PET SCANNING OF OCULAR MELANOMA AFTER PROTON THERAPY (PT)

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Introduction

Ocular Melanoma:

- Uncommon type of cancer, but most common type of eye cancer.
- The survival rate at 2 years is 8%.

TRIUMF:

- Canada's National Laboratory for particle and Nuclear physics
- Successfully treated 183 patients since 1995.
- Local control rate of 91%.

No present method of verifying the depth dose deposition

PT at TRIUMF



PT at TRIUMF: beamline



Objective Results

Conclusion

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Objective

Explore the possibility of using PET as a tool for depth dose verification after proton therapy in ocular melanomas:

Are we irradiating what we think we are irradiating?

Compare simulations (GEANT4, FLUKA) with experimental results from two different PET scanners from UBC Hospital





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Results: GEANT and FLUKA

Depth Comparison:







Results: GEANT and FLUKA

Depth Comparison:



Results: GEANT and FLUKA

Axial Isotopic Yield from RBP:



Results: GEANT and FLUKA

Isotopic Yield from SOBP:



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Results: GEANT, FLUKA and PET Scan

Isotope Decay Curve:



Results: GEANT, FLUKA and PET Scan

Axial Profile:





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Results: GEANT, FLUKA and PET Scan

Axial Profile:



Results: PET Scan and PET Scan



Objective Results Summary and Conclusion Future Work

Introduction

Summary and Conclusion

Conclusion:

Introduction

Summary and

Conclusion

Future Work

Objective

- Very good confidence for production of Bragg peaks
 We are irradiating what we think we are irradiating.
- Isotope profiles vary slightly between GEANT and FLUKA
 - Convolution used to calculate activity.
 - Certain cross sections have large uncertainties.
 - Spline fit greatly determines yield curves.
 - Comparable to literature from PET community.



Future Work: New Targets

SolidWorks model:





Introduction PT at TRIUMF Objective Results Summary and Conclusion Future Work

SolidWorks model imported into GEANT4:





Future Work: New Targets











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