

Hypofractionated regimen in prostate cancer patients. A multicenter study.



L.Marino¹, A.M. Di Grazia¹, A. Santacaterina², S. Pergolizzi³

1.rem radioterapia. Catania

2. A.O Papardo Piemonte. Messina

3. Dipartimento di Scienze Radiologiche. Università di Messina

Introduction

To evaluate feasibility and toxicity of hypofractionated regimen in the treatment of prostate cancer using 3D conformal technique or IMRT.

Materials and methods

Patients with localized prostate cancer were treated with hypofractionated regimen of 2,7 Gray die in 24 fractions with a total dose of 64,8 Gray on the prostate. Seminal vesicles were put out of the fields when a total dose of 45,9 Gray was delivered.

Dose constraints were: rectum: V50 < 33%; femoral heads: V36 < 50%; bladder V59 < 50%.

In all patients toxicities were evaluated weekly during treatment.

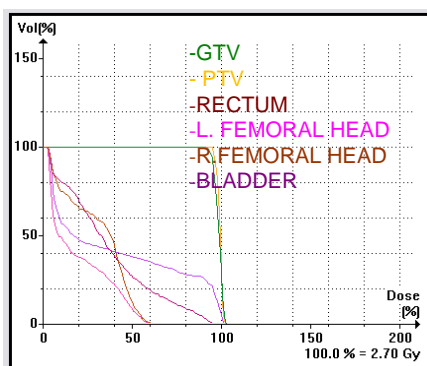
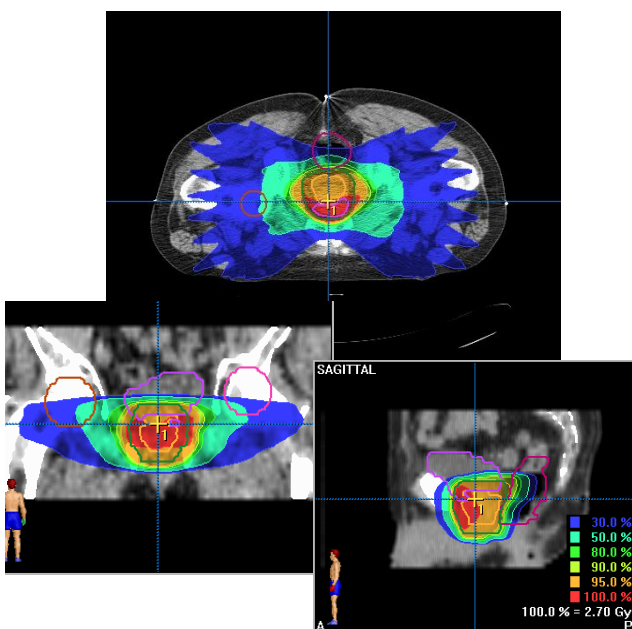
Results

From 22.04.10 to 06.12.2011 a total of 25 patients entered on the study.

Median age was 77 years old (range 61-86). All had adenocarcinoma with a median Gleason Score 6 (3+3) (range 5-9). A median value of PSA at diagnosis was 11,25 (range 4,4- 28,20).

14 patients were submitted to total androgenic block.

Late genitourinary toxicity was: G0 (20 pts: 80%), G1 (5 pts: 20%). Eight patients (32%) had G1 rectal toxicity and G3 toxicity was reported in two patient (8%).



	G0	G1	G2	G3
ACUTE TOXICITY				
GENITOURINARY	80%	20%	0%	0%
GASTROINTESTINAL	60%	32%	0%	8%

Conclusions

The hypofractionated regimen used in this study seems to be feasible with very low toxicity profiles. Longer follow-up is necessary to evaluate long term results.

Lorenza Marino: lorenza.marino@virgilio.it