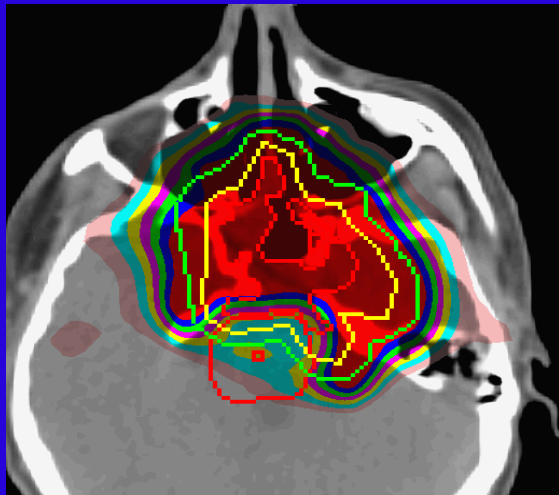


The problem of the patient: Future challenges in particle therapy

*Prof Tony Lomax, Paul Scherrer Institute and
Department of Physics, ETH Zurich*

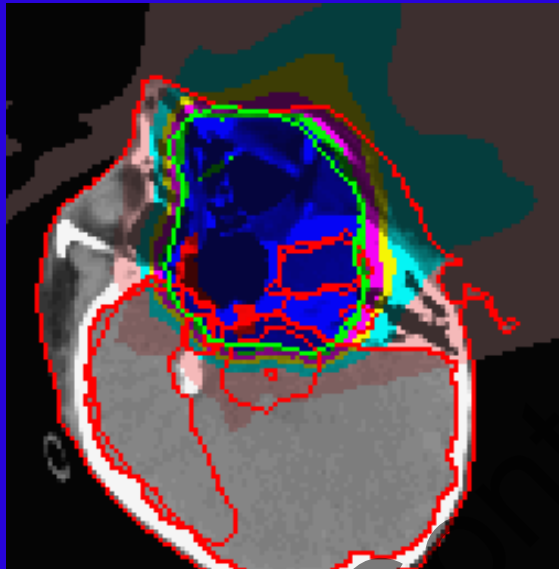
We can do beautiful things with (PBS) protons...



Skull base chordomas

222 Patients

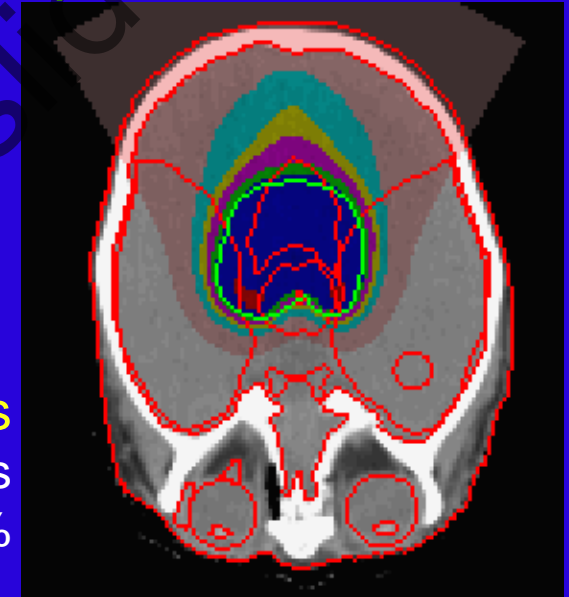
5y Local control: 80%



Parameningeal Rhabdomyosarcomas

31 Patients

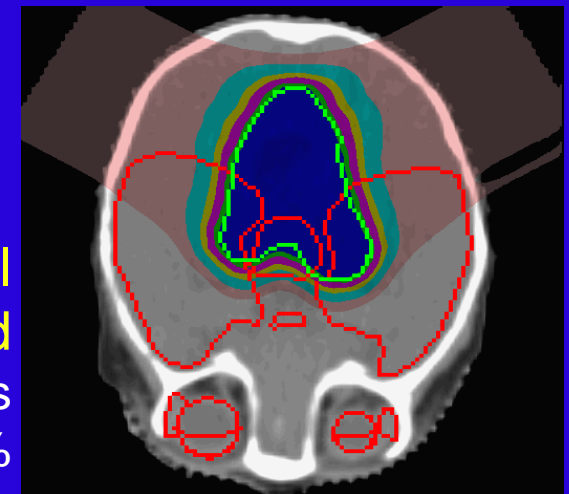
5y Local control: 73%



Ependymomas

50 Patients

5y Local control: 78%

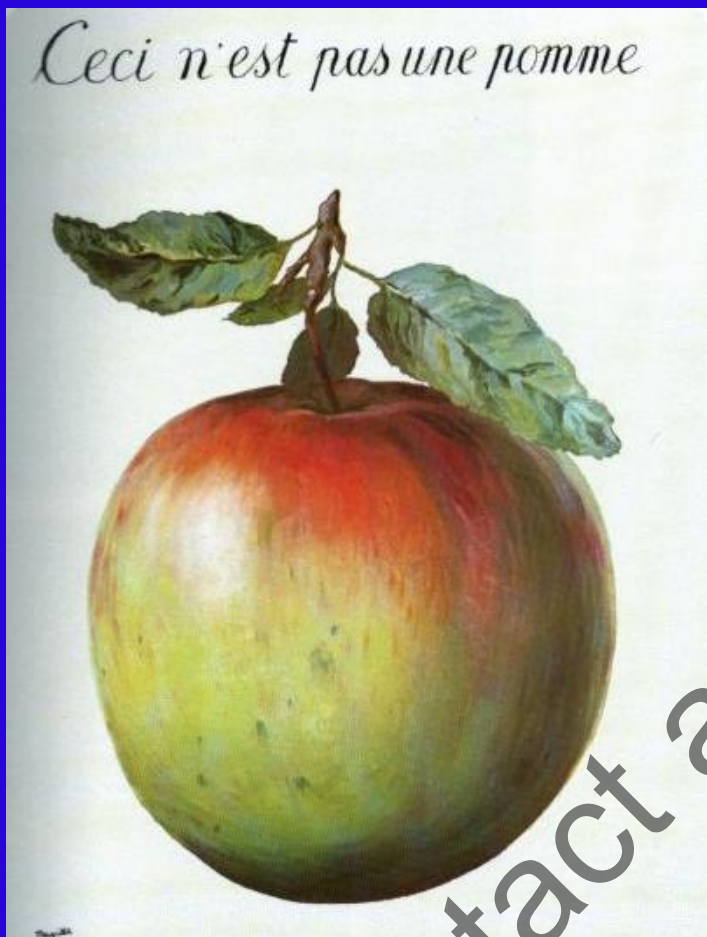


Atypical Teratoid/Rhabdoid

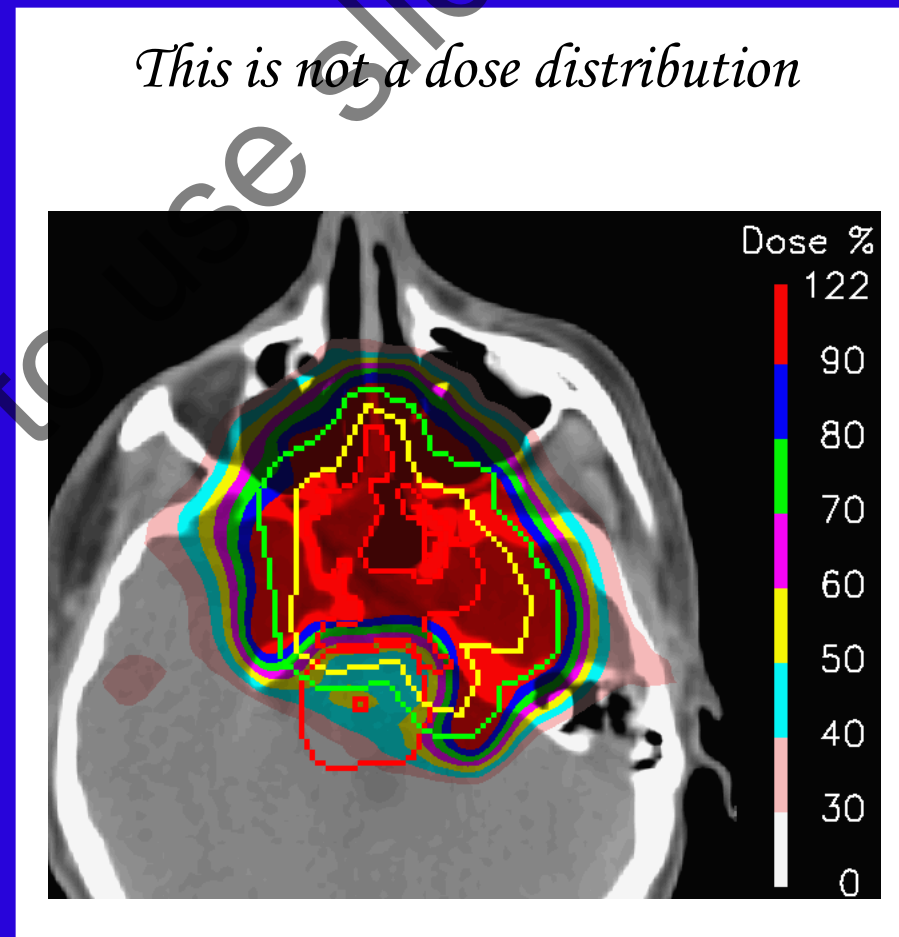
15 Patients

2y Local control: 66%

...but, is what you see what you get?



Rene Magritte 1964



PSIPLAN 2008

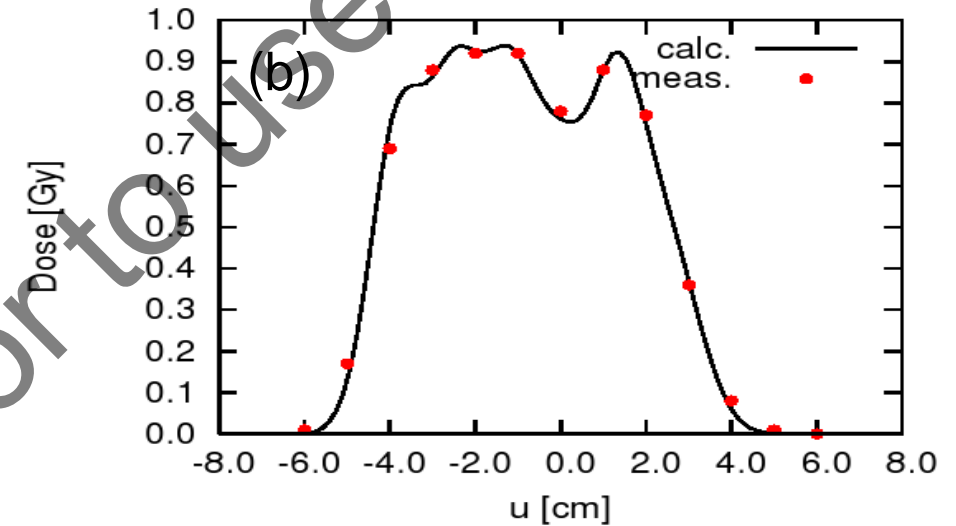
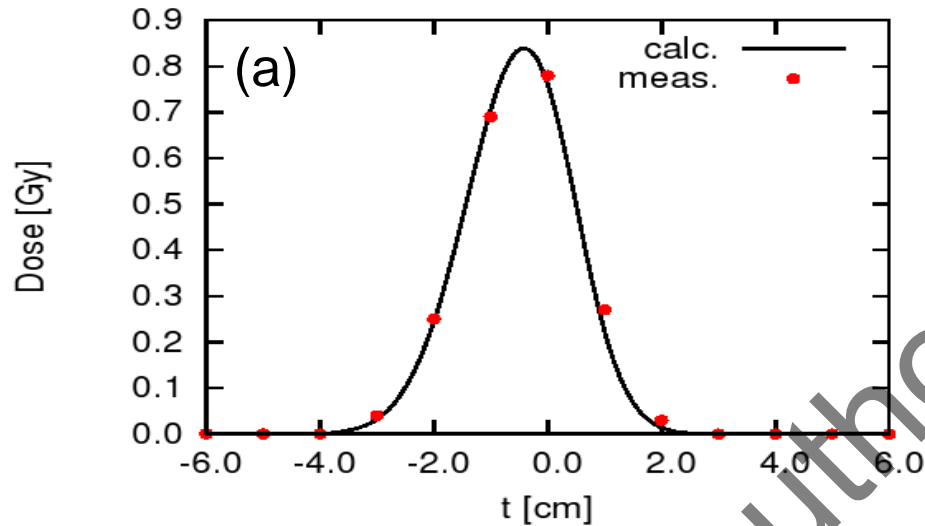


Tasting the apple 1:

The 'water' patient

Measuring dose in water

E.g. Measuring patient dose distributions in water



- Measure with array of 26 pin-point chambers
 - Spatial error ~ 1mm
 - Overall dose error ~ 2%
- Standard deviation of dose: 0.015 Gy

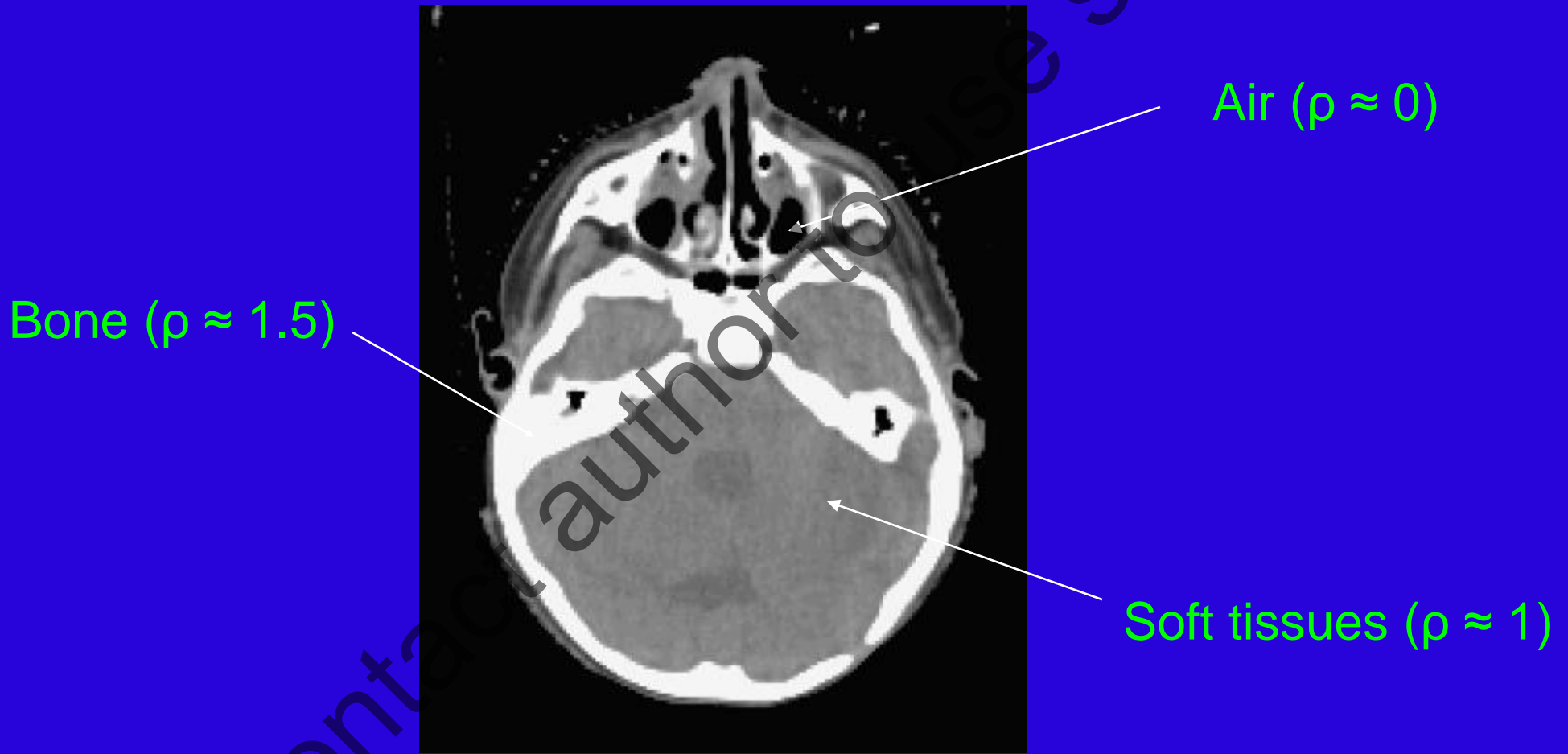


Tasting the apple 2:

The 'real' patient

Contact author to use slides

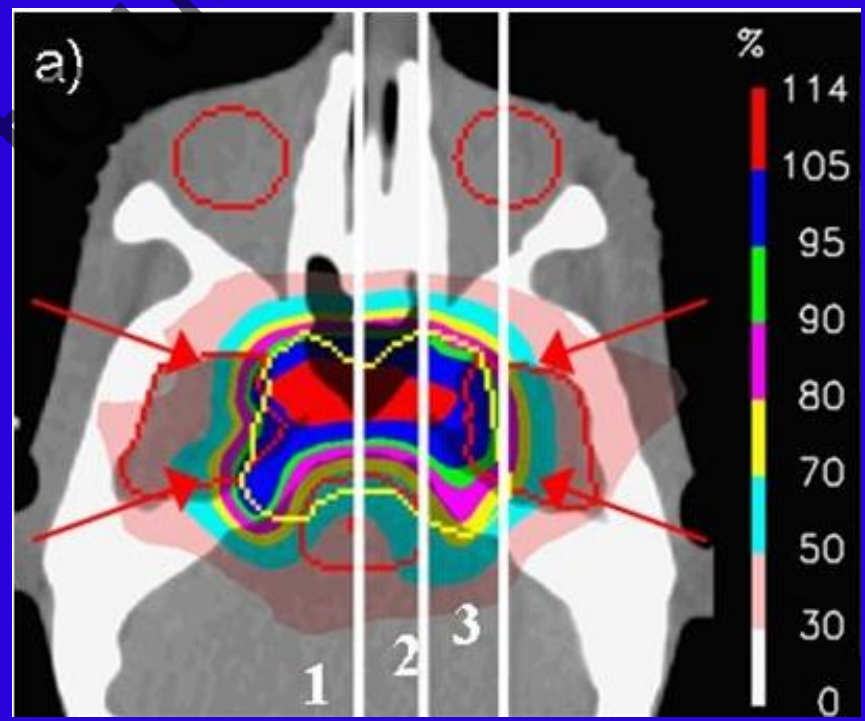
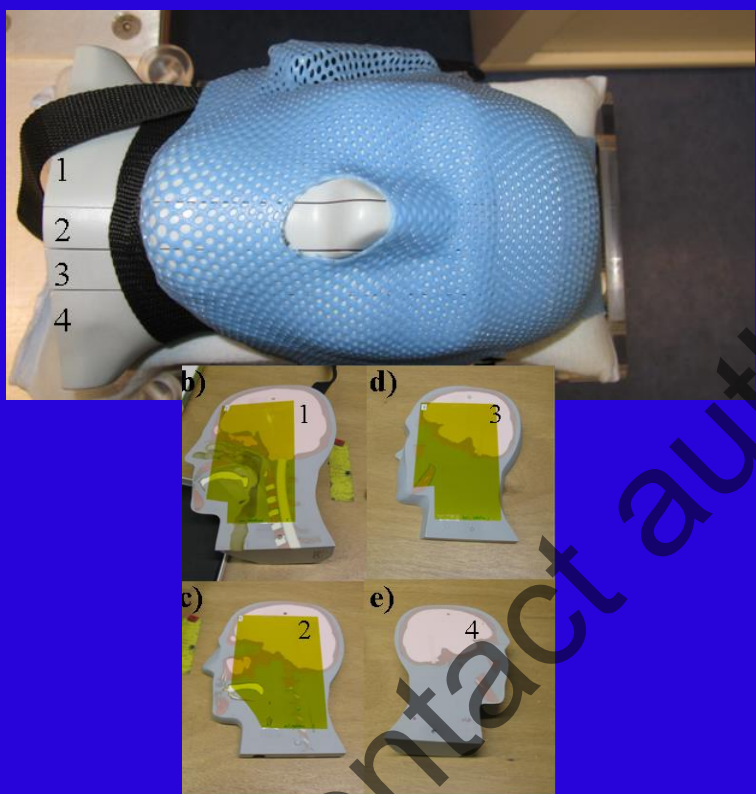
A real patient is not water....



Density (range) effects on protons

How important are these for a 'real' (and static) patient?

GafChromic film verification of IMPT plans in an anthropomorphic phantom

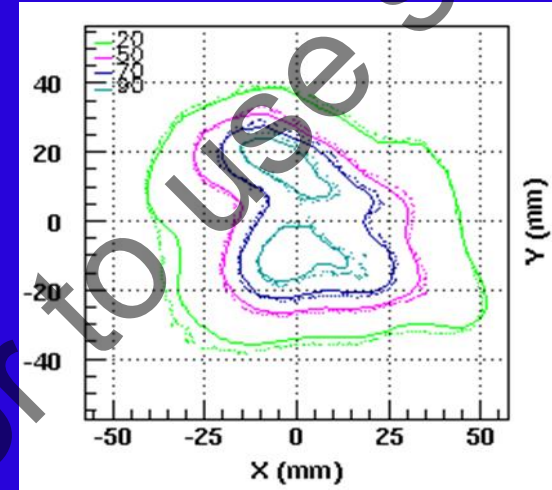
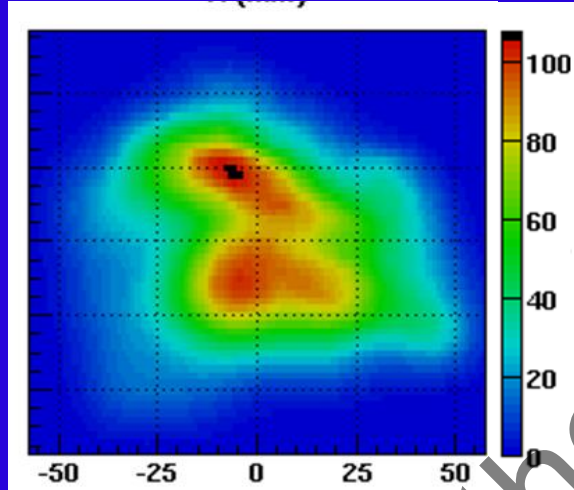


Albertini et al, PMB 56:4415-4431, 2011

Density (range) effects on protons

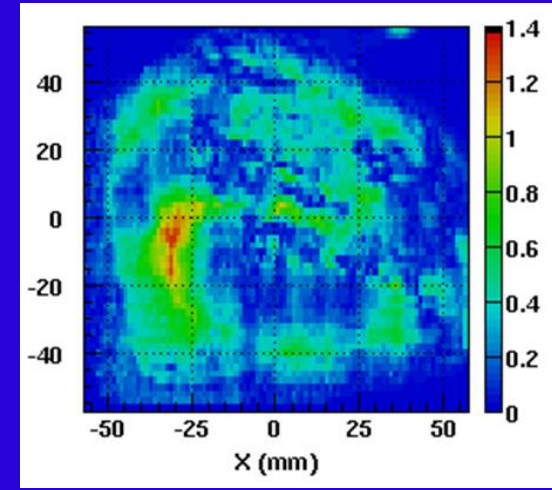
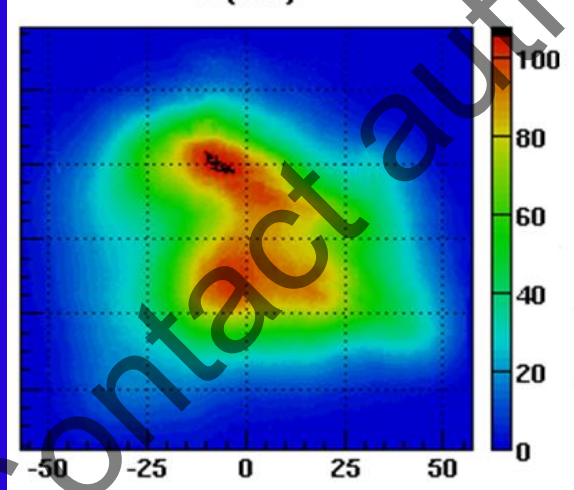
How important are these for a 'real' (and static) patient?

Dose calculation



Iso-dose overlay

Measurement



γ analysis
(>99% of points agree at 3mm/3%)

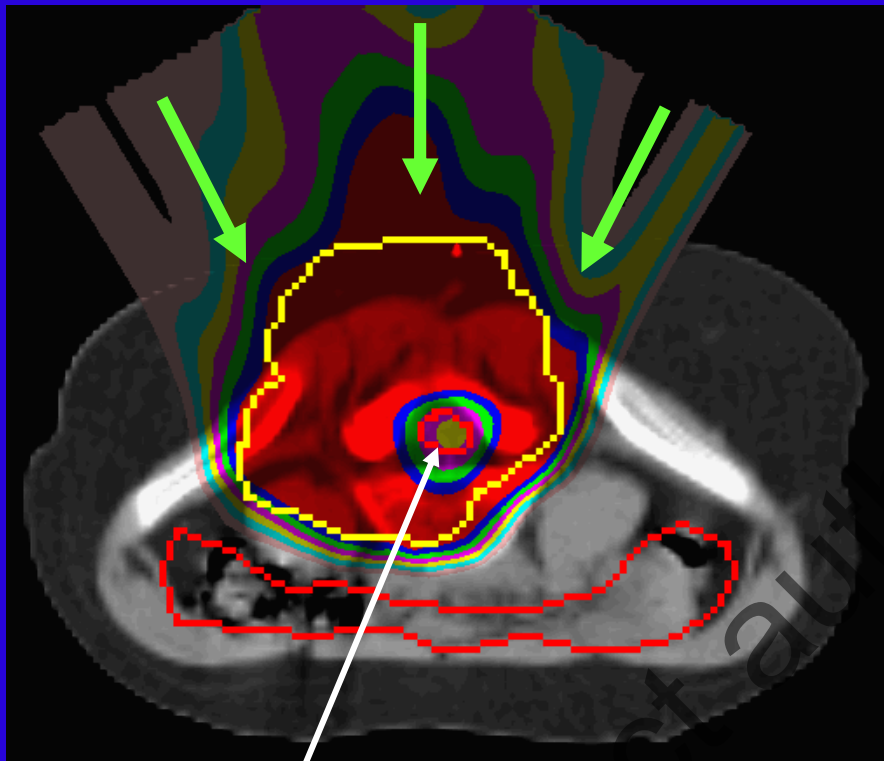
Albertini et al, PMB
56:4415-4431, 2011



Tasting the apple 3: The changing patient

Weight and range changes

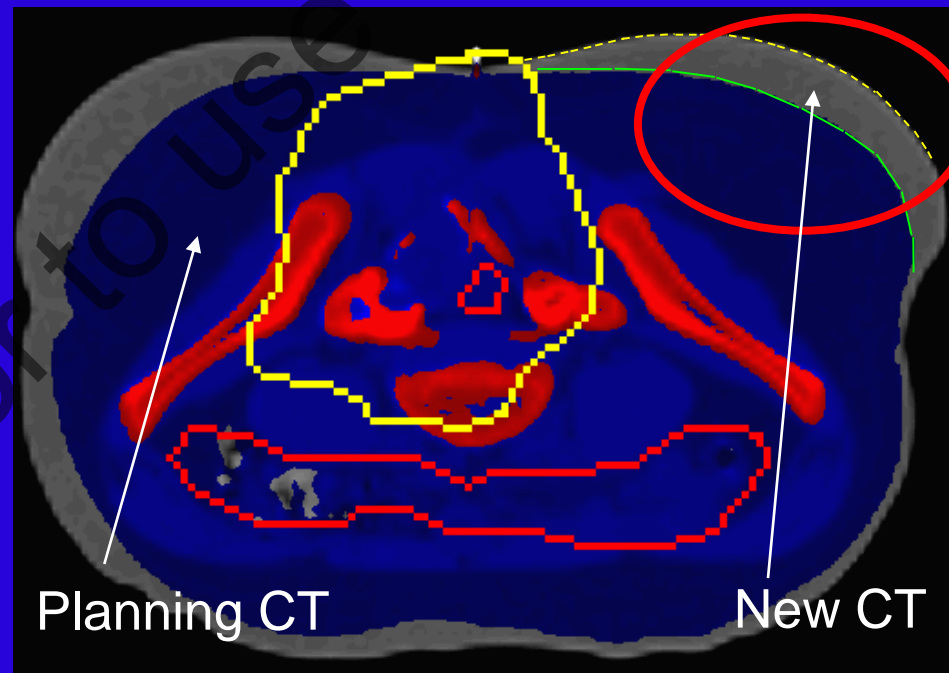
3 field IMPT plan to an 8 year old boy



Note, sparing of spinal cord in middle of PTV

Francesca Albertini and Alessandra Bolsi (PSI)

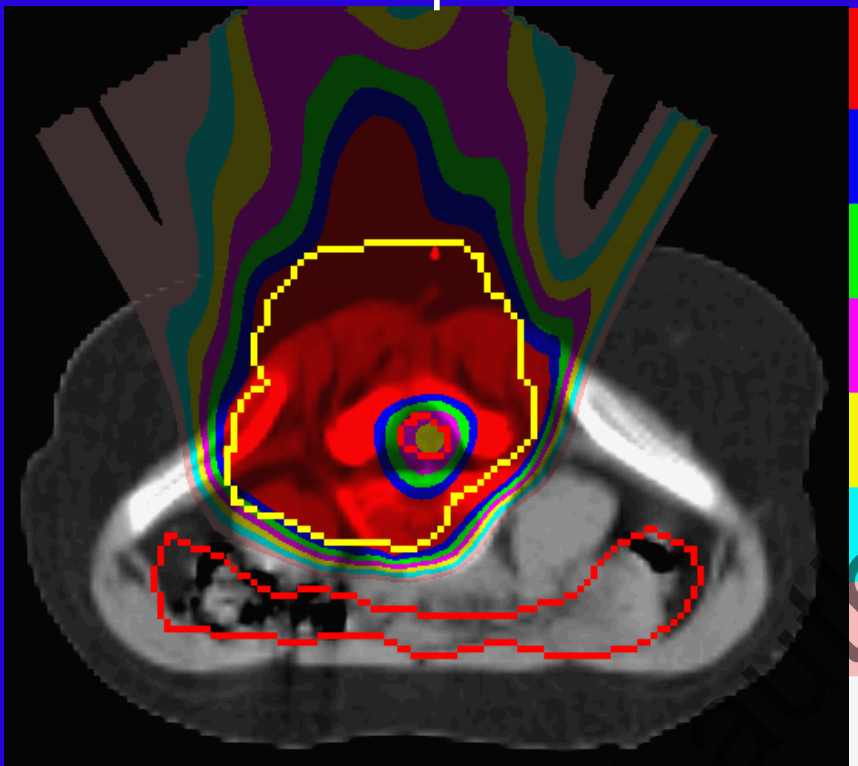
During treatment, 1.5kg weight gain was observed



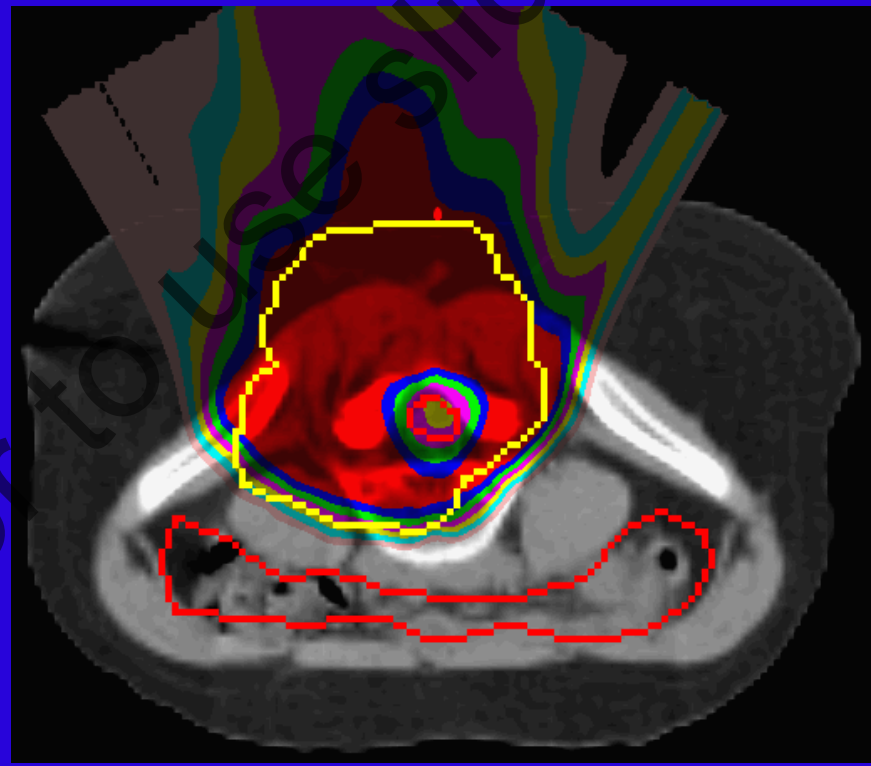
Max range differences:
SC 0.8cm
CTV 1.5cm

Weight and range changes

Nominal plan



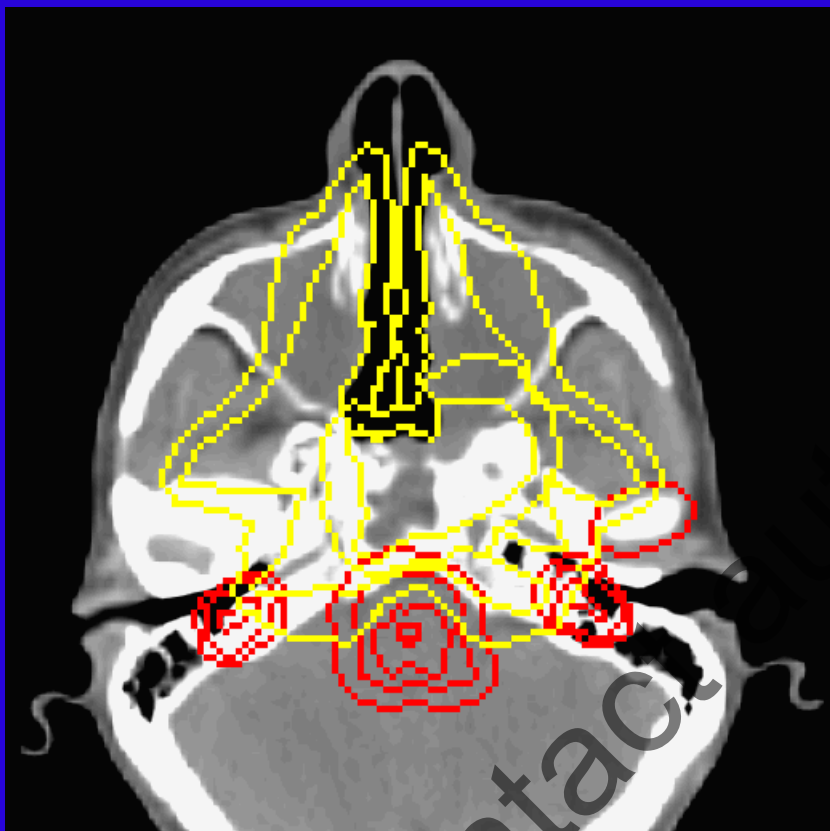
Recalculation on new CT



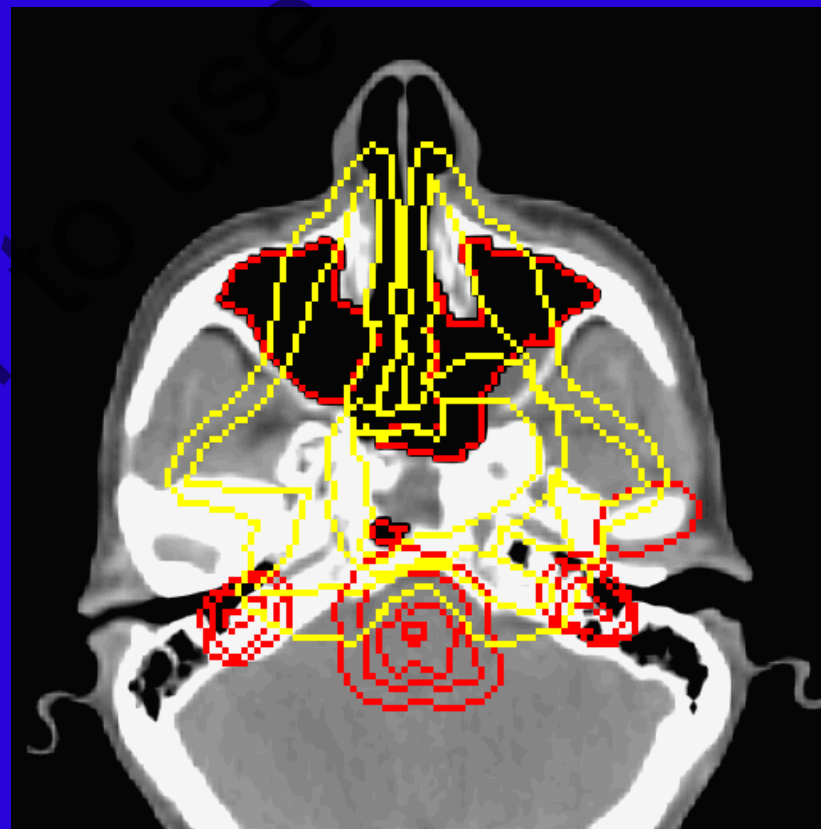
CTV	Mean	V90	Spinal cord	Mean	Max
Nominal	96.5%	78%	Nominal	30.0%	74%
New	95.0%	74%	New	28.5%	76%

Cavity filling and range changes

E.g. Skull base Chondrosarcoma



Planning CT



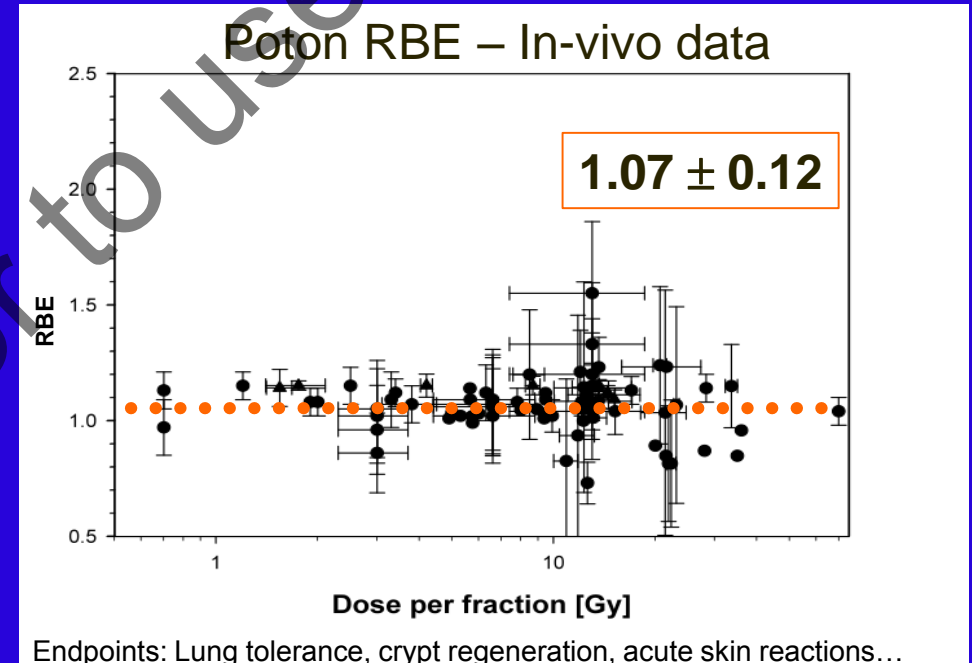
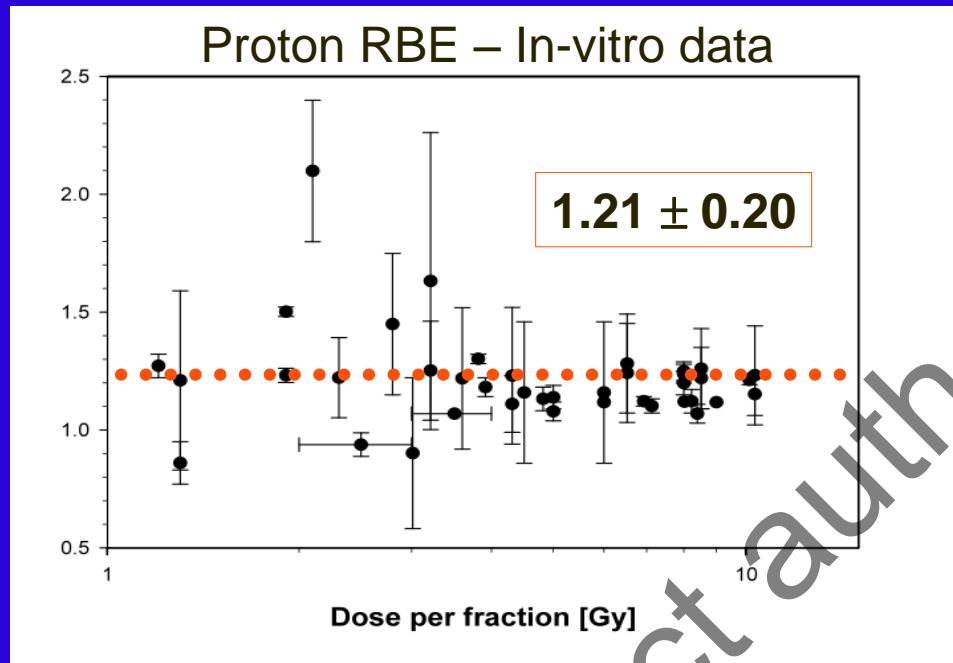
Repeat CT after 2 weeks



Tasting the apple 4: The biological patient

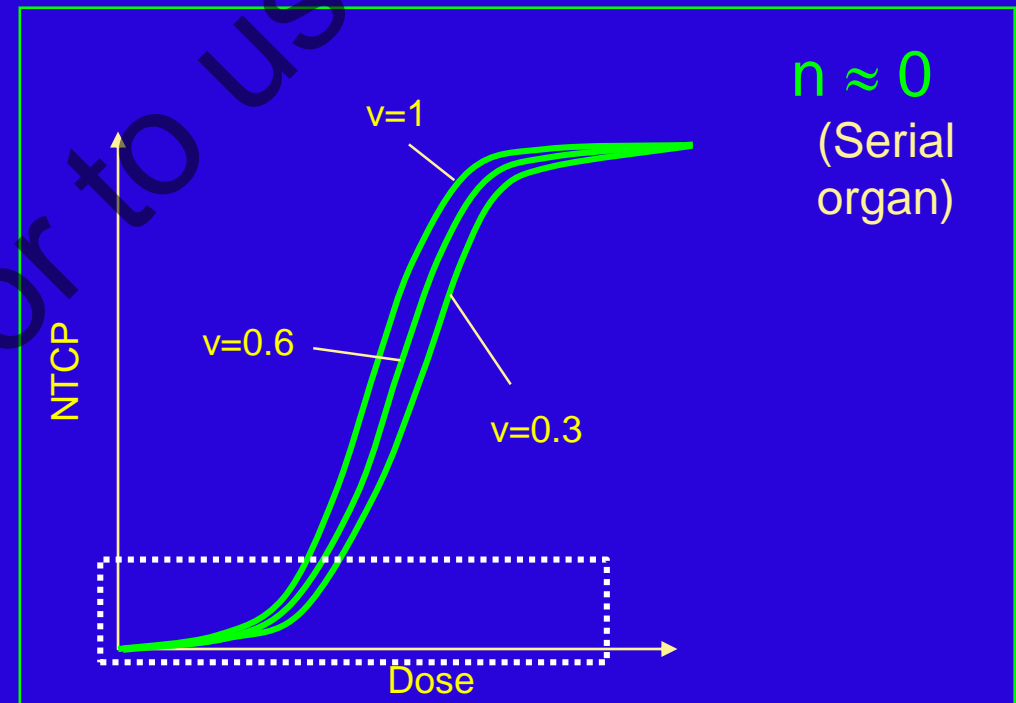
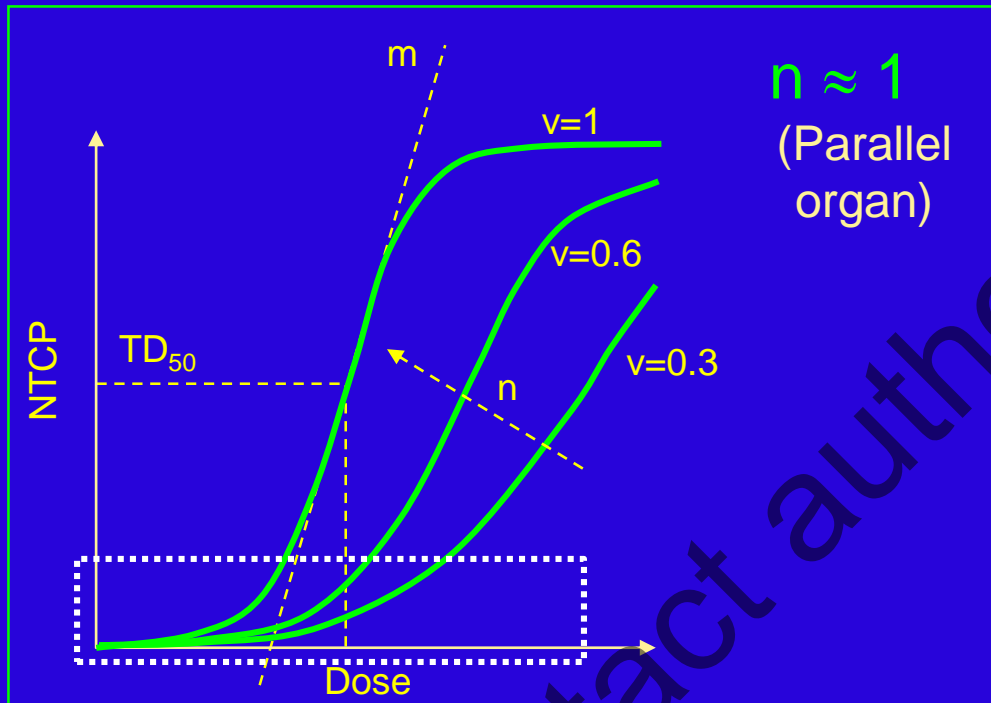
(In-vivo) RBE

Review of in-vitro and in-vivo RBE experimental data



Understanding normal tissue response

e.g. The 'Lyman-Kutcher-Burmann' model for NTCP



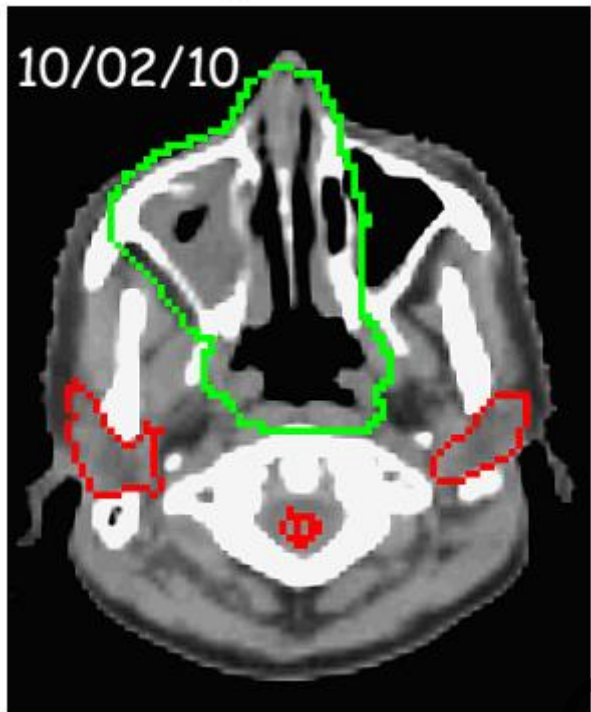


Preserving the apple 1: Adaptive therapy

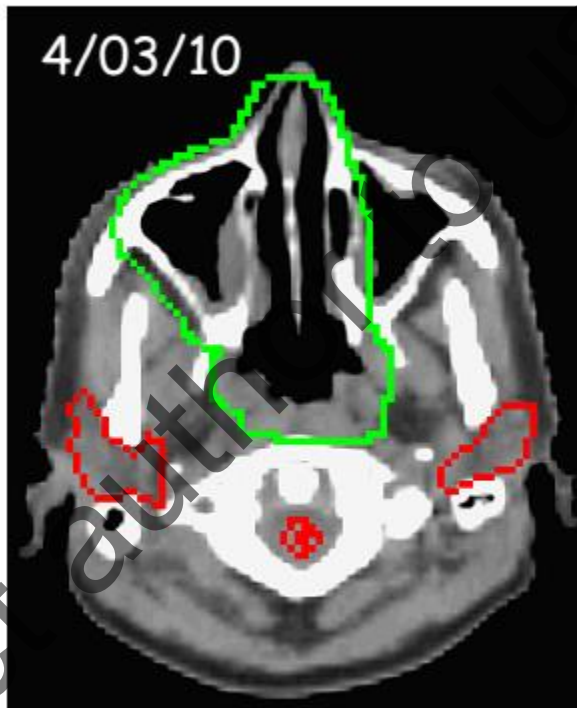
The need for adapted proton therapy

Planning CT

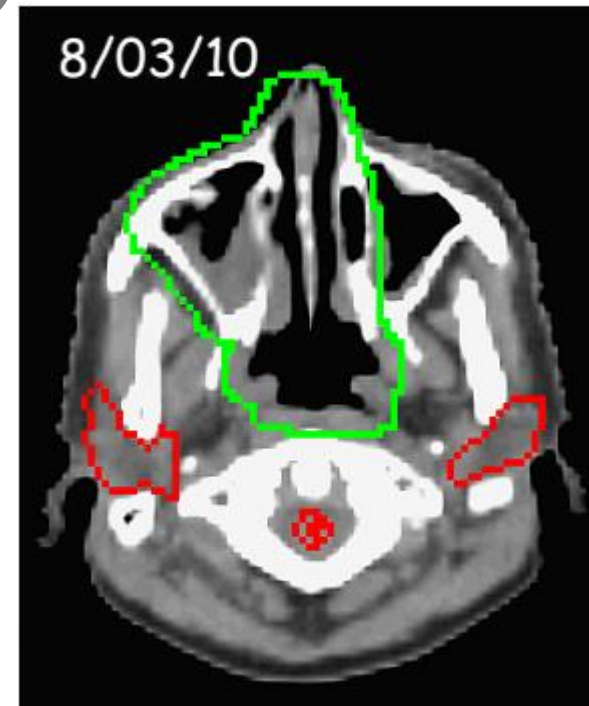
10/02/10



4/03/10



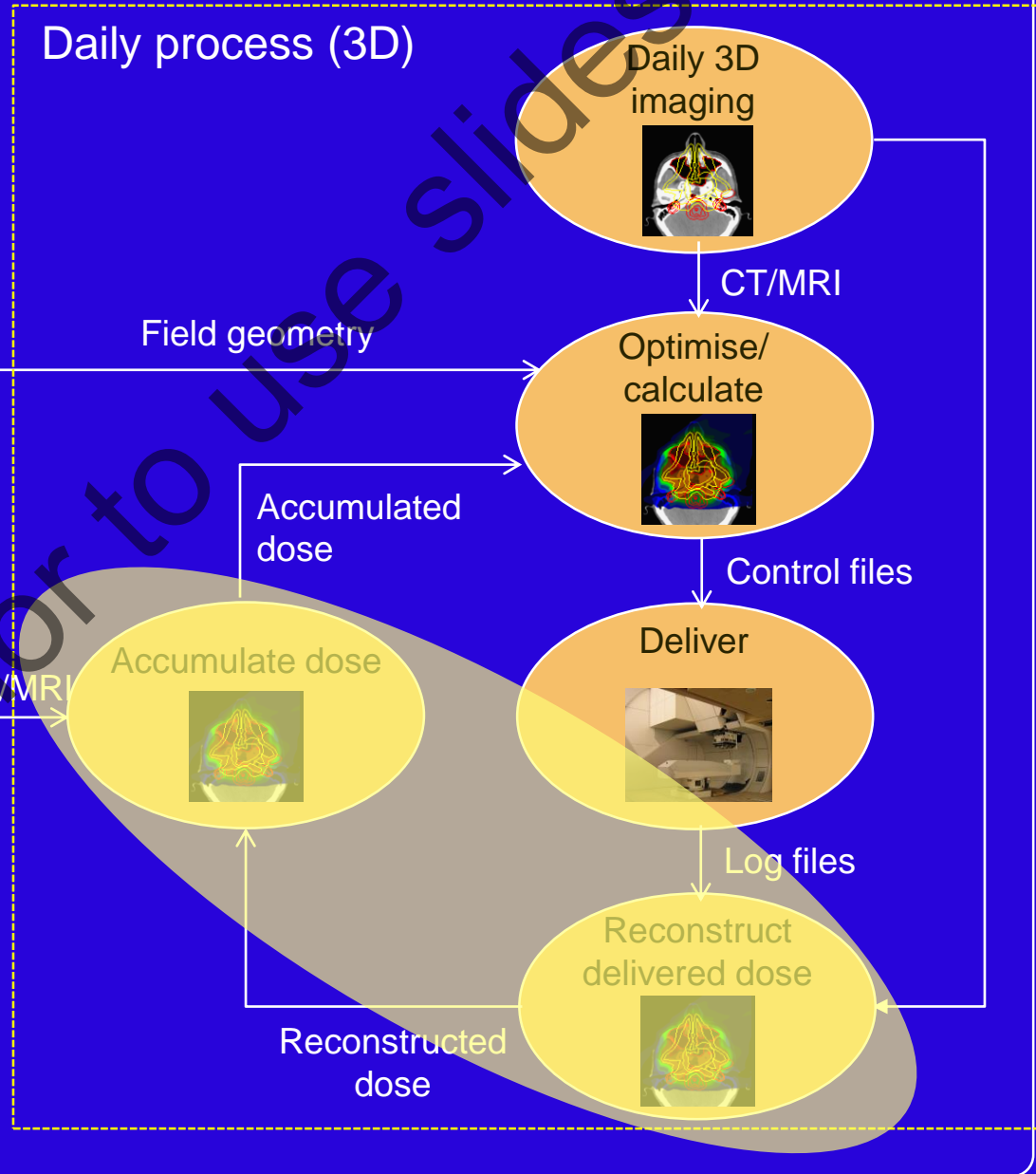
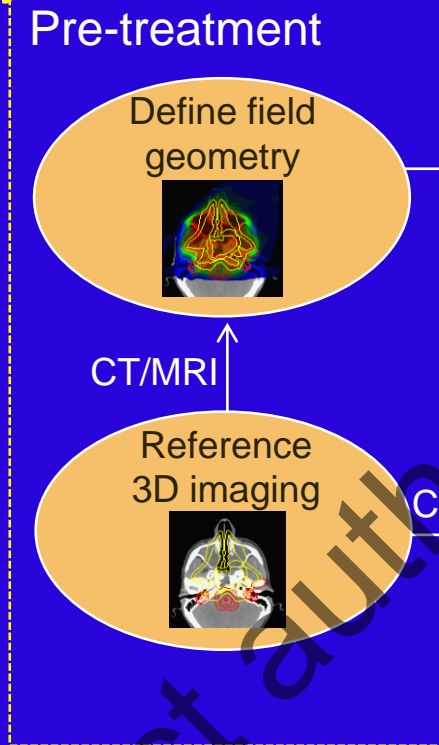
8/03/10



Francesca Albertini and Alessandra Bolsi

Tony Lomax, ENLIGHT meeting 2015, Krakow

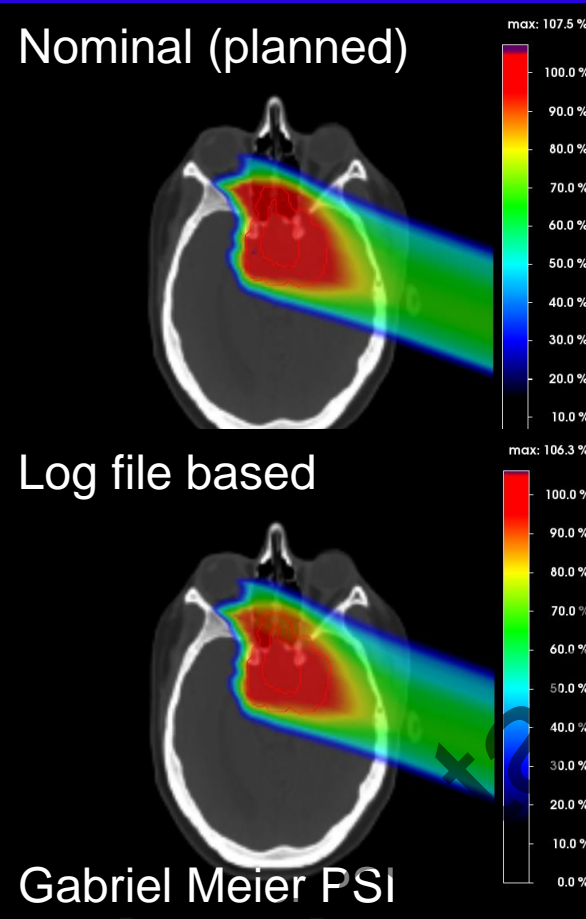
Dealing with daily anatomical changes : Daily Adapted Proton Therapy



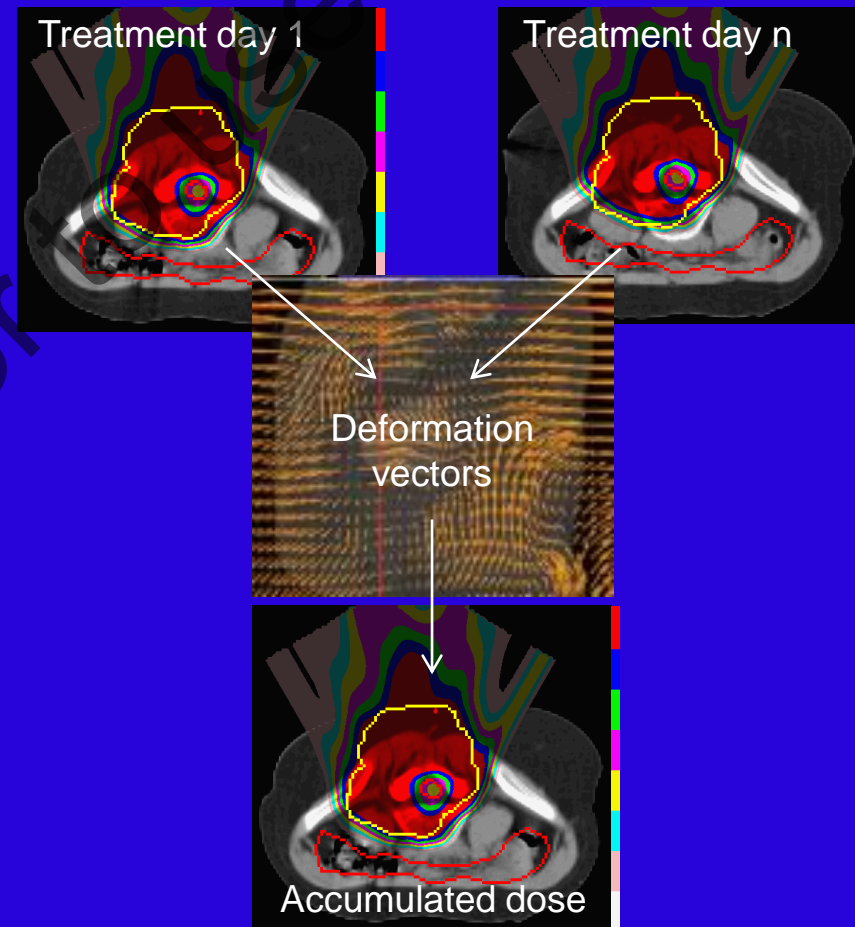
Tony Lomax and Francesca Albertini

Accurate estimates of delivered dose through DAPT

Dose reconstruction



Dose accumulation

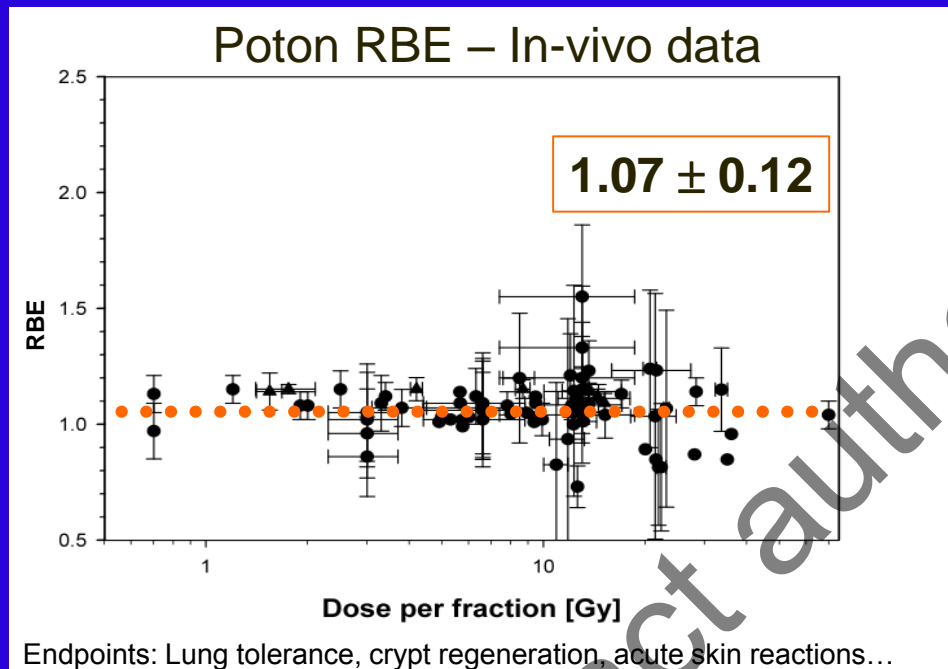




Preserving the apple 2:
Understanding biological
response

Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

Review of in-vitro and in-vivo RBE experimental data



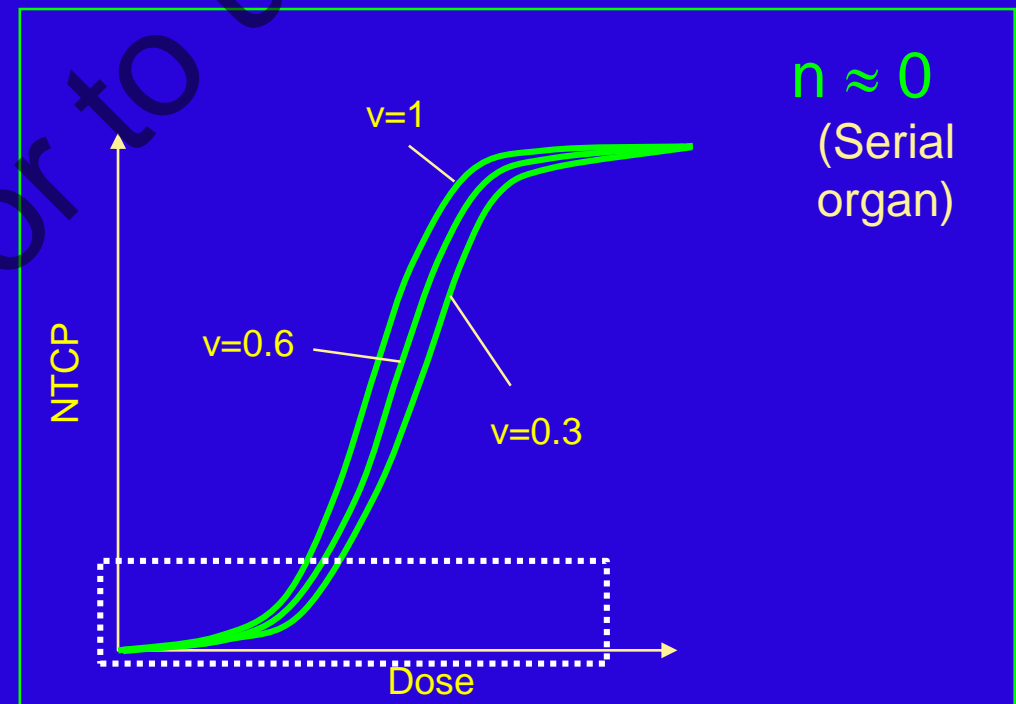
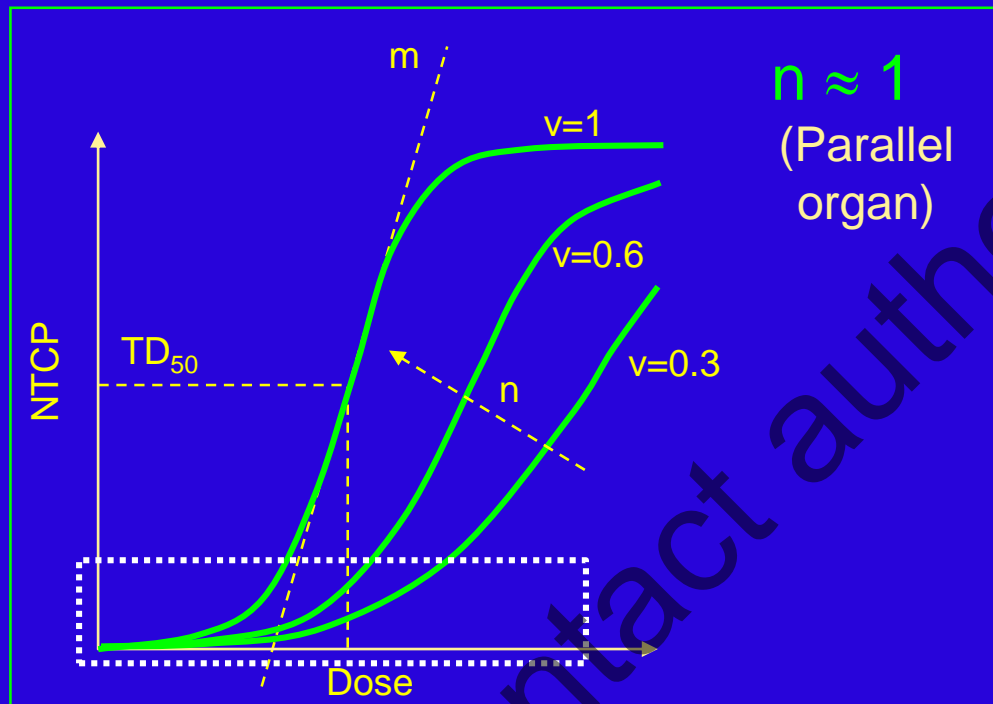
RBE is dependent on:

- Organism (mouse/human)
- Tissue/organ type
- End point/complication
- Energy/LET
- Dose
- Dose rate
- ...

Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

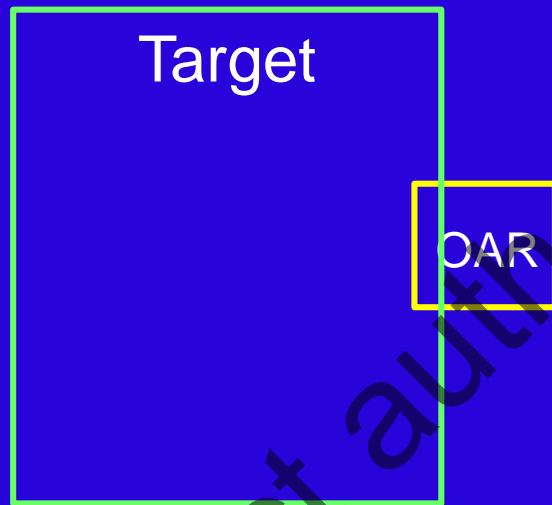
... but is also complicated by tissue architecture

e.g. The 'Lyman-Kutcher-Burmann' model for NTCP



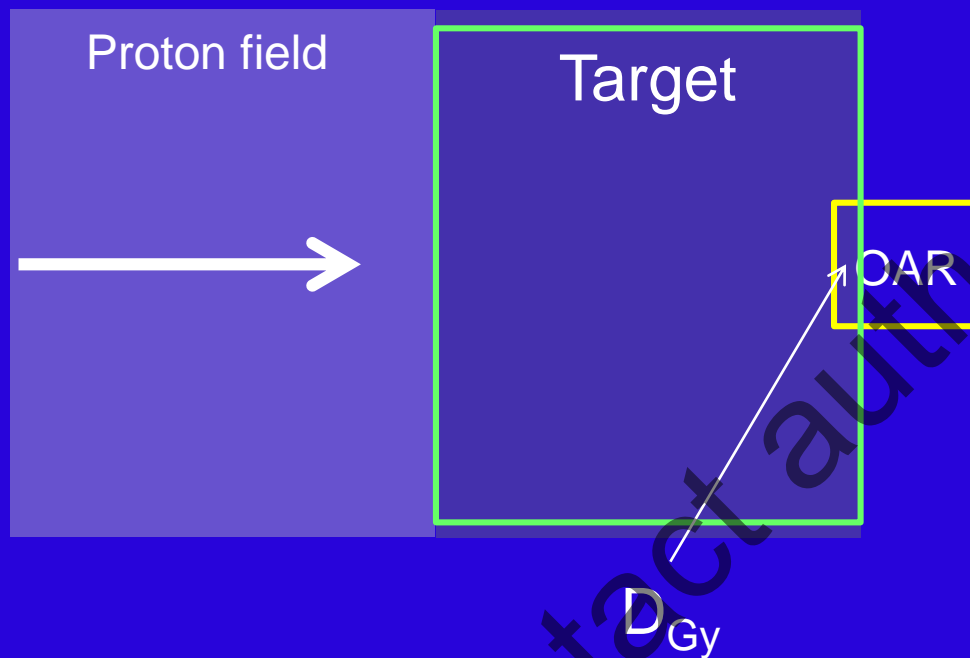
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



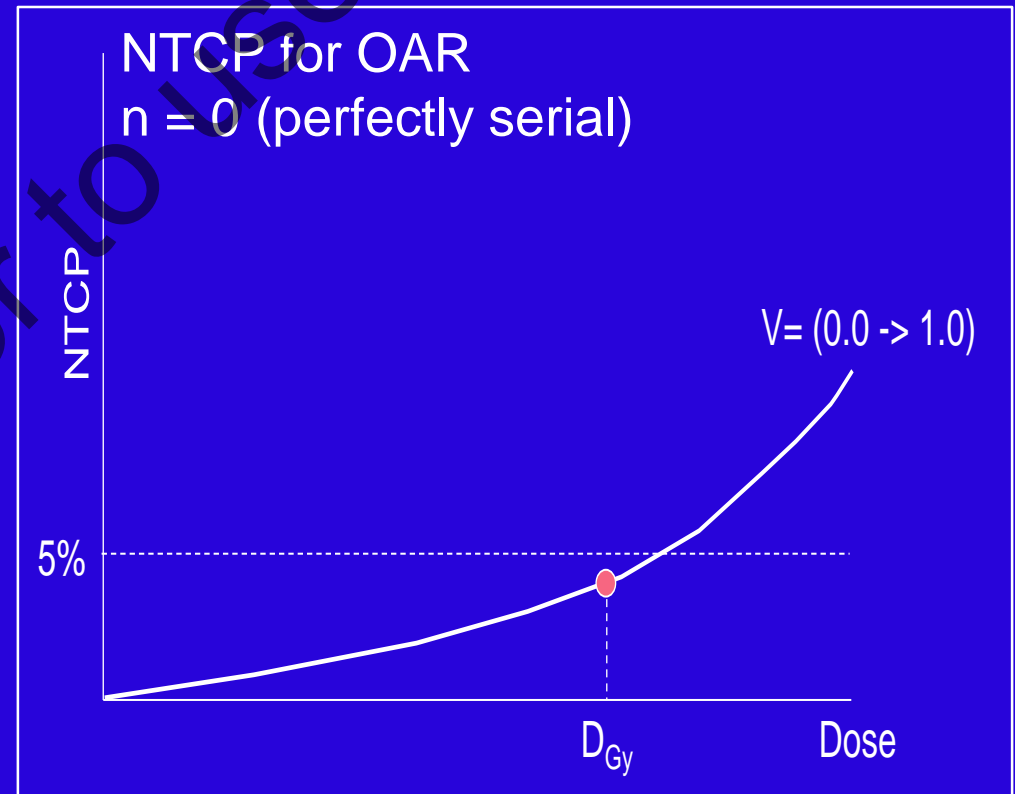
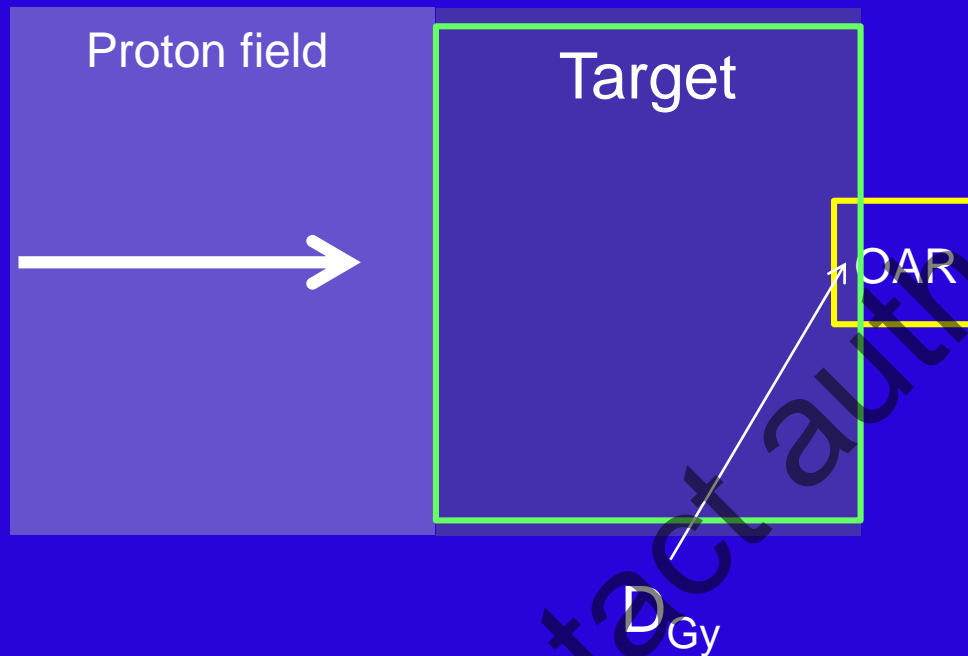
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



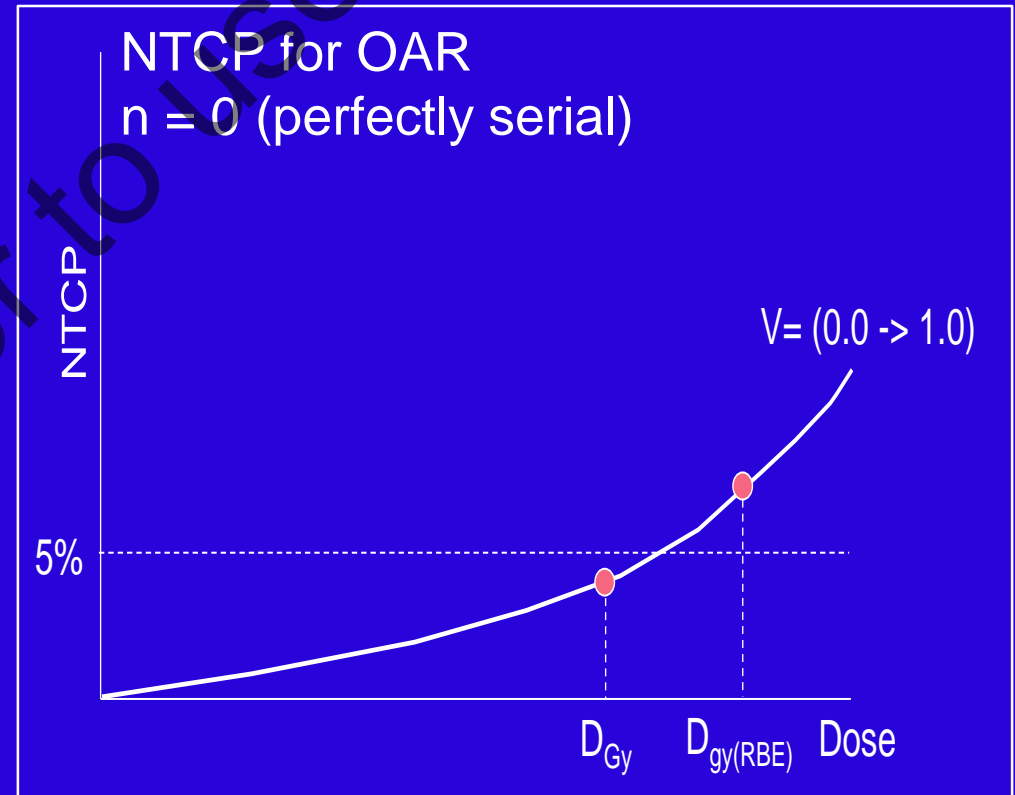
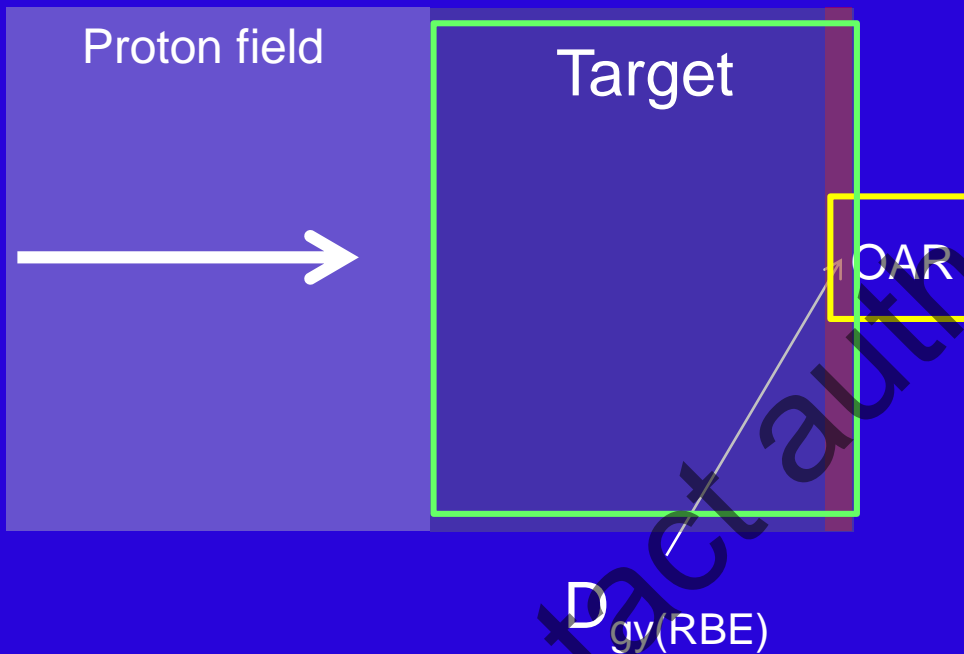
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



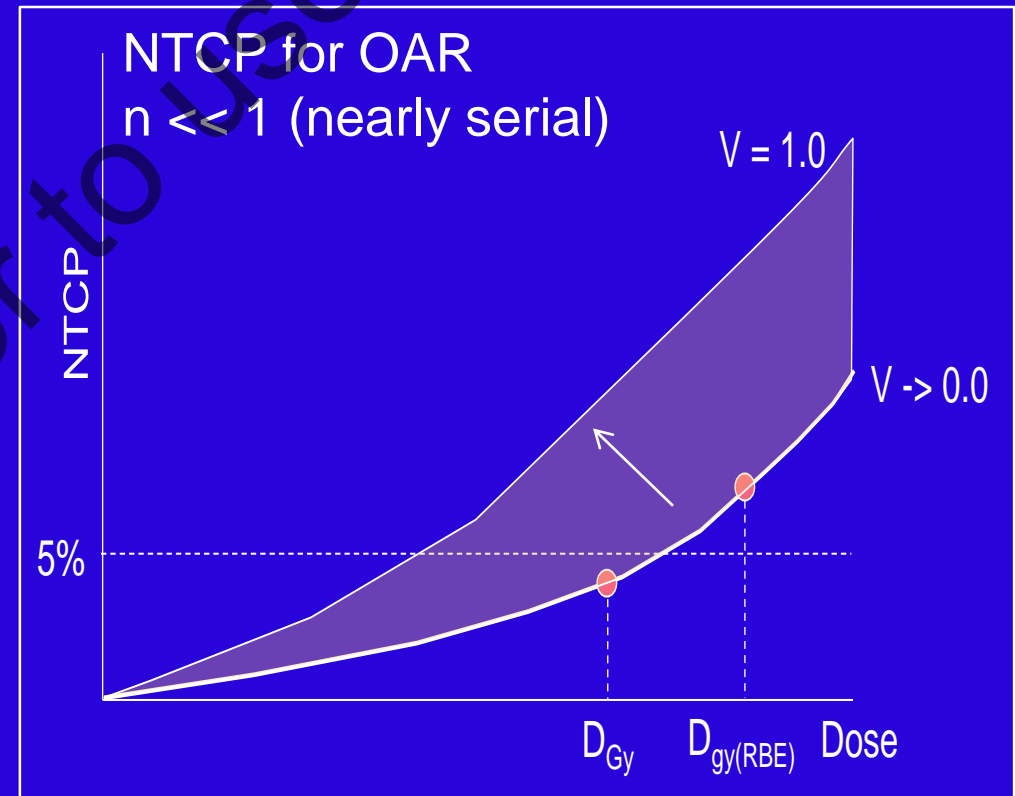
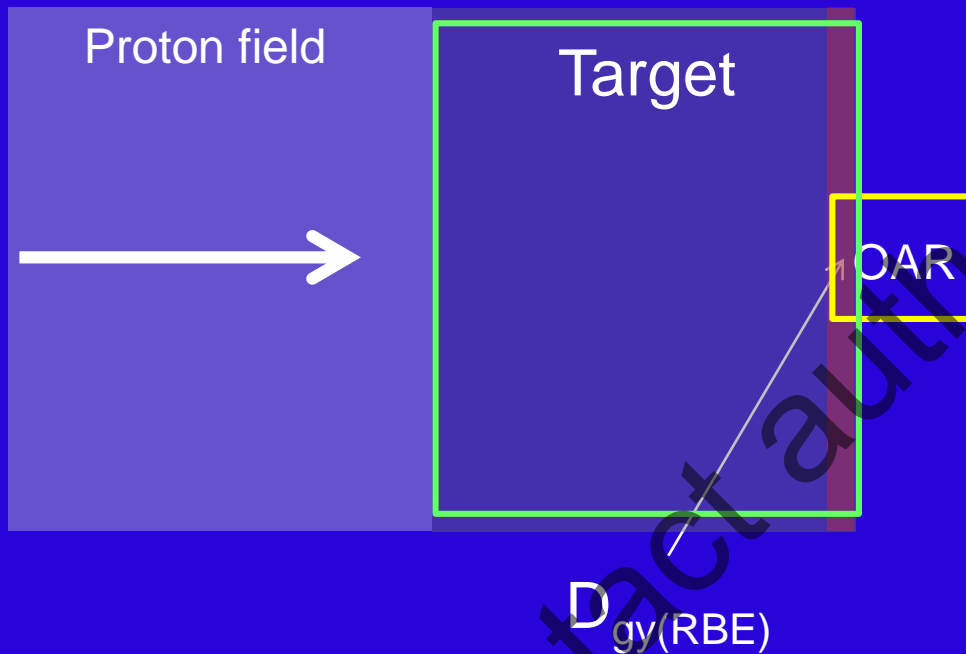
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



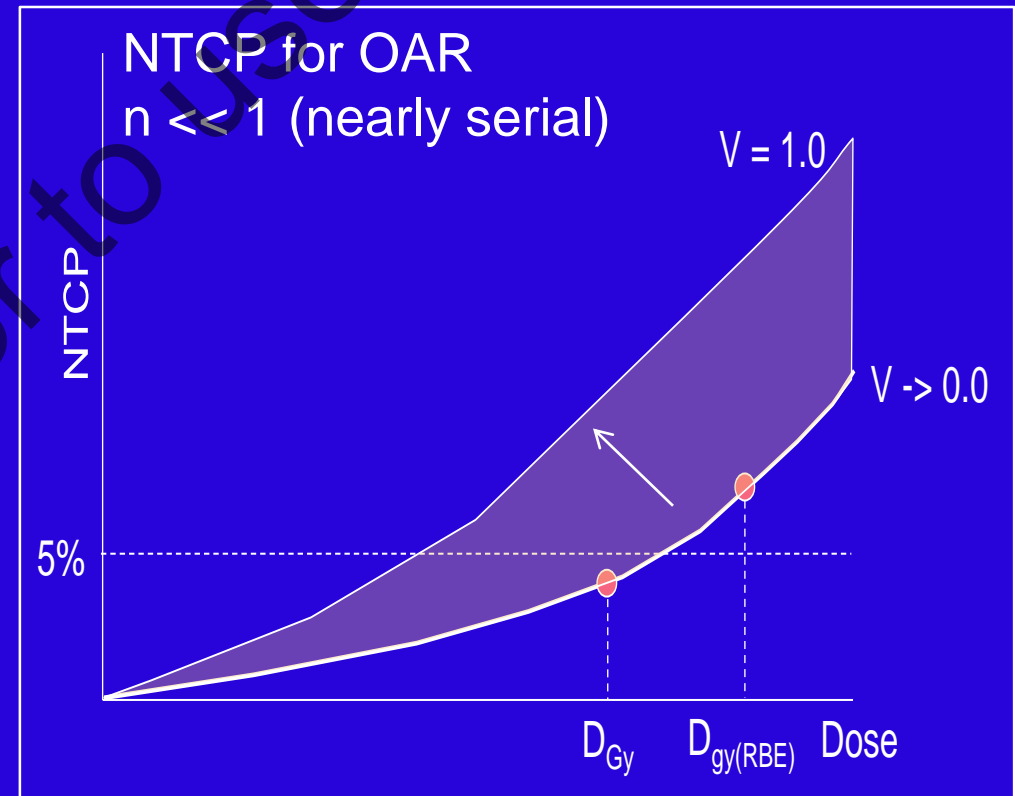
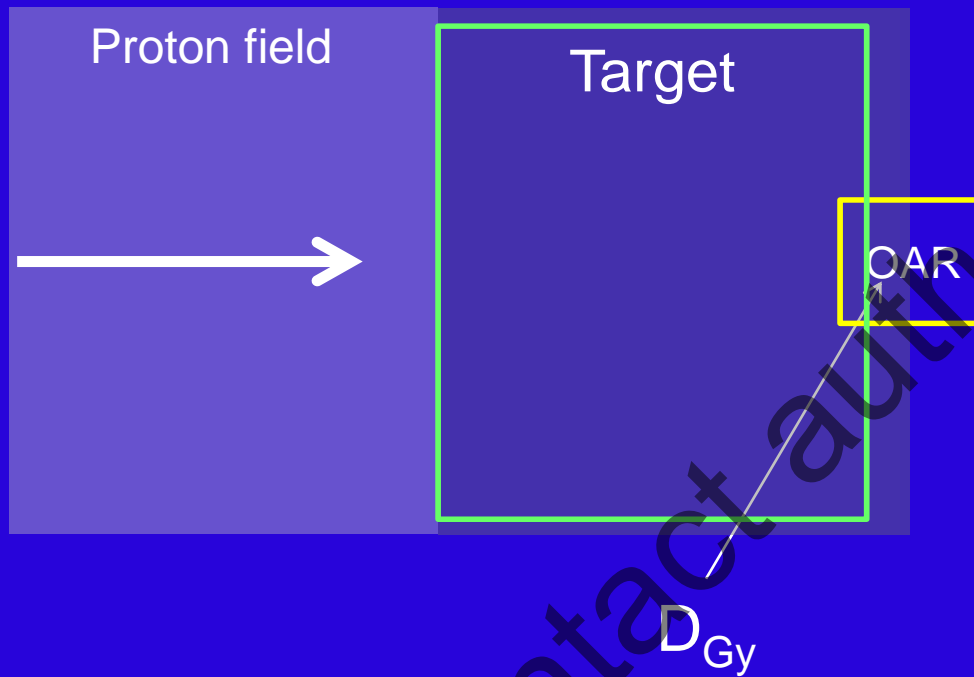
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



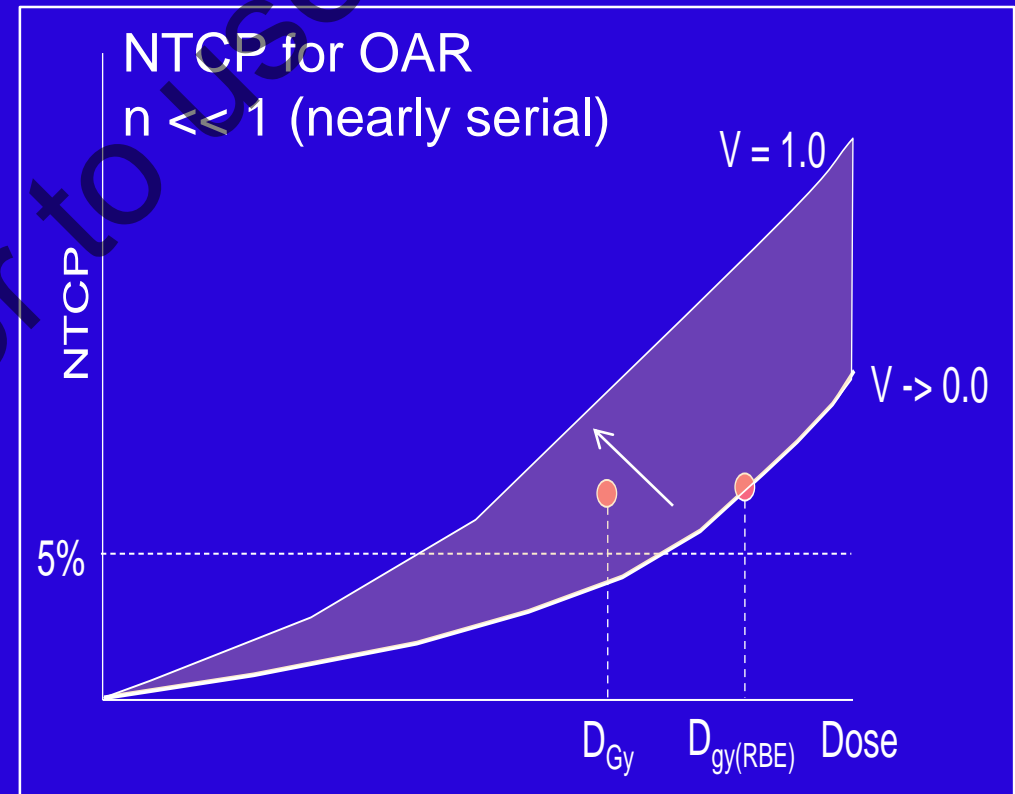
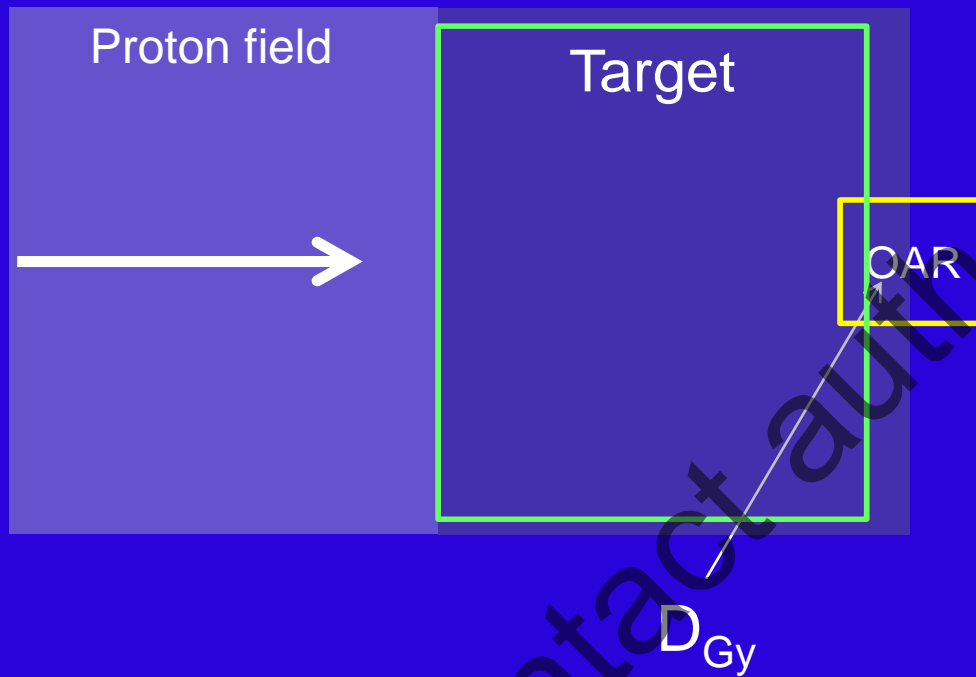
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...



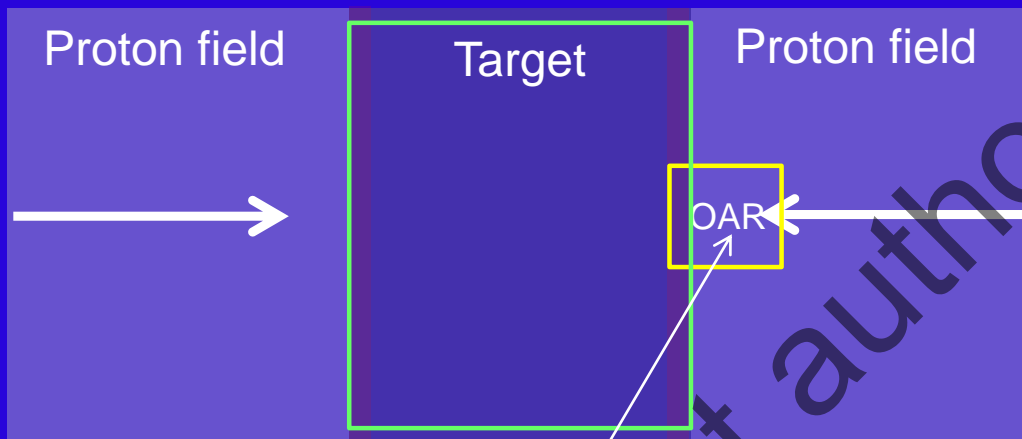
Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...

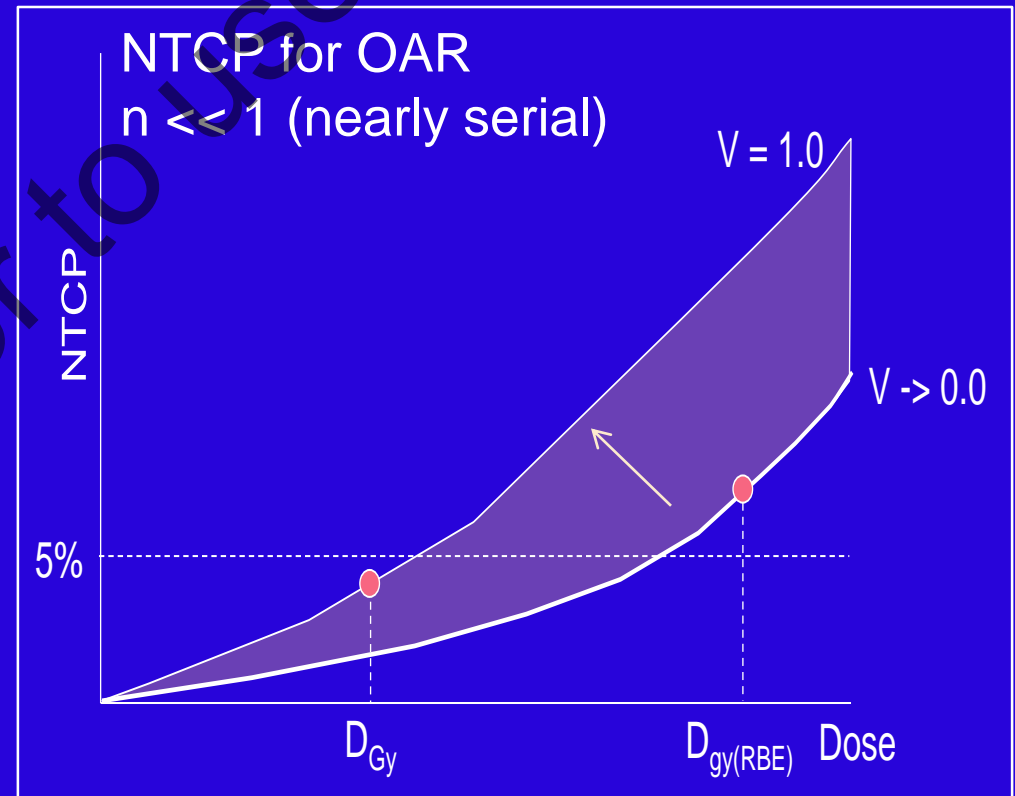


Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...

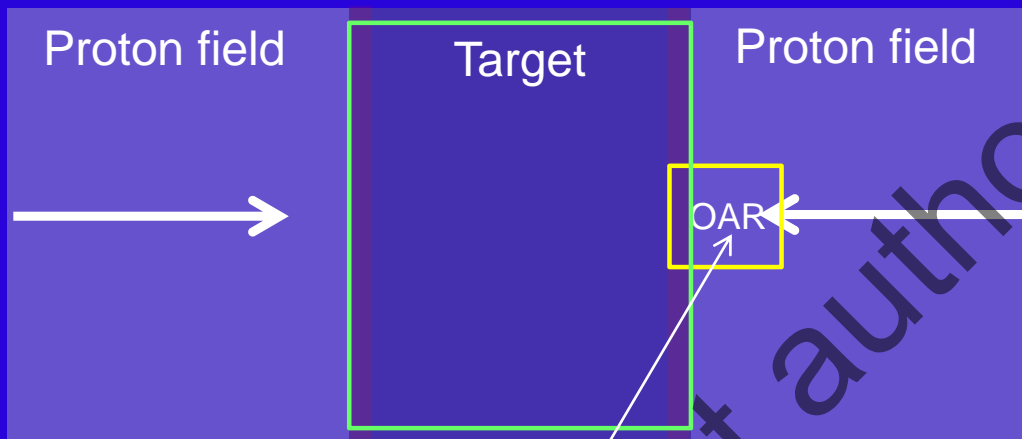


D_{Gy}

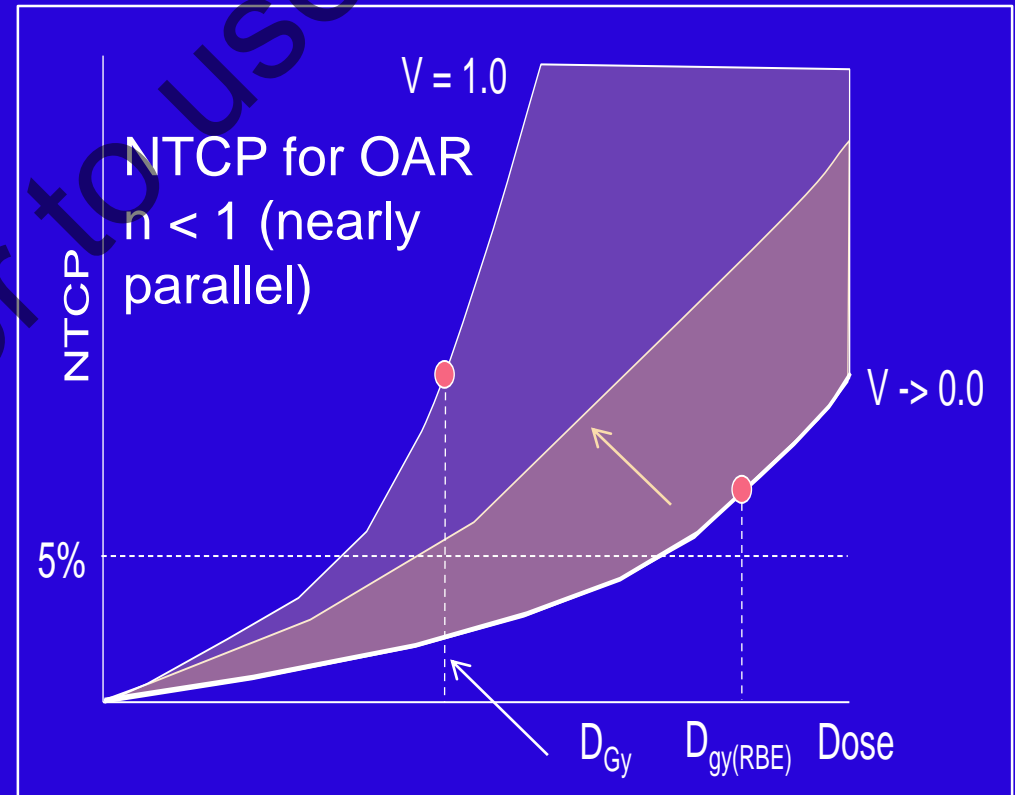


Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

A thought experiment...

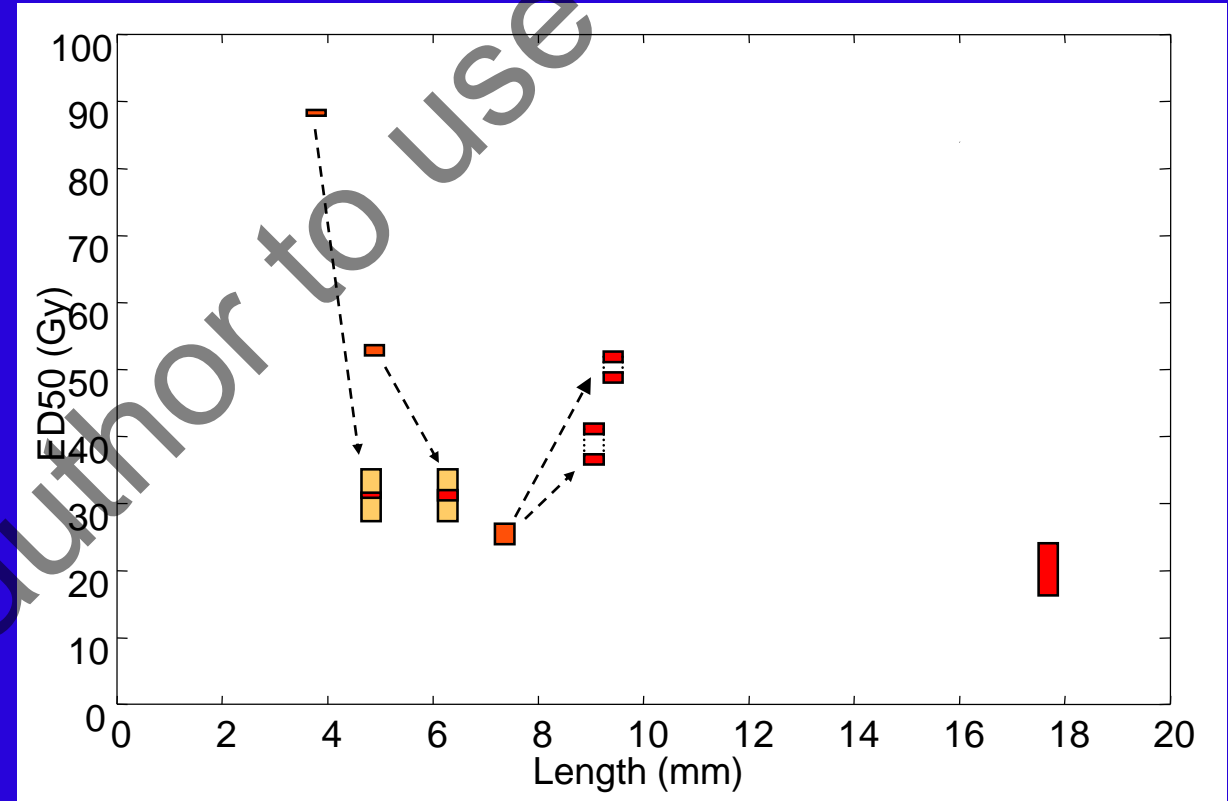
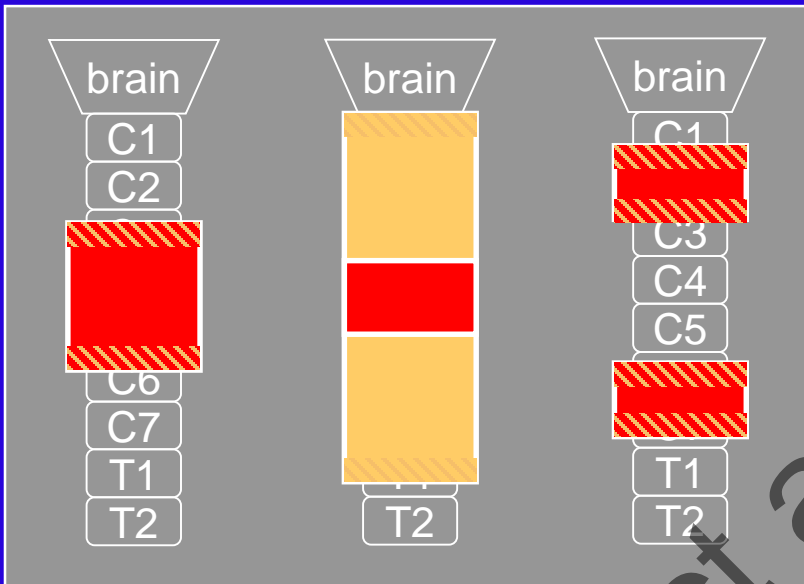


D_{Gy}



Normal tissue response

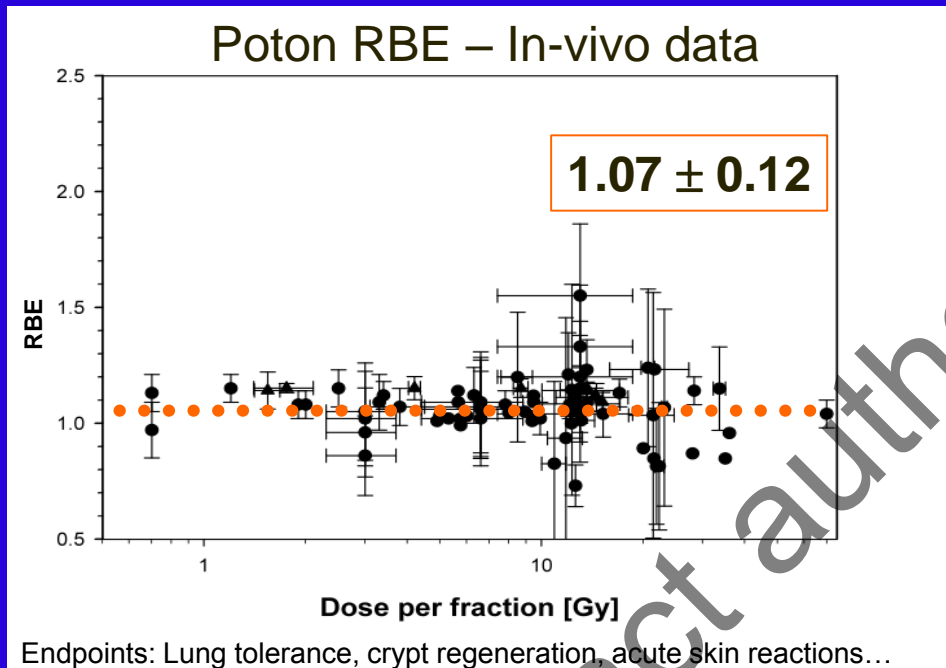
In-vivo rat spinal cord irradiations using collimated proton beams



van Luijk et al 2005, IJROBP, 61:892-900

Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

Review of in-vitro and in-vivo RBE experimental data

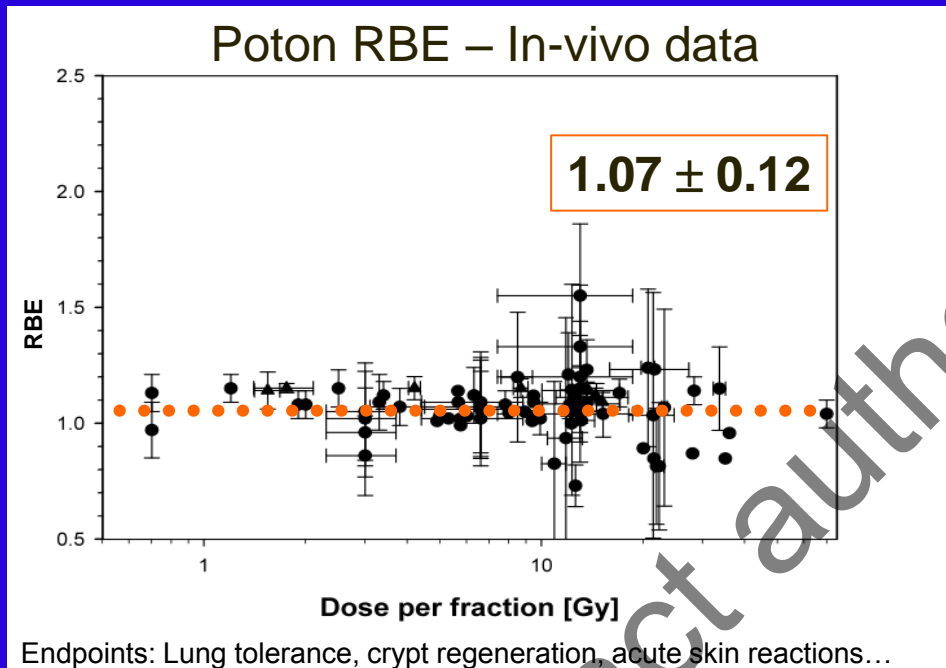


RBE is dependent on:

- **Underlying architecture**
 - Organism (mouse/human)
 - Tissue/organ type
 - End point/complication
 - Energy/LET
 - Dose
 - Dose rate

Understanding (In-vivo) RBE?

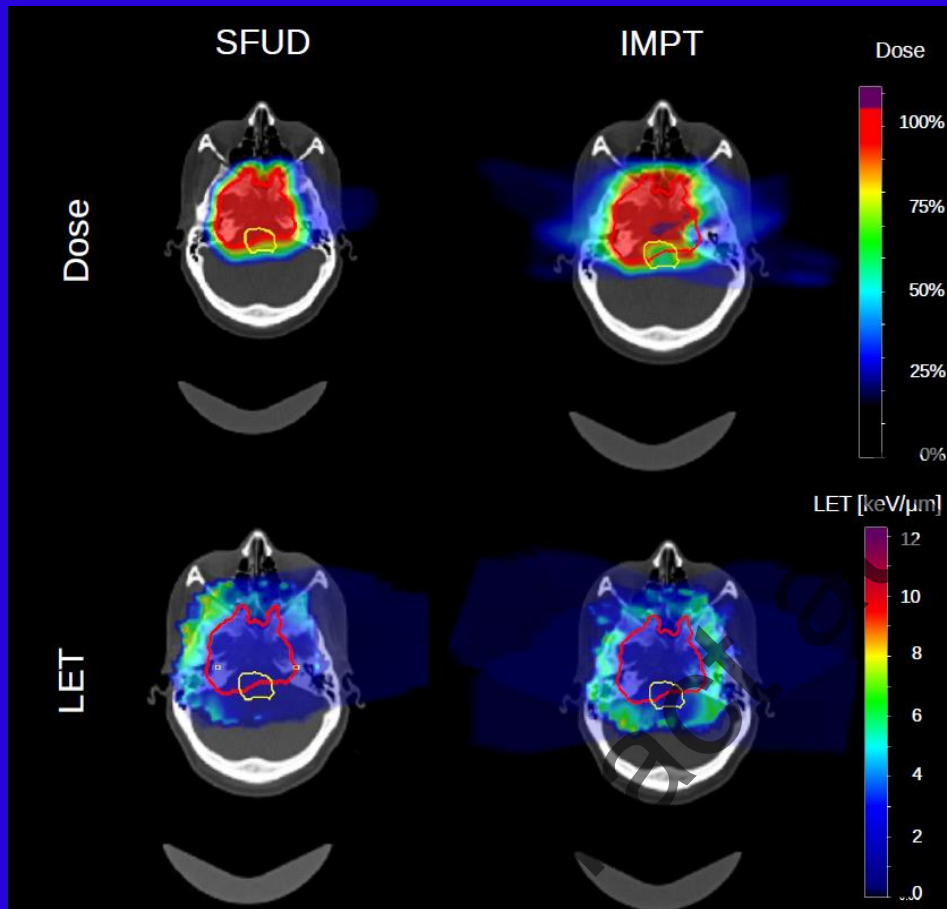
Review of in-vitro and in-vivo RBE experimental data



RBE is dependent on:

- Underlying architecture
 - Organism (mouse/human)
 - Tissue/organ type
 - End point/complication
 - Energy/LET
 - Dose
 - Dose rate
- } All directly measurable parameters

Understanding particle therapy outcomes in terms of verifiable and measurable, biologically relevant parameters



- Analyse outcomes of particle therapy in terms of dose and (e.g.) LET
- Dose and LET are parameters that can be accurately defined and localised
- However, need accurate dose/LET estimates for whole treatment
- Also needs DAPT and accurate dose accumulation...

Summary

- PBS proton therapy can be effective and safe
- But all proton therapy is subject to uncertainties, both physical and biological (the “bad apple”?)
 - Future challenges in delivery will be aimed at increased imaging and adaption in order to more precisely get what we see
 - Based on this, we may begin to understand the biological aspects to best exploit the power of particles

Thanks for your attention...

