Stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT)
Amini, A. et al. Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for the overall survival in our study (22 months).

Number of Patients

Patients were excluded if primary and intrathoracic recurrence of lung cancer after primary conventional radiotherapy (RT) or SBRT.

Another issue faced in this clinical lung cancer, 1 2,9, 210.

Analysis was performed using a Kaplan-Meier Curve.

This protocol was approved by the IRB at East Carolina University.

Overall, 20 patients reported acute adverse effects immediately after treatment. No further analysis will be done on local toxicity for patients with Stage I primary lung cancer after conventional RT or SBRT.

There are limited data regarding the efficacy and toxicity of SBRT as re-irradiation treatment were not likely unrelated cardiac event with chest pain that predated SBRT re-irradiation. The second patient died of an unknown cause.

HYPOTHESIS/GOAL

The aim of this study is to examine the outcome of re-irradiated lung cancer patients using SBRT in terms of overall survival, failures, and toxicities.

RESULTS

We examined the records of 1,110 patients who received SBRT between 2009 - 2020. Of those, we identified 73 patients treated with definitive SBRT at our institution for intrathoracic failure of primary lung cancer after prior conventional RT or SBRT.

The median overall survival rate for these 73 patients was 22 months.

On a univariate analysis, overall survival was not significantly influenced by factors such as gender, smoking history above 20 pack years, GTV above or below median of 7.45 cc, PTV above or below median of 18 cc, and ipsilateral lung radiation (Table 2).

Overall, 20 patients reported acute adverse effects immediately after treatment. No patient developed grade 2 or higher toxicities after second SBRT (Table 1).

There were two patients that died within a month of re-irradiation treatment. One had a likely unrelated cardiac event with chest pain that predated SBRT re-irradiation. The second patient died of an unknown cause.

MATERIALS & METHODS

We performed a retrospective review of patients treated with SBRT as definitive treatment for intrathoracic recurrence of primary lung cancer after conventional RT or SBRT.

Patients were evaluated for overall survival, and acute toxicity.

Analysis was performed using a Kaplan-Meier Curve.

Factors that influenced overall survival were analyzed using log rank

Patients were excluded if primary and re-irradiation treatment were not performed on the thorax

This protocol was approved by the IRB at East Carolina University.

DISCUSSION

We performed a retrospective review of patients treated with SBRT as definitive treatment for intrathoracic recurrence of primary lung cancer after conventional RT or SBRT.

Patients were evaluated for overall survival, and acute toxicity.

Analysis was performed using a Kaplan-Meier Curve.

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REFERENCES


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The authors declare no conflict of interest.