ASTRO publishes whole breast irradiation guidelines

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The American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) has released evidence-based guidelines to define appropriate fractionation of whole breast irradiation (WBI), finding that hypofractionated (HF) WBI is effective for many patients with early-stage breast cancer. These guidelines are published in the *International Journal of Radiation Oncology•Biology•Physics*, the official journal of ASTRO.

Studies have shown that WBI following breast conserving surgery lowers the risk of tumor recurrence and improves survival. Most studies used conventionally fractionated (CF) radiation, which involves daily treatments for up to seven weeks. Despite its effectiveness, conventional fractionation has some drawbacks, including the inconvenience associated with undergoing treatment for a long period of time and the total costs, including both direct health care expenditures and opportunity costs to the patient from being away from home and work.

HF-WBI is a type of WBI that uses a higher dose for each treatment but fewer total treatments, so patients can typically finish radiation in four weeks or less. Several trials have found little difference in the local control and survival outcomes for selected patients treated with either CF-WBI or HF-WBI.

The ASTRO Health Services Research Committee convened a task force and answered the questions:

1. Which patients obtain equivalent results from HF-WBI and CF-WBI?

2. What is the role of a tumor-bed radiation boost in patients treated with HF-WBI?

3. What are appropriate regiments for HF-WBI and tumor-bed boost?

4. What are the characteristics of an acceptable radiotherapy plan for patients treated with HF-WBI?

5. What insights relevant to the radiobiology of breast cancer can be gained from recently published clinical trials comparing CF-WBI with HF-WBI?

The task force concluded that HF-WBI is just as effective as CF-WBI for early-stage breast cancer patients who meet specific criteria. These criteria include age 50 years and older, stage T1-2 N0, not receiving chemotherapy, relatively uniform delivery of the radiation dose and the ability to exclude the heart from the path of the radiation beam. For patients who do not meet these criteria, there was not enough evidence to reach a consensus for or against the use of HF-WBI.

"Widespread adoption of HF-WBI for appropriately selected patients has the potential to enhance the convenience of treatment and lower the costs of WBI," Benjamin D. Smith, M.D., lead author of the study and a radiation oncologist at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, said. "For patients where the data to support HF-WBI are not as strong, HF-WBI can still be considered an option but further research is needed."

More information: www.astro.org/

Provided by American Society for Radiation Oncology