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The Results of Definitive Radiation Therapy and The Analysis of Prognostic Factors for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Purpose: This retrospective study was tried to evaluate the clinical characteristics of patients, patterns of failure, survival rates, prognostic factors affecting survival, and treatment related toxicities when non-small cell lung cancer patients was treated by definitive radiotherapy alone or combined with chemotherapy.

Materials and Methods: We evaluated the treatment results of 70 patients who were treated by definitive radiation therapy for non-small cell lung cancer at the Department of Radiation Oncology, Ewha Womans University Hospital, between March 1982 and April 1996. The number of patients of each stage was 2 in stage I, 6 in stage II, 30 in stage III-A, 29 in stage III-B, 3 in stage IV. Radiation therapy was administered by 6 MV linear accelerator and daily dose was 1.8-2.0 Gy and total radiation dose was ranged from 50.4 Gy to 72.0 Gy with median dose 59.4 Gy. Thirty four patients was treated with combined therapy with neoadjuvant or concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and most of them were administered with the multi-drug combined chemotherapy including etoposide and cisplatin. The survival rate was calculated with the Kaplan-Meier methods.

Results: The overall 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year survival rates were 63%, 29%, and 26%, respectively. The median survival time of all patients was 17 months. The disease-free survival rate for 1-year and 2-year were 23% and 16%, respectively. The overall 1-year survival rates according to the stage was 100% for stage I, 80% for stage II, 61% for stage III, and 50% for stage IV. The overall 1-year, 2-year, and 3-year survival rates for stage III patients only were 61%, 23%, and 20%, respectively. The median survival time of stage III patients only was 15 months. The complete response rates by radiation therapy was 16% and partial response rate was 50%. Thirty patients (43%) among 70 patients assessed local control at initial 3 months follow-up duration. Twenty four (80%) of these 30 patients was possible to evaluate the pattern of failure after achievement of local control. And then, treatment failure occurred in 14 patients (58%); local relapse in 6 patients (43%), distant metastasis in 6 patients (43%) and local relapse with distant metastasis in 2 patients (14%). Therefore, 16 patients (23%) were controlled of disease of primary site with or without distant metastases. Twenty three patients (46%) among 50 patients who were possible to follow-up had distant metastasis. The overall 1-year survival rate according to the treatment modalities was 59% in radiotherapy alone and 66% in chemoradiation group. The overall 1-year survival rates for stage III patients only was 51% in radiotherapy alone and 68% in chemoradiation group which was significant different. The significant prognostic factors affecting survival rate were the stage and the achievement of local control for all patients at univariate- analysis. Use of neoadjuvant or concurrent chemotherapy, use of chemotherapy and the achievement of local control for stage III patients only were also prognostic factors. The stage, pretreatment performance status, use of neoadjuvant or concurrent chemotherapy, total radiation dose and the achievement of local control were significant at multivariate analysis. The treatment-related toxicities were esophagitis, radiation pneumonitis, hematologic toxicity and dermatitis, which were spontaneously improved, but 2 patients were died with radiation pneumonitis.

J. Korean Soc Ther Radiol Oncol: Vol. 16, No. 4, December, 1998

Conclusion : The conventional radiation therapy was not sufficient therapy for achievement of long-term survival in locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Therefore, aggressive treatment including the addition of appropriate chemotherapeutic drug to decrease distant metastasis and preoperative radiotherapy combined with surgery, hyperfractionation radiotherapy or 3-D conformal radiation therapy for increase local control are needed.

Key Words : Definitive radiation therapy, Neoadjuvant chemotherapy, Non - small cell lung cancer

1990 French Cooperative Group
 1996 Cooperative Group
 CALGB Group
 1991 French Cooperative Group
 vindestine, lomustine, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide

20% (5-6%)¹⁾ 75%가

20-25%가

30-40%^{2, 3)} Le Chevalier⁴⁾ 60-70%가

6가

Perez⁸⁾ 50-60Gy 9-11 10-20%, 3 5-10 %, 5 10%

RTOG(Radiation Therapy Oncology Group)

38-64% 35-50%¹²⁾ 가

Chevalier⁴⁾ 1985 16 Le 1982 3 1996 4 가 241

55 , 23 , 가 3 가
 163 가 가 (local control)
 70 RTOG/
 EORTC grading scale
 (end-point) (overall survival)
 (disease-free survival)
 가
 AJCC
 ECOG performance scale¹⁸⁾ 가
 6MV 가 (Linear accelerator;
 NEC, 1006X,) program , Kaplan-Meier SAS
 (entire mediastinum) , (univariate analysis) Log-rank test,
 가 Wilcoxon test, (multivariate
 analysis) Cox-proportional hazard model
 1.8-2.0Gy(1.8Gy) 5 Weibull life-regression procedure
 , 2 (2 , $p < 0.05$ 가
 parallel opposing ports) 39.6Gy ,
 (planning CT scan) 2
 (2 oblique ports)
 60Gy . 34 (48.6%) 가 50
 (neoadjuvant or concurrent chemotherapy) 60 가 가 67%
 etoposide cisplatin 61 . ECOG
 etoposide 100 performance scale(ECOG PS) 0 1 가
 mg/m² IV, D1-5, cisplatin 20mg/m² IV, D1-5 (Table 1).
 4 3 49 (70%), 26 (37%), 23
 (response rate) 8 (11%), 4 (5.7%), 3
 1 (4.3%), (superior vena cava
 syndrome) 3 (4.3%), (hoarseness) 3 (4.3%),
 2 (2.9%), 1 (1.4%),
 1 (1.4%), 1 (1.4%),
 가 5 (7%) .
 (sputum cytology) 9 (13%),
 (bronchoscopic biopsy) 35 (50%),
 (percutaneous needle aspiration biopsy) 16
 (27%), (supraclavicular lymph
 node biopsy) 8 (11.4%),
 (mediastinoscopic biopsy) 2 (3%)
 25 가 ,

가 3 (84%)
 3
 1, 2 , 가
 4

55 Gy 가 10 ,
 가 15
 40-368 (50) 50 가 34
 , 50 가 36 ,
 (total fraction) 28-40 (33)
 가 17 (24%),

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Characteristics	Pts. No.(%)
Total	70 (100)
Age (yrs.)	
median (range)	61(33-82)
30-40	3(4.3)
41-50	4(5.7)
51-60	23(32.9)
61-70	24(34.3)
71-80	14(20.0)
>81	2(2.9)
Sex	
male	59(84.3)
female	11(15.7)
Performance status (ECOG PS)	
0-1	49(70.0)
2-3	20(28.6)
unknown	1(1.4)
RT alone or RT + postRT-CT	36(51.4)
RT + neo- or concomittant CT	34(48.6)
F/U duration(Mo)	
mean(range)	11.5(1-63)

가
 가 가 3
 T, N T2 T3가,
 N2 N3가 (Table 2).
 가
 50.4-72.0Gy(
 59.4Gy) 59-60Gy ,
 40.0-70.0Gy(50.0Gy)
 50Gy 가 19 , 50-55Gy 가 26 ,

17 (24%)
 36 (52%) 8
 (22%)
 EP(cisplatin, etoposide), IEP(Ifosfamide, cisplatin, etoposide), VAP(VP-16, adriamycin, cisplatin), CEA(cytoxan, etoposide, adriamycin) regimen , etoposide cisplatin 가
 17
 3-4 ,
 2-3 , 2-4
 3-4

Table 2. Characteristics of the Disease in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Characteristics	Pts. No. (%)
Total	70 (100)
Histologic subtype	
squamous cell ca.	52(74)
adenocarcinoma	13(19)
large cell carcinoma	5(7)
Stage (AJCC)	
I	2(2.9)
II	6(9)
IIIA	30(43)
IIIB	29(41)
IV	3(4)
T-stage	
1	3(4)
2	
3	3(4)
4	37(53)
N-stage	22(31)
0	8(11)
1	
2	8(11)
3	8(11)
Location of tumor	27(37)
RUL	27(37)
RLL	
LUL	25(36)
LLL	13(18)
others	13(18)
	6(9)

Table 3-A. Response Rate and Local Control Rate for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients by Treatment Modality

Treatment	Total patients	Treatment modality		Radiation therapy dose (Gy)		
		RT only	RT + CT	50 - 58	59 - 60	61 - 72
No. of patients (%)						
Response	70(100)	36(51)	34(49)	7(10)	46(66)	17(24)
CR	11(16)	5(14)	6(18)	0(0)	8(17)	3(18)
PR	35(50)	18(50)	17(50)	4(57)	25(54)	6(35)
NR	20(29)	11(31)	9(26)	2(29)	13(28)	5(29)
unknown	4(6)	2(6)	2(6)	1(14)	0(0)	3(18)
LC	30(43)	17(47)	13(38)	3(43)	21(46)	6(35)

CR : complete response, PR : partial response, NR : no response, LC : local control

가 (p= 0.7988, 가 p=0.0520), T1 10, T2 17, T3 18, T4 9, NO 26.5, N1 18, 가 43 (61%), 1-63 (11.5), 1-52 (9.5),

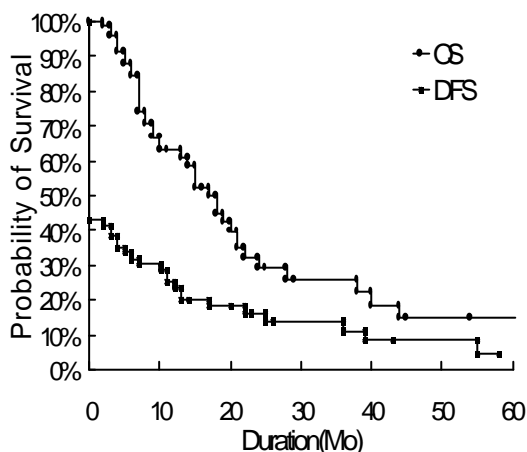


Fig. 1. Overall survival(OS) and disease-free-survival (DFS) curve of all patients with non-small cell lung cancer.

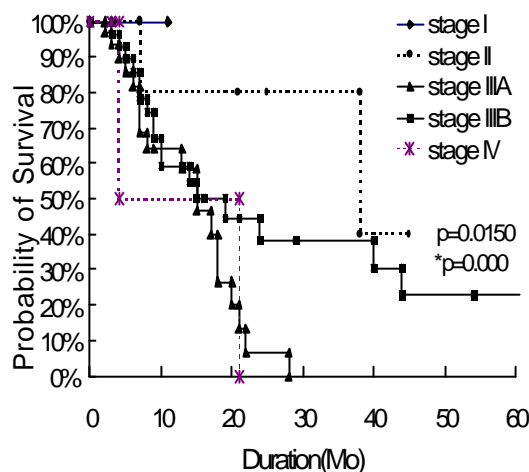


Fig. 2. Overall survival curve of all patients with non-small cell lung cancer according to stage
p : p-value in univariate analysis
*p : p-value in multivariate analysis.

2-63 (13.5)
1 63%, 2 29%, 3 26%, 5 15%, 17
1 23%, 2 16%, 3 11%, 5 4%
(Fig. 1). 1 100%, 2 80%, 3 61%(3-A 64%, 3-B 59%), 4 50%
가 (p=0.015),
2 38, 3 15 (3-A 15, 3-B 19), 4 12.5, 3 1
61%, 2 23%, 3 20%, 5 12%
(Fig. 2). 1

N2 15, N3 19
가 (p= 0.3950),
15, 19
3 25
34 1
50%, 68%, 2 12%, 29%
(p=0.0488),
13, 19 (Fig. 3).
가
(p=0.1943), 59-60 Gy 15

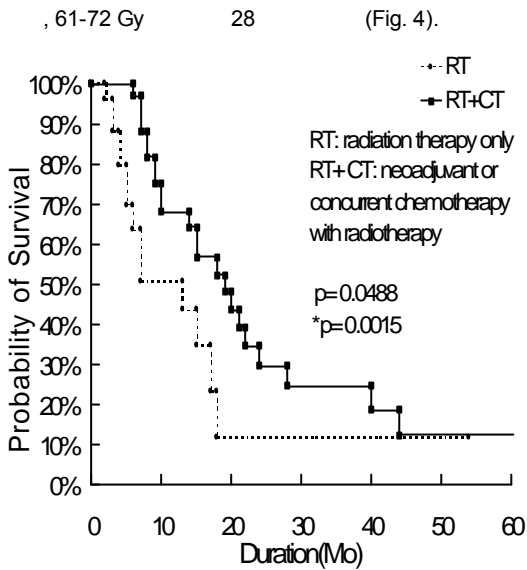


Fig. 3. Overall survival curve of stage III patients with non-small cell lung cancer according to treatment modality.
^{*}p : p-value in univariate analysis
^{*}p : p-value in multivariate analysis

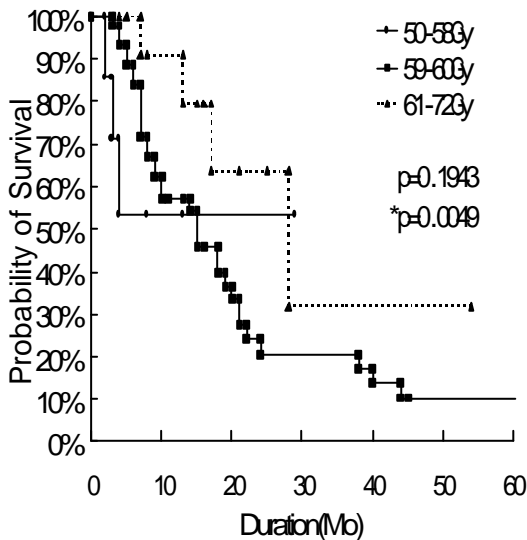


Fig. 4. Overall survival curve of all patients with non-small cell lung cancer according to radiation therapy dose.
^{*}p : p-value in univariate analysis
^{*}p : p-value in multivariate analysis

(p=0.0707),

15	17	22
1		
	(p=0.0001),	38
10	ECOG PS 0-1 2-3	1
가	(p=0.3469),	18
10		
	66	16%
(11)	50%(35)	
43%(30)		
	50-58Gy	3
가	(Table 3-a).	
	가	
36%,	47%	

(Table 3-b).

Table 3-B. Local Control Rate for Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients by Treatment Modality

	Total patients	RT only	RT + CT
No. of patients (%) with LC	59(100) 25(42)	25(42) 9(36)	34(58) 16(47)

LC : local control

가	30 (43%)	24 (80%)	
	가		24
10 (42%)			
	14 (58%)	6 (43%)	6
(43%)	2 (14%)		
가		16 (23%)	
		3	
		9	3
(33%)	1 (11%)		2 (22%)
	3 (33%)	가	
		16	2 (12.5 %)
가	5 (31%)	2 (12.5%)	
	가	2 (12.5%)	
	5 (31%)		

Table 4. Pattern of Failures by Treatment Modality in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

	Total patients	RT only all patients	RT + CT all patients	Stage III Patients	RT only stage III	RT + CT stage III
	No. of patients (%)					
	70	36	34	59	25	34
Total failure	54(77)	27(75)	27(79)	47(80)	20(80)	27(79)
LRF only	31(57)	21(78)	10(37)	25(53)	15(75)	10(37)
DM only	6(11)	1(4)	5(19)	6(13)	1(5)	5(19)
LRF + DM	17(32)	5(18)	12(44)	16(34)	4(20)	12(44)

LRF : loco-regional failure, DM : distant metastasis

Table 5. Site of Distant Metastasis in Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer

Site	patient No. (%)		
	all Pts.	RT	RT + CT
	70	36	34
all	23(32.6)	6(16.7)	17(50.0)
brain	11	2	9
bone	9	1	8
lung	3	3	0
liver	3	1	2
others*	5	1	4

*others; lymphangitic metastasis, skin nodule, skin metastasis, adrenal gl., kidney

54 (77%) , 가
 31 (57%), 가 6 (11%),
 가 가 17 (32%) 가
 3
 55 (11) . 3
 25 15 (75%)
 , 34 12
 (44%) 가 가 가
 (Table 4).

가 50 (71%) 23 (46%)
 11 , 9

가 가 0
 25 (4) (Table 5).

Wilcoxon test

(Table 6).

가

(Table 7).

Table 6. Prognostic Factors for Overall Survival by Univariate Analysis in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Prognostic factor	No. of patients	overall survival rate (%)		p-value (p-value for stage III)
		1 yr	2 yr	
Age(yrs.)				
< 60	30	59	22	
> 61	40	66	33	0.3446(0.5589)
Sex				
M	59	60	26	
F	11	80	48	0.2376(0.3224)
Pathology				
sq. cell ca.	51	68	27	
adenoca.	12	46	28	
large cell ca.	5	67		0.2960(0.1866)
Stage				
I	2	100		
II	5	80	80	
III	59	61	23	
IIIA	30	64	6	
IIIB	29	59	38	
IV	3	50		0.0150(0.0042)
T stage				
1	3	33		
2	36	69	29	
3	22	67	19	
4	8	45	30	0.7998(0.6894)
N stage				
0	7	100	50	
1	8	58	44	
2	27	59	12	
3	27	62	38	0.0520(0.0123)
ECOG P.S.				
0-1	49	69	29	
2-3	20	49	28	0.3469(0.3249)
Tx. modality (I)				
RT ± post-RT CT	36	59	30	*0.0405
neo-CT	34	68	29	0.3950(0.0488)
Tx. modality (II)				
RT only	28	50	22	*0.0217
RT combined with CT	42	69	33	0.0680(0.001)
RT dose (Gy)				
50 - 58	7	54		
59 - 60	46	57	21	*0.0356
61 - 72	17	90	64	0.1943(0.2362)
Response after RT				
CR	11	70	42	
PR	35	64	34	
NR	20	58	10	†0.4808 0.0707(0.1809)
Local control				
LC	30	85	58	
LF	40	44	5	0.0001(0.0001)
Location of tumor				
RUL	25	79	31	
RLL	13	49		
LUL	13	69	29	
LLL	6	41	20	0.1891(0.1358)

neo-CT, neoadjuvant or concomitant CT combined with RT

*Wilcoxon test result, † complete response versus partial response

Table 7. Prognostic Factors for Overall Survival by Multivariate Analysis in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Prognostic factor	Overall Pts.		Stage III Pts.	
	R.R.	p-value	R.R.	p-value
Age(60 yrs> vs. 60 yrs)		0.4213		0.5562
Sex(M vs. F)		0.1147		0.1529
Pathology		0.4485		0.1794
Stage(I vs. II vs. IIIA vs. IIIB vs. IV)		0.0001		0.0006
T stage(1 vs. 2 vs. 3 vs. 4)		0.0714		0.0835
N stage(0 vs. 1 vs. 2 vs. 3)		0.2251		0.2510
ECOG pretreatment (0-1 vs. 2-3)		0.0010		0.0018
Tx. modality(RT vs. neo. CT + RT)	7.49	0.0015	8.16	0.0015
RT dose(50-58 vs. 59-60 vs. 61-72 Gy)	0.09	0.0049	0.1	0.0078
Response (CR vs. PR vs. NR)	0.04	0.0780	0.04	0.1651
Local control(LC vs. LF)	0.004	0.0001	0.004	0.0001

R.R. : relative risk

Table 8. Pulmonary Toxicity According to RTOG/EORTC Grading Scale of All Patients

Scale	grade 1	grade 2	grade 3	grade 4	grade 5
Pts. No.(%)	12(17.1)	8 (11.4)	4 (5.7)	5 (7.1)	2 (2.9)

grade 1; asymptom or mild symptom/only radiographic appearances
 grade 2; moderate symptomatic fibrosis or pneumonitis/patch radiographic appearance
 grade 3; severe symptomatic fibrosis or pneumonitis/dense radiographic changes
 grade 4; severe respiratory insufficiency/required O₂ assisted ventilation
 grade 5; death directly related to radiation effect

가 .

RTOG/EORTC grading scale 2 9 ,

5 , 1 , scale 4 9-16 , 2 10-20%, 3

(esophageal 5-10% , 12, 19-21) RTOG

stricture) 1 5 3-5% ,

90 %가 24 ,

RTOG/EORTC grading scale 2 65-80%, 72-79% .⁸⁾

19 , 2 가

1 가

(Table 8).

가 가 .^{10, 22)}

가 65Gy

가 , 50%⁴⁾

1 63%, 2 29%, 3

26%, 5 15% , 17

가 가 가 1 23%, 2 16%, 3 11%, 5

가 가 4% 3

59 1 61%, 2

23%, 3 20%, 5 12% 15
Wurschmidt ²¹⁾ 1 2 1 100%, 2 80%, 3 61%
60Gy , Dillman ¹⁰⁾ 가 3 23%, 3A 64% 7%, 3B
14 가 11 59% 38%, 4 50% 0% 가 3
, 가 70 가 3 3B
16 (21.5%), 3A 가 ,
가 31 (44.3%), 가 6
(8.6%), 가 가
17 (24.3%) , Taylor ²³⁾ 64%
, 가 8) 가 26) 26) 가 3A 3B
, 가 27) 가 가
가 3 가
9 , 16 1 2 가
15 , 4 25 가 2 가
가 1 가, 3
34 10 5 가 가
, 12 가 가
가 3 가
, 가 2, 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 28-30) Finnish Group
가 55Gy split course
가 CAP(cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, cisplatin)
8
311 , 312 가 ¹⁴⁾ Trovo
가 ¹⁵⁾ (45Gy/15)
CAMP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin,
methotrexate, procarbazine) 4 12
가 11.7 , 9.7
Hazuka ²⁴⁾ 가
, Wurschmidt ²¹⁾ 가
, Kupelian ²⁵⁾ 가
, 가 가
67% 45% ⁴⁾ Cox ³¹⁾
가

가

NTD(normalized total dose)

Cancer and Leukemia Group B(CALGB) 가

3 3 2 39)

cisplatin vinblastine 60Gy 가

50 30 30Gy 가

9.7 13.8 , 1, 2,

3 40%, 13%, 11% 55%, 26%, 23%

10) 3 ,

ECOG 0-1, 가 5% ,

가 가

가 가

60Gy 가 40-50Gy , 3

90%가 80%, , 7) 65Gy

가 가 40% 63% 가 22)

66Gy 70Gy

가 3

2% 66Gy

34 1

51%, 68%, 2 12%, 29%

15 19 CALGB

21) RTOG 가

40Gy, 50Gy, 60Gy 가

58%, 49%, 35%

가 8, 40) 60Gy 60Gy

1 -, 2 가

4 32-35)

Schaake-Koning 33) EORTC 60 Gy

가 5 10%

35) Trovo 가 2, 4, 5)

Bonomi³⁶⁾ 60 Gy

EORTC 30%

45Gy 54Gy 가 60-70Gy 3cm

Komaki³⁷⁾ Trovo 35) 가

가 가 41)

80 가 가

가 10% 가 가

38) 가 가

41) Kupelian²⁵⁾

가 가 가 (hyperfractionation radiation therapy) 3 (three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy)

가, 가

27)

70-90% 19-21)

Madej 44) 5 65.7% 13.7 4.6

1, 2

2

가

4 가, RTOG/ EORTC 60Gy grade 4-5 10% 1% cisplatin, etoposide

7, 37, 45)

3-4 25%

46)

가

grade 3 16%

가

가

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. 1 2 , 2 6 , 3-A 30 , 3-B 29 , 4 가 3 .
 6MV X- 1.8y-2.0Gy 5 , 50.4-
 72.0Gy(59.4Gy) . 34 (47%)

etoposide cisplatin 가

가 가 43 (61%) Kaplan-Meier .

: 1 63%, 2 29%, 3 26% , 17

, 1 23%, 2 16% . 1 1 100%, 2 80%,

3 61%, 4 50% , 3 1 61%, 2 23%, 3 20% ,

15 가 11 (16%), 가 35 (50%) ,

, 30 (43%) , 24 (80%) 가

, 24 14 (58%) 6 (43%) , 6 (43%)

, 2 (14%) 가 16 (23%)

가 50 23 (46%)

1 59%,

68% 가

($p=0.0049$), 3 1 51%,

68% 가 ($p=0.0015$).

($p=0.015$) ($p=0.0001$)가, 3

($p=0.0488$), ($p=0.001$)

($p=0.0001$)가 3

($p=0.0001$), ($p=0.001$),

($p=0.0015$), ($p=0.0049$), ($p=0.0001$)가 가 .

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가가 ,

가 .