# Advanced RT in CA Cervix, Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy

Chomporn Sitathanee, M.D.
Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol
University, Bangkok, Thailand





#### RT in CA Cervix



#### Techniques:

- External RT
- Brachytherapy
  - Intracavitary
  - Interstitial implant

#### Roles:

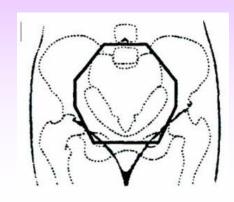
- Definitive RT
- Adjuvant
- Salvage for recurrence
- Palliation

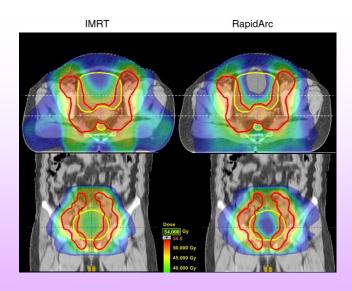




## Evolution; External RT

- 2D
- 3D: -3DCRT
  - -IMRT
  - Stereotactic RT
- 4D: IGRT
- Adaptive RT





Cozzi, et al. Radiother Oncol 2008;89:180-91

## Evolution; Brachytherapy

3D: CT/MRI-based 2D 2cm



# Stereotactic Radiation





- → A specialized type of EBRT uses
- "Small multiple convergent non-coplanar beams", targeting a well-defined tumor
- Aimed to deliver high dose to the target while sparing normal tissues (rapid dose fall off)

#### Stereotactic Radiation

- Need detailed 3D imaging
- Computerized 3D planning
- Precise patient set up & treatment delivery
- Tumor tracking image-guided
- → High accuracy treatment

#### Stereotactic Radiation

- Stereotactic Radiosurgery (SRS)= single f
- Stereotactic Radiotherapy (SRT)= multiple f

#### Methods

- Gammaknife: Co-60 (only SRS)
- Linac-based (Xknife)
- Particle beam

#### Technological development

- Frame-based
- → Intracranialskull base



- Frameless
- Image-guided tumor tracking
- → Whole body





"Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT)"

## Robotic Radiosurgery; *CyberKnife*



- Frameless whole-body image-guided robotic radiosurgery system
- Usually 1-5 f (use high d/f)

#### Clinical Uses

- Brain: malignant, benign, functional
- Spine
- Lung
- primary or metas.
- Liver
- Prostate
- Recurrent pelvic & paraaortic tumor (colorectal, GU, Gyn)

#### Patient selection for SBRT

- Lesions < 10 cm (well-defined)</p>
- No ulceration through skin or involve > 50% of bowel/bladder/ rectum/vessel
- Limited volume and well-controlled oligometastasis
- Life expectancy ≥ 6 mo
- Well co-operate

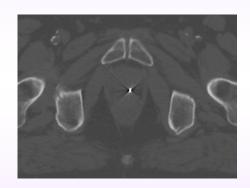
# Patients who are unlikely to benefit or *NOT* suitable

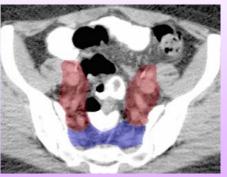
- Widely metastatic disease
- Short life expectancy, unstable condition, not co-operate
- Lesions invade luminal structures
- Extensively infiltrative lesions
- Following complete resection
- Not feasible for fiducial placement

#### Treatment Process

- Fiducial placement (if needed)
- Wait at least 1 wk
- CT scan ± MRI/PET
- Target & normal organdelineation







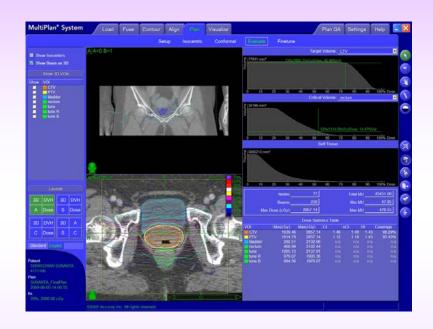


#### Treatment Process

- Treatment planning (inverse plan)
- Plan evaluation



Treat: 1-5f within 1-2 wk, 1-3hr each



Note: No concurrent chemotherapy

## CKSBRT & IMRT comparison

	IMRT	CKSBRT	
Area of treatment	Large/infiltrative	Small/well-defined	
Dose/f	~ 1.8-2 Gy/f	10-20 Gy 5-8 Gy	
# of fraction	25-35f in 5-7wk	1-5f within 2wk	
# of beam	6-10 beams	100-300 beams	
Treatment time	20-30 min	1-3 hr	

Recurrent CA cervix at vaginal stump 20y after RT and surgery treated with CKSRT







Pretx 3 mo.

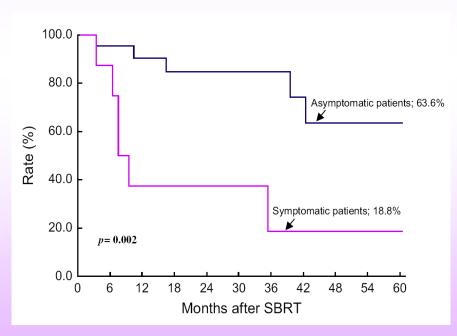
#### **CLINICAL INVESTIGATION**

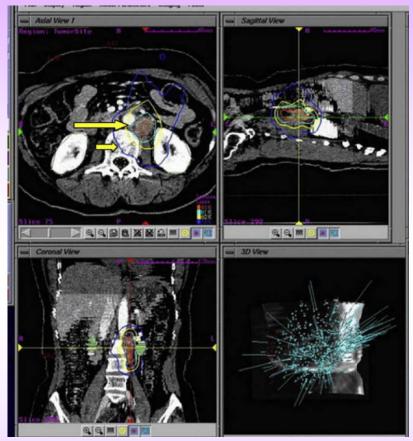
# IMAGE-GUIDED STEREOTACTIC BODY RADIATION THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ISOLATED PARA-AORTIC LYMPH NODE METASTASES FROM UTERINE CERVICAL AND CORPUS CANCER

				<b>-</b> 30	) pt
Dose	e (Gy)				
		Fractions of	No. of	PTV	
EBRT	SBRT	SBRT	patients	(ml)	$NTD_{2Gy}$
45	13	1	1	7.4	60
27–45	30–33	3	3	5.5–54.2	
	33–37.5	3	12	3.7-52.5	58-70
	39	3	11	5.6-57.3	75
	42–45	3	3	1.3–7.7	84–94

4yLC 67%, OS50%, PFS 45%

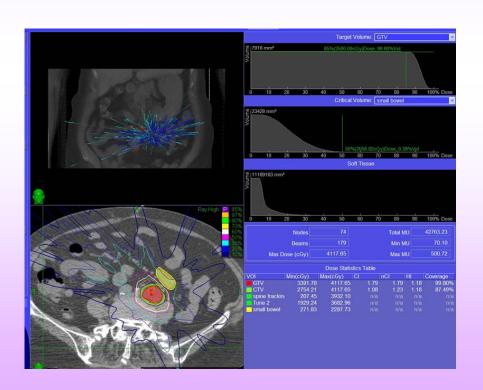
#### 4y Overall survival rates



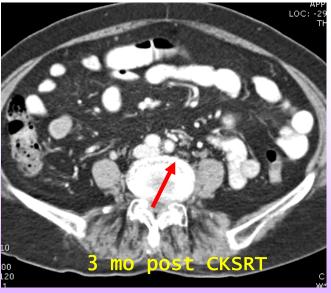


#### Ramathibodi Hospital

- CA cervix IIB post RT 3yr→ Lt CILN recurrence
- CKSRT 7 Gy at 85% x 5f
   (179 beams; spine tracking)







#### Conclusions

- SBRT is a promising treatment strategy for recurrent pelvic lesions.
- Prelim results show encouraging tumor control, as well as excellent palliation with minimal adverse effects.







