Accepted Manuscript

Title: Late toxicity after post-prostatectomy intensity modulated radiation therapy: evaluating normal-tissue sparing guidelines

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PII: S2452-1094(18)30072-1

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adro.2018.04.009

Reference: ADRO 193

To appear in: Advances in Radiation Oncology

Received date: 12-10-2017 Revised date: 5-3-2018 Accepted date: 30-4-2018



Please cite this article as: Adil S. Akthar, Anthony C. Wong, Akash D. Parekh, Greg Hubert, Christina H. Son, Charles A. Pelizzari, Stanley L. Liauw, Late toxicity after post-prostatectomy intensity modulated radiation therapy: evaluating normal-tissue sparing guidelines, *Advances in Radiation Oncology* (2018), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adro.2018.04.009.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Title: Late Toxicity After Post-Prostatectomy Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy:

Evaluating Normal-Tissue Sparing Guidelines

Short Title: Post prostatectomy RT dose constraints

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Conflict of Interests: No other authors have conflict of interest disclosures. **Acknowledgements:** Preliminary data was presented at the 2015 American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) meeting in San Antonio, Texas. No financial support was received for the following project.

Summary

Dose-volume histogram toxicity relationships are poorly defined in men receiving radiation after radical prostatectomy (RP). We evaluated RTOG 0534 and institutional intact normal tissue-sparing guidelines, as well as dose to the bladder trigone, for their ability to minimize late toxicity. Over 90% of men were free from late G2+ toxicity 4 years after post-RP IMRT and no tested parameters were associated with late toxicity. Use of intact guidelines may be reasonable in the post-operative setting.

Abstract: Purpose: Dose-volume histogram (DVH)-toxicity relationships are poorly defined in men receiving radiation after radical prostatectomy (RP). We evaluated RTOG 0534 and institutional intact normal tissue-sparing guidelines, as well as dose to the bladder trigone, for their ability to minimize late toxicity.

Methods and Materials: 164 men received intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) to a median prostate bed dose of 66.6 Gy at a median of 22 months after RP. Androgen deprivation (ADT) and pelvic lymph node irradiation to a median dose of 50.4 Gy were used in 46%. DVH relationships for the rectum, bladder, trigone, and bladder-CTV were analyzed against Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 3.0 late grade 2+ (G2+) gastrointestinal (GI) and

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