

IORT IN THE MULTIMODALITY TREATMENT OF LOCALLY ADVANCED PROSTATE CANCER



D. Beldì

G. Marchioro

G. Apicella

A. Volpe

R. Tarabuzzi

G. Loi

E. Mones

E. Ferrara

C. Terrone



Dept. of Radiotherapy
University of "Piemonte Orientale"
University Hospital "Maggiore della Carità"
Novara, Italy





Int. J. Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys., Vol. 76, No. 4, pp. 1073–1077, 2010
Copyright © 2010 Elsevier Inc.
Printed in the USA. All rights reserved
0360-3016/10/8-see front matter

doi:10.1016/j.ijrobp.2009.03.037

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

Prostate

INTRAOPERATIVE RADIOTHERAPY DURING RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY FOR LOCALLY ADVANCED PROSTATE CANCER: TECHNICAL AND DOSIMETRIC ASPECTS

Marco Krengli, M.D.,* Carlo Terrone, M.D.,† Andrea Ballarè, M.D.,* Gianfranco Loi, Ph.D.,‡ Roberto Tarabuzzi, M.D.,† Giansilvio Marchioro, M.D.,† Debora Beldì, M.D.,* Eleonora Mones, Ph.D.,‡ Cesare Bolchini, R.T.,* Alessandro Volpe, M.D.,† and Bruno Frea, M.D.§

Departments of *Radiotherapy, †Urology, †Medical Physics, University Hospital Maggiore della Carità, Novara, Italy; and §Department of Urology, Hospital S. Maria della Misericordia, Udine, Italy







www.elsevier.com/locate/critrevonc

Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology 83 (2012) 123-129

May intra-operative radiotherapy have a role in the treatment of prostate cancer?

Marco Krengli ^{a,*}, Carlo Terrone ^b, Barbara Alicja Jereczek-Fossa ^c, Debora Beldì ^d, Roberto Orecchia ^e

e Department of Radiotherapy, European Institute of Oncology, University of Milan and CNAO Foundation, Via Ripamonti 435 - 20141 Milan, Italy



Department of Radiotherapy, University Hospital Maggiore della Carità and University of Piemonte Orientale, Corso Mazzini 18 - 28100 Novara, Italy
 Department of Urology, University Hospital Maggiore della Carità and University of Piemonte Orientale, Corso Mazzini 18 - 28100 Novara, Italy
 Department of Radiotherapy, European Institute of Oncology and University of Milan, Via Ripamonti 435 - 20141 Milan, Italy
 Department of Radiotherapy, University Hospital Maggiore della Carità, Corso Mazzini 18 - 28100 Novara, Italy

INCLUSION CRITERIA

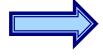
At least 2 of the following preoperative risk factor:			
iPSA > 10 ng/ml			
Gleason Score ≥ 7			
Clinical stage ≥ cT2c			
Positiveness in > 2/3 of biopsy cores			
Probability of organ confined disease < 25% (Kattan, MSKCC)			

From September 2005 to September 2014: **95** patients with high / very high risk prostate cancer were enrolled¹

Patients Characteristics	N = 88	
Median age	68 (52-76)	
Median iPSA ng/ml	14.6 (2.0-80)	
Median post-operative PSA ng/ml	PSA ng/ml 0.06 ng/ml (0-4)	

IORT for Prostate Cancer at University Hospital of Novara

Median Bioptical GS → 8
Range (4-10)

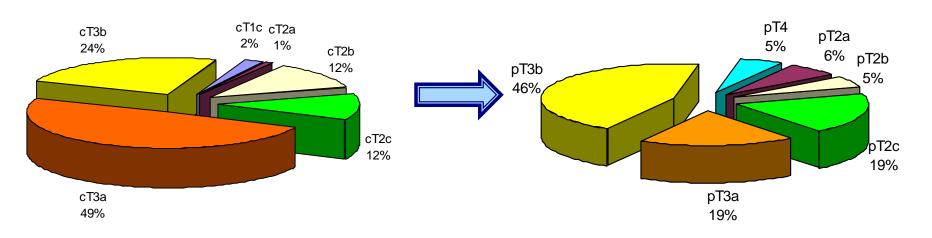


Median Patological GS → 9
Range (6-10)

Clinical Stage cT3: 73%

cT2: 25%

Patological stage pT3/4: 70% pT2: 30%



R+: 59/95 pts (62.1%)

pN+: 28/95 (29.5%)

IORT for Prostate Cancer at University Hospital of Novara

Prostate exposure



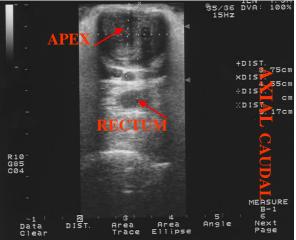






Intraoperative ultrasound



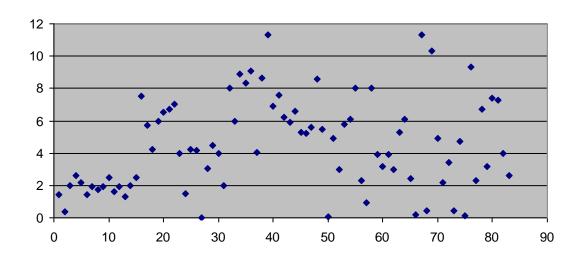


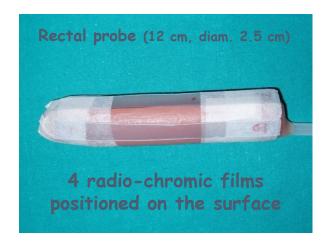
Soft Docking



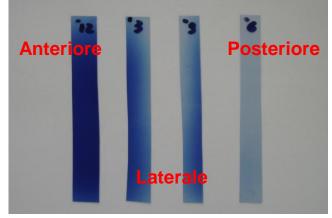
IN VIVO DOSIMETRY (max rectal dose)

Median dose to rectal wall **4.32 Gy** (range: 0.06-11.3 Gy)







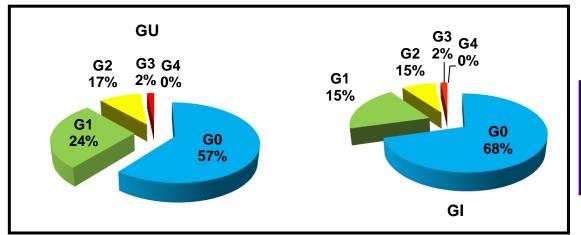


Procedure-related Events

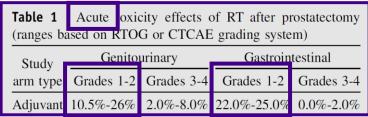
- > No major peri-operative complications
- > 71.6% of patients required transfusion
- Minor complications (lymphoceles, urethral-bladder anastomosis strictures, pelvic haematomas) were observed in 29.5% of cases
- > No symptoms of acute rectal toxicity in relation to the IORT
- ➤ 1-yr continence 76%

POSTOPERATIVE EBRT (70/95 pts, 78,7%)

Early



Data from Valicenti R. IJROBP, 2013



Late

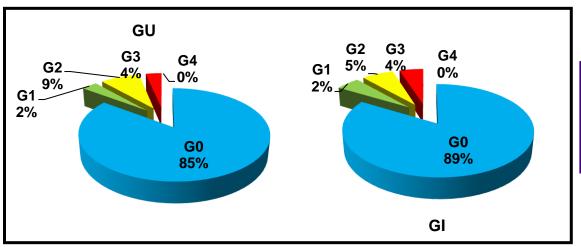
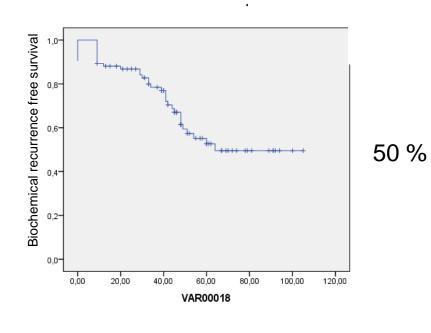


Table 2 Late oxicity effects of RT after prostatectomy (ranges based on RTOG/EORTC or CTCAE grading system)					
Study	Genito	ırinary	Gastroi	ntestinal	
arm type	Grades 1-2	Grades 3-4	Grades 1-2	Grades 3-4	
Adjuvant	2.0%-22.0%	0.0%-10.6%	1.0%-12.7%	0.0%-6.7%	

BRFS

Biochemical failure: PSA ≥ 0.2 ng/ml



Median follow-up 52 months (range 10-105) 24 Failures

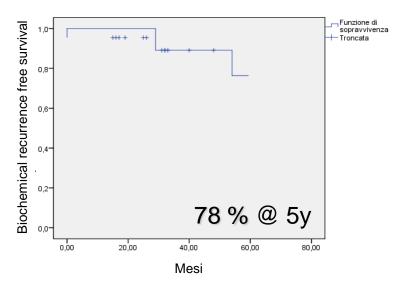
	N° (%)	
Biochemical	16/85 (18.8%)	
failure	(10.070)	
Lymph node	4/85 (4.7%)	
recurrence		
Bone M+	2/85 (2.3%)	
Lung M+	1/85 (1.2%)	
Brain M+	1/85 (1.2%)	
No evidence of failure in prostate bed		

Locoregional failure:				
	RT adiuvante	No RT		
EORTC 22911	8.4%	17.3% p<0.05		
SWOG 8794	8%	22%		

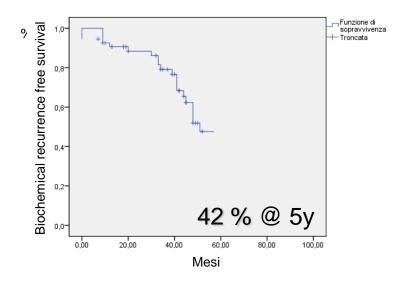
Months

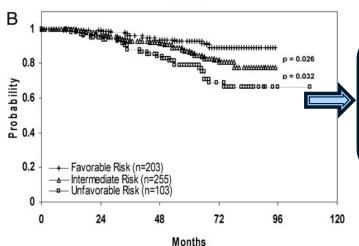
BRFS according to NCCN risk classes

HIGH RISK (NCCN)



VERY HIGH RISK (NCCN)



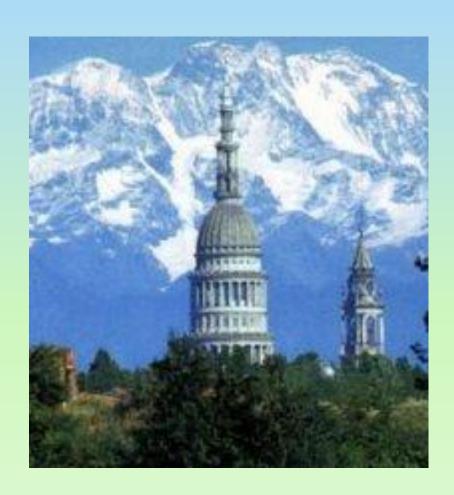


PSA relapse-free survival in pts with unfavorable risk (NCCN) treated by EBRT: 67% at 8 yrs. (Houston definition for biochemical relapse) ¹

¹ Zelefsky, The Journal of Urology 2006

CONCLUSIONS

- ∞ Radiobiological data (low α / β) support the use of high dose per fraction.
- The association of RP + IORT is feasible, without relevant rectal toxicity.
- ∞ Open issues:
 - Patient selection: who may benefit from IORT?
 - ➤ IORT as a single treatment or as a boost?
 - In case of adjuvant EBRT, which fractionation?
 Hypofractionation?



WORKING GROUP

Radiation Oncologists

Debora Beldì Giuseppina Apicella Milena Di Genesio

Residents

Carla Pisani Sara Torrente Marta Guffi Eleonora Ferrara

Surgeons

(Bruno Frea)
(Erwin Kocjancic)
(Paolo Gontero)
Carlo Terrone
Alessandro Volpe
Giansilvio Marchioro
Roberto Tarabuzzi

Medical Physicists

Gianfranco Loi Eleonora Mones Chiara Secco

Technologists

Cesare Bolchini Angela Rispoli Fortunata Tedesco

Nurses operating room Anaesthesiologists Medical Direction Technical Office Biotechnology Office

