

Interactive Dose Modification

a novel approach to proton therapy
treatment planning



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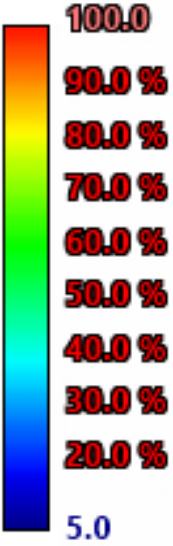
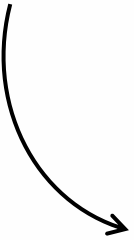


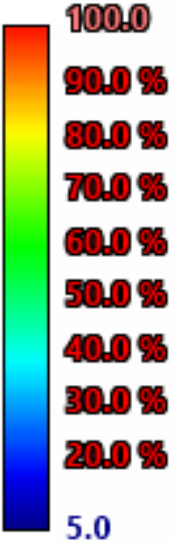
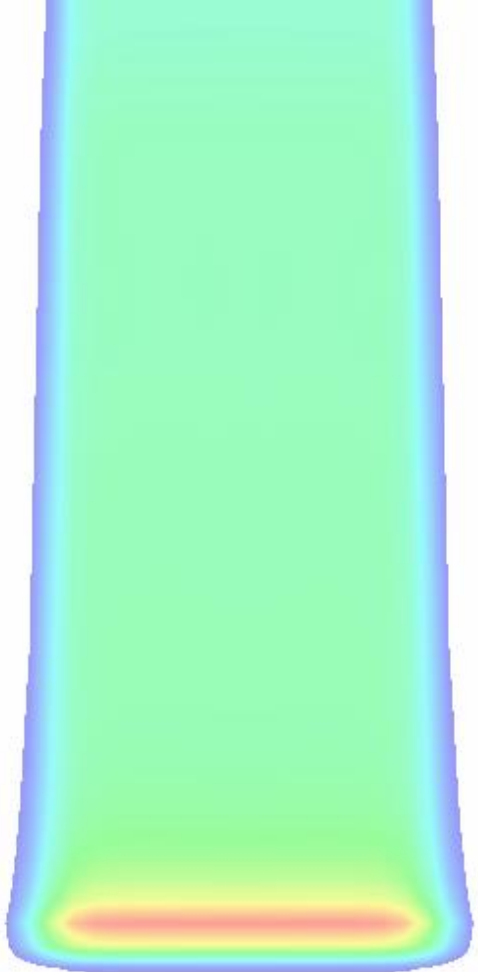
But first...

what does proton treatment planning look like?



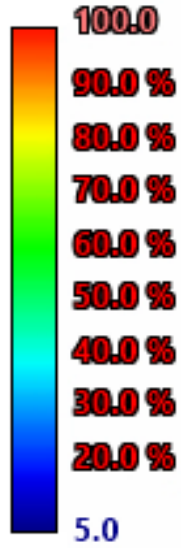
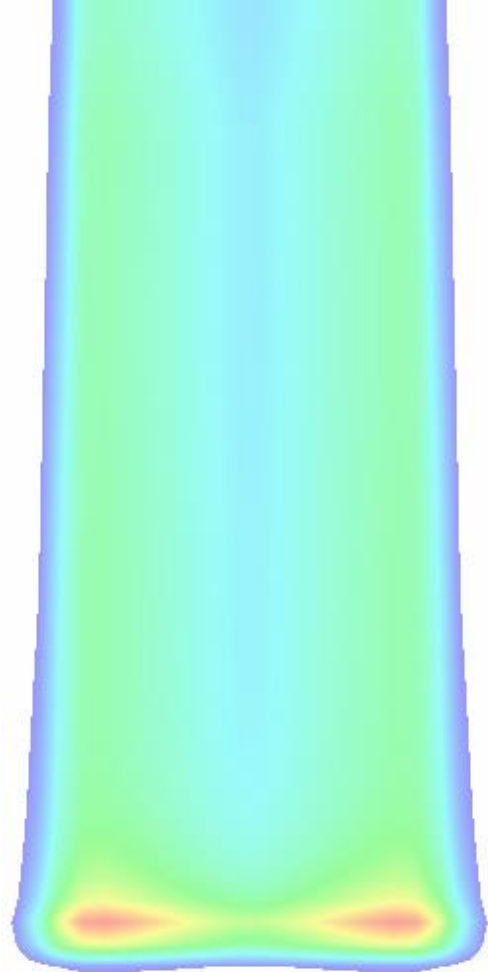
Pencil beam or 'Spot'



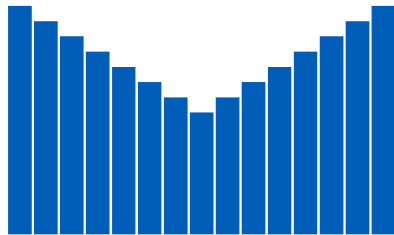


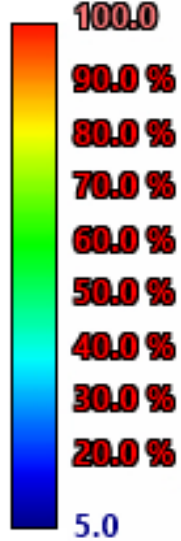
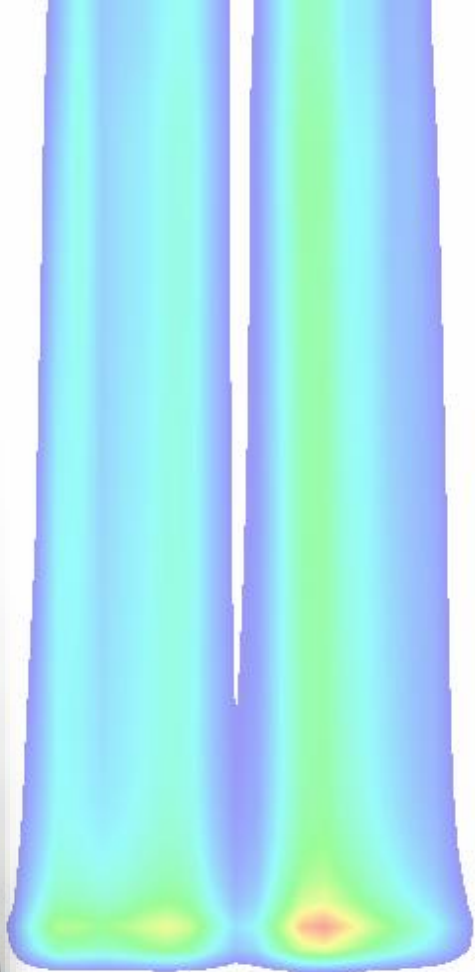
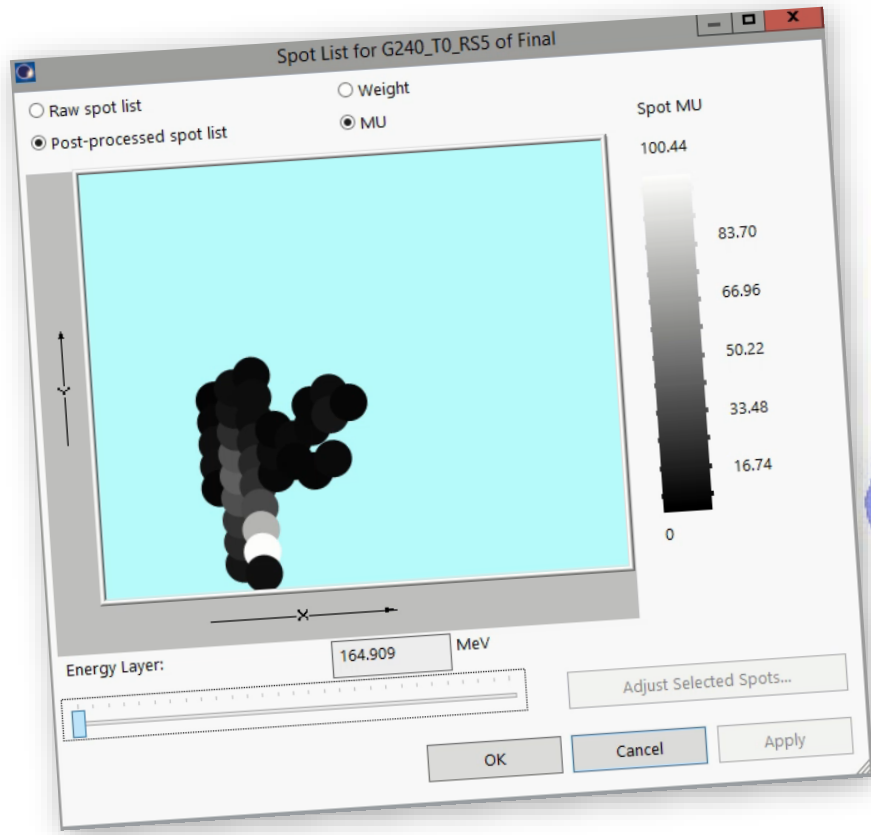
Spot weights, ω



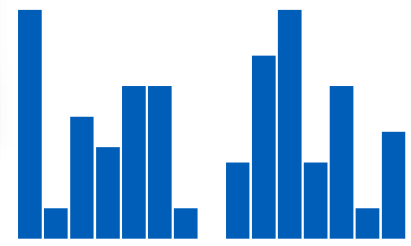


Spot weights, ω





Spot weights, ω



Plan Information

22.8	100.0	7000	5650				
108.6							
Upper	0.0	0.0	7000	7968	150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lower	108.6	100.0	7000	6639	240	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Upper							
Lower	107.5	99.0	7000	6804	200	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lower							
Target gEUD			7000	6987	100	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.0
CTV2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CTV2	333.2				X
Upper							
Lower							
Lower							
[S]Cavity_Oral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[S]Cavity_Oral	45.8				X
Upper gEUD							
Upper gEUD			700	1094	100	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.0
[S]Larynx_SG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[S]Larynx_SG	0.3				X
Upper gEUD							
Upper gEUD			2000	2971	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.0
[S]Parotid_L		[S]Parotid_L	24.0				
Upper							
Upper			4.8	20.0	1300	1495	110
Upper			2.4	10.0	2000	2025	100
Upper			14.4	60.0	100	294	

Multi Field Optimization: NUPO

Isodoses...

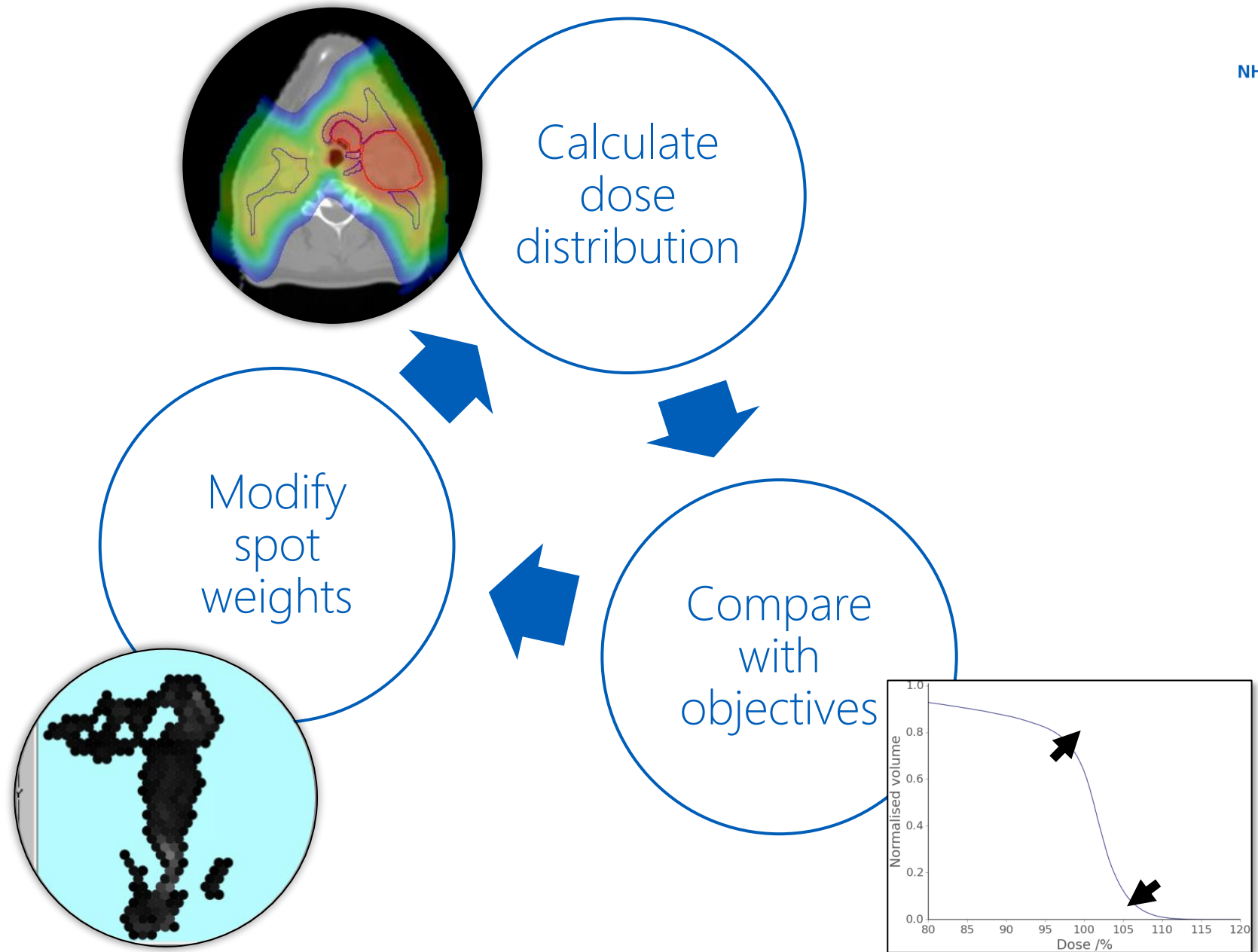
- 7700 cGy
- 7350 cGy
- 6650 cGy
- 5800 cGy
- 5000 cGy
- 4000 cGy

00 cm 10.00 cm

Open Log...

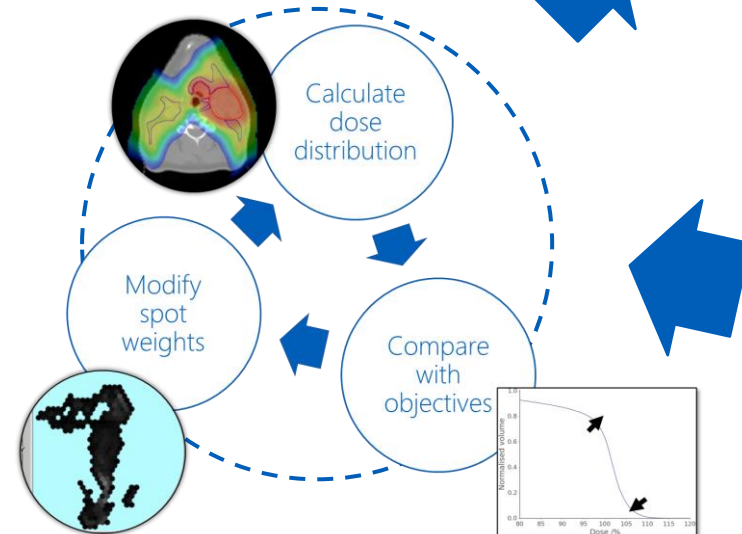
OK Cancel







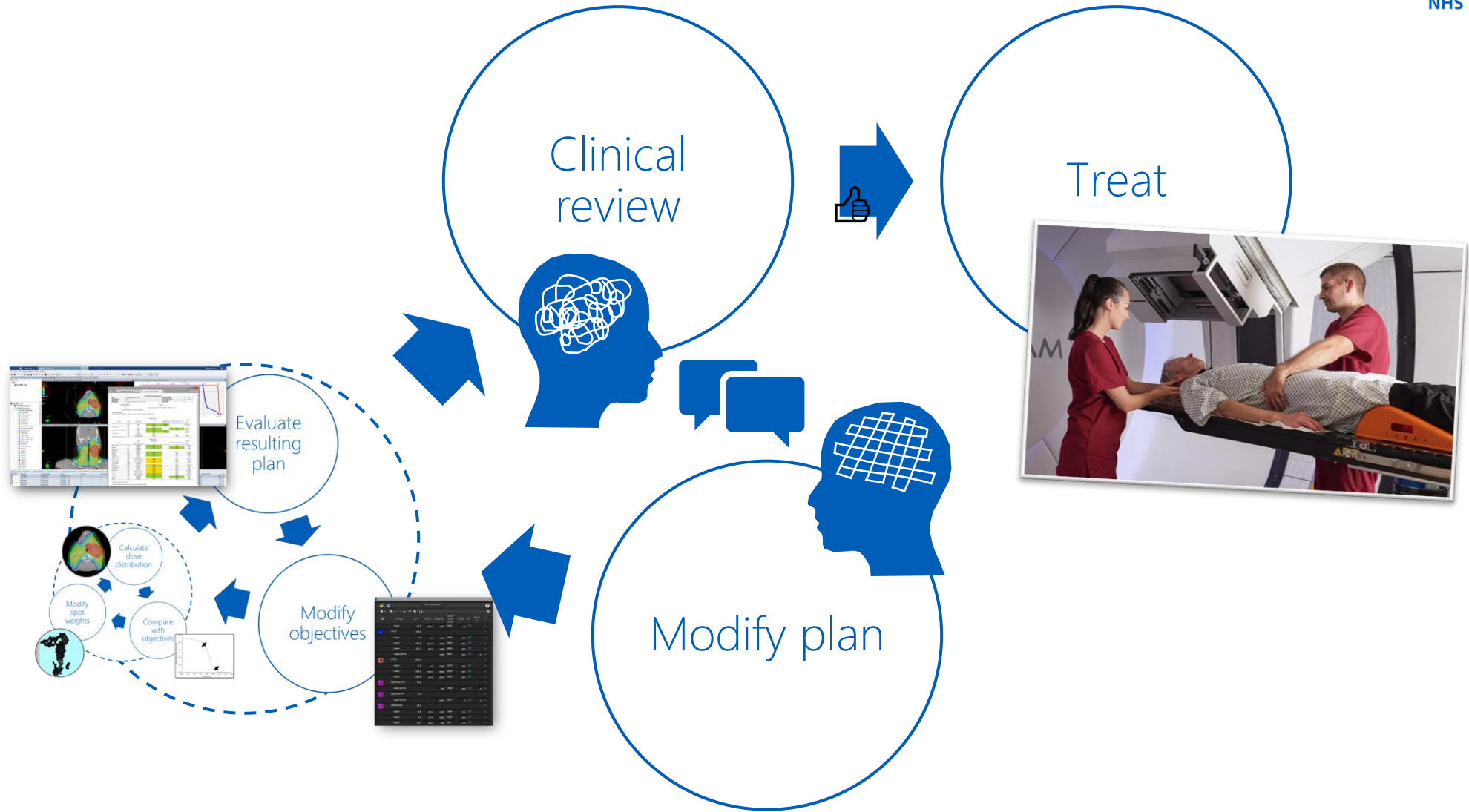
Evaluate
resulting
plan



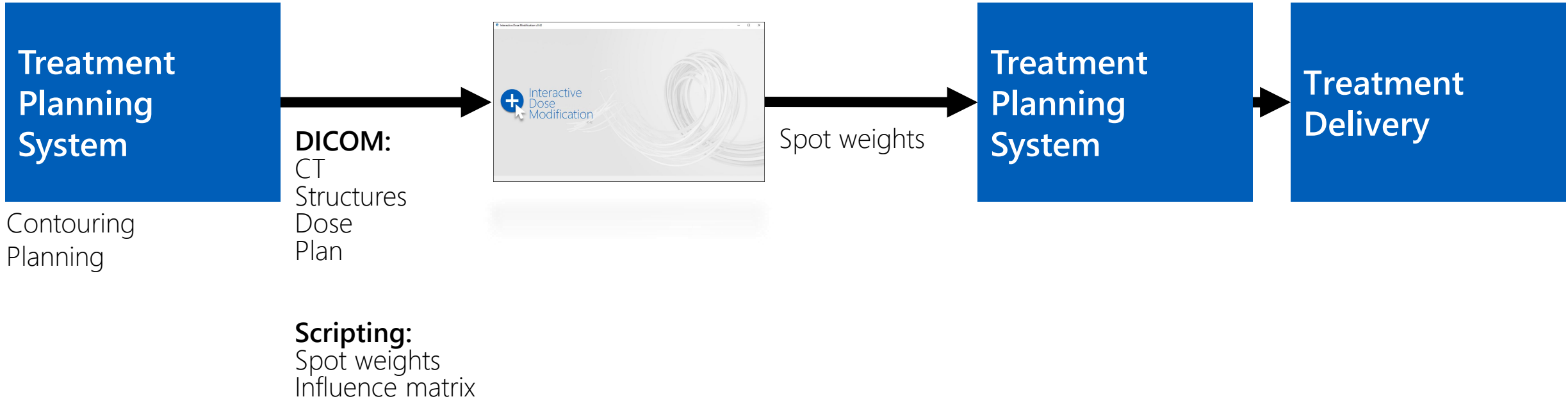
Modify
objectives

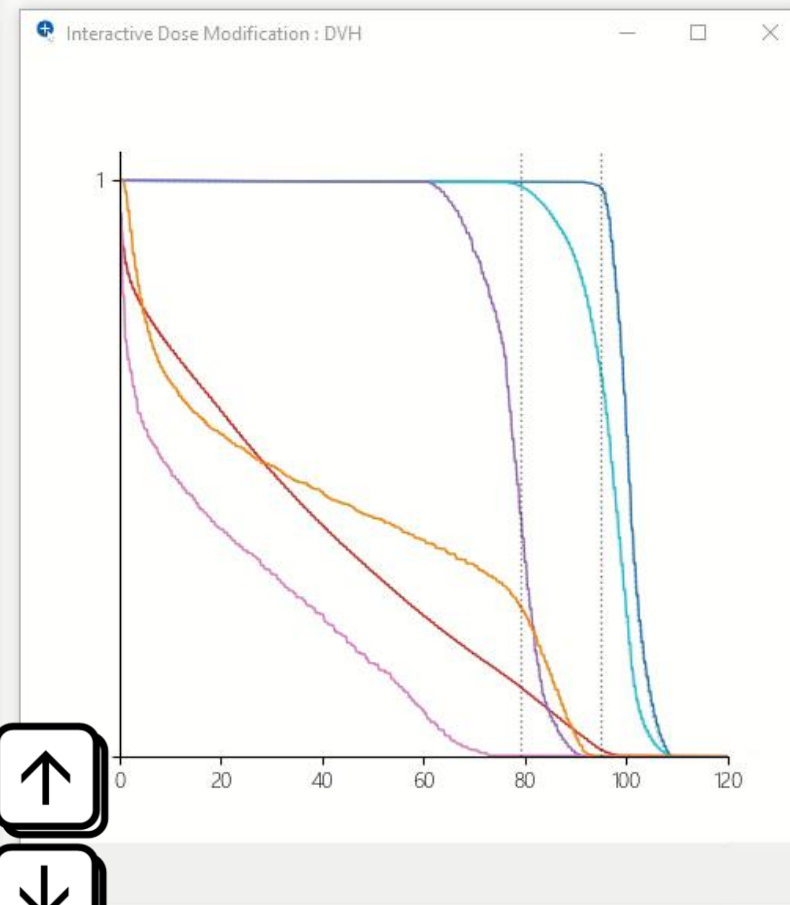
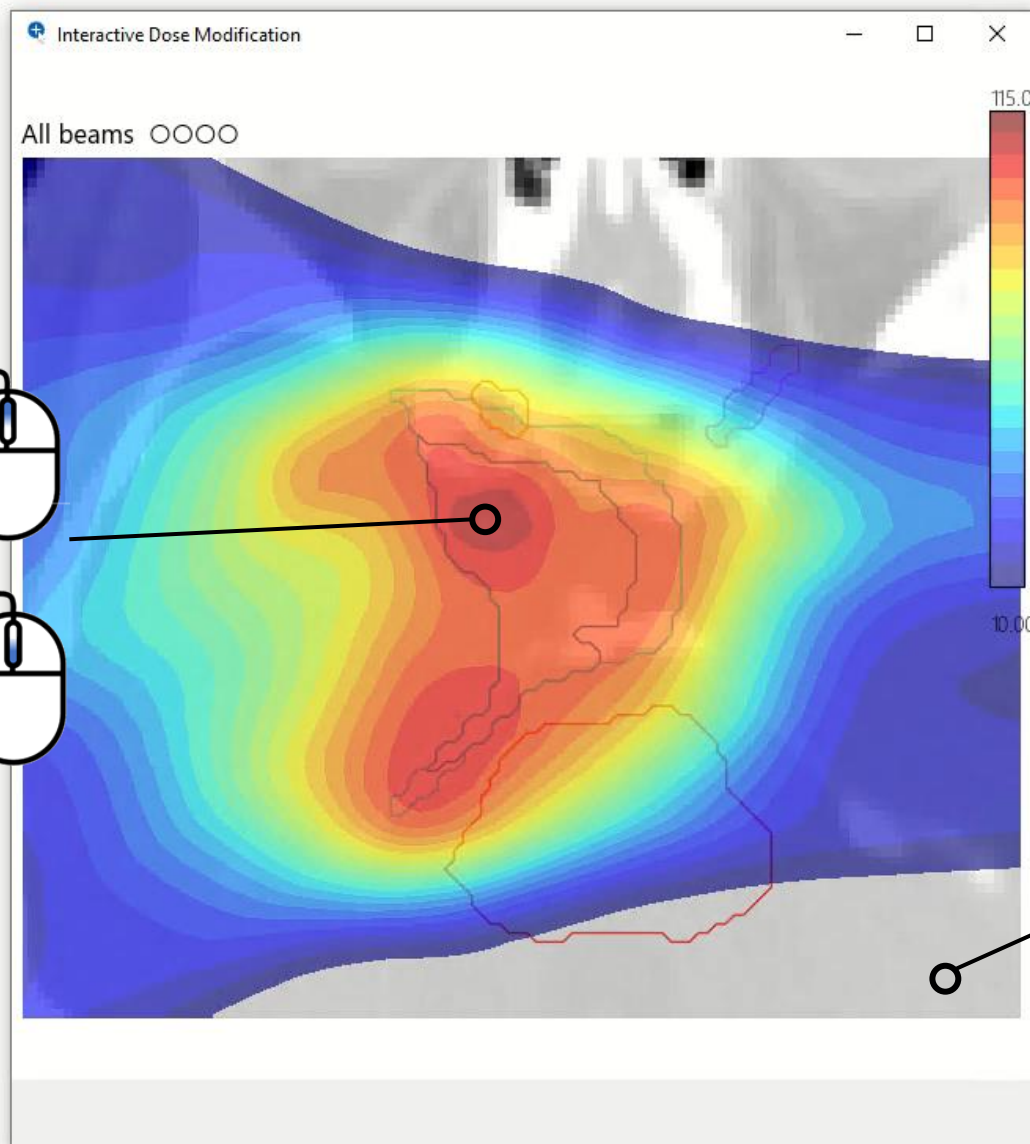
ID/Type	cm ³	Vol (%)	Dose(cGy)	Actual Dose (cGy)	Priority	RO	gEUD _a
Lower	22.8	100.0	7000	6650	10		
CTV1	108.6						
Upper	0.0	0.0	7000	7968	150	✓	
Lower	108.6	100.0	7000	6638	240	✓	
Lower	107.6	99.0	7000	6984	200	✓	
Target gEUD			7000	6987	100	✓	1.0
CTV2	333.2						
Upper	3.3	1.0	7000	7273	100	✓	
Lower	333.2	100.0	6800	4678	100	✓	
Lower	329.9	99.0	6600	5452	200	✓	
[P]Cavity_Oral	45.8						
Upper gEUD			700	1094	100		1.0
[P]Anym_SG	0.3						
Upper gEUD			2000	2971	0		1.0
[P]Parotid_L	24.0						
Upper	4.8	20.0	1300	1496	110		
Upper	2.4	10.0	2000	2025	100		
Upper	14.4	60.0	100	284	110		





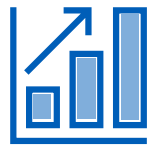




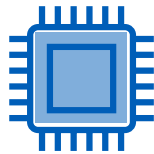




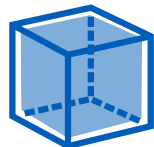
Response time:
~0.2 s



Minimum spot
weights accounted
for in real-time

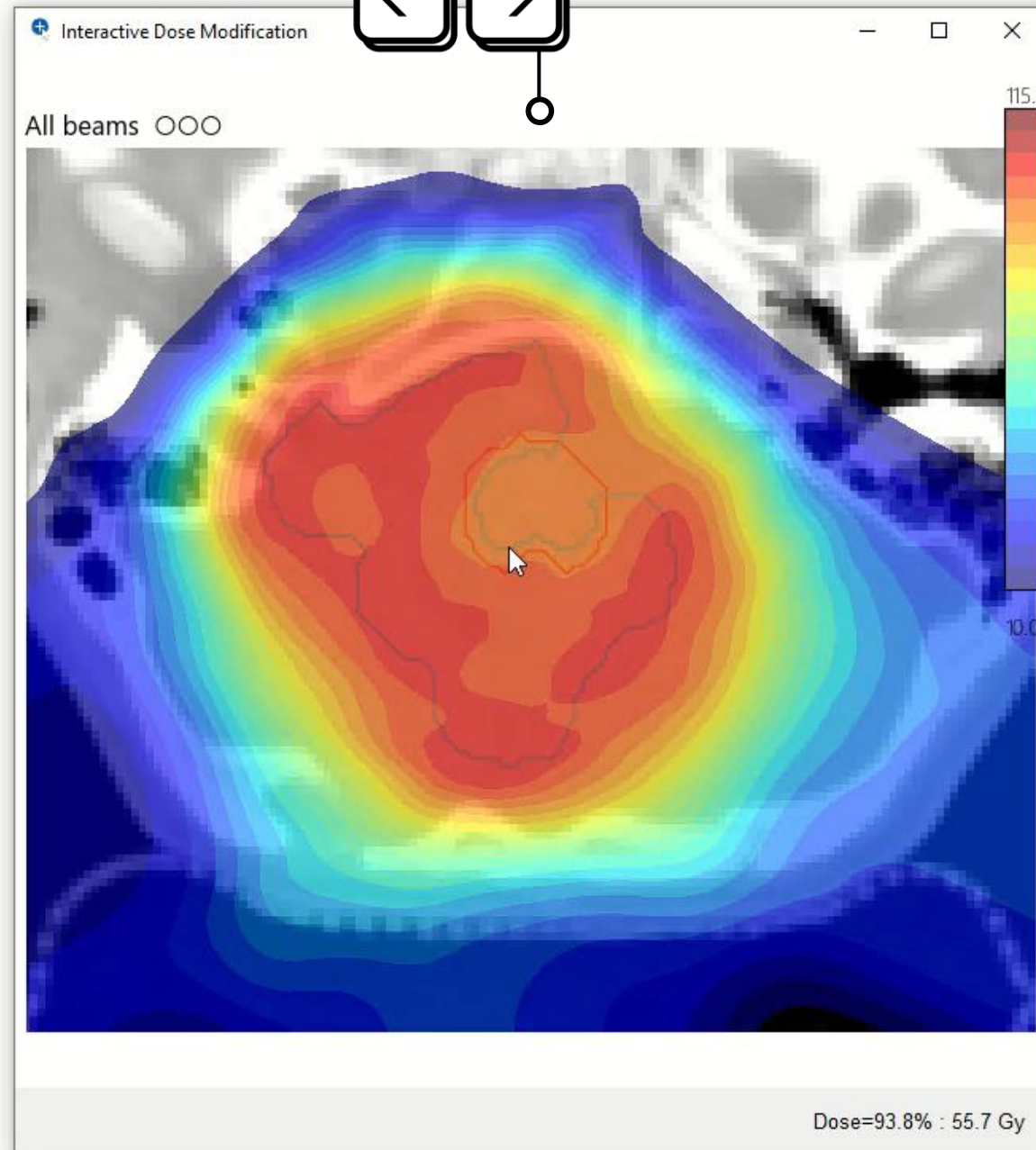


Demonstrated using
an Intel Xeon CPU E5-
2680 v3 @ 2.50GHz



Resolution:
0.98 x 0.98 x 1 mm





View and modify fields individually

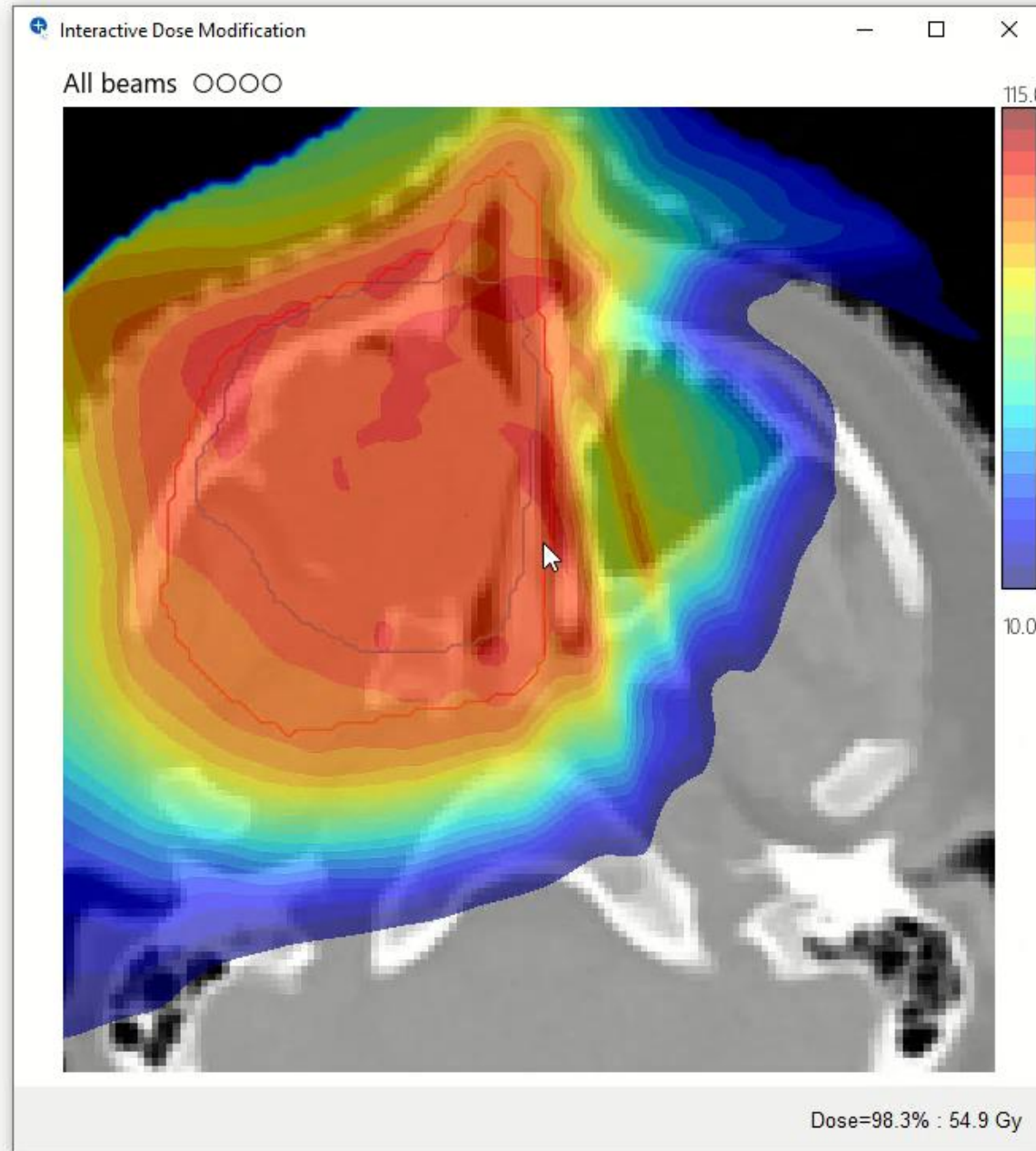
 Lock beams, preventing further changes

 Lock/unlock beam



S Show spot positions

P Place pin

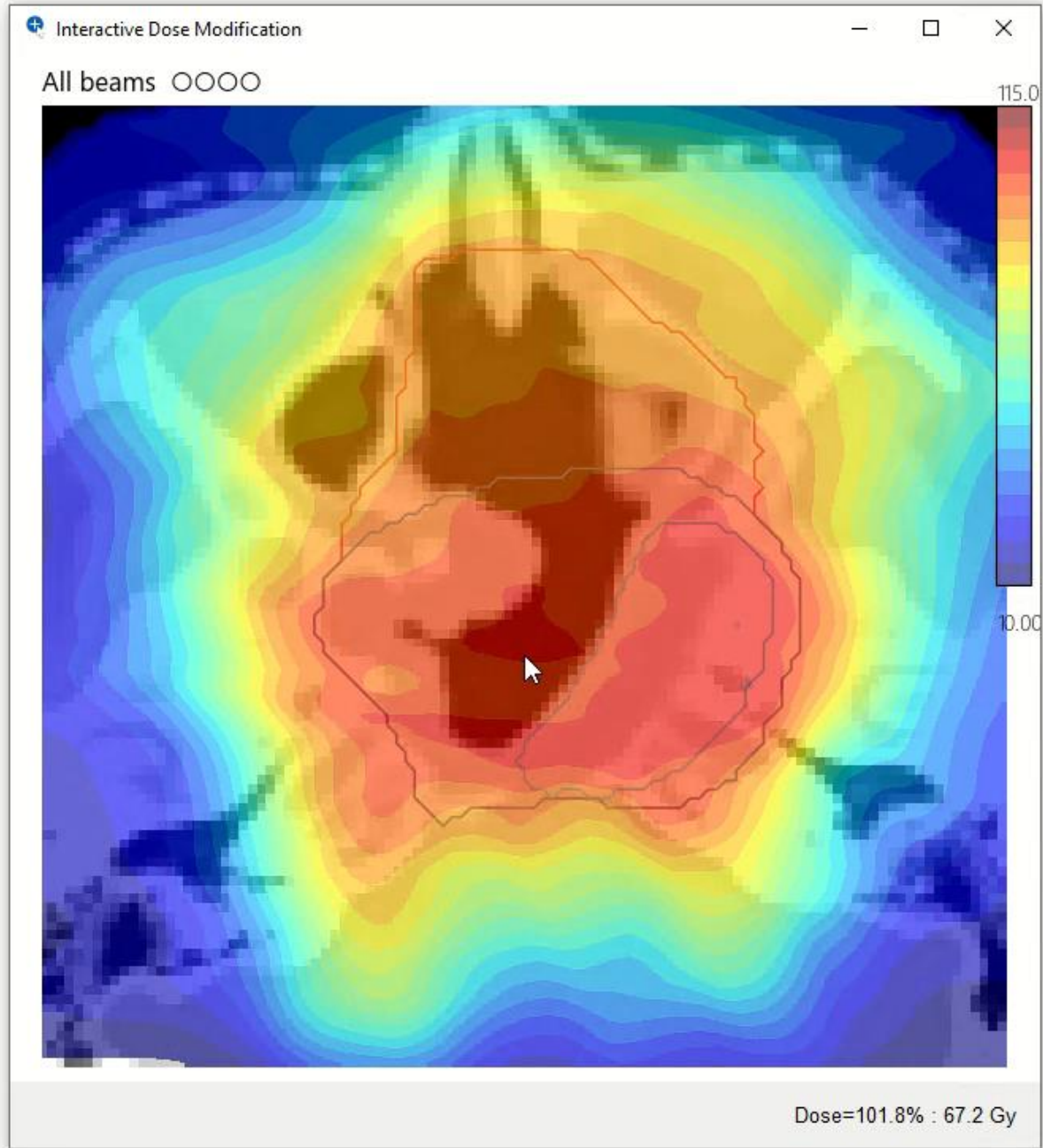


View spot positions and weights

 Pin dose to minimise change at a given point



◀ Undo &
bookmark
📄 to save
progress



Ctrl + Z

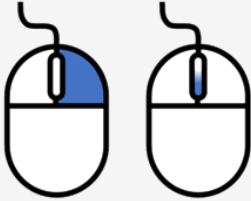
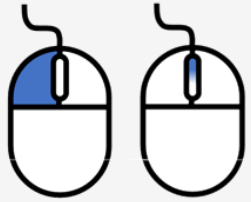
Ctrl + 1

1

0



Click or scroll to change dose



Shift

x2

Ctrl

x5

Holding **Shift** and/or **Ctrl** will increase effect



Show isodose labels



Place pin



Renormalise



Show spot positions



Remove pins



Lock/unlock beam



Export to TPS



Cycle through individual beam doses

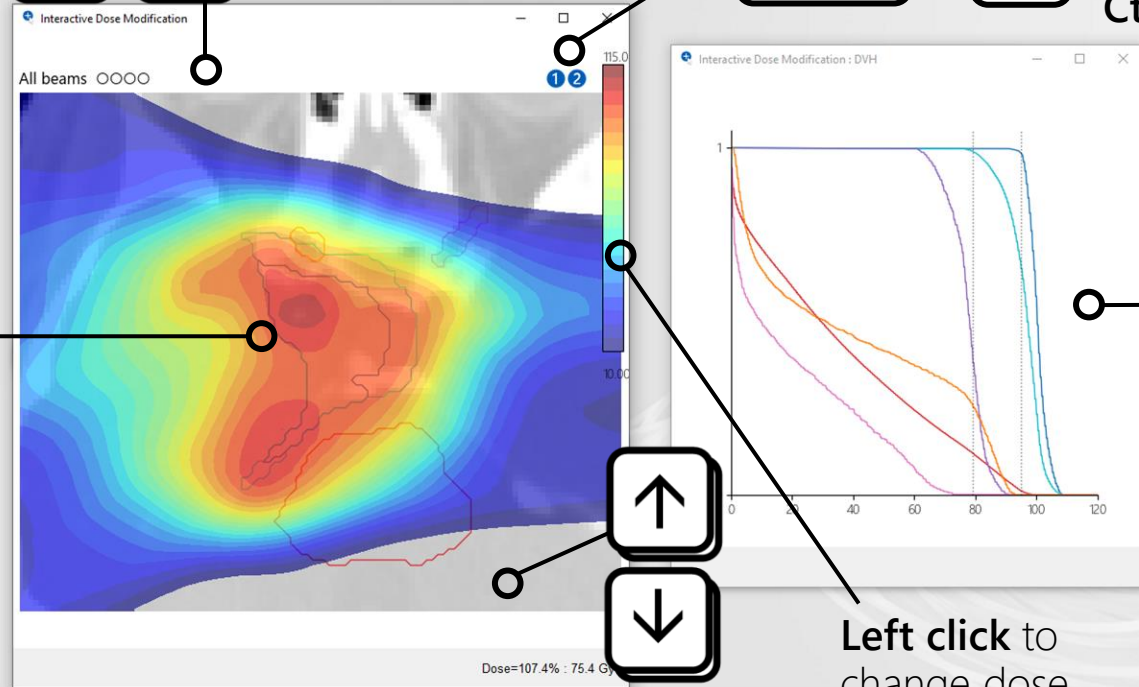
Bookmarks:



Ctrl and **any number** to store weights
Ctrl + Z to undo



Number to restore (0 to restore initial weights)



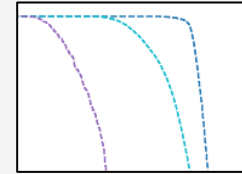
Scroll through slices

Left click to change dose display

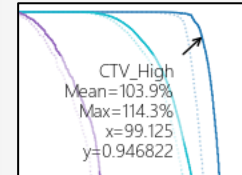
Right click to switch between absolute and relative dose



Hover or **Left click** to recalculate DVHs



Dashed: DVHs outdated



Transparent dotted: Original DVHs

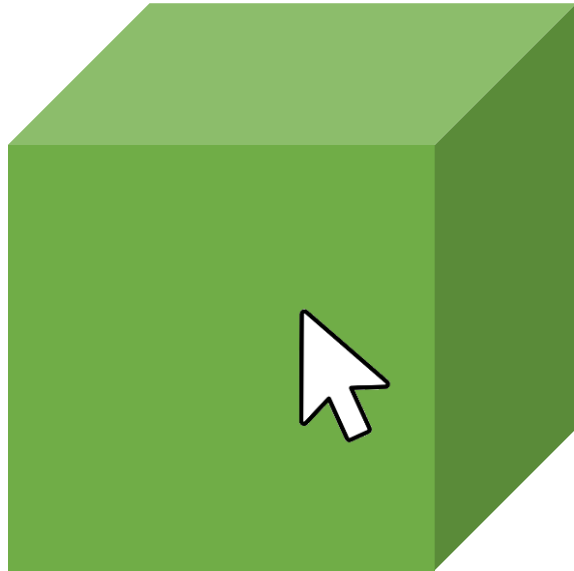
Hover to see DVH statistics



Right click to reselect ROIs



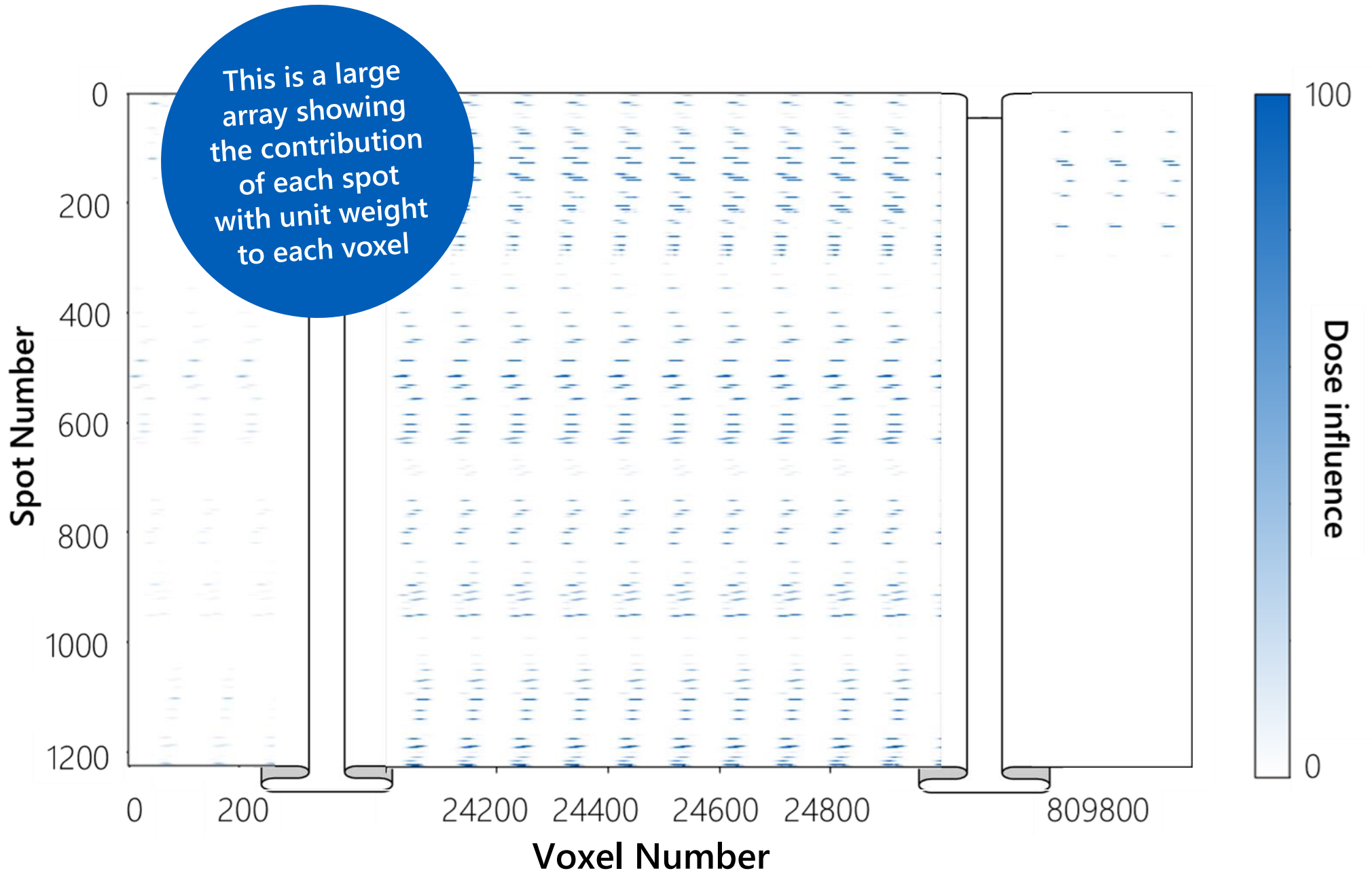
Method

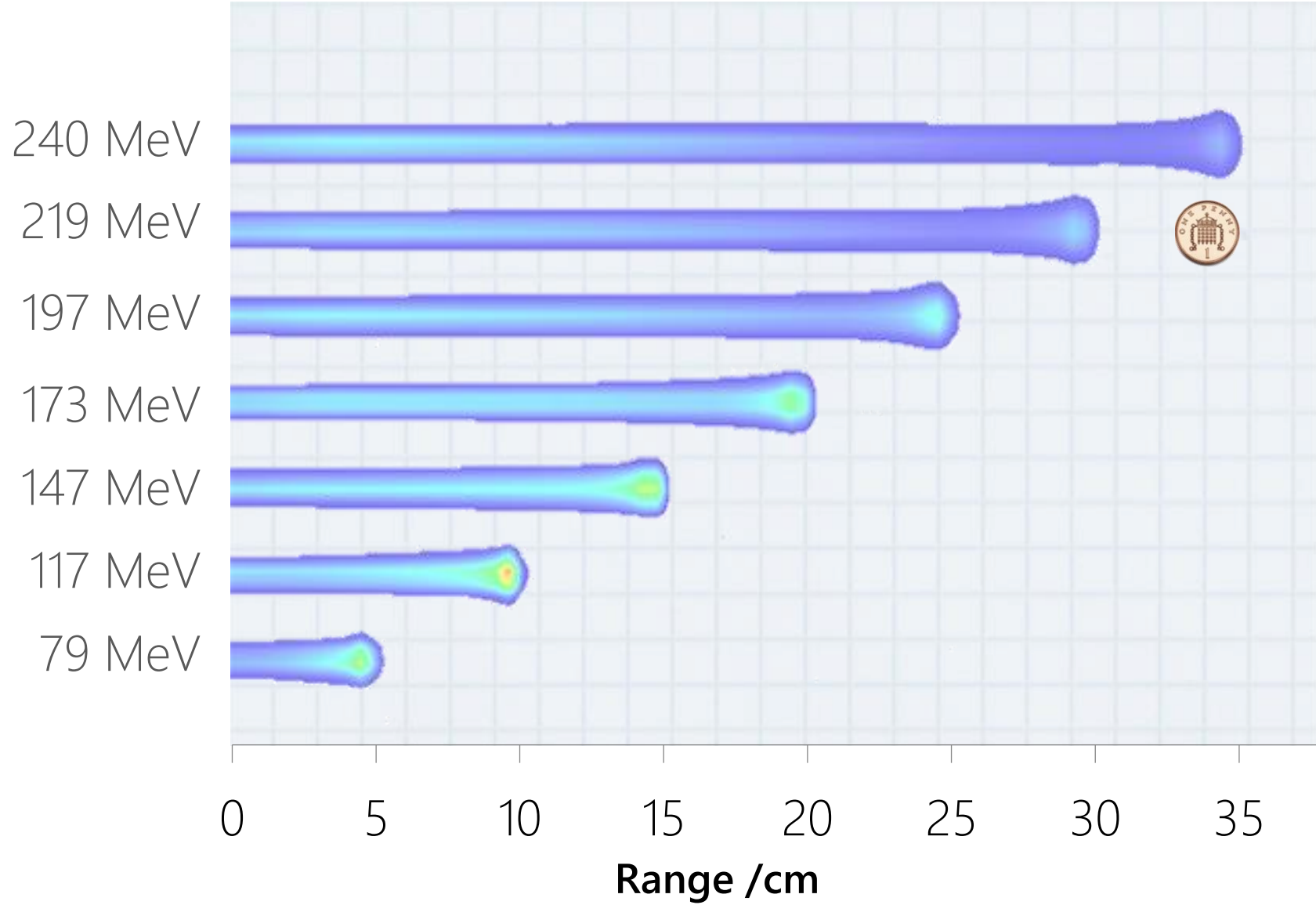


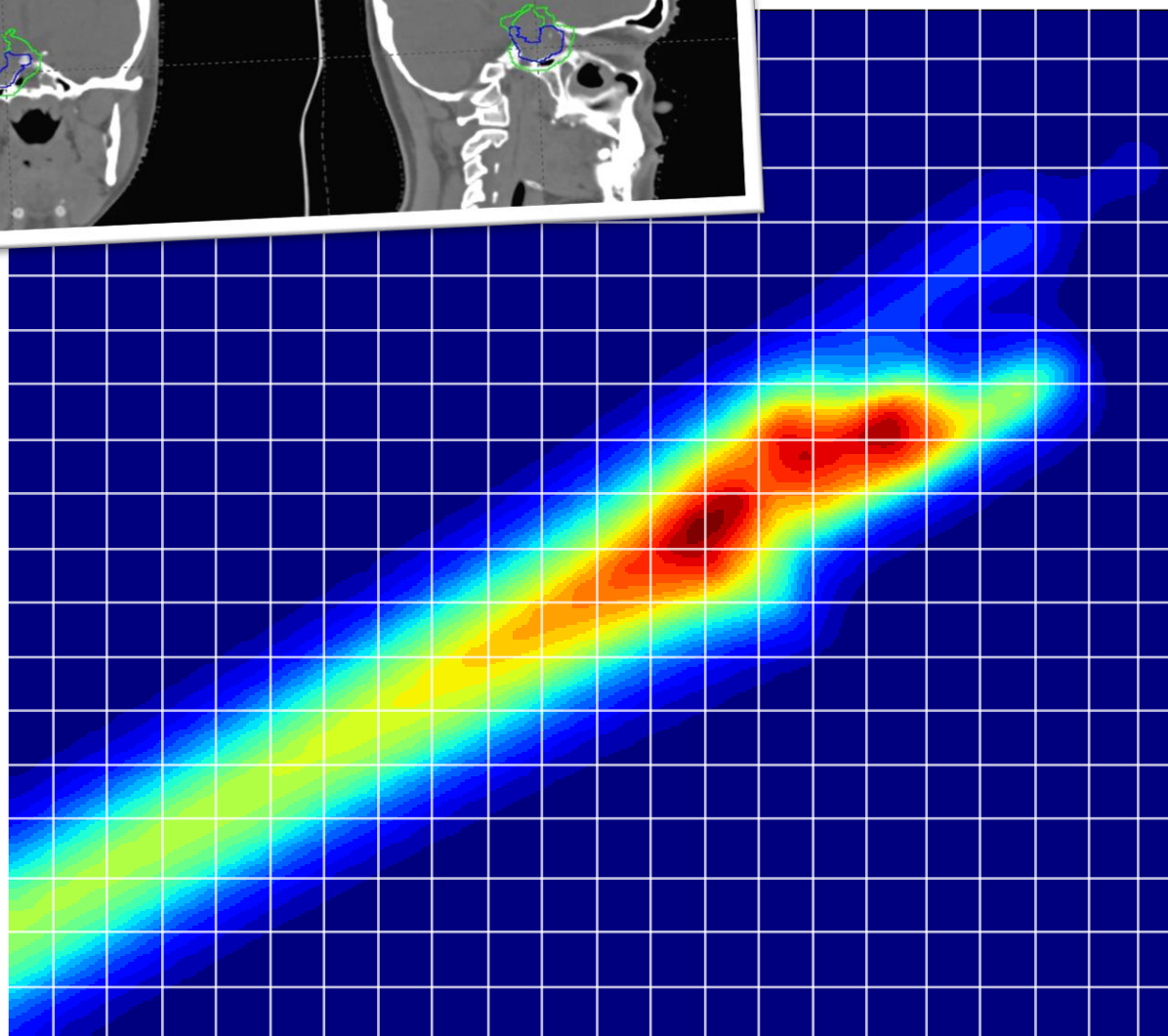
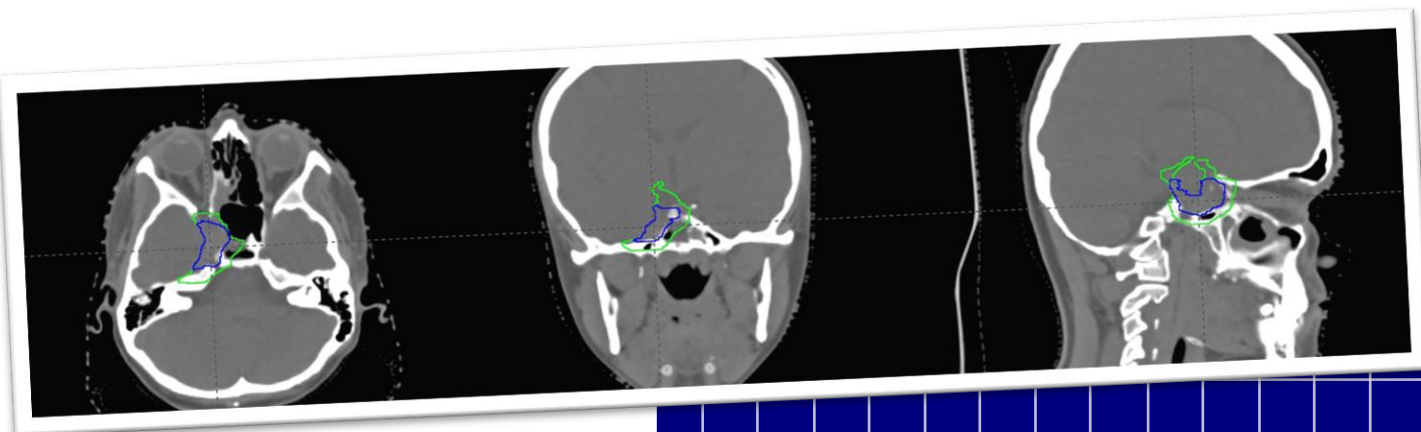
To change the dose at a point we need to know which spots contribute to that point.

This is done using an **influence matrix**



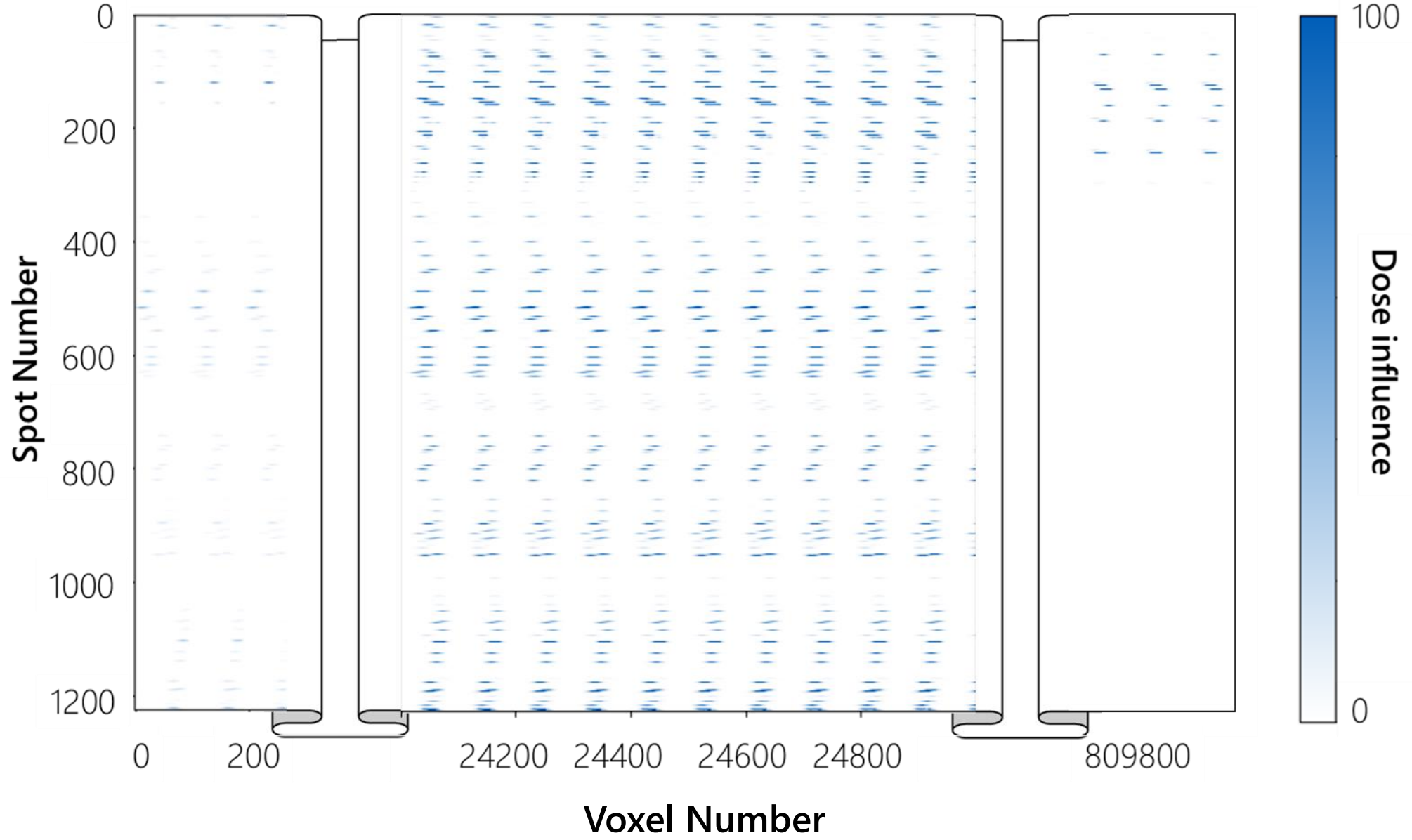


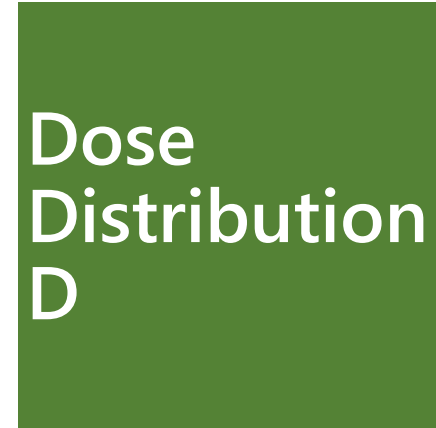
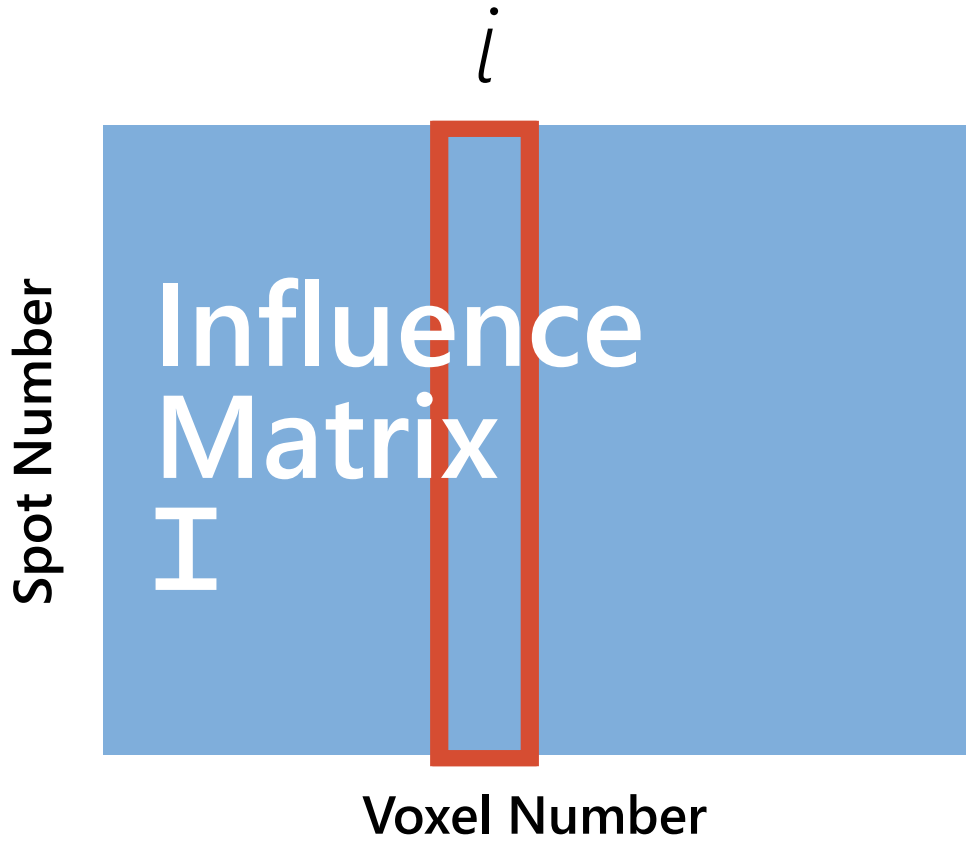


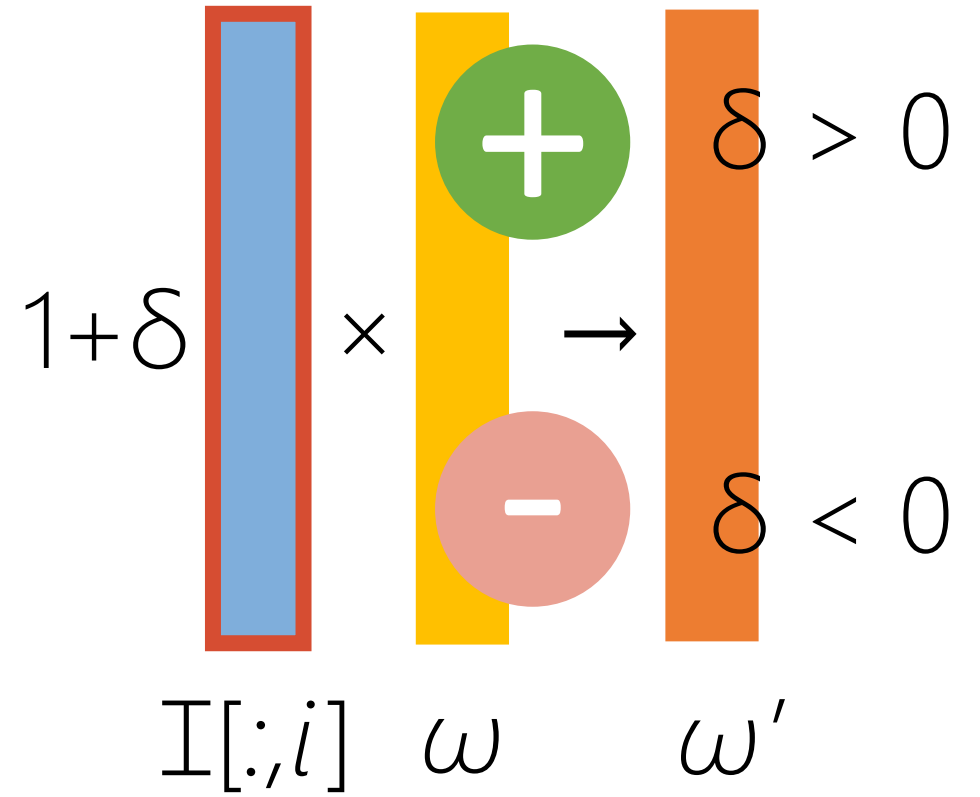
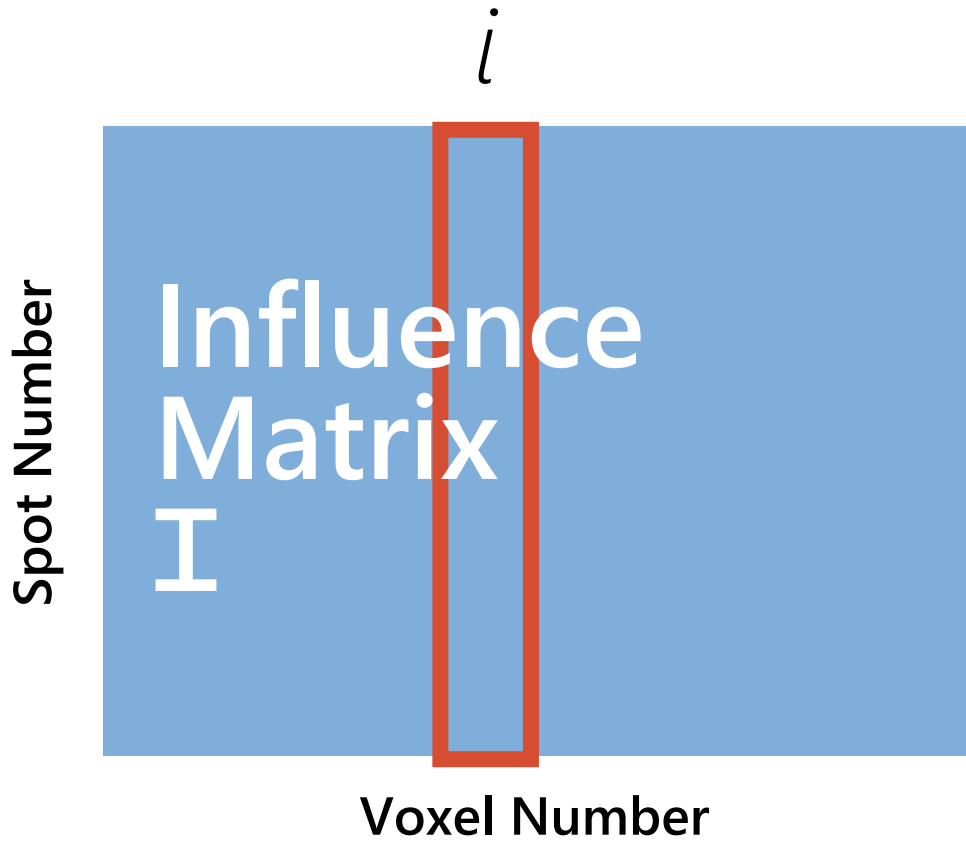


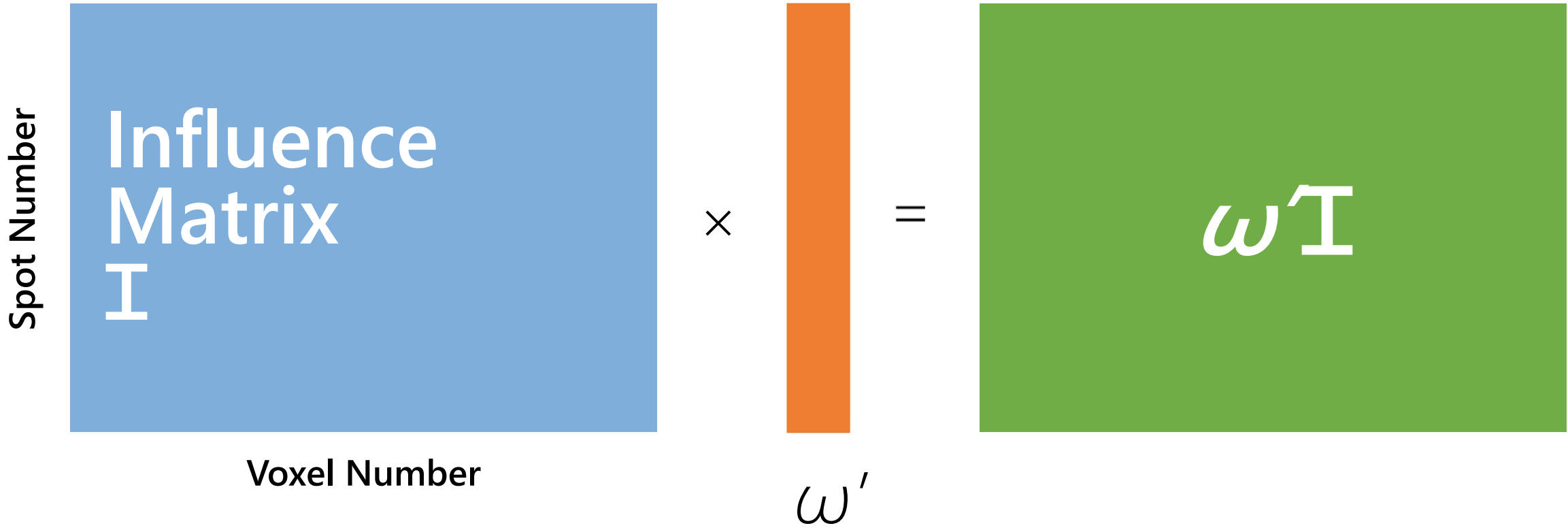
*actual voxels are ~5 times smaller than this...











\sum
spots

$\omega \mathbf{I}$



\sum
spots

$\omega \mathbb{I}$

Voxel Number



Dose
Distribution
D'



Method: field-only modification

i



$$\begin{array}{c}
 1 + \delta \\
 \times \\
 I[:n_1, i] \\
 \omega
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \omega'
 \end{array}$$



Method: field-only modification

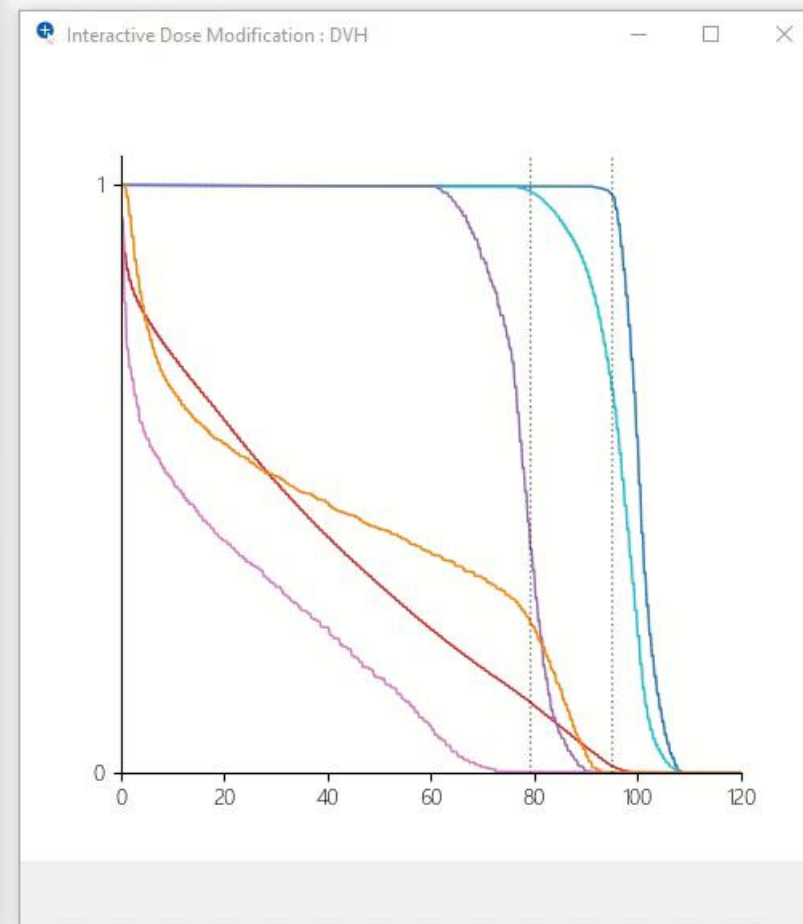
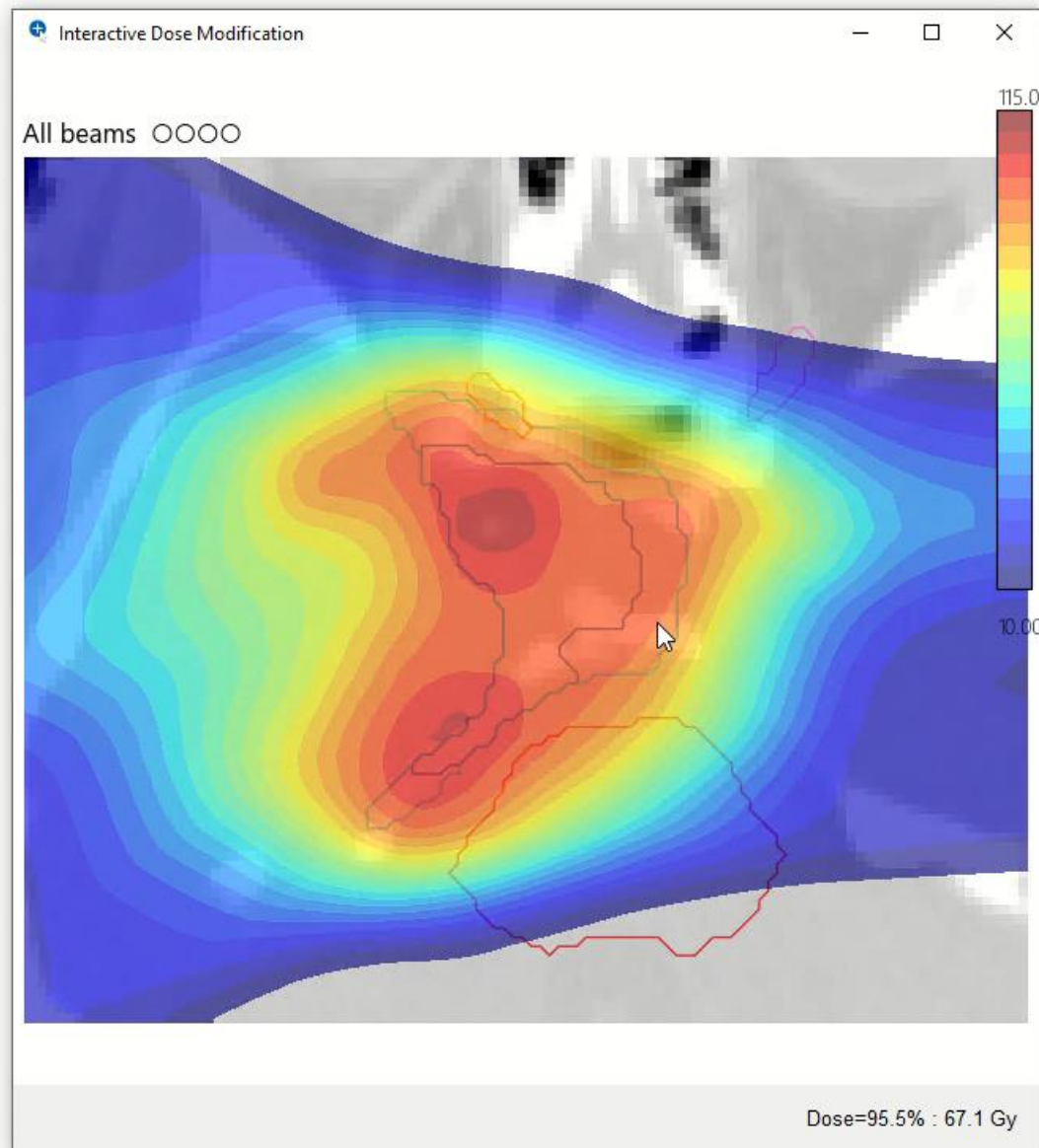
i



$$1 + \delta \times \omega = \omega'$$

$I[n_1:n_2, i]$





The screenshot displays the Eclipse Brachytherapy software interface for a brain PBT plan. It shows four views: Transverse, Frontal, and Sagittal. The Transverse views compare the 'Final' plan (left) with the 'ImportedDose' plan (right). The 'Final' plan has a 3D Dose MAX of 110.4%, while the 'ImportedDose' plan has a 3D Dose MAX of 106.5%. The 'Final' plan also shows a target dose of 108.8%. The 'ImportedDose' plan shows a target dose of 108.3%. The 'Final' plan also shows a target dose of 108.8%.

Below the views is a table of Monitor Unit (MU) values for different fields:

Group	Field ID	Technique	Machine/Energy	MLC	Field Target	Field Weight	Scale	Gantry Rtn (deg)	Coll Rtn (deg)	Monitor Unit [MU]
I	G90_TO_RS0	Modulated Scanning-I	TR1 - 70-250P			1.000	IEC61217	90.0	0.00	2010.04
I	G300_TO_RS0	Modulated Scanning-I	TR1 - 70-250P			1.000	IEC61217	300.0	0.00	1892.08
I	G270_TO_RS0	Modulated Scanning-I	TR1 - 70-250P			1.000	IEC61217	270.0	0.00	1731.96
I	G240_TO_RS0	Modulated Scanning-I	TR1 - 70-250P			1.000	IEC61217	240.0	0.00	1332.68

Eclipse

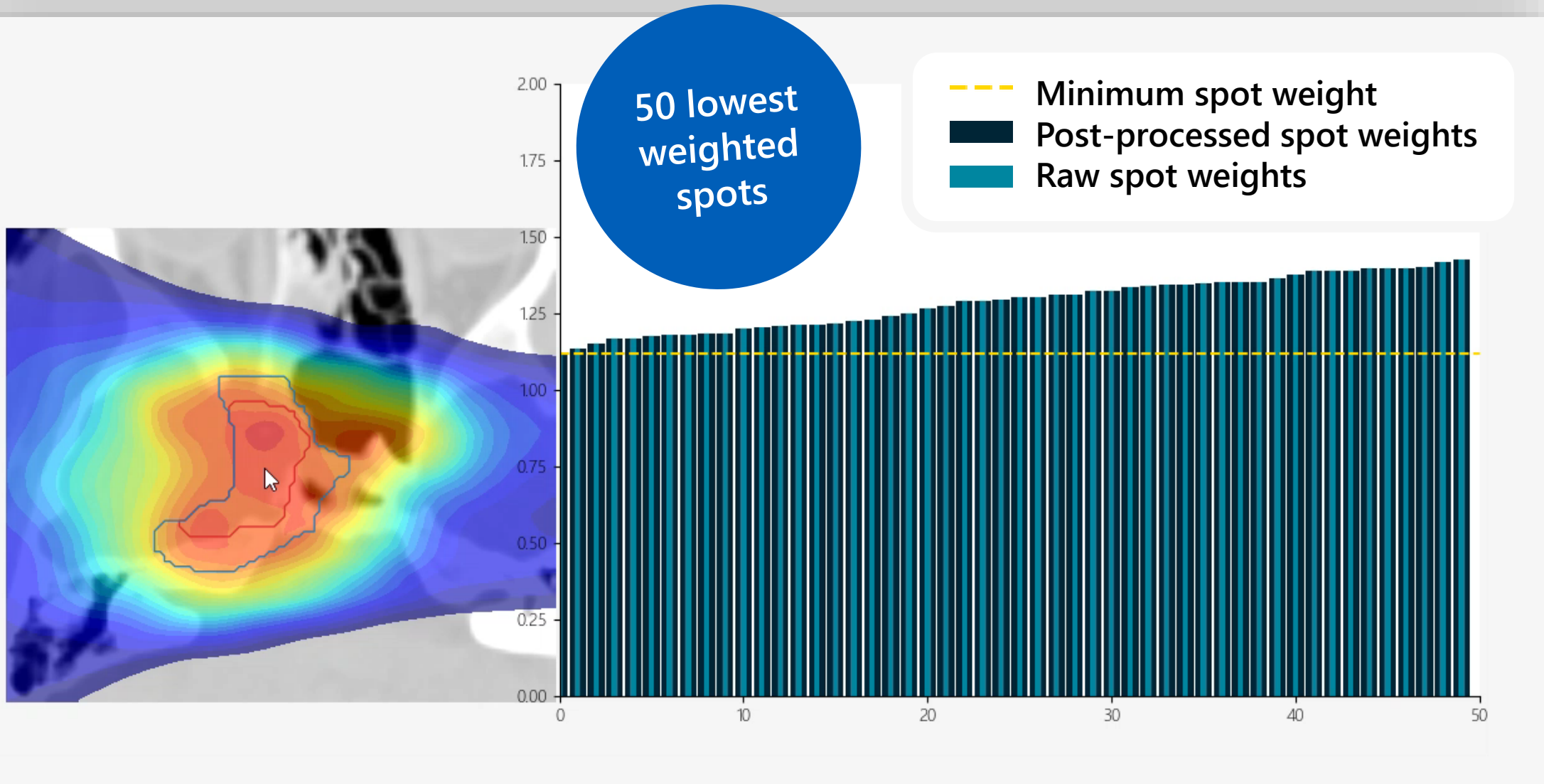
Imported spot weights

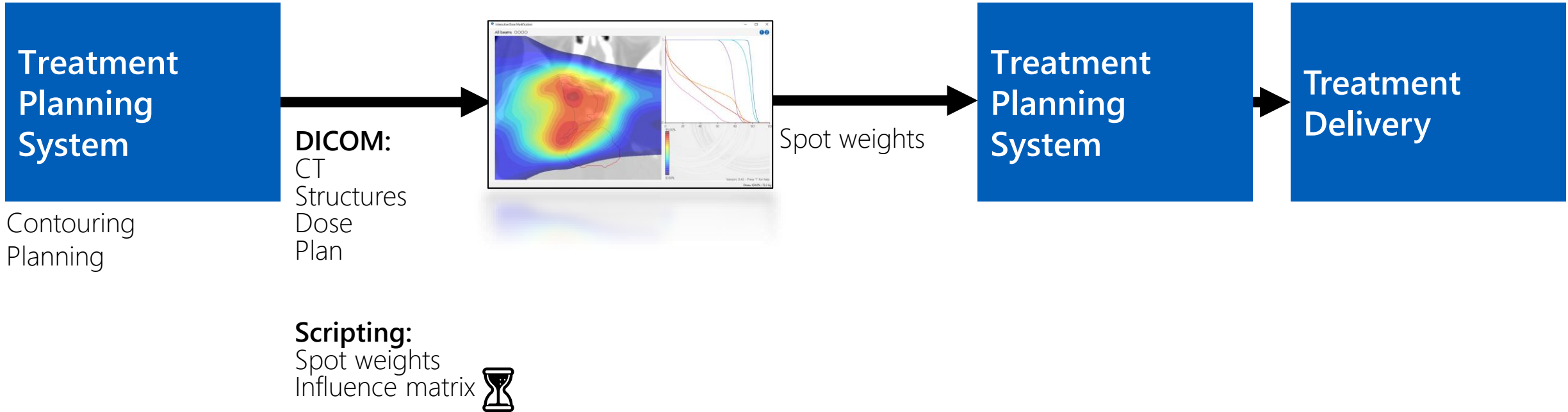
Monitor Unit [MU]
2010.04
1892.08
1731.96
1332.68

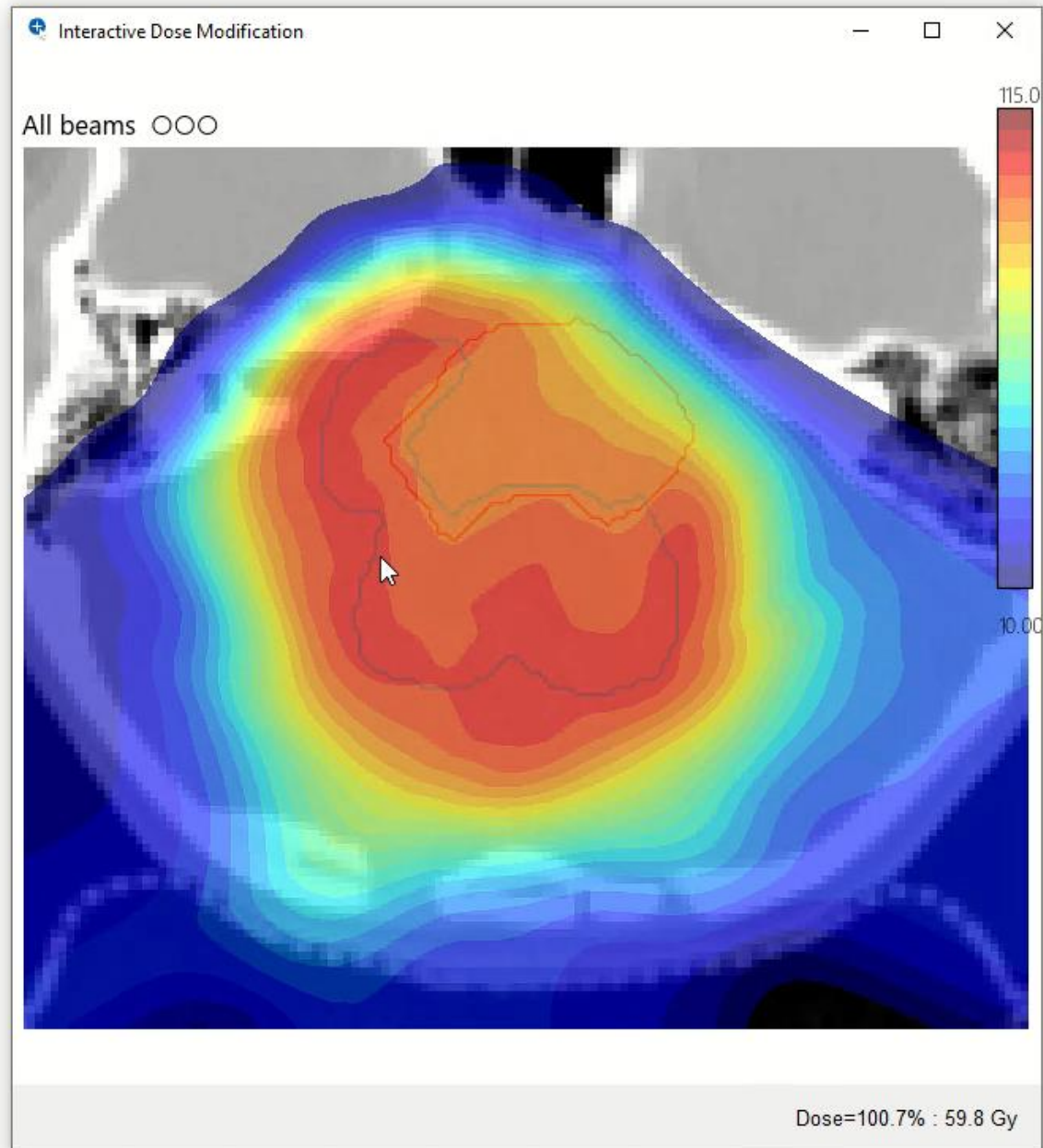
Monitor Unit [MU]
2003.87
1899.52
1743.41
1339.07



Method: minimum deliverable MU constraints



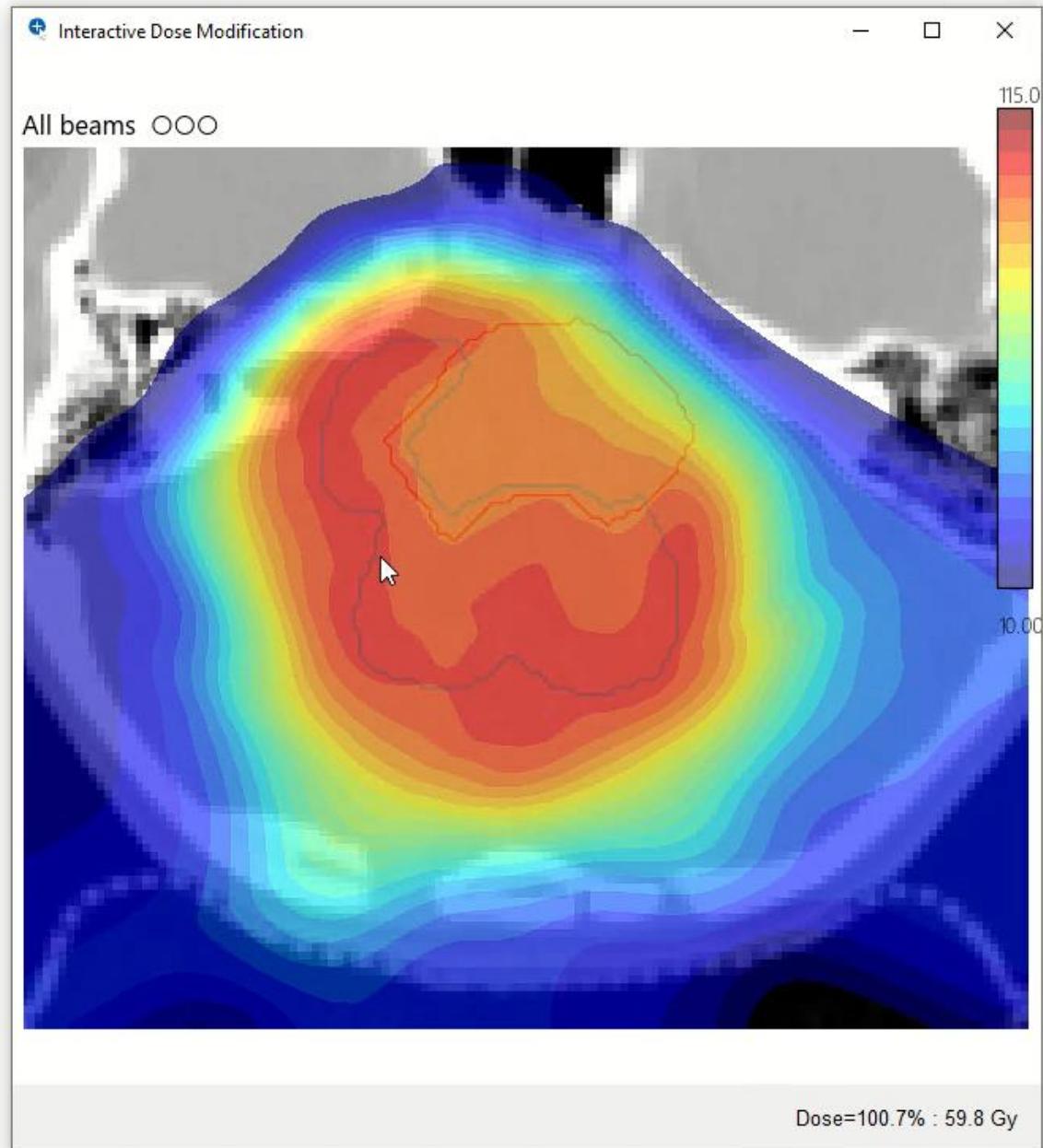




Advantages

- + Can get a distribution you want without knowing how to describe it with optimisation objectives.
- + Reduces the expertise needed to produce or modify plans for both treatment planners and physicians.





Advantages

- + Planning trade-offs are immediately apparent.
- + Can complement existing automated planning approaches to fine tune plans and simplify the planning process.



Thank you for listening

