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医学放射物理

## 乳腺癌保乳术后调强放疗和常规切线野放疗影响因素分析

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**【摘要】目的:**探究影响乳腺癌保乳放疗选择调强放疗(IMRT)与常规切线野放疗(CR)的影响因素。**方法:**选取30例左乳癌保乳放疗患者,每一例患者均设计IMRT与CR两种计划方案,根据计划结果,按照一定的评估标准,分为适合IMRT组(A组)、适合CR组(B组)、IMRT与CR均可组(C组)3组,将靶区PTV体积大小、沿胸壁的弧度、射野中心距胸骨中线的距离、PTV内弧直径距离作为选择不同治疗方式的4个影响因素进行分析。**结果:**非参数检验结果显示体积有显著性差异( $P=0.047<0.050$ ),距胸骨中线的距离显著性影响较弱( $P=0.057>0.050$ );A组11例病例的PTV体积范围为424~780 cm<sup>3</sup>,B组7例病例PTV体积范围为317~665 cm<sup>3</sup>。**结论:**PTV体积是选择适合IMRT计划或适合CR计划的明显影响因素,距胸骨中线的距离d1影响较弱,但无法找出一个明确的体积范围。

**【关键词】**乳腺癌;调强放疗;常规切线野放疗;影响因素

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## Factors affecting the choice of intensity-modulated radiotherapy versus conventional radiotherapy following breast-conserving surgery

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**Abstract: Objective** To analyze the factors influencing the choice of intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) versus conventional radiotherapy (CR) in breast cancer patients following breast-conserving surgery. **Methods** Thirty patients with left breast cancer undergoing breast-conserving surgery were enrolled in this study, and both IMRT and CR plans were designed for each patient. According to the results of the radiotherapy planning and the evaluation criteria, the patients were assigned into 3 groups for treatment with IMRT (group A), CR (group B), or either of IMRT and CR (group C). Four factors, namely the volume of planning target volume (PTV), the arc of the chest wall, the distance from the center of field to the midline of the chest, and the distance of the inner diameter of PTV, were analyzed for their potential influences in the decision on the treatment plans. **Results** The results of nonparametric test showed significant differences in the volume of PTV ( $P=0.047$ ) but not in the distance from the center of field to the midline of the chest ( $P=0.057$ ) among the 3 groups. The volume of PTV ranged from 424-780 cm<sup>3</sup> in group A (11 cases), as compared with the range of 317-665 cm<sup>3</sup> in group B (7 cases). **Conclusion** The volume of PTV is a significant factor influencing the choice of IMRT plan or CR plan in breast cancer patients following breast-conserving surgery, but the appropriate range of the volume remains to be defined. The distance from the center of field to the midline of the chest does not significantly affect the choice of radiotherapy plans in these patients.

**Keywords:** breast cancer; intensity-modulated radiotherapy; conventional radiotherapy

### 前言

乳腺癌的发病率居高不下,早期乳腺癌的标准治

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疗方法为保乳手术加术后放化疗<sup>[1-2]</sup>,目前放疗的方法包括常规切线野放疗(Conventional Radiotherapy, CR)、直线加速器调强放疗(Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy, IMRT)、容积调强放疗<sup>[3-4]</sup>。本科室采用为直线加速器CR或IMRT,CR为两个切线适形野加上楔形板,有研究者认为乳腺癌IMRT计划优于CR计划<sup>[5-6]</sup>,但本科室研究了大量的乳腺癌计划发现,并非所有

乳腺癌IMRT计划剂量分布均优于CR计划剂量分布,采用何种放疗方式与靶区的一些特性有关。本研究选择30例左乳癌保乳术后患者,每例患者均设计CR计划与IMRT计划,通过设定的因素分析给出不同治疗方式选择的标准。

## 1 方法

### 1.1 临床资料

随机选取2014年6月1日~2014年9月30日在该院放疗的左乳癌保乳术后患者30例,年龄为30~45岁,均为女性。

### 1.2 CT定位

患者采取仰卧位,双手上举抱头,体膜固定。采用philips大孔径CT在患者平静呼吸的状态下进行扫描,扫描范围上下界从下颌角水平到第二胸椎位置,左右界包括整个胸廓。扫描层厚为0.5 cm。

### 1.3 靶区及危及器官勾画

全乳CTV定义为完整乳腺组织、胸肌间淋巴结和乳房下的胸壁淋巴引流区,前界取在皮肤表面下0.5 cm;PTV在CTV基础上内界和外后界各扩大5 mm,前界仍在皮肤表面下0.5 cm,上下界各扩2 cm,后界扩大5 mm但肺组织除外。同时定义左肺、右侧乳腺、心脏(左侧患者)为患者的危及器官。

### 1.4 计划设计

应用Varian Eclipse7.3.10计划系统针对每位患者设计两种放疗计划:CR计划与6野IMRT计划。采用Varian 23EX直线加速器6 MV X线实施,处方剂量均为5 000 cGy/25 f。

CR计划设计采用两切线野加楔形板,设置多叶光栅形状与PTV适形,使靶区的剂量分布尽量均匀。

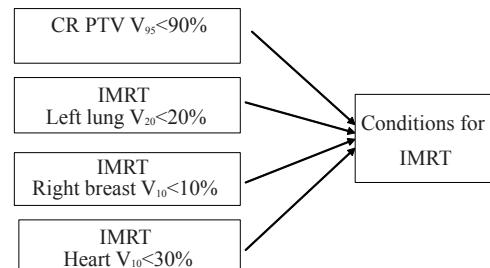
6野IMRT计划设计在乳腺切线方向每侧设置3个射野,每侧3个射野的射野角度间隔为15°或20°,进行逆向调强计划。

### 1.5 评估方法

PTV  $V_{95}$ :95%的处方剂量线包绕的PTV体积;左肺 $V_{20}$ :20 Gy的处方剂量包绕的左肺体积;心脏 $V_{10}$ :10 Gy的处方剂量包绕的心脏体积;右侧乳腺 $V_{10}$ :10 Gy的处方剂量包绕的右侧乳腺体积。

按照图1~3的筛选标准将30例病人的计划设计分为适合IMRT计划组(A组)、适合CR计划组(B组)、CR计划与IMRT计划均可组(C组)3组。

统计每一例病人的靶区PTV体积大小,横状位PTV最大层面上PTV弧度、PTV最上界距胸骨中线的距离d1、PTV内弧直径距离d2。具体测量位置如图4所示。



CR: Conventional radiotherapy; IMRT: Intensity-modulated radiotherapy

Fig.1 Conditions for the choice of postoperative IMRT in breast cancer patients

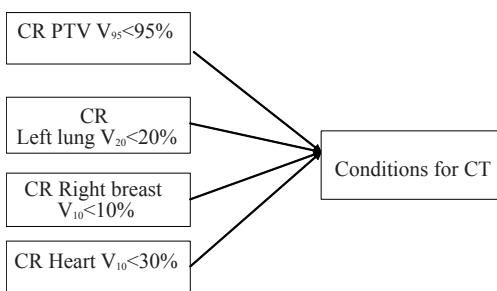


Fig.2 Conditions for the choice of postoperative CR in breast cancer patients

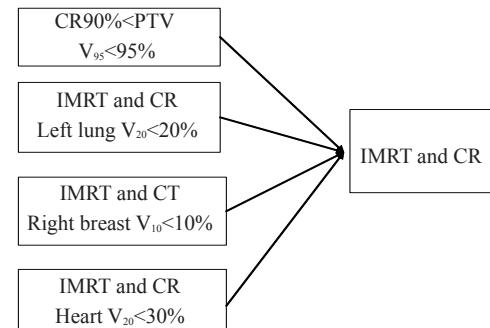


Fig.3 Conditions for the choice of postoperative IMRT or CR in breast cancer patients

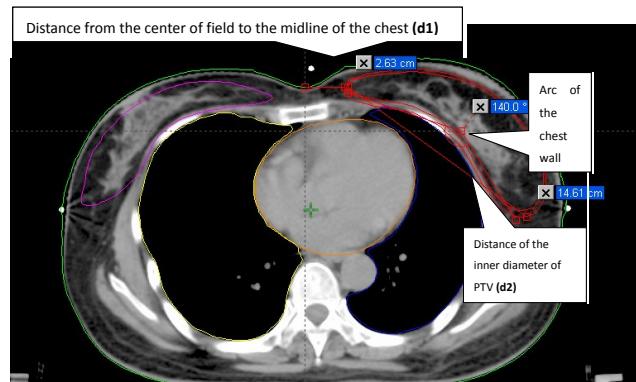


Fig.4 Measurement positions of the 4 factors affecting the choice of the radiotherapy plans

### 1.6 统计学方法

应用数据处理软件 SPSS 18.0 进行数据处理, 使用独立样本的非参数检验,  $P < 0.05$  表示有统计学差异。

## 2 结 果

按照评估方法将 30 例病人分为 3 组, A 组 11 例, B 组 7 例, C 组 12 例, 将分组结果的 PTV  $V_{95}$ 、左肺  $V_{20}$ 、右乳  $V_{10}$ 、心脏  $V_{10}$  求平均值进行统计, 结果见表 1。

表 1 计划指标的分组结果统计(%)

Tab.1 Statistical data of the 3 groups with different radiotherapy plans (%)

Group	PTV $V_{95}$		Lung-L $V_{20}$		Breast-R $V_{10}$		Heart $V_{10}$	
	CR	IMRT	CR	IMRT	CR	IMRT	CR	IMRT
A group	83.30	97.21	10.53	10.42	0.00	1.98	3.82	14.88
B group	96.80	97.10	11.57	11.83	0.00	0.64	3.86	15.10
C group	92.69	96.64	14.13	12.20	0.00	9.25	5.3	11.52

A group: Suitable for IMRT; B group: Suitable for CR; C group: Suitable for IMRT and CR

将适合 IMRT 计划与适合 CR 计划的影响因素 PTV 体积、弧度、距离 d1、距离 d2 进行独立样本的非参数检验, 其中 PTV 体积  $P=0.042 < 0.05$ , 有统计学差异, 则认为 PTV 的体积是适合 IMRT 计划与适合 CR 计划的明显影响因素; 弧度  $P=0.070 > 0.05$ , 无统计学

差异, 距胸骨中线的距离 d1  $P=0.057 > 0.05$ , d2  $P=0.967 > 0.05$ , 无统计学差异, 但对选择适合 IMRT 计划与适合常 CR 计划有一定的影响。

将适合 IMRT 计划与适合 CR 计划的影响因素 PTV 体积、弧度、距离 d1、距离 d2 求平均值, 结果见表 2。

表 2 适合调强计划与常规切线野计划平均值统计

Tab.2 Mean values of the 4 factors affecting the choice of IMRT versus CR

Group	Radian/ $^{\circ}$	Volume/mm $^3$	Distance d1/cm	Distance d2/cm
A group	147.8	612.5	3.8	13.2
B group	139.3	453.9	2.5	13.2
Relative deviation	5.9%	29.7%	41.3%	0.0%

## 3 讨 论

目前乳腺癌保乳术后放疗一般采用 CR 或 IMRT<sup>[9-12]</sup>, CR 技术较为简单, 操作容易, 患者经济负担较轻, 但一般认为 CR 与 IMRT 相比靶区剂量覆盖较低, 危及器官受量较高<sup>[7-8]</sup>; IMRT 靶区剂量分布均匀, 危及器官受量较低, 但是低剂量区范围较广。在本研究中, 将 30 例患者按上述分组要求分为适合 IMRT 计划组, 适合 CR 计划组、CR 计划与 IMRT 计划均可 3 组。本研究结果显示 3 组危及器官的受照剂

量均满足危及器官受照限值的要求。

将 PTV 体积、弧度、距胸骨中线的距离 d1、内弧直径距离 d2 作为选择适合 IMRT 计划与适合 CR 计划的影响因素, 将 4 种影响因素进行独立样本的非参数检验, 结果发现体积是适合 IMRT 计划与适合 CR 计划的明显影响因素, 距胸骨中线的距离 d1 有一定的影响, 弧度与 PTV 内弧直径距离 d2 则无统计学差异。从 4 种影响因素的平均值结果也可以发现, 两种计划方案中体积与距离 d1 的相对偏差较大。11 例适合 IMRT 计划组的 PTV 体积范围为 424~780 cm $^3$ , 7 例适

合CR计划组PTV体积范围为317~665 cm<sup>3</sup>,虽然无法找出一个明确的体积范围来判断适合哪种计划方案,但可以确定PTV体积是选择适合IMRT计划与适合CR计划的明显影响因素。

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