The document contains a scientific presentation on Stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) for early stage I lung cancer. The authors are Lim MY (1), Tong M (2), Cheng ACK (1), Yau CC (2). The study aims to evaluate the clinical outcomes of stage I NSCLC patients after SBRT, including 1-year and 3-year local control, overall survival, and cancer-specific survival rates. The methodological approach includes patients with stage I NSCLC (tumor size ≤5cm), ECOG performance status ≤2, not surgical candidates, treated by SBRT with tumor motion accounted for by using four-dimensional computerized tomography. The planning target volume was generated with a margin of 5mm. Survival plots were produced by Kaplan-Meier estimate. The result shows a median overall survival of 31.4 months with 1-year and 3-year OS rates of 96.8% and 47%, respectively. The local control rate was 93.1% at 1-year and 80.4% at 3-years. The acute and late toxicities were mild. In conclusion, SBRT in early stage I NSCLC achieves comparable results as surgery, making it a new standard of treatment.
high local control rate and overall survival comparable to radical surgery. Comparing
to conventional radiotherapy, SBRT is better tolerated and reduces the treatment
period from 6 to 2 weeks. SBRT should be the preferred treatment for early stage
NSCLC when radical surgery is not to be considered.