

An Updated Look into Florence and Astro Guidelines for APBI (accelerated partial-breast irradiation)

Kevin Manestar, CMD

June 10, 2026



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1

Disclosures



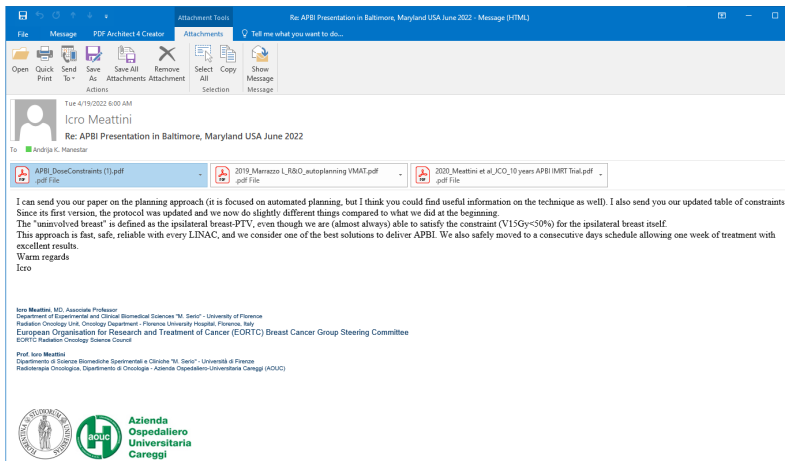
- ❖ This presentation reflects my own personal opinions and not necessarily those of Northside Hospital
- ❖ No Conflicts of interest to report

- ❖ Equipment/Version
 - ❖ Eclipse Treatment Planning 16.1.0
 - ❖ Aria
 - ❖ Velocity advanced imaging
 - ❖ EZFluence
 - ❖ AutoContour v2.0.10 by Radformation, Inc.

2

2

Email from Dr. Icro Meattini April 2022



3

3

Permission to use
correspondence
from
Dr. Icro Meattini

Andrija K. Manestar

From: Icro Meattini
 Sent: Saturday, April 23, 2022 4:20 AM
 To: Andrija K. Manestar
 Subject: Re: APBI Presentation in Baltimore, Maryland USA June 2022

CAUTION: This email is from an EXTERNAL source. Ensure you trust this sender before clicking on any links or attachments.

Dear Andrija
 Thank you again for your email and your work on this topic.
 Please feel free to quote all the references and our discussion.
 New APBI-Florence protocol planning guideline and our experience on patients treated consecutively are currently under revisions (Apr 2022) in *PRO* journal, you can quote this as submitted.
 Please do not hesitate to further contact me if needed.

Best regards
 Icro

1

Icro Meattini, MD, Associate Professor
 Department of Experimental and Clinical Biomedical Sciences "M. Sereni" - University of Florence
 Radiation Oncology Unit, Oncology Department - Florence University Hospital, Florence, Italy
 European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) Breast Cancer Group Steering Committee
 EORTC Radiation Oncology Science Group

Prof. Icro Meattini
 Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche Sperimentali e Cliniche "M. Sereni" - Università di Firenze
 Radioterapia Oncologica, Dipartimento di Oncologia - Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Careggi (AOUC)



2



4

4

More than an individual...a Team



Dr. Isabella Zhang



Jessica Caselli, CMD

Who am I?



So why are we here?



- ❖ Ultimately, because we simply care
- ❖ To give our wholehearted, best effort to help our patients have the best possible outcome with their treatment.
- ❖ To discover new ways to attack cancer, while maintaining the best possible quality of life for our patients.

7

7

The Learner Outcomes will be to:

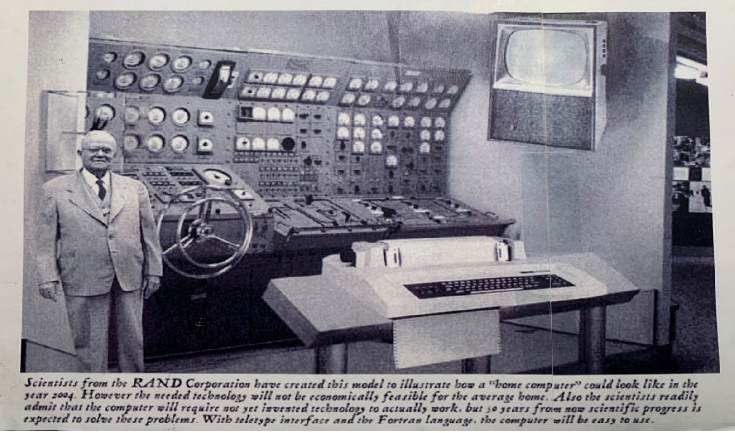


1. Develop a technique for quickly creating an APBI plan.
2. Explain the criteria for APBI vs whole breast irradiation, and current changes for candidate qualification.
3. Discuss ASTRO guidelines/methods of treatment and associated constraints and structures needed, as well as discuss other available protocols based on the original work.
4. Know how to use templates that can help be more efficient resulting in a decrease of time for planning and output.

8

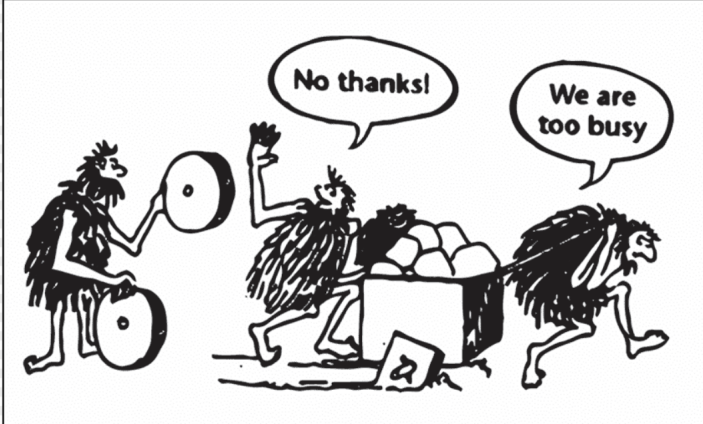
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Memory Lane



So where did APBI start, and where are we going?

Too busy? At what cost?



Bilateral Breast Treatment



Fig. 1—74-year-old woman with bilateral breast cancer treated with interstitial catheters on right and balloon on left. CT scan shows optimum balloon placement with adequate skin spacing and no surrounding air and catheters in right breast chosen over less-invasive balloon catheter because of anatomic constraints.

American Journal of Roentgenology
<https://www.ajronline.org/doi/pdfplus/10.2214/AJR.05.0318>

External Left Breast APBI



3D DVH BEV Arc LeftBreastAPBI - Treatment Approved - Model View - L1BreastF832822

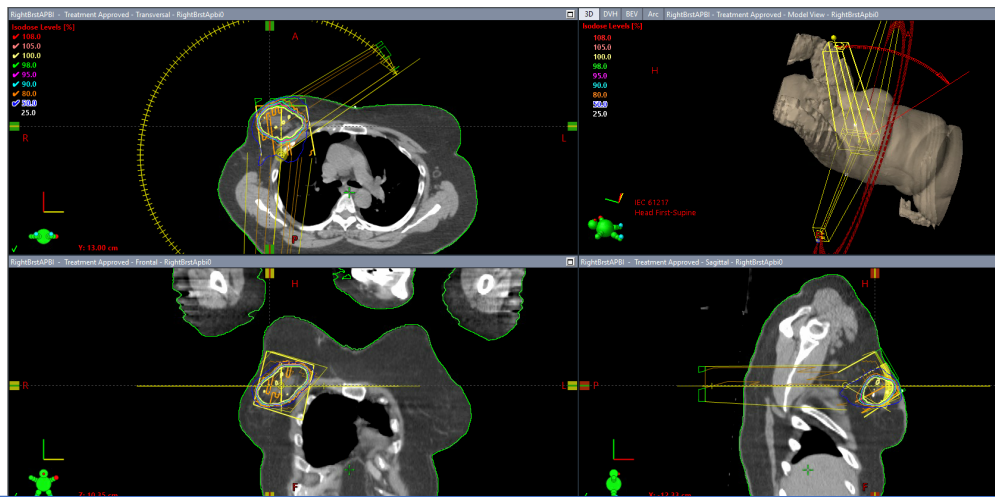
Structure	100.0	95.0	90.0	85.0	80.0	75.0
Target	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heart	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spine	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3D Dose MAX: 106.1%
3D MAX for PTV: 106.1%
3D MIN for PTV: 95.2%
3D MEAN for PTV: 101.8%

IBC: 63217
Head First: Supine

2x 2.00 cm
1x 13.28 cm

External Right Breast APBI



13

13

Clinical Outcome of Apbi patients:

In selected patients, such as those who meet all of the listed ASTRO/Florence criteria, 5 and 10 year in breast tumor recurrence outcomes are equivalent between partial and whole breast radiation. Furthermore, the late toxicities of the two treatments appears similar, with one study of 15 fraction partial breast treatment (IMPORT-LOW) showing less moderate to marked breast changes after partial breast radiation at 5 years.

14

14

Florence Trial - Treatment Margins:



CTV: The clinical target volume was drawn with a uniform 1-cm margin around the surgical clips.

The CTV was limited to 3 mm from the skin surface and 3 mm from the lung-chest wall interface.

PTV: A 1-cm margin was added to the CTV to obtain the planning target volume (PTV). The PTV was allowed to extend 4 mm inside the ipsilateral lung and was limited to 3 mm from the skin.

The ipsilateral and contralateral breast, ipsilateral and contralateral lung, heart, and spinal cord were contoured as organs at risk.

15

15

ASTRO - Treatment Margins:



Tumor bed: volume is drawn around the clips and any change in the surrounding tissue architecture. Target volume expansions should take into consideration both margin status and imaging strategy.

CTV: 1-1.5 cm expansion from the tumor bed cropped 3-5 mm inside patient surface and limited posteriorly by the pectoralis muscle. For patients with closer margins, a 1.5 cm expansion should be considered.

PTV: 1 cm margin around CTV. **For patients undergoing daily imaging, tighter margins may be considered depending on accuracy of patient set-up.**

PTV_EVAL: PTV cropped 3-5 mm inside patient surface and limited posteriorly by the pectoralis muscle.

Daily imaging is advised when using 5 fx to deliver PBI and when using PTV margins <1 cm.

Taken from PRO March/April 2024 Table 6PBI target volumes and planning parameters*

16

16

APBI Dosing



❖ Dosing according to Meattini (JCO 2020)

- ❖ 30Gy in 5 fractions (6Gy/fx) over non-consecutive days
- ❖ Treat every other day, limiting 3 fx's a week, so the patient was treated Wednesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday

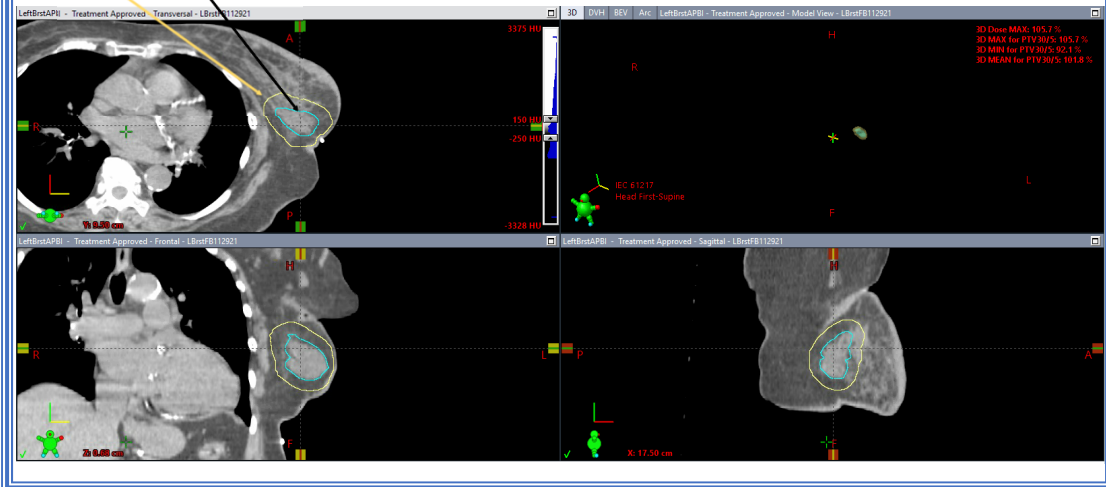
➤ Updated 2022 Treat consecutive days (Dr. preference).

❖ NSABP B-39/RTOG 0413

- ❖ A total of 38.5 Gy will be prescribed
- ❖ Two fractions per day
- ❖ each of 3.85 Gy (7.7Gy total dose daily)
- ❖ separated by at least 6 hours
- ❖ given on 5 treatment days (over a period of 5 to 10 days)
- ❖ sum to 10 fractions and 38.5 Gy.

17

PTV/CTV



18

Learner Objective 1:

Develop a technique for quickly creating an APBI plan



I have almost always used the following method to get consistent treatment plan results which do meet the constraint criteria 95% plus of the time in just one or two runs, Static or Vmat Imrt.

19

19

Dosimetry Tips and Tricks
The “Practical Approach”



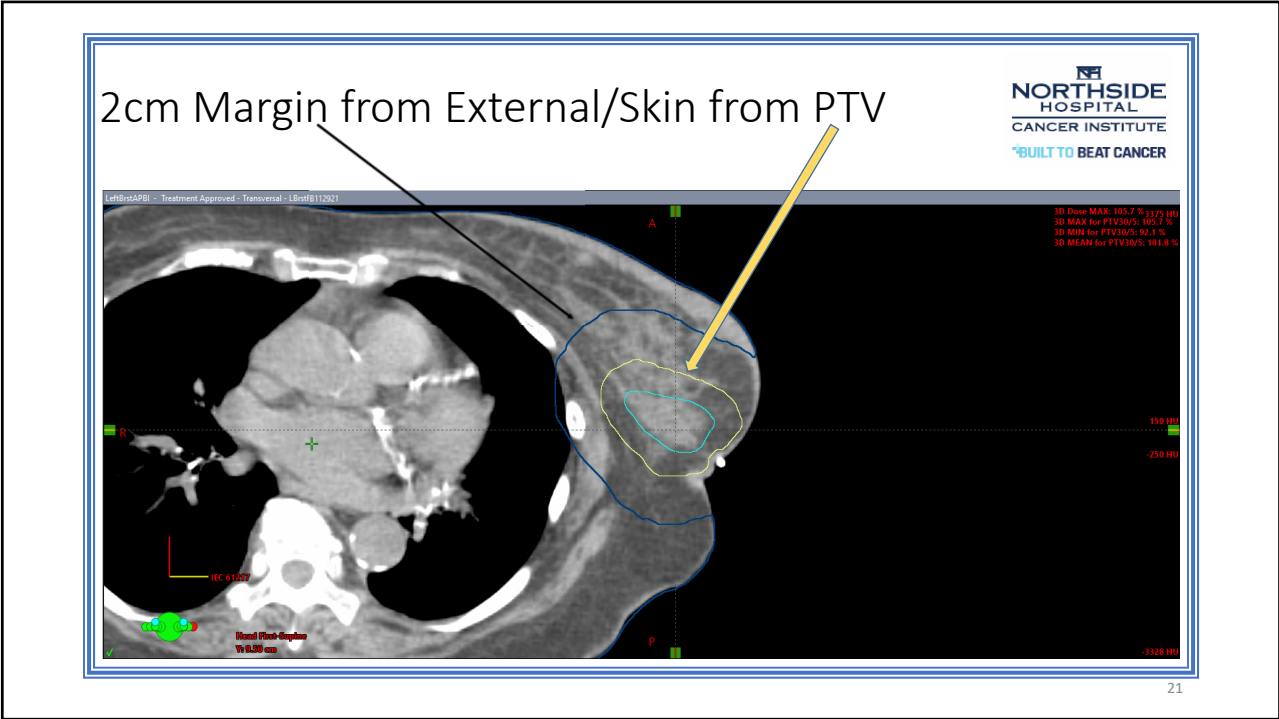
When we have our dosimetry meetings, we often share tips and tricks that help us along in our treatment planning. I will share the same with you here today.

For planning our APBI's:

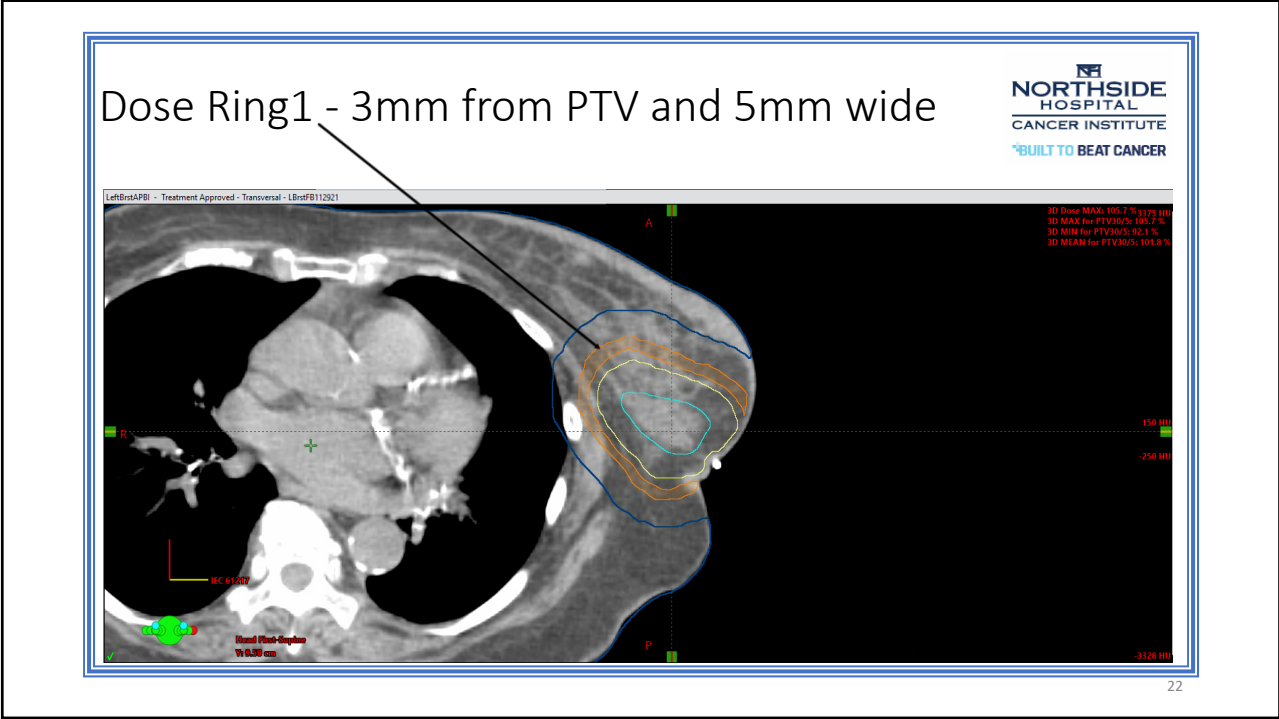
The use of two dose rings (each separated by 2mm) and a 2cm normal tissue structure are created from the PTV as follows:

20

20



21



22

Dose Ring2 - 10mm from PTV and 8mm wide

LeftBrtAPBI - Treatment Approved - Transversal - LBrstFB12021

3D Dose MAX: 102.7% (117.7 HU)
3D MAX for PTV30/5: 102.7%
3D MIN for PTV30/5: 92.1%
3D MEAN for PTV30/5: 101.8%

REC 61.0MP
Head First- Superior
W: 0.50 cm

150 HU
-250 HU
3328 HU

23

23

What other methods?

- ❖ Now with so many of us here, I know there are other options other than using dose rings, such as using NTO settings instead.
- ❖ Let us say this is each of our “professional license” in our stylistic planning process!
- ❖ The idea is to share ideas and enhance planning possibilities, and that is why I am here today. I am very open and happy to hear other methods and willing to try them, and I hope you find this particular method helpful in your APBI treatment planning.

24

24

Confirm OARs and Structures



- ❖ Breast: ipsilateral and contralateral
- ❖ From Dr. Meattini email, the "uninvolved breast" is defined as the ipsilateral breast-PTV
- ❖ Lung: ipsilateral and contralateral
- ❖ Heart
- ❖ spinal cord
- ❖ If autocontouring is used, I suggest a time out from it for every few patients to keep us sharp on drawing our own structures!!

25

25

Beam Arrangement

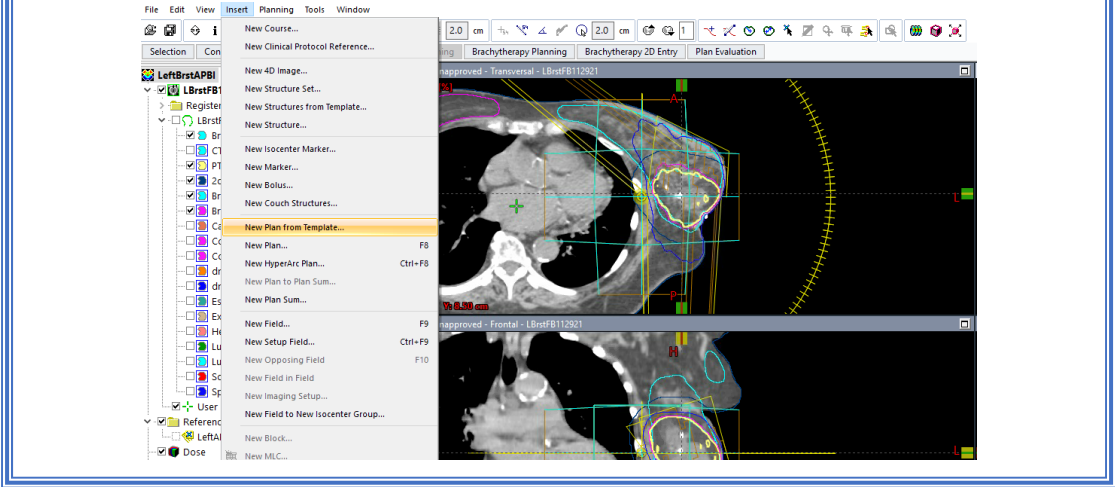


- ❖ Per Florence Trial: Five (6 MV) step-and-shoot IMRT coplanar fields
- ❖ Email from Dr. Meattini April 19, 2022 states:
 - Dear Andrija*
 - We moved from a multibeam step&shoot IMRT to a partial arc VMAT. Start and stop angles are patient specific and depend on target location and patient anatomy.*
- ❖ Our facilities have only treated APBI with Vmat, however, we have met criteria making use of DCA (dynamic conformal arcs), EZ Fluence, or static Imrt. Vmat did turn out to be the treatment delivery of choice at our centers, requiring only two or three partial arcs.

26

26

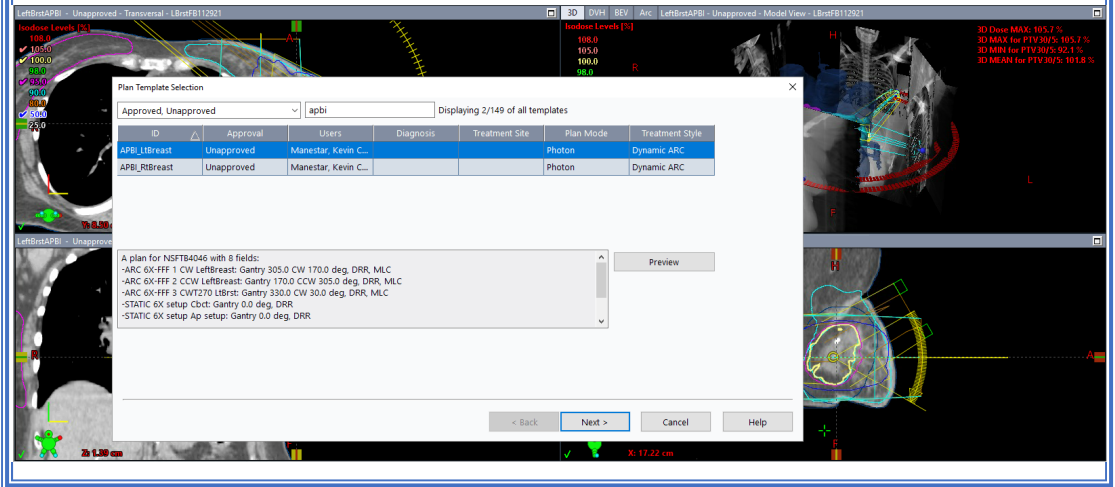
Beam Arrangement



27

27

Beam Arrangement – Left Breast



28

28

Beam Arrangement – Right Breast



ID	Approval	Users	Diagnosis	Treatment Site	Plan Mode	Treatment Style
APBL_LBreast	Unapproved	Manestar, Kevin C...			Photon	Dynamic ARC
APBL_RBreast	Unapproved	Manestar, Kevin C...			Photon	Dynamic ARC

A plan for NSFTB4046 with 8 fields:
 -ARC 6X-FFF 1 CW R/Breast; Gantry 185.0 CW 35.0 deg. Target structure PTV_Lumpectomy, DRR, MLC
 -ARC 6X-FFF 2 CW R/Breast; Gantry 55.0 CCW 185.0 deg. Target structure PTV_Lumpectomy, DRR, MLC
 -ARC 6X-FFF 3 CW L/Breast; Gantry 330.0 CW 30.0 deg. Target structure PTV_Lumpectomy, DRR, MLC
 -STATIC 6X setup Ap Setup; Gantry 0.0 deg. Target structure PTV_Lumpectomy, DRR
 -STATIC 6X setup Pa setup; Gantry 180.0 deg. Target structure PTV_Lumpectomy, DRR

29

Plan Objectives - Eclipse



Template Structure ID	Plan Structure ID	Color	Type	Vol [%]	Dose [cGy]	gEUD a	Priority
dr2	dr2	Blue	Upper	0.0	2950		45
Heart	Heart	Red	Upper	0.0	2700		45
Lung_L	Lung_L	Yellow	Upper	0.0	300		120
Lung_L	Lung_L	Yellow	Upper	0.0	1800		85
PTV_30S	PTV_30S	Yellow	Lower	100.0	5000		90
PTV_30S	PTV_30S	Yellow	Lower	100.0	2000		100

Graph showing Volume [%] vs Dose [cGy] for PTV_30S. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 3000 cGy, and the y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 100.0%. The curve shows a sharp increase in volume coverage as the dose increases, reaching 100% coverage at approximately 2000 cGy.

30

Clinical Goals - Eclipse

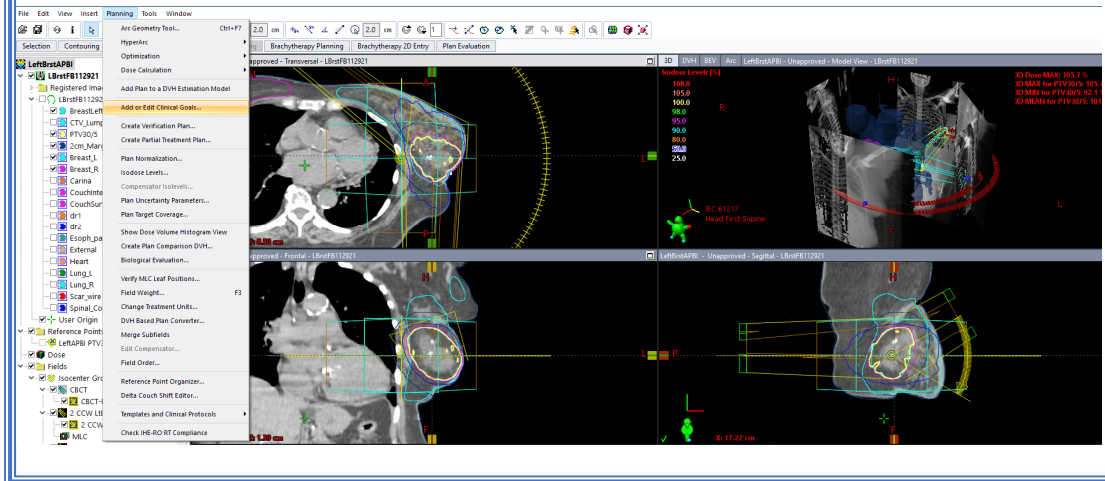


- ❖ Clinical Goals (introduced in V16) are templates that you can attach to a plan in order to easily determine whether dose constraints have been met. Once attached, a “met/not met” status can be viewed in the Info window as well as during Optimization.
- Be aware of your eclipse version, some versions cannot use 0.03cc as a value, some versions are limited by the software to one decimal position, like 0.1 for example. Therefore, if you are looking at values to be at 0.03cc, the clinical goal at Dmax would be used instead. This results in a stricter criteria which may not meet goals. Latest eclipse version updates will accommodate the use of 0.03cc criteria. Double check the DVH manually for 0.03 criteria.

31

31

Adding Clinical Goals



32

32

Adding Clinical Goals



P	Structure	Objective	Variation
1: Most Important			
1	PTV30/5	V 2850 cGy ≥ 100.0 %	≥ 98.0 %
1	PTV30/5	Dmin ≥ 2800 cGy	
1	PTV30/5	D 95.0 % ≥ 3000 cGy	≥ 2970 cGy
2: Very Important			
2	PTV30/5	V 3150 cGy ≤ 5.0 %	≤ 10.0 %
2	PTV30/5	Dmax < 3150 cGy	
3: Important			
3	Heart	V 300 cGy < 10.0 %	
3	Breast_R	Dmax < 100 cGy	
3	Lung_R	V 500 cGy < 10.0 %	
3	BreastLessPTV	V 1500 cGy < 50.0 %	
3	Lung_L	V 1000 cGy < 20.0 %	
4: Less Important			
R: Report Value Only			

33

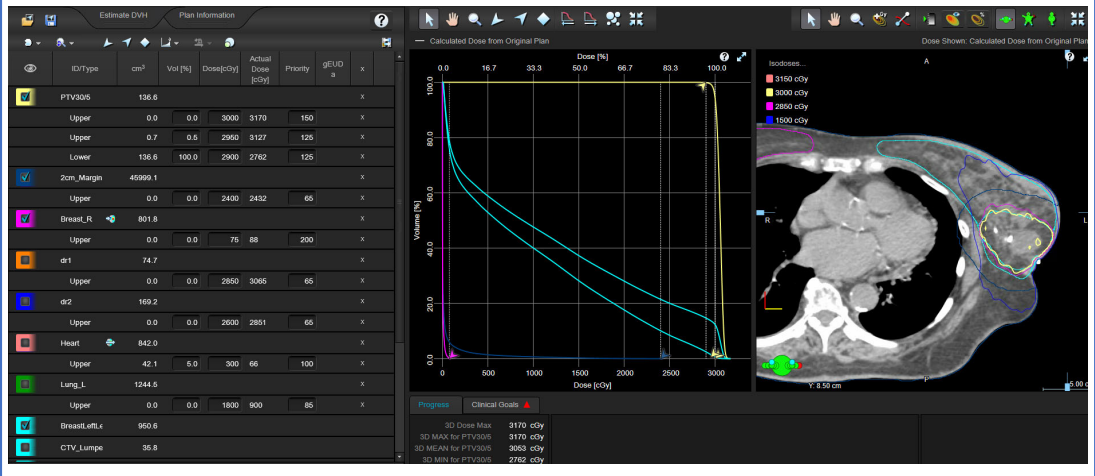
Clinical Goals



Structure	Priority	Goal	Value	Priority	Goal	Value	Priority	Goal	Value
PTV30/5	P1	V2850cGy ≥ 100.0%	100.0%	P1	Dmin ≥ 2800cGy	2762cGy	P1	D95.0% ≥ 3000cGy	2996cGy
	P2	V3150cGy < 5.0%	0.0%	P2	Dmax < 3150cGy	3170cGy			
Heart	P3	V300cGy < 10.0%	0.0%						
Breast_R	P3	Dmax < 100cGy	88cGy						
Lung_R	P3	V500cGy < 10.0%	0.0%						
BreastLessPTV	P3	V1500cGy < 50.0%	28.2%						
Lung_L	P3	V1000cGy < 20.0%	0.0%						

34

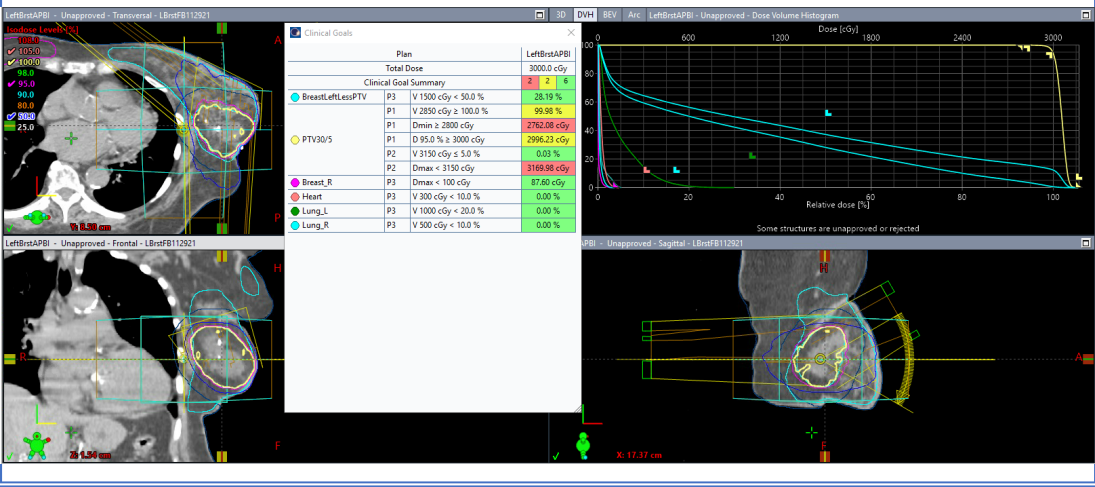
Optimization



35

35

Final Results



36

36

Final Results



Plan		LeftBrstAPBI
Total Dose		3000.0 cGy
Clinical Goal Summary		2 2 6
BreastLeftLessPTV	P3 V 1500 cGy < 50.0 %	28.19 %
	P1 V 2850 cGy ≥ 100.0 %	99.98 %
	P1 Dmin ≥ 2800 cGy	2762.08 cGy
PTV30/5	P1 D 95.0 % ≥ 3000 cGy	2996.23 cGy
	P2 V 3150 cGy ≤ 5.0 %	0.03 %
	P2 Dmax < 3150 cGy	3169.98 cGy
Breast_R	P3 Dmax < 100 cGy	87.60 cGy
Heart	P3 V 300 cGy < 10.0 %	0.00 %
Lung_L	P3 V 1000 cGy < 20.0 %	0.00 %
Lung_R	P3 V 500 cGy < 10.0 %	0.00 %

37

37

Learner Outcome 2: 2.Criteria for APBI vs Whole Breast Irradiation



← Whole Breast?

Or Partial Breast? →

38

38

NSABP B-39/RTOG 0413/NRG BR007

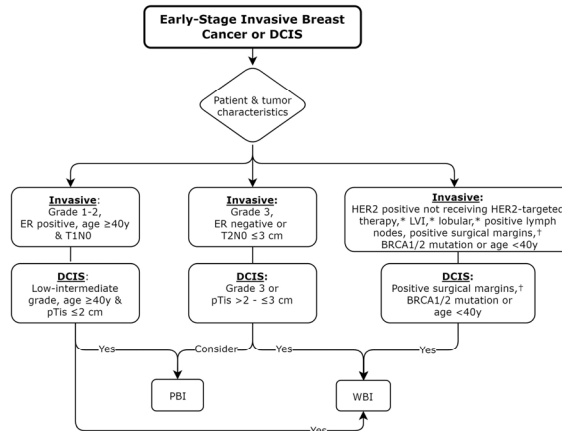


- ❖ **National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project (NSABP)**
- ❖ **Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG)**
 - ❖ **A Randomized Phase III Study of Conventional Whole Breast Irradiation (WBI) Versus Partial Breast Irradiation (PBI) for Women with Stage 0, I, or II Breast Cancer**
 - ❖ **Whole breast vs IORT PBI vs External Beam APBI (sections 11-14)**
 - ❖ *The above criteria eliminates use of beams that may be directed at OAR's*
- ❖ **NRG comprises three groups**
 - ❖ **(N=NSABP, R=RTOG, G= Gynecologic Oncology Group)**
 - ❖ **NRG BR007 Arm 1 incorporates External Beam APBI 30Gy in 5 fx's, every other day. However, IORT, brachytherapy, Protons, regional nodal treatment, and boost (for APBI or PBI), and Bolus are excluded.**

39

39

Patient Selection: ASTRO APBI Guidelines



*Taken online from PRO October 20, 2024

40

40

Patient Selection: ASTRO APBI Guidelines



76 C. Correa et al

Practical Radiation Oncology: March-April 2017

2017

Table 1 Comparison of patient groups in original and updated consensus statements

Patient group	Risk factor	Original	Update
Suitability	Age	≥60 y	≥50 y
	Margins	Negative by at least 2 mm	No change
	T stage	T1	Tis or T1
	DCIS	Not allowed	If all of the below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen-detected • Low to intermediate nuclear grade • Size ≤2.5 cm • Resected with margins negative at ≥3 mm
Cautionary	Age	50-59 y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40-49 y if all other criteria for "suitable" are met • ≥50 y if patient has at least 1 of the pathologic factors below and does not have any "unsuitable" factors <i>Pathologic factors:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size 2.1-3.0 cm^a • T2 • Close margins (<2 mm) • Limited/focal LVSI • ER(-) • Clinically unifocal with total size 2.1-3.0 cm^b • Invasive lobular histology • Pure DCIS ≤3 cm if criteria for "suitable" not fully met • EIC ≤3 cm
	Margins DCIS	Close (<2 mm) ≤3 cm	No change ≤3 cm and does not meet criteria for "suitable"
Unsuitable	Age	<50 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <40 y • 40-49 y and do not meet the criteria for cautionary
	Margins DCIS	Positive >3 cm	No change No change

^a The size of the invasive tumor component.
^b Microscopic multifocality allowed, provided the lesion is clinically unifocal (a single discrete lesion by physical examination and ultrasonography/mammography) and the total lesion size (including foci of multifocality and intervening normal breast parenchyma) falls between 2.1 and 3.0 cm.

41

41

Florence Trial - Criteria for Patient selection:



In a nutshell, participants must be female, patients must be 40 years or older, with early breast cancer and lumpectomy (BCS-Breast conserving surgery), with a maximum tumor size of 2.5cm or less.

Surgical margins - Wide excision or quadrantectomy with clear margins (>5 mm), with clips placed in tumor bed. A minimum of 4 clips is requested to avoid geographic misses.

Exclusion criteria include extensive intraductal carcinoma, multiple foci cancer, and final surgical margins greater than 5mm.

Ratio for treatment at Northside: PTV volume/ipsilateral Breast x 100 ≤ 30%

ASTRO: V95% dose ≤ 25% and v50% dose ≤50%

42

42

Learner Outcome 3:

Discuss ASTRO guidelines/methods of treatment and associated constraints and structures needed, and other protocols based on the original work.

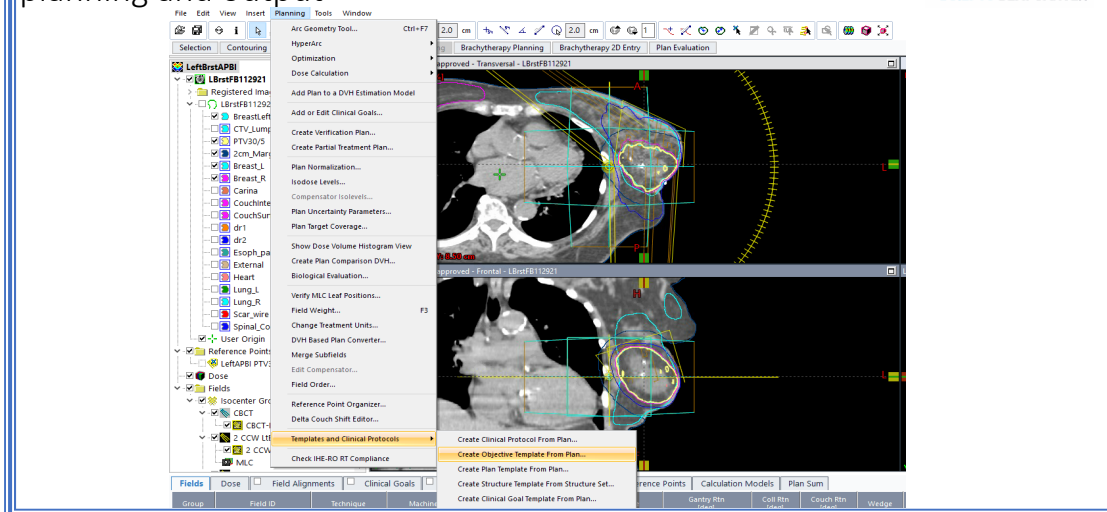
- ❖ NRG BR007 is endocrine therapy with or without radiation therapy
- ❖ Whole breast or External Beam APBI (not IORT)
- ❖ Uses the dosing from the Florence Trial of 30Gy in 5 fx's every other day (original) or Every day (consecutive- updated)

Updated Constraints Florence Trial

APBI dose constraints

Target and OARs	Original dose constraints for plan optimization	Updated dose constraints for plan optimization	
		Ideal	Minor deviation accepted
PTV	$V_{28.5\text{ Gy}}=100\%$ $D_{\max}\leq 105\%$ $D_{\min}\geq 28\text{Gy}$	$V_{28.5\text{ Gy}}\geq 98\%$ $V_{31.5\text{ Gy}}\leq 5\%$ $D_{\max}\leq 110\%$	$V_{28.5\text{ Gy}}\geq 95\%$ $V_{31.5\text{ Gy}}\leq 10\%$ --
Ipsilateral uninvolved breast	$V_{15\text{ Gy}}\leq 50\%$	$V_{15\text{ Gy}}\leq 50\%$	--
Ipsilateral lung	$V_{10\text{ Gy}}\leq 20\%$	$V_{10\text{ Gy}}\leq 20\%$	--
Contralateral lung	$V_5\text{ Gy}\leq 10\%$	$V_5\text{ Gy}\leq 10\%$	--
Contralateral breast	$D_{\max}\leq 1\text{Gy}$	$D_{\max}\leq 1\text{Gy}$	$D_{\max}\leq 2\text{Gy}$
Heart	$V_3\text{ Gy}\leq 10\%$	$V_3\text{ Gy}\leq 10\%$	--

4. Eclipse users will now be able to create objective and plan templates that will decrease amount of time for planning and output



45

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The Learner Outcomes will be to:

1. Develop a technique for quickly creating an APBI plan.
2. Explain the criteria for APBI vs whole breast irradiation, and current changes for candidate qualification.
3. Discuss ASTRO guidelines/methods of treatment and associated constraints and structures needed, as well as discuss other available protocols based on the original work.
4. Know how to use templates that can help be more efficient resulting in a decrease of time for planning and output.

46

46

Conclusion and Thanks



As we all know, our field is continually changing, and as long as all of continue to care, as I know we do, new modalities and improved treatment delivery and care can be given to our patients.

Huh, the wheels aren't square after all!!



47

47

THANKS FOR HANGING AROUND!



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48

48