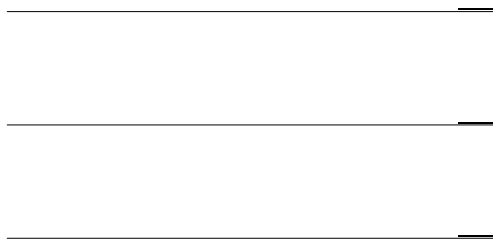


2000 12



2000 12

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3.	13
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5.	17
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	28
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가

, ,

, ,

.

가

가

(dose-response relationship)가

, ,

.

158

가

(responder)

(non-responder)

가

가

40 Gy , 40 Gy 50 Gy , 50 Gy

1.

(CR) 106 (PR) (responder)
67.1% . 50% (SD)가 41
(25.9%), (PD)가 11 (7%) .

2.

50.1 ± 6.6
44.3 ± 9.0 Gy 5 Gy
p-value 0.000 .
(multivariate analysis) p-value 0.001 .

3.

40 Gy 50 Gy , 50 Gy
40 Gy 9.8 ± 2.6
cm, 40 Gy 50 Gy 9.8 ± 2.6 cm, 50 Gy
8.3 ± 3.2 cm 가 .
66.7%, 64.7%, 37.3% 50 Gy .

4.

40 Gy
29.2%, 40 Gy 50 Gy 68.6%, 50 Gy
77.1% . 5 cm

, ,

.

가

.



: , ,

< >

.

,

2

가

¹⁾. 가 가

가

가

가

. Takayasu 107

14.9

54.2%

²⁾.

가

,

가 가

,

,

³⁾.

가 가

,

,

,

,

,

,

가

⁴⁾.

,

가 가 가 ,
가 ,
가 가 ,
가 . ,

가

가 ⁵⁾,

(tolerance dose) 35 Gy

⁶⁾.

⁷⁾⁻⁹⁾

, 가

^{10),11)}

가 . Michigan
Robertson 1 1.5 Gy 2

33%

66-72.6 Gy, 33-66%

48-52.8 Gy, 66%

24-36 Gy

¹²⁾

가

(virtual simulation)

⁵⁾

^{1),13),14)} 50-60 Gy

가

가

. Matsuura 22

58-68 Gy

가

¹⁴⁾, Park 27

51.8 ± 7.9 Gy

66.7%

¹⁾. Seong 30

63.3%

17

¹³⁾

Aoki

7

50-70 Gy

33%

가

가 50-70 Gy

15)

가

16)

17)

18)

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

(dose-response relationship)가

,

50-70 Gy 가

1),13),14)

가

가

가 ,

가

15)

가

가

가

1.

1992 3 2000 3 가

158

AFP 가 400 IU/mL

AFP 가 400 IU/mL

가 Child's class A B , 가 , 2/3
가 ECOG 3

AFP (alpha feto-protein) , , UICC (International Union
against Cancer) , (portal vein thrombosis: PVT)

(radiotherapy aim) 1

2.

107 (67.7%)

2-3 cm

가

10 MV X-ray

1.8 Gy

5

25.2 Gy

60.0 Gy

(biologically equivalent dose: BED)

1.8 Gy

48.2 ± 7.9 Gy

50.4 Gy

79

3

(3D-conformal radiotherapy)

가 17

3.

가

4-6

가

가

(complete response: CR), 50%

(partial

response: PR)

가

, 50%

(stable disease: SD)

(progressive disease:

PD)

가

4.

1
(radiation induced liver
disease: RILD)

가, ,
4 8 aspartate transaminase
(AST), alanin transaminase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP),
(serum bilirubin) . 가
ALP

4 8
(esophago- gastro- duodenoscopy: EGD)

5.

가
(CR) 50%
(PR) (responder) , 50%
(SD) (PD)
(non-responder)
(Chi-square test)

가

(one-way analysis of variance: one-way ANOVA)

가

(logistic regression analysis)

가

가

40 Gy , 40 Gy 50 Gy , 50 Gy

(Chi-square test)

SPSS 8.0

1.

		Table 1.	
	29	79	52
가 82.9%			(performance status)
ECOG (European Cooperative Oncology Group)			1
가 137 , 2 가 21		113 (71.5%)	AFP 400 IU/mL
			(massive type)
65.8% 가			(multinodular),
(single nodular),		(diffuse infiltrative type)	. 80
		(PVT)	50.6%
, A 가	67 (42.4%)	91 (57.6%)	UICC
가		(A
) 9.0±3.0 cm	89.9%
		(< 3.0 g/dL)	14 ,
(> 3.0 mg/dL)	28 ,		가 7

Table 1. Characteristics of the patients prior to radiotherapy (n=158)

Characteristics		No. of patients (%)
Age (years)	Mean (Median)	51.9 ± 9.5 (52)
	Range	29- 79
Gender	Male	131 (82.9)
	Female	27 (17.1)
Performance (ECOG ¹ scale)	1	137 (86.7)
	2	21 (13.3)
AFP ²	> 400IU/mL	113 (71.5)
	400IU/mL	19 (12.0)
	Unknown	26 (16.5)
Liver cirrhosis	Yes	142 (89.9)
	No	16 (10.1)
Hypoalbuminemia ³	Yes	14 (8.9)
	No	144 (91.1)
Hyperbilirubinemia ⁴	Yes	28 (17.7)
	No	130 (82.3)
Presence of Ascites	Yes	7 (4.4)
	No	151 (95.6)
Type of tumor	massive	104 (65.8)
	diffuse	9 (5.7)
	single nodular	11 (7.0)
	multinodular	34 (21.5)
UICC ⁵ Stage		67 (42.4)
	A	91 (57.6)
Portal vein thrombosis	Yes	80 (50.6)
	No	78 (49.4)
Tumor size ⁶	< 5 cm	17 (10.8)
	5 ~ 10 cm	85 (53.8)
	> 10 cm	56 (35.4)
Radiotherapy aim	Definitive	107 (67.7)
	Salvage	51 (32.3)

1: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, 2: Alpha feto-protein,

3: < 3.0 g/dL, 4: > 3.0 mg/dL

5: International Union Against Cancer,

6: mean value of 3 perpendicular diameters

2.

(CR) . 106 (PR)
 (responder) 67.1%
 90% 가 11 3
 가 가 3 1 100%

2 90% 99%
 가 50% (SD)가 41 (25.9%),
 (PD)가 11 (7%) (non-responder) 32.9%
 (Table 2). 54 (34.2%)

7

Table 2. Tumor response based on radiologic examinations after local radiotherapy.

Tumor response		No. of patients (%)
Response	Complete response	0 (0.0)
	Partial response	106 (67.1)
No response	Stable disease	41 (25.9)
	Progressive disease	11 (7.0)

Table 3. Analysis of possible parameters to predict tumor response.

Parameters	Tumor response		p-value	
	Responders (%)	Non-responders (%)	UVA ¹	MVA ²
Age (years)	51.2 ± 9.6	53.6 ± 9.1	0.136	0.2173
Gender	Male	84/106 (79.2)	47/52 (90.4)	0.114* 0.0704
	Female	22/106 (20.8)	5/52 (9.6)	
Tumor size (cm)	8.9 ± 3.0	9.2 ± 3.0	0.474	0.6514
PVT ³	Yes	50/106 (47.2)	30/52 (57.7)	0.214 0.7167
	No	56/106 (52.8)	22/52 (42.3)	
RT ⁴ dose (Gy)	50.1 ± 6.6	44.3 ± 9.0	0.000	0.0001
RT ⁴ aim	Definitive	72/106 (67.9)	35/106 (67.3)	0.938 0.8727
	Salvage	34/106 (32.1)	12/106 (32.7)	

1: Univariate analysis. 2: Multivariate analysis,

3: Portal vein thrombosis,

4: Radiotherapy.

Univariate analysis was done using Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test(*). Multivariate analysis was done using logistic regression analysis.

4.

40 Gy 50 Gy , 50 Gy .
24 , 51 , 83 .

(Table 4). , ,
가 . 40 Gy 9.8 ± 2.6 cm, 40 Gy
50 Gy 9.8 ± 2.6 cm, 50 Gy 8.3 ±
3.2 cm 가 .
66.7%, 64.7%, 37.3% 50 Gy
.
(Chi-square test)

가 .

Table 4. Patient characteristics in relation to radiotherapy dose.

characteristics	RT ¹ dose			p-value
	< 40 Gy (%)	40-50 Gy (%)	> 50 Gy (%)	
Age (years)	53.0 ± 9.1	52.7 ± 9.8	51.2 ± 9.5	0.574
Gender				
Male	20/24 (83.3)	44/51 (86.3)	67/83 (80.7)	0.707*
Female	4/24 (16.7)	7/51 (13.7)	16/83 (19.3)	
Tumor size (cm)	9.8 ± 2.6	9.8 ± 2.6	8.3 ± 3.2	0.005
PVT ²				
Yes	16/24 (66.7)	33/51 (64.7)	31/83 (37.3)	0.002
No	8/24 (33.3)	18/51 (35.3)	52/83 (62.7)	
RT ¹ aim				
Definitive	18/24 (75.0)	35/51 (68.6)	54/83 (65.1)	0.693*
Salvage	6/24 (25.0)	16/51 (31.4)	29/83 (34.9)	

1: Radiotherapy, 2: Portal vein thrombosis

Statistical analysis was done by Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test(*).

Table 5.

가

(Figure 1).

Table 5. Tumor response in relation to radiotherapy dose.

	Tumor response		
	PR ¹ (%)	SD ² (%)	PD ³ (%)
RT ⁴ dose < 40 Gy	7/24 (29.2)	13/24 (54.2)	4/24 (16.7)
40 - 50 Gy	35/51 (68.6)	12/51 (23.5)	4/51 (7.8)
> 50 Gy	64/83 (77.1)	16/83 (19.3)	3/83 (3.6)

1: Partial response, 2: Stable disease, 3: Progressive disease,
4: Radiotherapy

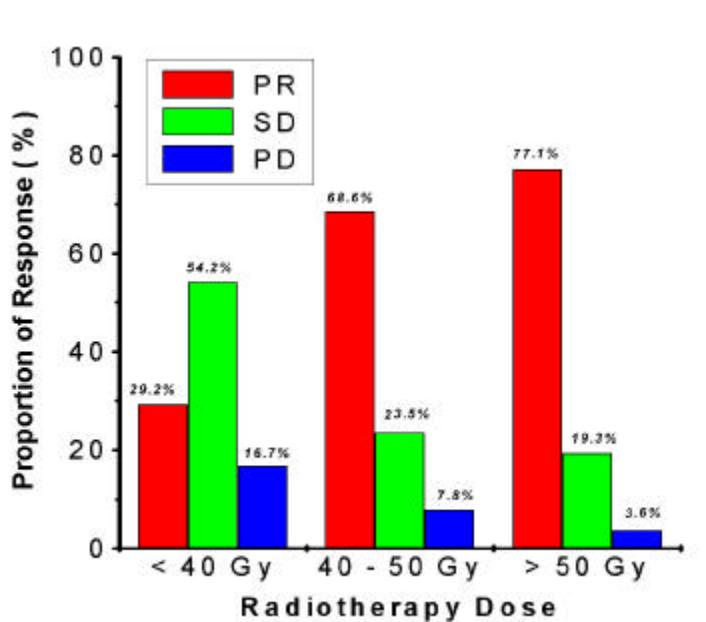


Figure 1. Proportion of tumor response in relation to radiotherapy dose

(Table 6). 가 5 cm 17 11
 64.7% , 5 cm 10 cm
 68.1%, 10 cm 66.1%

Table 6. Number of responders in relation to radiotherapy dose and tumor size.

RT ¹ dose	Tumor size			Total (%)
	< 5 cm (%)	5- 10 cm (%)	> 10 cm (%)	
< 40 Gy	1/1 (100)	4/14 (28.6)	2/9 (22.2)	7/24 (29.2)
40 - 50 Gy	0/2 (0.0)	19/26 (73.1)	16/23 (69.6)	35/51 (68.6)
> 50 Gy	10/14 (71.4)	35/45 (77.8)	19/24 (79.2)	64/83 (77.1)
Total (%)	11/17 (64.7)	58/85 (68.1)	37/56 (66.1)	106/158(67.1)

1: Radiotherapy.

5.

(Table 7). Child-Pugh classification , 가 , 가 .

Table 7. Status of liver cirrhosis in relation to radiotherapy dose.

		RT ¹ dose			p- value
		< 40 Gy (%)	40-50 Gy (%)	> 50 Gy (%)	
Child's class	A	16/24 (66.7)	38/51 (74.5)	63/83 (75.9)	0.659
	B	8/24 (33.3)	13/51 (25.5)	20/83 (24.1)	
Hypo-albuminemia ²	Yes	3/24 (12.5)	2/51 (3.9)	9/83 (10.8)	0.275*
	No	21/24 (87.5)	49/51 (96.1)	74/83 (89.2)	
Hyper-bilirubinemia ³	Yes	6/24 (25.0)	11/51 (21.6)	11/83 (13.3)	0.255*
	No	18/24 (75.0)	40/51 (78.4)	72/83 (86.7)	
Ascites	Yes	1/24 (4.2)	2/51 (3.9)	4/83 (4.8)	1.000*
	No	23/24 (95.8)	49/51 (96.1)	79/83 (95.2)	

1: Radiotherapy, 2: < 3.0 g/dL, 3: > 3.0 mg/dL

Statistical analysis was done using Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test(*).

(Table 8).

가 40 Gy , 40 Gy 50 Gy ,
 50 Gy 25.0%, 15.7%, 12.0%
 가 가 . (RILD) 가
 1 , 3 , 7 가 .
 40 Gy
 40 Gy
 .
 가 가
 50 Gy 가 .

classification

가

Table 8. Complications in relation to radiotherapy dose.

Complications	Childs' class	RT ¹ dose		
		< 40 Gy (%)	40-50 Gy (%)	> 50 Gy (%)
New ascites	A	3/16 (18.8)	4/38 (10.5)	6/63 (9.5)
	B	3/8 (37.5)	4/13 (30.8)	4/20 (20.0)
	all	6/24 (25.0)	8/51 (15.7)	10/83 (12.0)
RILD ²	A	1/16 (6.3)	1/38 (2.6)	5/63 (7.9)
	B	0/8 (0.0)	2/13 (15.4)	2/20 (10.0)
	all	1/24 (4.2)	3/51 (5.9)	7/83 (8.4)
Gastroenteritis	A	0/16 (0.0)	0/38 (0.0)	4/63 (6.3)
	B	1/8 (12.5)	1/13 (7.7)	2/20 (10.0)
	all	1/24 (4.2)	1/51 (2.0)	6/83 (7.2)
Gastric ulcer	A	0/16 (0.0)	2/38 (5.3)	2/63 (3.2)
	B	0/8 (0.0)	1/13 (7.7)	0/20 (0.0)
	all	0/24 (0.0)	3/51 (5.9)	2/83 (2.4)
Duodenal ulcer	A	0/16 (0.0)	1/38 (2.6)	3/63 (4.8)
	B	0/8 (0.0)	0/13 (0.0)	0/22 (0.0)
	all	0/24 (0.0)	1/51 (2.0)	3/83 (3.6)

1: Radiotherapy, 2: Radiation induced liver disease

.
 . 가
 가
 5),
 (tolerance dose) 35 Gy
 6).
 1),13),14)
 15), 50-60 Gy
 가 가
 . ,
 16),
 17), 18)
 ,
 가
 . ,
 가 가
 (dose-response relationship)가
 가
 1985 RTOG (Radiation Therapy Oncology Group)

²⁰⁾ 2000 Kim ²¹⁾가
 . RTOG ²⁰⁾ 105 21 Gy
 23%, 10- 12 Gy I¹³¹- antiferritin infusion
 가 48% . ,
 I¹³¹ - antiferritin infusion
 가 ,
 가 . Kim ²¹⁾
 20 25 2 - 3 Gy
 22.5 - 51 Gy 32%,
 36%, 20%, 8%, 4%
 , 가 40 Gy 13%, 41 - 49 Gy
 91%, 50 Gy 100%
 가 가 .
 , Kim
 가
 가
 158 가
 가 106
 67.1% Park ¹⁾ 66.7%,
 Seong ¹³⁾ 63.3% 가 .

(Table 3) , , , ,
 (radiotherapy aim)

가 .
 5.8 Gy 50.1±6.6 Gy
 44.3±9.0 Gy p-value 0.0001
 가 .
 107 (67.7%)
 57 (36.1%)

, 5-FU
 Kim²¹⁾ 2

가 76% 1 가
 12
 2
 4 - 8

가

가

(Table 4), Table 3. Table 5.

가 5

cm	64.7%, 5 - 10 cm	68.1%, 10 cm
66.1%		

(inherent radiosensitivity)

가

Table 4. Figure 1.

가 . 40 Gy

	40 Gy	
	50 Gy	77.1%
40 - 50 Gy	68.6%	

가

가

가

(RILD)

가

가

40

Gy

40 Gy

(Table 8).

Table 7.

가

Child-Pugh classification

가

Robertson ¹²⁾ Cheng ²²⁾

가

, 50 Gy

40 - 50 Gy

가

(DVH)

ICG test (indocyanine green test)

R15 (indocyanine retention rate at 15 minutes)

(maximum tolerance dose)

가

가

가

Park

¹⁾

가

가

가

(3D-conformal

radiotherapy),

(intensity modulated radiotherapy:

IMRT),

.

가

가

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가

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가

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가

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가

가

가

1

.

1. 67.1%
2. 50.1 ± 6.6 Gy
44.3 ± 9.0 Gy
3. 가 가
4. 40 Gy 29.2%, 40 Gy 50 Gy
68.6%, 50 Gy 77.1%
가
5. 가 ,
가 가
가 가

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Abstract

Dose response relationship in local radiotherapy of hepatocellular carcinoma

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(Directed by Professor Jinsil Seong)

Purpose : Recent reports have shown that primary hepatocellular carcinoma is not radioresistant to local radiotherapy. However, these studies were done in highly selected groups of patients and the number of materials were also limited. In this study, we investigated whether dose response relation existed or not in local radiotherapy of primary hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and Methods : From January 1992 to March 2000, 158 patients were included in present study. Exclusion criteria included the presence of extrahepatic metastasis, liver cirrhosis of Child's class C, tumors occupying more than two thirds of the entire liver, and performance status on the ECOG scale of more than 3. Radiotherapy was given to the field including tumor with generous margin using 10-MV X-ray. Mean tumor dose was 48.2 ± 7.9 Gy in daily 1.8 Gy fractions. Tumor response was based on diagnostic radiologic examinations such as CT scan, MR imaging, hepatic

artery angiography at 4 - 8 weeks following completion of treatment. Statistical analysis was done to investigate the existence of dose response relationship of local radiotherapy when it was applied to the treatment of primary hepatocellular carcinoma.

Results : An objective response was observed in 106 of 158 patients, giving a response rate of 67.1%. Statistical analysis revealed that total dose was the most significant factor in relation to tumor response when local radiotherapy was applied to the treatment of primary hepatocellular carcinoma. Only 29.2% showed objective response in patients treated with dose less than 40 Gy, while 68.6 % and 77.1 % showed major response in patients with 40 - 50 Gy or more than 50 Gy. Child-Pugh classification was significant factor in the development of ascites, overt radiation induced liver disease and gastroenteritis. Radiation dose was an important factor for development of radiation induced gastroduodenal ulcer.

Conclusion : Only radiotherapy dose was a significant factor to predict the objective response. Present study showed the existence of dose response relationship in local radiotherapy of primary hepatocellular carcinoma. Further study is required to predict the maximal tolerance dose in consideration of liver function and non-irradiated liver volume.

Keywords : Hepatocellular carcinoma, Radiotherapy, Dose response relationship