

# Neo-adjuvante behandeling bij de oudere patient

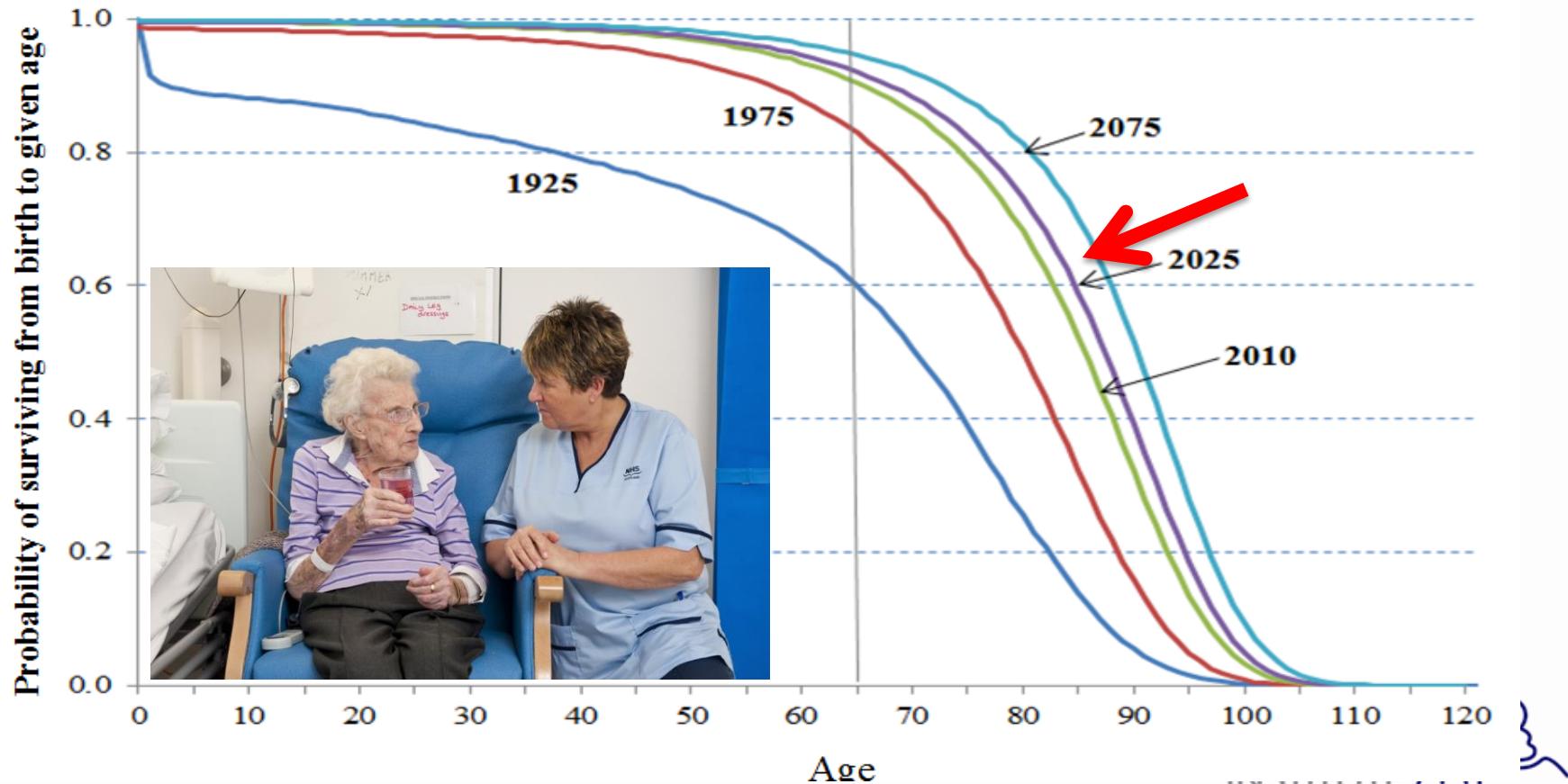


**GL Beets**  
**Department of Surgery**  
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- Algemene beschouwingen
- Neo-adjuvante
  - RT en ChRT
- (Ch)RT primaire behandeling
  - Adjuvante chirurgie

# curatief - palliatief



Thiels et al. BJS 2016

# Casus bespreking MDO

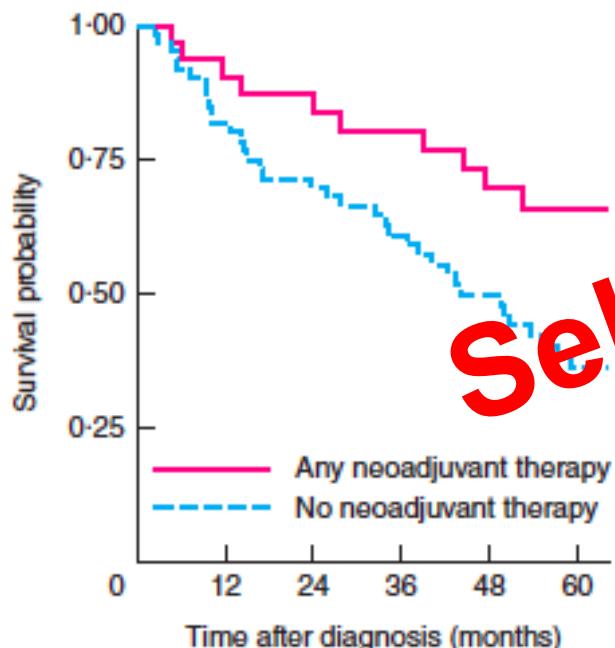
- 89 jarige vrouw, comorbiditeit
  - Forse tumor rectum, bovenste 1/3
  - Symptomatisch
- 
- RT: is die mevrouw operabel?
  - Chir: mwoah....ze is wel operabel ja

# Patient preferentie oudere pt vs jongere patient

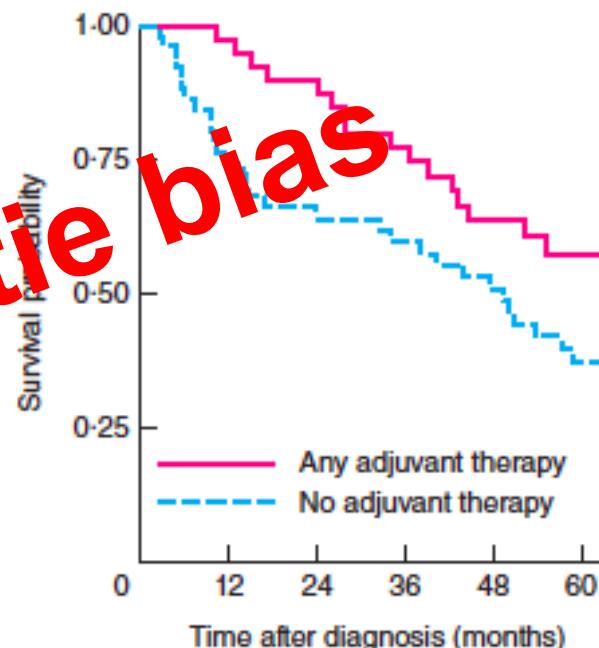
- ↑ Verlies aan mobiliteit
- ↑ Verlies aan dagelijks functioneren
- ↑ Verlies onafhankelijkheid
  
- ↓ Angst voor recidief
- ↓ Angst voor overlijden
- ↓ Verlies body image

# Outcome multimodal treatment stage III rectal cancer, age >75

- Retrospectief – 160ptn
- 1/3 (neo)adj therapie



Selectie bias

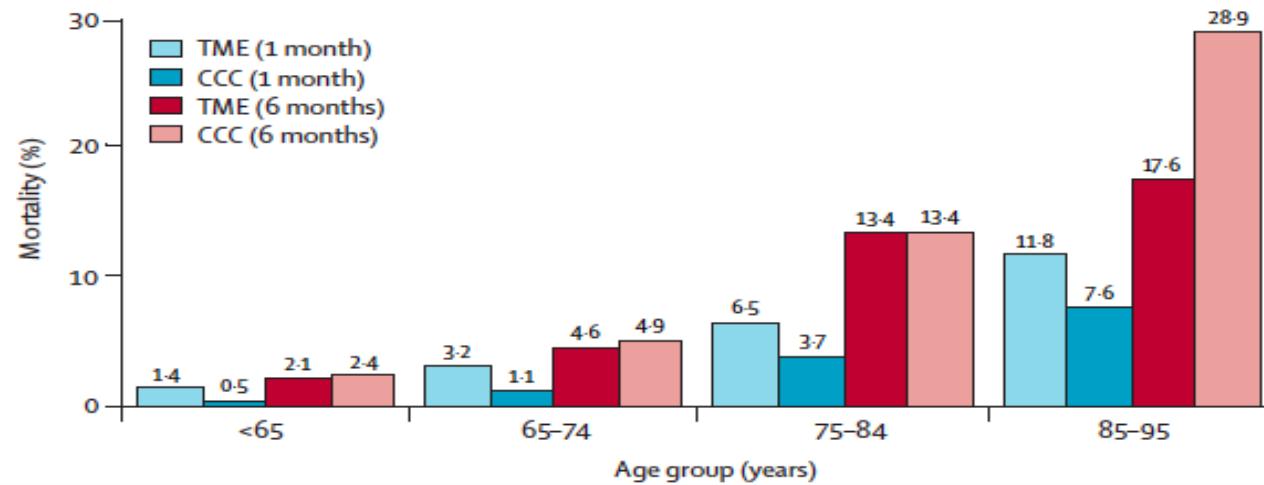


ANTONI VAN LEEUWENHOEK

# Morbidity of 5x5 Gy

## Dutch TME trial

- More perineal wound complications
- More cardiac postop mortality 1.4% vs 0.4%
- Morbidity and mortality age dependent
  - More related to surgery than RT



Marijnen et al. JCO 2002

Rutten et al. Lancet Onc 2008

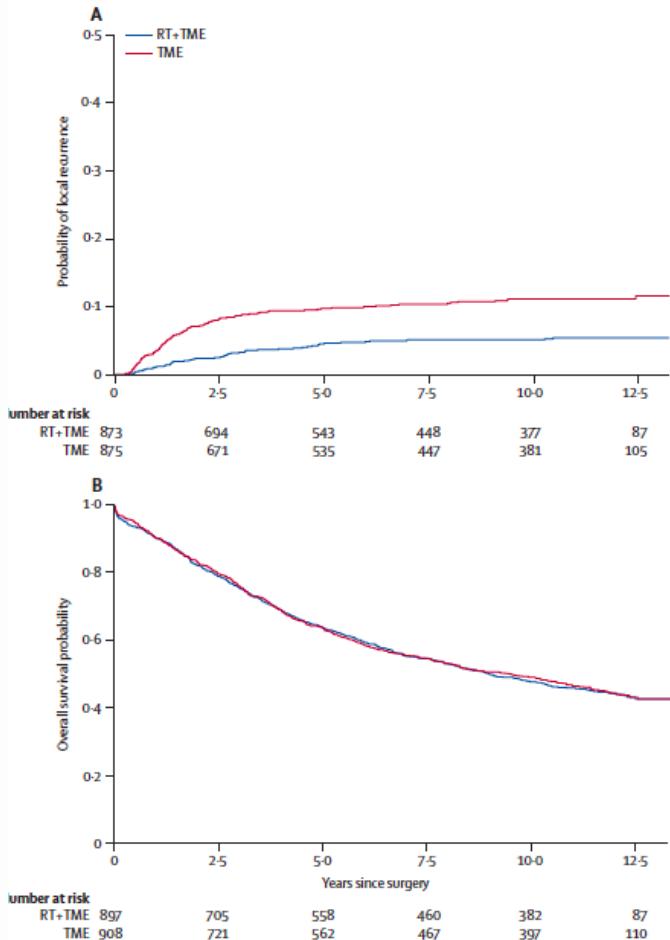
# Morbidity of ChRT

Group	A = XRT ( <i>n</i> = 398)		B = XRT-CT ( <i>n</i> = 400)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Diarrhoea <sup>a</sup>	69	(17.3)	137	(34.3)
Perineal dermatitis	80	(20.1)	104	(26.0)
Vomiting	3	(0.8)	30	(7.5)
WBC	3	(0.8)	28	(7.0)
Cystitis	23	(5.8)	21	(5.3)
Stomatitis	1	(0.3)	19	(4.8)
Infection	2	(0.5)	11	(2.8)
Platelets	0	(0.0)	7	(1.8)
Any $\geq G2$ or moderate <sup>a</sup>	150	(37.7)	217	(54.3)

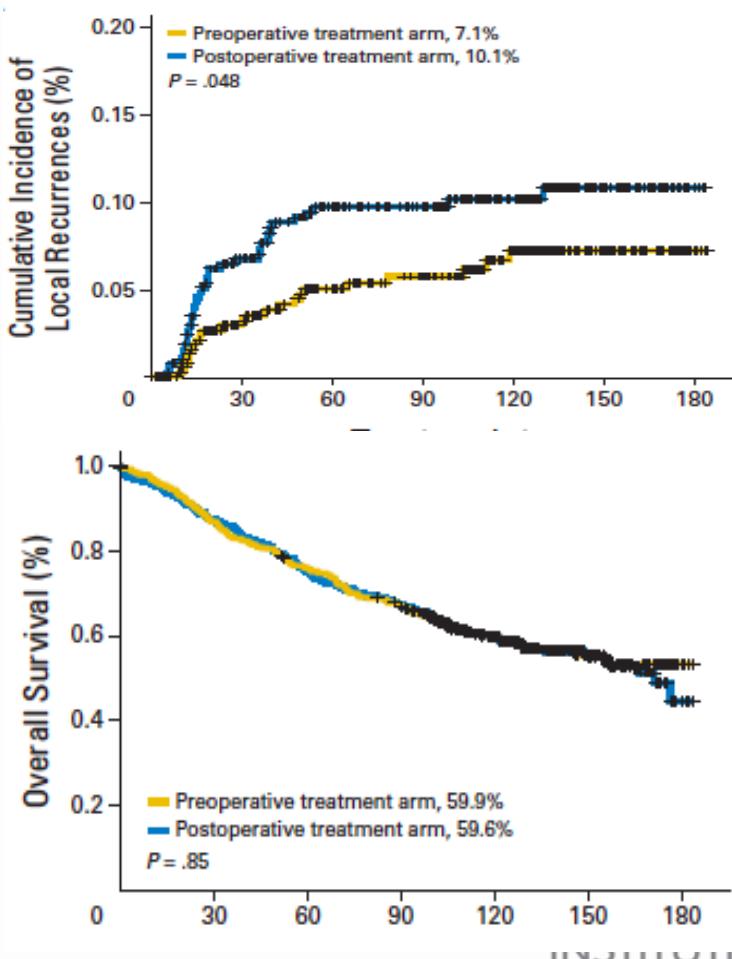
# Morbidity of ChRT

- Vooral gastro-intestinaal
  - diarree-krampen-braken
  - dehydratie
- Ouderen meer onderbreken/stoppen ChRT
  - 25-30%
- Mortaliteit 0.5-2%
- DPD deficientie 3-5%

# Winst van neoadj therapie



TME trial vGijn et al. 2011 Lancet Oncol



German trial Sauer 2012 JCO

# Neoadjuvante therapie

- 5x5Gy goed verdragen door ouderen
- ChRT meer klachten
- Winst neoadjuvante therapie
  - Niet survival
  - Wel locale controle



# Fitte oudere

## Behandelen volgens richtlijn

“Als een rectumresectie kan,  
dan kan chemoradiatie zeker”



# Kwetsbare oudere

- Chirurgie heel hoog risico
- ‘Definitive’ radiotherapie
  - Hogere dosis
  - Kleiner volume
  - Alleen RT
  - Hypofractionering
  - Endoluminaal

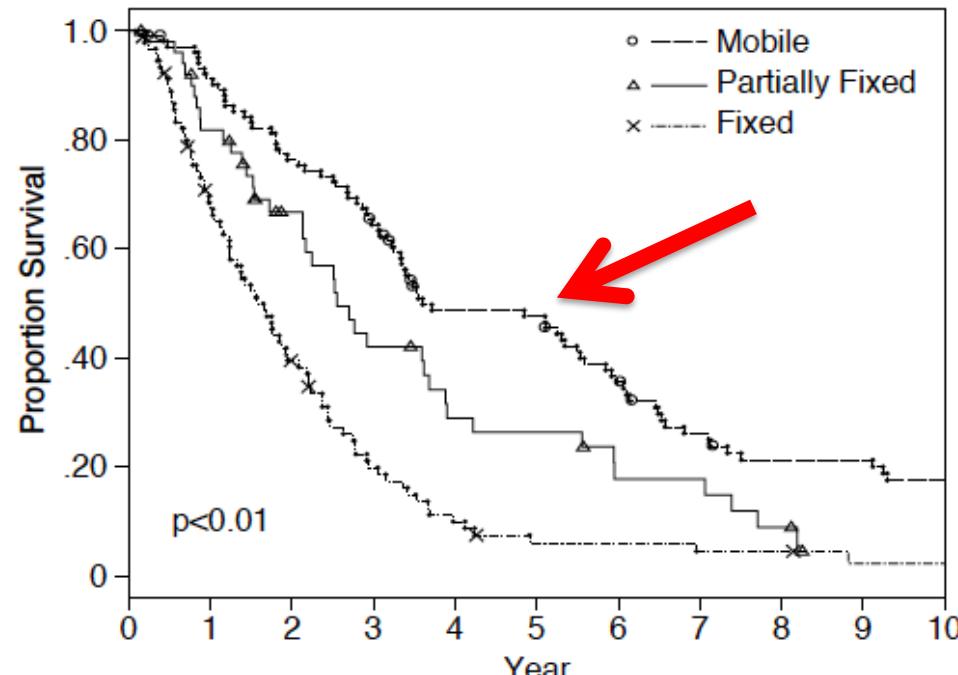
# Trials over definitieve RT

- Mix van 3 groepen patienten
  - Heel hoog operatief risico
  - Matig hoog operatief risico
    - Salvage chirurgie mogelijk
  - ‘Refuseniks’
- Vaak niet uitgesplitst – interpretatie lastig

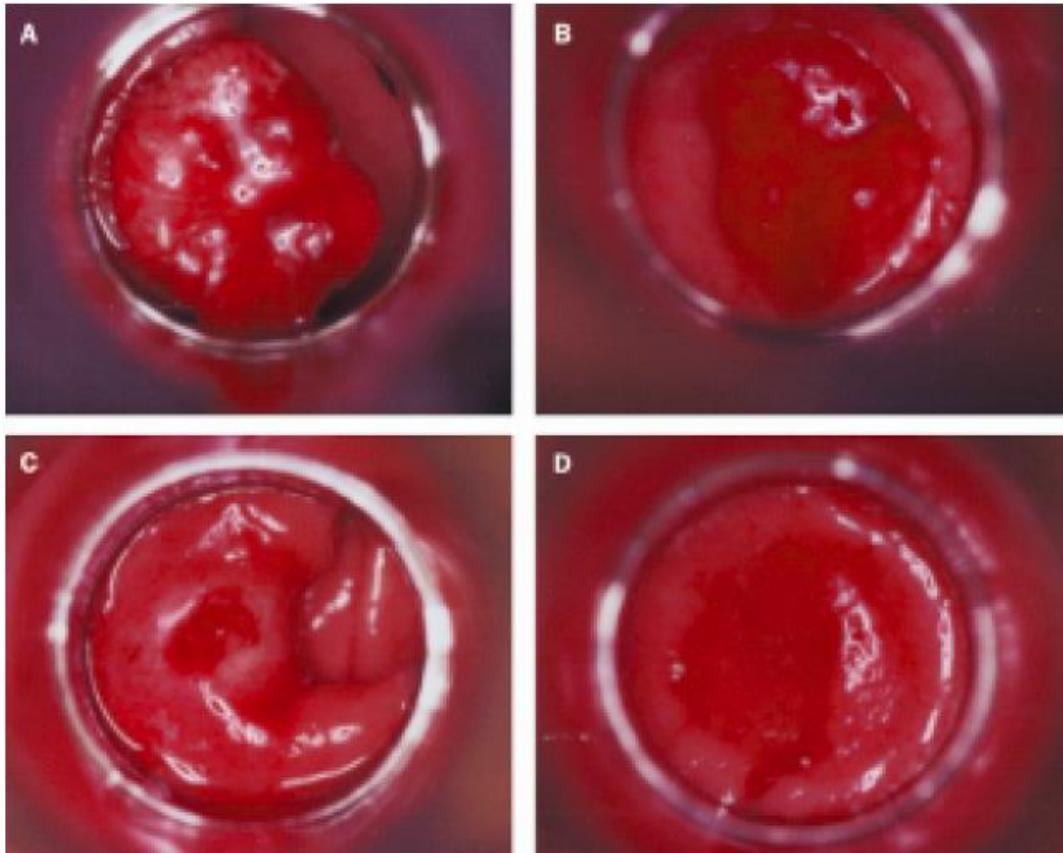
# Externe radiotherapie

Princess Margaret Hospital series Toronto

- 271 pts, mean age 74, ‘curative intent’
  - Unfit for surgery 37%
  - Refused surgery 33%
  - Unresectable 20%
- 52-60 Gy
- Mobile tumours
  - 48% 5yr OS



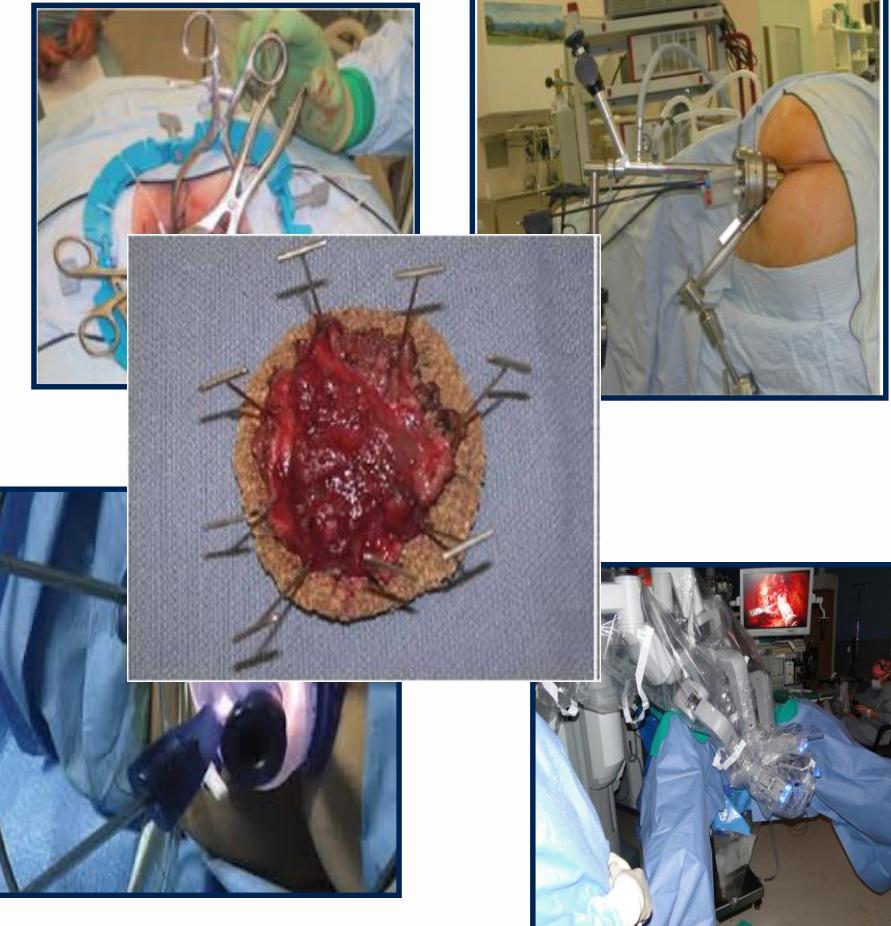
# Contact therapy



- 110 Gy
- five fractions
- 85-90% LC
- Few side effects

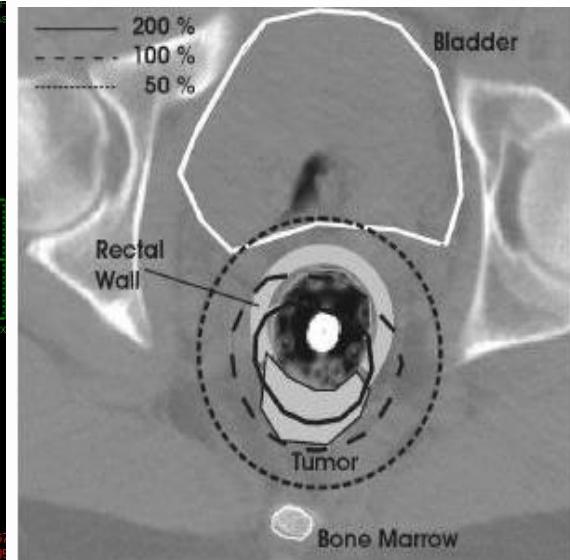
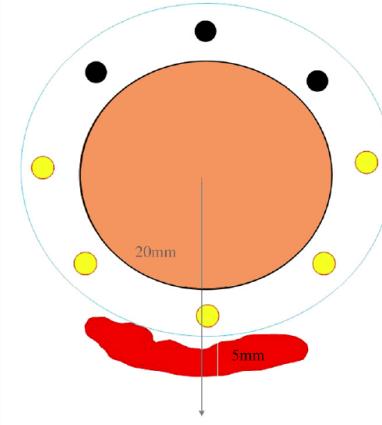
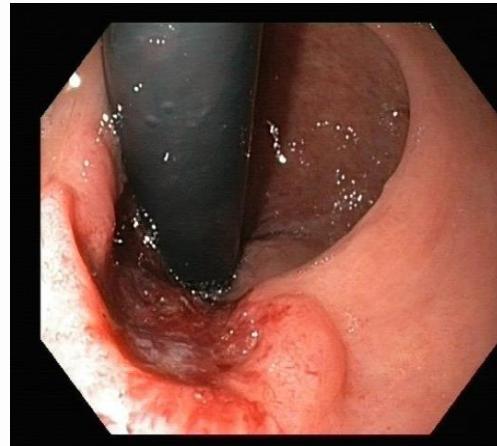
Gerard Lancet Oncology 2008;4:158

# Contact therapy ≈ TEM



- Excision scar
- Primary exc.
  - Adj ChRT

# Endorectale brachytherapie



EEUWENHOEK

# Experience Clatterbridge, Liverpool

- 242 patients, 220 intent to cure
- Generally old and frail
- Small tumour < 3cm contact
- Larger tumour EBRT
  - Small remnant: contact
  - Large remnant: brachy
  - TEM occasionally
- 11% remnant after primary RT, 10% late recurrence
- Cancer specific survival 93%, low OS

# Radiotherapy as definitive treatment of rectal cancer

## France, US, Canada

- Contacttherapy, brachytherapy, EBRT
- Doses usually >80Gy
- Small volume, high dose
- T1N0: >1000pts, 85-90% local control
- T2: 80% local control
- T3: 60% local control

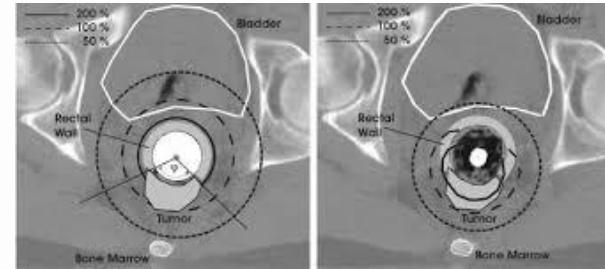


# “oudere in matige conditie”

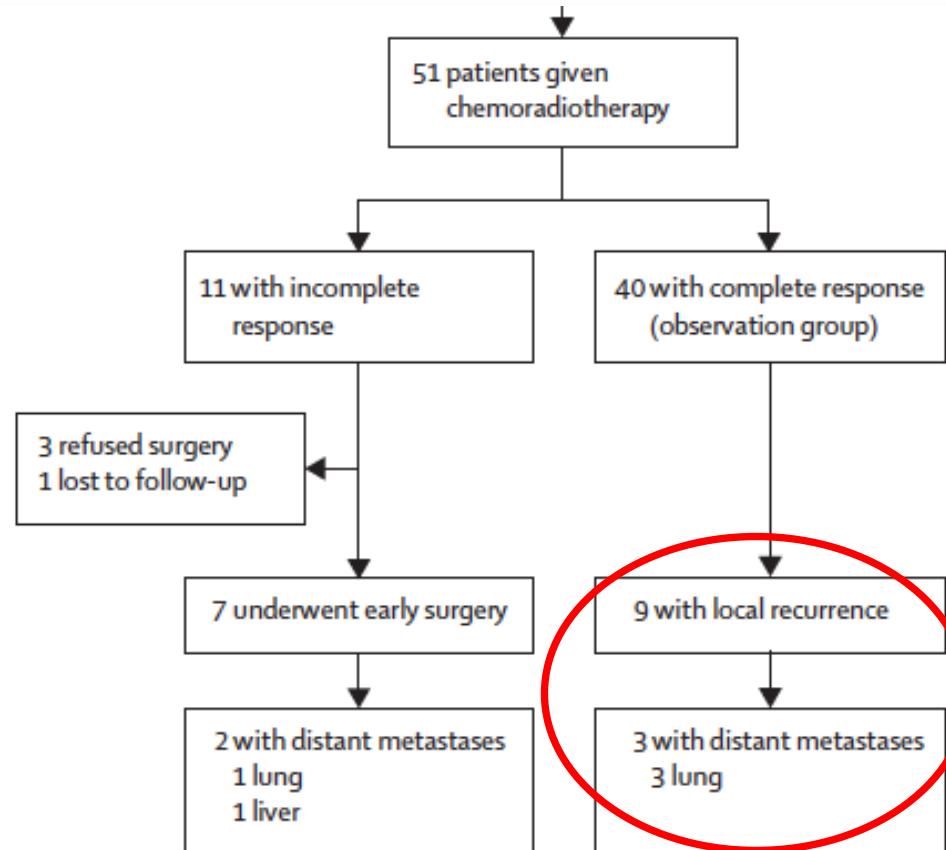


- Radiotherapie als primaire behandeling
  - Hogere dosis – kleiner veld
  - ChRT
  - Boost extern/intern
- “Adjuvante” chirurgie wanneer nodig

# Danish series



- 55 pts T2-3 N0-1 - 51 eligible
- ChRT 50Gy
  - SIBoost T 10 Gy
  - Brachy boost T 5Gy
- organ preservation:  
60%



# Nadelen van hogere dosis RT

- Lange termijn toxiciteit?
- Meer proctitis en bloedverlies
- Meer problemen bij locale excisie

# Conclusie - 1



- Standaard behandeling
- Primair radiotherapie
  - modern – geindividualiseerd
- Chirurgie als salvage
  - wanneer nodig en mogelijk



# Conclusie – to do list



- Radiotherapie
  - technieken
  - beeldvorming
  - toxiciteit
- Risico-inschatting
  - Draagkracht
  - Operatief risico
- Patient preferentie

