DAHANCA 35: Cohort matched analysis of acute toxicities in the pilot study

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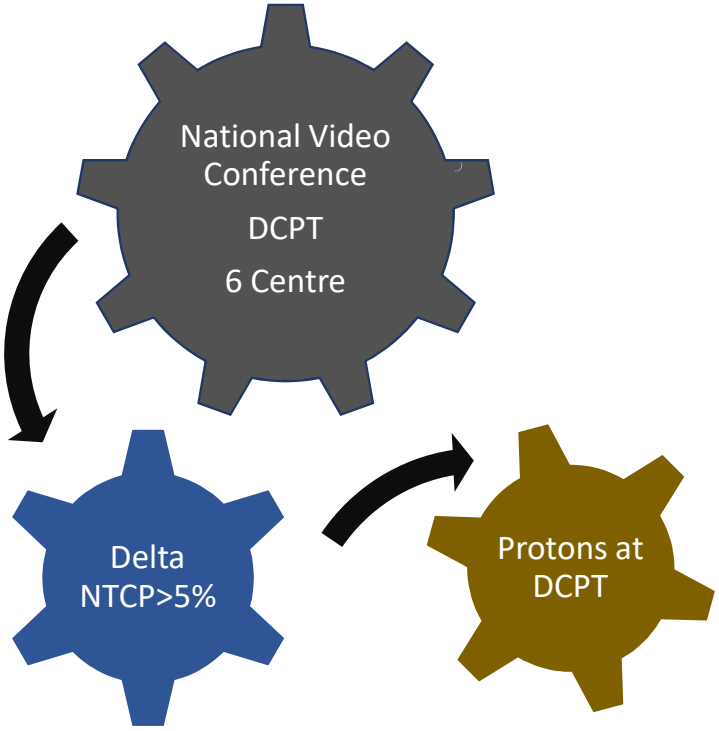
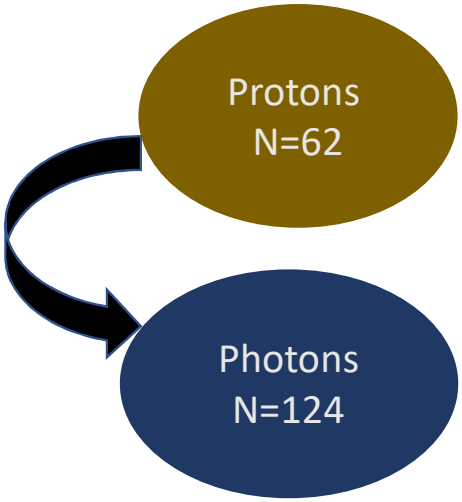
Background and methods



- **Treatment centre**
- **Concurrent chemotherapy (yes vs. no)**
- **Tumour site (larynx vs. pharynx)**
- **TNM stage according to UICC version 8 (stage 1-2 vs. stage 3-4)**
- **p16 status (positive vs. negative vs. unknown) for oropharynx cancers**



The aim

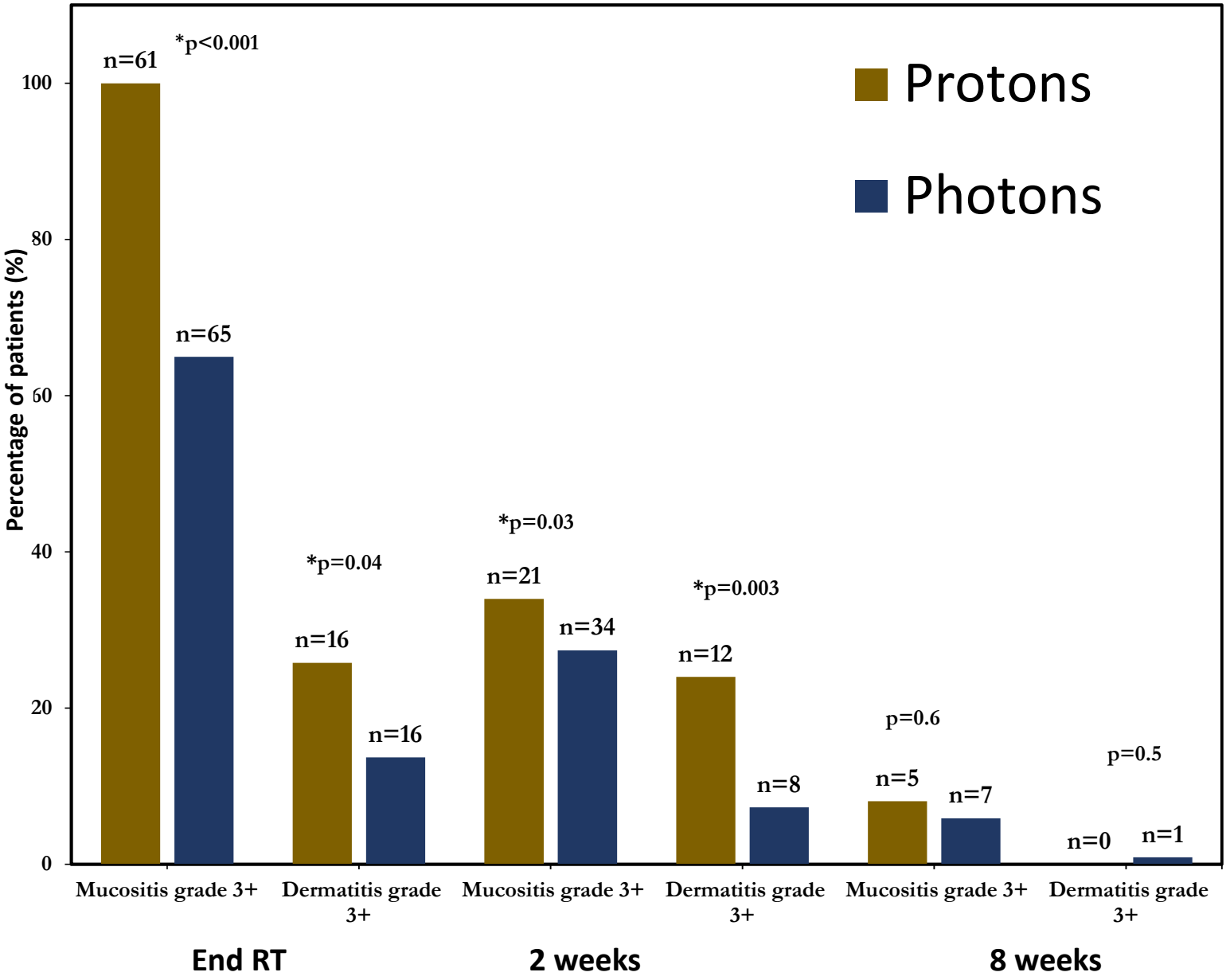
- acute toxicity of proton therapy during the first 2 months after treatment for patients in the pilot study compared to
- matched group of patients treated with photon therapy

Results

At the treatment's end, the **risk of ≥5% weight loss was significantly lower for protons** (RR 0.5; 95% CI: 0.3-0.8, p=0.002)

No differences in:

- opioids use
- tube feeding rates
- hospitalization rates



Conclusions

Proton treatment was associated with less weight loss but increased objective registered toxicity at the end of the treatment

The differences were transitory

No additional acute toxicity was registered with proton therapy

The randomised part of DAHANCA 35 is ongoing

Acknowledgments

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