Nasopharyngeal Cancer radiotherapy



PATIENT'S GUIDE

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Contents

•What is NPC and what are its risk factors?

•What are the goals and benefits of radiation therapy for NPC?

•What are the different types of radiation therapy for NPC, such as external beam radiation therapy (EBRT), intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), or brachytherapy?

•How is radiation therapy planned and delivered for NPC patients?

•What are the possible side effects and complications of radiation therapy for NPC, and how can they be prevented or managed?

•What are the follow-up and survivorship care for NPC patients after radiation therapy?

NPC epidemiology



peaks after30 years old



Risk factors



Genetics



Diagnosis



NP BIOPSY

EBV TESTING

		Т							
	X	0	1		2		3	4	
Staging		EBV-positive cervical lymph node, WITHOUT id entified tumor.	Naso- or oropharynx or nasal cavity with sparing of parapharyngeal		Parapharyngeal extension, adjacent soft tissue involvement (medial pterygoid,			Intracranial extension, cranial nerve, hypopharyny, orbit,	
Examination	Not assessable						Bony structure (skull base, cerv vertebra) and/	extensive soft tissue involvement (beyo	
MRI			s	paces	latera pterygoid, p bral mus	al oreverte cles)	paranasal sinus	es. nd the lateral surface of the lateral pterygoid muscle, parotid	
Systemic staging							1	gland).	
	N								
EBV DNA	Х	0	0		1		2	3	
	Not assessable.	Not assessable. No metastasis to nodes		Unilateral cervical, unilateral or bilateral retropharyngeal lymph nodes, above the caudal border of cricoid cartilage; ≤ than 6 cm		Bilateral metastasis in lymph node(s), 6 cm or less in greatest dimension, above the caudal border of the cricoid cartilage		>6 cm and/or below the caudal border of the cricoid cartilage (regardless of laterality).	
	M								
		0				1			
		No distant metastasis				Distant metastasis			

Other tests



Audiometry



Eye testing

Treatment

Stage 1: RT alone

Stage 2: RT +/- chemo

Stage 3: chemoRT, +/- induction chemo

Stage 4: chemo first, then local RT +/- mets SBRT

Chemo: weekly or 3 weekly

Proton or Xray therapy

TRADITIONALLY IMRT/VMAT

PROTONS = SAME CURE RATE

Protons maybe less mucositis, better long term salivary f(x) *

*Beddok et al 2019 Cancer Radio AW Lee et al 2018 Radiother Onco

What is radiotherapy



WHAT IS PARTICLE THERAPY?

Conventional radiotherapy

- X-rays, γ-rays
 - Waves of light
 - Electric charge (-)
 - Mass (-)

Particle therapy

- Protons, carbon ions
 - Particles of ion
 - Electric charge (+)
 - Mass (+)



How Radiotherapy Works



Radiotherapy process

Consultation, Child life therapy and orientation

Sedation

Immobilization

Simulation

~2 weeks

Planning

Delivery

RT doses

70Gy/33# for gross disease, 50-60Gy for microscopic disease over 6-7 weeks

~ stage 1: primary disease and upper neck nodes to be treated

~nodes involved: bilateral neck included

~if induction chemo done: reduce RT dose to 64 Gy after shrinkage shrinkage

Schedule

1st week | 2nd week | 3rd week | 4th week | 5th week |6th week |7th week



5 times a week

Immobilization and simulation



Source: www.qfix.com



www.civcort.com

Tattoo



www.oncolink.org



Community.macmillian.org.uk



Treatment room



Varian probeam

Acute side effects

Skin irritation

Dry mouth

Taste changes

Pain on swallowing

Thrush

How to cope with acute side effects

- mouth wash
- pain killers
- dietary supplements
- skin protection creams/spray

Diet

Avoid spicy food

Eat softer foods with soup/gravy

Eat high calorie foods to maintain weight

Everything else in healthy moderation

After radiotherapy side effects



Long term side effects





Reference: ESMO NPC guidelines 2020 Annals of Onco



Questions

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Updated 2023

www.ro-se.org

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