should involve an assessment of this interaction, which can only partially be simulated with phantoms. The dynamic and even more importantly the automatic real-time adaptive nature of the tumor tracking process add some additional requirements to the QA process. Acquisition of intrafraction imaging in combination with logging of dynamic machine parameters during treatment allow a detailed quantification of the tracking performance at all times during treatment delivery. An overview is given of the RTTT process with the Vero gimballed linac system in clinical practice.

**SYMPOSIUM: THE ESTRO YOUNG TASK FORCE: WHAT IT IS, HOW IT WORKS AND WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOUNG MEMBERS.**

SP-0523

Presentation of the young task force, past & future

S. Rivera

Institut Gustave Roussy, Radiotherapy, Villejuif, France

There is an increasing participation, involvement and visibility of young members in ESTRO over the last years with the development of pedagogical and research activities, structures and tools targeted to young members and often conducted by young members but open to all ESTRO members.

In 2007 a young scientific committee was created to organize a young ESTRO track for ESTRO27 meeting in Göteborg. Since then young ESTRO session for all four disciplines in radiation oncology has been part of each ESTRO annual meeting and each ESTRO forum expending to a full day track since the London ESTRO anniversary meeting in 2011. In late 2009 the young corner in the ESTRO newsletter was created to provide an additional communication tool between society members and more specifically between young members. Since 2010 each standing committee has at least one young representative who is considered as a liaison person between his committee and young members (through the young scientific committee and/or the editorial team of the young corner).

The first young task force was created following the young session at the ESTRO anniversary meeting. This task force has proposed a roadmap for the development of young members integration in the society approved and signed by the president of ESTRO and the chair of this young task force at ESTRO31 in 2012 [1]. This roadmap states 5 key points: setup a young strategy meeting, develop young activities in ESTRO, support young professionals in their scientific activities, promote educational activities, provide better access for young to ESTRO services.

This comes in agreement with the ESTRO vision published after the 2012 ESTRO strategy meeting where young representatives were invited as well [2]. This document recognizes “the strategic importance of young members to the development and future of ESTRO and the clinical discipline of radiation oncology” and confirms that the ESTRO board commits to “prioritize initiatives to increase young members participation in the society”. One of the key points of the roadmap was already achieved through the young strategic meeting organised in Taormina in october 2012. This has lead to a list of priorities with an action plan. Further achievements will be delivered in the second ESTRO forum in Geneva in 2013 together with a roadmap for the future young task force leading to the signature of a new contract.

References:


SP-0524

Activities 2012-2013 and report from the AGORA meeting

P. Blanchard

Institut Gustave Roussy, Radiation Oncology, Villejuif, France

The first young task force was formed at the Anniversary meeting in London in 2011 under the impulsion of President Jean Bourhis and president elect Vincenzo Valentini. The aim was to settle a group of young people involved in ESTRO or recruited outside of ESTRO to implement concrete advances for young people. The ESTRO President chairs the task force and the task force is partly renewed every year. Its first mission was to conduct a survey to better understand the needs of young members from all over Europe. This task force finalized its work at the ESTRO 31 in Barcelona with the signing of a roadmap, an agreement between young ESTRO members and ESTRO president showing the deep commitment of ESTRO board towards the expectations of young people in the field of radiation oncology and the road to follow in the near future.

The new task force has had the objective to transform the roadmap into actions leading to a contract that will be signed at the 2nd ESTRO Forum in Geneva in 2013. One of the first points of the roadmap was to conduct a strategy meeting for young people, in order to discuss key challenges in the field of radiation oncology. This retreat took place in Taormina, Sicily, in October 2012 and was the occasion of fruitful exchanges between young people (physicists, radiation oncologists, radiobiologists and RTTs) from all over Europe and distinguished members of the ESTRO board, including the three Presidents, the Green Journal’s editor in chief and the chairman of the Education committee. Major topics included educational services, scientific exchange, professional/membership issues and young member’s society structures. It ended with a session devoted to the implementation of new activities for young members.

The young ESTRO task force is now facing great and exciting challenges. Bringing up new ideas is good, but helping and making them become true is even better. Improving education, clinical or scientific exchange, networking or web-based services are some of the ongoing projects where the young task force is involved. This is the real goal of the previous young task forces, and of the coming ones.

The major priorities defined by the young Task Force and the ESTRO board will be presented during the session.

If you are interested, come to the session, and you will see what ESTRO can do for young people, but also how young people can help improving ESTRO services.

SP-0525

Presentation and signing of the young task force roadmap for 2013-2014

L. Muren1, V. Valentini2

1Aarhus University Hospital, Department of Medical Physics, Aarhus C, Denmark
2Universita Cattolica S. Cuore, Department of Radiation Oncology, Roma, Italy

This session marks the finalization of the 2nd Young Task Force (YTF), a concept created following prolific discussions during and following the ESTRO 30 year anniversary conference in 2011. The YTF is an instrument designed for a dynamic and efficient interaction between the core management structures of ESTRO and the youngest members of the society. This is achieved by appointing the members of the YTF on an annual basis, with a mission to work along a roadmap defined by the previous task force.

The current YTF has focused on identifying and exploring the different needs and aspirations of young RT scientists / ESTRO members within the different domains of ESTROs core activities. At the time of writing, the different ideas put forward are being evaluated, and the development of this will form the backbone of the mission for the next YTF. Overall, the new activities proposed for the next YTF will complement the existing activities for and by young ESTRO members (e.g., conference activities, newsletter and general information activities) and will also be seen as an integral part of the general development of the society. During this session the final details of this process will be described and the roadmap for the next YTF will be signed by the president of the society.

POSTER DISCUSSION: 13: CLINICAL: CNS/ HEMATOLOGY

PD-0526

Relationship between extension of radiation fields and second primary cancers in early stage Hodgkin’s Lymphoma

A. Di Russo1, S. Viviani2, V. Cosentino3, E. Pignoli4, D. Magazzù4, P. Valagussa5, A.M. Gianni5

1Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, SC Radiotherapy1, Milan, Italy
2Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, SC Medical Oncology, Milan, Italy
3Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, SC Radiation Oncology, Milan, Italy
4Fondazione Michelaangelo, Statistic Office, Milan, Italy
5Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, SC Radiation Oncology, Milan, Italy

Purpose/Objective: Second primary cancers (SPC) are among the possible late toxicities in Hodgkin’s lymphoma (HL) survivors. The extent of radiation fields and high doses are counted among probable aetiological causes. We reviewed long term results of a monoclinical, randomized trial comparing sub-total nodal irradiation (STNI) versus involved-field irradiation (IFRT) after a short-course of