

Session 3 - Optimizing Results

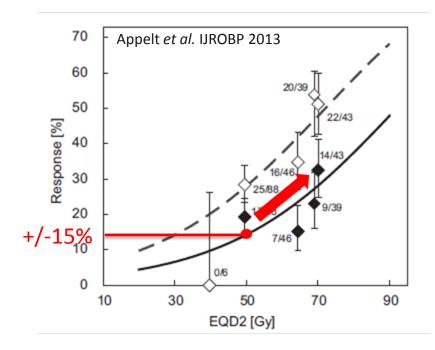
Boost by External Beam Radiotherapy

Martijn Intven – Radiation Oncologist



Dose-effect relationship:

- Standard of care in locally advanced rectal cancer:
 - 45-50.4 Gy in 25/28 fractions +
 5-FU based chemotherapy and
 TME surgery 8-12 weeks later
- → Approximately 15% pCR
- Dose escalation
- → ?? pCR



Dose-effect relationship:

Meta-analysis > 60 Gy:



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Radiotherapy and Oncology

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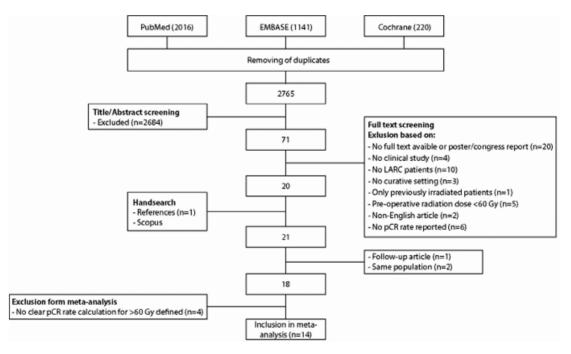
Systematic review

Impact of radiotherapy boost on pathological complete response in patients with locally advanced rectal cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis



Johannes Peter Maarten Burbach ^{a,*,1}, Annemarie Maria den Harder ^{b,1}, Martijn Intven ^a, Marco van Vulpen ^a, Helena Marieke Verkooijen ^c, Onne Reerink ^a

^aDepartment of Radiation Oncology; ^bDepartment of Radiology; and ^cTrial Bureau Imaging Division, University Medical Center, Utrecht, The Netherlands





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pCR-rate

Study	Reference line 14.8%	Study weight	Study estimate	95% Confidence Interval
Meade et al. , 1995	<u> </u>	0.5%	25.0%	[1.3,89.1%]
Mohiuddin et al., 2000	· .	3.2%	44.0%	[17.7,74.9%]
Rouanet et al. , 2002	├ -	7.2%	16.0%	[7.7,32.5%]
Pfeiffer et al. , 2005	- 	1.3%	7.0%	[1.0,37.0%]
Mohiuddin et al. , 2006	├ -	4.9%	31.0%	[13.6,56.7%]
Movsas et al. , 2006	⊢ 	0.7%	2.0%	[0.1,27.7%]
Jakobsen et al. , 2006	} ■ 	13.8%	26.0%	[15.7,39.8%]
Lindebjerg et al. , 2008	 •	1.2%	12.0%	[1.7,53,7%]
Jakobsen et al., 2008	 •	8.0%	20.0%	[9.8, 36.4%]
Vestermark et al., 2008	= [3.9%	8.0%	[2.7, 22.9%]
Maluta et al. , 2010	}= -1	19.8%	23.0%	[15.5, 34.5%]
Jakobsen et al. , 2012	! !■ -	23.6%	18.0%	[12.2, 26.7%]
Vestermark et al., 2012	, [-	4.9%	31.0%	[13.6,56.7%]
Engineer et al., 2013	= -	6.4%	11.0%	[4.8, 24.5%]
Pooled pCR-rate estimate	♦	100.0%	20.4%	[16.8,24.5%]
	0 20 40 60 80 100 %			



Dose-effect relationship:

Meta-analysis > 60 Gy:



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Acute grade 3-4 toxicity				
Study		Study weight	Study estimate	95% Confidence Interval
Meade et al., 1995		3.5%	25.0%	[1.3,89.1%]
Mohiuddin et al., 2000	├ •	9.4%	33.3%	[11.1,66.7%]
Pfeiffer et al., 2005	├-	6.5%	7.1%	[1.0, 37.0%]
Mohiuddin et al., 2006		11.6%	43.8%	[22.5,67.6%]
Movsas et al., 2006	├● ─┤	10.2%	14.3%	[4.7, 36.1%]
Jakobsen et al., 2006	 - -	10.6%	6.0%	[1.9, 17.0%]
Jakobsen et al., 2008	 - -	9.2%	5.7%	[1.4, 20.2%]
Vestermark et al., 2008	 	9.2%	5.6%	[1.4, 19,7%]
Maluta et al. , 2010	H	6.7%	1.3%	[0.2,8.80%]
Jakobsen et al., 2012	ĺ⊫⊣	13.5%	10.1%	[5.7, 17.3%]
Engineer et al. , 2013		9.2%	4.5%	[1.1, 16.4%]
Pooled toxicity estimate	•	100.0%	10.3%	[5.4, 18.6%]
	0 20 40 60 80 100%			



Study	Boost approach	Boost timing
Meade et al. 1995	EBRT	Sequential
Mohiuddin et al. 2000	EBRT	Sequential
Rouanet et al. 2002	EBRT	Sequential
Pfeiffer et al. 2005	EBRT	Integrated (SIB) and Sequential
Jakobsen et al. 2006	Brachytherapy	Sequential
Mohiuddin et al. 2006	EBRT	Integrated (SIB)
Movsas et al. 2006	EBRT	Sequential
Jakobsen et al. 2008	EBRT + Brachytherapy	Sequential
Vestermark et al. 2008	EBRT	Integrated (SIB) and Sequential
Lindebjerg et al. 2009	EBRT + Brachytherapy	Integrated (SIB) and Sequential
Maluta et al. 2010	EBRT	Sequential
Jakobsen et al. 2012	Brachytherapy	Sequential
Vestermark et al. 2012	Brachytherapy	Integrated (SIB) and Sequential
Engineer et al. 2013	EBRT	Sequential



EBRT boost strategies:

Integrated (SIB = simultaneous integrated boost)



- Sequential
 - Start with boost



End with boost

Elective treatment Boost

Combined approach



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

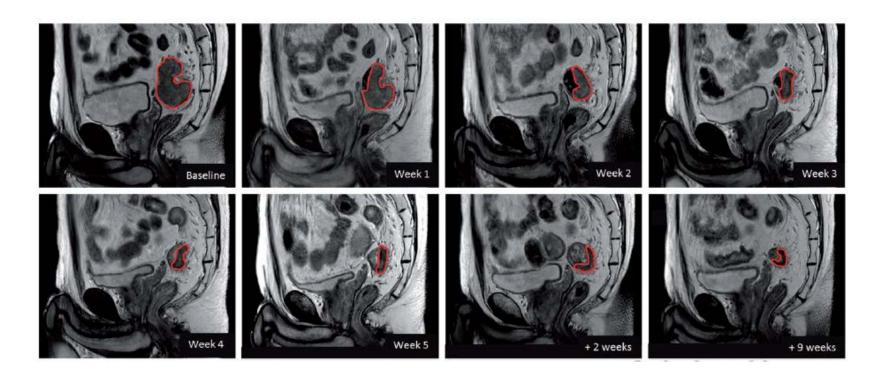


EBRT boost strategies:

Tumor volume regression during preoperative chemoradiotherapy for rectal cancer: a prospective observational study with weekly MRI

Robbe Van den Begin^a (6), Jean-Paul Kleijnen^b (6), Benedikt Engels^a, Marielle Philippens^b, Bram van Asselen^b, Bas Raaymakers^b, Onne Reerink^c, Mark De Ridder^a (6) and Martijn Intven^b

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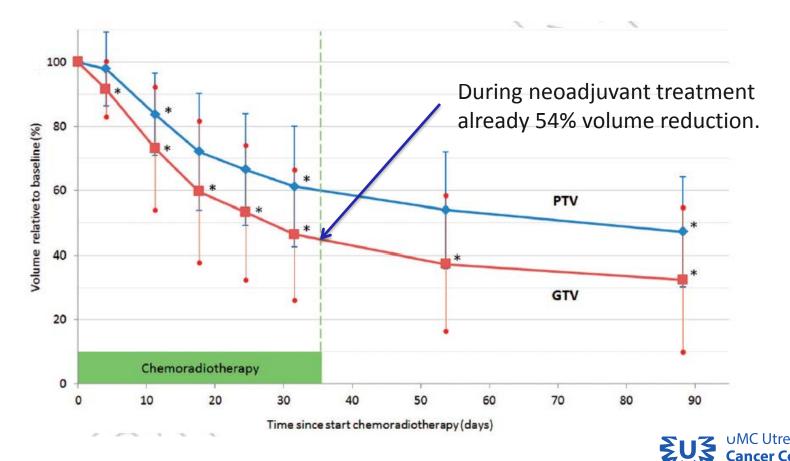


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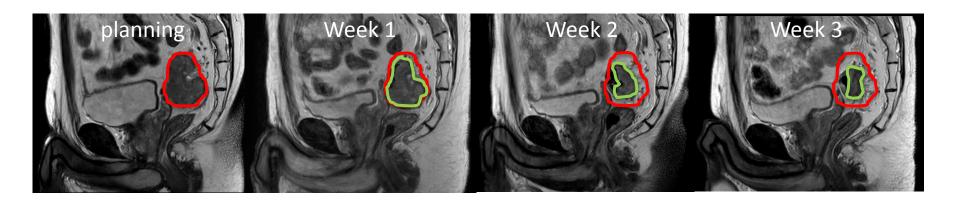
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- Integrated (SIB = simultaneous integrated boost)
 - Pro:
 - No increase in total treatment time
 - Radiosensitizing effect of concurrent chemotherapy
 - Contra:
 - Probably some limitations in total boost fraction dose due to the concurrent chemotherapy
 - Prerequisite
 - Adaptive radiotherapy techniques
 - » MR guided radiotherapy



- Integrated (SIB = simultaneous integrated boost)
 - Prerequisite
 - Adaptive radiotherapy techniques
 - » MR guided radiotherapy







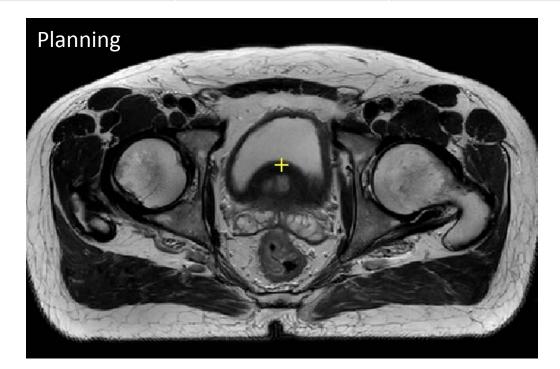
- Sequential
 - Pro:
 - Technically less challenging
 - No limitation in fraction dose due to concurrent chemotherapy
 - Contra:
 - Increase of total treatment time



EBRT boost strategies:

Sequential

	Volume	Target Definition
Pre	Larger	Easier
Post	Smaller	Harder

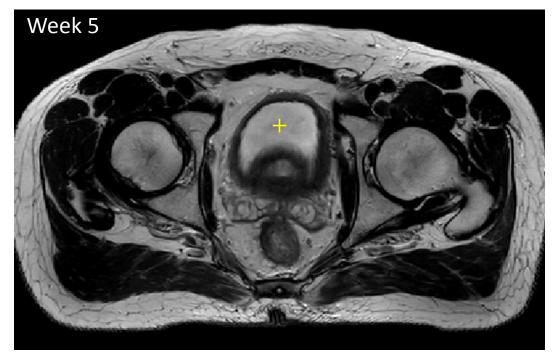




EBRT boost strategies:

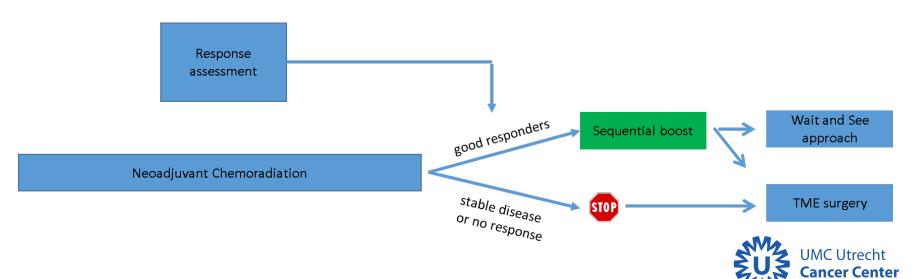
Sequential

	Volume	Target Definition
Pre	Larger	Easier
Post	Smaller	Harder





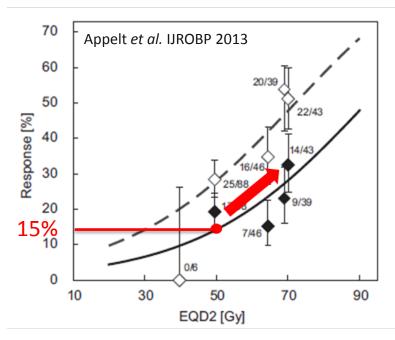
- Sequential
 - Pre vs. post CRT boost
 - Post-CRT boost gives opportunity to deliver the boost only to a selected group of patients
 - » Poor responders during CRT?
 - » Already good responders with potential for organ sparing treatment?



RandomizEd Controlled Trial for pre-operAtive dose-escaLation BOOST in locally advanced rectal cancer

the RECTAL BOOST trial

- Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer
- Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation
 - 50 Gy vs. 65 Gy
 - 60 patients per arm
 - Powered on pCR difference15 % vs. 28 %



TME surgery 12 weeks after neoadjuvant treatment

Rectal BOOST Trial

- Primary Endpoint:
 - pCR
 - 2-years local recurrence-free survival after chemoradiation in patients who opted for a wait and see approach
- Secondary Endpoints:
 - Toxicity
 - Surgical Complications
 - Quality of Life
 - Disease Free Survival
 - Overall Survival



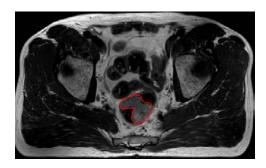
Rectal BOOST Trial

- Intervention:
 - Sequential boost prior to neoadjuvant chemoradiation
 - 5 times 3 Gy, without chemotherapy

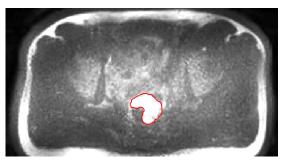
Boost

Elective treatment

- Target definition based on planning MRI
 - T2w and DWI sequences



T2w image

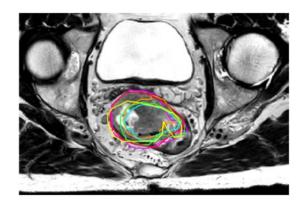


High b-value image DWI Splice



Rectal BOOST Trial

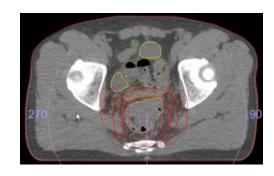
- PTV margins for boost
 - Anisotropic margins based on serial MRI scans patients with rectal cancer
 - Left-right 6 mm
 - Anterior-posterior 10 mm
 - Cranio-caudal 12 mm
 - Largest uncertainty / movement in cranio-caudal direction
 - related to rectal filling differences



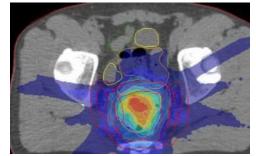


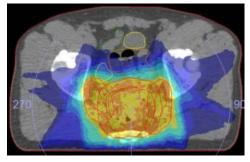
Rectal BOOST Trial

Treatment planning

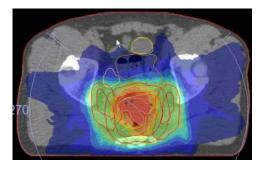


VMAT
boost
5x3 Gy
Using CRT 50 Gy plan
as bias dose





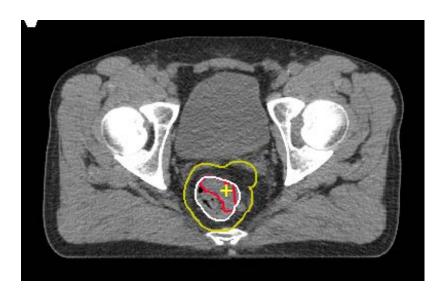
VMAT chemoradiation 50 Gy

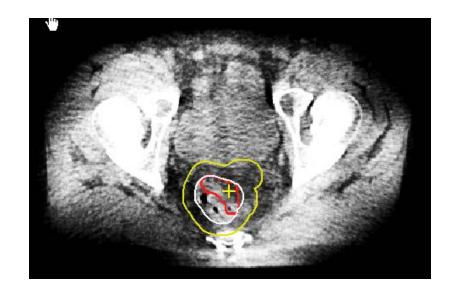




Rectal BOOST Trial

- Boost delivery
 - Position verification based on rectal wall visibility on CBCT







Rectal BOOST Trial

- Current status:
 - Multicenter
 - UMC Utrecht
 - MAASTRO Maastricht
 - Finalizing inclusion, currently >100 /120 patients included







Thank you for your attention!

Thanks!

- Patients
- Surgeons, oncologists, gastroenterologists, specialized nurses... from the UMCU and the referring centers

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- Evert van Limbergen
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