## ARC TREATMENT PLANNING FOR LUNG TUMOR PHYSICIST PERSPECTIVE



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#### INTRODUCTION

- LUNG CANCER IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON CANCER
- ► TREATMENT SURGERY, RADIOTHERAPY & CHEMOTHERAPY
- RADIOTHERAPY FOR LUNG TUMOR:
  - As primary treatment
  - -After surgery to eliminate any cancer cells
  - that remain in the treated area
  - To treat lung cancer that has spread to the brain or other areas of the body
- Challenges in Radiotherapy Heterogenity
  - When photon beams traverse heterogeneous tissues, several effects occur nearby the interface between low-density media (lung, sino-nasal, pharyngeal, tracheal or bronchial air cavities) and tissues of higher density (including tumours).

These effects are due to a loss of electron equilibrium: arriving electrons are not completely balanced in number by the produced (leaving) electrons.



#### **TREATMENT TECHNIQUES**

- 1. CONVENTIONAL RADIOTHERAPY
- 2. 3D CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY
- 3. IMRT
- 4. ROTATIONAL IMRT HELICAL TOMOTHERAPY
- 5. VMAT
- 6. RESPIRATORY GATED RADIOTHERAPY



#### WORKFLOW

- 1. CT SIMULATION
- 2. CONTOURING
- 3. TREATMENT PLANNING
- 4. PRE TREATMENT VERIFICATION IMRT, VMAT AND TOMOTHERAPY
- 5. IMAGE VERIFICATION
- 6. TREATMENT EXECUTION



## **CT SIMULATION**

- 1. PATIENT POSITIONING
- 2. CHOOSING CORRECT IMMOBILIZATION
- 3. VERIFY PATIENT POSITIONING USING TOPOGRAM
- 4. CHOOSING SCANNING VOLUMES
- 5. SLICE THICKNESS AND SCANNING MODE (Helical or Axial)
- 6. 4DCT FOR RPM



#### Why do we need IMRT?

- If the tumour is large or very close to the spinal cord
- If the tumour is wrapping around spinal cord
- For N3 disease where there are 2 distinct areas of disease
- ► For irregular shaped contours
- ▶ Then V<sub>20</sub> constraint can be impossible to meet
- Estimated spinal cord dose may be too high
- Or both of these problems



#### What are our options then

- IMRT multiple fields and segments
- VMAT more conformed and faster to deliver
- Tomotherapy
- ▶ Big Problems are:
- ▶ Low dose bath, ie high V-5.
- Interplay between moving MLCs and moving target
- If the expected benefits are greater than the uncertainties then IMRT/VMAT should be used.



## VMAT





#### VMAT

Volumetric Arc Therapy – delivers radiation through gantry rotation

- Dose Dynamic Arc where the MLC shape and dose per degree change dynamically while the beam is on
- Variable dose per degree is achieved with variable dose rate and variable gantry speed
- Treatment is based on volumetric dose optimization



#### **VMAT PLANNING**

- Dose Prescription 60 Gy/30#, 55 Gy/20#, 54 Gy/36# (CHART)
- No of Arcs and Arc angles
- ► Skip Arc
- Partial Arc
- Optimization
- Dose Constraints PTV and OAR
- ▶ PTV ICRU 62 & 83 recommendation
- OAR Lung (V<sub>20</sub>, V<sub>10</sub> and V<sub>5</sub>), Spinal Cord, Liver, Esophagus and Heart



#### VMAT PLANNING AND DVH EVALUATION











#### **DVH VMAT**





#### **ADVANTAGES**

- ► BETTER FLEXIBILITY PLANNING
- Superior to 3DCRT with regards to dose conformity and sparing OAR
- Faster delivery time and reduces patient intra fraction motion
- ► LESSER MU THAN IMRT



#### DISADVANTAGES

- Lesser clinical trials
- Clinical trials are essential to confirm the safety and efficacy of VMAT techniques
- Lower dose delivered to large volume of lung
- Requires QA tests for plan verification



#### TOMOTHERAPY





#### **TOMOTHERAPY OVERVIEW**

- Combination of IMRT with a helical CT
- A Megavoltage linear accelerator mounted on a ring gantry Delivers photon fan beam as the patient progress through the ring
- Tomotherapy uses slice therapy delivering IMRT using fan beam and binary MLC's
- Ability to produce Megavoltage CT image
- Daily MVCT images reduces patient







#### **TOMOTHERAPY FOR LUNG CANCER**

- Dose Prescription 60 Gy/30#, 55 Gy/20#, 54 Gy/36# (CHART)
- ► FIELD WIDTH
- MODULATION FACTOR
- ► PITCH VALUE
- ► DIRECTIONAL BLOCK
- ► COMPLEYE BLOCK



#### **PLANNING AND DVH EVALUATION**











#### **Pre-delivery checks**

- Complex plans may hit the target precisely and miss the target precisely
- Need quality checks to avoid treatment delivery problems
- Need to ensure that dose intended is the dose delivered to the areas intended
- Patient-specific QA is necessary



## **PRE TREATMENT VERIFICATION**

#### Fluence

- Analyse gamma evaluation and DTA (3% & 3mm)
- Film with cheese or Octavius Phantom or 2D Array with Octavius Phantom





#### **Point Dose**

- Verify TPS calculated Dose
- Cheese Phantom or Octavius Phantom using small volume ion chamber
- ▶ % Deviation ± 3%







#### VMAT QA CHECK

#### **TOMOTHERAPY QA CHECK**







# THANK YOU

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