

WP12 – Radiobiological Dosimetry and Quality Assurance

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WP12 – Interacting Partners

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HITRIplus





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WP12 – key structure

EC requested funding: 200.000 Euro

Distribution between partners:

o UMR,	55.000 €
o UKHD/HIT	€ 000.08
o CNAO	20.000 €
o GSI	25.000 €
 MedAustron 	20.000 €

MS12

• Generation of a standardized dosimetry for collaborative radiobiological experiments between the facilities

Dissemination activity

- Scientific publication (1)
- Participation at conferences (>)

Work package number ⁹	WP12	Lead beneficiary ¹⁰	15 - UM			
Work package title	JRA6 - Radio					
Start month	1	End month	48			





WP12 - Objectives

Dosimetry standardization for radiobiological experiments

- Evaluate and compare research results between European ion therapy centres.
- Create dosimetry standard operating procedure
- Approach to compare treatment plans
- Enable collaborative experiments between the facilities
- characterization of mixed radiation field using silicon detectors, TEPC, amongst others could further improve the quantification of the physical uncertainties influencing biological read-outs.





WP12 – Partners and Work

Task12.1 (UMR) - In vitro joint experiment for Radiobiological dosimetry and quality assurance

- Joint experiments will be performed by each partner individually
- Start: a survey among the participants will be circulated in order to create a common standard operating procedure
 - A commercial cell line selected according to its wide use for radiobiological studies will be purchased
 - Clonogenic assay experiments using particles and X-ray, survival experimental data at different depths /LETs, dose level,s Hypoxic and normoxic conditions; Phantom provided by GSI

Task12.2 (UKHD/HIT) - Modelling joint experiment for radiobiological dosimetry and quality assurance

- survey of the planning software and options available among the centres
- plans will be created with the clinical TPS and re-calculated with Monte Carlo (MC) engines when available
 - comparisons with RayStation and FRoG
 - Adequate biological models will be chosen for normoxia (LEM IV, mMKM UNIVERSE) and hypoxia (LET-base approach)
 - Comparison of model predictions and experimental survival data





WP12 – Deliverables and Milestones

- D12.1 Study design and joint radiobiological experiments in all facilities
- D12.2 Comparison of modelling and joint results (lead UKHD/HIT)
- D12.3 Final report and Summary
- MS12 Generation of a standardized dosimetry for collaborative radiobiological experiments between the facilities
- Risk Phantom design cannot be equivalently used at all participating centres due to variation in beam application (Low)





Month 1-36

Month 1-40

Month 41-46

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008548

To Do: clarification of detailed scheduling



WP12 – Timeline

		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3			Year 4				
	Q1 Q	2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
		Exp UMR											
12.1	SOP	Exp GSI	Availability of beam										
	planning	Exp CNAO			time?								
	All	Exp MedAustron		Availabil	ity of p	hantom	?			1-4 Comp	5-1 rer	.0 Final	
		Exp UKHD/HIT								UKHD/F	ll sur	nmary	
										т	(11)	MR)	
12.2	Treatment Planning All	Modelling UKHD/HI	Т									viity	





WP12 – Factors that Govern Radiation Dose and its Distribution

Depth dose, buildup and falloff of dose with depth in medium or tissue:

- depends on type and energy of radiation beam
- depends on composition of tissue

Distance from source:

- affects dose rate if different from that used for dosimetry
- affects ratio of primary radiation to scattered radiation
- affects dose falloff through sample

Radiation field size:

- affects the flatness of the radiation field since the edges of a large field are at a greater distance from the radiation source than the center of the field, which results in a lower dose rate at the edges than at the field center
- causes dose rate changes with the change in field size due to variations in the amount of scatter

 contributes to a lower effective energy at the field edges due to a higher proportion of scatter radiation

Filters that are in the radiation field in order to "harden" the beam:

- have a major impact on the effective energy of the beam
- significantly reduce the dose rate

Use of any materials or sample containers in the beam, even those that are under or beyond the irradiated sample or animal must be accounted for in dosimetry:

- for their beam attenuation
- for their side and back-scatter onto the sample

Even self-contained fixed-source irradiators exhibit significant variations in dose within the sample chamber.

Adapted from "The Importance of Dosimetry Standardization in Radiobiology" Volume 118 (2013) http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/jres.118.021

WP12 – Protocols

Survey

- Consider all factors mentioned on previous slide
- What are your conditions for X-ray irradiation?
- What are your conditions for 12C irradiation?
- Details of beam application?
- Is the phantom in all its dimensions applicable?
- Can hypoxia be induced und given circumstances?
- Which research and clinical TPS are in use?
- Is recalculation of TP with MC engines applicable?

Survey

• Anything else?



WP12 – Protocols

Measurements

- X-ray
- 12C
- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Gy
- Variations of oxygen: 0%, 0,5%, 21%
- Target depth: at different positions of the SOBP?
- Anything else?



Details phantom and biological irradiation: Olga

Details treatment planning and modelling: Andrea







Thank you for your attention.



