

中段食管癌放疗时靶区与肺的体积比与肺受照剂量的相关性分析

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摘要:[目的] 比较中段食管癌三维适形放疗(3DCRT)中三野与四野、固定野调强放疗(IMRT)、容积弧形调强放疗(VMAT)的剂量学差异,并研究肺与靶区的体积比对肺受照剂量的影响,从而探索有效的个体化临床放疗方法。[方法] 选取10例中段食管癌患者,在Varian Eclipse 11.0计划系统中分别制定4种放疗计划(VMAT/IMRT/3F-3DCRT/4F-3DCRT),所有计划均使95%靶区达到处方剂量。比较不同计划的靶区、脊髓、肺等的剂量—体积直方图(DVH)。[结果] 与3DCRT相比,VMAT、IMRT计划的脊髓最大剂量及肺V₅、V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀都有显著降低($P<0.05$);而VMAT、IMRT计划之间各危及器官的受照剂量无统计学差异($P>0.05$),但VMAT的机器跳数(Mu)及治疗时间有明显优势($P<0.05$);对于靶区剂量VMAT、IMRT的适形指数与均匀指数无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但均优于3DCRT计划($P<0.05$)。3DCRT的肺V₅、V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀与体积比具有强相关性($R_s>0.6$),VMAT、IMRT计划中肺的DVH与体积比具有弱相关性($R_s>0.3$)。[结论] 对于中段食管癌放疗患者,VMAT、IMRT在危及器官保护及靶区剂量覆盖方面均优于3DCRT;与IMRT比较,VMAT在缩短治疗时间、降低机器跳数上有优势。不同计划随肺与靶区的体积比的变化,其危及器官受量表现出不同的优势,这些差异同体积比具有相关性,而这种相关性为个体化制定中段食管癌放疗计划提供了参考。

主题词:食管肿瘤;危及器官;调强放疗;剂量学;个体化

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Correlation Between the Ratio of Target Volume to Lung and Lung Dose-volume Histogram in Middle Esophageal Cancer

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Abstract: [Objective] To compare the dosimetry of four different radiotherapy plans including three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3DCRT) with three or four field (3F-3DCRT/4F-3DCRT), intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) and volumetric-modulated arc therapy, and investigate the correlation between the ratio of target volume to lung and lung dose-volume histogram (DVH), then to obtain the individualized radiotherapy. [Methods] Ten cases with middle esophageal cancer were chosen. Four kinds of radiotherapy plans were designed in Varian Eclipse V11.0. The 95% of target volume was covered by prescribed dose in all plans. The target coverage, the DVHs of spinal cord and lung were compared among different plans. [Results] Compared to 3DCRT, VMAT/IMRT had lower maximum dose to spinal cord and the V₅, V₁₀, V₂₀, V₃₀ of lung ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in the dose to organs at risk between IMRT and VMAT ($P>0.05$). It had obvious advantage in machine unit and treatment time for VMAT ($P<0.05$). The statistical significance was not found in the target dose, conformal index and homogeneity index between IMRT and VMAT ($P>0.05$), but they were better than 3DCRT ($P<0.05$). There was a strong correlation between volume ratio and lung V₅, V₁₀, V₂₀, V₃₀ for 3DCRT ($R_s>0.6$), but it became weak in VMAT, IMRT plans ($R_s>0.3$). [Conclusion] For patients with esophageal cancer, IMRT and VMAT are better than 3DCRT in the risk of organ protection and target dose coverage. Compared with IMRT, VMAT can shorten the treatment time, and reduce machine units. Different plan shows a different advantage in organ protection depending on the ratio of lung volume to target volume. These differences are correlated with the ratios, and it provides a guideline of individualized radiotherapy for patients with esophageal carcinoma.

Subject words:esophageal neoplasms; organ at risk; intensity-modulated radiation therapy; dosimetry; individualization

据2008年全球癌症统计数据报道^[1],食管癌的

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发病率在不同国家和地区的差异性明显。在我国,食管癌是发病率较高且严重危害人民身体健康的恶性肿瘤之一。目前,通过食管癌在诊断和多学科、多种模式(手术、放疗、化疗)的治疗方式上取得的许多

进展表明,放疗与手术和化疗一起,已成为食管癌的主要治疗模式^[2,3]。随着放疗技术的发展,诸如调强放疗、图像引导放疗、基于 PET 的计划设计等,这些新技术在对肿瘤实施精确放疗的同时,能降低正常组织或器官的损伤^[4],使食管癌的治疗理念正在逐步发生改变。本文将比较三维适形放疗(3DCRT)中三野与四野、固定野调强放疗(IMRT)、容积弧形调强放疗(VMAT)方法,在中段食管癌靶体积剂量覆盖及危及器官(OAR)保护方面的差异,探讨中段食管癌进行体外放射治疗时影响危及器官受量的因素,寻求个体化治疗时最有效的临床放疗方法,为进一步临床研究提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2010年1月至2013年5月收治首程胸段食管癌放疗患者中随机抽取10例,全组患者均经病理证实为食管鳞状细胞癌,临床分期为Ⅱ~Ⅳ期。所有患者分别采用3F-3DCRT、4F-3DCRT、IMRT及VMAT放疗技术,进行计划设计并进行靶区与危及器官(脊髓、肺等)的剂量评估。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 CT 模拟定位和靶区勾画

患者以体部热塑膜与体架固定体位,采取仰卧位,运用PHILIPS公司Brilliance大孔径模拟定位CT获取定位影像,扫描CT时,范围从喉到贲门入口,扫描层厚为3~5mm^[5]。CT定位影像网络导入Varian Eclipse (Varian Medical System, Palo Alto, CA)三维治疗计划系统(treatment planning system, TPS)。由临床和影像医师根据三维重建图象,依照ICRU62号报告指导原则勾画肿瘤靶体积(gross tumor volume, GTV)、临床靶区(clinical target volume, CTV)及脊髓、肺等危及器官(organs at risk, OARs)。计划靶区(planning target volume, PTV)为GTV、CTV分别外扩5~10mm生成P-GTV、P-CTV,由临床放疗医师和医学物理师共同确认。

1.2.2 治疗计划设计与剂量

所有计划均以处方剂量为参考剂量,靶区中心与等中心点重合为剂量归一点,射线能量选择6MV。Varian IX治疗机的120片多叶光栅准直器

(Multi-leaf collimator, MLC)对射野内靶区进行自动适形,其外放边界参数均取8mm。

3DCRT计划设计为每例患者的P-CTV处方剂量为52Gy/26F,P-GTV缩野70Gy/35F,分别设计倒Y的3F-3DCRT和正交四野4F-3DCRT三维适形照射计划。IMRT与VMAT采用同步加量(SIB)技术,P-CTV处方剂量为54Gy/31F,P-GTV处方量为70Gy/31F。

1.3 计划评估

1.3.1 靶体积观察指标

①平均剂量、最大剂量、最小剂量。②PTV与CTV的适形指数(conformity index)^[6] $CI=V_{p,r}/V_p \times V_{p,r}/V_r$ 。参数取值V_p为PTV体积,V_r为95%参考等剂量面所包围的体积,V_{p,r}为95%等剂量面所包围的PTV区域体积。③均匀指数(homogeneity index)HI=(D₂-D₉₈)/D₅₀,D₂、D₉₈、D₅₀分别为2%、98%、50%PTV体积所受照射剂量。

1.3.2 正常组织与危及器官受照的评价参数

脊髓最大剂量及肺V₅、V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀的剂量体积。

1.4 实际照射野的总Mu数及治疗时间

总射野的Mu数为各子野Mu数总和,治疗时间为各照射野出束时间累积所得,不含技术员的操作时间。

1.5 统计学处理

用SPSS22.0软件对4组放疗计划进行单因素方差分析,用最小显著性差异法(LSD)进行组内比较。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 靶区适形指数

调强计划的适形指数均要优于三维适形计划,适形计划之间无明显区别(Table 1)。

2.2 靶区均匀指数

调强计划的均匀指数均要优于三维适形计划,适形计划之间无显著区别(Table 2)。

2.3 GTV 靶区剂量

各计划之间靶区剂量无显著区别(Table 3)。

2.4 危及器官的剂量

2.4.1 肺的照射剂量

肺V₅、V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀的受量,调强计划要优于适形计划(Table 4)。

2.4.2 肺的照射剂量同肺与靶区的体积比相关性

肺 V_5 、 V_{10} 、 V_{20} 、 V_{30} 的受量同肺与靶区的体积比具有相关性(Table 5)。

2.4.3 脊髓的最大剂量

脊髓的最大剂量调强计划要优于适形计划(Table 6)。

2.4.4 心脏的照射剂量

心脏的受照剂量调强计划要优于适形计划,四野优于三野适形(Table 7)。

2.5 机器跳数及治疗时间

机器跳数及治疗时间 ARC 优于 IMRT 计划 (Table 8)。

Table 1 The conformity indices of different radiotherapy plans

CI	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
GTV	0.60±0.07	0.63±0.13	0.91±0.04	0.90±0.09	0.051	0.008	0.011	0.214
PTV	0.56±0.11	0.57±0.06	0.83±0.02	0.84±0.04	0.045	0.013	0.019	0.156

Table 2 The homogeneity indices of different radiotherapy plans

HI	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
GTV	0.06±0.009	0.04±0.013	0.09±0.005	0.07±0.017	0.047	0.002	0.001	0.014
PTV	0.40±0.017	0.40±0.085	0.44±0.091	0.43±0.078	0.845	0.041	0.033	0.613

Table 3 The dose coverage of target volume

GTV	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
Max	71.5±1.5	71.1±1.1	71.9±1.4	70.7±2.1	0.815	0.812	0.617	0.515
Min	65.4±2.6	68.3±2.0	67.2±1.5	66.4±2.1	0.185	0.011	0.026	0.715
Mean	68.6±3.1	70.1±1.2	69.8±2.3	68.3±1.8	0.068	0.033	0.014	0.626

Table 4 The V_5 , V_{10} , V_{20} , V_{30} of lung

	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
V_5	64.8±17.5	59.08±14.4	47.8±12.7	45.3±12.5	0.486	0.052	0.191	0.218
V_{10}	52.4±16.4	45.4±13.1	33.7±6.6	30.8±11.2	0.338	0.016	0.115	0.299
V_{20}	25.2±11.1	33.6±11.7	17.7±5.4	15.4±5.8	0.123	0.159	0.006	0.531
V_{30}	14.7±7.9	14.9±8.4	9.6±4.5	8.8±3.7	0.968	0.188	0.176	0.693

Table 5 The correlation between V_5 , V_{10} , V_{20} , V_{30} of lung and the ratio

Volume ratio	F3_3DV5	F3_3DV10	F3_3DV20	F3_3DV30	F4_3DV5	F4_3DV10	F4_3DV20	F4_3DV30	IMRTV5	IMRTV10	IMRTV20	IMRTV30	Vmatv5	Vmatv10	Vmatv20	Vmatv30
Relation	0.600	0.709*	-0.721*	-0.491	-0.855	-0.927	-0.830	-0.515	0.358	-0.455	-0.733	-0.661	0.429	-0.429	-0.829*	-0.829*
P	0.067	0.022	0.019	0.150	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.128	0.310	0.187	0.016	0.038	0.397	0.397	0.042	0.042

Table 6 The dose to spinal cord

	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
Max	37.8±1.8	44.7±2.3	39.2±2.1	38.65±2.3	0.672	0.041	0.001	0.351
$V_1(\%)$	32.1±2.2	41.8±2.8	35.4±1.7	35.1±2.0	0.339	0.022	0.015	0.712

Table 7 The dose to heart

	3F-3DCRT	4F-3DCRT	IMRT	ARC	P			
					3F vs 4F	3F vs IMRT	4F vs IMRT	IMRT vs ARC
Mean	21.3±3.6	17.2±1.9	21.6±1.1	17.8±1.4	0.001	0.051	0.001	0.053
$V_{30}(\%)$	28.3±1.6	27.9±2.3	27.2±1.8	25.5±1.3	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.032

Table 8 The machine units and treatment time

	IMRT	ARC	P
Mu	913±98	637±50	0.000
Time	6.5±1.0	3.2±0.3	0.000

3 讨 论

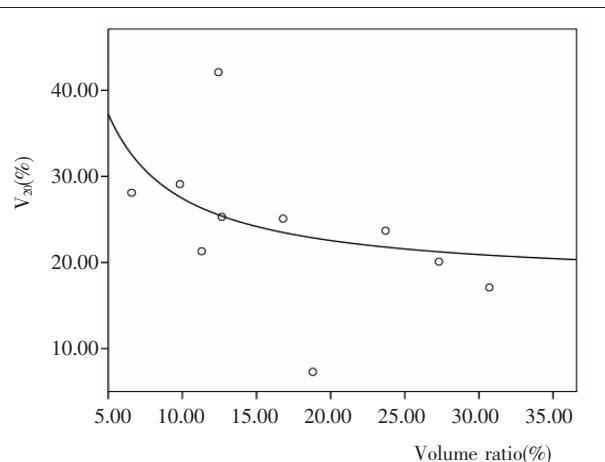
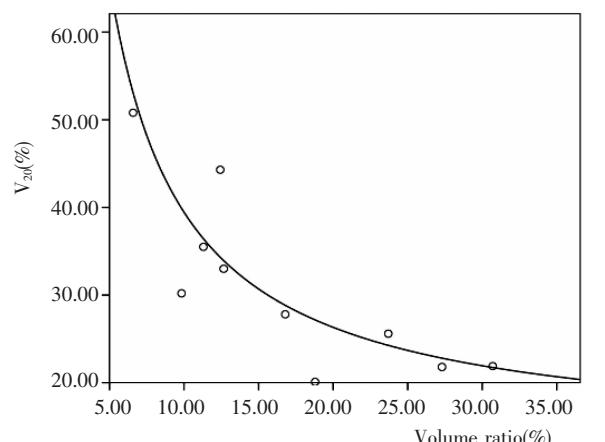
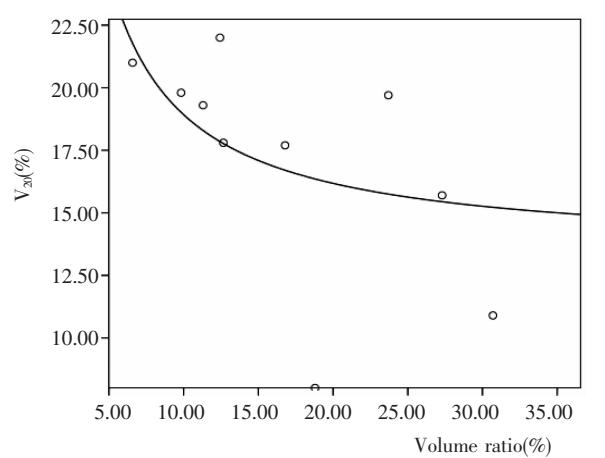
2007年,Otto提出了简单、高效的单弧旋转调强方式,称之为VMAT^[7]。目前已发展的商业化产品有美国Varian公司的Rapid Arc、医科达VMAT,均能在较短时间内达到很好的治疗效果。Rapid Arc快速旋转调强放疗技术可调节因素较多,如弧度数、准直器角度、多叶准直器、剂量率、机架旋转速度等,更加方便了放疗计划的设计与优化,已经被应用于多种肿瘤治疗^[8-10]。与IMRT相比,VMAT具有提高受照射正常组织分散度、减少加速器输出剂量和节省治疗时间等优点。

美国放射肿瘤学协作组(RTOG)在一个前瞻性研究中发现,V₂₀的大小不仅与放射性肺炎发生率的高低相关,而且与放射性肺炎的严重程度明显相关^[11]。经多因素分析,V₂₀是唯一的放射性肺损伤的独立因子。当V₂₀<20%时,无放射性肺炎;22%~31%时,8%的患者发生2级放射性肺炎;≥32%有3级放射性肺炎发生。V₂₀作为衡量放射性肺损伤的参数有其特殊的意义,因此任何一种可以有效降低肺V₂₀的治疗技术都值得进行临床推广。有学者认为全肺V₅、V₁₀也是放射性损伤的影响因子^[12,13]。在放疗计划中也要考虑低剂量体积对全肺辐射带来的影响。

本文就目前中段食管癌常见的几种体外放射治疗技术进行了比较,结果显示,采用IMRT和VMAT调强技术,其对危急器官的保护以及靶区的适形度均要优于3DCRT技术(P<0.05)。但IMRT与Arc技术之间剂量学上无明显优势(P>0.05),在治疗时间及机器跳数上采用Arc技术具有明显优势(P<0.05)。3F-3DCRT与4F-3DCRT之间无统计学意义(P>0.05)。同时显示,治疗靶区体积的大小、长度、食道位置等均对危急器官的受照剂量有较大的影响,靶区与肺的体积比对肺所受剂量体积的大小具有强相关性。体积比=全肺体积/治疗靶区(PTV)体积。其趋势为肺与靶区的体积比愈大肺的照射剂量就愈小(Figure 1~3)。

而对于3F-3DCRT与4F-3DCRT照射方式,其

肺的受照剂量的优势的表现同肺与靶区的体积比相关(Figure 1、2)。当体积比较小与较大时,3F-3DCRT与4F-3DCRT。当体积比位于中间某区间值时,4F-

**Figure 1 The change in V₂₀ of lung of 3F-3DCRT****Figure 2 The change in V₂₀ of lung of 4F-3DCRT****Figure 3 The change in V₂₀ of lung of IMRT**

3DCRT 具有优势，此区间值将在未来进一步研究。调强放射治疗时，肺受照剂量也随体积比的增大而减小，但与 3DCRT 比较，由于算法的差异，无 3F-3DCRT 与 4F-3DCRT 计划那种拐点现象(Figure 3)。

文献报道^[14]食管癌的可切除率是 60%~90%，但手术病例的 5 年总生存率仅 10%~25%^[15]。尤其对中期或晚期食管癌患者的最优综合治疗方案，还有待进一步研究。而据 NCCN 指南，食管癌的总体治疗策略，与患者的基本情况、原发病灶所在部位以及治疗前的临床分期有关。本研究数据也表明，当采用 3D 技术时，如 3F-3DCRT 的肺与脊髓的受量低于 4F-3DCRT 时，一般情况下其心脏受量就要高于 4F-3DCRT 故在采用 3D 技术时，如果患者的肺功能较好而心脏功能较差时，宜采用 4F-3DCRT 治疗方式。当采用调强放射治疗技术时，对不能久卧的患者，宜采用 ARC 调强技术。对于采取不同放疗方式的患者，其肺 V₅、V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀ 受量同体积比更是具有较强的相关性。故本文针对中段食管癌的体外放射治疗方式的剂量学与治疗靶区之间的差异，通过对肺与靶区的体积比进行初步探讨，希望能为食管癌的个体化治疗提供部分临床参考依据。

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