



SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE
DE SÉNOLOGIE
ET DE PATHOLOGIE
MAMMAIRE



Oncologie Radiothérapie Lyon Villeurbanne Mâcon

Quelles indications des nouvelles modalités de la radiothérapie ?

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Physiciens ORLAM



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Aucun conflit d'intérêt



Objectifs de la radiothérapie

- Améliore le contrôle local et la survie globale
- Place majeure dans la conservation mammaire
- Conserve une place après mastectomie
- Minimiser les risques de séquelles : qualité de l'irradiation

Effect of radiotherapy after breast-conserving surgery on 10-year recurrence and 15-year breast cancer death: meta-analysis of individual patient data for 10 801 women in 17 randomised trials

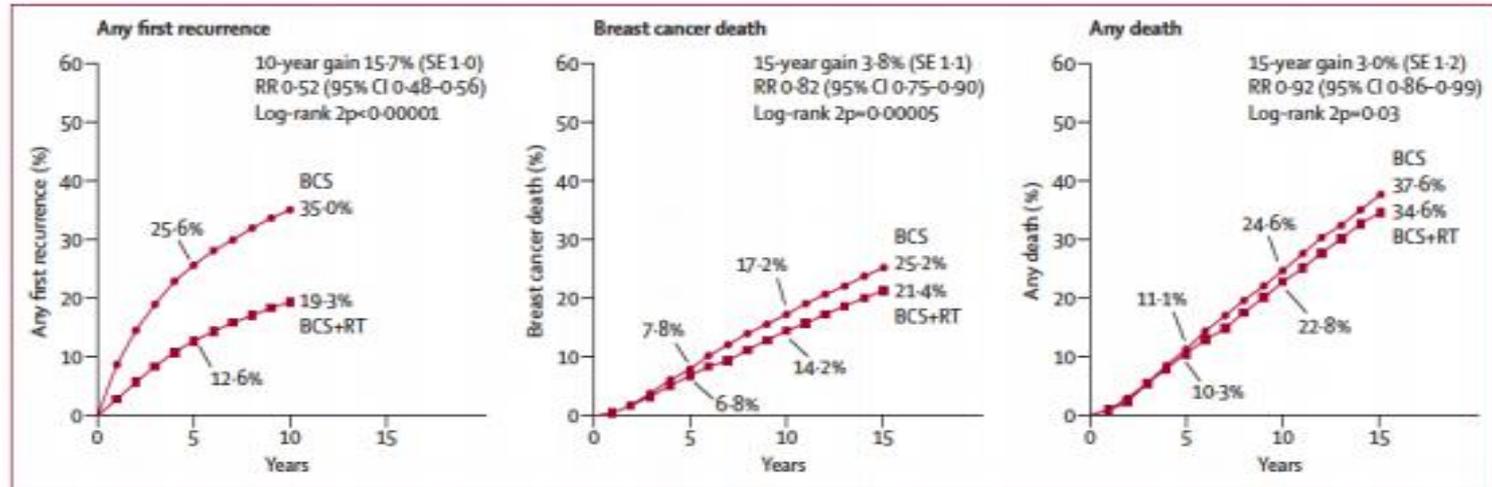


Figure 1: Effect of radiotherapy (RT) after breast-conserving surgery (BCS) on 10-year risk of any (locoregional or distant) first recurrence and on 15-year risks of breast cancer death and death from any cause in 10 801 women (67% with pathologically node-negative disease) in 17 trials. Further details are in webappendix p 5. RR=rate ratio. Rate ratios in this figure include all available years of follow-up.



Innovations technologiques

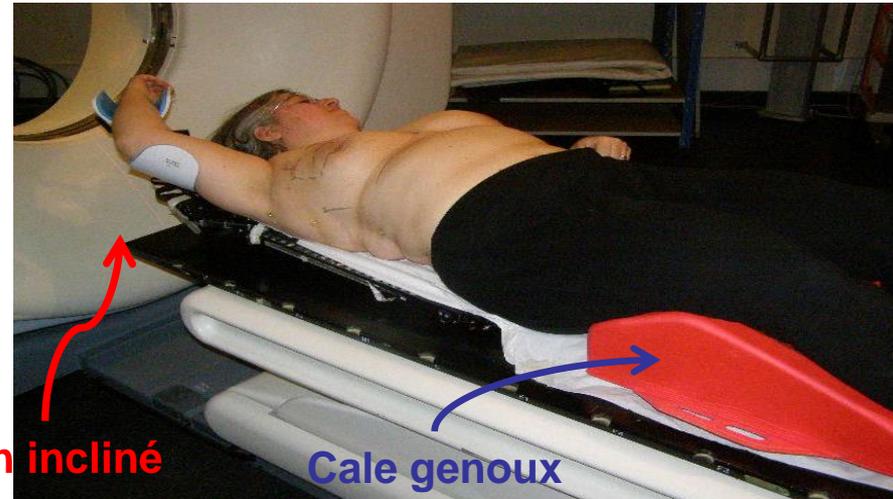
- Imagerie
- Accélérateurs de particules
- Techniques de traitement



Innovations technologiques : Imagerie

Mise en place au scanner

- Patiente allongée sur un plan incliné
- Bras relevé
- Cale sous les genoux





Innovations technologiques

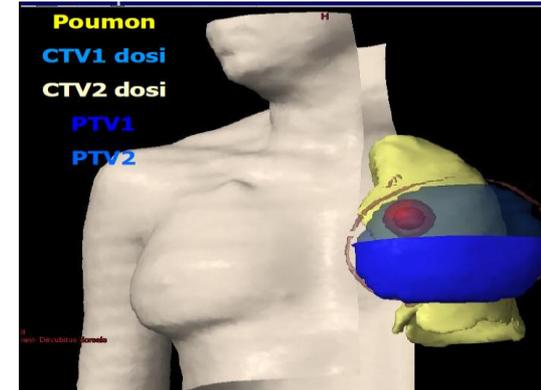
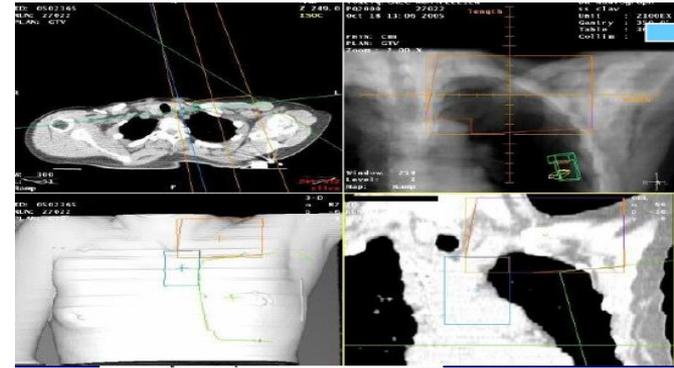
Imagerie- Simulation Virtuelle

Scanner 3D et 4D (dimension temporelle)

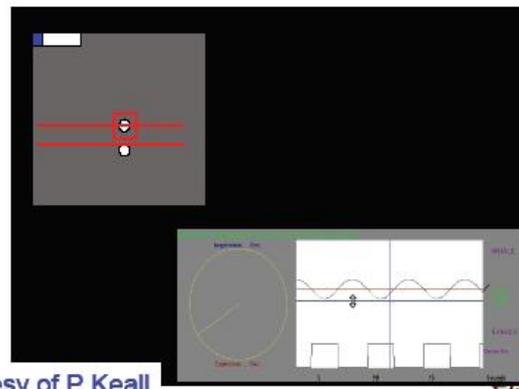
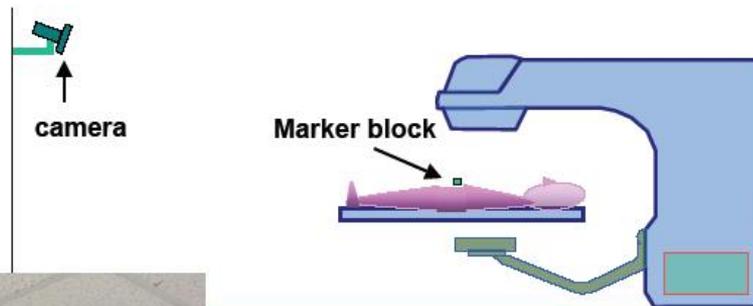
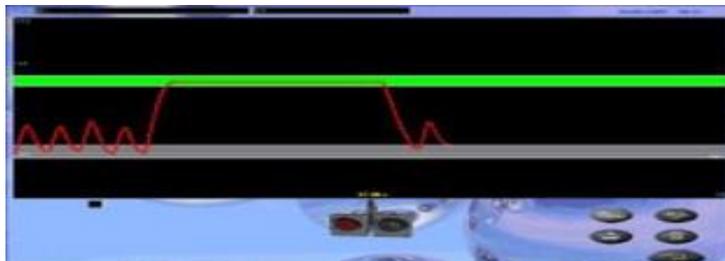
Imagerie multimodale associée :

- ✓ PET-CT
- ✓ IRM

→ Obtenir une **information anatomique et fonctionnelle** pour une **définition de volume la plus précise possible**



Blocage respiratoire



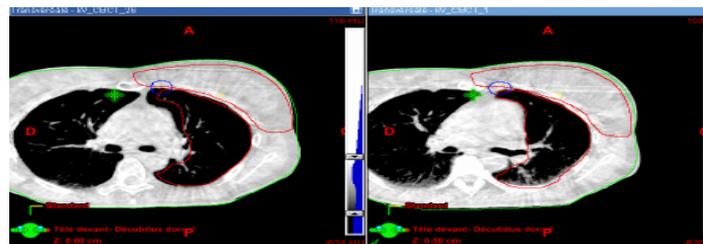
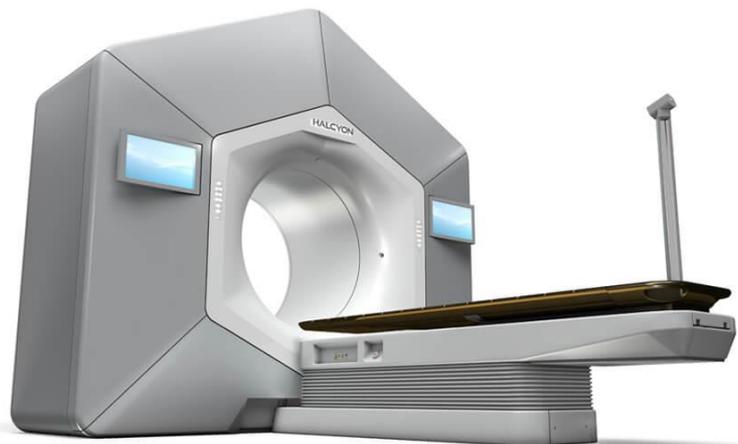
Photos courtesy of P Keall

Innovations technologiques :

Accélérateurs de particules



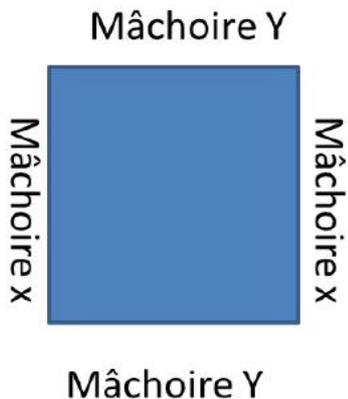
- CT sur un accélérateur linéaire
- *Cone beam CT et imagerie KV-MV*



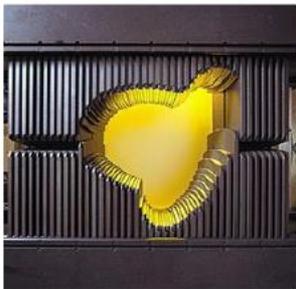
Innovations technologiques :

Evolution des techniques de traitement

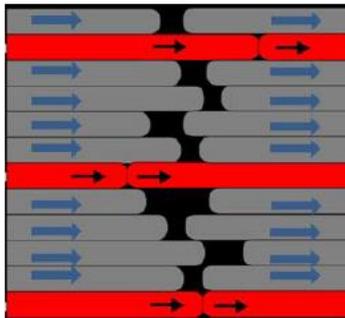
RT 2D



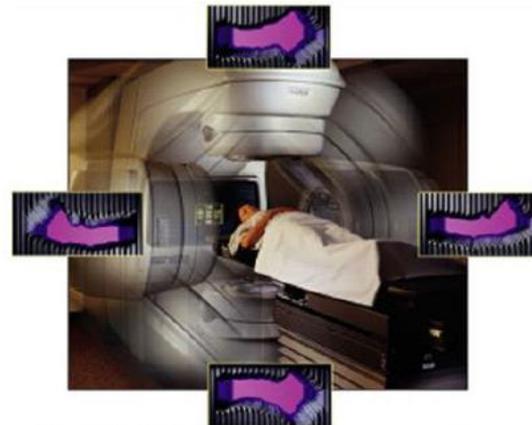
RC3D



RCMI



AVMI



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Millennium MLC: Ctinac® EX with MLC-120





Innovations technologiques au service des problématiques rencontrées dans la radiothérapie du sein

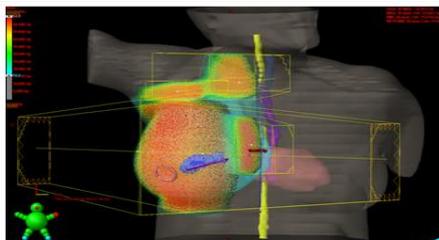
- Aires ganglionnaires et gestion des recoupes : technique monoisocentrique
- Gestion de la respiration – protection du coeur
- Indications RCMI / AVMI
- Irradiation partielle du sein



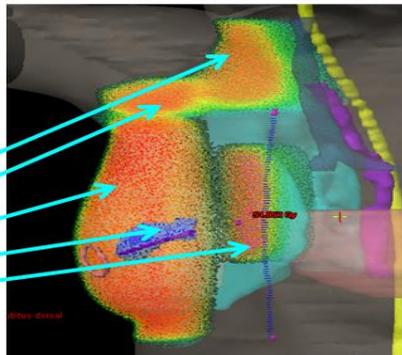
Innovations technologiques au service des problématiques rencontrées dans la radiothérapie du sein

- **Aires ganglionnaires et gestion des recoupes : technique monoisocentrique**
- Gestion de la respiration – protection du coeur
- Indications RCMI / VMAT
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Irradiation des aires ganglionnaires



Creux sus-claviculaire
Creux axillaire
Glande mammaire
Lit opératoire + cicatrice
CMI



Radiothérapie Axillaire

• Rarement réalisée du fait de sa toxicité et de l'absence de bénéfice démontré.

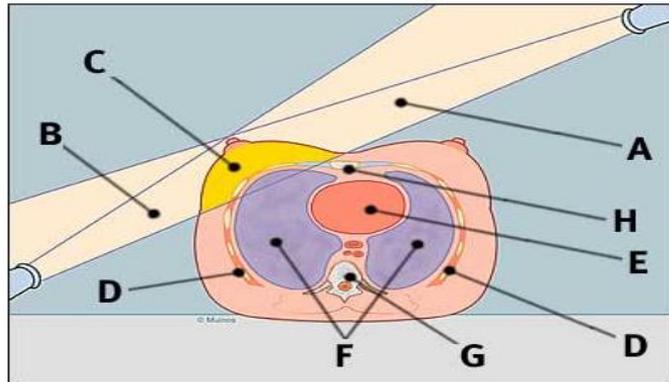
• Malgré tout recommandée en cas :

- d'envahissement ganglionnaire massif
- avec RC et surtout envahissement de la graisse.

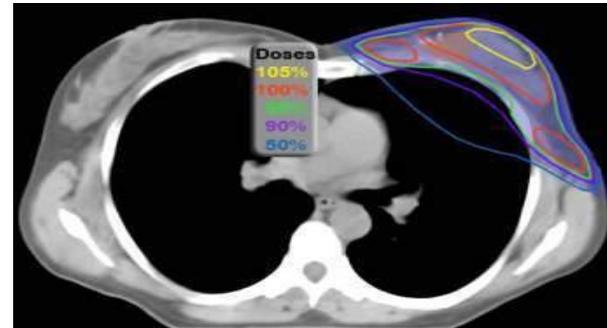
- ***quadrants externes, pN0 :***
⇒ 0
- ***pN+ :***
⇒ apex, sus-clav +/- CMI
- ***pN-, quadrants internes :***
⇒ CMI, sus-clav

Attention : PAS de standard
→ essais en cours

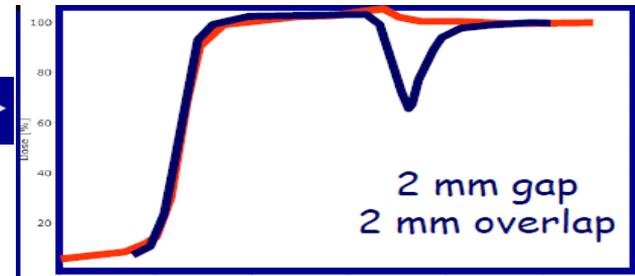
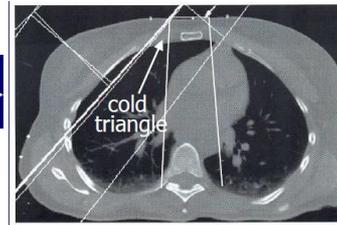
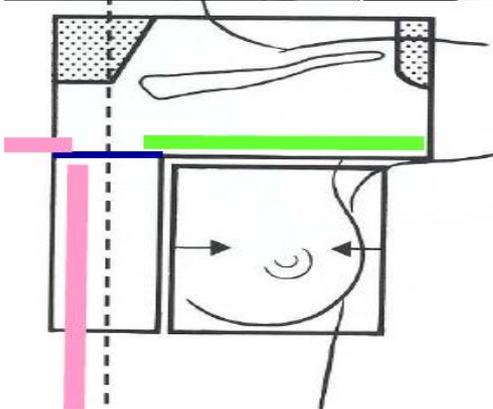
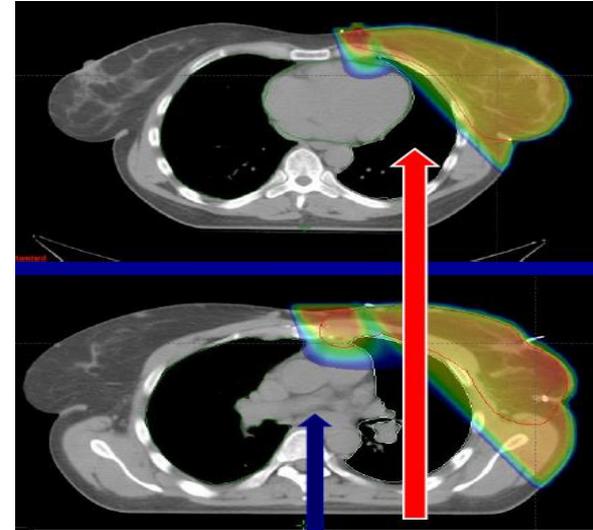
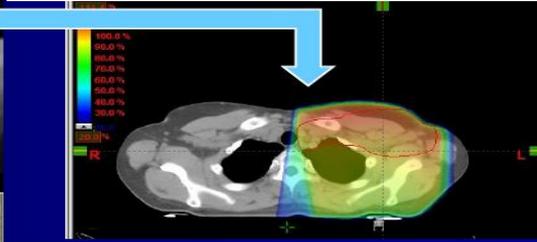
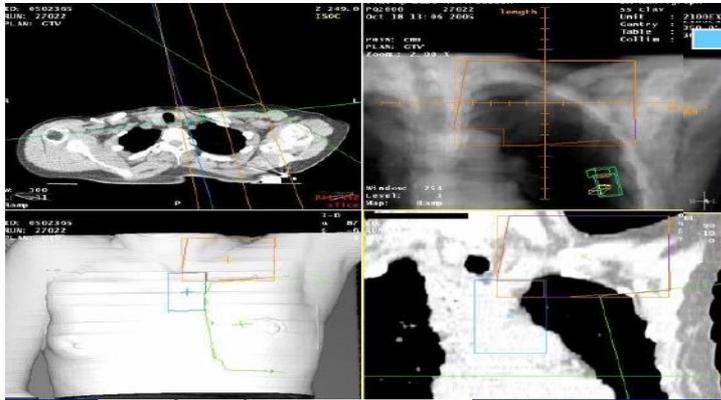
Technique: Sein seul



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Radiation Beam | E. Heart |
| B. Radiation Beam | F. Lungs |
| C. Breast | G. Back Bone
(Spine) |
| D. Ribs | H. Breast Bone |



Problématique des recoupes

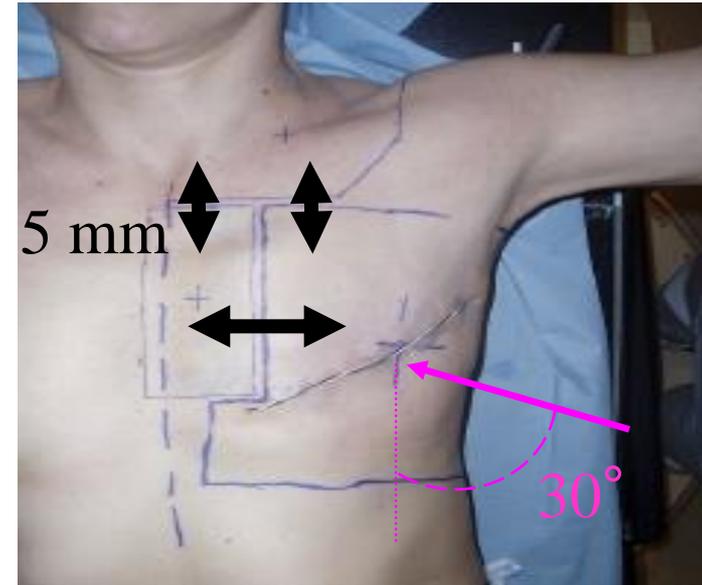
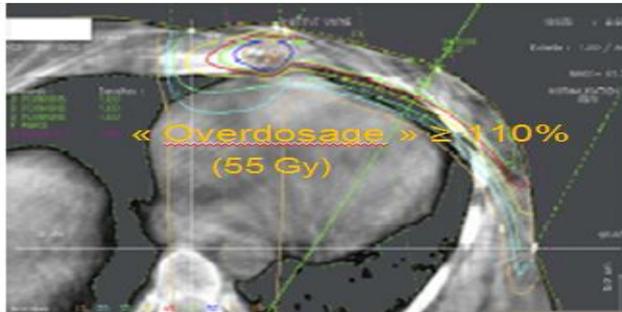


Irradiation paroi + ganglions

- **3 Champs séparés**

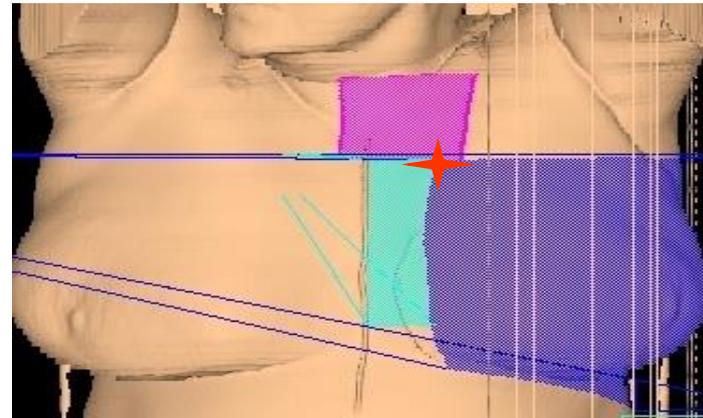
- ✓ CMI (e-/X)
- ✓ SCV (X seuls ou e-/X)
- ✓ Paroi (X ou e- seuls)

Problème !!



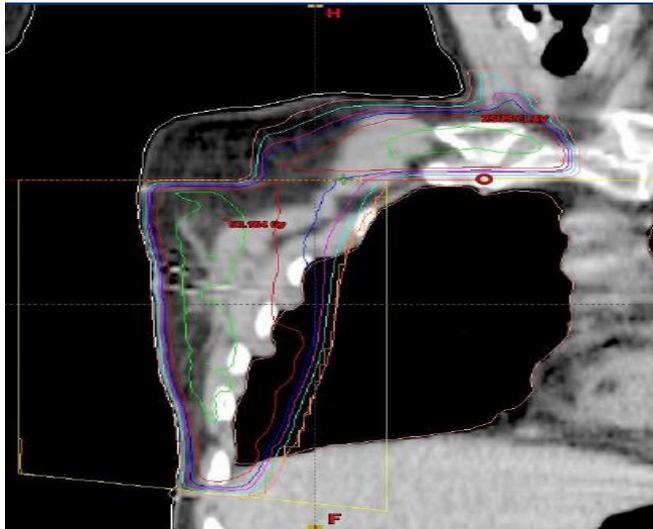
Pourquoi une technique monoisocentrique ?

- ❑ Meilleure reproductibilité :
 - Tous les faisceaux sont définis autour d'un point unique = point de jonction de tous les champs
 - Les mouvements des mâchoires de la machine vont permettre de réaliser tous les champs sans bouger la table.
 - Les manipulateurs ne rentrent plus dans la salle entre chaque faisceau.
- ❑ Éliminer les zones de sur ou sous dosages
- ❑ Moins de points de tatouages



Optimisation dosimétrique et gestion des recoupes

Sommation des divers plans : CMI X et électrons, susclav et tangentiels





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Effet de la respiration

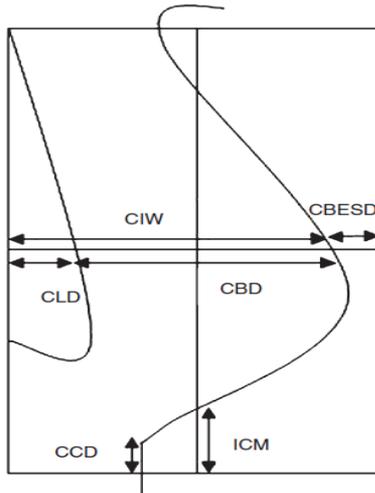


Fig. 1. Measurements typically taken to determine the magnitude of inter- and intra-fraction motion: Central lung distance (CLD), central beam edge to skin distance (CBESD), crano-caudal distance (CCD), central irradiated width (CIW), central breast distance (CBD) and inferior central axis margin (ICM).

Table 5. Combined results for the magnitude of intra-fraction motion in breast cancer patients

Parameter (mm)	Combined results		
	Range of average movement – 1SD	Average movement – 1SD	Range of maximum deviation†
CLD (five articles) ^{5,7,39,47,49}	0.7–1.8	1.19	1.5–13.1
CBESD (five articles) ^{5,7,39,47,49}	0.73–2.1	1.26	1.6–14.9
CCD (three articles) ^{5,47,49}	0.9–3.2	1.82	2.0–25.6

†Fein *et al.*⁷ and Kron *et al.*³⁹ do not report a maximum deviation.

CBESD, central beam edge to skin distance; CCD, crano-caudal distance; CLD, central lung distance; SD, standard deviation.

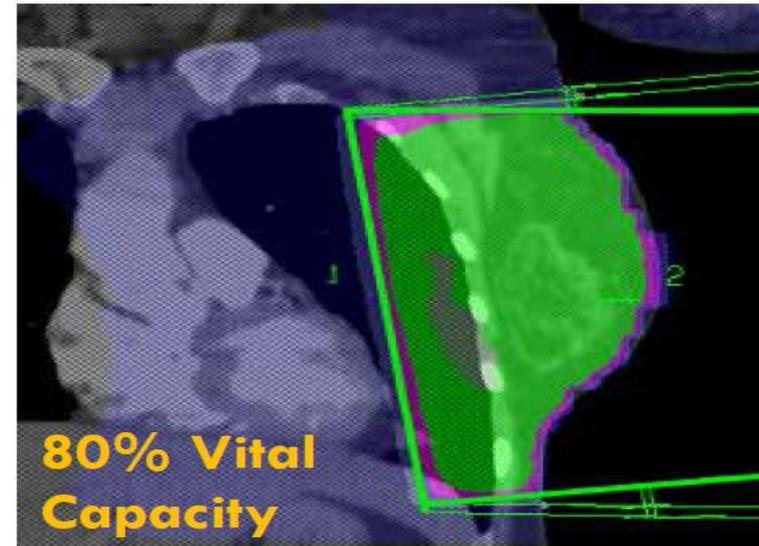
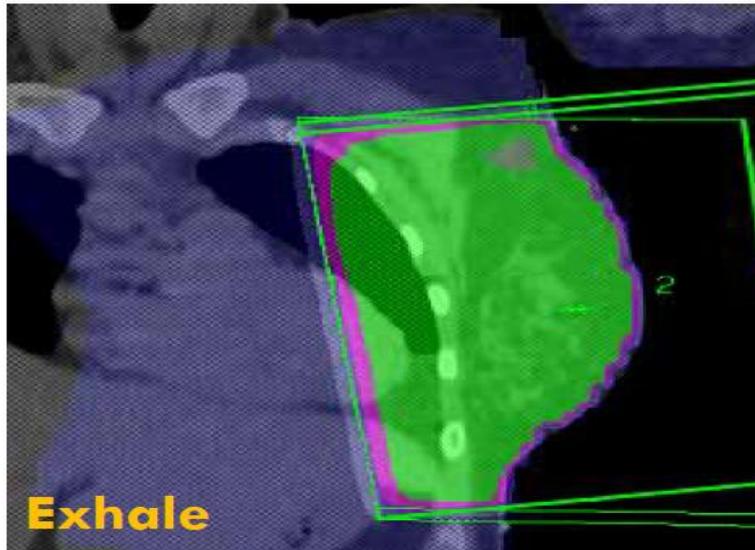
Table 6. Combined results for the magnitude of inter-fraction motion (random error) in breast cancer patients

Parameter (mm)	Combined results		
	Range of average movement – 1SD	Average movement – 1SD	Range of maximum deviations†
CLD (eight articles) ^{5,7,39,40,45–47,49}	1.7–4.4	2.21	2.6–11.6
CIW (three articles) ^{46,47,49}	0.81–2.9	1.9	3.6–18.2
CBESD (six articles) ^{5,7,39,46,47,49}	0.63–4.4	2.20	3.05–15.6
CCD (five articles) ^{5,45–47,49}	0.6–4.0	2.6	3.6–22.9
CBD (three articles) ^{7,39,40}	2.62–3.7	3.18	NA

†Fein *et al.*,⁷ Kron *et al.*,³⁹ Pradier *et al.*⁴⁶ and Koseoglu *et al.*⁴⁰ do not report a maximum deviation.

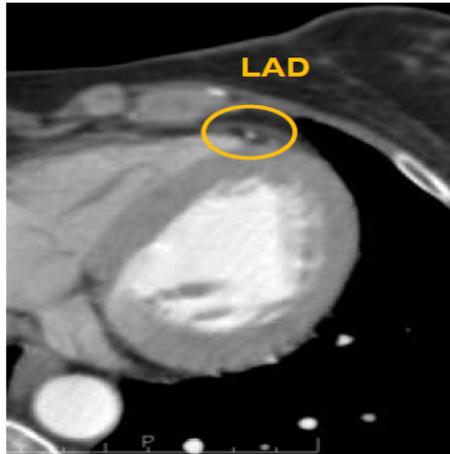
CBESD, central beam edge to skin distance; CBD, central breast distance; CCD, crano-caudal distance; CIW, central irradiated width; CLD, central lung distance; SD, standard deviation.

Effet de la respiration

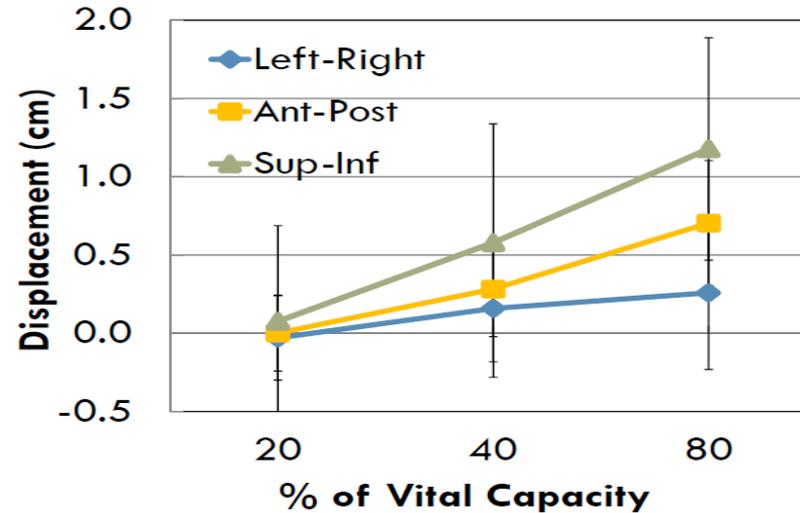


Effet de la respiration

- Left anterior descending coronary artery



J. Moran



Risk of Ischemic Heart Disease in Women after Radiotherapy for Breast Cancer

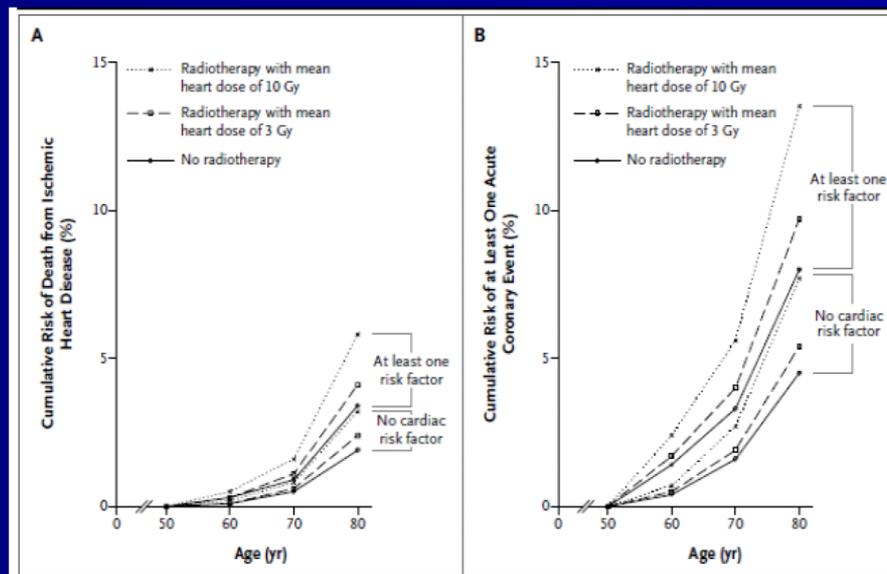
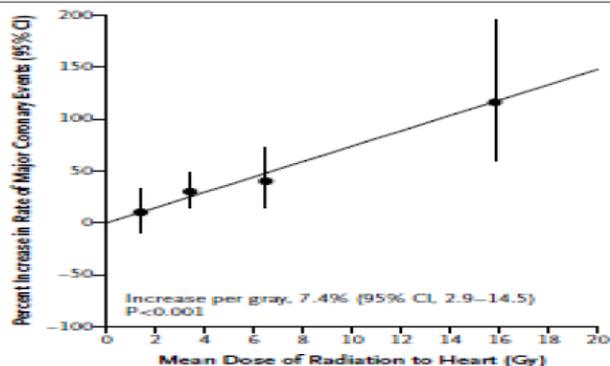
Sarah C. Darby, Ph.D., Marianne Ewertz, D.M.Sc., Paul McGale, Ph.D., Anna M. Bennet, Ph.D.,

2168 pts traités entre 1958 & 2001

963 avec evts coronaires.

Mean heart dose 4,9 Gy [0,03-27,72]

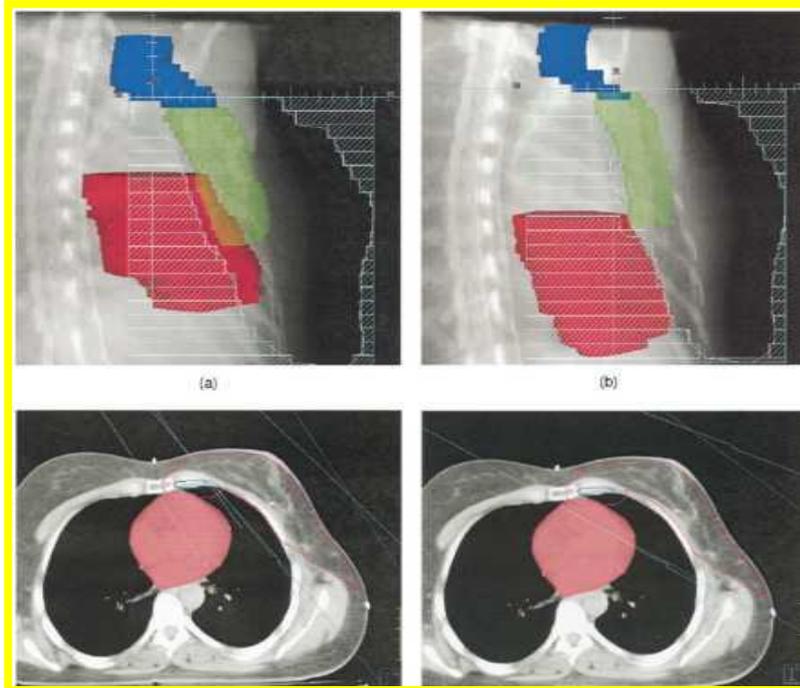
– 6,6 Gy left and 2,9 Gy Right



Le nombre d'événements coronaires majeurs augmente de 7,4% par 1Gy de dose moyenne supplémentaire

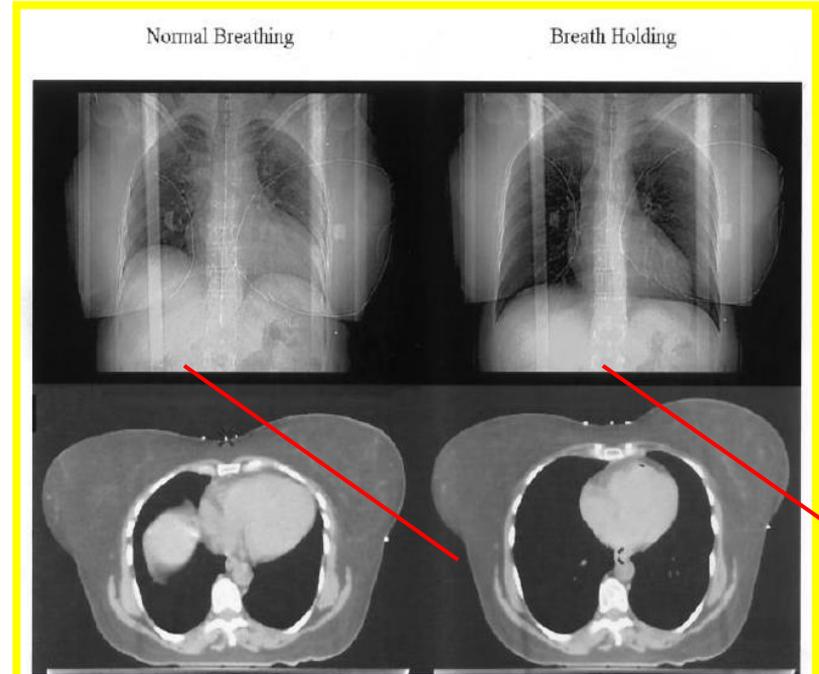
Techniques de blocage respiratoire

Active Breathing Control



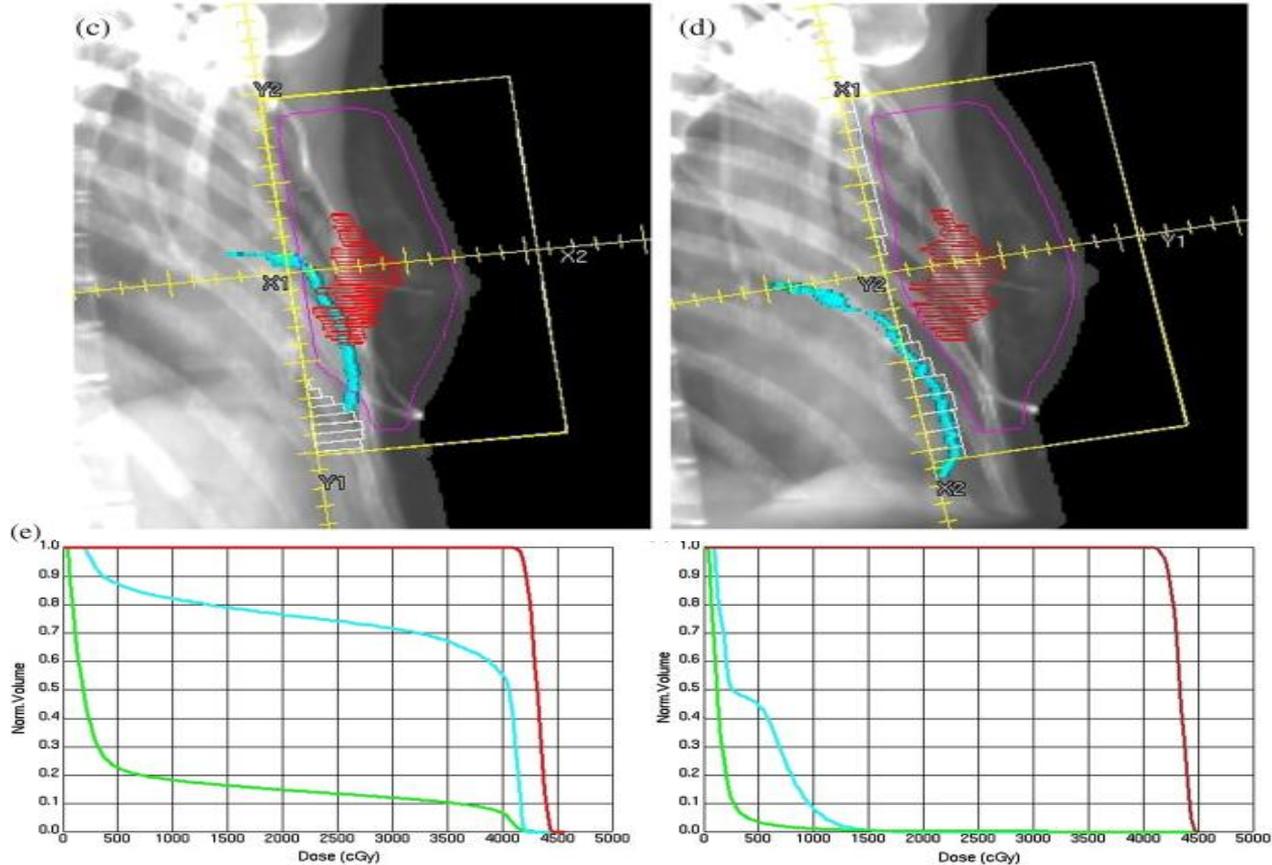
Remouchamps et al 2003

Breath hold in deep inspiration



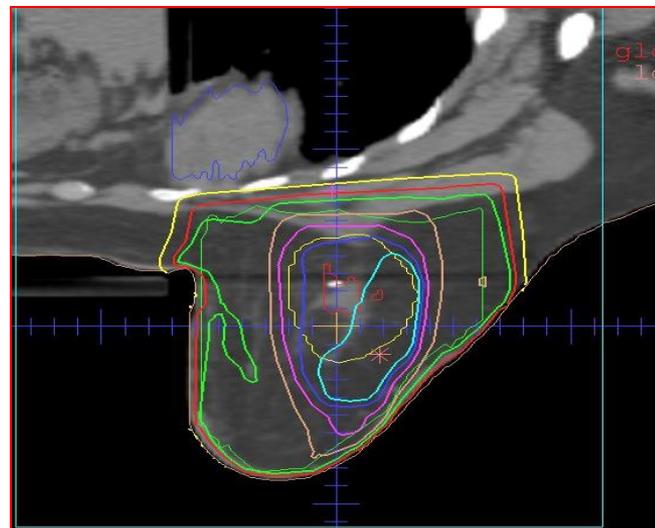
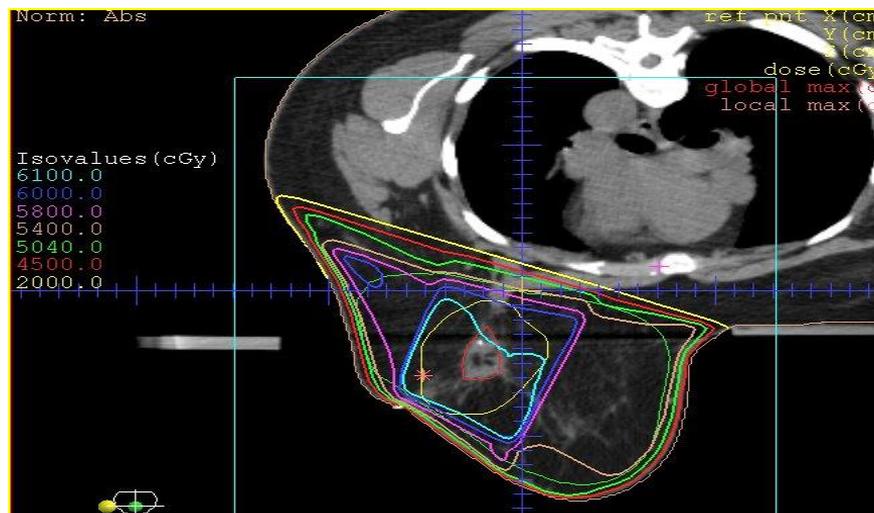
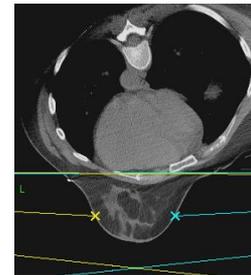
Lu et al 2000

Gating-DIBH (cœur)



Décubitus ventral

Exemple de l'irradiation du sein gauche : épargne du ventricule gauche et des artères coronaires.





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Les indications potentielles !! non standardisées

- Au cas par cas
- Petites séries mono-institutions
- Aucune étude randomisée
- **Danger :**
 - Eparpillement de la dose dans le poumon
 - Risque des faibles doses (cancers secondaires)
 - Dmax + difficiles à domestiquer



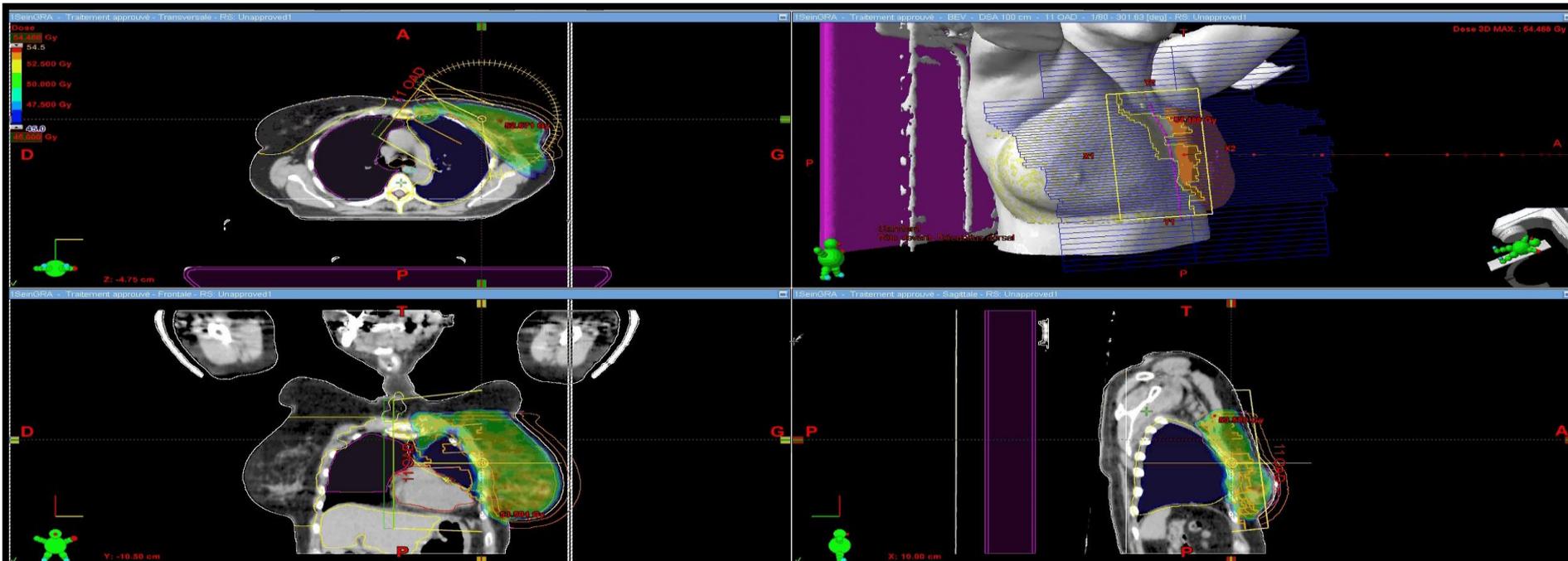
Nécessité d'équipes entraînées

Les indications choisies dans nos centres

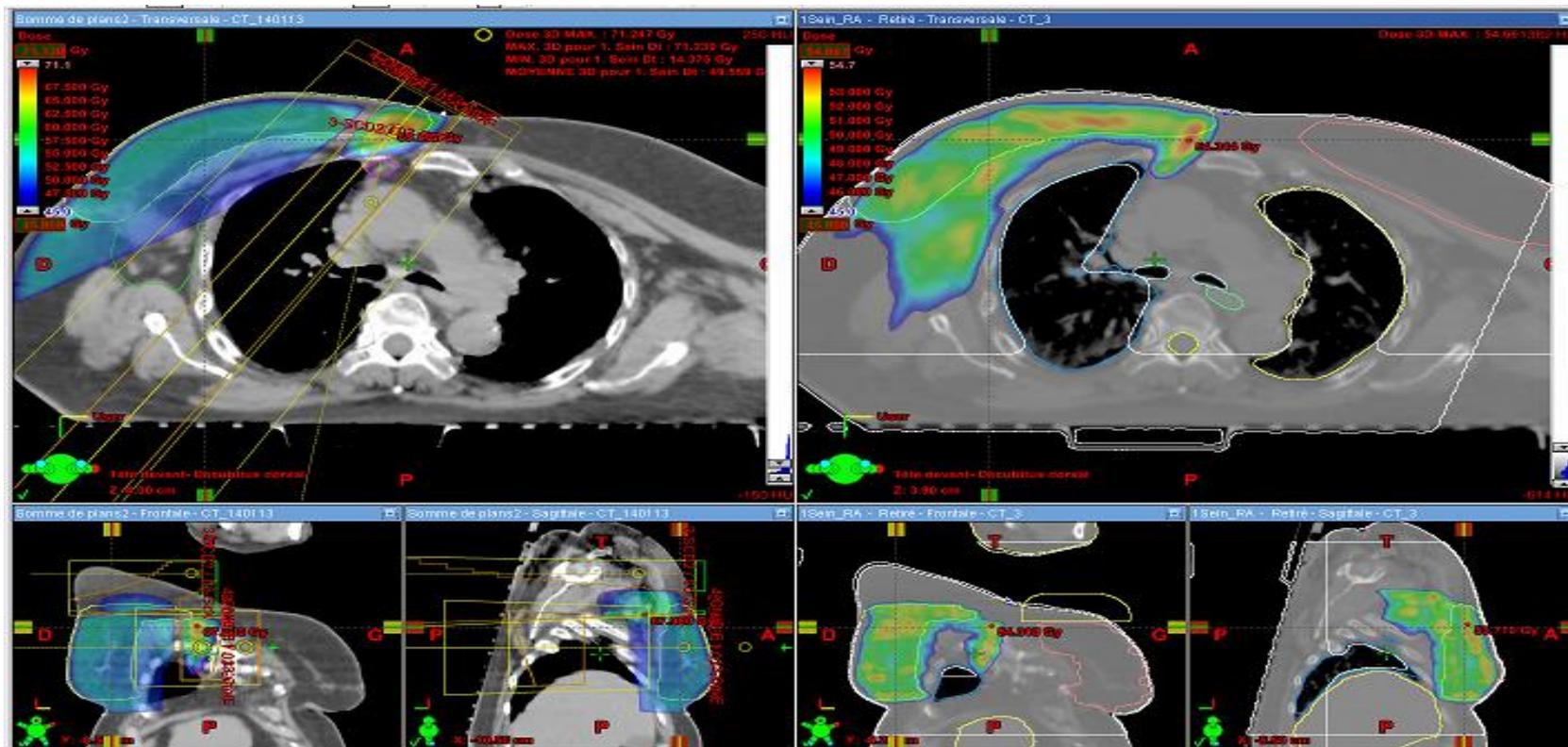
- Volumes complexes (aires ganglionnaires)
- Particularités anatomiques (ex : thorax excavatum)
- Sein bilatéral
- Prothèse mammaire

- Possibilité de traitement concomitant du boost avec celui du sein :
5 semaines vs 6 semaines 1/2

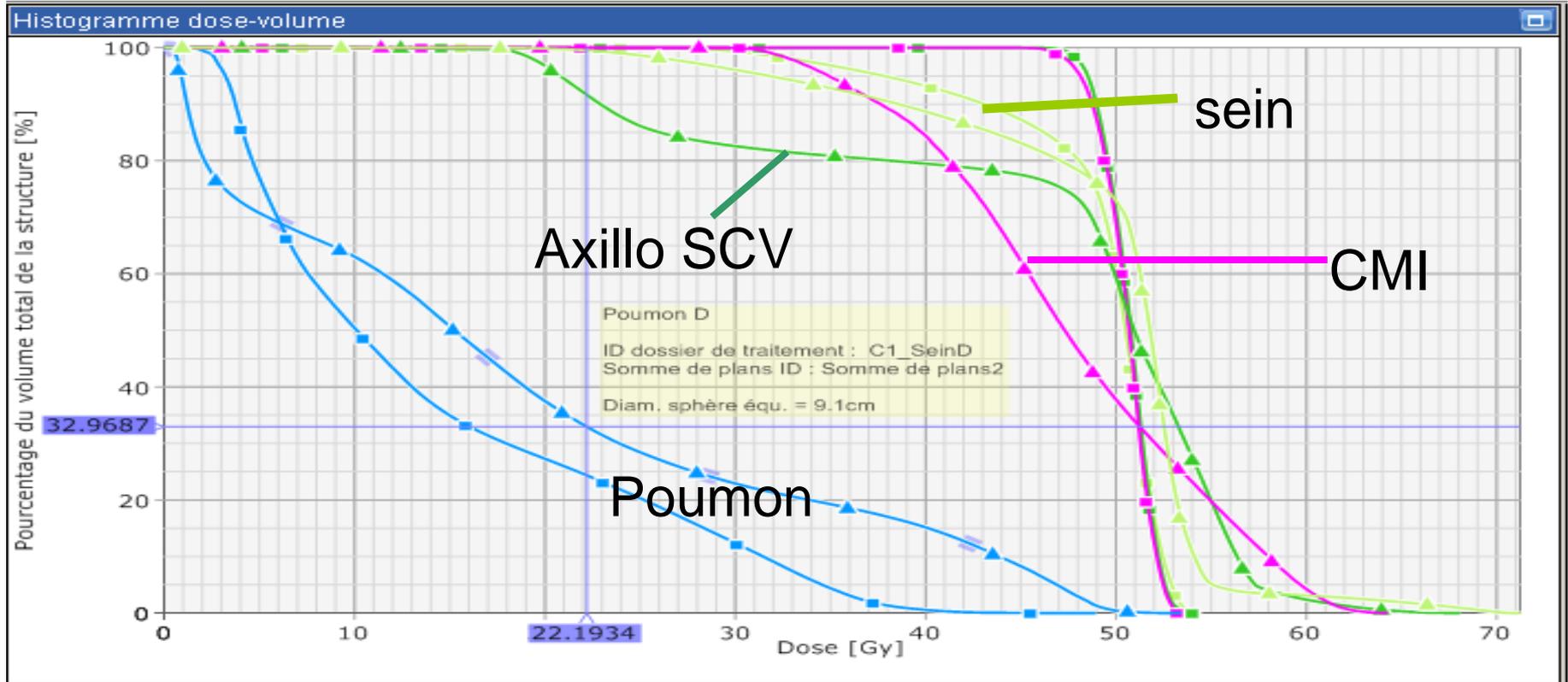
Sein + ganglions



Comparaison RC3D vs AVMI



Comparaison RC3D vs AVMI

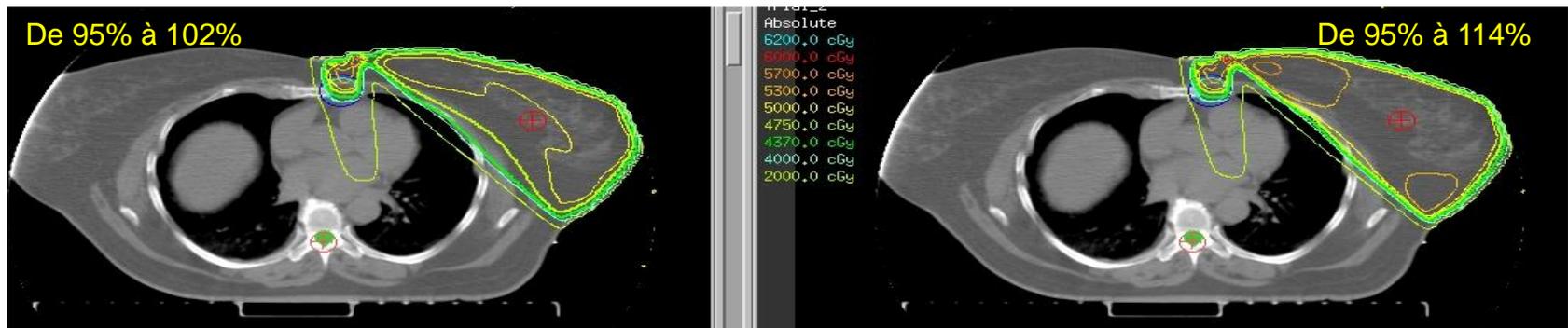


Sein seul : apport de la RCMI

Optimisation de la répartition de la dose : utilisation du MLC

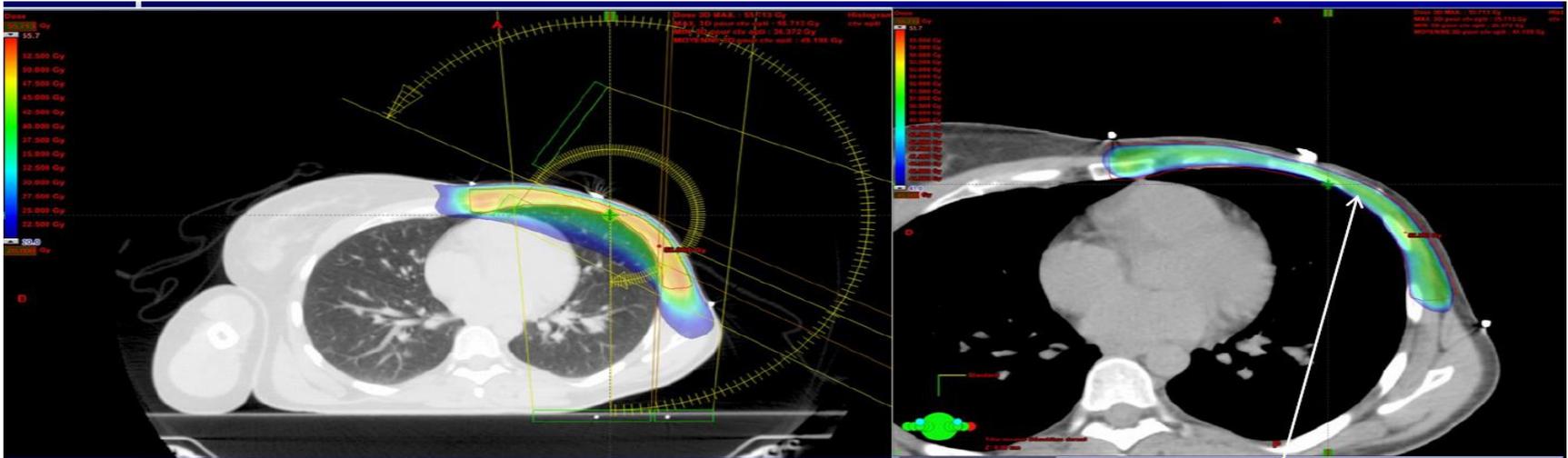


diminution des surdosages dans les plis sous-mammaires



homogénéité de la répartition de la dose à +ou- 5%

Paroi



Problème de la paroi:
-Épaisseur variable
-Épaisseur fine
-Volume de poumon

95 % Dose prescrite
V20 Gy

Sein bilatéral

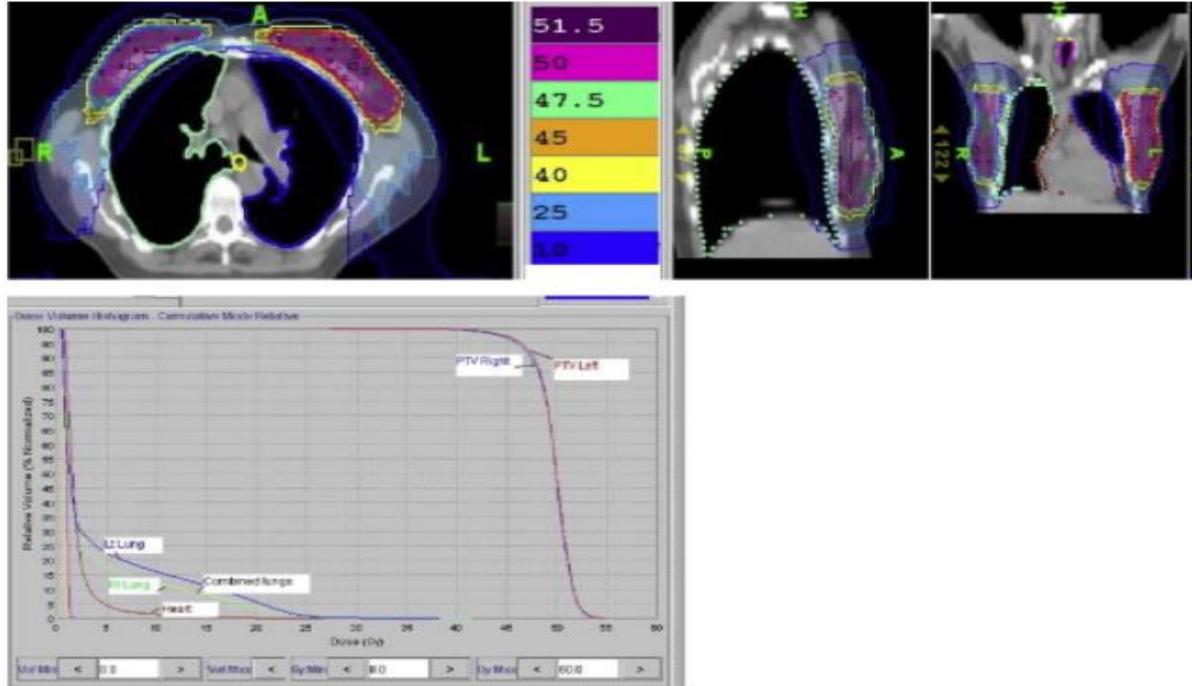


Fig. 2. Computed tomography in axial plane (left panel) and reconstructed coronal computed tomography showing superimposed isodosimetry of the bilateral breast radiotherapy plan. The colour code represents the total dose to be received (Gy). The lower panel shows the dose volume histogram of the planning target volume and the organs at risk.

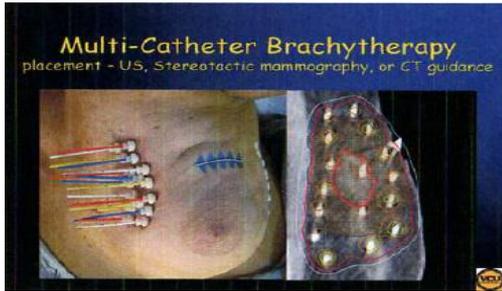
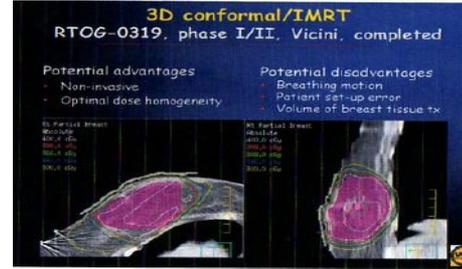


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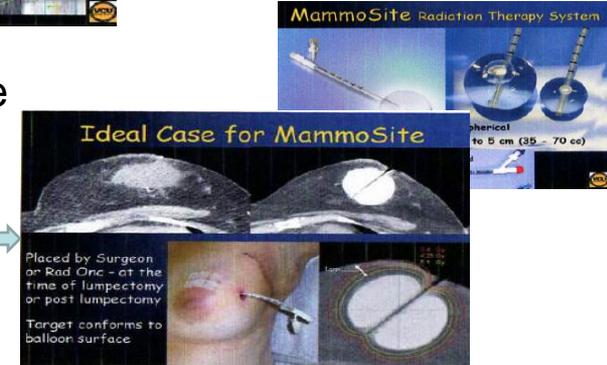
RT partielle sein:

Radiothérapie externe focalisée
(conformation, RCMI)



← Curiethérapie interstitielle

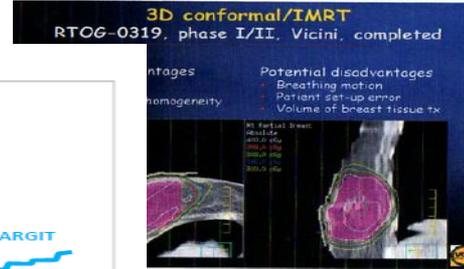
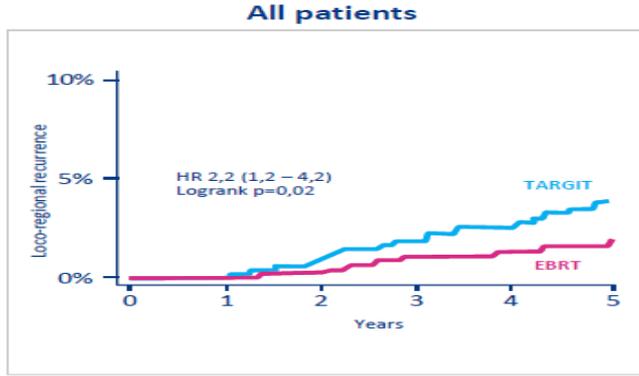
Curiethérapie HDD par ballon
« mammosite »



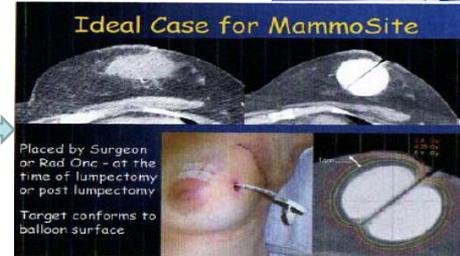
Radiothérapie
intra opératoire



RT partie
Radiothéra
(conformat



interstitielle
r ballon



« mammosite »

Radiothérapie
intra opératoire



The feasibility study of using multiple partial volumetric-modulated arcs therapy in early stage left-sided breast cancer patients

Ping-Fang Tsai¹, Shih-Min Lin¹, Shen-Hao Lee¹, Chie-Yi Yeh¹, Yi-Ting Huang¹,
Chung-Chi Lee², Ji-Hong Hong^{1,2,a}

Department of Radiation Oncology,¹ Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Tao-Yuan
Department of Medical Imaging and Radiological Science,² Chang Gung University, Tao-Yuan, Taiwan
jihong@adm.camh.org.tw

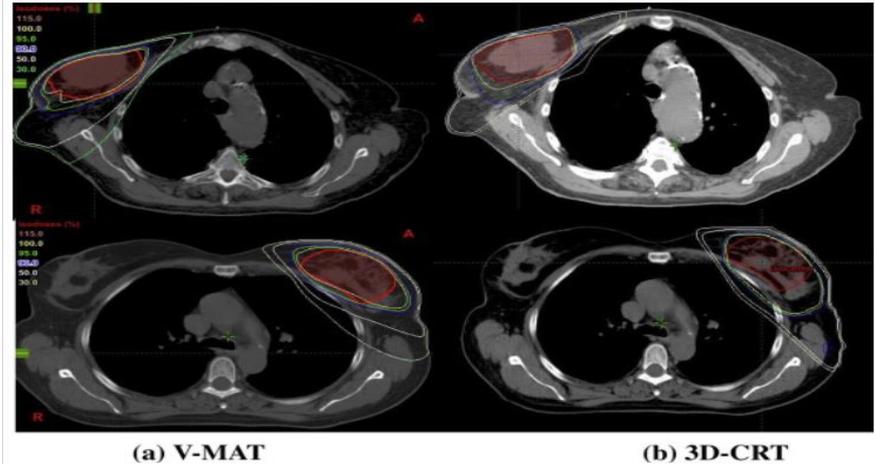
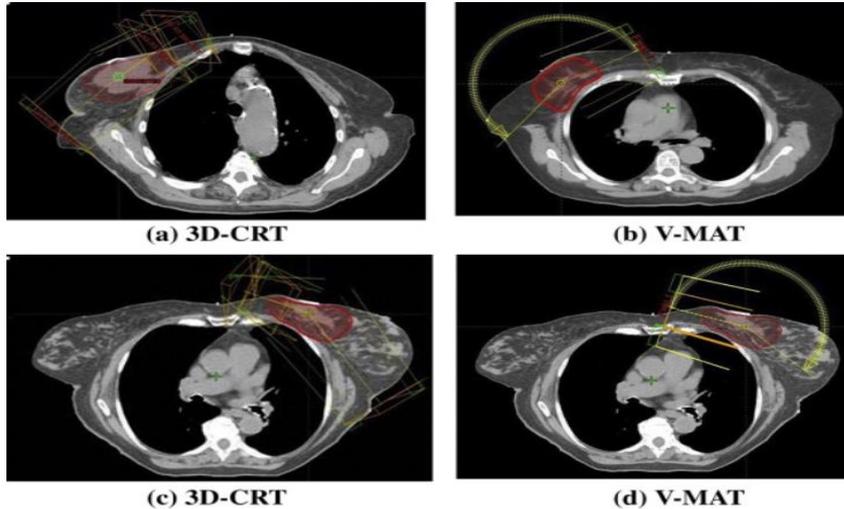
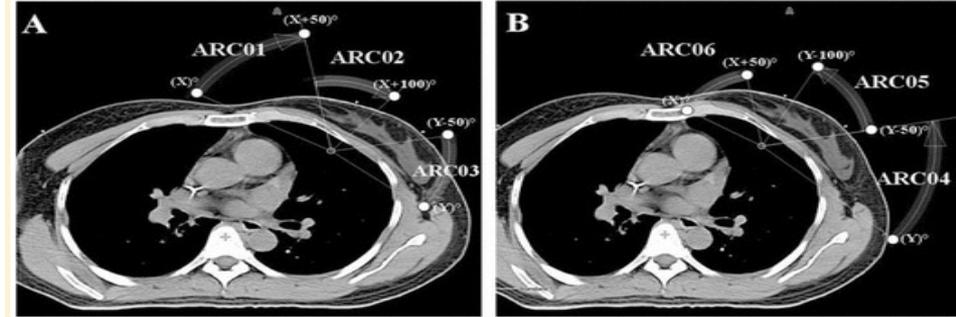


Fig. 2. Axial view of right (a, c) and left (b, d) breast radiation with both 3D-CRT and V-MAT beam arrangements

Hypofractionnement

4 essais de phase III d'hypofractionnement avec 7095 patientes montrent une efficacité non inférieure

	Ontario	START Pilot	START A	START B
Country	Canada	UK	UK	UK
Time of accrual	1993–1996	1986–1998	1998–2002	1999–2001
patients, n	1234	1410	2236	2215
Mastectomy	0%	0%	15%	8%
Standard-RT	50 Gy/25 fx in 5 we.	50 Gy/25 fx in 5 we.	50 Gy/25 fx in 5 we.	50 Gy/25 fx in 5 we.
Hypofract. RT (1)	42.5 Gy/16 fx in 3.1 we.	39 Gy/13 fx in 5 we.	39 Gy/13 fx in 5 we.	40 Gy/15 fx in 3 we.
Hypofract. RT (2)	–	42.9 Gy/13 fx in 5 we.	41.6 Gy/13 fx in 5 we.	–
Boost-RT	0%	74.5% (14 Gy/7 fx)	60.6% (10 Gy/5 fx)	42.6% (10 Gy/5 fx)
Regional-RT	0%	20.6%	14.2%	7.3%
Mean age	50–59 years	54.5 years	57.2 years	57.4 years
LN positive	0%	32.7%	28.8%	22.8%
Tumor size $\geq T2$	20.0%	42.5%	48.6%	35.9%
Adjuvant CHX	11.0%	13.9%	35.5%	22.2%

RT = radiotherapy; fx = fractions; LN = lymph nodes; we. = weeks; CHX = chemotherapy; Ontario [19, 20], START Pilot [17, 18], START A [16, 22] and B [16, 23]

START A
2236 patients

50 Gy/25 fractions/ 5 weeks

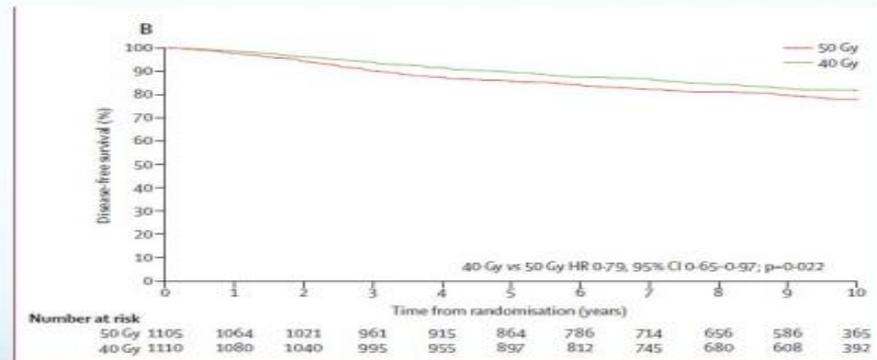
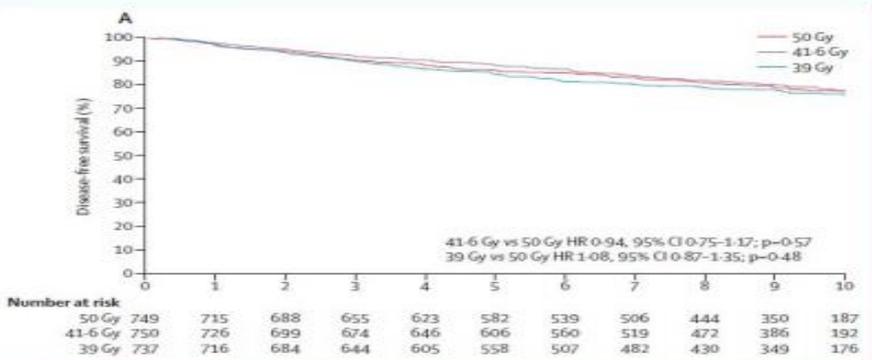
41.6 Gy/13 fractions/ 5 weeks

39 Gy/13 fractions/ 5 weeks

START B
2215 patients

50 Gy/25 fractions/ 5 weeks

40 Gy/15 fractions/ 3 weeks



Median follow up = 9,3 years
LRR-10y (50Gy) : 7,4% [5,5-10,0]

Median follow up = 9,9 years
LRR-10y (50Gy) : 5,5% [4.2-7,2]

Efficacité et résultats cosmétiques similaires

Table 1 Characteristics and outcomes of randomized hypofractionation trials

	Dose comparisons (Gy/fraction/wk)	Mastectomy (%)	Grade 3 (%)	Node positive (%)	10 years local control (%)	10 years cosmesis (% with good/excellent or "no event")
START A ¹³						
Control	50/25/5	15	28.1	28.8	92.6	72.9
Arm 1	39/13/5				91.2	78.4
Arm 2	41.6/13/5				93.7	71.8
START B ¹³						
Control	50/25/5	8	23	22.3	94.5	68.8
Arm 1	40/15/3				95.7	73.8
Canadian ¹²						
Control	50/25/5	0	19	0	93.0	71.3
Arm 1	42.5/16/3.5				94.0	69.8

Abbreviations: START, Standardization of Breast Radiotherapy Trial; wk, week.



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Merci pour votre attention