The Risk of Vertebral Compression Fracture (VCF) Post-spine Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) and Evaluation of The Spinal Instability Neoplastic Score (SINS)
Marcelo Cunha MD; Ameen AI-Omair MD; Eshetu Atenafu PhD; Daniel Letourneau PhD; Renee Korol PhD; Eugene Yu MD; Laura Masucci MD; Leodante B. Da Costa MD; Michael G. Fehlings MD PhD FRCSC FACS; Arjun Sahgal University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

## Introduction

Spine stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) is an emerging therapy for patients with spinal metastases

Paradigm shift from treating patients with low dose conventional radiation to high dose radical radiation
Increasing late toxicities are radiation myelopathy (rare) and vertebral compression fracture (VCF)
Previous studies in VCF risk: Memorial Cancer Center (MKSCC) - 39\%; MD Anderson (MDACC) 20\%
The aim of this study is to:
Report rate of VCF in patients treated with spine SBRT at the University of Toronto

Used the newly developed SINS criteria to assess baseline factors predictive of VCF and dosimetric data from the
radiation plans

## Methods

180 patients treated between 2007 to 2011 from a prospective database of spine SBRT Exclusion criteria: prior surgery and tumor recurrence
Final cohort: 90 patients and 167 spinal segments
Each vertebral segment treated was scored according to SINS

## Results

19 VCF (11\%)
12 de novo (63\%)
7 progressions (37\%)
Actuarial 1 year fracture free probability (FFP) $=87.3 \%$
Mean/Median time to fracture: 3.3/2
months (0.5-21.6)


Conclusions
>/=20 Gy/frx increased the risk of VCF
Pathophysiologically: We hypothesize radiation necrosis of the bone/tumor tissue is causing instability and VCF
Based on the original 6 SINS criteria
Lytic tumor and deformity (kyphosis/scoliosis)
Further analysis is required to determine the role of histology

Liver and lung primary tumors are at higher risk of VCF
Future directions: Joint analysis with MDACC AND MSKCC to combine data

