#### CHEMORADIOTHERAPY FOR NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER INCORPORATING NEW CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

#### Kunihiko Kobayashi

Abstract: In 1990, the CALGB 8433 study showed that survival was improved by sequential platinum-based chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy (CT RT) when compared with radiotherapy alone for unresectable stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). In 1998, the West Japan Oncology Group first reported that survival was significantly prolonged by concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CT+RT) compared with CT RT. This superiority of CT+RT was reconfirmed by RTOG in 2000. Therefore, platinum-based CT+RT is now considered the most effective therapy for patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC who have a good PS, adequate lung function and are without pleural effusion. Recently, the new agents of paclitaxel, docetaxel, vinorelbine, irinotecan and gemcitabine have been employed in clinical practice for treatment of NSCLC. Up to now, no phase III study has confirmed which is the best agent for concurrent radiotherapy. However, a new agent in combination with concurrent radiotherapy at a high dose offers the possibility for success, and a platinum-based paclitaxel or docetaxel shows promise in CT+RT. In the near future, since the new oral fluoropyrimidine, S-1, and a selective inhibitor of EGFR tyrosine kinase, gefitinib, have radiosensitizing effects, each of these drugs will be investigated in combination with concurrent radiotherapy. In terms of radiation technique, altered fractionation schemas, particularly hyperfractionated radiotherapy, have not been demonstrated to be superior to conventional fractionation (2 Gy daily up to 56-60 Gy) when employed concurrently with chemotherapy. To reduce radiation-field of the normal lung, state-of-the-art 3D conformal radiation techniques or the proton radiation should be investigated.

Key words: Lung neoplasm, Irradiation, Chemotherapy, Chemoradiotherapy

要旨:非切除III期非小細胞肺癌に対するプラチナ製剤を含む化学療法を行った後の放射線治療は,放射線単独治療より生存期間の延長を示した(CALGB 8433,1990). 1998年に,化学療法後放射線治療と同時放射線化学療法がWJOGにより比較され,後者で優位な生存期間の延長が示され,この優位性は2000年にRTOGによっても確認された.したがって,癌性胸膜炎がなくPerformance Status (PS)と肺機能が良好で放射線適応がある非切除III期非小細胞肺癌症例に対しては,プラチナ製剤を含む同時放射線化学療法がもっとも効果的な治療法であると考えられている.近年,非小細胞肺癌に,paclitaxel,docetaxel,vinorelbine,irinotecanおよびgemcitabineの新規抗癌剤が健康保険適応となった.現時点でどの新規抗癌剤を同時放射線治療に組み込むべきかについての比較第III相試験の結果は得られていない.しかしながら,同時放射線治療を行った際に投薬できる新規抗癌剤の用量が判明しつつあり,より高用量が投薬可能なタキサン系抗癌剤(paclitaxel,docetaxel)とプラチナ製剤の併用が有望である.将来,新規経口フッ化ピリミジン系抗癌剤であるS-1とEGFRチロシンキナーゼ阻害薬gefitinibに放射線増強効果が存在するため,それぞれの薬剤と同時放射線治療は,臨床試験において検討されなくてはならない.また,同時放射線化学療法での放射線治療法については,従来の2 Gy/日分割による総56~60 Gyに勝るものは開発されていない.同時放射線化学療法では,放射線食道炎と放射線肺炎などの副作用が増強することから,今後,正常肺・組織の照射体積を減少させるために3D放射線技術やプロトン照射は検討されるべきであろう.

#### 頭蓋内胚細胞腫に対する放射線治療

鹿間 直人\*1,佐々木 茂\*1,西川 敦\*1,小岩井 慶一郎\*1,小口 正彦\*2

#### RADIOTHERAPY FOR INTRACRANIAL GERMINOMA

Naoto Shikama\*1, Shigeru Sasaki\*1, Atsushi Nishikawa\*1, Keiichiro Koiwai\*1, Masahiko Oguchi\*2

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Abstract: We reviewed 57 patients with intracranial germinoma who were treated with radiotherapy between 1976 and 2001. The median age was 14 years (6-66). The primary lesion was located in the pineal body in 29 patients, the suprasella area in 13, and other sites in 15. Ten patients showed dissemination of the disease. Local irradiation was used for seven patients, local and whole brain irradiation for 36, and whole central nervous system irradiation for 14. The median radiation dose for the primary site was 49 Gy (26-65), for the whole brain 30 Gy (12-54), and for the spine 26 Gy (7-30). Chemotherapy was administered to 10 patients. The 7-year overall and disease-free survival rates were 90% and 84%, respectively. The 7-year failure rates for the primary site, intracranial area and spinal canal were 0%, 9%, 8%, respectively. Recurrence was seen in the intracranial area of four patients, the spinal canal of two, and the abdomen of one. Among the four patients with intracranial recurrence, three were treated with local irradiation or low-dose whole brain irradiation (23 Gy). Of the seven patients who received more than 53 Gy for the primary site and more than 30 Gy for the whole brain, intellectual deterioration was seen in five. Whole brain irradiation may thus be useful for prevention of intracranial recurrence, but high-dose irradiation can lead to a decline in intellectual capability.

Key words: Germinoma, Brain tumor, Radiotherapy

要旨:1976年から2001年までに放射線治療が行われた57例を対象とした.年令の中央値は14才(6~66)であり,発生部位は松果体部が29例,鞍上部が13例,その他が15例であり,57例中10例に播種が見られた.局所照射と全脳照射が併用された症例が36例,全脳全脊髄照射が行われた症例が14例,また局所照射のみが行われた症例は7例であった.線量の中央値は局所が49 Gy(26~65),全脳が30 Gy(12~54),全脊髄が26 Gy(7~30)であった.化学療法は10例に施行された.全症例の7年累積および無病生存率は90%および84%であった.7年の局所,頭蓋内,および脊髄腔内再発率は,それぞれ0%,9%,8%であった.再発部位は,脳室(3例),脊髄腔(2例),脳実質(1例),および腹腔(1例)であった.脳内再発を生じた4例中3例は,局所照射単独か全脳への線量が低い(23 Gy)症例であった.年令,全身状態,播種の有無,化学療法の有無による7年無病生存率において2群間に有意差を認めなかった.局所総線量が53 Gy以上でかつ全脳への総線量が30 Gy以上であった7例中5例に日常生活に支障をきたす学習障害が見られ,それ以下の線量で治療された症例に比し明らかに高率であった(p=0.02)。全脳照射は脳内再発を軽減させるために有用であると思われるが,局所および全脳への高線量の投与は学習障害を生じさせる可能性が高い.

<sup>\*1</sup> 信州大学放射線科(〒390-8621 長野県松本市旭3-1-1)

Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Shinshu University (3-1-1, Asahi, Matsumoto, Ngano, 390-8621 JAPAN)

<sup>2</sup> 癌研究会附属病院放射線治療科

### 肺小結節照射における散乱線量補正アルゴリズムの重要性 ファントムモデルでの検証

馬場 祐之<sup>\*1</sup>, 西村 龍一<sup>\*3</sup>, 水上 直久<sup>\*2</sup>, 村上 龍次<sup>\*2</sup>, 森下 昭治<sup>\*2</sup>, 富高 悦司<sup>\*2</sup>, 野津手 志保<sup>\*2</sup>, 村田 友佳<sup>\*2</sup>, 山下 康行<sup>\*2</sup>

# IMPORTANCE OF SCATTER COMPENSATION ALOGORITHM IN HETEROGENEOUS TISSUE FOR THE RADIATION DOSE CALCULATION OF SMALL LUNG NODULES A PHANTOM STUDY

Yuji Baba\*1, Ryuichi Nishimura\*3, Naohisa Mizukami\*2, Ryuji Murakami\*2, Shoji Morishita\*2, Etsushi Tomitaka\*2, Shiho Notsute\*2, Yuka Murata\*2, Yasuvuki Yamashita\*2

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to compare radiation doses of small lung nodules calculated with beam scattering compensation and those without compensation in heterogeneous tissues.

Materials and Methods: Computed tomography (CT) data of a phantom model simulating small ( $1 \times 1 \times 0.7$  cm) and large ( $3 \times 3.5 \times 5$  cm) lung nodules was used in the radiation dose measurements. Radiation planning for a lung nodule was performed with a commercially available unit using two different radiation dose calculation methods: superposition method (with scatter compensation in heterogeneous tissues), and Clarkson method (without scatter compensation in heterogeneous tissues). The energy of the linac photon used in this study was 10 MV and 4 MV. Doses at the center of the radiation field and mean tumor dose calculated with the two methods were compared. Actual dose measurement was performed with a Marcus chamber and the film method, and the measured dose was compared to the estimated (superposition and Clarkson methods) dose of the center of the radiation field.

Results: In a small nodule model, the Clarkson method (Dc) was 107% (4 MV photon) and 132% (10 MV photon) of the measured dose (Dm), while the difference between Dm and the dose estimated with superposition method (Ds) was below 5%. In a large nodule, Dc was 106% (4 MV photon) and 107% (10 MV photon) of Dm, while Ds was 99% (4 MV photon) and 103% (10 MV photon) of Dm. In the comparison of calculated mean tumor doses, Dc was 129% (4 MV photon) and 148% (10 MV photon) of Ds in a small nodule model, while Dc was 112% (4 MV photon) and 113% (10 MV photon) of Ds.

Conclusions: We found that the conventional dose calculation algorithm without scatter compensation in heterogeneous tissues substantially overestimated the radiation dose of small nodules in the lung field. In the calculation of dose distribution of small lung nodules, the scatter compensation in heterogeneous tissues is essential to obtain accurate radiation dose.

Key words: Radiation dose calculation, Scatter compensation, Lung, Superposition

<sup>\*\*</sup> 熊本大学大学院医学薬学研究部生体情報分析医学講座放射線治療医学部門(〒860-8556 熊本県熊本市本荘1-1-1)
Department of Radiation Oncology, Kumamoto University School of Medicine (1-1-1, Honjo, Kumamoto, 860-8556 JAPAN)

<sup>\*2</sup> 同放射線診断医学部門

Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kumamoto University School of Medicine

③ 熊本中央病院放射線科

要旨:【目的】肺野の小結節の線量分布計算における散乱補正の有用性をファントムモデルにより検証する.

【方法】肺野の結節を摸したファントムモデル( $1 \times 1 \times 0.7$  cm および $3 \times 3.5 \times 5$  cm)を作成し,胸部ファントムに装着して撮影したCTデータをもとに線量分布計算装置にて4 MV X線および10 MV X線での線量分布をsuperposition法(散乱線に対する密度補正あり)および不均質補正ありのClarkson法で算出した.同じファントムモデルでMarcus chamberおよびフィルム法で実際に線量を測定し,superposition法およびClarkson法で算出された照射野中心での推定線量と実測値の差異とX線のエネルギーおよび結節の大きさ毎に検討した.また,線量分布図および結節平均線量についても大小の結節についてsuperposition法およびClarkson法で各々算出し,両者の比較を行って線量分布および結節平均線量の線量計算方法による差異を検討した.

【結果】照射野中心推定線量と線量計よる実測線量との比較ではsuperposition法での計算結果と実測線量の差は5%以下と僅かであったのに対して, Clarkson法では実測線量に対して小結節において7%(4 MV X線)および32%(10 MV X線), 大結節でも6%(4 MV X線)および7%(10 MV X線)の過大線量評価を認めた.

結節の平均線量の比較ではClarkson法はsuperposition法での推定線量に比較して小結節では29%(4 MV X線)および48%(10 MV X線), 大結節でも12%(4 MV X線)および13%(10 MV X線)の過大線量評価(いずれもp<0.001)を認めた.

【結語】肺野の小結節におけるsuperposition法による計算結果が信頼性の高いものであることが確認された.特に10 MV X線で1 cm程度の肺野小結節に照射する場合には従来一般的に用いられている散乱線に対する密度補正を行わないClarkson法では実測値に対して32%の線量過大評価をしており,注意が必要と思われた.

#### CyberKnifeの照射精度

井上 光広\*1,大森 理江\*1,佐藤 健吾\*2,馬場 義美\*2,姫井 健吾\*3,武本 充広\*3

#### THE ACCURACY OF THE CYBERKNIFE

Mitsuhiro Inoue\*1, Rie Omort\*1, Kengo Sato\*2, Yoshimi Baba\*2, Kengo Himei\*3, Mitsuhiro Takemoto\*3

(Received 6 December 2002, accepted 3 June 2003)

**Abstract:** Purpose: The CyberKnife (CK) is a new type of system that is capable of frameless and imageguided robotic controlled stereotactic irradiation. We evaluated the accuracy of irradiation position, radiation dose and distribution.

Methods and Materials: The accuracy of irradiation position: We calculated the accuracy of irradiation position using Gaf-chromic film, a cubic phantom and a head-shaped phantom.

The accuracy of radiation dose and distribution, and as a result of movement of the patient in treatment: We calculated the accuracy by comparing the dose data of the Treatment Planning System (TPS) and EDR2-film in terms of radiation dose and distribution.

Results: The accuracy of irradiation position: The irradiation position errors were 0.31 mm (cubic phantom) and 0.30 mm (head-shaped phantom) on median.

The accuracy of dose and distribution: It was excellent regardless of the collimator size or irradiation methods. As a result of movement of the patient during treatment: No effect was observed in the present assessment. Summary: The results show that the CK system achieved the same level of accuracy as other devices for stereotactic irradiation. The accuracy of the CK system was satisfactory.

Key words: CyberKnife, Stereotactic, Quality Assurance, Accuracy

要旨:【目的】CyberKnifeを導入する施設は増加しているが,その精度について国内での報告は少なく,特に線量・線量分布についての報告は国内・国外において未だない.今回,CyberKnifeの照射精度(照射位置精度・線量及び線量分布・治療中の患者の動きによる影響)について,検討を行ったので報告する.

【方法】照射位置精度: Gaf-filmをCubic Phantomと人頭型ファントムにセットし照射を行い,計画装置上での線量分布の重心位置と、フィルム上の線量分布の重心位置とを比較し,システム限定と臨床に即した照射位置精度を求めた.

線量及び線量分布:EDR-2 Filmをファントムにセットし照射を行い,治療計画装置より取り出した線量データと,フィルム上の線量データとを比較し,線量及び線量分布の評価をコリメータ・照射方法別で行った.

治療中の患者の動きによる影響:EDR-2 Filmをセットしたファントムを常に移動しながら照射を行い,線量及び線量分布に及ぼす影響を検討した.

【結果】照射位置精度:システム限定の照射位置精度は中央値0.31 mm,最大誤差0.44 mm.臨床に即した照射位置精度は0.30mm,最大誤差0.45 mmであった。

線量及び線量分布:コリメータサイズ・照射方法によらず良好であった.

治療中の患者の動きによる影響:動きのないものと比較すると、線量・線量分布とも多少の誤差は生じたが、大きな影響は受けなかった。

【結語】今回評価した結果では、CyberKnifeの照射位置精度、平面での線量及び線量分布の精度は良好であった.今後、線量及び線量分布の3次元での評価が必要である.

Department of Neurosurgery, Okayama Kyokuto Hospital

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 財団法人操風会岡山旭東病院放射線課(〒703-8265 岡山市倉田567-1) Division of Radiology, Okayama Kyokuto Hospital(567-1, Kurata, Okayama City, 703-8265 JAPAN)

<sup>\*2</sup> 同脳神経外科

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 岡山大学附属病院放射線科 Department of Radiology, Okayama University Medical School

#### 子宮頸癌放射線治療後の性生活の変化

桜井 英幸, 高橋 満弘, 鈴木 義行, 清原 浩樹, 斉藤 淳一, 石川 仁, 原島 浩一, 北本 佳住, 秋元 哲夫, 中山 優子, 長谷川 正俊, 中野 隆史

## CHANGES OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH UTERINE CERVICAL CARCINOMA TREATED WIT RADIATION THERAPY

Hideyuki Sakurai, Mitsuhiro Takahashi, Yoshiyuki Suzuki, Hiroki Kiyohara, Jun-ichi Saitoh, Hitoshi Ishikawa, Koichi Harashima, Yoshizumi Kitamoto, Tetsuo Akimoto, Yuko Nakayama, Masatoshi Hasegawa, Takashi Nakano

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**Abstract:** Purpose: A change of sexuality in patients with uterine cervical carcinoma treated with radiation was investigated.

Materials and methods: The data were collected from 33 patients who received radiation therapy. Inclusion criteria were that patients had partners when they were treated, and they knew their malignant disease themselves. Average age at the treatment was 50.5 years old (26.1-80.5 years), and average age at the observation was 54.3 years old (31.3-80.9 years). Clinical stage of uterine cervical cancer was 8 in stage I, 14 in stage II, 9 in stage III and 2 in stage IV. Twenty cases were treated with radiation therapy alone, and 13 cases were treated with an initial operation plus postoperative radiation therapy.

Results: Except for 5 cases with no sexual activity, frequency of sexual intercourse decreased in 21, no change in 5, and increased in 2 cases. Patients who received radiation alone showed lesser sexual activity than those with postoperative radiation. From the psychological aspect, diminished desire due to an experience of cervical cancer was observed in 21 (65.6%) cases. Nine (31.0%) cases thought that the partners disliked or hesitated at sexual intercourse, whereas 9 (32.1%) cases accepted the requirement from the partner unless the women's desire. Seventeen (63.0%) cases noted that vaginal penetration was difficult, and 24 (75.0%) cases were concerned for the contact bleeding. Seventeen (63.0%) cases noted vaginal pain during the penetration, however, only 3 cases noted intolerable pain. As a result, 13 (52.0%) cases noted orgasmic dysfunction after the treatment for the cervical cancer.

Conclusion: Decreased frequency of intercourse was observed in many patients with uterine cervical carcinoma treated with radiation. The main reasons were not only organ dysfunction such as difficult penetration, contact bleeding or pain, but also an emotional response, such as loss of desire due to cancer history.

Key words: Sexuality, Sexual dysfunction, Cervical cancer, Radiation therapy

要旨:【目的】子宮頸癌放射線治療後の性生活の変化について,調査を行ったので報告する.

【対象と方法】子宮頸癌の告知後に放射線治療を受け,かつ治療当時パートナーを有していた33例を対象とした.治療時の年齢は平均50.5歳(26.1~80.5),調査時の年齢は平均54.3歳(31.3~80.9)であった.子宮頸癌の病期は,I期8例,II期14例,III期9例,IV期2例であった.放射線単独例は20例,術後照射例13例であった.

【結果】治療前の性交の頻度は,治療前から全くなしと答えた5例を除いた場合,性交頻度が減少したのは21例,頻度が変わらないのは5例,増加したのは2例であった.治療法別では,放射線単独群で減少例が多い傾向がみられた.子宮癌になったことで精神的に性交がいやになったと回答したのは21例(65.6%)であった.パートナーが性交を嫌がっている,または遠慮していると回答したのは9例(31.0%)で,パートナーのために我慢して性交に応じていると回答した症例は,9例(32.1%)であった.また,17例(63.0%)が,治療後に挿入困難となったと回答していた.性交による出血が心配であると回答した症例も,24例(75.0%)と高頻度に認められた.性交痛に関しては,17例(63.0%)が疼痛ありと回答していたが,我慢できない痛みであると答えたのは3例のみであった.性交によって治療前よりも快感が得られなくなったと回答したのは13例(52.0%)であった.

【結語】子宮頸癌放射線治療後には性交頻度が減少する例が多く,その理由は,挿入困難,出血,性交痛などの器質的障害だけでなく,子宮頸癌を経験したことによる性交への意欲の喪失であった.

#### INTENSITY MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY (IMRT) WITH COMBINED ROTATIONAL AND FIXED MULTI-PORT **IRRADIATION (CUTTING FIELD IMRT)**

Sakae TAIRA\*1, Masato HIZUME\*1, Ichiro NOTE\*1, Jyunichi SUGIMOTO\*1, Ryuji OKITA\*2

(Received 31 January 2003, accepted 25 June 2003)

Abstract: Background and purpose: To achieve the dose distribution corresponding to that in IMRT using a conventional irradiation method, we propose the combination of rectangular rotation irradiation and fixed multiport irradiation (cutting field IMRT).

Materials and methods: One rectangular rotational irradiation port was set at which the dose was set to almost half the prescribed dose. Then, 6-10 fixed ports were set. The number of ports or dose weight was relatively large on the posterior side. When hot points appeared, MLC was cut in the most effective direction (cutting field).

Results: Highly conformed plans were made in all clinical cases with reduced radiation doses of OARs. Most plans were made within 30 minutes. RCI was about 0.9 in most cases. Most of the hot points disappeared after adjusting the dose weight and beam orientation.

Conclusions: This method employs conventional technology, so it can be used in a large number of facilities. Each plan was easily made in a comparatively short time even by forward planning. The method can be applied to inverse planning in any area because various templates can be easily fabricated.

Key words: Conformal, IMRT, Fixed port, Radiation

要旨:【背景と目的】IMRTは究極の放射線治療と言っても過言ではないと思われるが,QAの困難さなど,一般病院では施行は 困難だと考えられる、そこで我々は矩形回転照射と固定多門照射という古典的な照射方法を組み合わせることでIMRTと同等の 線量分布を得ることを試みた.

【対象と方法】矩形回転照射を指示線量のほぼ半量設定し,残りを6から10門程度の固定多門照射で設定した.この際,固定照射 門の角度やウエイトを後方より中心に配置した.もし,ウエイトのみで修正不可能な高線量領域が発生した場合はMLCを用い, 相当する場所の照射野を絞った (cutting field).

【結果】全例,conformityが高く,危険臓器の被曝を軽減した計画が可能であった.計画に要する時間は通常30分程度であった. ほとんどの症例ではウエイトの調整のみで高線量領域や低線量領域の消失をみ, field cutまで必要な症例はわずかであった. 【結論と考察】この手法は通常照射の組み合わせからなるため、多くの施設で応用可能と考えられる、

矩形回転照射と固定多門照射を組み合わせたIMRT ( Cutting Field IMRT) 平 栄", 日詰 正人", 野手 伊知郎", 杉本 順一", 沖田 隆司" " 高岡市民病院放射線科(〒933-0064 富山県高岡市宝町4-1)

Department of Radiology, Takaoka City Hospital (4-1, Takaramachi, Takaoka, Toyama, 933-0064 JAPAN)

2 東芝メディカルシステムズ(株)

Toshiba Corporation Medical Systems Company, Inc., Tokyo, Japan

## 進行頭頸部癌への新しい放射線治療 Accelerated Multiple Arc Radiotherapy (AcMAR)

有本 卓郎\*1,米坂 祥朗\*1,山崎 彰\*1,松沢 徹\*1,金井 直樹\*2

# CLINICAL APPLICATION OF ACMAR (ACCELERATED MULTIPLE-ARC RADIOTHERAPY) FOR HEAD AND NECK TUMORS RESULTS OF A RANDOMIZED, TWO-DOSE STUDY IN KITAMI RED-CROSS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Takuro Arimoto\*1, Akira Yamazaki\*1, Akio Yonesaka\*1, Tooru Matsuzawa\*1, Naoki Kanai\*2

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Abstract: Enhanced acute mucositis is the limiting factor for accelerated, hyperfractionated radiotherapy in head and neck (H&N) Squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs). We have developed a simple, new form of conformal radiotherapy, accelerated multiple arc radiotherapy (AcMAR), which covers the target volume by combined, segmental, and rotational arc fields. Two to three rotational fields were placed with CT guidance, each covering the primary tumor and lymph nodes separately. The optimal inter-isocenter distance was determined by 3D dose calculation. The surface area of oro-pharyngeal mucosa irradiated by more than a 50% dose by this method was reduced by 37-73% compared to that with a conventional parallel opposing technic. Dose searching, randomized two-dose study was initiated in Kitami Red-cross General Hospital (KRCGH) in January 1995, and 101 patients were registered and completed AcMAR in Oct 2000. All the patients were followed for up to 96 months (24-96 mo, Median 48 mo) at the time of analysis. Fifty-one out of 101 patients were Stage III (17) and IV (34). Primary site of tumors were; 38 larynx, 25 oropharynx, 15 hypopharynx, 13 oral cavity, and 10 other miscellaneous sites. Patients were randomly allocated either to Group (A) 60 Gy/24 fr/ bid/3 wks to gross tumor volume (GTV), or Group (B) 66 Gy/33 fr/bid/4 wks to GTV. Forty Gy/16 fr/bid/2 wks was given to the volume of "prophylactic" irradiation in both groups of patients. Results were as follows: 1) All the patients, except for one, completed AcMAR without treatment interruption. Acute mucositis at the site of high-dose irradiation was intense; 72% of Group (A) and 62.5% of Group (B) experienced WHO Grade 3 (confluent) mucositis focally. Fifty-one out of 53 in Group (A) and 48/48 in Group (B), however, could maintain oral food intake (WHO Grade 1 or 2) even at the peak of their mucositis, because of the limited area of severe mucositis. 2) With regard to late morbidity, however, 6/46 (followed >24 mo) in Group (A) suffered from mucosal ulceration, two of which resulted in patients' death. No late ulceration nor laryngeal edema was observed in Group (B) patients. (3) Tumor control was impressive and promising; Nine out of 88 (followed >24 mo) "in-field" recurrence, only 3 "outside" failure (two of them were successfully "salvaged" by second RT), and 8 distant failures. Three-year loco-regional control rate was 86.4%, and three-year causespecific, disease-free survival was 77.3%. Our results strongly suggest that an improved tumor control could be obtained when the accelerated fractionation is combined with conformal radiotherapy. The dose limiting acute symptoms was volume-dependent (hence improved by AcMAR), but the late ulceration was not. The size of single fraction should, therefore, be kept with in a certain range.

Key words: Conformal radiotherapy, Head and neck cancer, Accelerated hyperfractionation, Randomized two-dose study, Acute reactions, Single fraction size, Late morbidity

要旨:頭頸部癌の放射線治療において,Dose escalationを無理なく成立させるためには,制限因子(Dose limiting factor)となっ ている治療に伴う急性期粘膜炎症状を許容範囲内に軽減させることが必須である.1995年1月より,臨床的標的体積(Clinical Target Volume: CTV) を原発巣領域とリンパ節領域に分割し,複数のisocenterをもつ小回転照射体積でそれぞれを包含coverする 照射法AcMARを考案し,この照射方法に一回線量の異なる2つの加速線量分割(60 Gy/24 f/bid/3 wksと66 Gy/33 f/bid/4 wks)を 設定して,101例での臨床試験をおこなった.急性期粘膜炎の強さ,患者耐容(嚥下困難,経口摂取障害,苦痛)につき評価し た.また,平均観察期間(at risk)49ヶ月(24~96ヶ月)での晩期障害,腫瘍制御,とくに設定したCTV外への腫瘍再発 ("Outside" failure)の頻度を調べた.その結果,CT計測による粘膜照射表面積は,対向2門法に比べて37~73%減少し,急性期 の摂食障害,治療休止は著明に減少した.また,上述の方針によるCTV外への "outside" failureは3年以上観察群のうち3/88例と少 なかった.治療後生検を含む評価で3年局所制御率86.4%,3年無病生存率(cause-specific DFS)77.3%と良好な結果が得られた. 原発巣の局所制御,リンパ節の制御は通常法に比べて優れていると感じられた.ただし,60 Gy/24 f/bid群から6例の晩期粘膜潰 瘍が発生し,4例は回復したが,2例がこれに起因する出血,肺炎のため死亡した.一回線量2Gy群からは晩期障害の発生がなく, より妥当な線量分割であった.進行頭頸部癌は比較的複雑なCTVを有するが,線量分布を改善することにより,患者苦痛を大き く増すことなく,途中休止期間無しで,短期間の高線量加速照射が可能となること,これにより腫瘍制御がより改善される可能 性が示唆された.また,上記の結果より,急性期粘膜反応の局所的な強さは線量依存性に増強するが,自覚症状の強さはその容 積(反応の広がり)に左右され,これがAcMARでは改善されるため,線量増加が可能.しかしながら晩期潰瘍の発生には容積 依存性がなく、線量(分割)依存性にでてくるため、一回線量の選択に制限がある、と解釈することができる、現在開始されつ つあるIMRTその他のより原体的な治療を進める上で参考としうる結果と考えられる...

## THE OPTIMAL LEAF-MARGIN OF MICRO-MUTILEAF COLLIMATOR FOR STEREOTACTICALLY-GUIDED CONFORMAL TREATMENT

Yasushi Hamamoto<sup>\*1</sup>, Keiji Niino<sup>\*2</sup>, Hiromichi Ishiyama<sup>\*2</sup>

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Abstract: The optimal leaf-margin of micro-multileaf collimators in stereotactically-guided conformal treatment was investigated. The margin size of 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3 mm were evaluated for the non-coplanar static conformal beam plan with 6 fields (SCB) and the dynamic arc plan with 5 arcs (DA) about 4 intracranial tumors with various shapes and volume. Non-targeted normal tissue volume irradiated 90% or more, 80% or more, 60% or more, and 40% or more of prescription doses increased straightforwardly as increasing the margin size. The doses cover 95% of the volume of the planning target volume (PTV) (D95) of 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-mm margin plans were 87-91%, 91-93%, 92-94%, and 92-95% of prescription doses, respectively. Conformity indices of 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-mm margin plans were 1.1-1.5, 1.2-1.5, 1.2-1.7, 1.4-1.9, respectively. Homogeneity indices of 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-mm margin plans were 1.2-1.5, 1.2-1.3, 1.1-1.2, 1.1-1.3, respectively. There were no significant differences of planning results between SCB and DA. From the results, a leaf-margin of 1 mm is optimal, regardless of PTV shapes. A leaf-margin of 0-mm is also acceptable, and it is useful for lesions adjacent to organs at risk.

Key words: Stereotactic irradiation, Stereotactically-guided conformal treatment, Micro-multileaf collimator, Leaf-margin

要旨:マイクロマルチリーフコリメータを用いた定位照射における最適なリーフマージンについて検討した.形状と体積が異なる4病変について,固定6門照射と5軌道原体照射のそれぞれで,リーフマージンを0 mm,1 mm,2 mm,3 mmに設定した計画を作成した.90%線量,80%線量,60%線量,40%線量以上の線量を受ける正常組織体積,planning target volume体積の95%をカバーする線量(D95),conformity index,homogeneity indexを比較し,それぞれの計画の優劣を調べた.90%線量,80%線量,60%線量,40%線量以上の線量を受ける正常組織体積はリーフマージンが大きくなるにつれて直線的に増大した.D95は0 mm,1 mm,2 mm,3 mmのリーフマージンでそれぞれ87~91%線量,91~93%線量,92~94%線量,92~95%線量であった.conformity indexは0 mm,1 mm,2 mm,3 mmのリーフマージンでそれぞれ1.1~1.5,1.2~1.5,1.2~1.7,1.4~1.9であった.homogeneity indexは0 mm,1 mm,2 mm,3 mmのリーフマージンでそれぞれ1.2~1.5,1.2~1.3,1.1~1.2,1.1~1.3であった.固定6門照射と5軌道原体照射の治療計画の結果にはほとんど違いがなかった.標的体積の形状によらずリーフマージンは1 mmが最適と考えられた.しかし,0 mmのリーフマージンの結果も許容でき,特にリスク臓器に近接する病巣に対しては有用と考えられた.

マイクロマルチリーフコリメータを用いた定位照射におけるリーフマージンの検討 濱本 泰",新野 恵司",石山 博條",細矢 貴亮" "国立病院四国がんセンター放射線科(〒790-0007 愛媛県松山市堀之内13)

<sup>\*&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 国立病院四国がんセンター放射線科(〒790-0007 愛媛県松山市堀之内13) Department of Radiology, National Shikoku Cancer Center(13, Horinouchi, Matsuyama City, Ehime, 790-0007 JAPAN)

<sup>\*2</sup> 山形大学医学部放射線科 Department of Radiology, Yamagata University School of Medicine

### 直線加速器における故障の統計分析 MEVATRON77 DX67に関する10年間の統計分析

青山 英樹\*<sup>1,\*2</sup>, 稲村 圭司<sup>\*1</sup>, 田原 誠司<sup>\*1</sup>, 宇野 弘文<sup>\*1</sup>, 東 義晴<sup>\*3</sup>, 門久 繁文<sup>\*1</sup>, 中桐 義忠<sup>\*3</sup>, 平木 祥夫<sup>\*4</sup>

## THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FAILURE OF A MEVATRON77 DX67 LINEAR ACCELERATOR OVER A TEN YEAR PERIOD

Hideki AOYAMA\*1,\*2, Keiji INAMURA\*1, Seiji TAHARA\*1, Hirofumi UNO\*1, Yoshiharu AZUMA\*3, Shigefumi KADOHISA\*1, Yoshitada NAKAGIRI\*3, Yoshio HIRAKI\*4

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**Abstract:** Purpose: A linear accelerator (linac) takes a leading role in radiation therapy. A linac consists of complicated main parts and systems and it is required that highly accurate operational procedures should be maintained. Operational failure occurs for various reasons. In this report, the failure occurrences of one linac over a ten year period were recorded and analyzed.

Materials and Methods: The subject model was a MEVATRON77 DX67 (Siemens, Inc). The failure rate for each system, the form classification of the contents of failure, the operation situation at the time of failure, and the average performance life of the main parts were totaled. Moreover, the relation between the number of therapies that patients received (operating efficiency) and the failure rate within that number and the relation between environment (temperature and humidity) and the failure rate attributed to other systems were analyzed. In this report, irradiation interruption was also included with situations where treatment was unable to begin in total for the number of failure cases.

Results: The cases of failure were classified into three kinds, (A): irradiation possible, (B): irradiation capacity decreased, and (C): irradiation impossible. Consequently, the total failure number of cases for ten years and eight months was 1,036, and the number of cases/rate of each kind were (A): 49/4.7%, (B): 919/88.7%, and (C): 68/6.6%. In the classification according to the system, the acceleration section accounted for 59.0% and the pulse section 23.2% of the total number of failure cases. Every year, an operating efficiency of 95% or higher was maintained. The average lives of a thyratron, a klystron, and RF driver were 4,886 hours, 17,383 hours, and 5,924 hours respectively. Moreover, although analysis of the relation between the number of therapies performed (or operating time) and the number of failures for each main machine part was observed, the tendency was not to associate them with each other. The relation between environment and the number of failures, it was observed that in the acceleration and pulse sections, failures increased as climatic temperatures fall

Conclusions: It is necessary to record equipment problems and failure in detail over a long period of time, to perform complete analyses, and to have a good working knowledge of equipment functions. Moreover, it is important to attempt to forecast future failures from observed failure patterns and, if possible, to avoid total failure in advance with prompt maintenance, and to have backup support organized in other equipment and at other institutions if equipment should break down.

Key words: Linear accelerator, Pattern of failure, Operating efficiency

Central Division of Radiology, Okayama University Hospital (2-5-1, Shikatacho, Okayama-shi, Okayama, 700-8558 JAPAN)

Department of Health Sciences, Graduate School of Education, Osaka Kyoiku University

Faculty of Health Sciences, Okayama University Medical School

Department of Radiology, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine and Dentistry

<sup>\*1</sup> 岡山大学医学部附属病院中央放射線部(〒700-8558 岡山市鹿田町2-5-1)

<sup>2</sup> 大阪教育大学大学院教育学研究科健康科学専攻健康生理学研究

<sup>\*3</sup> 岡山大学医学部保健学科放射線技術科学専攻

<sup>4</sup> 岡山大学大学院医歯学総合研究科放射線医学分野

要旨:【目的】直線加速器(以下ライナック)は,現段階において放射線治療の主役を担っている.ライナックの主要部品とそれらを構成するシステムは,精度を要求され,また複雑であることから多数の原因によって故障が発生する.本報告は,岡山大学医学部附属病院が所有するライナックの導入期である1992年4月から2002年12月までの10年8ヶ月間の故障記録より集計を行い,故障の分析を行ったものである.

【対象および方法】対象機種はMEVATRON77 DX67 (Siemens社製)であり,系統別故障率,故障内容の形態分類,故障時の運転状況,構成主要部品の平均寿命,治療件数と故障件数の関係,環境(気温・湿度)と系統別故障率の関係について集計分析を行った.本報告では故障件数の統計条件として,装置が稼働中にインタロックの動作による照射中断したものおよび最初から中止されたもの全ての集計を行っている.

【結果】全ての故障内容を,(A) 照射可能,(B) 照射能力低下,(C) 照射不可能,これら3種類に形態分類した結果,10年8ヶ月間の総故障件数は1,036件であり,各故障形態の件数と総故障件数に対する割合は,A:49件・4.7%,B:919件・88.7%,C:68件・6.6%であった.また,故障系統の内訳は59.0%が加速部,23.2%がパルス部であり両者で全故障件数の82.2%を占めた.治療実績に繋がる稼働率は,各年95%以上を維持する結果となった.主要部品であるサイラトロン,クライストロン,RFドライバの平均寿命は,それぞれ4,886時間,17,383時間,5,924時間であった.また,主要部品毎の治療件数と故障件数の関係について分析を行ったが,いずれの主要部品についてもそれらを関係づけられる傾向はみられなかった.環境と故障件数の関係は,冬季および冬季を中心とした季節の変わり目,すなわち気温低下の著しい時期に加速部,パルス部の故障件数が多く,湿度の影響はいずれの系統にも認められなかった.

【結語】ライナックの故障による治療休止は,放射線治療を受ける患者にとって不利益となることは必定である.そのような状況をより少なくするには,装置の異常と故障を長期間詳細に記録し,集計分析を行い装置の状況を常時把握することに努めることが必要である.また,可能であるならば故障パターンより将来の故障予測を行い,早急なメンテナンスにより事前に致命的な故障を回避すること,あるいは故障が生じた場合の他装置や他施設での支援体制を各施設において備えることが重要である.