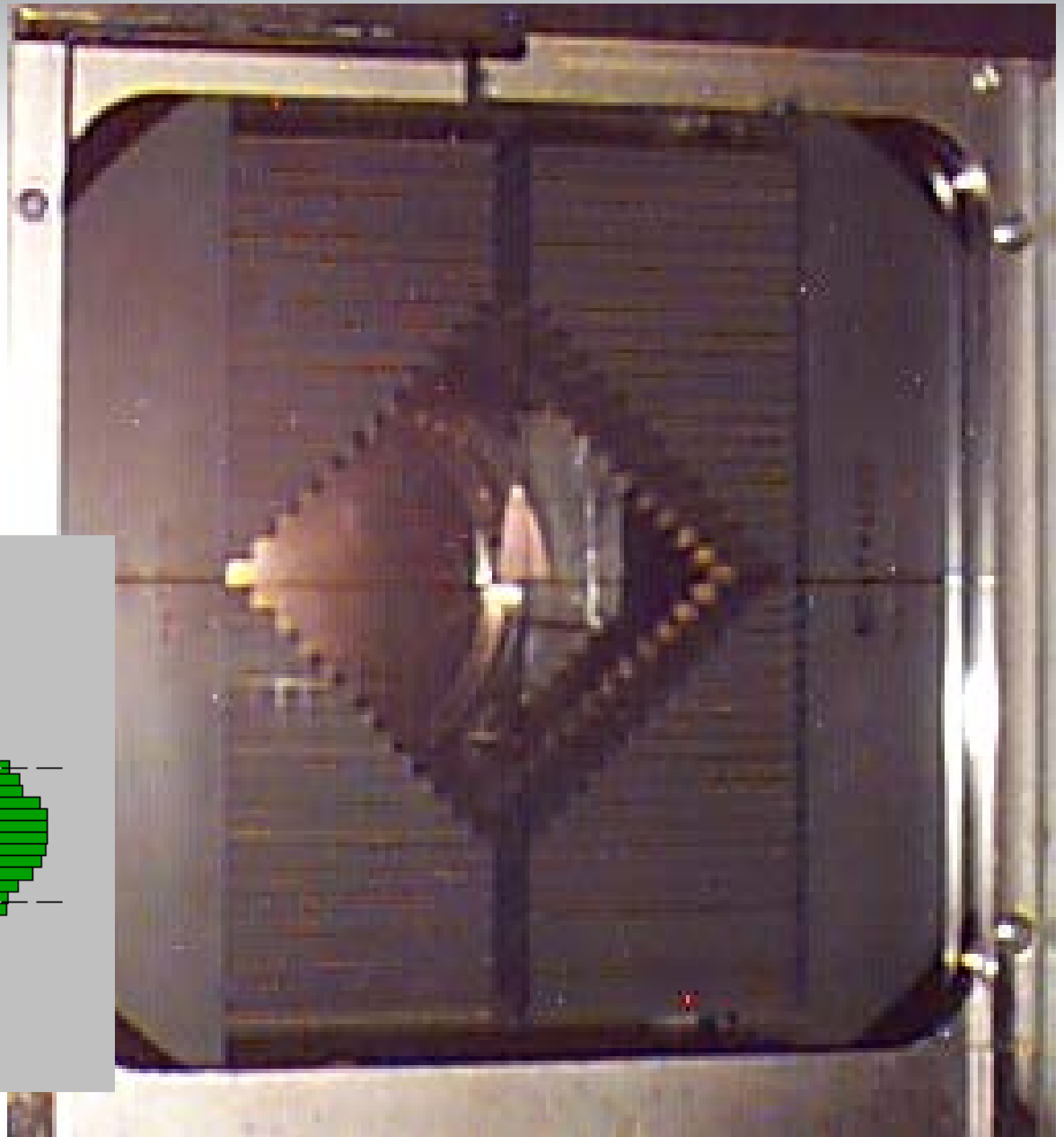
Harvard Medical School Boston, MA 02115

Evolution of Technology form 2D->
Image Guided (IGRT) Intensity
Modulated Radiotherapy (IMRT)

Medical linear accelerator



Metal leaves
shape the radiation
beam and shield
normal tissue



2D vs 3D

■ 3D Planning with physician entering plain targets

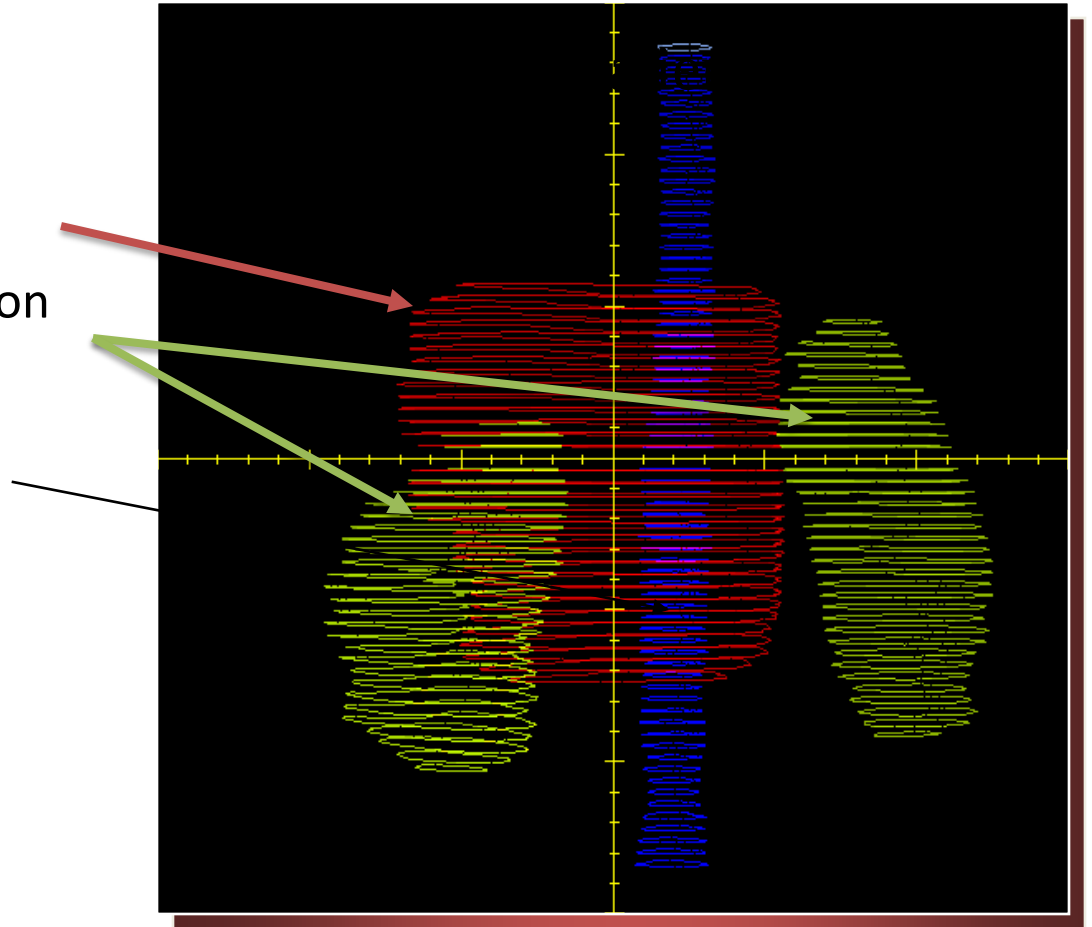
- Outlines targets in 3D
- Outlines critical anatomy to avoid
- Physicists generate plan based on targets/anatomy



Pancreas case

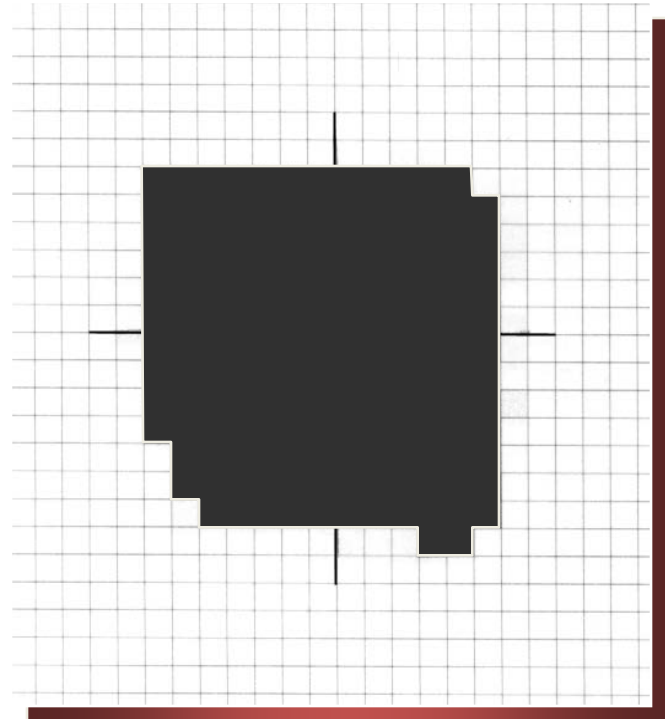
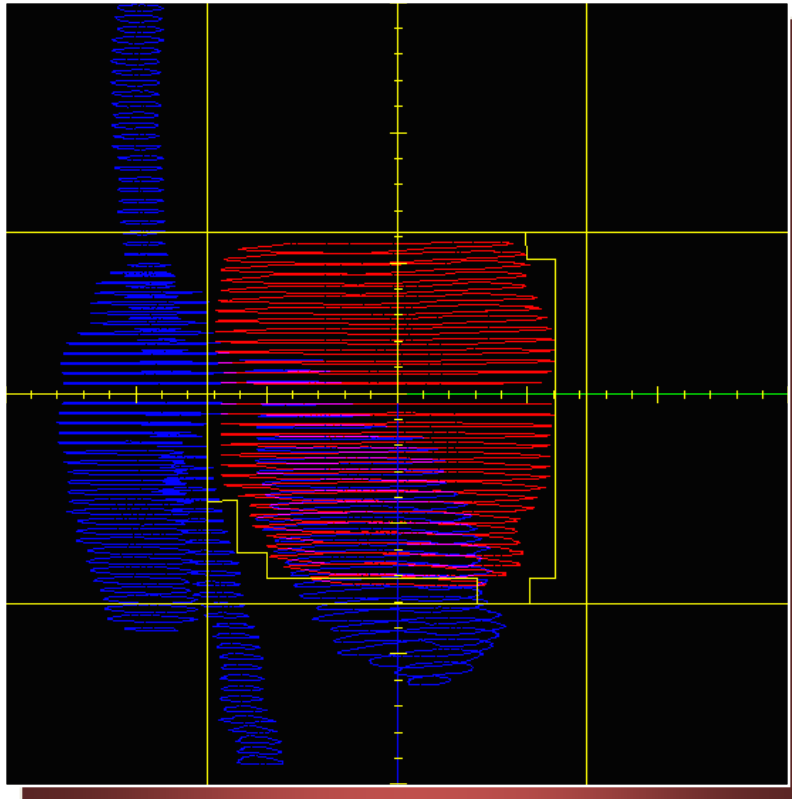
Pancreas

- Treat target to 55 Gy
- Preserve kidney function (dose limit = 20 Gy)
- Protect spinal cord (dose limit = 45 Gy)



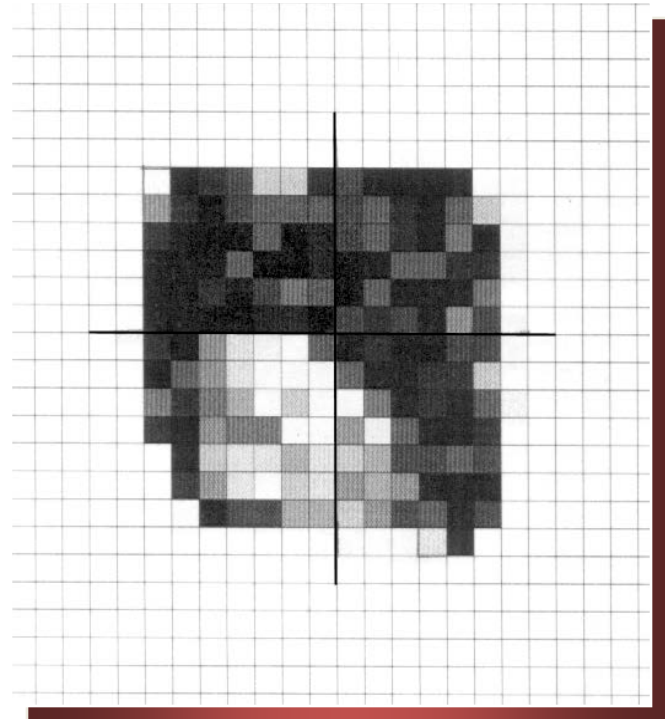
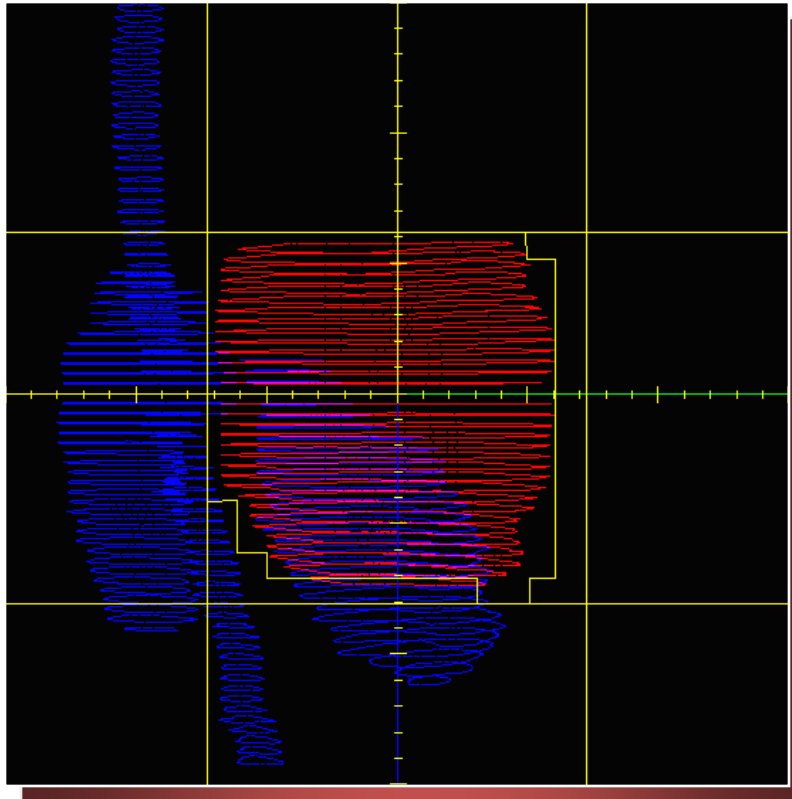
3D Conventional beam

Each beam shaped to match 2D projection of target

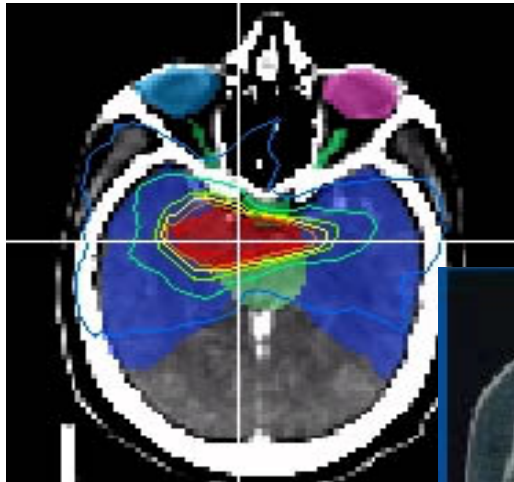


Intensity-modulated plan

Each beam divided into 1 x 1 cm beamlets

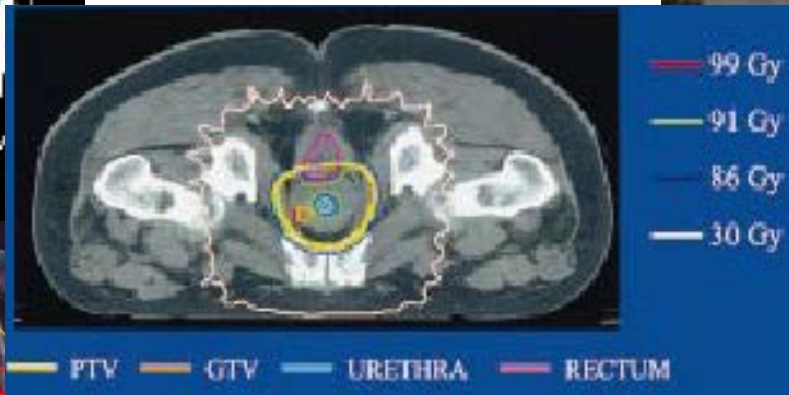


Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT): Sparing normal tissue



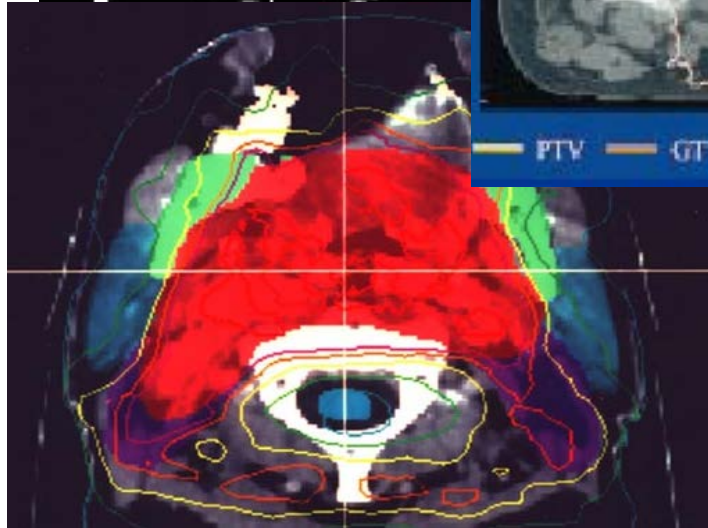
← Brain Tumors

↓ Prostate Cancer

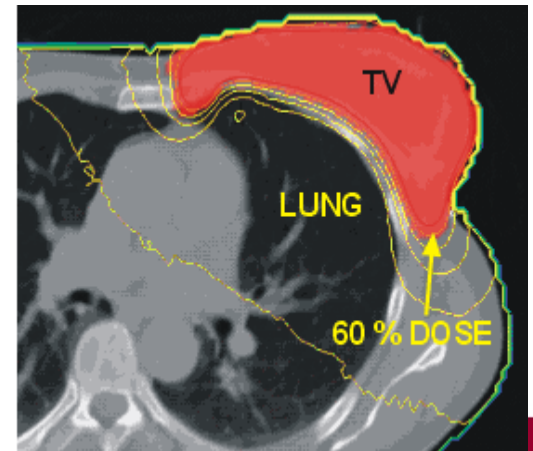
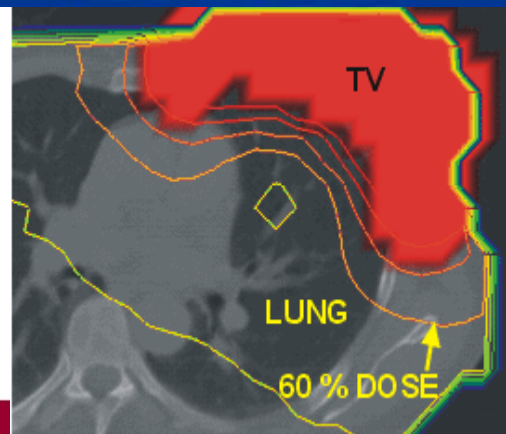


↑ Cervix Cancer

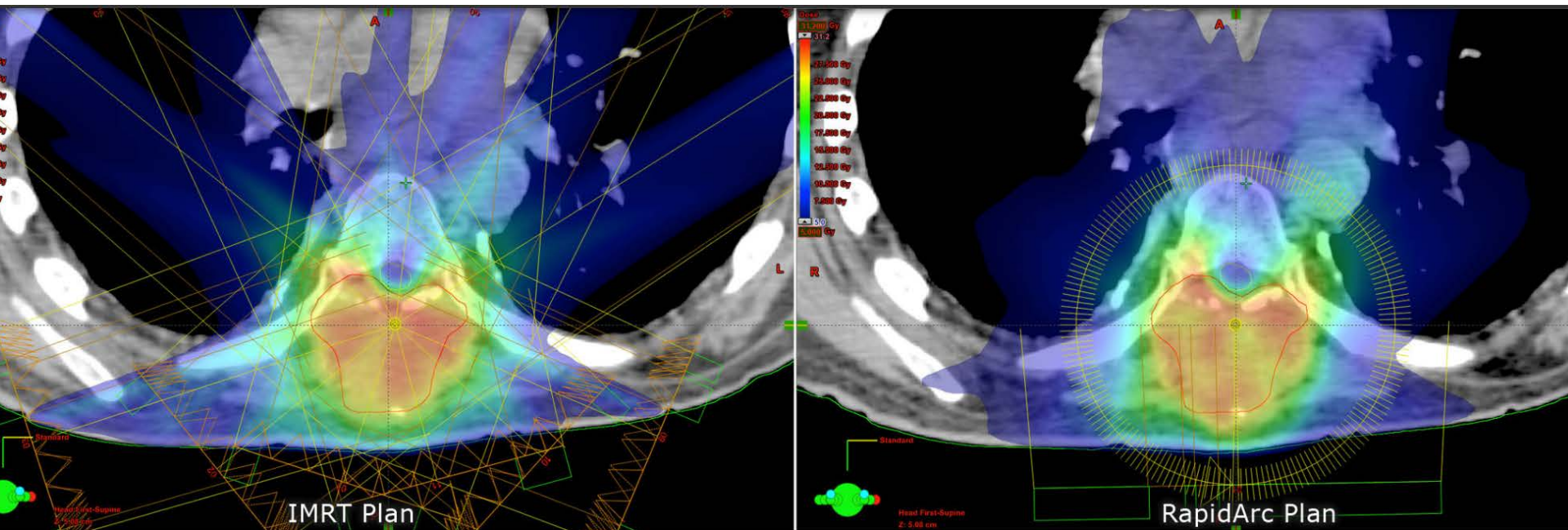
↓ Breast Cancer



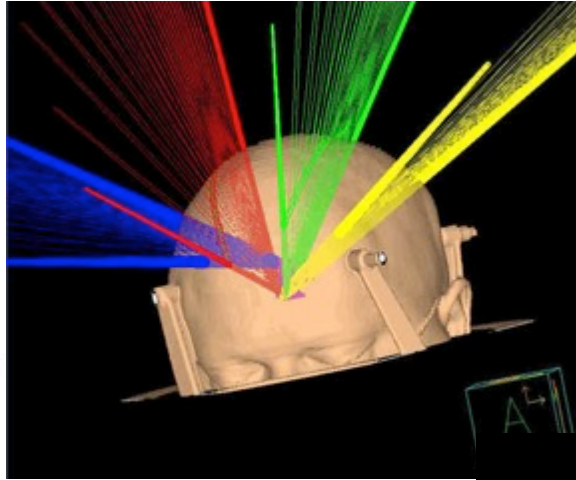
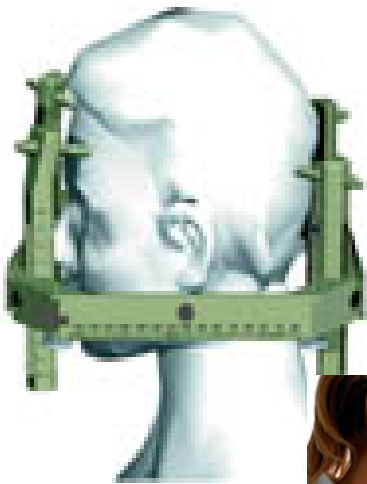
↑ Head and Neck Cancer



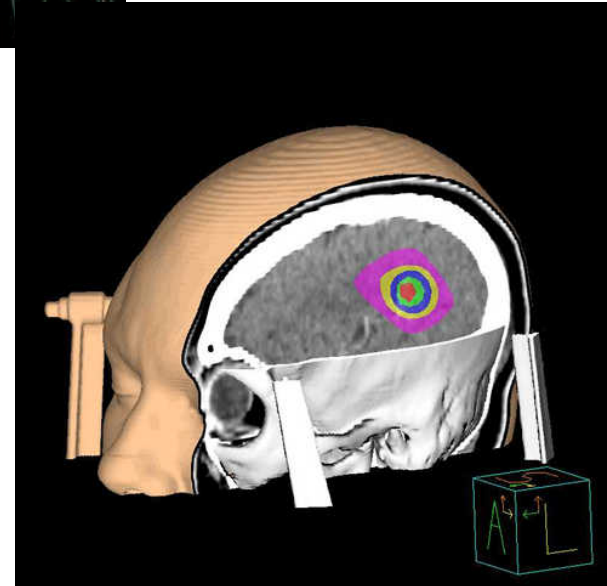
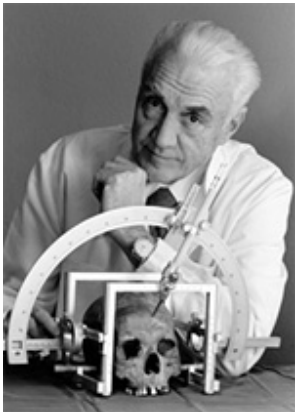
Variable Arc Radiotherapy (VMAT)



Stereotactic Radiosurgery



Local control 85-95%



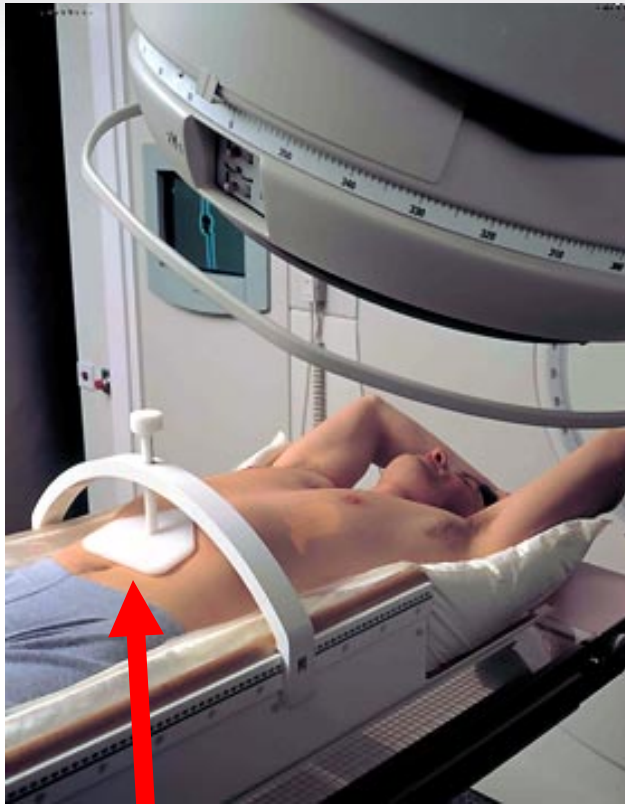
Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy SBRT/SABR/HIGRT



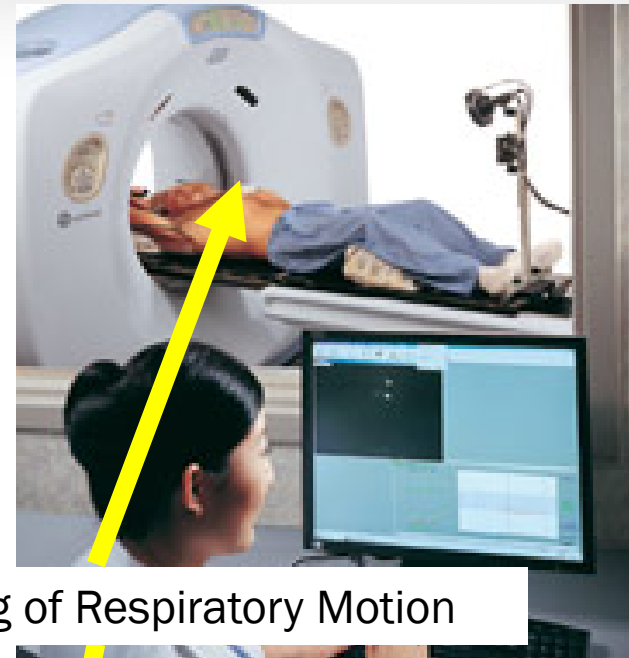
Sharper Knives:
Need imaging to visualize target

IGRT motion management

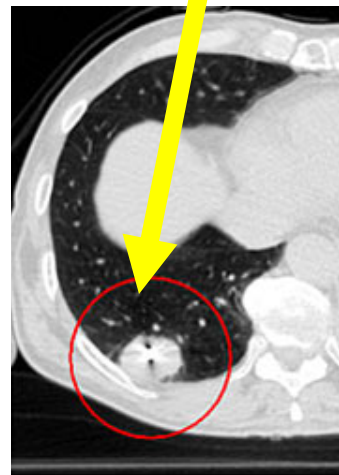




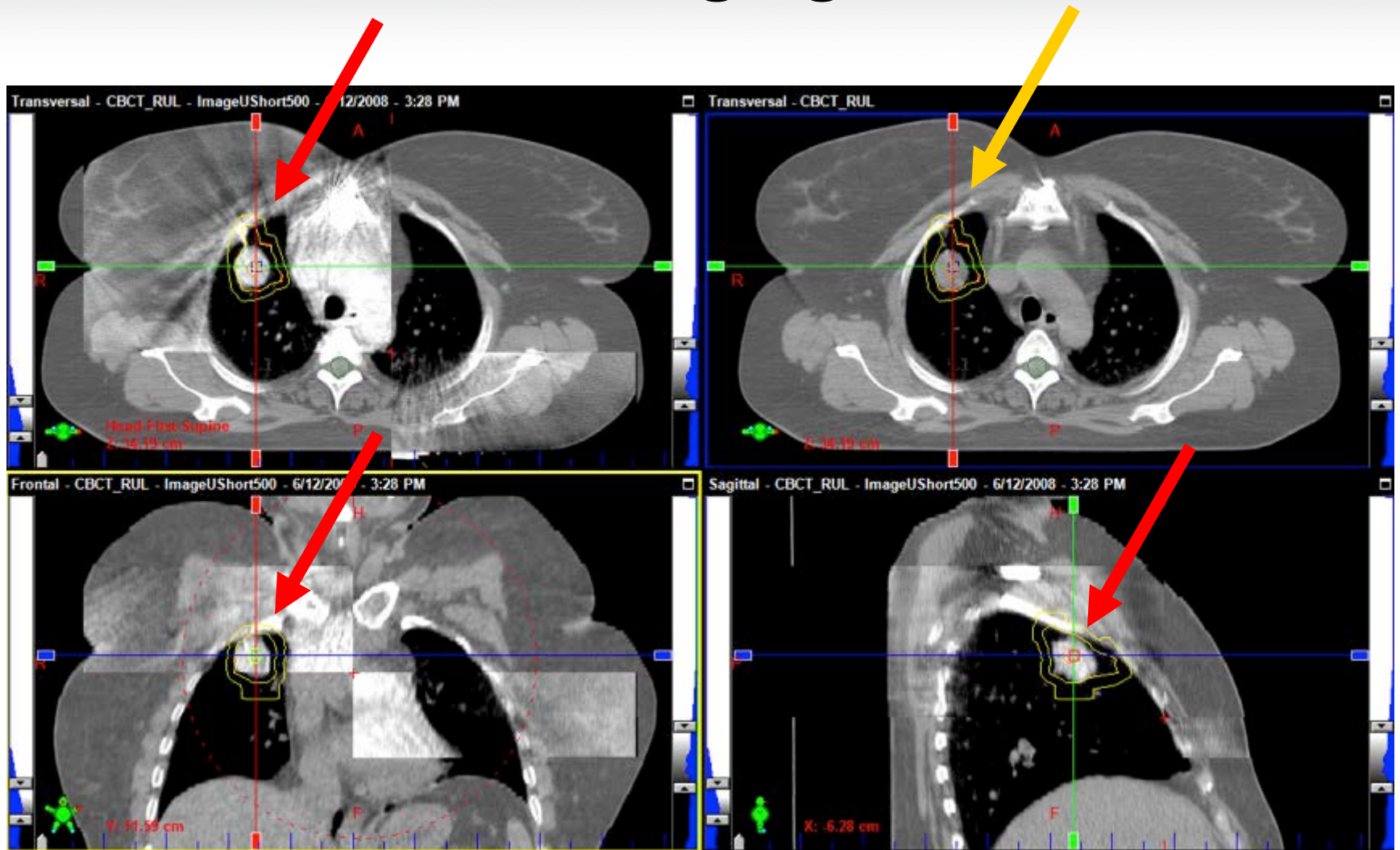
Control of Respiratory Motion



Tracking of Respiratory Motion



Pretreatment Imaging Confirmation



Monitoring and Tracking During Treatment



Summary of Evolving Photon Technology

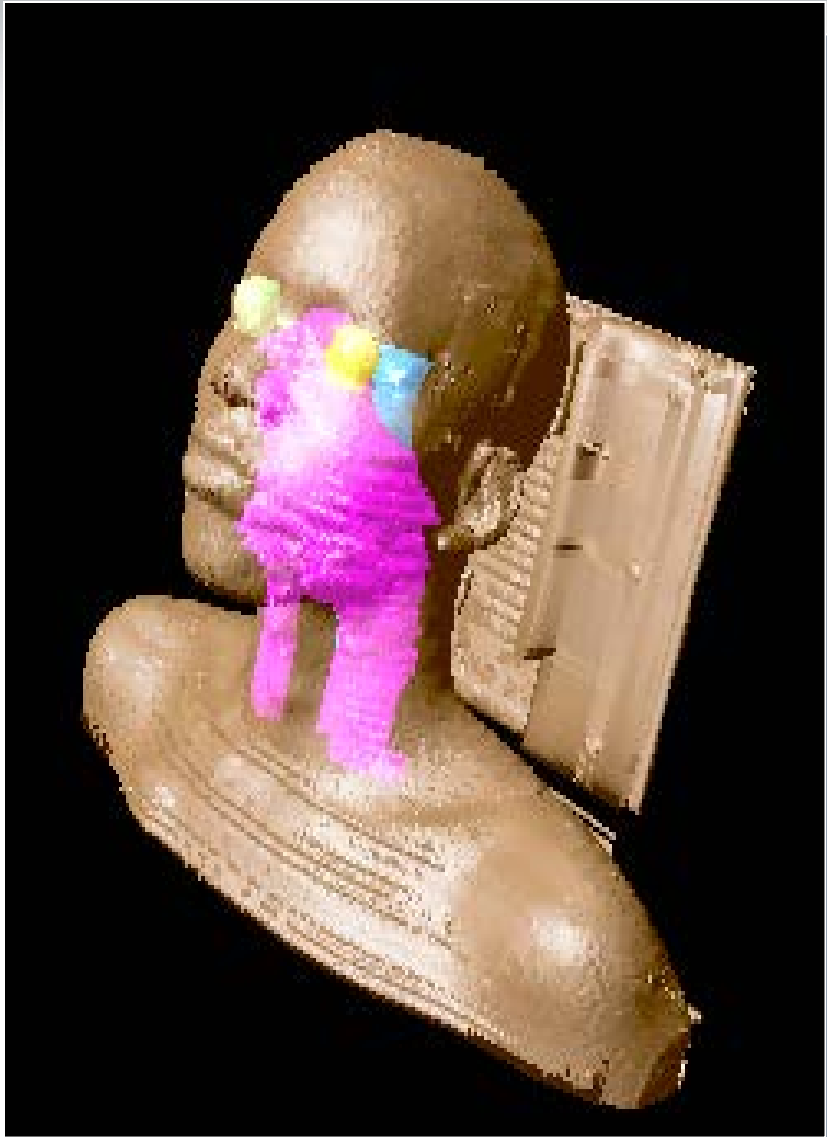
- Evolution from large 2D fields to 3D conformal shapes
- Requires precise knowledge of anatomy to determine tumor AND organs at risk (OAR)
- Increasing Conformality necessitates improved imaging and tracking of motion (IGRT)



EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVED OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS

EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVED OUTCOMES

- Single institution series
- LEVEL 1 Evidence
- Always NEED RANDOMIZED TRIALS?

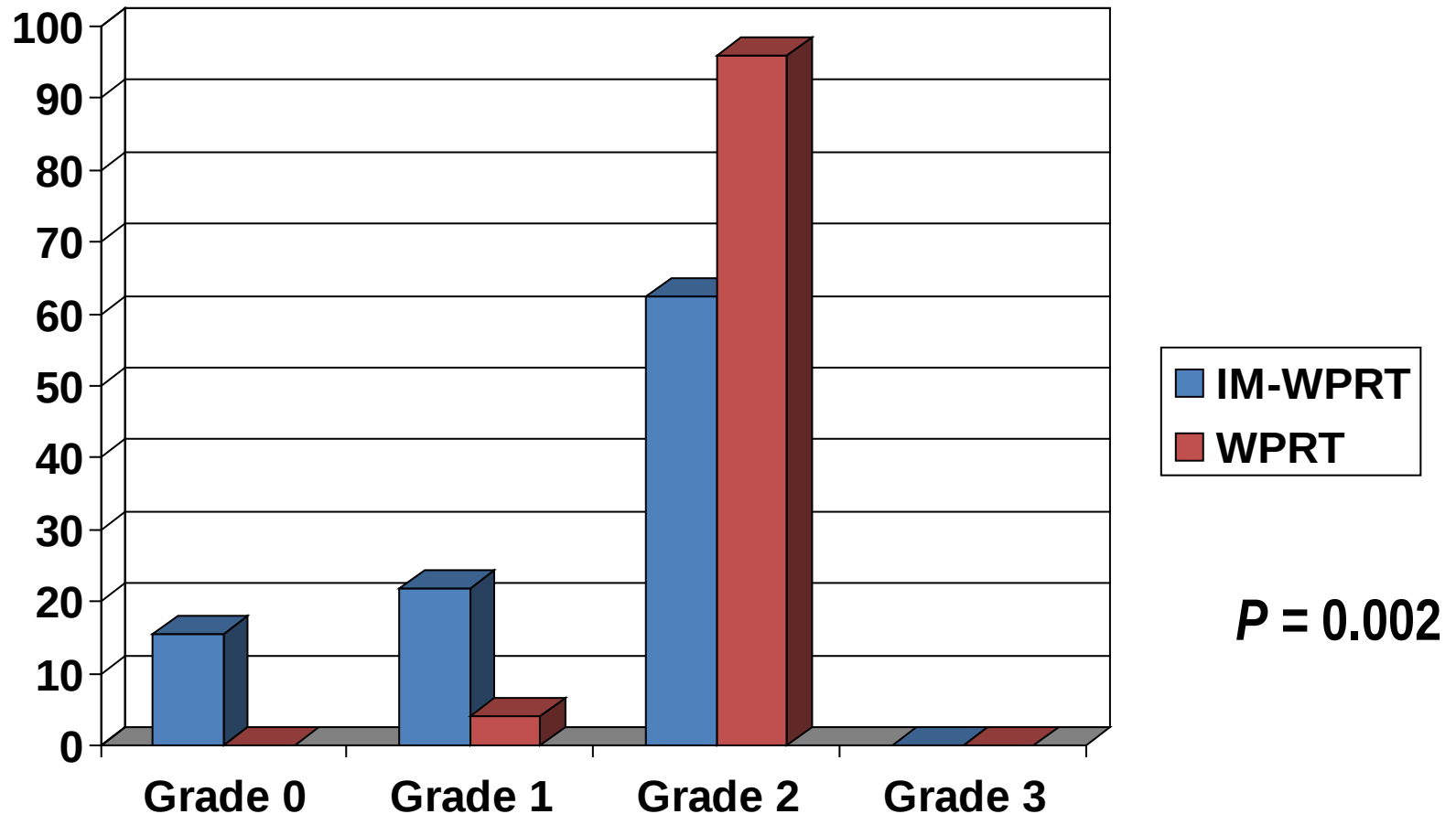


IMRT Literature

- **Dosimetric** studies demonstrate that IMRT *planning* → ↑tissue sparing and equivalent (or better) target coverage in nearly all tumor sites

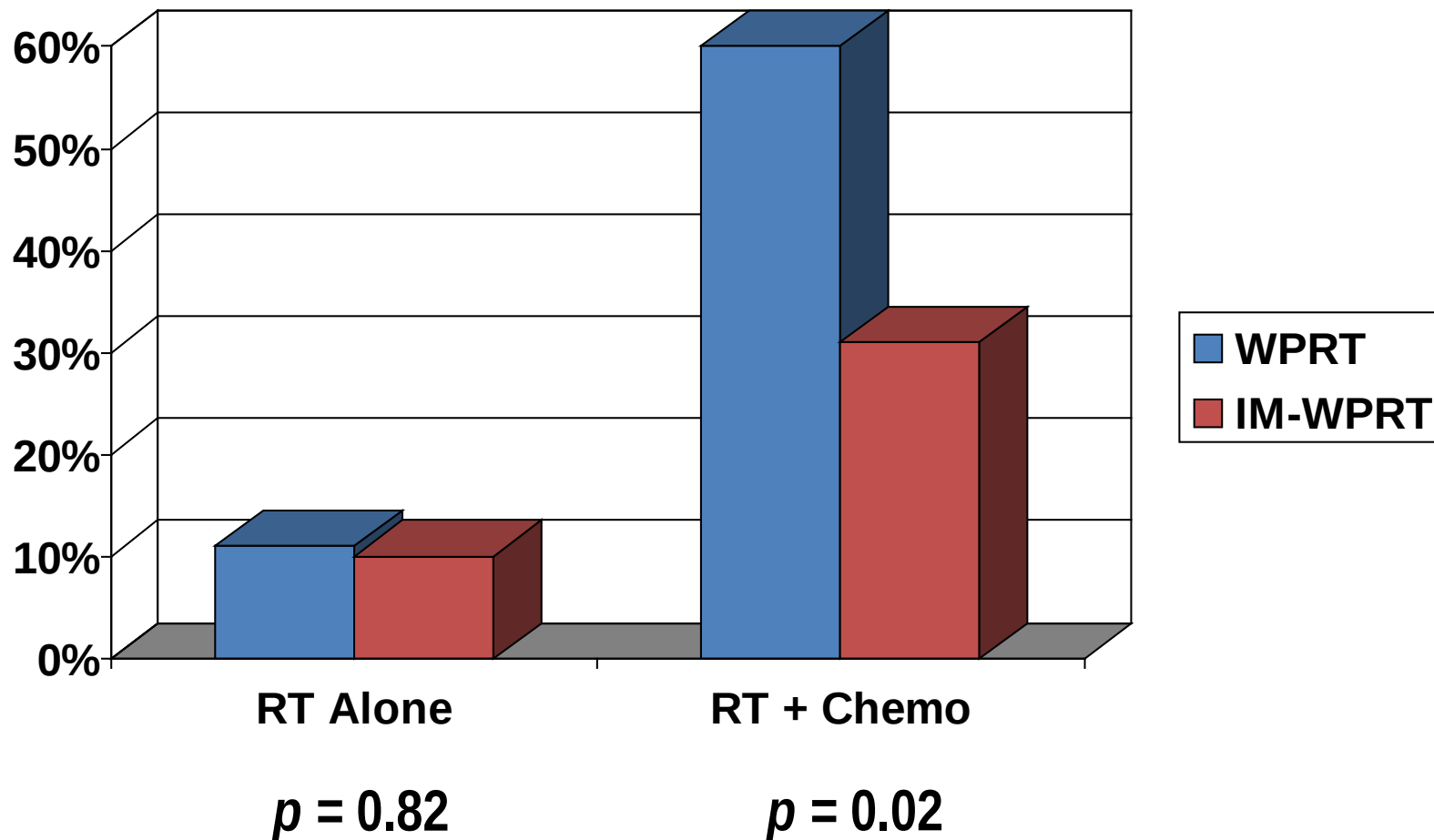
Acute GI toxicity

IM-WPRT vs. WPRT



Grade ≥ 2 WBC Toxicity

WPRT versus IM-WPRT Patients

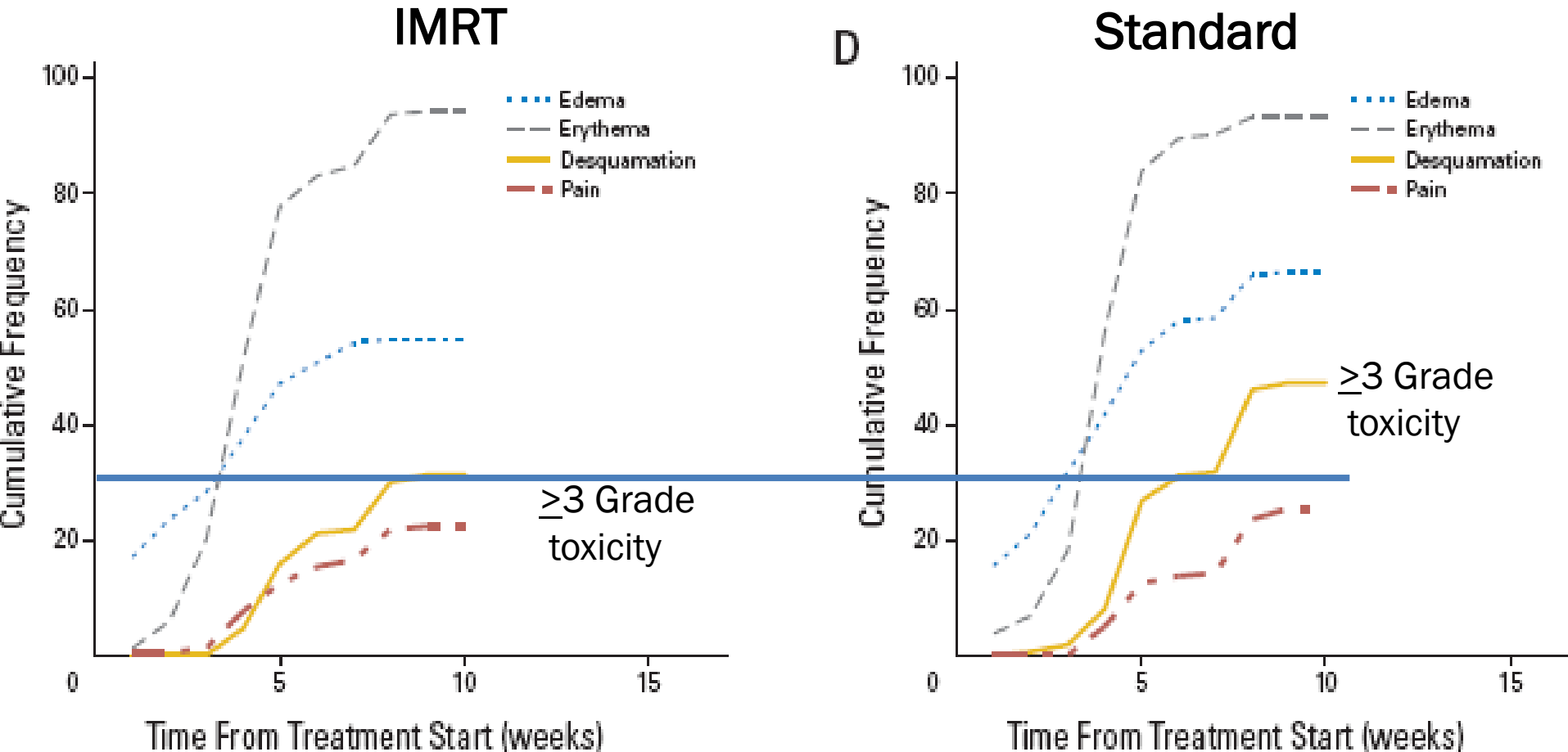


Level 1 Evidence

IMRT/3DCRT vs 2D



IMRT improved Skin Toxicity and QOL



Primary endpoint: acute skin toxicity

Results: Moist desquamation: 31.2% vs 47.8% Correlated to pain and reduced QOL

Pignol, Toronto, JCO, 2008

UK RND Trial: IMRT vs 2D Cosmesis

Long Term Results (7y)

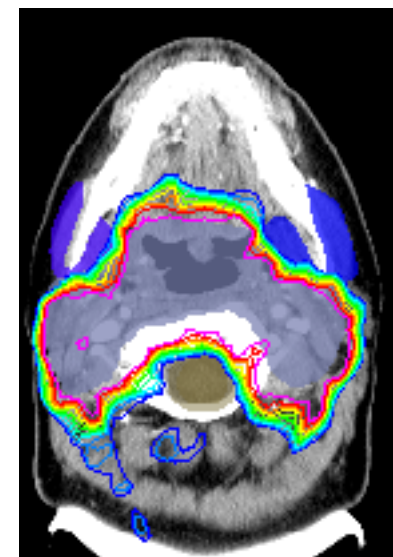
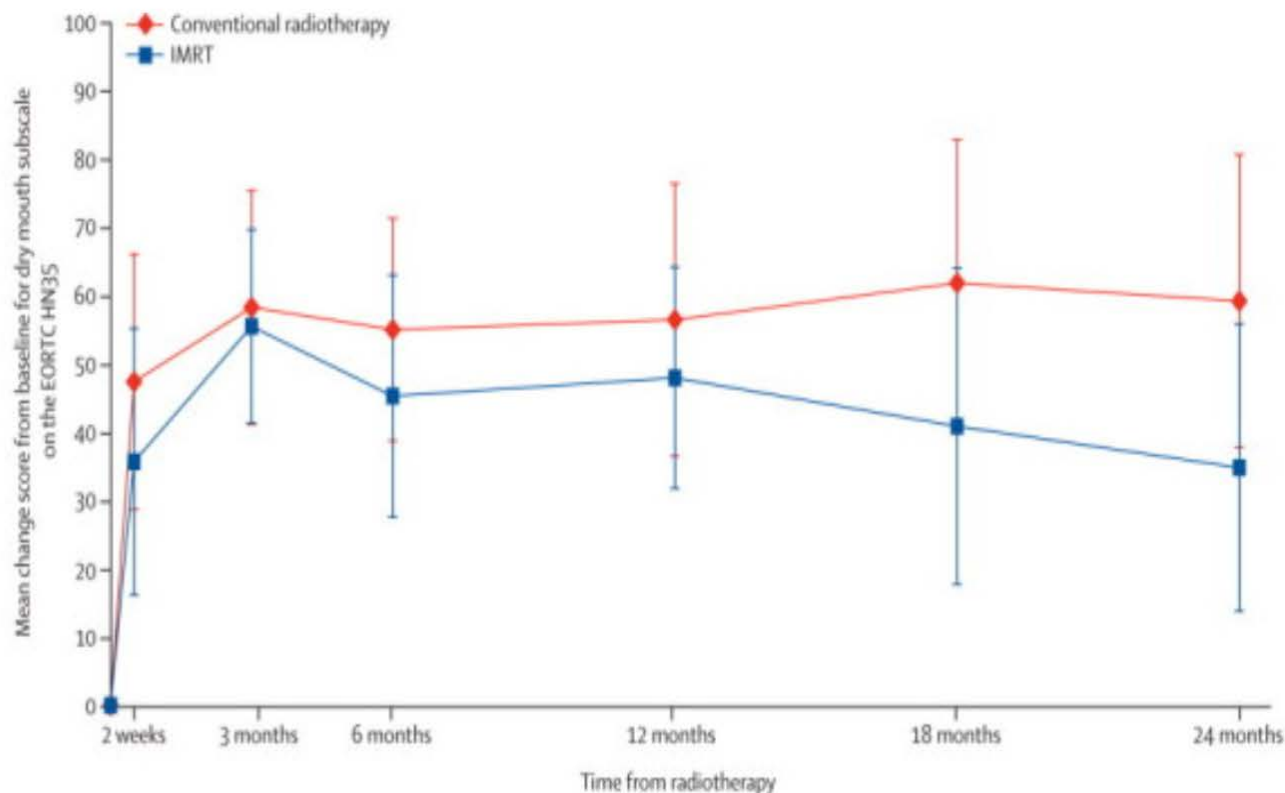
Results:

- Change in breast:
 - Photographs:
 - 58% (2D) vs.
 - 40% (IMRT) based on 5 yr photographs
 - Conformal plans (105%) predicted change in
 - 62% had no changes in breast appearance (<105%) vs.
 - 42.4% (>105%) SS
 - IMRT decreased 7y rates of
 - Palpable induration assessed in breast, pectoral fold, inframammary fold and boost site



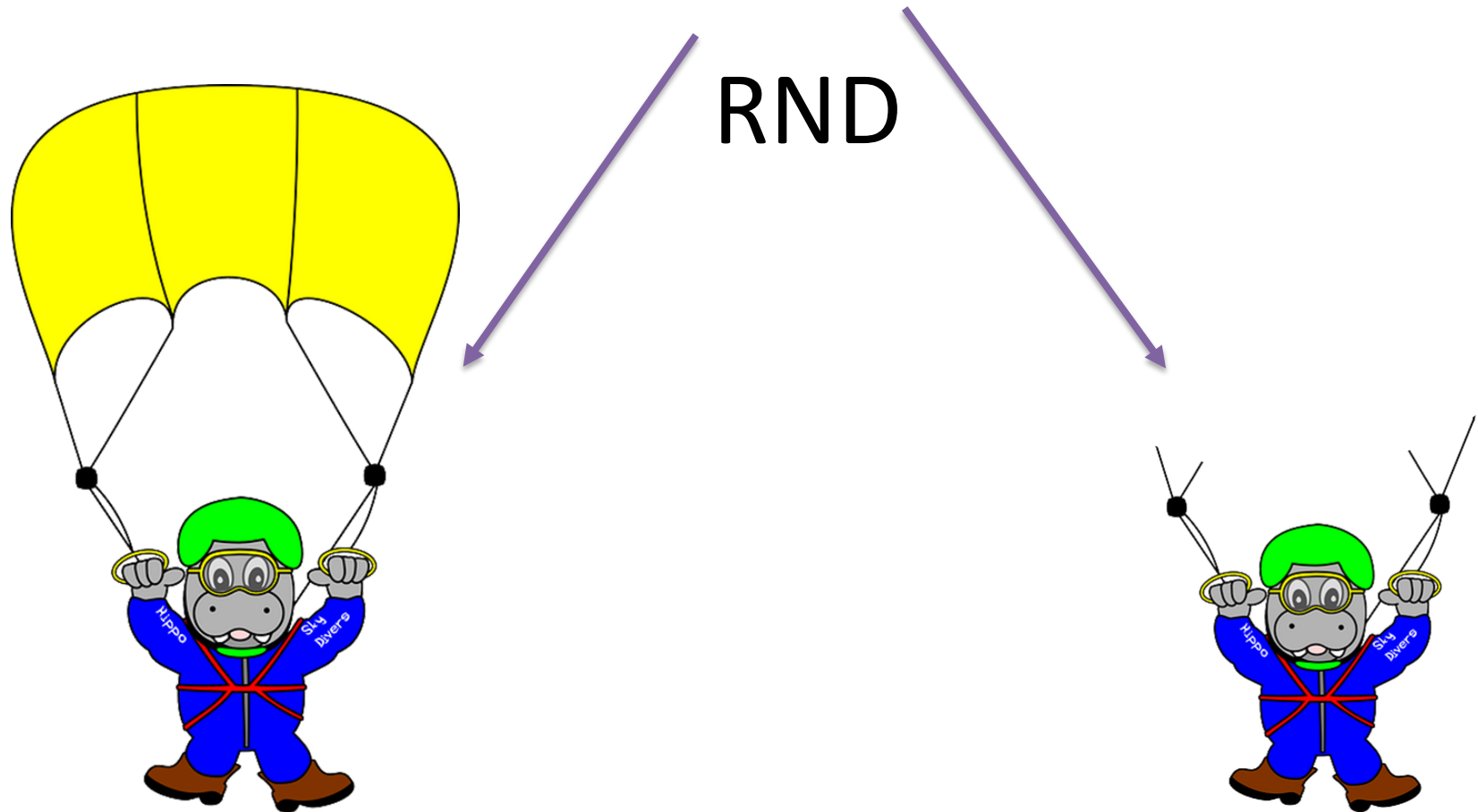
Conclusions: IMRT can decrease dose inhomogeneity and long-term changes in the breast

Parotid-sparing intensity modulated versus conventional radiotherapy in head and neck cancer (PARSPORT): a phase 3 multicentre randomised controlled trial.



Conventional radiotherapy	26	24	23	23	21	18
IMRT	28	30	25	25	22	22
Difference in mean	11.7	2.8	9.7	8.5	21.0	24.4
(99% CI)	(-14.4 to 37.8)	(-18.4 to 24.0)	(-13.5 to 32.9)	(-15.9 to 33.0)	(-8.9 to 50.9)	(-4.3 to 53.2)

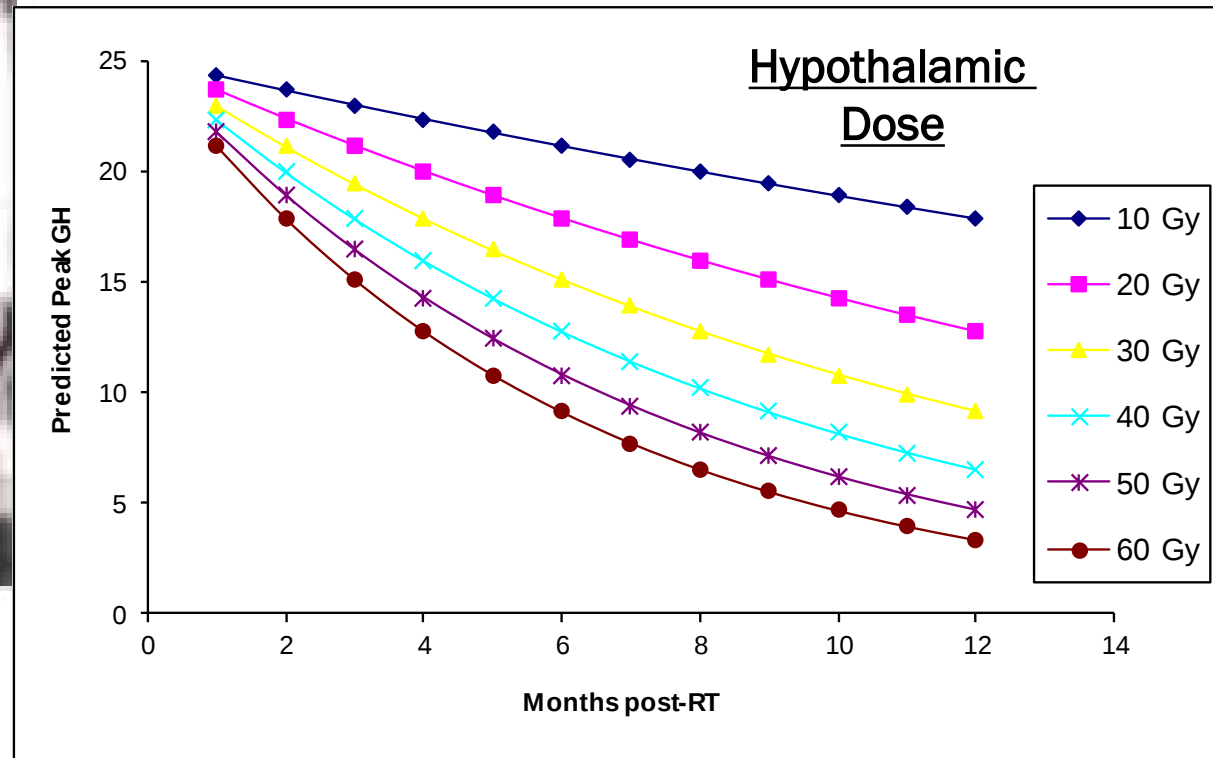
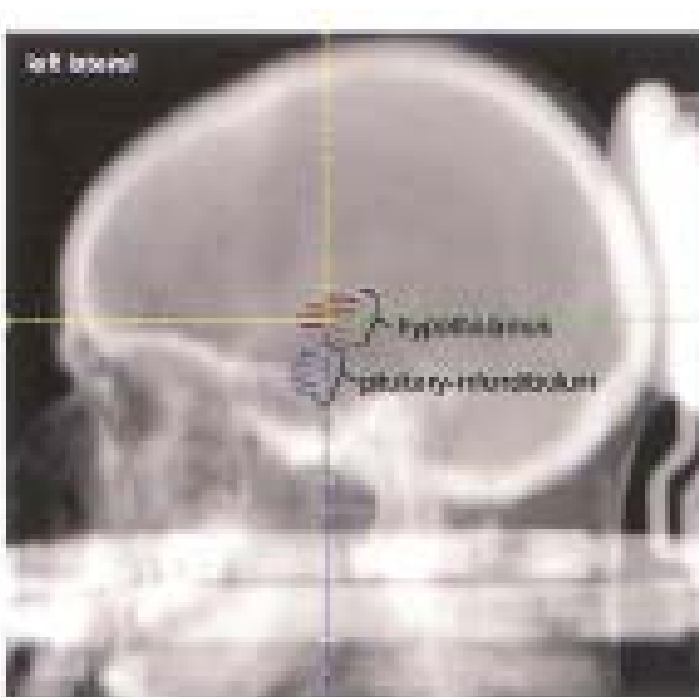
Do we always need Level 1 Evidence to adopt new technologies



Overall Survival Primary Endpoint

Reducing Endocrine Dysfunction in Children

- ⌘ GH deficiency modeled from data using serial arginine tolerance/L-dopa tests after RT:



Preserving Hearing in Children

Chochlea

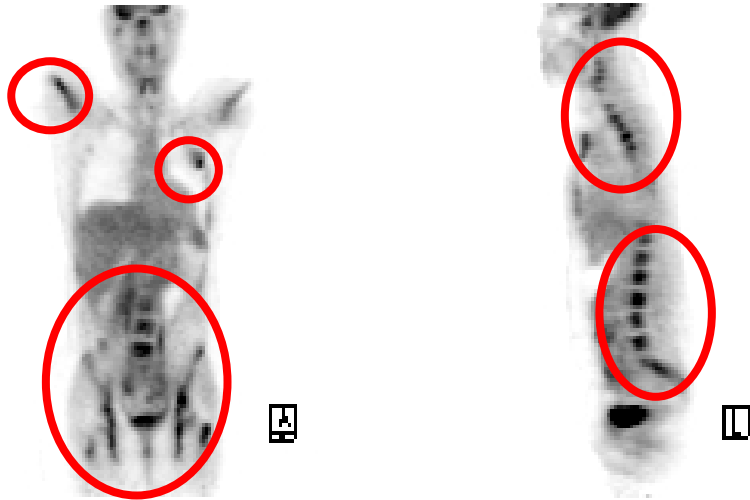


- 26 children with medulloblastoma
 - 15 IMRT versus 11 conventional RT
- Craniospinal RT and concomitant cisplatin
- IMRT planning significantly reduced the dose to the auditory apparatus (36 vs 54 Gy)
- IMRT was associated with significantly less severe hearing loss (13% vs 64%, $p < 0.01$)

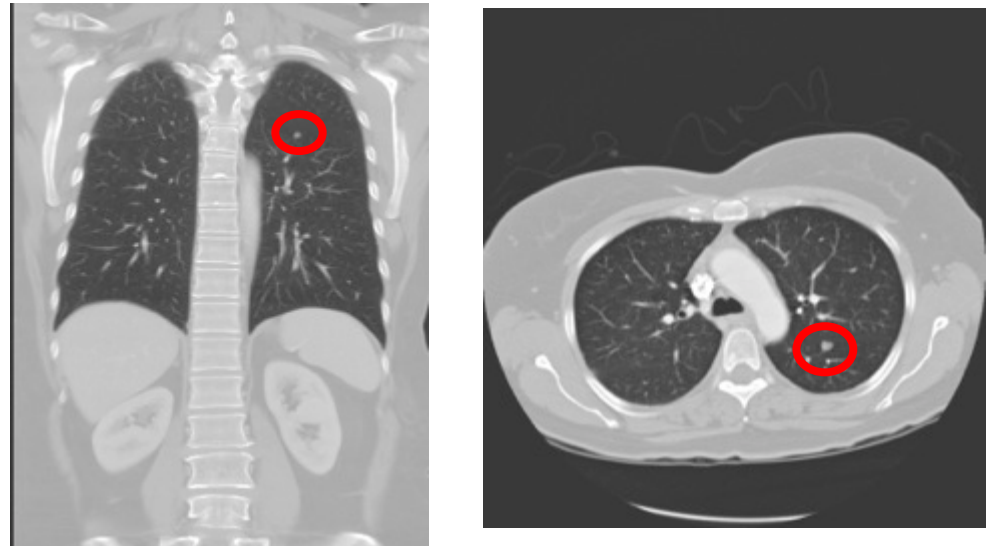
Can a sharper knife alter the
natural history of cancer?

Oligometastatic breast
cancer

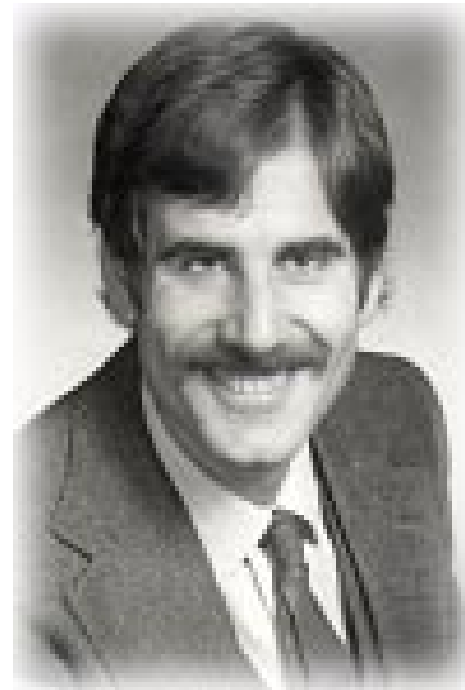
Widely Metastatic Disease



Limited Metastatic Disease



Oligometastases



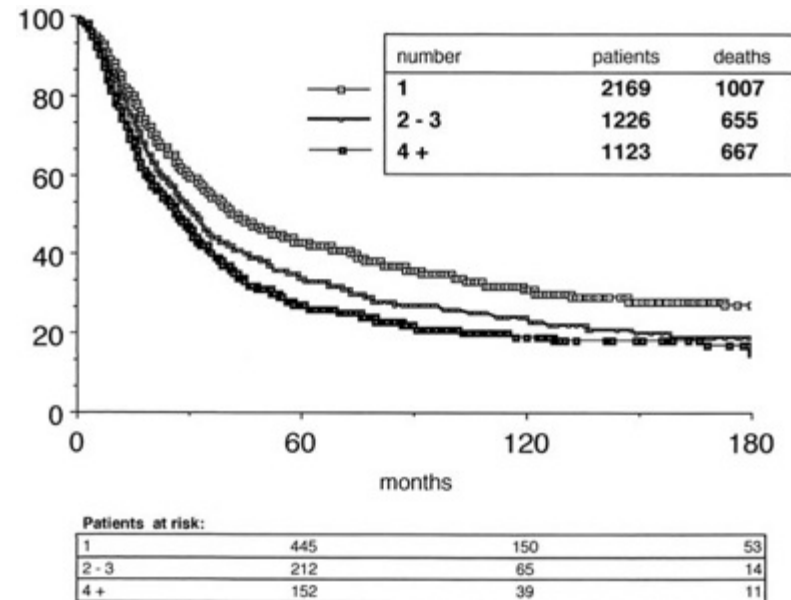
Pulmonary Metastasectomy

Number of Mets	Median Survival	5 yr OS	10 yr OS
One	43 months	43%	31%
2-3	31 months	34%	24%
>=4	27 months	27%	19%
>= 10	26 months	26%	17%

Survival after 2nd metastasectomy

- 5 yr: 44%
- 10 yr: 29%
- Survival with extrapulmonary resection:
 - 5 yr: 29%
 - 10 yr: 21%

Survival following complete resection:
N=4572



Hepatic Metastasectomy

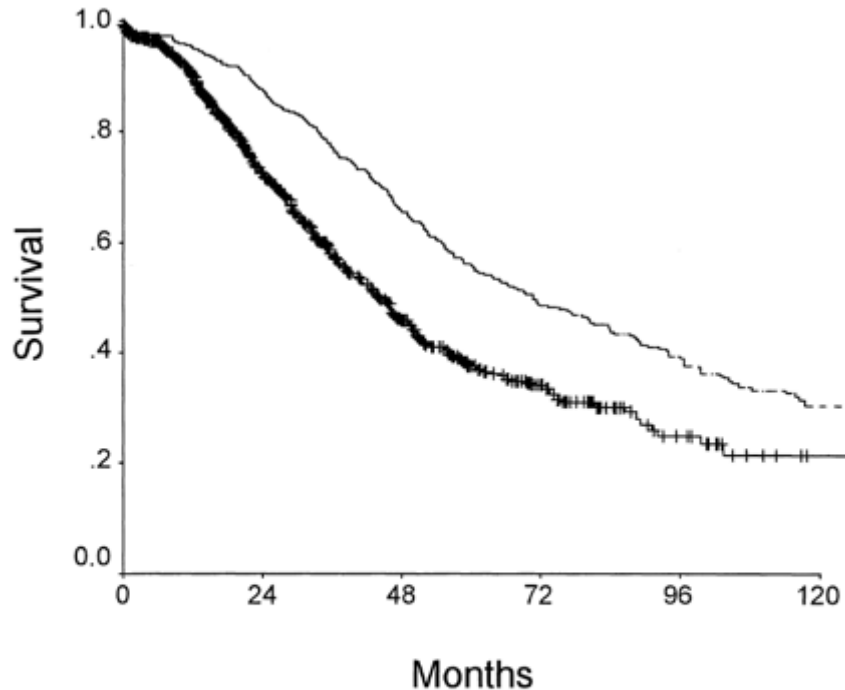
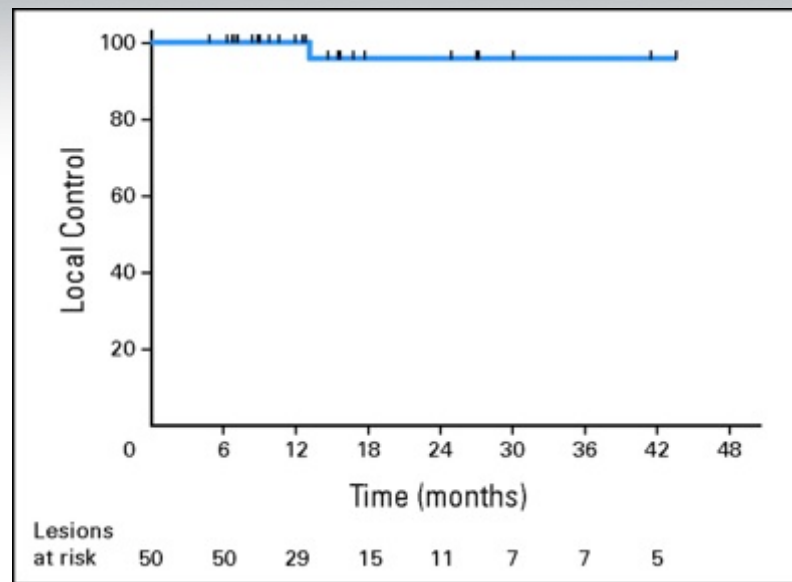
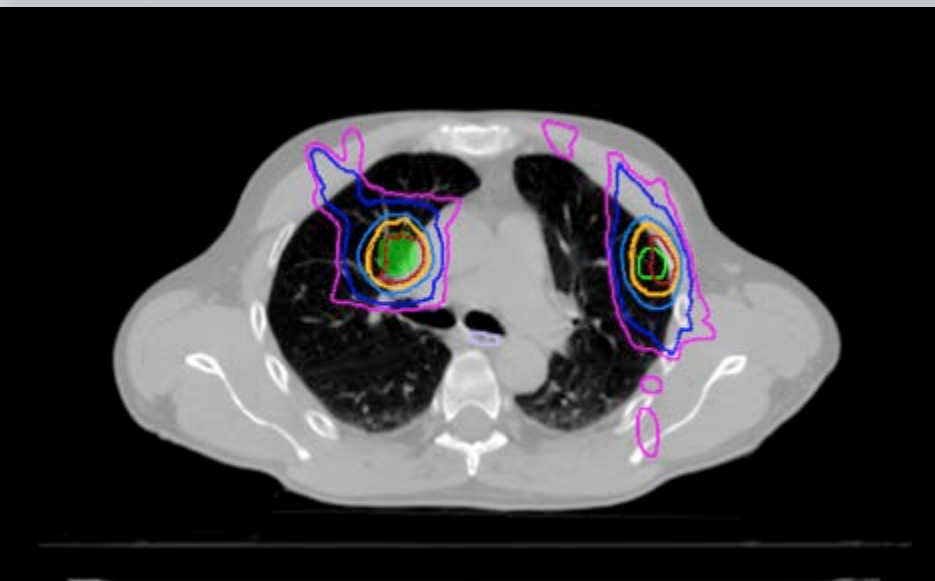
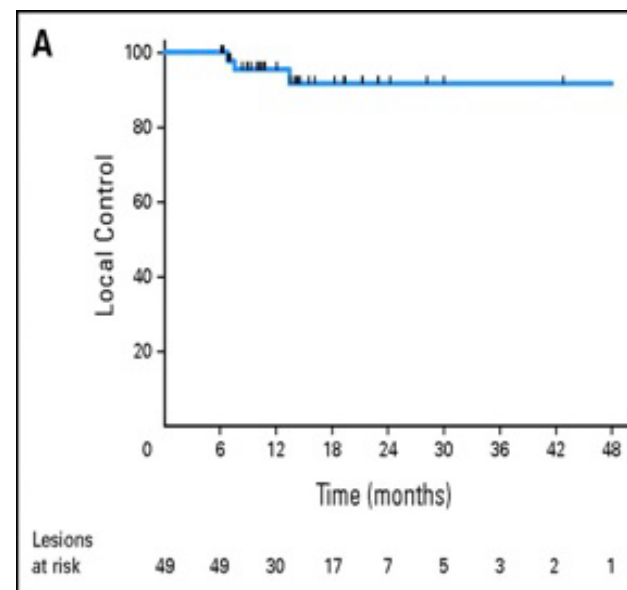
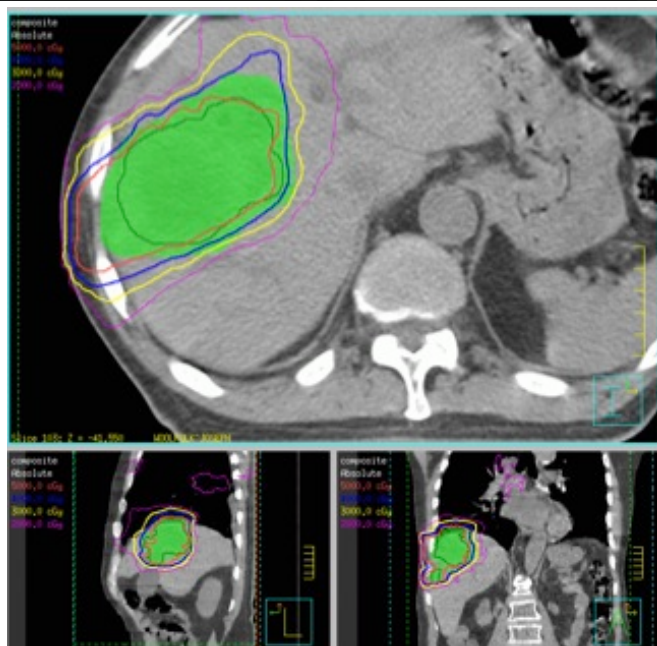


Figure 2. Survival after treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer to the liver. Bottom curve depicts survival as calculated from the time of liver resection. Top curve represents survival calculated from the time of resection of the primary colorectal cancer.

- 1001 consecutive patients
- 1985-1998
- Median # mets: 2 (1-20)
- Median size: 4.2 cm
- Extent of resection: 63% lobe or greater
- Mortality:
 - 2.8% within 30 days
 - 4.1 % if lobectomy or greater

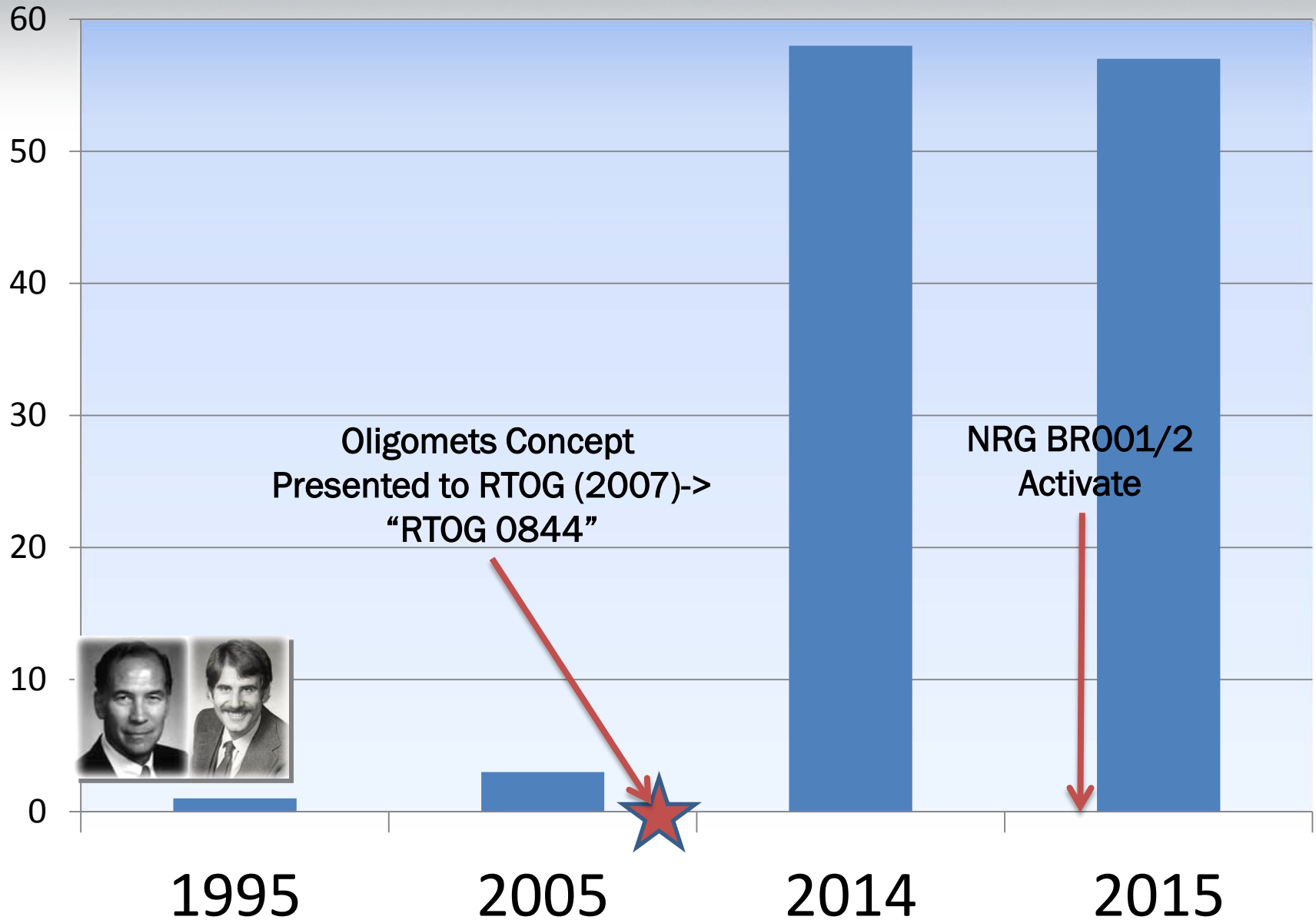


Rusthoven K E et al. JCO 2009;27:1579-1584



Rusthoven K E et al. JCO 2009;27:1572-1578

Pubmed Results: Interest in Oligomets over time



Definitive Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) for Extracranial Oligometastases

An International Survey of >1000 Radiation Oncologists

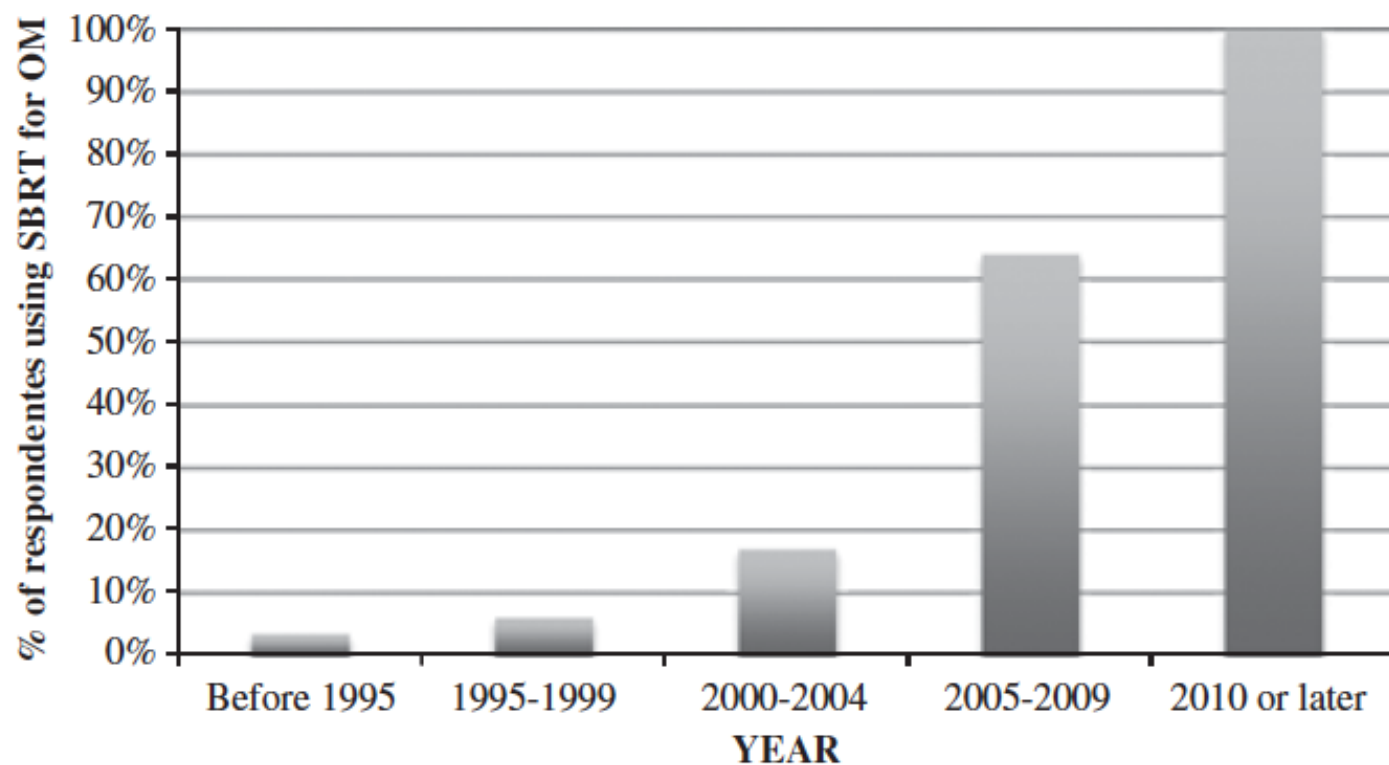


FIGURE 1. Cumulative percentage of respondents using stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) for oligometastases during the defined time intervals.

OLIGOMETASTATIC BREAST CANCER

Controlled Locoregional Disease and ≤ 2 Metastases
 ≤ 6 months systemic therapy without progression

NRG BR002

STRATIFICATION

1 v >1 metastasis
Hormone receptor status
Her 2 neu status
Chemotherapy for MBC (yes or no)

RANDOMIZATION

ARM 1

Standard *systemic* therapy

Symptom directed palliative
therapy as needed

ARM 2

Total ablation of all metastases

Standard systemic therapy

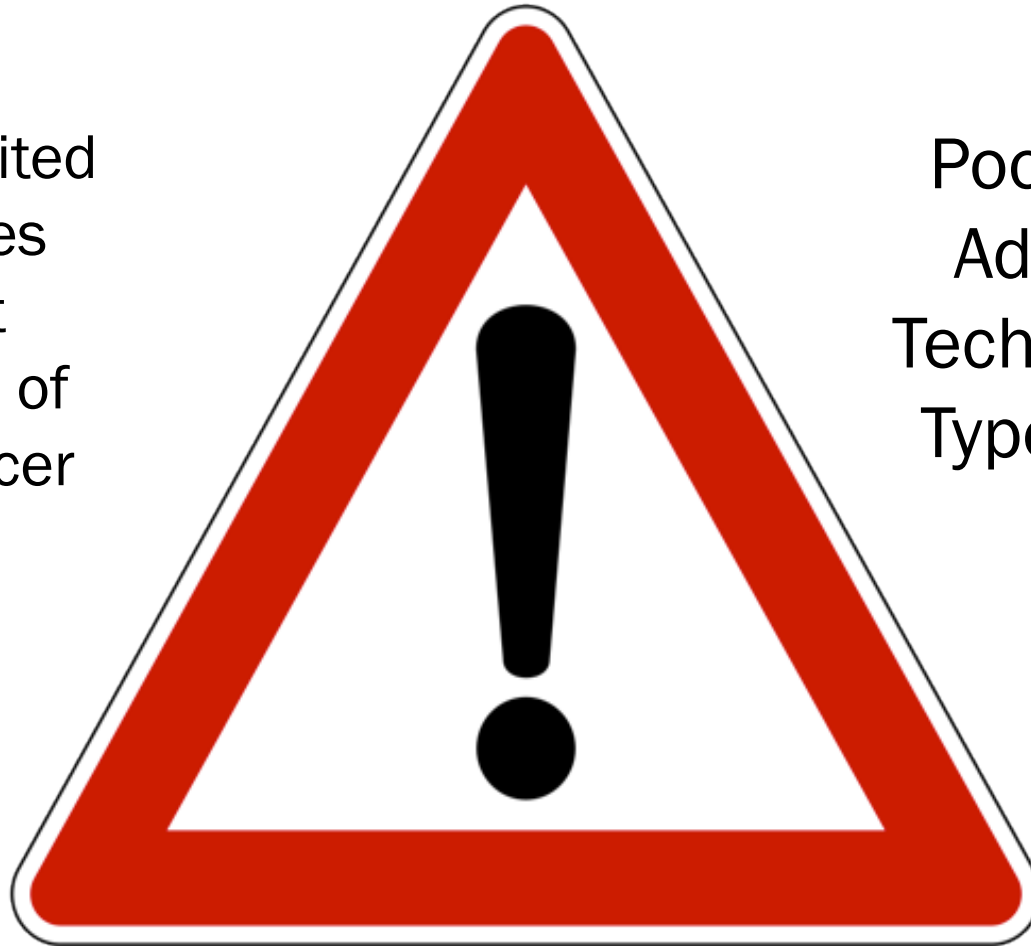
Anticipated Outcomes

- If Ablative Therapy of all Metastases *improves OS* when added to standard systemic therapy, then the **paradigm shifts** to multidisciplinary treatment
- If Ablative Therapy of all Metastases *does not improve OS* when added to standard systemic therapy, then ***off-protocol use of SBRT stops***
 - Cost reduction and toxicity avoidance



NRG BR002: If “No Benefit” to SBRT of Metastases

Ablating limited
metastases
does not
change OS of
breast cancer
patients



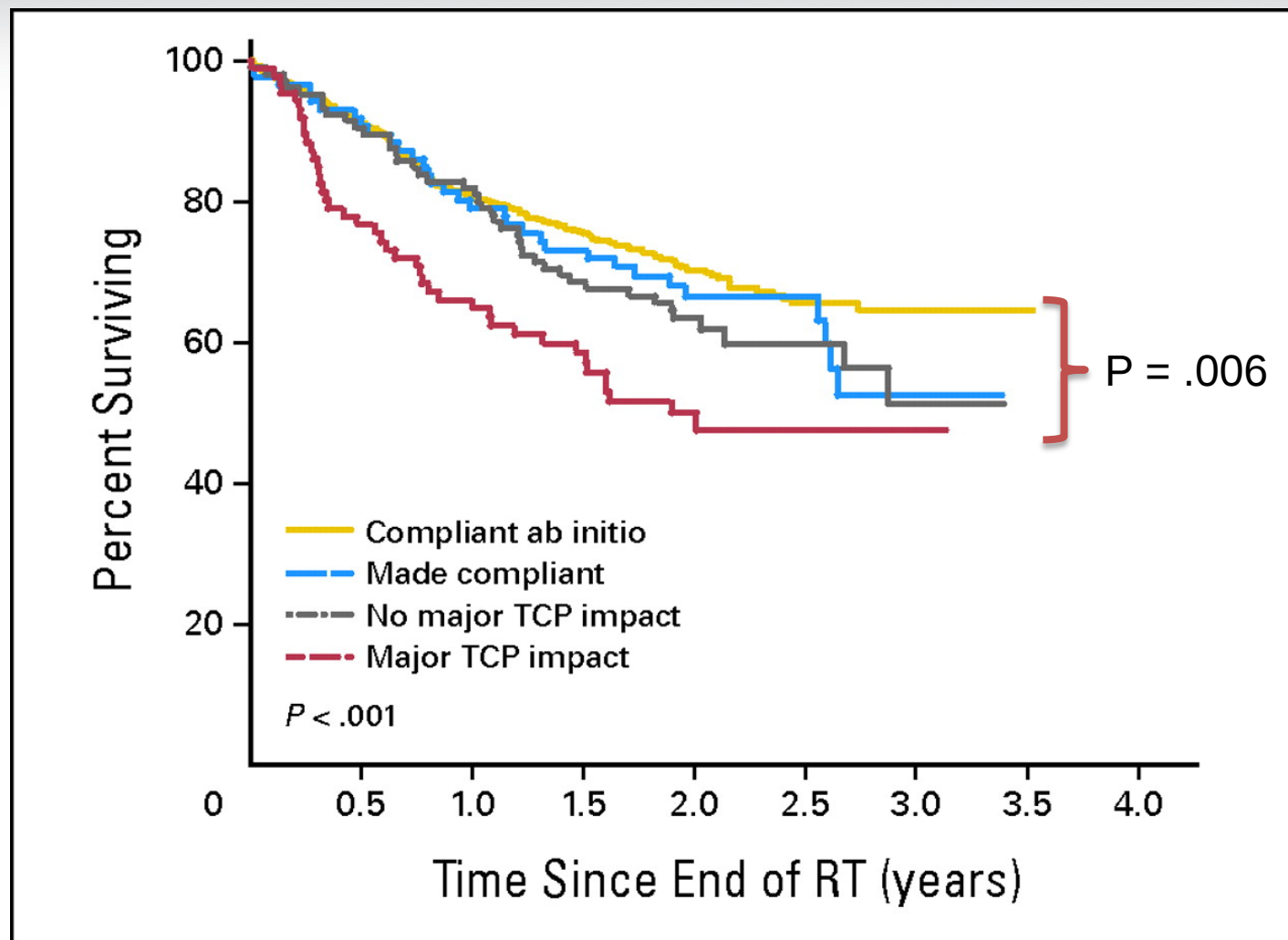
Poor use of
Advanced
Technology ->
Type 1 error

What do we want to conclude from trials of Advanced Technologies?

- Is Technology X rigorous enough to demonstrate a real world impact on the biology of disease today?
- Does the technology and its intended application alter the natural history of Cancer X?



TROG 02.02 Phase III: Radiotherapy with concurrent cisplatin plus tirapazamine for advanced head and neck cancer



Overall survival by deviation status: (1) compliant from the outset (n = 502), (2) made compliant following a review by the Quality Assurance Review Center (n = 86), (3) noncompliant but without predicted major adverse impact on tumor control (n = 105), and...