Results

One hundred twenty five patients (98%) completed the whole designed radiotherapy. Generally, 2-year local tumour control rate (LTCR) in CAIR arm was 87% and in control-1 and control-2 arms respectively 40% and 67% ($p<0.0001$ log rank). In aspect of tumour localization and stage the LTCR was significantly higher in CAIR arm than in controls and was respectively as follows:
75% vs 10% and 33% in oral cavity,
86% vs 36% and 70% in oropharynx,
88% vs 50% and 80% in hypopharynx and supraglottis;
100% vs 64% and 78% for T2,
94% vs 39% and 67% for T3,
66% vs 26% and 56% for T4.
There were 14% of grade III and IV radiation morbidity in CAIR arm and 4% and 10% in control-1 arms respectively.

Conclusion

The hight effectivness of CAIR fractionation reflects the net effect of not only the simple shortening the overall treatment time by 2 weeks but also the exclusion treatment weekend breaks.

MALIGNANT MELANOMA. RESULTS OF PALLIATIVE RADIOTHERAPY.

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Introduction

Radiotherapy of malignant melanoma is often performed in palliative therapy of recurrences, metastases "in transit", bones and brain metastases, to prevent bleeding and to control the pain. Because of existence of large "shoulder" in the radiation cell survival curve, high fraction doses are used.

Material and Methods

27 patients with local lymph nodes metastases or local recurrences of malignant melanoma were palliatively irradiated. This group included patients after surgical treatment and disqualified for second operation. They were irradiated with 9 MV photons or Co 60 gamma rays, fraction dose was of 6 Gy (2 fractions weekly), total dose was of 36 Gy (18 patients) or 48 Gy (9 patients).

Results

Total remission was achieved in 14 cases, partial remission in 8 cases, no remission we observed in 5 cases. 5-year survival rate was 40,7% (11 patients). In the group of patients irradiated with total dose of 36 Gy 5-year survival rate was 44,4% (8 of 18), in other group irradiated with total dose of 48 Gy 5-year survival rate was 33,3% (3 of 9).

Conclusion

Part of patients with malignant melanoma cured with palliative radiotherapy can survive over 5 year.