

# pT3N0

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\*, †, \*, †, \*, †, \*, †

\_\_\_\_\_: pT3N0 가

가 가 pT3N0

\_\_\_\_\_: 1994 8 2002 6 pT3N0  
가 21

3 ~ 4

54 Gy

(1 1.8 ~ 2.0 Gy, 5 ).

\_\_\_\_\_: 5 , , , 38.8%, 45.5%, 90.2%,  
48.1% . 11 , 가 6 , 3 ,

2 , 2 . 5 , 2 ,  
2 , 1 . RTOG 3

\_\_\_\_\_: pT3 가 가 가 가

가 (pT3N0) pT3N0

가 가 가 21

가

2003 9 8 2003 11 17

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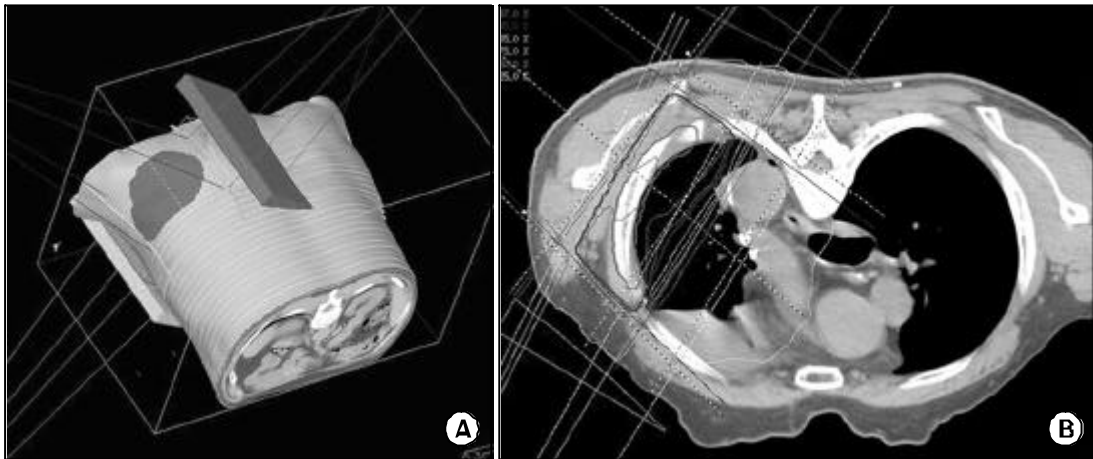


Fig. 1. An example of radiation beam arrangement (A) and iso-dose distribution (B) of postoperative radiation therapy in a patient with chest wall invading pT3N0 non-small cell lung cancer.

139 가 .

21 . pT3N0 .

Kaplan-Meier , log rank test .

3 ~ 4 CT .

(Fig. 1).

가 6 MV 10 MV X- 1 .

1.8 Gy , 1 , 5 54 Gy 가 5 cm 1 2.0 Gy . 8 cm 가 13 , 5 cm 가 8 .

가 10 , 가 11 . 20 , 1 15 , 6 (Table 1).

가 CT 가 1 .

3 , 2 4 , 6 .

CT .

가 가 1 .

2 61

Table1. Patients Characteristics

Characteristics	Number of patients
<b>Age (median: 63years)</b>	
60 years	16 (76.2%)
< 60 years	5 (23.8%)
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	19 (94.5%)
Female	2 (9.5%)
<b>Histologic type</b>	
Squamous cell carcinoma	10 (47.6%)
Adenocarcinoma	7 (33.3%)
Large cell carcinoma	2 (9.5%)
Adenosquamous cell carcinoma	1 (4.8%)
Sarcomatoid carcinoma	1 (4.8%)
<b>Tumor size (median: 6 cm)</b>	
> 5 cm	13 (61.9%)
5 cm	8 (38.1%)
<b>Extent of chest wall invasion</b>	
To parietal pleura	10 (47.6%)
To muscle and/or rib	11 (52.4%)
<b>Type of lung resection</b>	
Lobectomy	20 (95.2%)
Pneumonectomy	1 (4.8%)
<b>Type of chest wall resection</b>	
En-bloc resection	15 (71.4%)
Extrapleural resection	6 (28.6%)
<b>Number of lymph nodes dissected (median: 14)</b>	
> 10	13 (61.9%)
10	8 (38.1%)

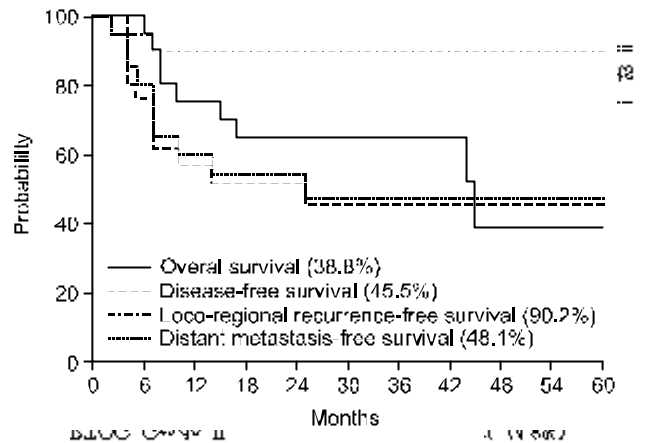


Fig.2. Overall survival,disease free survival,distantmetastasis-freesurvival,andloco-regional recurrence-free survival ratesat 5 years.

( : 14 ).

2

, 1 40 Gy , 1

39.6 Gy

2 19

50.4 Gy 60 Gy ( : 54 Gy ) ,

36 46 ( : 42 ) .

가

RTOG 2

3 가

RTOG 2 (Table 2).

4 80

( : 21 ) , 5 ,

38.8% ,

45.5% , 90.2% , 48.1% (Fig. 2). 가

( , )

5 ,

(Table 3).

가 11 (Fig. 3).

8 ,

2 ,

가 , 6

가 3 가

가 2 , 가 1 ,

가 1 , ( )가 1

5 , 2 ,

가 8 가 5

가

1 8 , 2

2 가 , 1

가 5 ,

2 가

7 1

Table 3. Overall Survival Rates by Prognostic Factors (Univariate Analyses)

Prognostic factors (Number of patients)	Overall survival
Age	
60years (16)	29.5% (at 5 years)
< 60years (5)	80.0% (at 5 years)
Tumor size	
> 5 cm (13)	58.7% (at 2 years)
5 cm (8)	75.0% (at 2 years)
Extent of chest wall invasion	
To parietal pleura (10)	77.1% (at 5 years)
To muscle and rib (11)	18.2% (at 5 years)
Histologic type	
Squamous cell carcinoma (10)	70.0% (at 3 years)
Adenocarcinoma (7)	60.0% (at 3 years)

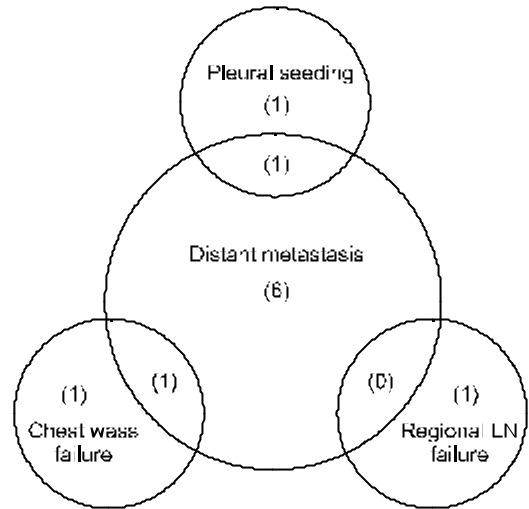


Fig. 3. Diagram showing the patterns and numbers of patients with treatment failures.

7  
가 3 5 30 ~ 50% 5  
1 38.8% 3,5 ~ 8)  
1  
가 pT3N0 53 가 21  
3 1 가 26  
3 pT3N0  
17 9 CT 가 pT3  
(PET) 가 5,9 ~ 11) Downey 5) 334  
5 94 5 4%,  
0% 65 5  
가  
1947 Coleman<sup>1)</sup> 가  
Facciolo<sup>12)</sup> 77  
가 2 ~ 4) 67.3% 5  
IIB (pT3N0)

11 :

가 가 21 가  
 79 5  
 (53% vs 48%, p=0.63) 가  
 Magdeleinat<sup>11)</sup> , Patterson<sup>8)</sup>  
 Downey<sup>5)</sup> 가 , 35 가  
<sup>13)</sup> 가 Riquet 13 가 (56%  
 22 5  
 vs 30%, p value not calculated) ,  
 가 Facciolo<sup>12)</sup>  
 19 가  
 96 가  
 , pN2 가  
 5  
 (74.1% vs 46.7%, p=0.023).  
 가  
 가 1  
 6 가 pT3  
 가 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 5 가 pT3  
 (77.1% vs 18.2%, p=0.13).  
 (Table 3). 가  
 pT3N0 가  
 Riquet<sup>13)</sup> pT3 ,  
 가 (carina)  
 가 , pN0  
 pT3 가 62%, 가  
 25%, 가 22%  
 Downey<sup>5)</sup> 100 가 pT3 가  
 Riquet<sup>13)</sup>



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Abstract

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## Postoperative Radiation Therapy for Chest Wall Invading pT3N0 Non-small Cell Lung Cancer: Elective Lymphatic Irradiation May Not Be Necessary

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**Purpose:** No general consensus has been reached regarding the necessity of postoperative radiation therapy (PORT) and the optimal techniques of its application for patients with chest wall invasion (pT3cw) and node negative (N0) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). We retrospectively analyzed the pT3cwN0 NSCLC patients who received PORT because of presumed inadequate resection margin on surgical findings.

**Materials and Methods:** From Aug. 1994 till June 2000, 21 pT3cwN0 NSCLC patients received PORT at Samsung Medical Center; all of whom underwent curative en-bloc resection of the primary tumor plus the chest wall and regional lymph node dissection. PORT was typically started 3 to 4 weeks after operation using 6 or 10 MV X-rays from a linear accelerator. The radiation target volume was confined to the tumor bed plus the immediate adjacent tissue, and no regional lymphatics were included. The planned radiation dose was 54 Gy by conventional fractionation schedule. The survival rates were calculated and the failure patterns analyzed.

**Results:** Overall survival, disease-free survival, loco-regional recurrence-free survival, and distant metastases-free survival rates at 5 years were 38.8%, 45.5%, 90.2%, and 48.1%, respectively. Eleven patients experienced treatment failure: six with distant metastases, three with intra-thoracic failures, and two with combined distant and intra-thoracic failures. Among the five patients with intra-thoracic failures, two had pleural seeding, two had in-field local failures, and only one had regional lymphatic failure in the mediastinum. No patients suffered from acute and late radiation side effects of RTOG grade 3 or higher.

**Conclusion:** The strategy of adding PORT to surgery to improve the probability, not only of local control but also of survival, was justified, considering that local control was the most important component in the successful treatment of pT3cw NSCLC patients, especially when the resection margin was not adequate. The incidence and the severity of the acute and late side effects of PORT were markedly reduced, which contributed to improving the patients' quality of life both during and after PORT, without increasing the risk of regional failures by eliminating the regional lymphatics from the radiation target volume.

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Key Words: Chest wall, Non-small cell lung cancer, Postoperative radiation therapy