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N2

*, †, ‡, §, ¶, *
 *, †, ‡, §, ¶, *

_____ :N2
 가
 _____ :1997 5 1998 6
 15 61 (45 67), 12:3
 2 , 12 , 1 11 , 4 T T1, T2, T3가
 가 N2 10
 CT 5 CT
 10MV X- 45Gy 5
 (1.8Gy, 1 , 5). cis-Platin(100mg/m2)
 1 Etoposide(50mg/m2/day) 1 14 2
 , - 3 CT 4
 _____ : 15 45Gy , 11
 1 가 2 , 4 1
 15
 grade 1 9 , grade 2가 3 RTOG
 grade 3 26 26.9%, 7.7%, 3.8%
 92.3%(12/13) 13 , 12 가
 2 T T0, T1, T2가 3 , 6 ,
 3 N N0, N1, N2가 8 , 1 , 3
 (27.3%)
 8 (61.5%), 4 (30.8%), 1 (7.7%)
 _____ :N2

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가 75 80% III 가 35% .3 5)
 가 1,2) III 가 50% 20%
 가 가 20 30% .6) III 5 5 10%

N2 .7 9) 가 가 cisplatin) etoposide 20 40% (PE
 .14 16) cisplatin (sensitizer) , Schaake-Koning 17)
 가 cisplatin N2 | |
 PE 가
 15 30% cisplatin 가 .12,13)

1. Table 1. Patient Characteristics (N=15)

Sex		
male		2
female		3
Age (years)		
median		61
range	45 - 67	
Performance Status		
ECOG 0		2
ECOG 1		13
TNM tumor stage		
T1N2M0		2
T2N2M0		12
T3N2M0		1
Histologic Type		
Squamous cell carcinoma		11
Adenocarcinoma		
4 Mediastinoscopic Biopsy		
Done		10
Not done		5

May 1997 June 1998
 1997 5 1998 6
 15
 Table 1
 45 67 (61) , 12:3
 ECOG 0 2 , 1 13
 (FEV1
 1.5)
 T 11 , 4
 T1, T2, T3가 2 , 12 ,
 1 N2 , T3N1M0
 T3N0M0

N2가
 가 10 가
 2.
 AJCC .18)
 3.
 (Fig 1). 1 가
 1.8Gy 5 10MV X- 5 1
 36Gy 45Gy
 40Gy (plan CT) 9Gy

Pre-operative Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy
 · Chest RT (45 Gy/ 25 Fx/ 5 weeks)
 · Chemotherapy (cis-Platinum 100 mg/m2, D1, 29)
 (etoposide 50 mg/m2, D1-14, 29-42)

Re-evaluation in 3 weeks

Thoracotomy

complete resection incomplete resection unresectable disease
 (-) mediastinal nodes (+) mediastinal nodes

no further therapy additional RT 18 Gy palliative chemotherapy
 (total 63 Gy)

Fig. 1. Treatment schema for Stage IIIA (N2) non-small cell lung cancer.

cis-Platin etoposide PE

50mg/m2 1 14 2

1,000 1,500 1,500 25%

가 가 가 가

2 18Gy/10 fraction 가

4. 가 가 가

WHO 50% 50% 25% 25%

가 가 가 가

5. Radiation Therapy Oncology

Group (RTOG) grade 0 4

1. 15 45Gy
 가 8

가 1 15
 가 1 RTOG grade 4
 (pancytopenia)

2. etoposide 가 1
 73%(11/15)

2. 6.7%(1/15) 66.7%
 33.3%(5/15) (Table 2).

3. 15

 2 13 가

 92.3%(12/13)

6 1 5 2 11

4. 가 가 가 가

 T 61.5%(8/13) 가 T1

 T2 10 3 가 가

 Table 4 가 가 N2 가 61.5%, N1 7.7%

Table 2. Response to Pre-operative Chemoradiotherapy

Variable	No.	%
Clinical evaluation (n=15)		
Complete response	1	6.7
Partial response	9	60.0
Stable disease	5	33.3
Disease progression	0	0
Pathologic evaluation (n=13)		
stage IIIA	0	3
stage IIIA I	5	38.4
stage IIIA II	1	7.7
stage IIIA IIIA	3	23.1
stage IIIA IIIB	1	7.7

Table 3. Pathologic Response of Primary Lesion in T Stage

	pT0	pT1	pT2	pT4	Total
cT1		1		1	2
cT2	2	5	3		10
cT3	1				1
Total	3	6	3	1	13

Table4.Pathologic Response of Nodes in 'N' Stage

	Number	(%)
pN0	8/13	61.5
pN1	1/13	7.7
pN2	3/13	23.1
pNx	1/13	7.7

Table5.Toxicities of Pre-operative Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy

Toxicity grade* (%)	I	II	III	IV	Total
Esophagitis (86.7)	9	3	1	0	13
Peumonitis (26.7)	2	0	1	0	4
Neutropenia (61.5)	4	5	2	5	16
Thrombocytopenia (15.4)	2	0	0	2	4
Anemia (34.6)	4	4	1	0	9
Nausea/Vomiting (46.2)	5	4	3	0	12

N 69.2% T (TON0) 23.1%(3/13), 7.7%(1/13) I 38.4%(5/13), 69.2%(9/13), 23.1%(3/13), 7.7%(1/13) (Table 4).

5. grade 1 9 (86.7%), grade 2 3 (6.7%), grade 3 prednisone 26 (13.3%) 46.2% 34.6% 61.5%, 15.4% (13.3%)

15 7.7%(1/13) (bronchopleural fistula) 가 (empyema) 가 (radiosensitizer) 가 Dillman 20) 2 5 19% 7% 가 3 12% 4% 67% cisplatin 가 (accelerated repopulation) 22) 가 Komaki 23) (progression free survival) 50% 49% 31.7% 19.8% Jeremic 24) 4 RTOG 9% 23% 3 가 가 가 가 Arriagada 21) 80%

가 17) cisplatin

26) III (55Gy) 61.7%

#0139가 3

Fleck 31) III (IIIA IIIB) 48) (P=0.02), (P=0.03), 40% (19/48) 21%(10/48)(P=0.04)

67% 30Gy(가) 52% 2 Gy 15)

Southwest Oncology Group(SWOG) protocol 8805 2

5 50mg/m2 1, 8, 29, 36 50mg/m2 1 5 29 33 가

1.5Gy/fx 42Gy 가 14.4Gy Choi 33) 2 69.2% 69.2%

cisplatin, vinblastin, 5-FU 가 21Gy 10 가 가

32) Choi 33) grade 3 7.7%(2/26), grade 4가

Schaake-Koning 19.2%(5/26) Choi

Weiden 25) Ginsberg 6.7%(1/15) (bronchopleural fistula) SWOG 8805 Choi 1%

Yashar 27) (cisplatin, etoposide) 3 Choi 7% SWOG 8805 10%, 6.7%(1/ 15)

IIIA(N2) 92.3%, 69.2% Choi 93%(39/42), 67%(28/42) SWOG 8805 76%(57/75) 39%(29/ 75) Choi 가 SWOG 8805

High Priority Intergroup trial Yashar 27) 86% IIIA(N2) 50 60% 9 20%

67%(32/48) 44%(21/ 48) 52%(25/48) 31%(15/ 가, Choi 33) (progression free rate) 가 (pathologic re-staging) 0 I , , III 5 79%, 42%, 18% 가 SWOG 8805 32) 10 30 , 3 18% 44%

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Pre-operative Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy for Stage IIIA (N2) Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Purpose: This is to evaluate the acute complication, resection rate, and tumor down-staging after pre-operative concurrent chemoradiotherapy for stage IIIA (N2) non-small cell lung cancer.

Materials and Methods: Fifteen patients with non-small cell lung cancer were enrolled in this study from May 1997 to June 1998 in Samsung Medical Center. The median age of the patients was 61 (range, 45–67) years and male to female ratio was 12:3. Pathologic types were squamous cell carcinoma (11) and adenocarcinoma (4). Pre-operative clinical tumor stages were cT1 in 2 patients, cT2 in 12, and cT3 in 1 and all were N2. Ten patients were proved to be N2 with mediastinoscopic biopsy and five had clinically evident mediastinal lymph node metastases on the chest CT scans. Pre-operative radiation therapy field included the primary tumor, the ipsilateral hilum, and the mediastinum. Total radiation dose was 45 Gy over 5 weeks with daily dose of 1.8 Gy. Pre-operative concurrent chemotherapy consisted of two cycles of intravenous cis-Platin (100 mg/m²) on day 1 and oral Etoposide (50 mg/m²/day) on days 1 through 14 with 4 weeks' interval. Surgery was followed after the pre-operative re-evaluation including chest CT scan in 3 weeks of the completion of the concurrent chemoradiotherapy if there was no evidence of disease progression.

Results: Full dose radiation therapy was administered to all the 15 patients. Planned two cycles of chemotherapy was completed in 11 patients and one cycle was given to four. One treatment related death of acute respiratory distress syndrome occurred in 15 days of surgery. Hospital admission was required in three patients including one with radiation pneumonitis and two with neutropenic fever. Hematologic complications and other acute complications including esophagitis were tolerable. Resection rate was 92.3% (12/13) in 13 patients excluding two patients who refused surgery. Pleural seeding was found in one patient after thoracotomy and tumor resection was not feasible. Post-operative tumor stagings were pT0 in 3 patients, pT1 in 6, and pT2 in 3. Lymph node status findings were pN0 in 8 patients, pN1 in 1, and pN2 in 3. Pathologic tumor down-staging was 61.5% (8/13) including complete response in three patients (23.7%). Tumor stage was unchanged in four patients (30.8%) and progression was in one (7.7%).

Conclusion: Pre-operative concurrent chemoradiotherapy for Stage IIIA (N2) non-small cell lung cancer demonstrated satisfactory results with no increased severe acute complications. This treatment scheme deserves more patient accrual with long-term follow-up.

Key Words: Non-small cell lung cancer, Pre-operative Concurrent chemoradiotherapy