

Case Study

Cite this article: Vidal GS, Arntzen J, Ahmad S, and Henson C. (2023) A dosimetric comparison of proton versus photon irradiation for paediatric glomus tumour: a case study. *Journal of Radiotherapy in Practice*. 22(e45), 1–4. doi: [10.1017/S1460396922000140](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1460396922000140)

Received: 14 December 2021

Revised: 21 February 2022

Accepted: 20 April 2022

Key words:

head and neck cancer; IMRT; proton therapy

Author for correspondence:

Dr Salahuddin Ahmad, Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Stephenson Cancer Center, 800 NE 10th Street, SCCL 100, Oklahoma City, OK 73104, USA.
E-mail: salahuddin-ahmad@ouhsc.edu

A dosimetric comparison of proton versus photon irradiation for paediatric glomus tumour: a case study

Gabriel S. Vidal, Julie Arntzen, Salahuddin Ahmad  and Christina Henson

Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Stephenson Cancer Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Abstract

Background: Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) has revolutionised the way head and neck cancers can be treated. It allows for a more conformal treatment plan when compared to 3D conformal radiation therapy. In paediatric patients, however, IMRT continues to deliver higher doses than desirable. Proton beam therapy on the other hand has the potential to further spare organs-at-risk.

Methods: A 16-year-old boy with a left-sided paraganglioma of the left base of skull manifested by headaches, neck pain and tongue cramping was simulated, planned and treated with proton therapy with significant contralateral organ-at-risk sparing.

Results: For this patient, dosimetric plan comparison between photon and proton plans clearly showed better sparing of contralateral organs-at-risk with protons. The contralateral parotid gland received a mean dose of 386.3 cGy with photons, whereas it received 1.3 cGy (CGE) in the proton plan.

Conclusions: The dosimetric advantage of proton beam over photon beam therapy has successfully been demonstrated in this case study for a paediatric patient with a head and neck tumour. Sparing of contralateral structures is especially important in paediatric patients who are at a greater risk of secondary malignancies due to possible long life expectancy.

Introduction

Paragangliomas and pheochromocytomas are rare slow-growing benign neuroendocrine tumours.¹ Pheochromocytomas arise within the adrenal glands, whereas paragangliomas are found in the extra-adrenal autonomic paraganglia.² Both tumours have the ability to secrete catecholamines; however, pheochromocytomas are much more likely to do so.^{3–5} The majority of paragangliomas arising around the base of skull region are non-secreting tumours.⁶ When treating these tumours with radiotherapy, the goal is to achieve local control with the least amount of toxicity to surrounding tissues.⁷ This goal is even more important in paediatric populations due to the risk of secondary malignancies arising later in life. In this case study, we compared a proton plan to a photon plan for a paediatric patient.

Clinical history

The patient is a 16-year-old boy who presented with worsening headaches, difficulty in swallowing, neck pain, tinnitus and intermittent tongue spasms. The patient also reported pressure behind his eye without any vision changes. Magnetic resonance imaging of the head and neck region demonstrated a cystic mass near the left jugular foramen measuring 1.7 cm x 2.7 cm x 3.5 cm (AP x W x CC). The mass was noted to occupy the left superior parapharyngeal space. Computed tomography of the neck revealed cystic and necrotic characteristics. Contrast enhancement allowed for better visualisation revealing a 3.1 cm x 2.3 cm x 4.6 (AP x W x CC) thick-walled lesion extending from the jugular foramen to C1–C2 level. No metanephrines were noted in a 24-hours urine study.

Multidisciplinary tumour board treatment decision was for radiotherapy because of the location of the lesion and also high surgical risk. Both a proton and a photon arc plan were generated. Due to the patient's young age, as well as clear superior dosimetric profile, the decision was made to treat the patient with proton beams. The patient was treated with a dose of 5500 cGy (CGE) in 25 fractions, where CGE stands for cobalt Gray equivalent and had overall good treatment tolerance. The patient met with the physician team weekly to discuss ongoing side effects. The patient was noted to have grade 2 skin erythema towards the end of his treatment along with grade 1 dysphagia. The patient also reported that headaches initially became worse during treatment but subsided towards the end. The patient was seen for follow-up at 18 months after completing treatment. The patient denied any residual dysphagia, odynophagia, hoarseness or

© The Author(s), 2022. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction, provided the original article is properly cited.

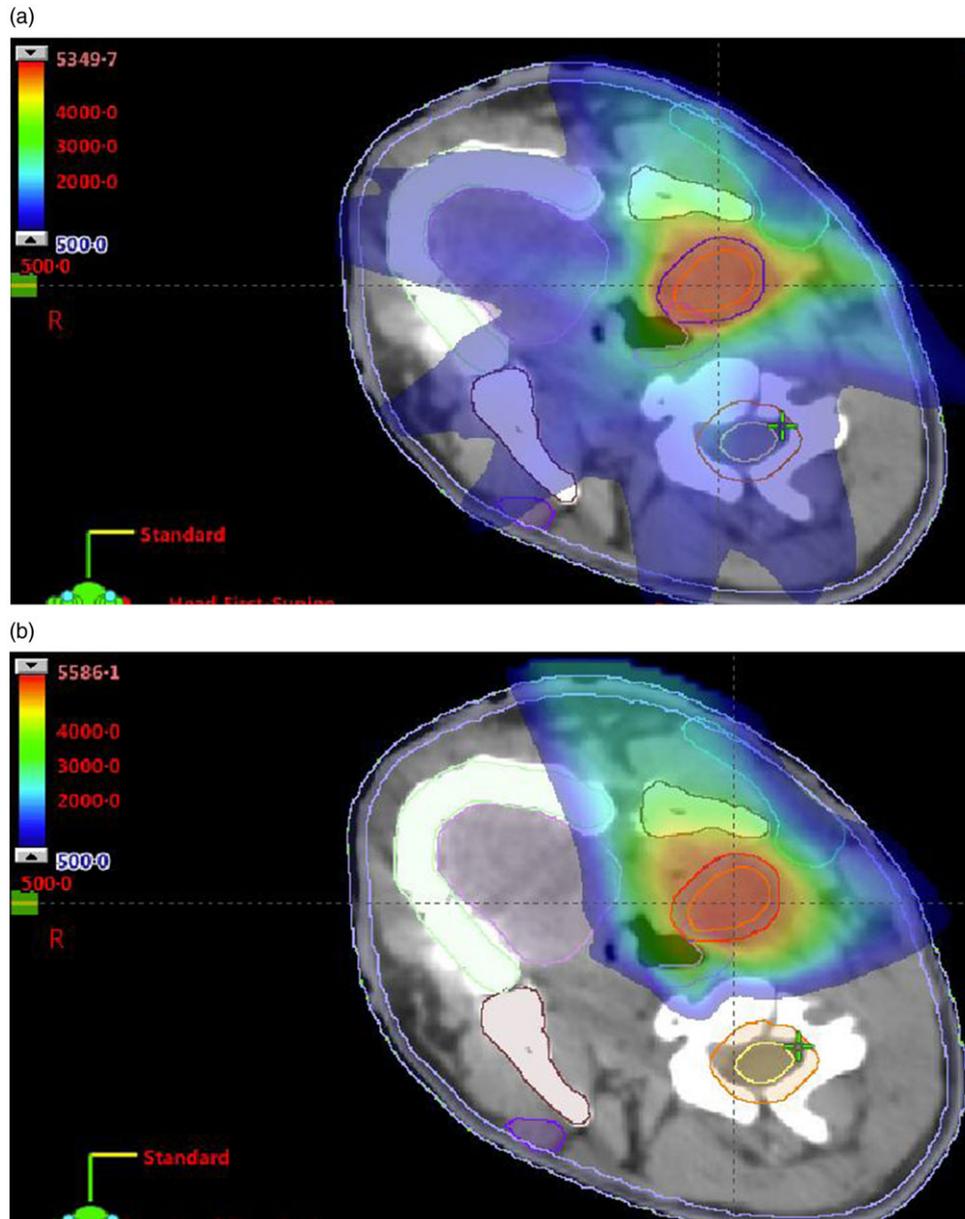


Figure 1. (a) Photon beam dose distribution with glomus tumour noted near the left jugular foramen. (b) Proton beam dose distribution and sparing of contralateral structures.

throat soreness. MRI of the face and neck with and without contrast obtained during that visit was consistent with a significantly smaller mass measuring 1.1 cm x 1.6 cm x 2.7 cm (AP x W x CC).

Discussion

This young boy's tumour was located near the left jugular foramen. Dose distributions and dose–volume histograms for photon and proton beam are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. As shown in Table 1, the majority of the right-sided structures received a significantly lower dose than left-sided structures in the proton plan when compared to photon plan. The right parotid gland received a mean dose of 1.3 cGy (CGE) and a max dose of 8.7 cGy (CGE) with our proton plan. In the photon plan, the right parotid gland received a mean dose of 386.3 cGy and a max dose of 854.7 cGy. Interestingly, the oral tongue received a higher max dose in the proton plan than photon plan 2704.3 cGy (CGE) versus

2195.4 cGy. The mean dose remained lower in the proton plan versus photon plan at 209.6 cGy (CGE) versus 676.8 cGy, respectively. This finding may likely be attributed to the location of some portions of the oral tongue in relation to the tumour. This level of physical dose sparing allows for dose escalation within the target if necessary or desired while preserving surrounding structures. In this patient's case, given the benign nature of his condition, it was paramount to limit dose outside of our target as much as possible.

A higher maximum dose was noted in the proton plan of 5586.1 cGy (CGE) versus photon 5349.7 cGy despite identical prescriptions. It is possible that this higher dose was seen either because of the direction of the beams used or a less steep dose fall-off, which could be attributed to the range shifter used for this plan. Paragangliomas are rare tumours that are often described along with pheochromocytomas. These tumours have an estimated annual incidence of 0.8 per 100,000 person years.⁸ One of the

Table 1. Dose comparison to organs-at-risk for a left-sided glomus tumour in a paediatric patient. Proton doses in cGy (CGE) to contralateral structures are significantly lower than photon doses in cGy

	Proton mean (CGE)	Proton max (CGE)	Photon mean (cGy)	Photon max (cGy)
Brain	132.1	5045.8	86	5179.5
Oral tongue	209.6	2704.3	676.8	2195.4
Expanded cord	48.1	1841.5	669	2748.1
Brainstem	193.2	2259.6	388.4	2426
L parotid	1660.8	4826.7	1846.7	4827.7
R parotid	1.3	8.7	386.3	854.7
L orbit	8.7	54	69.9	173.7
R orbit	3.8	8	134.1	435.1
L lens	6	11.9	66.4	173.7
R lens	5	6.9	124.6	219.3
L cochlea	2272.9	3062.4	2401.9	4753.8
R cochlea	3.8	6.7	129.6	161.4

aspects that makes our case report unique is that most patients are diagnosed with head and neck paragangliomas in their 40 seconds.⁹ Studies in other malignancies such as rhabdomyosarcoma have also demonstrated that proton therapy provides adequate target coverage while still decreasing mean integral dose. Ladra et al. conducted a phase II clinical trial revealing that the IMRT mean integral dose was 1.8 times higher for H&N ($p < 0.01$) than proton therapy.¹⁰ Current ongoing trials such as DAHANCA 35 (NCT04607694), investigating proton versus photon in head and neck cancers, will provide the medical community with

answers regarding proton use in adults.¹¹ The issue that we often see is that trials like DAHANCA 35 are often focusing on adult patients and exclude paediatric patients. Although important, this trial highlights the lack of higher level evidence for paediatric patients. And given the rarity of paediatric cancers, it is likely that such a trial would have significant challenges in completing accrual. Ioannis et al. published a case series that included 13 adult patients with head and neck paragangliomas that were treated with either proton or photon radiation between 2004 and 2014.¹² This retrospective study had a follow-up of 52 months, which is not sufficient when monitoring for long-term complications such as secondary malignancies. This study also did not generate proton plans for its patients who were treated with photons in order to compare dose to surrounding tissues. Chowdhury et al. showed in another case series that both treatment modalities, photons and protons, were equivalent in treating head and neck paragangliomas.¹³ The median age for this case series was 53. The median follow-up was of 30.9 months.

Conclusion

Given the rarity of paragangliomas in the paediatric population, it is unlikely that a non-inferiority clinical trial of protons versus photons in this patient population will ever come to fruition. This report serves as a dosimetry comparison for a base of skull paraganglioma in a paediatric patient. It provides the medical community with an objective comparison of between two different treatment modalities and provides supporting evidence of physical dose sparing to surrounding organs-at-risk.

Dosimetric superiority of protons in the skull base region is largely due to the absence of dose deposition distal to the target, or 'exit dose'. This phenomenon is explained by the distinctive Bragg peak that protons have that allows for a rapid dose fall-off beyond the target. Contralateral structures were significantly

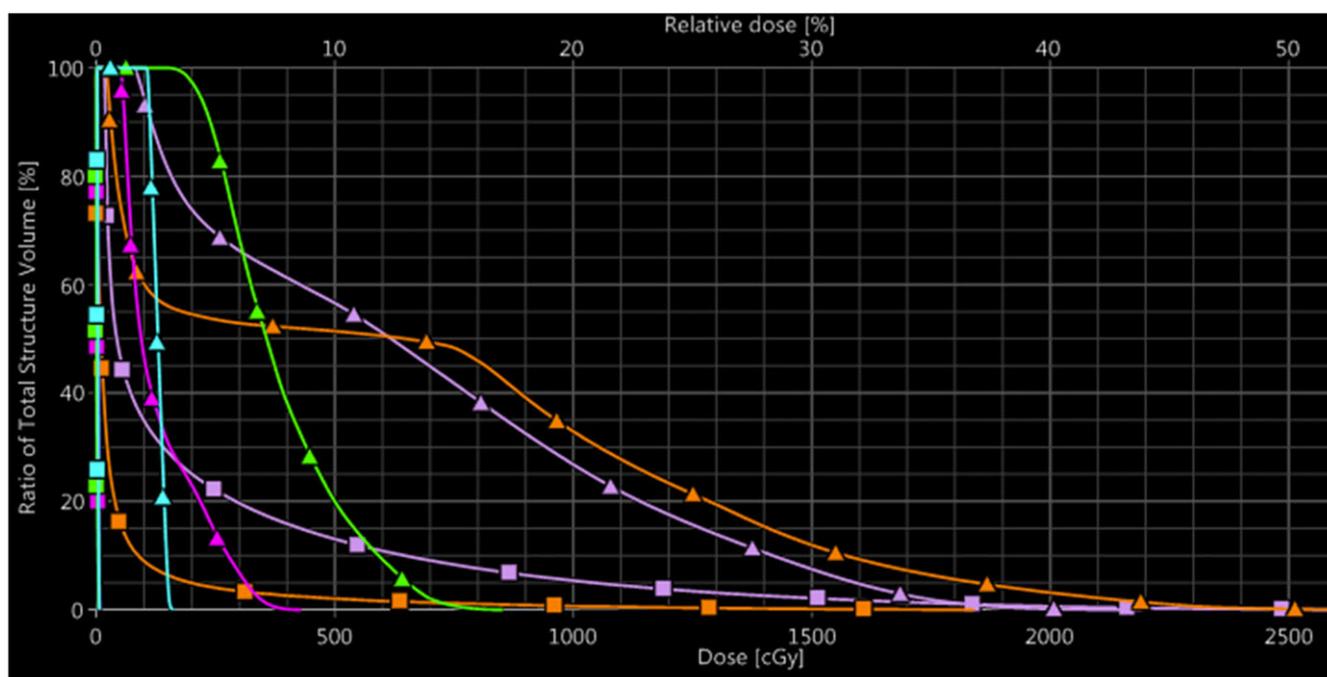


Figure 2. Dose-volume histogram (DVH) comparing both plans. Structures graphed with triangle are from photon plan. Structures graphed with square are from proton plan. Doses are listed in Table 1.

spared with the proton plan. As previously established, proton beam therapy remains the therapy of choice for paediatric patients given their long-term survival and concerns for secondary malignancy, as well as lower doses to most if not all normal structures of interest.

Acknowledgements. None.

References

- Persky M, Tran T. Acquired vascular tumors of the head and neck. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 2018; 51 (1): 255–274.
- Erickson D, Kudva Y C, Ebersold M J et al. Benign paragangliomas: clinical presentation and treatment outcomes in 236 patients. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2001; 86 (11): 5210–5216.
- Lenders J W M, Eisenhofer G. Update on modern management of pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma. *Endocrinol Metab* 2017; 32 (2): 152–161.
- Neumann H P H, Young W F Jr, Eng C. Pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma. *N Engl J Med* 2019; 381 (6): 552–565.
- Sawka A M, Jaeschke R, Singh R J et al. A comparison of biochemical tests for pheochromocytoma: measurement of fractionated plasma metanephrines compared with the combination of 24-hour urinary metanephrines and catecholamines. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2003; 88 (2): 553–558.
- Carlson M L, Sweeney A D, Pelosi S et al. Glomus tympanicum: a review of 115 cases over 4 decades. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2015; 152 (1): 136–142.
- Smith J D, Harvey R N, Darr O A et al. Head and neck paragangliomas: a two-decade institutional experience and algorithm for management. *Laryngoscope Investig Otolaryngol* 2017; 2 (6): 380–389.
- Beard C M, Sheps S G, Kurland L T et al. Occurrence of pheochromocytoma in Rochester, Minnesota, 1950 through 1979. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1983; 58 (12): 802–804.
- Al-Harthy M, Al-Harthy S, Al-Otieschan A et al. Comparison of pheochromocytomas and abdominal and pelvic paragangliomas with head and neck paragangliomas. *Endocr Pract* 2009; 15 (3): 194–202.
- Ladra M M, Edgington S K, Mahajan A et al. A dosimetric comparison of proton and intensity modulated radiation therapy in pediatric rhabdomyosarcoma patients enrolled on a prospective phase II proton study. *Radiother Oncol* 2014; 113 (1): 77–83.
- Friborg J. DAHANCA 35: proton versus photon therapy for head-neck cancer – full text view – clinicaltrials.gov. 2022. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04607694>. Accessed on 18th February 2022.
- Ioannis P, Hansen T, McDonald M. Proton and X-ray radiation for head and neck paragangliomas. *Int J Part Ther* 2015; 1 (4): 856–865.
- Chowdhury I, Nead K T, Lustig R A et al. First report of paragangliomas treated with proton therapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2016; 96 (2): E126.