



STANDARD TREATMENTS AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS

MILANO June 26th-29th, 2025

Responsabili Scientifici:
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Hadron therapy: Clinical cases

ROBERTA LAZZARI

Allowed indications

Close or positive margins after surgery

Reirradiation in non metastatic patients

Conceptually

All conditions where reduction of low doses is useful:

- Young women: reduction second tumors, spare fertility
- Nodal recurrences after previous radiation therapy
- Critical sites close to critical organs
- Radioresistant tumors

2021 diagnosis of cervical squamous carcinoma Stage IIIC1

Chemo-radioterapy: 45 Gy su T and N0 ; **SIB** 53.4 Gy on N+

BRT 28 Gy in 4 fractions

Local persistence at 3 months → CT **Carboplatino - Paclitaxel** x 3 cycles RP

+ **Bevacizumab** x 5 cycles stop 1.2022

2.2022 Byopsies in narcosis : negative → Bevacizumab in manintenance then stop due to **vescico-vaginal fistula**

6. 2022 indication to exenteratio (refused), nephrostomy

10.2022 **Cemiplimab** x 3 cycles → 12.2022 RMN: local progression over the left latero pelvic tract. Suspect of lombo aortic and mediastinal nodes. **Sarcoidosis alla PET.**

1-6.2023 8 cycles **carboplatino + paclitaxel** (RP after 3 cycles)

→ RMN fibrotic tissue vs presistent disease along the latero pelvic tract, mesorectal fascia and left parametrium. No other sites. At PET sarcoidosis.

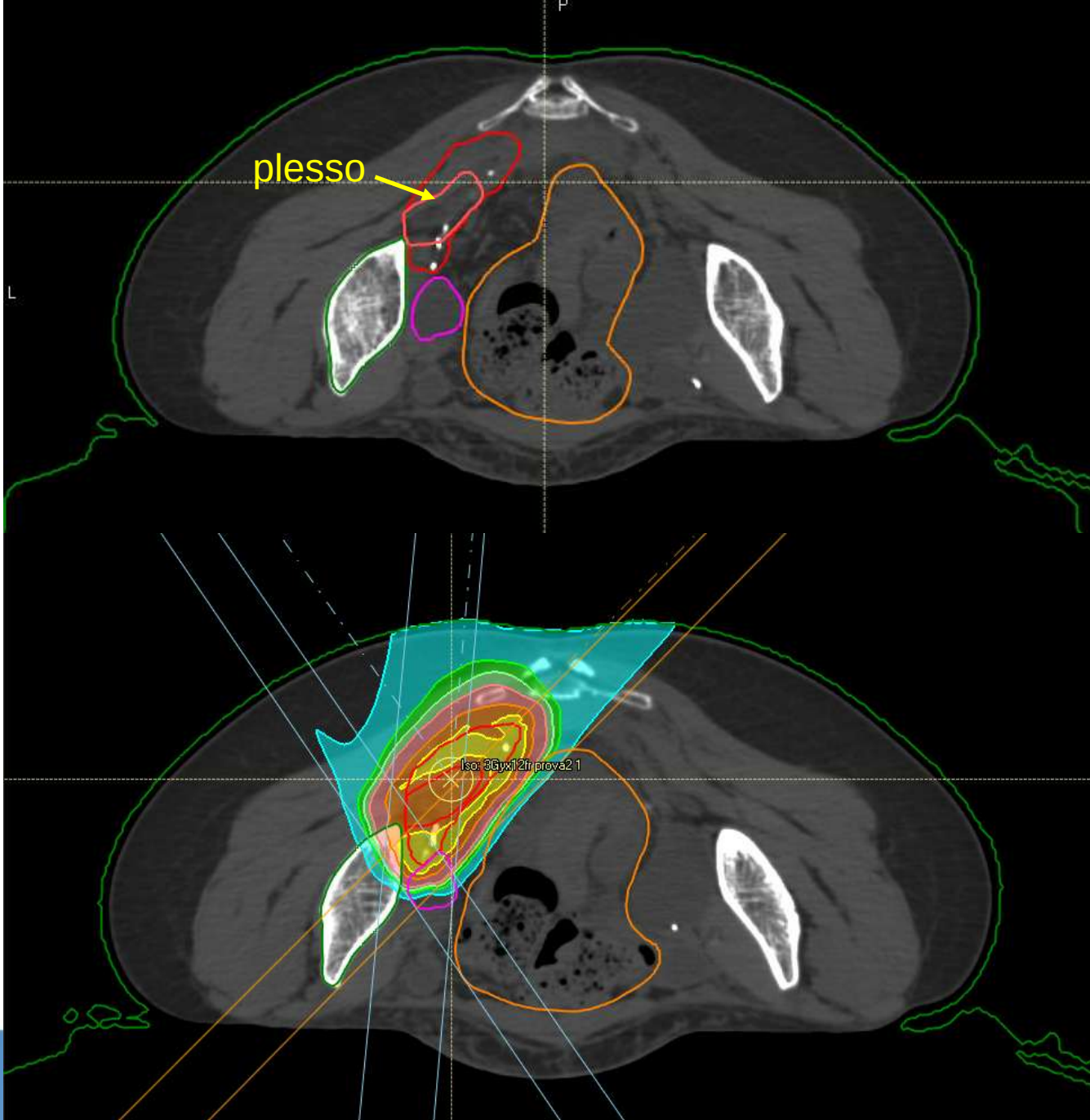
PELVIC TOTAL EXENTERATIO + 2/3 SUPERIOR COLPECTOMY–RADICAL CISTECTOMY - RECTO-SIGMA RESECTION + T-T LOW ANATOMOSIS (JPOUCH COLICA) - PELVIC LINFADENECTOMY - RADICALIZATION OF LEFT PELVIC WALL - COLOSTOMY – URETERO ILEO CUTANEOUS STOMIA SEC. BRICKER –ILEAL L-L MECHANICAL ANASTOMOSIS –LEFT **LATEROPELVIC OMENTAL J –FLAP, SURGICAL CLIPS**

INTRAOP SPECIMEN POSITIVE AT LEFT PARAMETRIUM

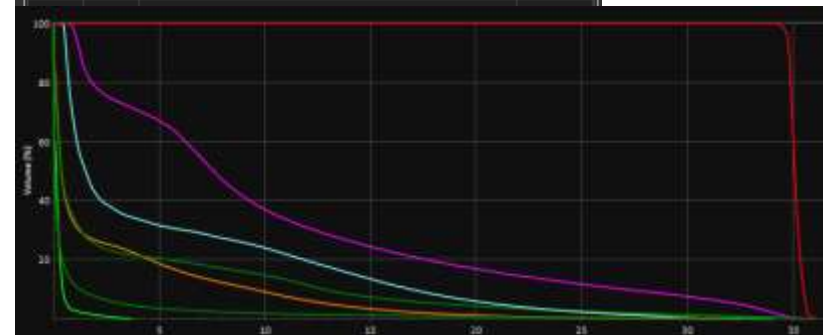
**FINAL SPECIMEN: NEGATIVE AT PARAMETRIUM, CONFIRMED RESIDUAL TUMOR AT THE CERVIX PROXIMAL TO
PARAMETRIAL LATERAL RESECTION MARGIN, PERINEURAL INFILTRATION IN PROXIMITY OF LEFT PARAMETRIUM
ypT2ypN0**

AT SURGERY METHALLICAL CLIPS POSITIONING AND OMENTAL J FLAP OVER THE POSTERIOR LATEROPLVIC WALL

**INDICATION TO PROTON THERAPY ON POSTERIOR LATERO PELVIC WALL
(REMEMBER IORT!)**

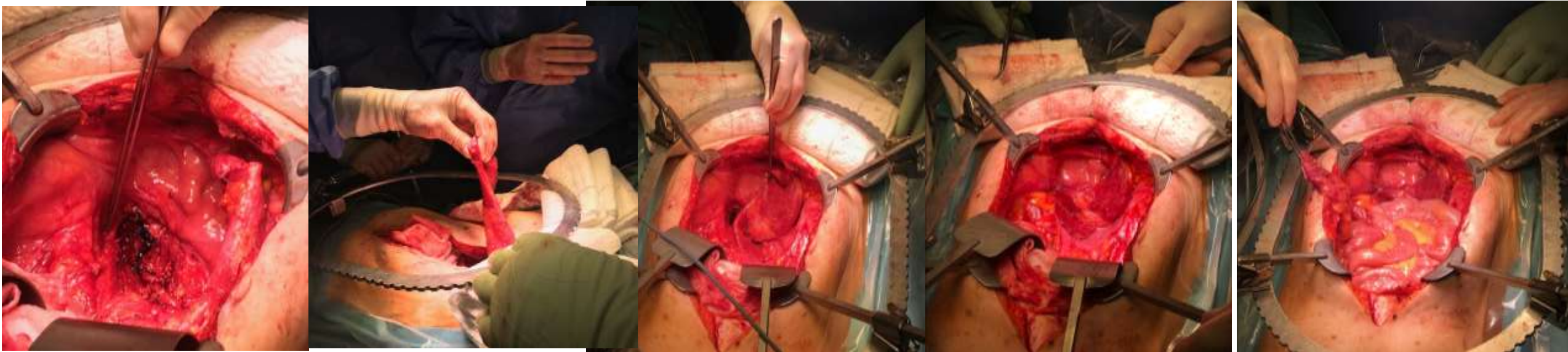


☒	☒	CTV T	
☒	☒	CTV-plesso	
☒	☒	CTV plesso (+3mm)	
☒	☒	PTV (5mm)	
☒	☒	ring PTV (5mm)	
▲ Organs at risk (12)			
☒	☒	Body	
☒	☒	Testa Femorale sin	
☒	☒	Testa Femorale dx	
☒	☒	cauda	
☒	☒	anse	
☒	☒	ala iliaca sin	
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☒	☒	fistola	

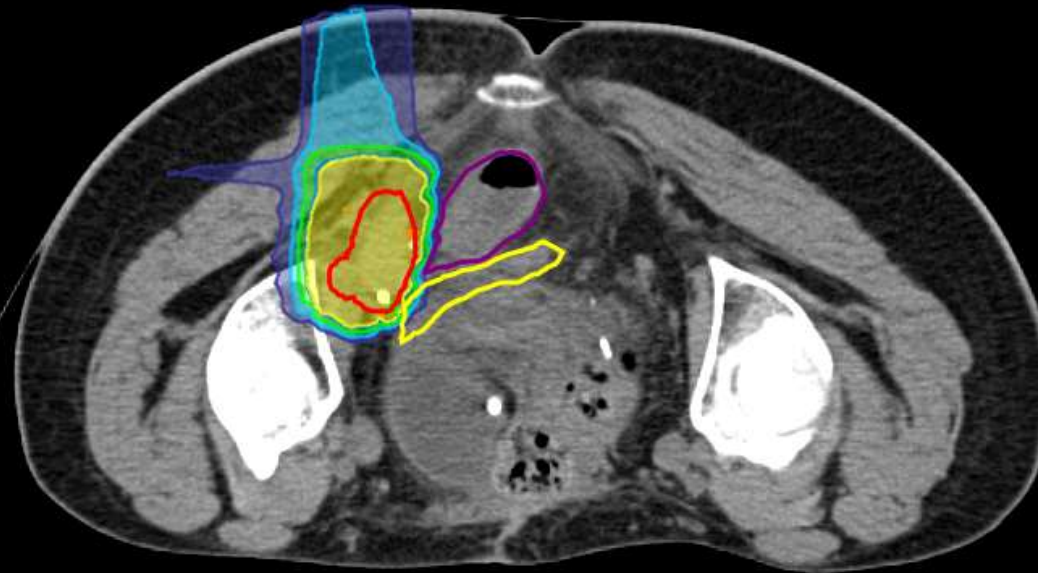
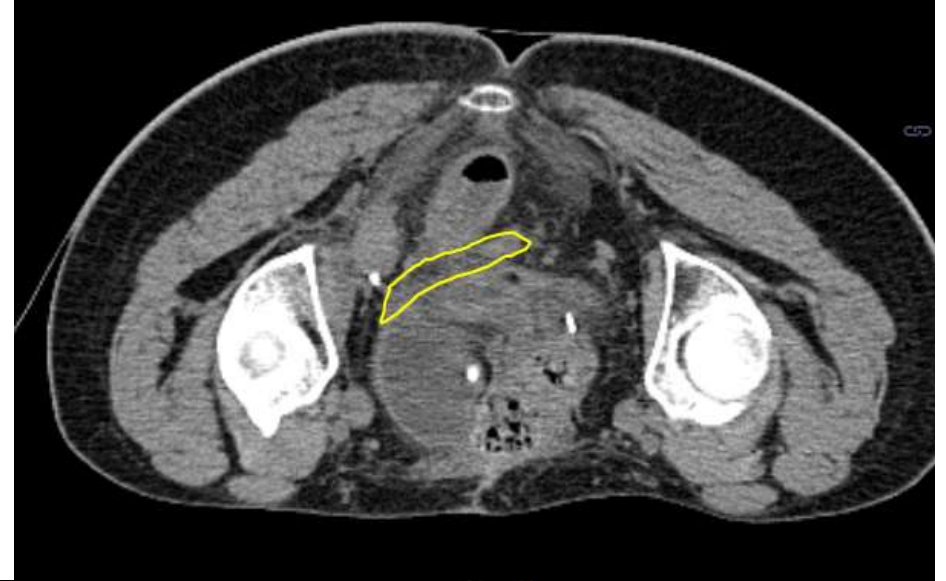
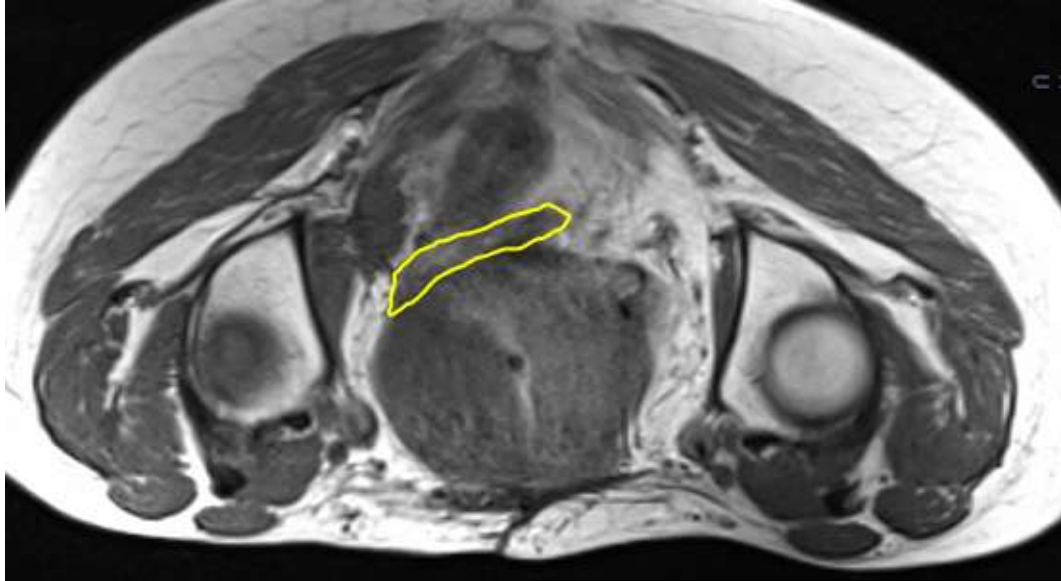


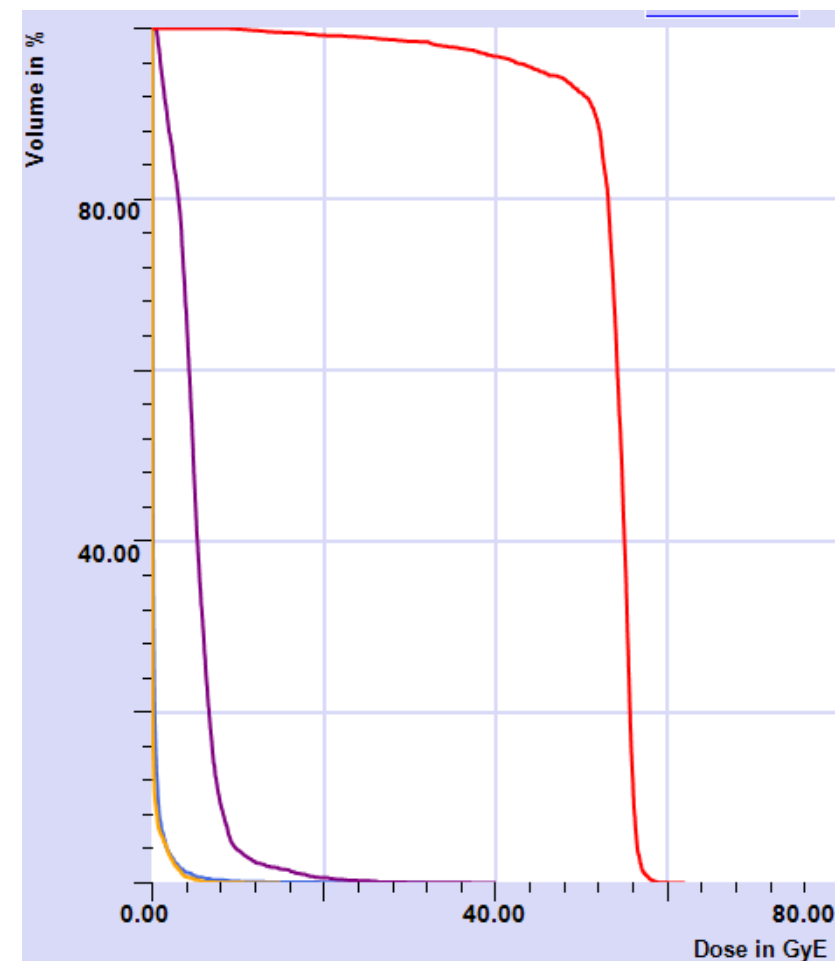
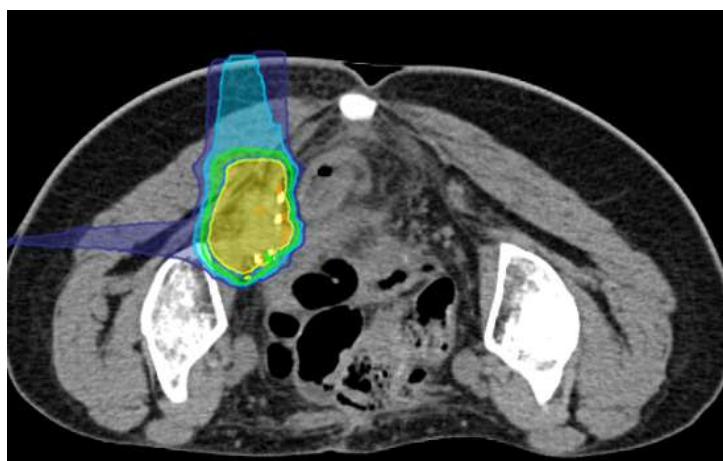
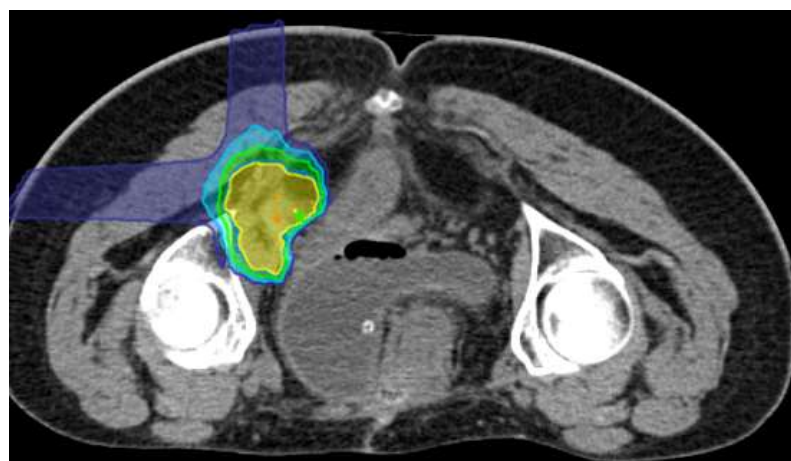
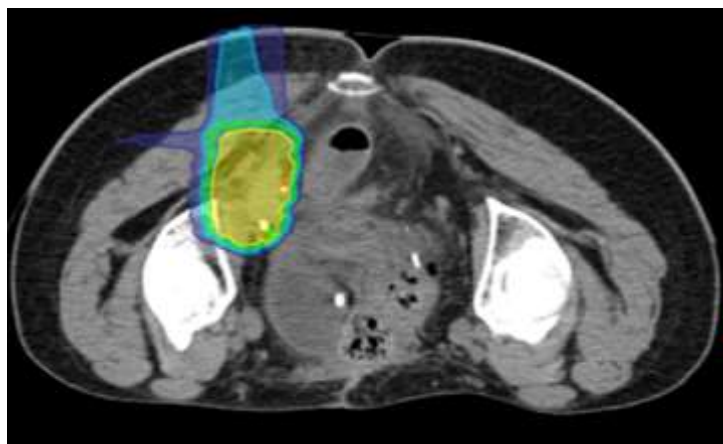
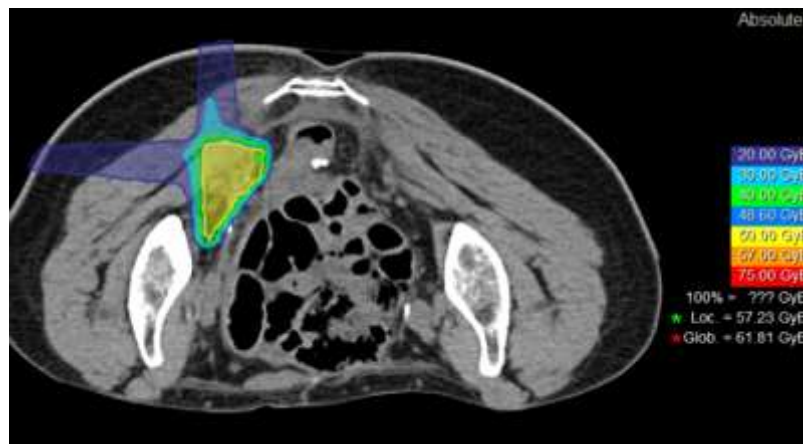
CLIPS TO IDENTIFY THE TARGET
 PREVIOUS RT TREATMENT PLANNINGS
 PRONE POSTIONING
 RECONSTRUCTIONS OF PREVIOUS DOSES
 CONSIDERING THE COMPLETELY DIFFERENT ANATOMY
3 Gy x 10 fractions

Surgical spacer positioning



LAPAROTOMY: RECTO-SIGMA RESECTION, TERMINAL COLOSTOMY IN FIS, PARTIAL TUMORECTOMY, RECTO-ABDOMINAL RIGHT MUSCLE POSITIONING OVER THE RIGHT PELVIS





RE 48 YRS

3.2023 diagnosis of squamous cervical cancer Stage IB3

5-6-2023 **EBRT 45 Gy + BRT 30 Gy** concomitant to platinum based chemotherapy (doses slightly low)

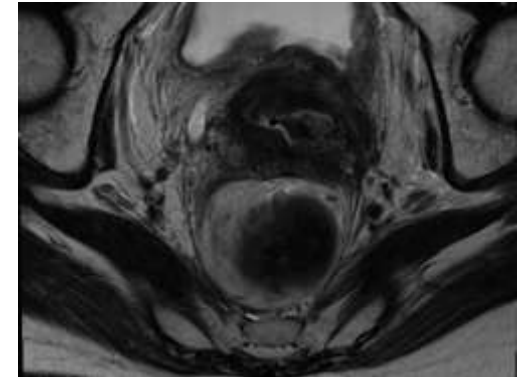
2.2024 local recurrence → 2 cycles **carboplatin + taxol + pembrolizumab** → **vescico-vaginal fistula**

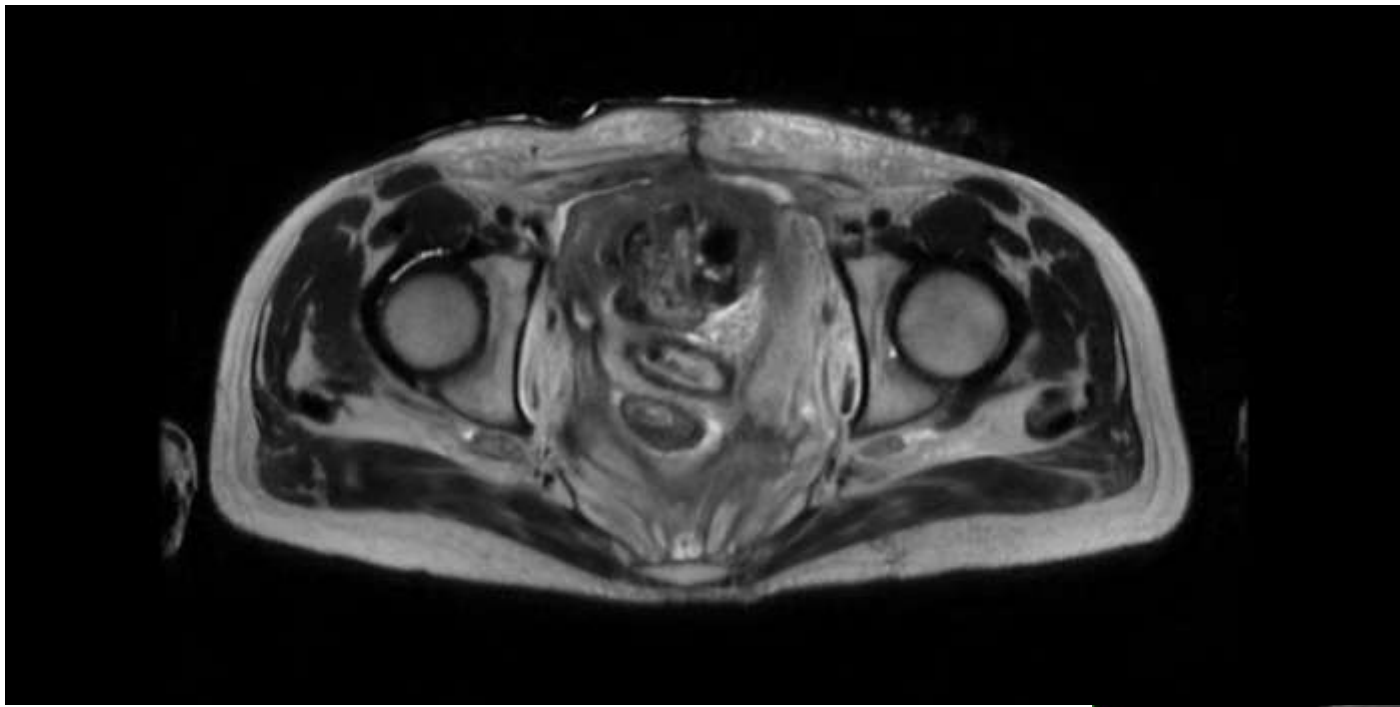
6.2024 narcosis and biopsies: confirmed squamous recurrence

Exenteratio with 2/3 superior colpectomy + radical cystectomy + recto sigma resection with ultra low T-T anastomosys + cistectomy with Bricker + **neovagina** and omental j flap + **recto abdominal muscle displacement on the left pelvis**

FINAL SPECIMEN:MINIMAL STROMAL FREE MARGIN 3 MM AT THE LEFT PARACOLPIUM ypT2 ypN0

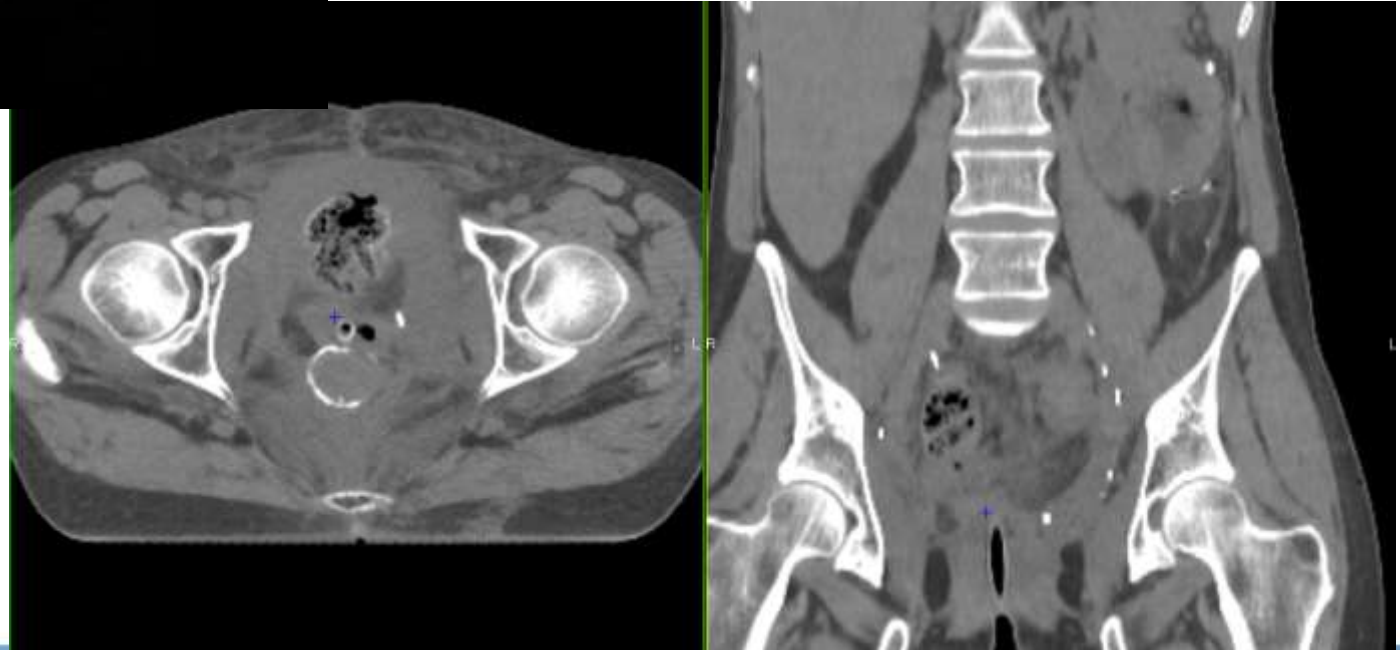
**INDICATION TO PROTON THERAPY AT PARACOLPIUM
(REMEMBER IORT!)**

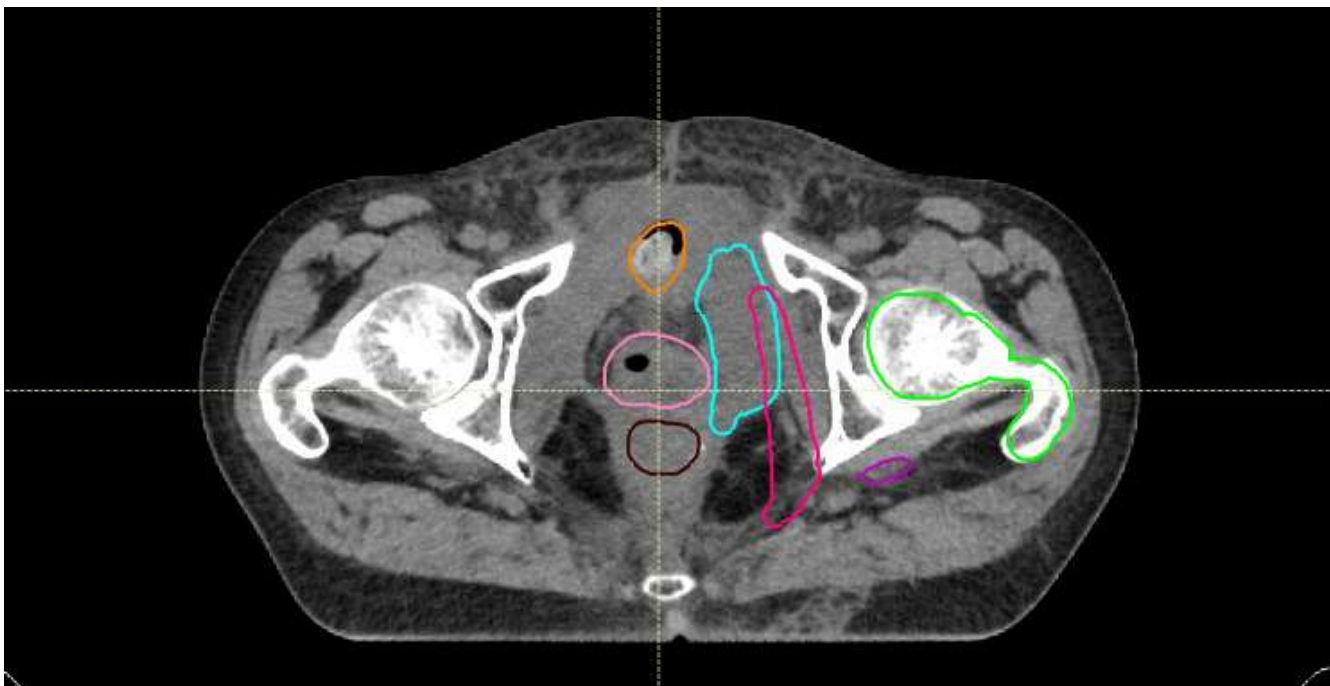




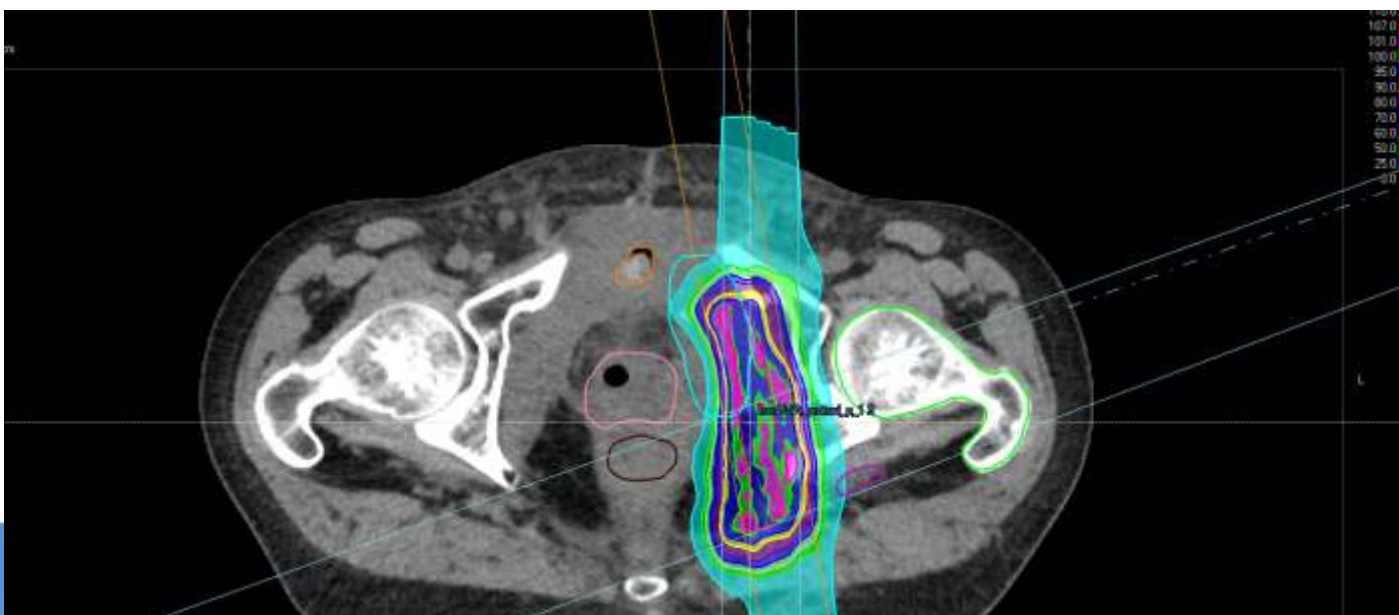
MRI FUSION

CT SIMULATION (NO MDC)
CLIPS
NEOVAGINA
LOW RECTAL ANASTOMOSIS

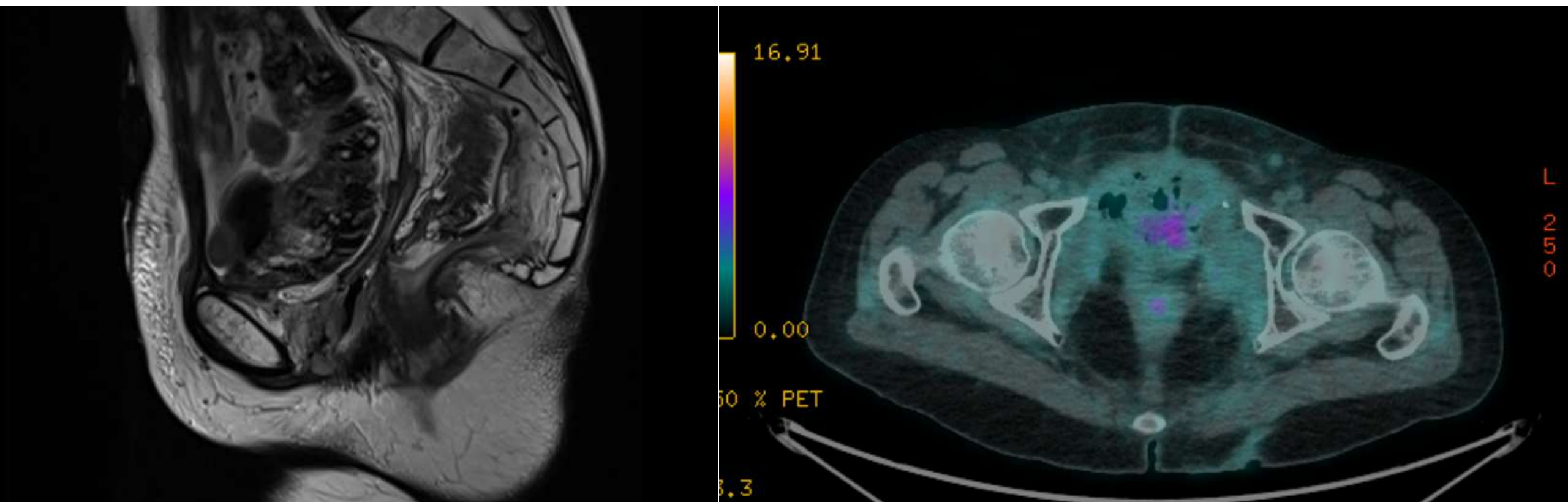




☒	☒	☒	CTV T
☒	☒	☒	GTV RMN
☐	☒	☒	GTV PET2
☒	☒	☒	CTV 45Gy
☐	☒	☒	PTV45
Organs at risk (20)			
☒	☒	☒	neovagina
☒	☒	☒	canale anale
☒	☒	☒	retto
☒	☒	☒	flap
☒	☒	☒	anse
☒	☒	☒	femore sin
☒	☒	☒	plesso nervoso sin



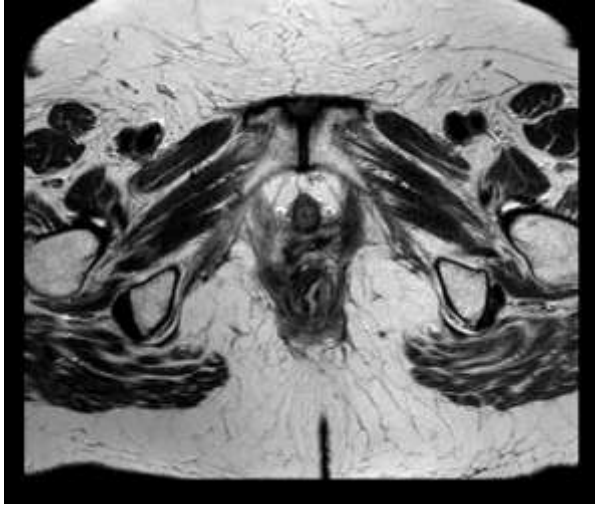
SO DIFFICULT TO DEFINE THE TARGET
5 Gy x 6 frazioni
SUPINE POSITIONING



NEGATIVE AT FOLLOW UP: SHORT VAGINA

CL 66 YRS

2021 SQUAMOUS VAGINAL TUMOR TREATED WITH CHEMO RADIATION 50.4 Gy + BOOST 19.8 Gy
2023 LOCAL RECURRENCE CONFIRMED AT NARCOSIS WITH BIOPSIES

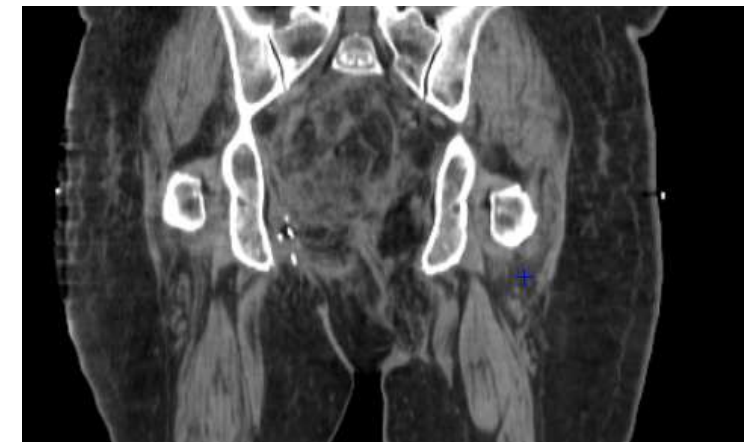
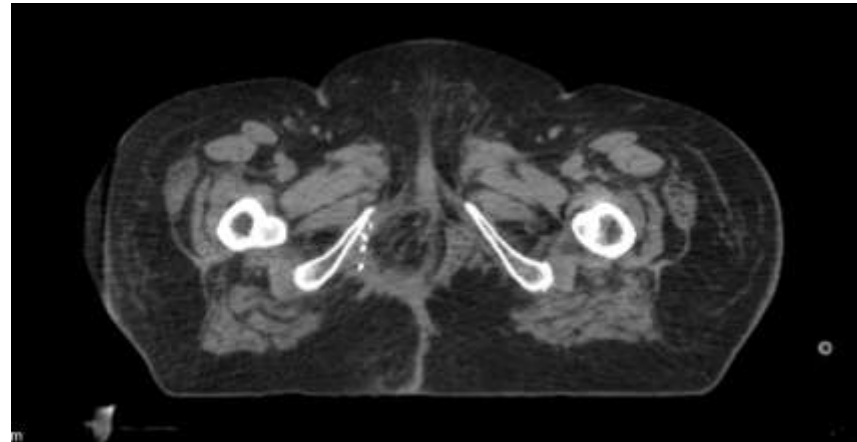


TOTAL EXENTERATIO WITH BRICKER AND DEFINITIVE
COLOSTOMY, CLIPS POSITIONING

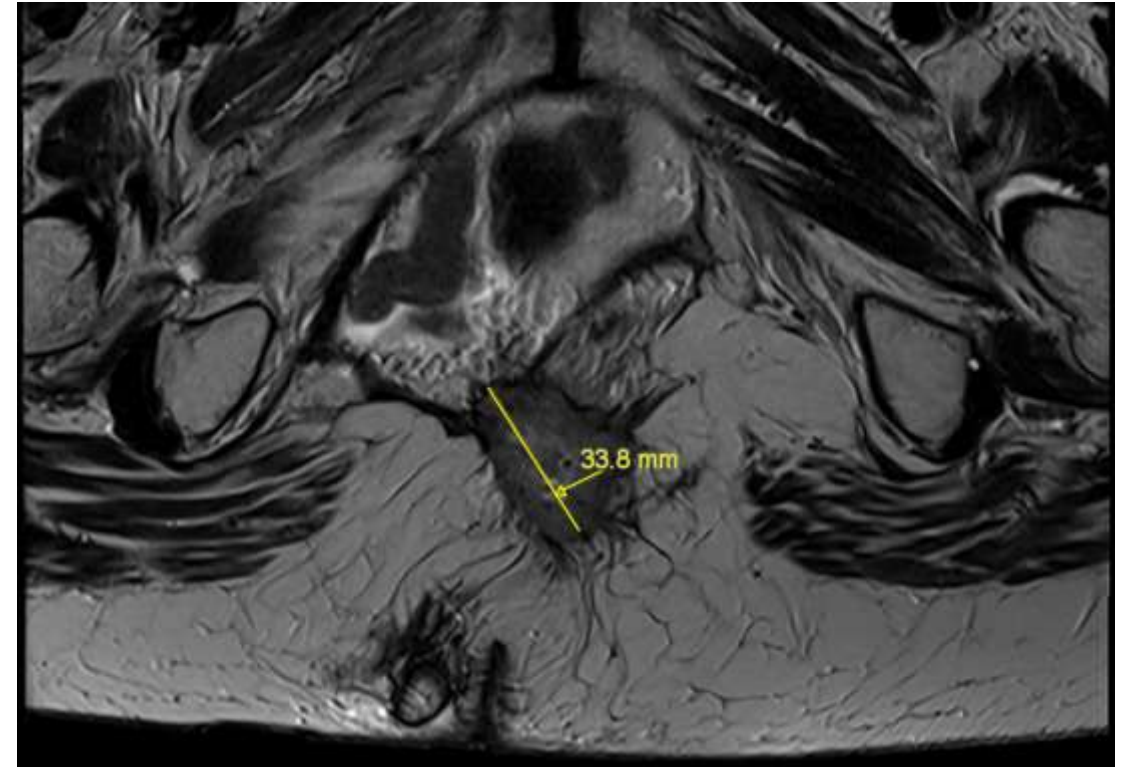
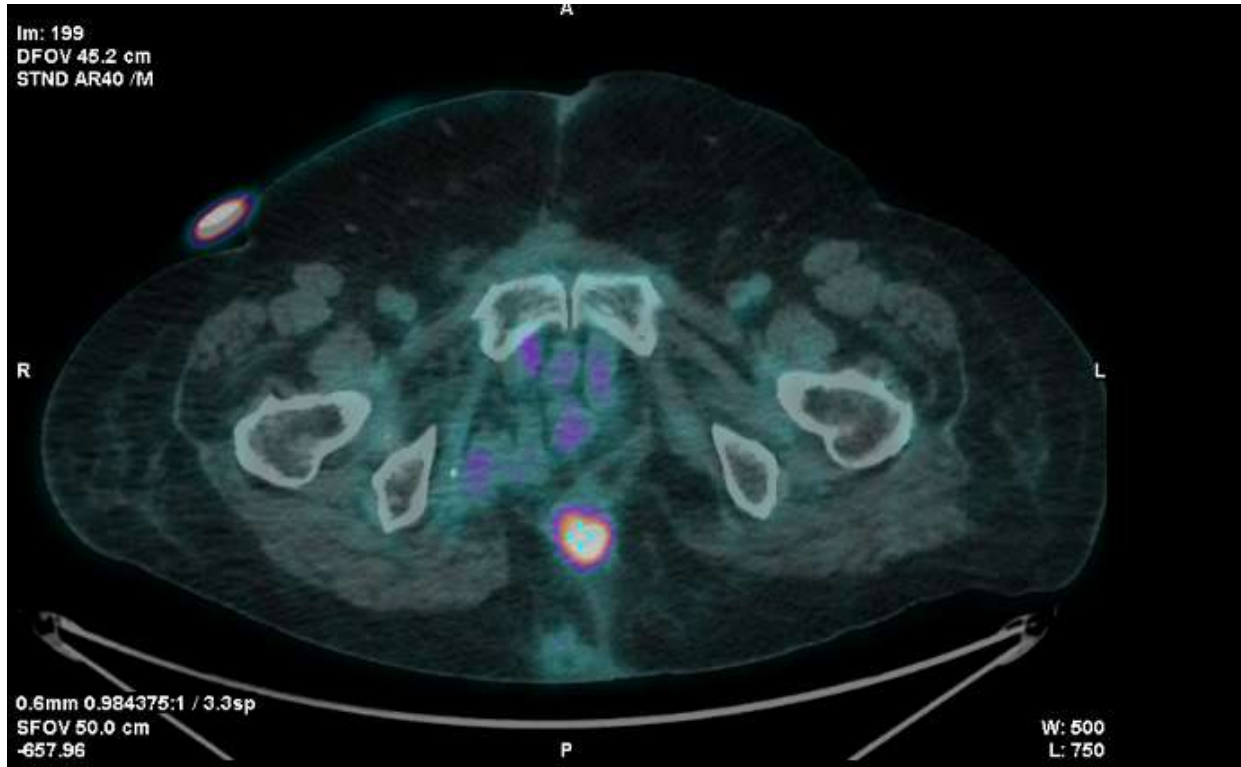
FINALE SPECIMEN:
...POSITIVE RIGHT LATERAL MARGIN AND VAGINAL
MARGIN

INDICATION TO PHOTON BEAM THERAPY

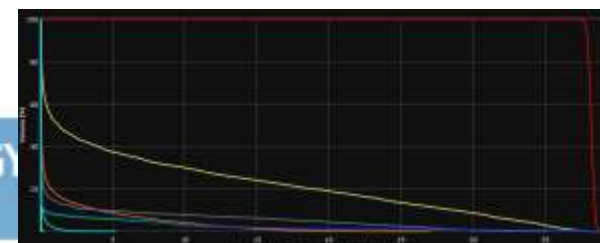
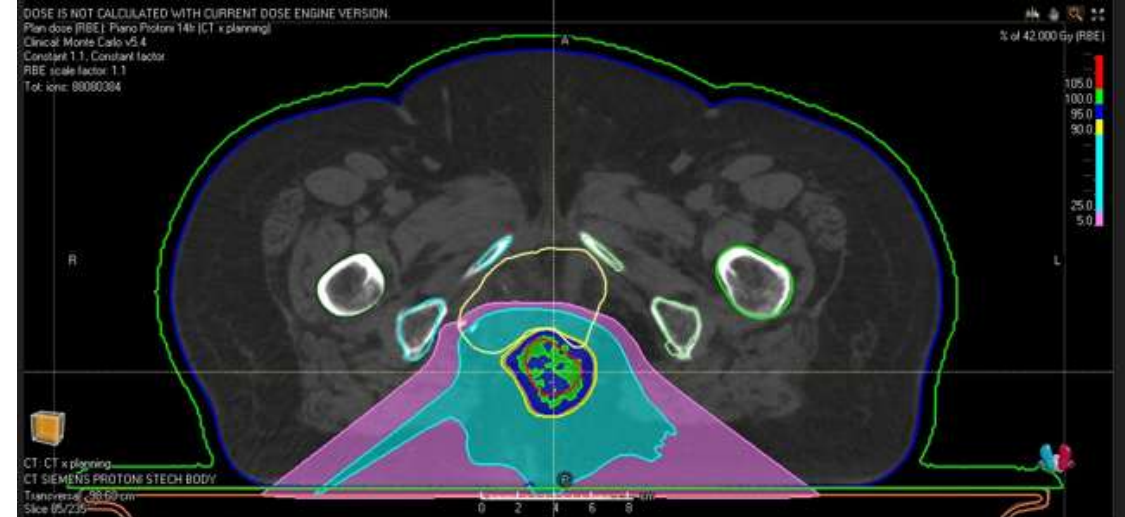
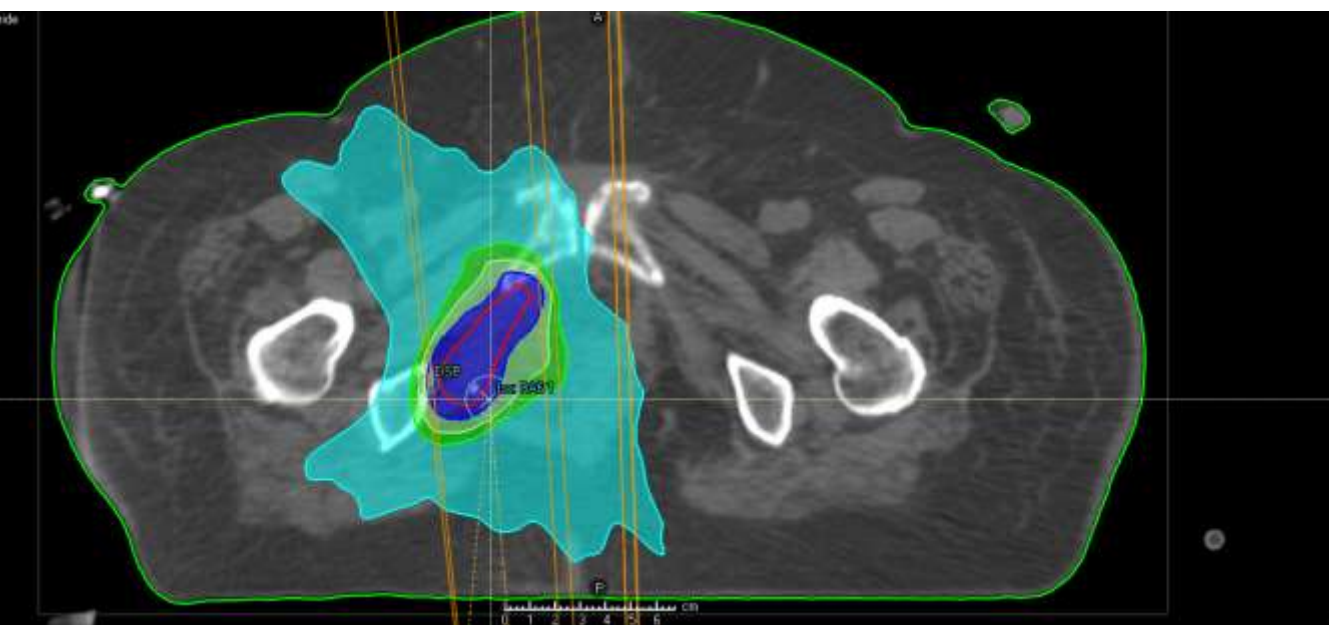
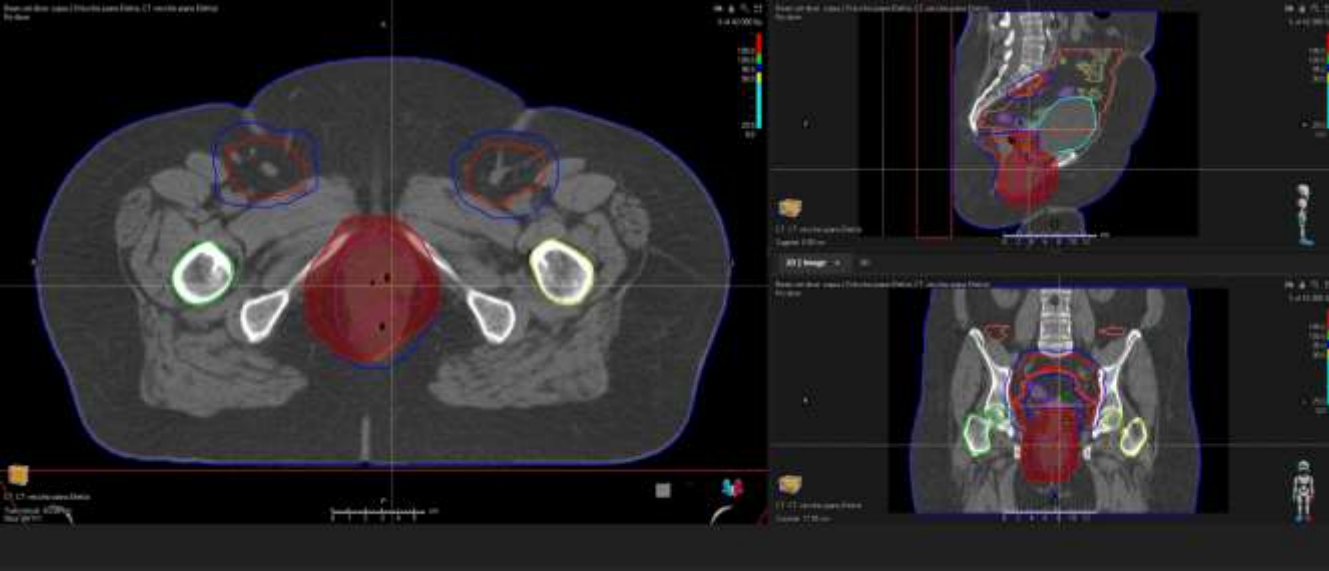
6 Gy x 5 fractions



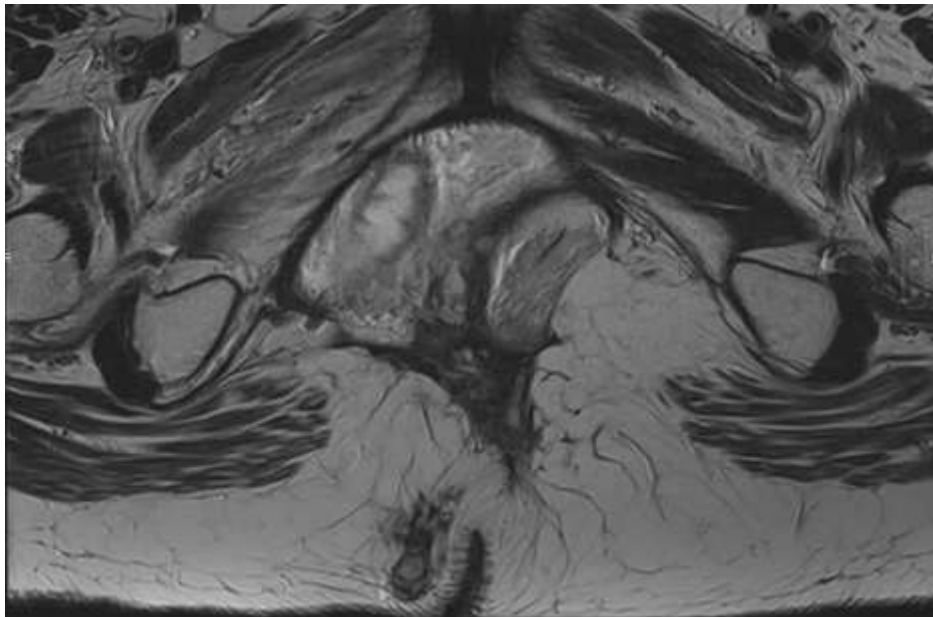
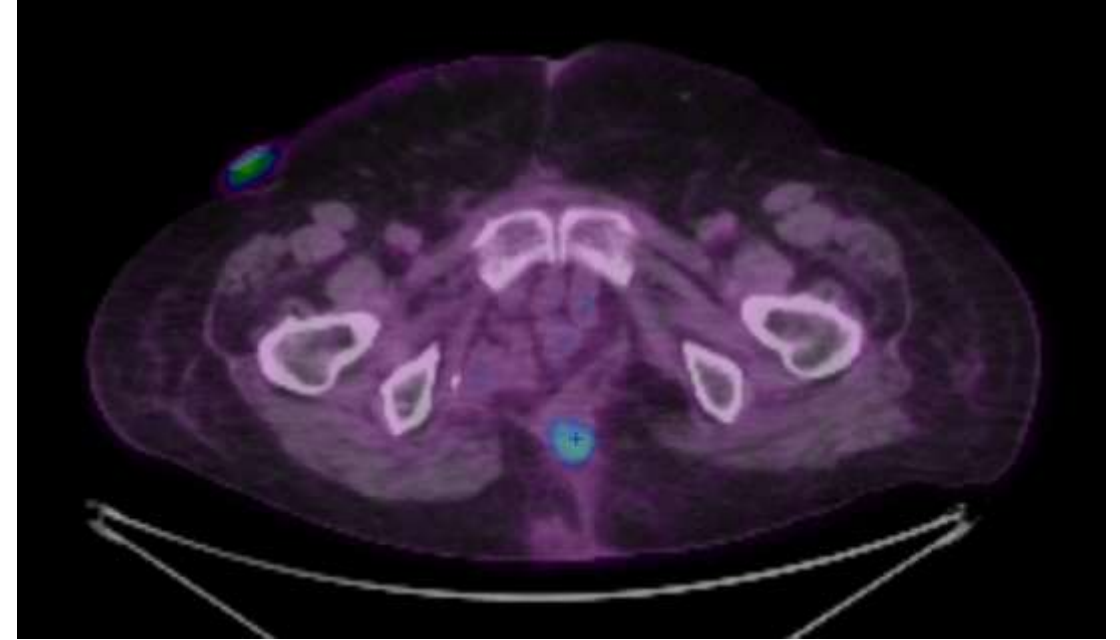
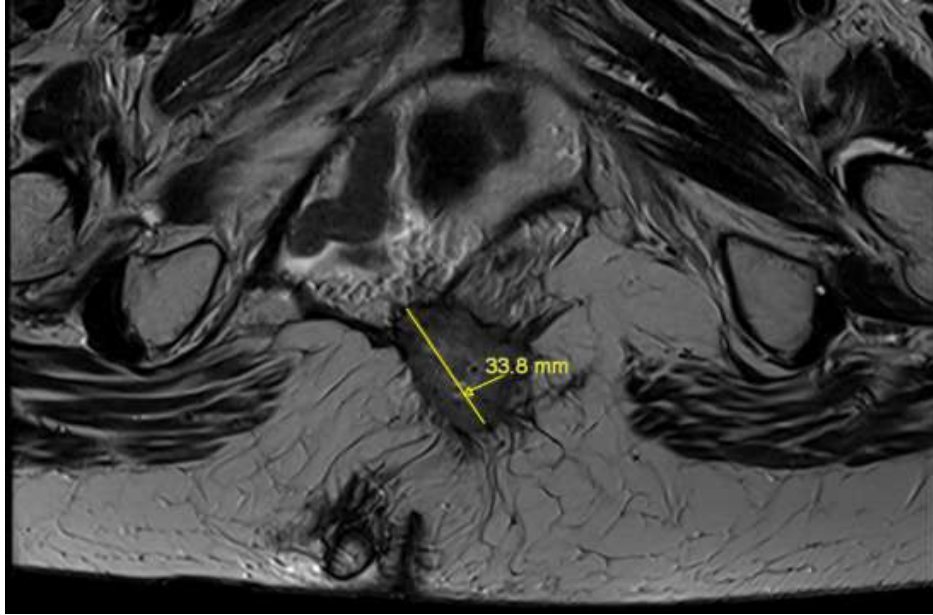
2024 RECURRENCE → BIOPSY



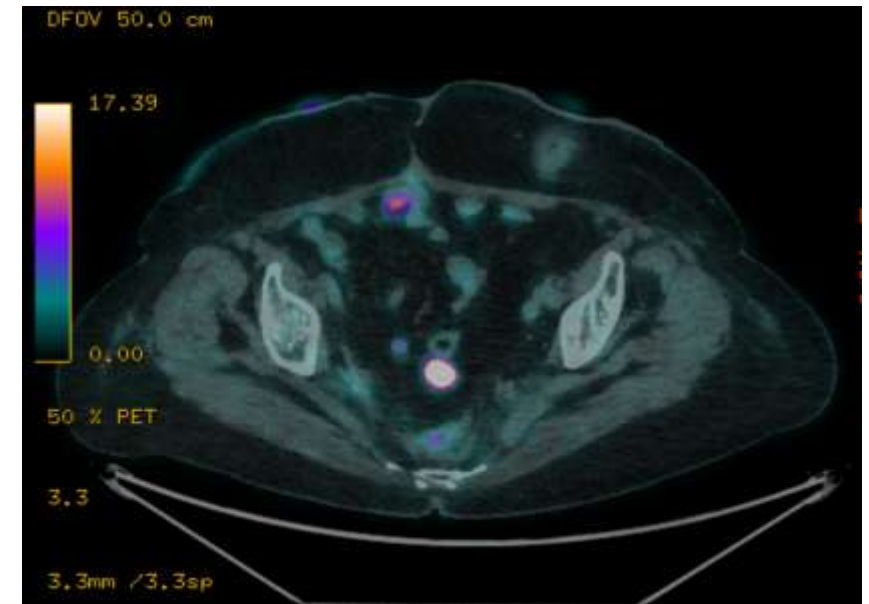
INDICATION TO PROTON THERAPY ON PRE COCCIGEAL LESION







NEGATIVE AT FUP



HMPK 29 YRS

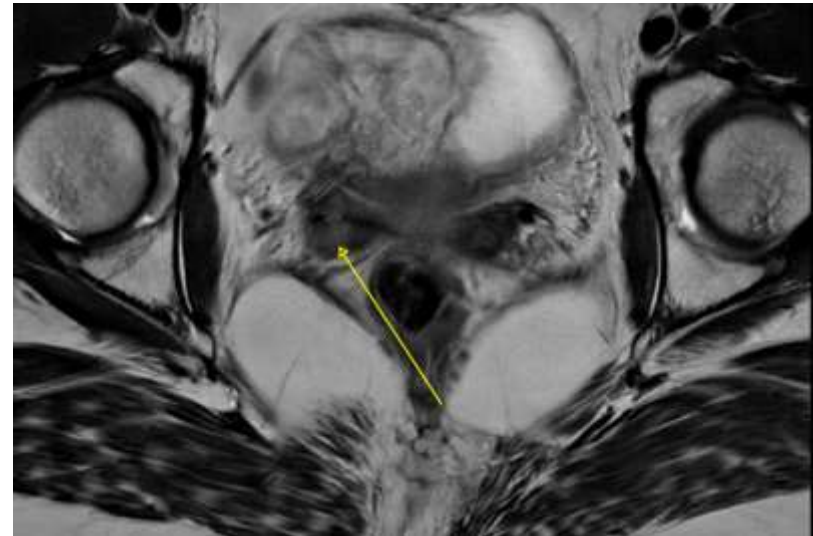
1.2023 DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA STAGE IIB (MINIMAL PARAMETRIAL INVASION, T DIAMETER 3 CM)

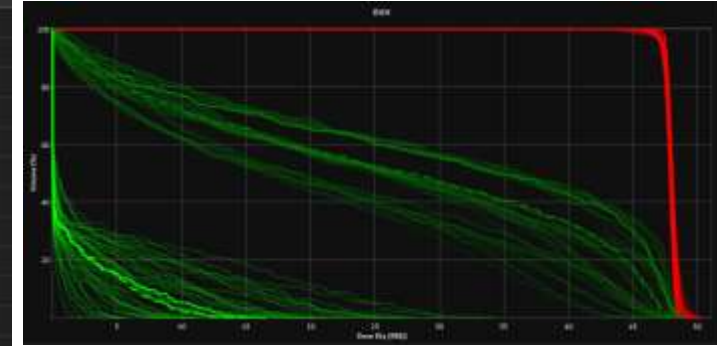
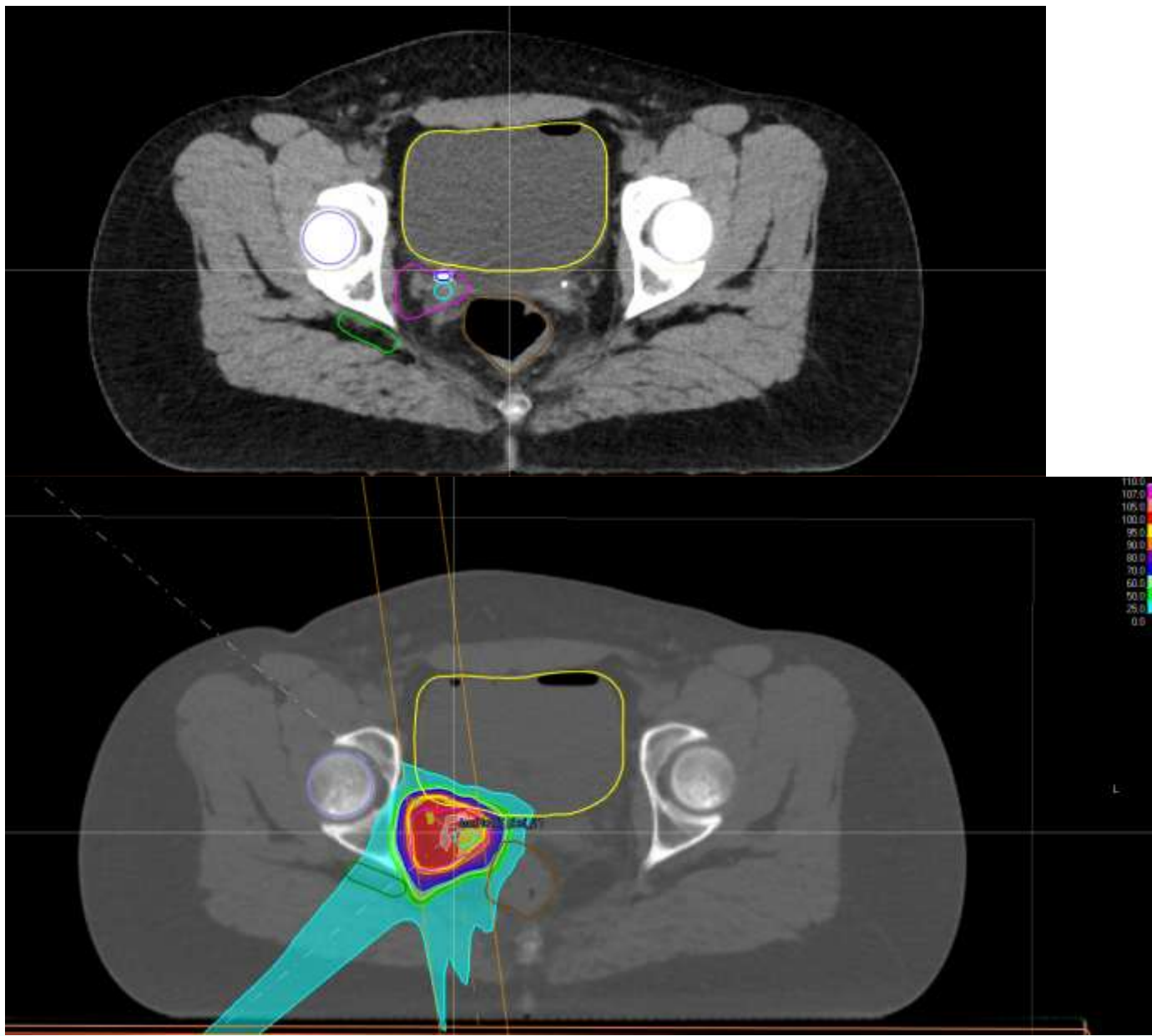
3 CICLES CHEMO CARBOPLATIN + TAXOL

5.2023 HYSTERECTOMY TYPE B, SALPINGECTOMY, LINPHADENECTOMY
FINALE SPECIMEN: 17 MM DISEASE, NEGATIVE MARGINS, NEGATIVE NODES, LVSI +
7-9.2023 PELVIC RADIOOTHERAPY UP TO 50.4 Gy

5.2024 RECURRENCE → BIOPSY → STENT

INDICATION TO PROTON THERAPY



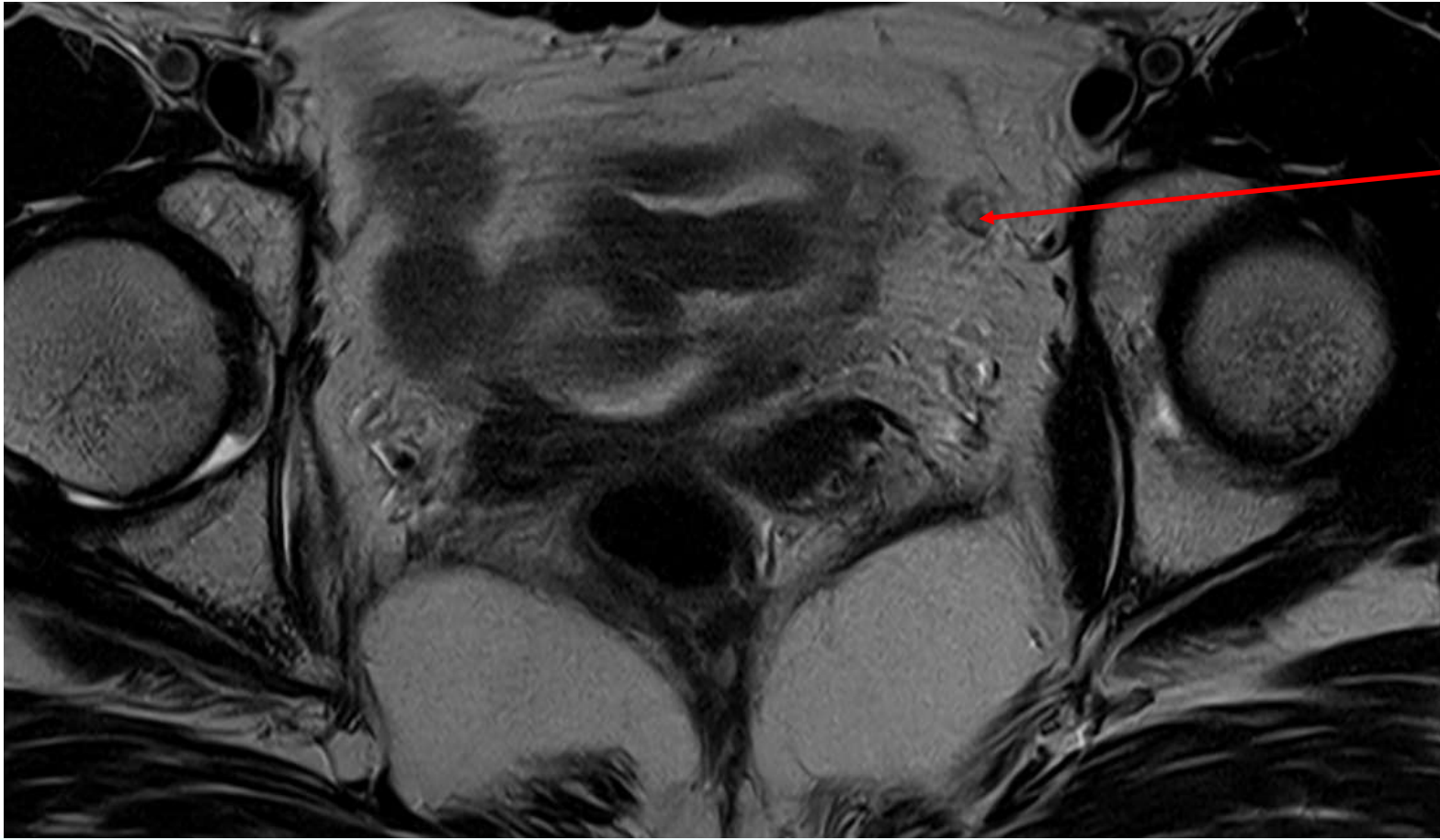


CURATIVE INTENT
SUPINE POSITINING
BLADDER FILLING AT EACH FRACTION
ENEMA IF NECESSARY

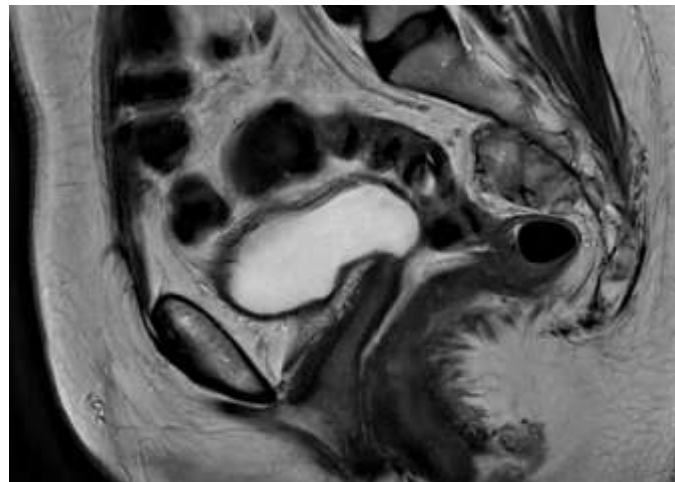
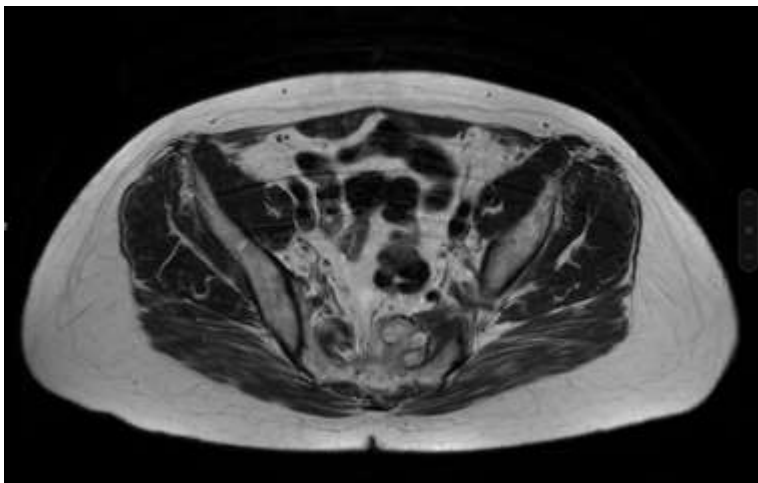
3 Gy x 16 frazioni

CLINICALLY AND RADIOLOGICALLY NEGATIVE AT 10 MONTHS FOLLOW UP
STENT REMOVED
PET ON JULY

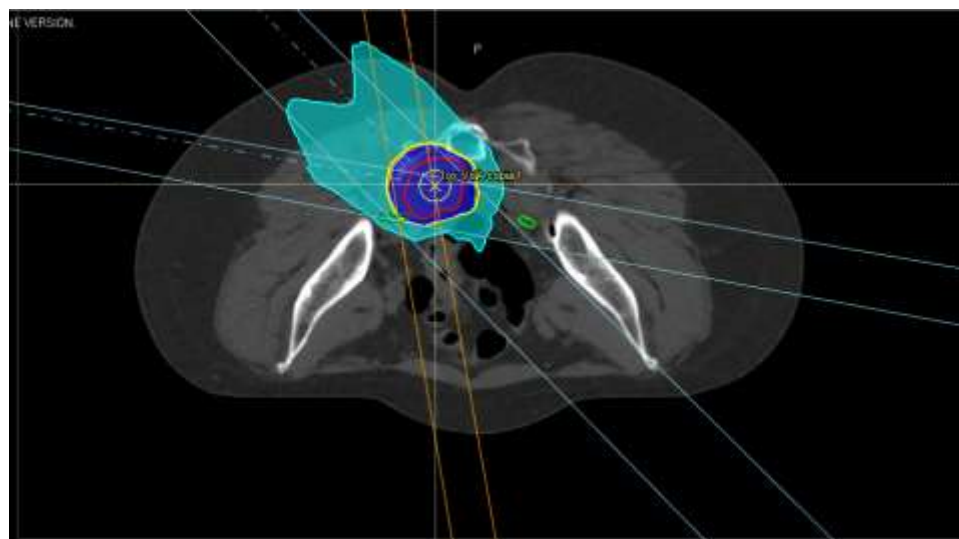
ADIPOSE NODULE...WE'LL SEE



DMP 61 YRS



2018 Low grade endometrial carcinoma
Surgery in extension to left ovary, pelvic peritoneum, douglas peritoneum, pre vescical space
CBDCA + PTX 6 cicles
2020 pelvic recurrence withat least 4 pelvic nodules (1 to 4 cm)
CBDCA + PTX 9 cicles followed by Megestrol /Tamoxifen
2024 recurrence (single nodule)



☒	☒	☒	GTV T	
☒	☒	☒	Organs at risk (10)	
☐	☒	☒	ala iliaca dx	
☐	☒	☒	Body	
☐	☒	☒	Body-GTV	
☐	☒	☒	cauda	
☐	☒	☒	cavità	
☐	☒	☒	External	
☒	☒	☒	nervi dx	
☒	☒	☒	nervi sin	
☒	☒	☒	retto	

3 Gy x 16 fractions

Allowed indications

Close or positive margins after surgery
Reirradiation in non metastatic patients

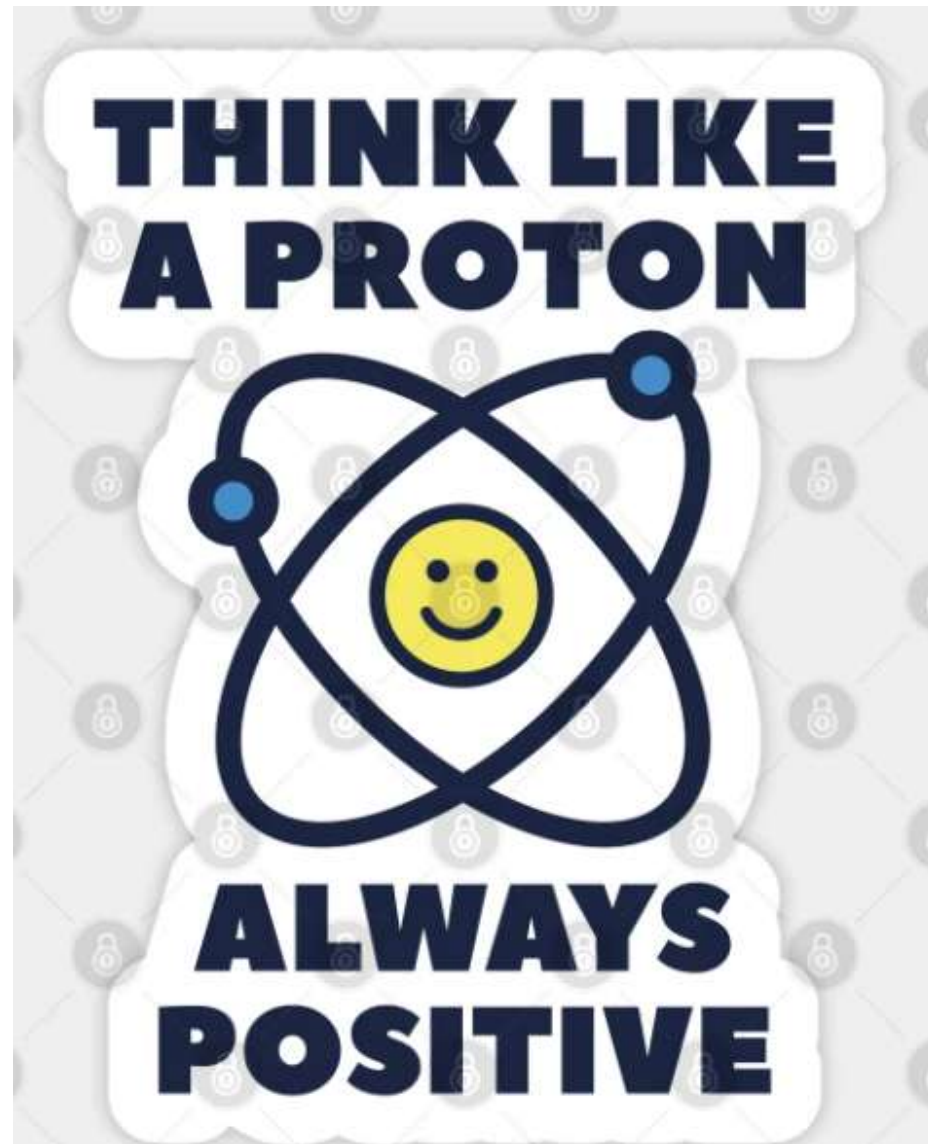
CRITICAL POINTS

Conceptually

All conditions where reduction of low doses is useful:

- Young women: reduction second tumors, spare fertility
- Nodal recurrences after previous radioation therapy
- Critical sites close to critical organs
- Radioresistent tumors

- USUALLY HEAVY TREATED PATIENTS
- GENERALLY ALREADY IRRADIATED
- PREVIOUS DOSE DISTRIBUTIONS NOT SO EASY
- DIFFERENT INTERNAL ANATOMY AFTER SURGERY
- IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET
- POSITIONING AND PREPARATION



GRAZIE!