

Pro und Contra Diskussion: Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

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Focal Boost to the Intraprostatic Tumor in External Beam Radiotherapy for Patients With Localized Prostate Cancer: 10-Year Outcomes of the FLAME Trial

Karolína Menne Guricová, MSc¹ ; Cédric Draulans, MD, PhD² ; Floris J. Pos, MD, PhD¹ ; Linda G.W. Kerkmeijer, MD, PhD^{3,4}; Evelyn M. Monninkhof, PhD⁵ ; Robert J. Smeenk, MD, PhD³; Martina Kunze-Busch, PhD³; Hans C.J. de Boer, PhD⁴; Jochem R.N. van der Voort van der Zyp, MD, PhD⁴; Karin Haustermans, MD, PhD^{2,6} ; and Uulke A. van der Heide, available at www.sciencedirect.com

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JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

journal homepage: www.europeanurology.com



ion Regimen

W.M. Chung, Glenn S. S. Wu, Matthew B. de, Tim K. Craig, Jim A.

Conventional versus hypofractionated high-dose intensity-modulated radiotherapy for prostate cancer: 5-year outcomes of the randomised, non-inferiority, phase III CHHiP trial

David Dearnaley, Isabel Syndikus, Helen Mossop, Vincent Khoo, Alison Birtle, David Bloomfield, John Graham, Peter Kirkbride, John Logue, Zafar Malik, Julian Money-Kyrle, Joe M O'Sullivan, Miguel Panades, Chris Parker, Helen Patterson, Christopher Scrase, John Staffurth, Andrew Stockdale, Jean Tremlett, Margaret Bidmead, Helen Mayles, Olivia Naismith, Chris South, Annie Gao, Clare Cruickshank, Shama Julia Pugh, Clare Griffin, Emma Hall, on behalf of the CHHiP Investigators



Brief Report

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Versus Computed Tomography Guidance for Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy in Prostate Cancer: 2-year Outcomes from the MIRAGE Randomized Clinical Trial

Ultra-hypofractionated versus conventionally fractionated radiotherapy for prostate cancer: 5-year outcomes of the HYPO-RT-PC randomised, non-inferiority, phase III trial

Anders Widmark, Adalsteinn Gunnlaugsson, Lars Beckman, Camilla Thellenberg-Karlsson, Morten Hoyer, Magni Claes Ginman, Bengt Johansson, Kirsten Björnling, Mihajl Seke, Måns Agrup, Per Fransson, Björn Tavelin, David Harald Anderson, Elisabeth Kjellén, Lars Franzén, Per Nilsson

original reports

Prostate-Only Versus Whole-Pelvic Radiation Therapy in High-Risk and Very High-Risk Prostate Cancer (POP-RT): Outcomes From Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial

Vedang Murthy, MD¹; Priyamvada Maitre, MD¹; Sadhana Kannan, MSc²; Gitanjali Panigrahi, MSc¹; Rahul Krishnatry, MD¹; Ganesh Bakshi, MCh³; Gagan Prakash, DNB³; Mahendra Pal, DNB³; Santosh Menon, MD⁴; Reena Phurailatpam, MSc⁵; Smruti Mokal, MSc²; Dipika Chaurasiya, BSc¹; Palak Papat, DNB⁶; Nilesh Sable, MD⁶; Archi Agarwal, DNB⁷; Venkatesh Rangarajan, DNB⁷; Amit Joshi, DM⁸; Vanita Noronha, DM⁸; Kumar Prabhash, DM⁸; and Umesh Mahantshetty, MD¹

SBRT Studien

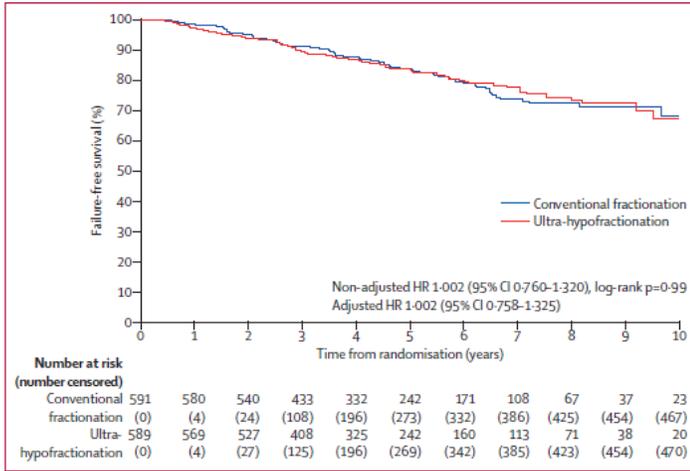
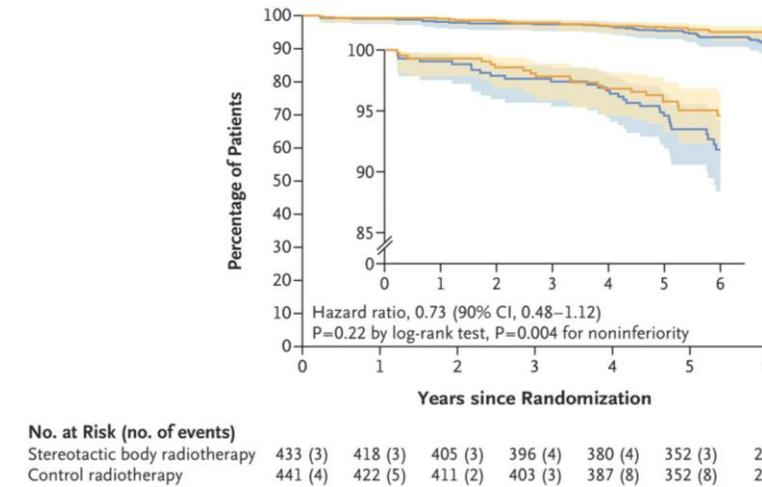


Figure 2: Failure-free survival
HR=hazard ratio.

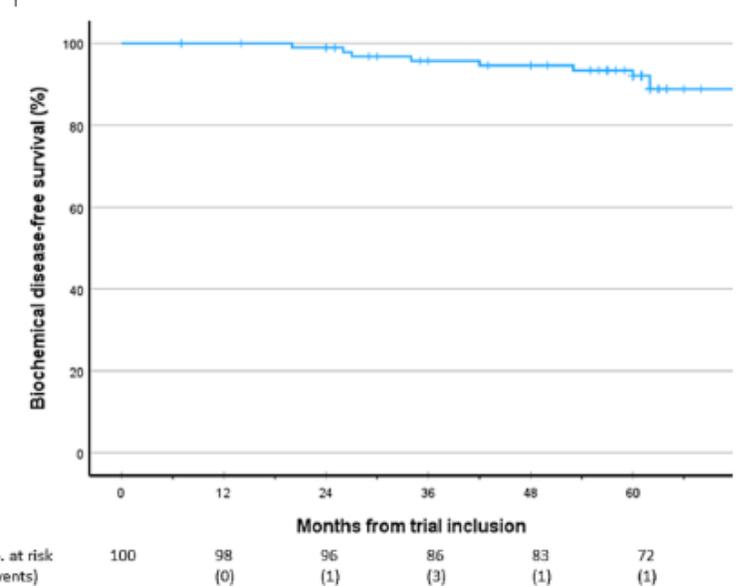
HYPO-RT
Phase III
Intermediate- and high risk (ca. 10%)
CFRT:
 78 Gy in 39 Fraktionen vs SBRT:
 42.7 Gy in 7 Fraktionen
 N=1200 Patienten

A Freedom from Biochemical or Clinical Failure



No. at Risk (no. of events)

PACE-B:
Phase III
 62/3,1 and 78/2 Gy
 vs 36,25/7,25 Gy
 Low/Intermediate Risk (90%)
 N=874



Hypo-Flame
Phase II
 35 Gy in 5 Fx
 Boost bis 50 Gy in 5 Fx
 vs 36,25/7,25 Gy
 Intermediate-High/Very High
 Risk (68%)
 N=100

SBRT Studien – HypoFocal-SBRT

 **NATIONALE
DEKADE
GEGEN KREBS**



PI

Prof. Dr. med. Anca-Ligia Grosu

Co-PIs

PD Dr. med Simon Spohn

PD Dr. med Constantinos Zamboglou

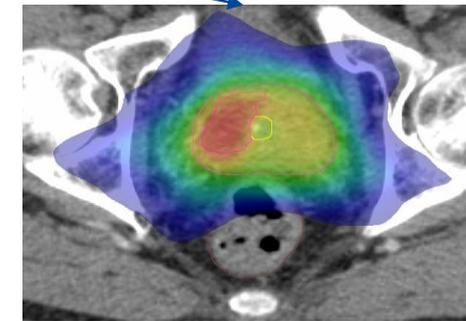
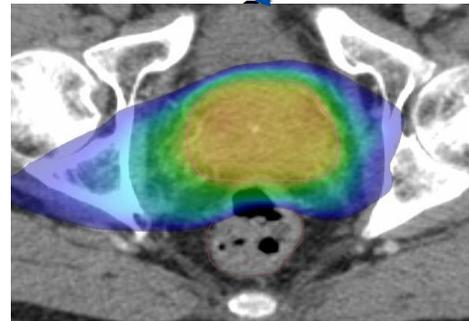
Multizentrische, Randomisierte Phase III Studie

374 Patienten

Unfavorable intermediate-/high-risk PCa

cN0 and cM0 in PSMA-PET/CT und MRI

>20 Zentren in D, CH, A, CYP



Kontrollarm

MHRT

Prostata + SB

46.4 Gy in 20 Fraktionen

Prostata

60-62 Gy in 20 Fraktionen

Experimenteller Arm

SBRT

Prostata + SB

30 Gy in 5 Fraktionen

Prostata

35 Gy in 5 Fraktionen

Fokaler Boost auf Basis PSMA-PET/mpMRT

40-42 Gy in 5 Fraktionen

SBRT Studien – HypoFocal-SBRT



**UNIVERSITÄTS
KLINIKUM FREIBURG**

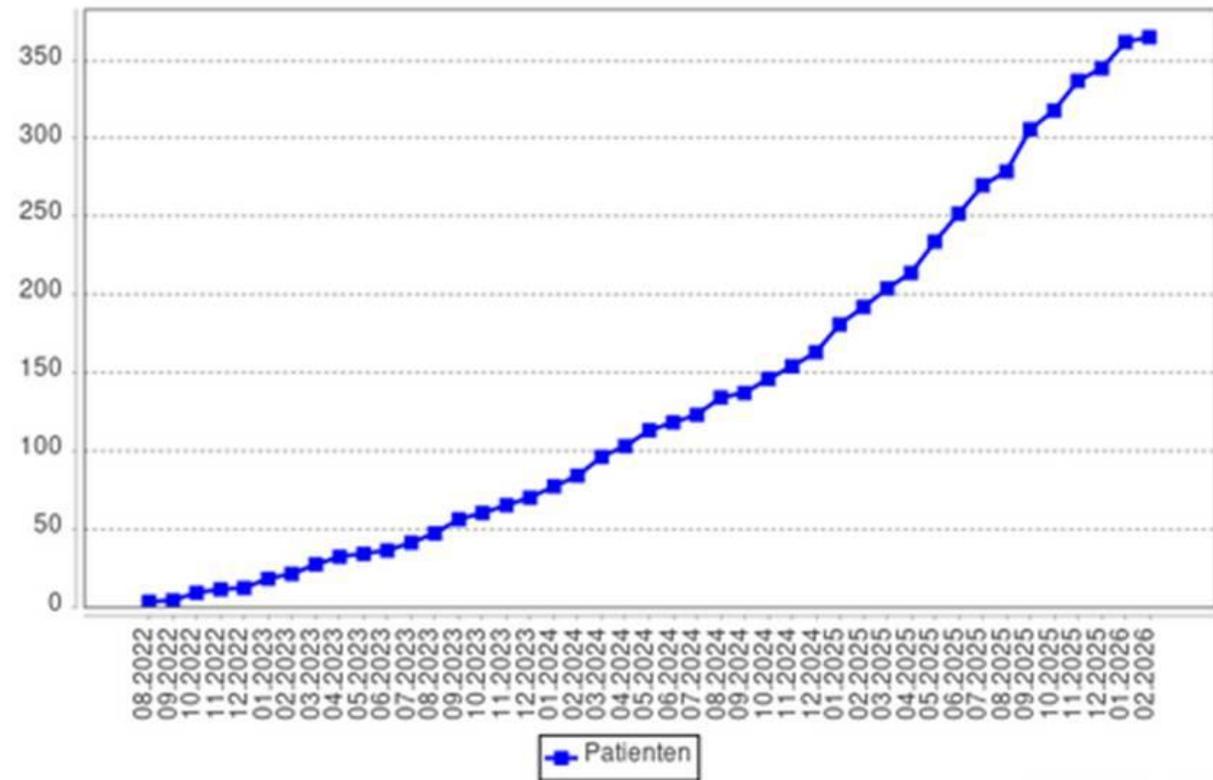
PI

Prof. Dr. med. Anca-Ligia Grosu

Co-PIs

PD Dr. med Simon Spohn

PD Dr. med Constantinos Zamboglou



04.02.2026 - 02:32

Phase III Studien – unfavorable intermediate/high risk

HypoFocal-SBRT



HypoFlame 3.0



PACE-C



Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

Argument	Brachytherapie + EBRT	SBRT
Invasivität und Zeit		
Dosis		
Präzision		
Outcome und Toxizität		

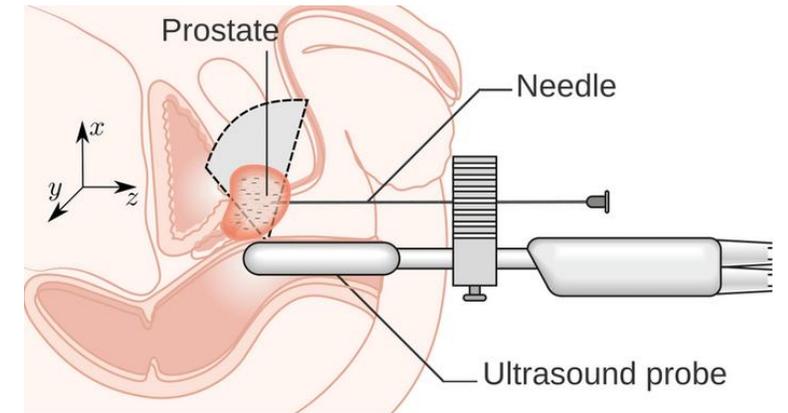
I Invasivität und Zeit

Brachytherapie + EBRT

- Prospektive Studien:
- ASCENDE: LDR + 23 Fx EBRT
- Spohn et al: 1x HDR + 20 Fx EBRT
- Gomez-Iturriaga et al: 1x HDR + 15 Fx
- Hoskin et al: 2xHDR + 13 Fx EBRT
- Strouthos et al: 1x HDR + 13 EBRT

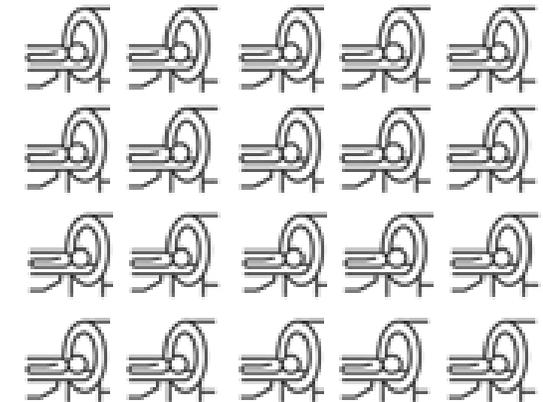
- Retrospektive Studien:
- Zelefsky et al: 1x HDR + 5 Fx EBRT

1-2 invasive Eingriffe

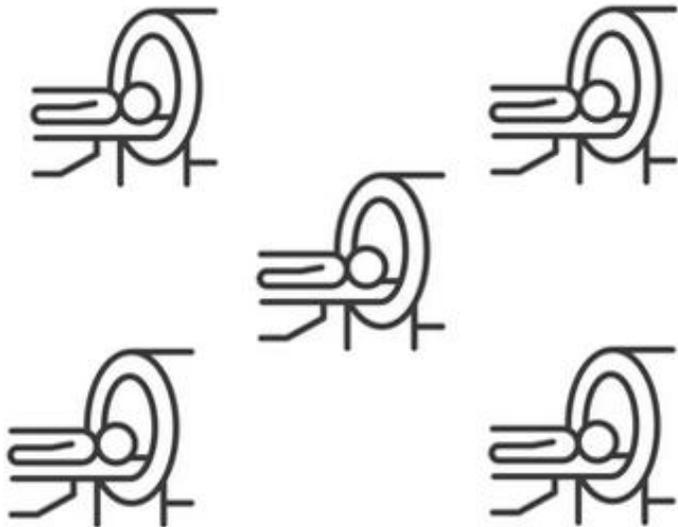


+

13-23 Fraktionen EBRT



I Invasivität und Zeit



0 Invasive Eingriffe,

„Nur“

5 Fraktionen

SBRT

- Prospektive Studien:
- HYPO-RT: 7 Fraktionen
- PACE A/B/C: 5 Fraktionen
- MIRAGE: 5 Fraktionen
- HypoFocal-SBRT: 5 Fraktionen
- HypoFlame: 5 Fraktionen
- HypoFlame 3.0: 5 Fraktionen
- Hypostat 3: 3 Fraktionen
- DESTINATION 2: 2 Fraktionen

Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

Argument	Brachytherapie + EBRT	SBRT
Invasivität und Zeit		
Dosis		
Präzision		
Outcome und Toxizität		

III Dosiseskulation und Inhomogenität

Brachytherapie + EBRT

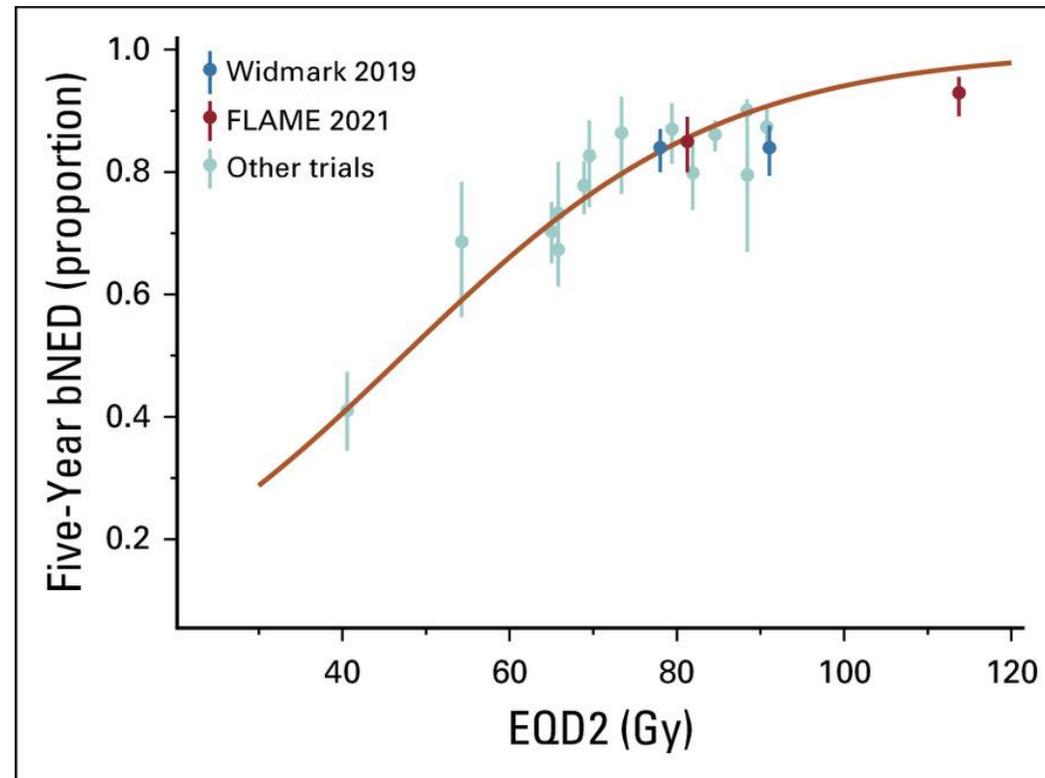
1x 15 Gy + 46/2 Gy

115 Gy EQD2 a/b 1.6 Gy

SBRT

40/8 Gy

107 Gy EQD2 a/b 1.6 Gy

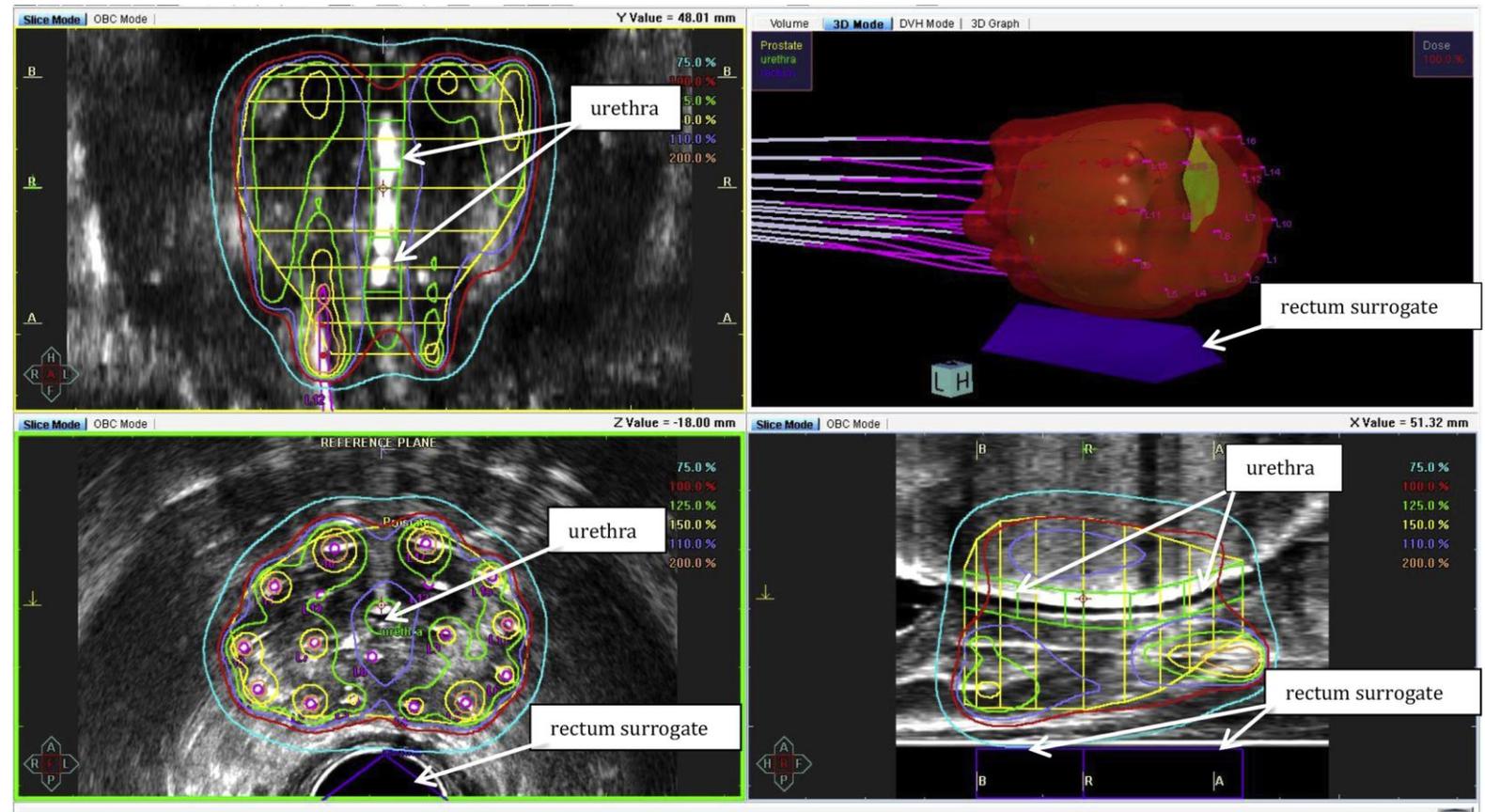


II Dosisescalation und Inhomogenität

Brachytherapie + EBRT

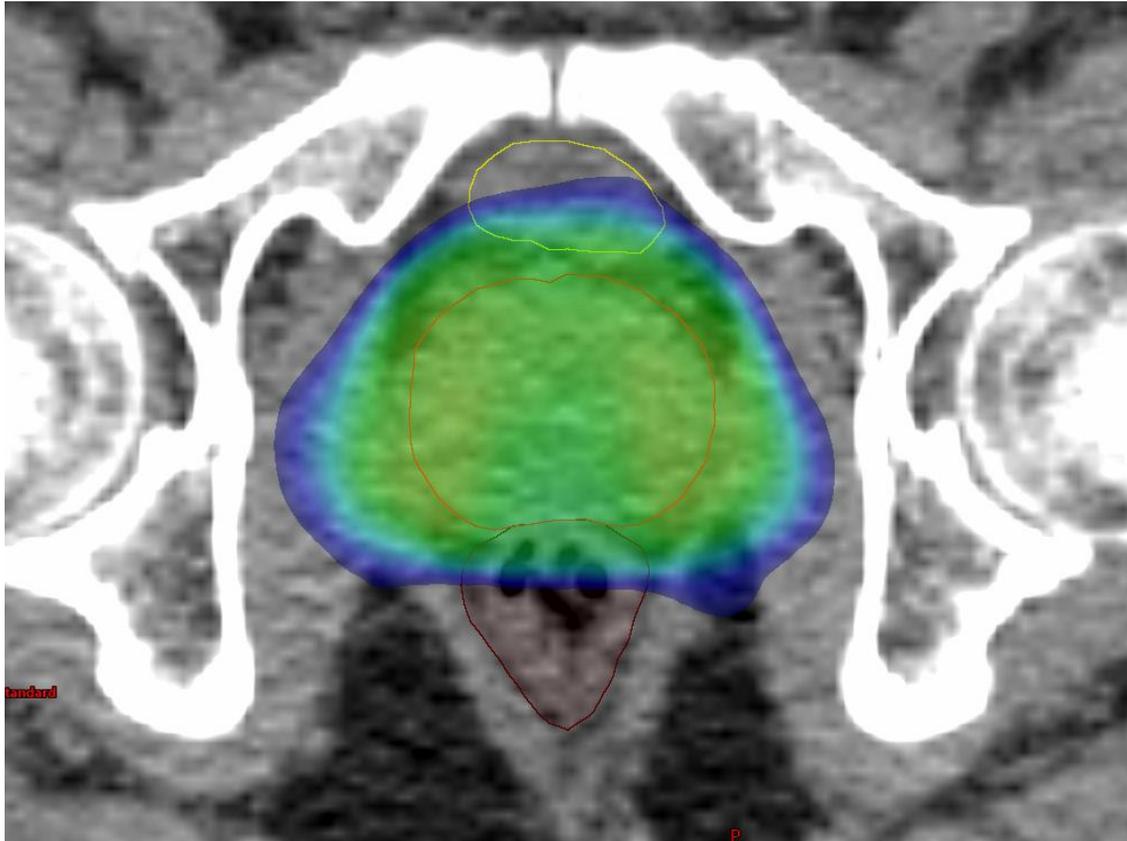
- Ausgeprägte Inhomogenitäten
- Dosispitzen bis 200 % bei HDR

>200 Gy EQD2 a/b 1.6 Gy

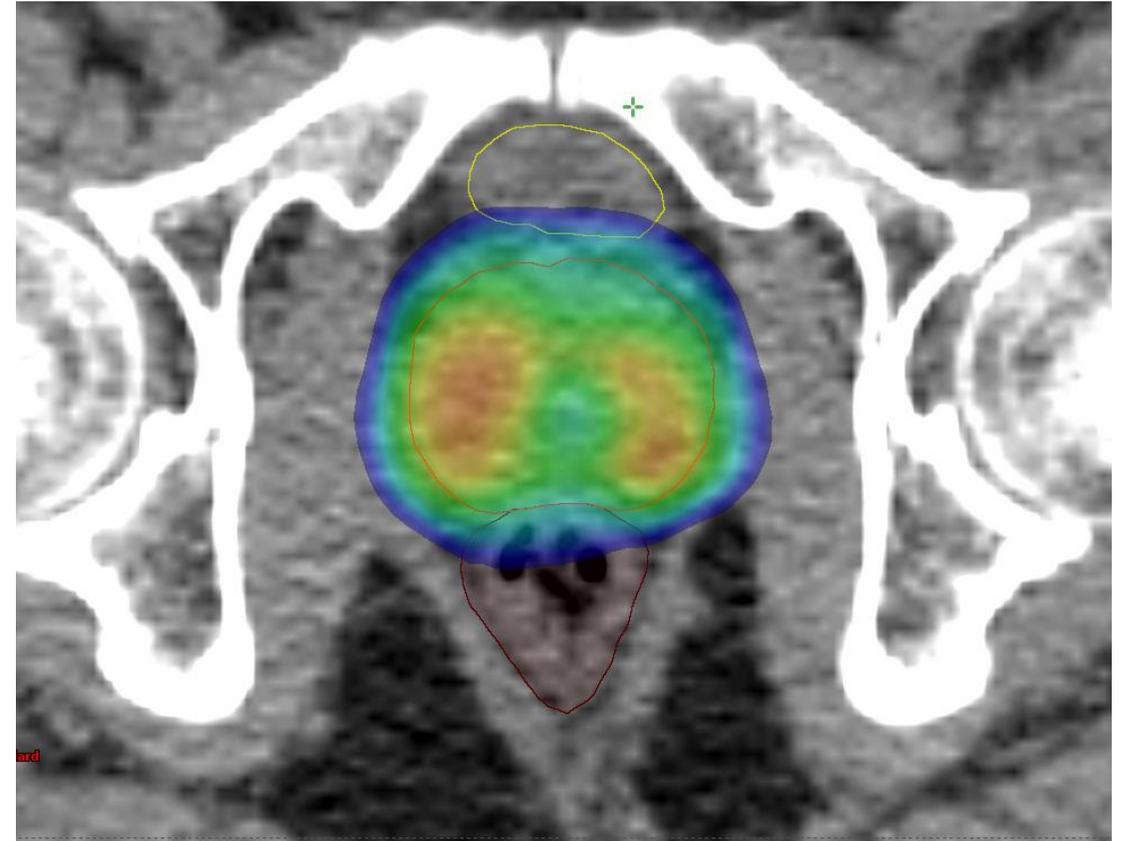


II Dosisescalation und Inhomogenität

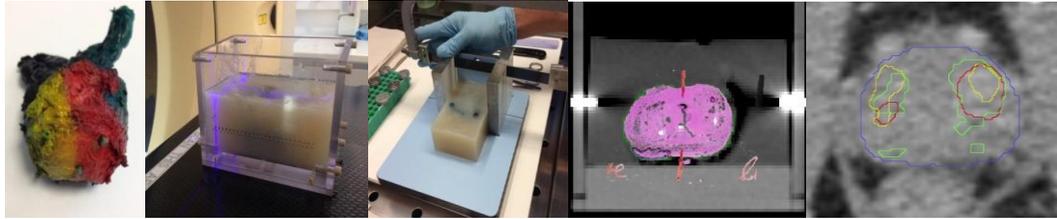
Homogene Bestrahlung



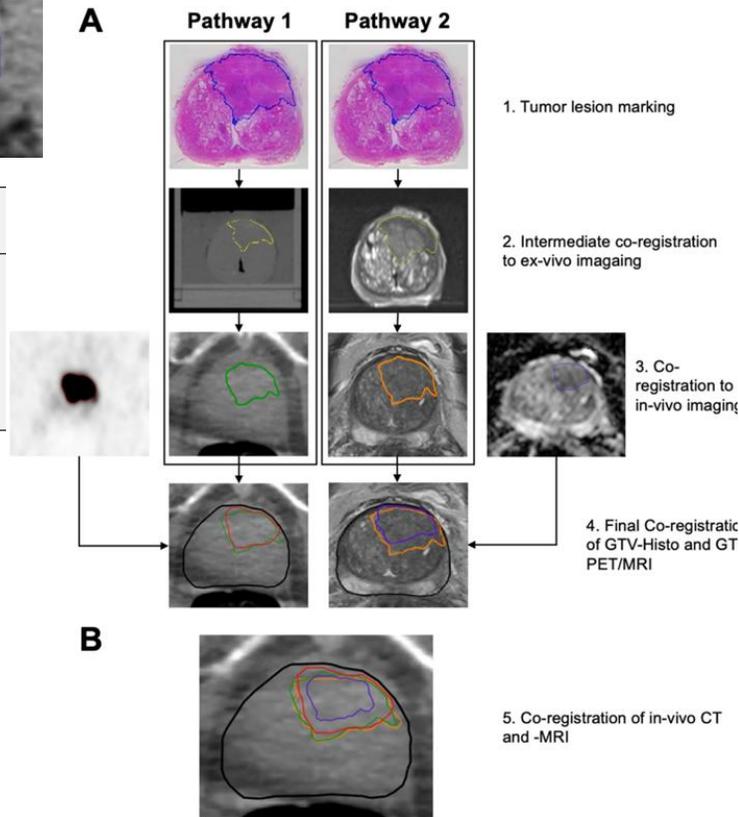
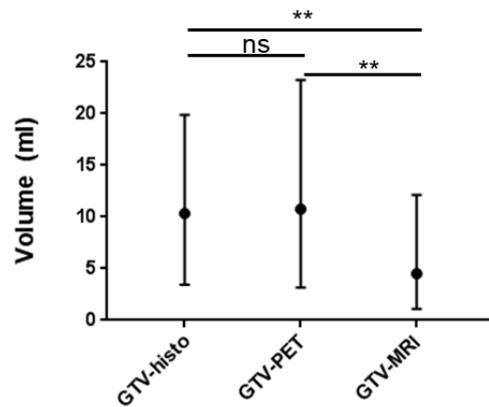
Fokale Dosisescalation



III Dosiseskulation und Inhomogenität



	PSMA-PET		MRI	
	Sensitivity	Specificity	Sensitivity	Specificity
Our study	0.86	0.87	0.58	0.94
Eiber et al. [20]	0.64	0.94	0.43/0.58*	0.82/0.98*
Rhee et al. [21]	0.49	0.95	0.44	0.94
Berger et al. [22]**	0.81	0.85	0.65	0.83
Kesch et al. [23]†	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.64
Chen et al. [24]	0.89	0.71	0.76	0.88
Hicks et al. [25]‡			0.42	0.79

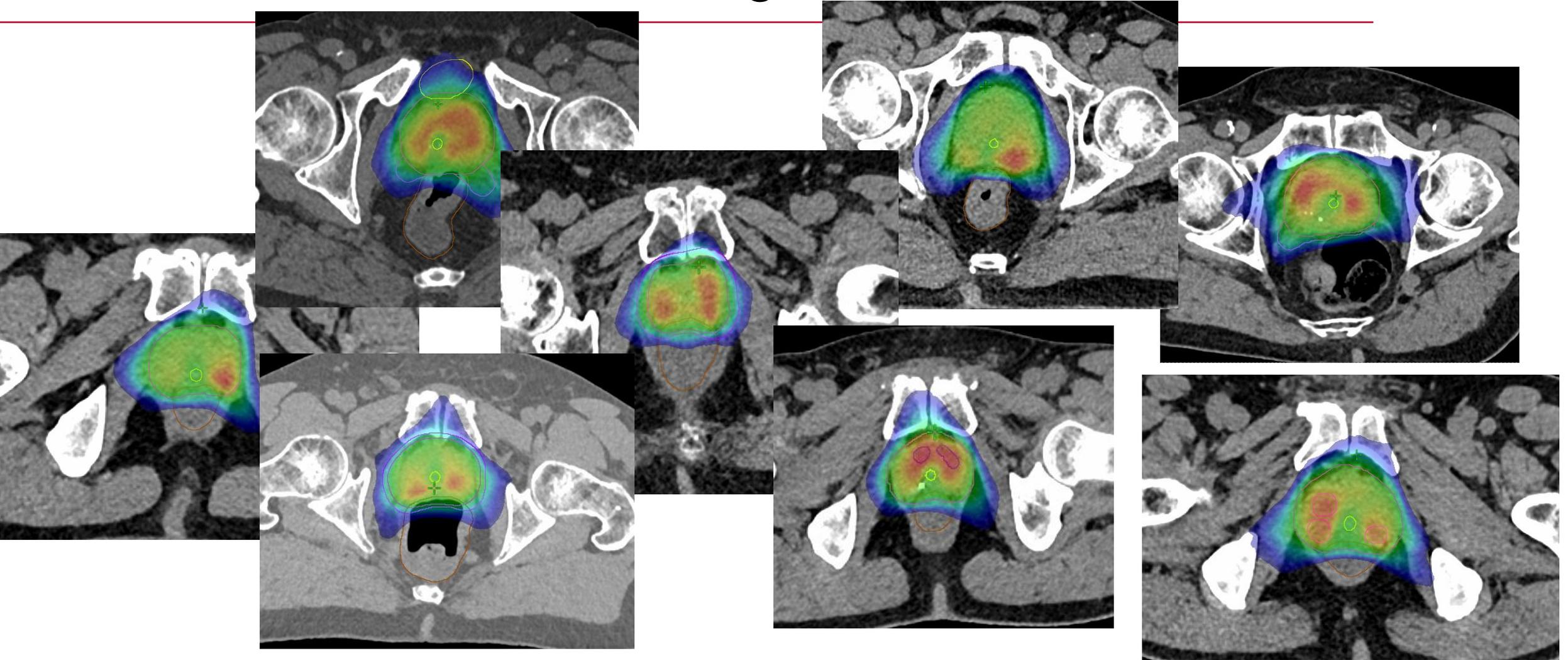


	Method	Quadrant and slice-by-slice	
		Registration pathway 1	Registration pathway 2
MRI	Sensitivity (%)	69.0 (61–80)	60.0 (51–74)
	Specificity (%)	100.0 (92–100)	100 (92–100)
PET	Sensitivity (%)	84.5 (73–96)	83.0 (63–96)
	Specificity (%)	93.8 (42–99)	74 (47–93)

Grosu et al. EJNMMI 2014
 Zamboglou et al. Theranostics 2017
 Zamboglou et al. Theranostics 2019
 Bettermann et al., Radiother and Oncol 2019

Thomann...Grosu...Baltas Radiother Oncol 2018
 Zamboglou ... Grosu Radiati Oncology 2018
 Spohn et al., Front. in Oncol 2021
 Zamboglou ... Spohn., Sci Rep 2021

III Dosiseskulation und Inhomogenität



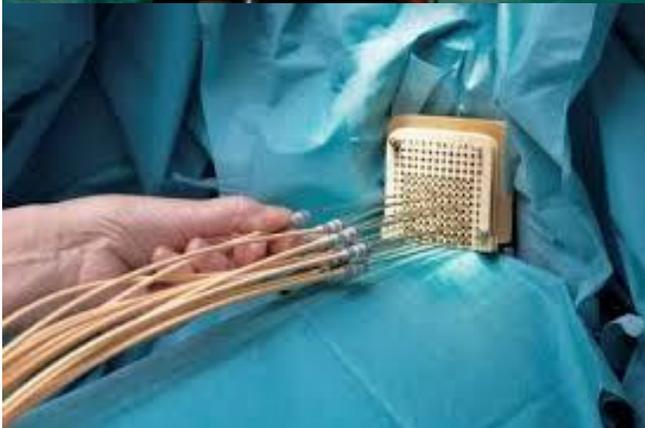
Dosiseskulation 42-50 Gy in 5 Fraktionen
EQD2 a/b 1.6 Gy = 117 – 160 Gy

Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

Argument	Brachytherapie + EBRT	SBRT
Invasivität und Zeit		
Dosis		
Präzision		
Outcome und Toxizität		

III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

Brachytherapie



- Brachytherapie fixiert Prostata,
- Keine intrafraktionelle Kontrolle notwendig
- Geringe Dosisungenauigkeiten

III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

SBRT

Dezidierte Systeme:

Cyberknife

MR-Linacs



III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

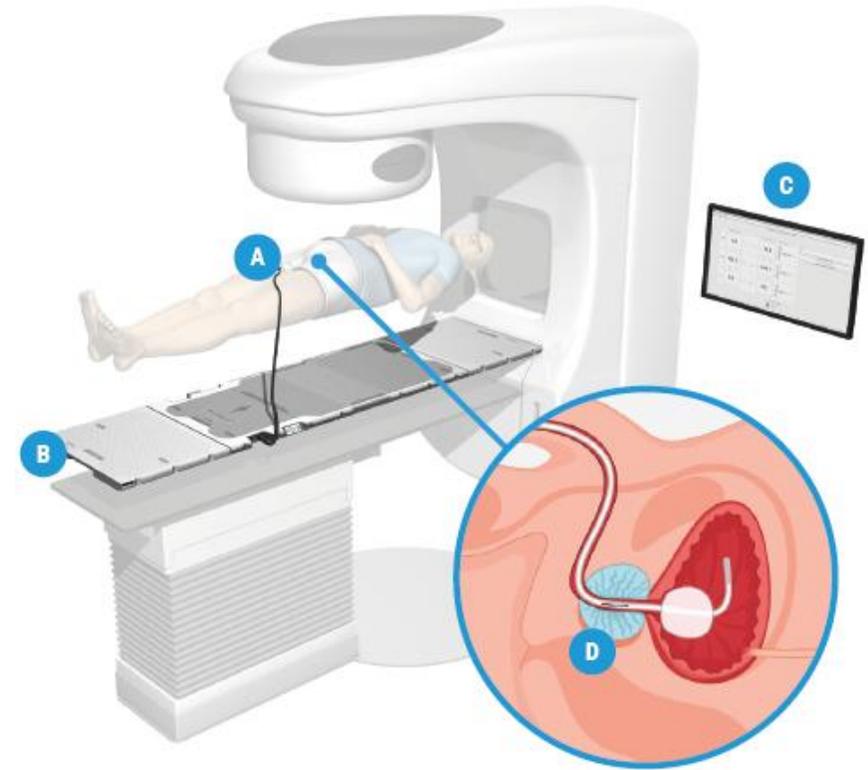
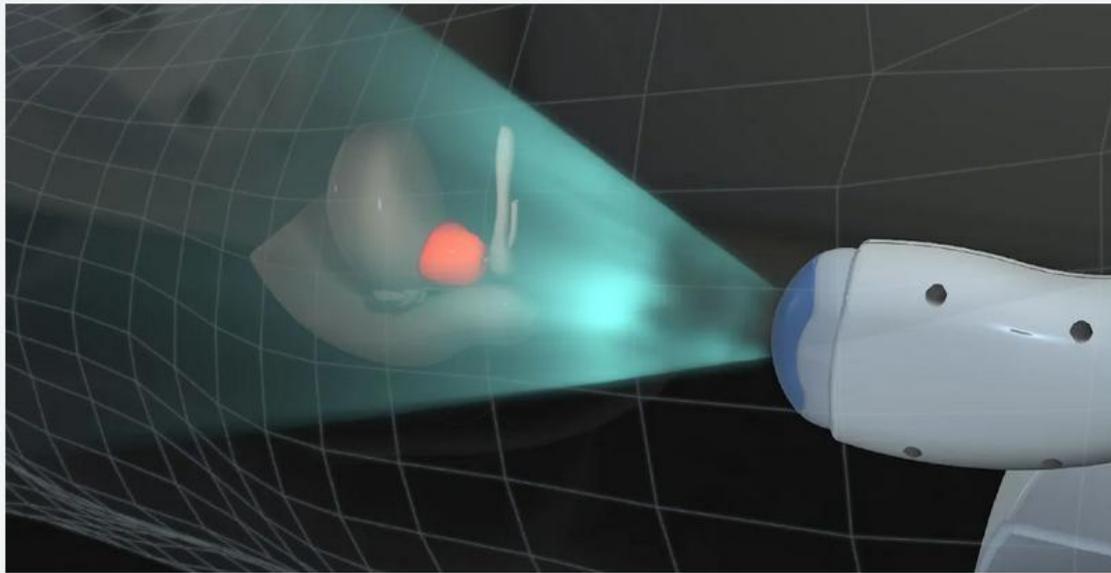
SBRT

Zusätzliche Tools:

Clarity

Raypilot Hypocath

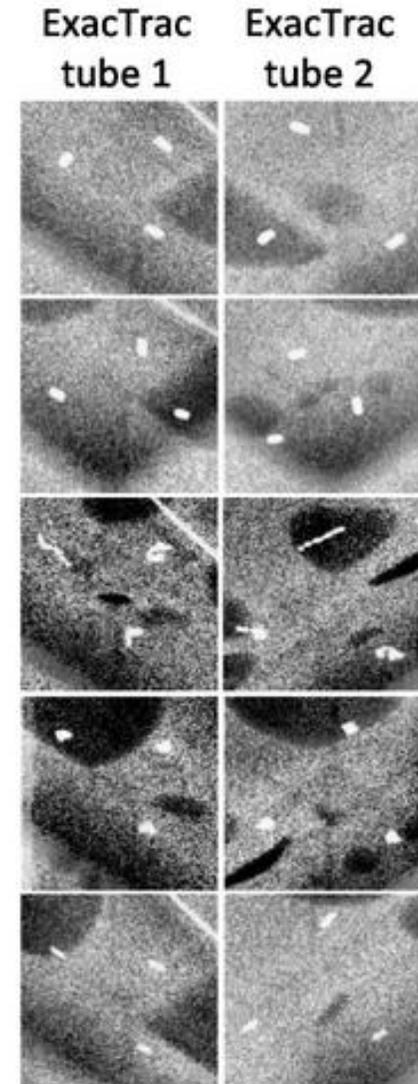
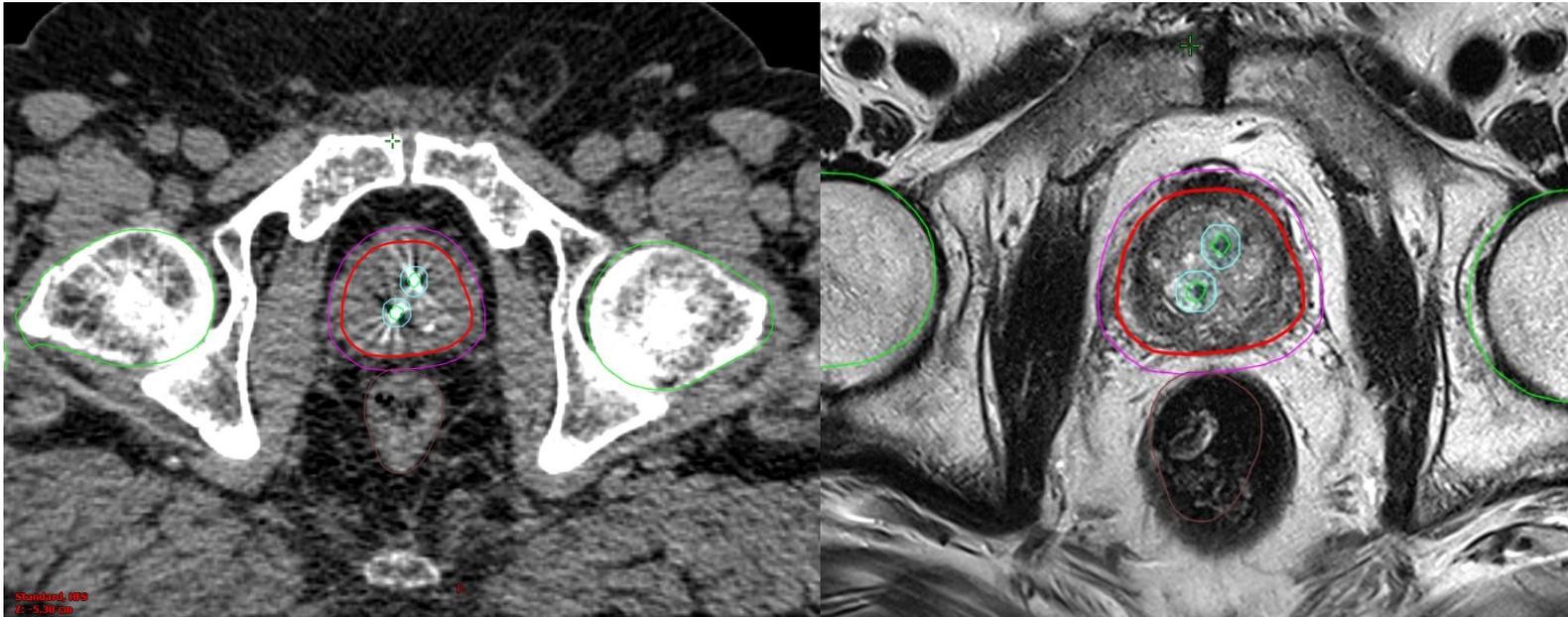
Real-time soft tissue tracking with Clarity® Autoscan



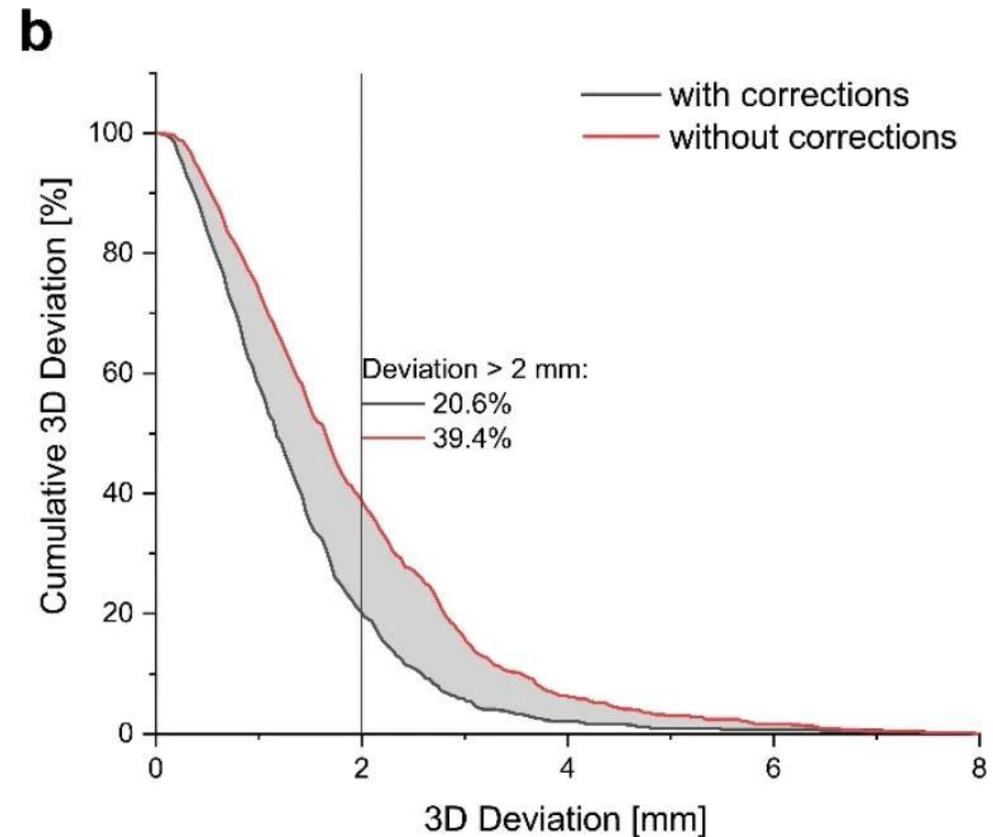
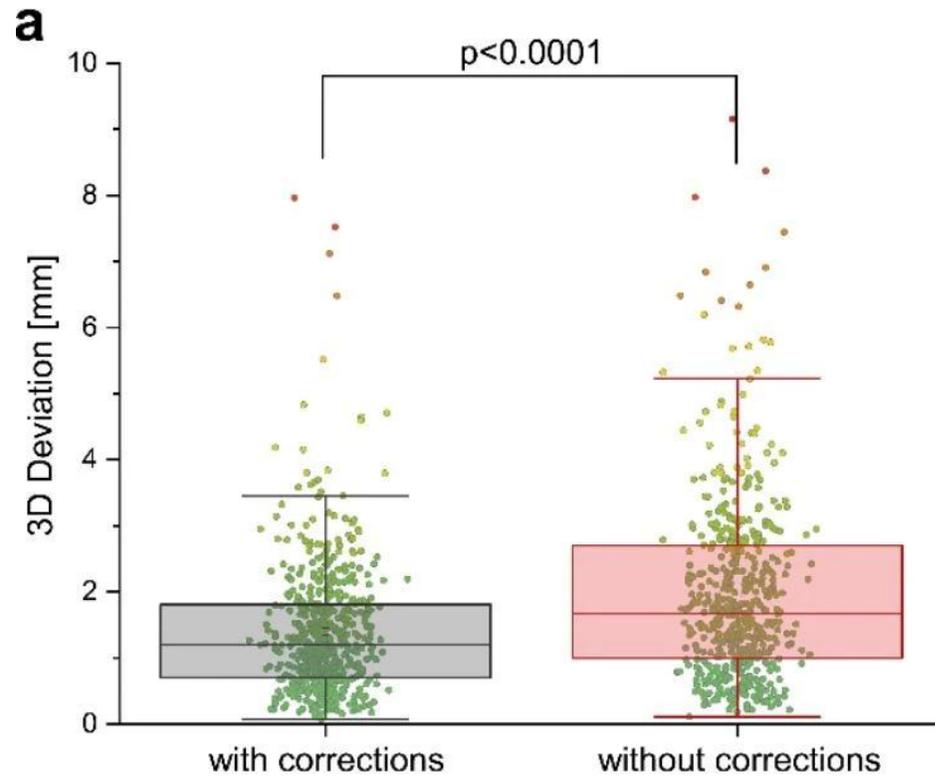
III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

SBRT

Zusätzliche Tools:
Goldmarker



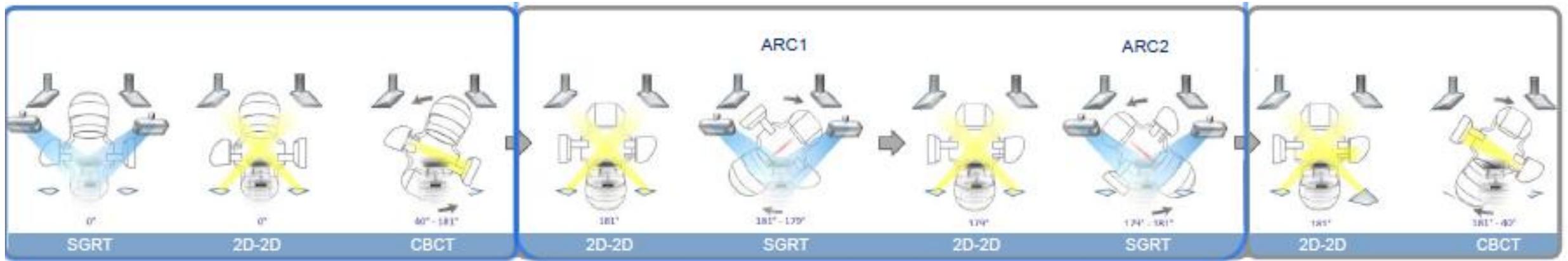
III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle



Mangesius et al., 2023 Physical and Engineering Sciences in Medicine

III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

Freiburger Workflow CBCT + 2D-2D/Exac Trac



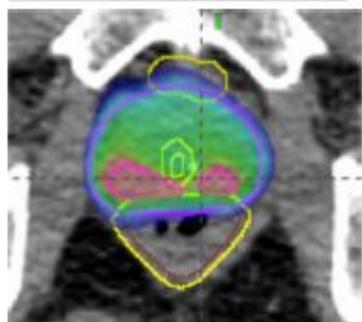
Setup

Während der Bestrahlung

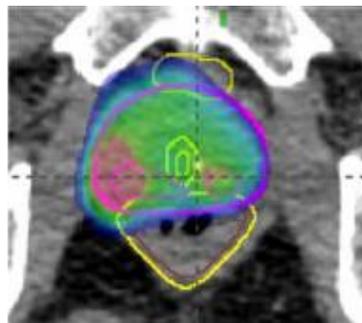
Nach der Bestrahlung

III Präzision und Intrafraktionelle Kontrolle

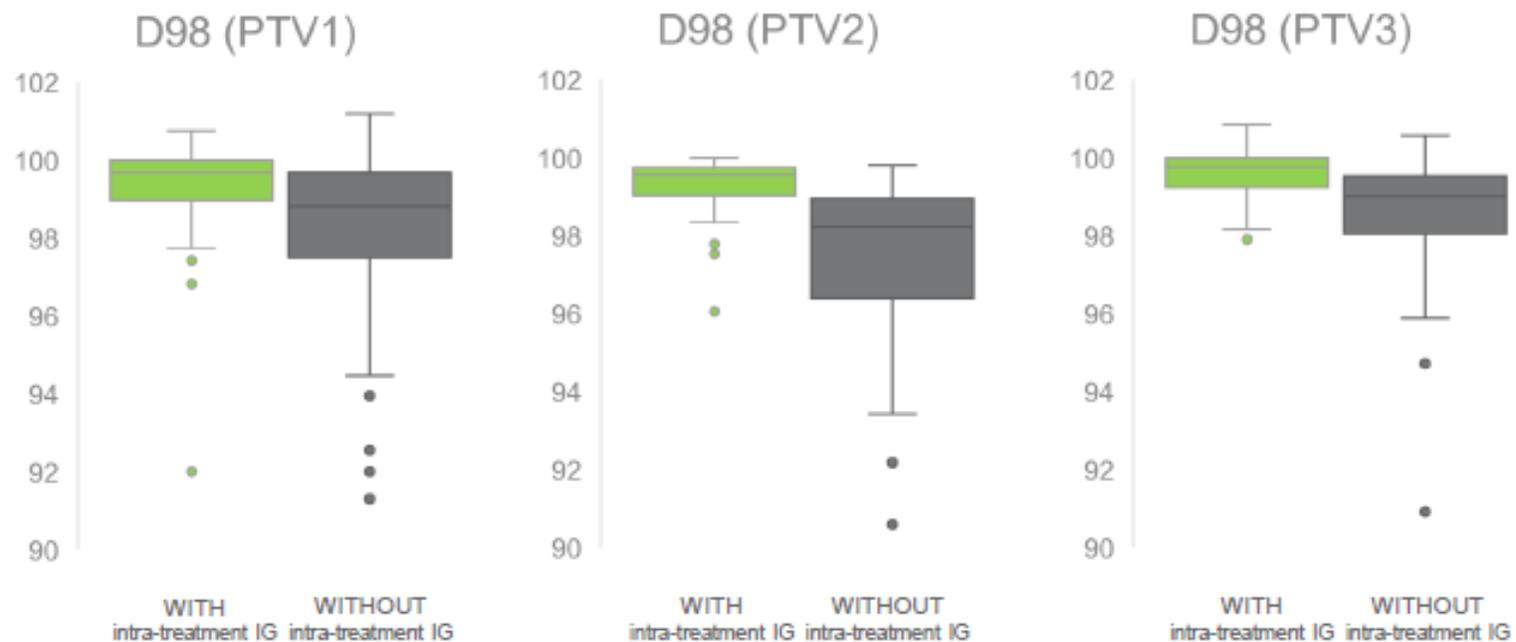
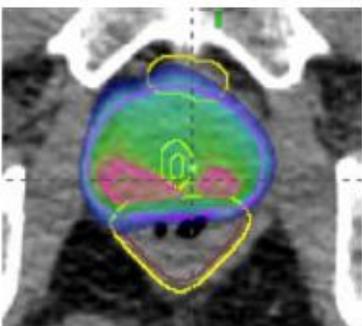
Geplant



Ohne Korrektur



Mit Korrektur



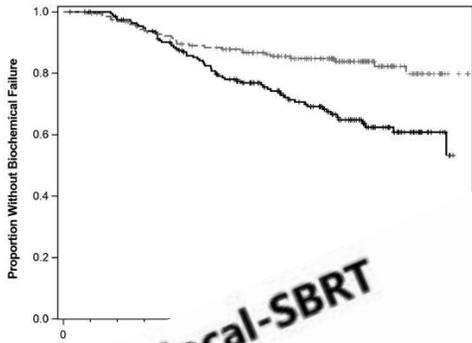
Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

Argument	Brachytherapie + EBRT	SBRT
Invasivität und Zeit		
Dosis		
Präzision		
Outcome und Toxizität		

IV Outcome

Brachytherapie + EBRT

ASCENDE RT Trial



5 Jahre
HypoFlame 3.0

HypoFocal-SBRT

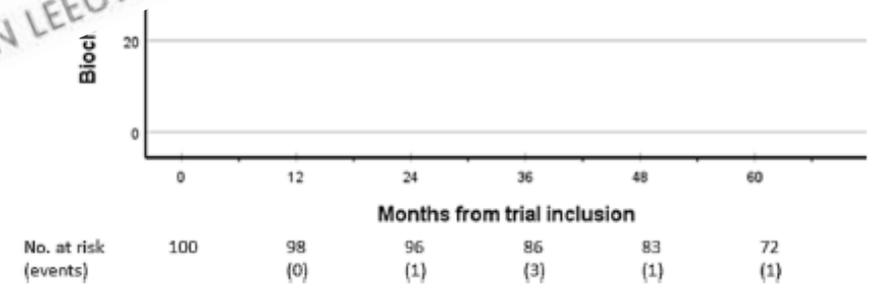
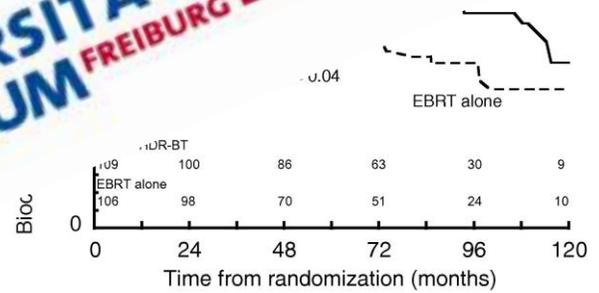
PACE-C

The ROYAL MARSDEN
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ANTONI VAN LEEUWENHOEK



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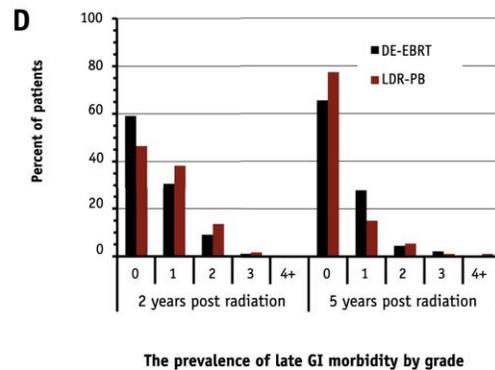
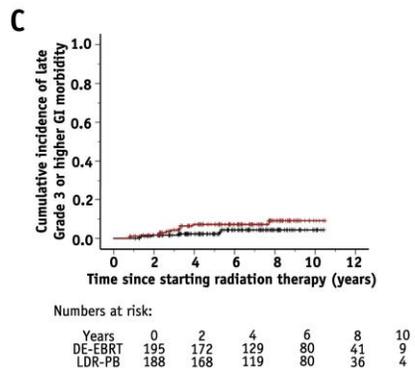
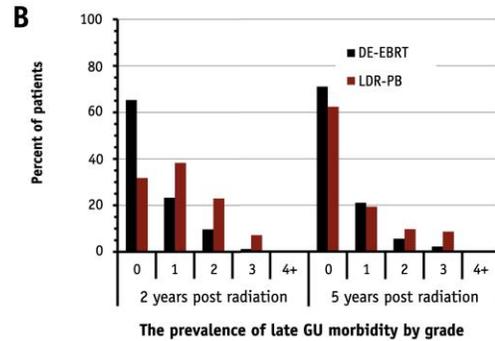
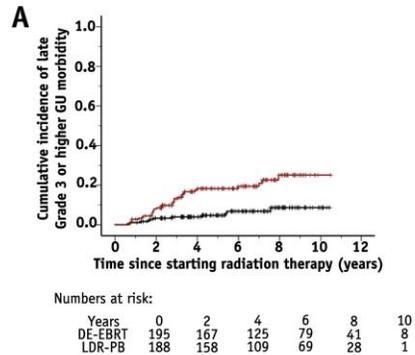


5 Jahre
biochemische
Kontrolle 93%

IV Toxizität

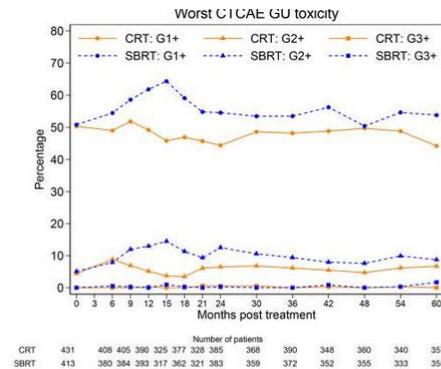
Brachytherapie + EBRT

ASCENDE RT Trial

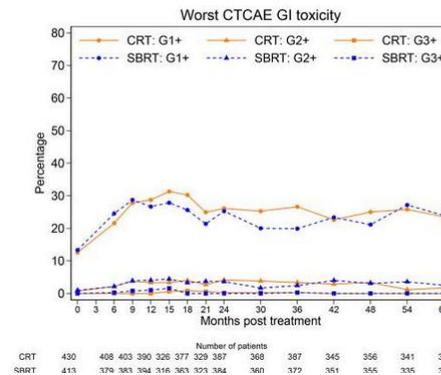


SBRT

PACE-B

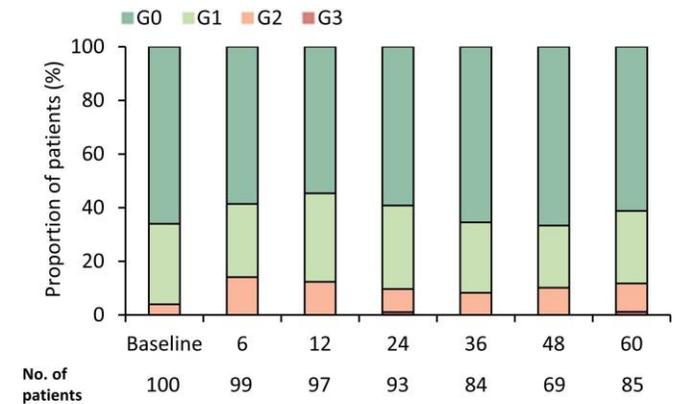


(D) Prevalence of grade≥1, grade≥2 and grade≥3 CTCAE Gastrointestinal toxicity at each time point assessed by treatment received

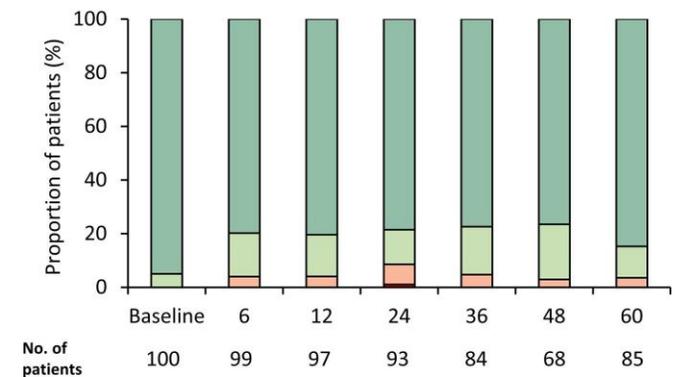


HypoFlame

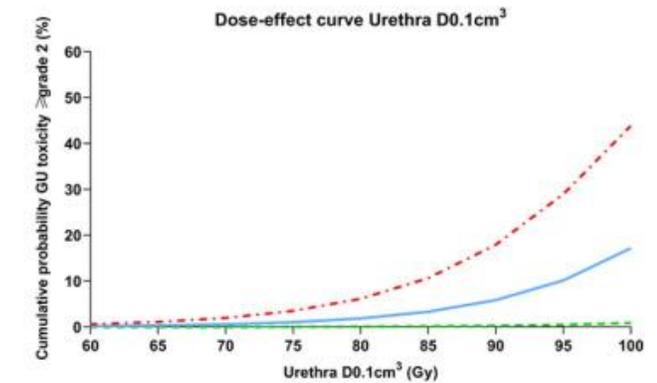
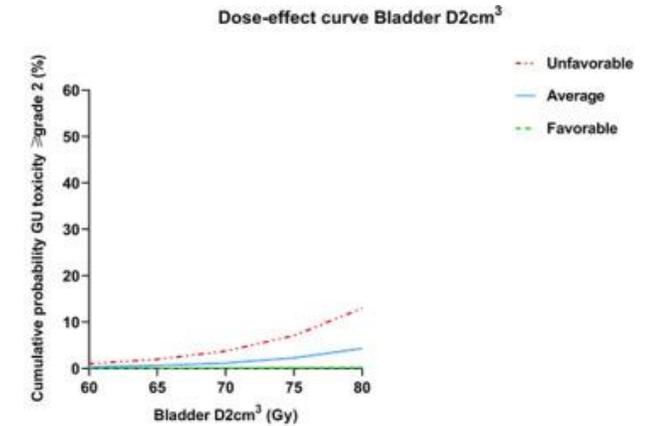
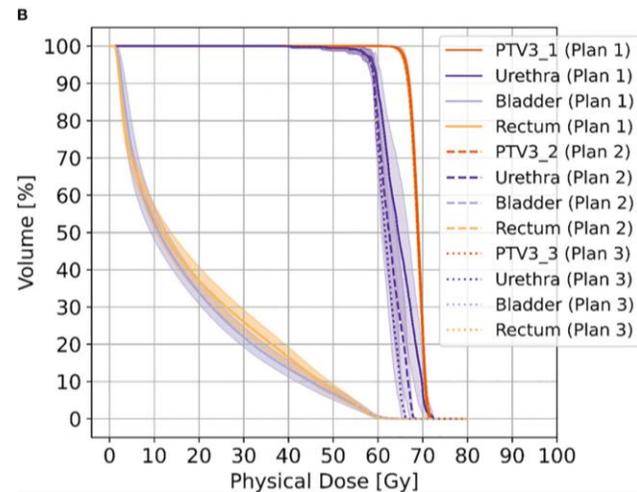
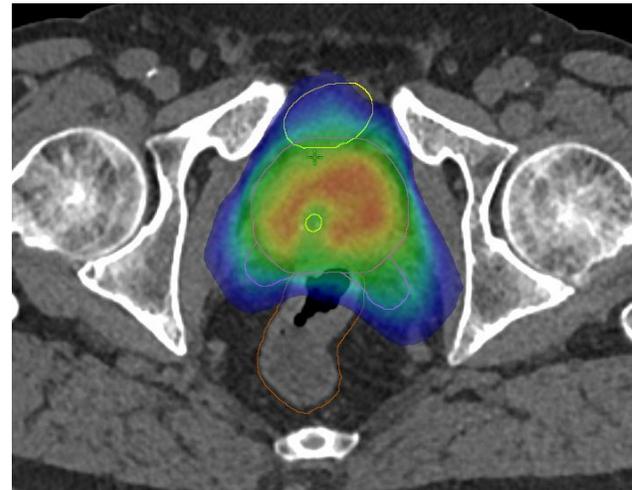
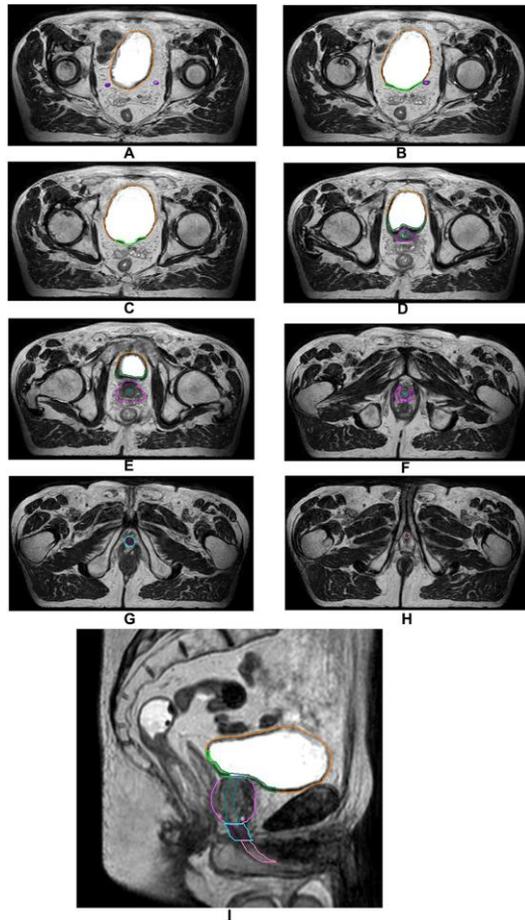
A Worst CTCAE genitourinary toxicity



B Worst CTCAE gastrointestinal toxicity



IV Outcome und Toxizität



Brachytherapie vs. SBRT

Argument	Brachytherapie + EBRT	SBRT
Invasivität und Zeit		
Dosis		
Präzision		
Outcome und Toxizität		

Zusammenfassung

- **Moderne SBRT** mit interfraktionellem Tracking, engen Margins, fokaler Dosisescalation und Integration funktioneller Bildgebung ist eine
 - Nicht invasive
 - Schnell durchzuführende
 - Hocheffektive
 - Gut verträglicheTherapieoption für Patienten mit Prostata-Ca (Phase III Ergebnisse bzgl high risk Patienten ausstehend)
- Weitere Optimierung sind zu erwarten
 - Optimale Dosis
 - Optimale OAR constraints
 - Verbessertes intrafraktionellen Tracking

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



@Simon_Spohn



Simon Spohn



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Deutsches Konsortium für
Translationale Krebsforschung

Faculty of Medicine

BERTA-OTTENSTEIN-PROGRAM



FOR [ADVANCED] CLINICIAN SCIENTISTS



dkfz.

German Cancer Consortium
Partner site Freiburg