

**PERÚ****Sector  
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Neoplásicas**

*DECENIO DE LA IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES PARA MUJERES Y HOMBRES  
"AÑO DEL BICENTENARIO DEL PERÚ: 200 AÑOS DE INDEPENDENCIA"*

## **RADIODIAGNÓSTICO**

### ➤ **Cross-Sectional International Survey to Determine the Educational Interests of Spanish-Speaking Latin American Radiation Oncologists**

**INVESTIGADORES:** Raymond B Mailhot Vega, Dolores De La Mata, Beatriz Amendola, Benjamin Li, Adela Poitevin, Gustavo Sarria, Sebastian Sole, David J Sher, Patricia Hardenbergh.

**REVISTA:** JCO Glob Oncol 2021 Jan;7:29-34. doi: 10.1200/GO.20.00330.

**ABSTRACTO:** Purpose: With the existing oncology disparities in Latin America, physician expertise has been cited as a possible contributor to inferior oncologic outcomes in some cancers. As two-dimensional radiotherapy rapidly evolved to intensity-modulated radiation therapy in Latin America, adequate contouring education is an actionable target to improving physician knowledge and clinical outcomes. Yet, topics of interest to Latin American radiation oncologists are underreported. We assessed Latin American interest in a virtual platform for case discussion and identified the educational topics of most interest to them. Materials and methods: A Spanish-language online survey was designed by a team of Latin American educators. The questions assessed professional nationality, desire for an online educational platform for case presentation, career length, and topics of interest. Educational topics included head and neck (H&N), CNS, GI, lung, gynecologic, breast, and pediatric cancers, lymphoma, sarcoma, stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT), brachytherapy, and medical physics. Results: One hundred thirty-three surveys were included for analysis. Overall, 127 respondents (98%) affirmed interest in participating in a virtual platform for case discussion and treatment advances. The most popular educational themes were H&N cancers (24%), SBRT (14%), and CNS cancers (13%). Of countries with > 10 respondents, the most popular educational topic remained H&N cancers for Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, but the most popular topic among Peruvian respondents was CNS cancer (27%). Conclusion: With international collaboration and a large sample size, we present the first survey results describing Latin American radiation oncology educational interests. Participants were overwhelmingly interested in a virtual platform, and most were specifically interested in H&N cancer education. These results can be used for focused didactic preparation in Latin America. Future efforts should expand on improving representation and outreach among Central American radiation oncologists.

### ➤ **Single-Fraction Adjuvant Electronic Brachytherapy after Resection of Conjunctival Carcinoma**

**INVESTIGADORES:** Gustavo R Sarria, Solon Serpa, Mario Buitrago, Paola Fuentes Rivera, Diego Ramirez, Frank A Giordano, Gustavo J Sarria.

**REVISTA:** Cancers (Basel) 2021 Jan 26;13(3):454. doi: 10.3390/cancers13030454.

**ABSTRACTO:** A retrospective study was performed to assess the outcomes of a single-fraction adjuvant electronic brachytherapy (e-BT) approach for patients with squamous cell conjunctival carcinoma (SCCC). Forty-seven patients with T1-T3 SCCC were included. All patients underwent surgery followed by a single-fraction adjuvant e-BT with a portable 50-kV device. Depending on margins, e-BT doses ranged between 18 to 22 Gy prescribed at 2 mm depth,

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resembling equivalent doses in 2 Gy (EQD2) per fraction of 46-66 Gy ( $\alpha/\beta$  ratio of 8-10 Gy and a relative biological effect (RBE) of 1.3). The median age was 69 (29-87) years. Most tumors were T1 (40.4%) or T2 (57.5%) with a median size of 7 mm (1.5-20). Margins were positive in 40.4% of cases. The median time from surgery to e-BT was nine weeks (0-37). After a median follow-up of 24 (17-40) months, recurrence occurred in only two patients (6 and 7 months after e-BT), yielding a median disease-free survival (DFS) of 24 (6-40) months and DFS at two years of 95.7%. Acute grade 2 conjunctivitis occurred in 25.5%. E-BT is a safe and effective for SCCC treatment, with clinical and logistic advantages compared to classical methods. Longer follow-up and prospective assessment are warranted.

➤ **Initial Impact and Operational Response of Radiation Oncology Practices to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States, Europe, and Latin America**

**INVESTIGADORES:** DV Wakefield, Lijadoras T, E Wilson, Un hubler, TL DeWeese, BD Smith, TJ Eichler, BJ Slotman, Y Lievens, P Poortmans, V Cremades, U Ricardi, DA Martínez Pérez, GR Sarria, C Flores, SH Malhotra, B Li, M Ehmann, GJ Sarria, DL Schwartz.

**REVISTA:** Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2020 1 de diciembre; 108 (5): 1402-1403. doi: 10.1016 / j.ijrobp.2020.09.028. Epub 2020 18 de noviembre.

**ABSTRACTO:** The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly changed practice patterns in medicine around the world. The full impact on radiation oncology in the United States (US), Europe, and Latin America remains unknown. We surveyed radiation oncology practice leaders from each region to gauge initial impact and immediate operational responses to the pandemic.