καρκίνος του πνεύμονα

ακτινοθεραπεία στην εποχή της ανοσοθεραπείας

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«Βενιζέλειο»

(E.Σ.A.E.) Υπό την αιγίδα:

«Ο Άγιος Γεώργιος»

Ογκολογίας (Ε.Ε.Α.Ο) Τομέα Νοσηθευτικής Ογκοθογίας Ε.Σ.Ν.Ε.



Γηριατρικής Ογκολογίας Σε συνεργασία με: Μονάδα Ακτινοθεραπευτικής Ογκολογίας,

conflict of interest

I have no potential conflict of interest to report

general facts

- $\checkmark~$ RT: safe use of controlled doses of ionizing radiation to treat cancer
- ✓ as frontline therapy to approximately 60% of all patients with newly diagnosed cancer, usually in combinations with chemotherapy

general facts

- ✓ understanding radiobiology: optimization of dosage and fractionation
- ✓ cutting edge technology:
 - intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)
 - image guided radiation therapy (IGRT)
 - stereotactic radiotherapy
 - medical imaging (π . χ . PET/CT)

precise delivery of higher doses of RT per fraction

(hypofractionation) with minimal damage to healthy tissues

general fa

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WHOLE BOD

Medical Research Cou



mean the effect on an object of irradiation of its environment, and that some other word, for which I have suggested abscopal, should be chosen for the different sense of action "at a distance from the irradiated volume but within the same organism".

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only be

ed it, to

This is not merely a theoretical discussion but directly relevant to all work done on the effects of whole body irradiation. One clear-cut example will illustrate this. Three days after 600–1000 r, rats show a depression to one-quarter of normal of the synthetic ability of the thyroid gland (Mole and Batt, 1953). This is not due to whole body irradiation, however, nor to direct irradiation of the thyroid or the pituitary gland. The depression of thyroid function appears only when a sufficiently large volume of the abdomen is irradiated (unpublished observations), and is therefore an abscopal effect of radiation.

The effects of whole body irradiation are sometimes summed up as due to the cellular damage radiation does. From one point of view this is a truisme apart from a certain amount of intercellular

1EDICINE?*

nent, Harwell, Berks.

One result of belief in primary nuclear damage is rethe idea that radiation-induced cancer is due to a -t

marrow or lymph nodes, then it cannot be true that

the primitive and undifferentiated cells are more

radiosensitive than those more mature cells which are

The idea that the nucleus is the most sensitive

part of the cell was a deduction from the belief that

the nucleus controls cell growth and division, from

the visible changes the nucleus undergoes when the

cell is irradiated, and from the evidence that chromo-

some and genic damage are produced by radiation.

Trowell (1952) has pointed out that it is not legiti-

mate to conclude from the fact that structural

changes occur in the nucleus before the cytoplasm

that the nucleus is, in fact, damaged primarily and

not as a consequence of cytoplasmic damage.

Experimental evidence is not available for mammals,

and for other forms of life is conflicting (Vintem-

berger, 1928, 1929; Duryee, 1949; Harriss, Lamerton,

killed (see footnote on page 238).

Ord and Danielli, 1952).

* Ab- is a prefix with the meaning "position away from" (O.E.D.) and scopos (Latin) is a mark or target for shooting at. The derived adjective therefore conveys the exact meaning required.

Diological characteristic of creatures like mainmais is that it is literally impossible to produce an effect in them limited to a small volume. The interdependence of all the cells in the organism's body means that damage to one cell must inevitably alter the body as a whole, i.e. all the other cells of the body. This is almost a biological platitude but it has such farreaching consequences that it needs stressing. For example, it is meaningless to ask the question about the mammal: Is there an indirect effect of radiation? in the sense in which this question is normally asked. It would be a sensible, if not very important question if it meant: Does irradiation of the mammal's environment have an effect? But normally what the questioner means to ask is: Has irradiation of a mammal an effect at a distance from the volume irradiated? and to this there can only be one answer. What is important is to ask: How much of this

self-evident, yet the rate of loss of cells from the peripheral blood after whole body irradiation has been used as a measure of their natural life span. For red cells there is clear proof that the cellular hypothesis is untrue. Hæmorrhage and erythrophagocytosis produce a loss of red cells which is not explained by death of red cell precursors, and quantitatively even more important may be the finding of widespread capillary leakage of red cells (Furth, 1952). And if the hypothesis is untrue for red cells why assume that it is true for white cells or platelets? Every time someone is taken off work with irradiation because of a low white count, the assumption is made that the

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abscopal effect immune dependent mechanisms

evident that this effect is mediated by immune mechanisms

- tumor specific
- does not occur in immunodeficient individuals
- could be potentiated by interventions that mobilized antigen presenting cells (APCs)

abscopal effect

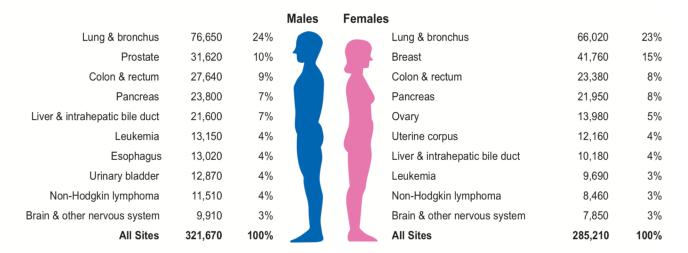
- renal cell carcinoma
- malignant melanoma
- hepatocellular carcinoma
- Iung cancer
- other tumor types & hematologic malignancies

lung cancer

Estimated New Cases

			Males Females				
Prostate	174,650	20%			Breast	268,600	30%
Lung & bronchus	116,440	13%			Lung & bronchus	111,710	13%
Colon & rectum	78,500	9%			Colon & rectum	67,100	8%
Urinary bladder	61,700	7%			Uterine corpus	61,880	7%
Melanoma of the skin	57,220	7%			Melanoma of the skin	39,260	4%
Kidney & renal pelvis	44,120	5%			Thyroid	37,810	4%
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	41,090	5%			Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	33,110	4%
Oral cavity & pharynx	38,140	4%			Kidney & renal pelvis	29,700	3%
Leukemia	35,920	4%			Pancreas	26,830	3%
Pancreas	29,940	3%			Leukemia	25,860	3%
All Sites	870,970	100%			All Sites	891,480	100%

Estimated Deaths



Cancer Statistics 2019

FDA approved ICIs

✓ NSCLC

- Pembrolizumab
- Nivolumab
- Atezolizumab
- Durvalumab
- ✓ SCLC
 - Nivolumab

