

Early Tolerance and Tumor Control Outcomes with High-dose Ultrahypofractionated Radiation Therapy for Prostate Cancer

Michael J. Zelefsky^{a*}, Attapol Pinitpatcharalert^b, Marisa Kollmeiera, Debra A. Goldman^c, Sean McBride^a, Daniel Gorovets^a, Zhigang Zhang^c, Melissa Varghese^a, Laura Happersett^d, Neelam Tyagi^d, Margie Hunt^d

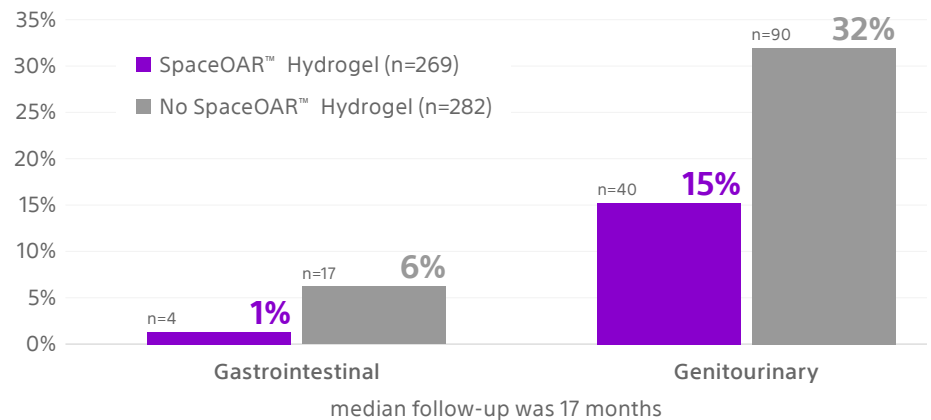


Limitations of this report include:

- Study was retrospective in nature
- The SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel pivotal study did not use SBRT so the results may not be comparable
- Short follow-up time and additional events could alter the conclusions
- Study was not designed or powered to make definitive claims about rectal spacer benefit
- These results may not be achieved with other SBRT protocols
- Rectal spacer placement was ubiquitous after 2016 unless contraindicated – data may be confounded by an underlying effect of time period.

In a retrospective analysis entitled Early Tolerance and Tumor Control Outcomes with High-Dose Ultrahypofractionated Radiation Therapy for Prostate Cancer, a total of 551 prostate cancer patients received dose-escalated SBRT (40 Gy over 5 fractions). 269 of the 551 patients received a hydrogel spacer.

Percentage of Late Toxicities with and without SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel



“The use of a hydrogel rectal spacer was significantly associated with reduced late GI toxicity and lower odds of developing late GU toxicity.”

Link to full article: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31668713/>

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^a Department of Radiation Oncology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ^b Division of Radiation Oncology, Thammasat University Hospital, Pathumthani, Thailand; ^c Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer, New York, NY, USA; ^d Department of Medical Physics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer, New York, NY, USA

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SBRT was not the method used in the SpaceOAR™ Hydrogel single-blind Phase III trial performed to evaluate dosimetric and clinical effects of SpaceOAR Hydrogel. IG-IMRT delivered at 79.2 Gy in 1.8-Gy fractions was the method used.

Results from case studies are not necessarily predictive of results in other cases. Results in other cases may vary.

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