

Radiasi eksternal konvensional dan konformal pada kanker serviks lokal lanjut distribusi dosis respon tumor dan efek samping = Conventional and conformal technique of external beam radiotherapy ebrt in locally advanced uterine cervical cancer dose distribution tumor response and side effects

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Membandingkan distribusi dosis respon akhir RE dan efek samping akut RE teknik konvensional dan teknik konformal pada kasus kanker serviks lokal lanjut Metode Dilakukan studi kohort retrospektif terhadap pasien kanker serviks II B dan III B yang mendapat RE pra brakiterapi di Dept Radioterapi RSCM.

Hasil: Didapat 51 pasien menjalani RE teknik konvensional 25 dengan Cobalt 60 26 dengan Linac dan 29 pasien menjalani teknik konformal Sesuai ketentuan ICRU 50 dan 62 prescribed dose dan cakupan volume target teknik konvensional Cobalt lebih kecil p 0 001 dan 1 kasus dari 25 pasien mendapatkan PTV 95 Prescribed dose dan cakupan volume target teknik konvensional Linac lebih besar p 0 001 dibanding teknik konformal Rerata conformity index teknik konvensional sebesar 2 dan teknik konformal 1 02 p 0 001 Dosis dan volume pada buli rektosigmoid dan bowel teknik konvensional lebih besar p 0 001 Respon komplet akhir RE teknik konvensional adalah 42 dan teknik konformal adalah 58 p 0 001 Faktor independen respon akhir RE yaitu stadium FIGO dini dan ukuran tumor sebelum RE kecil le 4cm Pada semua kasus tidak didapatkan efek samping akut lokal yang berat RTOG grade 3 4 Proporsi efek samping ringan RTOG grade 1 2 pada gastrointestinal vesikourinaria dan kulit lebih banyak pada teknik konvensional secara berurutan 72 Vs 28 p 0 002 78 Vs 22 p 0 003 dan 78 Vs 22 p 0 01.

Kesimpulan: RE teknik konformal lebih unggul dibanding teknik konvensional dalam distribusi prescribed dose dan cakupan volume target atau organ kritis yang berdampak pada respon tumor akhir RE dan efek samping.

.....Purpose: To compare the dose distribution acute tumor response and acute side effects between conventional and conformal techniques EBRT in locally advanced uterine cervical cancer Methods and materials Retrospective cohort study was done in stage II B and III B uterine cervical cancer underwent EBRT before brachytherapy in Dept Radioterapi RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Results: Fifty one patients underwent conventional technique EBRT and 29 patients of conformal technique EBRT The average of target prescribed dose and volume coverage of 2 techniques EBRT was in accordance with criteria of ICRU 50 and 62 smaller p 0 001 only 1 case of Cobalt conventional technique EBRT showed PTV 95 Conformity index of conventional technique EBRT was 2 and conformal technique EBRT was 1 02 p 0 001 Dose and volume of vesicourinary rectosigmoid and distal large bowel of conventional technique EBRT was greater p 0 001 Complete response of conventional technique was 42 and conformal technique was 58 p 0 001 Independent factors were early FIGO stage and tumor size before EBRT le 4cm There were no severe acute side effects RTOG grade 3 4 in both groups Acute side effects RTOG grade 1 2 of conventional techniques was more than conformal gastrointestinal vesicourinaria and skin respectively 72 vs 28 p 0 002 78 vs 22 p 0 003 and 78 vs 22 p 0 01.

Conclusion: Conformal technique EBRT was superior to conventional technique EBRT in prescribed dose distribution target volume coverage and organ at risk dose that impact on acute tumor response and side effects