

INTRODUCTION

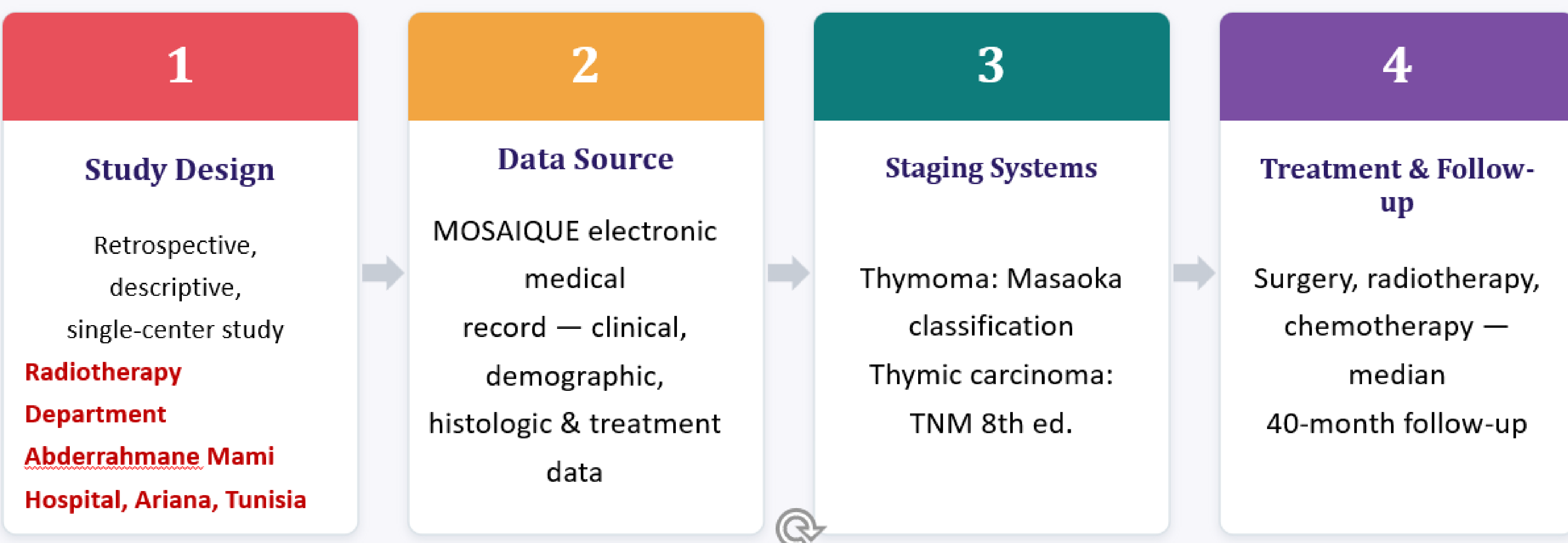
Thymoma is a rare mediastinal tumor, representing a small fraction of thoracic malignancies.

Its optimal management often involves a multidisciplinary approach, including **surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy**.

Data on radiotherapy outcomes in thymoma remain limited, particularly in Tunisia.

This study aimed to describe **staging, treatment strategies, and radiotherapy outcomes** of thymoma and thymic carcinoma patients treated at a single Tunisian center.

METHODS



CONCLUSION

Radiotherapy plays a central role in the multimodal management of thymic epithelial tumors.

Surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy achieved favorable local control and encouraging survival outcomes, even in advanced stages.

Coordinated multidisciplinary management remains essential to optimize patient outcomes.

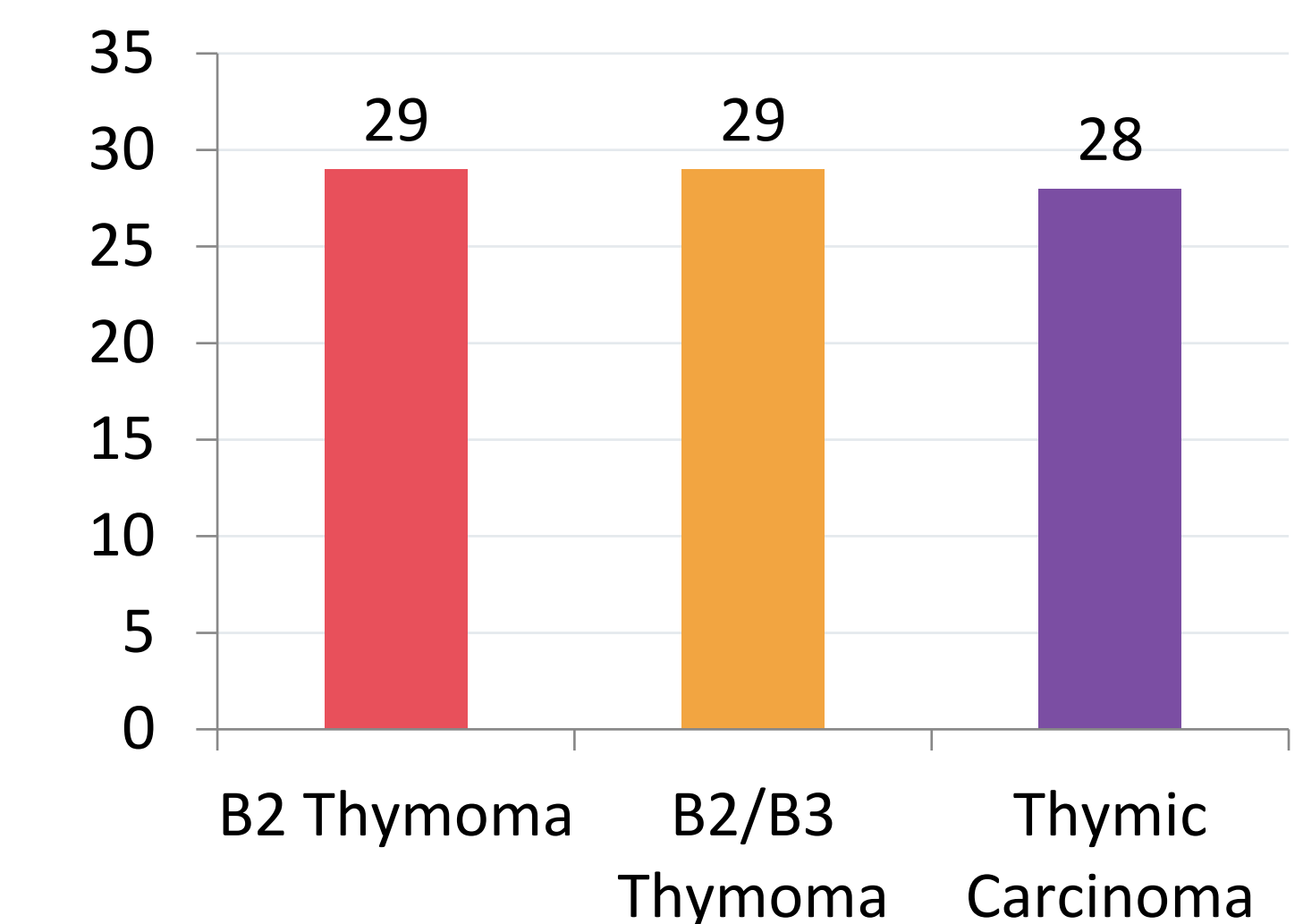
AI Disclosure: AI was used as a supportive tool for language editing and formatting during the preparation of this poster. All scientific content was reviewed and validated by the authors, who remain responsible for its accuracy.

RESULTS

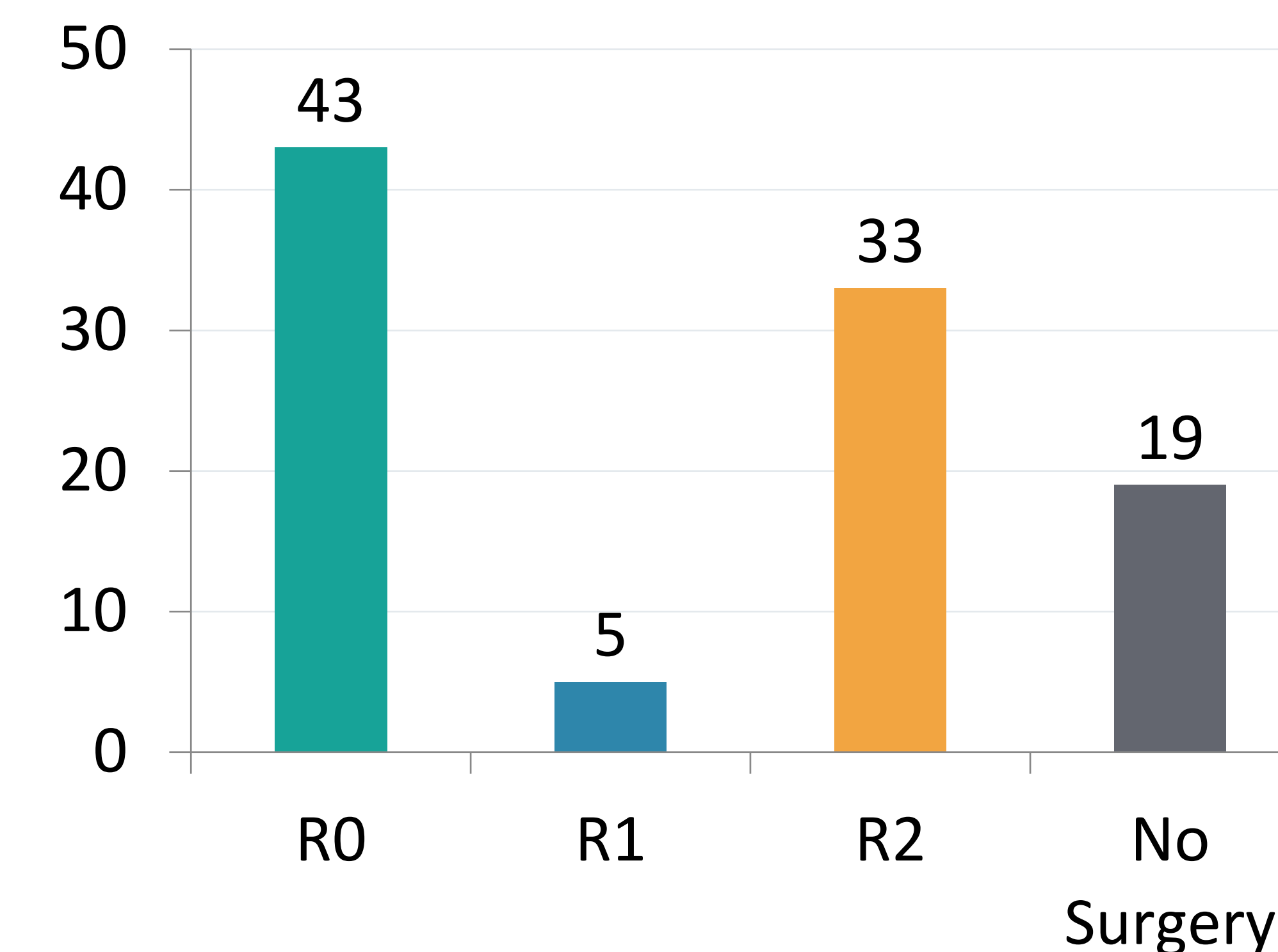
Patient Characteristics (n=21)

Feature	Value
Median age	50 y (26–75)
Male sex	76%
Leading histology	B2 / B2-B3 thymoma (29% each)
Advanced stage (III–IV)	Carcinoma: 83%

Histological Subtypes



Surgical Resection Status



Treatment Summary

Modality	Result
Surgery	17/21 (81%)
— R0 / R1 / R2	43% / 5% / 33%
Radiotherapy	Curative & palliative, both histologies
— Curative doses	50–64 Gy
— Palliative doses	8–30 Gy
Chemotherapy	10/21 (48%), platinum-based

Clinical Outcomes

