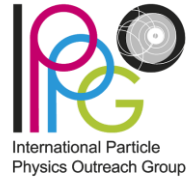


# Particle Therapy Masterclass



## Initiated by:

Yiota Foka (Coordinator - CERN, IPPOG), Niklas Wahl (DKFZ), Hans-Peter Wieser (DKFZ, LMU), Christian Graeff (GSI)

# 1. Crash course particle therapy

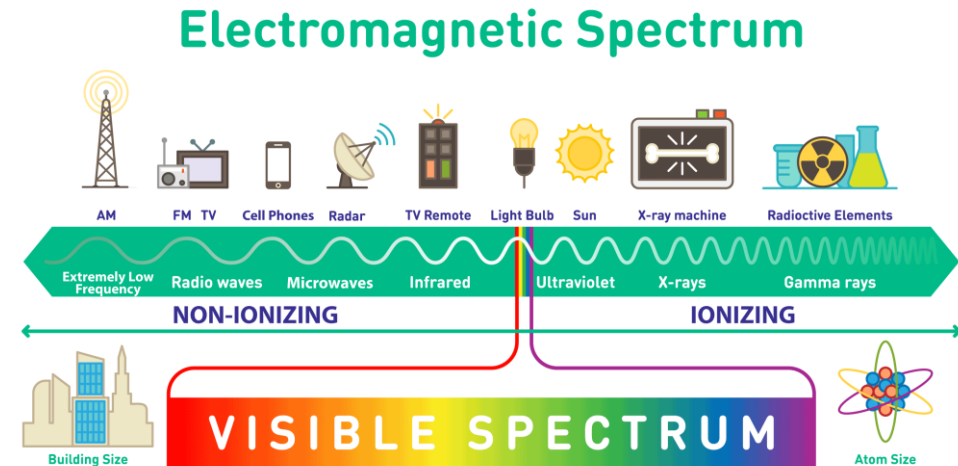
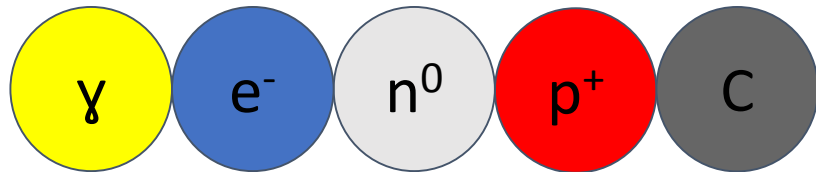
## Slides by:

Viridiana Badillo (FI-UNAM)  
Enrique Sánchez (FI-UNAM)  
Aris Mamaras (AUTH)  
Martina Palkowitsch (DKFZ)  
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Yiota Foka (IPPOG, CERN)  
Benjamin Dedić (PMF-Sarajevo)



# 1. What is Radiation Therapy?

- uses ionizing radiation to produce DNA damage to cancer cells
- its goal is to kill or “control” the cancer cells and at the same time spare healthy cells
- different modalities are in use:
  - conventional radiation therapy
    - electrons
    - photons
  - particle therapy
    - hadrons: mainly protons, neutrons also possible
    - ions: mainly carbon ions

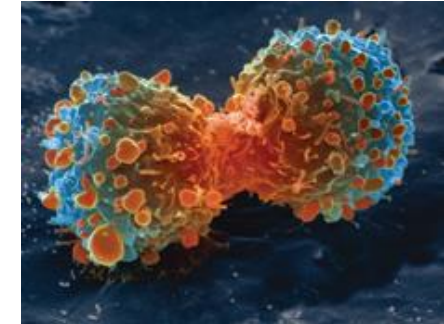


[1]

[1] Medium – Electromagnetic spectrum. Accessed from <https://medium.com/@tajamulfayaz621/electromagnetic-spectrum-b80002a65665>.

## 2. Cancer

- is uncontrolled cell proliferation and cell rampant growth
- cancer may spread to other parts of the body
- over 100 different types, individual

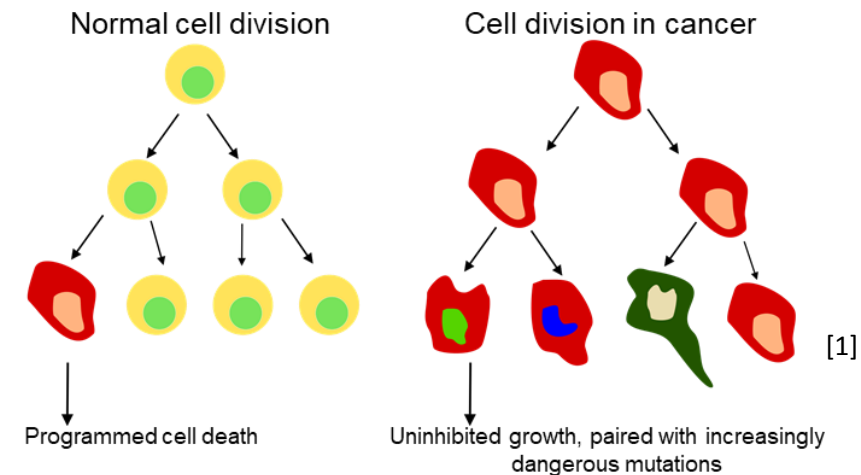


[2]

Cancer cell of a lung tumor during cell proliferation

**Theory of cancer formation:**  
(random) mutation levers out  
normal programmed cell death  
→ cells need to be removed / killed  
“manually” for treatment

### healthy cells vs. cancer cells

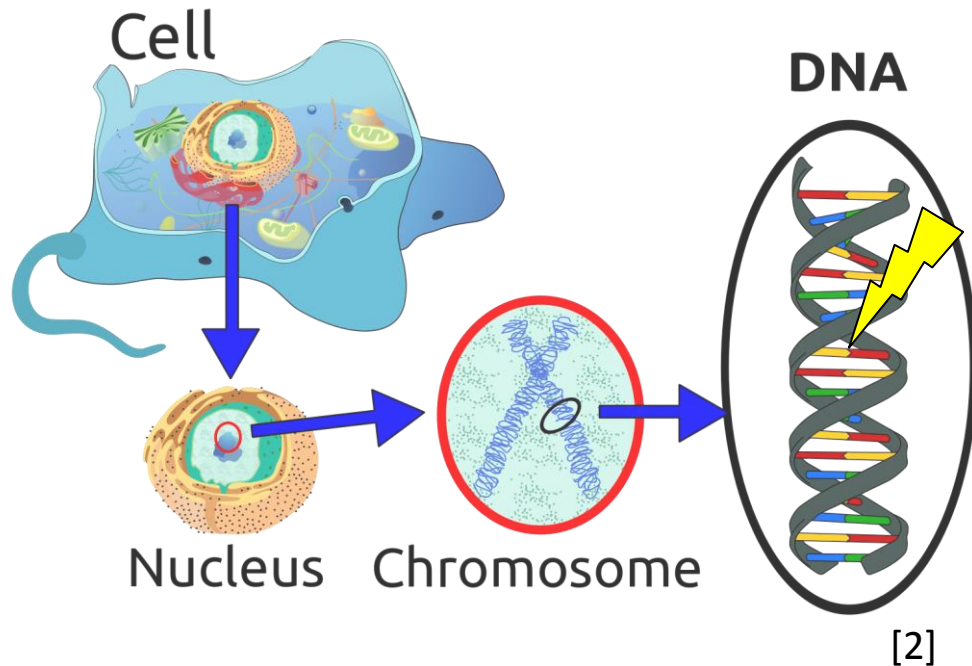


[1] Garak76, Suhadi Jorhaa'ir ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zellteilung\\_normal\\_im\\_Gegensatz\\_zu\\_Krebs.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zellteilung_normal_im_Gegensatz_zu_Krebs.svg)), „Zellteilung normal im Gegensatz zu Krebs“

[2] fineartamerica - Lung Cancer Cell Division. - Accessed from <https://fineartamerica.com/featured/lung-cancer-cell-division-sem-steve-gschmeissner.html?product=metal-print> on 12.02.2021. Lettering was adapted.

# 3. Radiotherapy - Biology

> 50% of all cancer patients receive radiotherapy [1]



**Physical phase:**  $10^{-18}$  to  $10^{-14}$  s

Elementary physical interactions between ionizing radiation and atom

**Chemical phase:** 1ms to ~ min

Reactive radicals react with molecules of the cell and change their chemical composition

**Biological phase:** after 1s to years

Cell death, loss of function of the organism

Serial organs: e.g. spinal cord

Parallel organs: e.g. lung

[1] Atun R. Jaffray et. al, Expanding global access to radiotherapy. Lancet Oncol., 2015

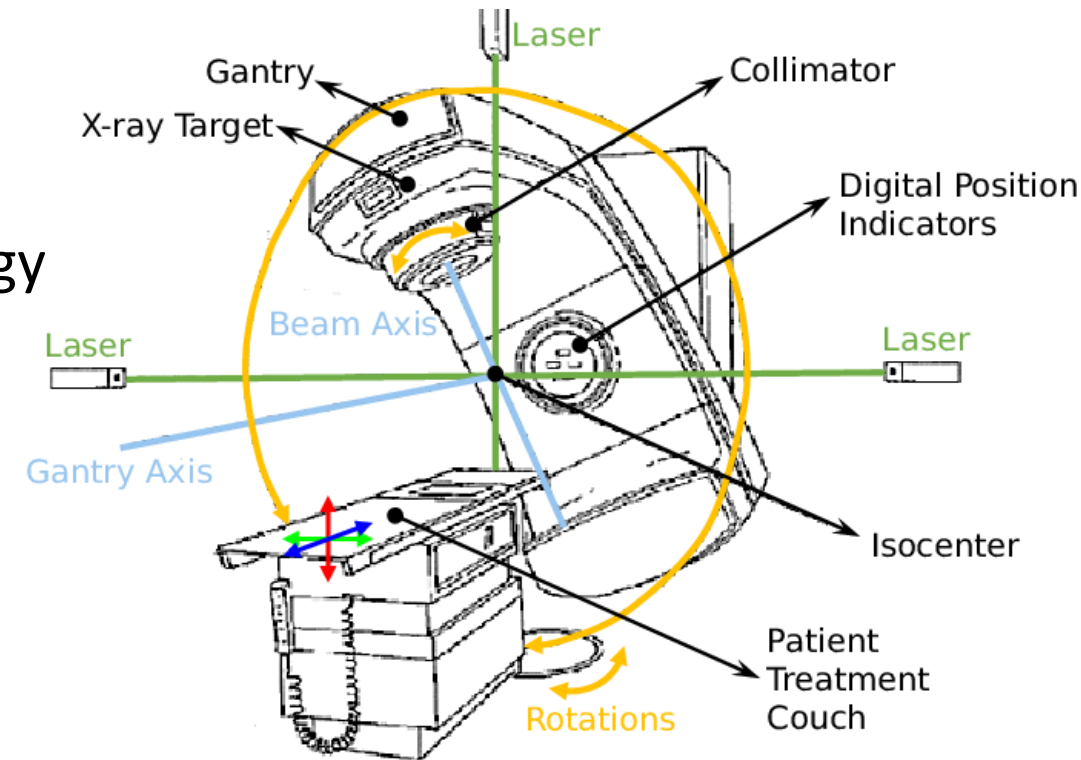
[2] Sponk, Tryphon, Magnus Manske, User:Dietzel65, LadyofHats (Mariana Ruiz), Radio89 ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eukaryote\\_DNA-en.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eukaryote_DNA-en.svg)), „Eukaryote DNA-en“, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

## 4. Conventional radiation therapy

- Uses photons: massless, no electric charge and travel always at the speed of light
- no “acceleration”, but frequency dependent energy

How to generate? We can accelerate electrons!

- accelerated electrons hit a target
  - electrons loose energy due to “bremsstrahlung **high-energy photons**
- 
- gantry: moves the radiation source around the patient
  - couch: rotates the patient



[1]

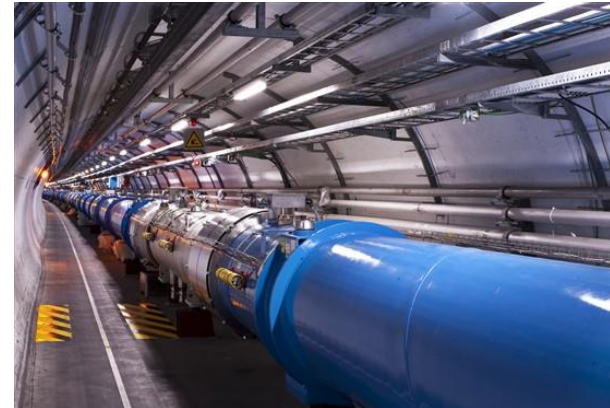
[1] ResearchGate – Schematic depiction of a linear accelerator (LINAC) used in External Beam Radiation. Accessed from [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Schematic-depiction-of-a-linear-accelerator-LINAC-used-in-External-Beam-Radiation\\_fig1\\_334378462](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Schematic-depiction-of-a-linear-accelerator-LINAC-used-in-External-Beam-Radiation_fig1_334378462).



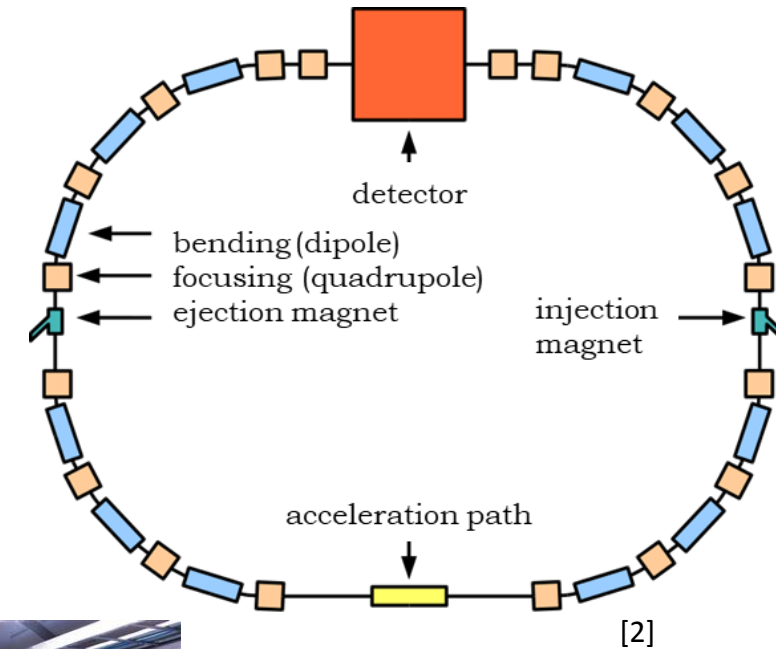
# 5. Particle therapy – particle accelerator

How do we generate high energy protons or ions?

- acceleration with electric fields
- linear or **circular accelerator**  
(depending on the required energy)  
→ e.g. Large Hadron Collider LHC (CERN)
- the bigger the particle's mass,  
the more energy, power and size is needed  
for its acceleration
- big and expensive accelerators are needed



[1]

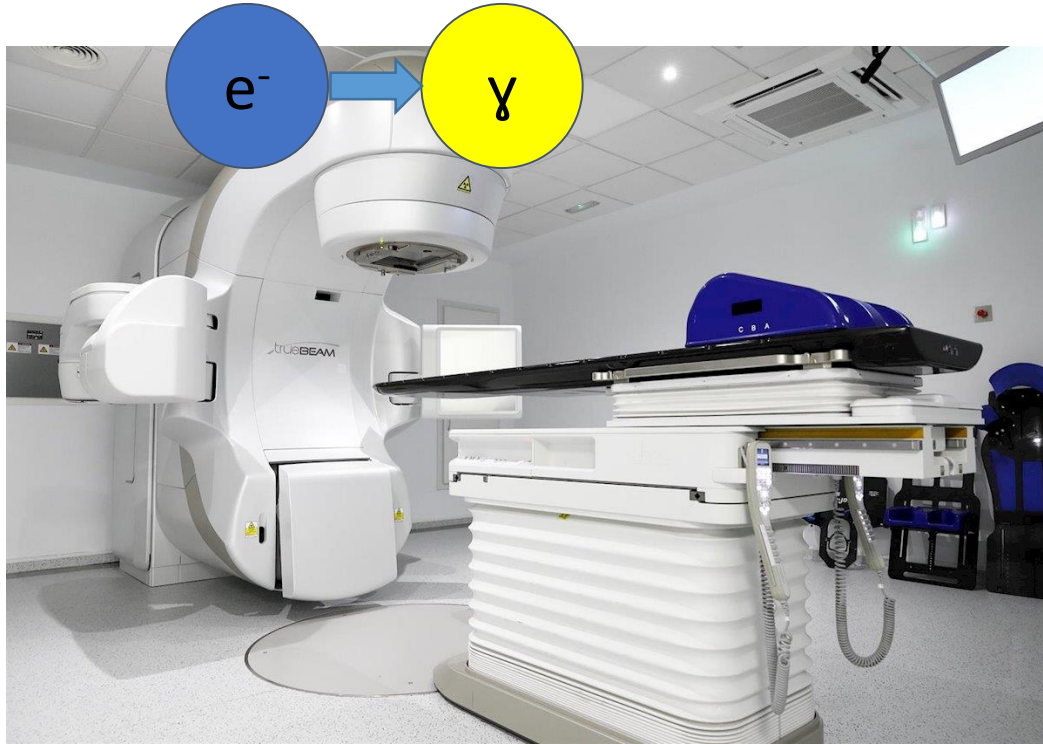


[2]

[1] Maximilien Brice ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CERN\\_LHC.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CERN_LHC.jpg)), <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode>

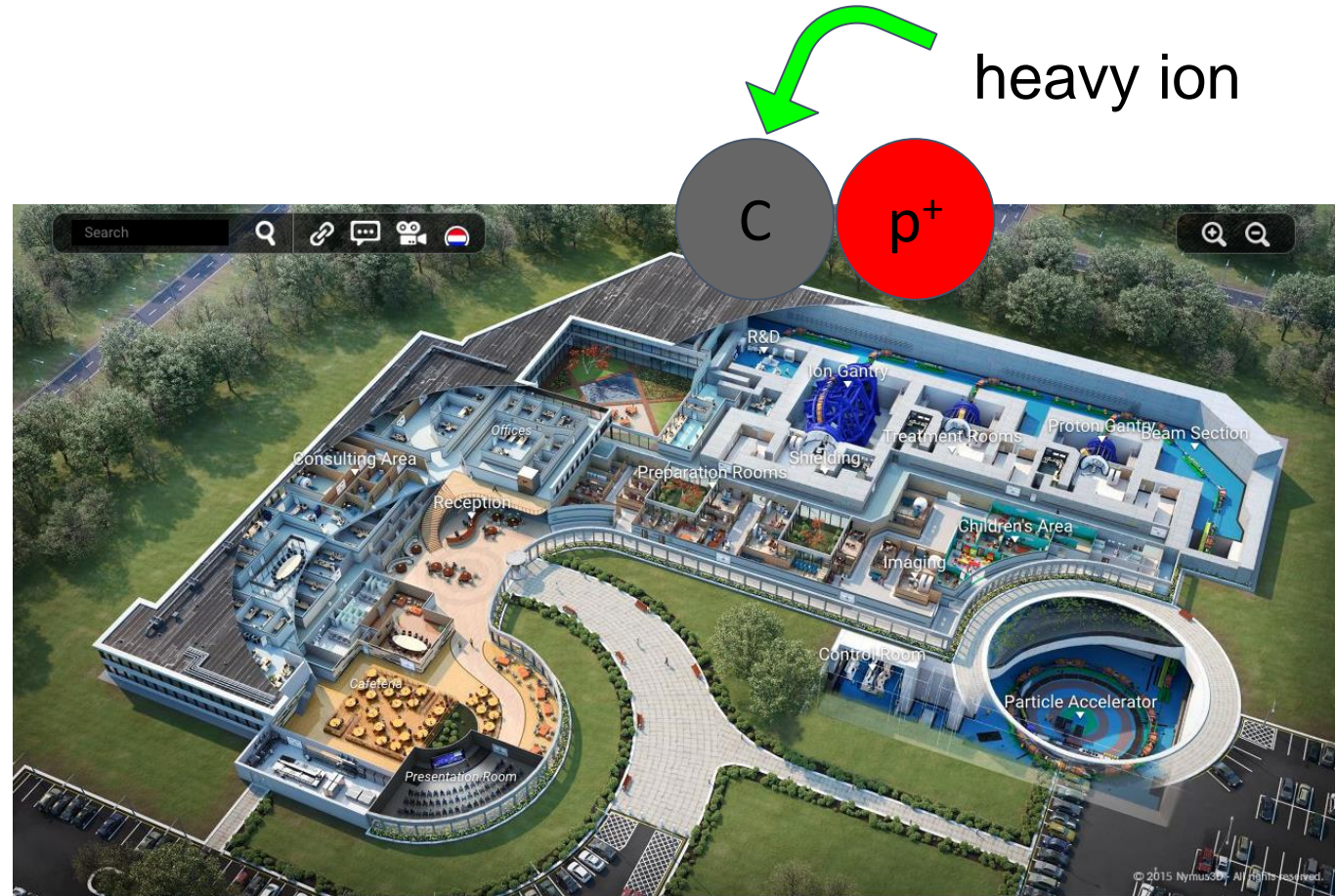
[2] No machine-readable author provided. Florian DO assumed (based on copyright claims). ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Storage\\_ring\\_de.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Storage_ring_de.svg)), „Storage ring de“, lettering was adapted, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

## 6. Machines



LINAC – Linear accelerator

\$\$\$



Circular accelerator

\$\$\$\$\$\$



## 6. Machines

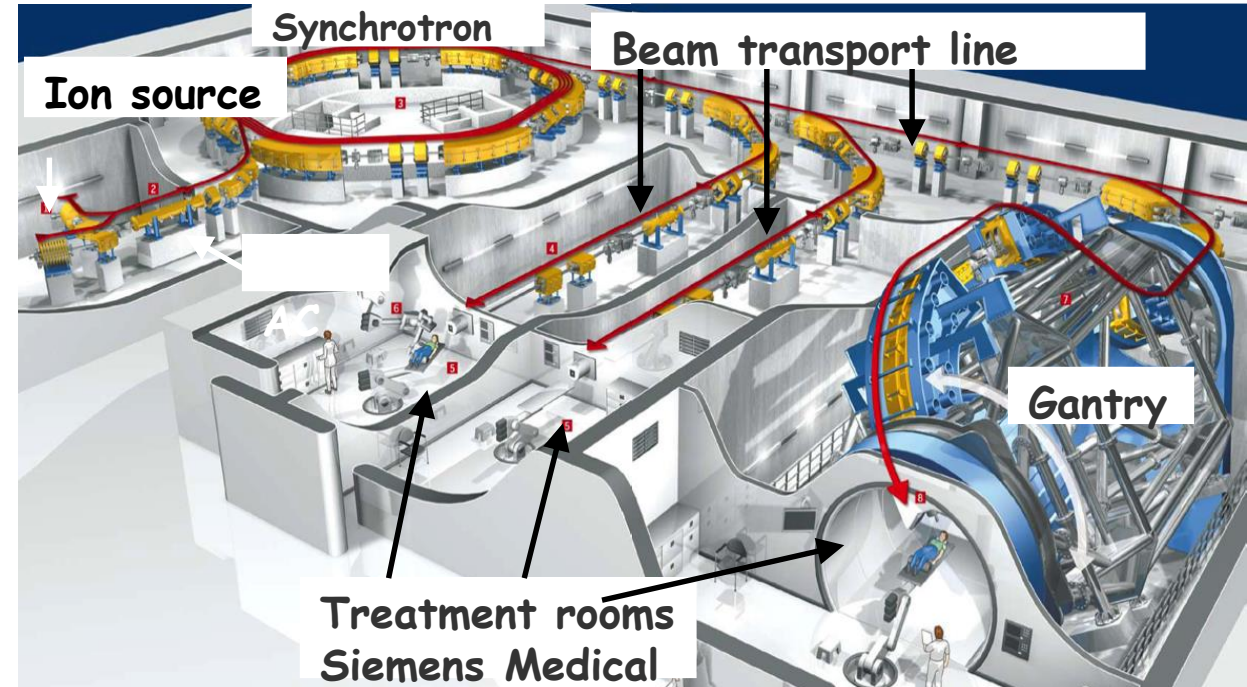
All particle treatment centers have static beam lines

Some of them have rotating gantries (common for protons, but only 2 in the world that work with carbon ions).

The system of reference or “center” is usually placed in the tumour (in the **isocenter**).

We will work with the rotating gantry.

Heidelberg Ion-Beam Therapy Center (HIT)



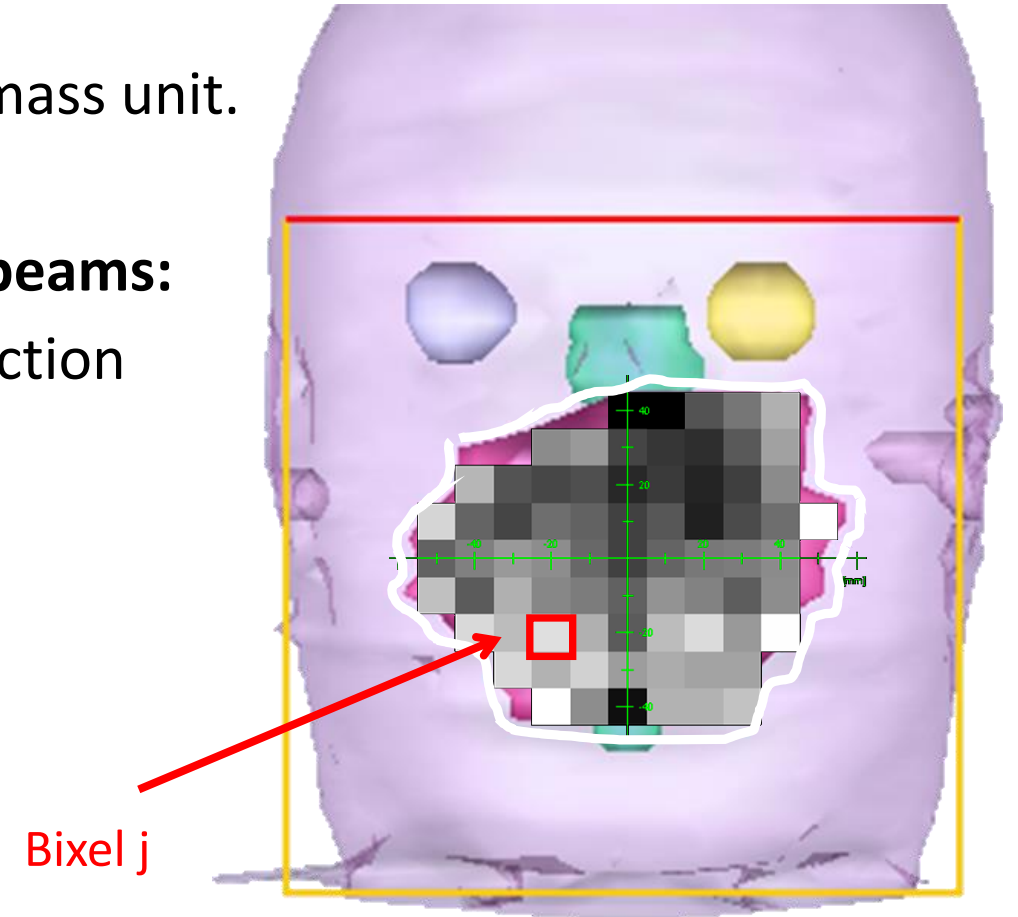
[1]

[1] Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg – HIT Broschüre - HIT Ionentherapieanlage. Accessed from [https://www.klinikum.uni-heidelberg.de/fileadmin/hit/dokumente/HIT\\_Broschuere.pdf](https://www.klinikum.uni-heidelberg.de/fileadmin/hit/dokumente/HIT_Broschuere.pdf) on 12.02.2021



## 7. Important concepts

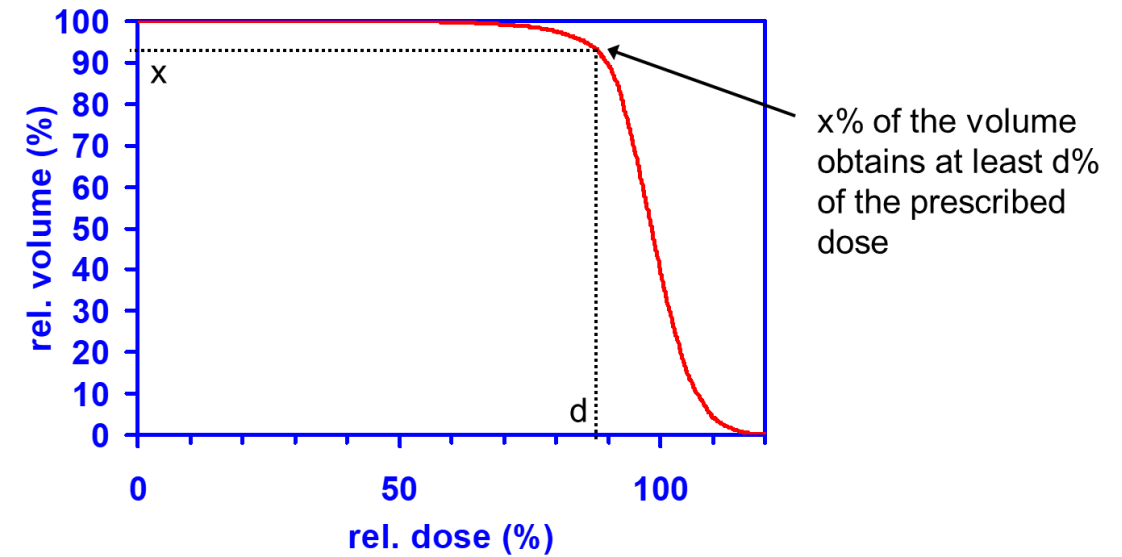
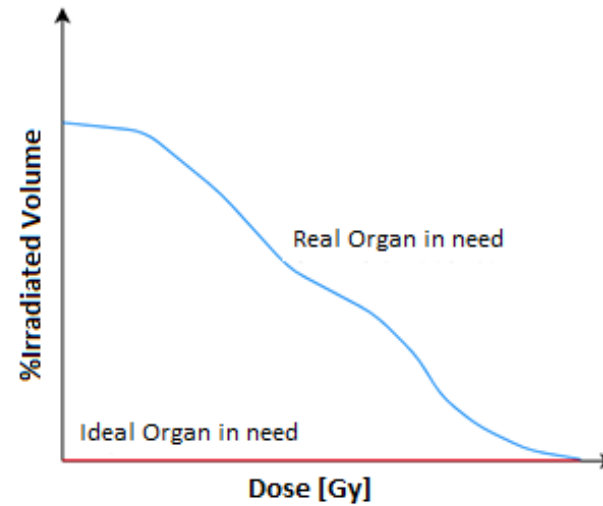
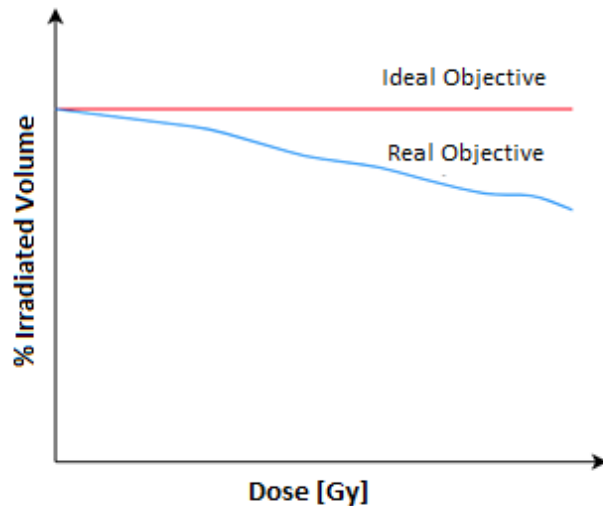
- **Absorbed dose:** ionizing energy absorbed per mass unit.  
It is measured in Gray ( $1 \text{ J/kg} = 1 \text{ Gy}$ ).
- **Intensity modulation for photons with pencil beams:**  
Pencil beams form “pixel” in the beam cross-section  
(or the fluence, respectively)  
= “bixel” (**B**eam + **P**ixel)  
We weight all pencil beams  
(more/less photons) differently



# 7. Important concepts

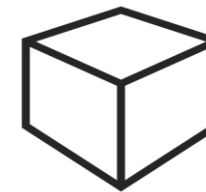
- **DVH:** dose-volume histogram.

In the ideal case, only the tumor is irradiated without affecting other (healthy) tissues.



# 7. Important concepts

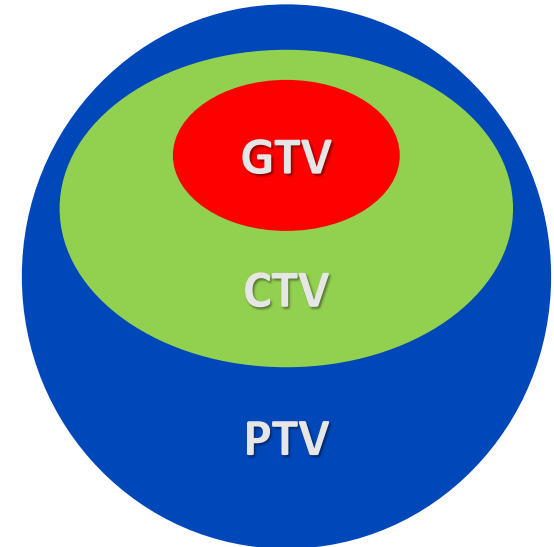
- **RBE:** Relative biological effectiveness. Factor that compares the biological effectiveness of (the biological damage caused by) one type of ionizing radiation (e.g. particle radiation) to the biological effectiveness of a reference radiation (e.g. photon radiation) .
- **Voxel:** volume pixel. A voxel is a volume element. It is the basic building block of a volumetric description of an object.
- **VOI:** volume of interest.
- **OAR:** organ at risk.





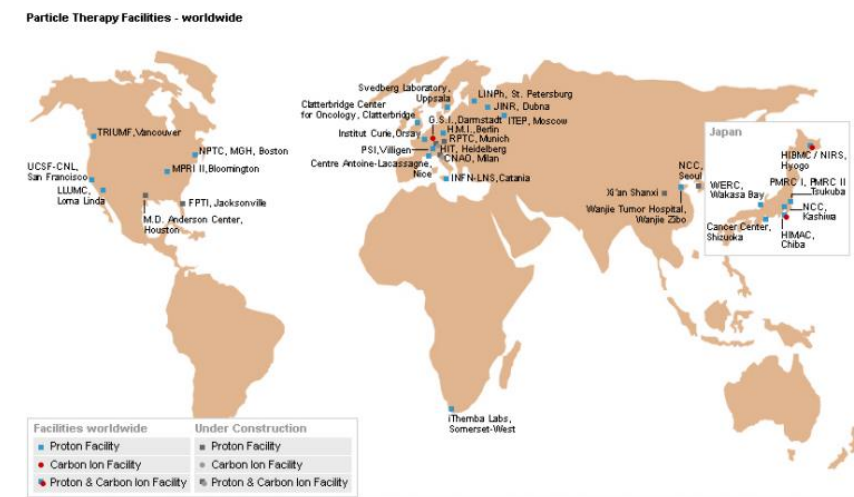
# 7. Important concepts

- **Gross Tumour Volume (GTV).**
  - Tumour volume that is visible on the images.
- **Clinical Target Volume (CTV).**
  - Volume of the tissue including the GTV and regions where invisible tumour tissue is expected.
- **Planning Target Volume (PTV).**
  - Includes the GTV and CTV as well as a safety margin to take uncertainties into account.



## 8. Particle therapy centers

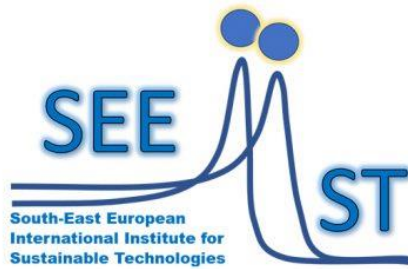
- **All around the world**
  - In Europe – England (1), France (2), Germany (6), Italy (3), Austria (1),...
  - In Asia – South Korea (2), Japan (11), Taiwan (1)
  - In America – USA (24), Canada (1)
  - In Africa – South Africa (1)
  - On the Balkans?



[1]

[1] Particle Therapy, worldwide – Particle Therapy Fighting Cancer with Ion-Beams. Accessed from <https://www.desy.de/f/seminar/MBraeuer.pdf> on 10.03.2021

## 8. SEEIIST



[2]



[1]

[1] SEEIIST building proposal. Accessed from <https://www.facebook.com/SEEIIST/photos/a.2834764259883608/4414393698587315/> on 10.03.2021

[2] SEEIIST logo. Accessed from <https://seeiist.eu/seeiist-project-is-getting-its-logo/> on 10.03.2021.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**