Hands-on session: "Plan radiotherapy treatment with the "matRad" planning system for a cancer patient!" results



1922



Contents

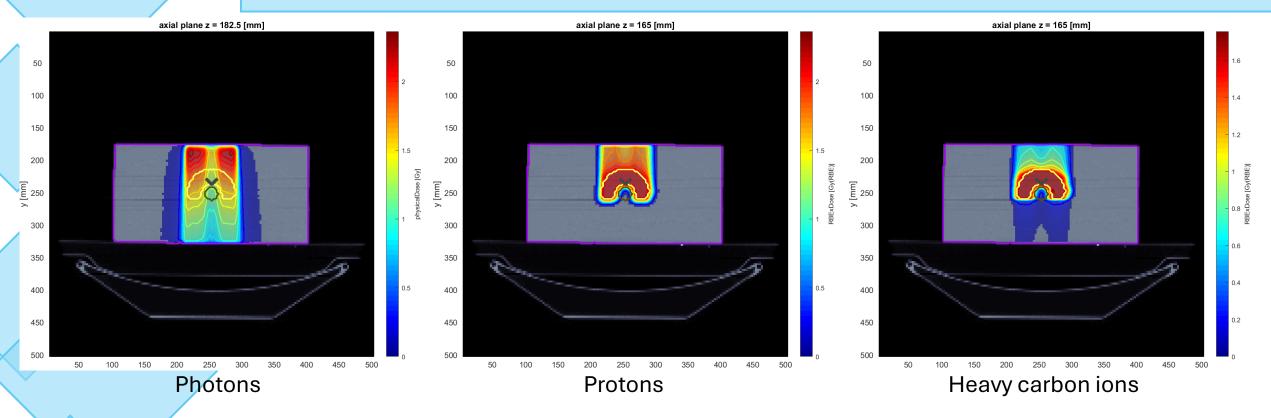
- Introduction the challenge
- Comparison of phantom TG119 case planning
- Comparison of patient "Alderson" case planning
- Conclusions

Introduction - the challenge

- Planning the radiation treatment for phantom TG119:
 - Case 1: 1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): 0°.
 - Case 2: 12-field geometry (photon irradiation only): every 30°.
- Planning the radiation treatment of a patient "Alderson":
 - Case 1: 1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): X°.
 - Case 2: X-field geometry (only for photon irradiation).

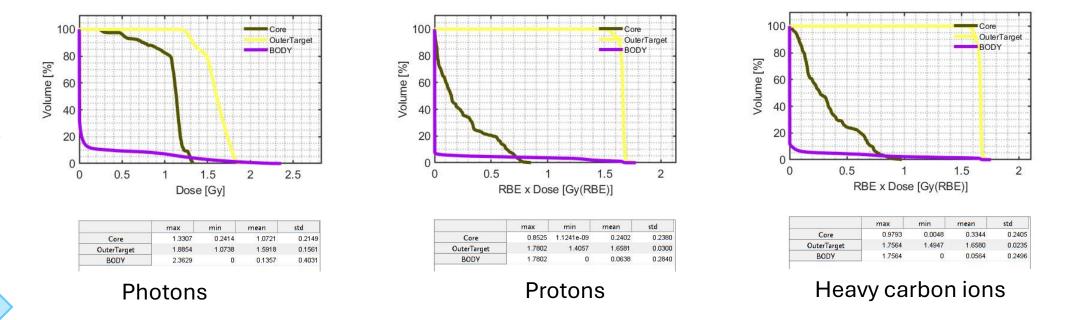
Comparison of phantom TG119 case planning

1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): 0°



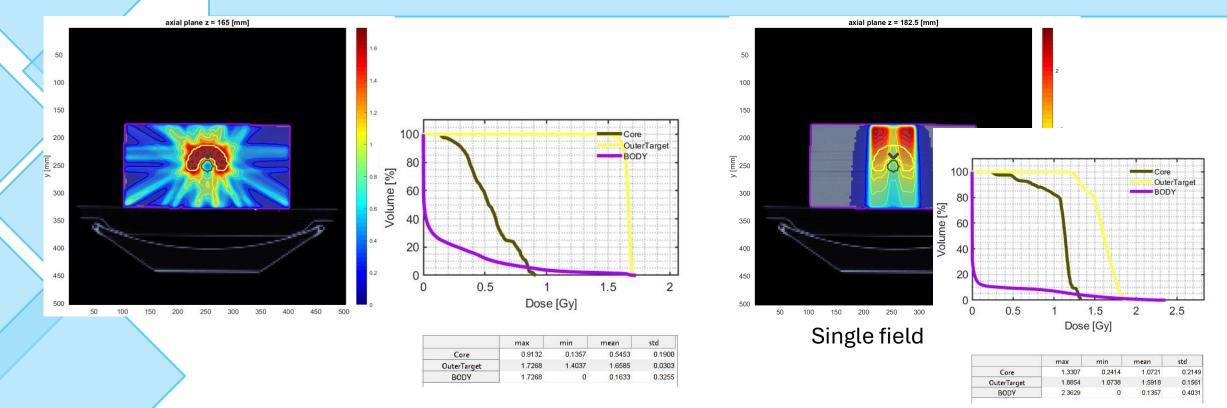
One field irradiation technique shows difference between used irradiation sources (photons, protons, and heavy carbon ions). It is observed that photons have the highest irradiance at the surface, and insufficient irradiation of deeply located target.

1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): 0° (2)



Proton and heavy carbon ion irradiation are comparable, evaluating coverage of target and sparing organ at risk (core), while 1 field irradiation with photons shows insufficient target coverage and significant higher dose for the core.

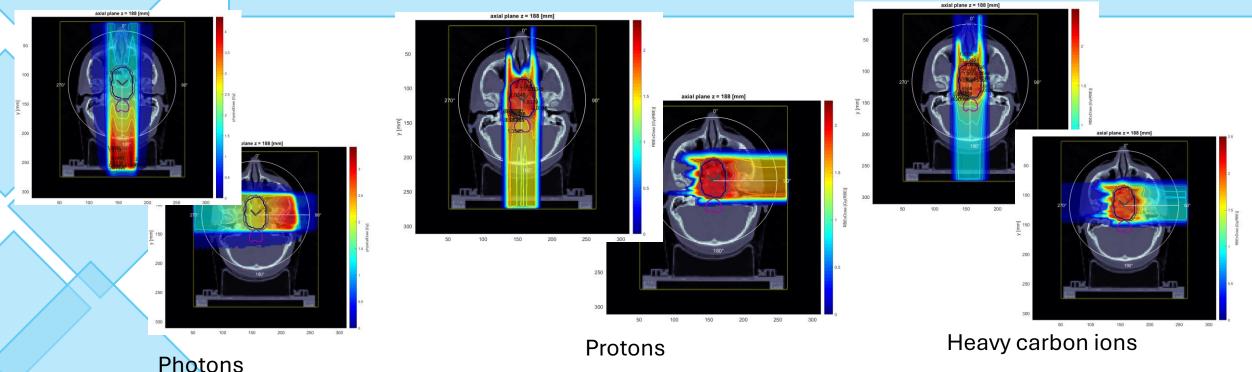
12-field geometry (photon irradiation): every 30°



Using a 12-field geometry gives a much better result than with a single photon field, ensuring sufficient coverage of the target and less irradiation of core. It was found that the 12-field geometry (photons) plan could be comparable with single field of protons or heavy ions plans.

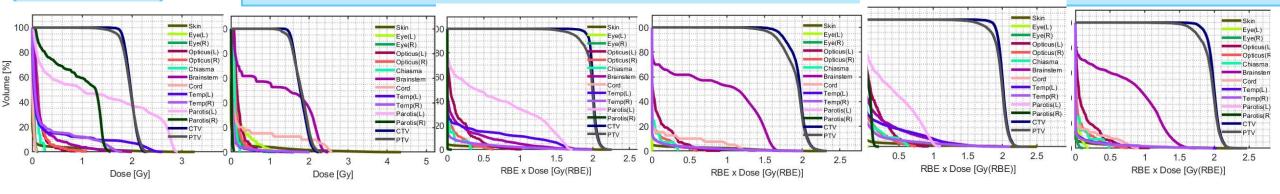
Comparison of patient "Alderson" case planning

1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): 90° and 180°



Similar patterns to to those seen in the phantom TG119 can be observed when comparing different types of particles. Comparing different angles shows that different critical organs are affected in each case.

1 field irradiation technique (photons, protons and carbon ions): 90° and 180° (2)



	max	min	mean	std		max	min	mean	std		max	min	mean	std		max	min	mean	std		max	min	mean	std		max	min	mean	std
Skin	3.2564		0.0681	0.3151	Skin	4.3570	0	0,1010	0.4354	Skin	2.2596	0	0.0386	0.2334	Skin	2.3255	0	0.0429	0.2351	Skin	2.5013	0	0.0332	0.1993	Skin	2.4718	0	0.0371	0.2017
	0.0827	0.0042	0.0262	0.0149		1.2727	0.0425	0.2106	0.2390	Eye(L)	0.0390	0	4.6854e-04	0.0029	Eye(L)	0.0062	0	8.5831e-06		Eye(L)	0.0640	0	7.0106e-04	0.0042	Eye(L)	0.1941	0	0.0197	0.037
Eye(L) Eye(R)	0.1231	0.0107		0.0171	Eye(L)	1.1543	0.0299	0.1177	0.1258	Eye(R)	1.0718e-04	0	1.1951e-07	3.1239e-06	Eye(R)	4.4158e-12		4.2442e-15		Eye(R)	0.0013	0	1.1583e-05	7.1145e-05	Eye(R)	0.1072	0	0.0047	0.0122
		0.0324	0.0360	0.1299	Eye(R)	-				Opticus(L)	1.0216	0	0.1258	0.1832	Onticus(L)	0.9108	0	0.0944	0.1620	Opticus(L)	0.9322	0	0.1469	0.1824	Opticus(L)	1.0719	3.6058e-04	0.1225	0.1804
Opticus(L)	0.8881				Opticus(L)	0.8022	0.0739	0.2026	0.1379	Opticus(R)	0.6345	0	0.0486	0.1159	Opticus(R)	0.6011	0	0.0457	0.1151	Opticus(R)	0.7434	0	0.0663	0.1457	Opticus(R)	0.7519	0	0.0633	0.1349
Opticus(R)	1.0938	0.0344	0.1554	0.1549	Opticus(R)	-	0.0475	0.1514	0.1207	Chiasma	0.3405	0	0.0328	0.0814	Chiasma	0.3524	0	0.0352	0.0847	Chiasma	0.6435	0	0.0757	0.1530	Chiasma	0.5008	0	0.0526	0.1211
Chiasma	0.2564	0.0518	0.1031	0.0483	Chiasma	0.2340	0.0558	0.1067	0.0428	Brainstem	1.9950	0	0.1516	0.3374	Brainstem	1.7125	0	0.8239	0.6560	Brainstern	2.0582	0	0.1817	0.3520	Brainstem	1.7282	0	0.7055	0.5494
Brainstem	1.9967	0.0204	0.2006	0.2971	Brainstem	2.4910	0.0459	1.2007	0.9299	Cord	0.0037	0	1.0528e-05	1.9173e-04	Cord	1.3784	0	0.1161	0.3121	Cord	0.0214	0	8.1293e-05	0.0011	Cord	0.9150	0	0.0835	0.2092
Cord	0.0956	0	0.0144	0.0204	Cord	2.5915	0	0.3622	0.7582	Temp(L)	1.8975	0	0.2113	0.4736		1.9454	0		0.1984		2.0193	0	0.1623	0.3578		2.0385	0	0.0486	0.2086
Temp(L)	2.6079	0	0.2980	0.6484	Temp(L)	1.6173	0	0.0651	0.1416	Temp(R)	1.9910	0	0.0570	0.2298	Temp(L)	-	U	0.0445		Temp(L)	2.0195	0			Temp(L)		0	0.0458	
Temp(R)	1.8021	0	0.2579	0.4720	Temp(R)	2.0147	0	0.0718	0.1790	Parotis(L)	1.7213	0	0.6233	0.6214	Temp(R)	2.0131	0	0.0461	0.2061	Temp(R)		U	0.0786	0.2558	Temp(R)	1.9824	0	0.0458	0.2043
Parotis(L)	2.9152	0.0221	1.2880	1.1394	Parotis(L)	0.0940	0.0020	0.0316	0.0176	Parotis(R)	0.0637	0	1.6618e-04	0.0019	Parotis(L)	0	0	0	0	Parotis(L)	1.1109	0	0.3910	0.3594	Parotis(L)	U	U	U	U
Parotis(R)	1.5690	0.0502	0.9406	0.5223	Parotis(R)	0.0821	0.0020	0.0242	0.0145	CTV	2.2324	1.6205	2.0049	0.0560	Parotis(R)	0	0	0	0	Parotis(R)	0.2104	0	0.0559	0.0474	Parotis(R)	0	0	0	0
CTV	2.2807	1.5383	1.9750	0.1138	CTV	2.2539	1.3171	1.7837	0.1751	PTV	2.2596	0.9686	1.9656	0.1170	CTV	2.3255	1.1888	1.9461	0.1221	CTV	2.3046	1.5846	2.0041	0.0738	CTV	2.3913	1.0914	1.9888	0.0914
PTV	2.3170	0.7655	1.9533	0.1629	PTV	2.3369	0.9230	1.7898	0.2158	L. data					PTV	2.3255	0.5461	1.9035	0.1652	PTV	2.3766	0.9408	1.9686	0.1237	PTV	2.4718	0.6332	1.9461	0.1419

90 °

Photons 180°

90° I

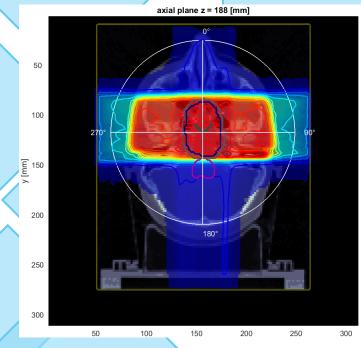
Protons 180°

90 • Heavy carbon ions 18

180°

The choice of the geometry of the fields is very important to ensure the sufficient coverage of the target, sparing organs at risk.

X-field geometry (only for photon irradiation)



4 fields (every 90°)

12 fields (every 30°)

50

axial plane z = 188 [mm]

More fields concentrate the radiation on the target, delivering a lower dose to healthy surrounding tissue, but the volume of radiation increases and critical organs are more likely to be affected.

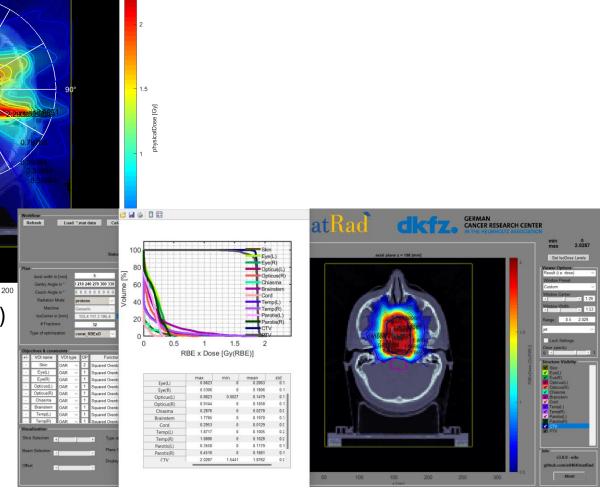
50

100

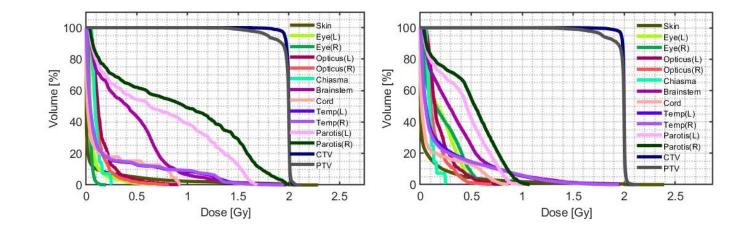
[шш] Л

200

250



X-field geometry (only for photon irradiation) (2)



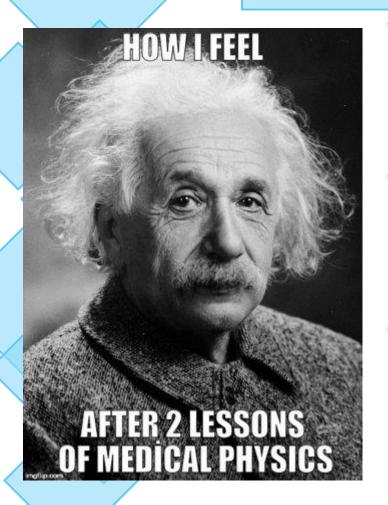
	max	min	mean	std
Skin	2.2900	0	0.0745	0.2741
Eye(L)	0.6475	0.0142	0.0679	0.0885
Eye(R)	0.1959	0.0100	0.0380	0.0213
Opticus(L)	0.9211	0.0441	0.1565	0.1264
Opticus(R)	0.8159	0.0313	0.1231	0.1057
Chiasma	0.2517	0.0519	0.1012	0.0483
Brainstem	1.9761	0.0313	0.4408	0.3648
Cord	0.9297	0	0.1481	0.2826
Temp(L)	1.9350	2.3648e-04	0.1958	0.3821
Temp(R)	1.9510	4.8365e-04	0.1986	0.3856
Parotis(L)	1.6873	0.0288	0.7226	0.5735
Parotis(R)	2.0034	0.0283	0.9081	0.6618
CTV	2.0882	1.6157	1.9932	0.0293
PTV	2.1207	1.1344	1.9716	0.0922

	max	min	mean	std
Skin	2.3931	0	0.0826	0.2493
Eye(L)	0.7848	0.0234	0.2057	0.1604
Eye(R)	0.6593	0.0203	0.2131	0.1791
Opticus(L)	0.8115	0.0523	0.1933	0.1352
Opticus(R)	0.6998	0.0383	0.1488	0.1111
Chiasma	0.2530	0.0544	0.1044	0.0485
Brainstem	1.9618	0.0313	0.3611	0.3332
Cord	0.8699	0	0.1205	0.2219
Temp(L)	1.9463	0.0031	0.2114	0.3444
Temp(R)	1.9499	0.0025	0.2048	0.3438
Parotis(L)	1.0680	0.0256	0.4232	0.2649
Parotis(R)	1.0734	0.0277	0.4963	0.2864
CTV	2.1174	1.5715	1.9967	0.0262
PTV	2.1514	1.1001	1.9739	0.0886

4 fields (every 90°)

12 fields (every 30°)

Conclusions



Protons and heavy (carbon) ions mostly were comparable, ensuring sufficient coverage of the target and sparing organs at risk.

Sufficient target coverage could be reached using multiple photon fields and it makes the treatment partly comparable to protons and carbon ions irradiation.

Also, during these practical tasks it was observed how important it is to know dose constraints of critical organs, since it influences a choice of treatment technique and/or treatment planning geometry.

Thank you for your attention :)

