

78. SCREENING FOR PROSTATE CANCER IN GREATPOLAND CANCER CENTER

A. O'Shea, G. Mróz Bąk, M. Kubaszewska,
E. Nowakowska, J. Skowronek, K Adamska

Department of Radiotherapy of GreatPoland
Cancer Centre, Poznań

Introduction: Between November 2000 and January 2001 screening for prostate cancer has been conducted in GreatPoland Cancer Centre. Among men in Poland prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers and cause of deaths. The incidence of clinically diagnosed prostate cancer rises more rapidly with age than does any other malignancy.

Material and methods: The screening involved 1657 male participants. Our research was design with participants eligibility restricted to men 50 to 70 years old who were not already being evaluated for the disease. Screening for prostate cancer was based on prostate specific antigen and digital rectal examination.

Results: Among patients with elevated PSA level, analysis at PSA ratio was performed (52 patients).

All patients with abnormal PSA level and digital examination had (TRUS). Biopsy was performed for 6 patients. Three of them were proven for cancer. During our research we looked for genetic aspect of prostate cancer.

Conclusions: Screening for prostate cancer was met with big enthusiasm among men and hopefully very similar screening would be introduced for larger group of patients.

79. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PAIN TREATMENT WITH STRONTIUM 89 IN PATIENT WITH OSSEOUS META- STASES

E. Nowakowska, P. Milecki, E. Sibilska,
M. Kubicka, G. Bąk, J. Skowronek,
A. O' Shea, K. Adamska

Department of Radiotherapy of GreatPoland
Cancer Centre, Poznań

Aim of this study was to assessment of 89 Sr therapy as pain treatment modality in the group

of patients with multiple bone metastases.

Material and methods: From January 2000 to October 2000 in our center were treated 41 patients; 17 - prostate cancer and 24 - breast cancer patients. All patients had applied only one dose of 150 MBq of 89 Sr. Before and follow-up each patient has been evaluated; performance status according to the Karnofsky Scale and paro intensity according the VAS scale. We did not observe any clinical important haematological side effects. The ionisation dosimetric monitoring of the sources and the radioactive refuse were recorded. The radioactive refuse was storage in special container when the activity decreased to the background.

Results: We noted relief of paro as follow:

- "complete" 18 of 41 patients (8-prostate cancer, 10 - breast cancer),
- "partial" 12 of 41 patients (3- prostate cancer, 9- breast cancer),
- "no effect" 11 of 41 patients (6-prostate cancer, 5- breast cancer).

Conclusions: We suggest that therapy of painful multiple bone metastases with application of 89 Sr is effective and safe.

80. RADIATION TREATMENT OF PAINFUL VERTEBRAL HEMAN- GIOMAS

L. Miszczyk¹, K. Ficek¹, K. Trela¹, J. Spindel²

¹Radiotherapy Department, Centre of Oncology – M. Skłodowska-Curie Memorial Institute, branch Gliwice, Gliwice, ²Department of Bone Tumours Surgery, Regional Hospital of Orthopaedic Surgery, Piekary Śląskie

Aim - The aim of this study was to assess efficacy of radiotherapy as a method of vertebral hemangiomas treatment.

Material and method - The material contains 14 cases of irradiated painful vertebral hemangiomas. All patients were treated using conventional fractionation scheme (df = 2 Gy) up to 20, 24 or 30 Gy. The lesion reossification and degree of pain relief and correlations between it and different biological and technical factors were evaluated one and six months after treatment completion.

Results - One month after treatment complete pain relief was in 36% of cases (mean degree of