

Part II: Back and forth between accelerators and an application same cases of Particle Therapy

Here are the main slides used as support of the lecture
The main part of this part of the lecture was done on the dash board

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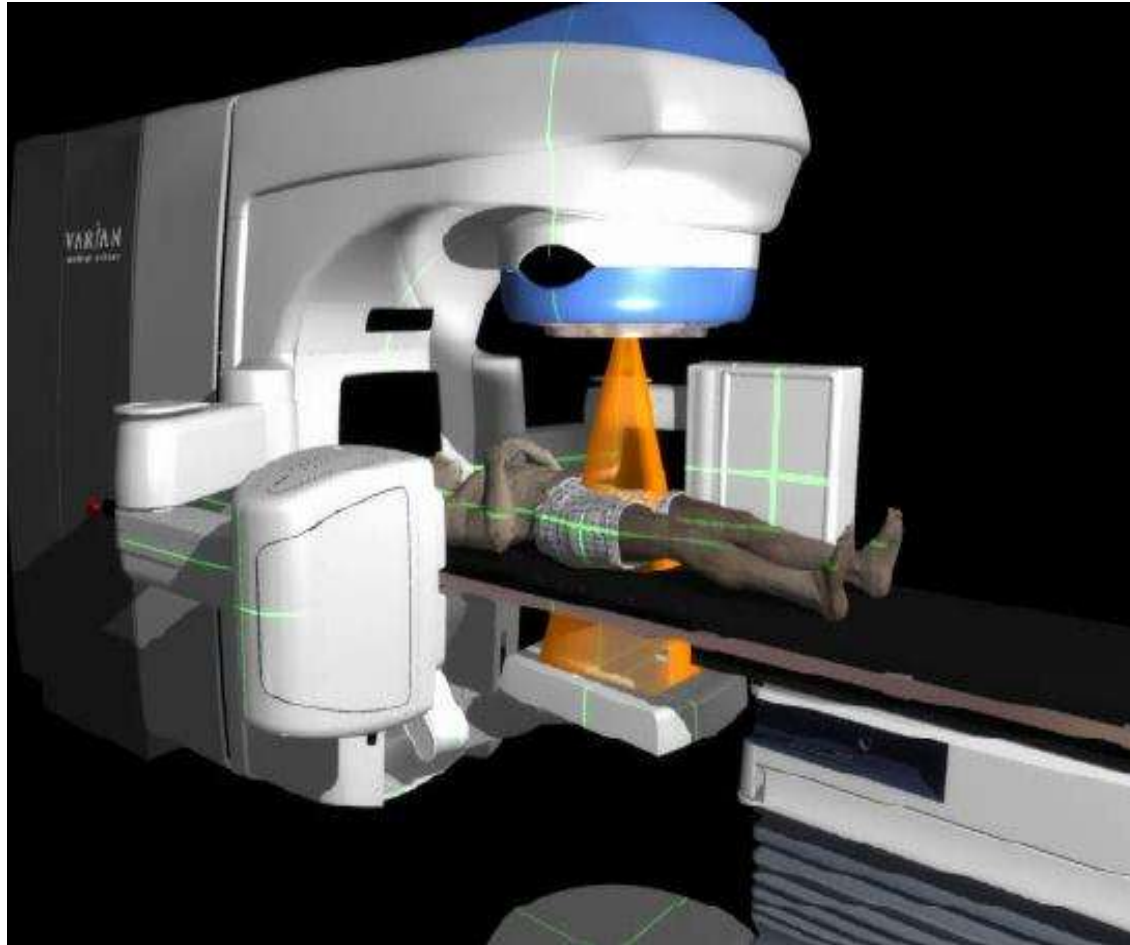
For JUAS 2014 – 7th March 2014

Summary of this part

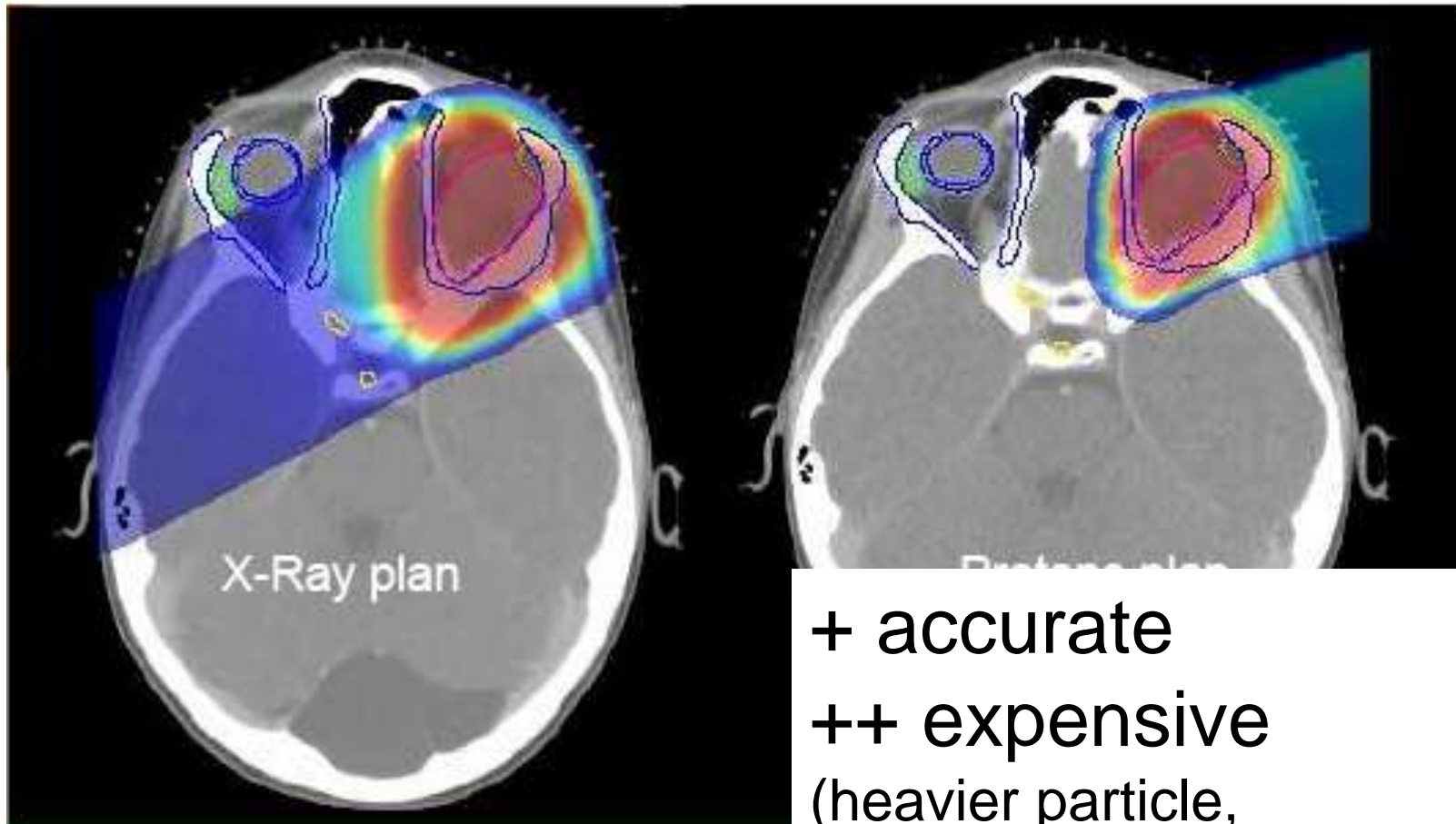
- **Particle Therapy: rationale and history (quick remind)**
- **Time for patient and treatment (fews basics)**
- **Practical situations for:**
 - How providing beam to therapy users ?
 - Why synchro-cyclotron is back ?
 - some strange results observed after a radiobiology test on pencil beam scanning ?
 - Maintenance: same approach as radiation therapy ?

Particle Therapy short rationale and history

Radiation therapy (based on X or e^- 6-20 MeV)

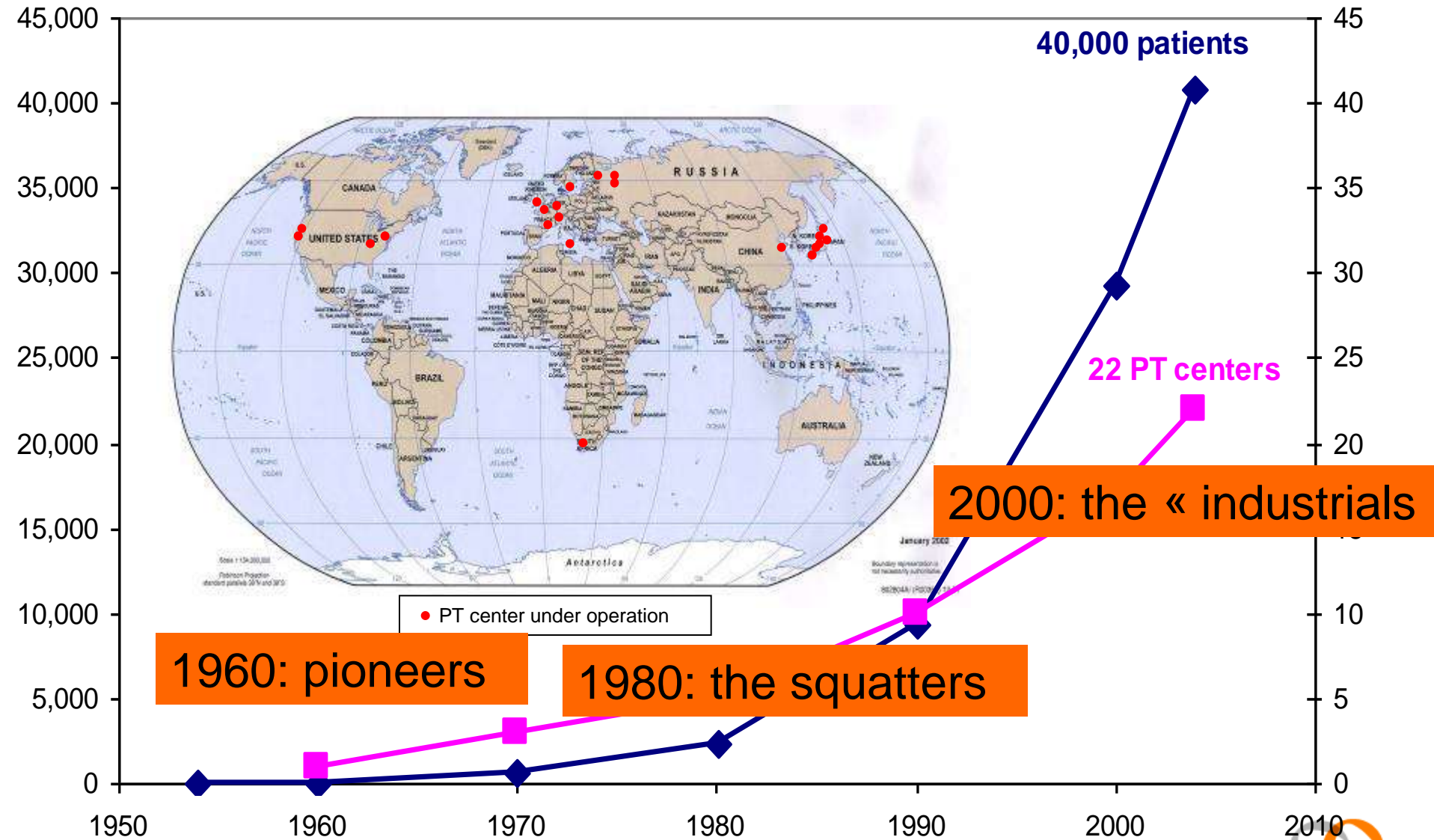


Radiation therapy with protons

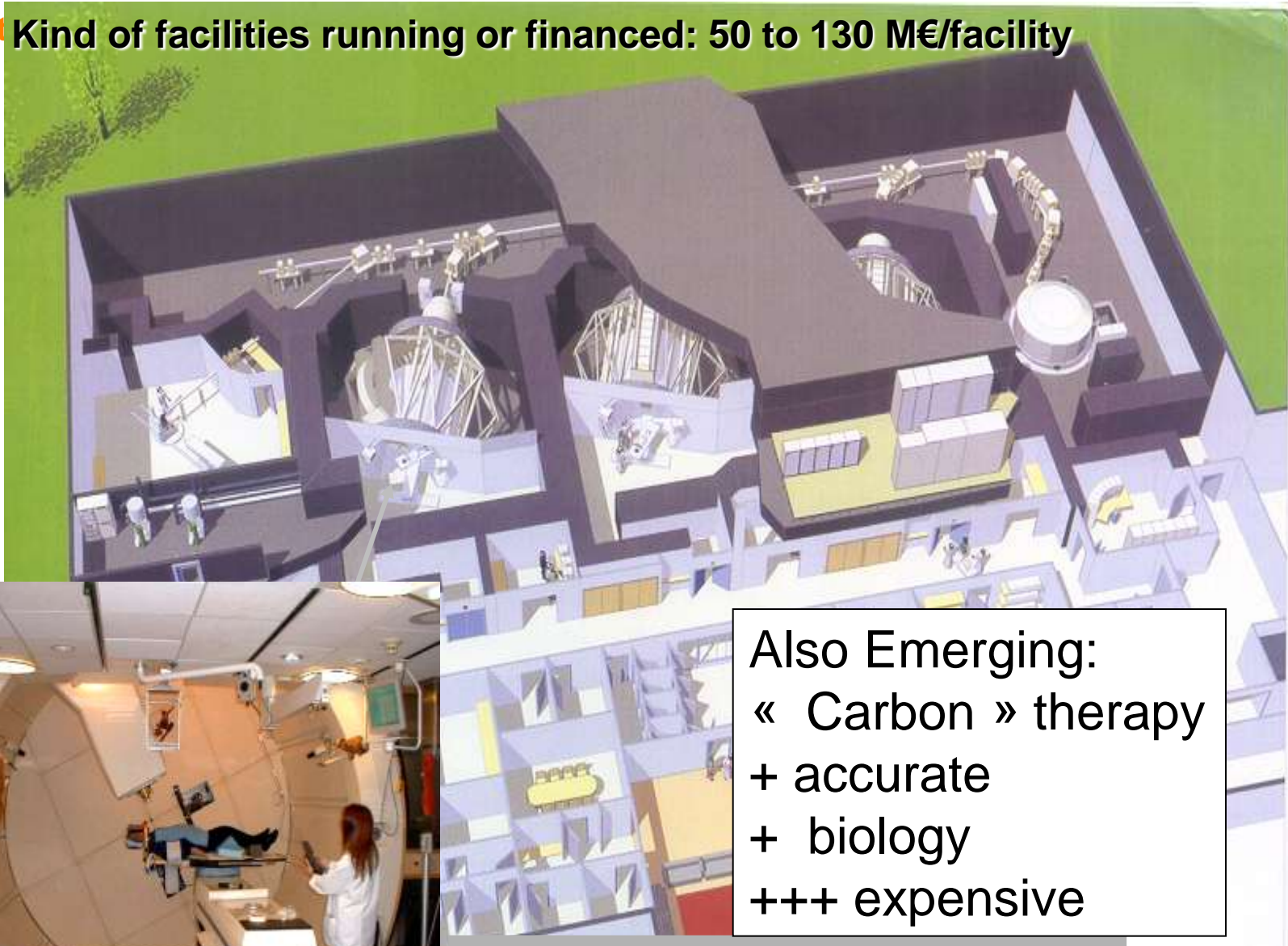


+ accurate
++ expensive
(heavier particle,
more accurate treatment)

Protontherapy < 1% of radiation therapy



Hospital centre Kind of facilities running or financed: 50 to 130 M€/facility



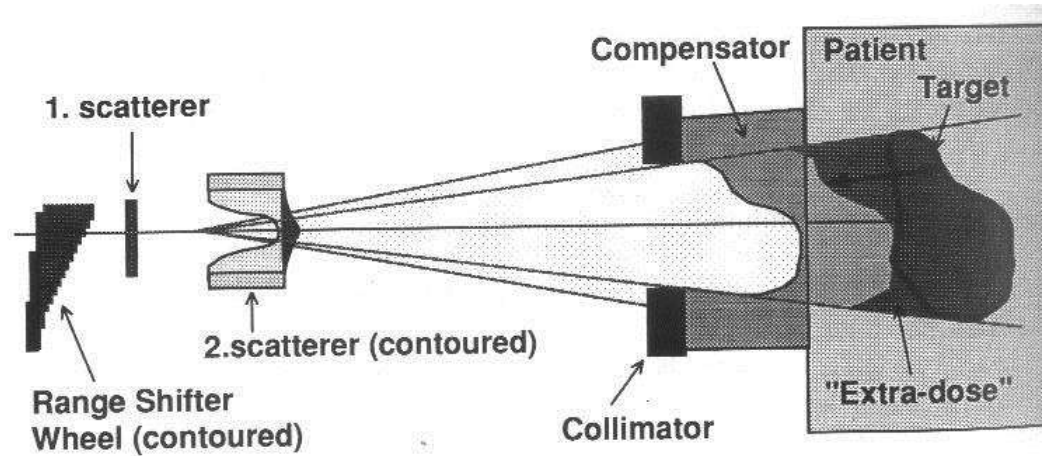
Also Emerging:
« Carbon » therapy
+ accurate
+ biology
+++ expensive



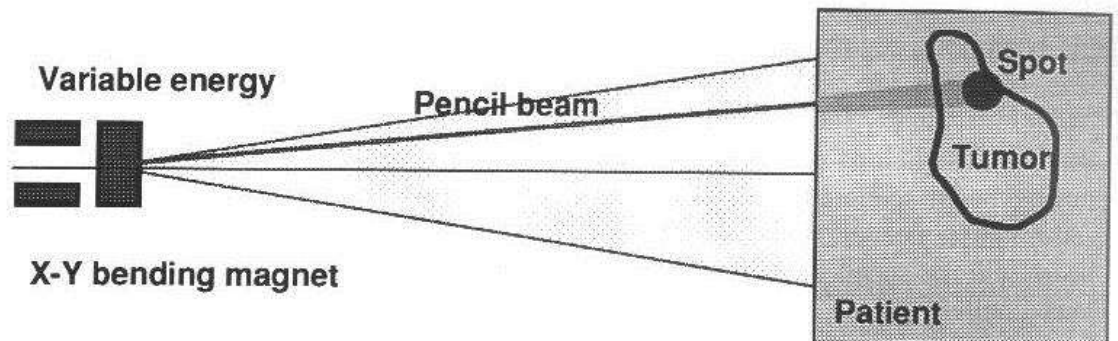
6 companies offer turn-key centres

Beam shaping

Passive scattering

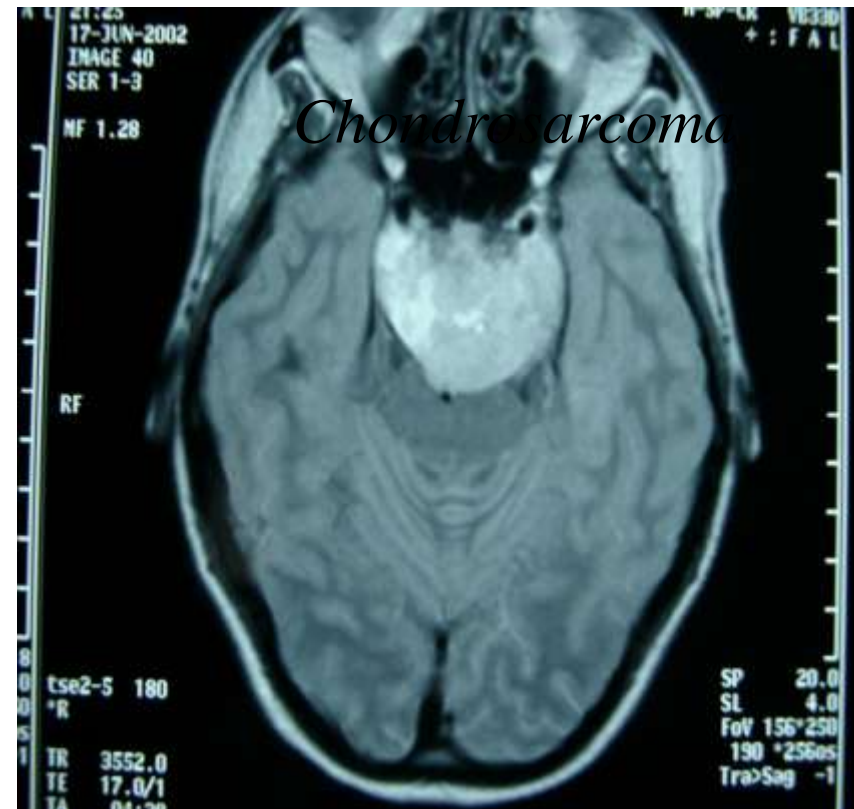
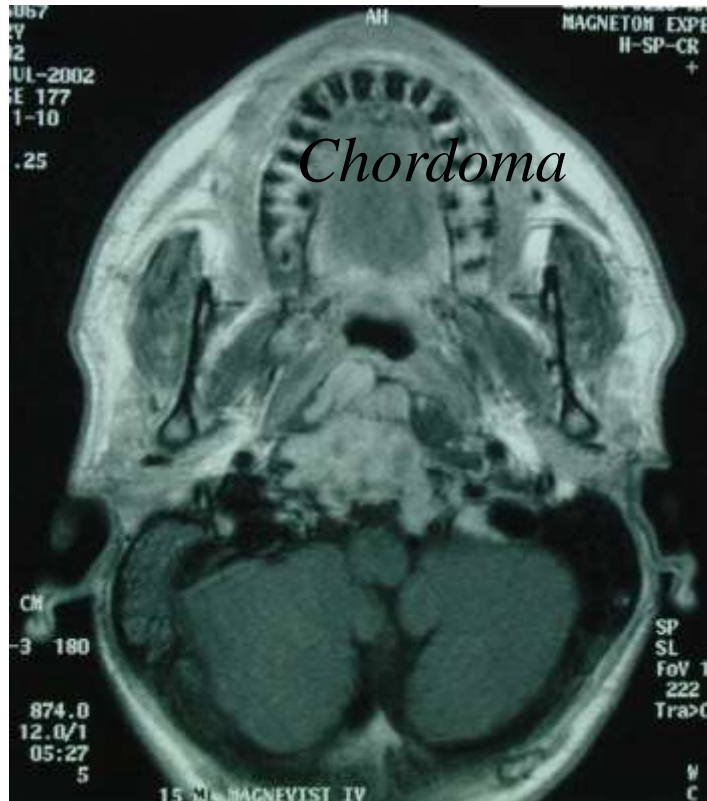


Active beam scanning



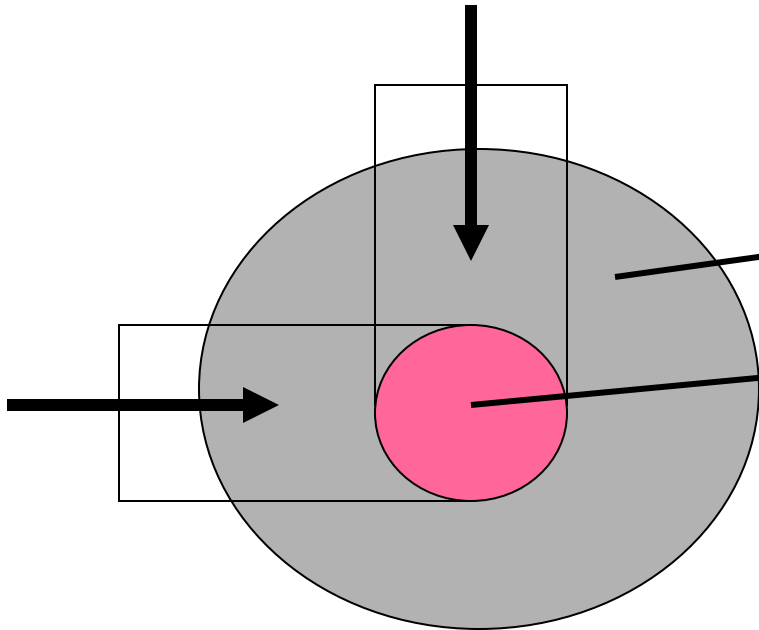
Cycle of treatment

Example: sarcomas of skull base

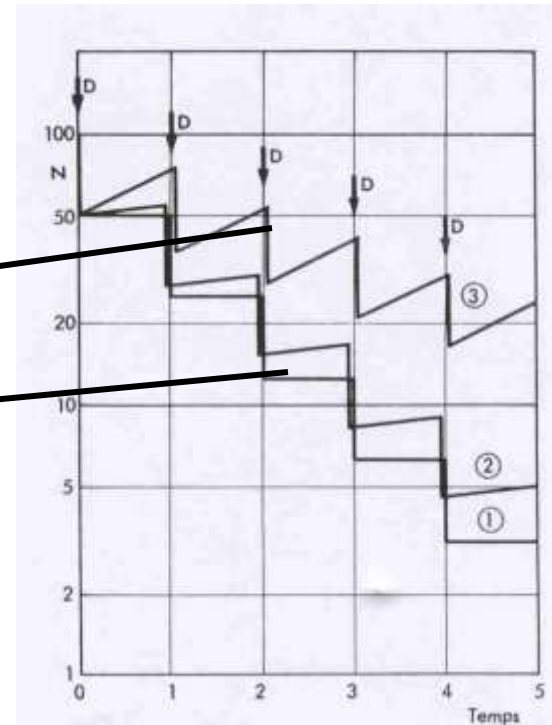


Basis of radiotherapy

1. Multi-porting

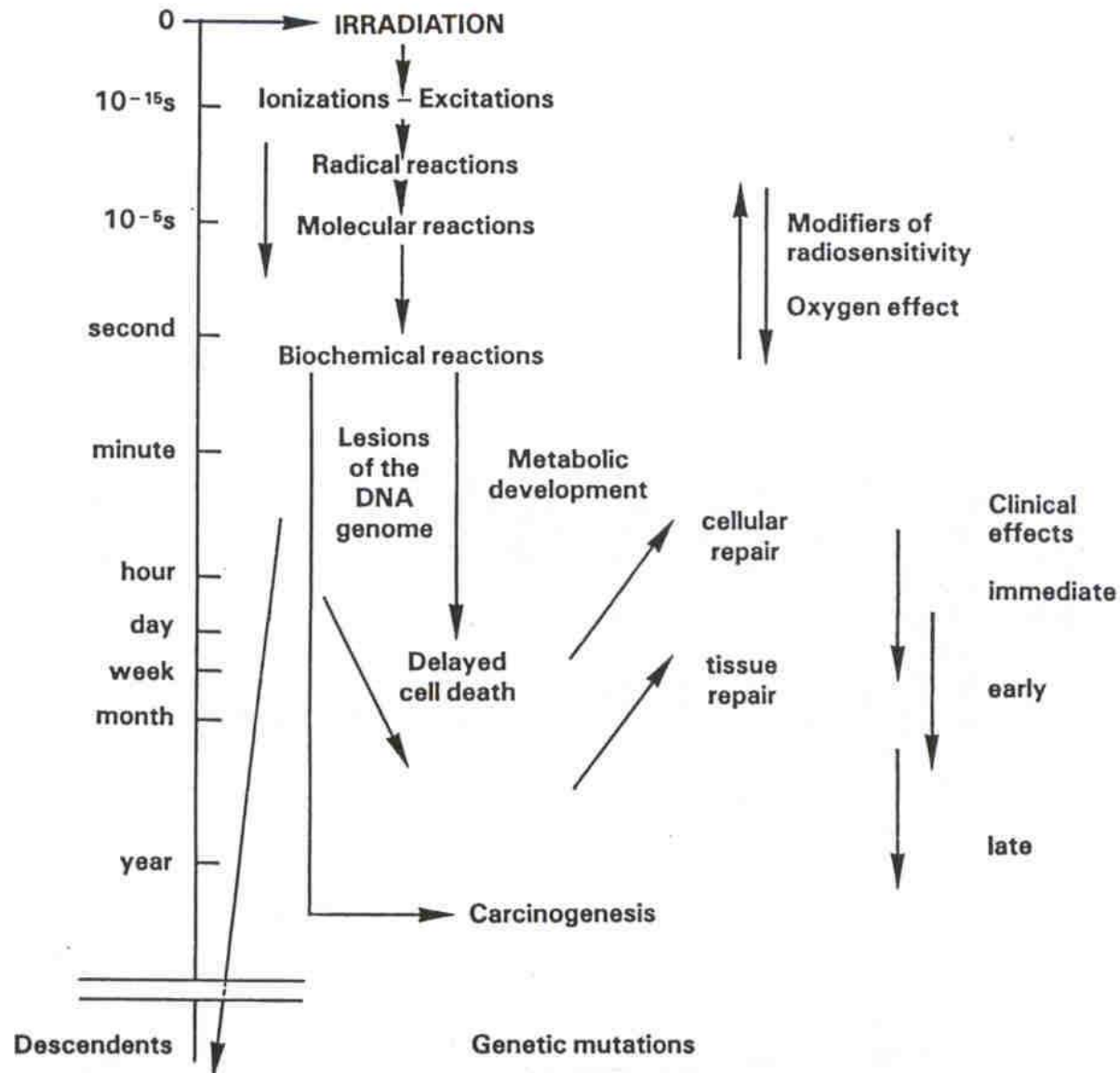


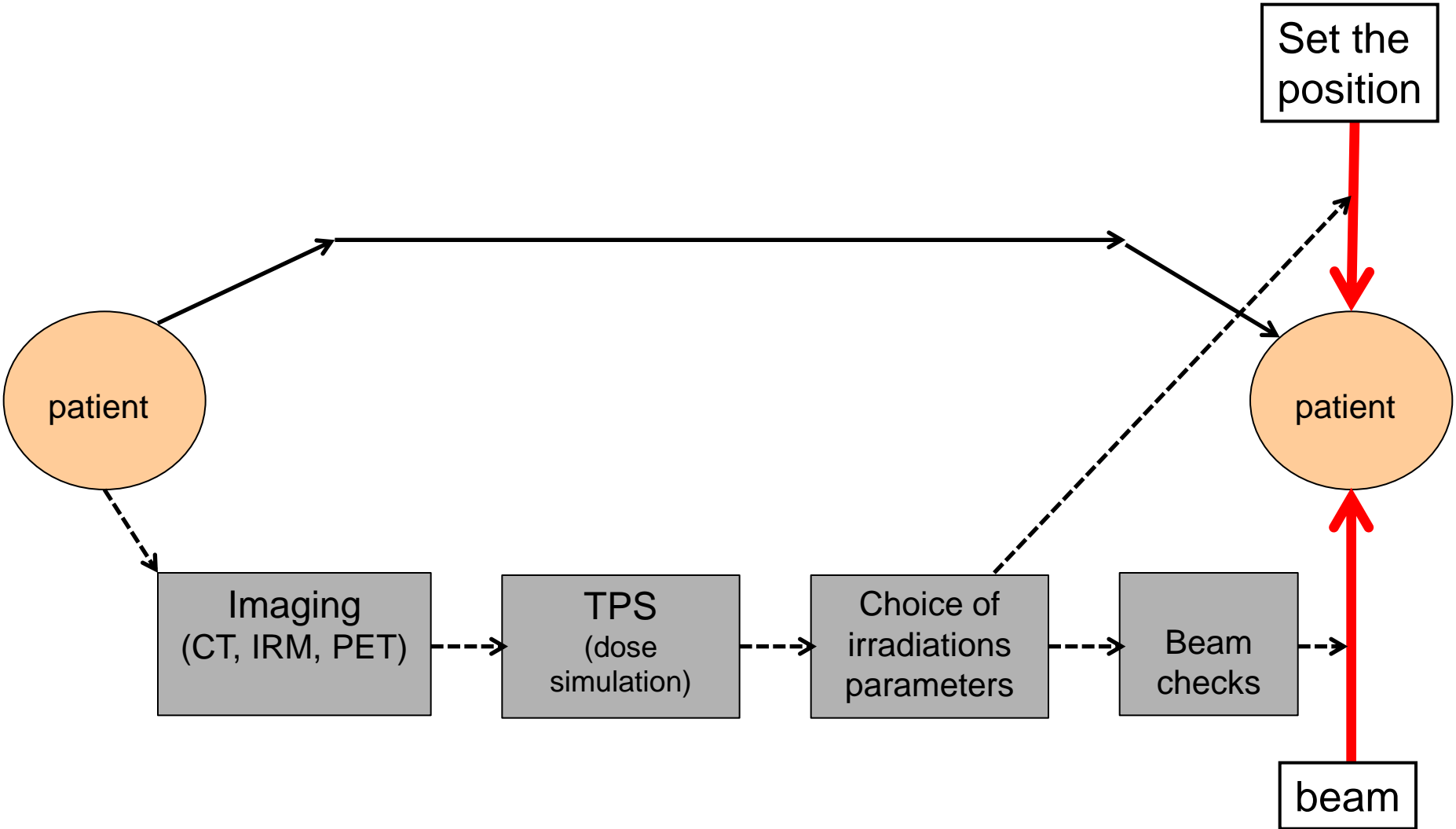
2. Fractionation for differential effect (typical: 2 Gy/day)



phenomena occurring after irradiation

(from J. Gueulette- Tubiana)





Reperes :	Densites :
F TRONC	1.00
G GTV	1.00
H CTV	1.00
I PTVRX	1.00
C N-OPTDT	1.00
D N-OPTG	1.00
A OEILD1	1.00
B OEILD2	1.00
C OPTIMIZATION	1.00

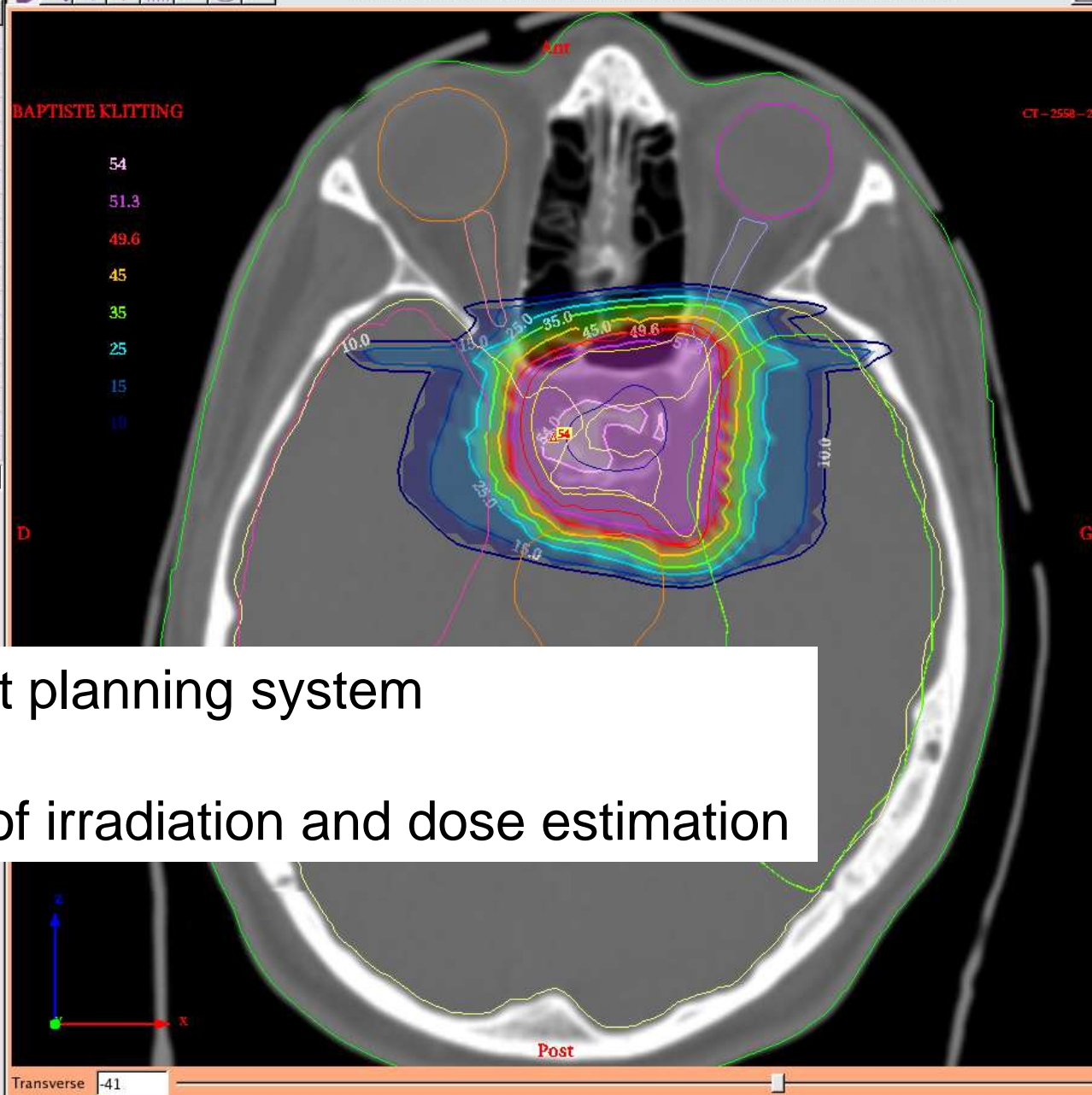
Blue: Gross tumor volume
 Yellow: Clinical target volume
 Red: Planning target Volume (Protons)
 White: Planning target volume (Photons)

Structures At

Structure	Couleur	Transparence
CONTOUR EX	[Green]	[Checkerboard]
CTV	[Yellow]	[Checkerboard]
GTV	[Blue]	[Checkerboard]
LTG-CTV	[Yellow]	[Checkerboard]
PTVBR	[Red]	[Checkerboard]
c.auditif drt	[Pink]	[Checkerboard]
c.auditif ghe	[Yellow]	[Checkerboard]
chiasma	[Green]	[Checkerboard]
encephale	[Yellow]	[Checkerboard]
lob. temp. ghe	[Green]	[Checkerboard]
lobe temp. drt	[Pink]	[Checkerboard]
moelle	[Yellow]	[Checkerboard]
nerf opt. ghe	[Blue]	[Checkerboard]
nerf opti. drt	[Pink]	[Checkerboard]
oeil drt	[Pink]	[Checkerboard]
oeil ghe	[Pink]	[Checkerboard]
thyroïde	[Orange]	[Checkerboard]
tronc cerebral	[Orange]	[Checkerboard]

Epaisseur des contours: 1

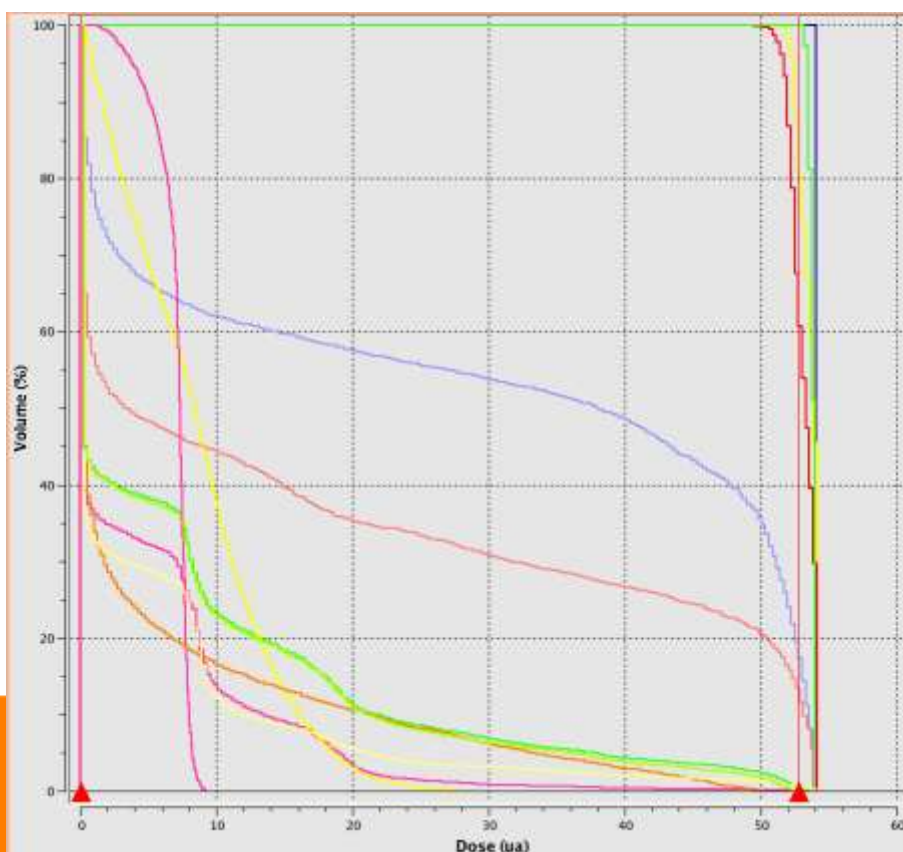
Toutes les données sont exprimées en convention IEC, en degrés (°) et en millimètres (mm).



Treatment planning system

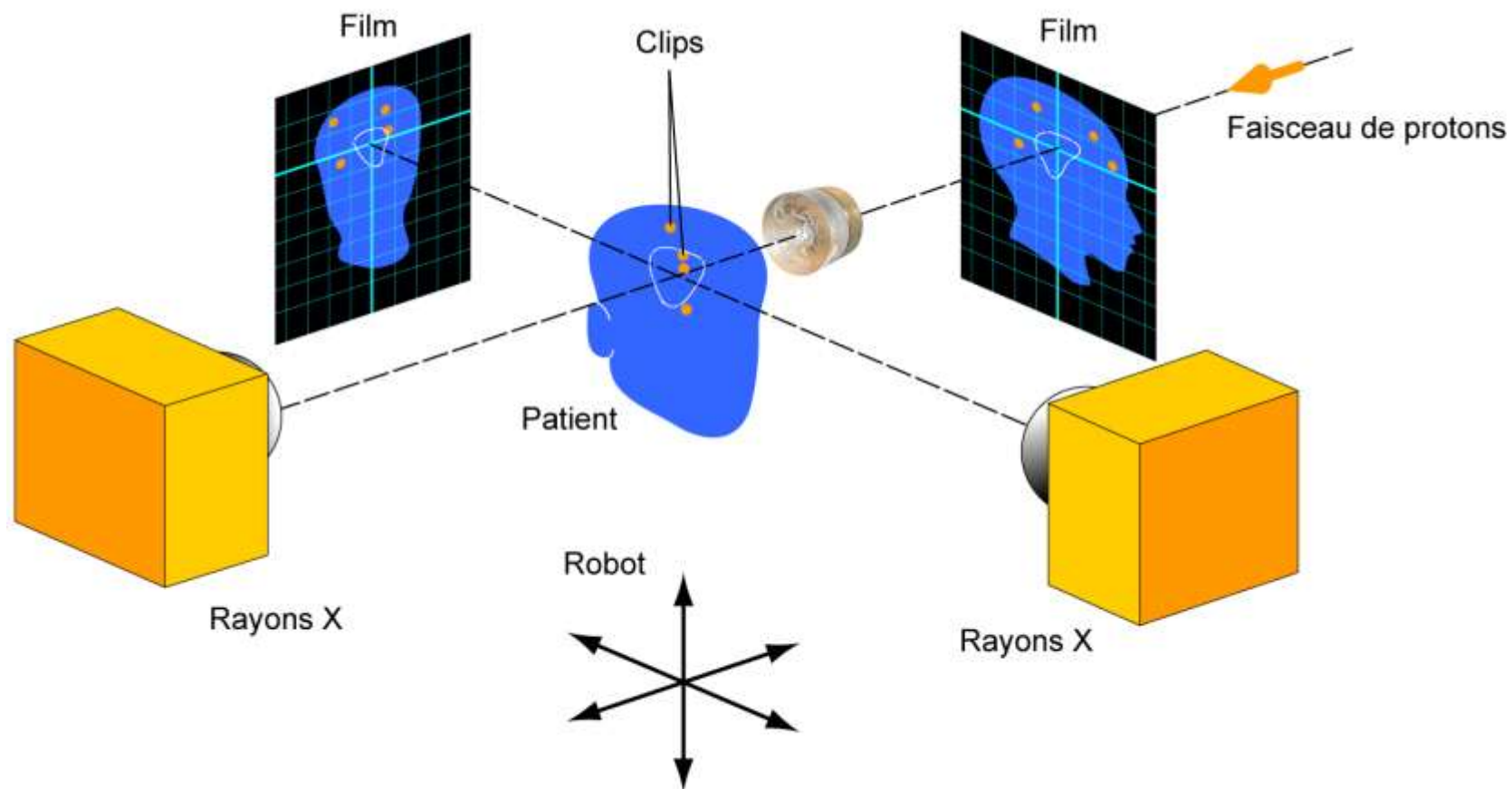
Strategy of irradiation and dose estimation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Structure	GTV	CTV	PTVBR	chiasma	nerf opt. ghe	nerf opt. drt	lob. temp. ghe	lobe temp. drt	c.auditif ghe	c.auditif drt
Vol. Géom. (cm3)	1.5	13.4	22.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	115.8	126.2	0.5	0.5
Points Aléatoires	2187	2793	2964	1746	2067	2067	3640	3683	1958	1956
Dose Min. (u.a.)	53.86	50.86	49.08	52.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.03
Dose Max. (u.a.)	54.06	54.10	54.10	53.99	53.82	53.93	53.55	53.10	28.31	9.23
Dose Med. (u.a.)	53.99	53.62	53.04	53.60	37.76	3.09	0.01	0.00	8.30	7.29
Dose Moy. (u.a.)	53.99	53.36	52.91	53.57	28.53	18.01	7.17	4.06	8.47	6.89
Ecart Type	0.03	0.66	0.92	0.25	23.05	21.82	12.17	6.93	5.50	1.32
Borne Dose Min. (u.a.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Borne Dose Max. (u.a.)	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70
Vol. sélection (cm3)	0.0	2.8	9.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	115.3	126.2	0.5	0.5
Vol. sélection (%)	0.0	21.0	42.0	0.0	83.8	88.3	99.5	99.9	100.0	100.0

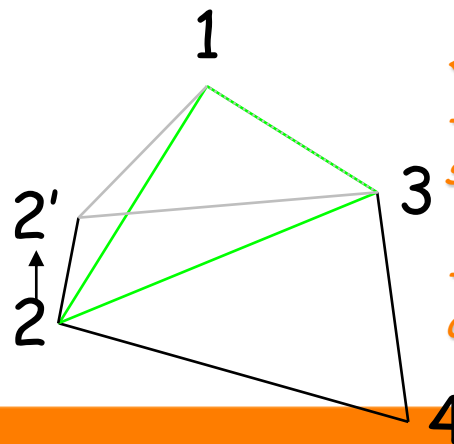
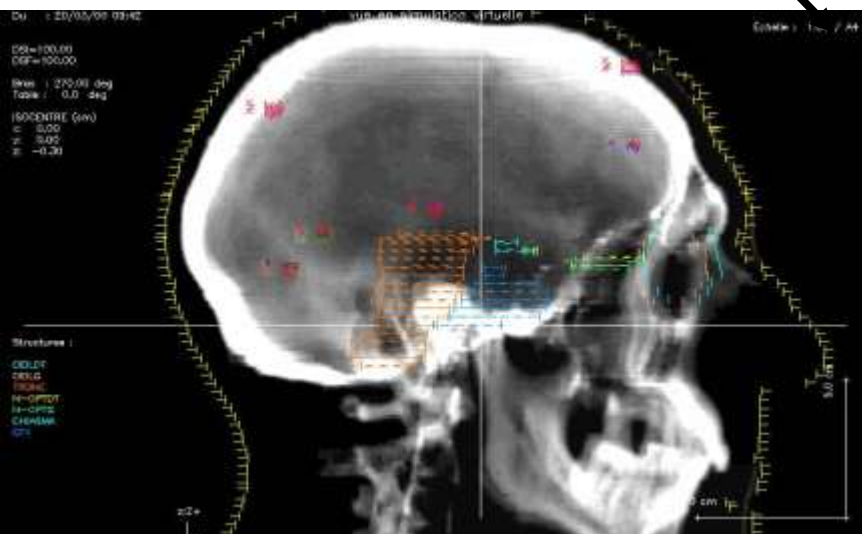


11	12	13	14	15
oeil drt	oeil ghe	tronc cerebral	encephale	LTG-CTV
7.0	6.1	25.2	1465.6	113.7
2592	2554	3007	5754	3631
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	50.08	54.01	52.70
0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
0.00	0.00	5.11	4.35	6.92
0.00	0.00	10.80	9.11	11.70
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70
7.0	6.1	25.2	1457.5	113.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0

Patient positioning



Stereotactic alignment: daily set-up



« Rotaplus » program:
-Virtual triangles between gold seeds (DRRs)...

-Compared with actual position
orthogonal X-Rays

Preparation and treatment

Medical	Staff		Contour						1st day			Follow-
Imaging		Imaging										
Treatment planning				TPS								
Mechanical						Mechanical devices						
Patient		Imaging			Simu			beam		beam		beam
Beam for QA						QA	QA	QA	QA	QA		
Beam												
		2W		1,5W		1W						

« W » = 1 week

Time for patient and treatment (radiation therapy)

**Each session (daily) is a 2 Gy fraction
(1 min for beam, 20 min for positioning)**

The duration of the preparation process (imaging, TPS, ...) is between 2 and 6 weeks

Duration of a treatment is typically 6 weeks

The classical parameters of follow-up are local control and survival rate

« Scientific » results are considered for a minimum of 5 years of follow-up

**For accelerator: therapy is a long-term process
i.e. reliability and workflow**

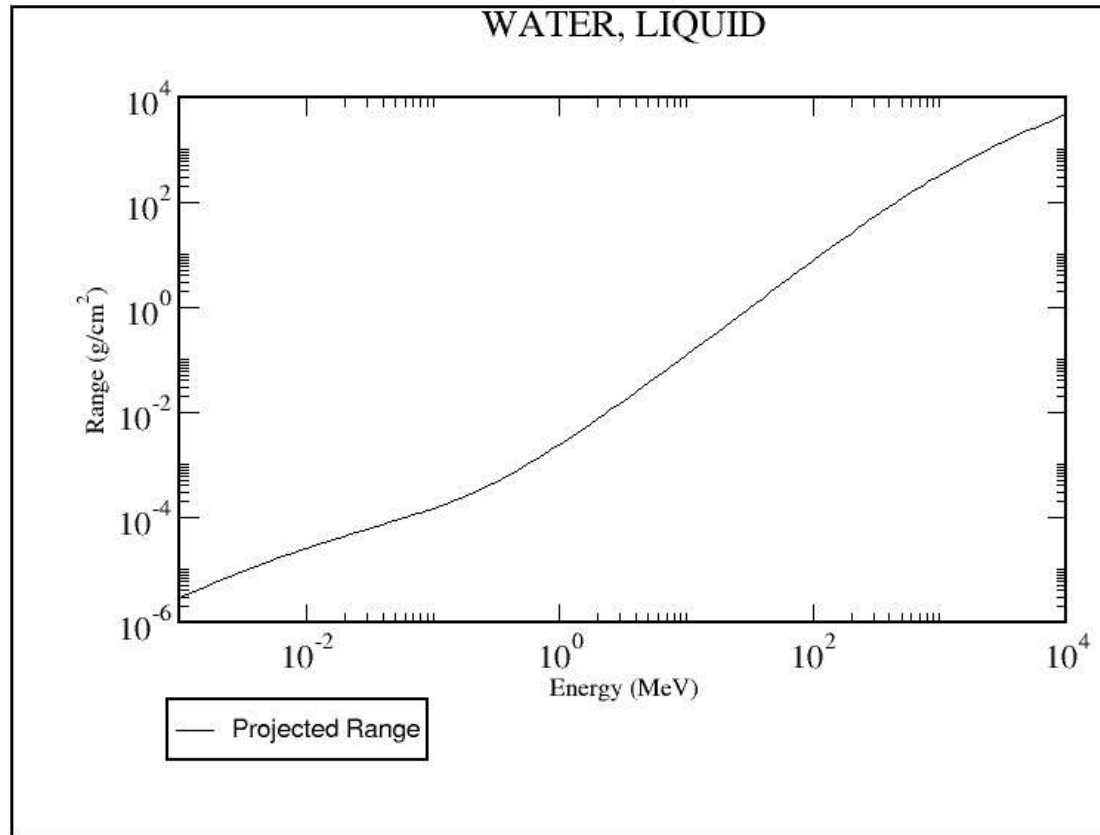
Providing beam for treatment

That are the questions

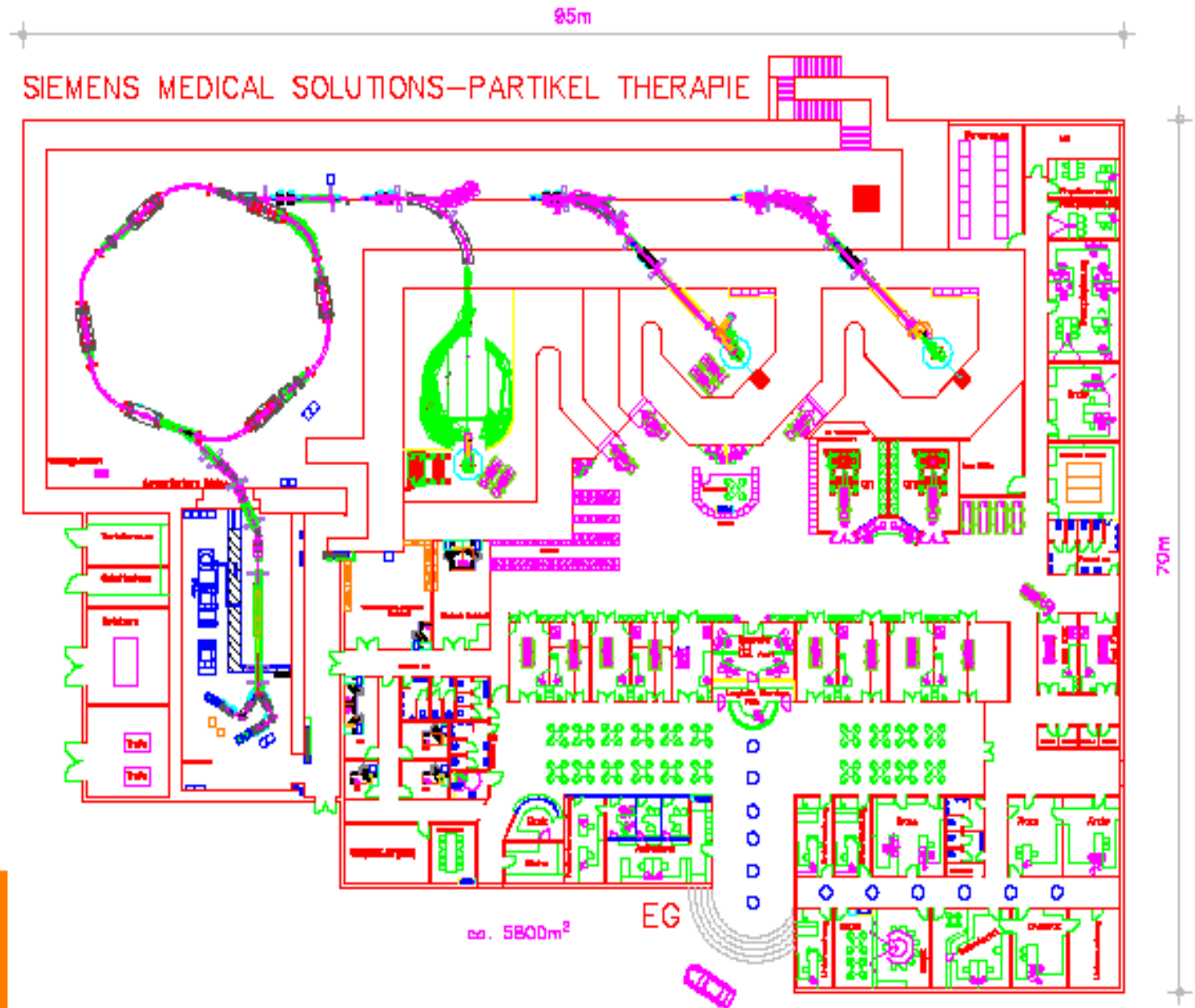
Properties of the beam	Needs	Beam production device 1	Beam production device 2	...
Range				
(accuracy)				
Intensity				
(accuracy)				
Shape&position				
(accuracy)				

<http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/Star/Text/PSTAR.html>

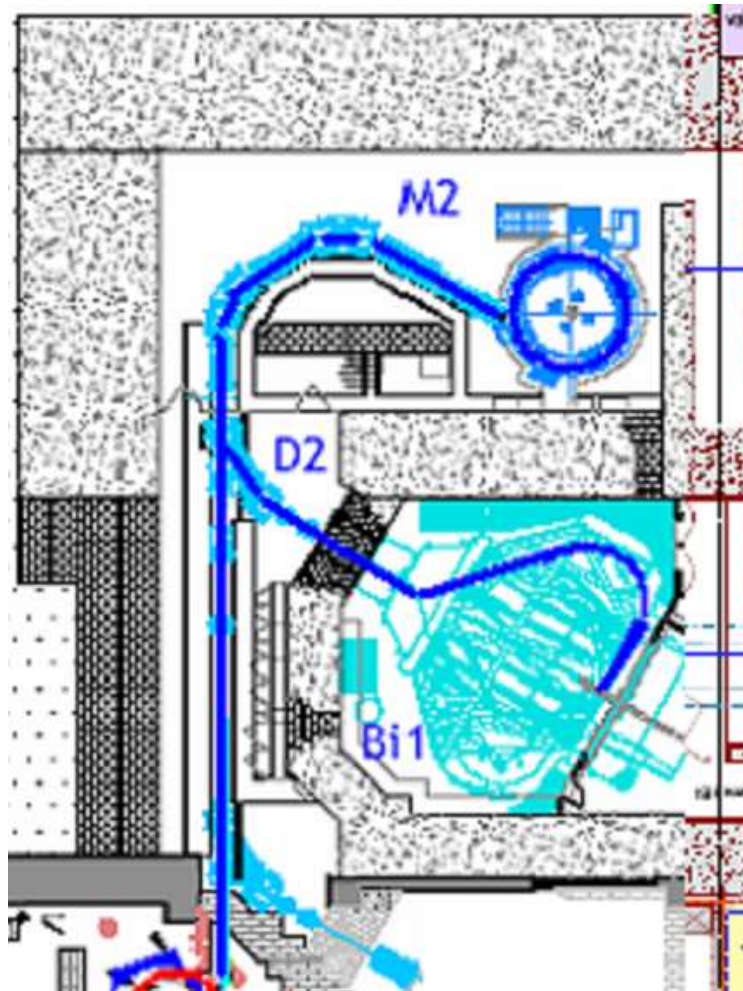
PSTAR : Stopping Power and Range Tables for Protons



Case of a synchrotron (Siemens, Hitachi, Mitsubishi)



Case of a cyclotron + Energy Selection System (IBA, Varian)



Properties of the beam	Needs	By synchrotron	By cyclotron + energy selection system
Range	32 cm (230-250 MeV)	Last magnetic field	B. Ro for cyclotron + Magnetic field of ESS
(accuracy)	<0,2%	Of the field (easy)	B. Ro + slits (easy)
Intensity	0- 10 nA	0-100nA (ion source+extraction) Difficult for small	0-500nA (ion source+extraction) stable
(accuracy)	+/- 5% Or ++ for PBS	Tuning of both difficult	Easy To be tuned ...
Shape&position	1. Passive 2. Scanning	1. Easy, No strong links with machine 2. Beam transport + scanning magnets	
(accuracy)	1. Medium 2. high	Linked with extraction	mainly linked with ion source

Time for the beam

Duration of a treatment (passive): 1 minute
active scanning: 1 - 10 minutes

95% of the beam is for Beam tuning and QA of the fields

The micro and macro structure of the beam has no significant effect on the radiobiology consideration (in protontherapy)

Energy is, by design (almost), a stable parameter

Control of the current is one the challenge for novel techniques

Why synchro-cyclotron is back ?



institutCurie

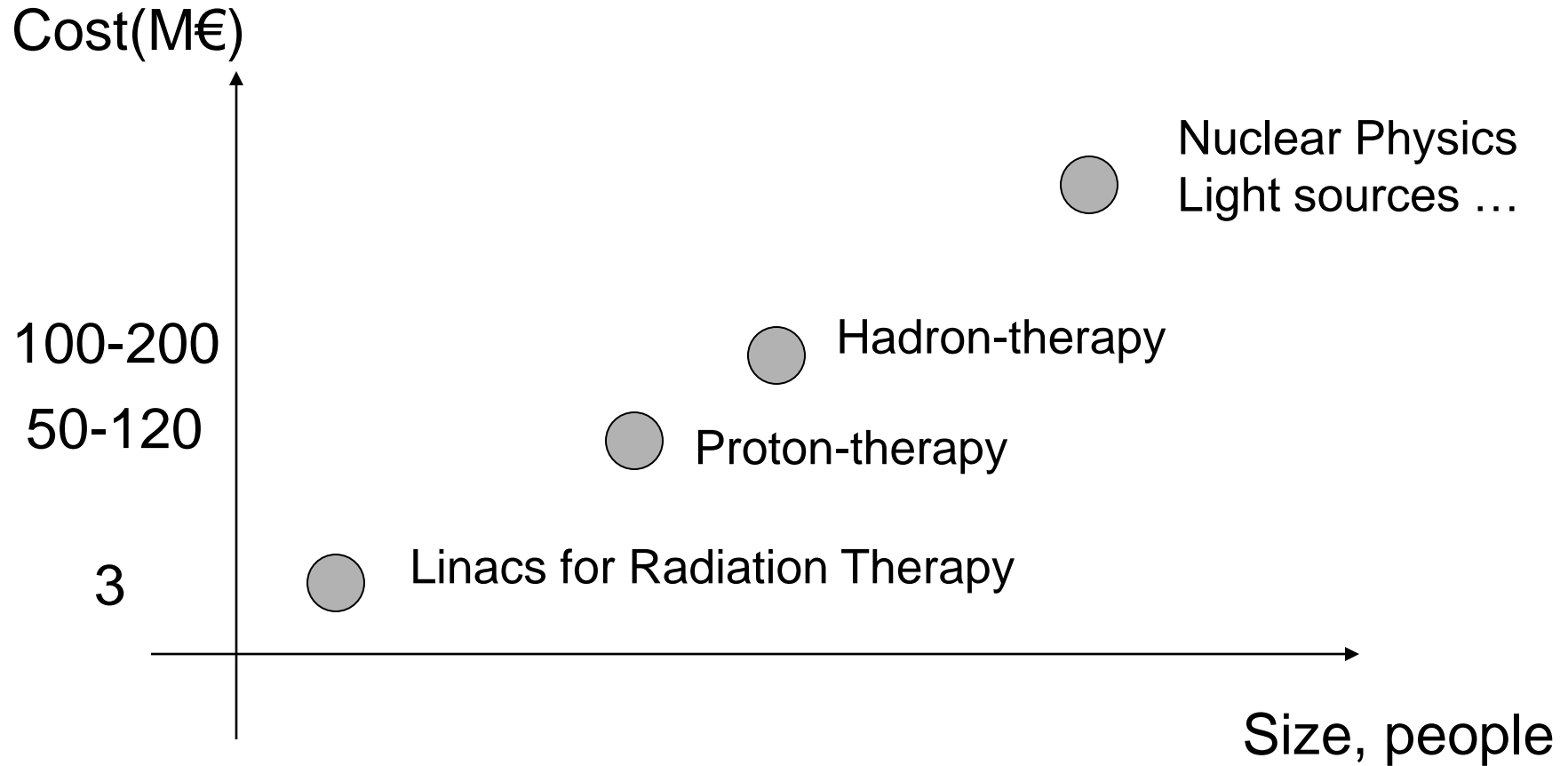
**Some strange results observed after
a radiobiology test on pencil beam
scanning**

Modifying or not the design of a standard



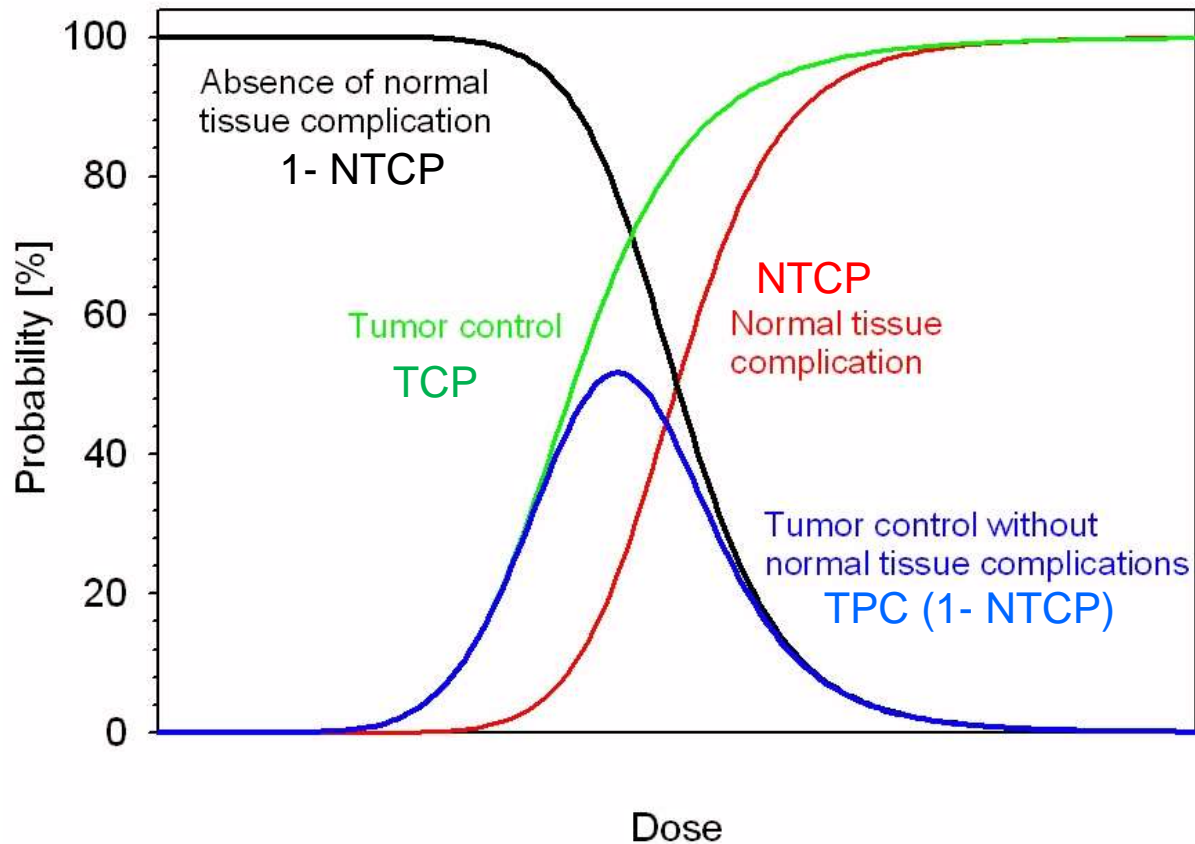
Facilities: cost / size- number of people

● CERN -LHC



Maintenance and radiation therapy

Quantification of the control without complications



Model of decision

Science of Organisations

Henry Mintzberg: different kinds of coordination

- **Mutual adjustment**
- **Direct supervision**
- **Standardization of work processes**
- **Standardization of outputs**
- **Standardization of skills**
- **Standardization of norms**

Thank you for your attention

Questions ?

More about protontherapy @ <http://ptcog.web.psi.ch/>