Correlation of 3DCRT and Open Field Treatment Techniques in Advanced Head and Neck Cancer Patients Treated by Chemoradiation

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ABSTRACT

Background: Multimodality treatment is required for the management of head and neck cancer. Functional impairment and toxicities associated with surgery and radiation accentuate the need to develop innovative therapeutic strategies in the management of these patients to improve survival and reduce toxicity. In this study, we have compared treatment effects in patients of advanced head and neck squamous cell cancer treated by open field and 3DCRT treatment planning techniques.

Objective: This study aims to evaluate open field and 3DCRT treatment planning techniques in advanced head and neck squamous cell cancer patients managed by chemoradiation in the scenario of limited resources.

Material and Methods: In this analytical study, 40 histologically proven unresectable advanced squamous cell carcinoma patients of oropharynx and larynx were allocated in two groups to receive 70 Gy in 35 fractions in 7 weeks with concurrent cisplatinum 35 mg/m2 weekly either with open-field technique or three dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3DCRT) by ElektaSynergy linear accelerator. Target volume coverage and dose received by organ at risk (OARs) were compared. Clinical outcome in terms of response and toxicities is also evaluated in this study.

Results: Plans with best possible coverage of the target volume were obtained. No significant difference was found in the dose received by the spinal cord; however, it was possible to prevent higher dose to brain stem with 3DCRT in node negative patients of oropharynx cancer and larynx cancer. Skin toxicities were significantly lower in 3DCRT arm.

Conclusion: In low resource settings with increased burden of locally advanced disease, both open-field and 3DCRT treatment techniques are comparable in terms of target coverage, OARs preservation, toxicity and treatment response.

Keywords
Head and Neck Cancer; Radiotherapy, Conformal; Radiation Dosage; Radiation Effects; Dose Response

Introduction

Organ-preservation protocols using combined chemoradiation have become the acceptable definitive treatment of advanced malignancy of head and neck [1]. Radiotherapy planning and treatment delivery in head and neck malignancy have now progressed with the advent of computer optimized radiation techniques. The con-
formal radiotherapy has enabled to deliver more accurate curative dose to the tumour and can prevent critical structures by limiting dose to organs at risk [2-5].

Radiation in head and neck malignancy is effortful and requires vigilant monitoring because large fields are frequently used to treat primary disease and regional drainage lymph node in neck. In established radiotherapy treatment planning, tumor should receive the prescribed dose and critical structures around should receive feasibly less dose. This pattern of radiation delivery is possible by using conformal radiotherapy specifically by intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT); however, IMRT technique of radiation delivery is very sensitive to any change, occurring during treatment period [6].

Likelihood of developing toxicity depends on dose per fraction, volume irradiated, site of radiation, concurrent chemotherapy used and patient’s performance status. Xerostomia is uppermost late toxicity which patients receive after the head and neck radiation. It affects swallowing, speech and oral hygiene, which ultimately deteriorate patient’s wellbeing.

Acute radiation toxicities in the head and neck cancer are mucositis, dysphagia and trismus. They occur frequently and result in remarkable clinical signs and symptoms in those who are grievously affected by the disease in head neck cancer.

Studies have shown better sparing of parotid gl and the use of IMRT in contrast to non-IMRT radiation techniques, with substantial reduction in xerostomia [6]. Nevertheless, there are alterations during the treatment period with IMRT as a result of actual delivered dose that may not correspond to planned dose resulting in increased radiation toxicities. These variations, needing review in the treatment planning make changes in body weight, tumour reduction and regression in parotid gland volume. Therefore, taking these variations into account adaptive radiotherapy may have important implication [7]. However, the prevalent current paradigm of conventional radiotherapy is predominantly persisting because of technology limitations, increased patient numbers and limited resources available with patients to afford the expenses.

Therefore, our aim in this study was to evaluate and compare the treatment effect in patients of advanced malignancy of head and neck treated by 3DCRT and conventional radiotherapy planning.

Material and Methods

This was analytical study wherein 40 patients with stage II-IV of American Joint Committee on Cancer’s (AJCC cancer staging manual of 8th edition) head and neck squamous cell cancer, registered at department of radiotherapy, King George’s Medical University, Lucknow were prospectively enrolled. Eligible patients had newly diagnosed biopsy proven head and neck squamous cell cancer; on clinical examination, they had gross primary and neck nodes, which was also anticipated in contrast enhanced computed tomography. All these patients received concomitant cisplatin 35 mg/m² weekly and were randomized in two groups as a study group and a control group to receive radiation by 3DCRT and conventional planning technique, respectively. Study informed consent was taken from all the patients.

The study was approved by the ethical review board (90th ECM II B-Thesis/P11).

Randomization

Patients were allocated in 1:1 ratio to either open field (control arm) or 3DCRT (study arm) by simple random sampling method [Table 1].

Treatment planning, delivery and follow-up

3DCRT was planned and delivered in 2 phases, 46 Gy in 23 fractions for 5 weeks in phase 1 and 24 Gy in 12 fractions for 2 weeks in phase 2 to receive a total tumour dose of 70 Gy in 35 fractions over 7-weeks. Each patient
underwent a planning kilo voltage computerized tomography scan (kVCT-scan) (Brilliance CT, Phillips Medical Systems Nederland B.V.) of the head-and-neck region with a 3-mm slice thickness. The patients were scanned in the supine position and immobilized on a flat table top with a customized five fixation point’s thermoplastic facemask and a head-and-neck immobilization board (AIO Board). Planning kVCT images were transferred to Xio treatment planning system, and contours for the target volumes and normal organs were drawn.

Planning CT with intravenous contrast was obtained with 3 mm slice thickness from vertex to carina. Subsequently, target volumes and adjacent normal critical structures were manually contoured on axial slice of planning CT scan. Gross tumour volume (GTV) was delineated as mass displayed in enhanced CT images, and it included primary tumour (GTV-P) and enlarged regional neck nodes (GTV-N).

The clinical target volume (CTV) was defined as the GTV plus a margin of probable microscopic spread. High-risk nodal regions were included. For treatment planning, the planning target volume (PTV) circumscribed CTV with a 5-mm margin. Beam arrangements consisted of five/six co-planar beams to deliver 70 Gy in 35 fractions over 7 weeks in two phases to PTV by Elekta Synergy linear accelerator. Inbuilt universal wedges were applied as and when required beams were weighted accordingly to reduce hot spots. The dose constraints were set on the organs at risk accordingly. Open field in conventional planning technique was planned using conventional simulator (simulix evolution, Elekta) and delivered total dose of 70 Gy in 35 fractions over 7 weeks in 2 phases, 46 Gy in 23 fractions for 5 weeks in phase 1 and 24 Gy in 12 fractions for 2 weeks in phase 2.

All patients received weekly chemotherapy with cisplatin (50 mg/m²) concurrent with radiotherapy. Patients were examined weekly during therapy to assess treatment-related toxicities. All patients were on a diet plan as advised by a dietician. Patients were provided symptomatic and supportive care as and when required during and following the treatment. Patients were followed up 4 weeks from completion of treatment for assessment of response and subsequently kept on regular follow-up.

### Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed by SPSS software version 22. Age and sex of individuals are represented as mean with standard deviation. Various topographical locations of tumor sites and etiological factors are presented in frequencies. Comparison of both the groups, with respect to PTV coverage area and dose distribution to organs at risk around tumor area was done by independent t-test. Association with clinical outcomes in terms of loco-regional response; toxicity was done by a chi-square analysis. For all the tests, p-values less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

### Results

The present study assesses the treatment response and treatment related toxicities in locally advanced head and neck cancer patients treated by 3DCRT and conventional radiotherapy planning technique.

Total 40 patients were recruited. All these patients received concomitant cisplatin 35 mg/m² weekly and were randomized in two groups, including A as a study group and B as a control group to receive radiation either by 3DCRT or conventional planning technique, respectively. Radiotherapy was performed with total dose of 70 Gy in 35 fractions over...
Anjali Sachan, Seema Gupta, Navin Singh

7-weeks in 2 phases in both the groups [Table 2].

**Patient’s population**

A total number of 40 patients in locally advanced stage III and stage IV carcinoma base of tongue, tonsil, soft palate, larynx, supraglottic larynx and subglottic larynx were enrolled and allocated randomly by simple random sampling method in equal numbers in open-field radiotherapy and 3DCRT treatment groups [Table 2]. After completion of treatment, these patients were followed up by three months. There is a need to assess the long-term treatment effect in the two techniques of radiotherapy treatment delivery system in the future.

No significant difference was found between the treatment group A (3DCRT) and B group (conventional radiotherapy) with reference to age, sex, prognostic factors, tumour size, tumour grade, tumour differentiation, and tumour stage.

**Patient’s characteristics**

**Demographic Profile**

The demographic characteristics of head and neck squamous cell cancer (HNSCC) patients at presentation (enrolment) is summarized in Table 3.

Mean and median age were 51.93 ±10.31 and 52 years. Hence, 53 were taken as the cut-off of age.

**Tumour details**

Total of 2 sites were included in the study. Oropharynx was the most commonly involved site (65%) and base of tongue was the most commonly involved sub site (45%). Maximum cases were of T3 stage (65%). Distribution of cases according to node involvement is given in Table 2. The most of patients had stage 4A disease followed by stage 3, accounting together for 77.5% of tumours. 72.5% of the patients had moderately differentiated tumours followed by 22.5% of well differentiated and 5% of poorly differentiated tumours.

| Variable     | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Site:        |           |         |
| LARYNX       | 14        | 35.0    |
| OROPHARYNX   | 26        | 65.0    |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |
| Sub site:    |           |         |
| BASE OF TONGUE | 18    | 45.0    |
| SOFT PALATE  | 3         | 7.5     |
| SUPRAGLOTTIC LARYNX | 14  | 35.0    |
| TONSIL       | 4         | 10.0    |
| VALLECCA     | 1         | 2.5     |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |
| Grade:       |           |         |
| M/D          | 29        | 72.5    |
| P/D          | 2         | 5.0     |
| W/D          | 9         | 22.5    |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |
| Tumor Stage: |           |         |
| T1           | 1         | 2.5     |
| T2           | 4         | 10.0    |
| T3           | 26        | 65.0    |
| T4A          | 7         | 17.5    |
| T4B          | 2         | 5.0     |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |
| Nodal Class: |           |         |
| N0           | 8         | 20.0    |
| N1           | 8         | 20.0    |
| N2           | 1         | 2.5     |
| N2A          | 6         | 15.0    |
| N2B          | 2         | 5.0     |
| N2C          | 8         | 20.0    |
| N3B          | 7         | 17.5    |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |
| Nodal Stage  |           |         |
| IVA          | 16        | 40.0    |
| IVB          | 9         | 22.5    |
| Total        | 40        | 100.0   |

IVA, IVB; Nodal tumor stage
Comparative Study Open Field and 3DCRT

Treatment effect

The effect of treatment of the patients in both the arms in terms of tumor response, toxicity, target dose coverage, dose to critical structures is summarized in Tables 3 and 4.

PTV Coverage

The volume of PTV covered by 95% of the isodose curve was 97.44% in the 3DCRT conformal group while it was 98.34% in the con-

Table 3: Distribution of patients by radiation induced dermatitis and mucositis and response

| Variables         | Open Technique (Frequency) | 3DCRT Technique (Frequency) | $\chi^2$ (df) | p-value |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| **Age**           |                            |                             |              |         |
| <52               | 10                         | 10                          |              |         |
| ≥52               | 9                          | 11                          | 0.100(1)     | 0.752   |
| **Sex**           |                            |                             |              |         |
| Male              | 19                         | 2                           |              |         |
| Female            | 16                         | 3                           | 0.358(1)     | 0.550   |
| **Skin Toxicity**|                            |                             |              |         |
| Grade 1           | 1                          | 12                          |              |         |
| Grade 2           | 16                         | 9                           | 13.201(2)    | 0.001   |
| Grade 3           | 2                          | 0                           |              |         |
| **Mucosa Toxicity**|                          |                             |              |         |
| Grade 1           | 1                          | 1                           |              |         |
| Grade 2           | 9                          | 14                          | 1.591(2)     | 0.451   |
| Grade 3           | 9                          | 6                           |              |         |
| **Tumor response**|                            |                             |              |         |
| Grade 1           | 9                          | 12                          |              |         |
| Grade 2           | 3                          | 2                           | 0.530(2)     | 0.767   |
| Grade 3           | -                          | -                           |              |         |

3DCRT: Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy

Table 4: Mean target coverage and doses to organ at risks in two arms.

| Radiotherapy Technique | Open Technique (N=19) Mean ± SD | 3DCRT (N=21) Mean ± SD | Df  | P-value |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|---------|
| **PTV Coverage**       | 98.34% ± 0.014                   | 97.44% ± 0.013         | 38  | 0.822   |
| **Spinal Cord**        | 44.00 ± 10.07                    | 44.71 ± 1.11           | 38  | 0.097   |
| **Brain Stem**         | 42.88 ± 10.41                    | 41.30 ± 7.96           | 38  | 0.294   |
| **Left Parotid**       | 51.98 ± 13.66                    | 47.95 ± 5.70           | 38  | 0.202   |
| **Right Parotid**      | 51.75 ± 13.83                    | 46.74 ± 10.20          | 38  | 0.866   |

SD: Standard Deviation, 3DCRT: Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy, Df: Degree of freedom, PTV: Planning Target Volume
Anjali Sachan, Seema Gupta, Navin Singh

Conventional group, which was clinically insignificant by independent t-test [Table 4].

Preservation of Parotid Glands

Parotid glands could not be effectively preserved in patients of either group [Table 4]. As bilateral parallel and opposed lateral fields were applied in both the treatment techniques to treat the clinically enlarged lymph nodes as well as subclinical group of lymph nodes on both sides.

In an attempt to prophylactically irradiate the neck nodes bilaterally due to possibility of subclinical lymph node involvement in locally advanced cases of oropharynx and larynx carcinoma, parotid gland could not be saved substantially even with the conformal 3D CRT radiotherapy technique.

Moreover, the parotid glands were found to be in close proximity with the enlarged level 1B and level 2 lymph nodes. Furthermore, part of parotid gland was found to be included in PTV final and in some cases even in the CTV nodal or CTV primary.

Dose received by Spinal Cord

The maximum dose obtained by spinal cord collectively after completion of both phases of treatment was 44.00 ± 10.07 in the conventional group, and in the 3D CRT group, it was 44.71 ± 1.11 with a p-value of 0.097, which was not clinically significant [Table 4].

Brain Stem Dose

The maximum dose received by the brain stem in the 3D CRT arm was 41.30 ± 7.96 while in the open-field arm was 42.88 ± 10.41 with a p-value of 0.294 that was not clinically significant [Table 4].

Dose to brain stem in patients of carcinoma larynx and oropharynx with no clinically evident lymphadenopathy was lower in 3D CRT technique than that in open-field technique. However, in patients with clinically evident level 2 or 5 lymphnodes, not much reduction in the dose to brain stem was found with either of the two techniques.

Toxicity

Nearly, all patients developed treatment related skin toxicities, out of which grade 1 skin toxicities, were more in 3DCRT arm while grade 2 skin toxicities were found to be more in conventional arm [Table 3]. Few patients developed toxicity which required discontinuation or interruption of radiation. Such patients were managed symptomatically with intravenous hydration of 2 to 2.5 liters of normal saline and dextrose. Supportive treatment in the form of intravenous amino acids was also infused. Patients were given proper dietary advice, keeping in view of their total caloric requirement and difficulties, faced by patients in eating due to the local disease, trismus or radiation mucositis. Patients were also supported with parenteral nutrition and nasogastric tube or Ryles tube insertion was done in some patients as and when required.

The frequency and grading of toxicity viz dehydration, mucositis, anemia and pain during radiation were comparable in both the groups.

The rate of mucositis was found to be equal in both the technique (p value >0.05) while rate of skin toxicity was statistically higher in open field or conventional arm with a p – value of 0.001.

Tumor Response

Complete clinical response of the primary tumor was seen in 9 patients treated with open field while in 12 patients treated with 3D CRT technique. Chi square analysis showed no significant difference in clinical response between two treatment group (p value 0.767) [Table 3].

Partial response was obtained in 7 patients in each arm.

The rate of tumor response does not significantly differ according to tumor site, size, stage, initial tumor dimensions, and type of radiotherapy technique used for treatment.

Discussion

Chemoradiation is established organ preservation management of locally advanced oropharyngeal and laryngeal carcinoma [8,9]. Most of conformal radiotherapy techniques have assisted in delivering immense accurate
curative radiation doses to the tumor, and by
that it restricts dose delivered to organs at risk;
thus, treatment related morbidity is reduced
substantially. The probability of radiation tox-
icity depends on dose per fraction, duration of
treatment and volume of normal tissue irradi-
ated [10].
Xerostomia is most notable, unmanageable
and bothersome late toxicity which is com-
monly apparent in the patients of head and
neck cancer treated by radiation. Radiation of
head and neck cancer gives rise to difficulty in
speech, swallowing and also increase the risk
d of dental caries due to reduced saliva flow [11].
Manifestation of xerostomia is determined by
the technique of delivering radiation which in
sequence will influence total dose received by
parotid glands and volume of parotid glands
irradiated.
Studies have documented reduced incidence
of xerostomia when the doses to parotids were
minimized [12,13].
Acute radiation toxicities in head and neck
cancer are mucositis, dysphagia, trismus.
Acute toxicities occurs frequently in radia-
tion of head and neck cancer and results in sig-
ificant clinical manifestations in those who
are severely affected by disease.
In this study, we have tried to compare treat-
ment outcome in locally advanced head and
neck cancer patients treated by 3DCRT and
conventional radiotherapy planning tech-
niques.
It has been found that there was no significant
difference in planning target volume coverage
of tumour, dose to organ at risk and treatment
response in both the arms; however, skin tox-
icity increased significantly in patients treated
by conventional planning technique. Radiation
delivery technique and the type of energy use
are not the only factors which are responsible
in determining the response of a tumour to
the treatment given. Apart from tumour stage,
there are some other factors, influencing the
response of tumour to the radiation treatment
viz radiobiological behaviour of the tumour,
degree of differentiation, mitotic activity, hy-
poxia and expression of growth factors [14].
However, 3DCRT technique is relatively easy
to be implemented and is cost effective as well
[15]. Furthermore, the results obtained from
treatment analysis of 3DCRT can be used as
a groundwork and may form based on compar-
ning the improvements obtained with IMRT
[16].

Conclusion
Open-field or conventional technique still
forms the backbone of treatment delivery in
low resource settings with heavy patient bur-
den and proves to be helpful in successfully
treating the patients with less expenditure of
time and money.
3DCRT conformal technique has been ben-
eficial in early stages, but in locally advanced
stages of head and neck cancers, it seems to be
equivalent to open field in terms of preserva-
tion of organ at risks and treatment response.
Nevertheless, normal tissue complications in
terms of skin toxicities and mucosal toxicities
were less with 3DCRT.
Our study helps to understand that conven-
tional and 3D conformal radiotherapy tech-
niques still are a major and effective tool for
managing head and neck cancers in developing
regions, facing a major problem of resources,
technical and scientific advances, scarcity of
manpower, massive disease burden and poor
patient compliance.
It is concluded that in centers of resource
constraint where IMRT is not available or
for patients who cannot use IMRT technique,
treatment with 3DCRT technique would be
practicable and feasible option considering lo-
coregional response and related toxicity.

Authors’ Contribution
Anjali Sachan collected data, prepared manu-
script drafty. Seema Gupta designed the manu-
script, collected data, prepared manuscript drafty.
Navin Singh collected data and analyzed them. All
the authors read, modified, and approved the final
version of the manuscript.
Anjali Sachan, Seema Gupta, Navin Singh

Ethical Approval
Approved by the ethical review board (90th ECM II B-Thesis/P11).

Informed consent
Informed consent was taken.

Conflict of Interest
None

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