



Magellan Healthcare	
Clinical guidelines: GASTRIC CANCER	Original Date: June 2013 Page 1 of 6
Radiation Oncology	Last Review Date: July 2017
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INTRODUCTION:

For patients with resectable gastric cancer, radiation therapy has been used both in the pre-operative and post-operative settings. External beam radiation therapy alone is of limited use for patients with locally unresectable gastric cancer with no evidence of improved survival. Combined chemoradiation, however, does result in improved survival, and thus combined modality treatment is typically supported. The role of IMRT (intensity modulated radiation therapy) may be appropriate in selected cases to reduce dose to normal structures, such as heart, lungs, kidneys and liver, but should be considered on a case by case basis.

The goal of these guidelines is to delineate appropriate indications of the employment of radiation therapy in the treatment of gastric cancer and to define suitable methods of delivery of radiation therapy for these indications.

Initial Clinical Reviewers (ICRs) and Physician Clinical Reviewers (PCRs) must be able to apply criteria based on individual needs and based on an assessment of the local delivery system.

INDICATIONS FOR RADIATION THERAPY

Three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3D-CRT) is the considered medically necessary for the following with the following clinical indications:

- Pre Operative (Potentially Resectable) T2, T3, or T4 Any N, M0
or
- Primary Therapy (Unresectable/Medically Unfit) Any N, AnyT,M0
or
- Postoperative -Surgical Resection T2, T3, T4, Any N or Any T, N+ *or* Positive margins, *or* M1

Dosage Guidelines:

- 45-50.4 Gy up to 28 fractions

TREATMENT OPTIONS REQUIRING PHYSICIAN REVIEW:

Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT)

IMRT is not indicated as a standard treatment option and should not be used routinely for the delivery of radiation therapy for gastric cancer. IMRT is strictly defined by the utilization of inverse planning modulation techniques. IMRT may be appropriate for limited

circumstances in which radiation therapy is indicated and 3D conformal radiation therapy (3D-CRT) techniques cannot adequately deliver the radiation prescription without exceeding normal tissue radiation tolerance, the delivery is anticipated to contribute to potential late toxicity or tumor volume dose heterogeneity is such that unacceptable hot or cold spots are created. The role of intensity modulated radiation therapy, according to current National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines may be appropriate in selected cases to reduce dose to normal structures, such as heart, lungs, kidneys and liver. However, uncertainties from variations in stomach filling and respiratory motion need to be taken into account.

Clinical rationale and documentation for performing IMRT rather than 2D or 3D-CRT treatment planning and delivery will need to:

- Demonstrate how 3D-CRT isodose planning cannot produce a satisfactory treatment plan (as stated above) via the use of a patient specific dose volume histograms and isodose plans.
- Provide tissue constraints for both the target and affected critical structures.

Proton Beam Radiation Therapy

Proton beam is not an approved treatment option for gastric cancer. There are limited clinical studies comparing proton beam therapy to 3-D conformal radiation. Overall, studies have not shown clinical outcomes to be superior to conventional radiation therapy.

Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy

Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT) is not an approved treatment option for the treatment of gastric cancer.

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