

_____:

_____ : 1997 ~ 2000

가 47
 50.4 ~ 55.8 Gy(30.6 ~ 45Gy) , 1.8Gy , 5
 24Gy A 4 Gy , 2
 3 ~ 4
 T2

_____ : 36.7 mm 27.8 mm , 2.5
 mm 6.4 mm 15.2 mm
 , 6 30 mm 가 4 cm
 13.2°, 30° 가 16.9°, 13.1° 가
 가 9 (19.1%)가
 가 가 4 cm
 가 4 cm 5.3 mm 4 cm 19.4 mm
 60 60 8° 가 가 4 cm 2
 가
 _____ : 가
 , 60 가 4cm , 가

2003 1 27 2003 4 4

(3 - dimensional radiotherapy, 3DCRT)
(intensity modulated radiotherapy, IMRT)

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가

IMRT

1~3)

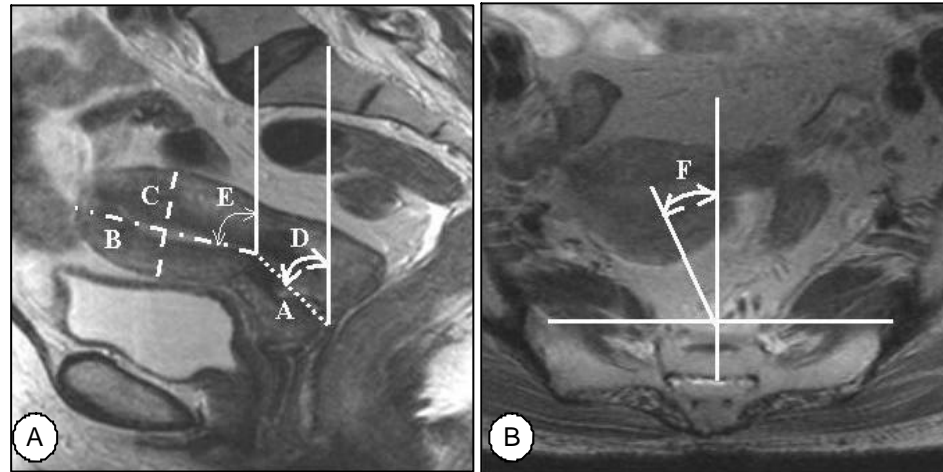


Fig.1. Sagittal and axial images on T2 weighted MRI showing the measurable parameters of the uterine corpus and cervix. (A) Dcx: the distance of the cervical canal. (B) Dco: the maximum length of the uterus corpus. (C) Dco - per: the maximum vertical distance of the uterine body. (D) Acx: the angle between the vertical line and the cervical canal. (E) Aco - ap: the angle of the uterine corpus from the vertical line. (F) Aco - axi: the angle of the uterine corpus from a fixed anatomical landmark.

Table 2. Measurement of the Diameter and Angle of Uterine Corpus and Cervix between before and during Radiotherapy (Mean, Minimum and Maximum Values in mm and $^{\circ}$, Statistical Significance p value < 0.05)

	Before RT			During RT			Difference			p - value
	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	
Dcx*	36.7	75.3	17.7	27.8	39.3	13.9	8.9	44.6	0.1	< 0.001
Dco [†]	48.7	95.0	24.5	42.3	86.6	20.6	6.4	31.8	- 19.4	< 0.001
Dco - per [‡]	43.4	109.0	18.8	40.9	100.9	21.4	2.5	28.8	- 10.5	0.053
Acx [§]							13.2	67.8	0.1	< 0.001
Aco - ap							16.9	84.8	0.0	< 0.001
Aco - axi [¶]							13.1	97.5	0.0	< 0.001

*Dcx: the distance of the cervical canal, [†]Dco: the maximum length of the uterus corpus, [‡]Dco - per: the maximum vertical distance of the uterine body, [§]Acx: the angle between the vertical line and the cervical canal, Aco - ap: the angle of the uterine corpus from the vertical line, [¶]Aco - axi: the angle of the uterine corpus from a fixed anatomical landmark

(8.5%) 20 mm 가 . (Aco - ap) 84.8 $^{\circ}$ (16.9 $^{\circ}$) 가 .
(Dco - per) 2.5 mm , 30 3 (10%) , 29 (61.7%)
18 , 10 mm 가 10 $^{\circ}$ 가 30 $^{\circ}$ 6 (12.8%)
11 (23.4%) 가 (Dco) 가 (Fig. 2). (Aco - axi) 97.5 $^{\circ}$
6.4 mm , 14 (29.8%) 가 10 mm (13.1 $^{\circ}$) , 15 (32.0%) 10 $^{\circ}$, 3
가 , 5 (10.6%) 20 mm (6.4%) 30 $^{\circ}$ 가 . ,
(Dcx+Dco) 30 $^{\circ}$ 가 9
15.2 mm , 28 (59.6%) 10 mm (19.1%) 가 .
, 6 (12.8%) 30 mm 가
가 4 cm . . (Acx)
(Acx) 0.1 $^{\circ}$ 67.8 $^{\circ}$ (13.2 $^{\circ}$) 가 (Dcx),
. 10 $^{\circ}$ 가 20 (42.6%) , 5 (Dco), (Dco - per)
(10.6%) 30 $^{\circ}$ 가 (Acx)

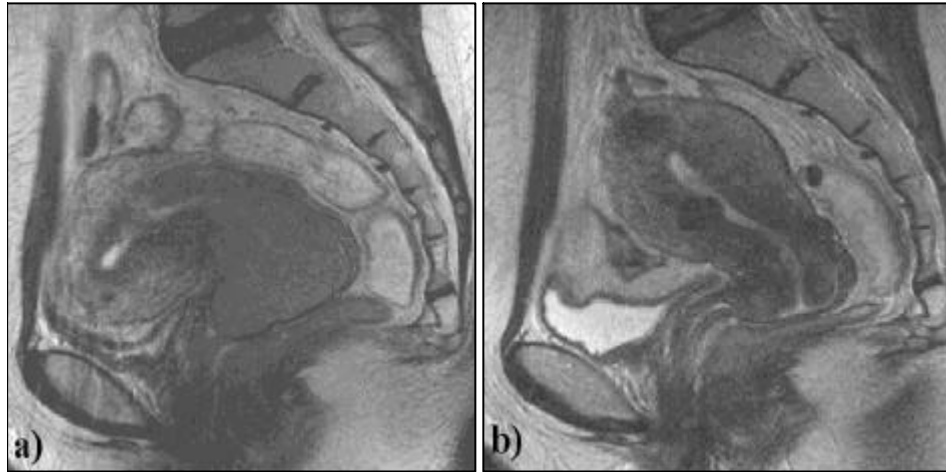


Fig. 2. Interfractional variation of uterine corpus and cervix in 39 years old patient with FIGO stage IIB. (A) before the beginning of radiation treatment. (B) after 3060cGy of whole pelvis irradiation.

Table 3. Difference of the Diameter of the Uterine Corpus and Cervix between before and during Radiotherapy according to Age, Tumor Size and Stage Groups (Mean Values in mm, Statistical Significance p - value < 0.05)

	Number of patients	Dcx*		Dco†		Dco - per‡	
		Mean	p - value	Mean	p - value	Mean	Mean
Age (years)							
< 60	19	9.7	0.172	0.288	7.8	1.7	0.558
60	28	8.3		5.4		3.1	
Tumor size							
< 4 cm	14	3.2	< 0.001	2.1	0.008	- 1.2	0.014
4 cm	33	11.2		8.2		4.1	
Stage							
IB	8	4.1		1.4		- 2.6	
IIA	4	15.5	0.889	12.1	0.212	6.9	0.667
IIB	18	9.1		4.1		4.5	
IIIB	16	9.8		2.7		9.6	
IVA	1	- 0.8		10.7		12.7	

Abbreviations as in Table 2

(Dcx+Dco) 가 , 60 60 8°
 가 , 가 4 cm
 2 가
 (Table 3, 4) , (Aco - ap) (Aco - axi) ,
 가 ,
 가 4 cm (Dco) (Dco - per) 가 (Dcx),
 (Dcx+Dco) 가 4 cm
 5.3 mm 4 cm 19.4 mm
 (Acx)
 60 가 4 cm 1~3,8,9)

Table 4. Difference of the Angle of the Uterine Corpus and Cervix between before and during Radiotherapy according to Age, Tumor Size and Stage Groups (Mean Values in °, Statistical Significance p - value < 0.05)

	Number of Patients	Acx [§]		Aco - ap		Aco - axi [¶]	
		Mean	p - value	Mean	p - value	Mean	p - value
Age (years)							
< 60	19	17.9	0.023	21.7	0.237	11.7	0.442
60	28	10.1		13.6		14.0	
Tumor size							
< 4 cm	14	6.9	0.019	11.9	0.264	11.6	0.361
4 cm	33	15.9		19.0		13.8	
Stage							
IB	8	8.0		11.9		13.4	
IIA	4	11.4	0.889	16.0	0.444	13.4	0.785
IIB	18	15.7		19.0		12.1	
IIIB	16	14.3		14.3		14.4	
IVA	1	6.0		2.6		4.4	

Abbreviations as in Table 2

IMRT 가 Roeske²⁾ 1 cm IMRT 4 가 IMRT가 4 가 IMRT 23% Portelance³⁾ IMRT 가 4 가 IMRT 50% 80% Mundt¹⁾ IMRT 가 IMRT 60%, IMRT 가 IMRT 가 3DCRT IMRT 가 3DCRT가 ,IMRT 19~22)

가
 , 가 4 cm 60 가
 , 가
 (, ,) , 가
 , 가 60
 3DCRT가 가
 IMRT가 3DCRT IMRT
 . Gerstner ²³⁾
 가 . Buchali ²⁴⁾
 , 가
 4 mm 7 mm, 4 mm , 60
 가 4 cm , 3DCRT IMRT
 가
 가 , ICRU 62 ²⁵⁾
 (random variations)
 (systemic variations)
 (interfractional variations)
 . Kim ²⁶⁾
 (1
 cm) FIGO
 1 ~ 2 29 ~ 38%
 3DCRT IMRT
 , 30
 mm 12.8% , 9 (19.1%)
 가 30°
 , 가
 4 cm 4 cm
 가 1 cm ,

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Positional Change of the Uterus during Definitive Radiotherapy for Cervix Cancer

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the positional change of the uterus during radiotherapy

Materials and Methods: Between 1997 and 2001, 47 patients received definitive radiotherapy for cervical cancer at the Samsung Medical Center. For each patient, two MRI scans were taken; one before and the other 3 ~ 4 weeks after the radiotherapy treatment. In T2 weighted MRI images, the positional change of the uterus was quantified by measuring six quantities; the distance from the cervix os to the isthmus of the uterus (Dcx), the maximum length from the isthmus of the uterus to the uterine fundus (Dco), the maximum vertical distance of the uterine body (Dco-per), the angle between the vertical line and the cervical canal in the sagittal images (Acx), the angle of the uterine corpus from the vertical line in the sagittal plan (Aco-ap), and the relative angle of the uterine corpus from a fixed anatomical landmark in the axial images (Aco-axi).

Results: The mean Dcx values, before and during the treatment, were 36.7 and 27.8 mm, respectively. The Dco deviated by more than 10 mm in 14 cases (29.8%). The change in the Acx ranged from 0.1 to 67.8° (mean 13.2°). The Aco-ap changed by a maximum of 84.8° (mean 16.9°). The differences in the Dcx plus the Dco in the smaller (<4 cm) and larger (≥4 cm) tumors were 5.3 and 19.4 mm, respectively. With patients less than 60 years old, or with a tumor size larger than 4 cm, the difference in the Acx was statistically significant.

Conclusion: The positional changes of the uterus, during radiation treatment, should be considered in the 3DCRT or IMRT treatment planning, particularly in patients under 60 years of age or in those with a tumor size greater than 4 cm in maximum diameter.

Key Words: Positional change, Cervical cancer, IMRT