

treatment policies have changed considerably over the last years, in this retrospective study we analysed feasibility of radical radiotherapy and outcomes of patients treated in our institution between 1992 and 2000. Study group comprised 49 consecutive BC patients aged 43 to 80 years (median 71), including three cases with clinically involved pelvic lymph nodes. There were 45 urothelial, and four other types of cancer (grade 1- four, 2 - 21, 3-nine, and unknown -14 cases). Six patients were referred for radiotherapy after nonradical operation. Treatment was delivered with the use of ⁶⁰Co or LA five days a week, without planned interruptions. Thirty-two patients received elective irradiation of the pelvic lymph nodes to the dose 40 to 48Gy, followed by the boost to the bladder to the total dose 60 to 66Gy. Seventeen patients received total dose of 58 to 62Gy to the bladder and perivesical tissue. Fraction doses ranged from 1.8 to 2.0Gy. Treatment was prematurely stopped due to disease progression (PD), patient refusal, uraemia, in one case each, and intractable diarrhoea in six cases. After a median follow-up of 14 months (range 1 - 102) 23 patients died of PD. Median survival in the entire group is 159 months. Results of this study confirm relative efficacy of radiotherapy in BC. Further refinement of radiotherapy techniques is warranted to improve the outcome.

68.

ZASTOSOWANIE PAMIDRONIANU U CHORYCH Z PRZERZUTAMI RAKA DO KOŚCI

I. Gisterek¹, B. Winkler-Spytkowska²,
A. Maciejczyk²

¹Katedra Onkologii Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu

²Zakład Teleradioterapii Dolnośląskiego Centrum Onkologii we Wrocławiu

Od października 1999 roku oprócz radioterapii zastosowaliśmy leczenie pamidronianem sodowym u 32 chorych z osteolitycznymi przerzutami raka do kości. Przyjęliśmy dawkę 90mg we wlewie dożylnym co 4 tygodnie, łącznie podano 166 kroplówek. Wiek chorych wahał się od 33 do 81 lat (mediana 62 lata). U 12 pacjentów rozpoznano raka gruczołu krokowego, u 6 - nerki, u 6 - sutka u kolejnych 6 - płuca, u 1 - ślinianki, a u dwóch nie znaleziono punktu wyjścia nowotworu (u jednego pacjenta rozpoznano dwa nowotwory - płuca

i gruczołu krokowego). Dwunastu pacjentom podano jeden lub dwa wlewy dożylnie pamidronianu i w tej grupie aktualnie nie możemy oceniać wyników leczenia. Dwudziestu chorym podano większą ilość kroplówek (3 - 17). W tej grupie 13 nadal pozostaje w trakcie leczenia, z wycofaniem się bądź znacznym zmniejszeniem dolegliwości bólowych ocenianych według VAS (początkowo 4-8, aktualnie 0-3). Natomiast u 7 przerwano leczenie ze względu na progresję choroby i pogorszenie stanu ogólnego. U kilku chorych wykonane kontrolne zdjęcie radiologiczne kości wykazały częściowe uwapnienie przerzutu.

Obserwowaliśmy niewiele i słabo nasilonych objawów ubocznych leku (6 chorych - objawy grypopodobne, 2 - nudności).

Powyższa analiza zachęca do kontynuowania stosowania pamidronianu dwusodowego u chorych z przerzutami do kości w przebiegu raka o różnej lokalizacji.

69.

VARIANTS OF PREOPERATIVE THERMORADIOTHERAPY IN LOCALLY ADVANCED BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

O. Trofimova, S.I. Tkachev, V.M. Ivanov

Cancer Research Centre, Moscow

To improve treatment results of locally advanced breast cancer 60 patients with T3-4N1-2M0 TNM stage were undergone complex treatment at the Dept. of Radiotherapy of the CRC. The treatment complex included: radio- or thermoradiotherapy and polychemiohormone-therapy. All patients were subdivided into 3 groups. The first group of 20 patients received radiotherapy only, the second one (18 patients) - thermoradiotherapy, and the third group of 22 patients - thermoradiotherapy plus additional local irradiation of the primary and/or big lymphnode metastases. Radiotherapy was with 2 Gy fractions 5 times per week to the primary tumor and lymphcollectors. Total dose was 40-50 Gy. Results of the therapy were evaluated after 3-4 weeks and the patients were received a surgery. The second group of the patients received local hyperthermia after 2 weeks of conventional treatment. Primary tumor and big metastatic nodes were heated. Hyperthermia was performed 2 times per week, with duration of 60 minutes, 3 hours after irradiation. Temperature in tumor was 43-45C. In the third group of patients additional boost to tumor