

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
(1)	Bethesda System for Reporting Cervical/Vaginal Cytological Diagnosis	6
(2)	Summary of the input planning parameters for an IMRT planning in patients with cervix carcinoma.	44
(3)	Standard loading pattern for mostly used applicator combinations.	60
(4)	Comparison between the two studied groups regarding age.	69
(5)	Comparison between the two studied groups regarding the FIGO staging	70
(6)	Comparison between the studied groups according to LN status	71
(7)	Comparison between the studied groups according to tumor location	72
(8)	Comparison between the studied groups according to pathological features	73
(9)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to bladder DVH	74
(10)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to rectum DVH parameters.	75
(11)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to bowel DVH	76
(12)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to urinary incontinence	81
(13)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side effect Urinary frequency:-	82
(14)	Comparison between the two studied groups regarding acute Dysurea during EBRT and 6 weeks after end of treatment:	84
(15)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side effect Haematuria during EBRT and 6 W after end of treatment.	86
(16)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to acute diarrhea during EBRT and 6 Weeks after end of treatment.	87
(17)	Comparison between the two studied groups according the grade of vomiting during EBRT and 6 weeks after end of treatment.	90
(18)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side effect Abdominal pain	92
(19)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side effect serum creatinine level	93
(20)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side effect blood hemoglobin level	95
(21)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to CTC side	97

Table	Page
	effect on WBCs counts
(22)	Comparison between the two studied groups according to platelets counts 98
(23)	Comparison between the studied groups according to late toxicities: 102
(24)	Relation between para-aortic field radiotherapy and vomiting during radiotherapy (n = 30) 103
(25)	Relation between para-aortic field radiotherapy and diarrhea during radiotherapy (n = 30) 104
(26)	Relation between para-aortic field radiotherapy and abdominal pain during radiotherapy (n = 30) 104
(27)	Comparison between the studied groups according to follow up 105
(28)	Mean and standard deviations of volume, height, width, and thickness of HR CTV _{CT} , and HR CTV _{MRI} . 110

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
(1)	Age-Standardized Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by World Area.	1
(2)	Graphic representation of the stages of development of squamous cervical cancer and shows the progression from normal epithelium through CIN 1 ,CIN2 and CIN3 to microinvasive and invasive cancer.	4
(3)	Types and Histological features of CIN.	5
(4)	Microscopic picture illustrated histological features of large cell nonkeratinizing carcinoma of the cervix.	7
(5)	Microscopic picture illustrated histological features of small cell nonkeratinizing carcinoma of the cervix.	7
(6)	Diagrammatic illustration of speculum examination.	9
(7)	Diagrammatic illustration of bimanual examination.	10
(8)	A Anteroposterior simulation film of the pelvis illustrating portals used for external irradiation.	24
(9)	Simulation film of extended field for external irradiation of pelvic and para-aortic lymph nodes.	25
(10)	Example of conformal whole pelvis radiotherapy treatment for patient with cancer cervix.	27
(11)	Orthogonal film with applicator in place illustrating different ICRU points.	29
(12)	Example of Speculum View for patient showing eroded cervical mass by inspection.	35
(13)	Clinical Drawing documented on special carton indicating the clinical findings at time of diagnosis for patient with stage IIB cervical cancer where endocervical tumor infiltrated the distal part of left parametrium with invasion of left and posterior fornix.	36
(14)	MRI Findings at diagnosis for the same patient with FIGO Stage IIB, SCC, G2, cervical cancer showing; Distal involvement of left parametrium, Invasion of left and posterior fornix.	36
(15)	Clinical Drawing documented on special carton indicating the clinical findings at time of diagnosis for patient with stage IIIB cervical cancer, where endophytic tumor infiltrated the outer half of right parametrium till pelvic wall and the inner half of left parametrium.	37
(16)	MRI Findings at diagnosis for the same patient with FIGO Stage IIIB, SCC, G2, cervical cancer.	37
(17)	PET CT findings for patient with FIGO stage IIB cervical cancer and PET-CT positive common iliac and internal iliac LN.	38

Figure	Page
(18) PET CT for patient with FIGO stage IIB showing increase activity over cervical tumor only and no activity over LN.	38
(19) Rectoscopic picture for patient with FIGO stage IIB cervical cancer showing no involvement of rectal mucosa at time of diagnosis before initiation of treatment.	39
(20) Rectoscopic picture for patient with FIGO stage IIIB cervical cancer showing Grade I telengectasia of rectal mucosa at time of diagnosis before initiation of treatment.	39
(21) Transverse CT slices showing CTV; PTV; Bladder, Bowel, sigmoid and rectum contours for EBRT.	42
(22) Resulting Dose Volume Histogram of IMRT whole pelvis planning of patient with locally advanced cervical cancer.	45
(23) Transverse CT slices with isodose distribution of IMRT plane, where the anterior rectal wall and posterior bladder wall were completely spared from high dose (45 Gy) region	46
(24) Transverse CT slices with isodose distribution of 3DCRT plane, where whole rectal wall and bladder wall covered by 95% isodose and resulting DVH.	47
(25) MRI-compatible tandem-ring applicators (Nucletron, Veenendal, The Netherlands)	50
(26) MRI-compatible Vienna I and II applicators (Nucletron, Veenendal, The Netherlands) with holes for interstitial needles.	50
(27) MRI-compatible tandem inserted inside patient.	51
(28) MRI-compatible Vienna II rings with 3 needles inserted inside patient.	51
(29) MRI-compatible Vienna II rings with 9 needles inserted inside patient.	52
(30) The same patient with MRI-compatible Vienna II rings with 9 needles after complete packing of vagina.	53
(31) MRI-compatible Vienna II rings with 9 needles after removal from patient	53
(32) AP- X-ray image for patient with BT applicator in place	54
(33) Lat view of X-ray image for patient with BT applicator in place	80 54
(34) MRI image (sagital and transverse view) for patient with stage IIIB at time of BT application with Vienna I applicator with 5 interstitial needles	55
(35) Transverse, sagital and Coronal MRI Views for patient with stage IIB at time of BT application with tandem (60) and ring (30).	56
(36) MRI image (sagital and transverse view) at time of brachytherapy with residual invasion of Left parametrium.	56
(37) Screen capture taken from the treatment planning system OncentraGYN depicting the software-integrated applied applicator reconstruction on a)	57

Figure	Page
	paratransverse and b) para-sagittal view.
(38)	MRI image(Transverse and Sagittal views) for patient with cancer cervix at time of BT illustrated the contour of OAR (bladder, rectum and sigmoid). 58
(39)	Transverse MRI image at time of BT for patients with stage II cervical cancer illustrated the contour of GTV; HR CTV and IR CTV. 59
(40)	MRI image(Transverse; coronal and Sagittal views) for patient with cancer cervix at time of BT illustrated the contour of GTV; HR CTV and IR CTV. 59
(41)	Dose distributions for standard and optimized loading patterns (ring diameter 30 mm, tandem length 60 mm) showing 14 Gy (light gray), 7 Gy, and 3.5 Gy (dark gray). 62
(42)	Transverse MRI image at time of BT for patients with stage IIIB cervical cancer illustrated the contour of GTV; HR CTV, Bladder and Sigmoid. 64
(43)	Transverse MRI image at time of BT for patients with stage IIIB cervical cancer illustrated isodose of 7 Gy covered HR CTV. 64
(44)	Transverse CT images with ring and tandem in place illustrated contouring of CT HRCTV, bladder and rectum. 67
(45)	Transverse CT images with ring and tandem in place demonstrated isodose converge of HR CTVCT. 67
(46)	Comparison between HR CTVMRI and HR CTVCT for the same patient. 68
(47)	Comparison between groupA1 and GroupA2 regarding LN status. 71
(48)	Comparison between two studied groups regarding rectal dose volume histogram parameters 75
(49)	Resulting dose volume histogram parameters of patient treated with IMRT 77
(50)	Dose volume histogram of patient treated with IMRT 78
(51)	Transverse CT slice for patient treated with IMRT with isodose lines- 78
(52)	Transverse CT slice for patient treated with IMRT with isodose lines. 79
(53)	Dose Volume Histogram parameters of patient treated with 3D CRT. 79
(54)	Resulting dose volume histogram of patient treated with 3D CRT 80
(55)	Transverse CT slice for patient treated with 3D CRT and CTV and OAR contouring and surrounding isodose 80
(56)	Transverse CT slice for patient treated with 3D CRT with isodose and CTV and OAR contouring 80
(57)	Comparison between group A1 and A2 regarding the frequency during the external beam radiotherapy treatment 83
(58)	Comparison between group A1 and A2 regarding the frequency 6 weeks after end of treatment 83

Figure	Page
(59) Comparison between group A1 and A2 regarding the grade I Dysurea during EBRT and 6 weeks after end of treatment	85
(60) Comparison between the two studied groups according to diarrhea grades during EBRT	88
(61) Comparison between the two studied groups according to diarrhea grades 6 weeks after end of treatment.	88
(62) Comparison between the two studied groups according grading of vomiting during EBRT	89
(63) Comparison between the two studied groups according grade I vomiting during EBRT and 6 weeks after end of treatment	91
(64) Comparison between the two studied groups regarding Hemoglobin level before and after radiotherapy	94
(65) Comparison between the two studied groups according to WBCs counts before and after	96
(66) Different grade of late GIT toxicities between 2 groups	99
(67) Endoscopic view showing Grade II telangectesia of rectum	100
(68) Different grade of late GIT toxicities between 2 groups	101
(69) Progression free survival of both treated groups	106
(70) Overall survival for both treated groups	106
(71) Example of clinical drawing at time of diagnosis and Brachytherapy	108
(72) Evaluation of 3D dimensions (Width, Height, Thickness) of HR CTV MRI	109
(73) Transverse CT slice with contouring of HR CTV CT	109
(74) Comparison between Mean volumes of HRCTV CT and HRCTV MRI	110
(75) Comparison between Mean width of HRCTV CT and HRCTV MRI	111
(76) Comparison between coverage of HRCTV CT and HRCTV MRI by prescribed dose	112

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

3D-CRT	:- Three dimensional conformal radiation therapy.
ASCUS	:- Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance.
CGE	:- Clinical gynaecological examination.
CIN	:- Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.
CIS	:- Carcinoma in situ.
CT	:- Computed tomography.
CTV	:- Clinical target volume.
D90	:- Dose received by 90% of volume.
DES	:- Diethylstilbestrol.
DFS	:- Disease free survival.
DVH	:- Dose volume histogram.
EBRT	:- External beam radiotherapy.
EFRT	:- Extended field radiotherapy.
EORTC	:- European organization for research and treatment of cancer.
FIGO	:- International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.
GEC-ESTRO	:- Européen de Curiethérapie (GEC)-European Society for Radiotherapy and oncology.
GI toxicity	:- Gastrointestinal toxicity.
GOG	:- Gynecological oncology group.
GTV BT	:- Gross tumor volume at time of Brachytherapy.
GTV D	:- Gross tumor volume at time of Diagnosis.
GTV	:- Gross tumor volume.
GU toxicity	:- Genitourinary toxicity.
HDR BT	:- High dose rate brachytherapy.
HGSILs	:- High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.
HPV	:- Human papilloma virus.
HR CTV CT	:- High risk clinical target volume contoured on CT.

HR CTV	:- High risk clinical target volume.	
HR CTVMRI	:- High risk clinical target volume contoured on MRI.	
ICBT	:- Intracavity brachytherapy.	
ICRU	:-International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurement.	
IGBT	:- Image Guided Brachytherapy.	
IMRT	:- Intensity modulated radiation therapy.	
IR CTV	:- Intermediate risk clinical target volume.	
LDR BT	:- low-dose-rate brachytherapy.	
LEEP	:- Large loop electrical excision procedure.	
LENT	:- Late effects normal tissue task force	
LGSIL	:- Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.	
MRI	:- Magnetic resonance imaging.	
OAR	:- organ at risk.	
OS	:- Overall survival.	
PD	:- Prescribed dose.	
PET/CT scan	:- Positron Emission Tomography / Computed Tomography.	VEGF :- Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor.
PFS	:- Progression free survival.	
PreBT MRI	:- MRI done before brachytherapy application.	
PTV	:- Planning target volume.	
RT	:- Radiotherapy.	
RTOG	:- Radiation Therapy Oncology Group.	
SCC	:- Squamous cell carcinoma.	
SILs	:- Squamous intraepithelial lesions (SILs).	
WHO	:- World Health Organization.	
WPRT	:- Whole pelvic radiotherapy.	