

## **Country Presentations of FNCA FY2007 Workshop on Radiation Oncology**

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### **Annex 3 Country presentations on CERVIX-III**

-China: Total Patients: 18, 8 alive: 1 with metastasis lung, another one metastasis to liver; 10 patients death; The treatments of 2 patients with metastasis are being performed.

-Indonesia: Total Patients: 5; 2 Alive no evidence of disease; No late effect appear; 3 patients death: 2 due to disease and 1 not related to disease; OTT: 44 days.

-Japan: Total patients: 32, CT/MRI was done for all cases; OTT : 49 days; Chemo 63 % received 4 times; Acute toxicity appeared as leucopenia , neutropenia but radiotherapy were not discontinued because of grade 1-2 toxicities. Site of failure to PALN 10 patients (30 %).

-Korea: Patients: 10; Local control 87.5 % and DSS 75 %, Complication: all in grade 1 - 2; 1 patients had metastasis to the lung (soliter) treated by Cyberknife machine. PET scan was used as tool for follow-up setting.

-Malaysia: Total patients: 14; OTT: 31- 51 Days; 31 Days seem to be a little shorter (only from UMMC) than usual. Toxicity: only grade 1-2, no evidence of grade 3 - 4.

-The Philippines: Patients: 12; Stage IIB: 9, Stage IIIB: 3; OTT 37-112 days. Toxicity; grade 1-2, while no grade 3-4 both acute or late. Response rate: 100 %; Disease status: Local failure 2, Distant metastasis 3, Progression 6, 2 patients received additional treatment.

-Thailand: Total patients: 19; OTT 41 - 61 days; Acute Hematologic Toxicity grade 3-4 2 patients and acute non-hematologic grade 3-4 2 patients, other in grade 1-2. 10/19 (52.6 %) were progression free of disease. All late toxicity in grade 1-2. Death: 8 patients, 4 in 9 patients (44%) causes by distant metastasis.

-Vietnam: Patients: 9; Local failure 2; Distant metastasis 3, Acute toxicity grade 3: 2 patients, neutrophenia grade 4: 1 patient. Late effect grade 4: 2 patients. (Total: 10 patients. 1 patient died 2006)

## Annex 4\_Country presentations on Cervix-IV

### Cervix-IV

-Indonesia: Dr. Supriana reported clinical results of the CHE-RAD and Extended-Field Radiotherapy for Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer (CERVIX-IV) with 3 patients from Indonesia, stage IIIB, PALN negative. One patient has inguinal lymphatic nodes. The problem is poor people, long waiting list and quality of CT scan.

-Korea: Dr. Cho, reported clinical results of 5 patients, stage IIIB and used PET and MRI for detecting PALN. He has used 3-D conformal planning treatment, and not used 4-Field box technique.

-The Philippines: Dr. Reyes reported clinical results of 3 patients, stage IIB with one patient has PALN (1 cm). They used large fields with Cobalt, and 2 fields AP-PA common field borders at L4-L5 with Co-60.

-China: Dr. Kato, Japan, reported the data of 3 patients sent from China. They treated EXT pelvic 50Gy + PALN 40-60 Gy, which may be higher than protocol (prophylactic – 36 Gy).

## Annex 5 Country presentations on NPC-I

### NPC-I

-China: Number of patients: 25, Median age: 54 years, Stage III: 16; IVA: 5; IVB: 4, All patients with histology WHO type 2, 0/25 (0%) patients needed interruption of RT, CR was 92%, Most people were tolerable to the regimen, First sites of failure: Locoregional: 3; Distant metastasis: 3; Both: 2, PET – CT imaging has advantages in distinguishing the tumor relapse from necrosis in follow-up of post RT.

-Indonesia: Number of patients: 3, Median age: 34 years, All patients with histology WHO type 3 and stage IVB, 2/3 patients were interrupted, Duration of interruption: median 24 d (10-38 d), Cause: 2 mucositis, Patient did not continue to adjuvant chemotherapy, possibly reason: the patient feels better even though the treatment is not complete, so they think it is not necessary to continue the treatment.

-Korea: There is no patient including this study. Only presentation about the pilot study: Combined RT + Chemotherapy and give Cyberknife boost to Nasopharynx.

-Malaysia: Number of patients: 26, Stage III: 16; IVA: 7; IVB: 3, Histology WHO type 2: 11; type 3: 15, 4/26 (15 %) patients needed interruption in the treatment (1-17 d), Completed 3 cycle Concurrent chemotherapy: 13/26 patients, Completed 3 cycle Adjuvant chemotherapy: 19/26 patients, Local failure: None; Distant metastasis: 3/25 patients; Progression 3/25 patients, Alive: 19/26 (73%) patients.

-Thailand: Number of patients: 5, Median age: 45 years, T2bN2Mo: 2; T3N2Mo: 1; T4N2Mo: 1; T4N3Mo: 1, Response of treatment: CR 5/5 patients, Loco-regional failure: None; Distant metastasis: 1/5 patients, Progression free survival: 4/5 patients. Overall survival: 4/5 patients. Acute toxicity (Concurrent): Non-Hematology: most of them grade I & II, but 3 patients suffer from mucositis grade 3 and 2 patients suffer from fatigue grade 3. Hematology: most of them grade I, Acute toxicity (Adjuvant): WBC grade 3-4: 3 patients; ANC grade 3-4: 4 patients.

-Vietnam: Number of patients: 51, Median age: 44 years (range 16-64), ineligible cases 20, 15 loss information; try finding, Stage III: 23; IVA: 1; IVB: 27, All patients with Histology WHO type: 3, 22/51 patients needed interruption of RT, Duration: Median 12 d (1-6weeks), With the reason: 21 acute non-hematology toxicity; 5 acute hematology toxicity; 12 machine breakdown. CR: 23/29 (73 %), First site of failure: 36; Locoregional: 2; Distant metastasis: 3 ( 2 bone metastasis and 1 brain metastasis ), Both: 1, and PS: 1 after complete treatment, Total 51 patients-> now: alive 29 patients, (died with diseases 7, loss information:15).

-The Philippines: Number of patients: 3, Stage III: 2; Stage IV: 1, Response to tumor: 1 no recurrence; 1 residual; 1 no changed, Toxicities: grade I xerostomia.

## Annex 6 Country presentations on NPC-II

### NPC-II

-Indonesia reported 6 patients with stage III 4 patients and stage IVA 2 patients. All patients have been examined with chest-x-ray nasopharyngoscope, CT scan of head & neck, bone scan and ultrasonography of abdomen. For two patients, radiation was interrupted because of toxicity. Chemotherapy was given for 6 cycles. The toxicity is only grade I and grade II toxicity. Up to November 2007, there has been two death, one from lung metastases and one death unrelated to disease.

-Malaysia reported 5 patients with stage III and IV. Chemotherapy was give 1 cycle for 1 patient, 2 cycle for 1 patient, 3 cycles for 1 patients, 4 cycles for 1 patient and 5 cycles for 1 patient. Majority of patients have Grade I, normal tissue side effects 40% (2/5), developed distant metastases. None developed local recurrence.

-Thailand reported only one patient. Chemotherapy was give up to 8 cycles outside center. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy was interrupted because of intercurrent disease.