
가
: 1995 7 2001 12
222 50.4 Gy
(30.6 ~ 56.4 Gy) (Ir)-192 point A 3 ~ 5.5 Gy (4 Gy),
5 ~ 8 (6) 2 15 ~ 32.5 Gy (24Gy)
39 (6 ~ 90)
: 21 (9.5%)
3 ~ 44 (13)
가 가
BED
16Gy A point
가 70% BED가 120 Gy₃ 가
가
: TLD
가

7 ~ 9)
10 ~ 16)
가 136
가
17)
가
가 , ICRU 38 ,¹⁻⁶⁾

2003 9 29

2003 11 12

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1995 7 2001 12



Fig. 1. Rectal reference point determination(R:rectalreference point, white arrow : anterior rectal wall).

222
 60 26 84 . FIGO
¹⁸⁾ IA 가 4 , IB 가 38 , IIA 가 34 , IIB
 가 75 , IIIA 가 3 , IIIB 가 59 , IV 가 9
 . 194 (88%) ECOG 0 ~ 1 ,
 205 (92%) ,
 39 (6 ~ 90) .
 6 10 MV X-
 AP/PA 4 box-field
 1.8 Gy 5
 50.4 Gy (30.6 ~ 56.4 Gy)
 30 ~ 50 Gy
 midline shield
 가
 2
 (Nucletron, Netherlands)
 192 . 217 (98%)
 ovoid , 4
 , vaginal cylinder
 point A 3 ~ 5.5 Gy (4 Gy), 5 ~ 8
 (6) 2 15 ~ 32.5 Gy (24 Gy)

가 가

(Fig. 1).

TLD

TLD

Fluoroscopy

가 가

(Fig. 2).

point A
 (biologically effective dose; BED)¹⁹⁾

BED / 3

BED

BED

grading Franco-Italian Glossary

²⁰⁾ Franco-Italian Glossary

Grade 1

3

Grade 2

, Grade 3

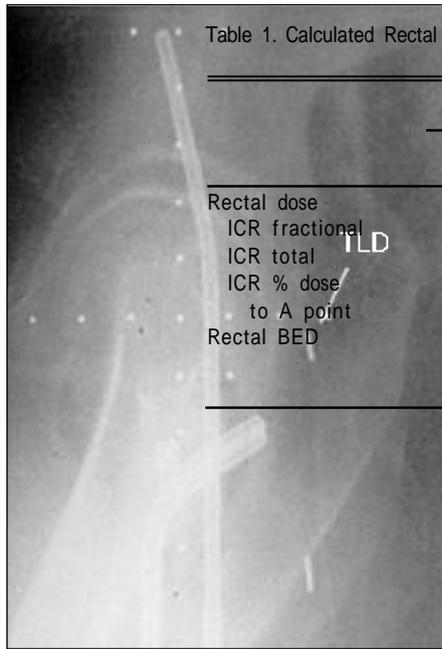
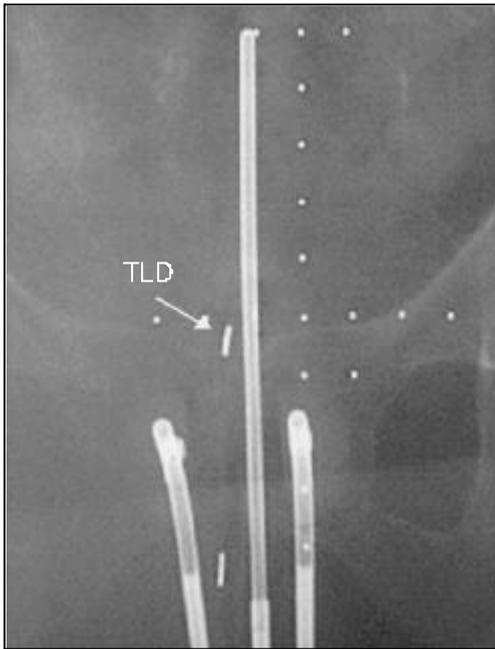


Table 1. Calculated Rectal Dose, Measured Rectal Dose and BED

	Dose range (Gy) (median)	
	Calculated	Measured
Rectal dose		
ICR fractional	1.2 ~ 6.4 (3.2)	0.5 ~ 4.7 (2.2)
ICR total	7.0 ~ 38.4 (19.1)	3.0 ~ 28.3 (13.8)
ICR % dose to A point	29 ~ 165% (80%)	13 ~ 117% (58%)
Rectal BED	66 ~ 201 Gy ₃ (116 Gy ₃)	59 ~ 149 Gy ₃ (101 Gy ₃)

Fig. 2. in vivo measurement of rectal dose with TLD (white arrow).

Wachter ²¹⁾ grading

grade

3 ~ 44 (13)

BED t-test Table 2 BED

22 가 Fishers' exact 가

test

BED Table 1 point 가 70% A

(p=0.0018). 21 (9.5%) BED가 110 Gy₃ 가 (Table 3).

Franco-Italian Glossary¹⁹⁾ , 8 가

Grade 1 , 12 가 Grade 2, 1 Grade 3

21 17

Wachter grading ²¹⁾ grading

5 ~ 45% , 3,10,14 ~ 16,22 ~ 24)

2, 4 Grade 3 2 가 Grade 1, 11 Grade Fig. 3

Table 3. Analyses of Dose Factors Affecting Rectal Complication

	Complication		p*
	No (n=501)	Yes (n=51)	
Calculated rectal dose (Gy)			
ICR fractional	33=0%	33=0%	NS
ICR total	183=37%	183=37%	NS
ICR % dose to A point	81=16%	80=16%	NS
Measured rectal dose (Gy)			
ICR fractional	53=10%	53=10%	0.02
ICR total	132=26%	132=26%	0.04
ICR % dose to A point	28=5%	28=5%	0.03
Rectal BED (Gy₃)			
Calculated	112=22%	112=22%	NS
Measured	101=20%	111=22%	0.05

*Fisher

Table 3. Analyses of Dose Factors Affecting Rectal Complication

Factors	Complication probability		p*
	Low	High	
Calculated rectal dose (Gy)			
ICR fractional	< 3.2	3.2	NS
ICR total	< 16.0	16.0	NS
ICR % dose to A point	< 80%	80%	NS
Measured rectal dose (Gy)			
ICR fractional	< 2.7	2.7	0.07
ICR total	< 16.0	16.0	0.03
ICR % dose to A point	< 70%	70%	0.03
Rectal BED (Gy₃)			
Calculated	< 120	120	NS
Measured	< 110	110	0.05

*Fisher's exact two-tail test

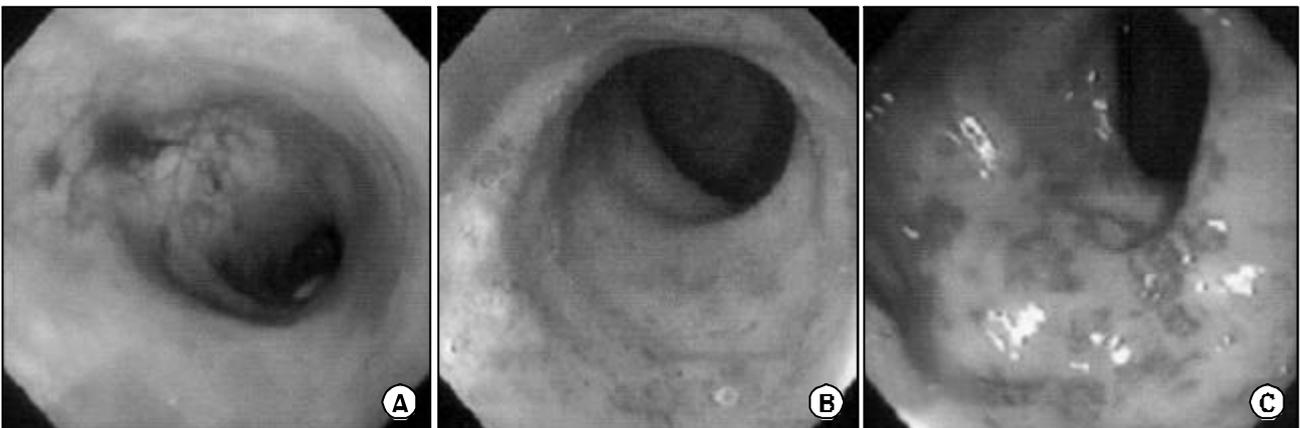


Fig. 3. Endoscopic findings of telangiectasia of rectal wall with different grades. A shows a single telangiectatic lesion (Grade 1), B demonstrates multiple non-confluent telangiectatic lesions (Grade 2), and C shows multiple confluent telangiectatic lesions (Grade 3).

가
ICRU
38 criteria
1,2,4 ~ 6,11)
가
7 ~ 9) ICRU report 38²⁵⁾
가
1,4,5) Clark
point A
11)
Van Lancker Storme
가
110 Gy₃
TLD
6) , Deshpande ICRU
report 38
ICRU
2)
ICRU report 38
가
7,8,24)
가
4 Gy
6
가
point A
가
2.7
Gy, 16 Gy, 70%
가
shielding
가
TLD
가
97 (44%)
Shielding
ovoid
shielding
ovoid
가
7,10 ~ 16) Clark 11)
Cunningham 7)
가
10,13,15,16)
가
TLD
가
가
TLD가
Cunningham 7) TLD
TLD
fluoroscopy
가

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Abstract

Prediction of Late Rectal Complication Following High-dose-rate Intracavitary Brachytherapy in Cancer of the Uterine Cervix

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Purpose: Although high-dose-rate intracavitary radiotherapy (HDR ICR) has been used in the treatment of cervical cancer, the potential for increased risk of late complication, most commonly in the rectum, is a major concern. We have previously reported on 136 patients treated with HDR brachytherapy between 1995 and 1999. The purpose of this study is to upgrade the previous data and confirm the correlation between late rectal complication and rectal dose in cervix cancer patients treated with HDR ICR.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed for 222 patients with cervix cancer who were treated for curative intent with external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) and HDR ICR from July 1995 to December 2001. The median dose of EBRT was 50.4 (30.6 ~ 56.4) Gy with a daily fraction size 1.8 Gy. A total of six fractions of HDR ICR were given twice weekly with fraction size of 4 (3 ~ 5.5) Gy to A point by Iridium-192 source. The rectal dose was calculated at the rectal reference point using the barium contrast criteria. *in vivo* measurement of the rectal dose was performed with thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) during HDR ICR. The median follow-up period was 39 months, ranging from 6 to 90 months.

Results: Twenty-one patients (9.5%) experienced late rectal bleeding, from 3 to 44 months (median, 13 months) after the completion of RT. The calculated rectal doses were not different between the patients with rectal bleeding and those without, but the measured rectal doses were higher in the complicated patients. The differences of the measured ICR rectal fractional dose, ICR total rectal dose, and total rectal biologically equivalent dose (BED) were statistically significant. When the measured ICR total rectal dose was beyond 16 Gy, when the ratio of the measured rectal dose to A point dose was beyond 70%, or when the measured rectal BED was over 110 Gy₃, a high possibility of late rectal complication was found.

Conclusion: Late rectal complication was closely correlated with measured rectal dose by *in vivo* dosimetry using TLD during HDR ICR. If data from *in vivo* dosimetry shows any possibility of rectal bleeding, efforts should be made to reduce the rectal dose.

Key Words: Cervix cancer, High dose rate brachytherapy, *in vivo* dosimetry, Rectal complication