The role of tumor volume in radiotherapy of patients with head and neck cancer

Tomasz Rutkowski

**Abstract**

The assumption that the larger tumor contains a higher number of clonogenic cells what may deteriorate prognosis of patients treated with RT has been confirmed in many clinical studies. Significant prognostic influence of tumor volume (TV) on radiotherapy (RT) outcome has been found for tumors of different localizations including patients with head and neck cancer (HNC). Although TV usually is a stronger prognostic factor than T stage, commonly used TNM classification system does not incorporate TV data. The aim of the paper is to refresh clinical data regarding the role of TV in RT of patients with HNC. At present somehow new meaning of TV could be employed in the aspect of modern RT techniques and combined treatment strategies. For larger TV more aggressive treatment options may be considered. In modern RT techniques escalated dose could be provided highly conformal or RT can be combined with systemic treatment increasing therapeutic ratio. In the study several reports estimating prognostic value of TV for patients with HNC treated with RT has been reviewed. Due to substantially various reported groups of patients as to tumor site, stage of disease or treatment strategies, precise cut-off value could not be establish in general, but the significant association between TV and treatment outcome had been found in almost all studies. There is a strong suggestion that TV should supplement clinical decision in the choice of optimal treatment strategy for patients with HNC.

**Keywords:** Tumor volume, Radiotherapy, Head and neck cancer

**Introduction**

One of the principles of modern radiation biology is that a higher radiotherapy (RT) dose is needed to sterilize a higher number of clonogenic cells in larger tumors. The requirement for increased radiation dose for larger tumors is related also to other factors like hypoxia, clonal radioresistance or intercellular communication. While these factors are difficult to predict for given tumor, it has been reported that clonogen number increases linearly with the tumor volume (TV) [1,2]. In accordance to the theory, TV has been reported as an important factor influencing RT outcome of patients with various types of tumors including head and neck cancers (HNC). The commonly used TNM classification system for HNC does not reflect TV, incorporating linear dimension only for few tumor localizations. Compared to other known tumor response predictors, the TV appears to be specific and relatively easy to obtain. Modern radiation oncology requires the use of various imaging modalities to adequately identify and delineate the TV usually surrounded by normal anatomic structures. Along with this, improvement in segmentation algorithms and advances in computed technology occurred, giving the possibility for routine TV assessment. Due to precise estimation, TV may serve as a additional predictor for the choice between more and less aggressive treatment strategy.

At present somehow new meaning of TV could be employed. Modern RT techniques or combined treatment strategies (radiochemotherapy – CHRT) that could intensify therapy should be considered for patients with large TV. The aim of the paper is to refresh clinical data regarding the role of TV in RT of patients with HNC. Several studies on this matter has been reviewed and discussed.
Material and methods
A computer literature search in MEDLINE was performed. For this purpose the following free-text terms were used: ‘Tumor volume’ or ‘Primary tumor volume’ or ‘Head and neck cancer/carcinoma’ or ‘Volumetric staging’ or ‘Volumetric analysis’. Additionally, extensive hand-searching of the references of all relevant studies was also performed.

TV and TNM staging system
The stage of cancer at the time of diagnosis is a crucial factor defining prognosis and remains the essential element in determining appropriate treatment based on the experience and outcomes of groups of prior patients with similar stage. In addition, according to AJCC, accurate staging is necessary to evaluate the results of treatments and clinical trials, to facilitate the exchange and comparison of information among treatment centers and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].

The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].

TV and TNM staging system
The stage of cancer at the time of diagnosis is a crucial factor defining prognosis and remains the essential element in determining appropriate treatment based on the experience and outcomes of groups of prior patients with similar stage. In addition, according to AJCC, accurate staging is necessary to evaluate the results of treatments and clinical trials, to facilitate the exchange and comparison of information among treatment centers and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].

TV and TNM staging system
The stage of cancer at the time of diagnosis is a crucial factor defining prognosis and remains the essential element in determining appropriate treatment based on the experience and outcomes of groups of prior patients with similar stage. In addition, according to AJCC, accurate staging is necessary to evaluate the results of treatments and clinical trials, to facilitate the exchange and comparison of information among treatment centers and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3]. The TNM system classification of malignant tumors was developed by Pierre Denoix between 1943 and 1952. It was originally constructed to assess and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].

TV and TNM staging system
The stage of cancer at the time of diagnosis is a crucial factor defining prognosis and remains the essential element in determining appropriate treatment based on the experience and outcomes of groups of prior patients with similar stage. In addition, according to AJCC, accurate staging is necessary to evaluate the results of treatments and clinical trials, to facilitate the exchange and comparison of information among treatment centers and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].

TV and TNM staging system
The stage of cancer at the time of diagnosis is a crucial factor defining prognosis and remains the essential element in determining appropriate treatment based on the experience and outcomes of groups of prior patients with similar stage. In addition, according to AJCC, accurate staging is necessary to evaluate the results of treatments and clinical trials, to facilitate the exchange and comparison of information among treatment centers and to serve as a basis for clinical and translational cancer research [3].
As it can be seen, the limitation of TNM classification system is that it categorizes tumors with different volumes into the same stage. Use the pure anatomic extent of disease in defining treatment for patients with HNC seems to be not sufficient in many cases and clinicians should supplement therapeutic decision about optimal treatment with TV data.

TV measurement
Two-dimensional approach to radiotherapy, CT beyond the rich in daily clinical practice or variation in TV measurement techniques have prevented TV assessment procedure from being routinely used in a clinical setting in the past. Modern radiation oncology is based on intensity-modulated radiation beam that may precisely sculpt the radiation dose to target volumes of almost any shape. In this framework computed tomography (CT) has become the reference imaging modality for treatment planning. It has intrinsic information on the electronic density of the various tissues, which is used for dose calculation algorithms. It is also widely available and does not cause geometric distortion. Due to that, pretreatment contrast-enhanced CT scans are the most common support for TV assessment. Some limitation of CT however should be mentioned: uncertainty in precise tumor delineation on CT scans usually associated with motion artifacts, crudeness of volume estimation given large slice thickness, presence of dental fillings or inherent difficulty in differentiating tumor from oedema or biopsy changes. In retrospective studies up to 40% exclusion rate of CT scans due to uncertainties in CT quality has been reported [16]. The degree of motion artifacts may be influenced by patient-controlled factors such as swallowing, coughing, breathing manner or movement. Due to technological advancement of multidetector spiral scanners less motion artifacts and potentially thinner slices could be obtained. Technical aspects of obtaining CT scans may differ for various tumor localization. For early stages of laryngeal tumors it is important to align properly the CT cuts with anatomic landmarks to be in plane with the true vocal cords.

The volumetric analysis depends on a hand-drawn region of interest. Whether this process is performed by radiologist, radiooncologist or technician, the element of subjectivity could not be avoid. This is an issue for potential interobserver and intraobserver error. To minimize this inaccuracy, the measurement should be done by single, trained observer [17]. The inter- and/or intra-operator variability is tried to be overcome also by semi-automated or automated systems. Errors encountered by computerized based techniques exclude the problem of operator experience and are classified as systemic errors.

The definition of tumor boundaries on CT may carry on some difficulty in precise because separation the oedema and tumor from each other is complex. Usually the area of peritumor oedema is excluded from the region of interest (TV), but also no attempt to differentiate these two areas has been reported [18]. MR imagining, although not effective in differentiating edema form tumors, is more sensitive than CT in distinguishing tumors (together with peritumoral edema) from normal adjacent structures. MR also has been shown to be more accurate than CT in evaluating soft-tissue or bone extension [19]. It seems to be of special concern for some tumor sites (nasopharynx) where exclusion of invasion into the skull base may be essential. For oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal cancers primary TVs showed by CT and MR imaging did not exhibit significant differences [20]. MR does not carry any intrinsic information on electronic density mapping what precludes its use as the sole imaging modality for treatment planning.

Unlike CT and MR, fluorine 18 (18 F) fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) provides not only anatomy imaging but also non-invasive functional one, reflecting functional and biological metabolism. For treatment planning purposes, it was shown that the combined use of CT and FDG PET in lung tumors resulted in an improved delineation of the TV substantially reducing the irradiated lung volume [21]. PET does not provide any accurate information on the contours of the infiltration which precludes its use as a sole imaging modality for HNC treatment planning. Together with CT incorporates both, anatomic localization and functional information.

The results from recent studies of HNC indicate that high FDG uptake in the primary tumor, typically characterized as a standardized uptake value (SUV) may predict treatment outcome [22]. It is not clear however at that time, if higher SUV, greater than median one, or metabolic TV, tend to be better predictor [22,23]. It appeared that if TV is contoured in the pharyngolaryngeal area on CT scans, MRI scans and PET images, no significant difference between TV obtained at two first techniques is observed. The TV assessed by PET is smaller with the difference from 28% to 37% comparing to CT and MRI. Non of these TVs is totally overlapped with each other. Only up to 20% of the TV assessed from anatomic imagine (CT, MRI) could be observed with PET. Of interest, in comparison with surgical specimen of previously scanned tumors used as a reference, all the imaging modalities overestimated the original TV [20].

TV and treatment results
Prognostic cut-off values for TV stratification
In most series cut-off levels of TV were based on objective criteria as a mean or quartiles (median) [13,24-26] or on subjectively estimated values of TV, also called “optimal cut-off” [9,14,18,27-30] or ranges of these values.
reported 28 patients with supraglottic cancer in various
to tumor site, stage or treatment methods. Kraas
TV and RT treatment outcome
[14]. For nasopharyngeal cut-off value of 15 cm3 was
–
mors cut-off values from the range of 4-6 cm 3 were
according to frequency of failure [6,11,31-33]. The site
Rutkowski
Radiation Oncology
T4 supraglottic cancer found LC rates of 89% and 52%
[6]. Mancusco
were not found to have an impact on local control rate
invasion, subsite of disease or vocal cord
3.5 cm3. For all the group, those with TV of less than
3 cm3 recurred in only 22% of cases whereas there
was a 65% recurrence rate in tumors greater than
3 cm3 (p = 0.003). For glottic cancer such cut-off value
was at TV of 1 cm3. T-stage, preepiglottic space inva-
sion, tumor location (glottic vs supraglottic) or vocal cord
mobility were not found to correlate with local recurrence
rate [35]. The TV implications was reviewed also in the
group of 55 patients with T2,T3 either glottic or supraglottic
cancer treated with RT or surgery. The TV >4 cm3 was
a predictor of local failure in the subgroup of T2 patients
with TV >6.5 cm3 (p = 0.02) [14].

Reported thresholds of TV were also depended on
treatment modality – usually larger for CHRT (>20 cm3)
than for RT alone. The median value of 32.79 cm3 was
used to stratified risk in patients with advanced orophar-
yngeal cancer treated with CHRT [27]. Studer et al. for
similar group of patients used four volume cut-offs: 1-
15 cm3, 16-70 cm3, 71-130 cm3, >130 cm3 [11]. Others
used TV from the range of 22.8-112 cm3 for stratifying
the risk of patients with advanced tumors of various
localization treated with CHRT [6,7,24,26,28,29].

TV and RT treatment outcome
Most of the volumetric studies in patients with HNC
have been reported for small groups of patients mixed as
tumor site, stage or treatment methods. Kraas et al.
reported on 23 patients with supraglottic cancer in various
T- stage treated with RT. Median TV was 3.1 cm3 in this
group. Local control (LC) rate at 2 years were 67% and
43% for TV cut-off at 6 cm3 (p = 0.07) and 20% and 70%
for TV cut-off at 8 cm3 (p = 0.007). Mean tumor
volumes for patients with or without recurrences were
10 cm3 and 3.4 cm3 respectively. Pre-epiglottic space
invasion, subsite of disease or vocal cord mobility were
not found to have an impact on local control rate [6].
Mancusco et al. in a study of 63 patients with T2-
T4 supraglottic cancer found LC rates of 89% and 52%
(p = 0.001) when tumors were less than 6 cm3 or ≥6 cm3,
respectively. Moreover, the likelihood of maintaining
laryngeal function also varied with TV: 89% for tumor less
than 6 cm3 and 40% for tumors ≥6 cm3 (p < 0.001) [18].
Hermans et al. reported a significant correlation between
TV classes and local control within the glottic T1 category
(p = 0.006) in the group of 61 patients with T1-T4 glottic
tumors [31]. In a group of 47 patients with T2-T3 glottic
or supraglottic cancer reported by Hamilton et al. the TV
ranged from 0.2 cm3 to 16.64 cm3 with the mean of
3.5 cm3. For all the group, those with TV of less than
3 cm3 recurred in only 22% of cases whereas there
was a 65% recurrence rate in tumors greater than
3 cm3 (p = 0.003). For glottic cancer such cut-off value
was at TV of 1 cm3. T-stage, preepiglottic space inva-
sion, tumor location (glottic vs supraglottic) or vocal cord
mobility were not found to correlate with local recurrence
rate [35]. The TV implications was reviewed also in the
group of 55 patients with T2,T3 either glottic or supraglottic
cancer treated with RT or surgery. The TV >4 cm3 was
a predictor of local failure in the subgroup of T2 patients
treated with RT. This volume effect was not abolished
with increasing radiation dose. No TV was identified to be
a predictor of locoregional control in the group of patients
surgically treated. T and N stage were not independent
predictors of tumor control [30]. Mukherji et al. reported
results of 28 patients with T2 glottic cancer. The study is
one of few where the relationship between TV and RT
outcome for laryngeal tumors was not found [36].

Contrary to this, the strong correlation between TV
and RT outcome was found in the group of 115 pa-
ients with T2 glottic cancer treated exclusively with RT
between 2002 and 2009. There was considerable, 10
folds difference between the smallest and the largest
TV within a single, T2 classified tumors (median:
2.2 cm3, range: 0.16 – 17 cm3). Six time increase in the
TV resulted in more than 3 time decrease in the LC.
For TV ≤0.7 cm3 3-year LC was 83%, 70% for TV of
0.7-3.6 cm3 and 44% for TV of 3.6-17 cm3 respectively.
Independently of other factors, tumors with TV larger
than 1.6 cm3 had significant, 3 times higher risk of local
failure than smaller ones (HR 3.21, 95% CI 1.07 – 9.63,
p = 0.03). Analysis of the total dose vs. initial TV has
shown that within the T2 glottic cancer larger tumors
with TV of about 5 cm3 (2-2.5 cm in diameter with
1010 cancer cells) need an extra 6.5 Gy to achieve simi-
lar 3-year LC as small tumors with 0.5 cm3 (~1 cm in
diameter with 109 cancer cells) [37]. Hermans et al. re-
ported on 103 patients treated with definitive RT for
supraglottic cancer. TV significantly influenced local
control in univariate analysis but in multivariate one,
only pre-epiglottic space invasion and subglottic exten-
sion were found to be significant. TV was however the
strongest independent predictor of locoregional failure
(p < 0.01) [32].

Pameijer et al. reported on 23 patients with T1 and T2
carcinoma of the pyriform sinus treated with definitive
RT between 1984 and 1993. Local control was observed
in 89% of patients with TV ≤6.5 cm3 compared with 25%
for patients with TV >6.5 cm3 (p = 0.02) [14].

There were only few studies considering TV in pa-
ients with oropharyngeal cancer treated exclusively with
RT showing conflicting results. Studer et al divided large
group of 277 patients with oropharyngeal cancer who
underwent definitive IMRT into four subgroups according to TV (1-15 cm³, 16-70 cm³, 71-130 cm³, >130 cm³). Such volumetric staging appeared to be the most reliable in predicting treatment outcome in that group of T4 patients [38]. Hermans et al reported on 112 patients with tonsillar squamous cell carcinoma treated with definitive RT before 2001. TV was found to predict local control significantly when stratified by quartiles but not within T2-T4 stages. Multivariate analysis revealed that T-stage significantly impacted local control whereas TV did not [25]. In another series report of analysis of 114 patients with T2-T4 oropharyngeal cancer treated between 1983 and 1995 with definitive RT or additionally with induction chemotherapy was reported. Multivariate analysis revealed that TV did not influence local control but T-stage significantly impacted this end point [12]

Also for nasopharyngeal carcinoma TV appeared to be significantly related to RT results. In the group of 308 patients with the median TV of 22 cm³, 3-year LC was 97% and 82% for patients with TV <15 cm³ and ≥15 cm³ respectively (p < 0.01). The TV remained an independent prognostic factor for the LC in multivariate analysis with the increase by 1% for every 1 cm³ increase in TV [15].

Sixty seven patients with T1 and 49 patients with T2 nasopharyngeal carcinomas treated with definitive RT between 1989 and 1991 were reported with the respect to TV. The median TV was 7.6 cm³ and 22.7 cm³ for these groups respectively. The 5-year local control rates were 93% and 82% for those with tumor ≤15 cm³ and >15 cm³ respectively [34].

**TV and CHRT treatment outcome**

Definitive CHRT has become a common option for the treatment and accepted as a method of organ preservation for patients with locally advanced HNC. This combined modality treatment has been associated with greater rates of toxicity. Careful patient selections seems to be crucial to optimize the therapeutic ratio for such modality. The TV measurement may provide valuable information to guide treatment decision. The potential goal of using TV as an outcome predictor is to identify patients who are unlikely to benefit from CHRT. These patients can be spared the intensive, toxic CHRT treatment regimes or can be considered for alternative treatment options (induction CHT, altered fractionation RT or combination of RT with other drugs like monoclonal antibodies or hypoxic cell radiosensitizers). The TV assessment may also help stratifying patients for clinical trials. For the group of patients for whom a favorable response is predicted, strategies can be developed to decrease toxicity and side effects. The prognostic value of TV for such patients has been reported by some authors and shows that the TV is a better predictor of outcome than either T or N stage. In a group of 78 patients with locally advanced carcinoma of larynx or pharynx the TV of 35 cm³ was found as an optimal cut-point. Seventy one percent of patients with a TV <35 cm³ were tumor-free at 5 years compared with only 41% of patients with TV >35 cm³ (p = 0.01). The 5-year overall survival (OS) rate for patients with TV <35 cm³ was 84% vs. 42% for the patients with TV >35 cm³ (p < 0.001). Similarly, the 5-year progression-free survival for patients with TV <35 cm³ was 61%, but it was only 33% for those with TV >35 cm³ (p = 0.01). On multivariate analysis TV remained statistically significant predictor of progression-free survival and OS while T and N stage did not. Neither the nodal disease volume nor the total sum of all disease (primary and nodal) was a statistically significant prognostic factor [7]. Chen et al. found that for patients with advanced stages of hypopharyngeal tumors without bulky lymph nodes treated with definitive CHRT, TV less than 30 cm³ form a favorable group for which definitive CHRT with laryngeal preservation scheme may be suitable [29]. In another study patients with oropharyngeal tumor (mean TV: 24 cm³) had significantly better 3-year locoregional control comparing to patients with oral cavity tumor (mean TV: 41 cm³) (p = 0.01). For all the group the threshold TV value was 23 cm³ (median value). Three year rates of locoregional control were 81% and 48% for TV <23 cm³ and ≥23 cm³ (p = 0.03). At the multivariate analysis the TV remained an independent determinant of LC and OS while T-stage did not. For each 10 cm³ increase in TV, the relative risk of locoregional failure increases with about 30% [24]. In a Greek-German collaborative study by Kurek et al. the TV was negatively associated with survival with an increase in the relative risk of 6% per 10 cm³. Also in this study pretherapeutic TV was prognostic while TNM classification was not [39]. Plataniotis et al. presented prognostic impact of tumor volumetry in slightly different way reporting the significant influence of total gross tumor volume TGTV (primary gross TV (PGTV) + nodal tumor). For the whole group of patients, the median PGTV was 14.7 cm³, median nodal tumor was 3.7 cm³ and median TGTV was 25.8 cm³. A prognostic threshold was detected at 22.8 cm³. Patients with a TGTV of < 22.8 cm³ were more likely to achieve a completely respond and had a median survival of 45.3 months, and those with a TGTV >22.8 cm³ had a median survival of 12.3 months (p = 0.01) [28].

Probably the largest study reporting prognostic value of TV involved 360 patients with advanced HNC treated with CHRT. The median TV was 28.7 cm³. There was a significant effect of TV on LC and OS in multivariate analysis. The HR for the local recurrence and OS increased by 14% per 10 cm³ volume increase. T-stage remained not significantly related to treatment outcome status. The TV of 30 cm³ was discussed as the proposal
of cut-off value for advanced tumors (T3T4) to serve as a tool for individualizing treatment [6]. The large group of 340 patients with oropharyngeal cancer was reported by Lok et al. The majority of patients underwent CHRT. In univariate analysis TV and T-stage significantly correlated with local failure. On multivariate analysis both TV and N-stage were independent risk factors for overall survival and distant control [27].

Early prediction of potential treatment failure after CHRT is an important goal, as salvage surgery or radiotherapy may be the only subsequent curative option and should be performed as early as possible. Bhattacharya et al. assessed the prediction of TV based on MRI examination performed at diagnosis, two weeks into and 6 weeks after CHRT on treatment outcome in 69 patients. Those with local failure had higher TV compared to those with local remission at diagnosis (p = 0.01), 2 weeks into CHRT (p = 0.009) and 6 weeks after CHRT (p < 0.0001). Patients with local failure had a smaller percentage reduction in TV 2 weeks into CHRT (p = 0.02) and 6 weeks after CHRT (p = 0.001). Authors concluded that TV based on MRI 6 weeks after completing CHRT is most predictive of local failure and, although can not be used to modify treatment, it could be important for selecting patients for more aggressive monitoring [40].

**Prediction of regional spread**

Few authors found that the regional control is well predicted by TV [5,41]. Studer et al. found that 2-year nodal control was 95%, 90% and 75% for the following TV ranges: 1-15 cm³, >15-70 cm³ and >70 cm³ respectively (p = 0.04) [5]. Certainly there is a correlation between TV and the risk of nodal metastases. It was confirmed that patients with pharyngeal tumors [42] and laryngeal tumors [13] presenting nodal metastases had significantly higher TV as compared to those without nodal involvement. No such correlation was found for patients with oral or maxillary sinus cancer [42]. It was also found that for T2 epiglottic cancer the risk of nodal spread increase rapidly with TV, doubling for TV between 2.57 cm³ and 5.62 cm³, and may reach 80% for large TV (>9.70 cm³) [Rutkowski, unpublished data].

**Prediction of distant metastases**

Some data indicate that larger TV may increases the risk of distant spread of disease. Suwinski et al. re-analyzed several numerical data of TV and the risk of developing metastases that had been published in the literature (8707 cases). The results indicate that there is a threshold TV and if exceeded, the risk of developing metastases raises proportionally to the logarithm of its volume that is proportionally to the number of TV doublings. The steepest increase in the incidence of metastases per one TV doubling corresponds to TV related to about 50% incidence of metastases. In homogenous sub-groups of tumors of a particular histological type, the threshold curves for the incidence of metastases as a function of TV are steep and small increase in TV may cause large increase in the risk of metastases [43]. Studer et al. reported that distant spread was significantly predicted by TV, while non-significanly stratified by the T-classification or AJCC staging. Eighty eight per cent of distant metastases appeared in patients with TV >70 cm³ [5]. In another analysis of that group of patients where the criterion of prediction was tested particularly for distant metastases, TV was the strongest predictor of it. Using similar threshold as in previous study, distant metastases appeared in 4% and 25% of patients respectively in those with tumors smaller and larger than 70 cm³ [33]. Strongin et al. found that patients with locoregional failure had TVs an average of 27.1 cm³ larger than the TV of patients whose first site of failure was metastatic disease (58.0 cm³ vs. 31.0 cm³ p = 0.01) [7]. In the large series of 360 patients treated with CHRT the HR for distant metastases increased by 14% (95% CI, 5-24) per 10 cm³ TV increase [6].

**Relations between TV and other prognostic and predictive factors**

Although there is an evidence that tumor hypoxia adversely affects locoregional tumor control and survival in HNC patients it is still not well established how hypoxic fraction of the tumor could be measured. Results of some studies suggest that TV may, in some way, predict effectiveness of RT both, reflecting status of tumor oxygenation and correlating with hemoglobin (Hb) concentration. Hb concentration is well recognized prognostic factor for HNC patients treated with RT. Among other assumptions, it has been proposed that Hb is a surrogate marker for tumor hypoxia but still few data exist to test this hypothesis. Nordmark et al. found both, Hb and tumor hypoxia as significant but independent prognostic factors for locoregional tumor control for HNC patients after RT, and Hb concentration was not a surrogate marker of tumor hypoxia [44]. Rutkowski et al. described significant negative correlation between TV and Hb concentration both, before and after RT in 160 patients with T2 laryngeal cancer [13]. Stadler et al. tried to reevaluate the prognostic significance of the classical oxygenation parameters like hypoxic fraction, percentage of pO₂, median pO₂. Additionally, he defined a new radiobiological factor – hypoxic TV (hiTV) as the percentage of pO₂-value below 5 mmHg multiplied by the TV. The rational of this parameter was to quantify approximately the amount of hypoxic tissue which should be correlated to the total number of hypoxic cells in the tumor. Pretreatment pO₂ was assessed in 59 patients with HNC who underwent RT or CHRT. Results
suggested that the total amount of hypoxic tissue determined by the hTV influenced the prognosis of patients suffering from HNC. In this study significant correlation between Hb concentration and TV was also found [45]. Continuing this idea, Dunst et al. defined nonhypoxic TV as a difference between the TV and hTV. It appeared that patients who were alive at analysis had significantly lower mean TV: 34 cm³ v 54 cm³ (p = 0.01) and mean hTV: 11 cm³ v 22 cm³ (p = 0.009) than those who died. In a multivariate analysis the hTV was strong and independent prognostic factor for survival (p = 0.001) and more important than TV (p = 0.02) whereas the nonhypoxic TV had no impact on prognosis (p = 0.3) [46]. Experimental data have demonstrated that the hypoxic cells can be found around or in necrosis [47]. Due to this, visible necrosis may serve as a surrogate marker for intratumor hypoxia. Significant, positive correlation between necrotic TV (nTV) and TV was reported by Kuhnt et al. He found that nTV based on CT scans was significantly lower for controlled patients, than for those with recurrent tumor (p = 0.003) in the group of patients treated with RT alone. Tumors with smaller amount of necrosis (<4 cm³) had a good prognosis regardless of the type of treatment. Patients with tumors with a larger amount of necrosis (≥4 cm³) had a significantly better outcome if treated with CHRT as compared to RT alone [48].

Some data indicate that TV may reflect tumor type and, in some way, general status of the patients. Rutkowski et al. found that T2 laryngeal tumors histologically poorly differentiated (G2,G3) presented with significantly higher median TV compared to G1 tumors (2.7 cm³ v 1.2 cm³, p = 0.001). Additionally, patients with duration of disease symptoms prior to RT longer than 6 months had significantly lower median TV comparing to others (1.6 cm³ v 3.8 cm³, p = 0.01). Significant, negative correlation between TV and weight of the patients in this group both, before and after RT was also reported [13].

Kats et al. investigated the association between TV, that had been diagnosed on preoperative, diagnostic CT scans, with pathologic evidence of thyroid cartilage penetration in 94 patients who underwent total laryngectomy due to cancer of the larynx. Among 49 nonirradiated previously patients the mean TV of those with and without thyroid cartilage penetration was 60.1 cm³ and 28 cm³ respectively (p = 0.004). When the nonirradiated patients were divided into three TV groups (<25 cm³, 25-50 cm³, >50 cm³) the rates of thyroid cartilage penetration were 23%, 17% and 78% respectively (p = 0.003). No such correlation was found however for patients previously irradiated. Additionally, when patients were divided by laryngeal subsites only supraglottic tumors retained statistically significant association between volume subgroup and thyroid cartilage penetration (p = 0.04). Authors recommended incorporation of TV assessment into the diagnostic formula for predicting thyroid cartilage penetration and selecting patients who have a lower chance of benefiting from laryngeal preservation [49].

Conclusion
It is noticeable that considering TV, a single T stage category cover tumors of various prognosis. Although it is not possible to define general prognostic cut-off value of TV for all HNC sites and stages, almost all of the clinical data sets indicate its association with RT outcome. The concept of significant influence of TV on RT results is not new, but some innovative interpretation of it may be employed in clinical practice at present. Progress in tumor visualization techniques that are used for RT planning facilitated TV evaluation. More accurate TV estimation may serve as a additional predictor between conventional RT alone, modern, highly conformal RT techniques or more aggressive, combined treatment. In any way, TV assessment should supplement clinical decision in the choice of optimal treatment strategy for HNC patients.

Competing interests
The author declares that he has no competing interests.

Received: 27 August 2013 Accepted: 9 January 2014
Published: 14 January 2014

References
1. Johnson CR, Thames HD, Huang DT, Schmidt-Ullrich RK. The tumor volume and clonogen number relationship: tumor control predictions based upon tumor volume estimates derived from computed tomography. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1995, 33:281–287.
2. Brenner DJ. Dose, volume, and tumor-control predictions in radiotherapy. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1993, 26:171–179.
3. AJCC Cancer Staging Manual: 7th editionNew York Dordrecht Heidelberg London: Springer 2010.
4. Johnson CR, Kandelwal SR, Schmidt-Ullrich RK, Ravalese J 3rd, Wazer DE. The influence of quantitative tumor volume measurements on local control in advanced head and neck cancer using concomitant boost accelerated fractionated irradiation. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1995, 32:635–641.
5. Studer G, Lutolf UM, El-Bassioni M, Rousson V, Glanzmann C. Volumetric staging (VS) is superior to TNM and AJCC staging in predicting outcome of head and neck cancer treated with IMRT. Acta Oncol 2007, 46:385–394.
6. Kneegjens JL, Hauptmann M, Pameijer FA, Balm AJ, Hoebers FJ, de Bois JA, Kaanders JH, van Herpen CM, Verhoef CG, Wijers OB, Wijgnaarden RG, Buer J, Rasch CR. Tumor volume as prognostic factor in chemoradiation for advanced head and neck cancer. Head Neck 2011, 33:375–382.
7. Strongin A, Yovino S, Taylor R, Wolf J, Cullen K, Zimm M, Strome S, Regine W. Sunitatralingium M. Primary tumor volume is an important predictor of clinical outcomes among patients with locally advanced squamous cell cancer of the head and neck treated with definitive chemoradiotherapy. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2012, 82:1823–1830.
8. Sorensen AG, Patel S, Hamath C, Bridges S, Symott J, Sievers A, Yoon YH, Lee EJ, Yang MC, Lewis RF, Harris DJ, Lev M, Schaefer PW, Buchbinder BR, Barent G, Yamada K, Ponzo J, Kwon HY, Gemmete J, Farkas J, Tievsky AL, Zielger RB, Saltus MR, Weisskoff R. Comparison of diameter and perimeter methods for tumor volume calculation. J Clin Oncol 2001, 19:551–557.
9. Kaas JR, Underhill TE, D’Agostino RB Jr, Williams DW 3rd, Cox JA, Greven KM. Quantitative analysis from CT is prognostic for local control of supraglottic carcinoma. Head Neck 2001, 23:1031–1036.
20. Daisne JF, Duprez T, Weynand B, Lonneux M, Hamoir M, Reychler H, Maroldi R, Battaglia G, Farina D, Maculotti P, Chiesa A:

19. Seol YM, Kwon BR, Song MK, Choi YJ, Shin HJ, Chung JS, Cho GJ, Lee JC:

16. Pameijer FA, Mancuso AA, Mendenhall WM, Parsons JT, Kubilis PS:

15. Sze WM, Lee AW, Yau TK, Yeung RM, Lau KY, Leung SK, Hung AW, Lee MC, Rudat V, Dietz A, Schramm O, Conradt C, Maier H, Flentje M,

14. Pameijer FA, Mancuso AA, Mendenhall WM, Parsons JT, Mukherji SK, Herms R, Glanzmann C:

13. Rutkowski T, Wigoda A, Sladowski K, Hejduk B, Rutkowski R, Kolosza Z, Maciejewski B:

12. Nathu RM, Mancuso AA, Zhu TC, Mendenhall WM:

11. Studer G, Glanzmann C:

8. Pameijer FA, Balm AJ, Hilgers FJ, Muller SH:

7. Ljungkvist AS, Bussink J, Rijken PF, Kaanders JH, van der Kogel AJ,

6. Dunst J, Stadler P, Becker A, Lautenschläger C, Pelz T, Hänsgen G, Molls M,

5. Studer G, Venkatesan V, Matthews TW, Lewis C, Assis L:

4. Kurek R, Kalogera-Fountzila A, Muskalla K, Dafni U, Schnabel T, Kober B, Wannenmacher M:

3. Lo SM, Venkatesan V, Matthews TM, Lewis C, Assis L:

2. Hamoir M, Reychler H, Maroldi R, Battaglia G, Farina D, Maculotti P, Chiesa A:

1. Pameijer FA, Mancuso AA, Mendenhall WM, Parsons JT, Mukherji SK, Herms R, Glanzmann C:

Prognostic impact of tumor volumetry in patients with locally advanced head-and-neck carcinoma (non-nasopharyngeal) treated by radiotherapy alone or combined radiochemotherapy in a randomized trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004, 59:1018–1026.

Studying tumor volume in patients with stage III-IVA hypopharyngeal cancer without bulky lymph nodes treated with definitive concurrent chemoradiotherapy. Head Neck 2009, 31:709–716.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.

Radiographic pretreatment staging with FDG-PET is helpful for the pre-treatment staging of T3 head and neck tumors. Ann Oncol 2009, 20:1840–1845.

Assessment of locoregional control in primary T1/T2 glottic squamous cell carcinoma treated with definitive radiation therapy. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1999, 44:255–266.

Tumor Control Prediction Tool (TCP) in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma treated with concurrent chemoradiotherapy. Can J Otolaryngol 2007, 36:232–238.

Evaluation of pretreatment computed tomography with surgical specimen. Strahlenther Onkol 2003, 179:292–297.

Influence of the hypoxic subvolume on the survival of patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2005, 62:341–347.

Tumours of the oral cavity, pharynx and larynx: head and neck cancer radiotherapy in advanced head and neck cancer. Acta Oncol 2000, 39:317–324.

Strahlenther Onkol 2003, 179:5–10.

Prognostic impact of tumor volumetry in patients with locally advanced head-and-neck carcinoma (non-nasopharyngeal) treated by radiotherapy alone or combined radiochemotherapy in a randomized trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004, 59:1018–1026.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.

Chau DT, Sham JS, Kwong DL, Tai KS, Wu PM, Lo M, Yung A, Cho D, Leong L:

Radiographic pretreatment staging with FDG-PET is helpful for the pre-treatment staging of T3 head and neck tumors. Ann Oncol 2009, 20:1840–1845.

Assessment of locoregional control in primary T1/T2 glottic squamous cell carcinoma treated with definitive radiation therapy. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 1999, 44:255–266.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.

Radiographic pretreatment staging with FDG-PET is helpful for the pre-treatment staging of T3 head and neck tumors. Ann Oncol 2009, 20:1840–1845.

Evaluation of pretreatment computed tomography with surgical specimen. Strahlenther Onkol 2003, 179:292–297.

Influence of the hypoxic subvolume on the survival of patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Int J Radiat Oncal Biol Phys 2005, 62:341–347.

Tumours of the oral cavity, pharynx and larynx: head and neck cancer radiotherapy in advanced head and neck cancer. Acta Oncol 2000, 39:317–324.

Strahlenther Onkol 2003, 179:5–10.

Prognostic impact of tumor volumetry in patients with locally advanced head-and-neck carcinoma (non-nasopharyngeal) treated by radiotherapy alone or combined radiochemotherapy in a randomized trial. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004, 59:1018–1026.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.

Chau DT, Sham JS, Kwong DL, Tai KS, Wu PM, Lo M, Yung A, Cho D, Leong L:

Radiographic pretreatment staging with FDG-PET is helpful for the pre-treatment staging of T3 head and neck tumors. Ann Oncol 2009, 20:1840–1845.

Assessment of locoregional control in primary T1/T2 glottic squamous cell carcinoma treated with definitive radiation therapy. Int J Radiat Oncal Biol Phys 1999, 44:255–266.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.

Chau DT, Sham JS, Kwong DL, Tai KS, Wu PM, Lo M, Yung A, Cho D, Leong L:

Radiographic pretreatment staging with FDG-PET is helpful for the pre-treatment staging of T3 head and neck tumors. Ann Oncol 2009, 20:1840–1845.

Assessment of locoregional control in primary T1/T2 glottic squamous cell carcinoma treated with definitive radiation therapy. Int J Radiat Oncal Biol Phys 1999, 44:255–266.

Prediction of distant metastasis in head neck cancer patients: implications for induction chemotherapy and pre-treatment staging? Strahlenther Onkol 2008, 184:580–585.
48. Kuhnt T, Mueller AC, Pelz T, Haensgen G, Bloching M, Koesling S, Schubert J, Dunst J: Impact of tumor control and presence of visible necrosis in head and neck cancer patients treated with radiotherapy or radiochemotherapy. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2005, 131:758–764.

49. Kats SS, Muller S, Aiken A, Hudgins PA, Wadsworth JT, Shin DM, Khuri F, Beitler JJ: Laryngeal tumor volume as a predictor for thyroid cartilage penetration. *Head Neck* 2013, 35:426–430.

doi:10.1186/1748-717X-9-23

Cite this article as: Rutkowski: The role of tumor volume in radiotherapy of patients with head and neck cancer. *Radiation Oncology* 2014 9:23.