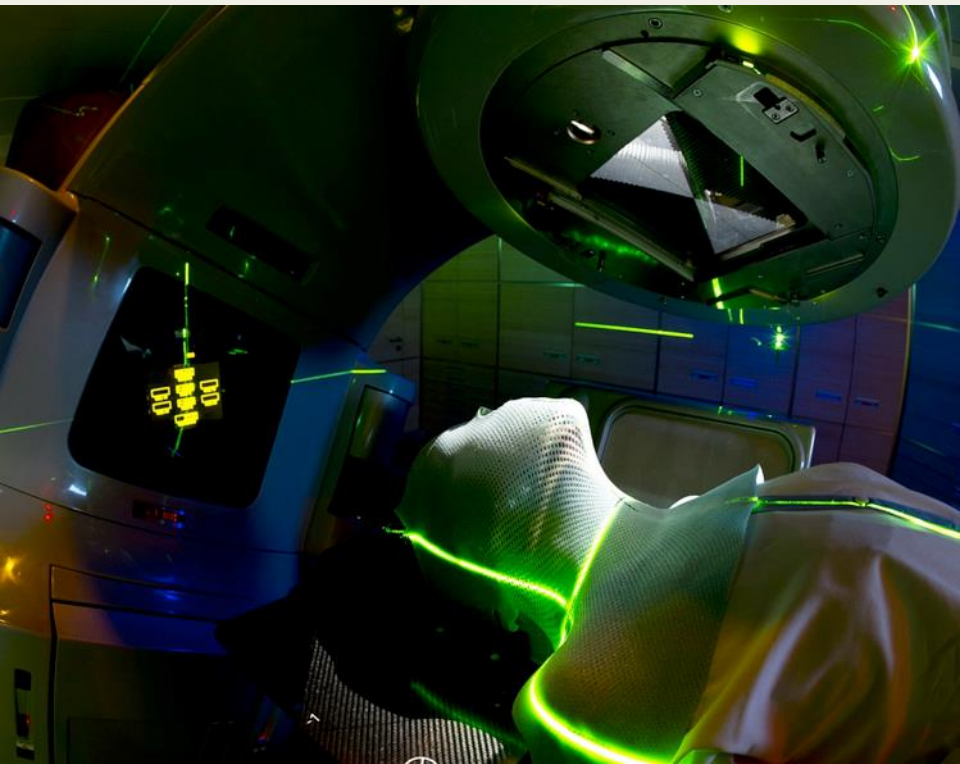


Medical Applications of Particle Physics



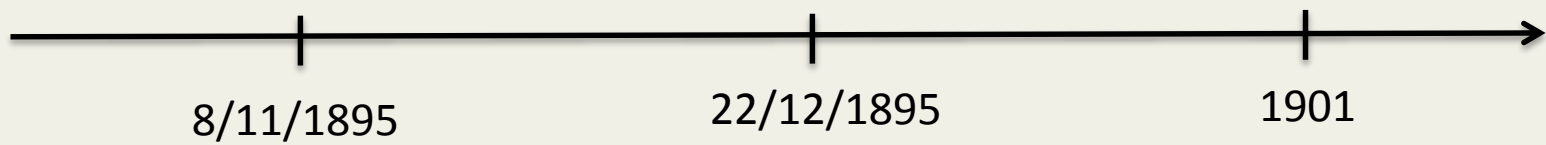
Sparsh.Navin@cern.ch

Sparsh Navin
CERN – Knowledge Transfer
Life Sciences Section

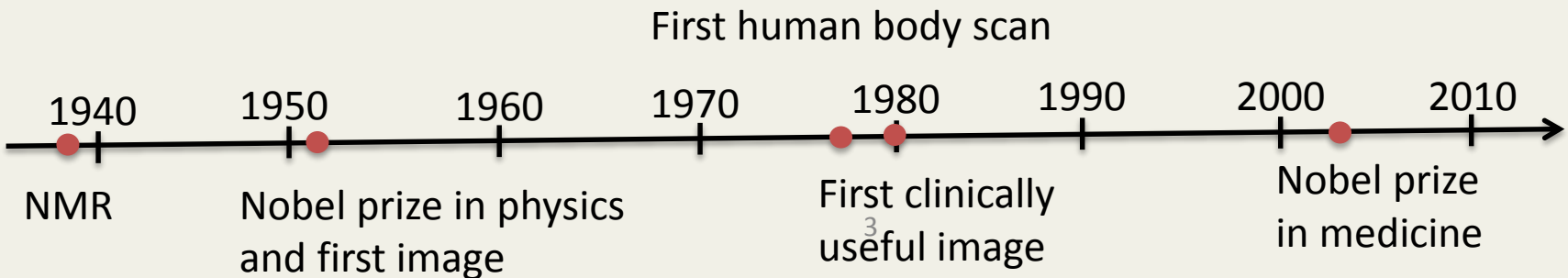
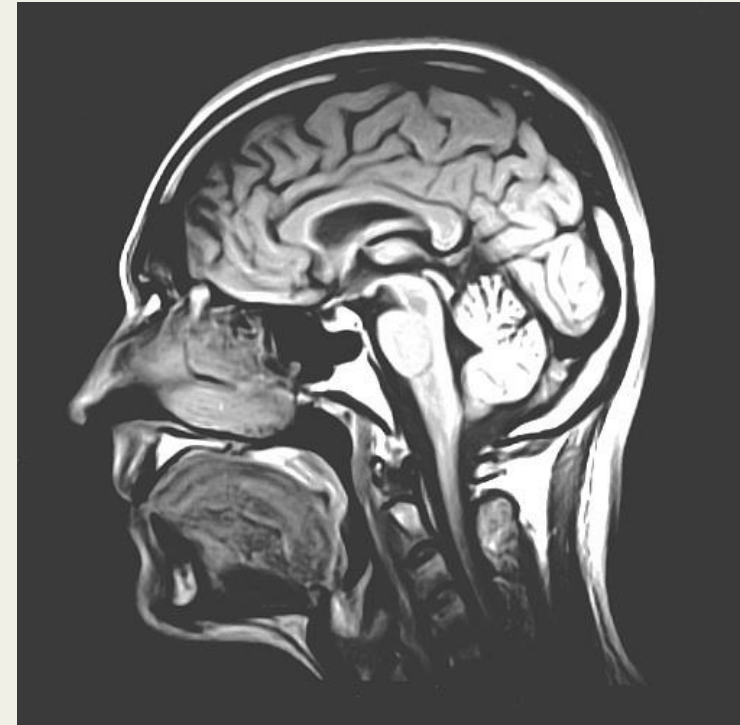
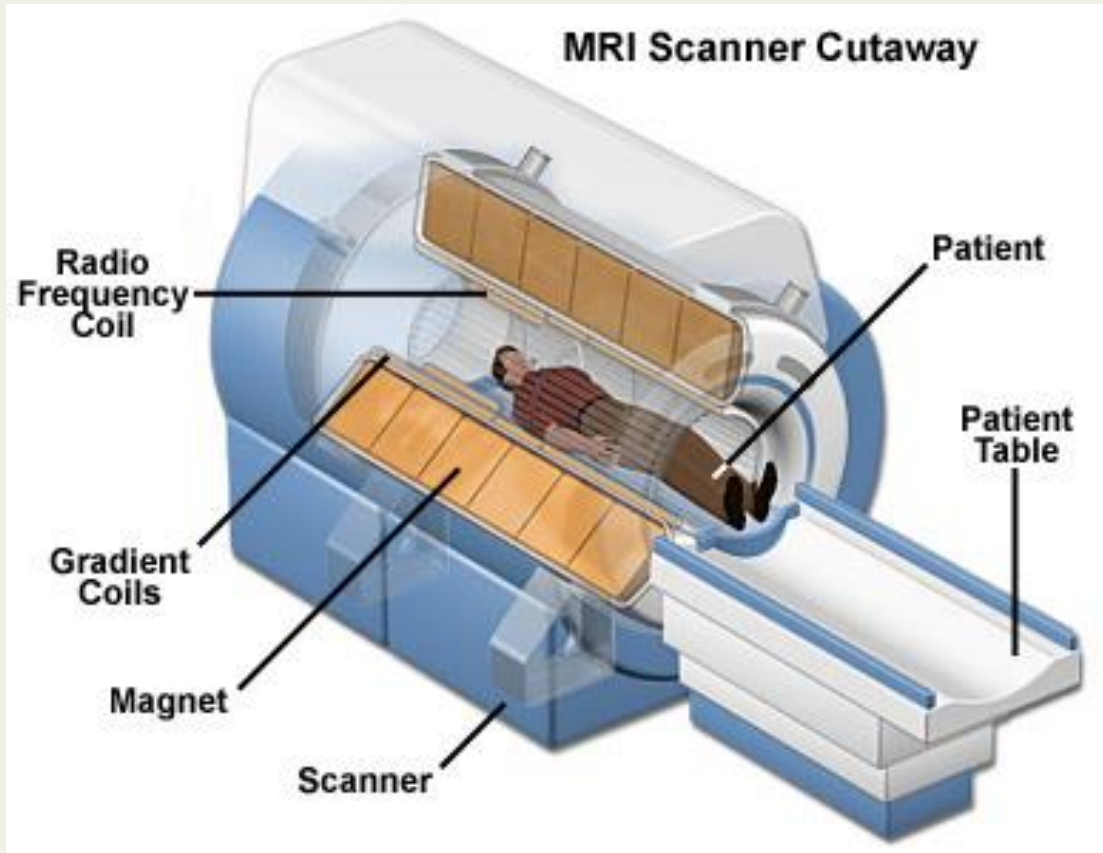
Knowledge transfer – X-rays



Wilhelm Röntgen



Magnetic Resonance Imaging

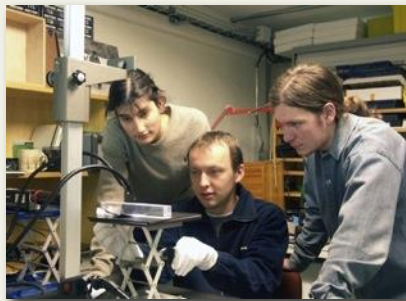


CERN's Mission



RESEARCH

INNOVATION

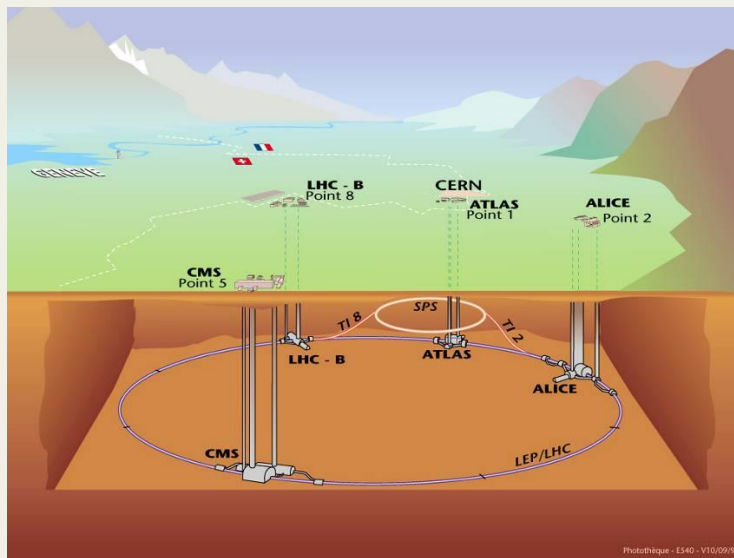


EDUCATION

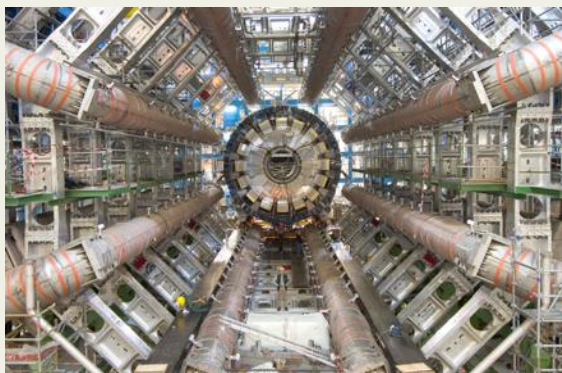
UNITING
PEOPLE



Tools of the trade



Accelerators

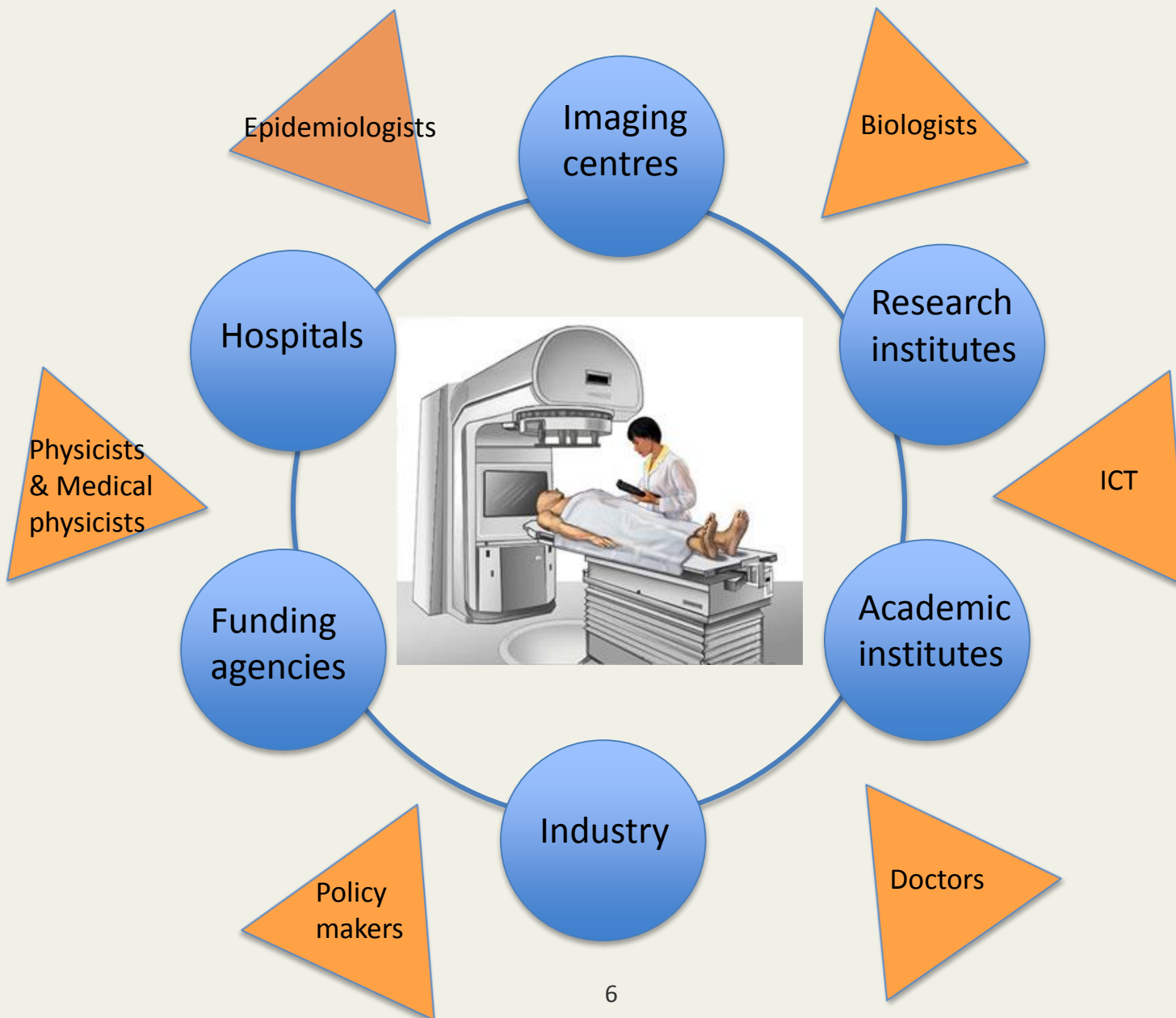


Detectors



Computing

4th pillar of technology - collaboration



Birth of medical physics

- 1896: natural radioactivity

Henri Becquerel



1903 Noble prize

- 1898: radium and polonium
("brachytherapy")

Pierre and Marie Curie



Do NOT try this at home!

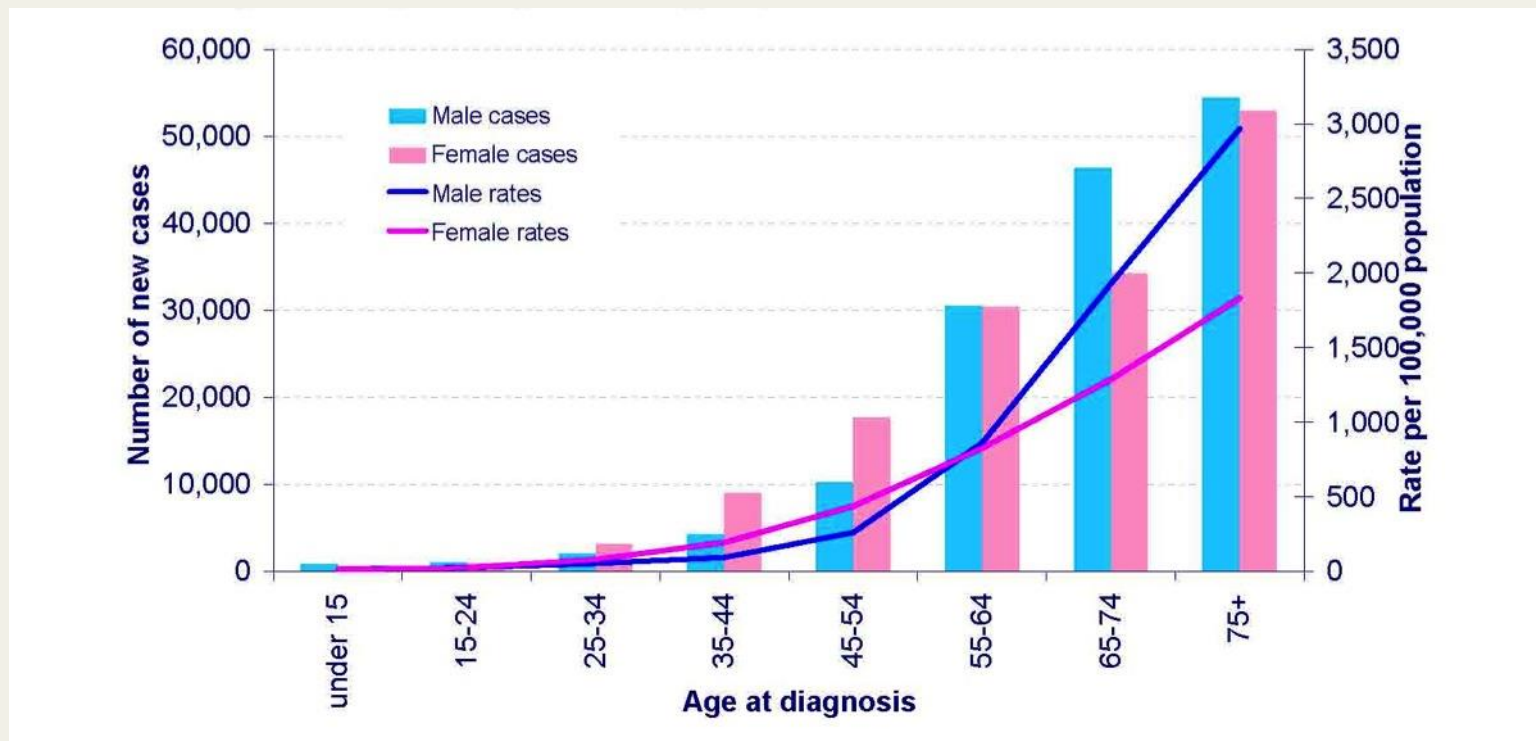


First radiobiology experiment

Cancer – a growing challenge

More than 3 million new cancer cases in Europe each year and 1.75 million associated deaths

Increase by 2030: 75% in developed countries and 90% in developing countries

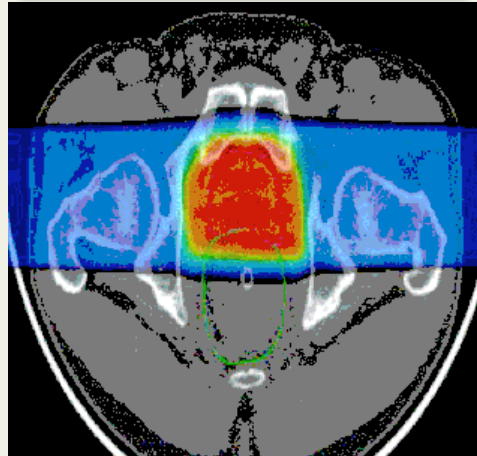


Treatment options

Surgery



Radiotherapy

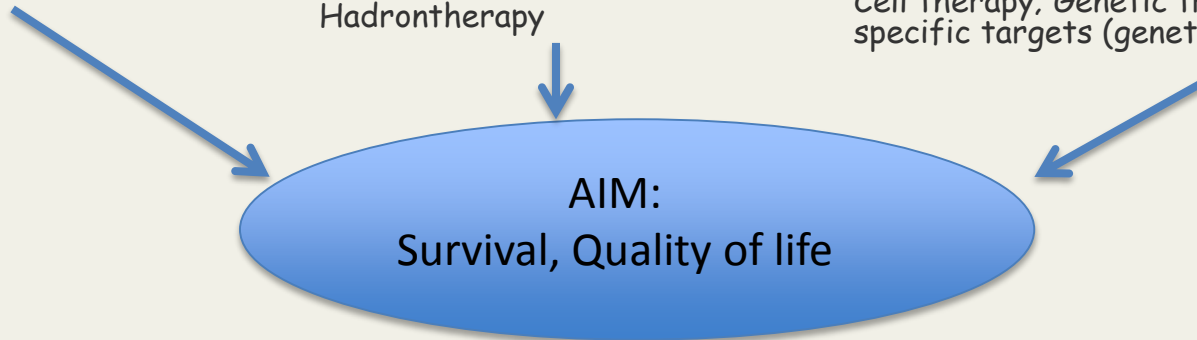


X-ray, IMRT, Brachytherapy,
Hadrontherapy

Chemotherapy (+ others)



Hormones; Immunotherapy;
Cell therapy; Genetic treatments; Novel
specific targets (genetics..)



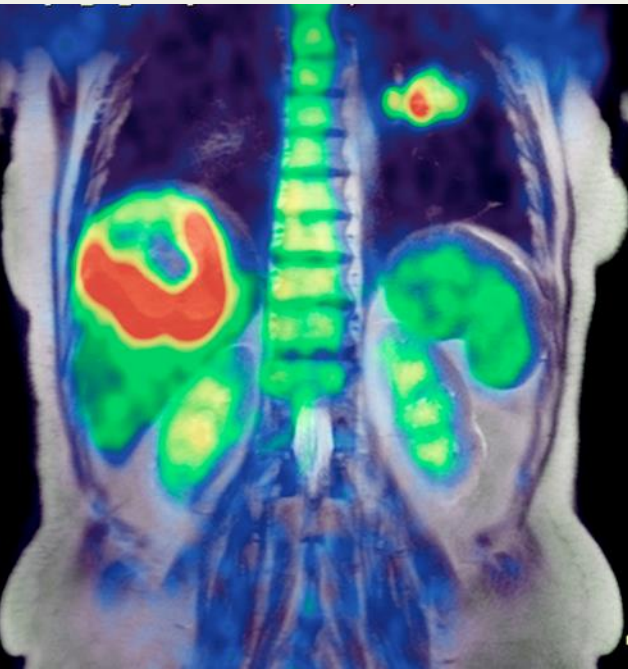
First step: Detection



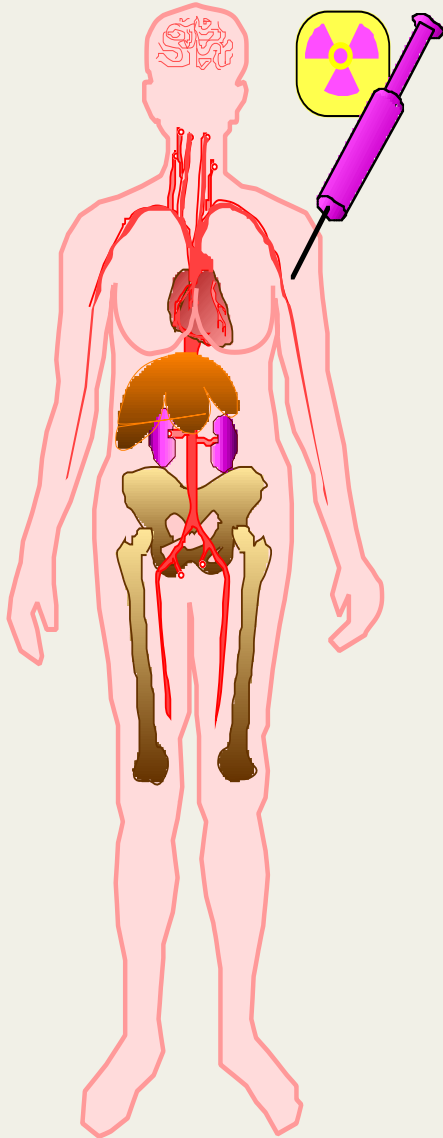
Antimatter – ~~science fiction?~~



PET



PET: how it works

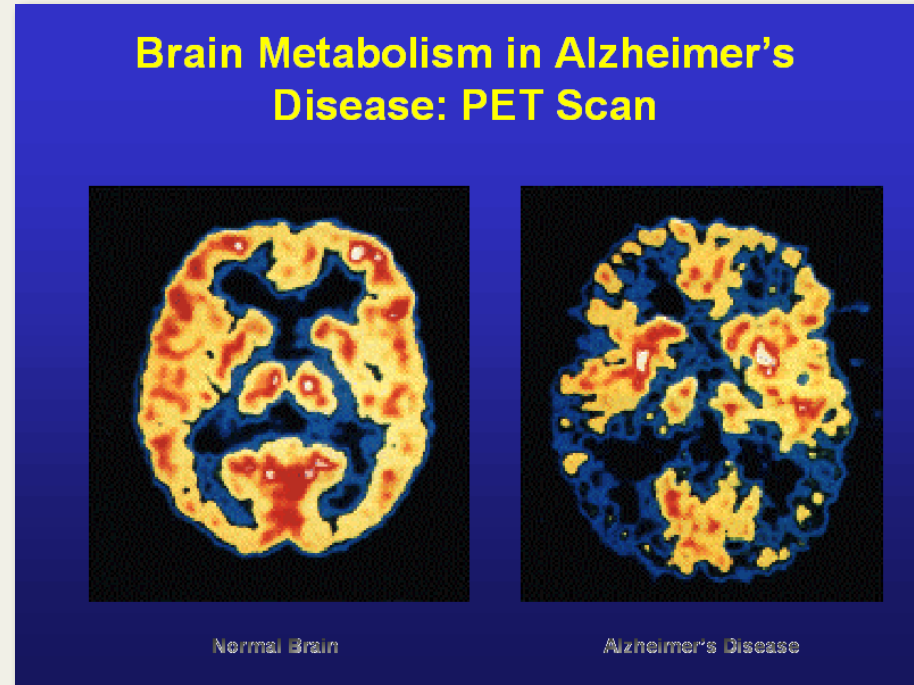
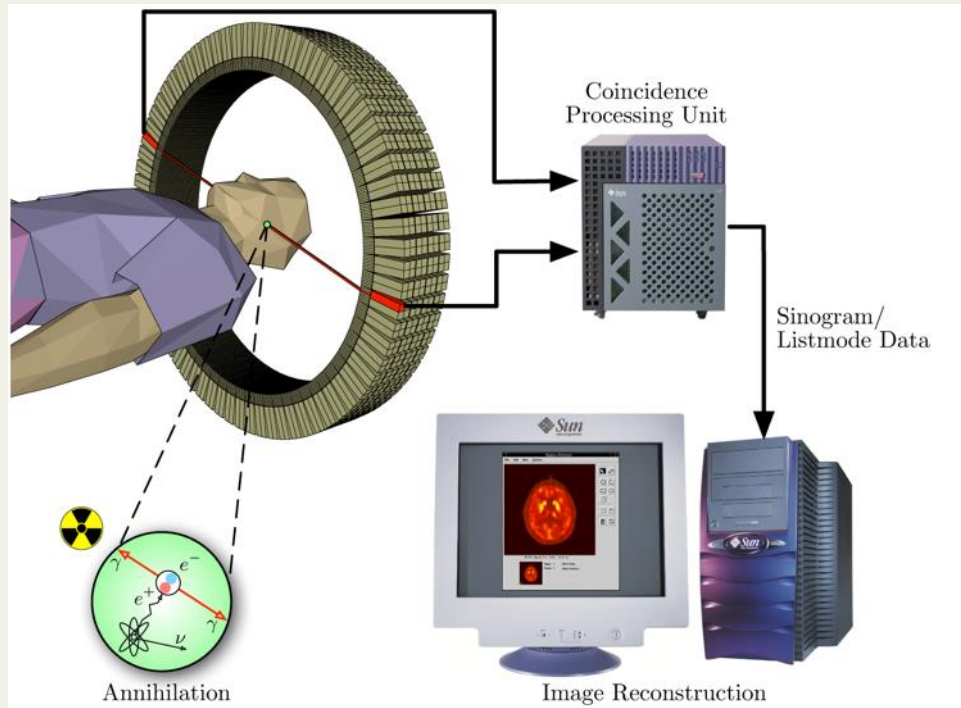


- Drug is labeled with positron (β^+) emitting radionuclide.
- Drug localizes in patient according to metabolic properties of that drug.
- Trace (pico-molar) quantities of drug are sufficient.
- Radiation dose fairly small ($<1 \text{ rem} = 0.01 \text{ Sv}$).

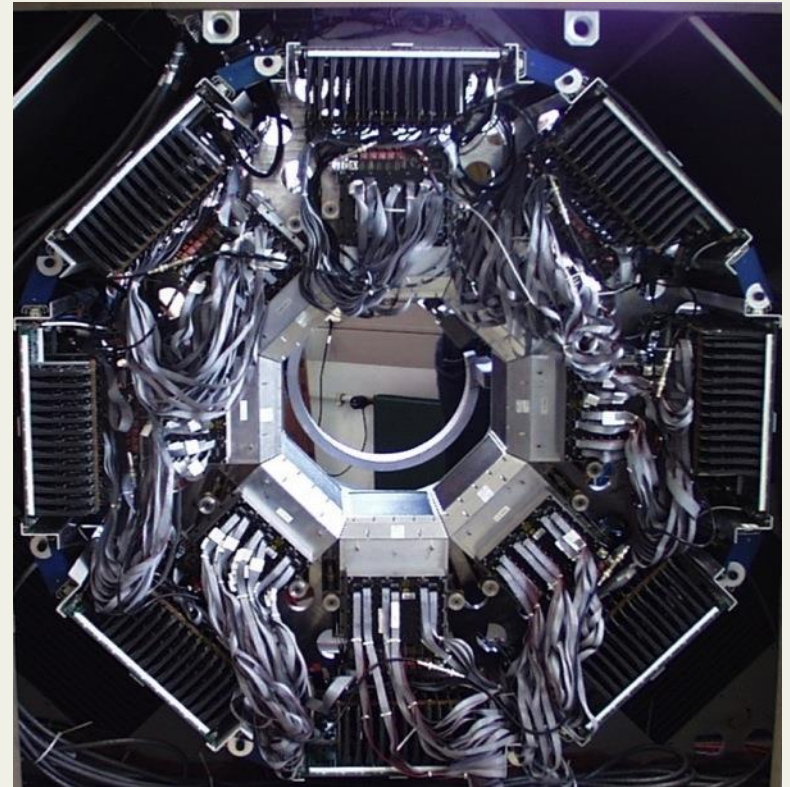
PET – How it works



PET Scan

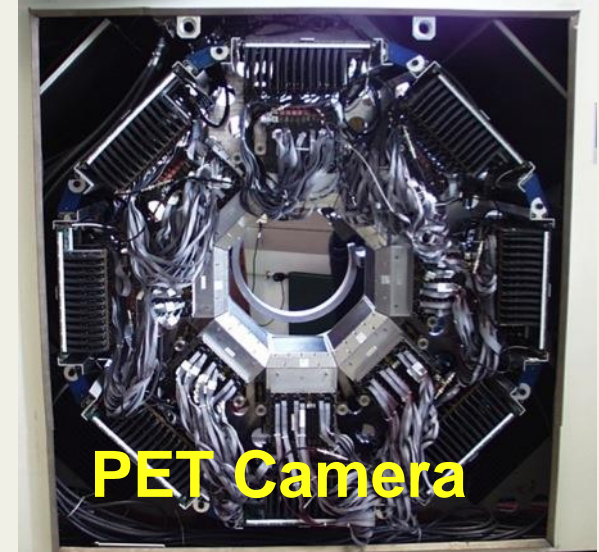
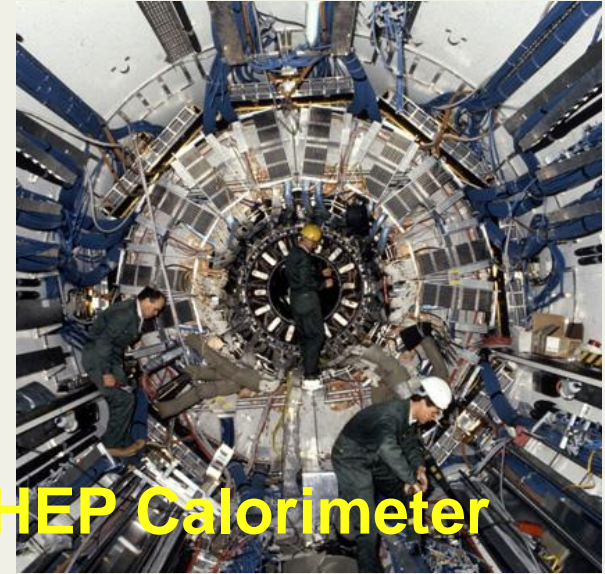


The detector challenge



Similar challenges

- New materials
- Compact
- low noise electronics
- Algorithms



Multimodal imaging

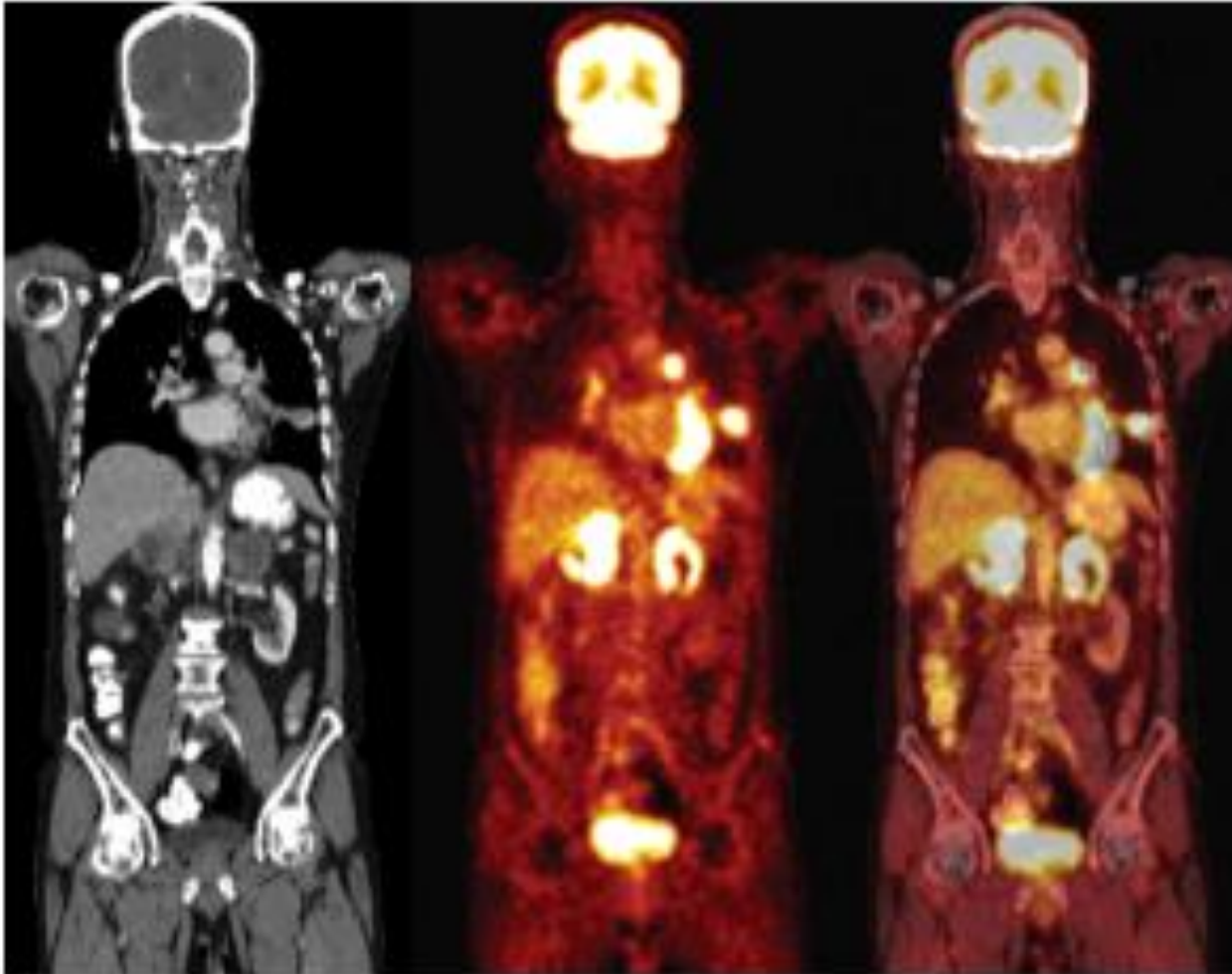
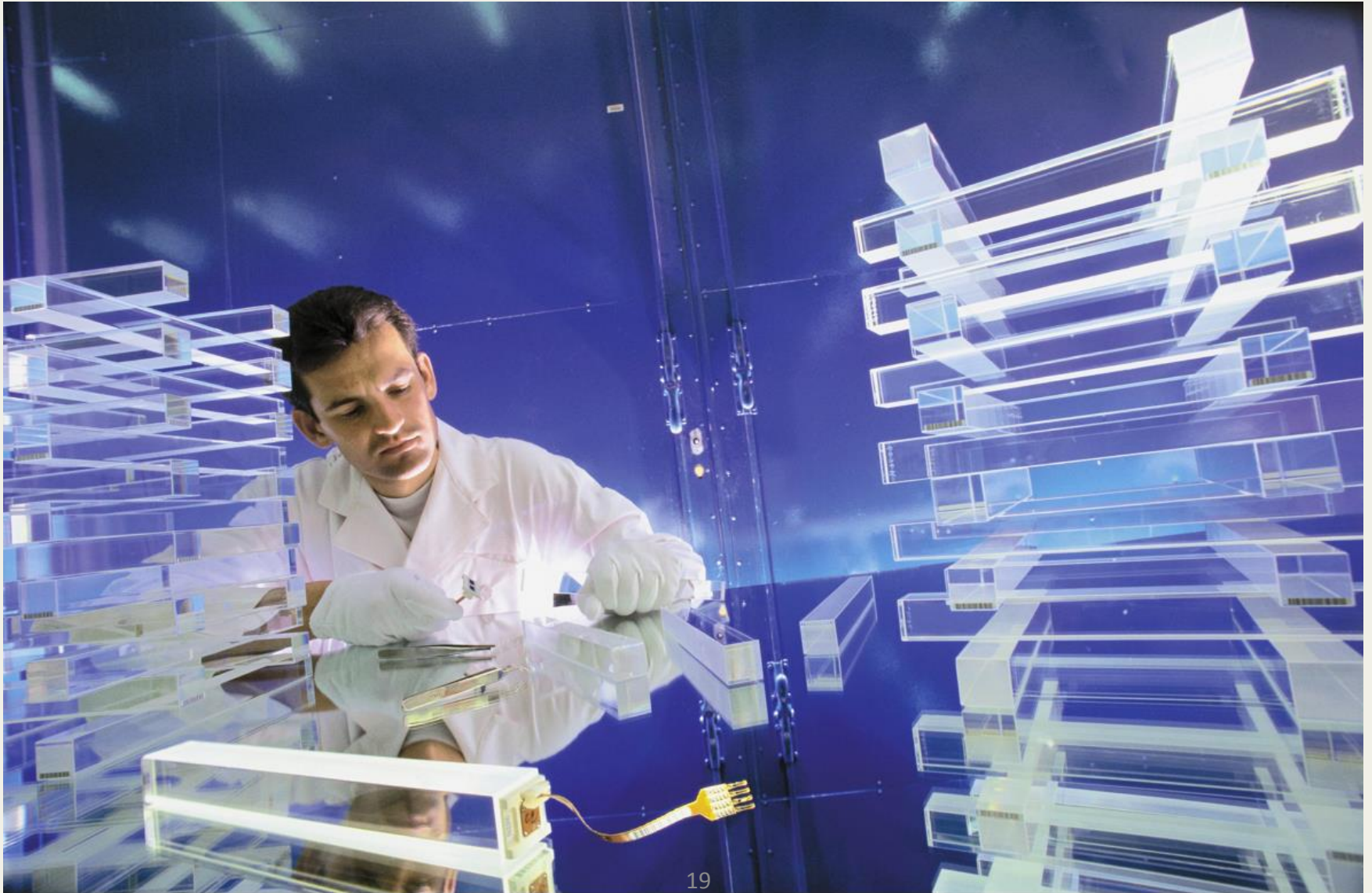


FIGURE 1. CT, PET, and PET/CT of lung cancer with adrenal metastases.

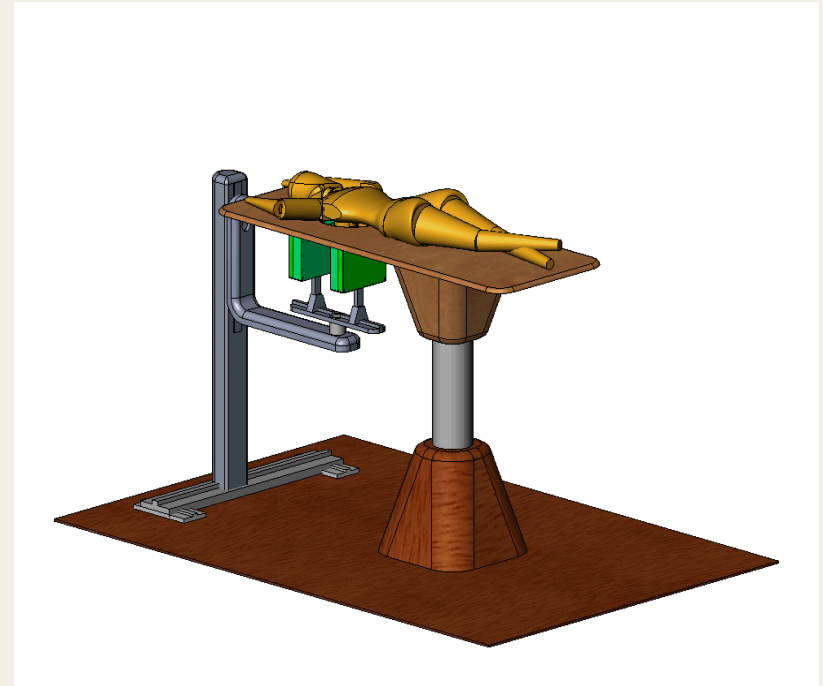
Proposed by David Townsend



Crystal Clear

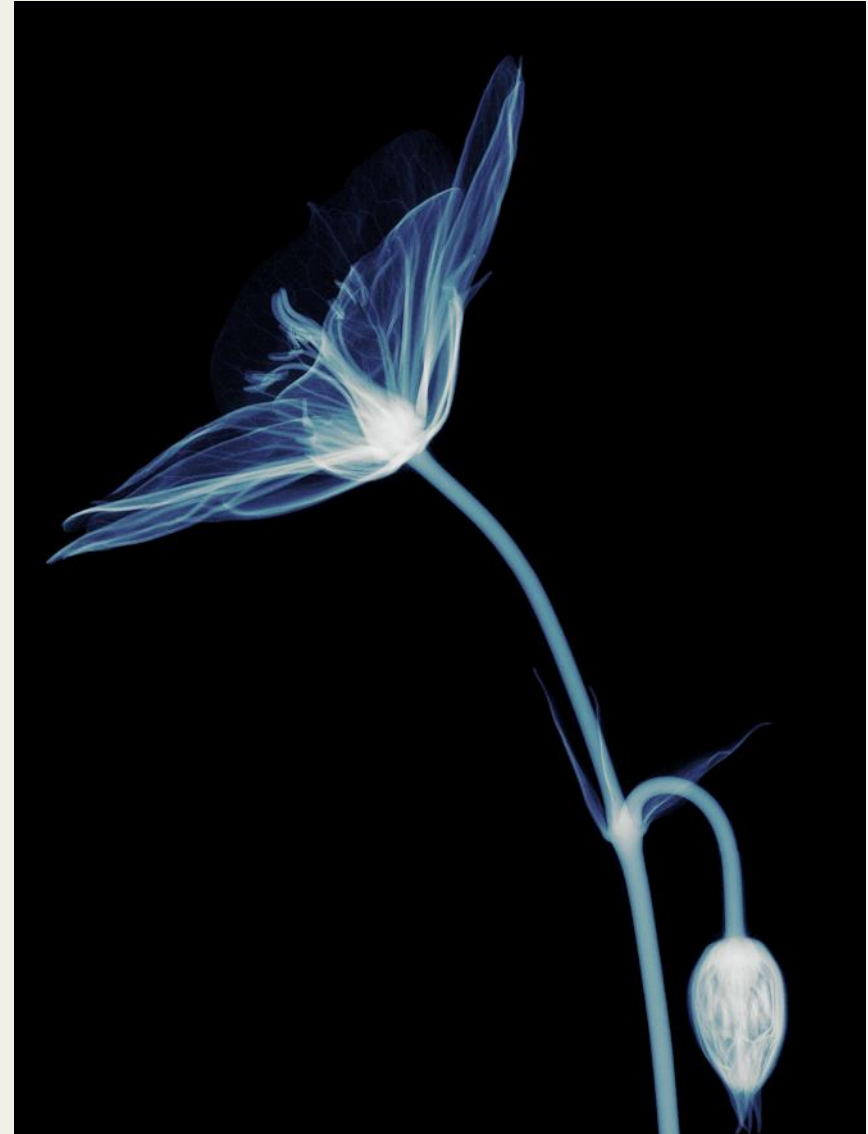
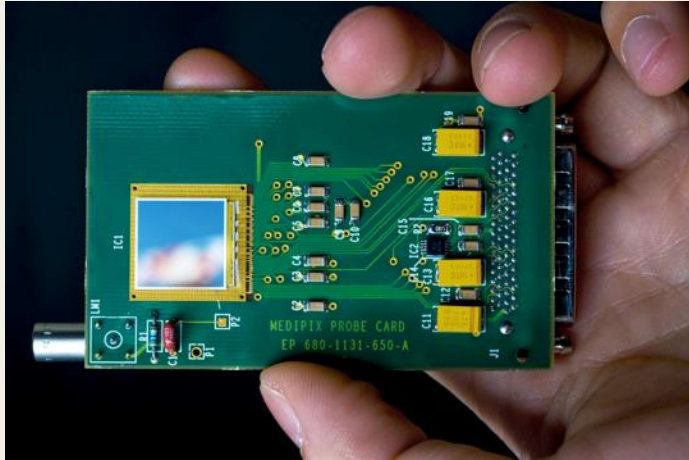


ClearPEM

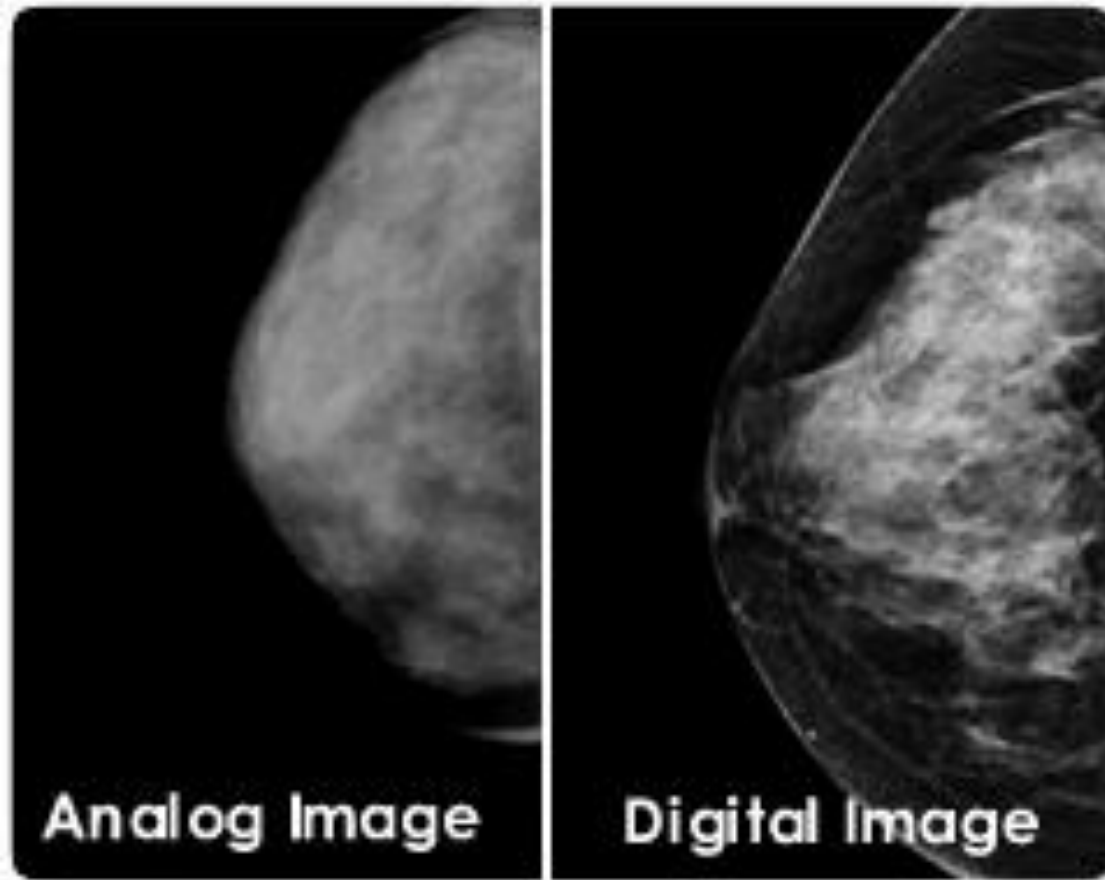


Extremely sensitive
to small tumour
masses

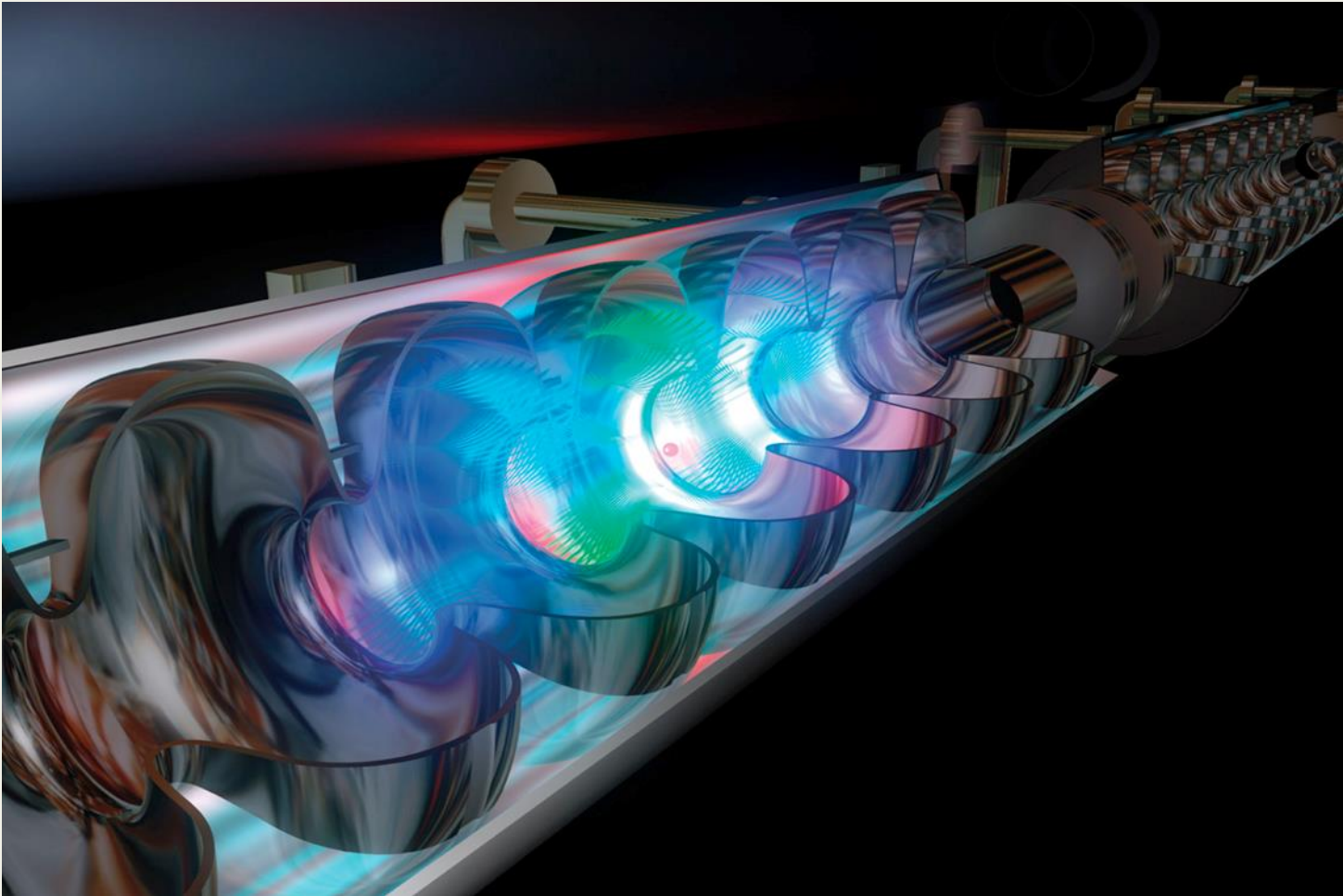
MEDIPIX



Towards digital imaging



Accelerators for cancer treatment



Use of accelerators today



General industrial use:

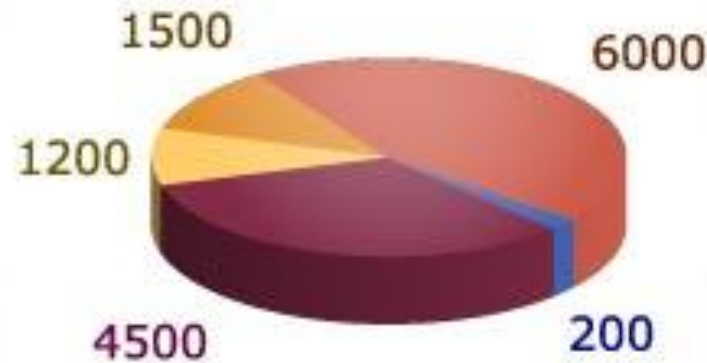
Sterilisation, imaging

Research accelerators:

Particles, synchrotron light used in biomedical, physics, chemistry, biology, material research

Radiotherapy:

Cancer treatment with X-rays, protons and other particles



Ion implantation, surface modifications:

Controlled semiconductor doping; Changing properties of surfaces

Radioisotope production:

Cancer treatment; imaging organs for medical use

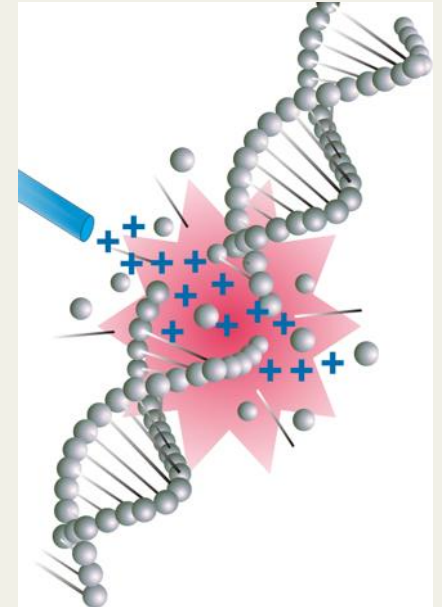
Copyright © Nobel Media AB 2013

~ 9000 of the 17000 accelerators operating in the World today are used for medicine.

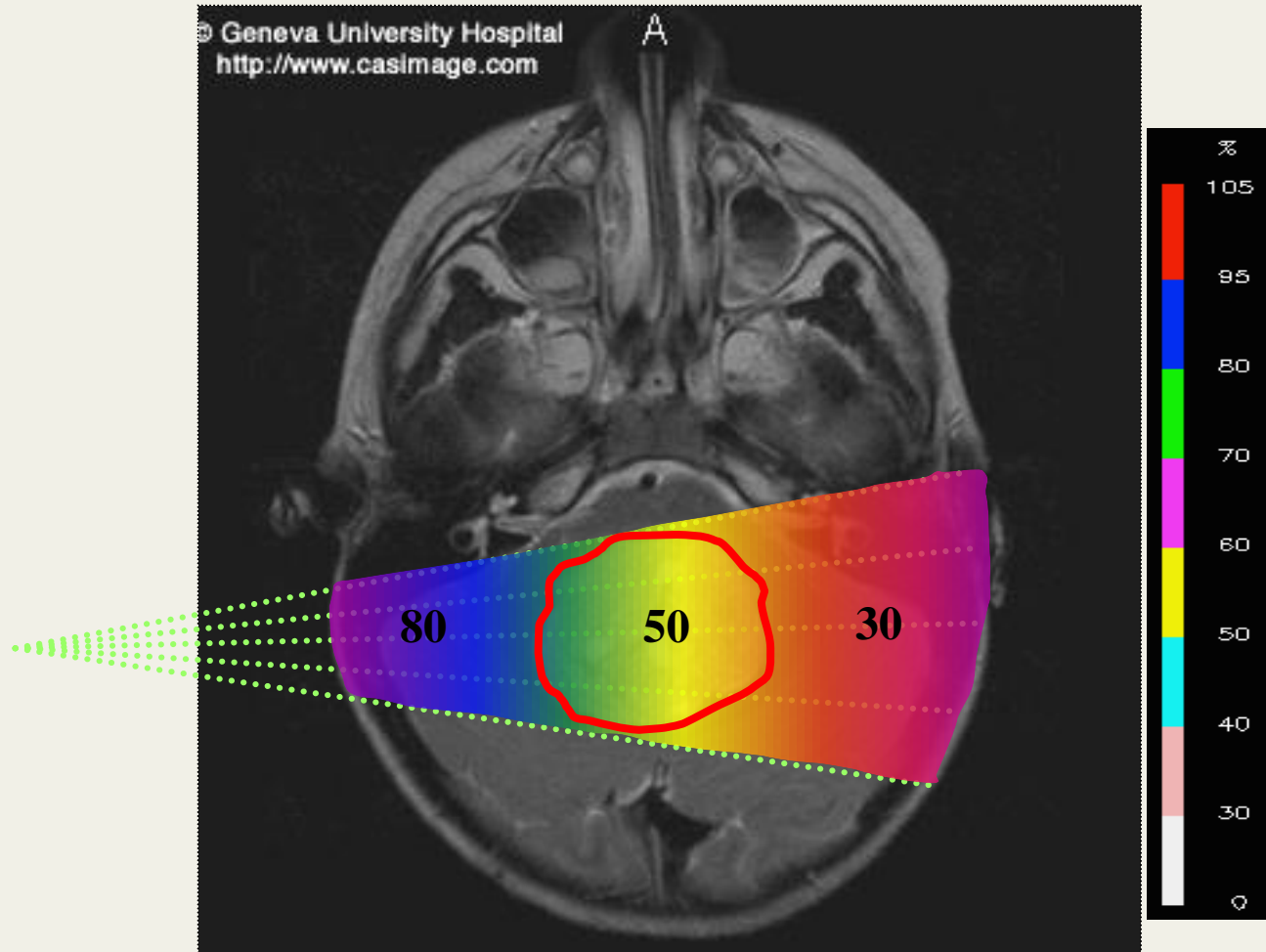
Conventional radiotherapy

- least expensive cancer treatment method
- most effective
- no substitute for RT in the near future
- rate of patients treated with RT is increasing

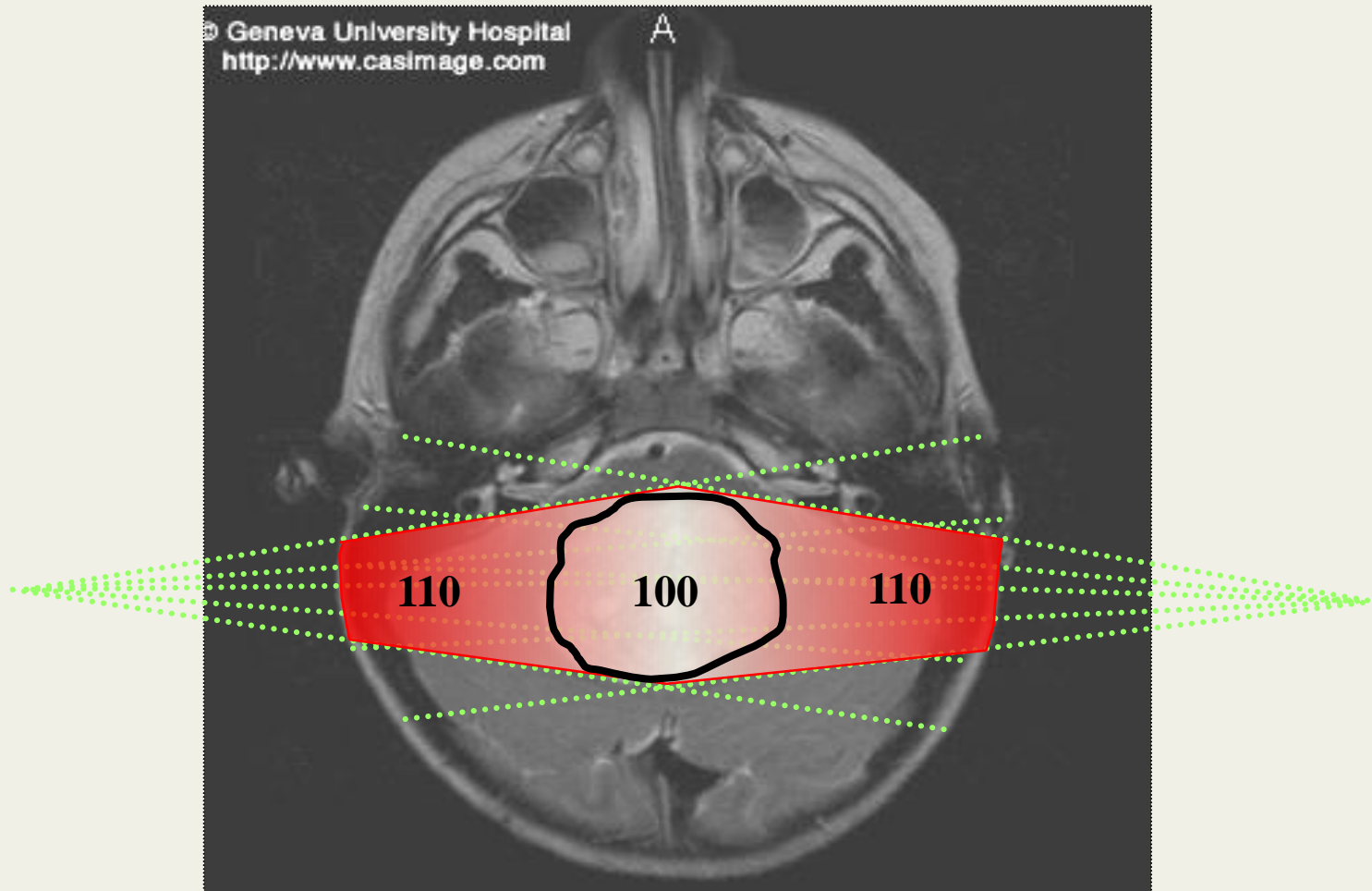
30% of patients cancer comes back in the same location after RT

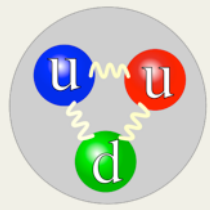


Single beam of photons



2 opposite photon beams

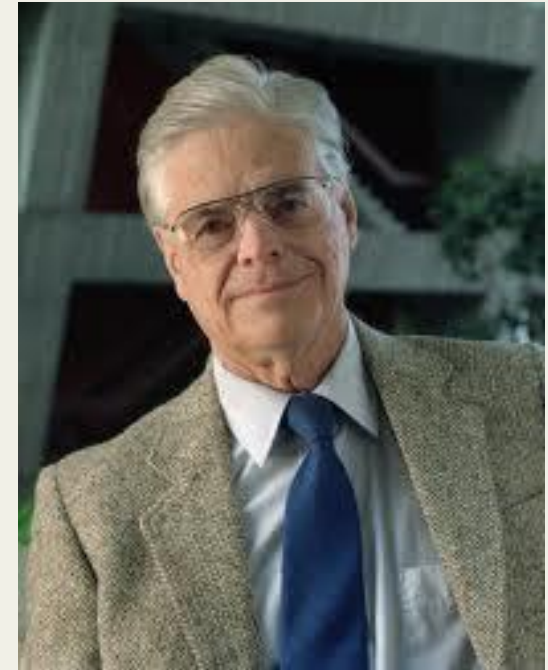
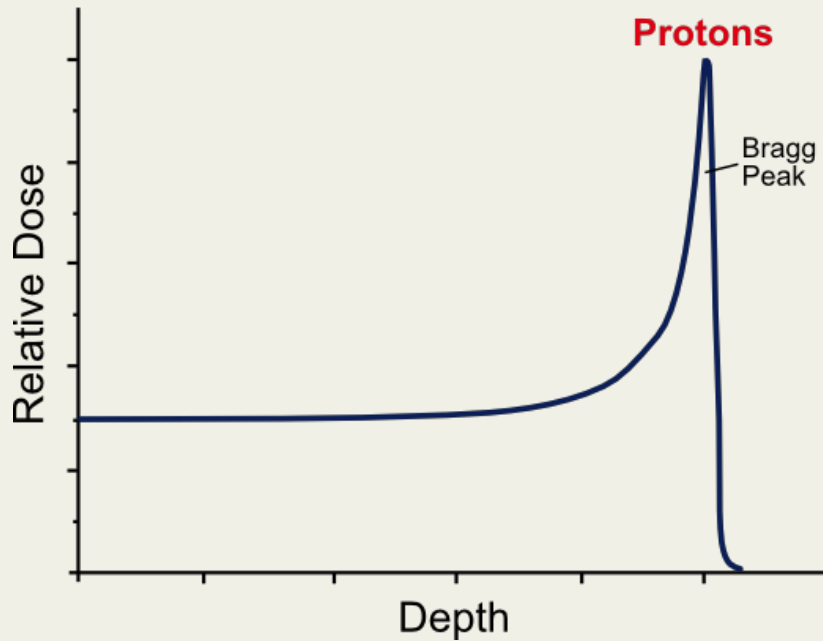




Alternative – Hadron Therapy

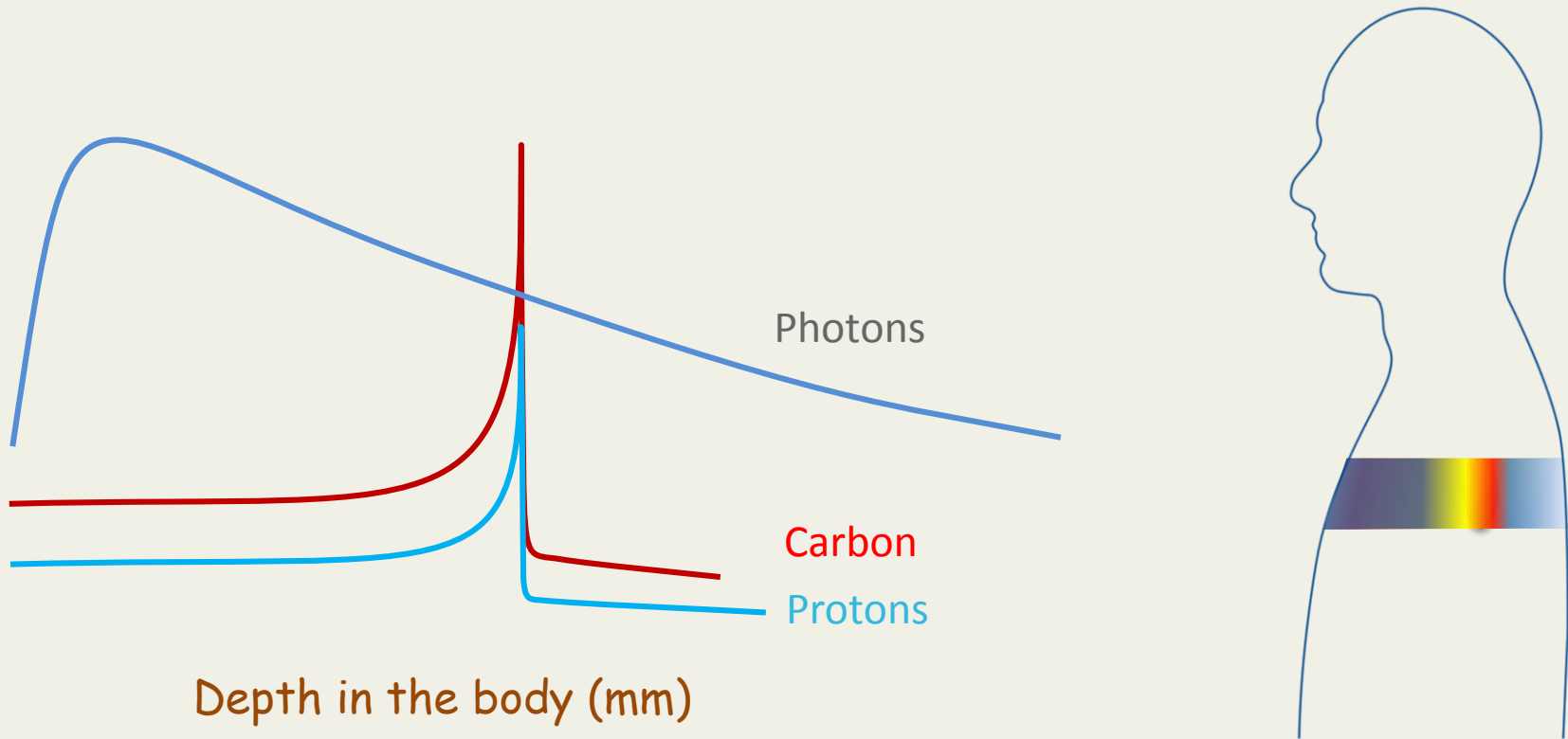


- 1946: Robert Wilson
Protons can be used clinically



Robert Wilson

Why hadron therapy



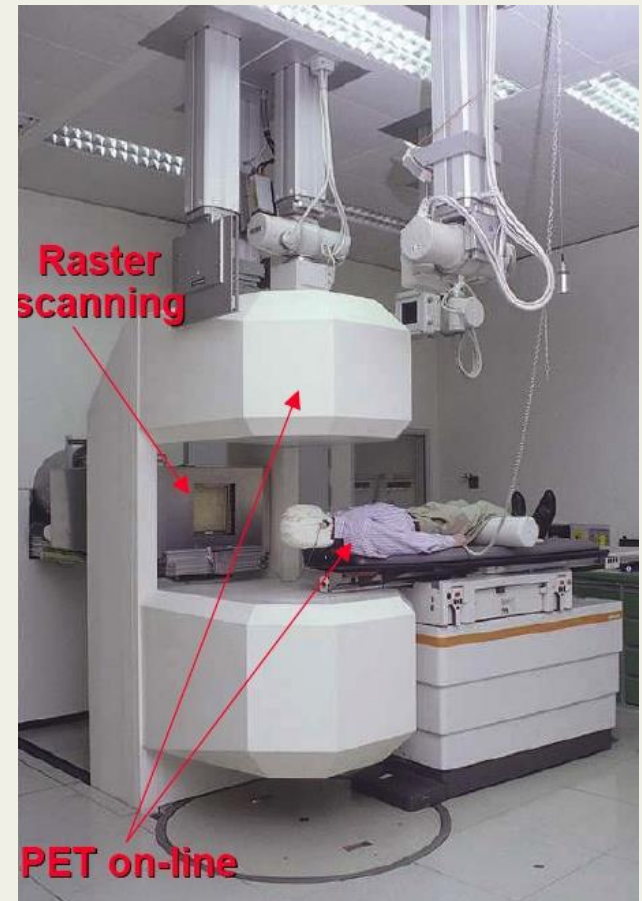
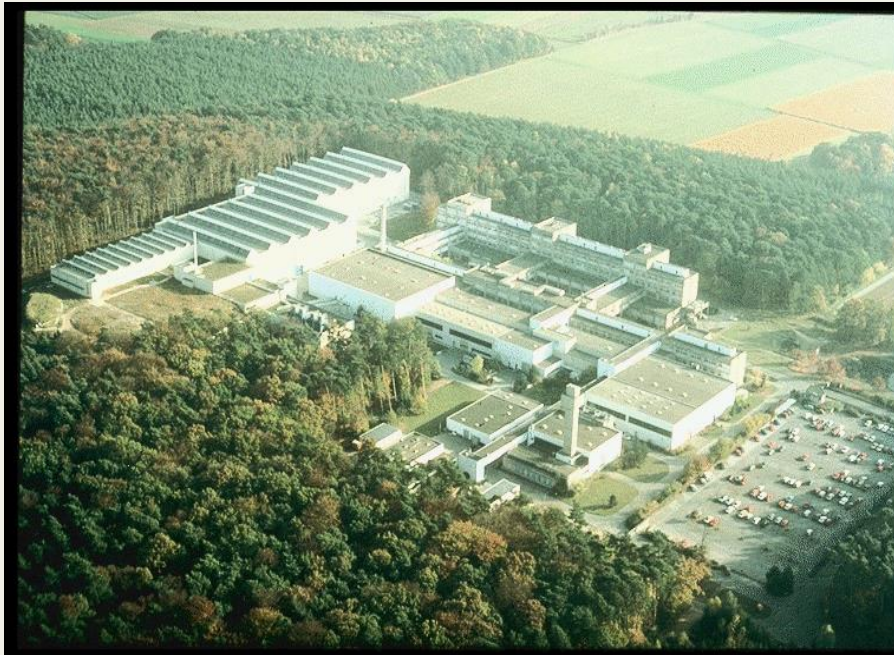
Tumours near critical organs
Tumours in children
Radio-resistant tumours

Carbon ions: pilot project in Europe



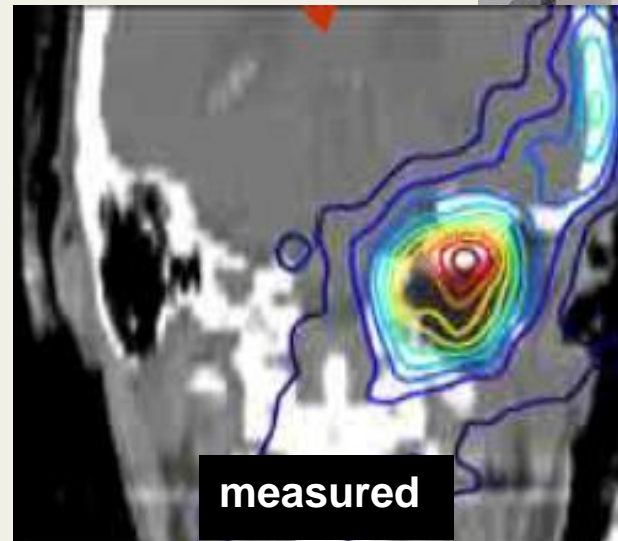
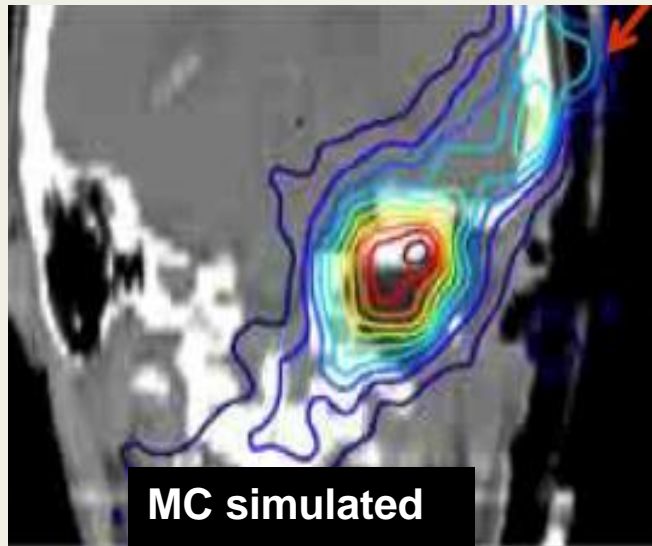
GSI & Heidelberg

– 450 patients treated

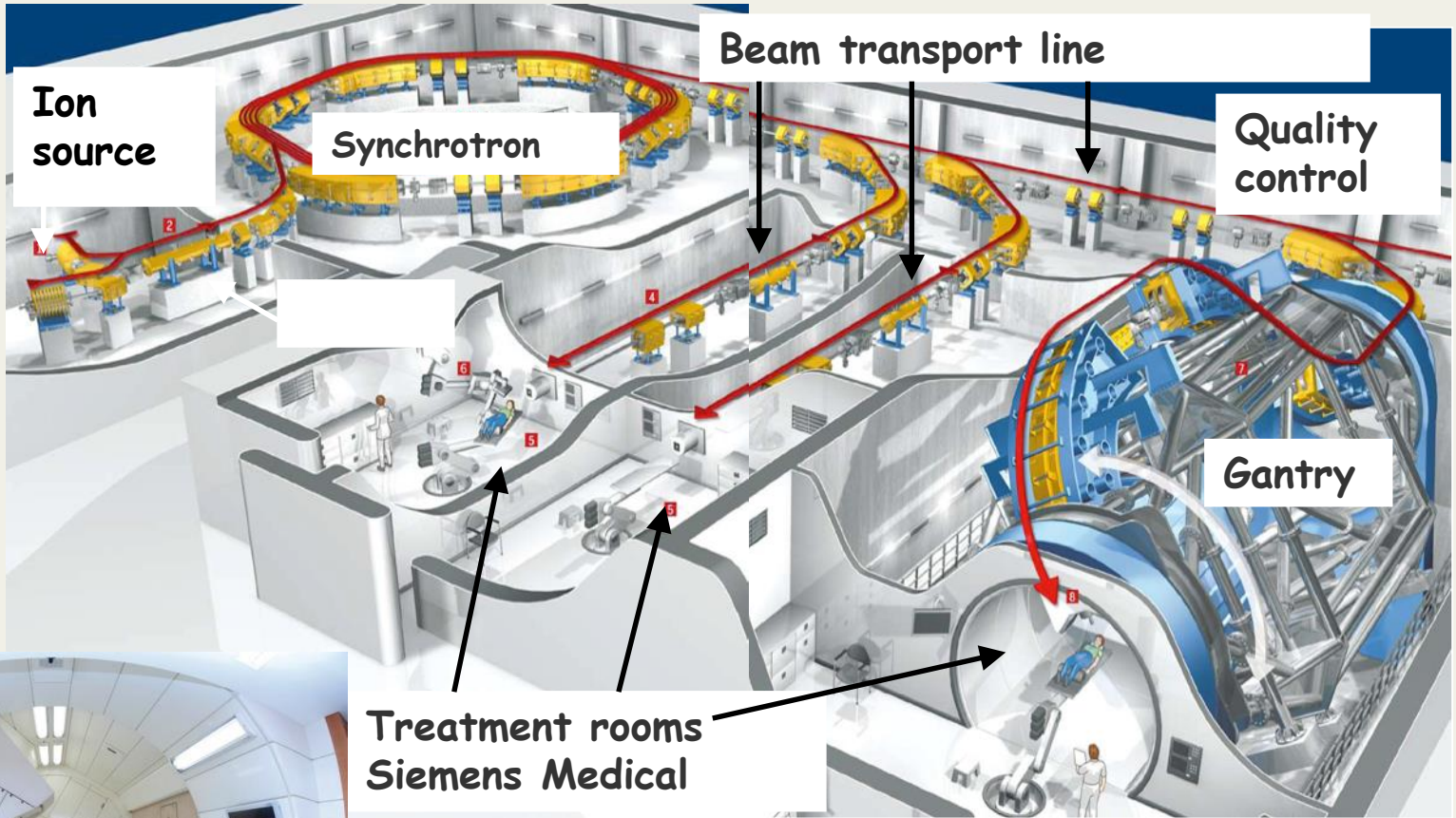


Real-time monitoring

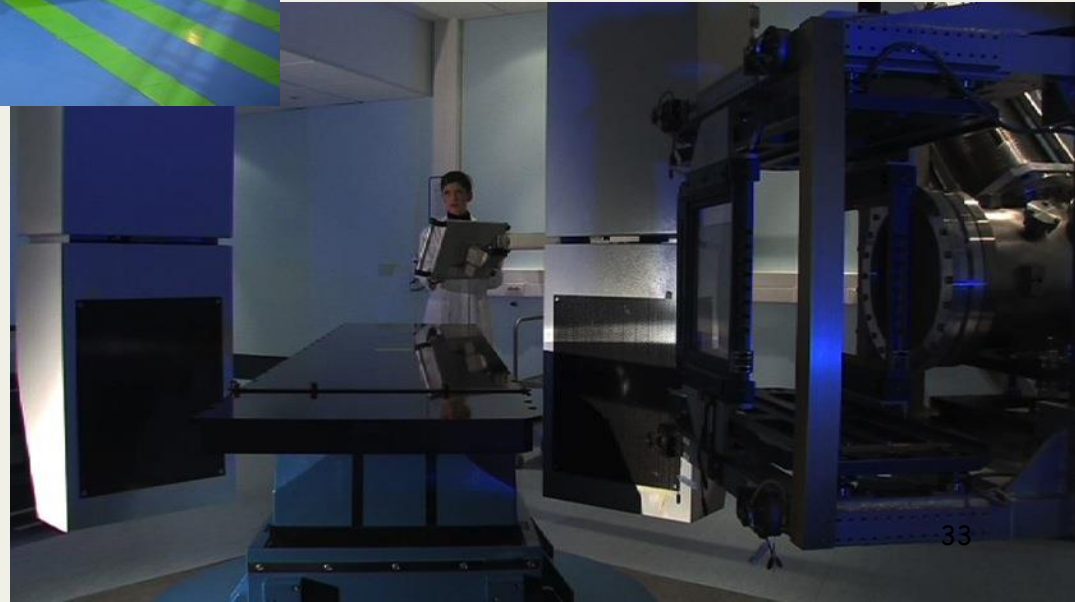
- In-beam PET @ GSI (Germany)
- MonteCarlo simulations
- Organ motion



HIT - Heidelberg



CNAO - Italy (Pavia)

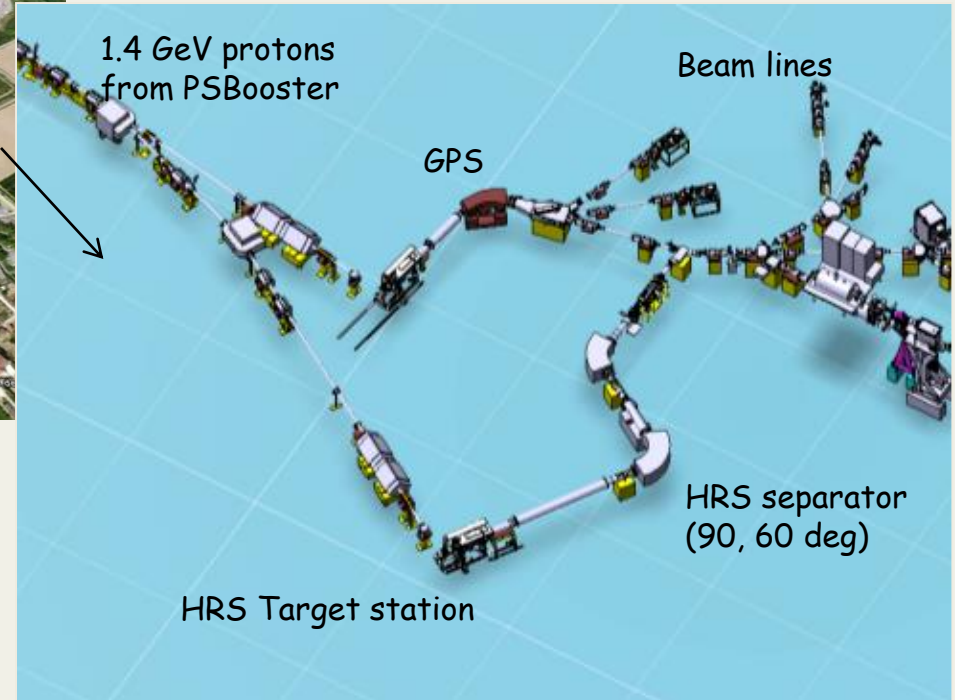
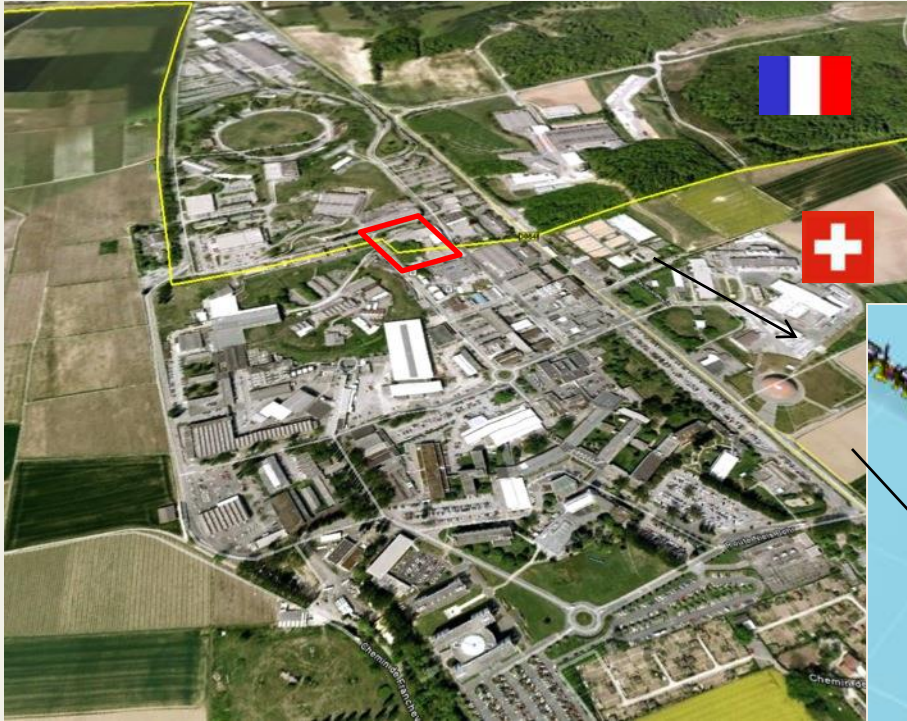




cern.ch/virtual-hadron-therapy-centre

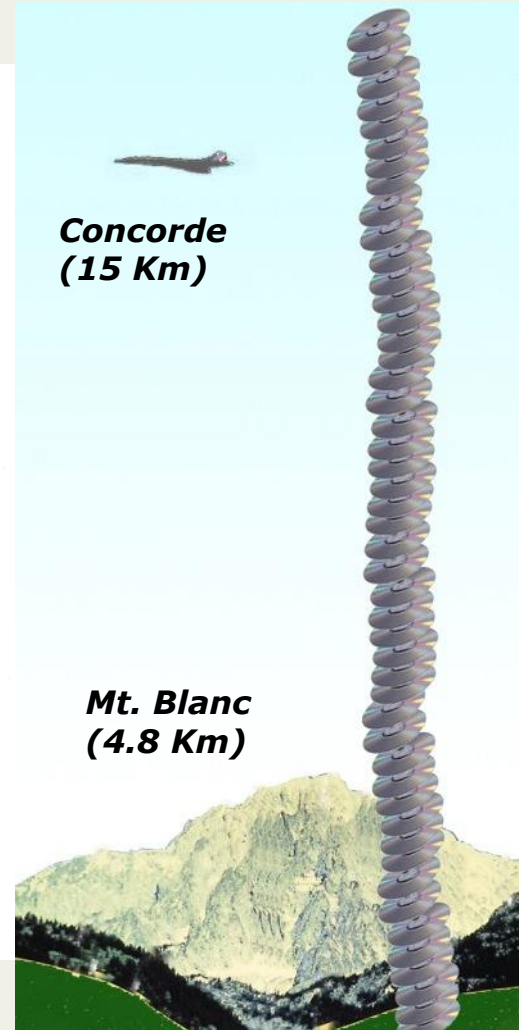
ISOLDE

isotopes for detection & treatment

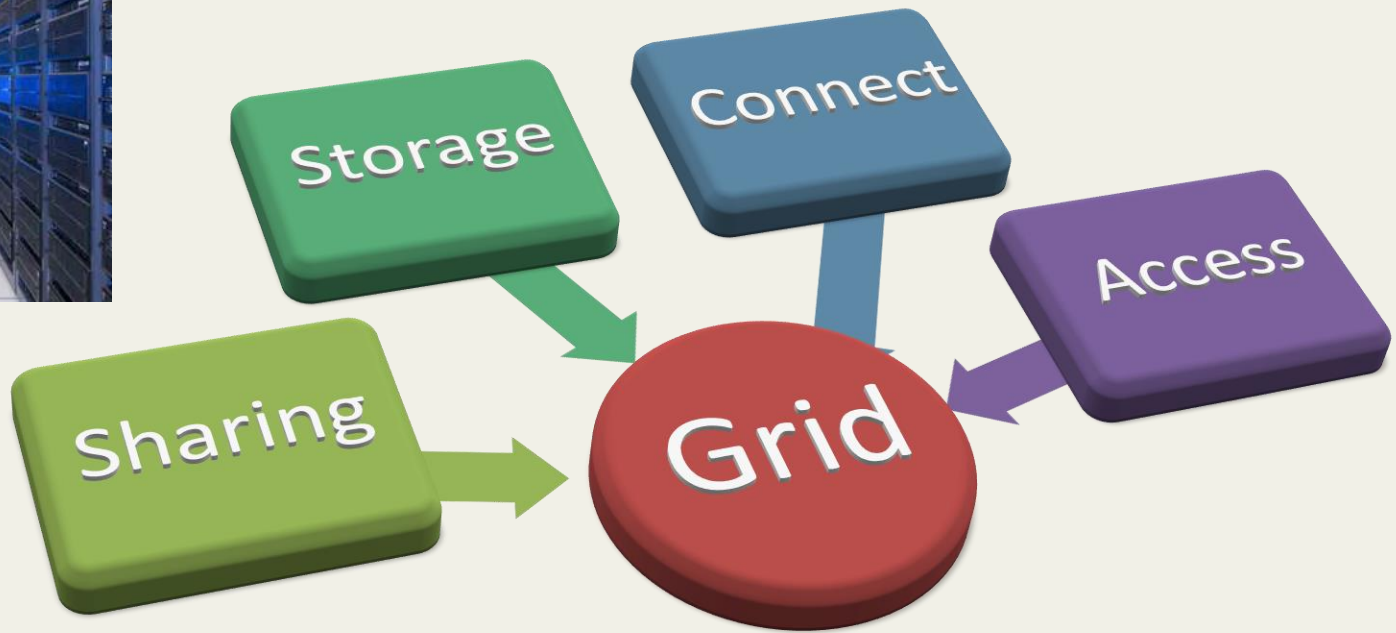


In collaboration with
University Hospital Geneva

Computing for medical applications



The Grid

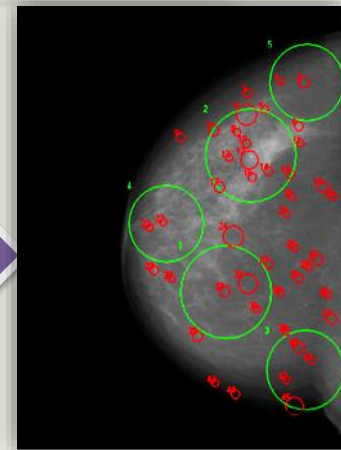
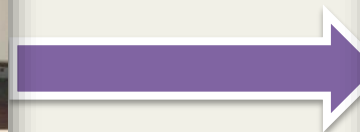
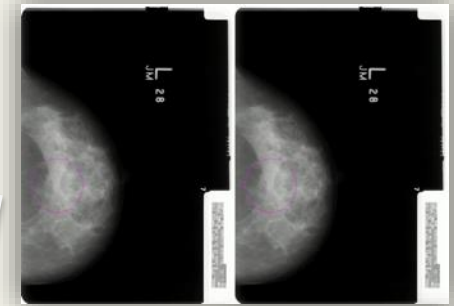
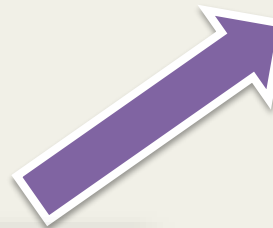
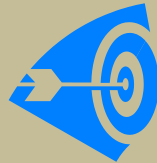


Data and Resources



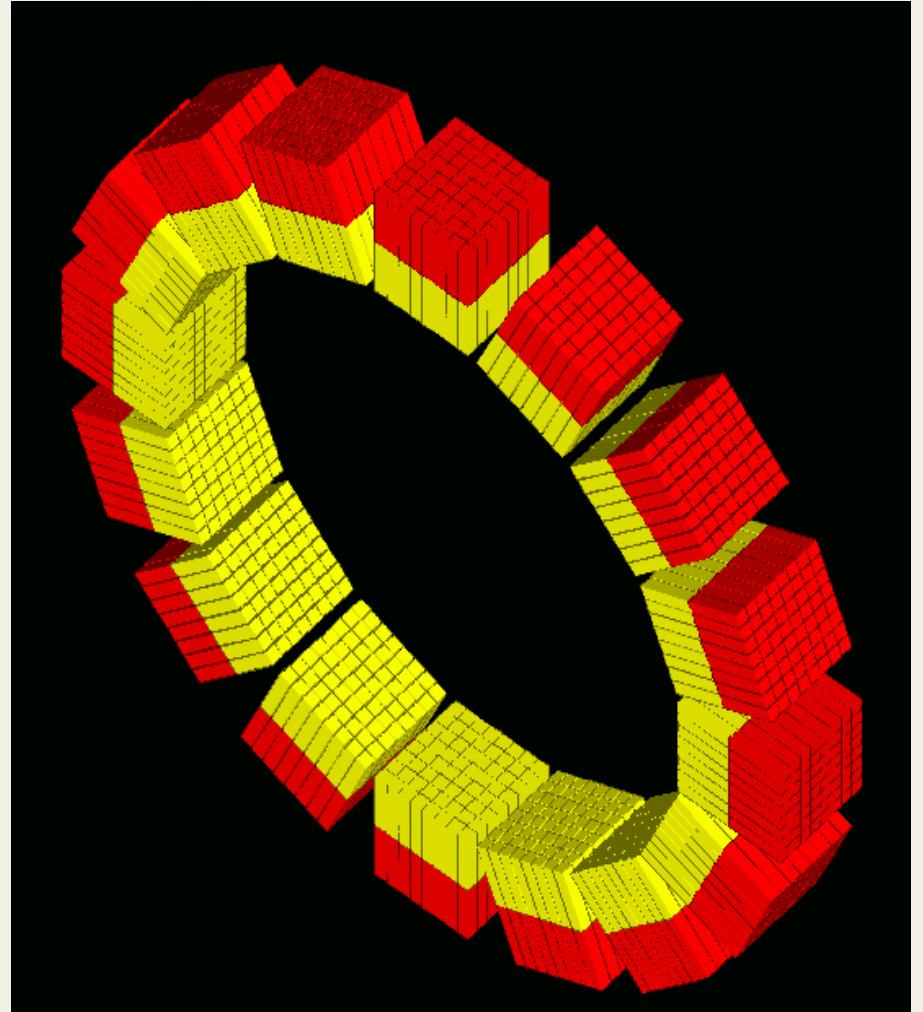
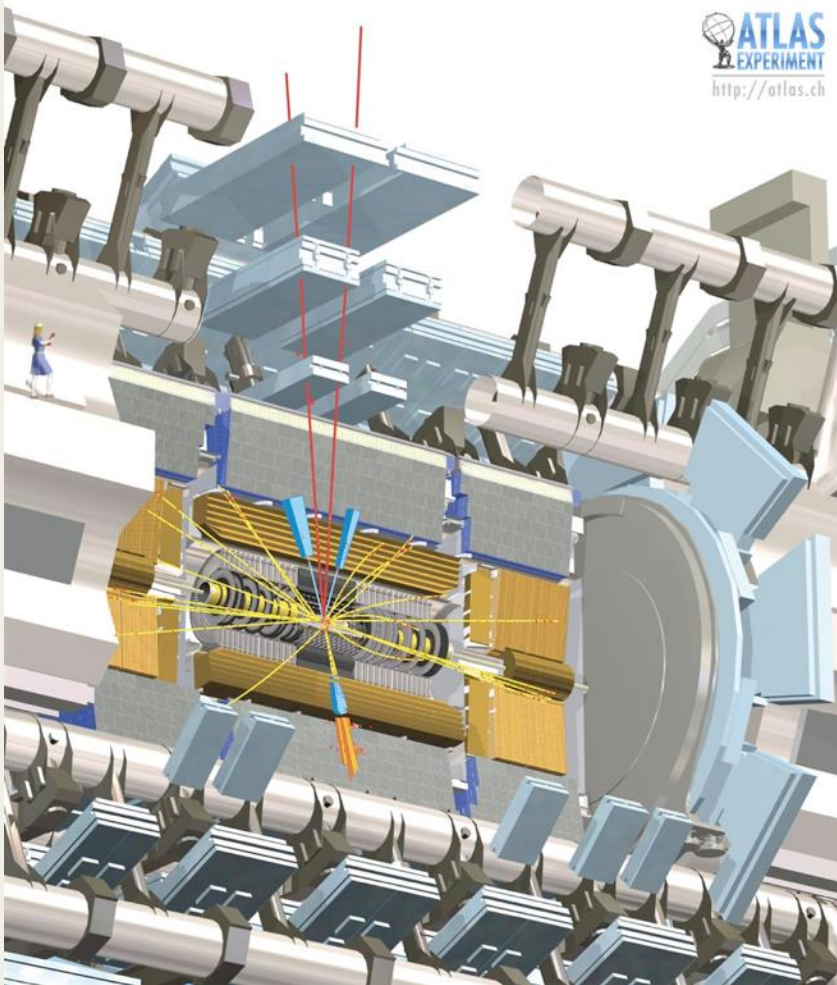
Mammogrid - a grid mammography database

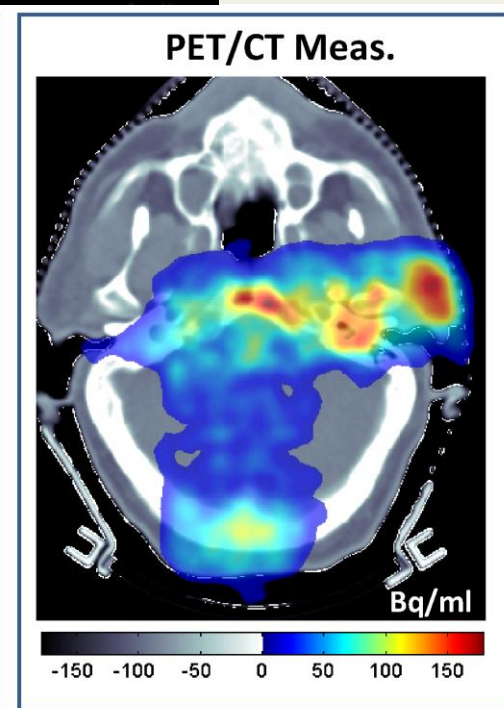
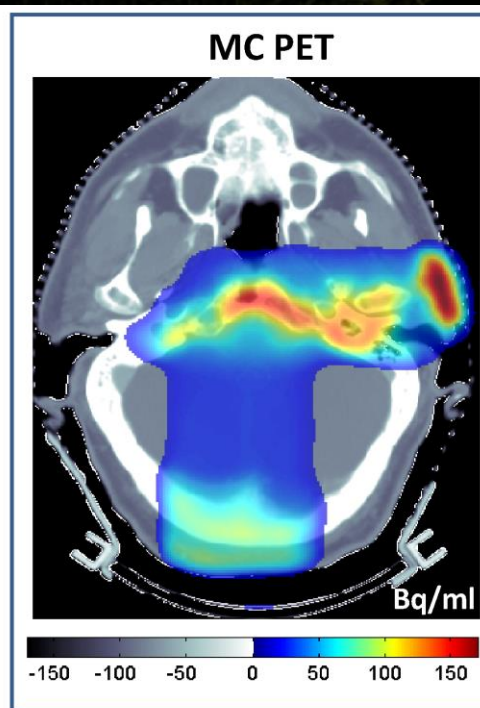
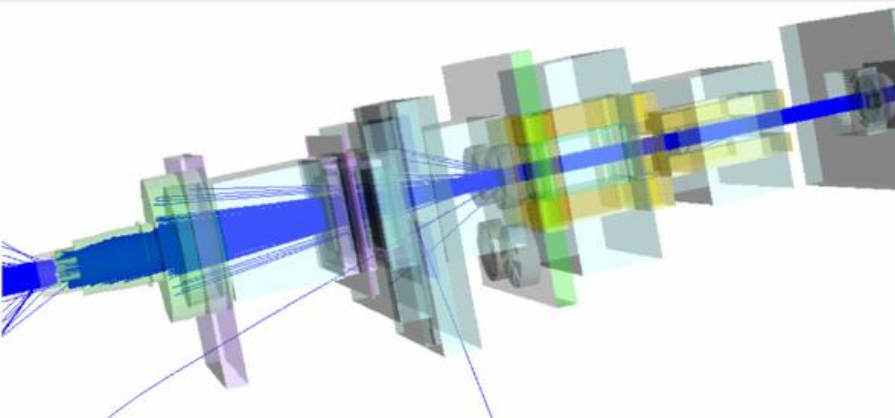
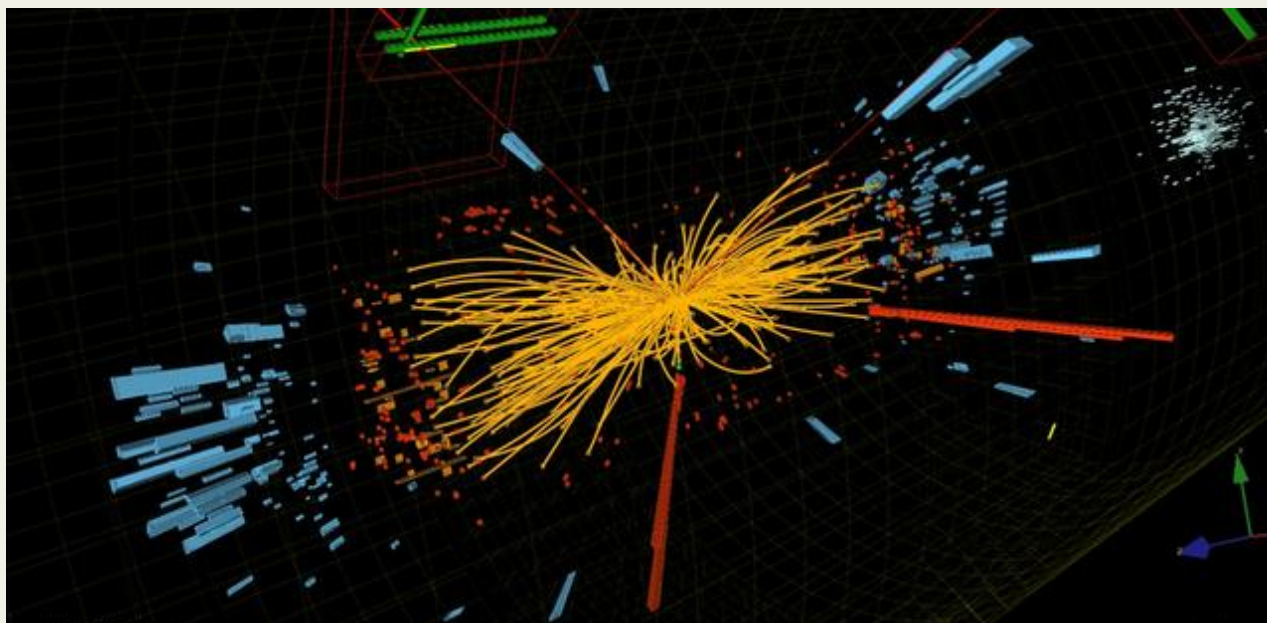
- Second Opinion
- Cancer Screening
- Education and Training
- Reference Database / Repository



From: David MANSET, CEO MAAT France, www.maat-g.com

Simulation

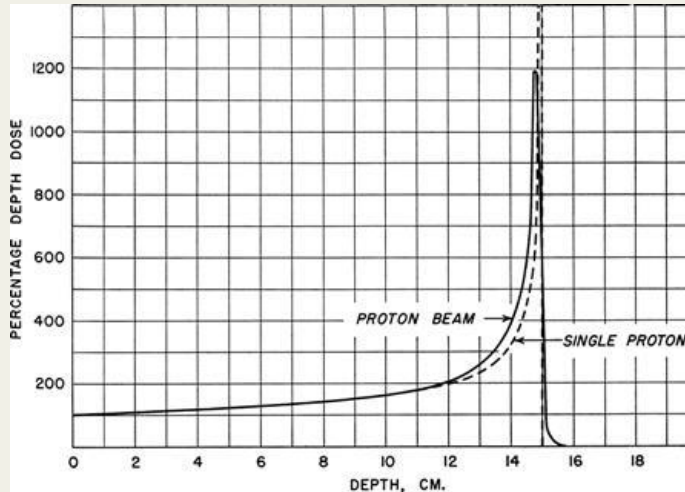




From physics...



1932 - first cyclotron developed by Ernest Lawrence

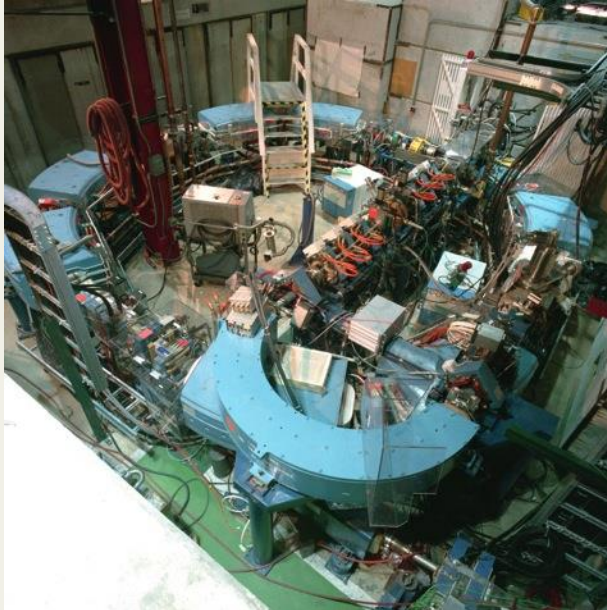


1946 - proton therapy proposed by Wilson, exploiting the properties of the Bragg peak



1954 - Berkeley treats the first patient and begins extensive studies with various ions

...to clinics



1993 - patients treated at first hospital-based facility at Loma Linda



1994 - first facility dedicated to carbon ions operational at HIMAC Japan



1997 - First patient treated with carbon ions at GSI

A larger version of the stylized eye logo, with a blue outline and an orange pupil, positioned above the word "ENVISION" in a serif font. A thin orange line underlines the text.

ENVISION

**European NoVel Imaging Systems
for ION therapy**

Collisions and collaborations



References



- cern.ch/crystalclear
- cern.ch/enlight
- cern.ch/knowledgetransfer
- cern.ch/medipix
- cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AXIALPET
- cern.ch/medauston
- cern.ch/fluka/heart/rh.html
- www.fluka.org/fluka.php
- cern.ch/wwwasd/geant
- cern.ch/wwwasd/geant/tutorial/tutstart.html