

Improvement of Disease Control with Seminal Vesicles Irradiation in Intermediate and High-Risk Patients with Prostate Cancer.

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Background

The risk of seminal vesicles involvement in patients with prostate cancer can be estimated associating Gleason score, T clinical stage and PSA value. According to it, seminal vesicles should be treated or not.



Purpose/Objective(s)

To report the benefits of seminal vesicles irradiation in intermediate and high-risk patients with prostate cancer.

Materials/Methods

July 1997 to January 2002
N=285 patients

Retrospective analysis

Low-risk = 95 patients

PSA < 10 ng/ml
≤ T2a
Gleason score ≤ 6

Intermediate-risk = 66 patients **PSA ≥ 10 < 20 ng/ml**
T2b-T2c
Gleason score = 7

High-risk = 121 patients

PSA ≥ 20 ng/ml
T3 and/or
Gleason score > 7

Seminal vesicles irradiation

Yes: 244
No: 41



Results

Follow-up: 53.6 months (3.6-95.3)

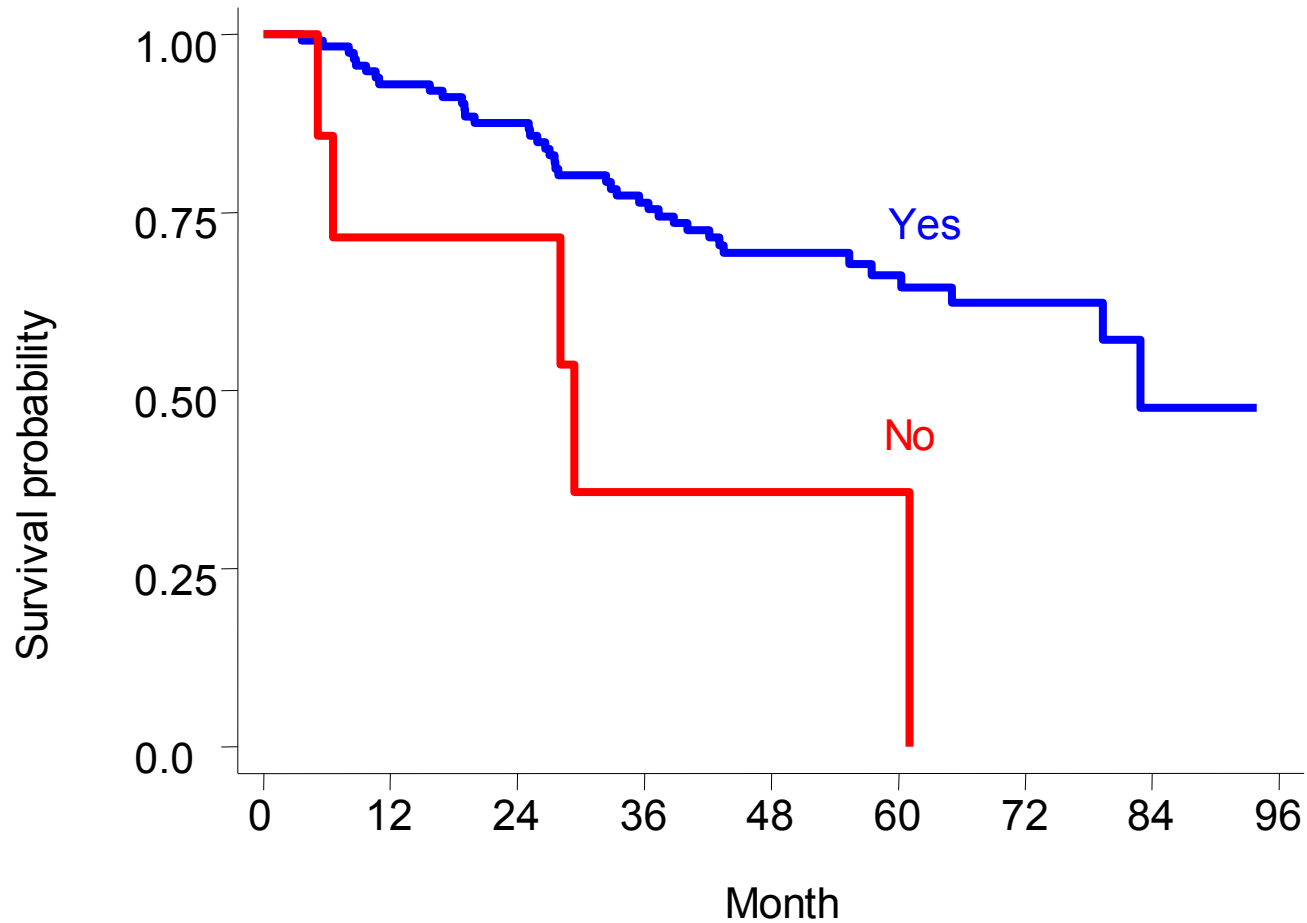
Seminal Vesicles irradiation didn't increase toxicities

Results

5-year Actuarial Overall Survival
according to seminal vesicles irradiation
for all patients

Yes	No	<i>p</i>
87.5%	69.6%	0.0125

Biochemical Progression Free Survival according to seminal vesicles irradiation or not for all group



Results

5-year Actuarial Biochemical Progression Free Survival according to seminal vesicles irradiation			
	Yes	No	<i>p</i>
Low-risk	92.5%	83.4%	0.9438
Intermediate-risk	77.6%	40.4%	0.0301
High-risk	66.3%	35.7%	0.0040



Conclusions

It was suggested that irradiation of seminal vesicles improves overall and biochemical survivals in intermediate and high-risk patients with prostate cancer.

Seminal vesicles irradiation of low-risk patients didn't improve disease control.