Total Scalp Irradiation: The Comparison of Five Different Plans Using Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy- Simultaneous Integrated Boost (VMAT-SIB) Technique

Sema YILMAZ RAKICI, Yunus ÇINAR, Mehmet EREN,

Department of Radiation Oncology, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University Faculty of Medicine, Rize-Turkey

OBJECTIVE
The aim of this study was to show that the optimum dosage can be delivered to the target organs at risk (OAR) by radiotherapy, which becomes more complicated because of technical difficulties arising from irregular, convex, and complex geometrical structure of the target, such as scalp irradiation, and because of situations resulting from the necessity of bolus of the lesion and immobilization as well as the proximity to neighboring critical organs using the VMAT-SIB technique.

METHODS
Five different VMAT-SIB schemes were designed using the Varian Trilogy IX linear accelerator (Varian Medical Systems) for total scalp irradiation and bilateral neck irradiation. These different VMAT schemes were compared with respect to a dose volume histogram of obtained data, homogeneity, indices, conformity index, OAR, and doses of target volumes.

RESULTS
The patient-designed bolus plan 1 with two isocenters was chosen as the most appropriate plan. Plans 2, 3, 4, and 5 were inappropriate plans because the application of the virtual bolus in plan 2 was difficult, plan 3 with one isocenter was unacceptable with respect to the value of conformity index, plan 4 with three isocenters had a matching field, and plan 5 in which different priority values were used had an increase in OAR doses.

CONCLUSION
VMAT-SIB can be preferred as an appropriate radiotherapy technique as it can provide optimum and allowable OAR doses in tumors requiring an intensive treatment planning effort.

Keywords: Agiosarcoma of the Scalp, Radiotherapy, VMAT.

Copyright © 2017, Turkish Society for Radiation Oncology

Introduction
Angiosarcoma is a rare aggressive malignant tumor originating from the vascular and lymphatic endothelium.[1] It accounts for 15% of head and neck sarcomas and approximately 1%–2% of sarcomas.[2,3] The disease is usually found on the scalp and face and is frequently fatal.[4,5] Cutaneous angiosarcomas are the most common subtype of angiosarcomas, with male predominance, usually observed in the 65–70 age range.[6,7] Scalp angiosarcoma is an aggressive form of angiosarcoma with a very high metastatic spread and
lateral location of the vertex for 2 months (Fig. 1). Last week, he visited a doctor for ulceration of the skin and increased swelling (Fig. 2).

**Diagnostic procedures**

Angiosarcoma was diagnosed in the patient after incisional biopsy for pathological diagnosis. Mitosis 2, histological grade 2, CD31 (positive), CD34 (positive), vimentin (positive), pan-CK (negative), Ki-67 proliferation index 15%–20%, and common perineural invasion were reported to be present.

**Staging**

Because of the high possibility of distant and locoregional metastases, brain MR and PET CT were requested for staging. The results detected an appearance with an irregular FDG uptake (SUV max: 6.2) compatible with residual disease in the left parietal scalp, a lymph node with the size of 6×7 mm, retaining FDG (SUV max: 6.2) in the left mastoid localization, a lymph node with the size of 6×9 mm retaining FDG (SUV max: 9.2) in the left cervical chain level 2, and a lymph node with the size of 5×6 mm retaining FDG (SUV max: 1.8) in the left cervical level 5. It is noteworthy that distant metastasis was not detected in the patient, and sizes of metastatic lymph nodes of the primary mass were small and their SUVmax values were low.

**Case presentation**

A 54-year-old male patient with a history of sun exposure at a high-altitude plateau from childhood presented with a 5×5-cm swelling and mild redness in the left local recurrence tendency.[6] According to the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) 1973–2007 data, the overall 5- and 10-year survival rates were 34% and 14%, respectively.[7] Although there is no optimal treatment, therapies including surgery, radiotherapy (RT), taxane-based chemotherapy (ChT), and targeted therapies are used. Despite these treatments, the prognosis is still poor. Because of high local recurrence rates, postoperative RT is usually performed postoperatively. Historically, irradiation methods for this disease have progressed in parallel to the RT device and technical development. Based on the literature view, it appears that detailed data were not provided in relation to RapidArc rotational VMAT, a relatively new technique. In this study, TSI was performed using the RapidArc VMAT method and a large area RT involving the bilateral neck was performed using the VMAT-SIB technique, whereas the organs at risk (OAR) were also appropriately protected. Data obtained from the dose volume histogram (DVH), homogeneity index (HI), conformity index (CI), OAR, and doses the target volumes required were compared using five different VMAT plans.
Surgical procedure
Local wide excision and left neck dissection of the mass on the scalp were performed. Pathologically, angiosarcoma, tumor diameter: 5×1.5 cm, differentiation: score 2, mitosis: >20/10BBA score 2, tumor necrosis, perineural invasion, and lymphovascular invasion were present; the tumor was found to be at a distance of 0.1 cm to the base surgical border. A total of four metastatic lymph nodes were detected in 65 dissected lymph nodes comprising level 2 (two nodes), level 4 (one node), and postauricular (one node) ones and capsule invasion was reported to be present in two lymph nodes consisting of postauricular 0.8 cm and level 2 0.5 cm ones.

Adjuvant treatment
Because the risk of postoperative locoregional recurrence and distant metastasis was high, the patient underwent RT and was administered 80 mg/m² of paclitaxel weekly and he underwent CT concomitantly.

Radiotherapy Determination of CT simulation and target volume
The patient was immobilized in a supine position with a head and neck thermoplastic mask. CT simulation including the head and neck was performed with a 3-mm slice thickness and 3-mm slice spacing. The target was drawn according to the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements Reports (ICRU) 50 and 62 guidelines for each CT section with the volumes and OAR eclipse treatment planning system.[8,9] The gross tumor volume (GTV) was defined according to the findings of physical examination, CT, and MRI and was drawn to include the bone medulla and cortex.

CTV1: GTV was determined to be confined to the head skin, with a margin of 10 mm. CTV2 scalp: was defined as the whole scalp. CTV2 neck: was defined as the left neck lymphatics. CTV3: was contoured to be the elective right neck lymphatics. In (Fig. 3), planning target volumes PTV66, PTV60, and PTV54 were formed by providing an additional isotropic 3-mm margin to CTV1, CTV2, and CTV3, respectively, as shown in the axial, coronal, sagittal, and 3D reconstructed CT sections.[10] Normal tissues, such as the brain, optical structures, spinal cord, brainstem, right parotid, (the left parotid was not contoured because it had been excised), and lenses were also drawn as OARs.

Treatment planning
All operations were performed using a Varian Trilogy IX linear accelerator (Varian Medical Systems). The dose calculation used the Anisotropic Analytical Algorithm Model (2.5 mm×2.5 mm×2.5 mm) with the Varian Eclipse Version: 13.6 Arc Geometry tool, RapidArc (VMAT) planning. Five different VMAT plans were designed using the same dose prescription and optimization constraints. The RapidArc plan would include two coplanar full arcs that rotate counter clockwise from 179° to 181° and clockwise from 181° to 179°. The plan was designed by also considering the recommendations provided by Kelly et al.[11] In this patient, when we irradiated the bilateral level 2–5 neck lymphatics, the total area to be treated had the dimensions of 18 cm×31 cm on the horizontal and vertical axes. The Eclipse planning system allows a space of 30×30 cm² for VMAT. To avoid this problem, the diagonal field was utilized using the collimator angle. In addition, using the collimator angle, the brain OAR doses were reduced by significant reductions in the leaf leakage. Because the PTV size in the vertical axis was large, there was a need to create a multi-center plan, but because TPS did not allow a different isocenter to be placed on the vertical axis, a plan with dual isocenters could not be created on the vertical axis. In the plan attempt with three isocenters, it was possible to place two isocenters on the upper part of the horizontal axis and one isocenter on the lower part. In the other plan attempts, the plan was created using two centers in the horizontal axis. In this study, five different VMAT plans were made and dosimetric comparisons were performed.

Plan 1 (Horizontal dual isocenters, four arcs, special bolus): In this plan used for treatment, a patient-specific bolus was designed during CT, as shown in (Fig. 4.) The 0.5-cm bolus was first strengthened from the
Plan 4 (three isocentric planning): Planning was performed using the Arc Geometry Tool and by selecting three isocenters. The field isocenters were positioned to the right and left of the larynx, the vertical midpoint of the PTV60 area. Thirty degree and 330° collimator angles were used in the areas in the scalp region, while a 30° collimator angle was used in the lower area. There was an increase in critical organ doses in the lower area, while there was no significant change in the doses in the upper area compared with the other plans. In addition, because the device did not allow three isocenters to be set automatically, the target volume was manually divided to try to overcome this problem. However, we think that this plan is not suitable because of the development of area overlap and hot spots.

Plan 5 (two isocenters, different priority): This plan was designed based on Plan 2 but with different values of priority. Priority values were increased for target volumes, but an increase was observed in OAR doses and total monitor unit values. Acceptable planning was achieved with the least accuracy in the dosimetric measurement analyses involving the treatment verification. In the study by Kelly et al.[11], collimator angles created for TSI divided the target at the mid-vertical plane, and maximum brain protection with an optimum collimator angle of 50° was achieved. We tried to achieve maximum brain protection using 30° and 330° angles in our plan. Because the VMAT area of our device was 30 cm, we used two isocenters in the horizontal axis (in the right and left; Fig. 6). Because of the isocenter that was automatically identified by the device, there were no hot or cold spots in the plan. This two-center, four full-arc plan was chosen as the most appropriate plan, and the patient underwent the treatment according to this plan. To increase the surface dose, a 0.5-cm-

outer side, then after evertting the bolus, from the inner side of the bolus by plastering to wrap the whole scalp. The patient’s planning tomography was taken with this bolus. Thus, uncertainties of the bolus placement were observed during planning, and actual data were reflected in the plan. This plan used two isocenters on each side of the middle line in the horizontal axis and four arcs consisting of two in each isocenter. Collimator angles were set to 30° and 330° to provide maximum brain protection (Fig. 5).

Plan 2 (two isocenters and four arcs, 0.5 bolus): Plan 1 used for treatment was considered as a template. Similar to the plan applied in real settings, the bolus was virtually created using the treatment planning system. The plan’s CI appeared to be applicable as HI values; however, because of difficulties and uncertainties in the application of the bolus, it was thought that this plan was not be suitable in practice.

Plan 3 (single isocentric planning): A plan was created by placing the field center at the center of the total PTV volume and by trying different collimator angles. The most suitable angles were determined to be 315°, 45°, and 0°. Although it had the lowest monitor unit value based on the multi-isocentric planning, it was still insufficient for reducing the dose in critical organs, such as the brain, and for providing CI for target volumes.
thick bolus was used to cover the entire scalp area with hair. The dose prescription was defined as 30 fractions of PTV66: 66 Gy, PTV60: 60 Gy, and PTV54: 54 Gy. Optimization was obtained to cover 95% of the PTV volume and 100% of the defined dose. Dose constraints and optimization targets used for PTVs and normal tissues are provided in (Table 1) in detail.

Dosimetric analyses
Conformity Index (CI)
CI is a parameter used for estimating the degree of conformity of a plan. According to RTOG publications, CI 1 indicates that the plain is ideal. If the index value is 1–2, the treatment is compatible with the plan. If it is 2–2.5 or 0.9–1, a small deviation exists. If the index is <0.9 or >2.5, it means that there is a large deviation. [12,13] CI values are shown in (Table 2). CI can be calculated using RTOG’s formula: CI=VRI/TV, where VRI is the reference isodose volume and TV is the target volume.[14]

Homogeneity index (HI)
HI is a parameter indicating the homogeneity of the dose distribution in the target volume. Different formulas are used in the literature to describe HI,[14,15] In our study, we calculated HI values over PTV volumes using ICRU HI=(D2%–D98%)/D50% formula [D2: the dose 2% of the target volume takes (maximum dose), D98: the dose 98% of the target volume takes (minimum dose), and D50%: the dose 50% of the target volume takes]. Homogeneity means the index is close to zero, possibly a homogeneous plan.[14,16]

The minimum, maximum, mean dose, homogeneity and CI values, and MU values that PTVs take in the five different VMAT plans were compared, and these values are shown in (Table 3). Plan 2 appears to be ap-
The instrument had difficulties in determining the critical dose priority, while it reduced the upper critics, higher doses were observed in the critical organ doses in the lower area. Plan 5 was not considered to be appropriate because of high MU and virtual bolus application uncertainties. OAR doses for different plans are shown in Table 4. DVH for all plans PTV54, PTV60, and PTV66 is shown in (Fig. 7). When the plans were examined, it was determined that plan 1 provided desired optimum conditions for target and OAR volumes.

### Treatment administration and verification

A patient-specific dose verification procedure was performed with portal dosimetry for the RapidArc plans. Hybrid phantom plans were constructed by recalculating dose distribution with QA phantom geometry using the same beam parameters of the patients’ plans. In addition, MUs and the duration of the application were recorded for each plan to assess the application efficiency of different treatment techniques. Daily field appropriate because of the virtual bolus drawn in terms of HI and CI, but we think that, practically, it is not feasible because of uncertainty regarding bolus placement. Plan 3 was considered to be a non-feasible plan because of CI values, although HI values were closest to zero. In plan 4, which was created to be multi-isocentric, as the

### Table 2  Conformity index values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CI value</th>
<th>0.9≤</th>
<th>0.9-1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1-2</th>
<th>2-2.5</th>
<th>2.5≥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deviation rate</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Ideal</td>
<td>Appropriate</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3  Dosimetric comparison of 5 different VMAT plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan no</th>
<th>D%2</th>
<th>D%98</th>
<th>D%50</th>
<th>HI</th>
<th>VRI</th>
<th>Target V</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>MU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PTV54</td>
<td>5823.34</td>
<td>5159.08</td>
<td>5563.27</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2826.79</td>
<td>1413.92</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV60</td>
<td>6838.12</td>
<td>5878.10</td>
<td>6318.42</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1518.80</td>
<td>980.71</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV66</td>
<td>7035.34</td>
<td>6373.02</td>
<td>6839.36</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>150.90</td>
<td>69.42</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PTV54</td>
<td>5820.15</td>
<td>5159.16</td>
<td>5536.13</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2770.38</td>
<td>1376.99</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV60</td>
<td>6779.44</td>
<td>5722.05</td>
<td>6154.14</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1334.23</td>
<td>937.15</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV66</td>
<td>6904.59</td>
<td>6493.45</td>
<td>6729.22</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>129.34</td>
<td>69.24</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PTV54</td>
<td>6185.78</td>
<td>5180.53</td>
<td>5875.37</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>3624.69</td>
<td>1376.99</td>
<td>2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV60</td>
<td>6972.78</td>
<td>5621.71</td>
<td>6391.41</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>2047.32</td>
<td>937.15</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV66</td>
<td>7247.14</td>
<td>6746.84</td>
<td>7075.98</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>399.72</td>
<td>69.24</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PTV54</td>
<td>5901.51</td>
<td>5020.72</td>
<td>5513.79</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>2522.75</td>
<td>1376.99</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV60</td>
<td>6811.01</td>
<td>5323.27</td>
<td>6092.55</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1023.50</td>
<td>937.15</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV66</td>
<td>6959.83</td>
<td>6262.58</td>
<td>6683.79</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>118.55</td>
<td>69.24</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PTV54</td>
<td>5973.83</td>
<td>5198.18</td>
<td>5559.52</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>2552.54</td>
<td>1376.99</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV60</td>
<td>6723.45</td>
<td>5477.46</td>
<td>6126.45</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1197.67</td>
<td>937.15</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PTV66</td>
<td>6966.07</td>
<td>6532.74</td>
<td>6767.99</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>157.44</td>
<td>69.24</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
verification was performed using the kv-port cbct to ensure correct administration of the treatment.

Discussion

It is known that angiosarcomas in the scalp tend to be seen in elderly patients.[1] The patients are aged in the range of 65–70 years and there is a male dominance.[4,5] Although our patient was male, comparable with the literature, he was 54 years old, and hence relatively younger than those reported in the literature.

The etiology of angiosarcoma includes exposure to radiation. Radiation-induced angiosarcoma typically develops 5–10 years after irradiation, whereas longer latency periods have also been shown after head and leg irradiation.[17] Other risk factors for angiosarcoma are exposure to vinyl chloride and thorium dioxide (thorotrast). It was suggested that exposure to ultraviolet light also contributes to angiosarcomas because they occur in areas exposed to sunlight, such as the skin of the head. It is known that basal and squamous skin cancers arise after exposure to sunlight. Considering the frequency of these two cancers, the likelihood of coexistence with angiosarcoma may be high. However, in a study, it was found that only 3 of the 18 patients with angiosarcoma had a history of basal or squamous skin cancer.[18] This situation suggests that sunlight exposure is not an important agent. Scalp angiosarcoma was suggested to be caused by trauma, but trauma is seen as a more likely reason for the lesion being recognized by the patient.[17,18] Our patient also noticed his lesion after a trauma, and there was a history of sunlight exposure at an altitude of approximately 2000 m since childhood. To the best of our knowledge, this has never been reported in the literature. In general, ultraviolet radiation is divided into three types as UV-A, UV-B, and UV-C; UV-C is held responsible to a greater extent in skin cancer etiology; and we think that the condition in our patient, who has been exposed to UV-C since childhood (which is denser at high altitudes), may be a risk factor for angiosarcoma.

Because scalp angiosarcoma is so rare, there is no standardized treatment for the disease and treatment decisions have often been made on retrospective heterogeneous patient profiles and on judgments in other soft tissue sarcoma treatment algorithms.[19] The general treatment modality in angiosarcoma includes wide resection, RT, and ChT options. Combined therapy modalities are recommended to improve prognosis. [20] The recommended treatment for local disease is radical surgery including complete resection and adjuvant RT.[21,22] However, despite large resections, clean surgical margins are rarely obtained.[21] Concomitant RT with taxane-based ChT is thought to be a very reasonable method for large cutaneous angiosarcoma cases, whereas it is a method that is particularly difficult to manage in comparison to surgical RT combinations. [23] Although the locoregional response rate was reported to be 94% with taxane-based ChT and concomitant RT, the 5-year overall survival rate in these patients was statistically higher than that with conventional surgery and RT (56% and 8%, respectively, p<0.01).[23] In the study by Miki et al.[24], patients treated with chemoradiotherapy using docetaxel showed better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan no</th>
<th>Dose cGy</th>
<th>Brain max</th>
<th>Brain min</th>
<th>R.lens max</th>
<th>R.lens min</th>
<th>L.lens max</th>
<th>L.lens min</th>
<th>Chiasm max</th>
<th>Chiasm min</th>
<th>R.Optic nerve max</th>
<th>R.Optic nerve min</th>
<th>L.optic nerve max</th>
<th>L.optic nerve min</th>
<th>R.parotid gland max</th>
<th>R.parotid gland min</th>
<th>Spinal cord max</th>
<th>Spinal cord min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 max</td>
<td>6661.1</td>
<td>1184.7</td>
<td>1068.6</td>
<td>3056.1</td>
<td>3396.1</td>
<td>2963.5</td>
<td>5553.3</td>
<td>4831.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 min</td>
<td>4259.8</td>
<td>1058.9</td>
<td>958.3</td>
<td>2355.4</td>
<td>2862.3</td>
<td>2631.9</td>
<td>2481.9</td>
<td>4698.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 max</td>
<td>6912.3</td>
<td>1338.7</td>
<td>1214.3</td>
<td>3480.6</td>
<td>3587.6</td>
<td>3602.5</td>
<td>5417.8</td>
<td>5153.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 max</td>
<td>7146.4</td>
<td>1899.2</td>
<td>1771.1</td>
<td>5079.6</td>
<td>4908.1</td>
<td>4713.8</td>
<td>5345.7</td>
<td>6018.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 min</td>
<td>5498.4</td>
<td>1728.4</td>
<td>1651.2</td>
<td>4738.9</td>
<td>4545.9</td>
<td>3931.1</td>
<td>2752.3</td>
<td>5413.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 max</td>
<td>6914.0</td>
<td>1386.1</td>
<td>1227.9</td>
<td>3917.7</td>
<td>4241.6</td>
<td>4091.5</td>
<td>5346.9</td>
<td>5164.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 min</td>
<td>4461.8</td>
<td>1223.3</td>
<td>1081.9</td>
<td>3198.3</td>
<td>3781.1</td>
<td>3726.9</td>
<td>2755.2</td>
<td>4867.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 max</td>
<td>6942.4</td>
<td>1177.5</td>
<td>1158.3</td>
<td>2551.7</td>
<td>3072.0</td>
<td>3225.2</td>
<td>5403.9</td>
<td>4953.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 min</td>
<td>3639.6</td>
<td>1044.3</td>
<td>1001.7</td>
<td>2164.1</td>
<td>2505.1</td>
<td>2560.7</td>
<td>2392.1</td>
<td>3307.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reported that IMRT was less effective in protecting optic structures than 3D conformal RT (3D-CRT), whereas RapidArc provided treatment without increasing optic system doses. IMRT significantly reduced brain doses in comparison to 3D-CRT, providing better results in terms of target and brain protection.[48] Song et al.[49] found that VMAT and tomotherapy were superior to the photon-electron approach in brain protection. Although brain and brainstem protection is best achieved by VMAT, tomotherapy provided the possibility of irradiation without the problem of intersection receiving large treatment areas.[50] Difficulties are experienced in planning 3 PTV optimization and planning from one isocenter in large area treatments performed using Eclipse treatment planning systems. The use of multiple isocenters is a problem that the physician faces in the planning phase and a situation that requires careful attention during the setup phase. Here, besides the intersection of the fields, because there are different isocenters, each isocenter shows up as a different setup and this also increases the intensity of the work.

Conclusions

Scalp angiosarcoma is a rare, aggressive tumor that mainly affects elderly individuals. Despite radical surgical treatments, it still has a very high local recurrence rate. Optimal device and the most effective RT technique should be used in accordance with the condition of the clinic and technological developments because postoperative RT including TSI and neck lymphatics covers a wide and complex area.

Disclosures

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.


References

1. Ito E, Nakamura M, Watanabe S and Morita A. Survival Analysis of Scalp Angiosarcoma Patients for Treatment Modalities in our Hospital Over the Past 28 Years. J Clin...


