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HELEN DILLER FAMILY COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER (HDFCC)



World Cancer Day



SRS

SBRT



HDR

IORT





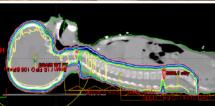






PROTONS (charged particles)





IMRT/IGRT











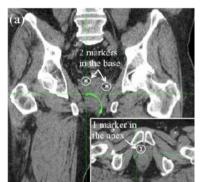


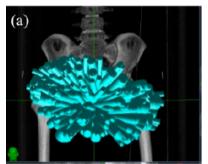
IMRT/IGRT

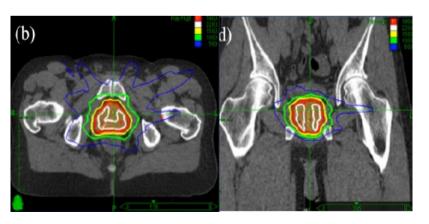


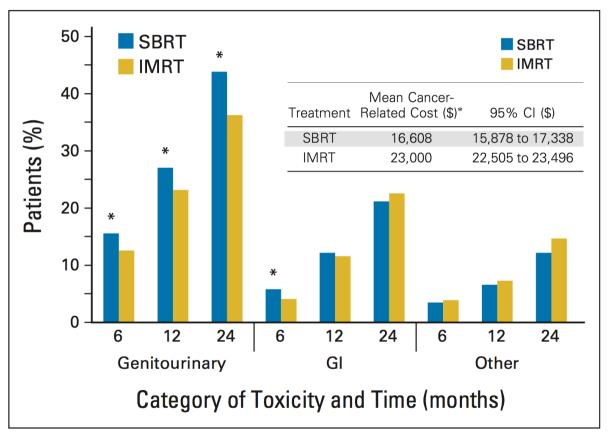


Emerging evidence on SBRT









Yu et al. J Clin Oncol 2014; epub





Examples of Categories for "Advances":

- 1. (Practical) Advances in Clinical Care (Practical, "done")
 - a. Treatment of pelvic nodes in post Op patients ("Occult disease"?)
 - b. Treatment of the primary in pts with metastatic disease ("Primary"?)
 - c. SABR Treatment of Mets in addition to drugs ("Gross metastatic Disease")
- 2. Future Directions (Potential Advances in Physics and Radiobiology)





NRG/RTOG 0534

- Negative conventional imaging
- pT2/T3 +/- R+ N0M0
- Entry PSA level: 0.1- 2.0 ng/ml

5yr FFP 5 yr FFDM

N Arm 1

PBRT (64.8 -70.2 Gy)

71% 91.7%

O Arm 2 -

PBRT + STAD(4-6 months)

81% 94.4%

M

Arm 3

PLNRT (45 Gy) + PBRT(to 64.8 - 87% 70.2Gy) + STAD (4-6 months)

All SS. 3 vs. 1 SS.

95.2%

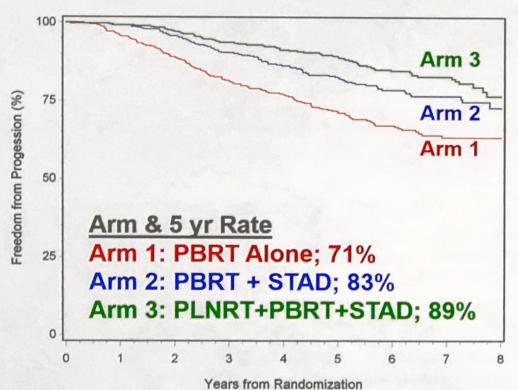
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FFP for First 1191 Eligible Patients - Interim Analysis Population

Minimum potential FU 5 yr; Median FU 6.4 yr

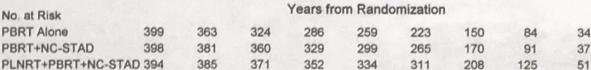


5 yr Rate Comparison
Arm 3 vs Arm 1: p<0.0001

Arm 2 vs Arm 1: p=0.0001 Arm 3 vs Arm 2: p=0.0063

DMC Recommendation Report findings for all three arms







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Radiotherapy to the primary tumour for newly diagnosed, metastatic prostate cancer (STAMPEDE): a randomized controlled phase 3 trial. Parker et al. Lancet Onc. Dec., 2018

The metastatic burden assessed at randomization by Bone scan and CT or MRI. High Metastatic burden was defined as four or more bone mets with > 1 outside the vertebral bodies or pelvis or visceral metastatic or both; all others considered "low" metastatic burden.

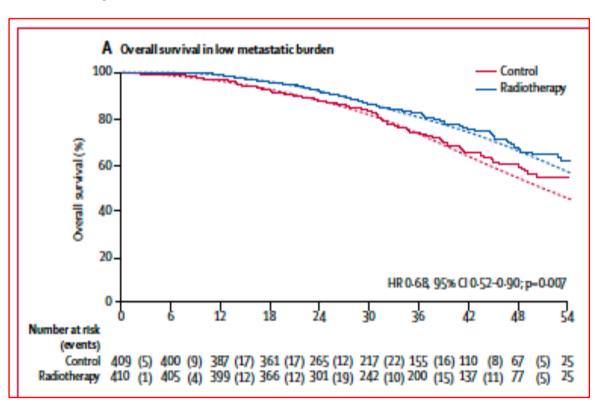
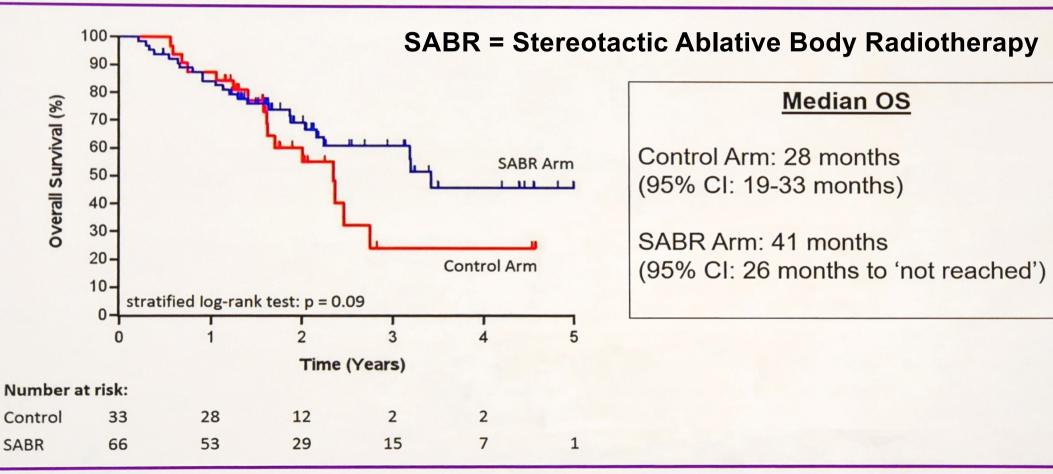


Figure 4: Overall survival by treatment and metastatic burden; HR=hazard ration





Overall Survival









"Conventional" dose rate radiation ~4 Gy /min (60 sec) vs "Flash" Radiation @40 Gy/sec = 2400 Gy/min. ("600 x faster")



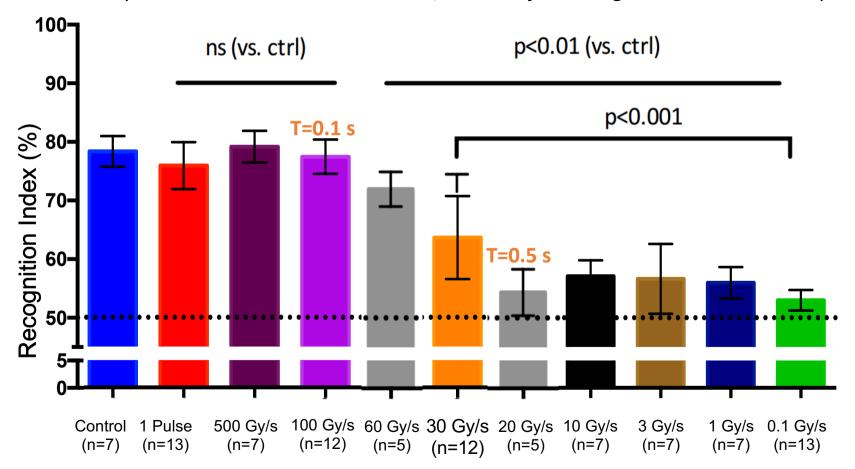
- 1. More accurate delivery of dose
- 2. Faster treatment times
- 3. Different biology
 - a. Effective against tumor
 - b. Sparing normal tissues?



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Normal tissue toxicity - Whole Brain Irradiation in mice; Novel Object Recognition test: 2 Months post RT



Montay-Gruel & Petersson et al. Radiother. Oncol. 2017

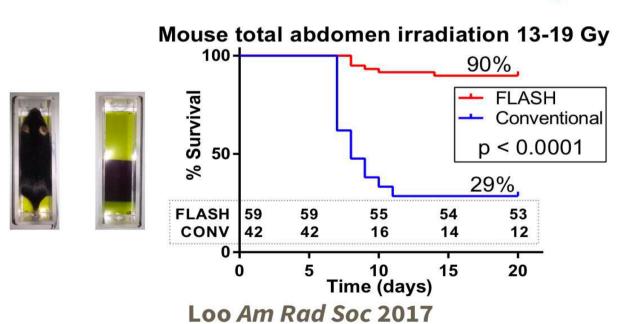


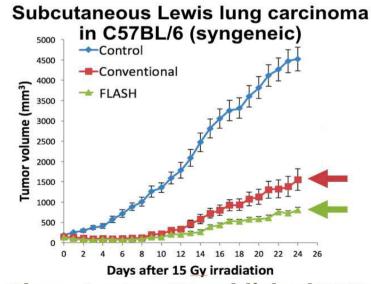


Why FLASH?



Unprecedented preclinical demonstration of increased therapeutic index





Chou, Lartey Unpublished 2017

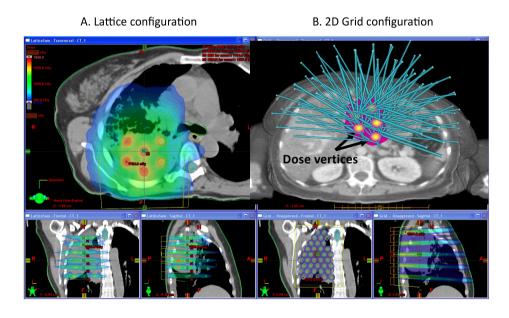






FIMPS (Flash, Ion, MicroBeam, Particle, Spatially) Radiation?:

- Flash: Improved biology + motion control, faster treatment!
- Ion: Less exit dose!
- Microbeam: Normal tissue sparing
- Particles: possibility of a higher RBE
- Spatially Fractionated (GRID, Lattice ...)





"Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

Albert Einstein

(Sign in his office at Princeton)

"Count what you can count and hope that it counts!"

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