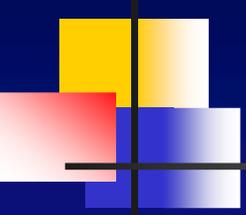
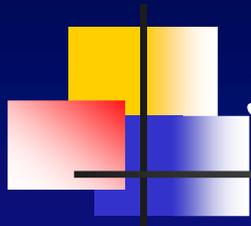


## Il carcinoma polmonare



## Overview

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the United States. An estimated 221,000 new cases (115,000 in men and 106,000 in women) of lung and bronchial cancer will be diagnosed in 2011, and 156,900 deaths (85,600 in men and 71,300 in women) are estimated to occur due to the disease.<sup>1</sup> Only about 15.6% of all lung cancer patients are alive 5 years or more after diagnosis (<http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html>). Common symptoms of lung cancer include cough, dyspnea, weight loss, and chest pain; symptomatic patients are more likely to have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.



# Statistiche

---

- Nuovi casi stimati e morti da carcinoma polmonare negli Stati Uniti nel 2009
  - Nuovi casi 219.440
  - Morti: 159.390
- Periodo 1995-2001
  - Probabilità di sopravvivenza a 5 anni complessivamente pari al 15.7%
  - malattia locale: 49%
  - Malattia locoregionale: 16%
  - Malattia metastatica: 2%

# Statistiche italiane

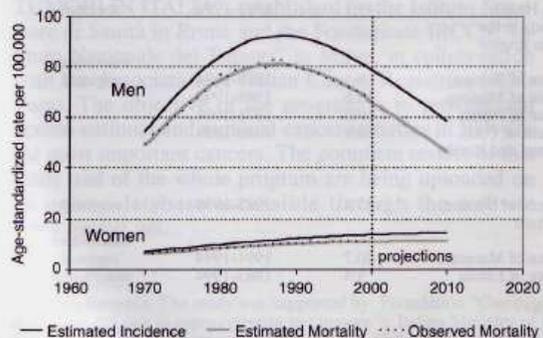


Figure 1 - Mortality and incidence estimates (grey and black continuous lines) for lung cancer in Italy in the period 1970-2010, compared to the national observed mortality data (dots). Age-standardized rates (European population) per 100,000 person years, age 0-84 years, both for men and women.

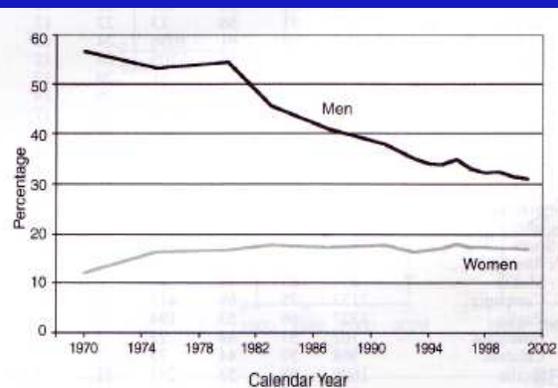
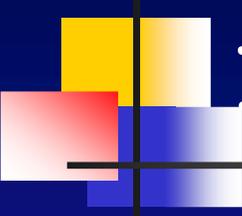


Figure 4 - Smoking prevalence trends in Italy in the period 1970-2001. Percentage values, WHO-European Health for all database.

periodo	Decessi/anno
1960	10.000
1970	20.000
1980	30.000
2000	40.000

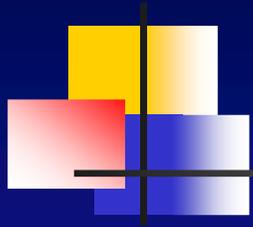


# Istologia

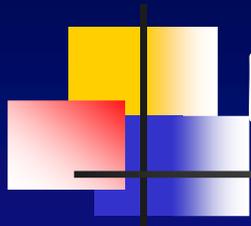
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Approccio simile per la diagnosi, stadiazione, prognosi e trattamento

- Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
  - Carcinoma epidermoide o squamoso
  - Adenocarcinoma
  - Carcinoma a grandi cellule
- Small cell lung cancer (SCLC)



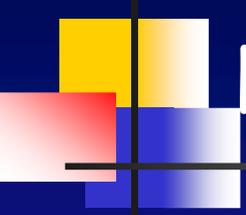
# Non small cell lung carcinoma



## Fattori di rischio

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- Fumo di sigarette responsabile dell'85%-90% dei casi
- Esposizione indiretta al fumo di sigaretta, al radon, arsenico, asbesto, etere cloro-metilico, nickel, idrocarburi poli-ciclici aromatici, derivati dal radon, inquinamento atmosferico
- Asbesto sinergico con il fumo di sigaretta
- La carcinogenesi correlata al fumo è un processo a più passi

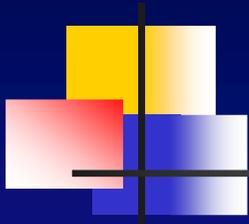


# Fumo di sigaretta

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- Esiste un diverso rischio in individui con diversa espressione di geni legati alla produzione di enzimi "detossificanti" (Ari-idrossilasi, glutatione-S-Transferasi)

# Screening

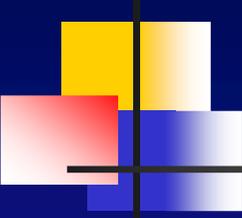


The National Lung Screening Trial (NLST, ACRIN Protocol A6654) was a randomized, controlled study involving more than 53,000 current or former heavy smokers; this trial assessed the risks and benefits of low-dose helical CT scans compared with chest x-rays for detecting lung cancer.<sup>31</sup> Recent published results from the NLST show that screening high-risk patients with low-dose helical CT decreases the mortality rate from lung cancer by 20% when compared with chest x-ray.<sup>32</sup> High-risk patients were either current or former smokers with a 30-pack year smoking history (former smokers had quit 15 years ago), were 55-74 years old, and had no evidence of lung cancer.<sup>33,34</sup>

Additional information on NLST can be found at <http://www.cancer.gov/nlst>. An NCCN panel is developing a new guideline for lung cancer screening.

31. The National Lung Screening Trial: Overview and Study Design. *Radiology* 2010. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21045183>.

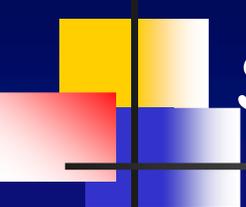
32. Aberle DR, Adams AM, Berg CD, et al. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med* 2011;365:395-409. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21714641>.



# Screening

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The International Early Lung Cancer Action Program (I-ELCAP) has been assessing whether annual screening by low-dose helical CT scan increases the detection of early stage lung cancer in patients at risk for cancer. Data from I-ELCAP showed that stage I lung cancer can be detected using annual low-dose CT screening. The 10-year survival rate was 92% for stage I patients whose cancers were promptly removed; however, all stage I patients who chose not to be treated died within 5 years.<sup>35</sup> Additional information on I-ELCAP can be found at <http://www.ielcap.org/index.htm>. Screening can increase the diagnosis of early stage lung cancers. Recent data from the NLST show that screening decreases the mortality rate.<sup>32</sup>

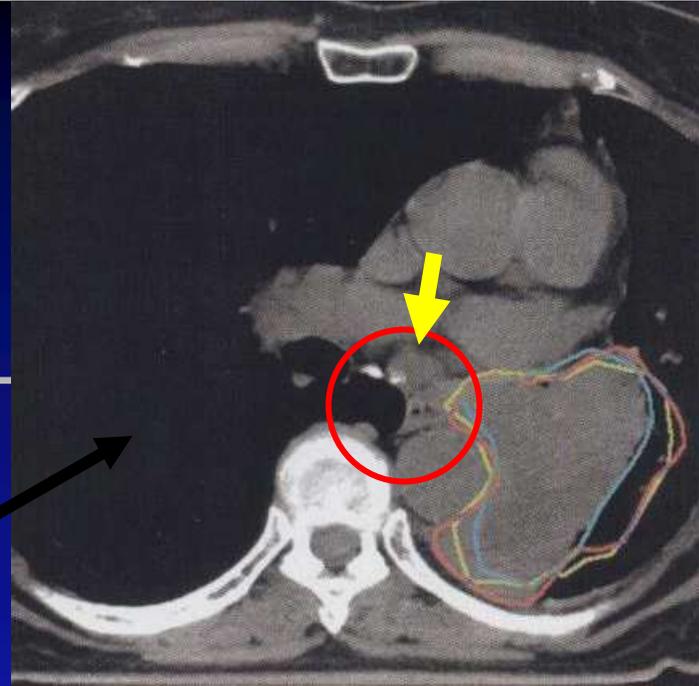
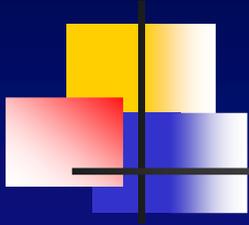


## Sintomatologia d'esordio

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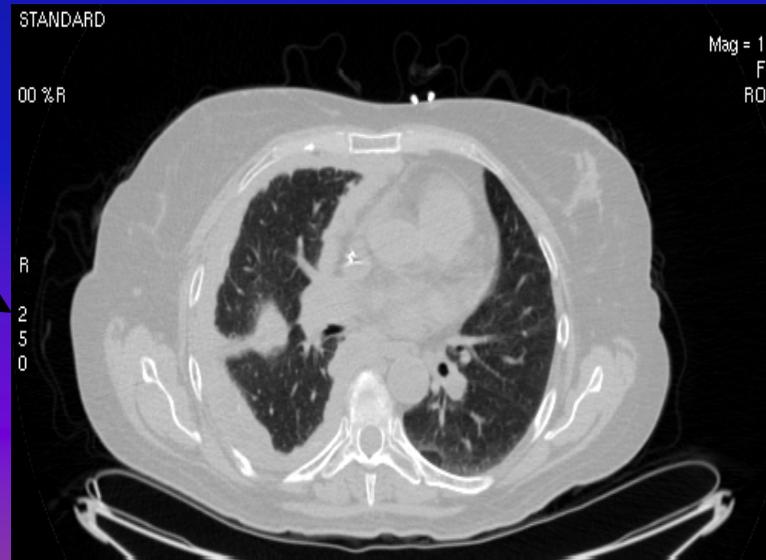
Tosse	70%
Dispnea	43%
Emoftoe	41%
Dolore toracico	40%
Adenopatie superficiali, epatomegalia, sintomi neurologici, disfonia (n. ricorrente)	<10%

# DISPNEA

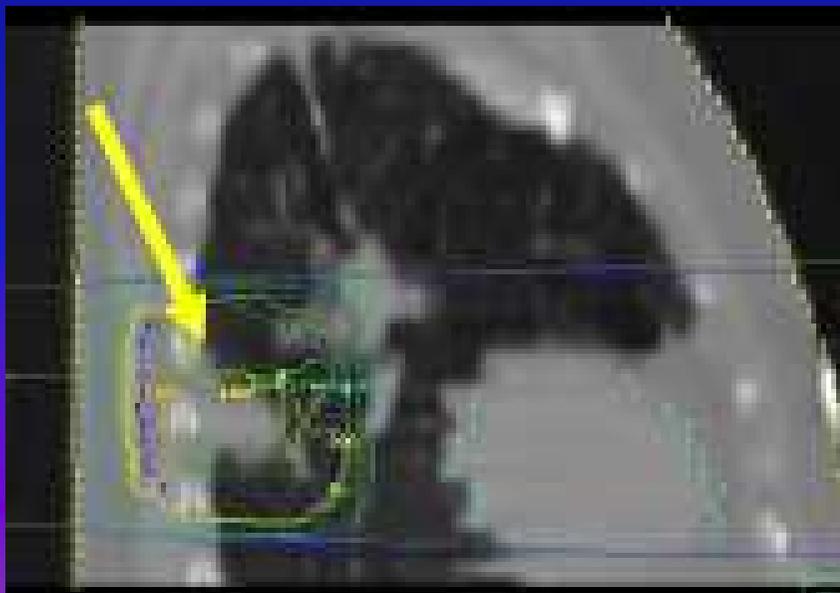


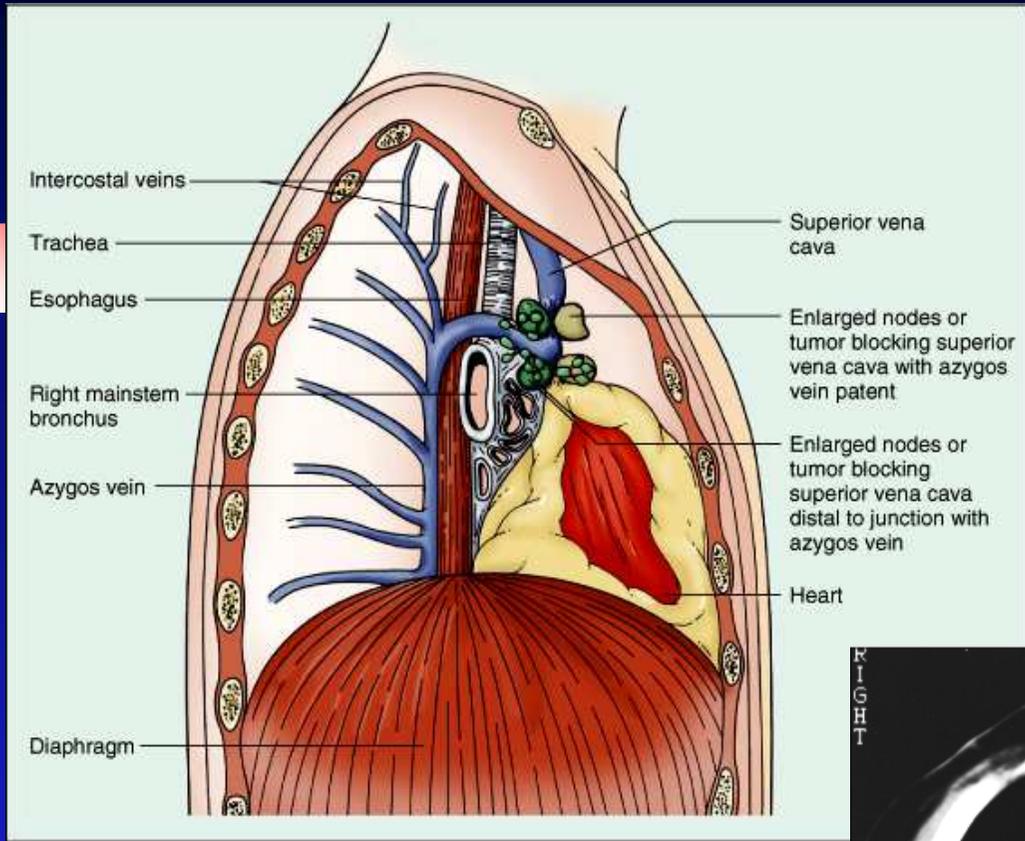
*ostruttiva - ab extrinseco,  
vegetazioni; atelettasia*

*restrittiva - massa, versamento*

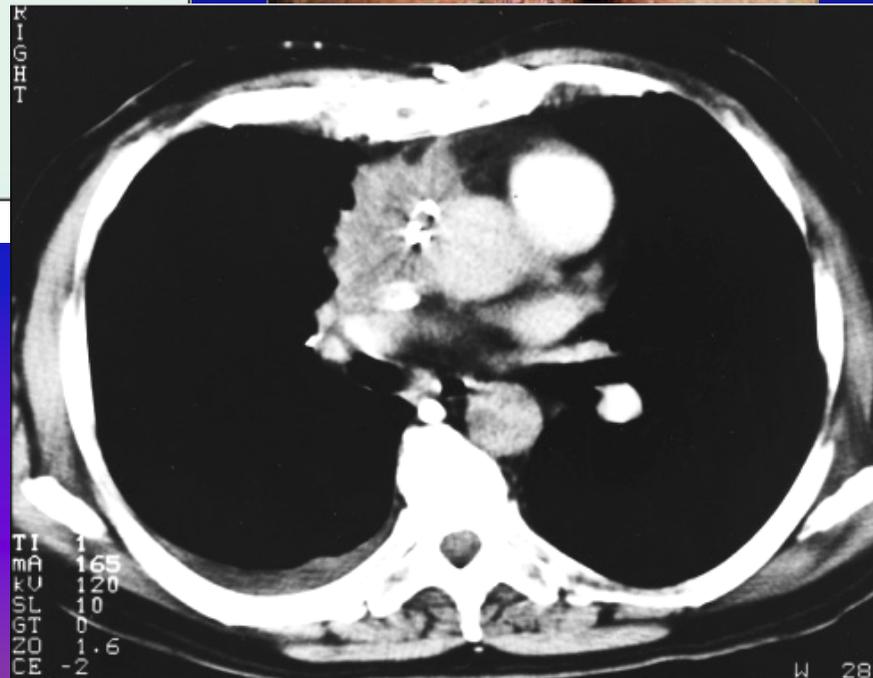
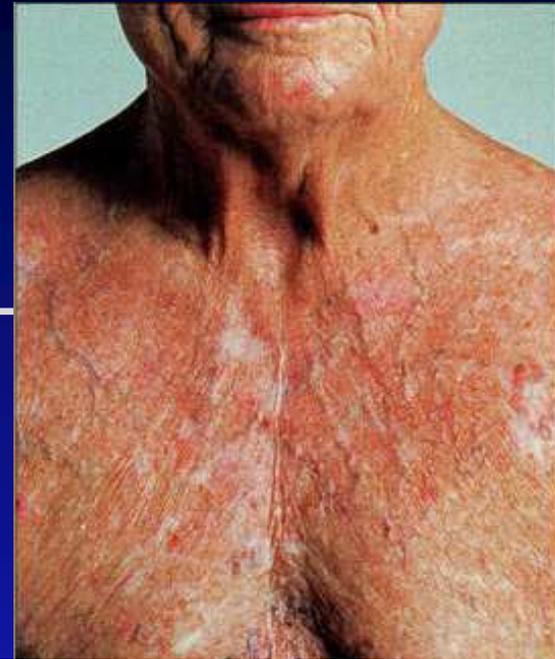


# Dolore toracico





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# Sindrome cavale

# Sindrome di Pancoast



Paralisi ricorrente

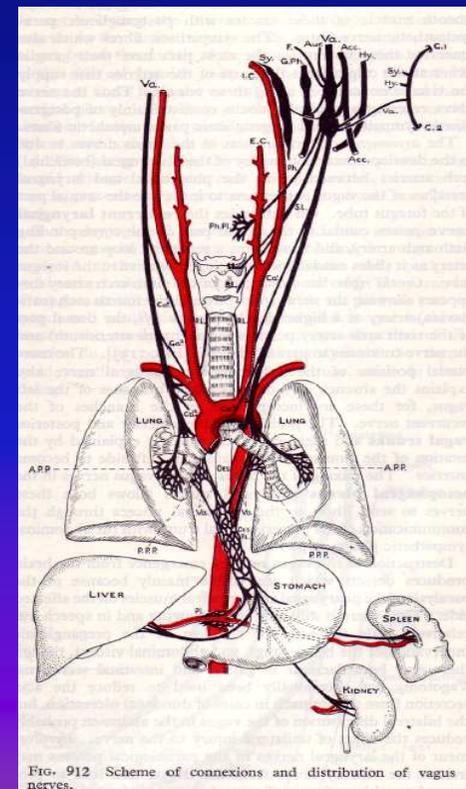
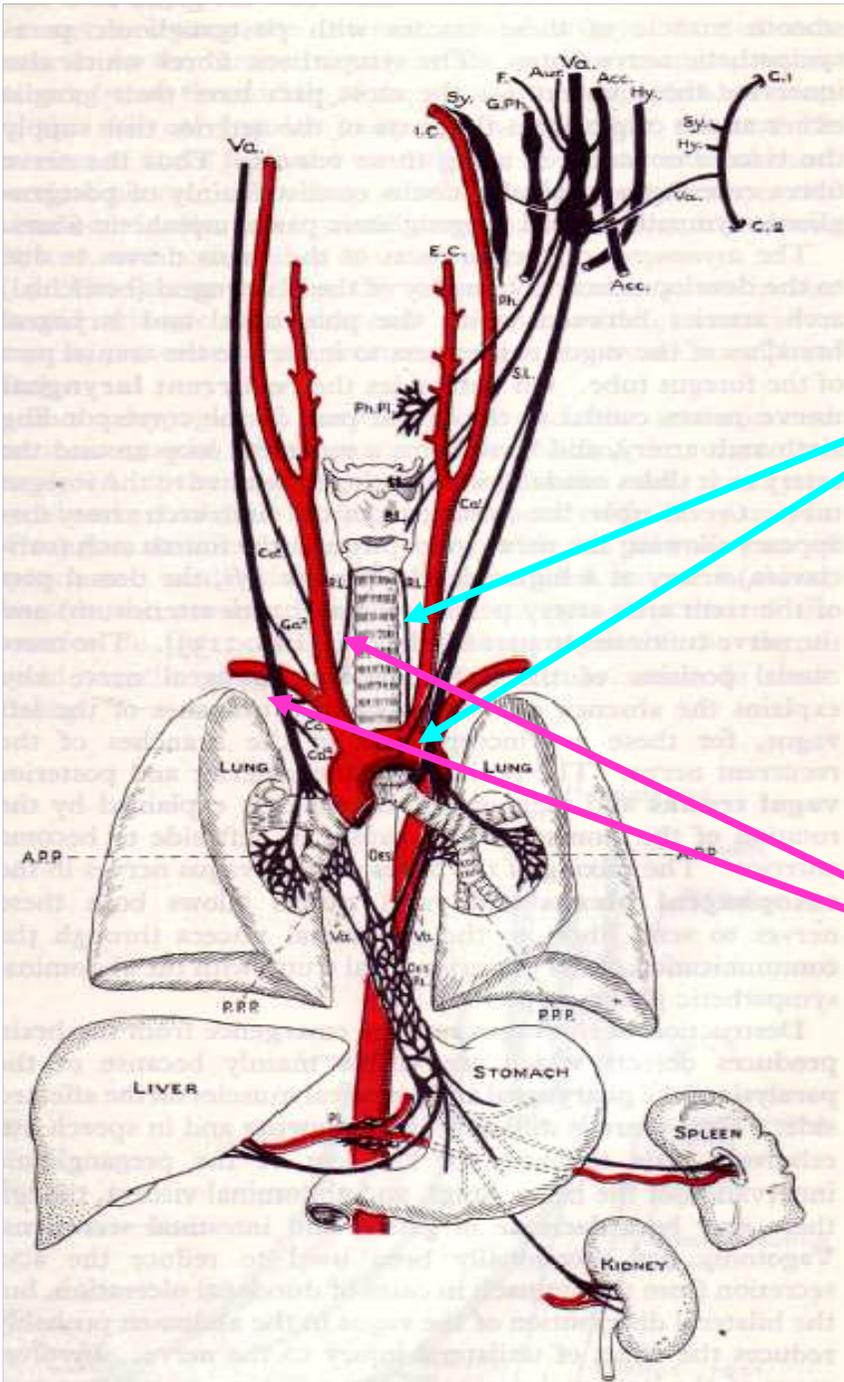


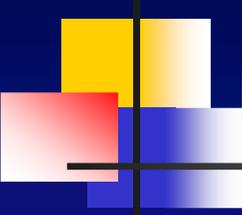
Fig. 912 Scheme of connexions and distribution of vagus nerves.



Ricorrente sx

Ricorrente dx

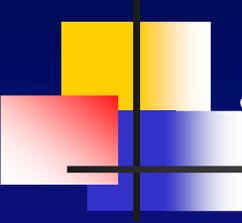
FIG. 912 Scheme of connexions and distribution of vagus nerves.



# Fattori prognostici

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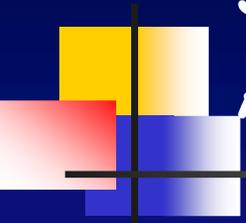
- Presenza di sintomi polmonari
- Tumori di diametro > 3 cm
- Istologia non squamosa
- Metastasi linfonodali multiple
- Invasione vascolare



# Stadiazione clinica

---

- Anamnesi
- Esame clinico
- Esami di laboratorio di routine
- Radiogramma del torace
- TC con mdc al torace e addome
  
- **TC-PET con FDG** (superiore alla TC con mdc nella diagnosi di adenopatie mediastiniche)
  
- TC/RM encefalo in caso di fattori di rischio per metastasi o in caso di stadio III candidato a trattamenti aggressivi



# Sospetto carcinoma

## Accertamento istologico

---

### ■ Periferico

- Biopsia TC guidata
- Broncoscopia
- Toracoscopia?
- Toracotomia?

### ■ Centrale

- Citologia
- Broncoscopia  
(biopsia, brushing,  
lavaggio)
- Biopsia TC guidata ?
- Toracotomia?

**T Primary Tumor**

- TX** Primary tumor cannot be assessed, or tumor proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy
- T0** No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis** Carcinoma in situ
- T1** Tumor  $\leq 3$  cm in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus (i.e., not in the main bronchus)<sup>a</sup>
- T1a** Tumor  $\leq 2$  cm in greatest dimension
- T1b** Tumor  $> 2$  cm but  $\leq 3$  cm in greatest dimension
- T2** Tumor  $> 3$  cm but  $\leq 7$  cm or tumor with any of the following features:<sup>b</sup>
- Involves main bronchus,  $\geq 2$  cm distal to the carina
  - Invades visceral pleura
  - Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung
- T2a** Tumor  $> 3$  cm but  $\leq 5$  cm in greatest dimension
- T2b** Tumor  $> 5$  cm but  $\leq 7$  cm in greatest dimension
- T3** Tumor  $> 7$  cm or one that directly invades any of the following: chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, phrenic nerve, mediastinal pleura, parietal pericardium; or tumor in the main bronchus  $< 2$  cm distal to the carina<sup>a</sup> but without involvement of the carina; or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe
- T4** Tumor of any size that invades any of the following: mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, carina; separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe

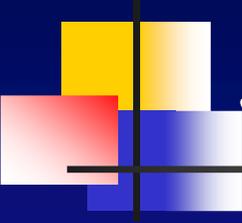
**N Regional Lymph Nodes**

- NX** Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
- N0** No regional lymph node metastasis
- N1** Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension
- N2** Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph node(s)
- N3** Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene, or supraclavicular lymph node(s)
- M Distant Metastasis**
- MX** Distant metastasis cannot be assessed
- M0** No distant metastasis
- M1** Distant metastasis
- M1a** Separate tumor nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe; tumor with pleural nodules or malignant pleural (or pericardial) effusion<sup>c</sup>
- M1b** Distant metastasis

<sup>a</sup>The uncommon superficial spreading tumor of any size with its invasive component limited to the bronchial wall, which may extend proximally to the main bronchus, is also classified as T1.

<sup>b</sup>T2 tumors with these features are classified T2a if  $\leq 5$  cm or if size cannot be determined, and T2b if  $> 5$  cm but  $\leq 7$  cm

<sup>c</sup>Most pleural (and pericardial) effusions with lung cancer are due to tumor. In a few patients, however, multiple cytopathologic examinations of pleural (pericardial) fluid are negative for tumor, and the fluid is nonbloody and is not an exudate. Where these elements and clinical judgment dictate that the effusion is not related to the tumor, the effusion should be excluded as a staging element and the patient should be classified as T1, T2, T3, or T4.



# Stadiazione patologica

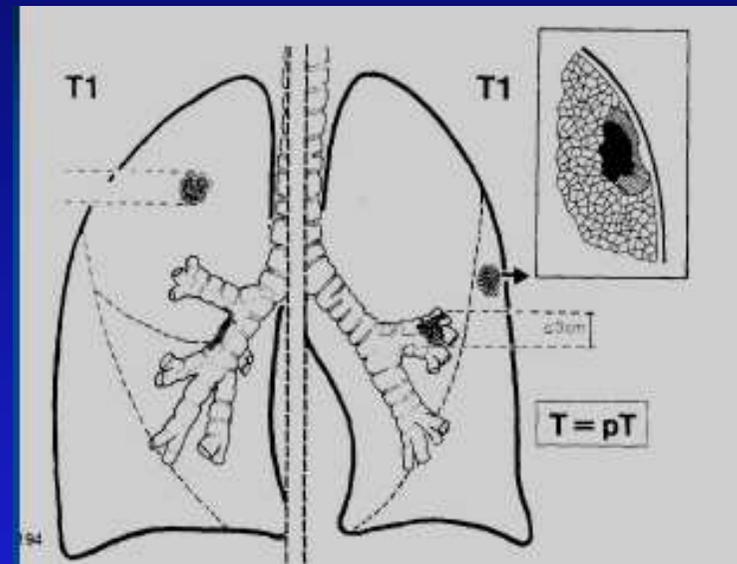
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- Studio del tumore
- Margini di resezione
- linfonodi

# 12° World Conference on Lung Cancer

Seul (Corea) 2-6 Settembre 2007

- International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer
- cambiamenti più significativi (basati sulla valutazione di 100.869 pazienti trattati dal 1990 al 2000)
- Sottoclassificazione di T1 (diametro < 3 cm, non interessamento del bronco lobare) in T1a e T1b
  - T1a: diametro < 2 cm
  - T1b: diametro > 2 cm < 3 cm

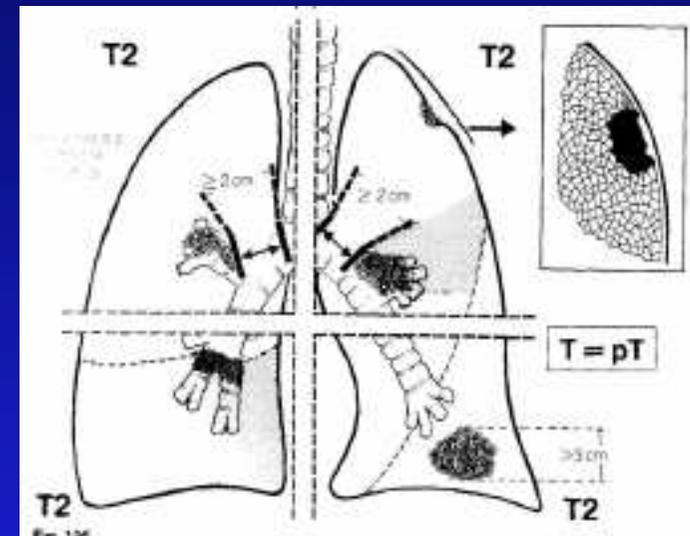


Sopravvivenza mediana di 124 mesi (51% vivi a 5 anni) contro i 103 mesi dei T1b 47% vivi a 5 anni)

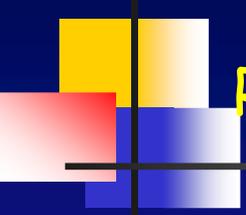
# 12° World Conference on Lung Cancer

Seul (Corea) 2-6 Settembre 2007

- Sottoclassificazione di T2
- (Tumore > di 3cm, ma  $\leq$  7cm, oppure tumore con le seguenti caratteristiche:
  - Coinvolge il bronco principale  $\geq 2$ cm dalla carena
  - Invade la pleura viscerale
  - Associato ad atelettasia o polmonite ostruttiva che si estende dalla regione ilare, ma non coinvolge l'intero polmone)
- T2a: diametro > 3 < 5 cm
- T2b: diametro > 5 cm < 7 cm



sopravvivenza a 5 anni dei  
pazienti con T2a è stata del  
45% contro il 31% dei T2b



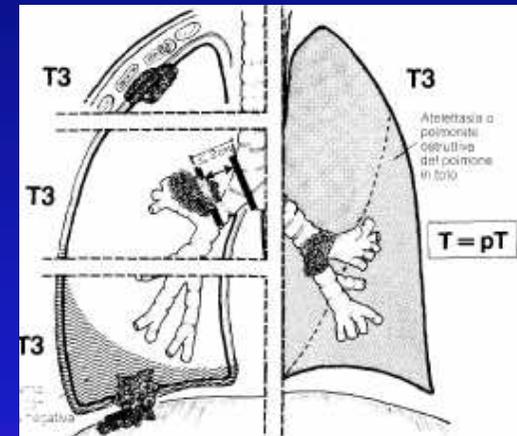
## Riclassificazione dei T2 più grandi di 7cm in T3

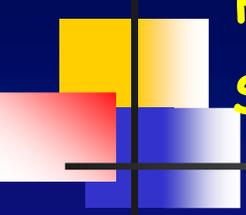
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- La revisione della casistica ha dimostrato che la sopravvivenza mediana dei pazienti con T2 di **dimensione > di 7cm** è peggiore dal 2% al 14% rispetto agli altri T2

## Riclassificazione dei T4 per noduli nello stesso lobo del primitivo in T3

- La revisione della casistica ha dimostrato che la sopravvivenza mediana dei pazienti con T4 per noduli nello stesso lobo del primitivo è migliore dal 5% al 9%
- rispetto agli altri T4

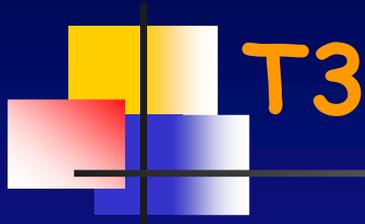




## Riclassificazione dei T4 per noduli nello stesso lobo del primitivo in T3

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- La revisione della casistica ha dimostrato che la sopravvivenza mediana dei pazienti con M1 per noduli **nello stesso polmone** del primitivo è simile a quella agli altri T4 (*non tutte le casistiche sono concordanti*) esclusi i T4 per disseminazione pleurica che vanno decisamente peggio (sono infatti riclassificati come M1 - vedi sopra)



Tumore > di 7cm **oppure** che invade direttamente:

- Parete toracica (compresi i tumori del solco superiore)
- Diaframma
- Nervo frenico
- Pleura mediastinica
- Pericardio parietale

Oppure tumori posizionati a

- < 2cm dalla carena tracheale, ma senza coinvolgimento diretto di questa

Oppure tumori associati a

- Atelettasia completa del polmone
- Polmonite ostruttiva dell'intero polmone
- Nodulo/i separato/i dalla neoplasia principale nello stesso lobo

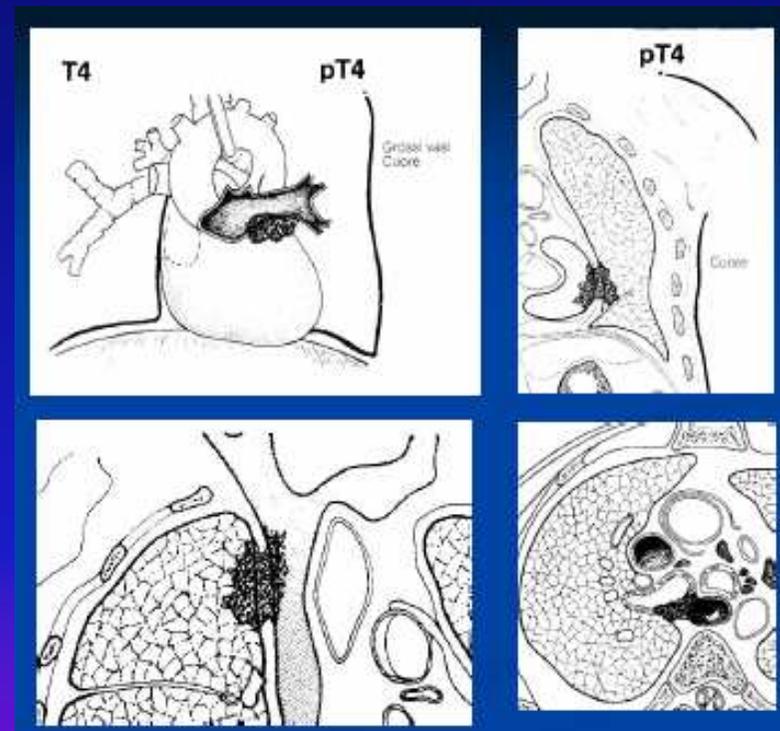
# T4

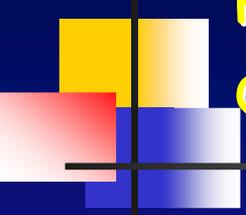
Tumore di ogni dimensione che invade:

- Mediastino
- Cuore
- Grandi vasi
- Trachea
- Carena tracheale
- Nervo ricorrente laringeo
- Esofago
- Corpo vertebrale

Oppure presenza di:

- Nodulo/i separato/i dalla neoplasia principale in un altro lobo omolaterale

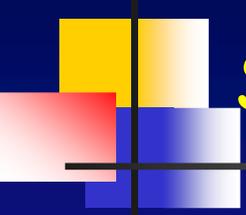




## Riclassificazione della disseminazione pleurica da T4 a M1

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- La revisione della casistica ha dimostrato che la sopravvivenza mediana dei pazienti con disseminazione pleurica è mediamente di 4 mesi inferiore rispetto a quella degli altri T4

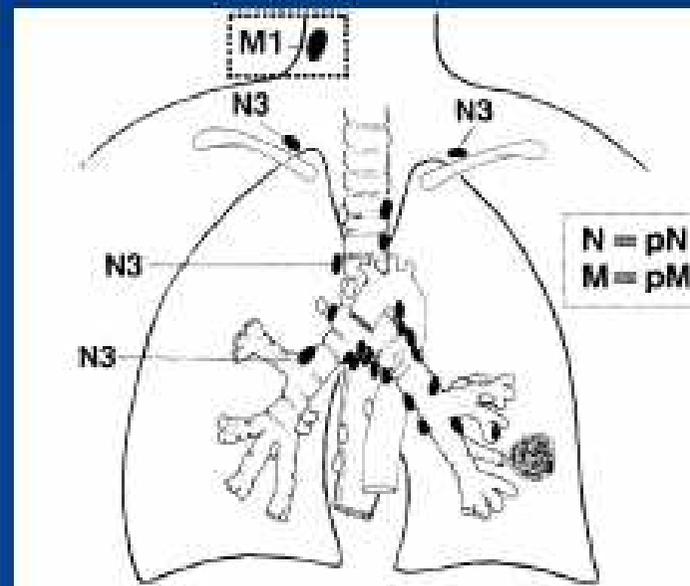
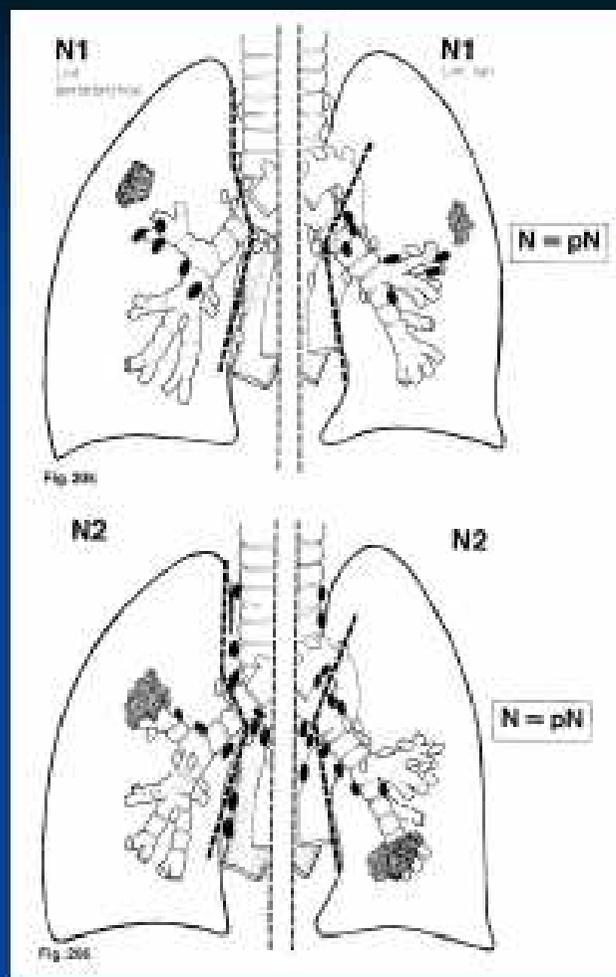


## Sottoclassificazione di M1 in M1a e M1b

- La revisione della casistica ha dimostrato che la sopravvivenza mediana dei pazienti con metastasi a distanza è peggiore di quella dei pazienti con metastasi polmonari controlaterali e di quelli con disseminazione pleurica

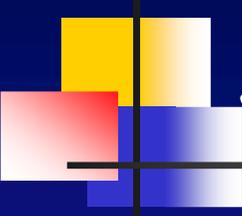
<b>M1</b>	Metastasi a distanza
<b>M1a</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Noduli neoplastici separati dal tumore principale in un lobo controlaterale</li><li>Tumore con nodulazioni pleuriche o versamento pleurico o pericardico maligno</li></ul>
<b>M1b</b>	Metastasi a distanza

# Non sono state apportate modifiche per il fattore N



## RAGGRUPPAMENTO IN STADI

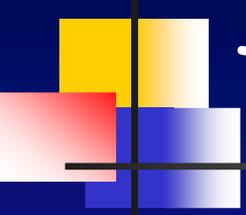
Sesta Edizione	Settima Edizione <small>(le caselle colorate evidenziano le differenze)</small>				
T/M	T/M	N0	N1	N2	N3
T1 (≤ 2cm)	T1a	IA	IIA	IIIA	IIIB
T1 (> 2-3cm)	T1b	IA	IIA	IIIA	IIIB
T2 (≤ 5cm)	T2a	IB	IIA	IIIA	IIIB
T2 (> 5-7cm)	T2b	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB
T2 (> 7cm)	T3	IIB	IIIA	IIIA	IIIB
T3 (per invasione)		IIB	IIIA	IIIA	IIIB
T4 (per noduli stesso lobo)		IIB	IIIA	IIIA	IIIB
T4 (per estensione)	T4	IIIA	IIIA	IIIB	IIIB
M1 (polmone omolaterale)		IIIA	IIIA	IIIB	IIIB
T4 (versamento pleurico n.)	M1a	IV	IV	IV	IV
M1 (polmone controlaterale)		IV	IV	IV	IV
M1 (a distanza)		M1b	IV	IV	IV



# Strategie terapeutiche

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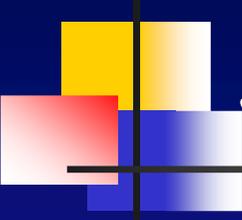
- Malattia resecabile (stadio I, II ed alcuni III)
  - Chirurgia +/- chemioterapia adiuvante basata su cisplatino
- Malattia localmente avanzata, non resecabile (T3-4 o N2-N3)
  - Radioterapia +/- chemioterapia adiuvante basata su cisplatino
  - T3 o N2 selezionati: chirurgia +/- chemioterapia pre-post operatorio o chemioradioterapia
- Malattia metastatica
  - Chemioterapia: migliora la sopravvivenza e i sintomi
  - Radioterapia: a scopo sintomatico



## Terapia per stadi: stadio 0 (NSCLC)

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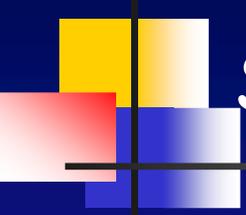
- Tis, NO, MO
- Frequentemente progredisce verso forme infiltranti
- Proposte broncoscopie di sorveglianza
- Se le lesioni sono visibili sono da trattare con terapia potenzialmente curative (resezione chirurgica, talvolta è necessaria una lobectomia)



## Stadio I (T1-2, N0, M0)

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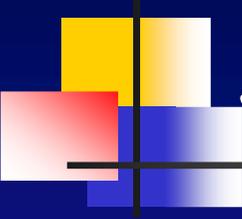
- Lobectomia o resezioni segmentarie quando appropriate
- Radioterapia a titolo radicale per tumori potenzialmente resecabili in pazienti con controindicazioni mediche alla chirurgia



## Stadio II (T1-2 N1 M0 - T3 N0 M0)

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- **chirurgia: trattamento di scelta**
  - Lobectomia, pneumonectomia o resezioni segmentali
  - Radioterapia a titolo radicale (casi con controindicazioni mediche alla chirurgia)
  - Chemioterapia adiuvante dopo la chirurgia
  - Trial clinici di radioterapia dopo chirurgia radicale



## Stadio IIIA (T1-3 N2 M0 T3 N1)

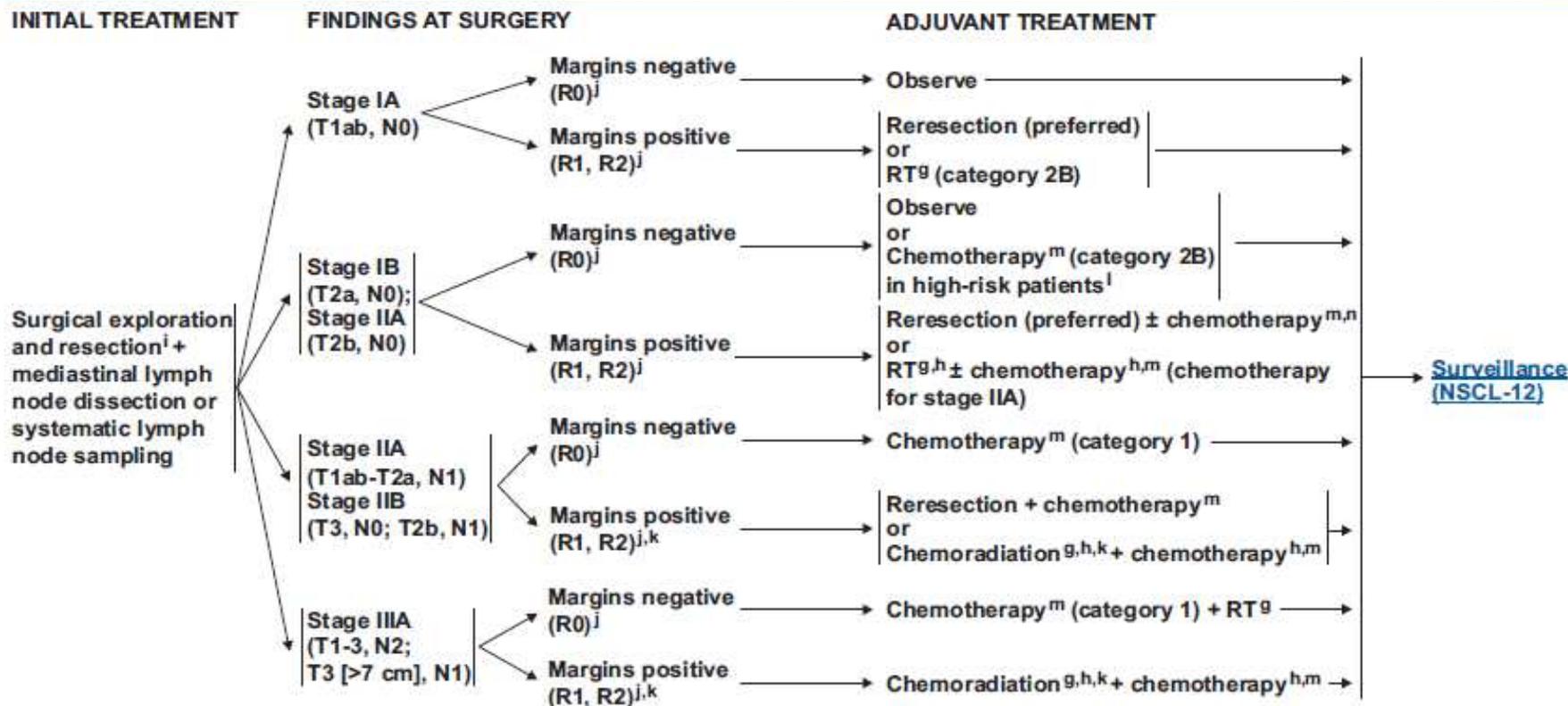
---

### Casi operabili

- Chirurgia seguita da chemioterapia adiuvante
- Trial clinici di terapie combinate

### Casi non operabili

- Chemioradioterapia per pazienti con stadio IIIa-N2
- Radioterapia esclusiva per pazienti con controindicazioni cliniche al trattamento combinato



<sup>g</sup> See Principles of Radiation Therapy (NSCL-B).

<sup>h</sup> See Chemotherapy Regimens used with Radiation Therapy (NSCL-C).

<sup>i</sup> See Principles of Surgical Therapy (NSCL-D).

<sup>j</sup> R0 = no residual tumor, R1 = microscopic residual tumor, R2 = macroscopic residual tumor.

<sup>k</sup> The panel recommends concurrent chemoradiation for R2 resections and sequential chemoradiation for R1 resections.

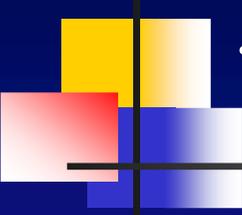
<sup>l</sup> High-risk patients are defined by poorly differentiated tumors (including lung neuroendocrine tumors [excluding well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors]), vascular invasion, wedge resection, tumors > 4 cm, visceral pleural involvement, Nx. These factors independently may not be an indication and may be considered when determining treatment with adjuvant chemotherapy. (See Principles of Surgery NSCL-D)

<sup>m</sup> See Chemotherapy Regimens for Adjuvant Therapy (NSCL-E).

<sup>n</sup> Increasing size is an important variable when evaluating the need for adjuvant chemotherapy.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

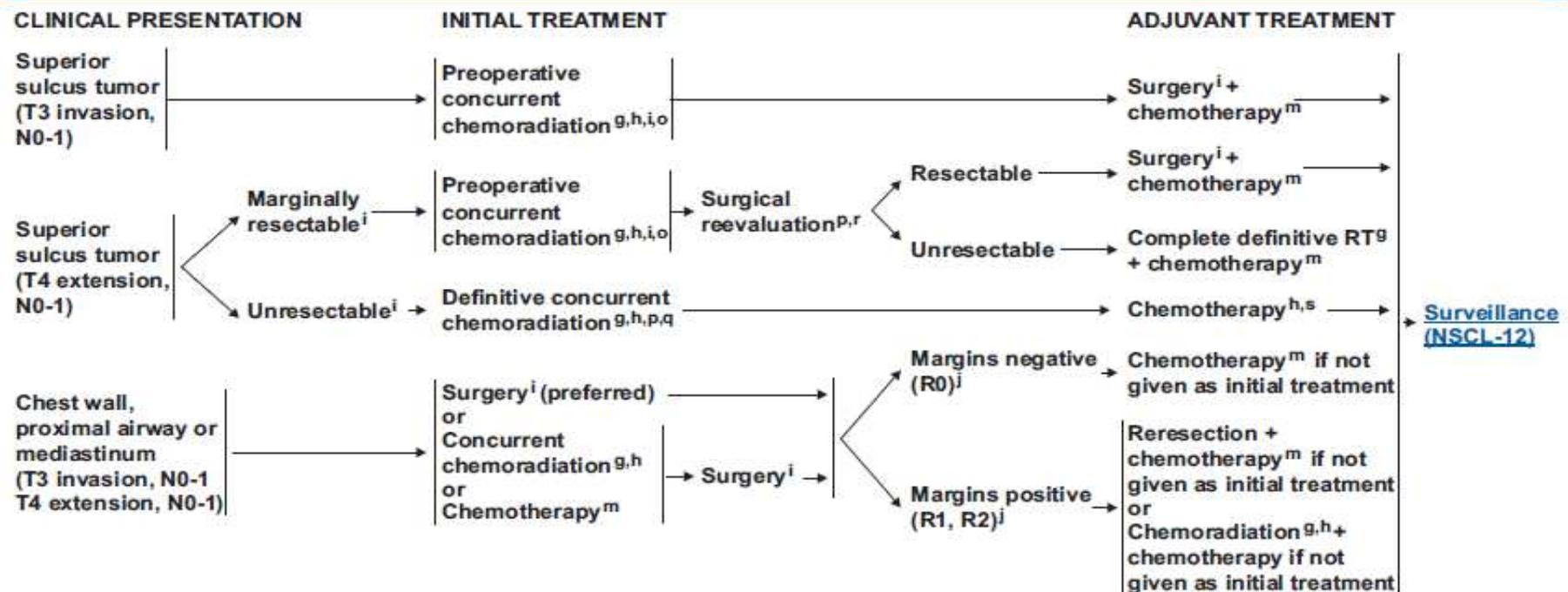
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.



# Tumori del solco superiore

---

- Radioterapia e chirurgia
- Radioterapia esclusiva
- Chirurgia esclusiva (casi selezionati)
- Chemio-radioterapia e chirurgia
- Trial clinici di modalità terapeutiche combinate



<sup>g</sup> See Principles of Radiation Therapy (NSCL-B).

<sup>h</sup> See Chemotherapy Regimens used with Radiation Therapy (NSCL-C).

<sup>i</sup> See Principles of Surgical Therapy (NSCL-D).

<sup>j</sup> R0 = no residual tumor, R1 = microscopic residual tumor, R2 = macroscopic residual tumor.

<sup>m</sup> See Chemotherapy Regimens for Adjuvant Therapy (NSCL-E).

<sup>o</sup> In the preoperative chemoradiation setting, a total dose of 45-50 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions should be used to treat all volumes of gross disease, although preoperative chemoradiotherapy should be avoided if a pneumonectomy is required, to avoid post-operative pulmonary toxicity.

<sup>p</sup> RT should continue to definitive dose without interruption if patient is not a surgical candidate.

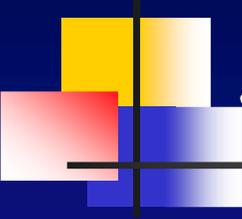
<sup>q</sup> In the definitive chemoradiation setting, a total dose of 60-70 Gy in 1.8 to 2 Gy fractions should be used to treat all volumes of gross disease.

<sup>r</sup> Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ, et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). J Clin Oncol 2007;25:313-318.

<sup>s</sup> If full-dose chemotherapy not given concurrently with RT as initial treatment.

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

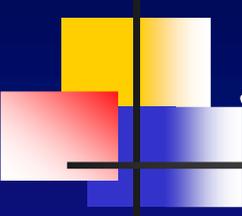
Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any cancer patient is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.



## Stadio IIIb (T1-4 N3 M0 - T3 N0-3 M0)

---

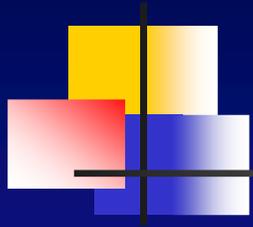
- Chemioterapia associata alla radioterapia
- Radioterapia esclusiva



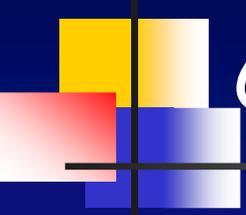
## Stadio IV (T1-4 N0-3 M1)

---

- Radioterapia principalmente a scopo palliativo o sintomatico
- Chemioterapia con cisplatino associabile a paclitaxel, gemcitabina, decetaxel, vinorelbina, irinotecan e pemetrexed
- Paclitaxel, carboplatino e bevacizumab per pazienti con istologia non squamosa e senza metastasi cerebrale o emoftoe



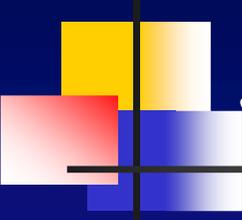
# Small cell lung carcinoma



## Caratteristiche generali

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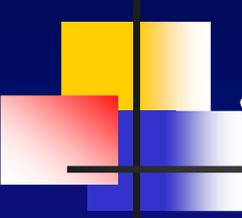
- 15% dei carcinomi broncogenici
- Senza trattamento: mediana di sopravvivenza 2-4 mesi
- Maggiore sensibilità alla chemioterapia e alla radioterapia
- Guarigione difficile da ottenere per una maggiore tendenza alla diffusione metastatica
- Spesso associato con sindrome paraneoplastiche



## Stadio di malattia limitato

---

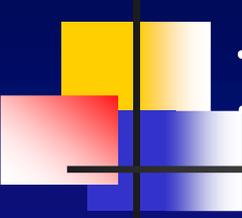
- Alla diagnosi circa il 30% dei pazienti ha tumore confinato all'emitorace di origine, mediastino o linfonodi sovraclaveari
- Mediana di sopravvivenza da 16 a 24 mesi
- Probabilità di sopravvivenza a 5 anni del 14%
- Fumare in corso di terapia riduce le probabilità di sopravvivenza



## Stadio di malattia limitato

---

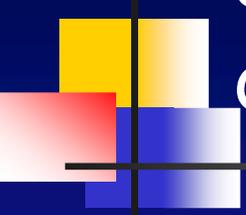
- Standard di trattamento: chemioterapia (platino ed etoposide) combinata con la radioterapia toracica
- L'aggiunta della radioterapia migliora del 5% a 3 anni la sopravvivenza rispetto alla sola chemioterapia
- Irradiazione profilattica encefalica nei casi con risposta completa alla chemio-radioterapia
- Resezione chirurgica seguita da chemioterapia + radioterapia toracica (+ PCI in caso di RC) nei pazienti in stadio I



## Irradiazione cranica profilattica (PCI)

---

- Rischio di sviluppare metastasi encefaliche con malattia controllata al di fuori del SNC: 60%
- La PCI riduce del 50% la probabilità di sviluppare metastasi
- Metanalisi in pazienti in RC. L'aggiunta di PCI:
  - Riduce l'incidenza di metastasi encefaliche
  - Migliora la DFS
  - Migliora la OS (a 3 anni dal 15 al 21% con PCI)



## Stadio avanzato (extensive-stage disease)

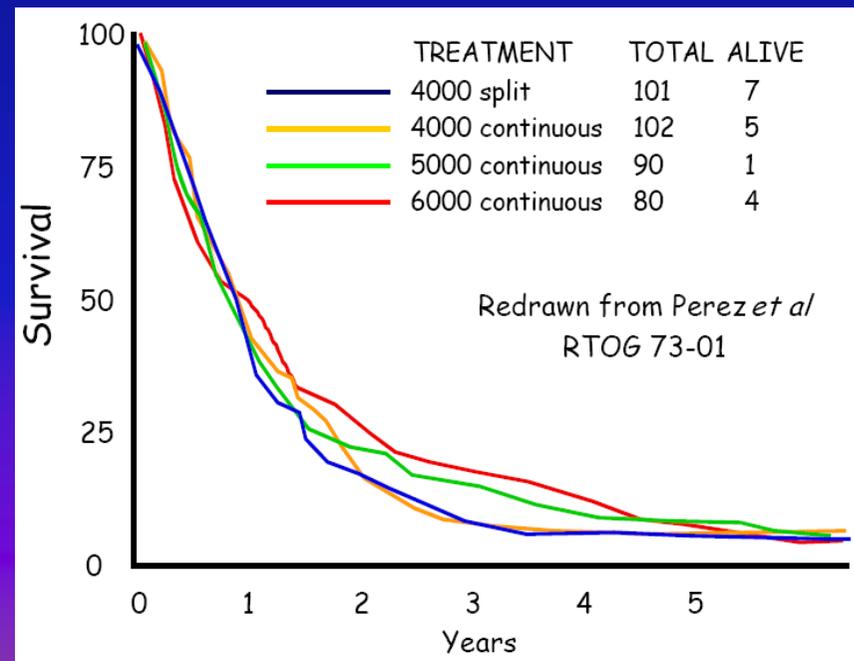
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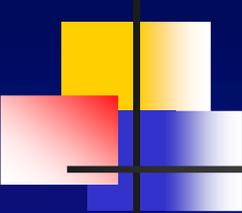
- Sopravvivenza mediana: 6-12 mesi con terapia
- Associazioni di chemioterapici +/- irradiazione craniale profilattica nei pazienti con RC
  - EP o EC: etoposide + cisplatino o carboplatino
  - Risposte in generale (RC e RP): 50-80%
  - Risposte complete: 0-30%
- La combinazione di chemioterapia e radioterapia toracica non sembra aumentare la sopravvivenza.
- Radioterapia alle sedi metastatiche probabilmente poco responsive alla chemioterapia: encefalo, lesioni epidurali e osse

## Problematiche della RT con intenti radicali nel carcinoma polmonare

### Necessità di dosi elevate (bassa radiosensibilità del NSCLC)

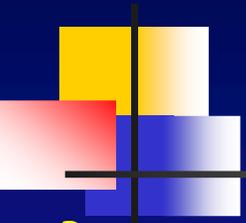
- 45 - 50 Gy pre-operatoria
- 50 - 54 Gy post-operatoria ( $\pm$  boost)
- 66 - 70 Gy (o più) radicale
- Evidenza di una relazione dose/risposta
- Tassi di controllo locale non soddisfacenti
- Controllo locale = sopravvivenza





## Necessità di dosi elevate

Tumore	Dimensione	Dose	Controllo
Malattia microscopica	< 1 mm	50 Gy	Eccellente
Laringe	5-10 mm	70 Gy	Eccellente
Prostata	2-3 cm	78 Gy	Eccellente
Cervice	3-5 cm	85 Gy	Eccellente
NSCLC	5-10 cm	60 Gy	Scarso



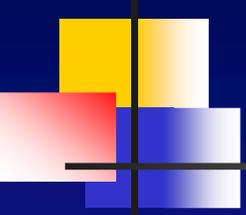
## Problematiche della RT con intenti radicali nel carcinoma polmonare

---

### Presenza di organi critici rilevanti

- midollo spinale (dose max < 46 Gy)
- polmone (V20 < 35%; dose media < 20 Gy)
- esofago (dose media < 34 Gy, dose max < 66 Gy)
- plesso brachiale (dose max < 66 Gy)
- cuore (dose media < 30 Gy)

V 20	< 22%	22 - 31%	32 - 40%	> 40%
Polmonite $G \geq 2$	0	7%	13%	36%



## Problematiche della RT con intenti radicali nel carcinoma polmonare

---

### Esatta definizione del GTV

- a livello di T (distinzione fra tumore e flogosi o atelettasia)
- a livello di N (individuazione di N patologico)

### Movimenti fisiologici del GTV

### Corretta definizione del CTV

- margini a livello di T
- ottimizzazione dell'irradiazione linfonodale

### Selettività della irradiazione del PTV



Impatto della moderna tecnologia RT

## Esatta definizione del GTV

*Seminars in Radiation Oncology, Vol 14, No 1 (January), 2004: pp 27-40*

### Current ICRU Definitions of Volumes: Limitations and Future Directions

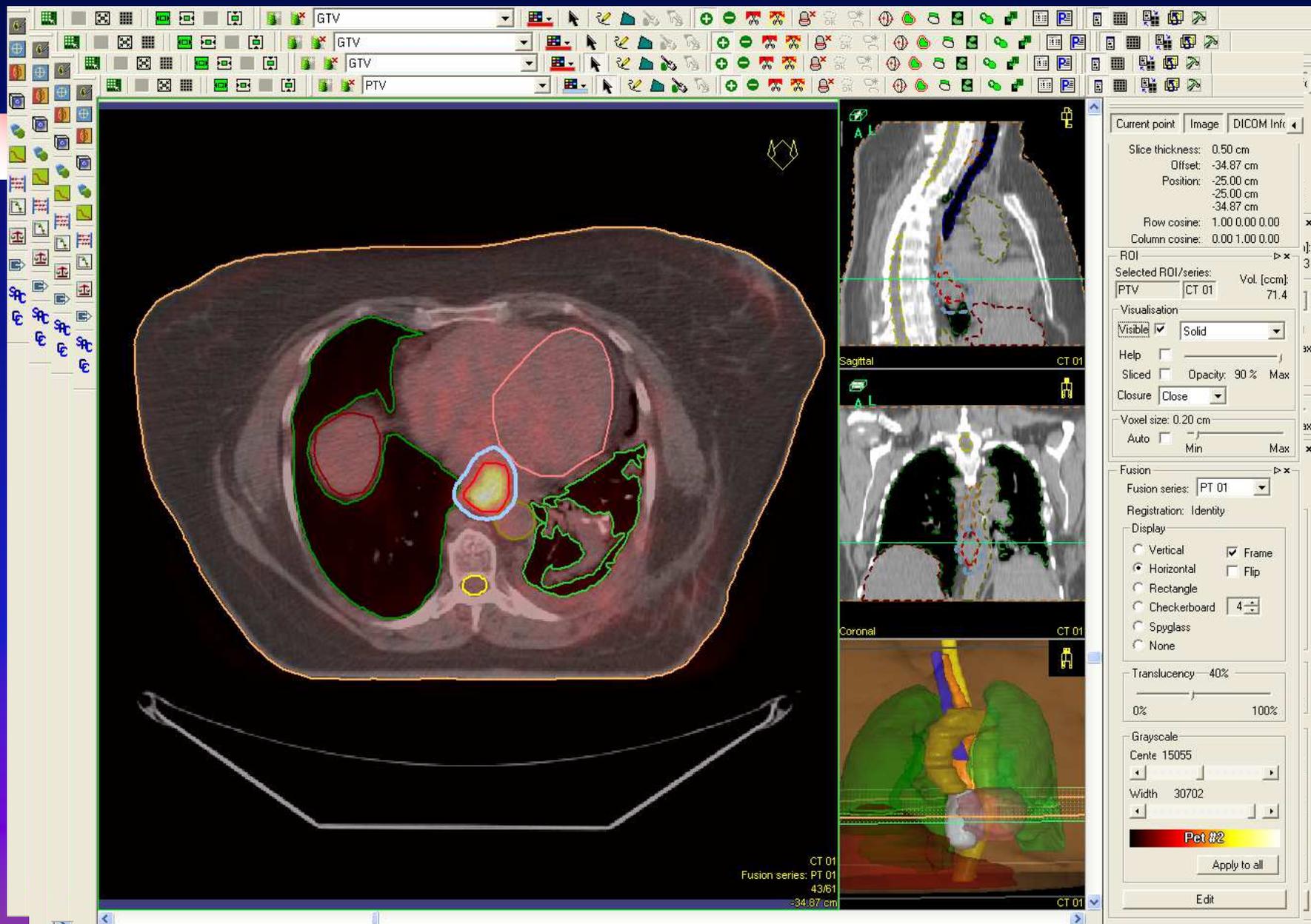
*James A. Purdy*



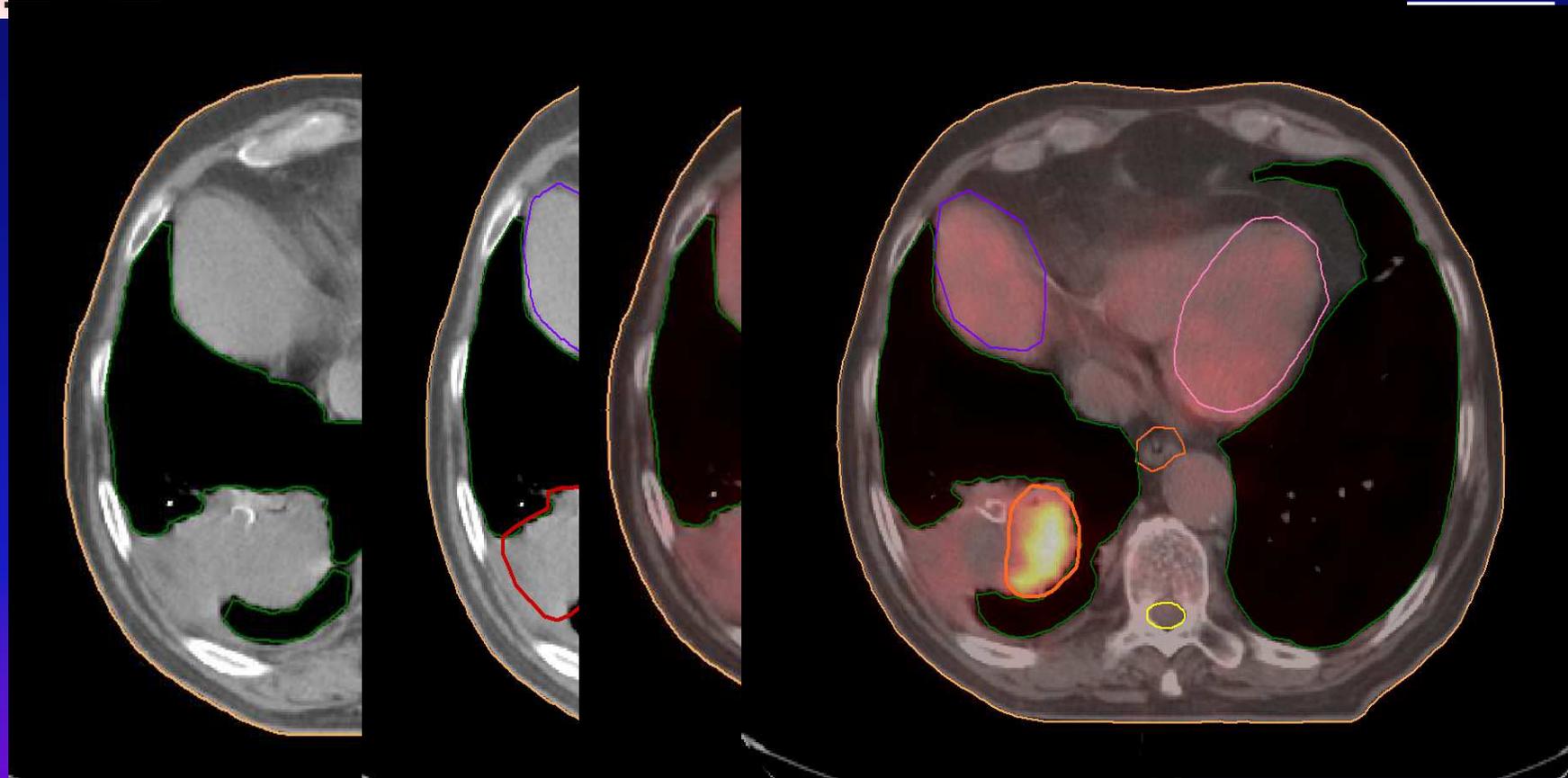
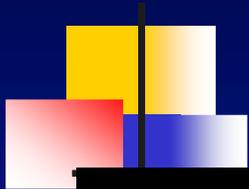
CT slice for lungcancer patient showing that the appropriate CT window and level settings (right frame) must be used to determine the maximum dimensions of the GTV. Note that a much smaller GTV would have been contoured with the settings used in the left frame.

Esatta definizione del GTV

# PET-CT



# Esatta definizione del GTV PET-CT

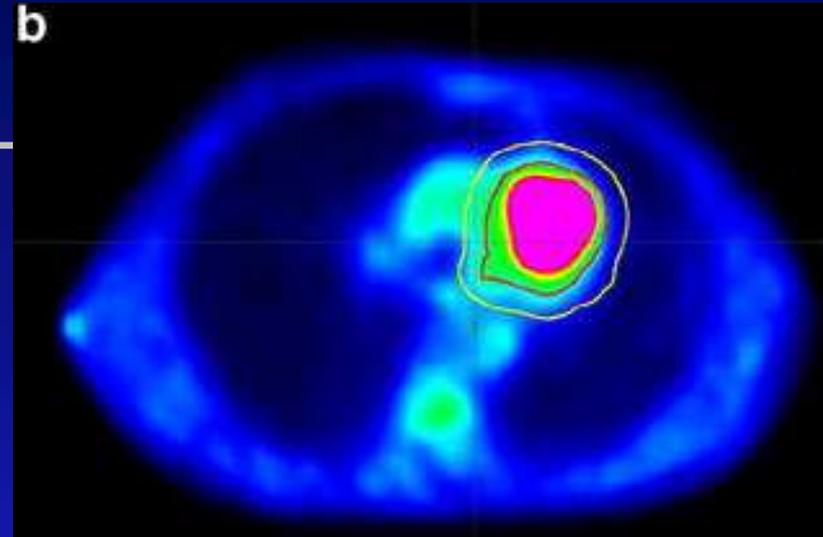


# PET-CT

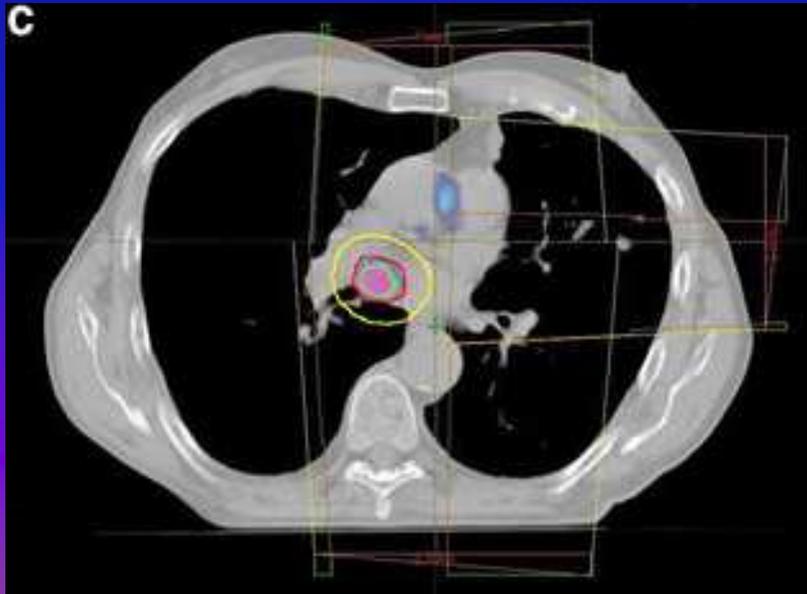
a



b



c



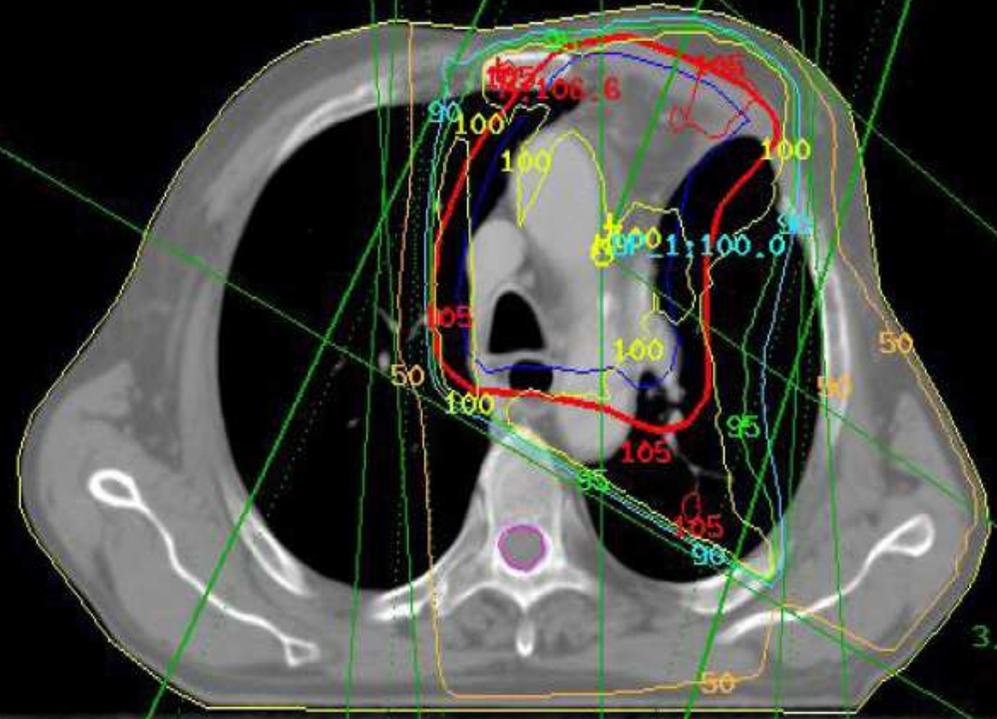
d



3D Grid  
3.9 [mm]  
Relative

1.POL\_AP\_0 (P)  
4.POL\_OBL\_25 (P)

- 50 ———
- 90 ———
- 95 ———
- 100 ———
- 105 ———
- 110 ———
- 115 ———

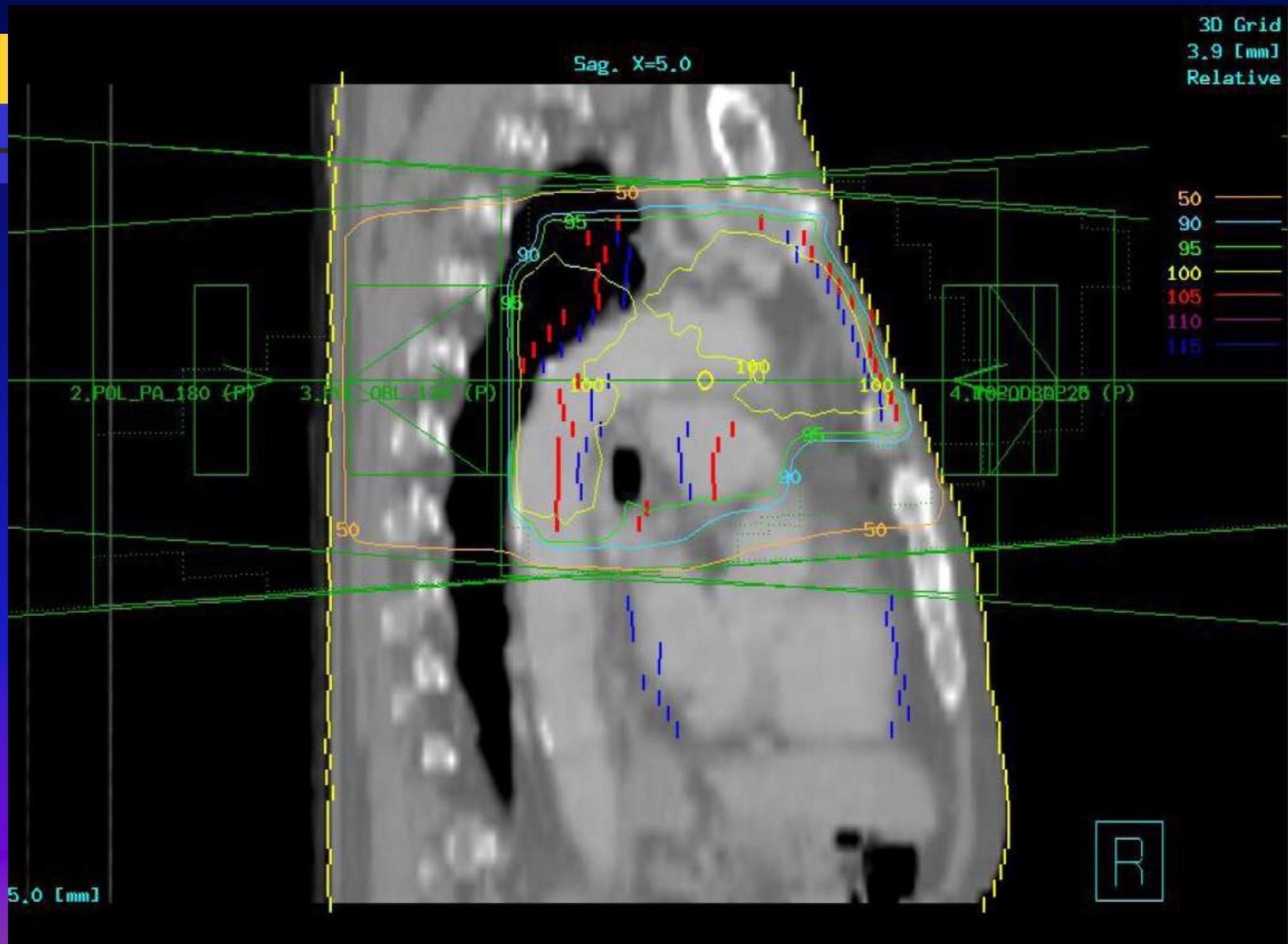


3.POL\_OBL\_120 (P)

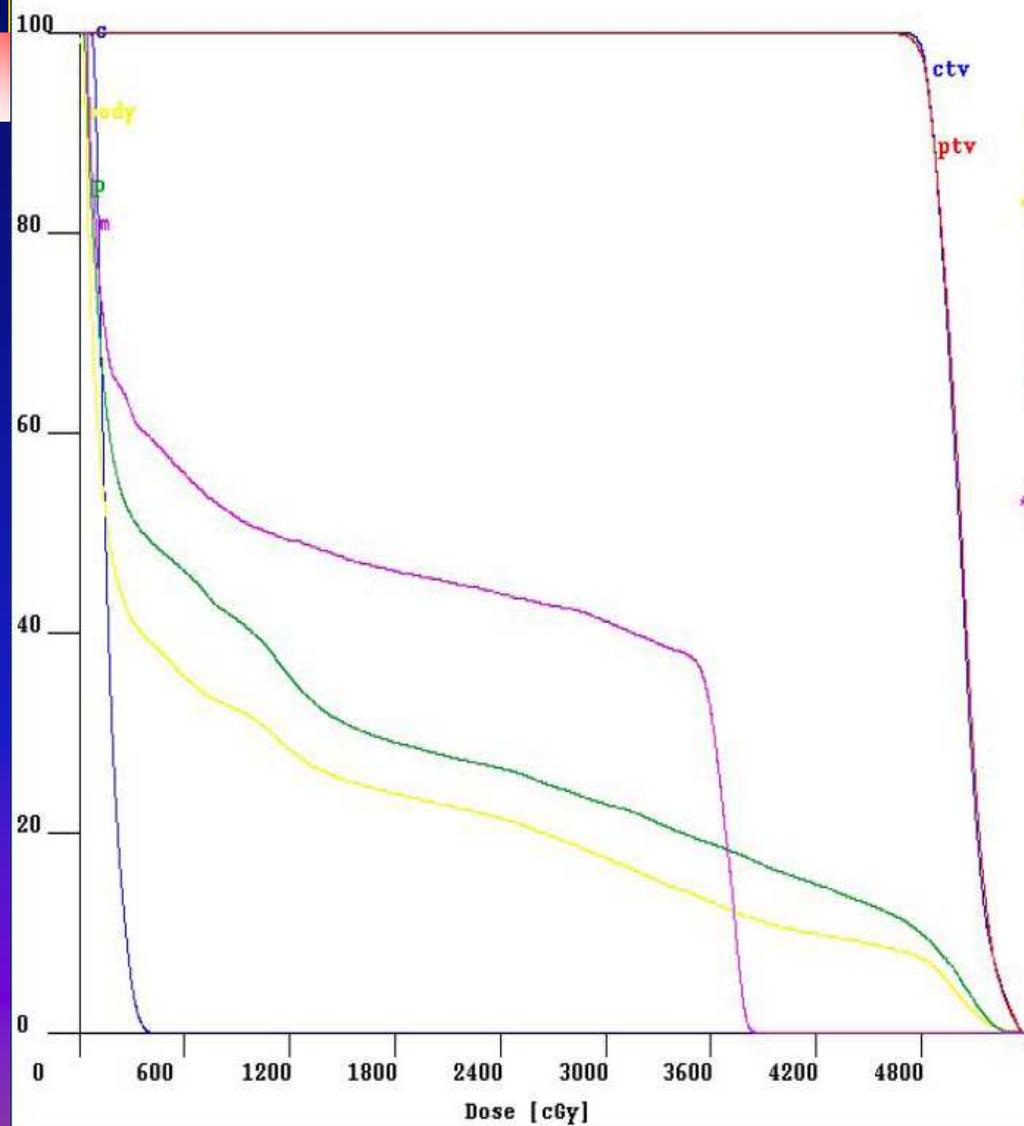
2.POL\_PA\_180 (P)



4 Z: -1501.0 [mm]

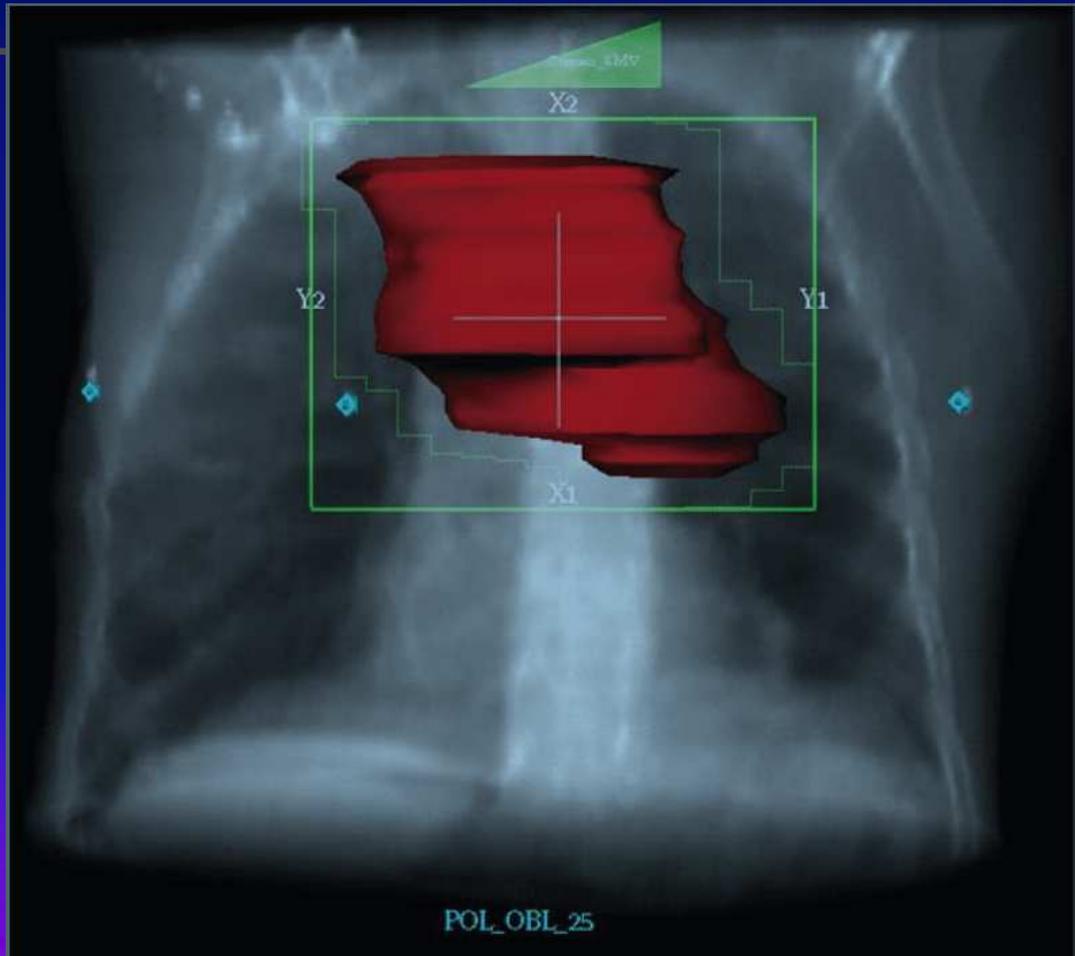


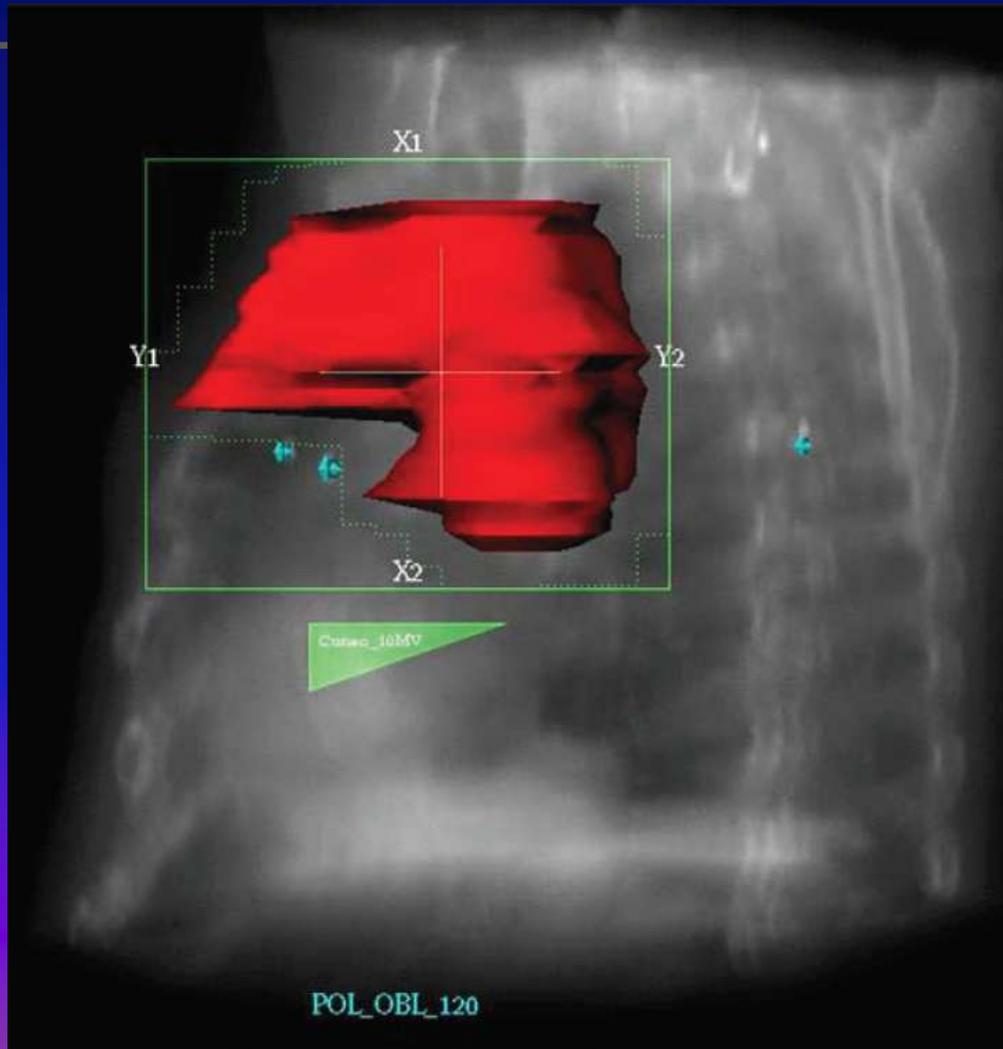
Volume [%]      # of points: 100000  
 Max. Dose [cGy]: 5389



VOI	Vol. (cc)	Area (%)	Dose (cGy)		
			Max	Min	Avg.
c	303.4	3.1	402	65	166
ctv	411.9	93	5378	4566	5020
* body	16337	20	5373	0	1119
ptv	702.4	93	5380	4120	5026
p	4325.9	26	5357	22	1426
m	38.1	33	3851	44	1790

\* (could be incomplete)

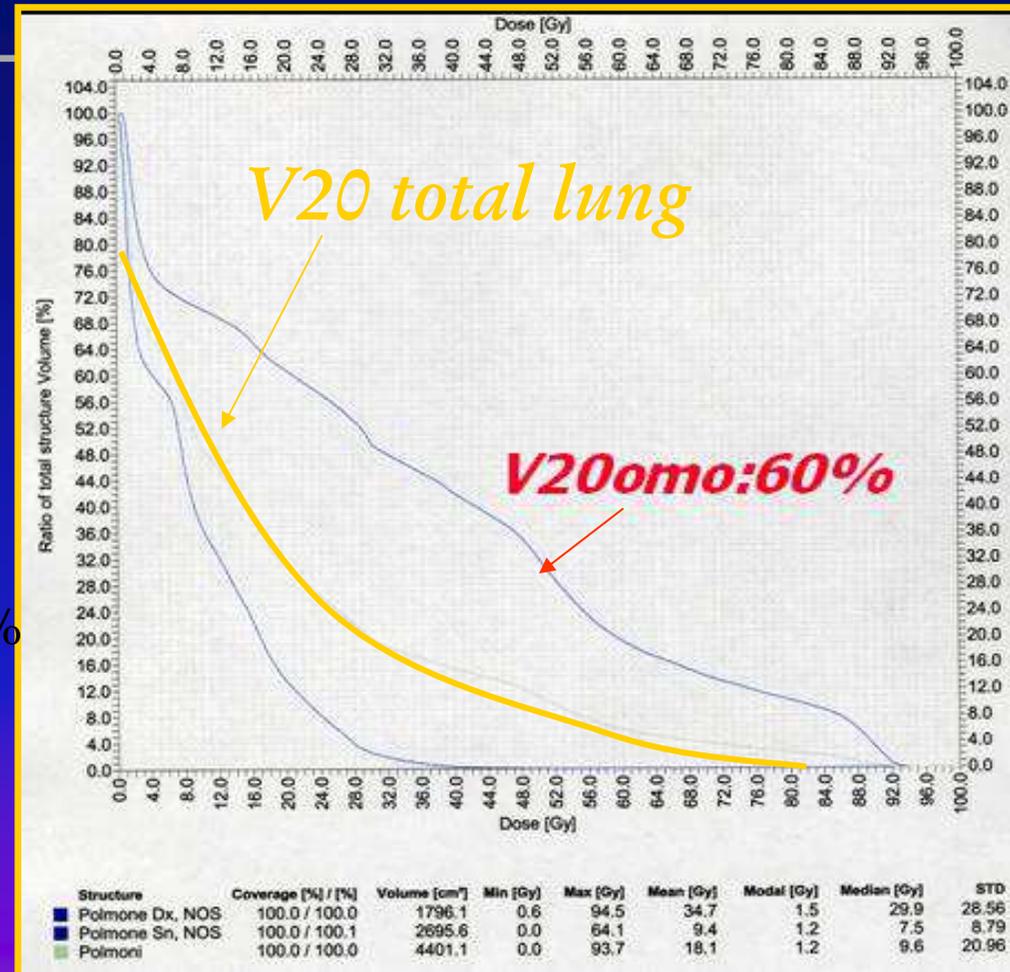




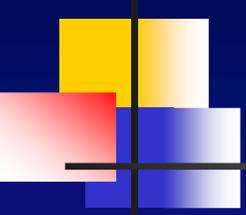
# Lung toxicity



Observed grade 3 pneumonitis: 17.7%



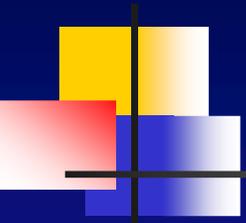
*V20 < 31%, V30 < 18%, MLD < 20 Gy*



## Impatto della moderna tecnologia RT

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- ❖ Tecnologia per ridurre le incertezze nella definizione del target → gestione del respiro, PET,
- ❖ Tecnologia per ridurre le incertezze nel set-up del paziente → IGRT
- ❖ Tecnologia nella dose delivery: → IMRT, ART, SBRT

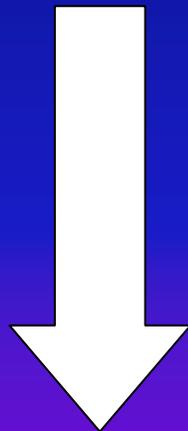


## Dose delivery: aspetti generali

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RAZIONALE  Dose Escalation

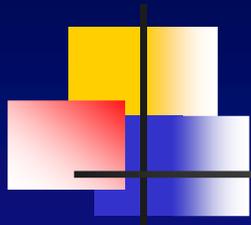
Omissione Elective Nodal Irradiation (ENI)



MSKCC - University of Michigan  
66%-86% NSCLC IIIA-B  
0-6% ricaduta linfonodale isolata

*IJROBP, 1997 - IJROBP, 1999; JCO, 2001*

Riduzione tossicità - Incremento Dose

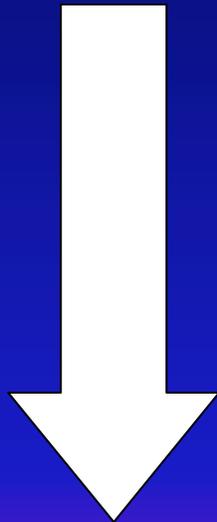


RAZIONALE



Dose Escalation

Omissione ENI - Riduzione CTV



PET-CT

Miglior  
definizione GTV  
Miglior  
definizione ITV



Riduzione tossicità - Incremento Dose

DELIVERY



Dose Escalation



Omissione ENI

PET-CT

Riduzione CTV

Distribuzione della dose altamente conformata

IMRT



Riduzione tossicità - Incremento Dose

# IMRT vs 3D-CRT



Int. J. Radiation Oncology Biol. Phys., Vol. 57, No. 3, pp. 875–890, 2003  
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0360-3016/03/\$—see front matter

doi:10.1016/S0360-3016(03)00743-0

## PHYSICS CONTRIBUTION

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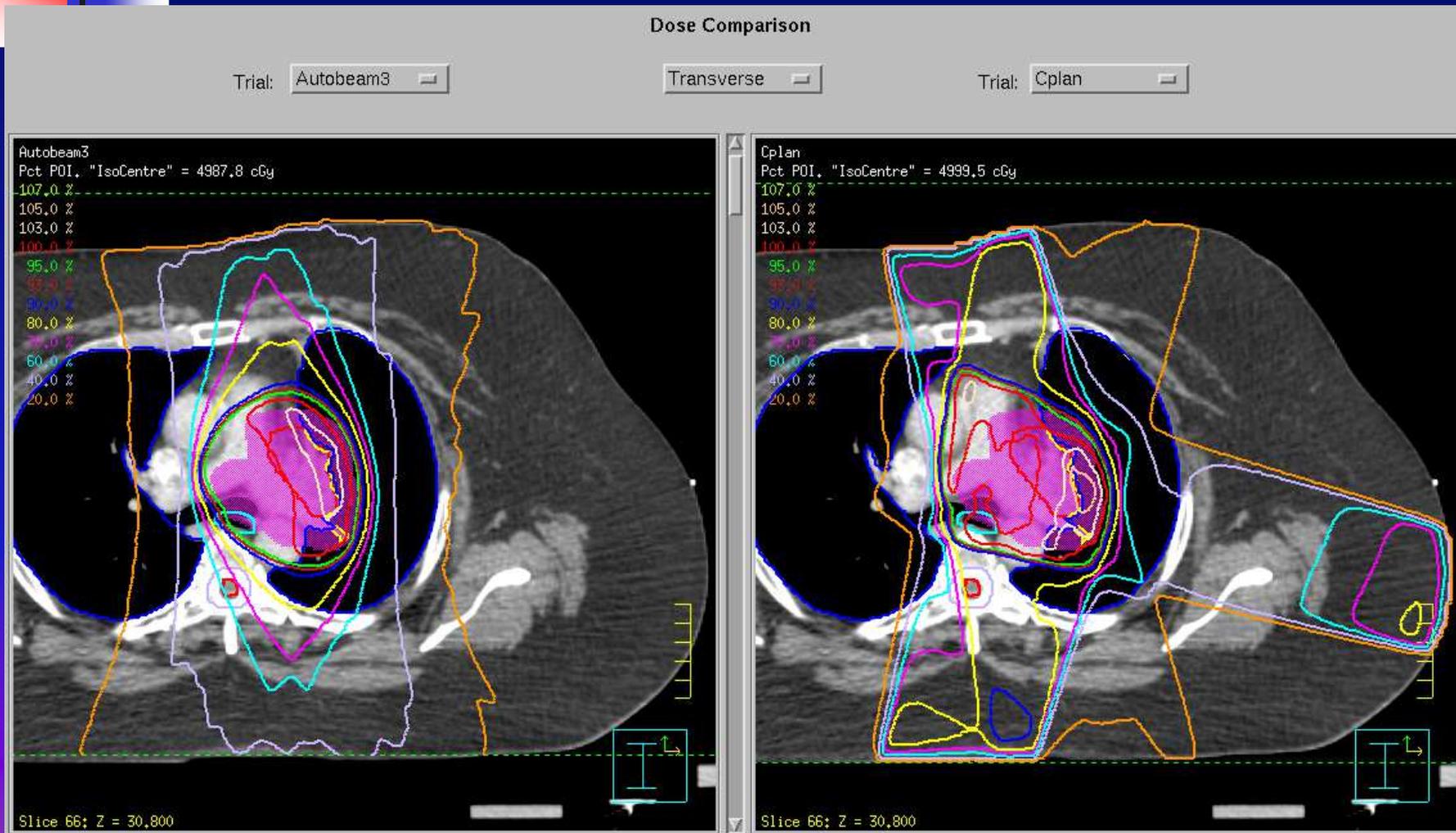
### POTENTIAL FOR REDUCED TOXICITY AND DOSE ESCALATION IN THE TREATMENT OF INOPERABLE NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG CANCER: A COMPARISON OF INTENSITY-MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY (IMRT), 3D CONFORMAL RADIATION, AND ELECTIVE NODAL IRRADIATION

INGA S. GRILLS, M.D., DI YAN, D.Sc., ALVARO A. MARTINEZ, M.D., F.A.C.R.,  
FRANK A. VICINI, M.D., JOHN W. WONG, Ph.D., AND LARRY L. KESTIN, M.D.

Department of Radiation Oncology, William Beaumont Hospital, Royal Oak, MI

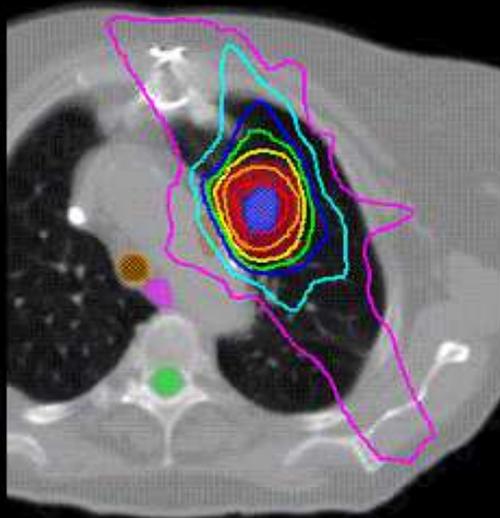
18 paz I-IIIB NSCLC → RT radicale      Dose al PTV: 2 → 70 Gy  
Definizione N+: PET + oppure PET - ma TC > 2cm

# VMAT vs 3D-CRT



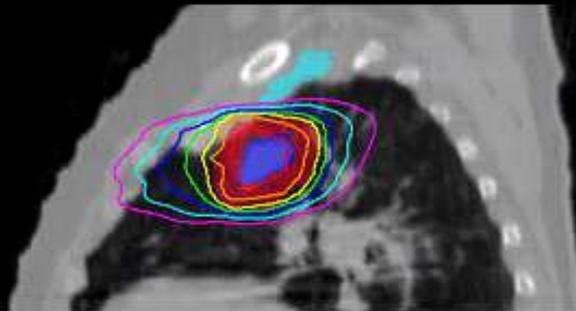
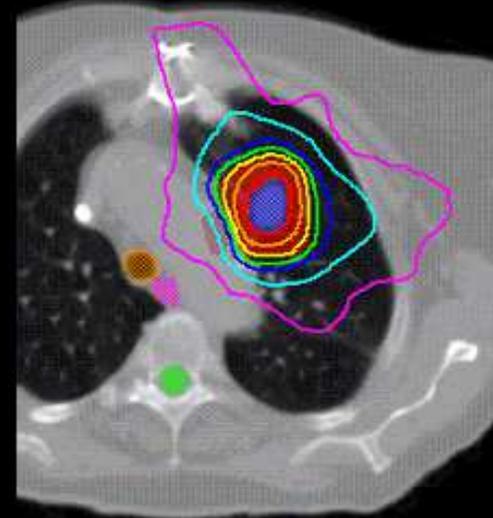
# VMAT vs 3D-CRT

## 8 Beam Conformal

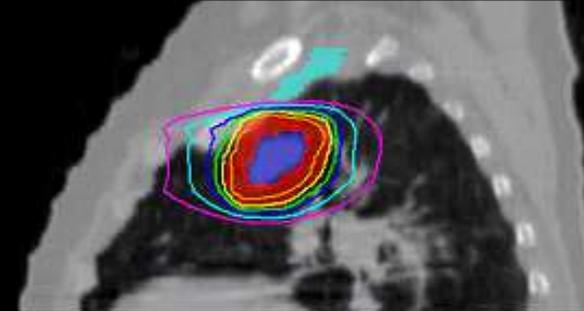


**57.6**  
**52.8**  
**48.0**  
**43.2**  
**38.4**  
**28.8**  
**19.2**  
**Gy**

## Partial Arc VMAT



**2122 MU, ~ 14 min**



**2269 MU, ~ 6 min**

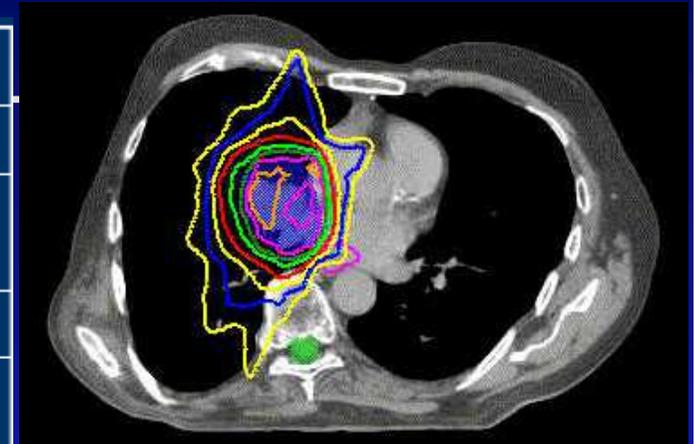
# VMAT vs IMRT



	IMRT	VMAT
<b>Cord +3mm</b>	27.5 Gy	23.1 Gy
<b>Esophagus Max</b>	53.8 Gy	50 Gy
<b>Heart V10</b>	35%	25%
<b>Mean Lung Dose</b>	8.8 Gy	7.85 Gy
<b>Lung V20</b>	16%	12%
<b>PTV Mean Dose</b>	69.5 Gy	79.3 Gy
<b>MU</b>	310	307

- ↓ Dose OAR
- ↑ Dose PTV

IMRT

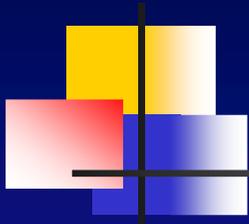


VMAT

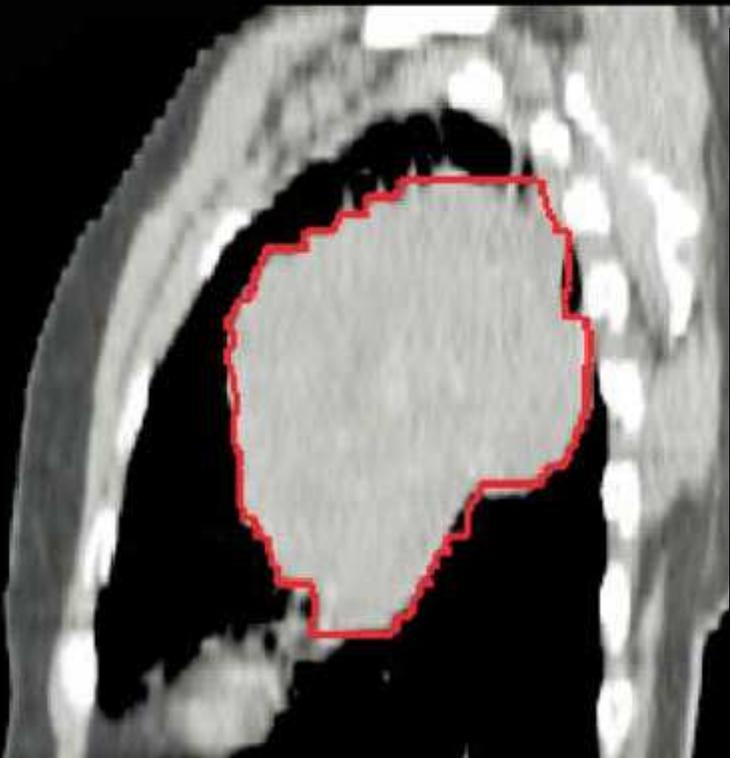


Courtesy Martha Matuszak  
W. Beaumont Hospital Detroit<sup>79</sup>

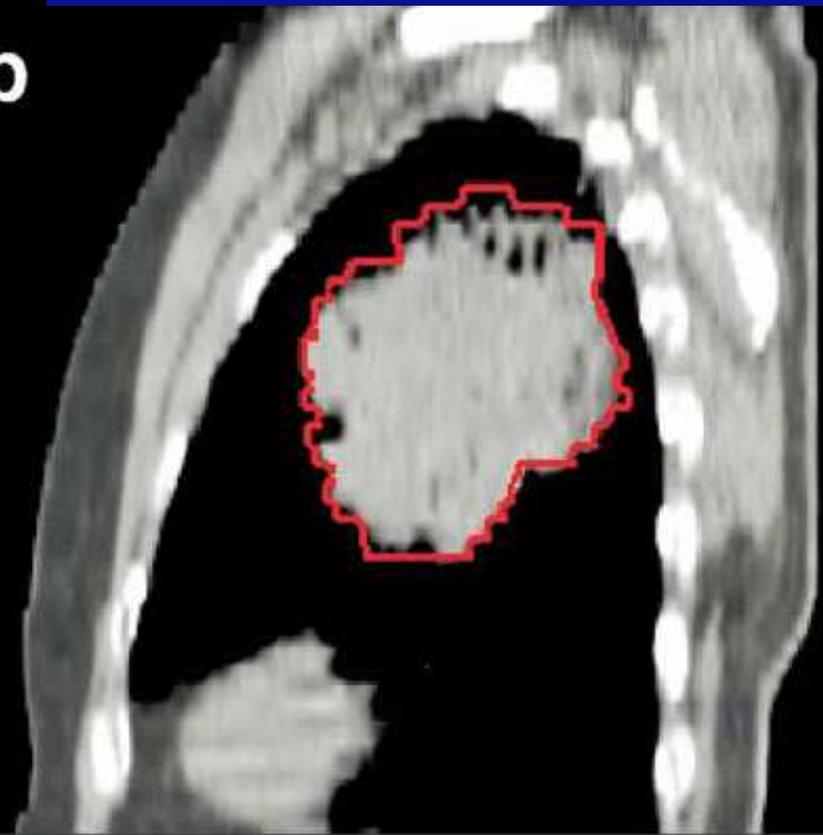
# Adaptive Radiotherapy (ART)



**a**



**b**



## *RT Stereotassica (SBRT):*

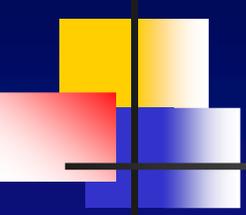
### *problematiche cliniche e tecniche*

#### Corretta selezione dei casi

- Dimensioni del GTV ( $< 100 \text{ cm}^3$ )
- Sede di T (periferico)
- Casi N0 (e con basso rischio di N subclinico)
- Buona compliance



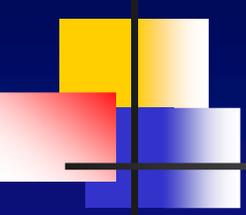
Casi T1-2 ( $< 5 \text{ cm}$ ) N0 periferici non operabili o  
non operati



*High tech nella RT del ca. polmone:  
considerazioni conclusive*

---

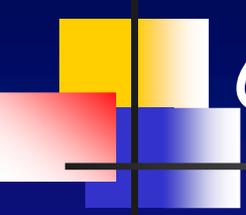
- Con RT "tradizionale" tassi elevati di fallimento locale  
→ bassa sopravvivenza. Nel NSCLC  $\uparrow$  LC  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  SV
- L'aumento della dose che è possibile dare al PTV con moderna tecnologia RT ha migliorato i risultati (LC e sopravvivenza)
- L'aumento della dose può comportare un aumento della tossicità acuta e tardiva:
  - alte dosi nei tessuti sani limitrofi al GTV (SBRT)
  - basse dosi a estesi volumi di polmone e cuore (IMRT)



## *High tech nella RT del ca. polmone: considerazioni conclusive*

---

- Un trattamento radioterapico "aggressivo" richiede una accurata selezione dei pazienti (età, PS, comorbidità), un adeguato studio del tumore ed una valutazione del bilancio costo-beneficio del trattamento.
- Nella analisi del bilancio costo-beneficio è necessario valutare anche gli aspetti logistici ed economici (consumo di risorse) che comporta l'utilizzo delle moderne tecnologie.



# Conclusioni

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- Il progresso più importante è la riduzione dei fattori di rischio: in primis smettere di fumare
- Sino ad oggi le terapie proposte, nel complesso, danno risultati abbastanza deludenti