

3

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 가 4 2가  
 -B 54 Gy -A 2  
 -C 30.6Gy 3 54Gy 70.2Gy  
 3 3가

(does volume, DVH), (does statistics), (nonal tissue complication probability, NTCP)

\_\_\_\_\_ : -C 가 ( -A 68Gy, -B 60Gy,  
 -C 48.5Gy), 46 Gy가 가 .( -A 100%, -B 98%,  
 -C 69%), -C 가 ,  
 -C 가

\_\_\_\_\_ : 3 가 45 Gy (spinal cord block)  
 가

(Parallel-opposed two lateral portals)

가 ,  
 가 ..  
 2 , 흥

1999

1999-57) 1999 ( 1~6)  
 1999 10 25 2000 1 3

Tel:(02)361-7631, Fax:(02)312-9033  
 E-mail:therapy@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

7~12)

가 <sup>13)</sup> 30~40 Gy

가 , 60~70Gy

9 :  
 12, 14, 15)  
 14, 16 ~ 18)  
 45 ~ 50 Gy 10  
 15MV  
 19)  
 (CT simulation) 3  
 (three-field radiotherapy technique)  
 20)  
 50.4Gy 3 2 21)  
 3 가  
 (normal tissue complication  
 probability, NTCP)  
 3  
 2 3  
 3

3  
 1998  
 6 9 4  
 .3  
 CT(Computed  
 Tomography)  
 1.  
 가 가  
 4  
 (Parapharyngeal  
 space)  
 .(Table 1.)  
 가  
 4MV  
 X- 6 1.8 Gy 54Gy  
 2 (parallel-opposed two lateral  
 ports) 3 70.2 Gy  
 2.  
 4 3가  
 ( Aquaplast)  
 5 mm

**Table 1. Patients Characteristics of Nasopharyngeal Cancer**

Patient NO.	Sex/Age	AJCC Stage*	Extent of Tumor
1	M/54	T2aNo	Nasal cavity Extension
2	M/43	T2aNo	Oropharynx Extension
3	M/44	T2bNo	Parapharyngeal Extension
4	M61	T4No	Intracranial Extension

\*AJCC stage of nasopharyngeal cancer(1997)

Pinnacle 3  
ICRU Report 50  
(planning target volume,  
PTV)  
(target volume)

PTV-1) (planning target volume 1,  
54Gy가 (retropharyngeal lymph node),  
(upper jugulodigastric lymph node)  
(upper group of posterior cervical chain)  
-2(PTV-2) 70.2Gy가

-1 2 Cm  
54Gy  
-2 54Gy  
-2 70.2Gy가 16.2Gy

(retromandibular vein)

MV X- 2  
-1 90 , 270  
(simulation)  
(simulation film)  
45 Gy , 45

Gy X- 10 MV -  
2~3Cm 70.2Gy  
50.4 Gy  
(Table 2).  
ROCS

-B 54Gy -A  
3  
-2  
(non-coplanar beam)  
reconstructruucted radiography,DRR  
70.2 Gy (digitally 3  
(Table 2).

(beam's eye view, BEV)

(Fig.1).

-C  
3 0 , 90 ,270 , 3  
-1

(wedge)  
(Fig.2).

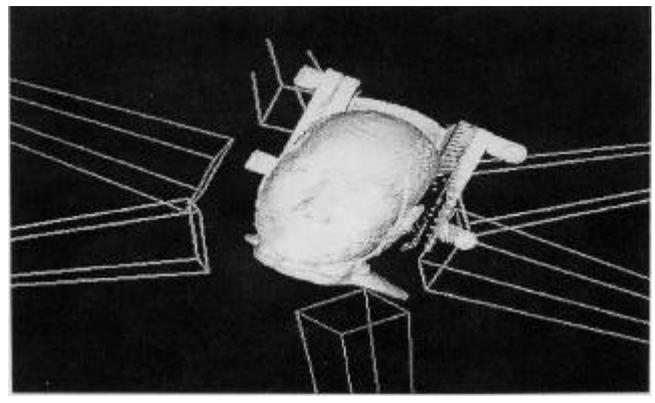


Fig 1. Room view of six non-coplanar beams for the new parotid-sparing 3-D technique(Plan-C of Pation 1) after 54 Gy of radiotherapy.

**Table 2. Radiotherapy Plans for Nasopharyngeak Cancer**

	Plan-A		Plan-B		Plan-c	
	Ports	Does(Gy)	Ports	Does(Gy)	Ports	Does(Gy)
PTV-1	2 lateral(4 MV)	45	2D 2 lateral(4 MV)	45	3D 3 Port(6 MV)	30.6
PTV-1(+cord block)	2 lateral & PNEB*	9	2D 2 lateral&PNEB*	9	3D 2 lateral(4 MV)	23.4
PTV-2	2 lateral(4 MV)	16.2	3D,10MV(non-coplanar)	16.2	3D,10 MV (non-coplanar)	16.2
Total Does (Gy)		70.2		70.2		70.2

\*Poster neck electron beam boost

30.6Gy , 30.6Gy  
 54Gy -2  
 70. Gy  
 (Table 2).  
 45 Gy -C  
 36Gy  
 Gy 1.8  
 MV-X , 3Cm 4  
 50.4Gy  
 3.  
 (-C)  
 (-A) 3 2

(-B) 37†  
 (isodoes distribution), (does volume  
 statistics), (Does volume  
 histogram,DVH)  
 95% V95(  
 ), D95(95%  
 5%  
 ), D05(  
 )  
 n, m burman23)  
 Lyman (error function)  
 .24)

$$TD(1) = TD(v) * v^n$$

$$Deff = [ \sum Vi(Di)^{1/n} ]^n$$

$$NTCP = 1/\sqrt{2\pi} \int \exp(-t^2/2) dt$$

$$t = [ D - TD_{50}(v) ] / m * TD_{50}(v)$$

$$v = V/Vref$$

TD  
 (tolerance dose) , Deff  
 (effective volume dose) TD50(v)  
 (v)  
 50%

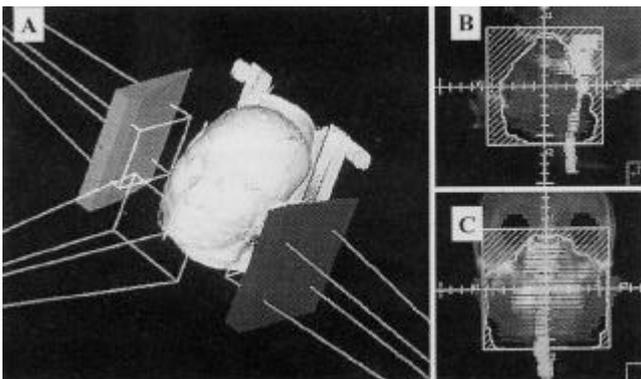


Fig 2 Room view of 3-port beams for new parotid-sparing 3-D plan (pan-C) until 54 (A), beam's eye view display of anterior port and lateral port, respectively (B,C)

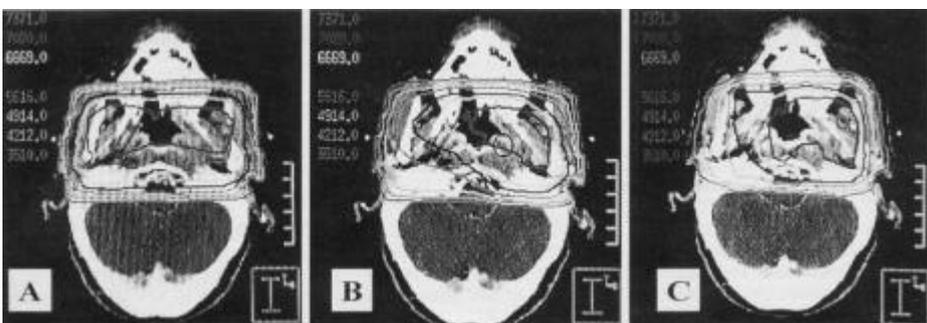


Fig 3. Isodose distribution of Conventional 2-D Plan; (A) Plan A, 54 of 2-D following non-coplanar beams boots; (B); and new parotid sparing technique plan; (C) plan-C, respectively.

1. V95  
 1) -A,B,C 90.1, 94.5, 96.1% -C  
 -A 6% 95%  
 .(Table 3).  
 2) 95% 66.69 Gy -2  
 -A B -C  
 , -C 가 70.2Gy -C  
 .(Fig.3)  
 가 -A,B,C 77.7, 76.5, 75.9 Gy  
 10% -C 70.2Gy 4  
 .(71.8, 71.5, 71.8 Gy)(Table 3). D95  
 -A,B,C 68.8, 69.9, 70.3Gy -C  
 95% -A B

**Table 3. Dose Statistics for PTV-2 in Nasopharyngeal Cancer**

Patient No.	Dmax (Gy)			Dmean (Gy)			D95 (Gy)			D05 (Gy)			V95 (Gy)		
	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C
1.	78.6	75.1	76.2	73.5	73.1	73.6	69.3	70.4	71.3	77.5	77.6	75.7	90.1	94.5	96.5
2.	79.2	78.8	77.8	71.6	72.3	72.0	70.5	7.9	70.6	78.8	77.3	756.4	89.1	92.5	97.0
3.	76.3	73.7	74.1	71.9	70.3	70.6	66.0	68.6	68.4	74.0	72.8	73.2	92.3	95.2	95.8
4.	76.5	75.5	75.5	70.5	70.3	70.9	70.0	69.9	70.9	73.9	73.0	73.1	88.6	94.0	95.2
Mean	77.7	76.5	75.9	71.8	71.5	71.8	68.8	69.9	70.3	76.1	72.4	74.9	90.1	94.5	96.1
± SD	± 1.5	± 2.4	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 1.4	± 2.0	± 1.0	± 1.2	± 2.4	± 4.6	± 1.7	± 1.7	± 1.1	± 0.8

Dmax: Maximum does in Planning target volume

Dmean: Mean does in planning target volume

D95: The dose that 95% of the volume receives

D05: The maximum dose that 5% of the volume receives

V95: The volume receiving 95% of the prescription

**Table 4. Dose Statistics for Parotid Glands**

Patient No.	Dmax (Gy)			Dmean (Gy)			D05 (%)			%vol.Receiving 32 Gy			%vol.Receiving 46 Gy		
	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C
1.	77.5	70.5	70.2	68.8	59.7	49.8	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	99	98
2.	77.4	76.0	68.4	71.6	68.6	48.1	100	100	99	100	100	95	98	98	72
3.	73.0	67.9	68.3	68.8	58.0	50.5	100	100	100	100	99	94	100	99	79
4.	76.3	66.6	68.4	63.7	53.5	45.9	100	99	98	99	94	87	99	96	48
Mean	76.1	70.2	68.3	68.2	60.0	48.5	100	100	99	100	98	92	100	98	69
± SD	± 2.2	± 5.0	± 2.8	± 3.4	± 6.7	± 3.0									

Dmax: Maximum does in Planning target volume, Dmean: Mean does in parotid glands, D05: The volume receiving 5% dose of the prescription

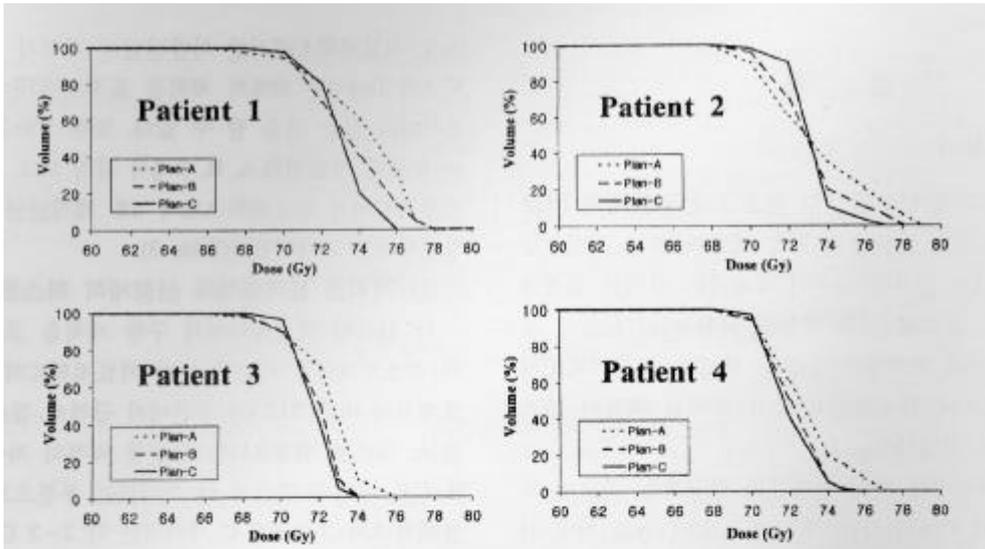


Fig. 4. Dose volume histograms (PTV-2) of each nasopharyngeal cancer patient.

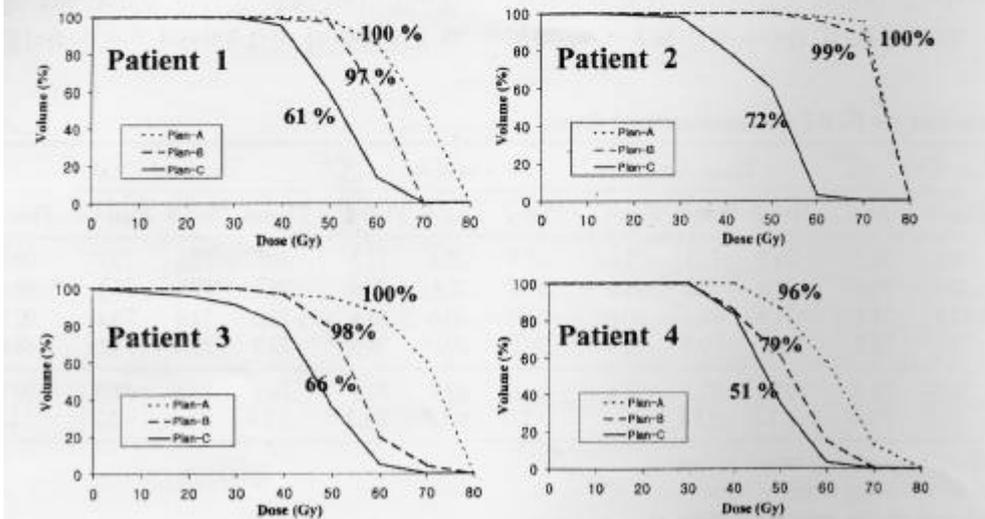


Fig. 5. Dose volume histograms and NTCP values (Parotid gland) of each nasopharyngeal cancer patient.

2. ( -C) ,
- 1) 46Gy가 -A,B,C 100,98,69% -C 가 .(Table 4).
- A ,B,C (Fig 3).
- 2) -A 68.2 Gy, -C 48.5 Gy -C 가 , 36Gy 가 -B -A 가 -A,B,C 100,98,92% 가 .(Fig 5).

**Table 4. Dose Statistics for Parotid Glands**

Patient No.	Dmax (Gy)			Dmean (Gy)			D05 (%)			%vol.Receiving 32 Gy			%vol.Receiving 46 Gy		
	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C	Plan-A	Plan-B	Plan-C
1.	77.5	70.5	70.2	68.8	59.7	49.8	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	99	98
2.	77.4	76.0	68.4	71.6	68.6	48.1	100	100	99	100	100	95	98	98	72
3.	73.0	67.9	68.3	68.8	58.0	50.5	100	100	100	100	99	94	100	99	79
4.	76.3	66.6	68.4	63.7	53.5	45.9	100	99	98	99	94	87	99	96	48
Mean	76.1	70.2	68.3	68.2	60.0	48.5	100	100	99	100	98	92	100	98	69
±SD	±2.2	±5.0	±2.8	±3.4	±6.7	±3.0									

Dmax: Maximum does in Planning target volume, Dmean: Mean does in parotid glands, D05: The volume receiving 5% dose of the prescription

3) ( -C) (Dmean)  
 56.6 Gy 44.9Gy .32 Gy 가  
 93% 48% 가  
 .(Table 5). 가  
 3 가

Emami  
 10Gy 가  
 11) TD5/5 50Gy, TD50/5 70  
 Gy .26) Emami -B) 3  
 TD100/5 50 Gy TD5/5 32 Gy  
 .8)Rubin , 3  
 Emami .21)  
 50 Gy ,Nishioka 20)  
 (three field radiotherapy)  
 , 50~54Gy  
 가 15~30% 가 Nishioka 54Gy 3  
 27,28) ( , )

가

(parameter)

가 (Fig 3.).

가

가 5 5%

가 .29,30)

가

3

가

가 4

, 54Gy

.31)

-A) 54Gy

(

(-B)

(patient4)

5), (-C) 가 (Fig

1.Blozis GG,Robinson JE.Oral tissue changes canges caused by radiation therapy and their management.Dent clin North An

- 1968; 12:643-656
2. Carl W, Schaaf NG, Chen TY. Oral care of patients irradiated for cancer of the head and neck. *Cancer* 1972; 30: 448-453
  3. Conger AD. Loss and recovery of taste acuity in patients irradiated to the oral cavity. *Radiat Res* 1973; 53:338-347
  4. Daly TE, Drane JB, MacComb WS. Management of problems of the teeth and jaw in patients undergoing irradiation. *Am J Surg* 1972; 124:539-542
  5. Silverman S Jr, Chierici G. Radiation therapy of oral carcinoma. 1. Effect on oral tissues and management of the periodontium. *J Periodontol* 1965; 36:478-484
  6. Wescott WB, Mira JG. Alterations in whole saliva flow rate induced by fractionated radiotherapy. *Am J Roent* 1978; 130: 145-149
  7. Mira JG, Wescott WB, Starcke EN, Shannon IL. Some factors influencing salivary function when treating with radiotherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1981; 7:535-541.
  8. Emami B, Lyman JT, Brown A, et al. Tolerance of normal tissue to therapeutic irradiation. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1991; 21:109-122
  9. Tsujii H. Quantitative dose-response analysis of salivary function following radiotherapy using sequential RI-sialography. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1985; 11:1603-1612
  10. Gavin PR, Gillette EL. Radiation response of the canine cardiovascular system. *Radiat Res* 1982; 90:489-500
  11. Rubin P, Cassarett GW, et al. Clinical radiation pathology, vol. II. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders. 1968:293-333
  12. Marks JE, Davis CC, Gottsman VL, Purdy JE, Lee F. The effects of radiation on parotid salivary function. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1981; 7:1013-1019
  13. Shannon IL, Chauncey HH. A parotid fluid collection device with improved stability characteristics. *J Oral Ther Pharm* 1967; 4:93-97
  14. Ang KK, Stephens LC. Salivary glands. In: Scherer, E.; Streffer, C.; Trott, K.R., eds. *Radiopathology of organs and tissues*. Berlin: Springer Verlag 1991:293-311
  15. Kaneko M. Dose-response relationship of irradiated parotid glands on the salivary secretory function—Estimation with dynamic RI-scintigraphy and dose-volume histograms. *Hokkaido J Dent Sci* 1995; 16:55-72
  16. Cheng VST, Downs J, Herbert D, Aramany M. The function of the parotid gland following radiation therapy for head and neck cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1981; 7: 253-258
  17. Hazuka MB, Martel MK, Marsh L, Lichter AS, Wolf GT. Preservation of parotid function after external beam irradiation in head and neck cancer patients: A feasibility study using 3-dimensional treatment planning. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1993; 27:731-737
  18. Duthie MB, Gupta NK. Head and neck. In: Pointon, R.C.S. ed. *The radiotherapy of malignant disease*, 2nd ed. Berlin: Springer Verlag 1991:171-175
  19. Perez CA. Nasopharynx cancer. In: Perez CA, Brady LW, eds. *Principles and practice of radiation oncology*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott-Raven Co. 1998:910-915
  20. Nishioka T, Shirato H, Arimoto T, et al. Reduction of radiation-induced xerostomia in nasopharyngeal carcinoma using CT simulation with laser patient marking and three-field irradiation technique. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1997; 38:705-712
  21. Keum KC, Kim GE, Lee SH, et al. 3-Dimensional conformal radiation therapy in carcinoma of the nasopharynx. *J Korean Soc Radiol Oncol* 1998; 16:399-408
  22. ICRU Report 50. Prescribing, Recording, and Reporting Photon Beam Therapy. International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, Bethesda, MD, 1993
  23. Burman C, Kutcher GJ, Emami B, Goitein M. Fitting of normal tissue tolerance data to analytic function. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1991; 21:123-135
  24. Lyman JT. Complication probability—As assessed from dose-volume histograms. *Radiat Res* 1965; 104:513-519
  25. Kuten A, Ben-Ary H, Berdicevsky I, et al. Oral side effects of head and neck irradiation: Correlation between clinical manifestations and laboratory data. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1986; 12:401-405
  26. Mossman K, Shatzman A, Chencharick J. Long-term effects of radiotherapy on taste and salivary function in man. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1982; 8:991-998
  27. Lindberg R. Distribution of cervical lymph node metastases from squamous cell carcinoma of the upper respiratory and digestive tracts. *Cancer* 1972; 29:1446-1449
  28. Mesic, JB, Fletcher GH, Goepfert H. Megavoltage irradiation of epithelial tumors of the nasopharynx. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1981; 7:447-453
  29. Emami B, Lyman JT, Brown A. Tolerance of normal tissue to therapeutic irradiation. NCI Contract Report for N01-CM-47316, N01-CM-47695, N01-47696 and N01-CM-47697
  30. Rubin P, Casarett G. A direction for clinical radiation pathology the tolerance dose. In: Vaeth JM, eds. *Frontiers of Radiation Therapy and Oncology*, vol. 6. Baltimore: University Park Press 1972:1-16
  31. Kutcher GJ, Burman C, Brewster L, Goitein M, Mohan R. Histogram reduction method for calculation of complication probabilities for 3D treatment planning evaluations. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1991; 21:137-146

---

*Abstract*

---

Parotid Gland Sparing Radiotherapy Technique Using  
3-D Conformal Radiotherapy for Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

Jihoon Lim, M.D.\*, Gwi Eon Kim, M.D.\* †, Ki chang Keum, M.D. \*, Chang Ok Suh, M.D. \*,  
Sang-wook Lee, M.D. \*, Hee chul Park, M.D.\*, Sang Hoon lee, M.s\*,  
Sei Kyung ,M.D. † . and John John Kyu Loh, M.D. †

\*Department of Radiation Oncology, Eulji Medical College , Taejon,

\*Department of Radiation Oncology, Inha University College of Medicine, Incheon, Korea

**Purpose:** Although using the high energy photon beam with conventional parallel-opposed beams radio-therapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma, radiation-induced xerostomia is a troublesome problem for patients. We conducted this study to explore a new parotid gland sparing technique in 3D conformal radiotherapy (3-d CRT) in an effort to prevent the radiation-induced xerostomia.

**Materials and Methods:** We performed three different planning for four clinically node-negative nasopharyngeal cancer patients with different location of tumor (intracranial extension, nasal cavity extension, oropharyngeal extension, parapharyngeal extension), and intercompared the plans. Total prescription dose was Gy to the isocenter. For plan-A, 2-D parallel opposing the fields, a conventional radiotherapy technique, were employed. For plan-B, 2-D parallel opposing fields were used up until 54 Gy and afterwards 3-D non-coplanar beams were used. For plan-C, the new technique, 54 Gy was delivered by 3-D conformal 30port beams (AP and both lateral with wedge compensator ;shielding both superficial lobes of parotid glands at the AP beam using BEV) from the beginning of the treatment and early spinal cord block (at 36 Gy) was performed, and bilateral posterior necks were treated with electron after 36 Gy. After 54 Gy, non-coplanar beams were used for cone-down plan. We intercompared dose statistics (Dmax, Dmin, Dmean, D95, D05, V95, V05, Volume receiving 46 Gy) and dose volume histograms (DVH) of tumor and normal tissues and NTCP values of parotid glands for the above three plans.

**Result:** For all patients, the new technique (plan-C) was comparable or superior to the other plans in target volume isodose distribution and dose statistics and it has more homogenous target volume coverage. The new technique was most superior to the other plans in parotid glands sparing (Volume receiving 46Gy: 100 %, 98%, 69% for each plan-A, B and C.) And it showed the lowest NTCP value of parotid glands in all patients (range of NTCP; 96~100%, 79~99%, 51~72% for each plan-A, B and C).

**Conclusion:** We conclude that the new technique employing 3-D conformal radiotherapy at the beginning of radiotherapy and cone down using non-coplanar beams with early spinal cord block is highly recommended to spare parotid glands for node-negative nasopharyngeal cancer patients.

**Key Words:** Conformal radiotherapy, Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Xerostomia