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Radiation Oncology 2010, **5**:83 doi:10.1186/1748-717X-5-83

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ISSN 1748-717X

Article type Research

Submission date 9 July 2010

Acceptance date 20 September 2010

Publication date 20 September 2010

Article URL <http://www.ro-journal.com/content/5/1/83>

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Feasibility study of volumetric modulated arc therapy for the treatment of retroperitoneal sarcomas

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Abstract

Background

Radiotherapy for retroperitoneal sarcomas remains controversial and a technical challenge considering the threshold of contiguous critical organs tolerance. We performed consecutive RapidArc dosimetric plans in preoperative or postoperative setting.

Methods

A dosimetric study was carried out from six preoperative (group A) and four postoperative (group B) CT-scans, performed in 7 patients.

Prescribed dose was 45 and 50 Gy for groups A and B, respectively. The planning target volume (PTV) was defined as the clinical target volume (CTV) plus 5 mm. The CTV encompassed the gross tumor volume (GTV) plus 10 mm or the tumoral bed. The dosimetric plans were optimized on a RapidArc Eclipse console using the progressive resolution algorithm, PRO version 8.8. Normalization method allowed the coverage of 99% of the PTV by 95% of the dose.

Results

Mean PTV were 2318.5 ± 2223.9 cc [range 348 – 6198 cc] and 698.3 ± 216.6 cc [range 463 – 933 cc] for groups A and B, respectively. Plans were optimized for single arcs in group B and for single or two arcs in group A. The contralateral kidney volume receiving 5 Gy (V_{5Gy}) was $21.5 \pm 23.3\%$ [range 0-55%] and $3.1 \pm 2.6\%$ [range 0 – 7.3%] for groups A and B, respectively. The mean dose received by 1% of the kidney ($D_{1\%}$) was 5.6 ± 2.4 Gy [range 3.6 -7.6 Gy] for group A and 5.4 ± 0.7 Gy [range 4.3 – 6 Gy] for group B. The volume of small bowel excluding the PTV (small bowel-PTV) that received 40 Gy and 30 Gy (V_{40Gy} and V_{30Gy}) in group A were $7.5 \pm 4.4\%$ [range 5.4 – 14.1%] and $18.5 \pm 7.1\%$ [range 10 – 30.4%], respectively.

In group B, small bowel-PTV $V_{40\text{Gy}}$ and $V_{30\text{Gy}}$ were $4.7 \pm 3.3\%$ [range 3.3 – 8%] and $21.6 \pm 7.5\%$ [range 9.4 – 30%] respectively. In a second step, we treated two patients in the postoperative group. Treatment time delivery with one arc was 74 seconds. No severe acute toxicity was observed.

Conclusion

RapidArc technology for retroperitoneal sarcomas showed acceptable dosimetric results in preoperative or postoperative clinical situation. From the first treated patients, acute tolerability was good to excellent.

Background

Retroperitoneal sarcoma is a rare and very heterogeneous disease representing about 10-15% of all soft tissue sarcomas. Surgery is the main treatment, but microscopic or gross residual disease may remain after the procedure, compromising local control and survival [1 - 4]. Since local progression rather than metastatic dissemination is the main cause of death, the role of radiotherapy in association to surgery has been investigated. There are no randomized trials comparing postoperative to preoperative radiotherapy and the appropriate strategy is not well defined today.

Based on the results of phase III randomized trials for limb soft tissue sarcoma, postoperative RT has been adopted by some teams in retroperitoneal sarcomas. Nevertheless, this approach raises the problem of the tumor underdosing due to the nearby critical organs at risk (OAR), with the consequence to increase the risk of local recurrence. This concern was confirmed by several authors who reported a high local relapse rate inside the radiotherapy field with considerable toxicity, dissuading postoperative radiotherapy [4 - 6].

The single randomized trial about adjuvant radiotherapy in resectable retroperitoneal sarcomas [7 - 8] compared a standard external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) delivering 50-55 Gy to an experimental therapy that associated a single dose (20 Gy) of intraoperative radiotherapy (IORT) using electrons with a low dose postoperative EBRT (35-40 Gy). With a median follow-up of 8 years, the number of locoregional recurrence was significantly reduced in the experimental arm, as well as the enteral toxicity.

Preoperative radiotherapy has some theoretical advantages in the management of retroperitoneal sarcomas, such as the reduction of tumor seeding during surgery and the shift of radiosensitive viscera outside the treatment field [9]. Prospective trials showed the feasibility of preoperative radiotherapy in this context [10 - 12].

Regarding IMRT, it is now well established that this technique usually provides high conformity and offers improved OAR sparing when compared to 3D conformational radiotherapy. IMRT use has already been investigated for the treatment of retroperitoneal sarcomas [13 - 15]. Although large fields may be required for those tumors, more particularly in preoperative setting, this does not preclude the employment of IMRT [14], but the dose inhomogeneity within the target can increase considerably, especially in the vicinity of kidneys. To improve dose homogeneity throughout the planning tumor volume (PTV), multiplying fields may be necessary, having the effect to increase the treatment time per fraction [16]. Some authors investigated the feasibility of diminishing the size of fields to only irradiate specifically the portion of the clinical tumor volume (CTV) at the higher risk of relapse [13].

In this context, the purpose of this study was to assess dosimetric aspects using RapidArc technology for the treatment of retroperitoneal sarcoma. The feasibility of volumetric arc therapy was evaluated in several dosimetric plans obtained before or after surgery. We used two different dose levels (45 and 50 Gy) adapted to the clinical situation, in order to protect normal tissues including small bowel, contralateral kidney and spinal cord and achieve an excellent coverage of the whole target volume. In addition, we investigated the opportunity to deliver complex radiotherapy treatments in a short treatment time. Finally, we directly implemented these physical data into the clinic.

Methods

This dosimetric study was carried out from ten CT-scans performed in a series of seven consecutive patients with resectable retroperitoneal sarcoma. Patients underwent either a single preoperative or postoperative CT-scan or both exams, providing six preoperative (group A) and four postoperative cases (group B). The dosimetric analysis was performed using RapidArc technology.

Radiotherapy treatment planning:

Patients underwent CT scan-based virtual simulation (GE lightspeed RT16 Milwaukee, USA). Patients were placed in supine position with the arms above the head, using a special support (Sinmed, The Netherlands) and knees were placed with a knee support (Sinmed, The Netherlands). Intravenous contrast was not used considering that renal function of those patients could be altered. 4DCT Scanner was performed to include tumor motion during breathing with 2.5 mm thick slices at 2.5 mm intervals. Tumor (GTV) or tumor bed were manually contoured on the CT images. The isocenter was set in the middle of the GTV if preoperatively or the tumoral bed if postoperative, using our virtual simulation console (Advantagesim, GE Milwaukee, USA). In the case of preoperative radiotherapy (Group A), the CTV included the tumor and a margin around obtained by a three-dimensional 10 mm expansion, except posteriorly in regards of the vertebral body or bone, where the margin was adapted to sculpt these structures. In the postoperative planning (Group B), the CTV was defined together by the surgeon and the radiation oncologist to

include the tumor bed and all the areas at risk. To account for set-up inaccuracies, a PTV was defined by a three-dimensional 5 mm expansion of CTV in all directions, except close to the spinal cord where it was reduced if necessary. The PTV margin was chosen after 4DCT scanner evaluation.

Kidneys or contralateral kidney were completely contoured. A planning organ at risk volume (PRV) of 3 cm was added to the contralateral kidney for two reasons: first, because of the potential internal movement of this structure and second, to be able to define a constraint limiting the dose delivered around the kidney. Small bowel and spinal cord were contoured from 2 cm above to 2 cm below the extension of the tumor or the tumor bed corresponding to the portion of the irradiated organ. Liver was contoured as a whole organ when it was close to the target volume.

The dose prescribed to the PTV was 50 and 45 Gy in 25 fractions for Groups A and B, respectively.

Dose constraints to the OAR were based on the available IMRT studies (Table 1). The maximal dose (D_{\max}) allowed for the small bowel was the prescribed dose. Dose received by 50% and 30 % of the small bowel (SB D_{50} , SB D_{30}) should not exceed 30 Gy and 40 Gy, respectively. The maximal dose allowed to contralateral kidney was 12 Gy, but we systematically tried to minimize global dose to the whole volume. Liver could receive 20 Gy to the whole volume and 40 Gy to 30% of the volume. The maximal tolerated dose to the spinal cord was 45 Gy.

The RapidArc plan optimization was generated by the progressive resolution optimizer (PRO) algorithm of the Eclipse workstation (Varian Medical System, Palo Alto, USA) in a version 8.8 allowing multiple arcs. Single or double gantry rotation was used depending on the thickness of the volume. Each arc had systematically an counter-clockwise rotation of

358° from 179° to 181° and opposite if two arcs. The beams shared the same isocenter with different collimator rotation to increase the modulation capacities of the algorithm.

Plan acceptance criteria required that at least 95% of the dose covers 99% of the PTV volume.

Evaluation tools:

Dose Volume Histograms (DVH) were generated to evaluate the three different plans. For PTV, the parameters $D_{1\%}$ and $D_{99\%}$ were used as surrogate markers for maximum and minimum doses. Mean dose (D_{mean}) was also reported.

The degree of conformity of the plans was defined as the ratio between the volume receiving at least 95% of the prescribed dose and the volume of the PTV ($CI_{95\%}$).

The homogeneity index (HI) was expressed by $D_{5\%} - D_{95\%}$ (difference between the dose covering 5% and 95% of the PTV). For all patients DVH for OAR (bowel, bowel excluding PTV, kidneys and spinal cord) were calculated and reported. A set of V_x values and D_{mean} was therefore reported. The number of Monitor Units (MU) per fraction required for each plan and the treatment delivery time (from start to the end of the irradiation), dimension of the fields and collimator angle are reported in Table 2.

Following the results of the study, the two last consecutive patients of group B were treated by receiving 45 Gy.

Quality assurance for treated patients:

We conducted a quality control of the dosimetric plans regarding the 2 patients treated in this study. It consisted in a comparison between the previous dose calculated by the planning system and the actual measured dose delivered by the linac. Two different methods were used. The first one consisted of calculating the

plan in a cylindrical phantom of 20 cm diameter and then measuring the dose at the central point of this phantom by an ionisation chamber of 0.125 cc (PTW, Freiburg, Germany). The second method used an amorphous silicon portal imager (AS1000 Varian Medical System, Plo Alto, US) as a detection matrix with a resolution of 0.39 mm/pixel at the machine isocenter. The dose collected was compared to a previous distribution on water using the GlaAs algorithm and the Epiqa software (Epidos, Brtislavia , Slovakia)[17].

Results

Technical data are summarized in Table 2. Our cases were characterized by very large target volumes involving wide fields until 36 cm of length. This resulted in a low number of MU delivered (380.7 and 332.3 for Groups A and B, respectively) due to a high output factor of the machine. Postoperative plans were optimized for one arc, and some preoperative plans, specially those with the largest PTV, required 2 arcs. Even in those cases, the number of MU was not significantly increased.

For the treated patients, the treatment time was 74 seconds using one arc. Quality control analysis showed acceptable results with a difference between the calculated and measured doses of 1.2% and 1.7% in the cylindrical phantom. Percentage of points meeting the criteria of 3%-3mm for the gamma index was 98.3% and 95.7% for both patients.

Figure 1 and 2 shows examples of dose distribution for the preoperative and postoperative cases. Dosimetric data for PTV and OAR are recorded in table 3 and DVH results are shown in figures 3 and 4. All plans were normalized aiming to obtain $V_{95\%} > 99\%$ for the PTV. When we evaluated GTV (preoperative cases) - CTV

(postoperative cases) DVH in Figure 3, we could observe that for all cases the dose distribution was homogeneous. Nevertheless, homogeneity (represented by $D_{5\%}$ - $D_{95\%}$) inside the PTV could reach 12 and 18% for the two largest volumes (6198 and 4085 cc) of the preoperative group.

Concerning the OAR, the dose constraints initially required (Table 1) were largely respected. With regards to the bowel and bowel-PTV we presented the DVH results for all cases, showing the important variability of bowel volume from one case to another. V_{40Gy} ranged from 66.6 cc to 962.8 cc for group A and from 18.7 cc to 695.3 cc for group B. Mean small bowel $D_{1\%}$ was 53 ± 2.9 Gy, with a D_{max} of 59 Gy in the portion included in the PTV for the largest tumor. The volume of small bowel-PTV receiving the prescribed dose was always below 3 cc.

Dose constraints were largely respected for the kidney and the spinal cord.

Early clinical practice

Treated patients were 29 and 47 years old respectively, and were diagnosed with a liposarcoma at the histological examination. They did not present any comorbidity factors. The treatment strategy was approved by a pluridisciplinary committee. PTV volumes were 933 and 463 cc, respectively. They underwent surgery combined to IORT at a single dose of 15 Gy delivered by an 80 mm diameter collimator, and then received postoperative radiotherapy at a dose of 45 Gy in 25 fractions.

Acute toxicity was evaluated according to the Common Toxicology Criteria grading system (CTC V.03). Both patients showed G1 nausea-vomiting. Pain and neuropathy was G0 and no patient presented any skin reactions or weight loss.

Discussion

IMRT for retroperitoneal sarcoma has already been studied and implemented to clinical practice by some teams. Dose constraints criteria of those series are shown in Table 1. On the one hand, IMRT has proved a significant improvement of the PTV coverage when compared to 3DCRT, achieving a better protection of OAR, specially the small bowel (V_{30} $43.1 \pm 20.6\%$ with IMRT vs $63.5 \pm 25.2\%$ with 3DCRT) [14]. On the other hand, the problem of IMRT for the treatment of important volumes, as some retroperitoneal sarcomas, is the difficulty to achieve a homogeneous dose distribution inside the PTV, which is translated in hotspots around OAR. To palliate this technical problem it is sometimes necessary to multiply fields or adding segments, that inevitably prolongs treatment delivery time. This implies the increased possibility of positioning error and the necessity of a trustworthy repositioning system, that is sometimes very uncomfortable for the patient [16]. Knowing that the highest risk of local relapse is limited to the contact region between the tumor and the posterior abdominal wall, Bossi et al [13] proposed a new IMRT strategy in which the CTV was limited to this area, reducing the volume of the target in an attempt to decrease toxicity. IMRT plans were compared to 3DCRT and showed a significant better sparing with IMRT of the contralateral kidney. No significant advantage for small bowel was observed with IMRT in their study where they defined the CTV as a part of the whole GTV. Additionally, the presence of the tumor shifted small bowel outside of the PTV.

Many authors reported for other tumor sites dosimetric plans at least similar for RapidArc when compared to IMRT with a static gantry position [18 - 23]. RapidArc

was implemented since 2008 in our institution in a daily practice for several localisations. Therefore we decided to evaluate this innovative technique for the treatment of retroperitoneal sarcomas.

We found in the frame of our dosimetric study better DVH results than those expected at the initial planning time taking into account that we studied very large volumes (Table 3). Our choice regarding the normalization method was specific for this localisation. We initially decided to cover 99% of the PTV by 95% of the prescribed dose. This resulted in a better dose coverage in the edge of the volume, but compromised homogeneity, particularly for the largest preoperative case, where we obtained a maximal dose of 124% inside the PTV. This hotspot wouldn't have been observed if we had covered 95% of the volume by 95% of the dose. Nevertheless, we may wonder whether the presence of these hotspots inside the PTV is really problematic knowing that this lesion will be removed.

Regarding the organs at risk, small bowel DVH showed that V_{30Gy} and V_{40Gy} results were better than initially required for both groups. Hotspots in the small bowel were systematically in the portion included in the PTV for the biggest case. The portion of bowel – PTV irradiated above the prescribed dose was always very limited (<3cc).

To allow reproducible correlation between the volume of small bowel receiving a dose range and toxicity, DVH data were expressed in cc. Some authors showed that a $V_{30Gy} > 450$ cc was correlated to a significant higher acute gastro-intestinal (GI) toxicity [24] and that when small bowel – PTV V_{40Gy} exceeded 200 cc, there was a 10% probability to develop G2-3 acute GI toxicity [25]. Tzeng [26] treated 16 patients with retroperitoneal sarcoma at a dose of 45 Gy in 25 fractions using IMRT with a boost of 12.5 Gy to the areas at theoretical risk of positive margin after resection. The

only patient showing G3 GI toxicity had received 54 Gy to more than 20 cc of small bowel, recommending that this constraint should be respected. Our small bowel DVH results always remained under these levels.

Kidney tolerance doses to whole organ irradiation DT5/5 and 50/5, are 23 and 28 Gy, respectively [27]. It has been reported that in the absence of concomitant chemotherapy or latent nephropathy, doses under 15 Gy are not likely to provoke radiation-induced nephropathy [28]. Another important concept is that kidney consists of multiple independent functional structures very sensitive to radiation. For this reason, despite the problem of total dose, there is the problem of quantity of irradiated volume even at low doses. May et al [29] showed that the percentage of bilateral renal volume receiving at least 10 Gy and the mean kidney dose were significant predictors of subsequent G2 renal complications ($p= 0.017$ and $p= 0.0095$ respectively).

In our study respectively mean and maximal doses received by the contralateral kidney were 3.45 Gy and 7.6 Gy for the preoperative and 2.94 Gy and 6 Gy for the postoperative plans, which is much lower than accepted doses. One could be worried about the respiration-induced motion of the kidneys making uncertain the doses received. Some authors studied this phenomenon showing a maximal movement of kidneys in cephalo-caudal direction, with displacements varying around 16 ± 8 mm. [30 - 31] justifying the PRV of 3 cm that we created around this structure to allow respect of dose constraints. Furthermore, as those patients will be monorenal in most of the cases, we recommend the prescription of a pre-treatment renal scintigraphy to assess the functionality of the remaining kidney.

Concerning the dose for retroperitoneal sarcomas, limitation of dose prescription was assessed by the tolerance of the organs at risk. Our results open the question of dose escalation and will be the object of further studies.

Another important point is the reduction achieved in delivery time, which is a major advantage of RapidArc. Even if static gantry IMRT allows acceptable dose distribution, the average fraction time is about 20 minutes [13, 20]. Shorter treatment time will reduce the likelihood of intrafraction baseline shifts in PTV and organs at risk position. Taking into account that those patients are painful in most of the cases because of the psoas invasion and have big difficulties to stay laying on the accelerator table, RapidArc technology offers a solution improving treatment comfort and decreasing the possibility of set-up errors.

Even if the available evidence from retrospective studies and prospective non randomized trials strongly suggests that conventional preoperative radiation is better tolerated, we treated using RapidArc technology two patients of the postoperative group with excellent clinical tolerance.

Conclusions

RapidArc for retroperitoneal sarcomas achieved acceptable dosimetric results in preoperative or postoperative setting, even for large volumes. The two first treated patients presented a good tolerability. Currently, we are continuing to treat patients with this technique offering a rapid and safe procedure. Longer follow-up is warranted to assess long-term toxicity and local control.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

CLLM, PF and FQ designed and coordinated the study. Patient accrual and clinical data collection was done by CLLM and FQ. Data analysis, physics data and treatment planning data collection was done by PF and CLLM. CLLM prepared the manuscript. DA and PF revised critically for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Figure legends

Figure 1 - Conformity of IMRT using RapidArc in a postoperative case.

A) Volume receiving 45 Gy (V45).

B) Volume receiving 5 Gy (V5). Contralateral kidney is completely spared.

Figure 2 - Conformity of IMRT using RapidArc in a preoperative case.

Dose distribution for a preoperative case. Colourwash is in the interval from 5 to 50 Gy.

Figure 3- Dose Volume Histograms for PTV (all cases), CTV(postoperative cases) and GTV (preoperative cases).

Figure 4 - Dose Volume Histograms (DVH) for OAR.

A) mean DVH for contralateral kidney.

B) mean DVH for small bowel and small bowel – PTV.

C) Small bowel DVH results for all cases.

D) Small bowel-PTV DVH results for all cases.

Tables

Table 1 - Literature dose constrains for IMRT.

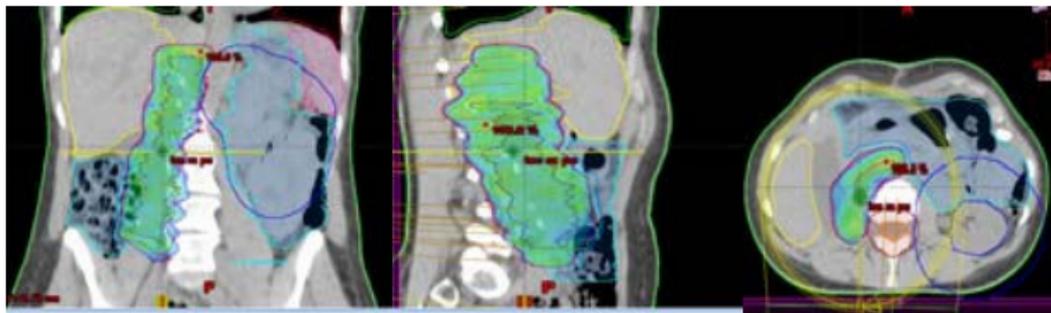
Author	n° cases	preop	postop	dose to PTV (Gy)	dose constraints (Gy)			
					contralateral kidney	small bowel	spinal cord	liver
Tzeng [26]	16	16	0	45±12,5	<23	<45 54 to <20 cc	<45	<33
Bossi [13]	18	18	0	50	<10 to 50% <50	V55Gy < 50% V30Gy < 100%	<48	V50Gy < 33%
Koshy [14]	11	9	2	45 - 50,4	12 to 100% 15 to 50%	<45 D75% 48 D50% 50		V40Gy < 50% V30Gy < 100%
Present study	10	6	4	45 - 50	< 12	<45 - 50 V40Gy <30% V30Gy <50%	<45	V40Gy <30% V30Gy <40%

Table 2 - Technical data for RapidArc

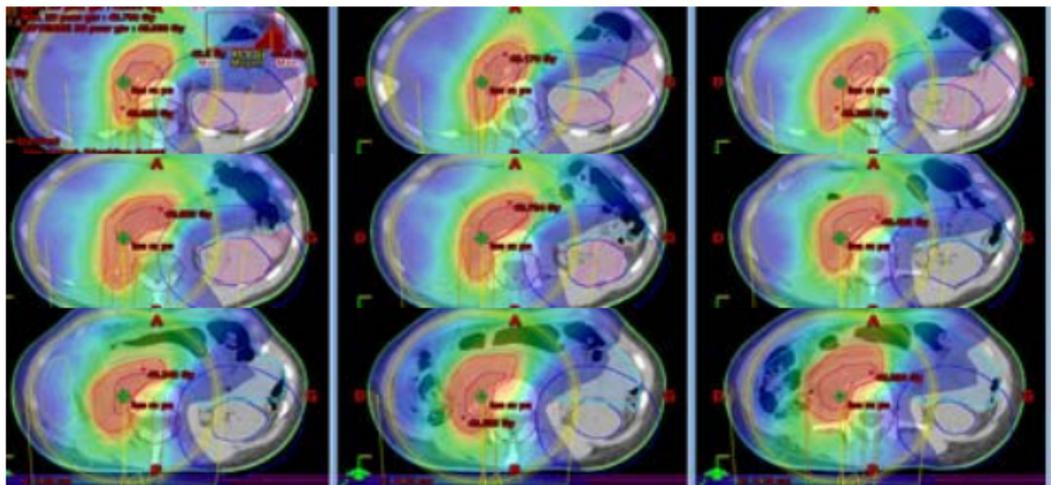
Case	Preoperative 1	Preoperative 2	Preoperative 3	Preoperative 4	Preoperative 5	Preoperative 6	Postoperative 1	Postoperative 2	Postoperative 3	Postoperative 4
Dose [Gy]	50	50	50	50	50	50	45	45	45	45
Volume PTV [cc]	6198	384	2535	348	4085	361	895	463	502	933
Length PTV [cm]	24	14	22	9,3	31	9,41	29	21	16	24
Number of arcs	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
MU	177+190	337	233+217	433	158+132	372	295	322	374	338
Energy [MV]	18	18	6	6	18	18	18	18	18	18
Collimator Angle	30 / 330	30	45 / 315	45	35 / 335	45	345	30	45	30
X jaw [cm]	23 / 23,4	12,7	22,4 / 23	12,2	26,4 / 27,5	11,8	15	15	17,9	23,9
Y jaw [cm]	33,4 / 33,4	14,7	23,5 / 24,4	12	36,5 / 36,5	11,8	30	22,5	18,5	29,5

Table 3 - Dosimetric results for PTV and OAR.

	Preoperative				Postoperative			
	MEAN	SD	MAX	MIN	MEAN	SD	MAX	MIN
PTV								
Volume [cc]	2318,5	2223,9	6198,0	348,0	698,3	216,6	933,0	463,0
D1% [%]	111,2	6,7	124,0	103,4	105,3	2,4	109,1	103,1
D95% [%]	99,3	2,3	103,9	96,8	97,5	0,4	98,2	97,3
D5% [Gy]	109,4	6,2	121,8	102,5	104,5	2,0	107,6	102,6
V107% [%]	25,6	30,9	90,0	0,0	2,1	3,6	8,3	0,0
V95% [%]	99,0	0,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	0,0	99,0	99,0
D5%-D95% [%]	10,1	4,1	17,9	5,7	6,9	1,7	9,4	5,3
CI 95%	1,1	0,1	1,2	1,1	1,2	0,0	1,3	1,2
Spinal Cord								
D1% [Gy]	28,1	12,6	40,0	1,9	32,6	4,4	39,2	28,1
Dmax [Gy]	32,0	13,6	44,0	3,1	35,0	4,8	41,0	30,0
Kidney								
Volume [cc]	149,9	60,1	173,8	105,2	171,6	31,6	209,6	139,0
V5 Gy [%]	21,5	23,3	55,0	0,0	3,1	2,6	7,3	0,0
Dmean [Gy]	3,5	1,9	5,2	1,4	2,9	0,5	3,8	2,5
D1% [Gy]	5,6	2,4	7,6	3,6	5,4	0,7	6,0	4,3
Bowel								
Volume [cc]	1421,3	729,7	2720,0	628,8	1494,9	533,7	2406,0	1105,0
V30Gy [%]	33,2	12,0	50,9	19,0	30,5	11,5	43,0	11,9
V40Gy [%]	22,4	9,1	35,4	10,6	15,6	9,6	28,9	1,7
D1% [Gy]	53,4	2,9	59,6	50,7	46,9	0,8	47,7	45,7
V Prescription dose [%]	12,2	9,2	28,0	2,8	8,7	7,7	21,0	0,0
Bowel-PTV								
Volume [cc]	1183,6	645,3	2392,0	481,4	1343,7	613,2	2205,0	825,2
V30Gy [%]	18,5	7,1	30,5	10,1	21,6	7,5	30,0	9,4
V40Gy [%]	7,5	4,4	14,1	1,3	4,7	3,3	8,0	0,0
V Prescription dose [%]	0,6	0,9	2,2	0,0	0,7	1,3	2,9	0,0



A)



B)

Figure 1

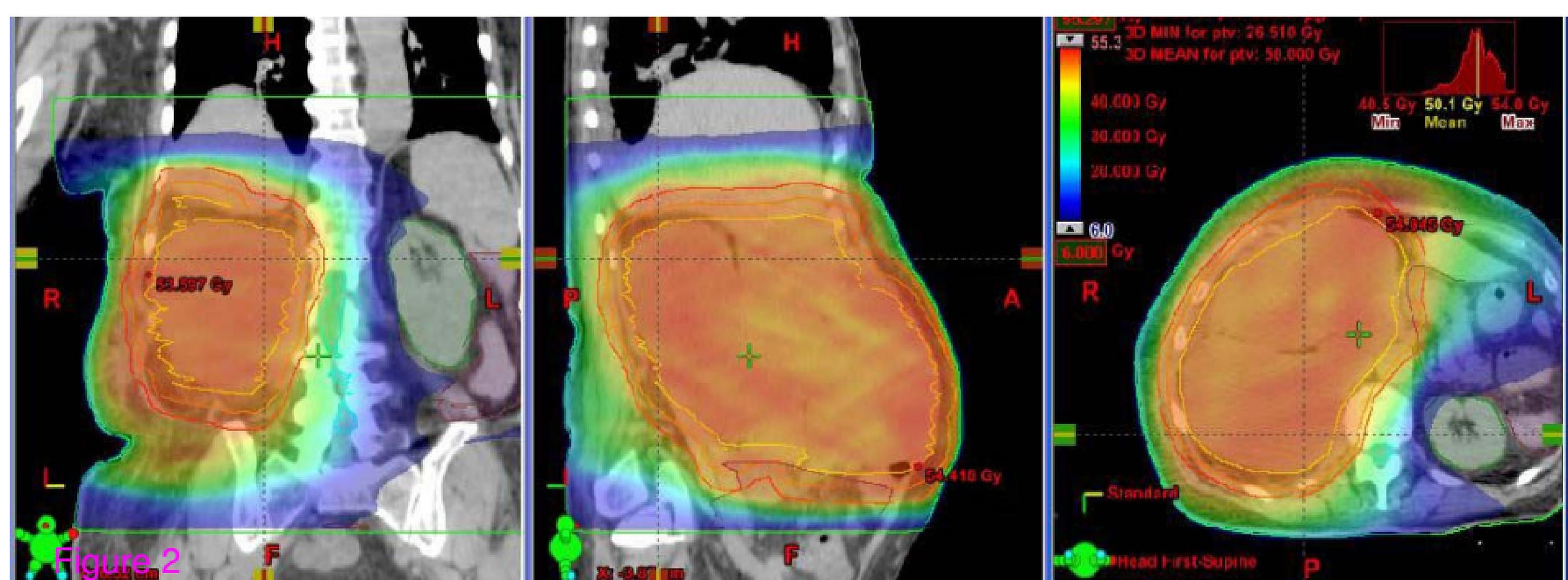
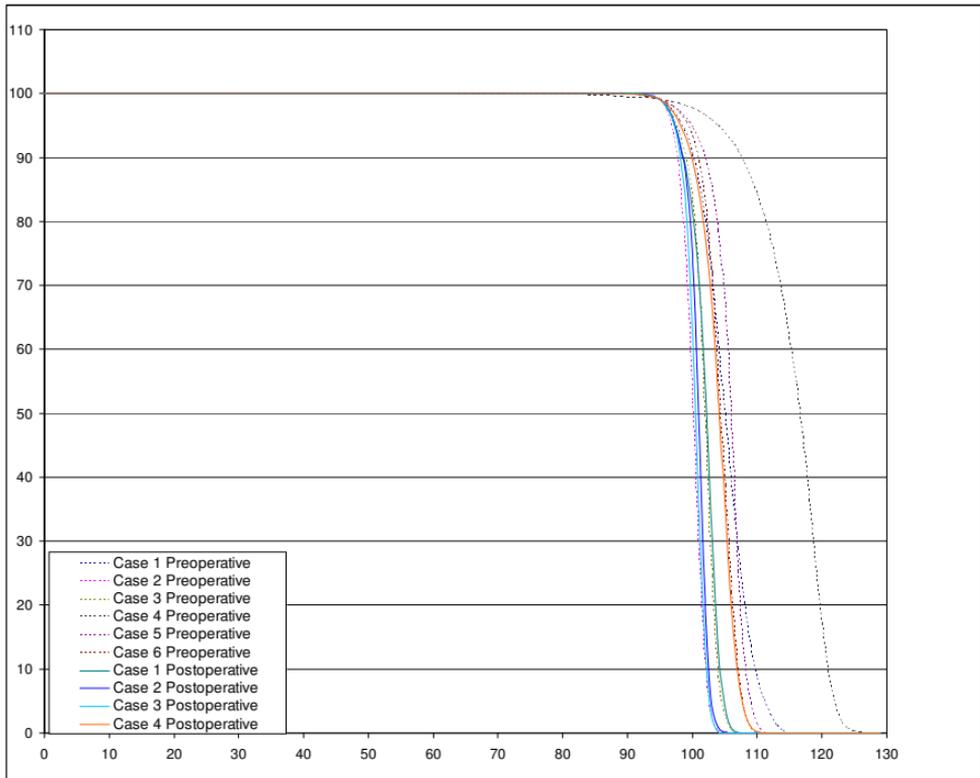
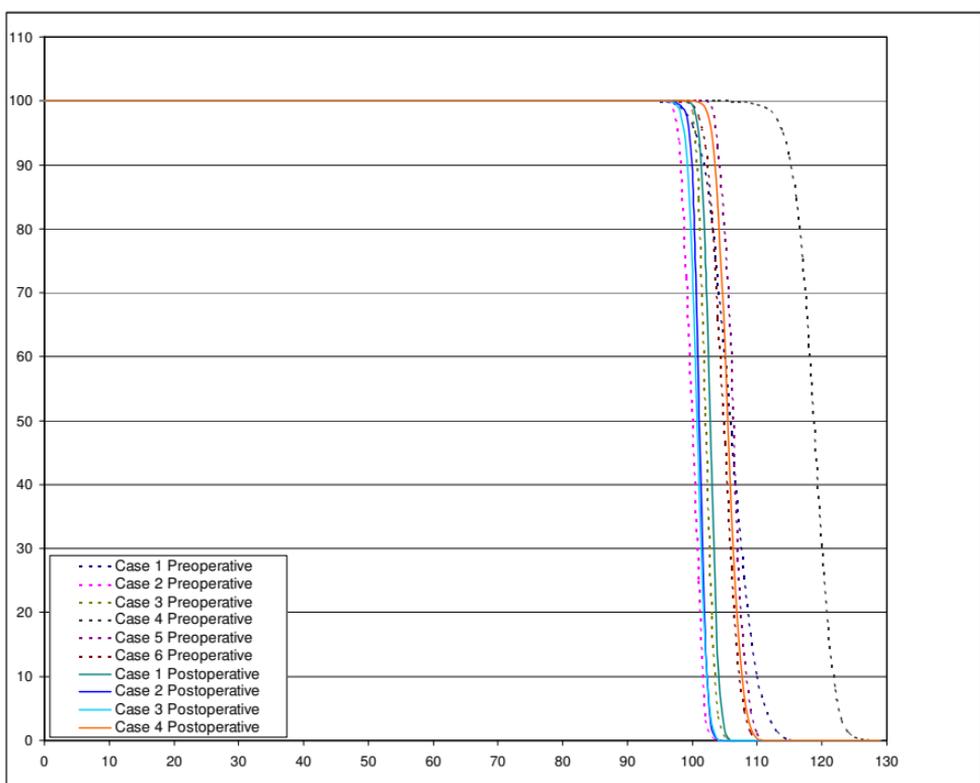


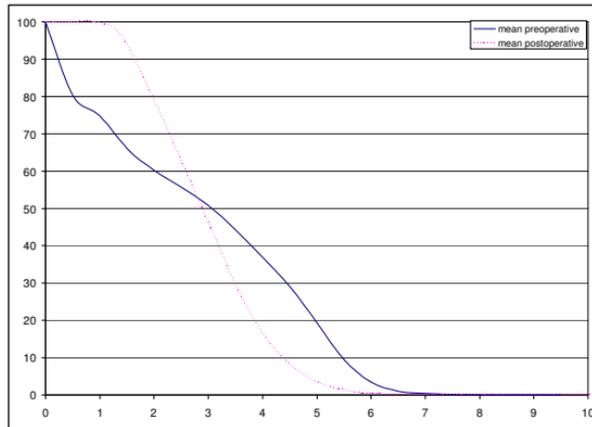
Figure 2



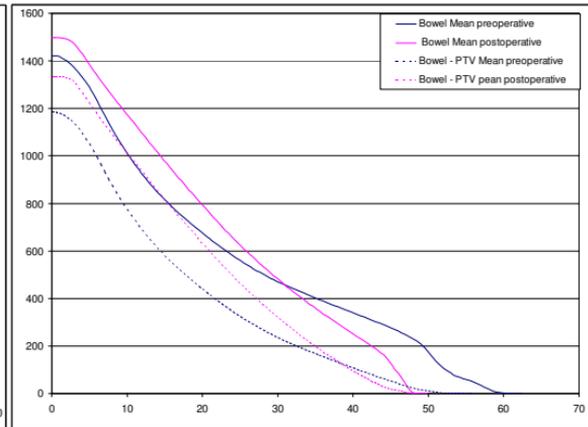
DVH PTV for 10 cases



DVH GTV (preoperative) -CTV (postoperative) for 10 cases



A



B

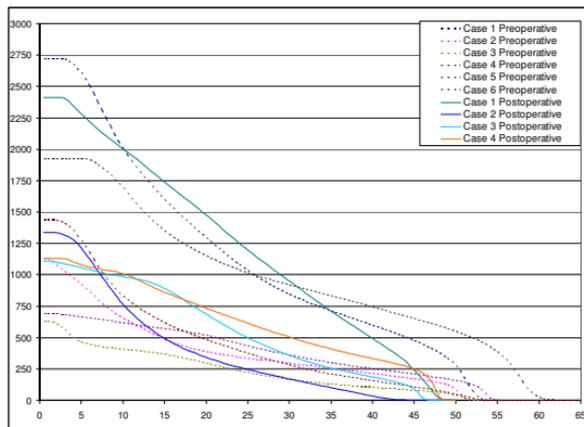
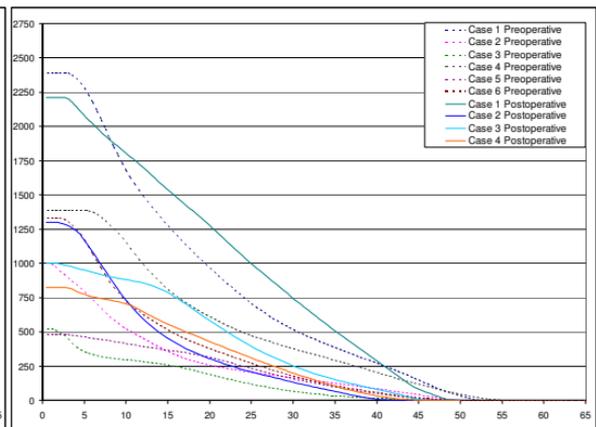


Figure 4



D