

Clinical Trials with Protons

Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

Head and Neck Cancer
(Oropharynx)

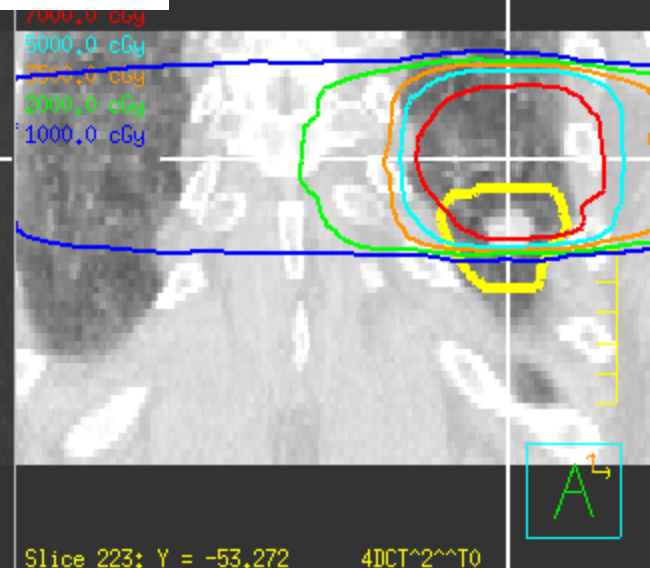
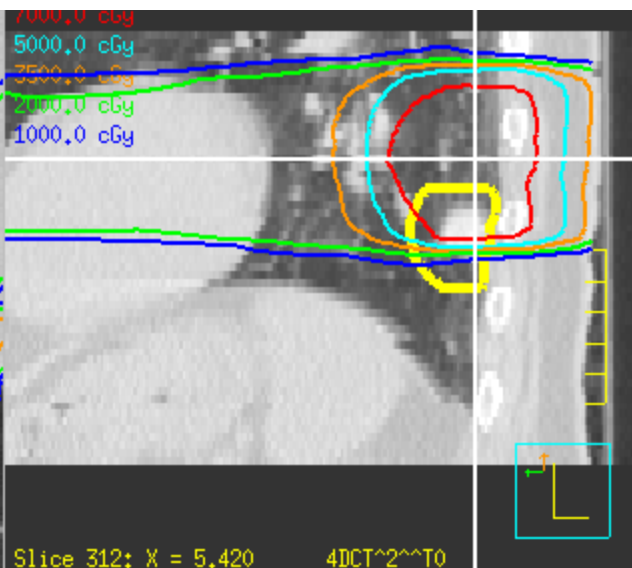
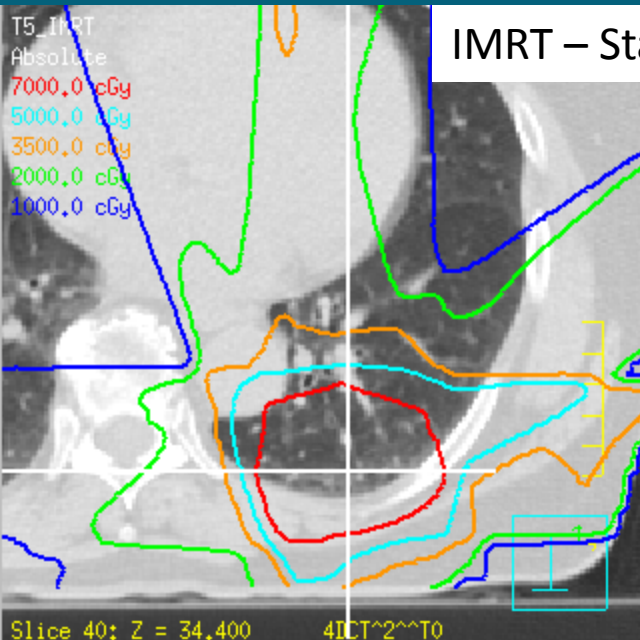
Cancer Deaths 2014

• Lung and bronchus		159,260
• Colon/rectum	50,310}	
• Breast	40,430}	159,810
• Pancreas	39,590}	
• Prostate	48,029}	

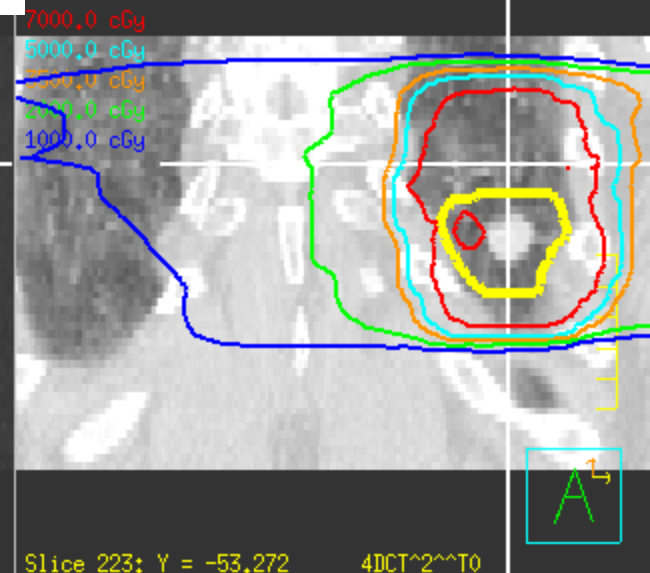
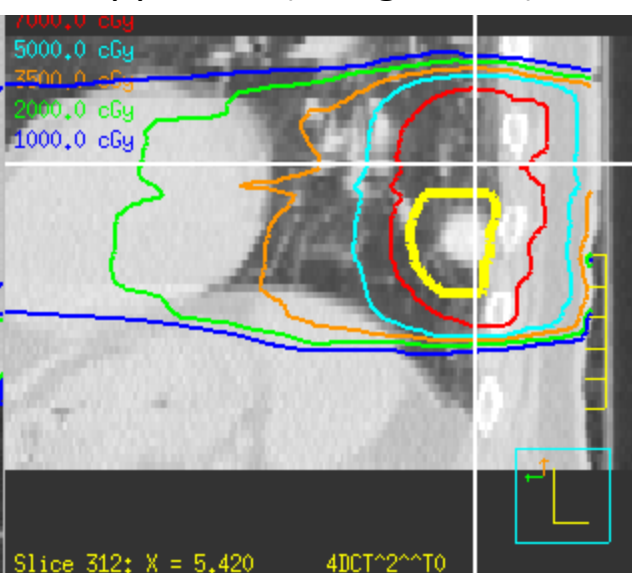
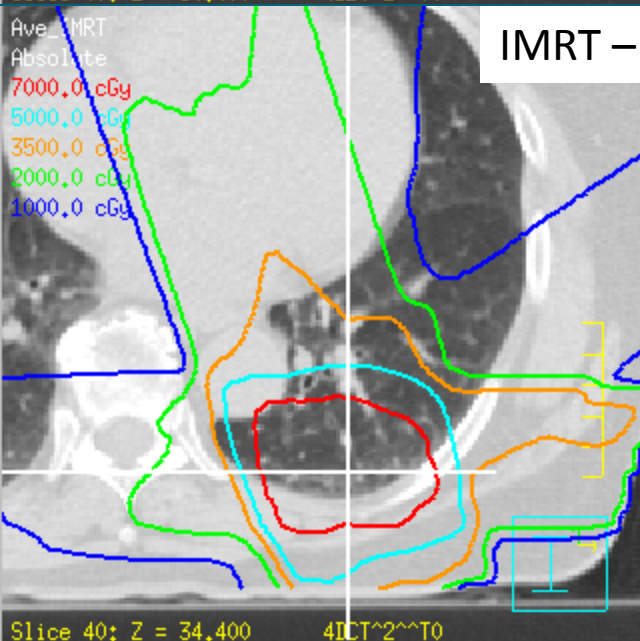
Treatment of Locally Advanced NSCLC

- Concurrent chemotherapy
- Management of tumor motion
 - 4D CT simulation and planning
 - Active breath holding
 - Gating

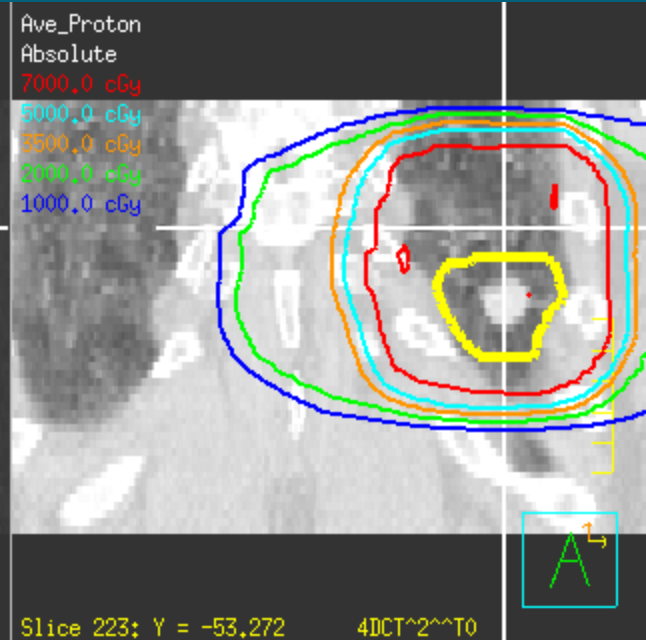
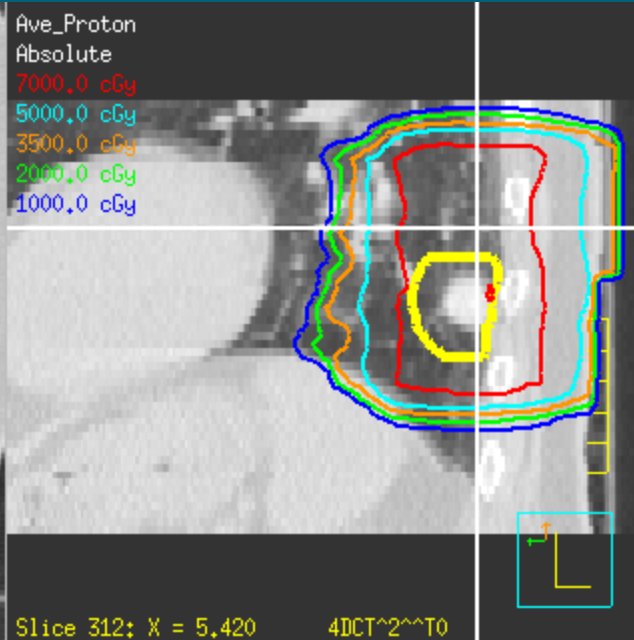
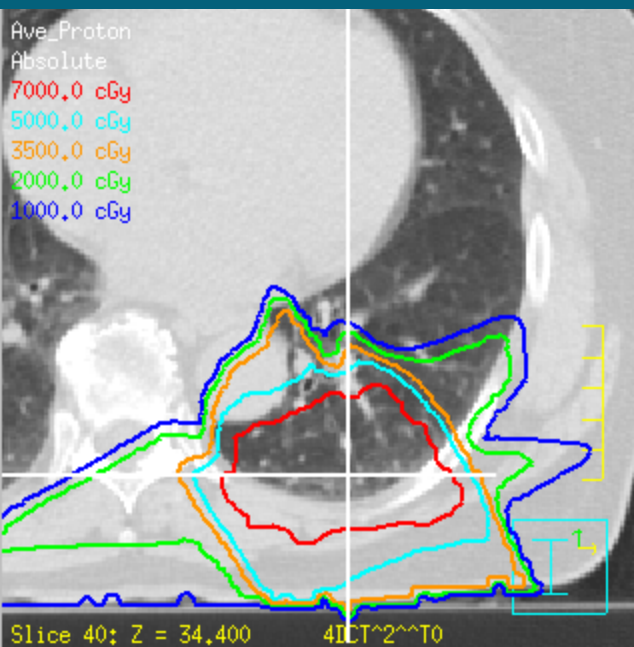
IMRT – Standard of Care (8 mm PTV margin)



IMRT – ITV Approach (using 4D CT)



Proton – ITV Approach



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Grade 3+ Esophagitis

- IMRT (N=66) 40%
- Proton Therapy (N=62) 6%

Treatment Related Pneumonitis Grade 3+

- IMRT 9%
- Proton Therapy 2 %

Randomized Trial of Photons vs Protons for NSCLC Stage II/III

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IMRT+ Chemo

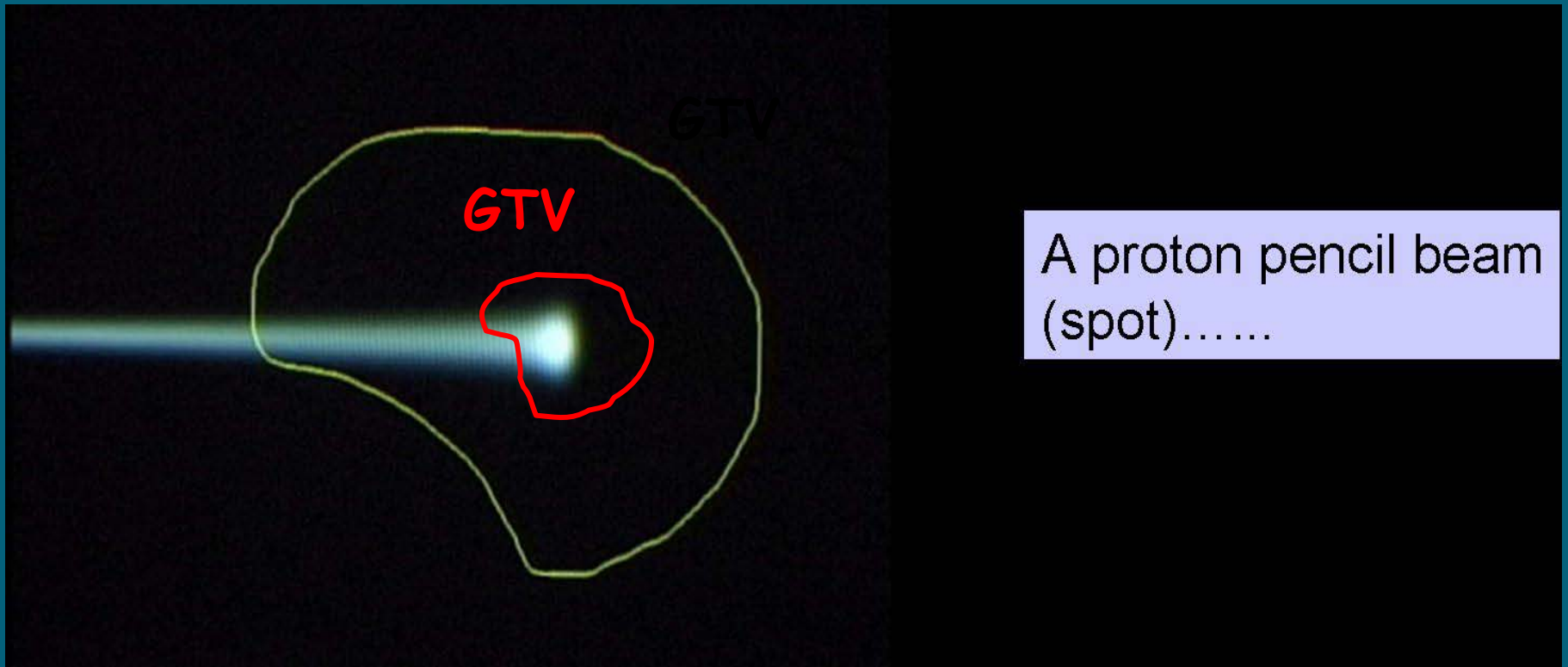
74 Gy @ 2 Gy/fx

Proton Beam + Chemo

74 CGE @ 2 CGE/fx

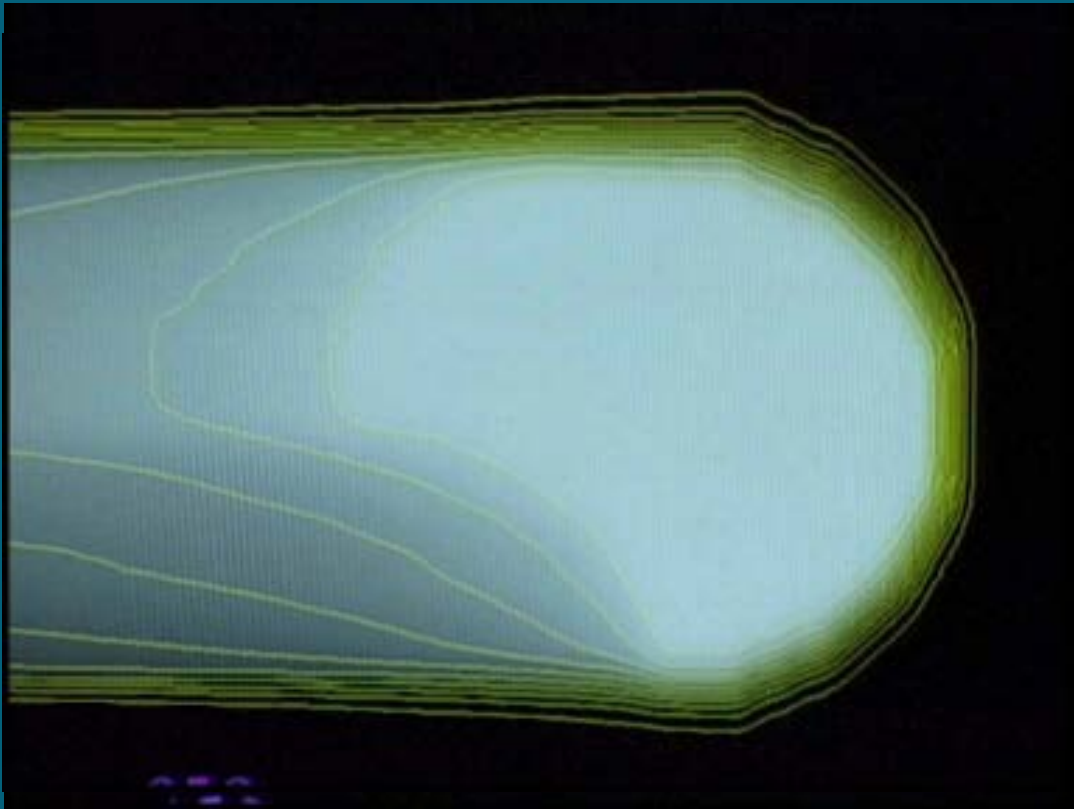
Adaptive planning; Bayesian statistics

Intensity Modulated Proton Therapy (IMPT)



Beam Scanning

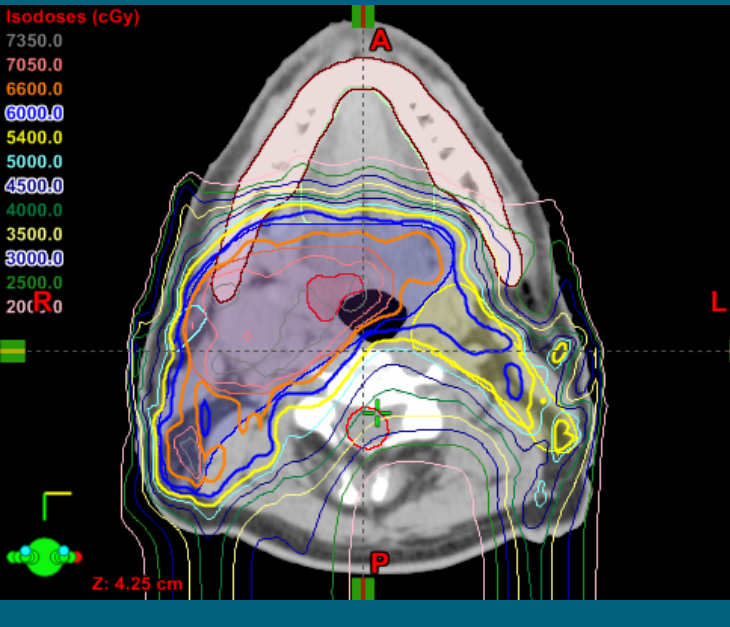
- Deliver many small beams to a tumor using magnetic beam deflection.
- Energy is changed in accelerator to scan each successive layer.



A full set, with a homogenous dose conformed distally and proximally

Oropharynx - BOT

Concurrent Chemoradiation



1. Decrease Mucositis
2. Decrease odynophagia
3. Decrease N/V
4. Decrease weight loss
5. No PEG tube
6. Decrease xerostomia
7. Maintain taste
8. Decrease dysphagia



Comparative Trials Protons vs. X-rays (double scattering or IMPT)

- NSCLC : Double scatter protons vs. IMRT (phase II) with Mass General Hospital
- NSCLC: Double scatter protons vs. IMRT (Randomized phase II) with RTOG
- Carcinoma of Oropharynx: IMRT vs. IMPT