

Update of treatment of abdominal tumor using radiotherapy

ATUALIZAÇÃO EM TRATAMENTO DE TUMORES ABDOMINAIS COM RADIOTERAPIA

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1. Is the irradiation of the abdominal area using conformal radiotherapy superior compared to conventional radiotherapy in pancreatic tumors?

- Radiation entry in different angles can increase damage to the pancreas.
- Radiation entry into different angles shows better results.
- They have similar results in the planning of radiation therapy.
- Conformal radiotherapy can produce higher irradiation of adjacent organs.

2. Is the irradiation of the abdominal area using conformal radiotherapy superior compared to conventional radiotherapy in sarcomas?

- There is better dose distribution only in adults.
- There is better dose distribution only in children.
- There is better dose distribution in both children and adults.
- There is no difference in the results, despite the target volume recognition feature.

3. Is there less toxicity in the use of conformal radiotherapy compared to conventional radiotherapy for abdominal tumors in pancreatic cancer?

- There is less toxicity with conformal radiotherapy.
- There is no difference in toxicity rates.
- There is less toxicity with conventional radiotherapy.
- The decline in renal function is similar between the two techniques.

4. Is there less toxicity in the use of conformal radiotherapy compared to conventional radiotherapy for abdominal tumors in sarcomas?

- Bleeding rates are higher in the conformal technique.
- The intestinal obstruction rates are similar.
- Nephropathy rates are high in the conformal technique.
- Toxicity in the conventional technique can lead to the need for hospital interventions.

5. Is there a difference in the effectiveness of conformal and conventional radiotherapy?

- In stomach tumors relapse-free survival is higher in the conformal technique.
- In sarcomas relapse-free survival is higher in the conformal technique.
- In pancreatic tumors relapse-free survival is lower in the conformal technique.
- In abdominal tumors overall survival is higher with conformal technique.

ANSWERS TO CLINICAL SCENARIO: FEMORAL NECK FRACTURE IN CHILDREN: TREATMENT AND COMPLICATIONS [PUBLISHED IN RAMB 2015; 61(1)]

1. Most relevant risk factors for the development of avascular necrosis after femoral neck fractures do NOT include:

Gender and race (Alternative C).

2. Surgical or conservative treatment?

Fracture surgical fixation is recommended (Alternative B).

3. What kind of reduction (open or closed) is most appropriate in this type of fracture?

Anatomical reduction (closed or open) (Alternative D).

4. Does early hip decompression reduce the risk of avascular necrosis (AVN)?

Decompression of the early hematoma reduces the risk of AVN (Alternative A).

5. What is the maximum time between the accident and early therapeutic approach to minimize the most common complications?

The first 24 hours (Alternative B).