

Radiotherapie bij prostaatkanker

Piet Ost MD, PhD
Iridium Netwerk
Universiteit Gent



Contact: piet.ost@GZA.be; twitter: @Piet_Ost

Disclaimer

- Alle data in de presentatie zijn gebaseerd op gerandomizeerde studies of de recente internationale richtlijnen!
- Ik werk samen met non-profit organisaties in het kader van klinische studies.
- Ik werk samen met de farmaceutische sector in kader van klinische studies.



Achtergrond

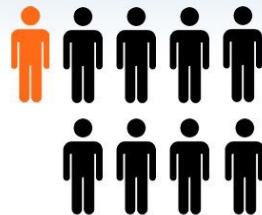


What you need to know about



Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer affects
1 in 9 men



with an estimated
1.1 million yearly diagnoses globally

Accounting for **15%** of all cancer diagnoses



What you need to know about



Prostate Cancer

Risk of prostate cancer increases with **age**



Risk especially increases
after age **50**

Around **65%** of prostate cancer
is diagnosed in those **65+**



What you need to know about



Prostate Cancer

Factors for **increased risk** include

Family history of prostate cancer



Familial syndromes such as
hereditary cancers & Lynch syndrome

Ethnic background: men of African
descent are **2.5x** more at risk



What you need to know about



Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer often has
0 symptoms



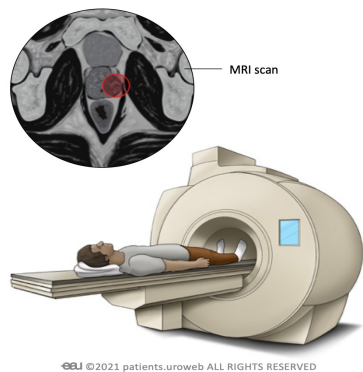
Early detection in men at risk is possible
with PSA, MRI and genetic testing

90% of men diagnosed with early disease
have nearly **100%** chance to live 5+ more years

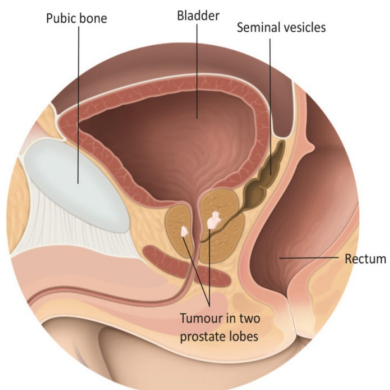


Early risk-adapted detection is key

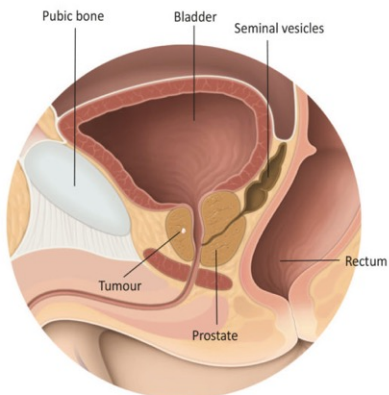
Lokale uitgebreidheid



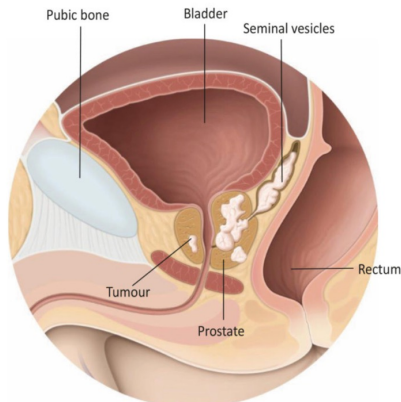
1



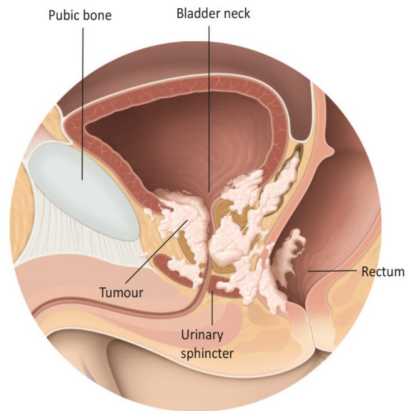
2



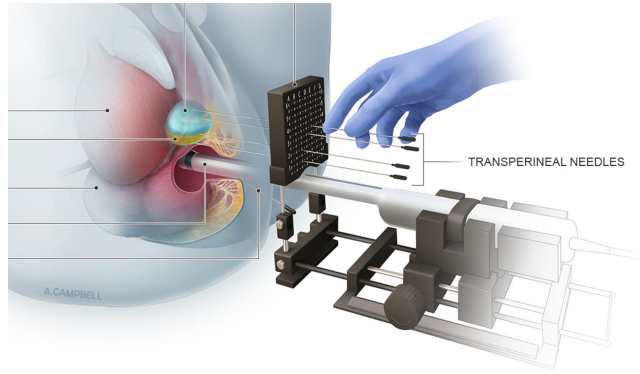
3



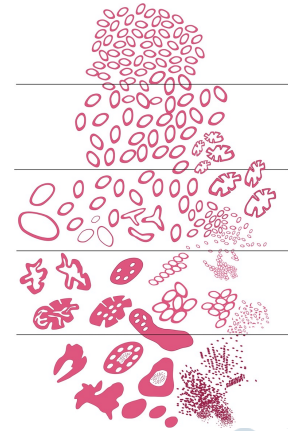
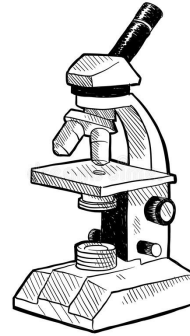
4



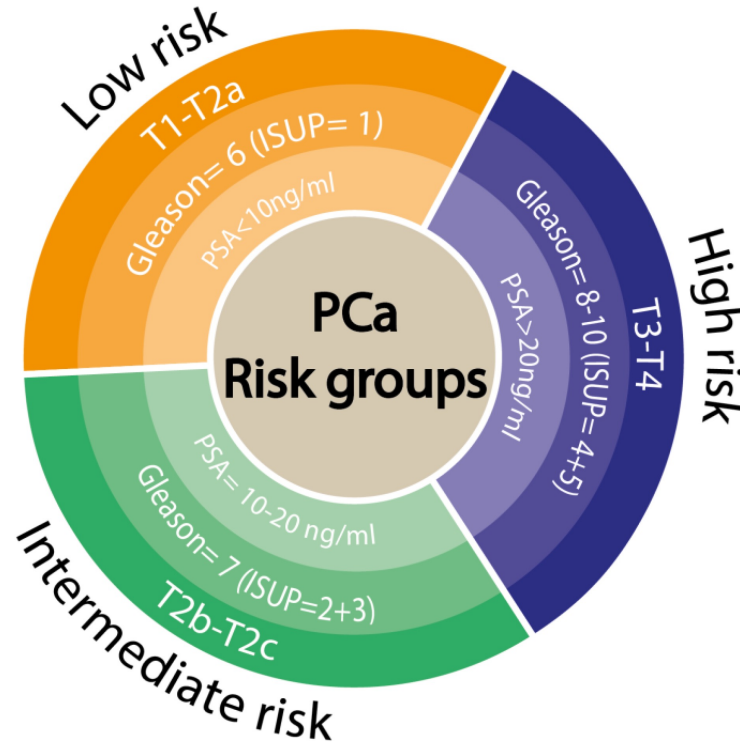
Biopsy – Gleason score – ISUP grade



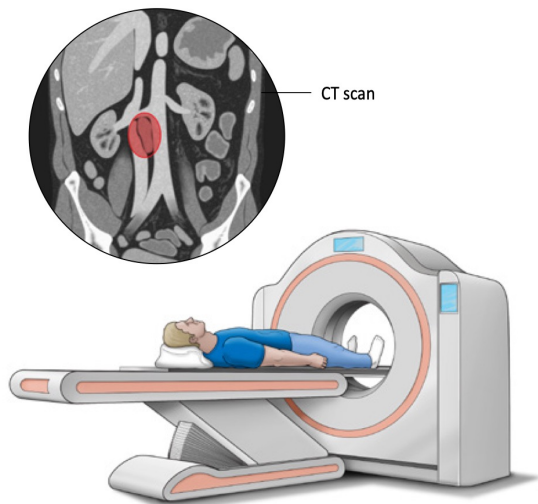
TILT University of Dundee, School of Medicine



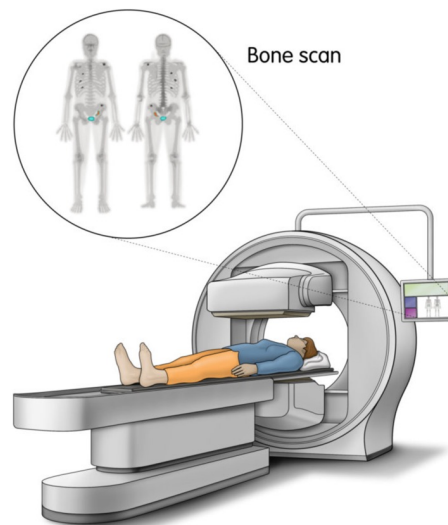
Gelocaliseerde ziekte: 3 factoren bepalen therapie



Uitgebreidheid op afstand



EAU © 2021 patients.uroweb ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



EAU © 2021 patients.uroweb ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Soms ook een PSMA PET-CT

Radiotherapie



Hoe werkt radiotherapie?



Radiotherapy MYTHBUSTERS



Mythe:
Radiotherapie is minder
efficiënt dan chirurgie.



PROTECT trial



545 had
radiotherapy

553 had surgery
to remove their
prostate gland

545 had active
monitoring

10 jaar

			
Clinical progression	8.9*	9*	22.9*
Mortality	1%	1%	1%

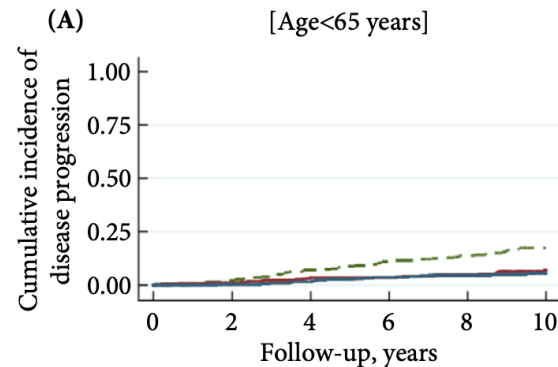
Mythe:

Chirurgie is voor jonge patiënten,
radiotherapie voor oudere patiënten.

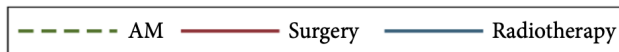
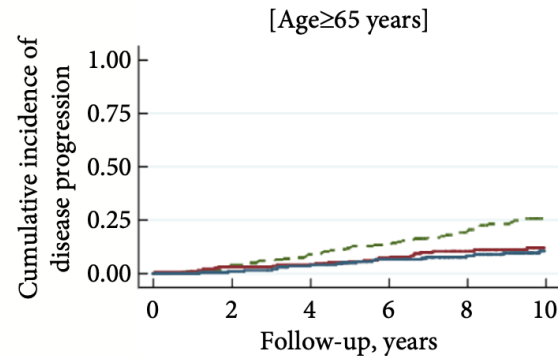


PROTECT trial: patiënt karakteristieken

62 jaar
(50-69)



interaction $P=0.924$



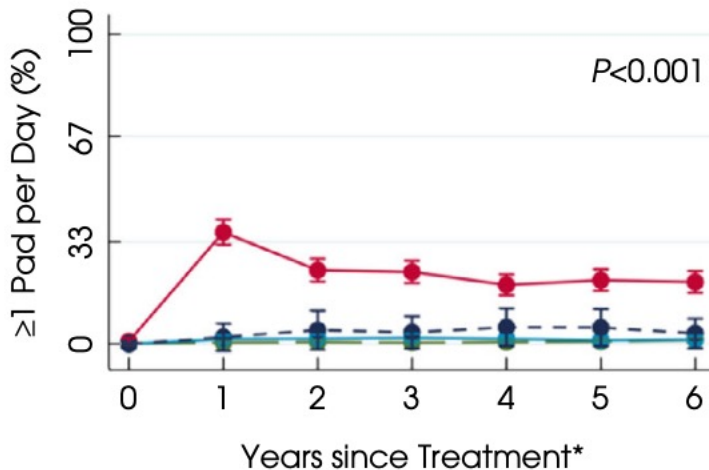
Mythe:
Radiotherapie heeft meer
bijwerkingen dan een operatie.



Kwaliteit van leven: plasklachten

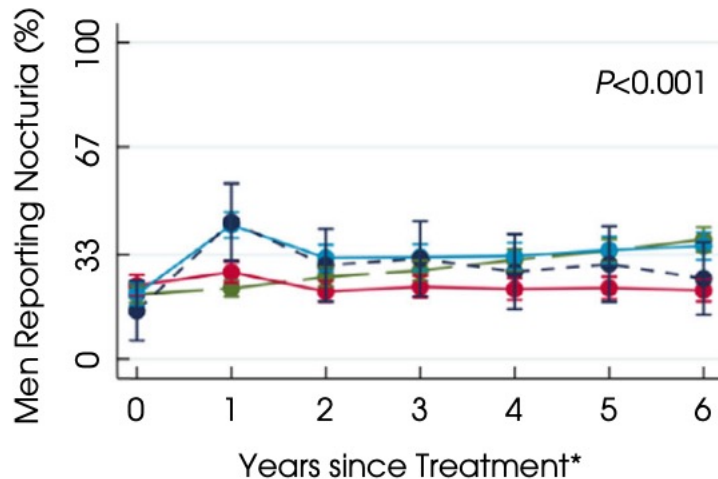
Urineverlies

(B) EPIC ≥ 1 Pad per Day

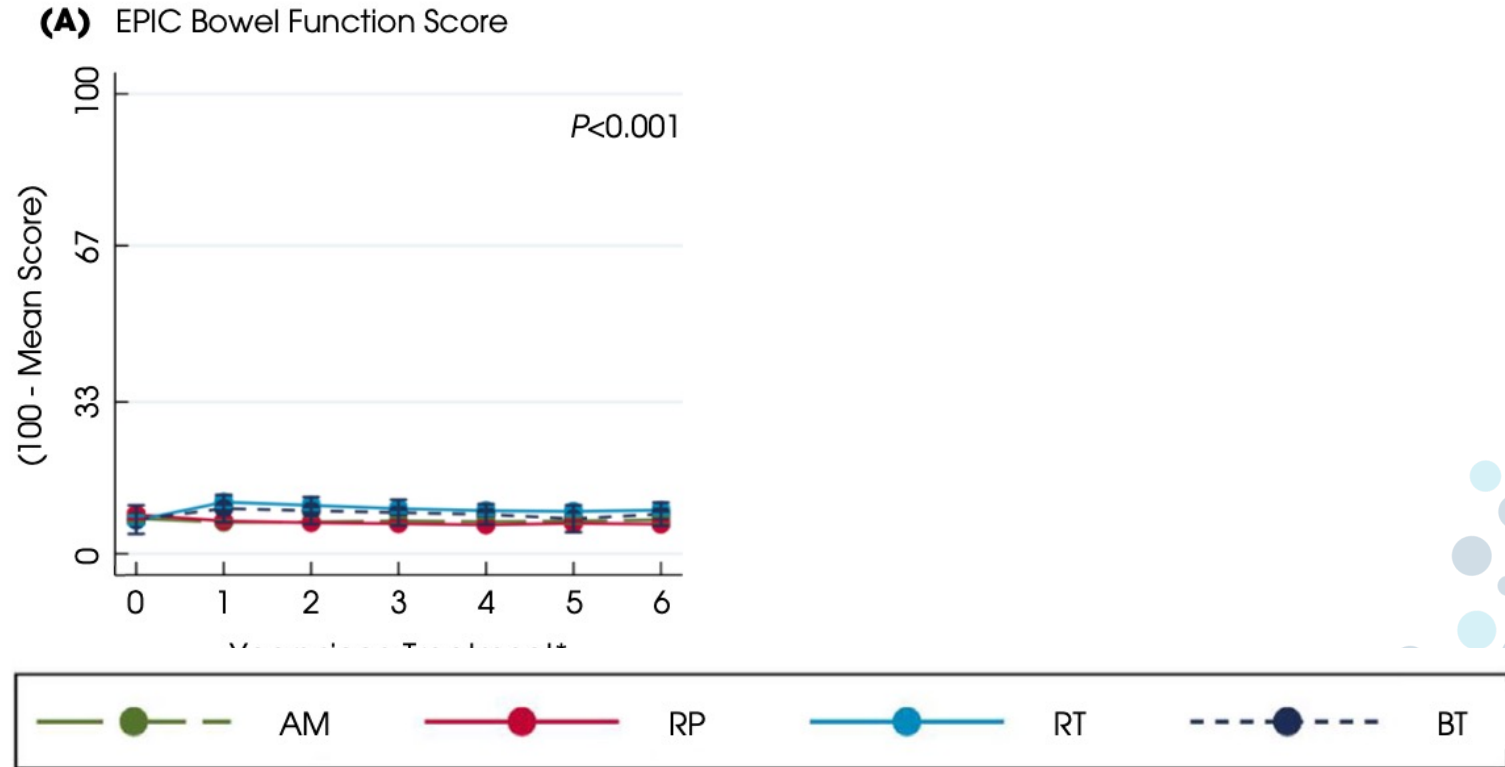


Nachtelijk opstaan

(F) ICSmaleSF Nocturia (>1 Times per Night)

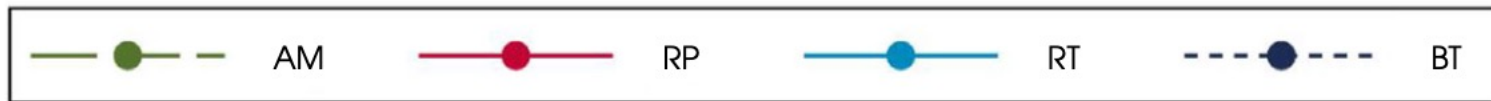
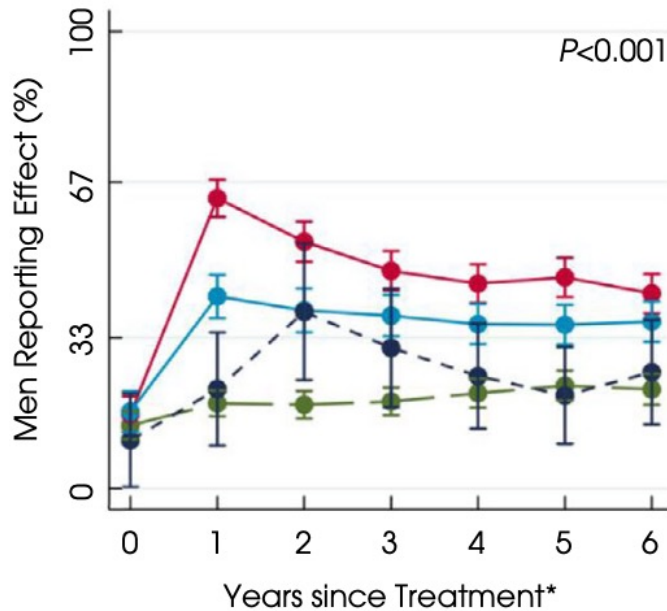


Kwaliteit van leven: darmklachten



Kwaliteit van leven: seksualiteit

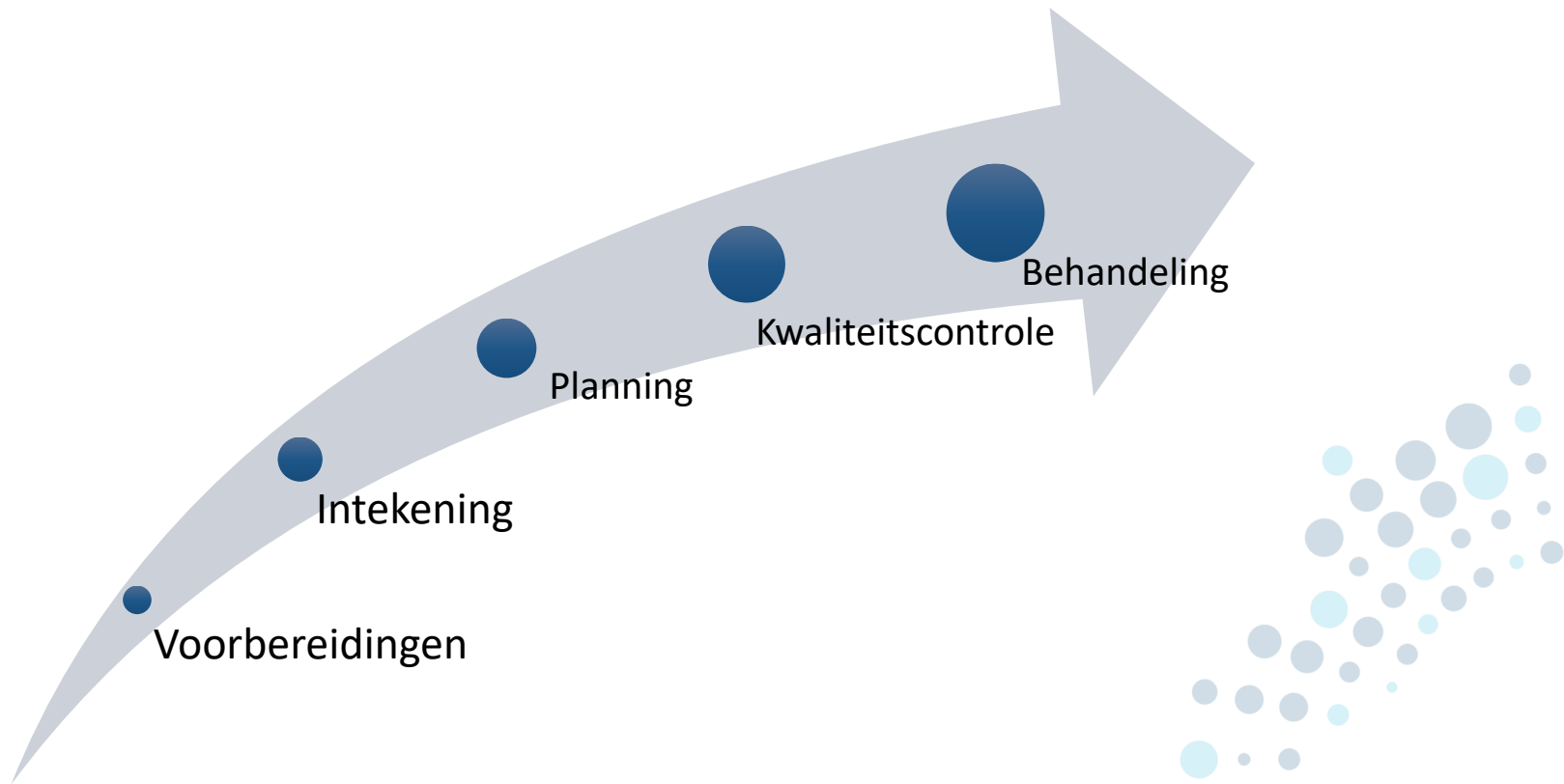
(E) EPIC Sexual Quality of Life



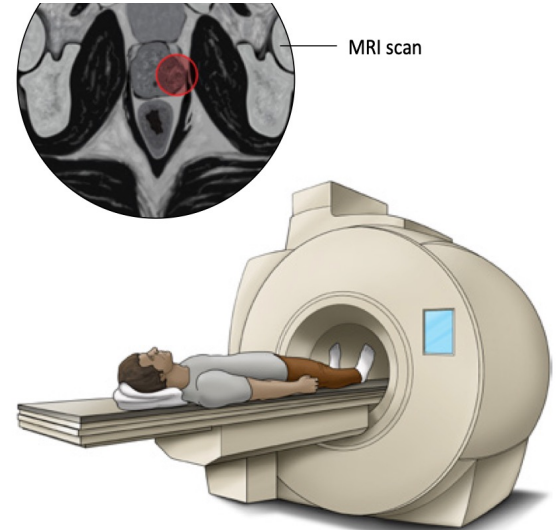
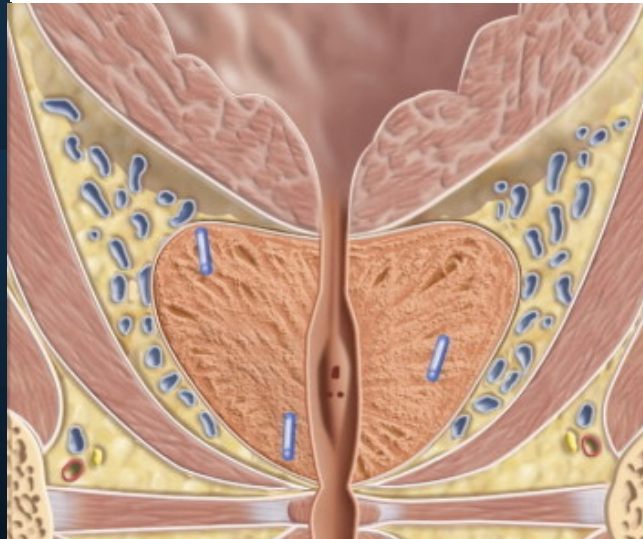
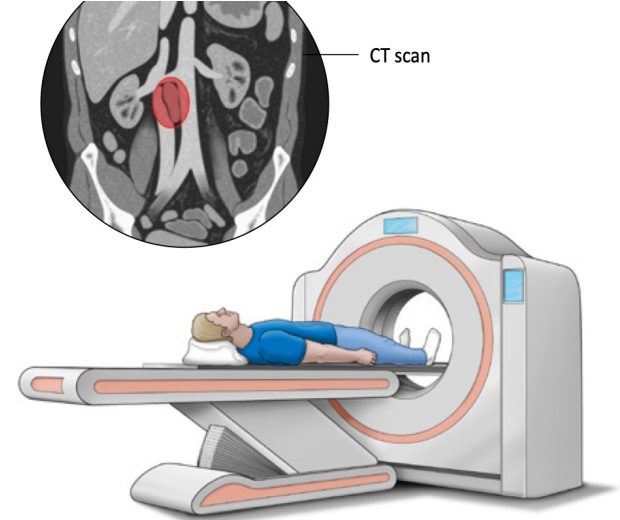
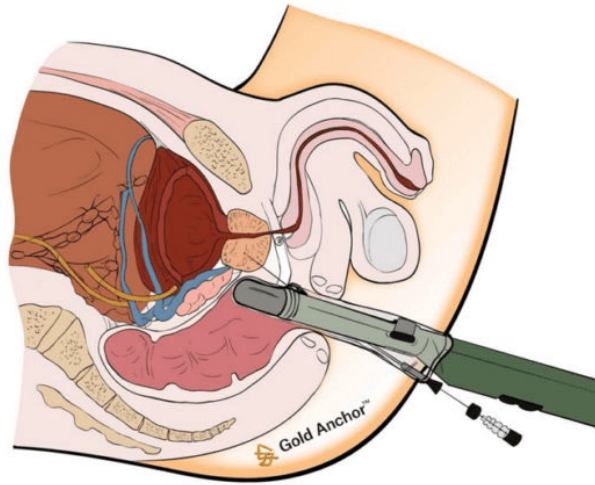
Radiotherapie aanpak



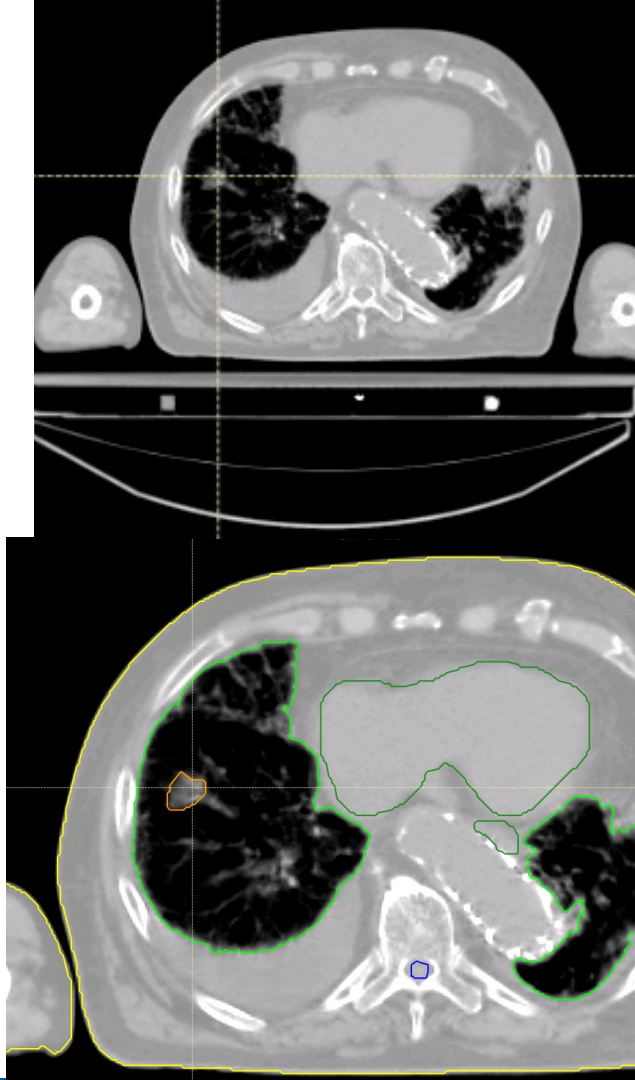
Meerdere belangrijke stappen



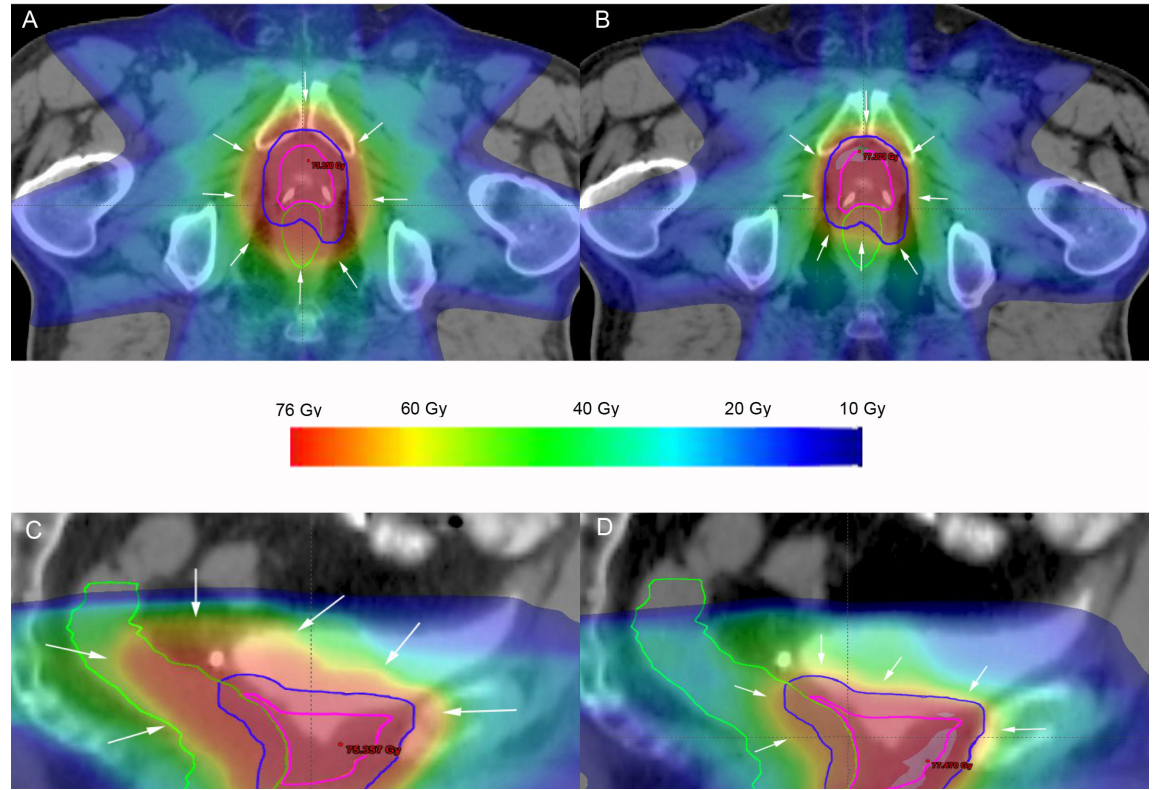
Vorbereitung



Intekening



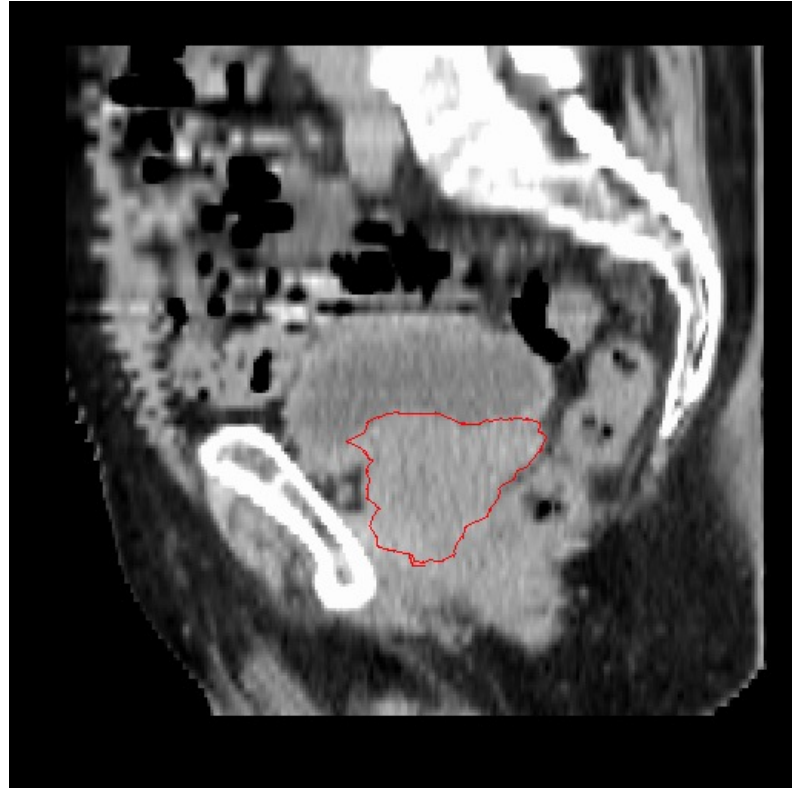
Planning



Behandeling



Monitoring tijdens radiotherapie



<https://www.goldanchormarker.com/enabling/#truebeam-abh>

Verloop



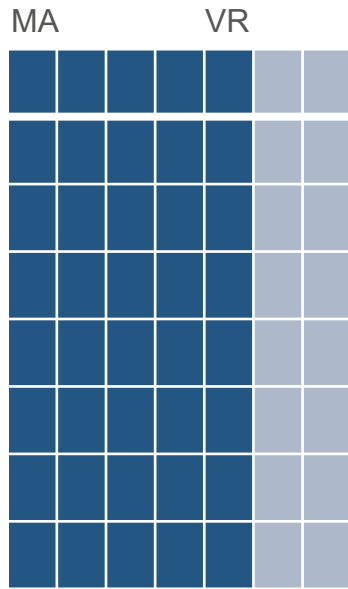
Radiotherapie evolutie



Mythe:
Een radiotherapiebehandeling
duurt zeer lang.



Evolutie aantal sessies



35



20

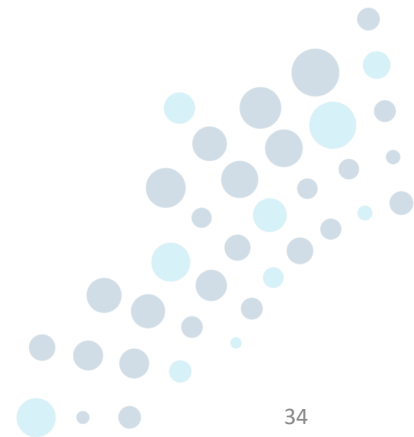


5



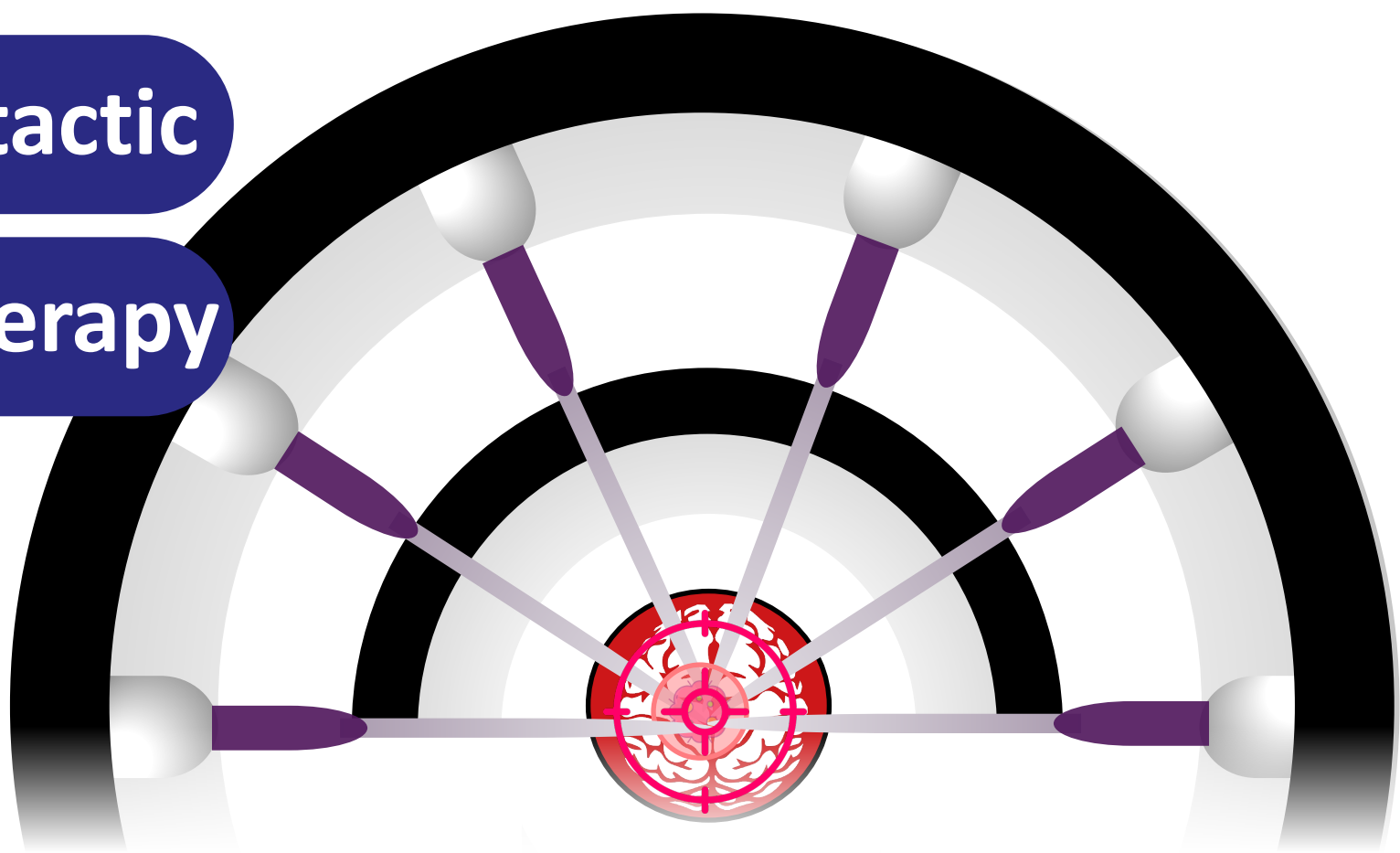
Duur van een sessie

10-20 min

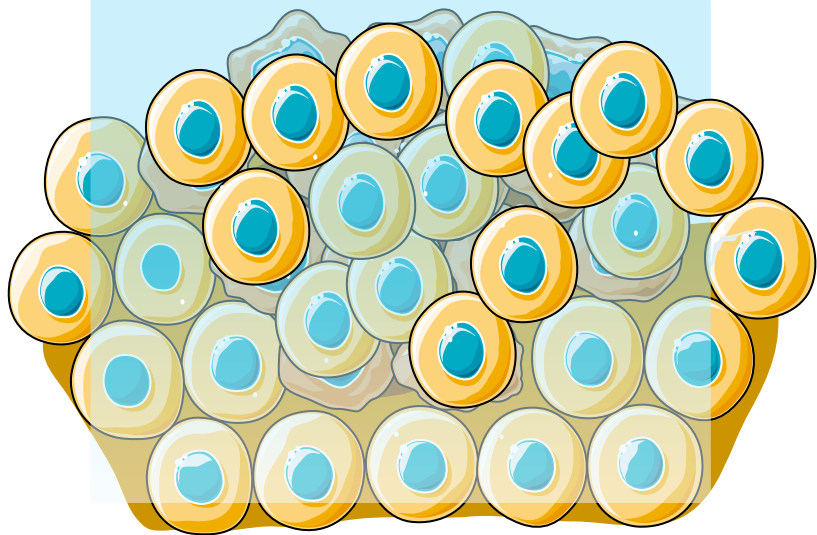


Stereotactic

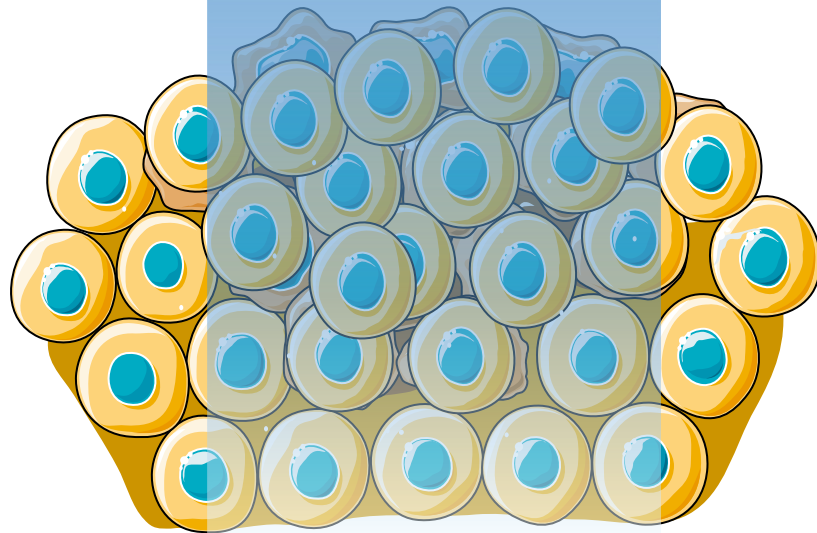
radiotherapy



Conventional



Stereotactic



tereotactic **S RS** radio surgery

tereotactic **S ABR** active adiation therapy

tereotactic **S BRT** radio adiation herapy

tereotactic **S RT** adiation herapy

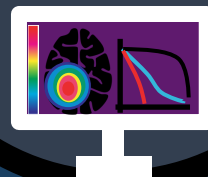
**Precieze
localisatie**



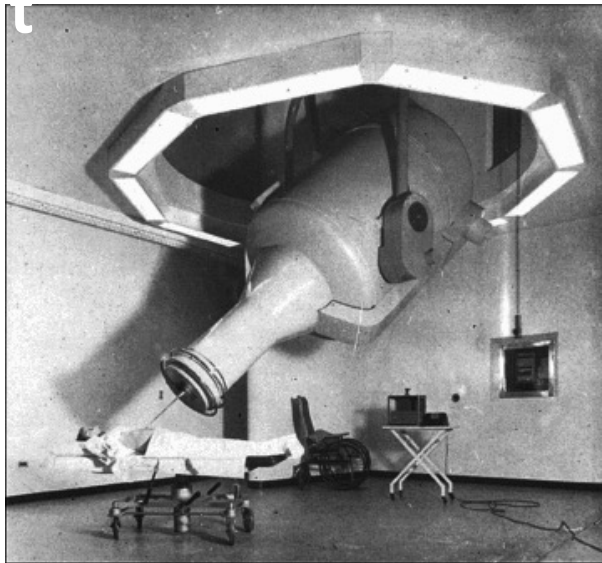
Hardware



Software



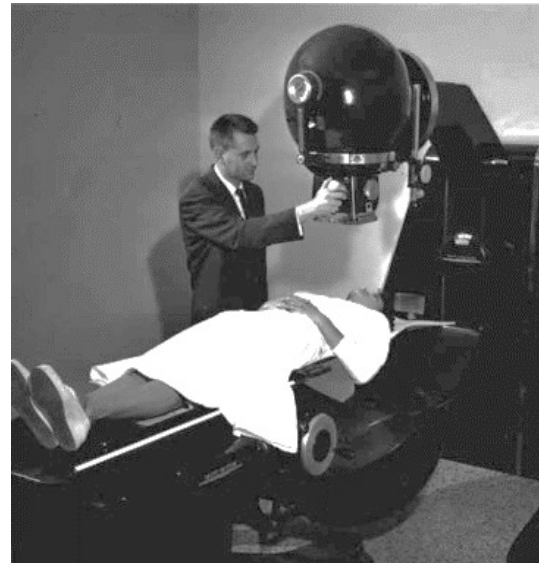
Resonant transformer



1950s



Early photon unit



1960s



Linear Accelerator

Treat 360°

Automated

Safe delivery

Minimal exposure



1990s



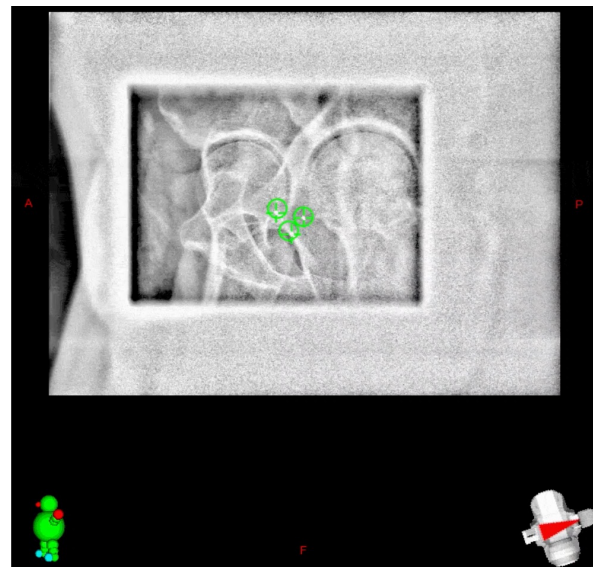
Modern Linac



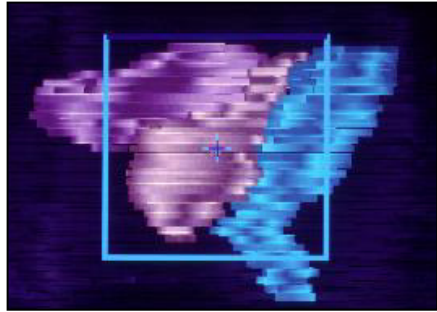
2010s



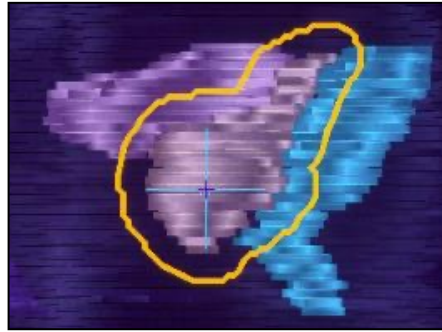
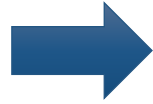
Track tumour movement



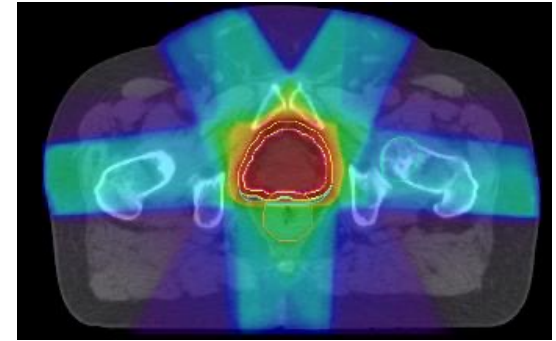
Technologie leidt tot minder bijwerkingen



2 D



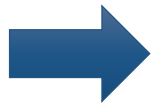
3 D



IMRT

Darmklachten

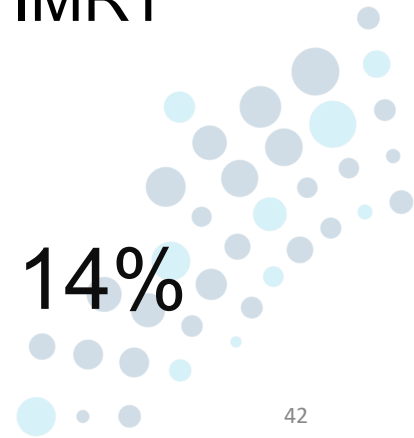
56%



33%

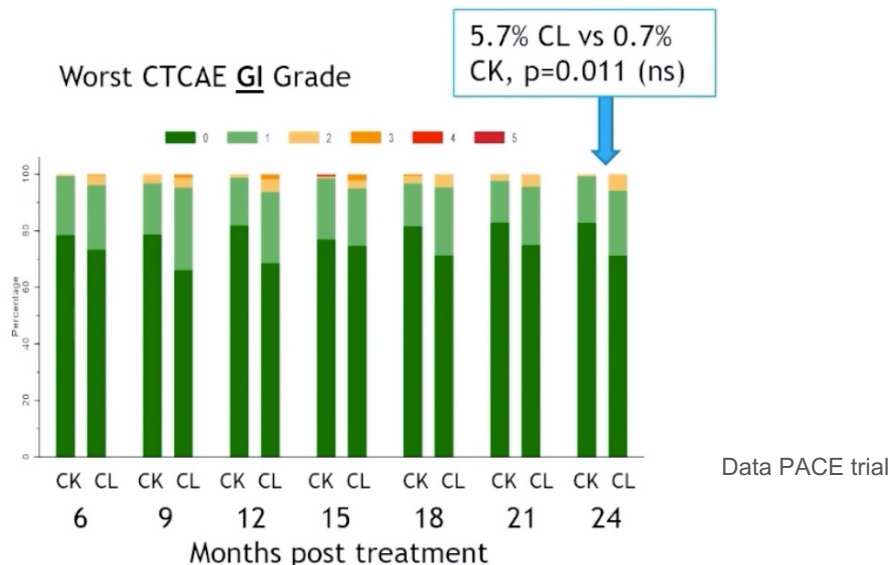


14%



Technologie leidt tot minder bijwerkingen

- Prostaatmonitoring tijdens radiotherapie
 - Markers
 - MRI



De kans op darmklachten is met een factor 10 gedaald!

Radiotherapie indicaties



ALLE stadia.

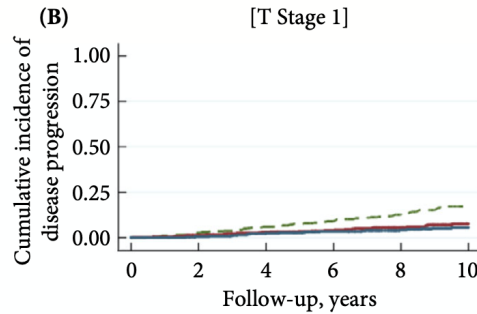
- Primaire prostaatkanker van stadium 1 tem 4.
- Na een operatie
- Bij uitzaaiingen



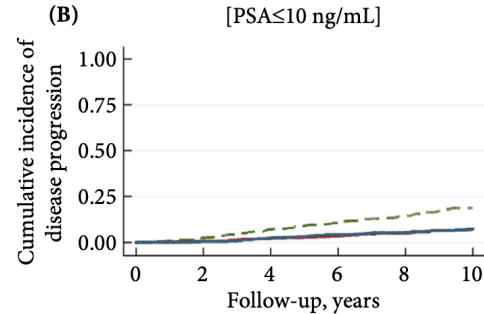
Mythe:
Je kan niet meer geopereerd
worden na RT.



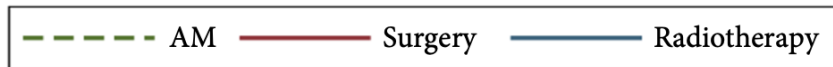
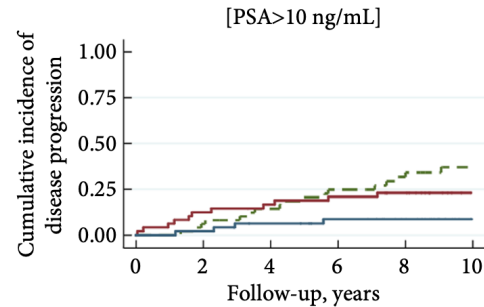
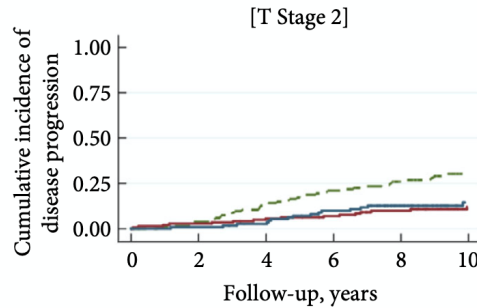
Kans op herval na RT vs chirurgie



interaction $P=0.694$

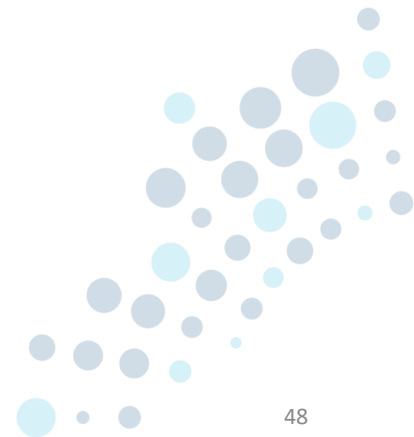


interaction $P=0.135$



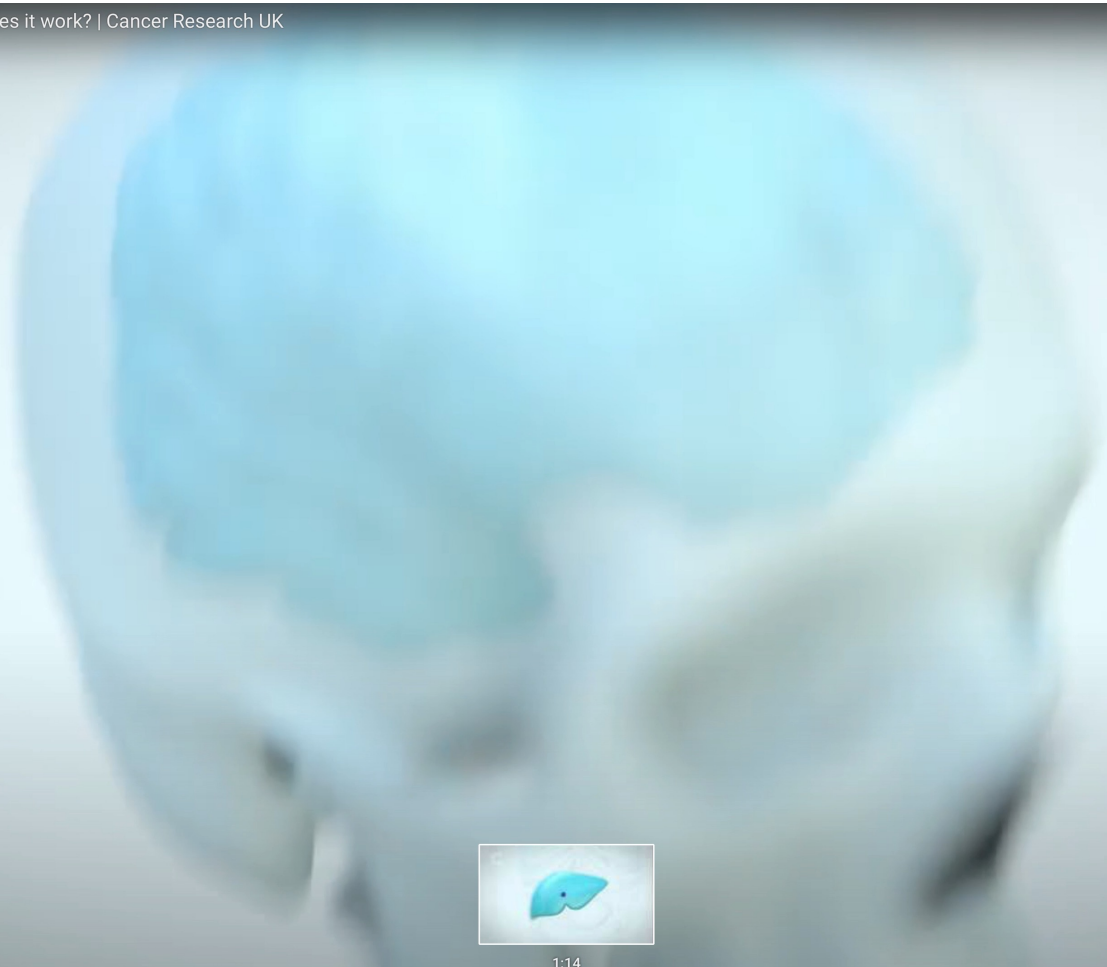
Prostatectomie na primaire radiotherapie

- Is technisch mogelijk, maar meer bijwerkingen.
- Is zeer zelden nodig
- Vaak kan een lokaal herval met een alternatieve behandeling aangepakt worden
 - Radiotherapie
 - HIFU/Cryo
 - Hormonale therapie



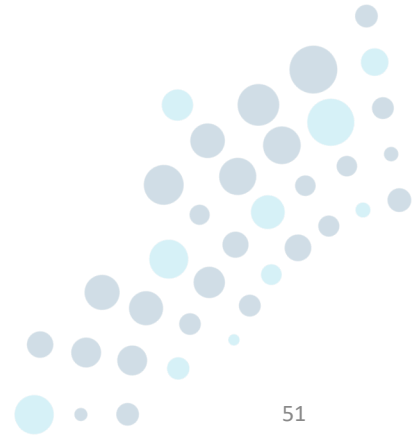
Mythe:
Is protonen niet beter voor mij?





1:14

NEE,
geen toegevoegde waarde!



Combinatie met hormonale therapie

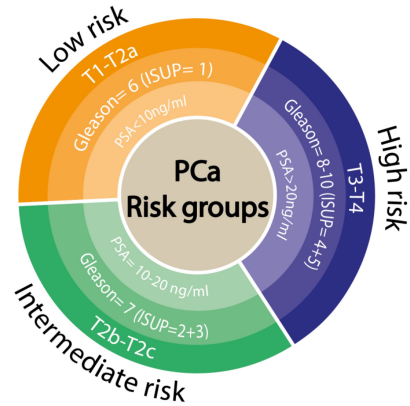


Wat is hormonale therapie?

- Een behandeling via inspuitingen of per orale medicatie.
- Werking:
 - Verlaging van het testosteron (mannelijk hormoon)
 - Blokkeren van inwerking van testosteron.
- DOEL:
 - Overleving verlengen
- DUUR:
 - Meestal tijdelijk (6 maand of 18-24 maand)



Welke patiënten dienen hormonale therapie te krijgen?



Alle patiënten met uitzaaiingen of hoogrisico en sommige intermediair risico patiënten. NOOIT bij laag risico

Bijna altijd na een operatie.



Toekomst



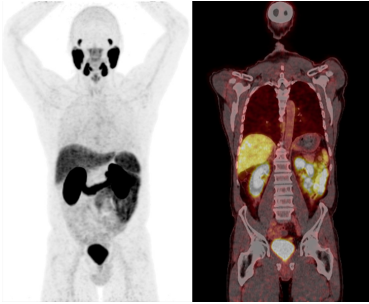


THUNDER trial
Individualisatie van de behandeling
op basis van de biologie.

Verfijnen van de diagnose van prostaatkanker

1.

PSMA



2.

Moleculaire
diagnostiek

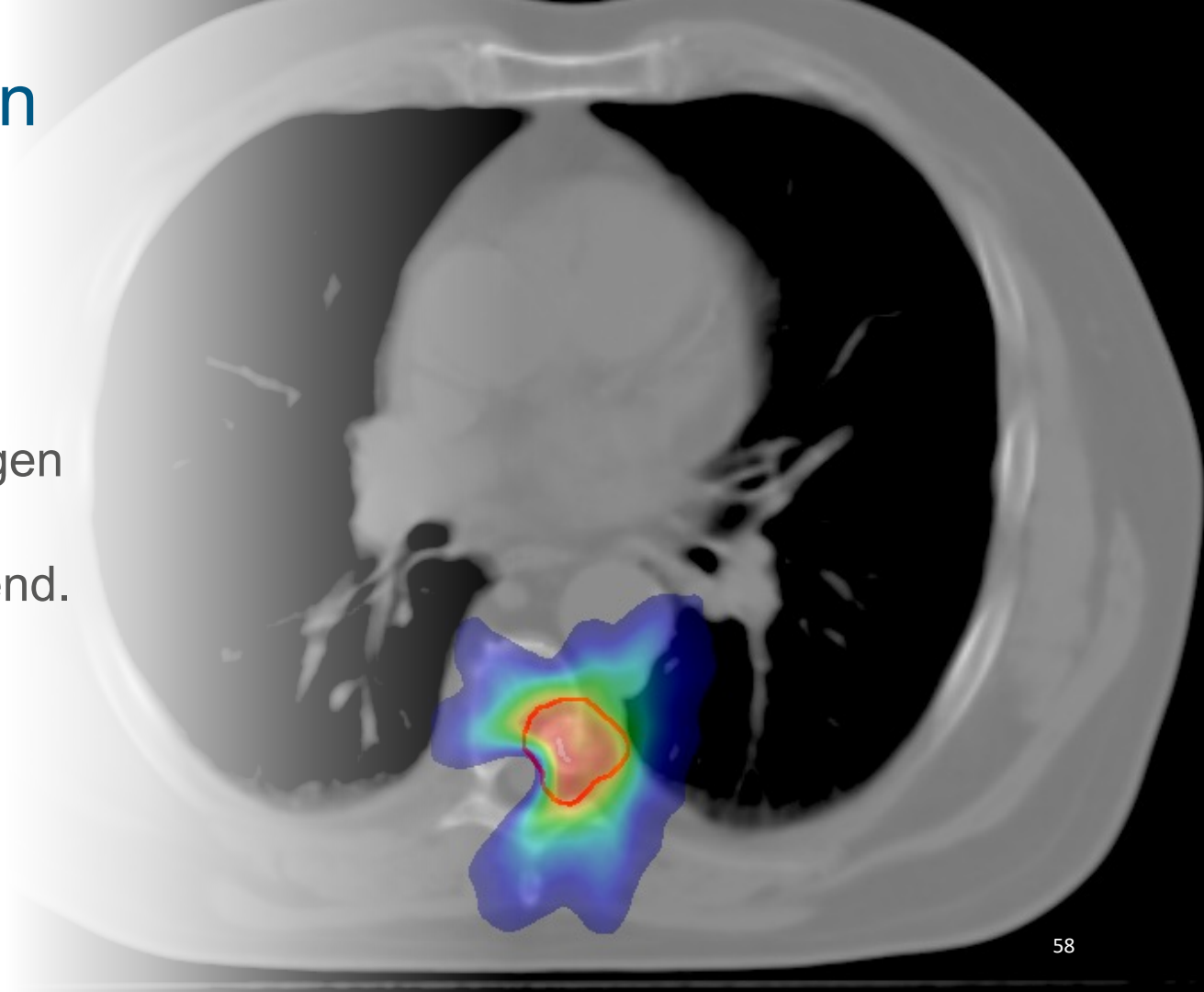


DOEL:

- Minder hormonale therapie geven
- OF
- Meer hormonale therapie geven

Bestralen van uitzaaiingen

- Technisch mogelijk
- Bijna nooit bijwerkingen
- Efficiëntie op lange termijn nog niet gekend.



Conclusies

- Radiotherapie is voor de meeste prostaatkankerpatiënten een goede optie.
- Radiotherapie is even efficiënt dan chirurgie.
- De kans op bijwerkingen is enorm afgenomen door toegenomen precisie.
- Het aantal sessies neemt sterk af.

