

가

*, * †

_____ : 가

_____ : 1988 7 1998 7

Cobalt 60 (30) 6 MV 가 (10) 1 1.8 Gy, 504 Gy

109 , 40 (B) 69 (A)

1 4 , 5 8 , 9 10 , 11 가

12 , , , , 11

_____ : A 38 (55.1%), 31 (44.9%), (40.6%), 11 12

26 (37.7%), 5 8 25 (36.2%), 9 10 가 24 (34.8%) 가 가

가 B 가 22 (55.0%) 가 , (37.5%), 11

12 가 13 (32.5%) , 1 4 ,

5 8 , 9 10 1 (2.5%), 2 (5.0%), 4 (10%)

1 4 (p=0.002), 5 8 (p<0.0001), 9 10 (p=0.004)

_____ : 가 1 10

_____ : , , , , 가

_____ : 1 3)

_____ : 4)

_____ : 가 (magna-

_____ : field irradiation)

_____ : 가

_____ : 5) Hercberts 1) Grimards 4)

_____ : TNM

50% 5 , 70% 10 가

(02- 1997- 1920)

2001 8 11 2001 9 6

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가

1988 7 1998 7

109

가

12 , 89 ,

8 가

109 69 (A) , 40 (B)

11 , 0

, a 8 , 7 , b 29 , 16 , a 7 , 9 , b 3 , 4

Cobalt 60 (30) 6

MV 가 (10) , ,

1 50.4 Gy 18 Gy

10 가 6 7 38

74

1

69 42 (60.9%) ,

40 32 (80.0%)

. CMF (cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil)

47 , CAF (cyclophosphamide, adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil) 9 , CA (cyclophosphamide, adriamycin) 4 . CMFVP, PCMF, CAMF, fultrafur 1 3

. Tamoxifen

24

(101) , X (101) ,

(10) (22) .

3 232 ,

30 (3 232) 27 (7 116)

(Table 1).

1, 4)

1 4 , 5 8 , 9

10 , 11 12 , , , ,

11

two sided

chi-square test

109 91 2 가

62 , 29

59

(33) , (22) , (15) ,

(15) , (14) , (4) , (1)

Table 1. Patients Characteristics

Characteristics	No parasternal irradiation (n=69)	With parasternal irradiation (n=40)
Age	26 77 yrs. (median 52 yrs.)	37 75 yrs. (median 45 yrs.)
Time of bone metastasis	3 232 mo. (median 30 mo.)	7 116 mo. (median 27 mo.)
Histology		
Infiltrating ductal	63 (91.3%)	35 (87.5%)
Infiltrating lobular	2 (2.9%)	0 (0%)
Medullary	1 (1.4%)	2 (5.0%)
No information	3 (4.3%)	3 (7.5%)
Stage		
a	11 (16.0%)	0 (0%)
b	8 (11.6%)	7 (17.5%)
a	29 (42.0%)	16 (40.0%)
b	7 (10.1%)	9 (22.5%)
No information	3 (4.3%)	4 (10.0%)
No information	11 (16.0%)	4 (10.0%)
Extent of surgery		
RM [†]	7 (10.1%)	5 (7.2%)
MRM [†]	57 (82.6%)	32 (80.0%)
SM [‡]	5 (7.2%)	3 (7.5%)
Postop. chemotherapy	42 (60.1%)	32 (80.0%)
Postop. hormonal therapy	16 (23.2%)	8 (20.0%)
Imaging studies		
Bone scan	64 (92.8%)	37 (75.0%)
Bone x-ray	63 (91.3%)	38 (95.0%)
CT	9 (13.0%)	1 (2.5%)
MRI	16 (23.2%)	6 (15.0%)
Myelography	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)
BM scan	0 (0%)	1 (2.5%)

[†]RM : Radical mastectomy

[†]MRM : Modified radical mastectomy

[‡]SM : Simple mastectomy

Abstract

**Effects of Postoperative Radiotherapy on Distribution of
Bone Metastases in Breast Cancer**

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Purpose: This study was done to evaluate the efficacy of low-dose radiation in reduction of thoracic vertebral metastases in patients with breast cancer.

Materials and Methods: 109 patients who were treated for bone metastasis from breast cancer from June, 1988 to June, 1998 in the Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Seoul National University were included. Of the 109 patients, 40 patients had been previously treated by postoperative radiotherapy and 69 had not. Postoperative radiotherapy had been given using Co-60 teletherapy device in 30 patients or 6 MV linear accelerator in 10. Thoracic spines from 1 to 10 were usually irradiated except in 1 patient and cervical vertebrae 6 and/or 7 were partially included in 38 patients. A total of 50.4 Gy was given with 1.8 Gy fraction. Metastatic bone diseases were scored in 11 regions, i.e., skull, cervical spine, thoracic spine from 1 to 4, from 5 to 8, 9 and 10, 11 and 12, lumbar spine, pelvis, femur, ribs and others.

Results: In no postoperative parasternal irradiation group, lumbar vertebrae were the most common metastatic sites (55.1%) followed by pelvis (44.9%), ribs (40.6%), thoracic vertebrae 11 and 12 (37.7%), thoracic vertebrae between 5 and 8 (36.2%), thoracic vertebrae 9 and 10 (34.8%), and thoracic vertebrae between 1 and 4 (26.1%). In postoperative parasternal irradiation group, lumbar vertebrae and pelvis were also the most common sites of metastases (55.0%, respectively) followed by ribs (37.5%), and thoracic vertebrae 11 and 12 (32.5%). But significant less metastases were seen at thoracic vertebrae from 1 to 10.

Conclusion: We can find that there were significantly less bony metastases at thoracic vertebrae which had been previously irradiated postoperatively.

Key Words: Breast cancer, Postoperative radiotherapy, Bone metastasis