Radiotherapy for Sialorrhea Lav K. Goyal MD MBA Department of Radiation Oncology Holy Cross Health





Cancer

Cancer

ALS





Outline

Sialorrhea: definition and treatments

Role of radiotherapy

Data on RT for Sialorrhea

Conclusion

Outline

Sialorrhea: definition and treatments

Role of radiotherapy

Data on RT for Sialorrhea

Conclusion

Sialorrhea

- Excessive salivation.
- Affects 80% of patients with ALS due to inability to seal their lips or impaired coordination of the palate-lingual muscles.
- Leads to constant drooling → aspiration pneumonia and issues with ventilation.

First line therapy

- Oral anticholinergic medications. These medications can be effective but lead to:
 - -Constipation
 - Drowsiness
 - -Urinary dysfunction

2nd line therapy

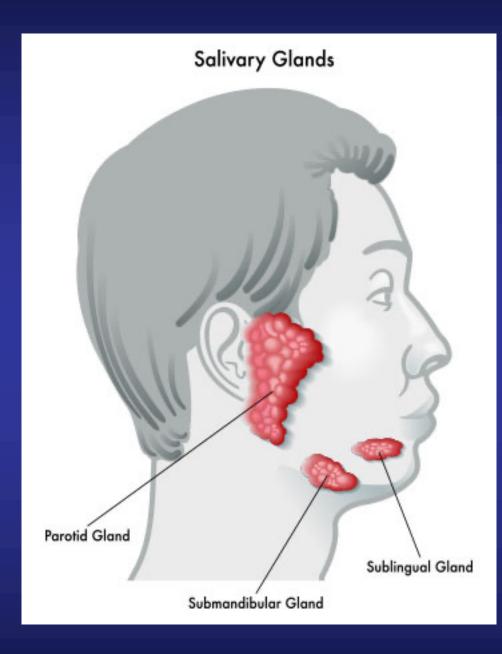
• Botulinum toxin injections in the salivary glands are a 2nd line in treatment.

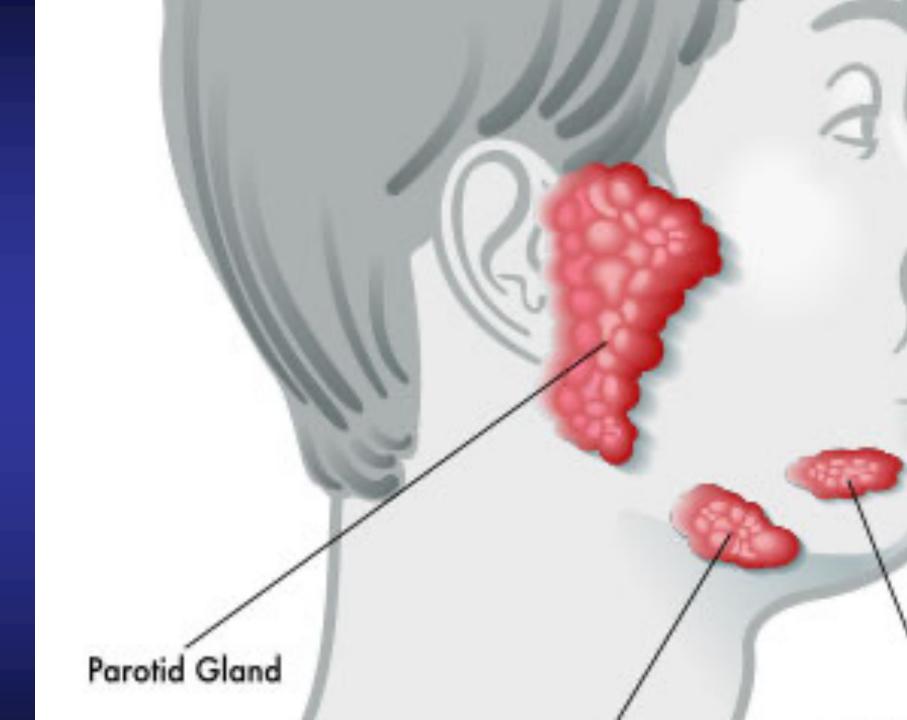
Repeat injections are often needed.Waning treatment effects.

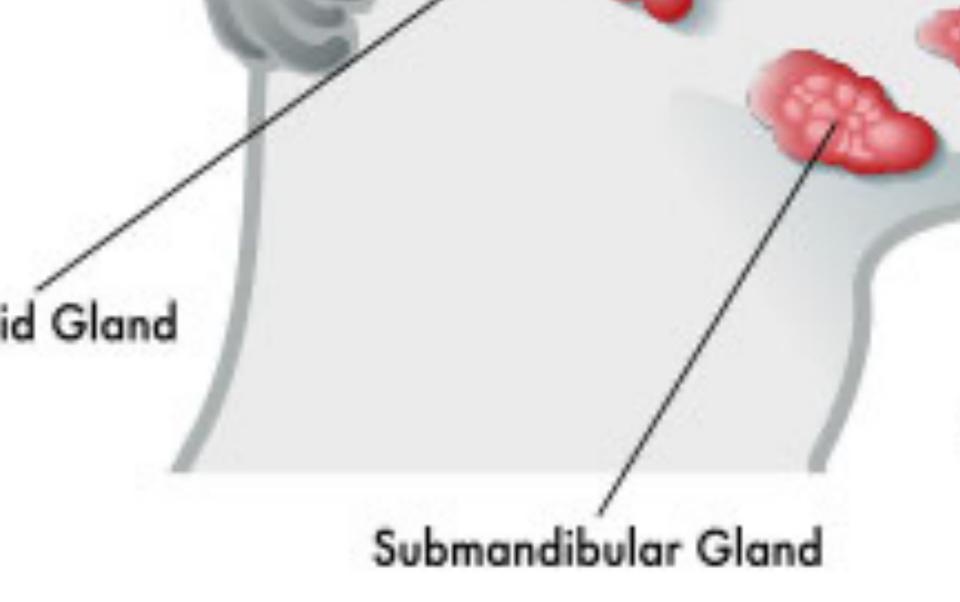
Rationale for radiotherapy

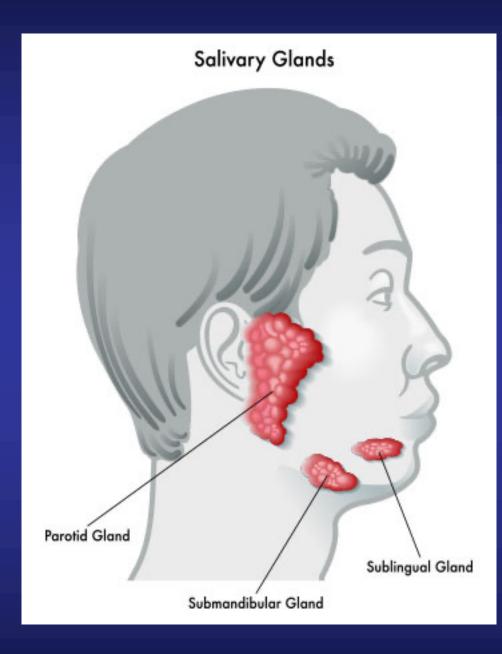
• Salivary glands are very sensitive to radiotherapy.

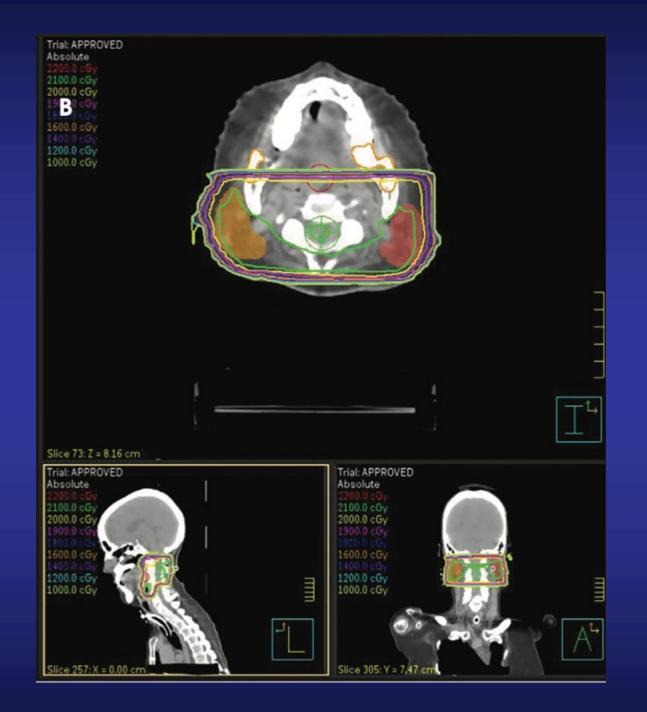
 Experience from treatment of head and neck cancers suggest only moderate doses of radiotherapy can produce xerostomia.

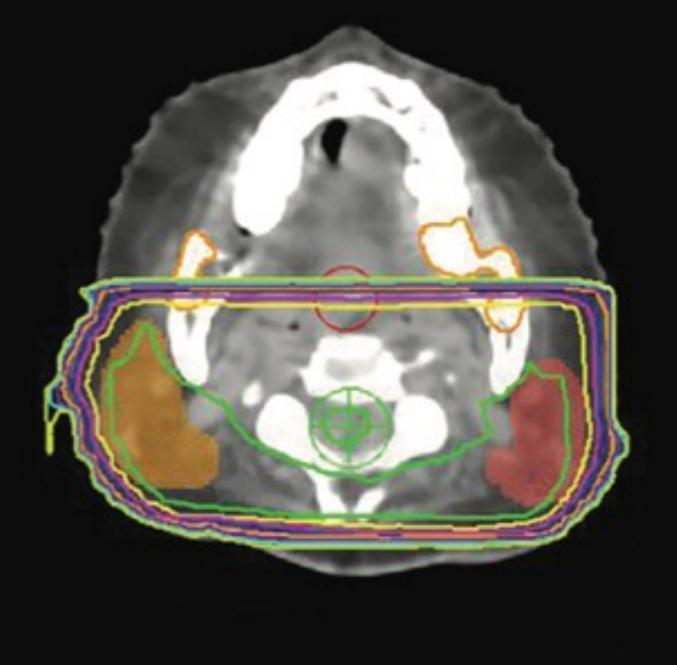






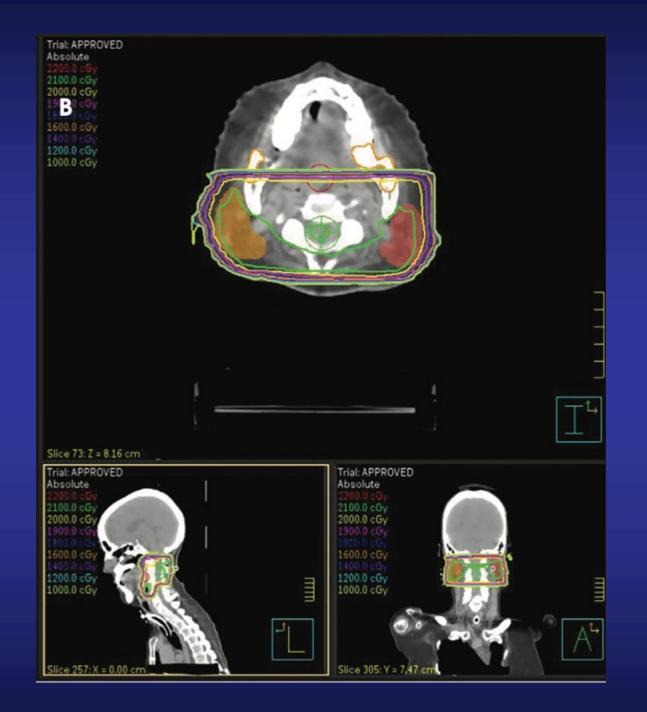






Trial: APPROVED Absolute 2100.0 cGy 2000.0 cGy 1600.0 cGy 1200.0 cGy 1000.0 cGy





XRT for Sialorrhea

Assouline et al

- Retrospective study of 50 patients with ALS treated with XRT.
 - 46 had CR and 4 had PR
 - After 6 months, 71% had CR and 26% had PR.
 - Nine patients required re-irradiation.

XRT for Sialorrhea

Postma et al

- Retrospective study of 28 patients
- All patients improved significantly at one month.
- Most frequent adverse effect was transient dry mouth and loss of taste.
- 80% of patients were satisfied with RT.

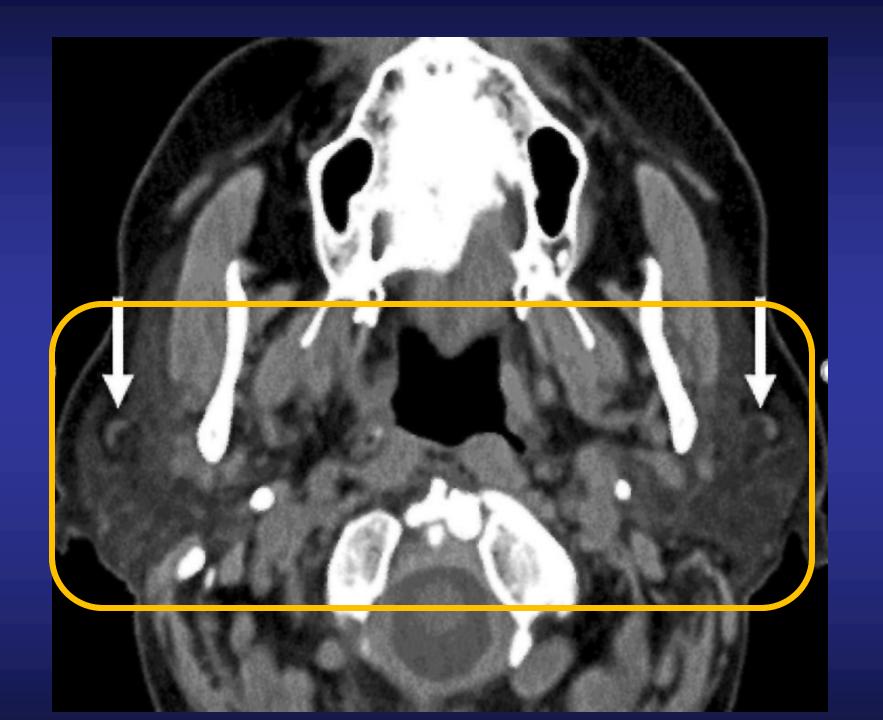
XRT for Sialorrhea

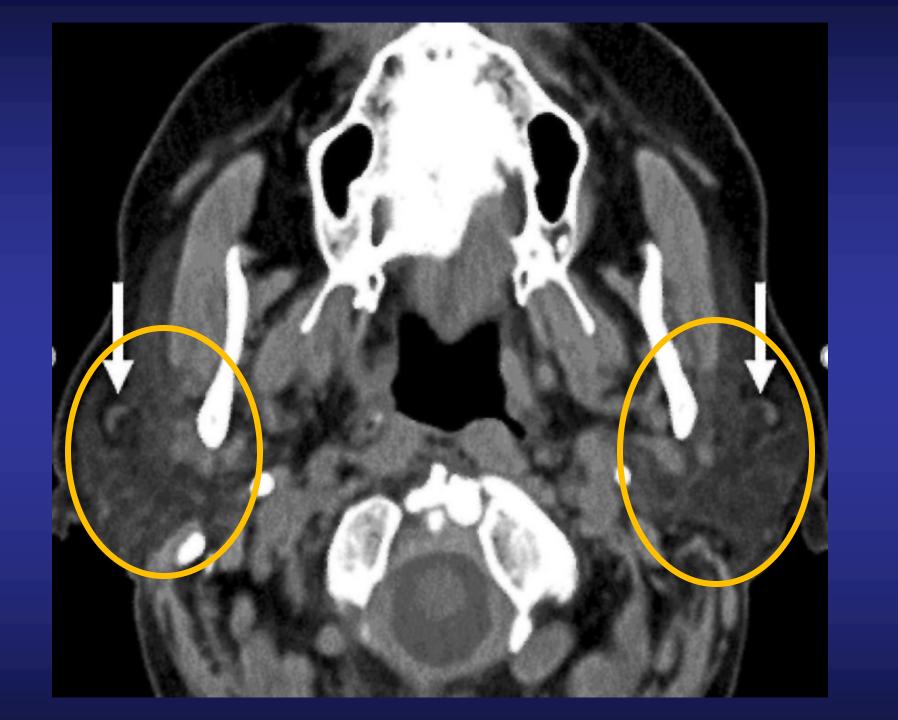
Slade et al published a meta-analysis

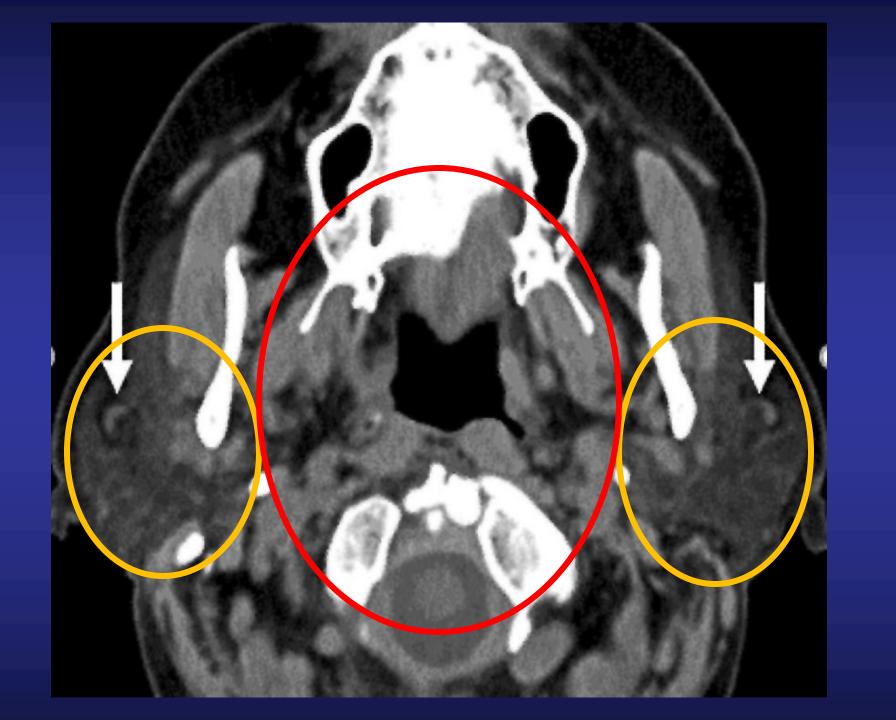
 Data revealed that the majority of ALS patients with sialorrhea responded well to irradiation.

Radiotherapy technique

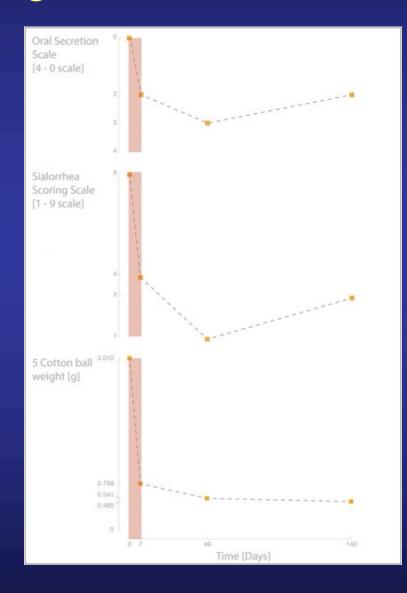
• Ati used modern "IMRT" radiotherapy to treatment sialorrhea.

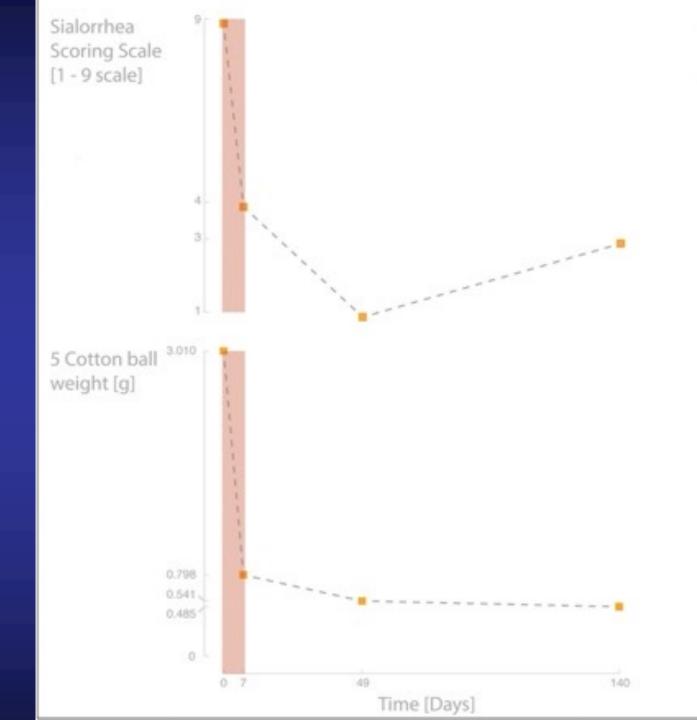


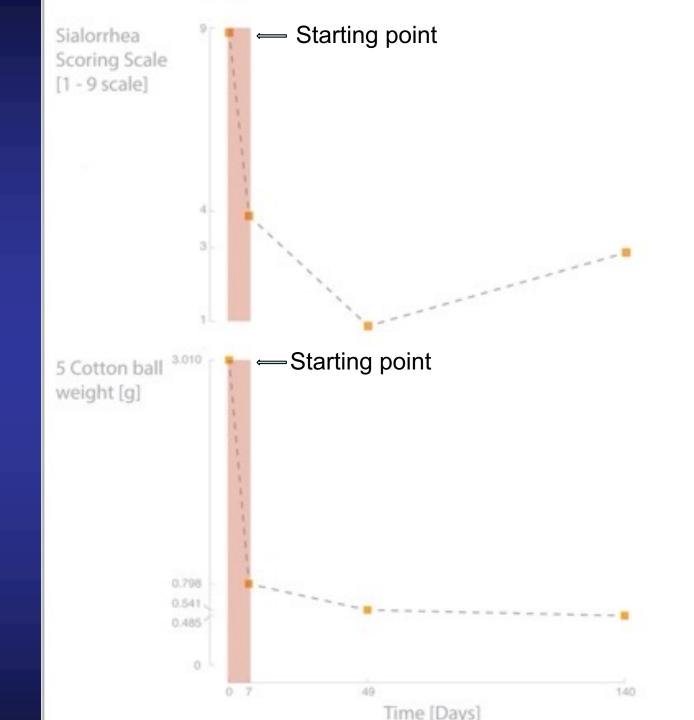


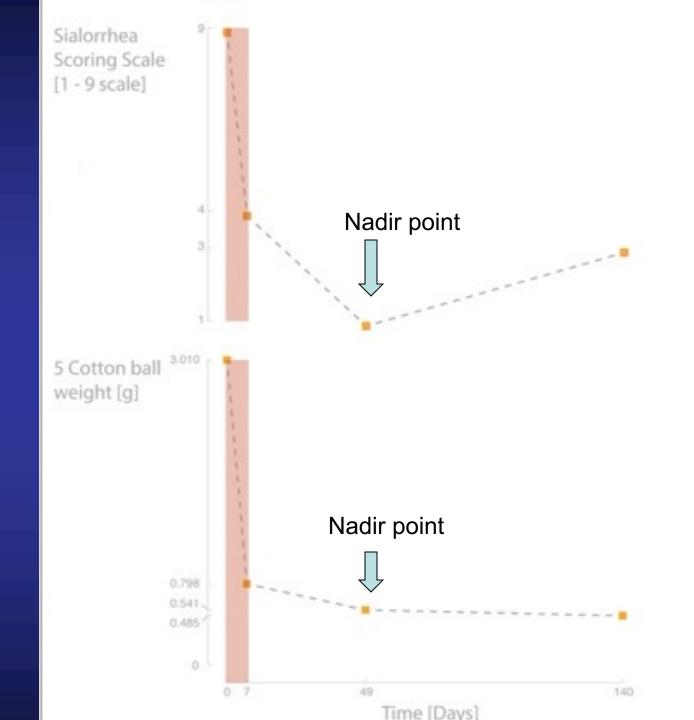


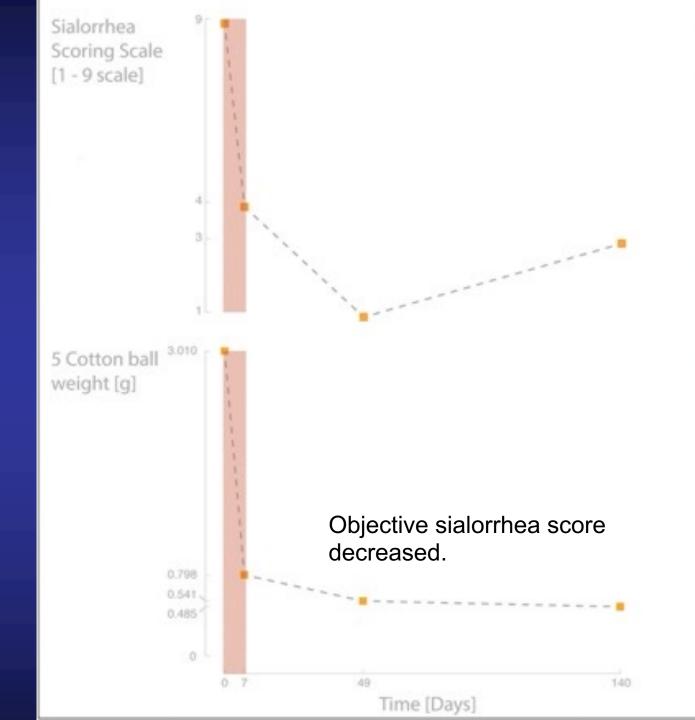
Objective measure

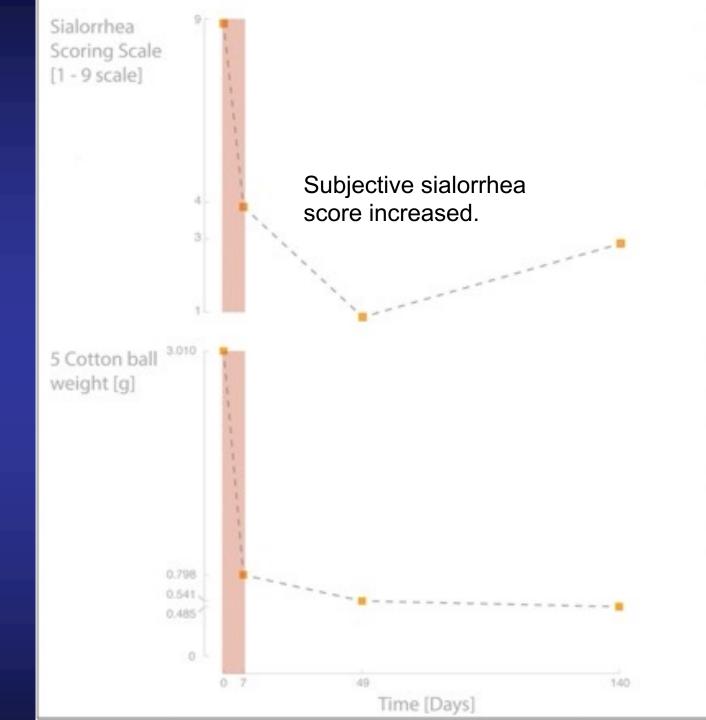












Radiotherapy

Re-irradiation can be safely repeated if radiation effects fade.

CONCLUSION

The majority of ALS patients with excessive salivation respond well to radiotherapy.

Neurologists should consider radiotherapy for their ALS with sialorrhea who fail traditional 1st and 2nd line treatments.



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How does radiotherapy work?