



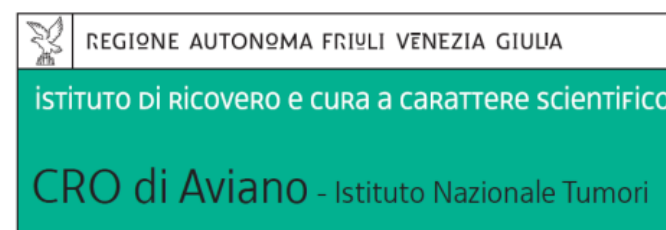
The young side of **LYMPHOMA**

gli under 40 a confronto

Verona, Centro Congressi Camera di Commercio
26-27 settembre 2025

La Protonterapia nel giovane adulto affetto da cHL

Angelo Vitullo



SOSD Area Giovani e Radioterapia Pediatrica
Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano, IRCCS



Disclosures of Angelo Vitullo

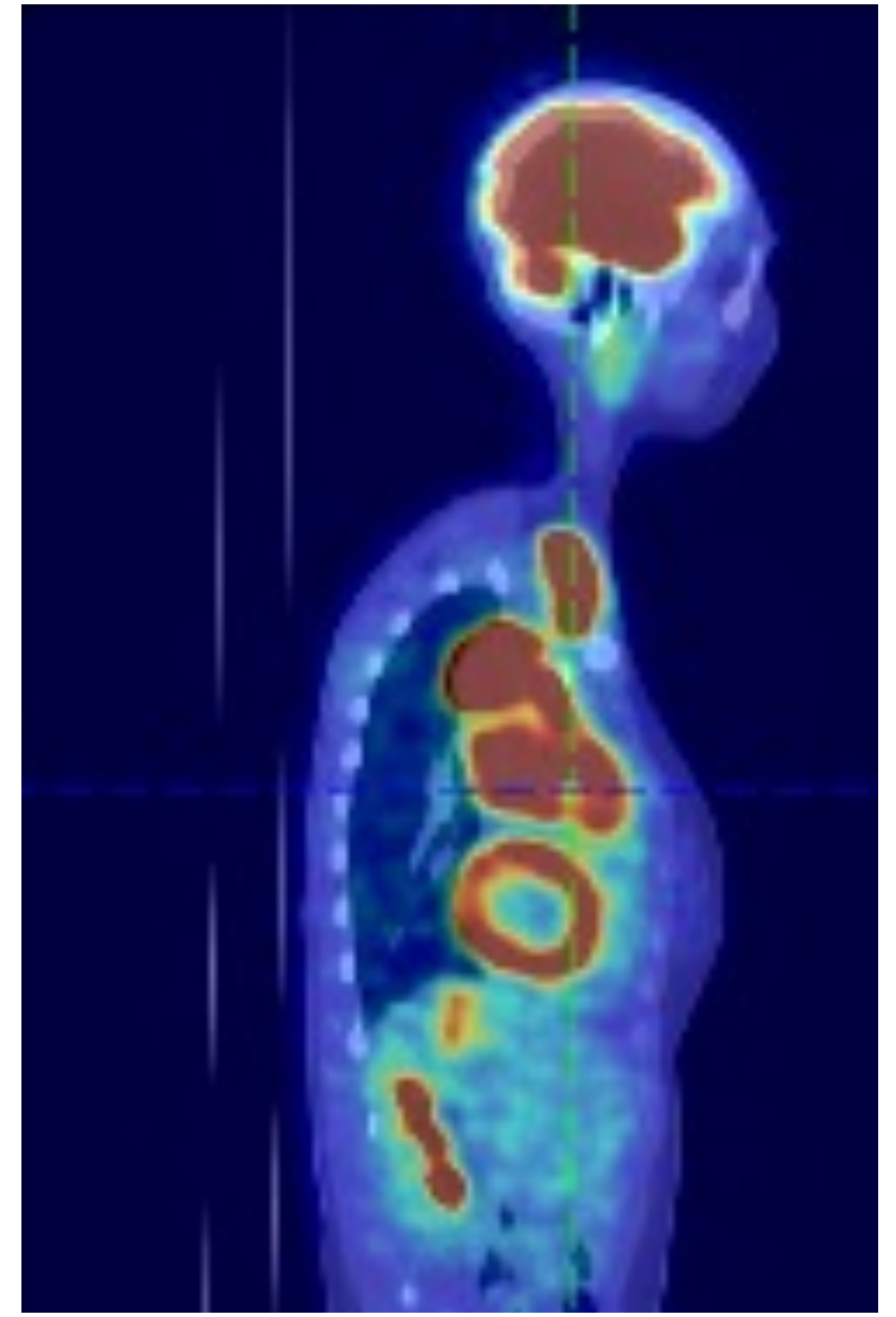
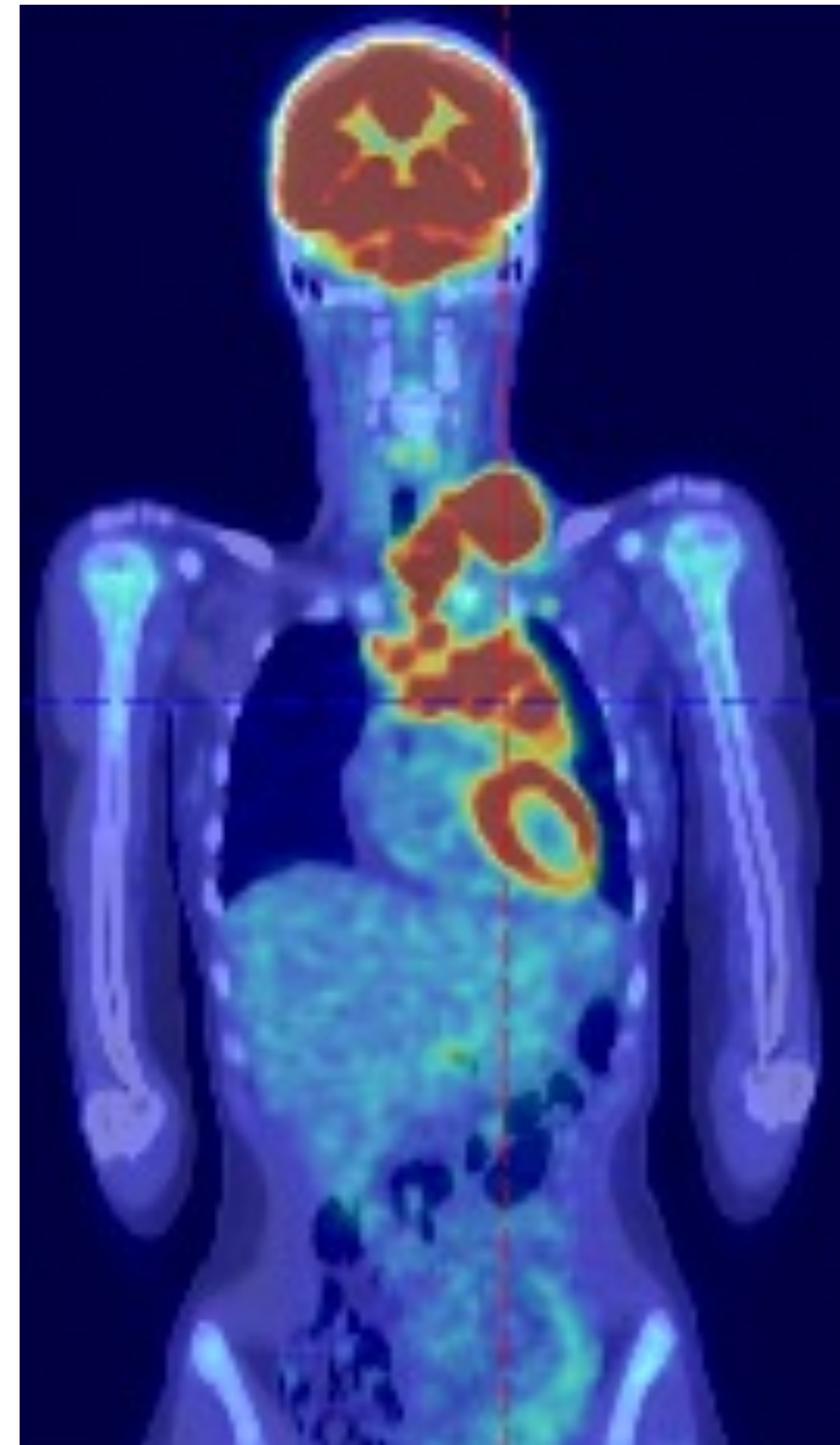
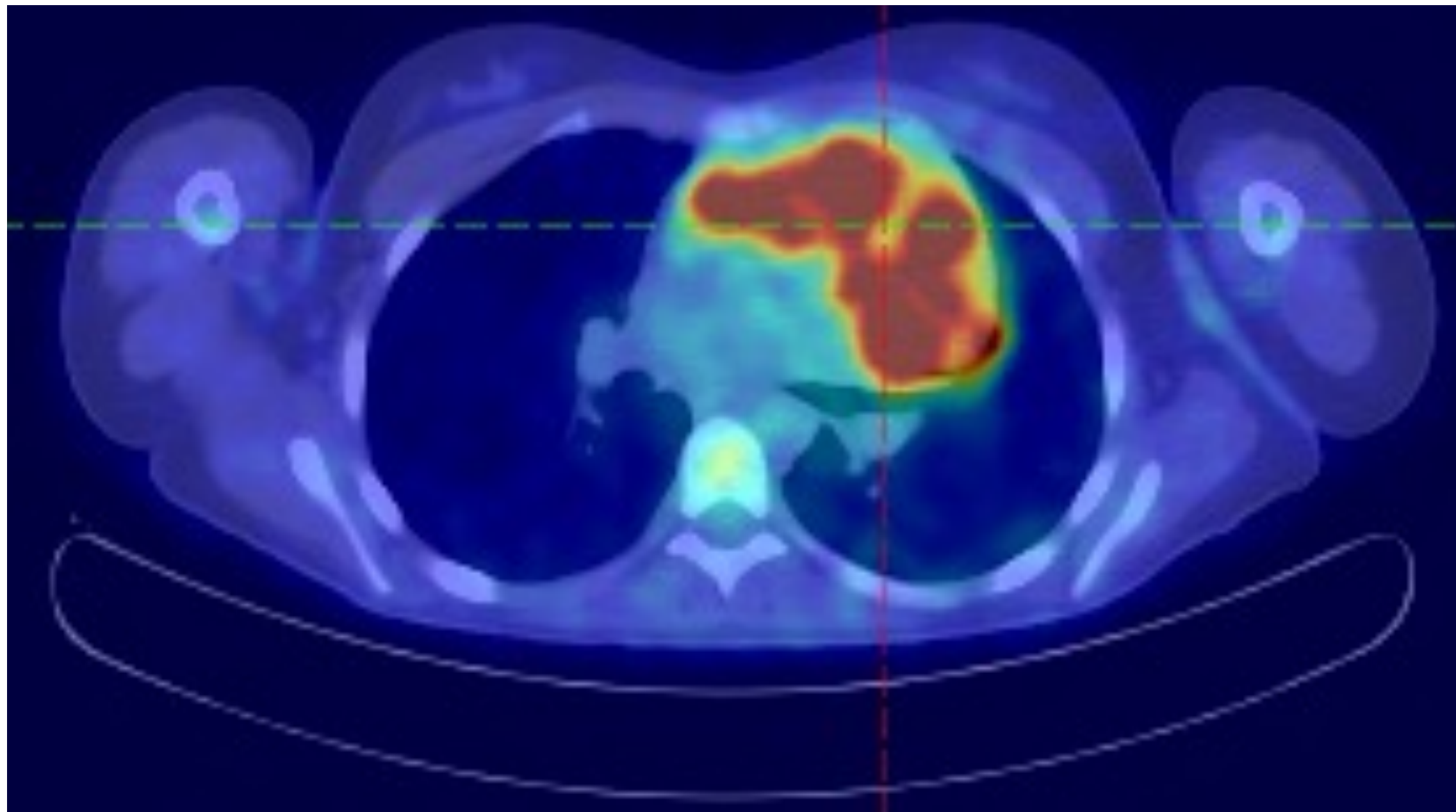
Nothing to disclose

2019: Donna, 18 anni

APR negativa; no comorbilità

Linfoma di Hodgkin, stadio IIA, bulky

**RMC post 2 ABVD e ottima risposta
morfologica alla TC dopo 4 ABVD**



06-2019 TC/PET-FDG all'esordio

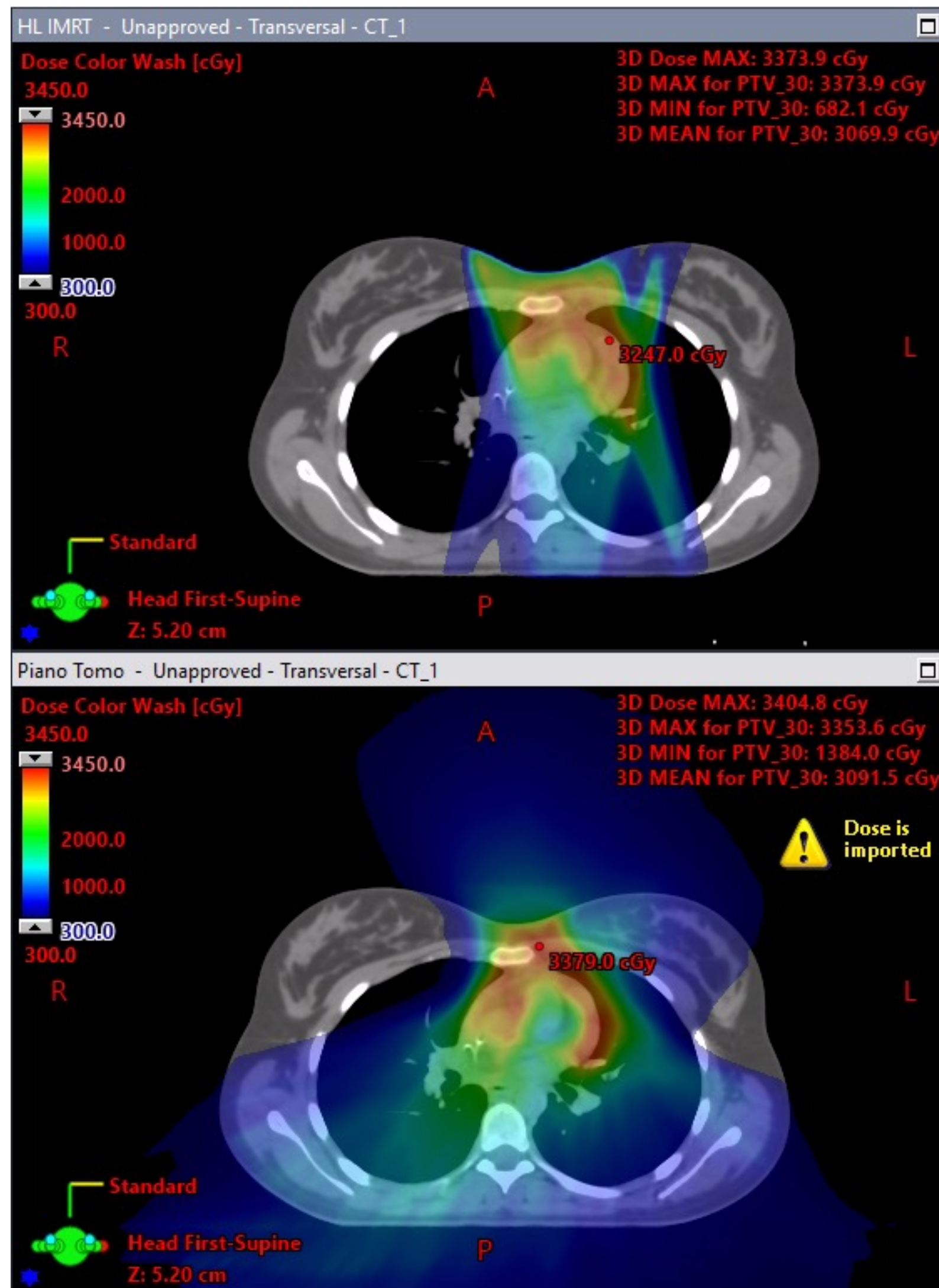
Come proseguiresti?

1. Radioterapia con fotoni
2. Radioterapia con protoni
3. Due ulteriori cicli ABVD
4. Nessun trattamento
5. Non mi espongo (☹)



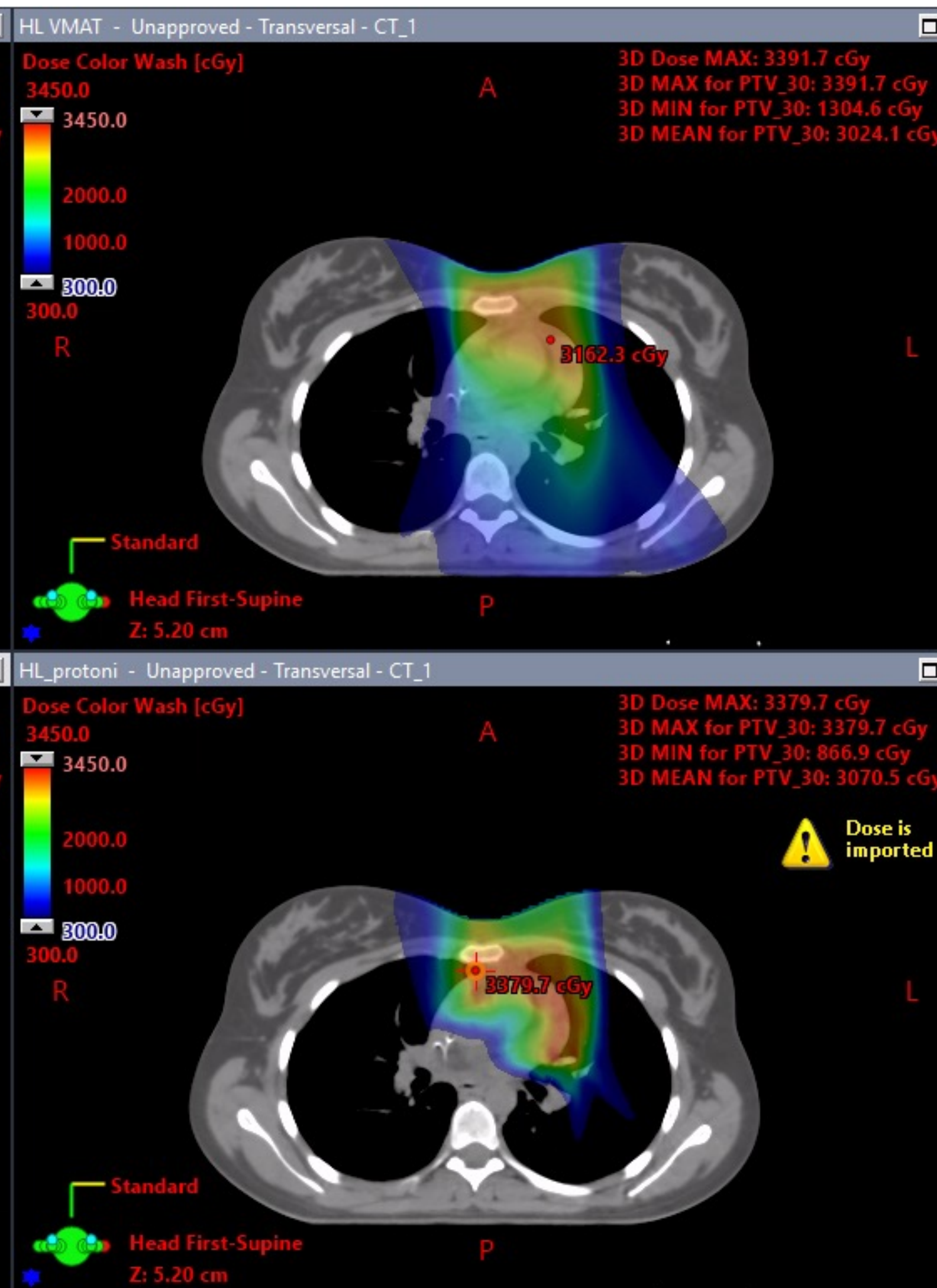
Confronto tra piani di trattamento radioterapici

IMRT



Tomoterapia
elicoidale

VMAT



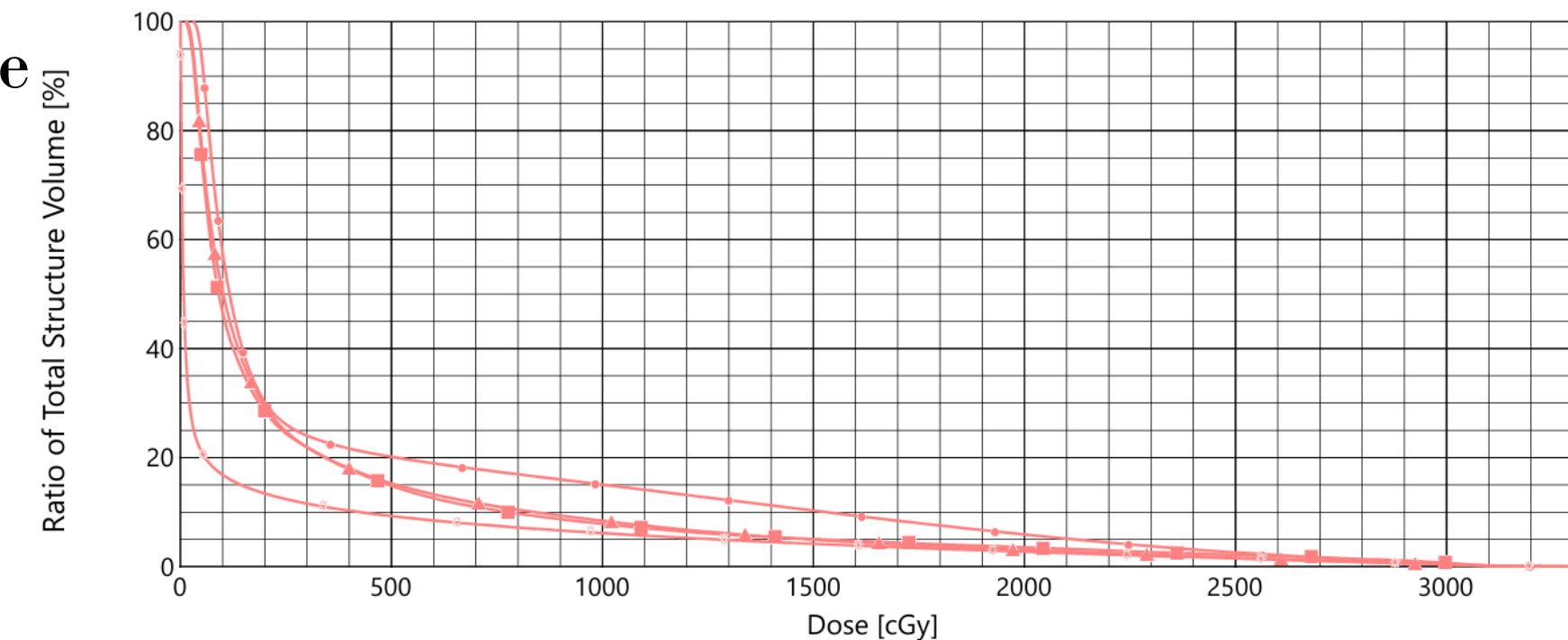
IMPT (terapia
con protoni ad
intensità
modulata)

Obiettivi clinici

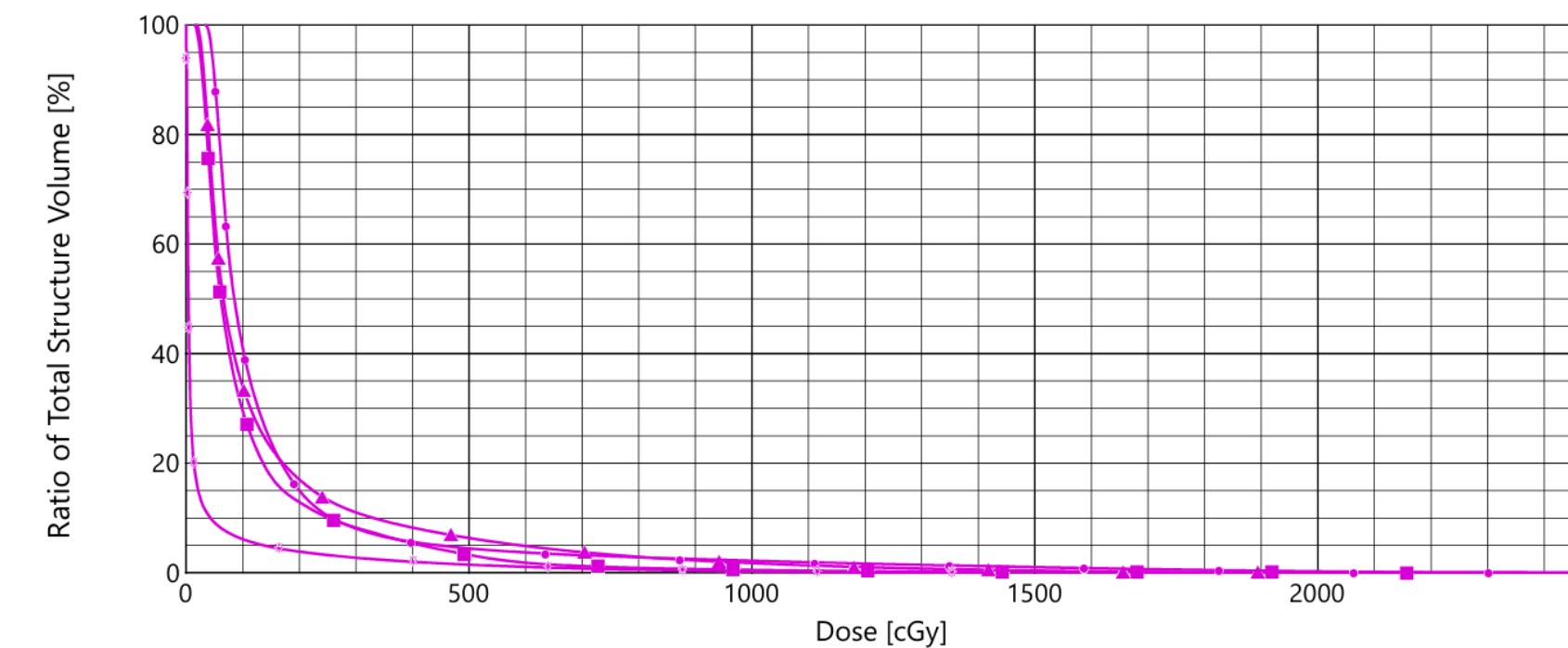
Plan			■ HL IMRT	▲ HL VMAT	● HL_Tomo	⊙ HL_protoni								
Total Dose			3000.0 cGy			3000.0 cGy			3404.8 cGy			3379.7 cGy		
Clinical Goal Summary			2	0	15	2	0	15	1	0	16	0	0	17
● Breast_L	P2	Dmean ≤ 500 cGy	246.64 cGy			274.89 cGy			344.67 cGy			164.10 cGy		
● Breast_R	P2	Dmean ≤ 500 cGy	108.50 cGy			94.96 cGy			138.63 cGy			100.58 cGy		
● Esophagus	P3	V 2000 cGy ≤ 30.0 %	38.42 %			36.75 %			36.45 %			27.80 %		
● Heart	P2	Dmean ≤ 500 cGy	300.15 cGy			303.08 cGy			416.87 cGy			170.37 cGy		
● LAD	P2	Dmax ≤ 2000 cGy	2063.24 cGy			2022.64 cGy			1962.06 cGy			1924.67 cGy		
● Lung_L	P2	V 500 cGy ≤ 55.0 %	41.81 %			38.88 %			52.27 %			23.83 %		
	P2	V 1000 cGy ≤ 40.0 %	29.93 %			28.41 %			35.60 %			16.72 %		
	P2	V 2000 cGy ≤ 30.0 %	17.52 %			16.31 %			14.81 %			9.21 %		
	P2	Dmean ≤ 1000 cGy	817.04 cGy			748.52 cGy			869.21 cGy			454.87 cGy		
● Lung_R	P2	V 500 cGy ≤ 55.0 %	13.83 %			12.35 %			41.45 %			5.76 %		
	P2	V 1000 cGy ≤ 40.0 %	8.34 %			6.79 %			21.42 %			3.68 %		
	P2	V 2000 cGy ≤ 30.0 %	3.00 %			2.14 %			5.74 %			1.58 %		
	P2	Dmean ≤ 1000 cGy	276.20 cGy			244.34 cGy			589.59 cGy			105.70 cGy		
● Spinal Cord	P2	Dmax ≤ 3000 cGy	2132.70 cGy			2281.44 cGy			1342.81 cGy			1630.65 cGy		
● Thyroid	P3	V 2500 cGy ≤ 62.5 %	30.83 %			27.44 %			20.15 %			17.78 %		
● Ventricle_L	P2	Dmean ≤ 500 cGy	113.53 cGy			145.68 cGy			154.56 cGy			30.20 cGy		
● Ventricle_R	P2	Dmean ≤ 500 cGy	176.54 cGy			200.40 cGy			214.25 cGy			77.51 cGy		

Discreto rispetto dei limiti di dose con tutte le tecniche (a respiro libero ☹). Miglior performance per IMPT.

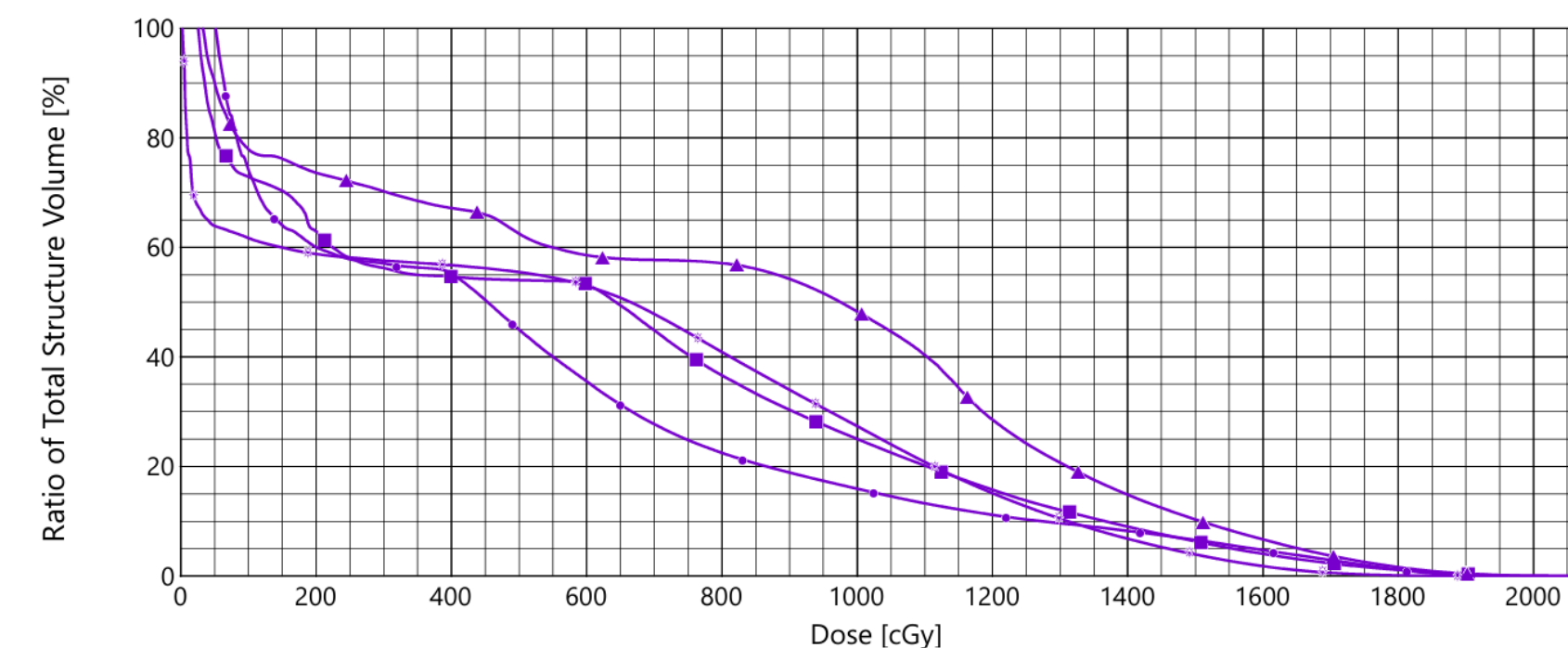
Cuore



Ventricolo sinistro



Arteria discendente anteriore sinistra



Multidisciplinarietà

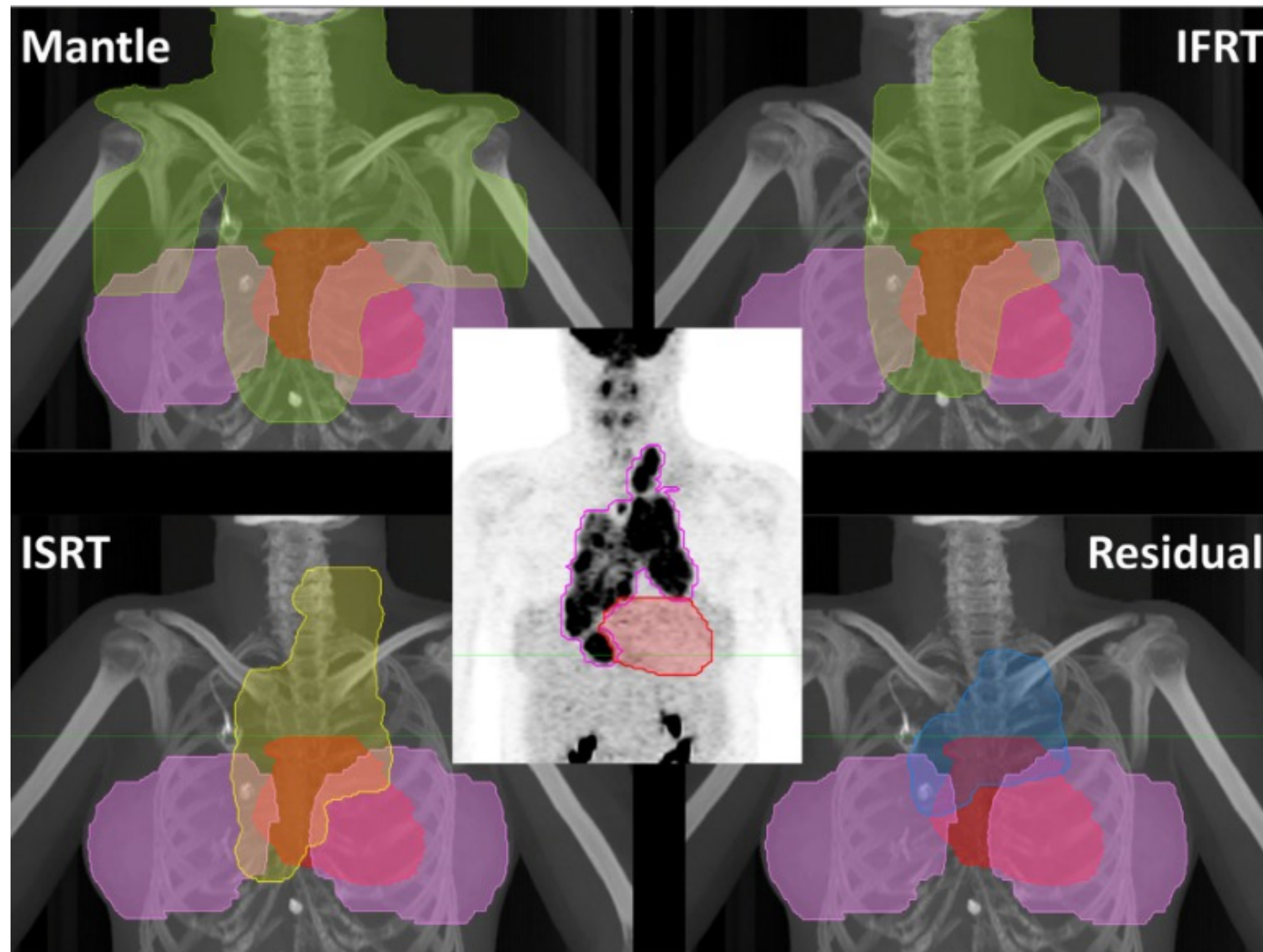
**Confronto tra
tecnologie**



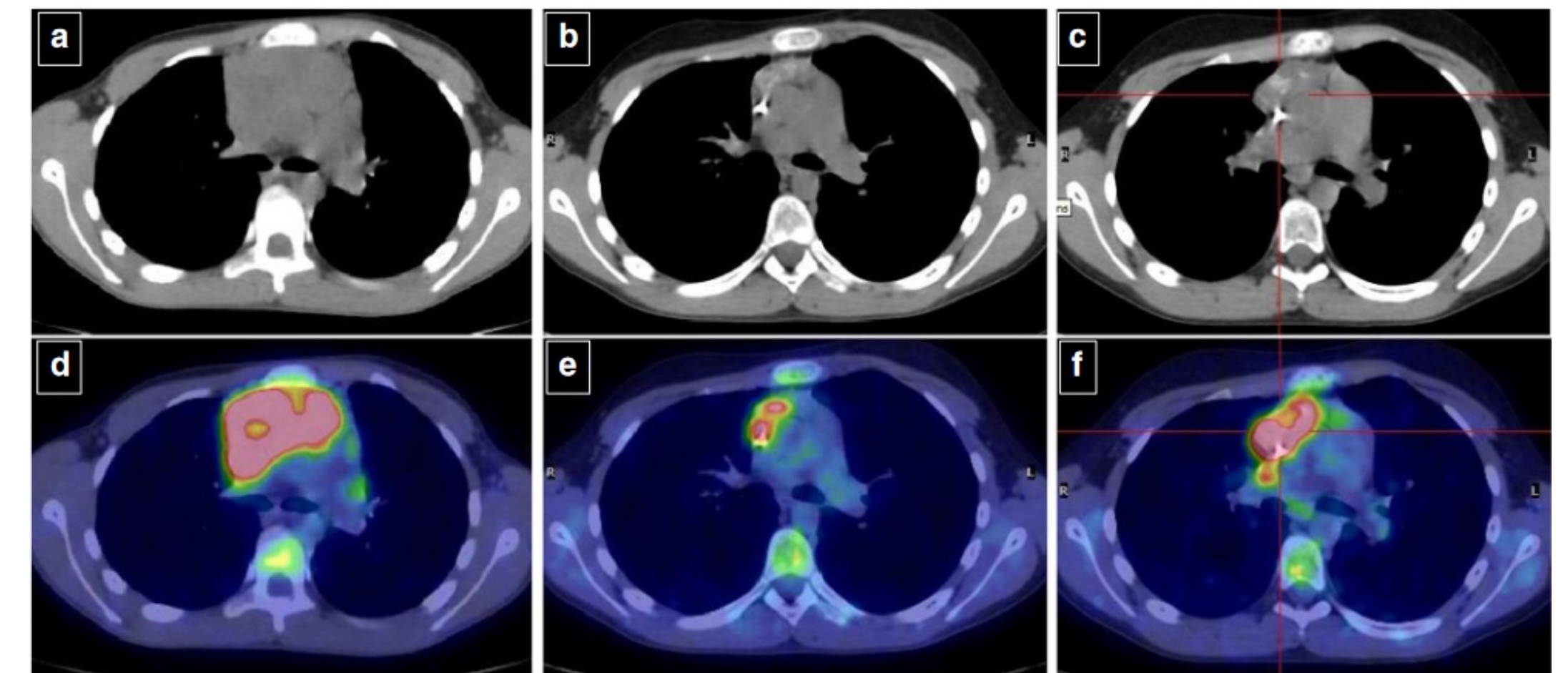
Follow-up

Multidisciplinarietà

Trattamento combinato



Strategie adattate al rischio e alla risposta



Radiology

CT, MRI, and FDG PET/CT in the Assessment of Lymph Node Involvement in Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma: An Expert Consensus Definition by an International Collaboration on Staging Evaluation and Response Criteria Harmonization for Children, Adolescent, and Young Adult Hodgkin Lymphoma (SEARCH for CAYAHL)

Multidisciplinarietà

EuroNet-PHL-C2

**RT è stata omessa nell'85%
dei pazienti TL3-DECOPDac21**

0-25 anni

3 livelli di trattamento (TL) e riadattamento basato sulla risposta alla chemioterapia di induzione (2 OEPA)

- TL1 **se ERA PET-**, COPDac x1 e no RT / **se ERA PET+**, 19.8 Gy ISRT
- TL2 **se ERA PET-**, COPDac x2 e no RT / **se ERA PET+**, DECOPDac x2 + 28.8 Gy INRT sedi LRA PET+
- TL3 **se ERA PET-**, DECOPDac x4 e no RT / **se ERA PET+**, DECOPDac x4 + 28.8 Gy INRT sedi LRA PET+



18-60 anni; ISRT

- Stadio iniziale favorevole, 20 Gy
- Stadio iniziale sfavorevole, 30 Gy
- Minimo residuo metabolico (DS 4-5), 36 – 45 Gy

Multidisciplinarietà

**Confronto tra
tecnologie**



Follow-up

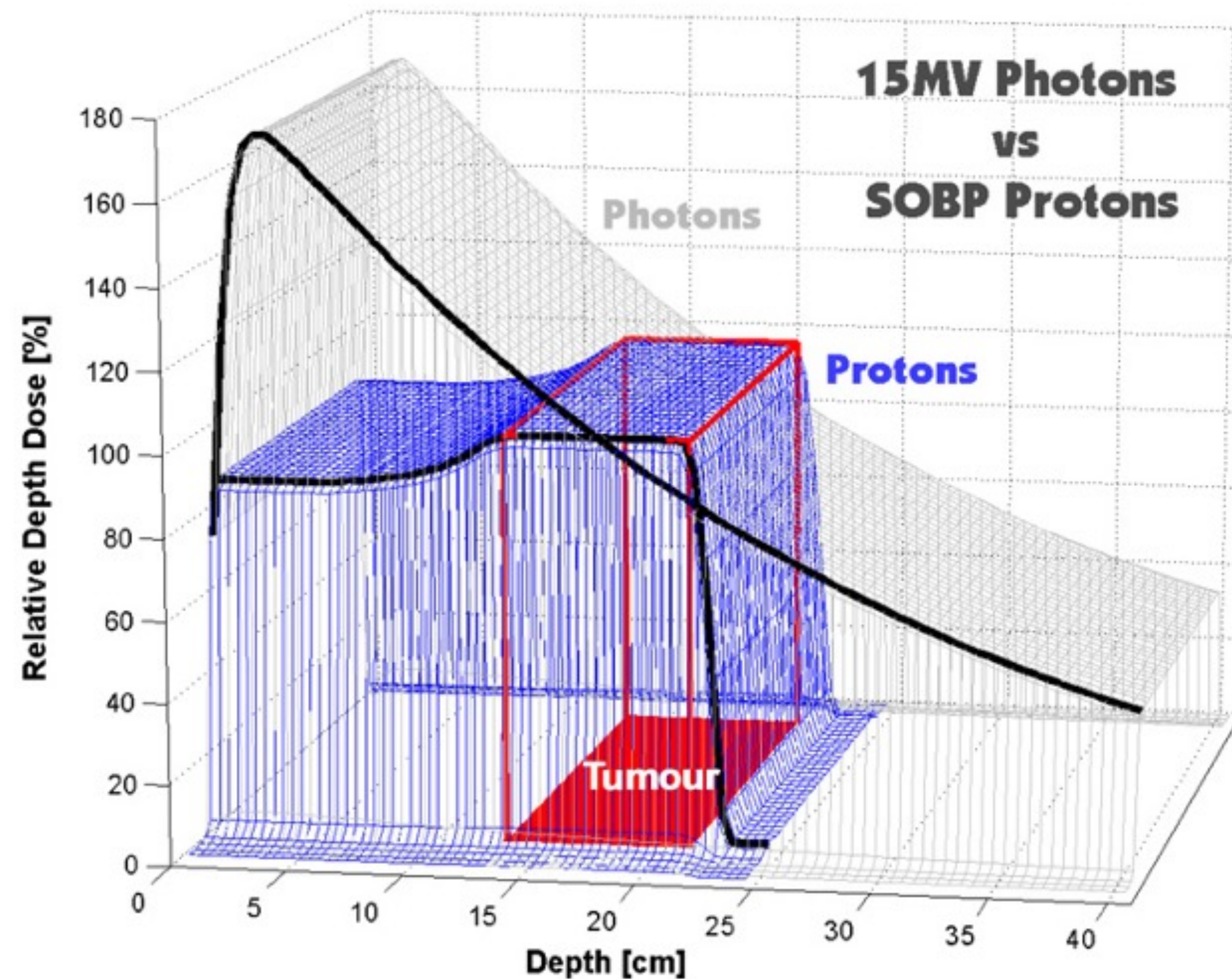
Confronto tra tecnologie

Fotone: energia senza massa

Maccanismi di danno:

- diretto
- indiretto
- RT guidata da immagini (IGRT)
Surface-guided RT (SGRT)
- 4D-CT
RT a respiro trattenuto (DIBH)
- RT ad intensità modulata (IMRT)
Terapia ad Arco Modulata Volumetricamente (VMAT)

Protonterapia

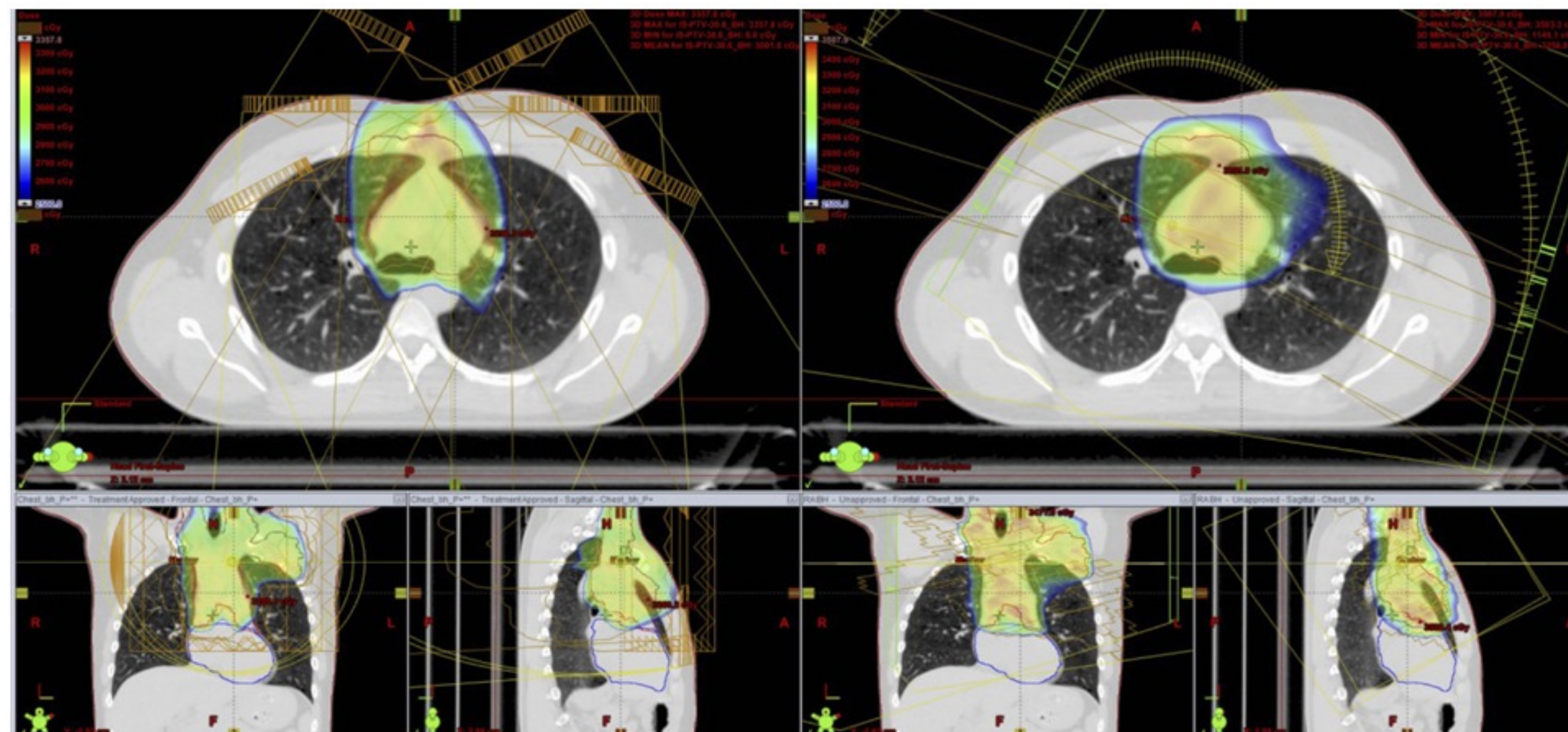


$$\begin{aligned} m_p : m_e \\ &= \\ 1836 : 1 \\ &\equiv \\ 5 \text{ kg} : 2,7 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

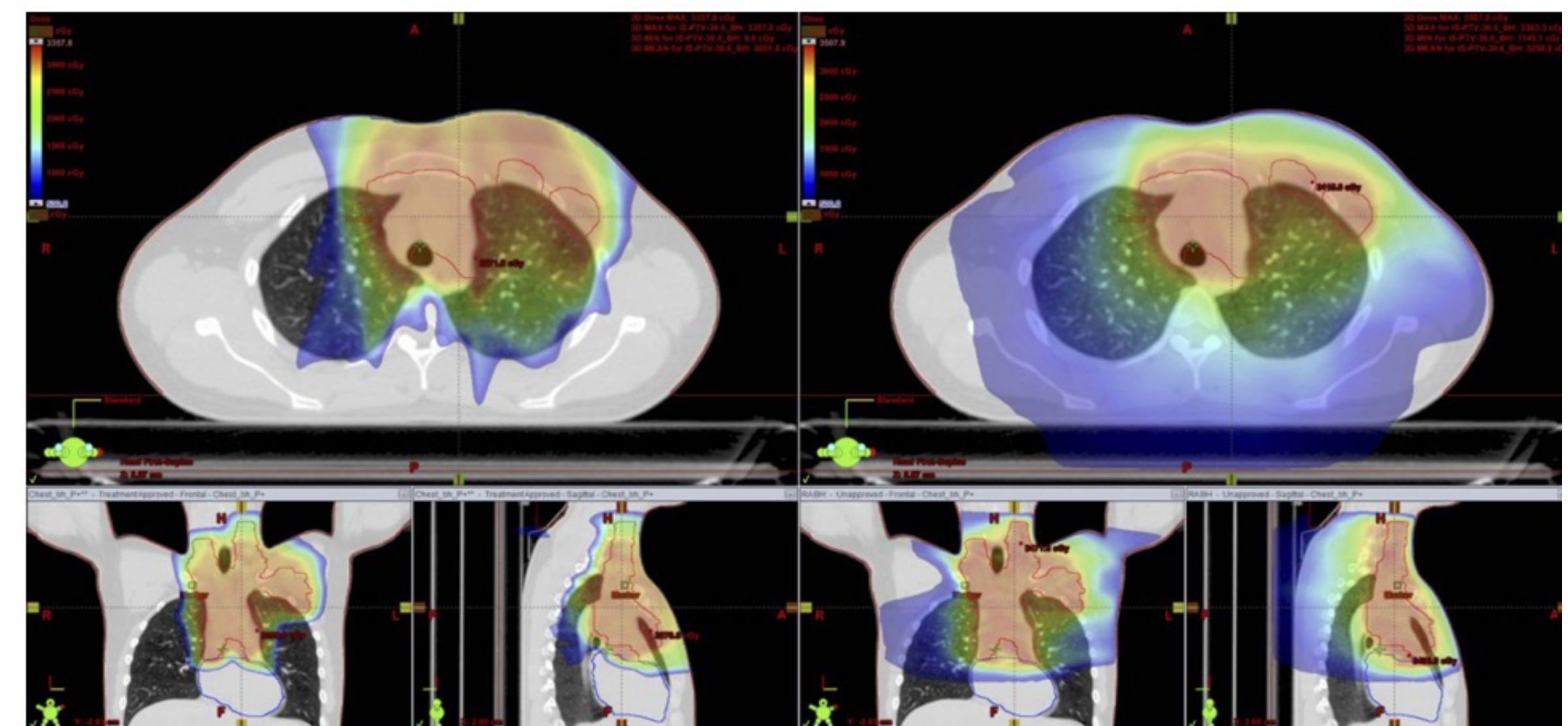
Confronto tra tecnologie - Protonterapia

Structures	Ideal	Optimize technique	Optimize field (consider field reduction)	Unacceptable	Avoid maximum dose landing in
Heart: left ventricle, coronary arteries, valves ³⁹⁻⁴¹	Mean < 5 Gy	Mean, 5-15 Gy	Mean > 15 Gy	Mean > 30 Gy	Coronary vessels
Breast (age dependent)*	Mean < 4 Gy	Mean, 4-15 Gy	Mean > 15 Gy	Mean > 30 Gy	Glandular tissue
Lung ³⁸	V ₅ < 55%	V ₅ , 55-60%	—	V ₅ > 60%	
	V ₂₀ < 30%	Mean, 10-13.5 Gy		Mean > 13.5 Gy	
	Mean < 10 Gy				
Thyroid ⁶²	V ₂₅ < 62.5%	V ₂₅ < 62.5%			Whole thyroid

Protoni (DS)+DIBH vs Fotoni (RapidArc)+DIBH



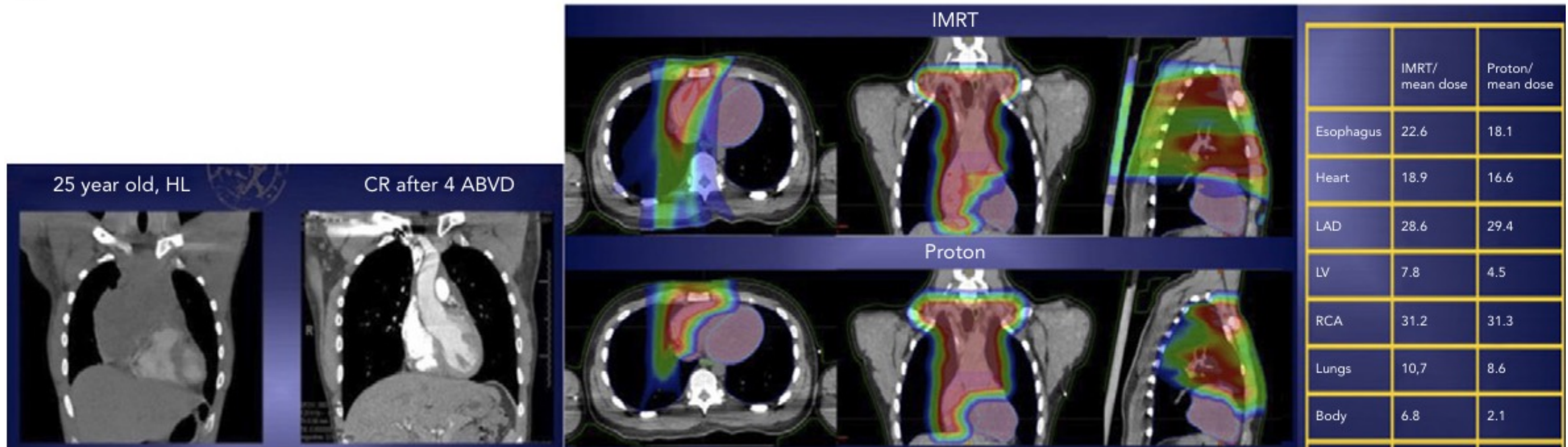
Protoni (DS) FB vs Fotoni (RapidArc) FB



Confronto tra tecnologie - Protonterapia



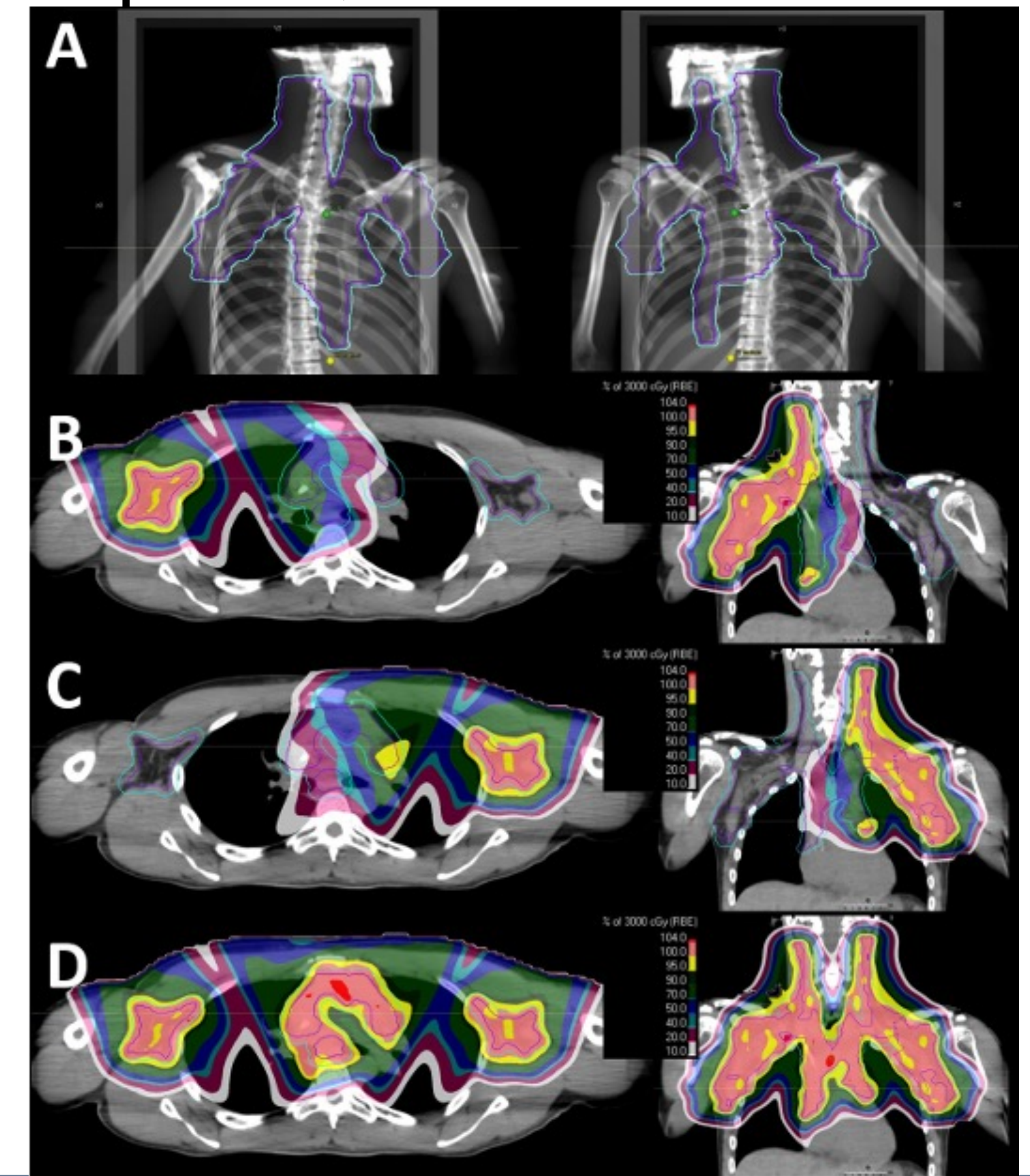
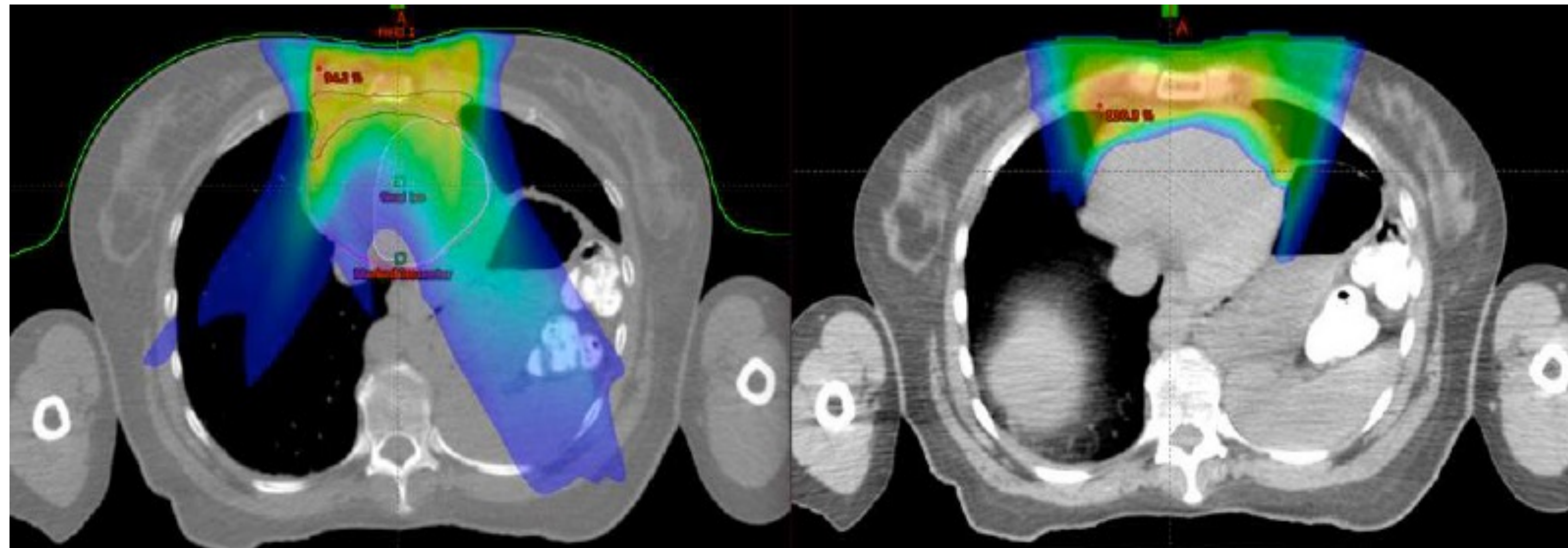
1. Pazienti con malattia mediastinica che si estende al di sotto dell'origine dell'arteria coronaria principale sinistra e che è anteriore, posteriore o sul lato sinistro del cuore, **per ridurre la dose al cuore**



Confronto tra tecnologie - Protonterapia



2. **Giovani donne**, per ridurre la dose al seno e il rischio di cancro al seno secondario
3. **Pazienti sottoposti a trattamenti intensivi** che presentano un rischio più elevato di tossicità correlata alle radiazioni

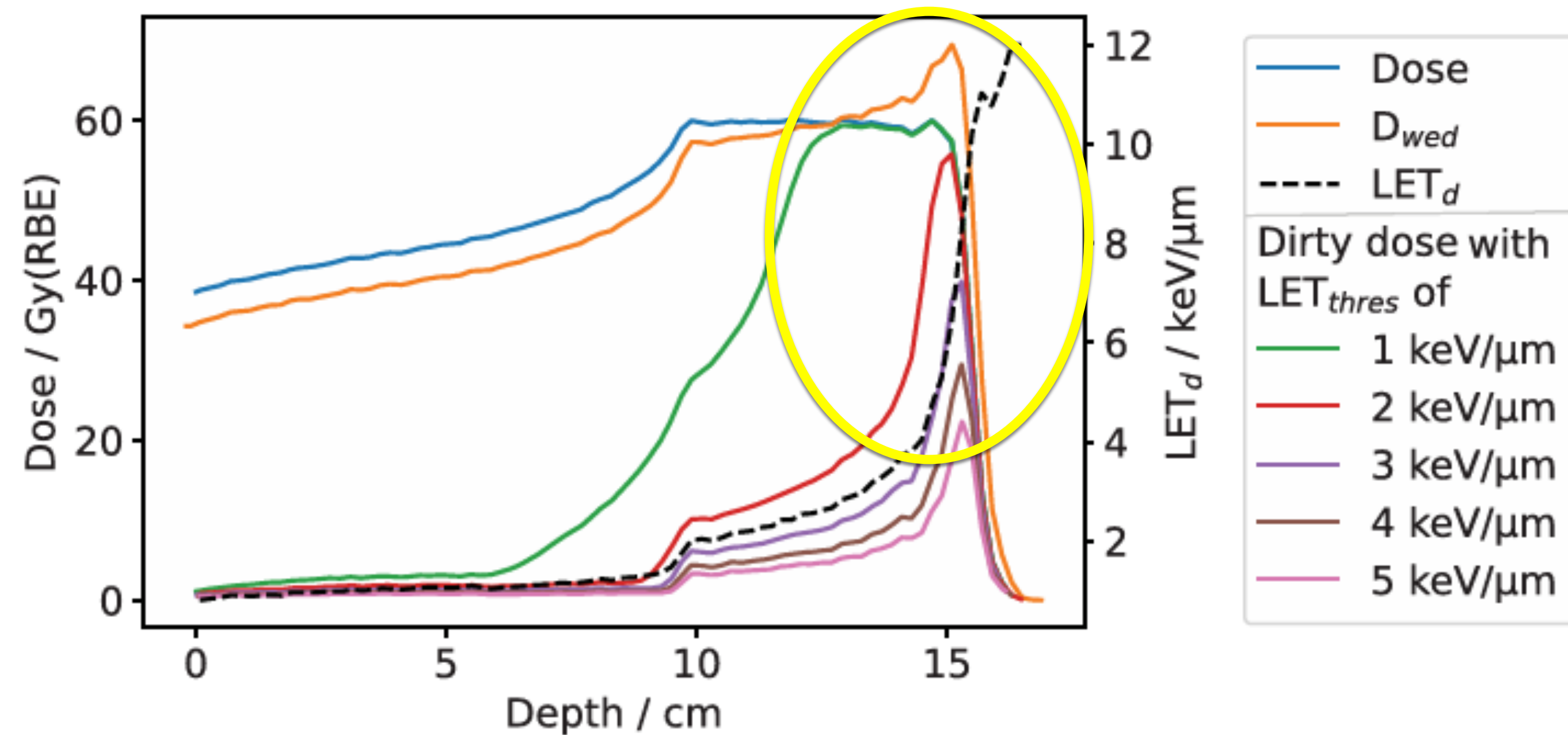


La dose di radiazioni prescritta con
protonterapia è:

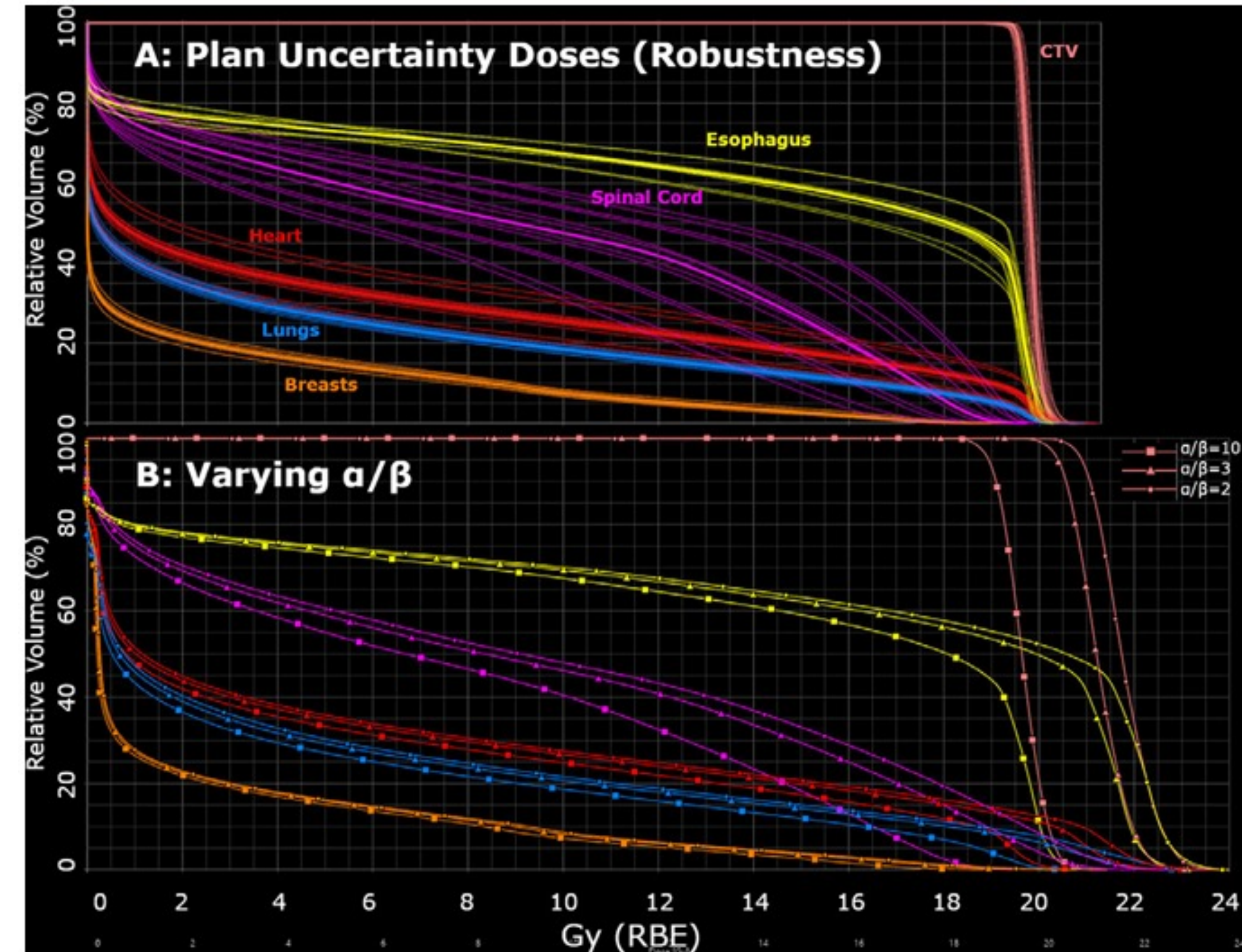
1. Superiore rispetto alla RT con fotoni
2. Modulata sulla base dello stadio di malattia
3. Uguale rispetto alla RT con fotoni
4. Sono un professionista coerente: non mi espongo neanche stavolta (☹ ☹ ☹)



Confronto tra tecnologie - Protonterapia



«*Omnia venenum sunt: nec sine veneno quicquam existit. ~~Dosis sola facit, ut venenum non fit.~~*»



Efficacia biologica relativa (**RBE**) del protone dipende dalla dose (totale e per frazione), dal tessuto, dall'endpoint e dal trasferimento lineare di energia (LET)

Multidisciplinarietà

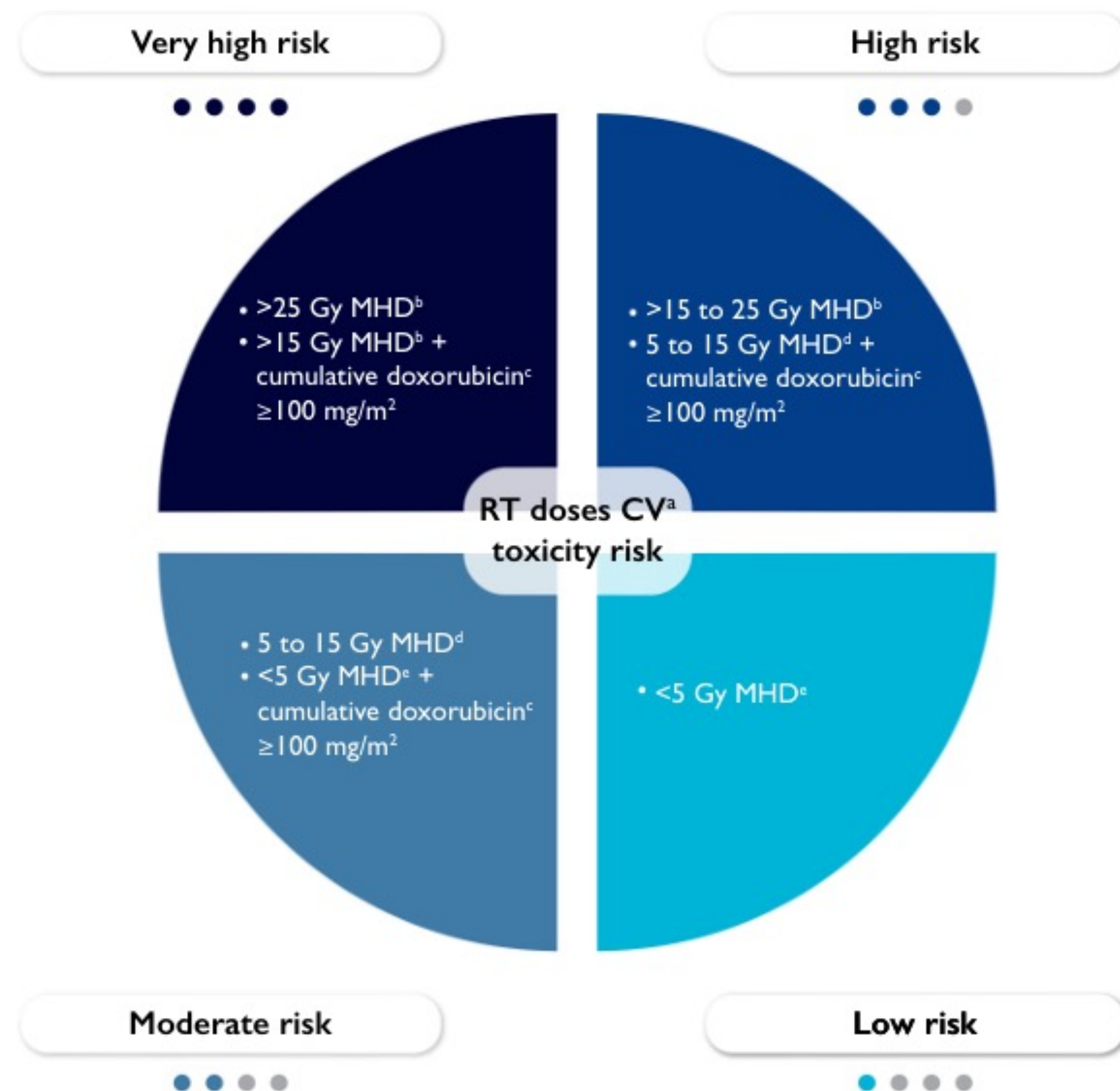
**Confronto tra
tecnologie**



Follow-up

Follow-up

Cardiotossicità



Secondi tumori

The Pediatric Proton and Photon Therapy Comparison Cohort: Study Design for a Multicenter Retrospective Cohort to Investigate Subsequent Cancers After Pediatric Radiation Therapy

Amy Berrington de González, DPhil,^{a,*} Todd M. Gibson, PhD,^a Choonsik Lee, PhD,^a Paul S. Albert, PhD,^a Keith T. Griffin, MS,^a Cari Meinhold Kitahara, PhD,^a Danping Liu, PhD,^a Matthew M. Mille, PhD,^a Jungwook Shin, PhD,^a Benjamin V.M. Bajaj, MPH,^b Tristin E. Flood, MS,^b Sara L. Gallotto, MS,^b Harald Paganetti, PhD,^b Safia K. Ahmed, MD,^c Bree R. Eaton, MD,^d Daniel J. Indelicato, MD,^e Sarah A. Milgrom, MD,^f Joshua D. Palmer, MD,^g Sujith Baliga, MD,^g Matthew M. Poppe, MD,^h Derek S. Tsang, MD,ⁱ Kenneth Wong, MD,^{j,k} and Torunn I. Yock, MD^b

Risk of secondary malignant neoplasms in children following proton therapy vs. photon therapy for primary CNS tumors: A systematic review and meta-analysis

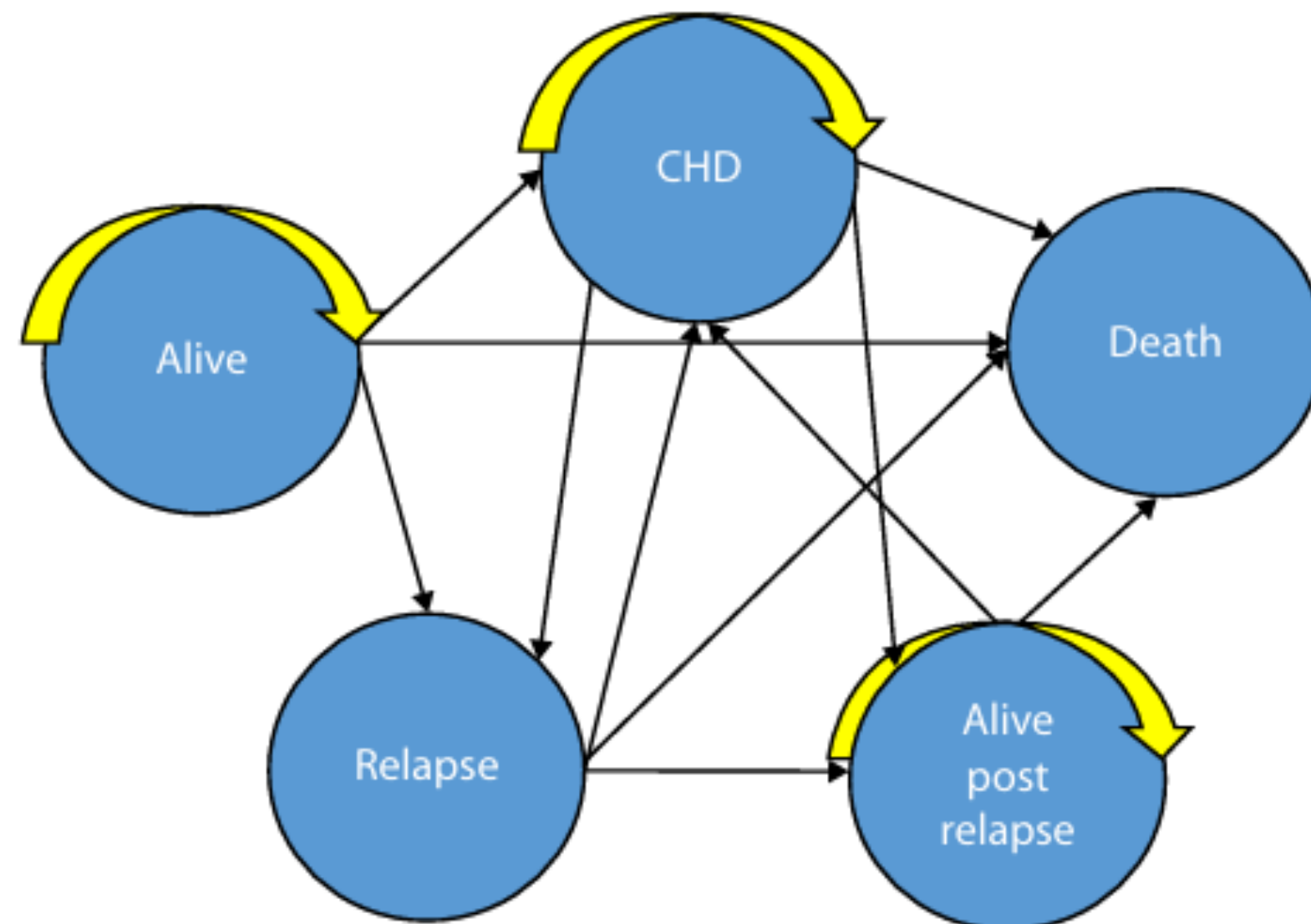
Rituraj Upadhyay¹, Divya Yadav², Bhanu P. Venkatesulu³, Raj Singh⁴, Sujith Baliga¹, Raju R. Raval¹, Margot A. Lazow^{1,5}, Ralph Salloum^{1,5}, Maryam Fouladi^{1,5}, Elaine R. Mardis⁵, Nicholas G. Zaorsky⁶, Daniel M. Trifiletti⁷, Arnold C. Paulino² and Joshua D. Palmer^{1*}

Necessari risultati di studi di confronto a lungo termine per stabilire i potenziali rischi e benefici delle nuove tecnologie

Follow-up

Costo-efficaciaInternational Journal of
Radiation Oncology
biology • physics**Radiotherapy
& Oncology****Establishing Cost-Effective Allocation of Proton Therapy for Patients With Mediastinal Hodgkin Lymphoma**

Raymond B. Mailhot Vega, MD, MPH,^{*} Homan Mohammadi, MD,[†]
 Samir I. Patel, MD,[‡] Adam L. Holtzman, MD,^{*} Natalie A. Lockney, MD,^{*}
 James W. Lynch, MD,[§] Manisha M. Bansal, MD,^{||} Xiaoying Liang, PhD,^{*}
 William B. Slayton, MD,^{||} Susan K. Parsons, MD, MRP,[¶]
 Bradford S. Hoppe, MD, MPH,[#] and Nancy P. Mendenhall, MD^{*}



A model entrant could experience both relapse and CHD

Life years lost attributable to late effects after radiotherapy for early stage Hodgkin lymphoma: The impact of proton therapy and/or deep inspiration breath hold

Laura Ann Rechner^{a,b,*}, Maja Vestmø Maraldo^a, Ivan Richter Vogelius^a, Xiaorong Ronald Zhu^c
 Bouthaina Shbib Dabaja^d, Nils Patrik Brodin^e, Peter Meidahl Petersen^a, Lena Specht^a,
 Marianne Camille Aznar^{b,f}

International Journal of
Particle Therapy**Cost-Effectiveness of Proton Versus Photon Therapy for Medulloblastoma Using Updated Clinical Outcomes**

Chonnipa Nantavithya (MD)^{a,b}, Anussara Prayongrat (MD, PhD)^{a,b}, Wasin Laohavinij (MD)^c,
 Piti Techavichit (MD)^d, Khomsak Srilanchakon (MD)^e, Nattawan Utoomprurkporn (MD)^f,
 Maythinee Chantadisai (MD)^g, Chaisiri Wanlapakorn (MD)^h, Kanjana Shotelersuk (MD)^{a,b,*}

The Relative Costs of Proton and X-ray Radiation Therapy**clinical
ONCOLOGY**M. Goitein^{*}, M. Jermann[†]

Follow-up

Costo-efficacia Italia

Livelli essenziali di assistenza

«Pazienti con una delle forme tumorali sottoelencate, in **assenza di malattia metastatica**, in cui siano presenti tutte le seguenti condizioni:

- a) il trattamento abbia finalità **radicali curative**;
- b) **PS: 0-2 ECOG**;
- c) non siano presenti concomitanti malattie o comorbidità invalidanti che riducano in maniera significativa l'**attesa di vita**:

(...) 8) tumori solidi **pediatrici**;

10) recidive che richiedono il **ritrattamento** in un'area già precedentemente sottoposta a RT.»

Multidisciplinarietà

Scelte condivise



**COMPREHENSIVE
CANCER CENTRE**

**Confronto tra
tecnologie**

**Maggior
consapevolezza**

Follow-up

Nuove sfide

Grazie per l'attenzione

