

Clinical Outcomes of Patients with Stage II-III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treated with Proton Beam Therapy on the Proton Collaborative Group Prospective Registry Trial

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Disclosures

- None

Background: Stage II-III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

- Lung cancer is most common cause of cancer-related death in the world resulting in 1.59 million deaths worldwide in 2012
- Locally advanced disease is common and most patients are not candidates for surgical intervention due to extent of disease or comorbidities
- RTOG 0617: grade 3+ pulmonary events and pneumonitis were similar between standard RT and dose-escalated RT with photons
 - Grade 3+ pulmonary events approx. 20%
 - Grade 3+ pneumonitis approx. 7%
 - Grade 3+ esophagitis 21% in high dose group and 7% in standard dose group

Current PCG Member Institutions



Arizona and Minnesota



Purpose

- To assess disease control, survival and toxicity outcomes of patients with stage II-III NSCLC treated with proton therapy on the Proton Collaborative Group (PCG) registry trial

Methods

- 100 patients treated with proton beam therapy from 2010 to 2015 at four PCG institutions
- Approximately 5/6 patients not eligible for PCG LUN005 or RTOG 1308 due to comorbidities or other contraindications
- Toxicity and outcomes prospectively recorded and reported to PCG
 - CTCAE version 4.0
- Statistical Analysis
 - Kaplan Meier survival estimate
 - Log rank test

Patient and Tumor Characteristics

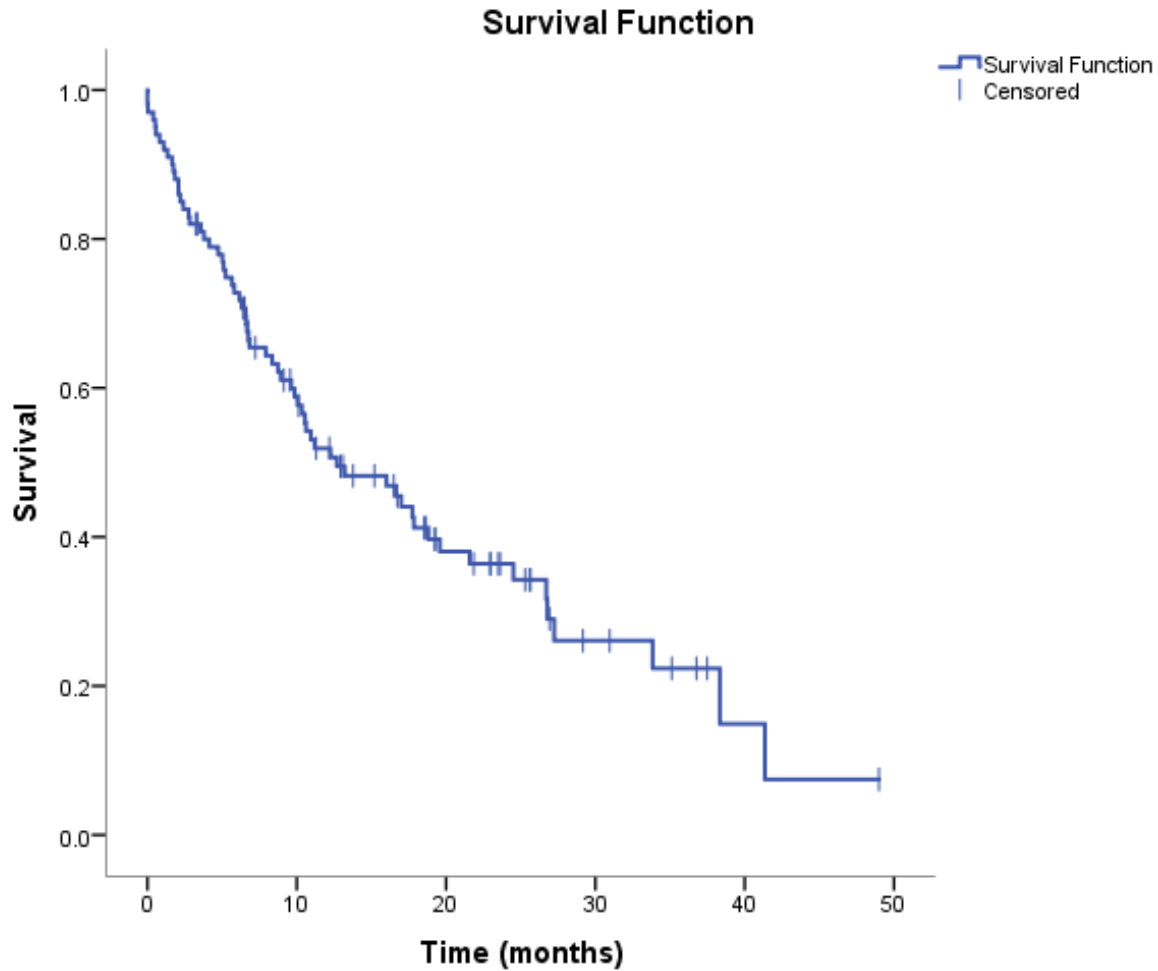
Characteristic	N=100 (%)
Median age (range)	71 (51-93)
Female	38 (38)
White	92 (92)
Current smoker	11 (11)
Former smoker	81 (81)
Non-smoker	8 (8)
ECOG Performance Status	
0	29 (33)
1	40 (46)
2	16 (18)
3	2 (2)

Characteristic	N=100 (%)
Stage IIA	13 (13)
IIB	8 (8)
IIIA	55 (55)
IIIB	24 (24)
Squamous cell carcinoma	39 (39)
Adenocarcinoma	39 (39)
Non-small cell carcinoma NOS	19 (19)
Other	3 (3)

Treatment Characteristics

Characteristic	N=100 (%)
Definitive PBT	88 (88)
Trimodality	12 (12)
Received chemotherapy	85 (85)
Concurrent chemotherapy	70 (70)
Median PBT dose (Gy(RBE)) (range)	70 (40-75)
Completed course of PBT	93 (93)
Median follow-up all patients (months) (range)	10.2 (0-49.0)
-living patients	18.5 (3.2-49.0)

Overall Survival

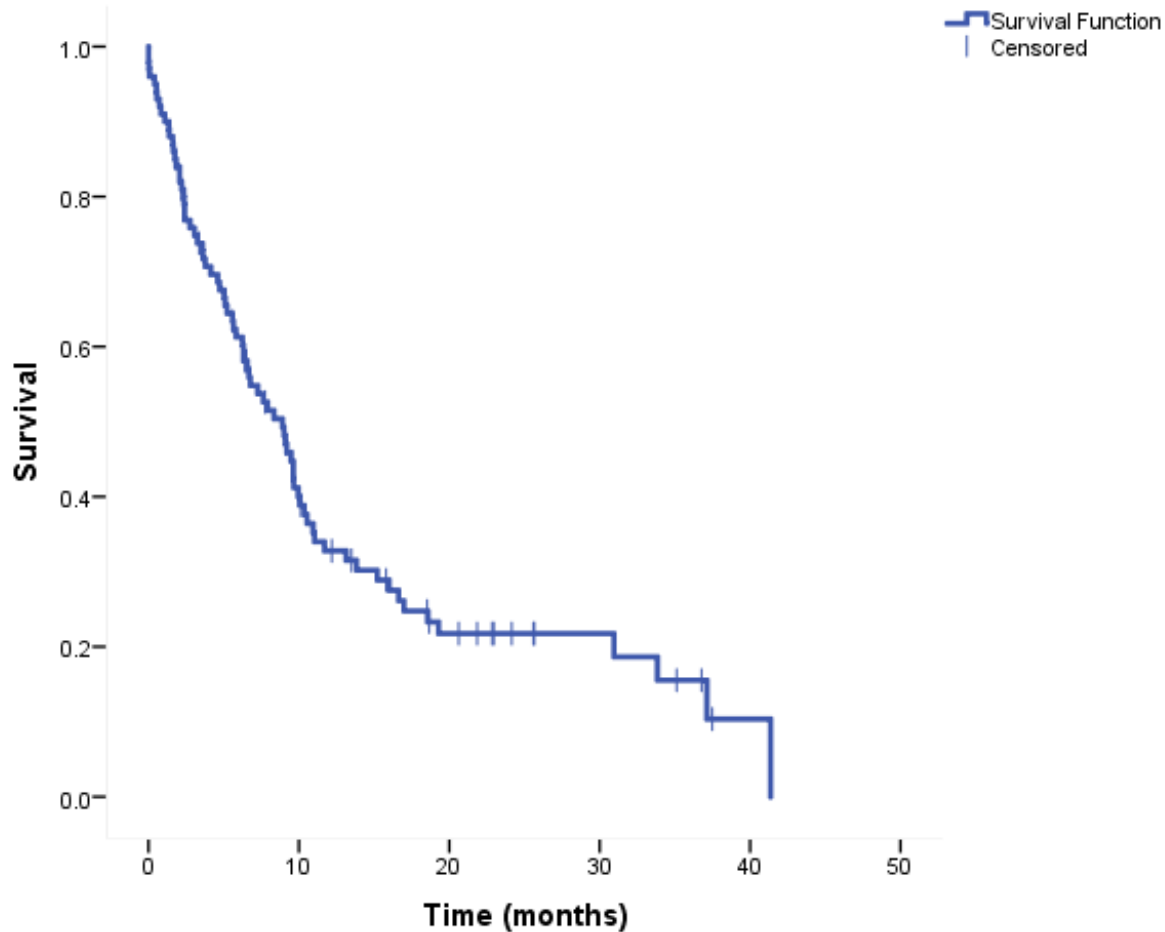


	1-year	2-year	3-year
All	51.9%	36.4%	22.4%

	Median (months)
All	12.7

Progression-Free Survival

Survival Function



	1-year	2-year	3-year
All	32.8%	21.8%	15.5%

	Median (months)
All	8.9

Toxicity

	Grade 3 n (%)	Grade 4 n (%)	Grade 5 n (%)
Dyspnea	3 (3%)	-	-
Dehydration	1 (1%)	-	-
Radiation dermatitis	1 (1%)	-	-
Skin pain	1 (1%)	-	-
Esophagitis	1 (1%)	-	-
Fatigue	1 (1%)	-	-
Bronchial hemorrhage	1 (1%)		
Myocardial Infarction	-	1 (1%)	-
Cardiac Death	-	-	2 (2%)

Conclusions

- Despite delivery to a high-risk population with locally advanced NSCLC, PBT resulted in limited toxicity
- Ninety-three percent of patients were able to complete the entire prescribed course of PBT
- Enrollment of patients in ongoing randomized trial RTOG 1308 is important to directly compare outcomes to photon therapy

Acknowledgements

- **Proton Collaborative Group**
 - Jillian Plochocki-Smallwood
 - Corey Woods
 - Rossie Rodriguez
- **Chicago Proton Treatment Center**
 - William Hartsell
- **Oklahoma City ProCure Proton Treatment Center**
 - Kiran Prabhu
- **New Jersey ProCure Proton Treatment Center**
 - Oren Cahlon
- **University of Maryland**
 - Steven Feigenberg
 - Minesh Mehta
 - Pranshu Mohindra
 - Michael Chuong
- **University of Pennsylvania**
 - Charles Simone
- **Mayo Clinic Proton Treatment Center Arizona**
 - Carlos Vargas
- **University of Florida**
 - Brad Hoppe
- **Scripps Proton Treatment Center**
 - Huang Giap