Conclusions: Through their collective voice, CCaT aims to influence services, help bridge the gap between research and practice, and make consequences of treatment a far more visible issue within the UK research and policy agendas.

3009 POSTER DISCUSSION

No Increased Incidence of Scalp Skin Metastases After Scalp Cooling in Breast Cancer Patients

C.J.G. van den Hurk[1], W.P.M. Breed[1], J.W.W. Coebergh[1], J.W.R. Nortier[2]. *[1]Comprehensive Cancer Centre South, Research, Eindhoven, The Netherlands; [2]Leiden University Medical Centre, Clinical Oncology, Leiden, The Netherlands*

Background: Chemotherapy-induced alopecia is a commonly feared side effect of chemotherapy treatment and can be prevented by scalp cooling. Given the theoretical increased risk of scalp skin metastases, there are some reservations about the use of scalp cooling in patients who are receiving adjuvant chemotherapy.
Methods: The incidence of scalp skin metastases in adjuvant treated breast cancer patients *without* scalp cooling was determined from data of the Munich Cancer Registry (MCR) [1] and files of patients who participated in the Dutch N4+-study [2]. Besides, we studied the incidence of scalp skin metastases in all kind of cancer patients *with scalp cooling* in literature [3] and patient files of Dutch scalp cooled patients [4].
Results:
1. In the MCR skin metastases occurred in 2.4% of 28,916 patients. Scalp skin metastases occurred in <1% of breast cancer patients.
2. Scalp skin metastases were reported in 0.5% of 885 breast cancer patients with four or more positive lymph nodes (N4+) at diagnosis.
3. In the literature, scalp skin metastases have been reported in 13 scalp cooled patients out of more than 3000 patients in 60 studies. However, follow up time was short in most studies. In a few studies, scalp skin metastases were systematically studied and were reported in <1% of about 1700 patients.
4. Three out of 395 Dutch scalp cooled patients of whom medical records were systematically checked, developed scalp skin metastases during a median follow up of 110 months. In the several Dutch scalp cooling studies from 2006 and onwards (n > 2500) about 70% of the scalp cooled patients received adjuvant chemotherapy and one scalp skin metastasis was reported. Scalp cooling was unlikely to have contributed in these cases.

Discussion/Conclusion: The scalp skin is anyhow a rare site of recurrence in breast cancer. No increase in scalp skin metastases has been observed in adjuvant treated scalp cooled patients. It is therefore unlikely that scalp cooling reduces the localized effect of chemotherapy such that the risk of scalp metastases increases. However, it remains a subject of discussion in the adjuvant setting, especially in patients with solid tumours with a less well known incidence of scalp skin metastases without scalp cooling. Scalp cooling is offered in the adjuvant setting in 51 of 59 Dutch scalp cooling hospitals.

Poster Presentations (Mon, 26 Sep, 09:30–12:00) **Symptom Science**

3010 POSTER

Feasibility and Acute Toxicity of Single Fraction Half-Body and Wide Pelvic Irradiation With Helical Tomotherapy

R. Moleron[1], P. Sanchez[2], E. Amaya[1], R. Rodriguez[2], A. Quintana[2], A. De la Torre[1]. *[1]Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Radiation Oncology, Madrid, Spain; [2]Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Medical Physics, Madrid, Spain*

Introduction: Single fraction half-body irradiation has became an old fashioned pallitive treatment for wide spread bone metastatic patients mainly due to GI toxicity. Nowadays, Helical Tomotherapy offers the possibility to delivery homogeneously high dose to the target volume while optimally sparing the organs at risk, specially the bowels.
This work evaluates the feasibility of helical tomotherapy treatment by analyzing dose distributions, delivery quality assurances, precision of set up and the acute toxicity.
Material and Method: Nine patients, 3 males and 6 females (mean age 62 yo), previously diagnosed of wide bone metastatic disease, were treated using the accelerator Tomotherapy Hi-Art II. Four patientes received half-body irradiation and 5 patients, enlarged pelvic field encompassing lower lumbar vertebrae and whole pelvis. The dose prescription was 8 Gray (Gy) in a single fraction, except in three patients where the dose was 6.5 Gy because the pelvic region had been previously treated. The plannig parameters were: jaw 5 cm, modulation factor between 1.2 and 2 and pitch 0.1, 0.215 and 0.43.
Clinical management protocol included blood test prior and one month after treatment. Steorids and antiemetics were administred prior and inmediatly post-treatmen.
Results: None of ten patients presented gastrointestinal toxicity or other acute side effect. Blood test samples taken prior and one month after treatment have not shown haematological toxicity. Subjective pain relief was noticed within two weeks after treatment by every patient, in a bimodal pattern with a first transient relief 24 hours after the treatment and a more lasting one appearing in the second week post-treatment.
In all patients, 98% of PTV received $\geqslant$ 90% of prescription dose, the homogeneity index $((D_{2\%} - D_{98\%})/D_{50\%})$ ranged from 0.07 to 0.18, while bowel volumen for the prescription dose was less 0.5% with a mean volume of 745 and 1428 cm^3 for 3 Gy and 5 Gy, respectively, when applicable. The treatment times varied from 11 to 26 minutes for 32 cm and 53 cm radiation lengths.
The mean positioning corrections were 0.10 mm (SD: 2.45 mm) for lateral direction, −1.38 mm (SD: 5.49 mm) for longitudinal direction, and 5.34 mm (SD: 5.95 mm), for vertical direction. The mean roll correction was 0.13º (SD: 1.16º).
Conclusions: The helical tomotherapy allows an easy way to get highly conformed dose distribution and protection of OARs, specially, of large target volume avoiding difficulties due to conventional linac field size limitations.

3011 POSTER

18-Month Safety Analysis of Fentanyl Pectin Nasal Spray (FPNS) in Patients With Breakthrough Pain in Cancer (BTPC)

L. Torres[1], L. Lynch[2], J. Revnic[3], M. Ramos[4], C. Reale[5], N. Gabrail[6]. *[1]Hospital Puerta del Mar, Anestesia-Reanimación y Tratamiento del Dolor, Cadiz, Spain; [2]St. James's Institute of Oncology, Anaesthetics-neuropathic and Cancer Related Pain, Leeds, United Kingdom; [3]Hôpital Jean Jaurès, Palliative Care, Paris, France; [4]Centro Oncológico de Galicia, Oncology, A Coruña, Spain; [5]Sapienza University of Rome, Anesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, Rome, Italy; [6]Gabrail Cancer Center, Oncology Internal Medicine, Canton Ohio, USA*

Background: To assess the long-term safety of FPNS, a new treatment in Europe for BTPc, a 16-week study with an optional extension period (EP) was conducted. This study, identified as NCT00458510, is currently ongoing, but not recruiting participants. This report is the 18-month EP analysis.
Materials and Methods: Patients (new or from a previous study) experiencing 1–4 BTPc episodes/day while taking $\geqslant$60 mg/day oral morphine (or equivalent) entered the 16-week, open-label study. Upon completion, patients then had the option to enter the EP. FPNS was used to treat $\leqslant$4 BTPc episodes/day. During the EP, subjects were reviewed every 4 weeks; adverse events (AEs), concomitant medication, and study drug reconciliation data were gathered.
Results: Overall, data were available for 171 patients for the 18-month analysis. Of these patients, 34 remained on treatment, 161 have withdrawn, and 7 have completed the trial. Mean duration of treatment was 259.7 days (range 6–1017 days), with approximately 47% of the subjects being exposed to FPNS >180 days when including previous study exposure. Patients were primarily exposed to 400-μg (25.8%) and 800-μg (28.2%) doses; 78% maintained their titrated dose. Most withdrawals were due to death (61/171; 35.7%) or withdrawal of consent (29/171; 17.0%); a minority were due to AEs (10/171; 5.8%) or lack of efficacy (2/171; 1.2%). No treatment-related AE (TRAE) that resulted in death was considered related to FPNS. The overall incidence of AEs was similar across the dose groups and TRAEs were reported in 13 (7.6%) of patients. The only TRAE that was reported for at least 1% of patients was constipation (n = 4, 2.3%) – consistent with the known pharmacology of opioids. Three (1.8%) patients had TRAEs which were nasally related: 1 subject each reported mild postnasal drip, mild nasal dryness, and mild rhinalgia with mild nasal discomfort.
Conclusions: FPNS is a highly acceptable treatment option for BTPc in which the majority of individuals maintained their current effective titrated dose and experienced good systemic and local nasal tolerability over an 18-month period.
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