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## 7<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Indonesia Brunei Medical Sciences Conference "TOWARDS A HOLISTIC AND INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN HEALTHCARE"



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## THE EFFICACY OF RADIOTHERAPY CITO IN THORACIC MALIGNANCY WITH VENA CAVA SUPERIOR SYNDROME

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### **Background:**

The objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of radiotherapy-cito in thoracic malignancy with vena cava superior syndrome (VCSS) by observing subjective responses and objective responses not only clinically but also based on additional examination.

### **Materials & Method:**

The observation of symptoms and signs reduction was conducted within 5 up to 10 days in 43 patients according to the inclusion criteria before and after radiotherapy-cito in Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta. The subjective and objective symptoms and signs were calculated statistically using Mc-Nemar test, while additional examination was calculated by using t-test. The relationship between risk factors with mortality rate was calculated by using Fischer test and between additional examinations with mortality by using Mann Whitney rank test. While the level of severity of VCSS and performance status was by using Chi-square test. Patients were observed from May 2009 until May 2010.

### **Results:**

The subjects observed were mostly male (83.7%) with predominant age group of 46 - 55 years old (30.2%) and predominant histopathologic type of VCSS in lung tumour group was adenocarcinoma (58.1%) and mediastinum group was mix germ cell (6,9%). Subjective clinical symptoms and clinical signs in VCSS were reduced consecutively o 70% and 60% after radiotherapy-cito. Through additional examination it was also found that the size of tumour diameter reduced in chest x-ray, increased the expiration peak flow rate and the SpO2 was also reduced significantly. The VCSS mortality post radiotherapy-cito was determined by dyspnoea, level of severity, performance status and the strength of the expiration peak flow rate.

### **Conclusion:**

Radiotherapy-cito has a significant effect on the reduction of symptoms and signs of vena cava superior syndrome. The response of radiotherapy-cito could be determined through the type of histology of adenocarcinoma. Sex and age did not result in complication, the tumour position either under or over the vena azygos may result in complication. However this study did not present both the thoracic CT-scan and lateral chest x-ray which might describe the obstruction position in further details.

### **Keyword:**

Vena cava superior syndrome, thoracic malignancy, radiotherapy-cito.