

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 ¹³⁾ 30 ~ 40 Gy

가 , 60 ~ 70Gy

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

3
 6 9 4
 1998
 .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) -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 16.2Gy
70.2Gy가

(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

2

3

-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).

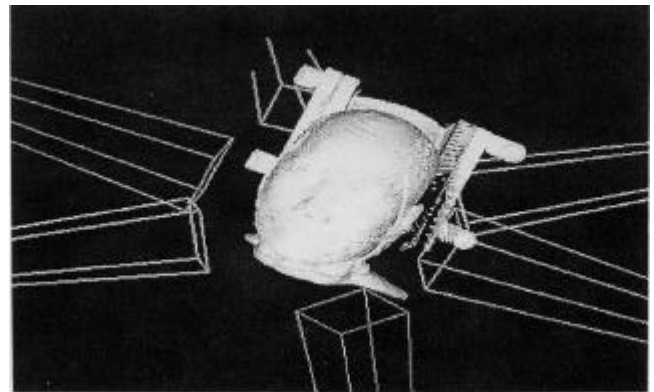


Fig 1. Room view of six non-coplanar beams for the new parotid-sparing 3-D technique(Plan-C of Pation 1) after 54 Gy of radiotherapy.

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)

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

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

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

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

$$v = V/V_{ref}$$

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

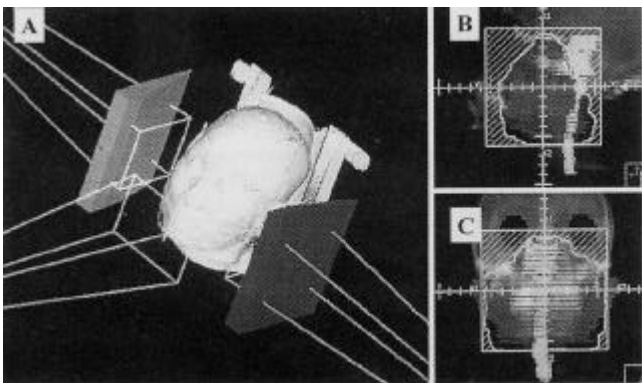


Fig 2 Room view of 3-port beams for new parotid-sparing 3-D plan (pan-C) until 54 (A), beam's eye view display of anterior port and lateral port, respectively (B,C)



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

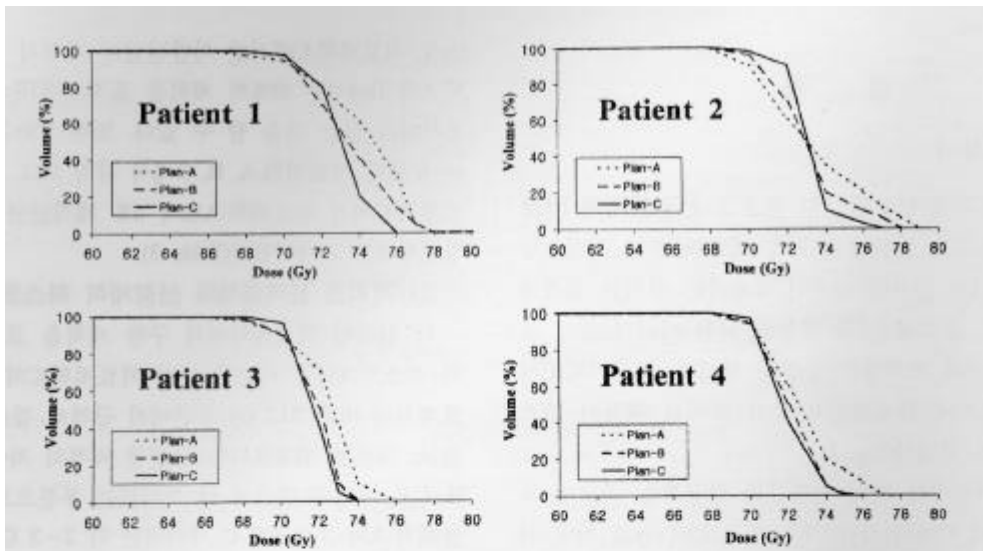


Fig. 4. Dose volume histograms (PTV-2) of each nasopharyngeal cancer patient.

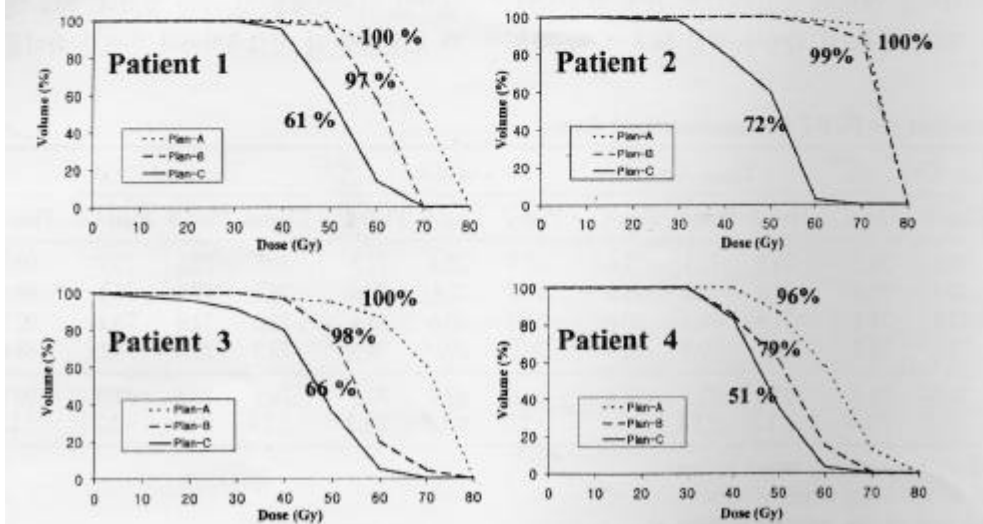


Fig. 5. Dose volume histograms and NTCP values (Parotid gland) of each nasopharyngeal cancer patient.

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)

2 (

-A) 54Gy (-B)

(patient4) 가 (Fig

5), (-C)

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Abstract

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

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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