

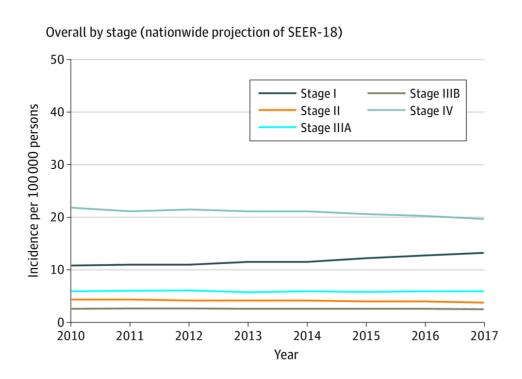
η ακτινοθεραπευτική προσέγγιση σε πρώιμα στάδια ΜΜ καρκίνου πνεύμονα

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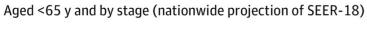
SEER registry epidemiology

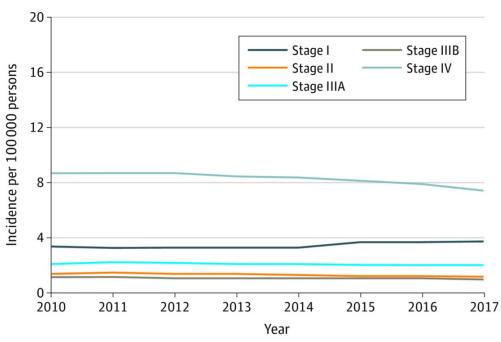
- leading cause of cancer death
- 84% NSCLC
- 2017 diagnosis of St I 13.2 per 100000 (from 10 in 2010)
 improved evaluation of incidental nodules

SEER data epidemiology

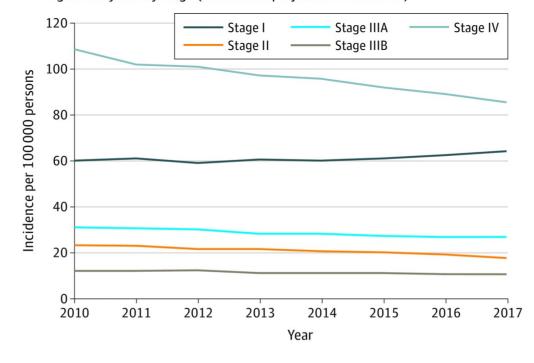


SEER data epidemiology





Aged ≥65 y and by stage (nationwide projection of SEER-18)



California Cancer Center registry 1989 - 2003 general facts

- 101844 lung cancer patients
- 19702 with Stage I cancers; 1432 had no treatment
- 5 year OS: 6%
- 5 year CSS: 16%

early stage NSCLC general facts

- untreated St I (66.7%) & St II (33.3%)
- major reason for no treatment: COPD (65%)
- overall mean survival: 11.9 m

"alternative therapies that are better tolerated should be investigated"

early stage NSCLC treatment options

- surgery treatment of choice; but 25% of pts unfit
- radiotherapy (SBRT)?
- other local treatment (RFA)?

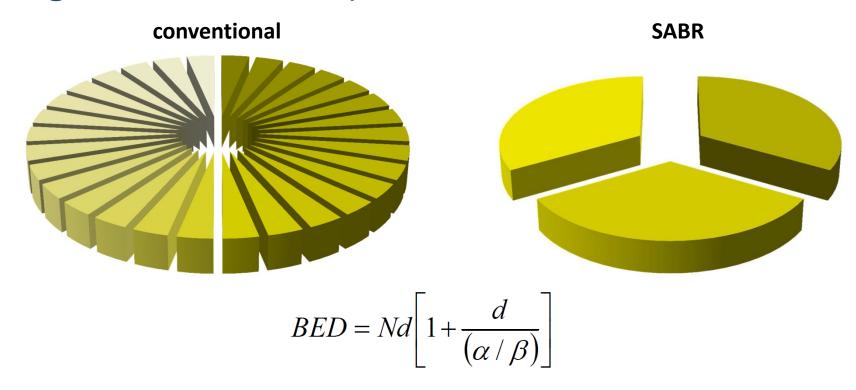
SBRT general facts

SBRT

- BED >100Gy
- high radiation dose with a steep dose gradient beyond the target
- challenge: hit the entire extent of the tumor with an extremely efficient and biologically damaging therapy
- simultaneously avoiding the surrounding normal tissues
 (local tumor control> 90% & minimal severe toxicity)

SBRT

BED (Biologic Effective Dose)



"improved local control & survival with SBRT regimens whose BED is >100 Gy"