

# **Hypofractionated Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy as a boost in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer treated with definitive chemoradiotherapy and unsuitable for brachytherapy: The experience of the European Institute of Oncology**

**M. Gerardi, R. Lazzari, A. Surgo, S. Dicuonzo, S. Comi, F. Pansini, A. Bazani, C.  
Fodor, R. Orecchia, B.A. Jereczek-Fossa**

Brachytherapy as a boost  
the gold standard for cervical cancer patients treated  
With definitive radiochemotherapy

- About 20% of cervical cancer patients are not good candidates for brachytherapy

## AIMS

To evaluate:

- toxicity profile
- efficacy

Hypofractionated IMRT boost  
after external beam radiation therapy (EBRT)  
in patients with cervical cancer judged unsuitable for  
brachytherapy boost (BRT).

## Is there a role for an external beam boost in cervical cancer radiotherapy?<sup>†</sup>

*Rajni A. Sethi<sup>1</sup>, Gabor Jozsef<sup>1</sup>, David Grew<sup>1</sup>, Ariel Marciscano<sup>1</sup>, Ryan Pennell<sup>1</sup>, Melissa Babcock<sup>1</sup>, Allison McCarthy<sup>1</sup>, John Curtin<sup>2</sup> and Peter B. Schiff<sup>1\*</sup>*

2013

<sup>1</sup> Department of Radiation Oncology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

**A dose planning study on applicator guided stereotactic IMRT boost in combination with 3D MRI based brachytherapy in locally advanced cervical cancer**

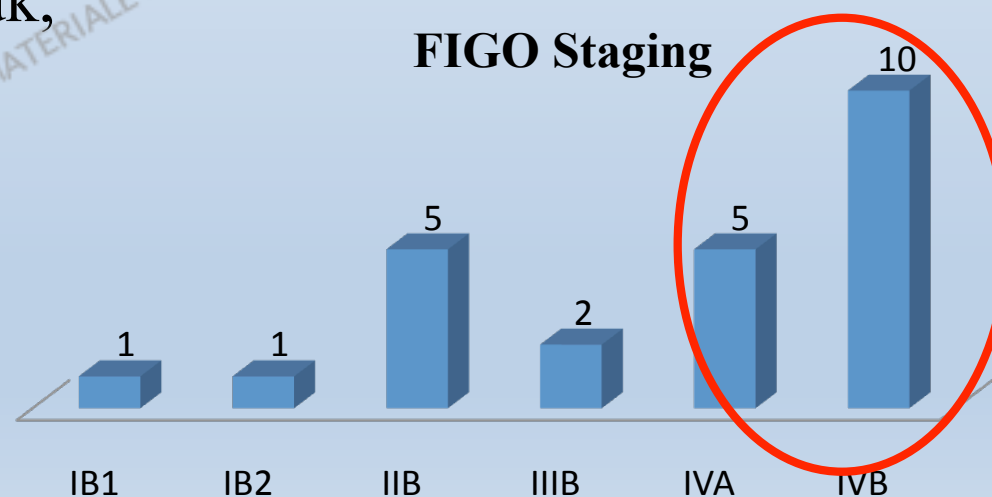
### **EXTERNAL BEAM BOOST FOR CANCER OF THE CERVIX UTERI WHEN INTRACAVITARY THERAPY CANNOT BE PERFORMED**

LISA HELEN BARRACLOUGH, F.R.C.R.,\* RIC SWINDELL, M.Sc.,<sup>†</sup> JACQUELINE E. LIVSEY, F.R.C.R.,\*  
ROBIN D. HUNTER, F.R.C.R.,\* AND SUSAN E. DAVIDSON, F.R.C.R.\*

Departments of \*Clinical Oncology and <sup>†</sup>Medical Statistics, Christie Hospital, Manchester, United Kingdom

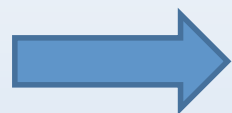
# Patients' and tumors' characteristics

- 24 pts with cervical cancer treated between June 2012 and April 2016 at EIO
- Median age: 56 years
- Hystology: 22 SCC, 1 adk, 1 not available



# Treatment characteristics

All pts received IMRT-EBRT

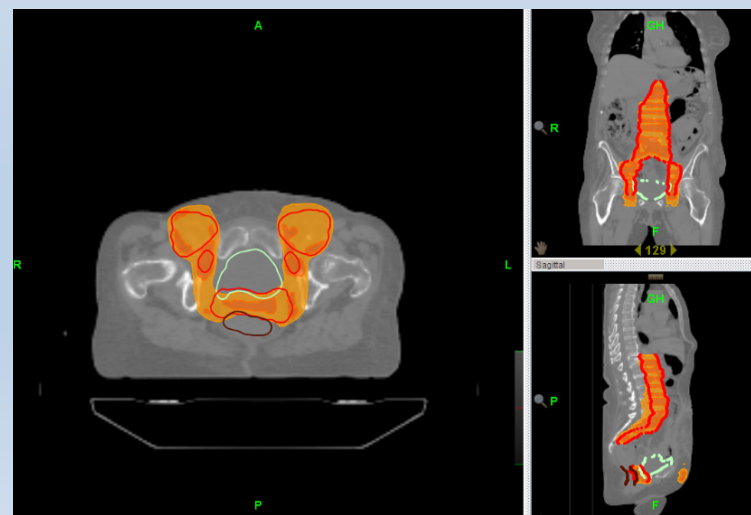


*IGRT*

- primary tumor
- regional nodes
- paraaortic nodes if indicated (12 pts)

Total dose of 43.2-50,4 Gy  
(1.8 Gy/fr in all cases)

- Concomitant chemotherapy was performed in 21 pts
- 2 pts received neoadjuvant chemotherapy





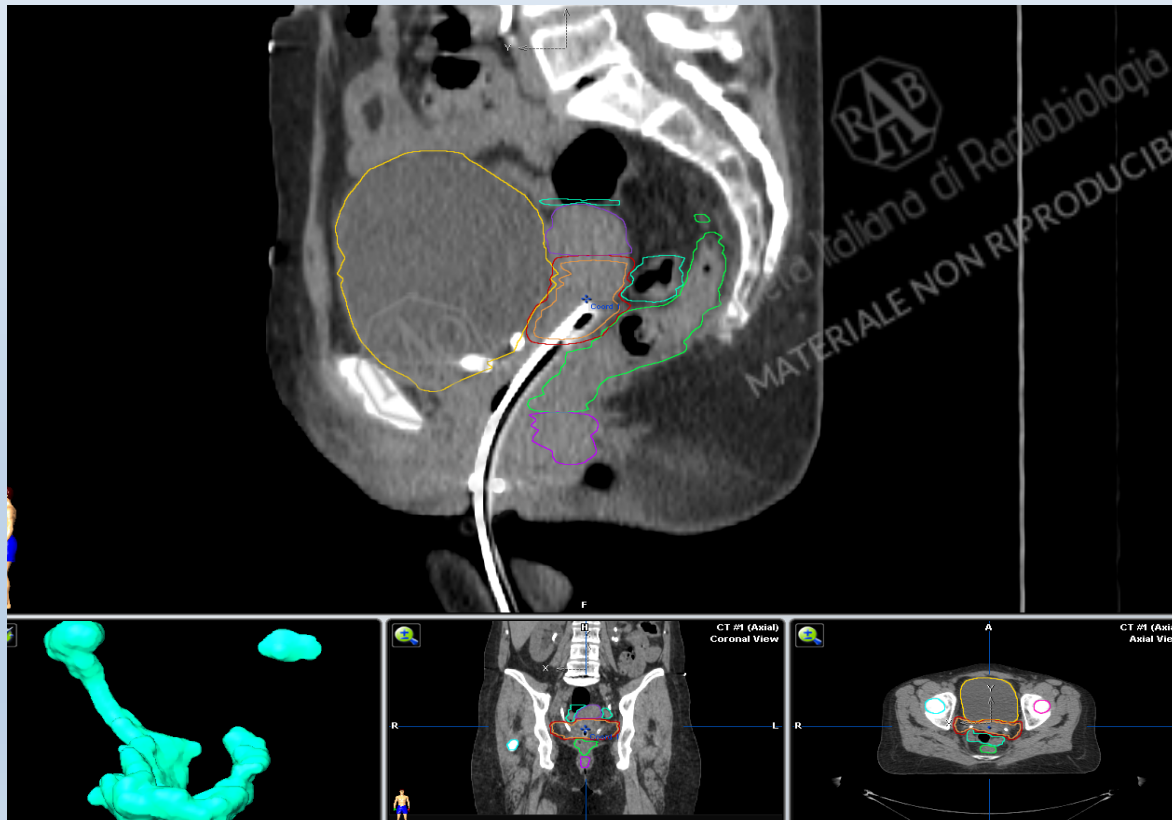
## Brachithery excluded for:

- Bladder/rectal/ureteral infiltration in 7 pts
- Uterine fibromas in 4 pts
- Low compliance in 5 pts
- CT-RT related Toxicity in 3 pts
- Persistence/progression disease in 3 pts
- Comorbidities in 1 pt
- High risk of contamination in operating room in 1 pt



## ■ Pelvic MRI at the end of EBRT

GTV → CTV (initial volume) → PTV  
(CTV + 3/5 mm)



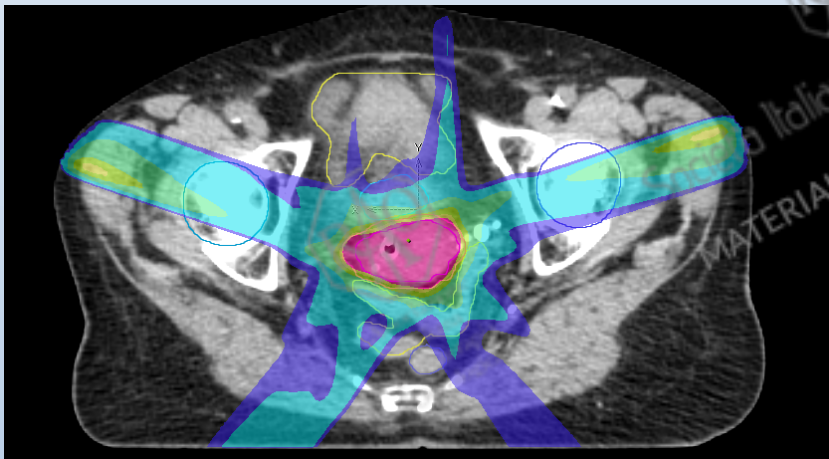
Brainlab-Vero System



# **BOOST**

Image-guided IMRT including the cervix +/- parametrium

- 5 or 7 fields
- Total dose of 20-25 Gy
- Median dose per fraction of 5 Gy (range: 2.5–8 Gy)
- Median overall treatment time: 79 days



## **CONSTRAINTS**

	Volume	Dose
PTV	V90	> 95% prescription dose
Bladder	2 cc	< 80% prescription dose
	1 cc	< 80% prescription dose
Rectum	2 cc	< 70% prescription dose
	1 cc	< 90%% prescription dose
Small bowel	2 cc	< 90%% prescription dose



# Toxicity ( CTCAE scale v 4.03)

## ACUTE

	TOT PTS	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4
--	------------	----	----	----	----	----

No patients developed gastrointestinal or genitourinary acute toxicity superior to Grade 2

GU	24	20 (83%)	3 (12%)	0	0	1 (5%)
----	----	-------------	------------	---	---	-----------

## CHRONIC

10 pts NED with follow-up > 6 months

7 pts → GU G0

8 pts → GI G0

1 pt → GI G1

# Tumor control

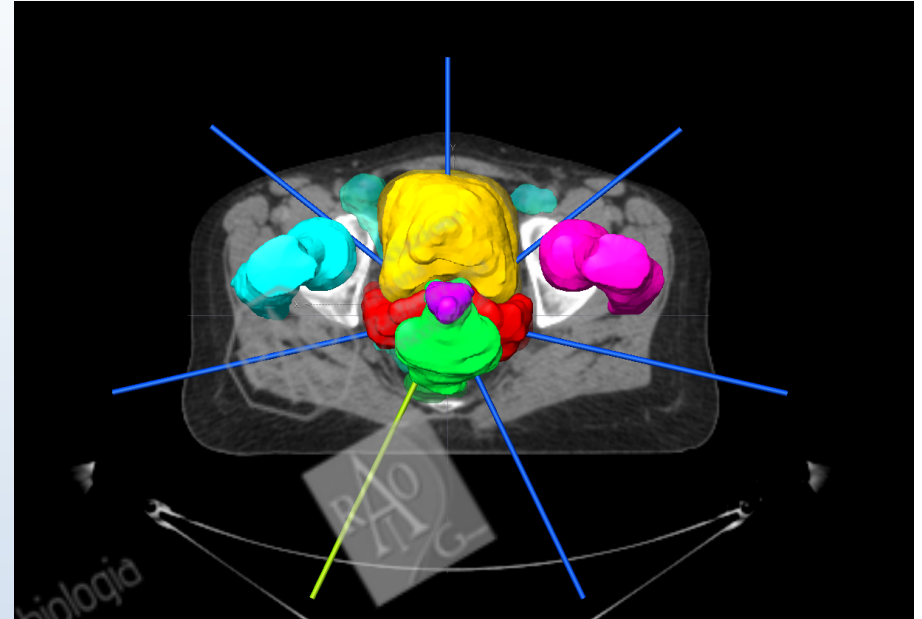
21/ 24 pts

Median Follow-up = 13 months

Stage	NED	AWD	
		Local Disease	Distant Disease
IB1	1	-	-
IB2	1	67% local control	
IIB	4		
IIIB	1	1	-
IVA	4	1	-
IVB	1	-	2
		4	2
	= 12 pts 57%	= 9 pts 43%	

## CRITICISMS:

- Small cohort
- Short Follow-up
- Heterogeneity of population (FIGO Stage)



## BUT Homogeneous RT treatment

# Conclusion

Non invasive therapy

Good local control

Low impact on quality of life

In pts unsuitable for brachytherapy

Thanks for the attention

