

Ein Vergleich von Helax und OTP und Bewertung mit XVMC

M. Treutwein, L. Bogner,
M. Rickhey, Z. Morávek

Klinik für
Strahlentherapie

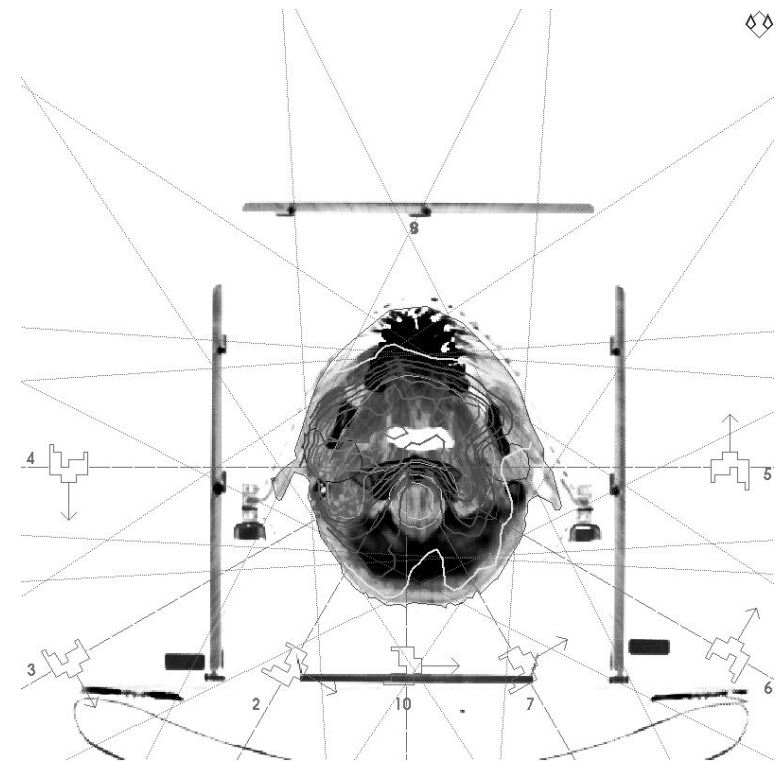
Klinikum der Universität
Regensburg

Übersicht

- Inverse Planung der IMRT mit Helax und OTP (Nukletron)
- Probleme bei der IMRT-Planung
- DVHs in OTP und XVMC
- Ausblick OMP

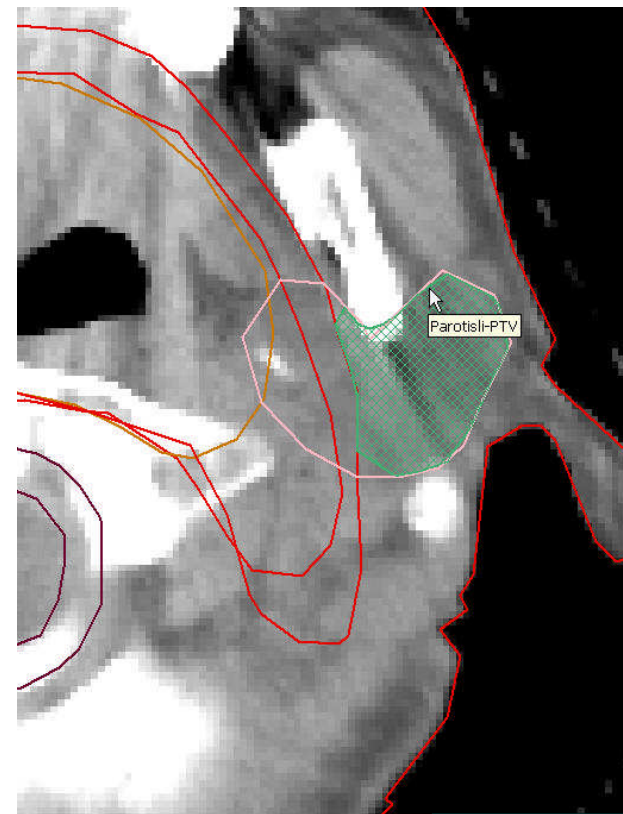
IMRT Standard HNO

- 7 Felder isotrop dorsal:
90°, 120°, 150°, 180°,
210°, 240°, 270°
- Risikoorgan
Rückenmark: zur
Optimierung ERM mit
0,5 cm Margin
- Risikoorgan Parotis
- PTV, EPTV



OTP: Differenzvolumen

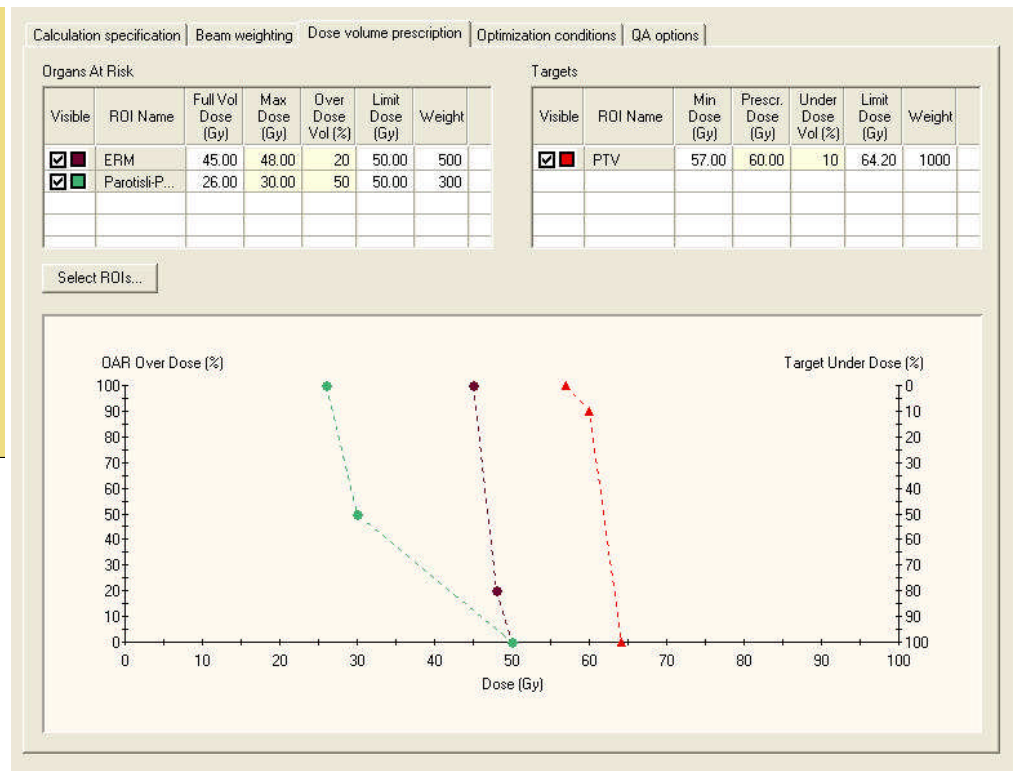
Durch die Erzeugung von Differenzvolumina kann die Optimierung besser gesteuert werden.



Constraints: Helax – OTP

	Outline	PTV	LAG re.	Boost1bis	Boost2bis7	EPTV50
Label	OAR	Tumour				Tumour
Type						
Con DV	<2>					<2>
Weight	0.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.900

Obj fn:
Wgt feas



Segmentierungsvorgaben

Calculation specification | Beam weighting | Dose volume prescription | Optimization conditions | QA options

Optimize segment meterset
 Optimize segment meterset and MLM sequence

Min MU per segment:

Segmented MLM constraints

Max number of MLM segments/beam:
Initial sampling levels:
Min open field size (cm²):
Min number of open leaf pairs:
Tolerance equal leaves (cm):
Tolerance equal area (cm²):

Beam confinement

Enclose target
 User-defined field size

Calculation specification | Beam weighting | Dose volume prescription | Optimization conditions | QA options

Optimize plan

Number of fractions:

Basis for density representation

Inhomogeneity correction

External axial extension:
Superior extension (cm):
Inferior extension (cm):

Dose matrix geometry

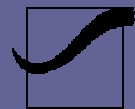
Pixel spacing (cm): x
Number of pixels per slice: x
Number of slices:
Shortest slice distance (cm):

Radiation types

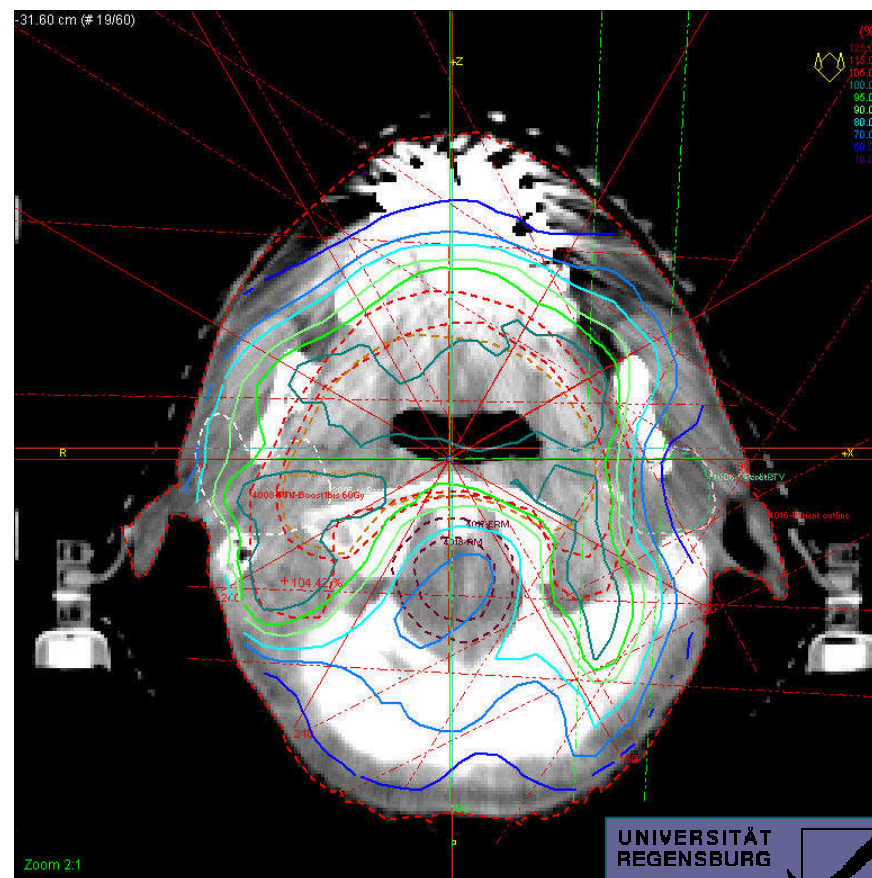
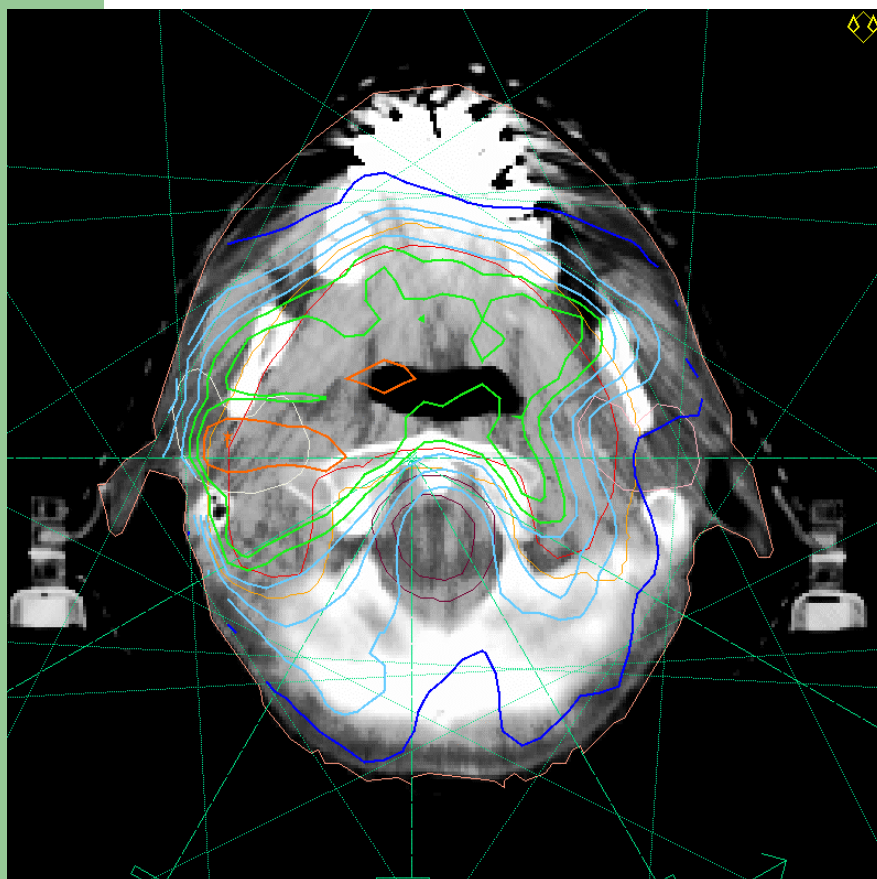
Photon | Electron

Algorithm

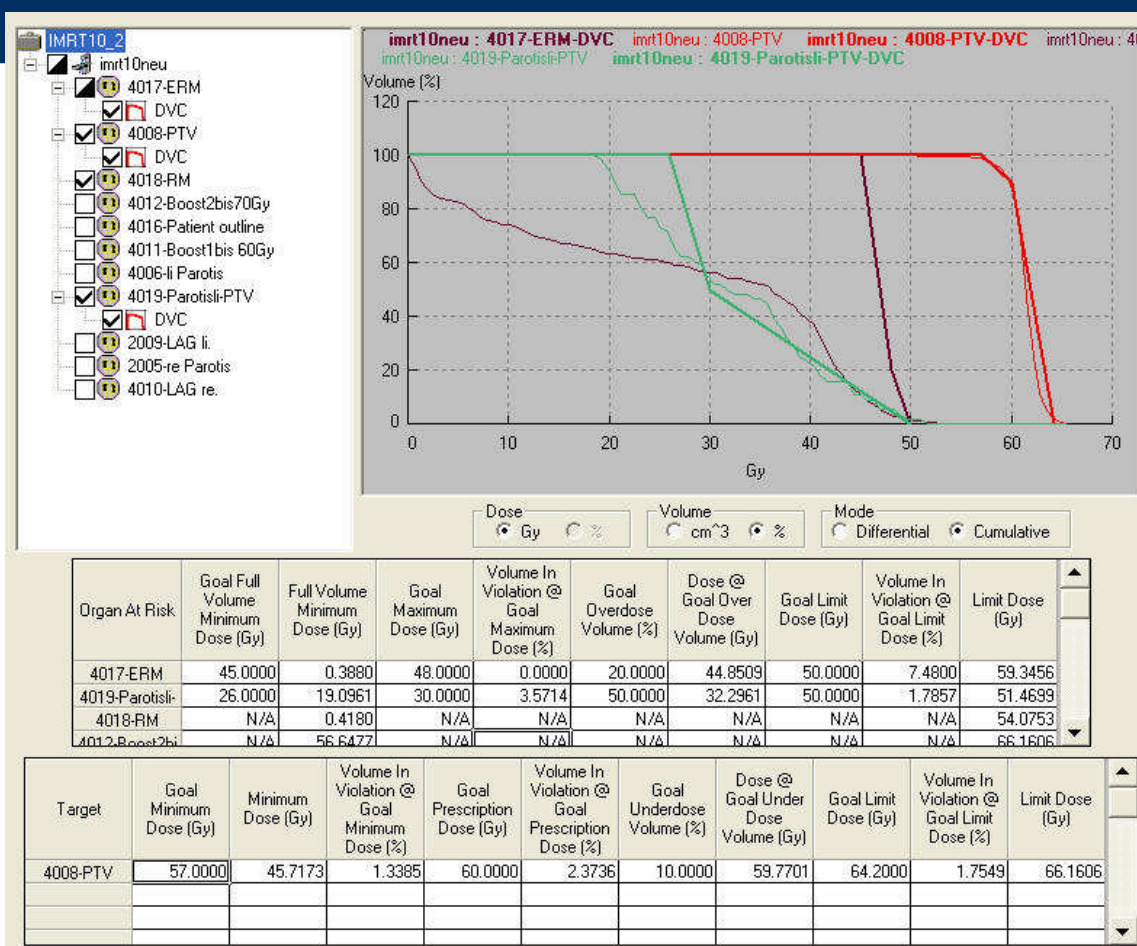
Pencil Beam
 Collapsed Cone



Isodosen: Helax - OTP



DVH - OTP



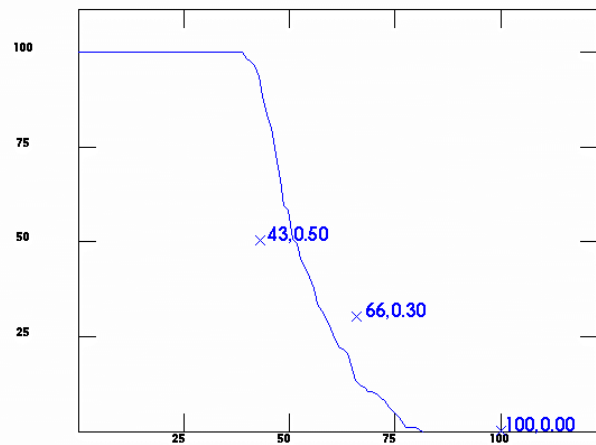
DVH – Helax: li. Parotis, PTV

DVH-VOI id 6 li Parotis

Volume (ccm): 10.

Calc. pnts 101 / 101

% (Vol)



Min 38.8
 Max 80.9
 Median 51.2
 Mean 54.2
 Stand.dev 10.0

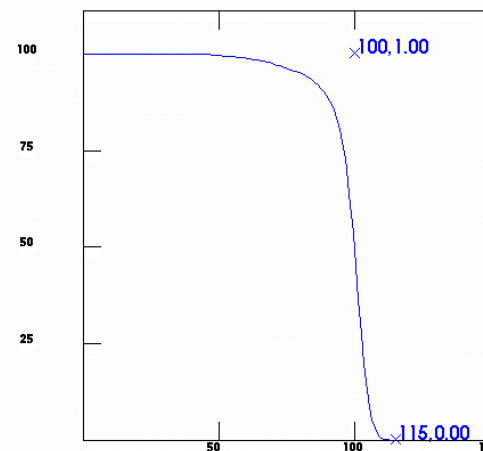
Dose

DVH-VOI id 13 EPTV50

Volume (ccm): 611.

Calc. pnts 5027 / 5027

% (Vol)



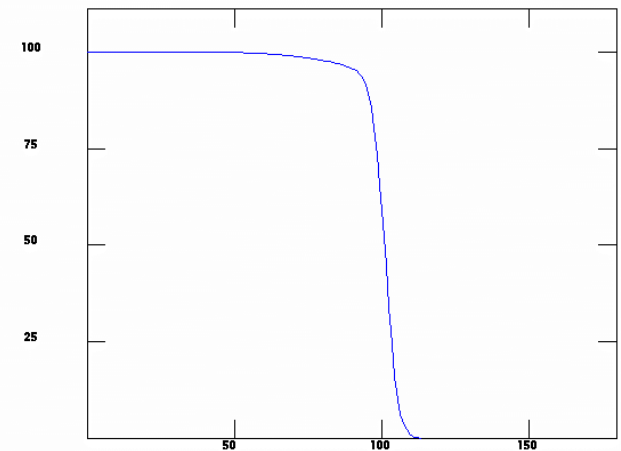
Min 45.0
 Max 112.9
 Median 99.8
 Mean 97.8
 Stand.dev 8.8

DVH-VOI id 8 PTV

Volume (ccm): 405.

Calc. pnts 3373 / 3373

% (Vol)



Min 50.2
 Max 112.9
 Median 100.9
 Mean 100.0
 Stand.dev 6.3

Dose

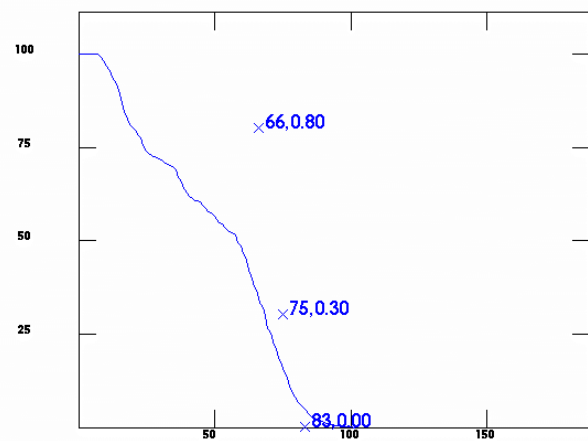
DVH – Helax: RM, ERM

DVH-VOI id 17 ERM

Volume (ccm): 141.

Calc. pnts 1152 / 1152

% (Vol)



Min 6.6
Max 100.8
Median 58.5
Mean 50.2
Stand.dev 24.5

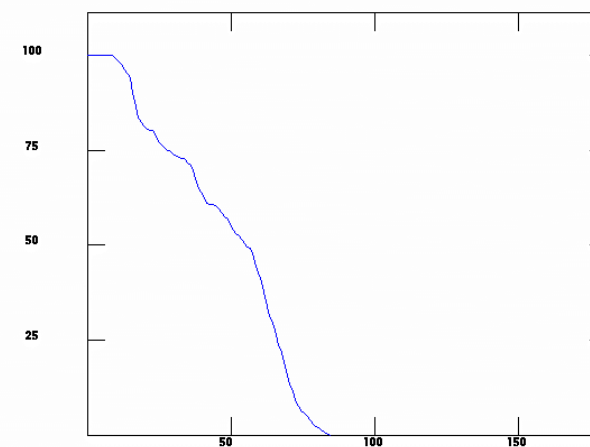
Dose level

DVH-VOI id 18 RM

Volume (ccm): 55.

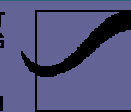
Calc. pnts 467 / 467

% (Vol)



Min 9.1
Max 83.7
Median 55.0
Mean 48.4
Stand.dev 21.4

Dose level



Probleme bei der IMRT-Planung

- OTP: keine Optimierung, wenn PTV über die Außenkontur hinausgeht
- OTP: manuelle Nacharbeitung nicht möglich!
- Helax: manuelle Nachbesserung immer notwendig

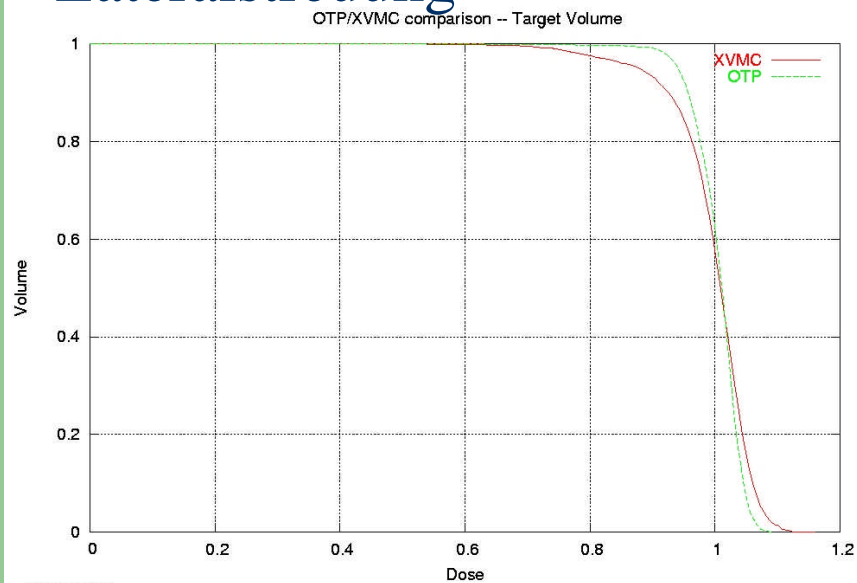
OTP

Tip!

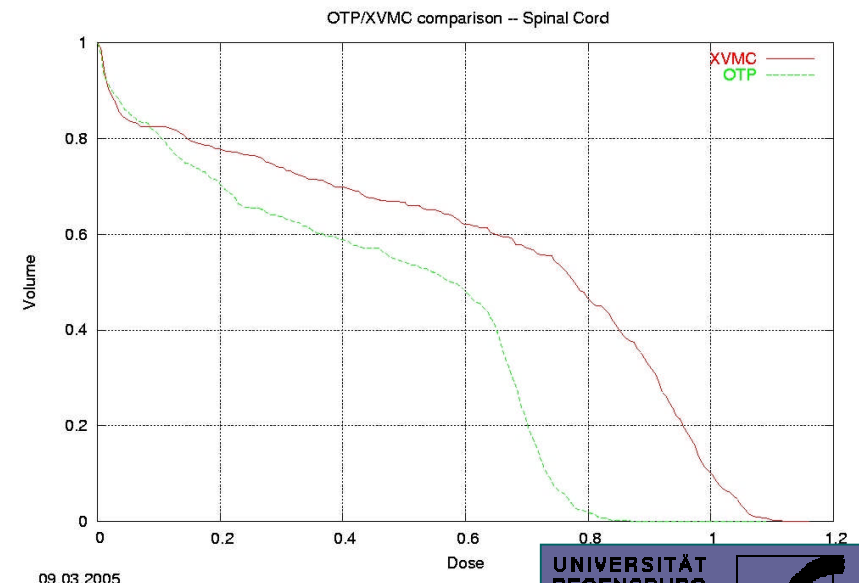
An optimized plan is locked for major changes in BM, so it's a good idea to save a copy of the plan made in BM with Save As before calculating so that you can modify the original plan if needed.

DVH PTV und RM

- OTP mit Pencil Beam gerechnet.
- XVMC (Monte Carlo Code!) berücksichtigt mehr Lateralstreuung



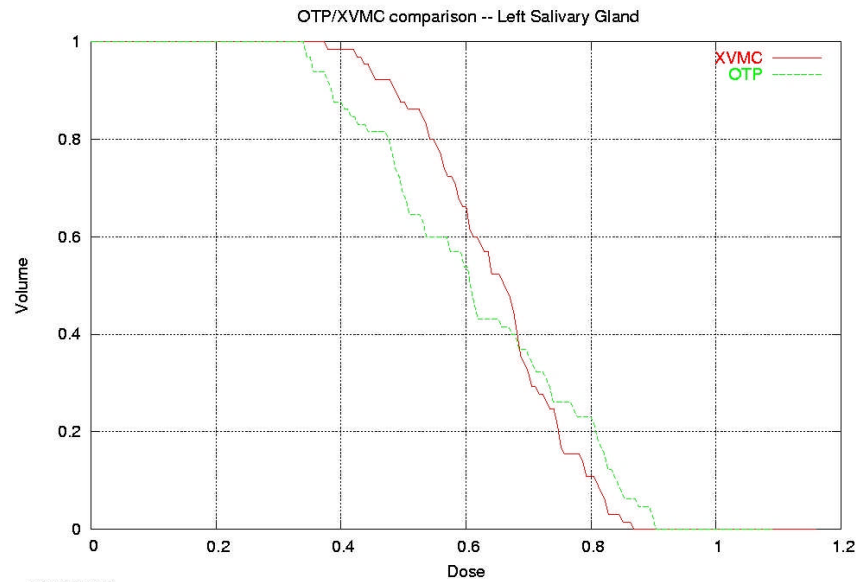
09.03.2005



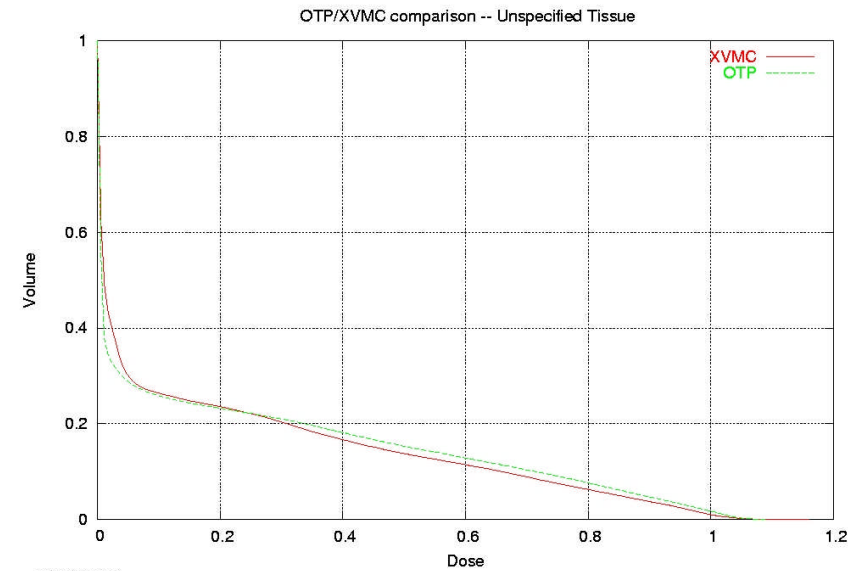
09.03.2005



DVH Parotis und Unspecified Tissue



09.03.2005



09.03.2005

Ausblick: OMP (Oncentra Master Plan) 1.4

- Spezielles IMRT-Modul (Ray Search)
- Drei Planungsschritte:
 - Optimierung
 - Segmentierung
 - Final Dose Calculation
- Verschiedene Algorithmen für Optimierung und Final Dose Calculation möglich