

INCREASED USE OF HYPOFRACTIONATED RADIATION TREATMENT IN RECTAL CANCER

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Poster

Colorectal

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A retrospective study of 61 rectal adenocarcinoma patients in Mexico City compared early radiotoxicity between hypofractionated radiotherapy (25Gy in 5 fractions) and conventional radiotherapy (45-50.4 Gy in 25-28 fractions) during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

KEY POINTS

- 72.1% of patients received hypofractionated radiotherapy and 27.9% received conventional radiotherapy, with overall toxicity rates of 68% and 64% respectively ($p=0.794$).
- Grade 3 radiation mucositis showed statistically significant difference ($p=0.017$), with higher incidence in the hypofractionated group (9.1%) compared to the conventional group (5.9%).
- Proctitis rates were similar between groups (Grade 1: 38% hypofractionated vs 35% conventional, $p=0.383$), and cystitis occurred in 15% of hypofractionated patients versus 0% in conventional ($p=0.80$).
- The study was conducted at National Institute of Cancer in Mexico City from April 2020 to December 2020, analyzing patients with 91.8% locally advanced and 8.2% metastatic disease.

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