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Radiation Recall After COVID-19 Vaccine Booster

In Regard to Soyfer et al.



Three cases of radiation recall phenomenon (RRP) after COVID-19 vaccination have been reported in the *International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics*. All reported cases to date have followed the first or second dose in the vaccination series and have had a 5- to 7-day onset after vaccination. Within our practice, we observed a case of a delayed radiation recall reaction 28 days after the third dose of the Pfizer BioNTech vaccine.

Soyfer et al¹ described 2 patients developing RRP dermatitis after their second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech; 1 patient experienced RRP 5 days after their second vaccination and 66 days after their most recent radiation therapy (RT), and the other experienced RRP 6 days after vaccination and 22 days after RT. Stewart and McDowell² described RRP dermatitis after the AstraZeneca vector vaccine, with rapid onset 3 hours after the first dose and occurring 6 months after RT. Additional cases have been reported: Afacan et al³ reported a case of RRP dermatitis 5 days after initial inoculation with Sinovac and 27 months after RT, and Steber et al⁴ noted RRP pneumonitis 3 days after initial vaccination with the Moderna mRNA vaccine, approximately 8 months after RT. The SARS-CoV-2 virus itself may induce similar effects: Kurosaki et al, for instance, have reported an RRP pneumonitis coinciding with COVID-19 infection, 3.5 years after initial RT.⁵

Our patient is a 46-year-old female who received 60 Gy (RBE) in 30 fractions of adjuvant proton irradiation (Fig. 1) with concurrent cisplatin for American Joint Committee on Cancer 8 pT1N1 p16 tonsillar squamous cell carcinoma, completing treatment June 14, 2021 (Fig. 2). She previously received Pfizer-BioNTech vaccination on March 5, 2021, and March 26, 2021, and received her booster vaccine on September 9, 2021. On 3-month follow-up in late September, she exhibited minimal toxicity, with only xerostomia and mild thrush noted. She experienced a dermatitis flare on her neck on October 7 (28 days after dose 3) after 1 day of low-grade fever, nausea, vomiting, and joint pain. Skin cultures were negative, and she was diagnosed with radiation dermatitis (Fig. 1b-f). She was begun on a 2-week oral steroid regimen.

Case reports with RRP remain limited, although both dermatitis and pneumonitis have been seen after a range of SARS-CoV-2 vaccinations, timing, and tumor histologies. This case appears to be the first involving RRP after booster vaccination for SARS-CoV-2 and the first report involving proton irradiation, with delayed development of RRP after vaccination.

Disclosures: none.

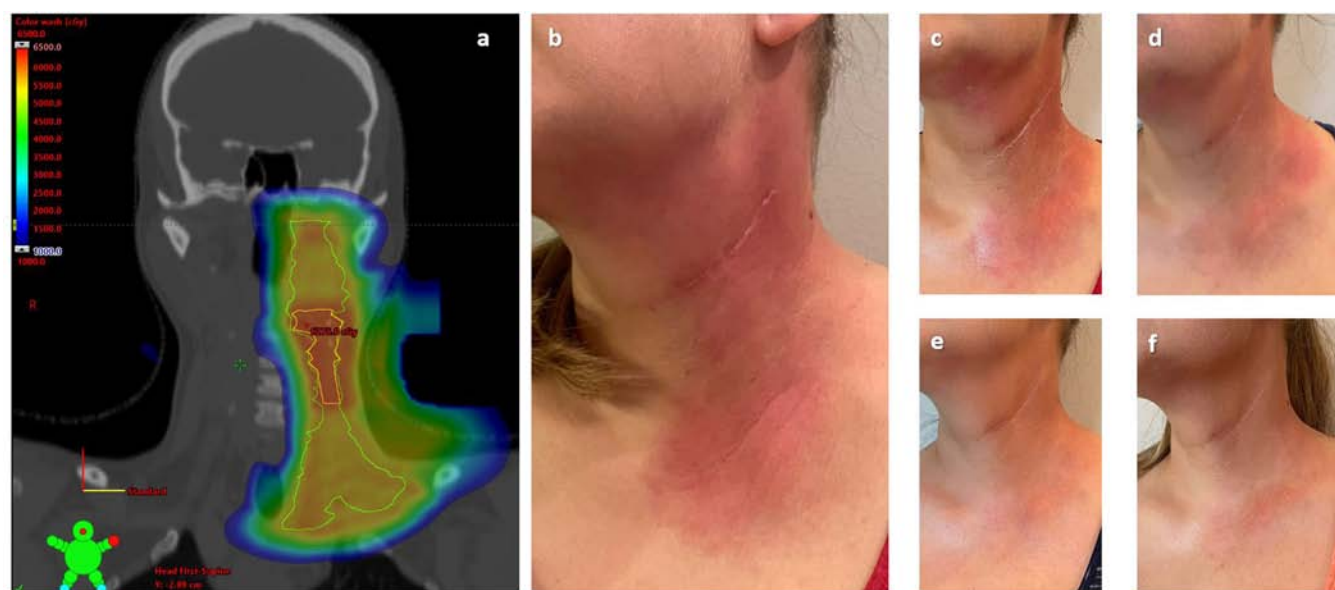


Fig. 1. (a) Radiation treatment plan, 60 Gy (RBE-1.1) in 30 fractions proton radiation, with (b-f) resultant radiation recall phenomenon skin changes noted.

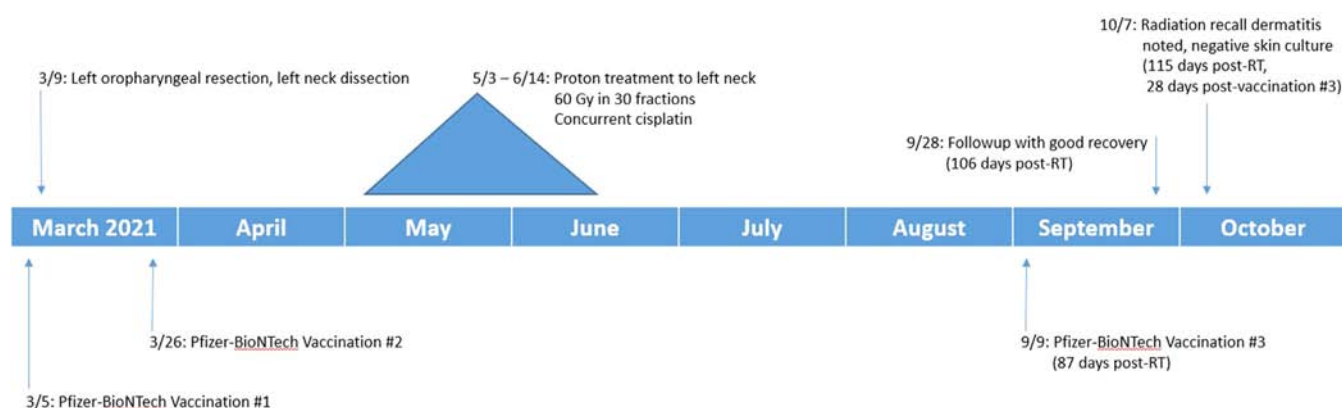


Fig. 2. Patient treatment time course.

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Hyperbaric Oxygen for Prevention of Osteoradionecrosis

In Regard to Shaw et al.

To the Editor: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are a reliable form of scientific evidence and strongly influence

Disclosure: G.L. is the director of a hyperbaric facility that treats patients with late radiation tissue injury.

