

HIT-Endo-Kraniopharyngeom 2000

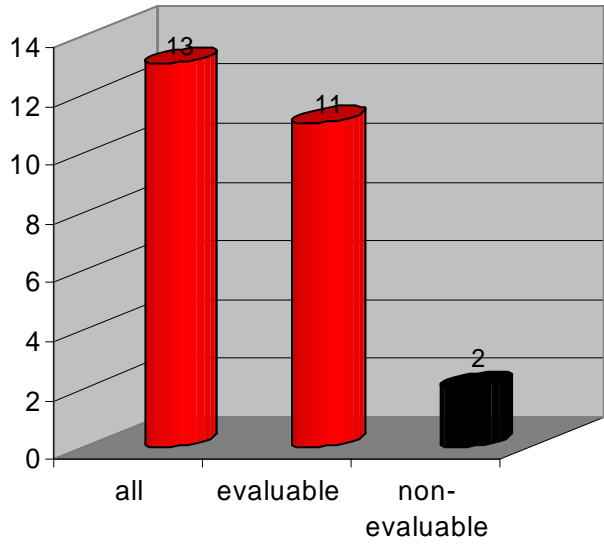
Preliminary Irradiation Data

„parameters for the future“

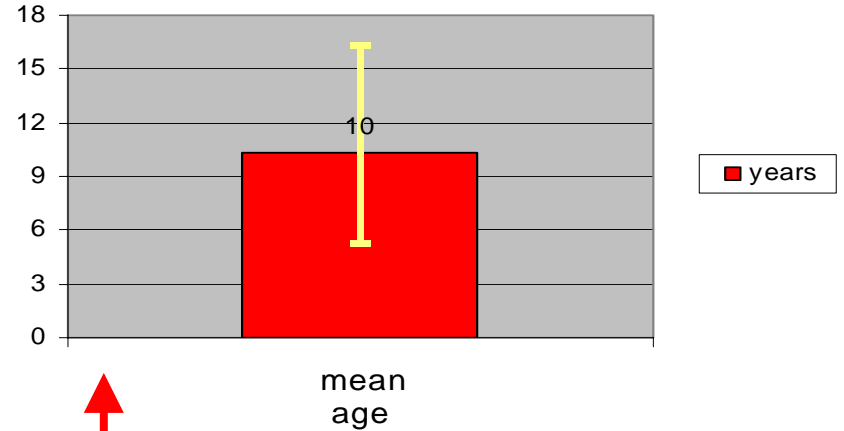
Pohl F, Flentje M
Department of Radiooncology
Julius-Maximilians-University
Würzburg, Germany



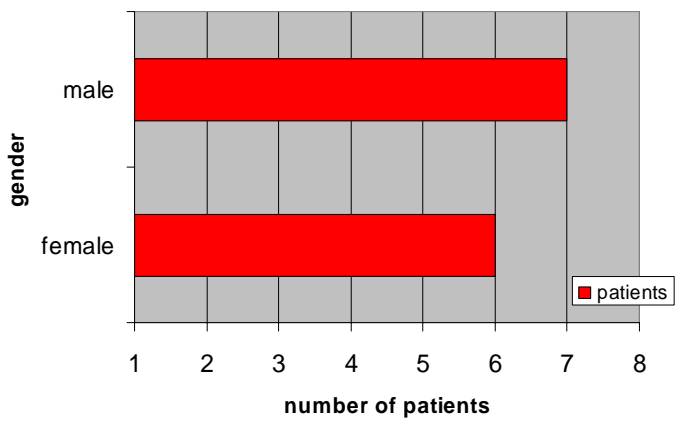
evaluable patients



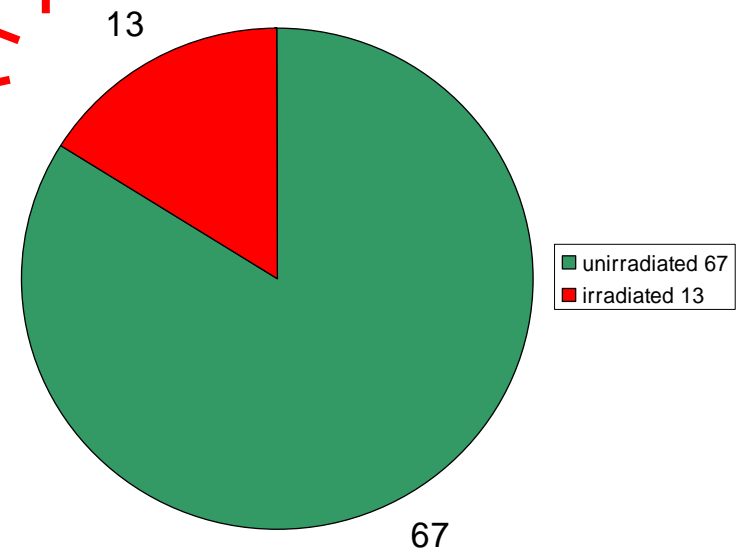
age of irradiated patients



gender of irradiated patients

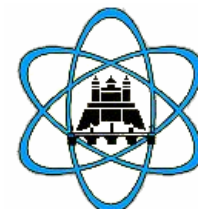
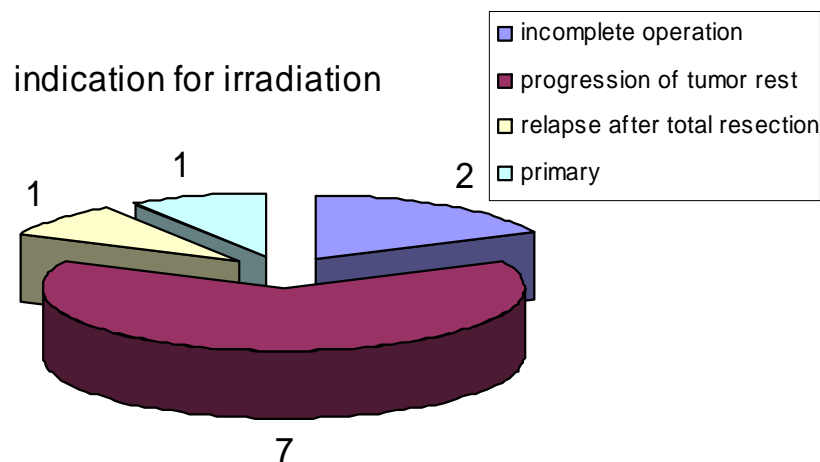


HIT-Endo-Kraniopharyngeoma

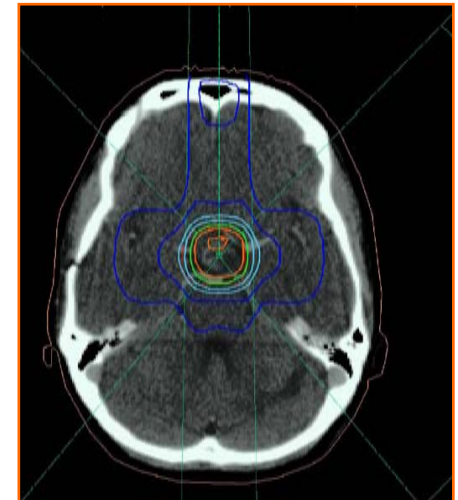
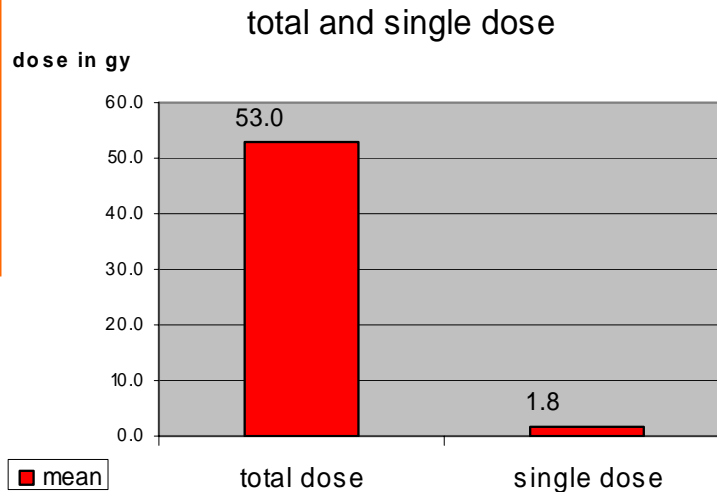
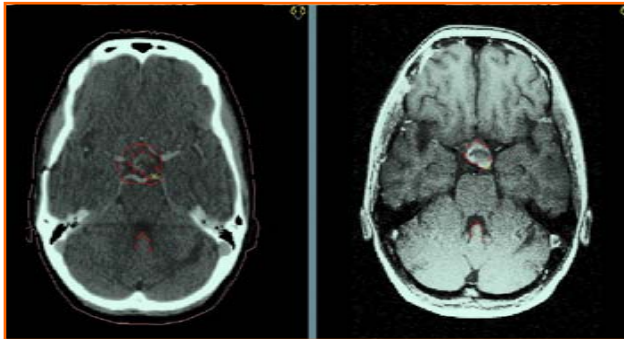




- In 10 of 11 irradiated patients the primary therapy was surgery.
- In 7 of 10 patients who underwent surgery with incomplete resection a progression of the tumor rest occurred.
- The maximum number of surgery preceding irradiation was 3 with a mean value of 2.
- The maximum time to irradiation from first diagnosis were 56 month with a mean value of 13 month.

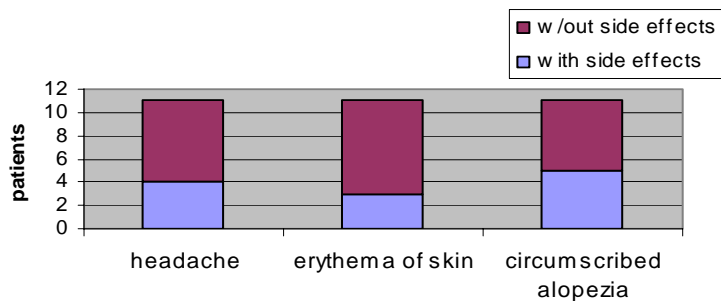


- All 11 irradiated patients were immobilized with an individual thermoplastic mask.
- All 11 irradiated patients got 3-dimensional CT-planning, the used energy was at least 6 MV photons.
- One patient was treated with a stereotactic single dose of 12 Gy.
- The mean total dose was 53 Gy (range 50,4 – 54 Gy).

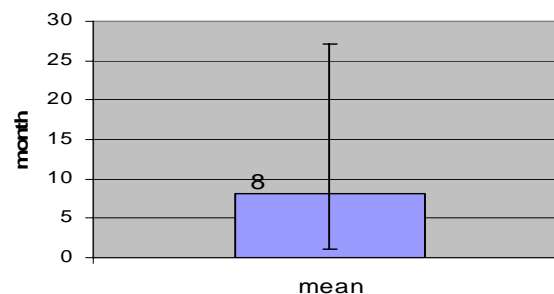


- In 5 cases the irradiation leads to a reduction of tumor size.
- Irradiation was well tolerated with only light side effects.

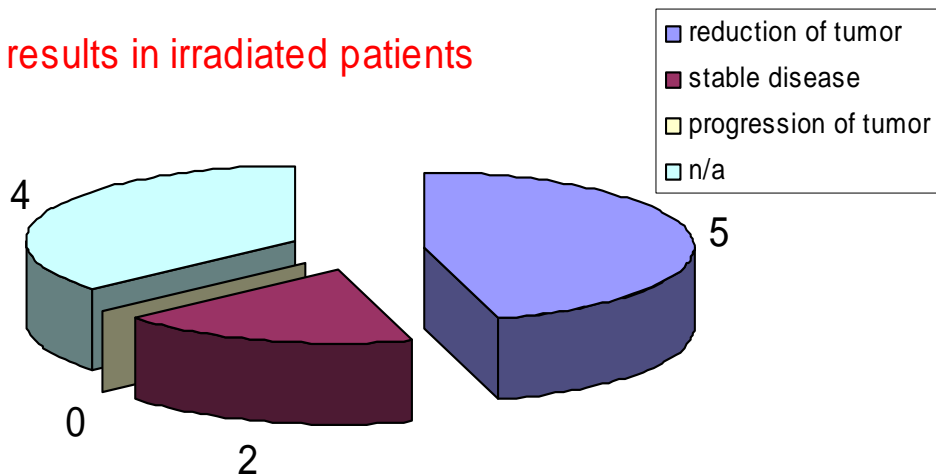
side effects underneath irradiation



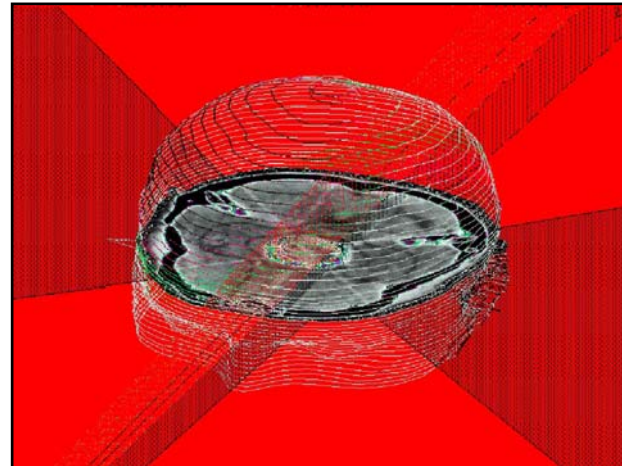
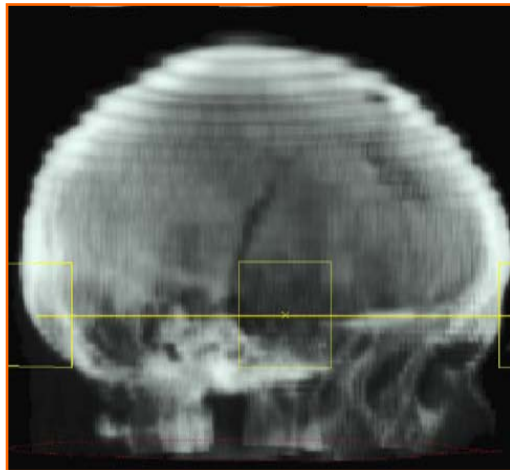
follow up



results in irradiated patients

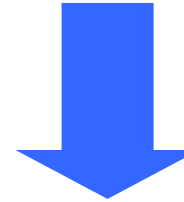


- The planning and treatment of irradiation in HIT-Endo Craniopharyngeoma 2000 is high-quality. The treatment is well-tolerated.
- The frequency of progression after incomplete resection is still unclear due to missing data.
- With a short follow up we could see a reduction of tumor size in 5 of 10 irradiated patients.
- Because of the short follow up there is no conclusion to the survival of irradiated patients possible.





variable	lable
indikation of XRT	primary, post resection
mode of XRT	extern, intern
duration XRT	start, end
dose	total dose (gy)
frac	fractions (Gy/d)
energy	MV
field size	length, wide
volume: 90%-isodose	ccm
technique of XRT	3-D-planning, conventional
seed-implantation	Source, application time
Yttrium-instillation	application time
stereotactic XRT	dose, source, time



variable	format	lable
radiatio	number	irradiation
raddat	date	date of irradiation (start)
modexrt	number	mode of irradiation
dose	number	total dose (gy)
frac	number	fractions (Gy/d)
tusize_q	number	tumoursize 2D (qcm)

+ planning records, portal controls by mail

Additional parameters ???????

cyst formation, morbidity during/post RT (e.g. SIOP-LGG 2004), dose at organs of risk (chiasma, optic nerve, pituitary gland, hypothalamus), disruption of RT, immobilisation

