

# **Contouring, Target Volume Delineation, 3D CT Based Planning Of BCT and Plan Evaluation**

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Department of Radiation Oncology, SRMSIMS,  
Bareilly**

# BACKGROUND

## Steps of Radiotherapy planning

- Positioning using immobilization device
- Simulation
- Target Volume Delineation
- Treatment Planning
- Dose & Fractionation

# Positioning using immobilization device



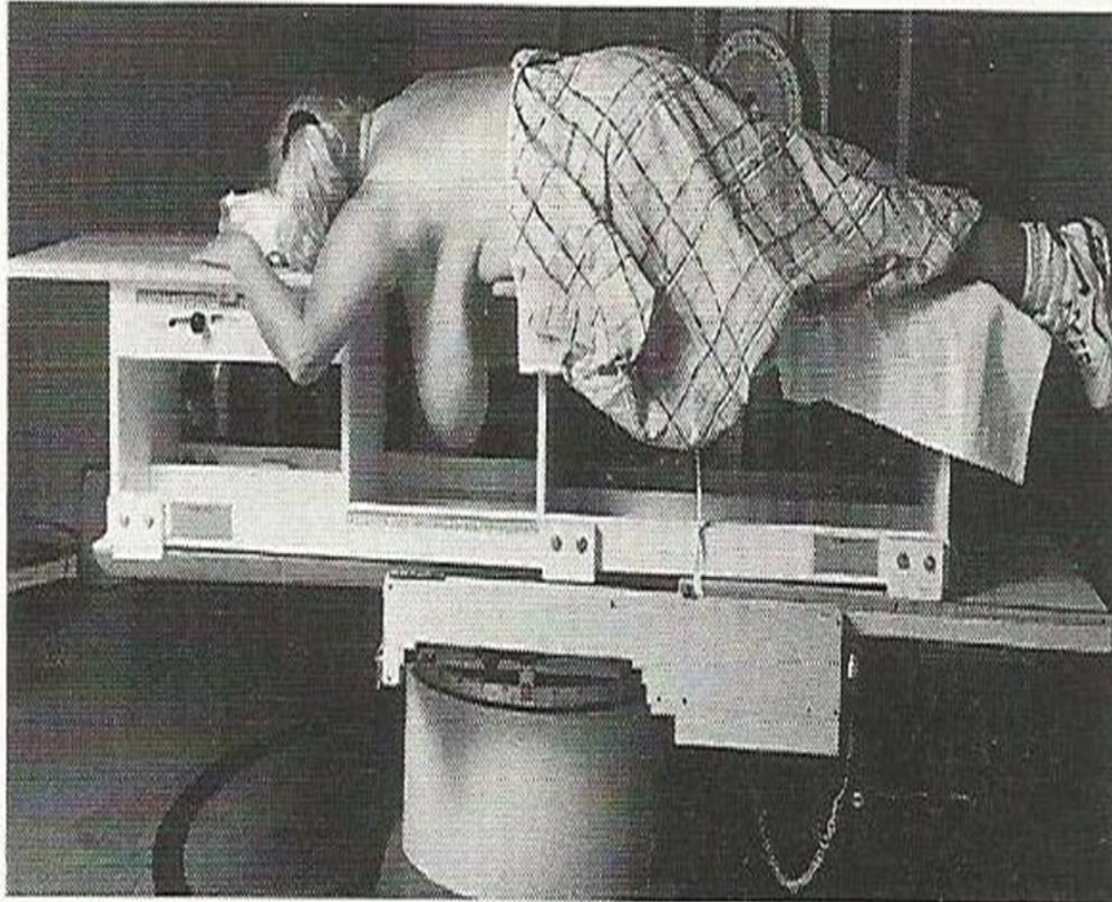
# Why breast board ?

- Adjustable features allow for the manipulation of patients arms, wrists, head & shoulders.
- Make chest wall surface horizontal
- Arms do not obstruct lateral beams
- Thermoplastic breast support can be added for immobilization of large pendulous breast





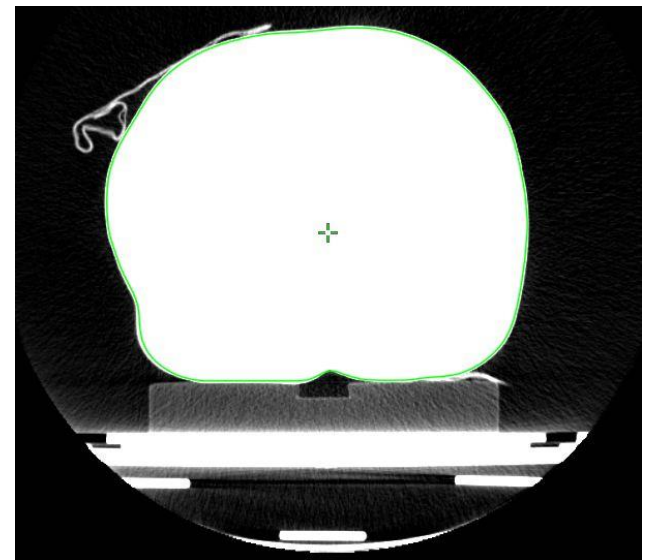
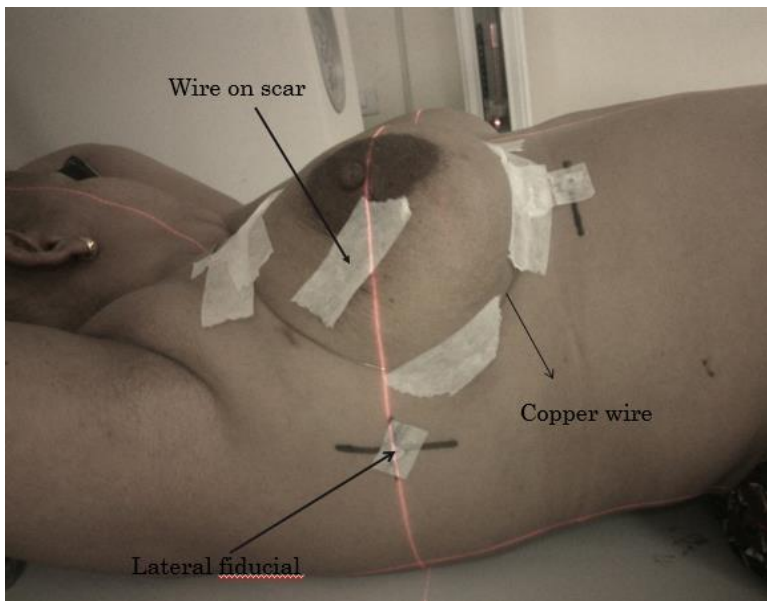
# Prone position not routinely practised



- Advantages vs disadvantages

# Simulation

- NCCT / CECT thorax for Radiotherapy Planning (RTP)
  - Flat Couch, Slice Thickness (3mm), Full body Contour, 3 fiducial markers visible in single slice
- Clinical reference mark using radiopaque wires (scars, field borders, breast tissue)



# Road Map

## **SECTION-A**

### *Contouring, Target Volume Delineation*

- Chapter 1: Breast
- Chapter 2: Breast & Chestwall
- Chapter 3: Chestwall
- Chapter 4: SCF
- Chapter 5: Axillary Nodes

## **SECTION- B**

### *3D CT Based Planning*

- Chapter 6: Planning techniques

## **SECTION- C**

### *Plan Evaluation*

- Chapter 7: Dose Volume Histograms

# BACKGROUND

- Knowledge of Surface Anatomy, 3D Anatomy, Radiological Anatomy of structures enumerated in RTOG Guidelines



# **SECTION-A**

# **CONTOURING, TARGET VOLUME**

# **DELINEATION**

Chapter 1: Breast

# Breast Cancer Atlas for Radiation Therapy Planning: Consensus Definitions

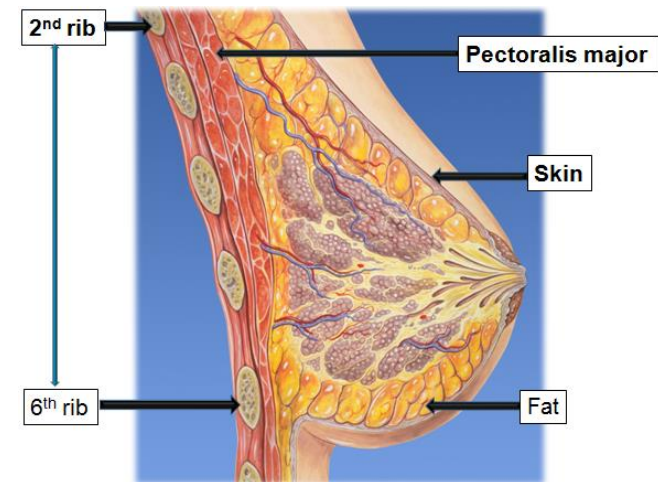
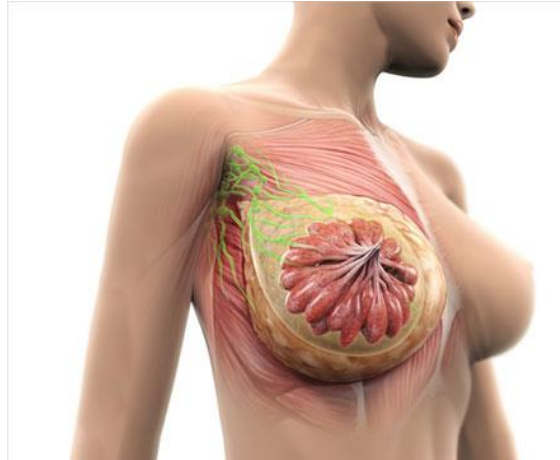
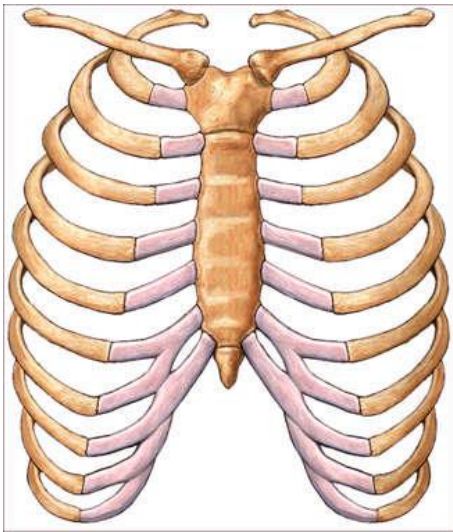


## Breast and Chestwall Contour: Anatomical Boundaries

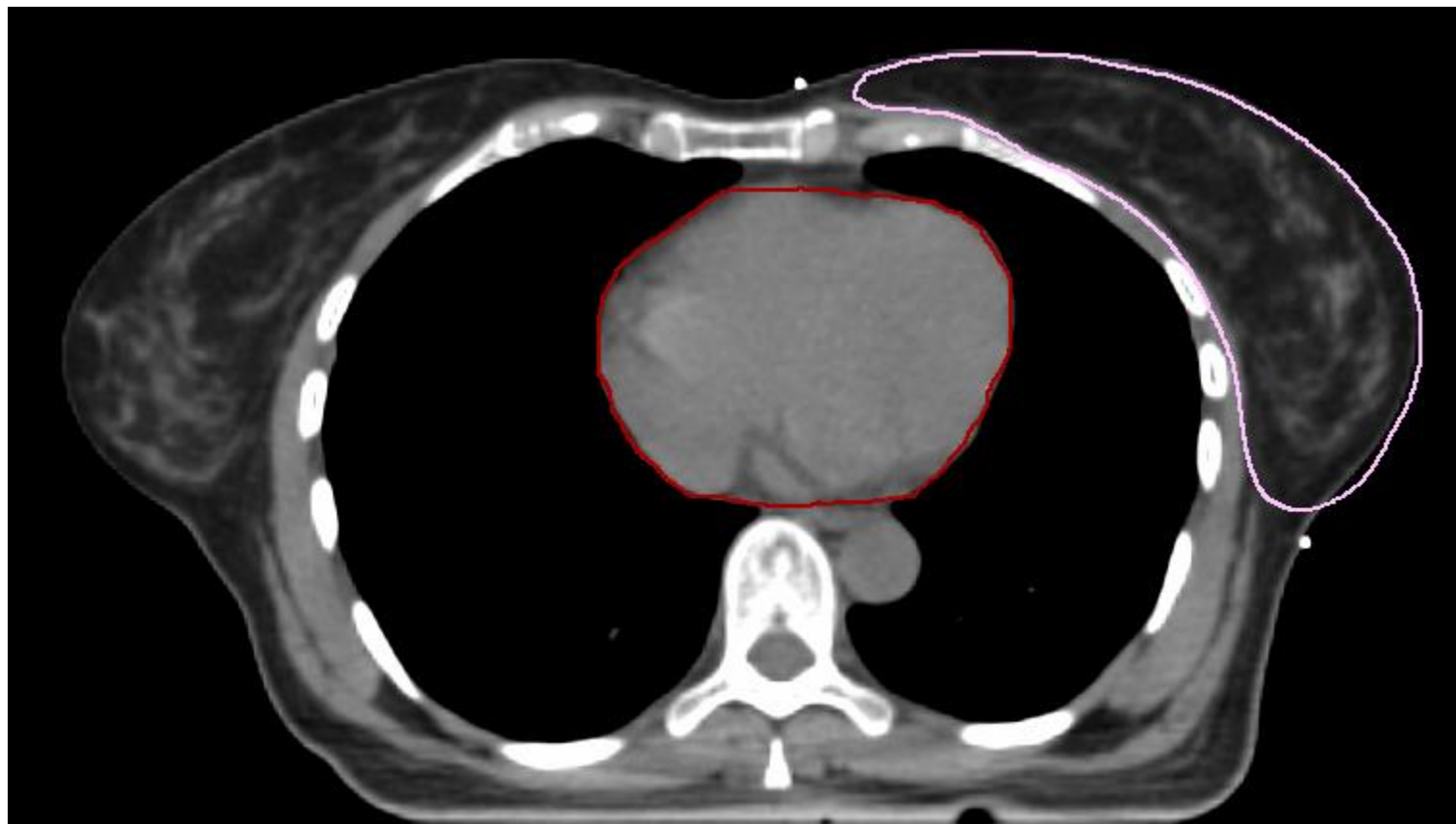
	<i>Cranial</i>	<i>Caudal</i>	<i>Anterior</i>	<i>Posterior</i>	<i>Lateral</i>	<i>Medial</i>
Breast <sup>1</sup>	Clinical Reference + Second rib insertion <sup>a</sup>	Clinical reference + loss of CT apparent breast	Skin	Excludes pectoralis muscles, chestwall muscles, ribs	Clinical Reference + mid axillary line typically, excludes latissimus (Lat.) dorsi m. <sup>b</sup>	Sternal-rib junction <sup>c</sup>
Breast + Chestwall <sup>2</sup>	Same	Same	Same	Includes pectoralis muscles, chestwall muscles, ribs	Same	Same
Chestwall <sup>3</sup>	Caudal border of the clavicle head	Clinical reference+ loss of CT apparent contralateral breast	Skin	Rib-pleural interface. (Includes pectoralis muscles, chestwall muscles, ribs)	Clinical Reference/ mid axillary line typically, excludes latissimus dorsi m. <sup>a</sup>	Sternal-rib junction <sup>b</sup>

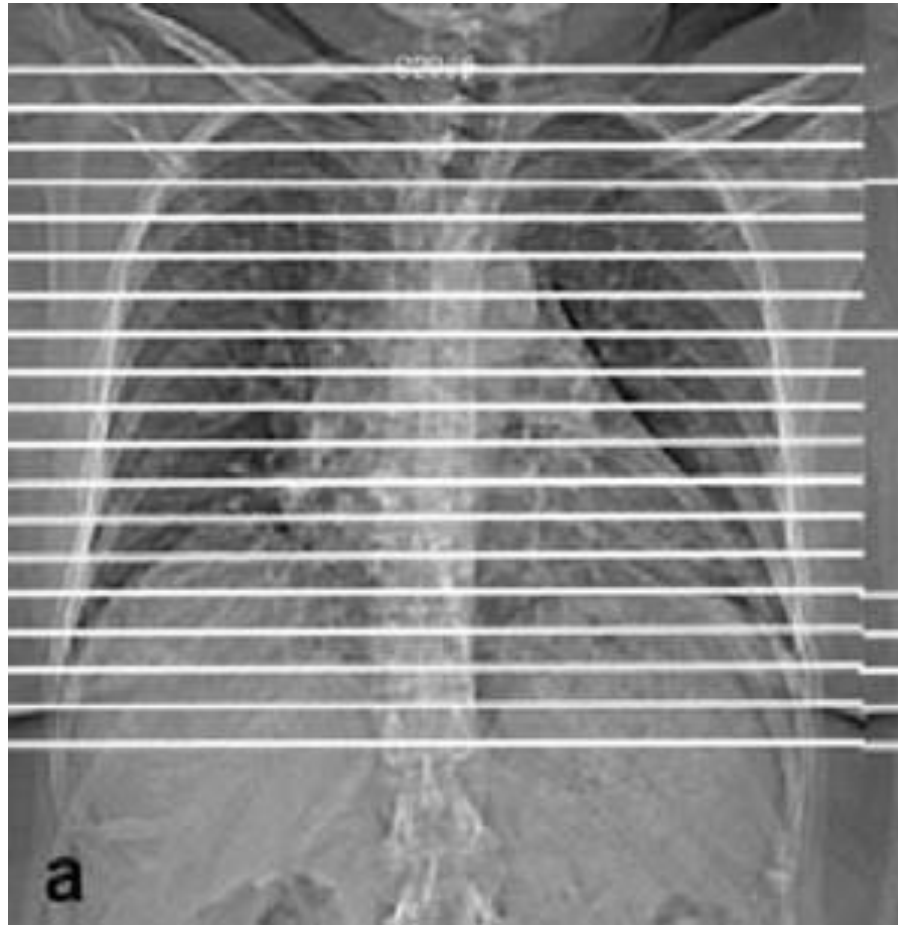
# RECALL ANATOMY

Cranial, Caudal Borders



**Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)**

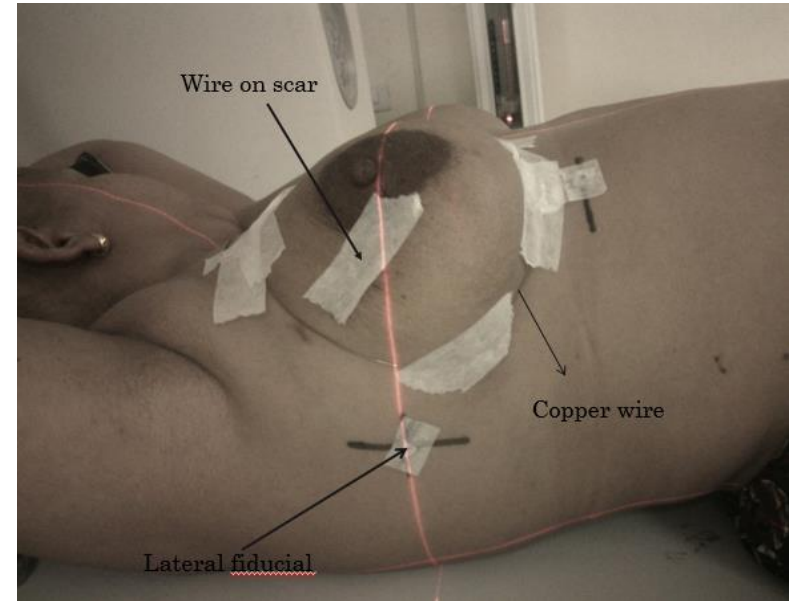




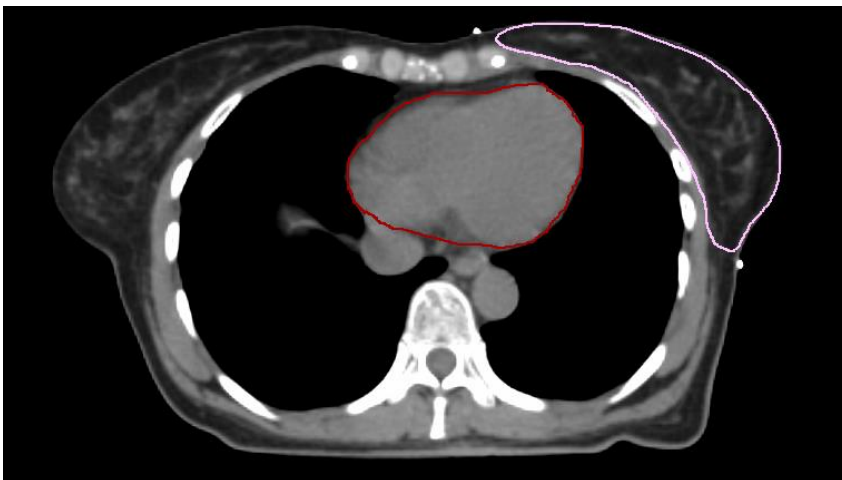
**Step 2: Identify the number of sections in which you need to delineate that structure (Cranial to Caudal)**

# Cranial & Caudal

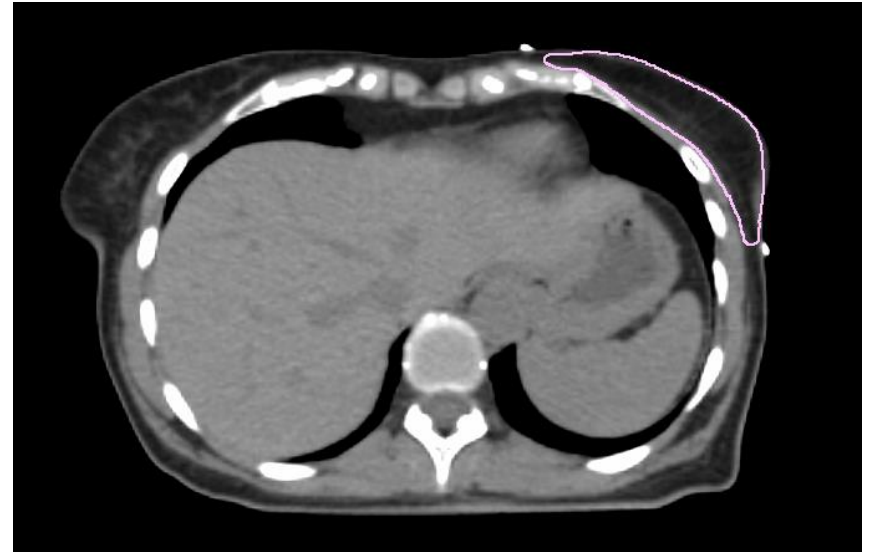
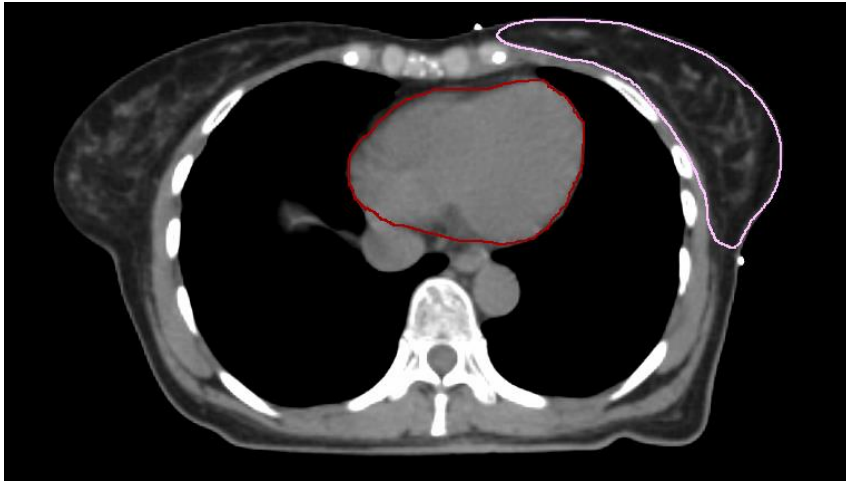
- Clinical reference-  
Reciprocated by Wires
- Use copper wires to  
reduce artefacts



Courtesy- last ICRO slides (Dr. Ashwani Budrukar)

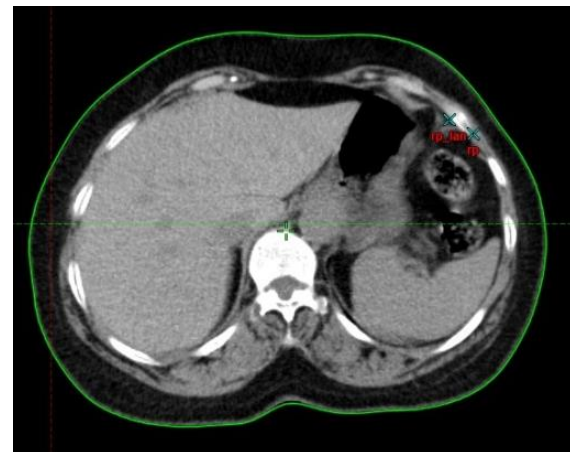
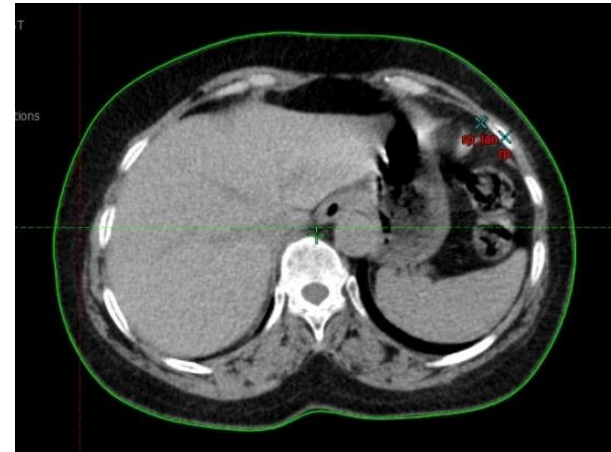
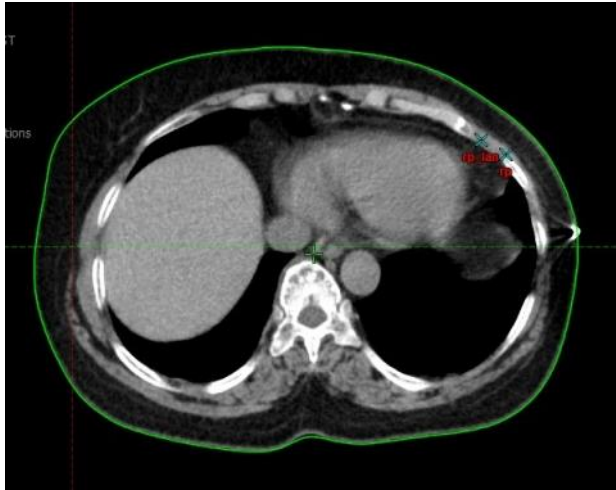




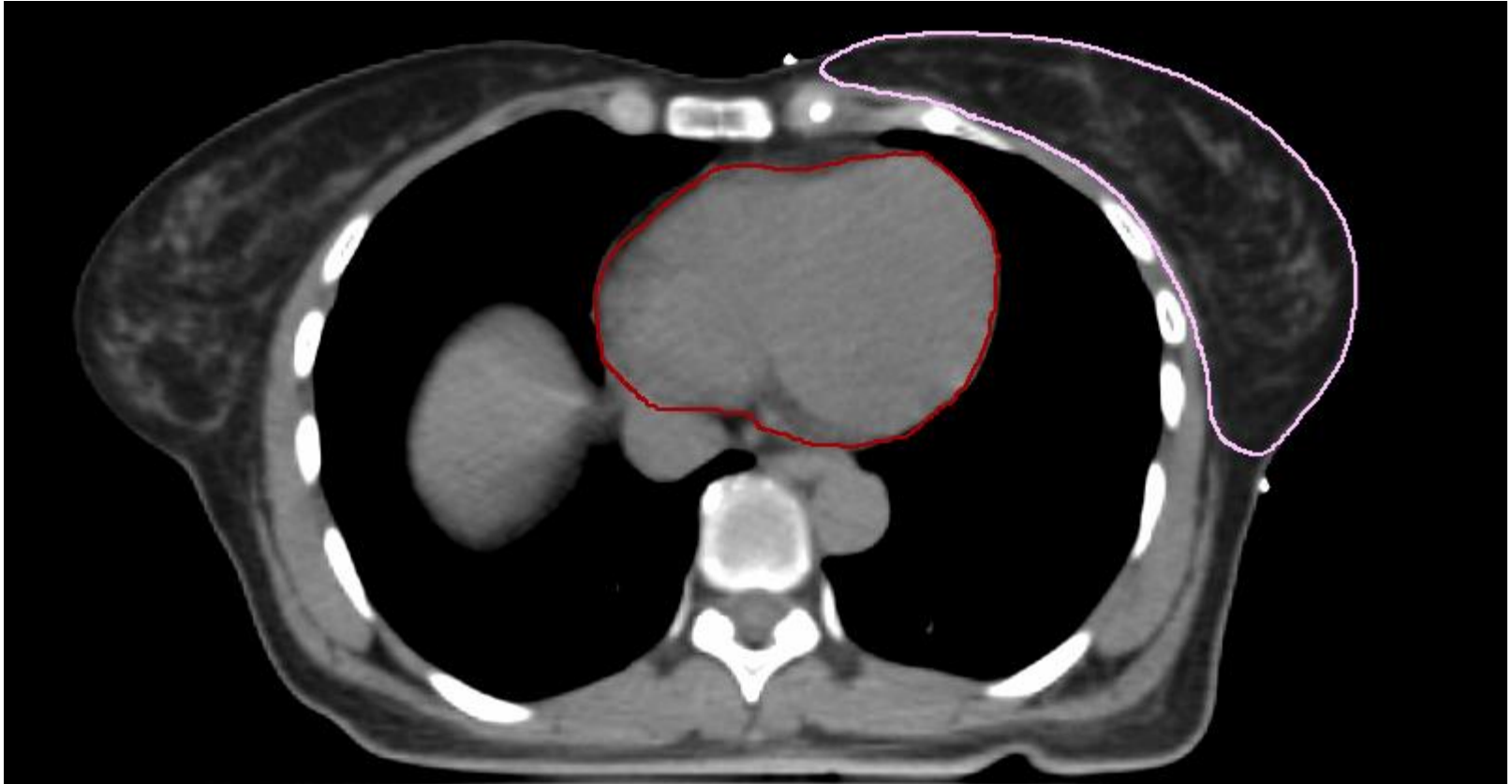


**Step 3: Start delineation around the middle of the bundle of sections selected, first towards cranial/ caudal and then in the opposite direction. Verify caudal limit in sagittal sections**

# Moving Caudally



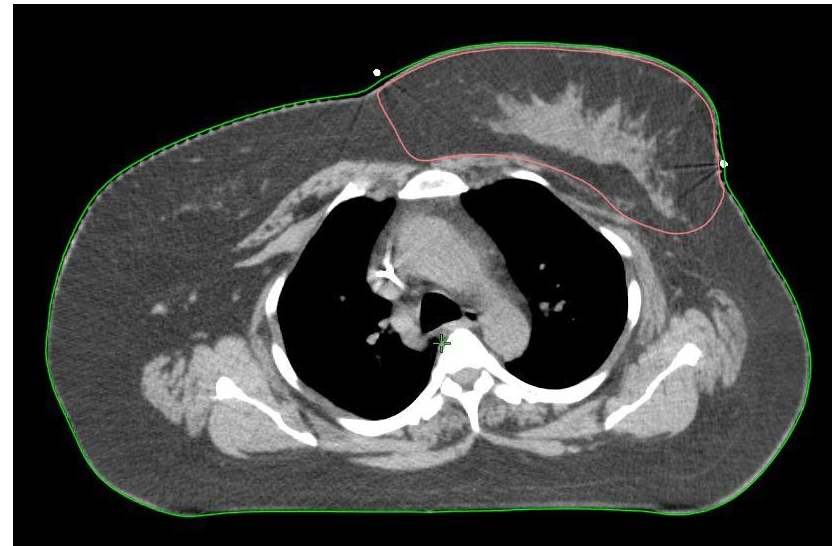
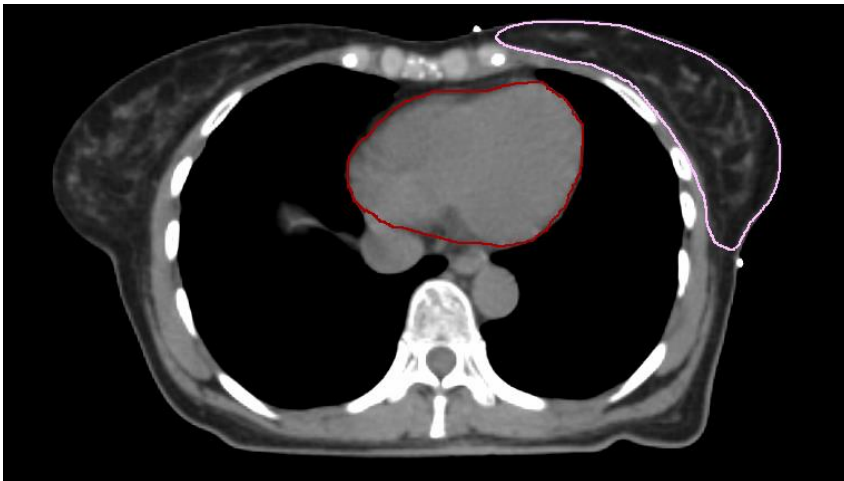
# Anterior, Posterior, Medial & Lateral



**Step 4: In each section identify the structures limiting the delineation in rest of the 4 directions (Anterior, Posterior, Medial and Lateral)**

# Practical Case

- Not so good breast contours as you see in guidelines !



- Step 5: After complete delineation, review the complete delineation as a structure existing in the body to see whether it is fitting into your knowledge of anatomy (3-dimensional/ Surface/ Radiologically)
- Step 6: Once you have delineated all the structures, get it verified from your colleague
  - (Remember he/ she is your best judge, and not your faculty!)

# **SECTION-A**

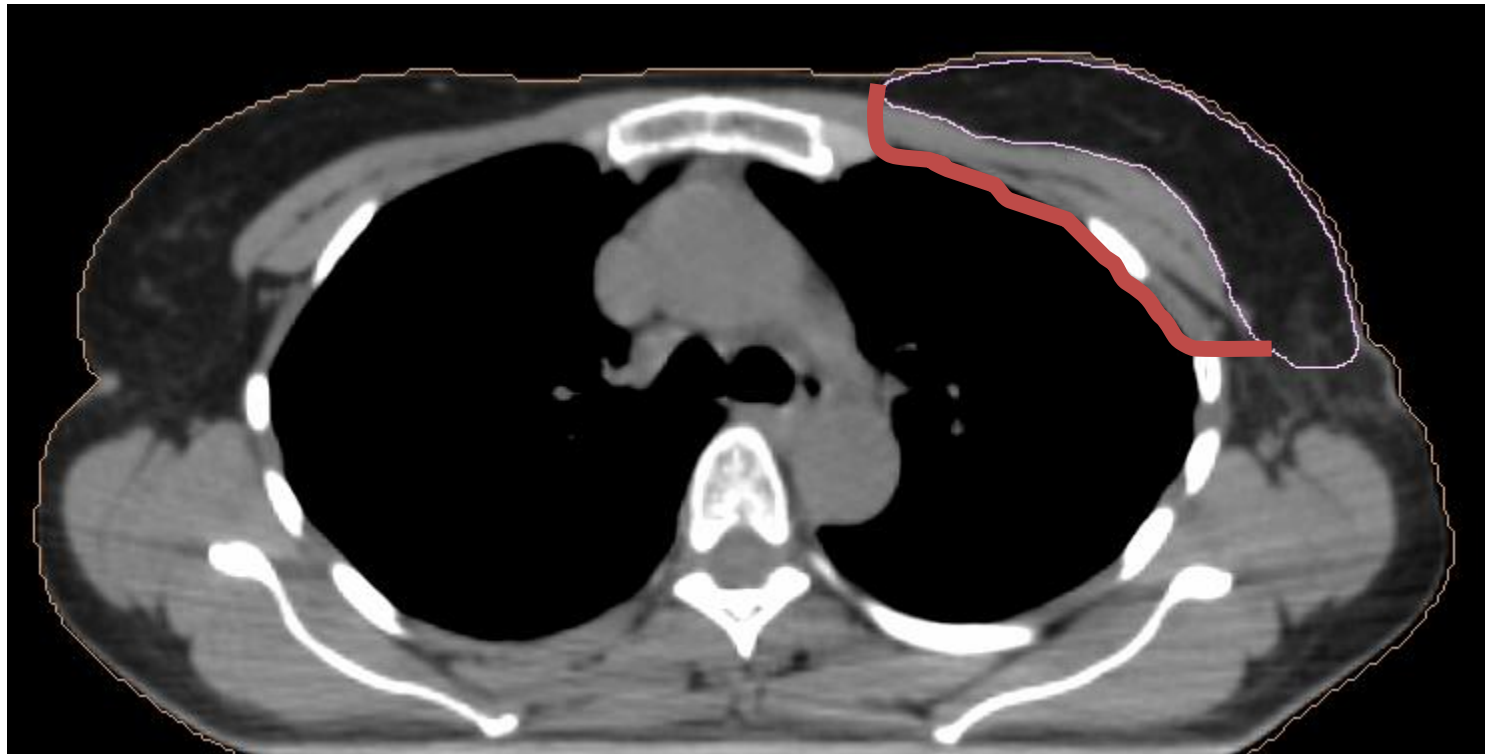
# **CONTOURING, TARGET VOLUME**

# **DELINEATION**

Chapter 2: Breast & Chestwall



# Breast & Chestwall



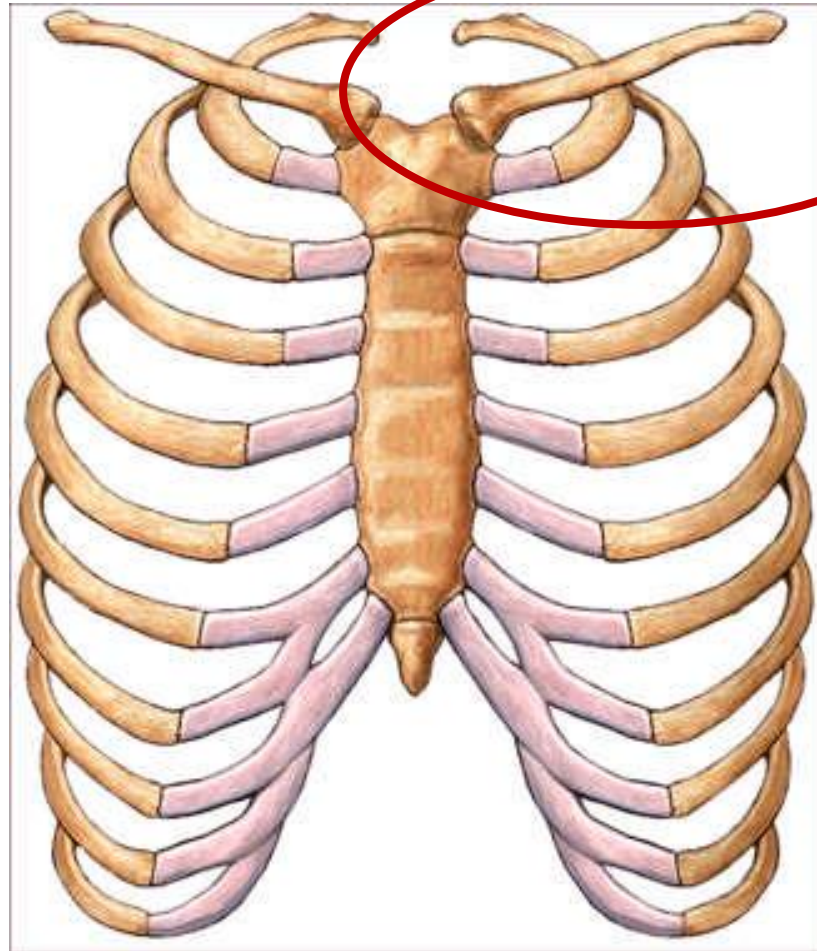
# **SECTION-A**

# **CONTOURING, TARGET VOLUME**

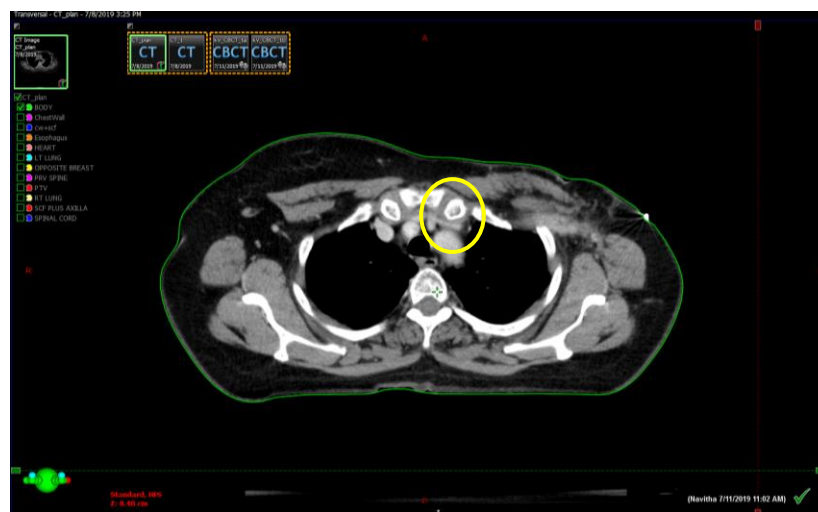
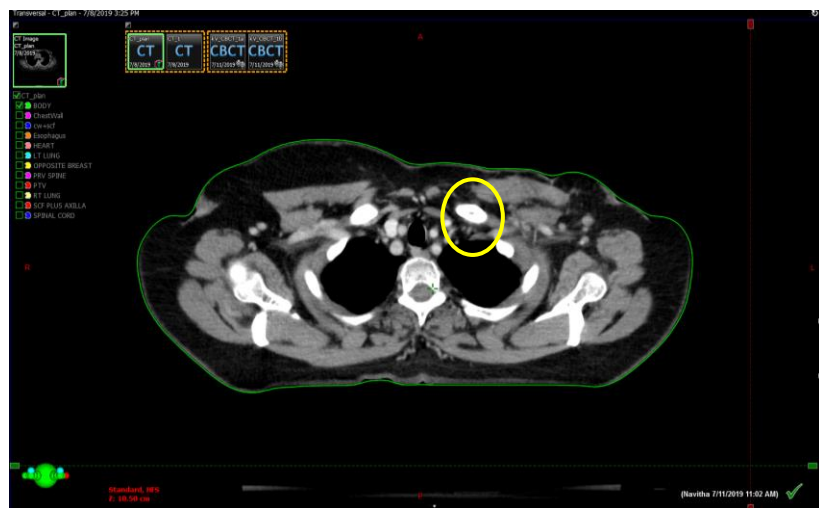
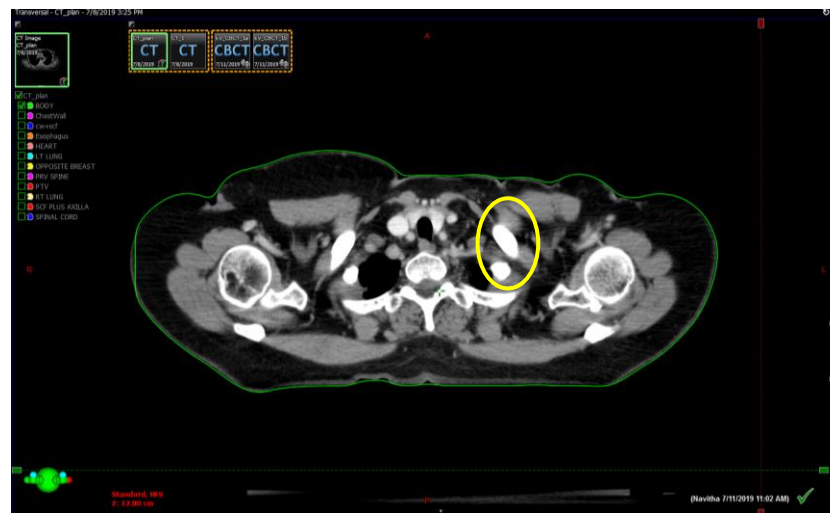
# **DELINEATION**

Chapter 3: Chest wall

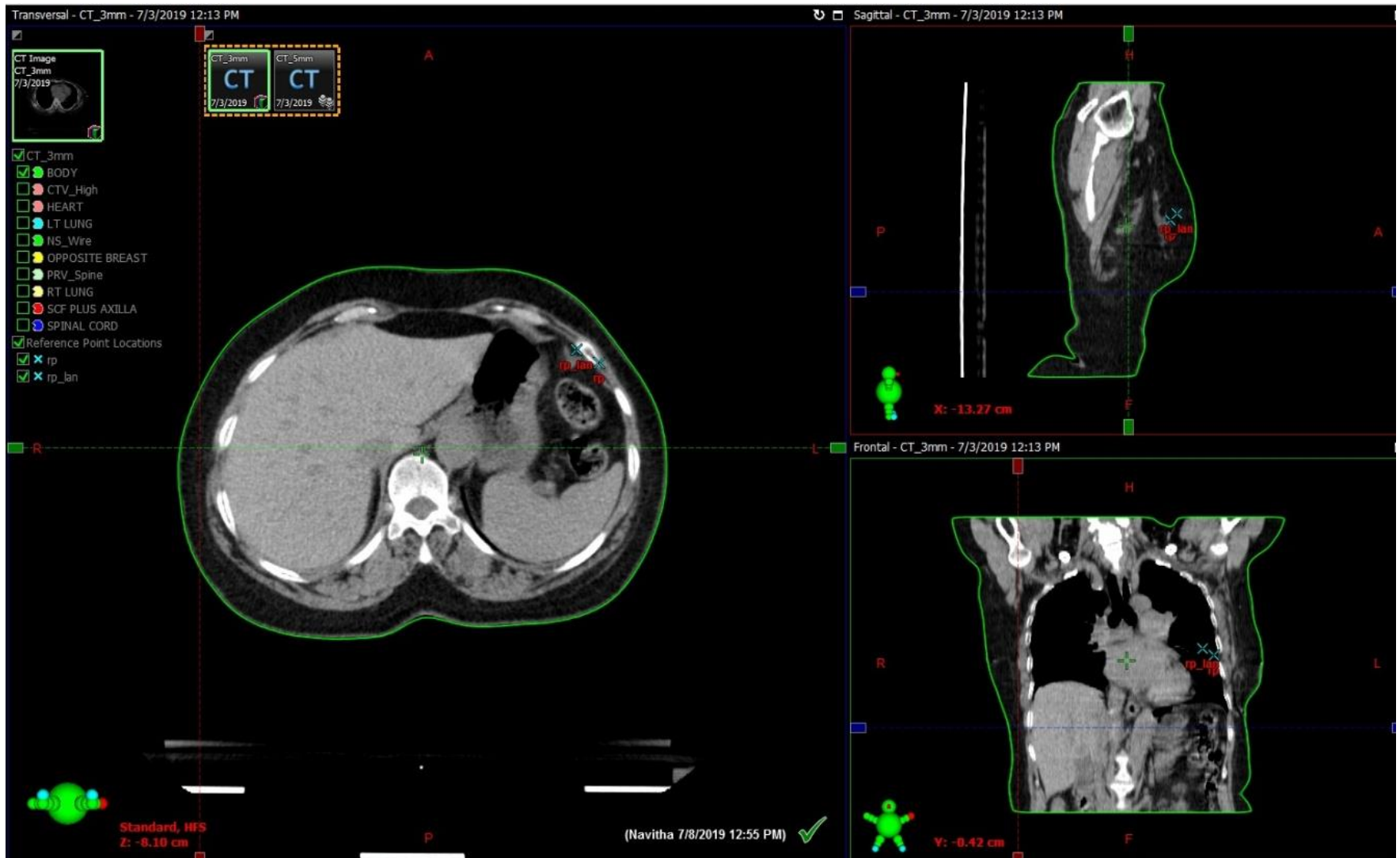
# Cranial



- Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)



# Caudal



# Anterior, Posterior, Medial & Lateral



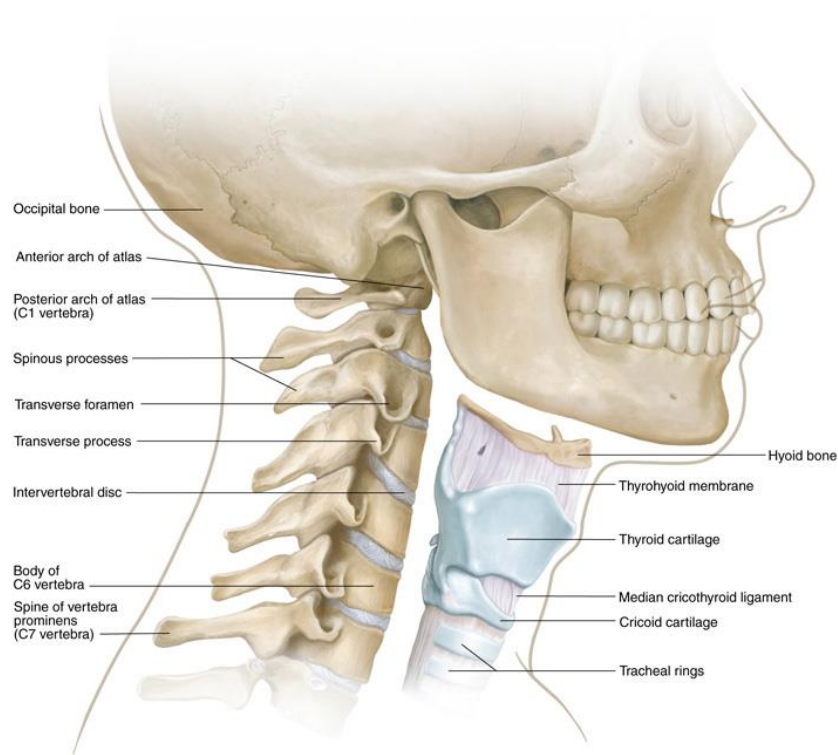


# **SECTION-A**

# **CONTOURING, TARGET VOLUME**

# **DELINEATION**

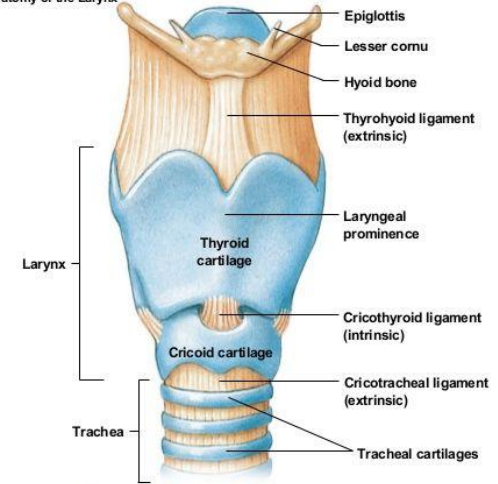
Chapter 4: Supraclavicular LNs



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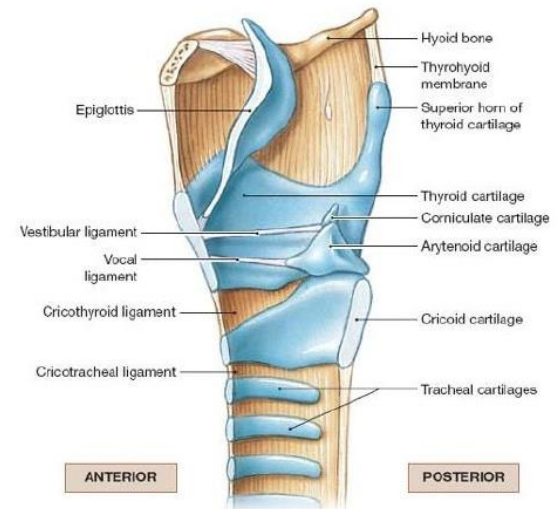
7-09 Skeleton of the Neck, Lateral View

Figure 24.6a Anatomy of the Larynx



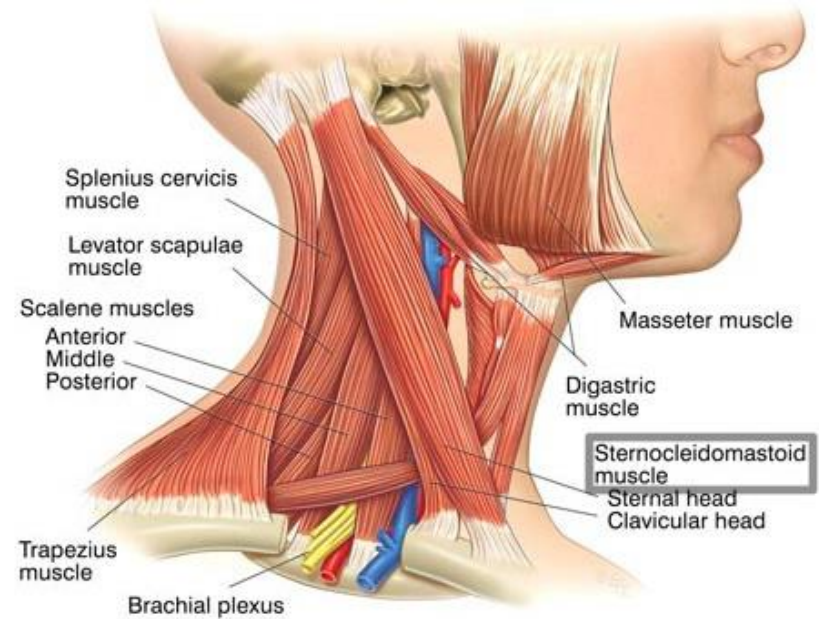
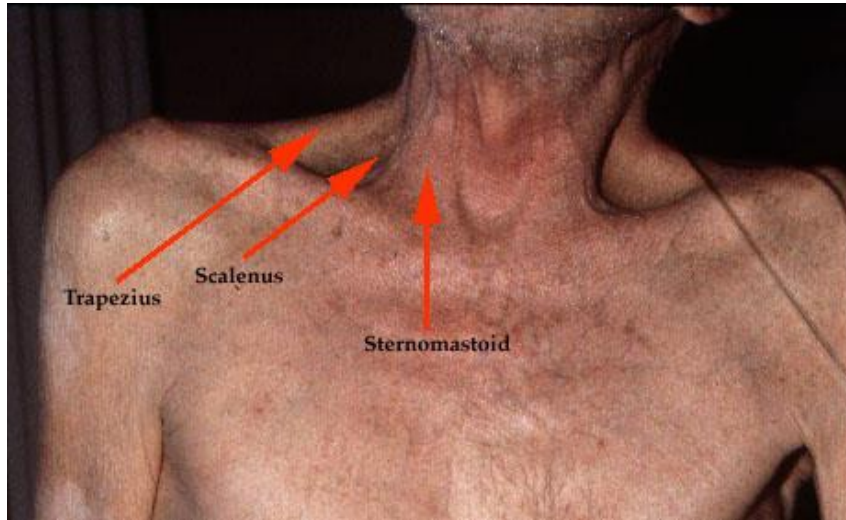
Anterior view of the intact larynx

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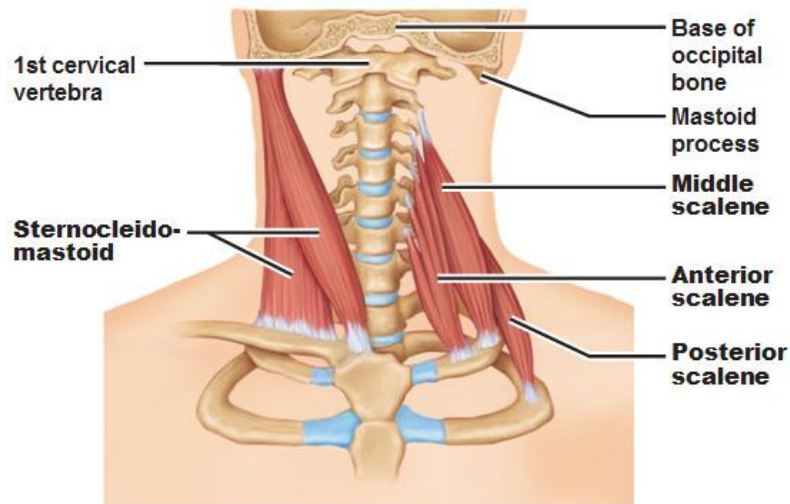


(d) Larynx, sagittal section

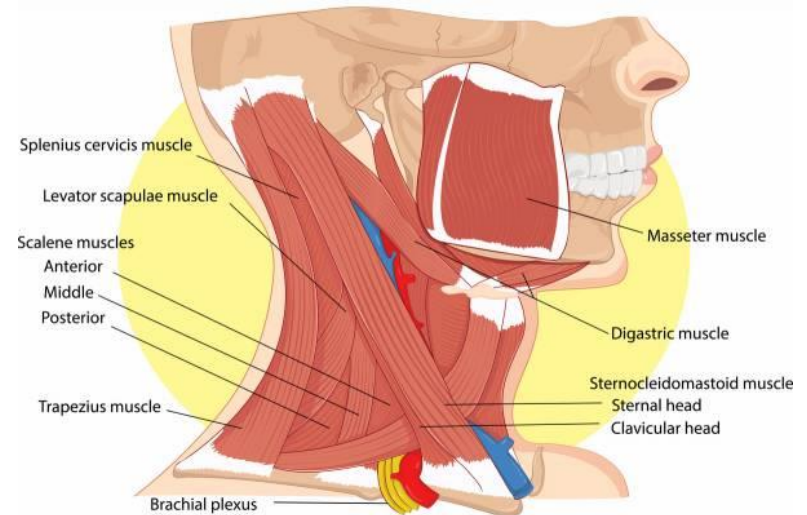
- Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)



## Neck-muscles



(a) Anterior



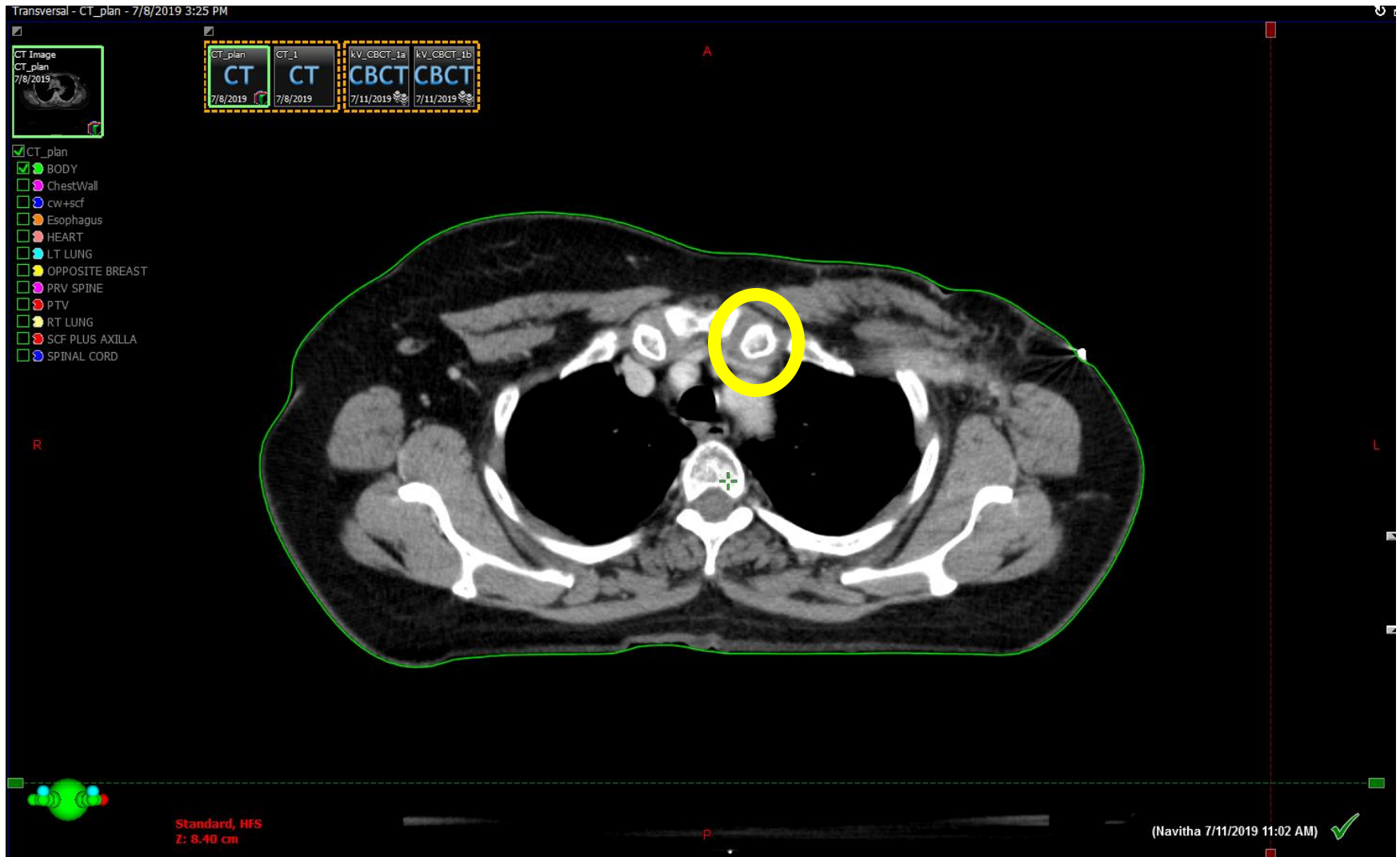
- Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)

# Cranial

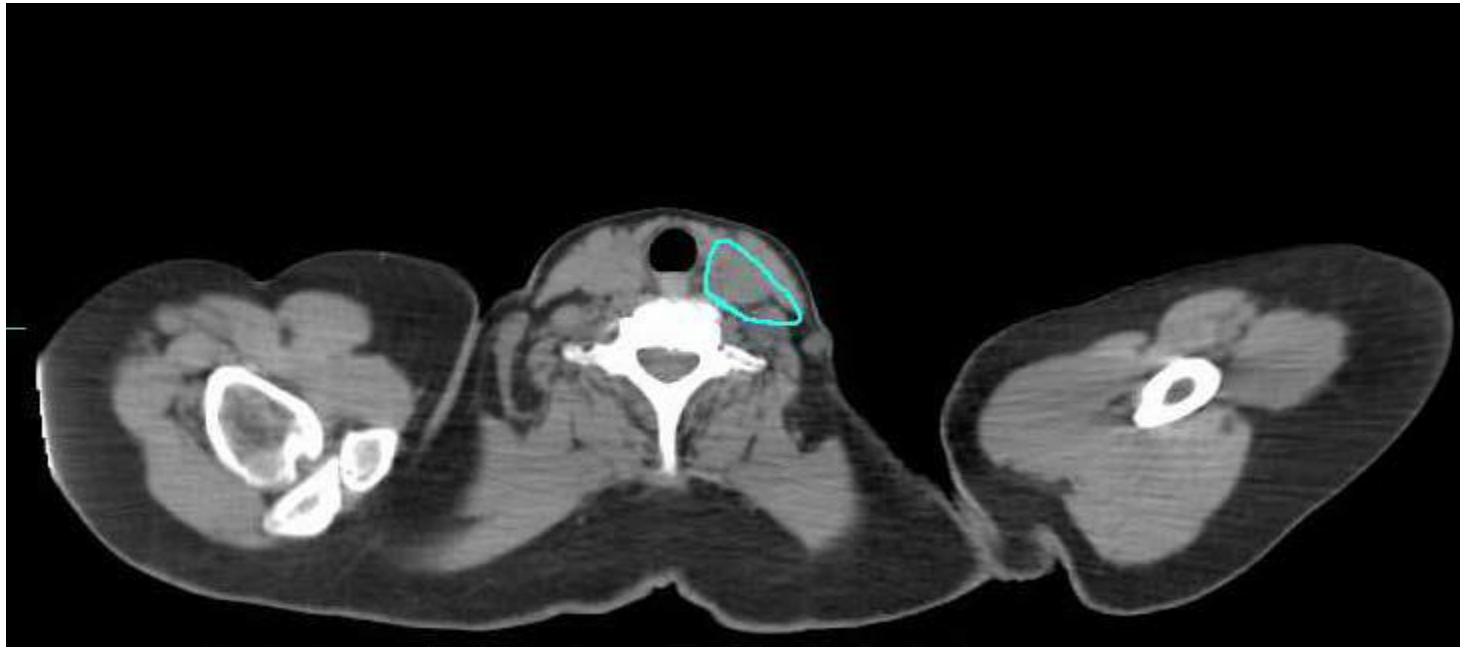




# Caudal



# Anterior, Posterior, Medial & Lateral

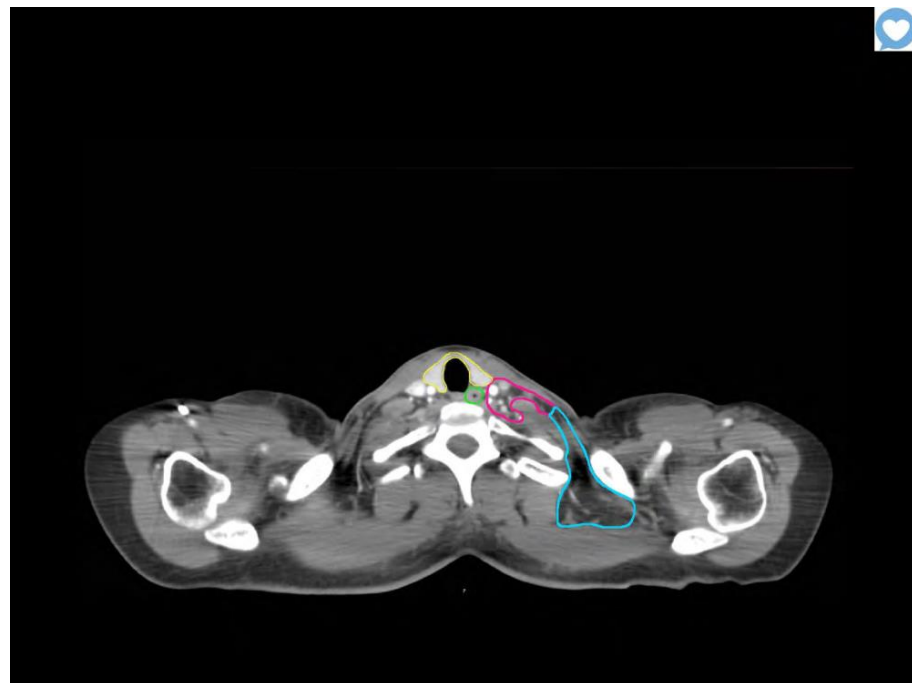
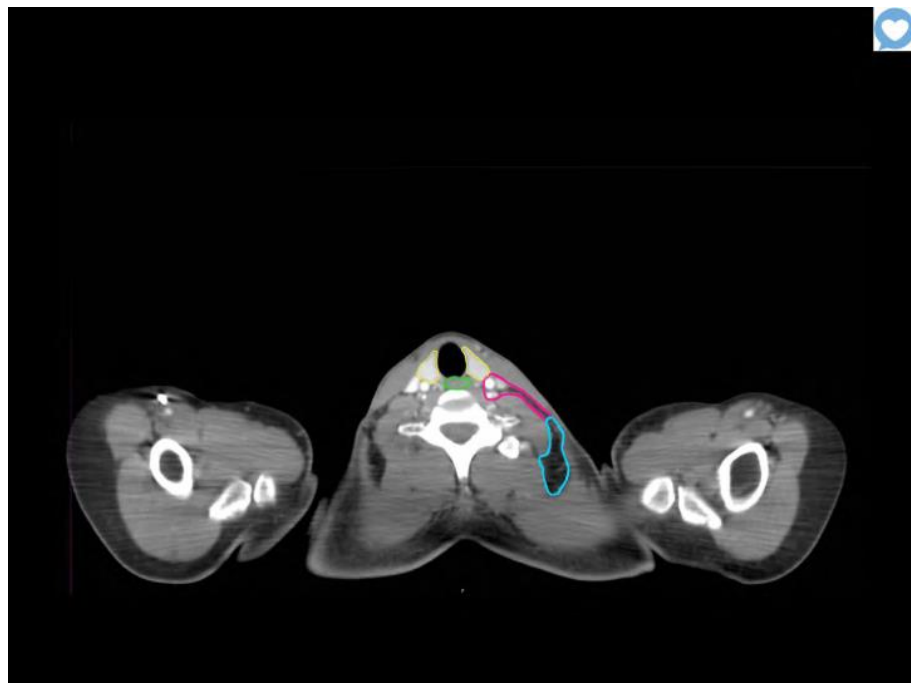




# Breast Contouring RADCOMP Consortium

v.3

February 23, 2016



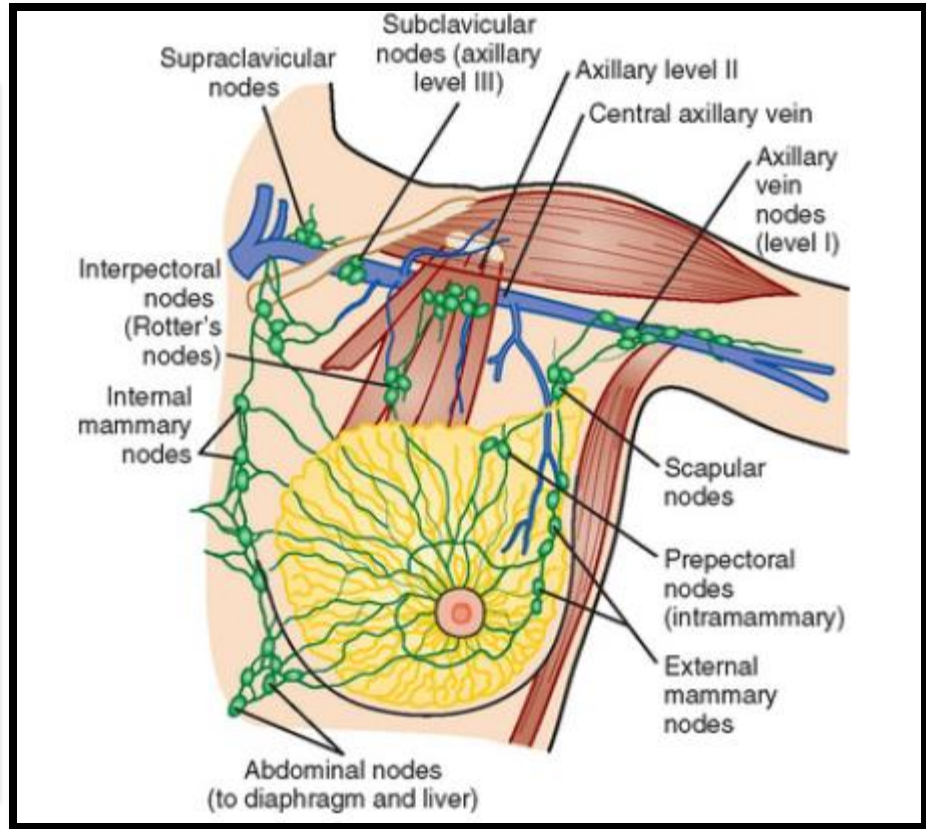
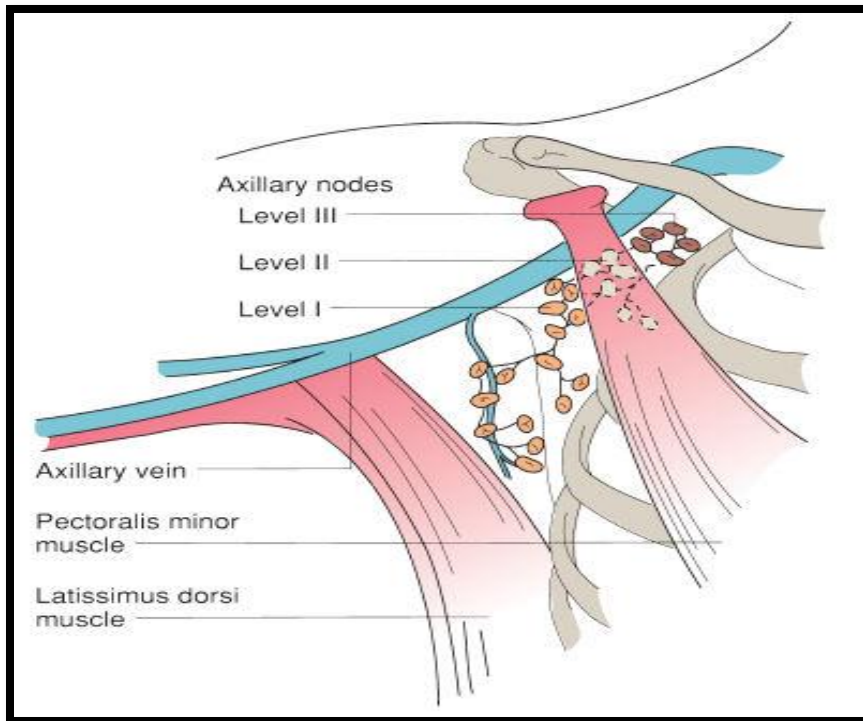
# **SECTION-A**

# **CONTOURING, TARGET VOLUME**

# **DELINEATION**

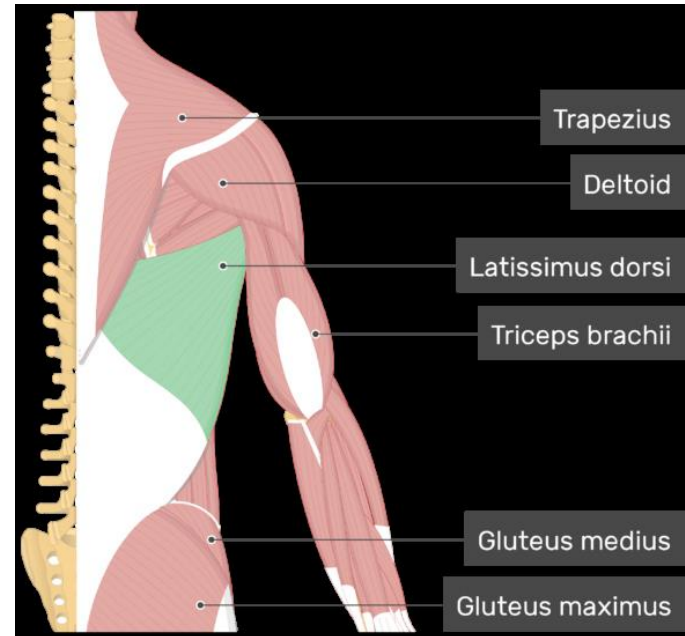
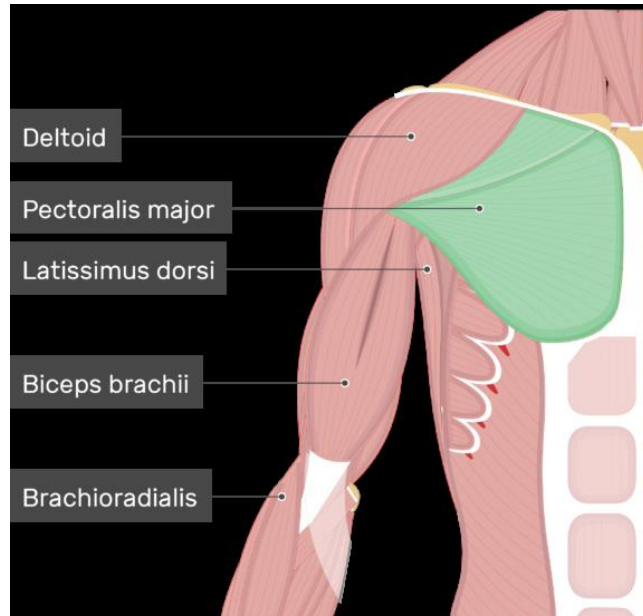
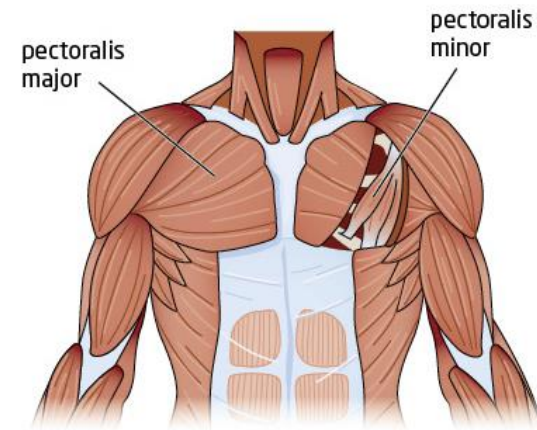
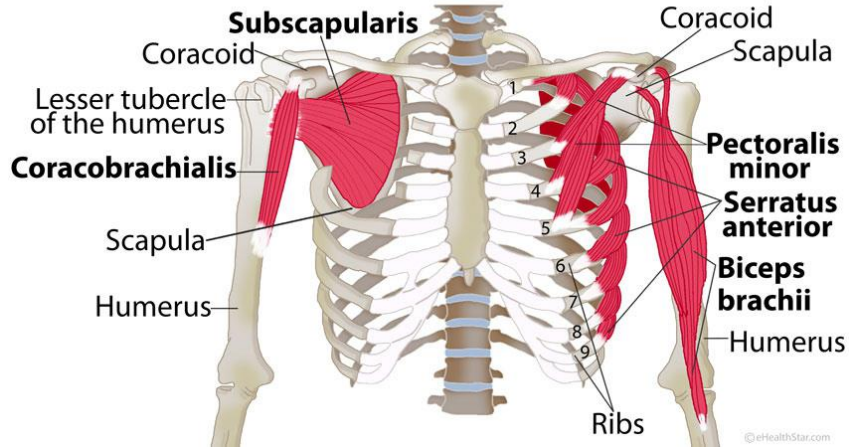
Chapter 5: Axillary Nodes

# AXILLA ANATOMY



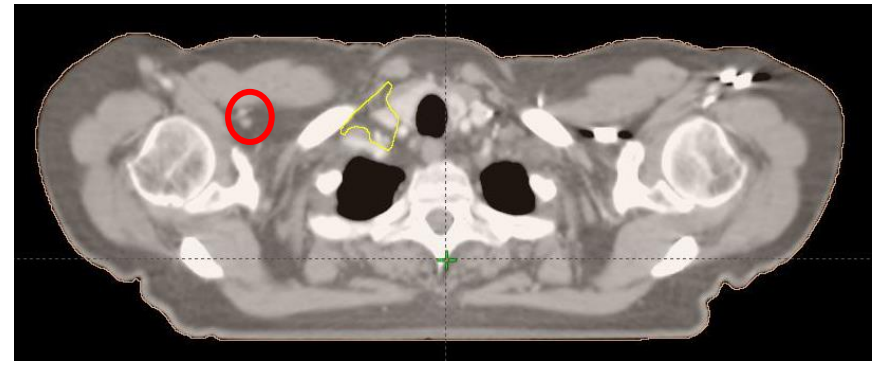
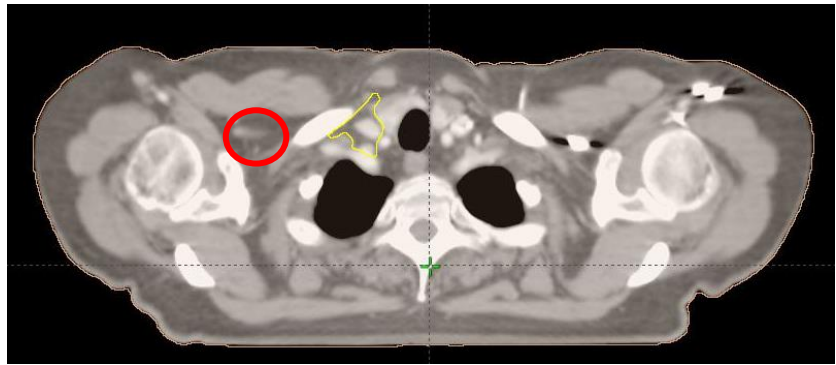
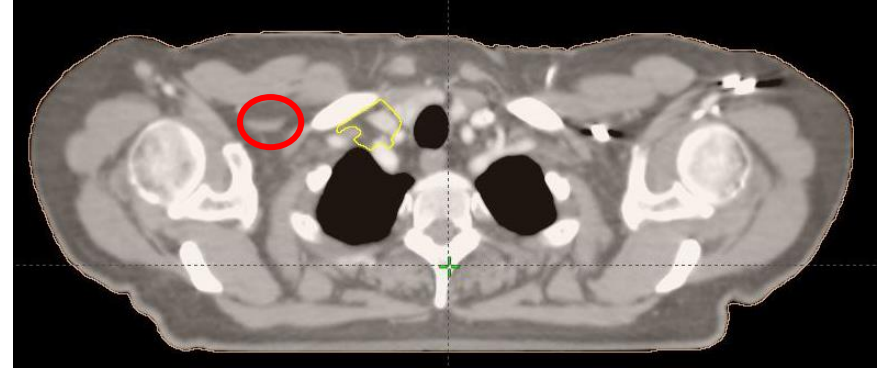
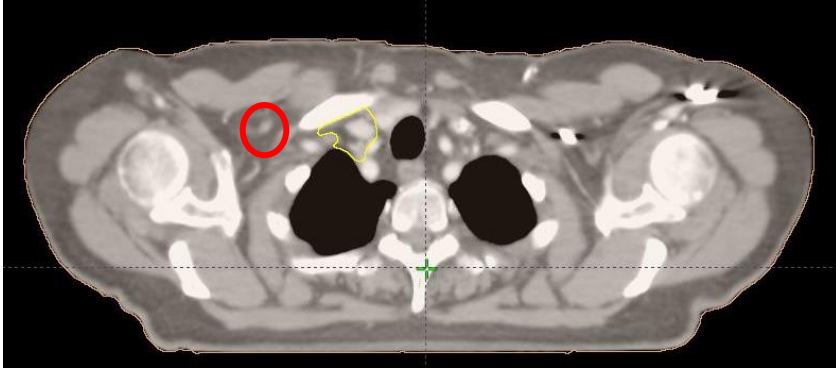
- Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)

# Scapular Muscles From the Front

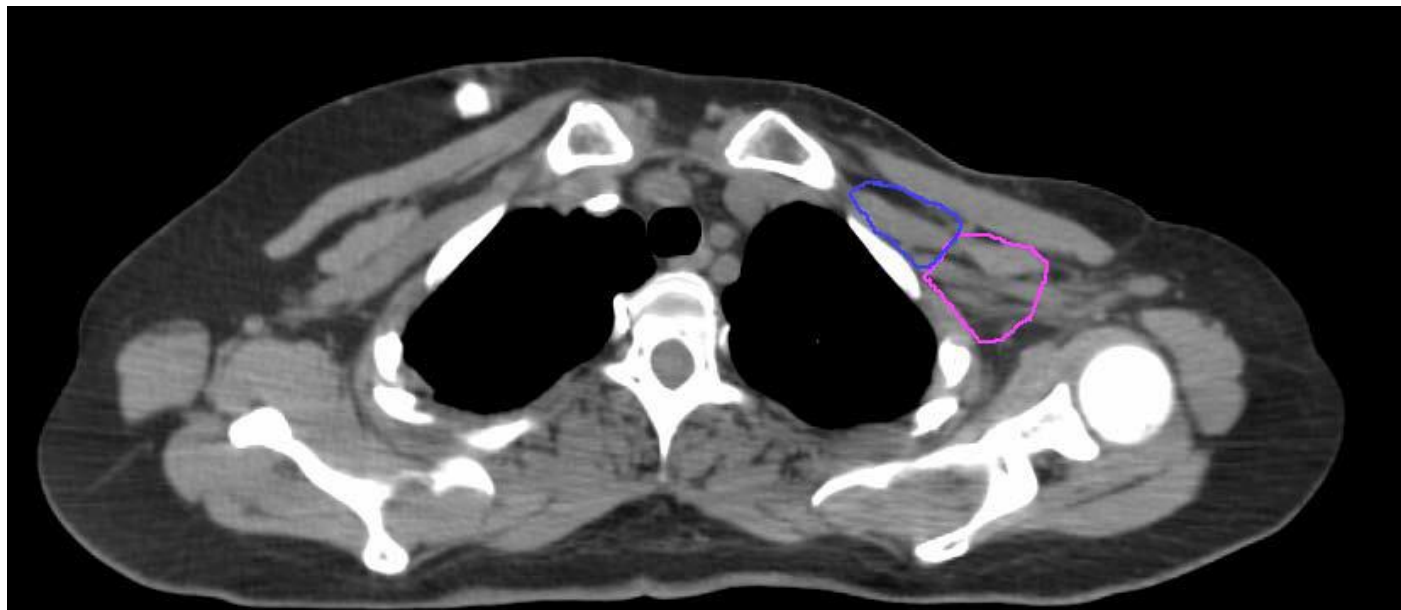


- Step 1: Recall the anatomy (Surface, 3 Dimensional and Radiological)

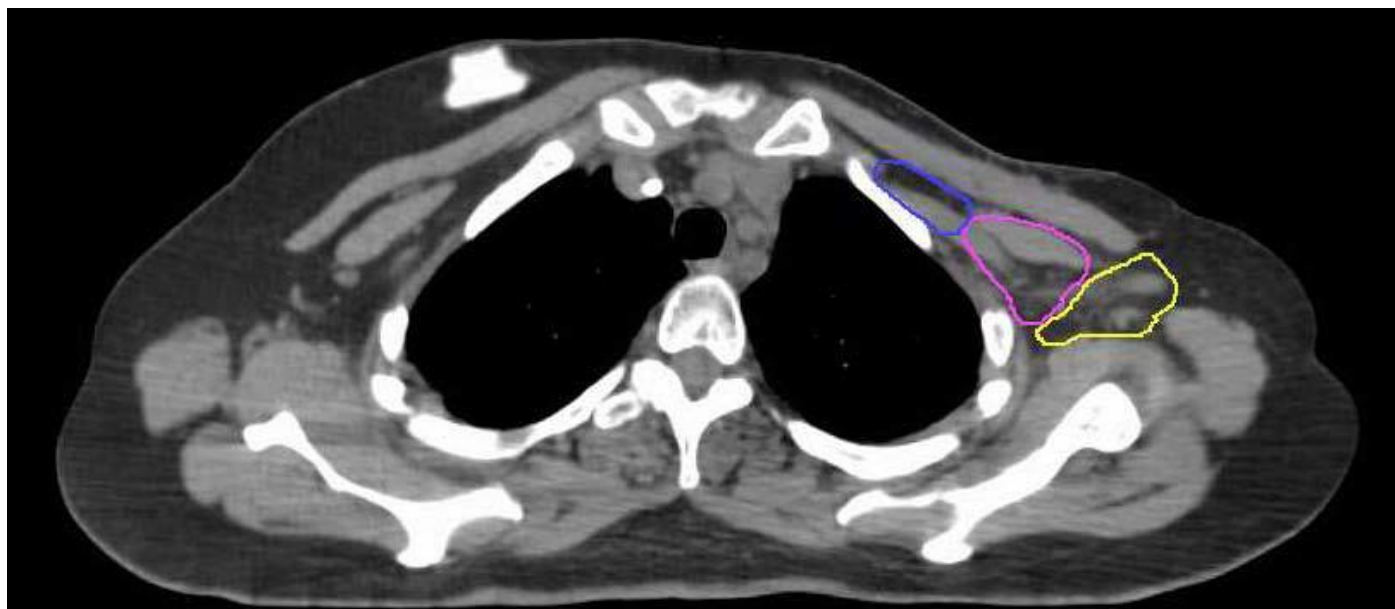
# Axillary Vessel







Level  
II, III



Level  
I, II, III

# **SECTION-B**

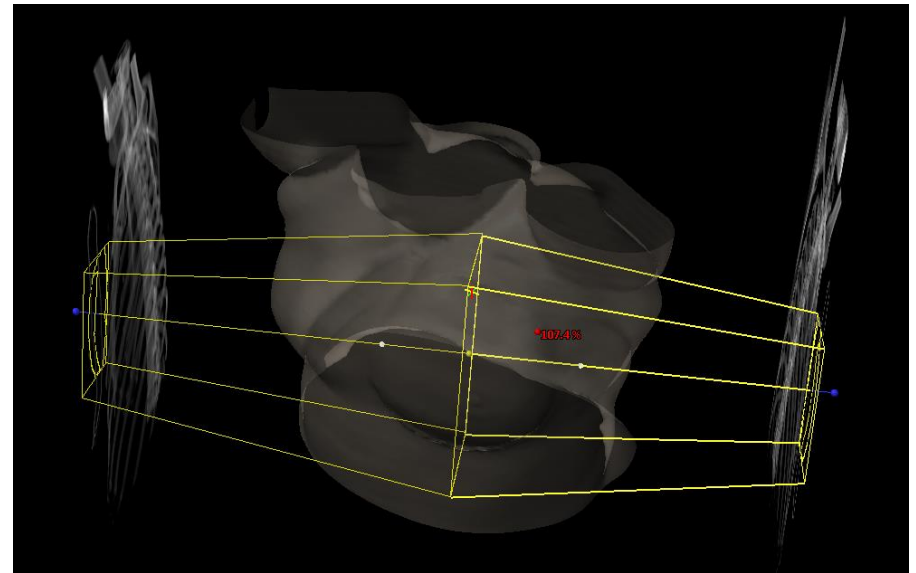
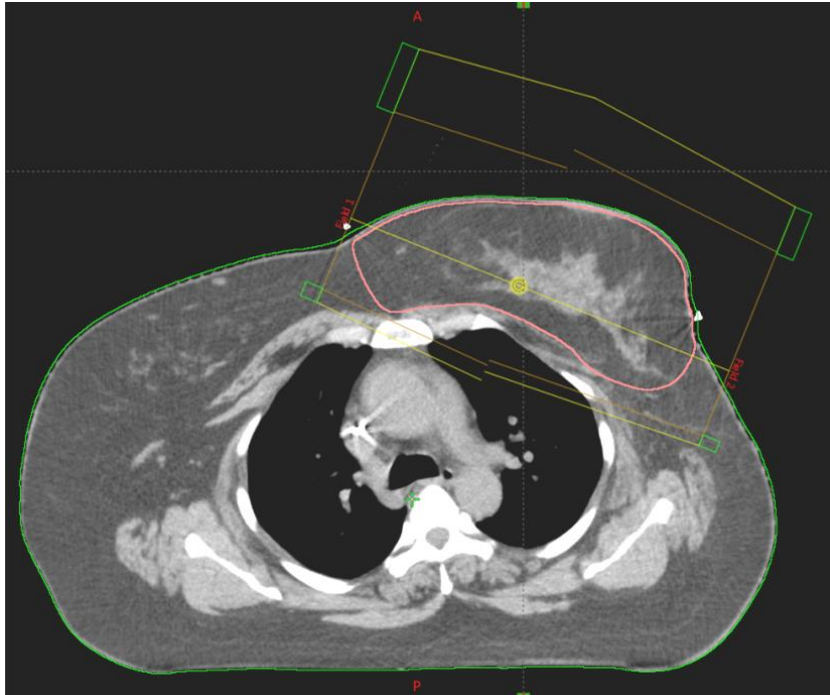
## **3D CT BASED PLANNING OF BCT**

### Chapter 6:

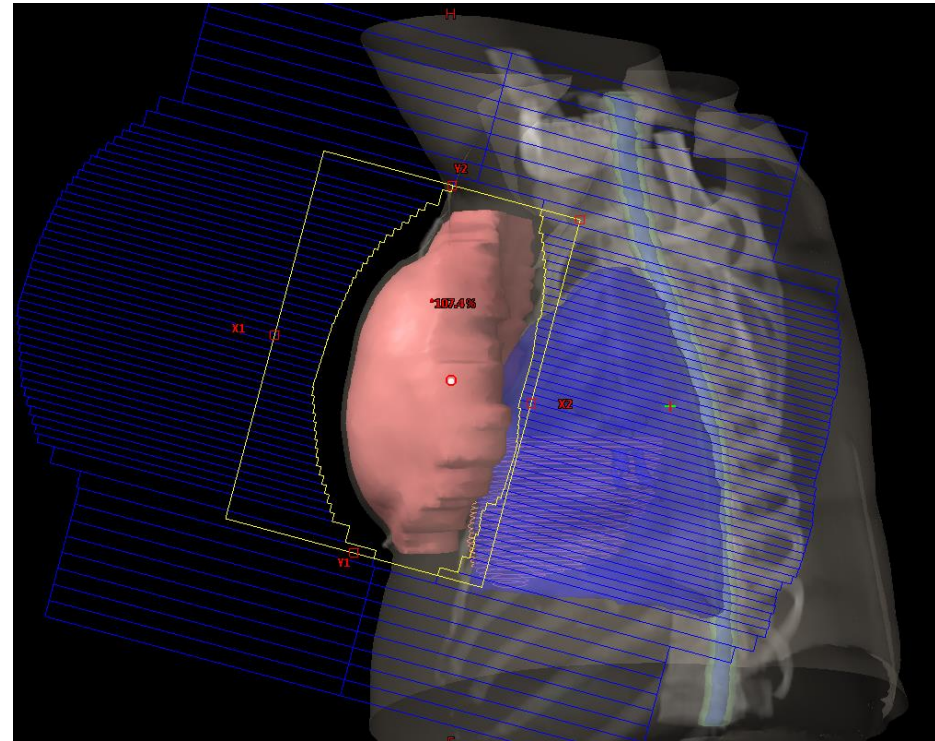
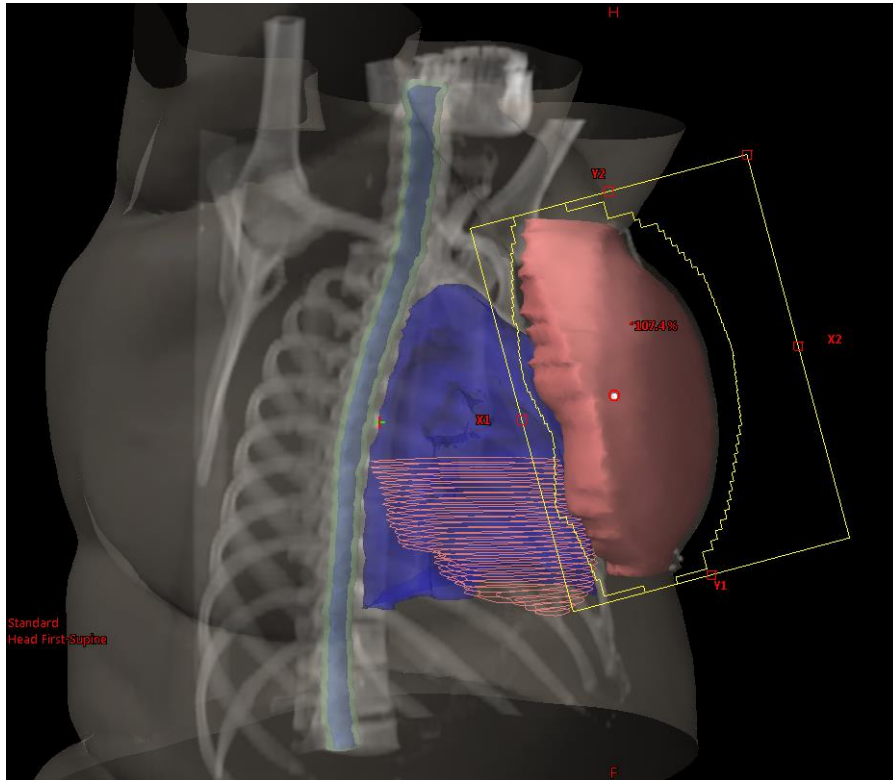
- Tangential fields
- Field in field
- Small Tangentials
- Mono isocentric for 3 fields



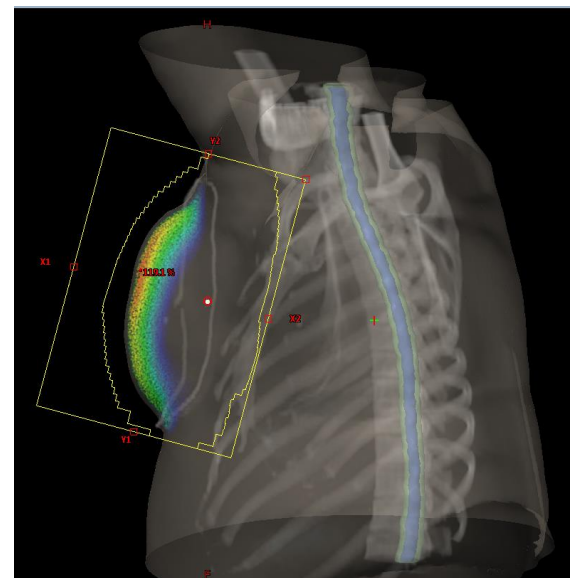
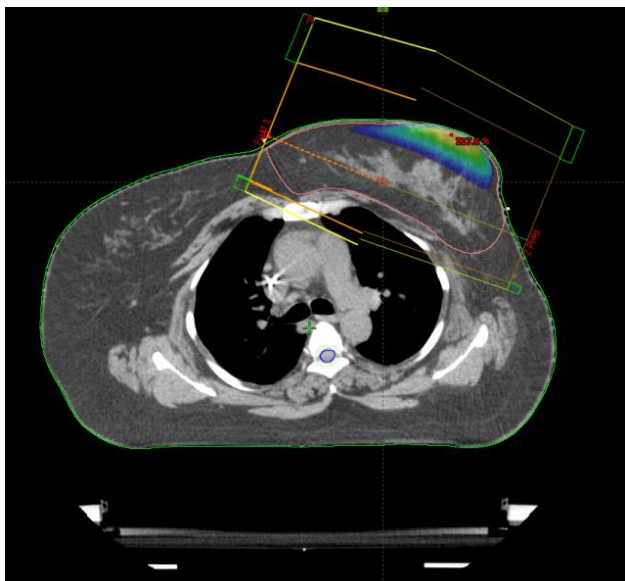
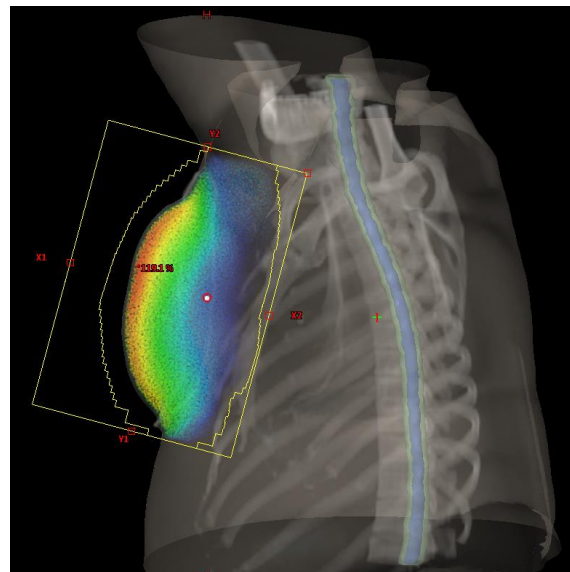
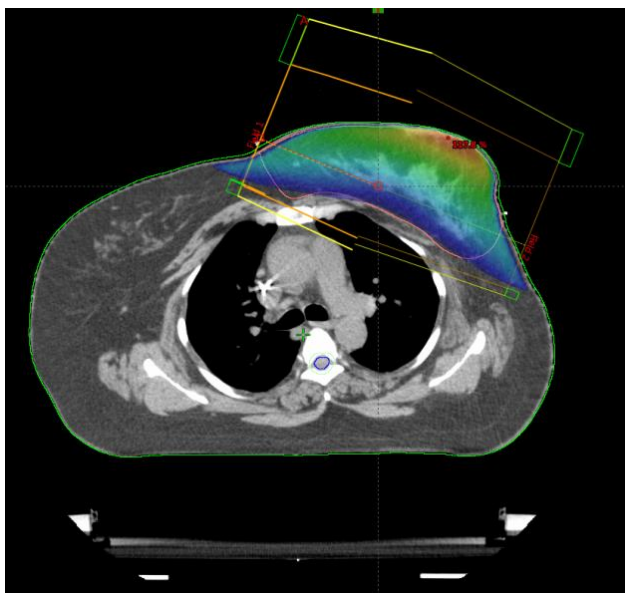
# Tangentials



# Beam's Eye View of Tangentials

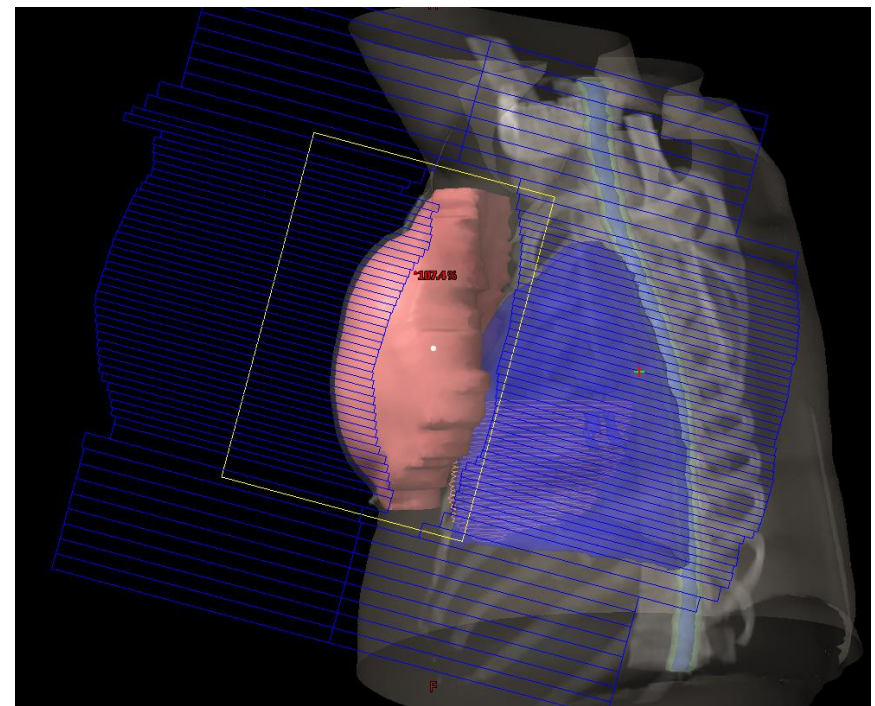
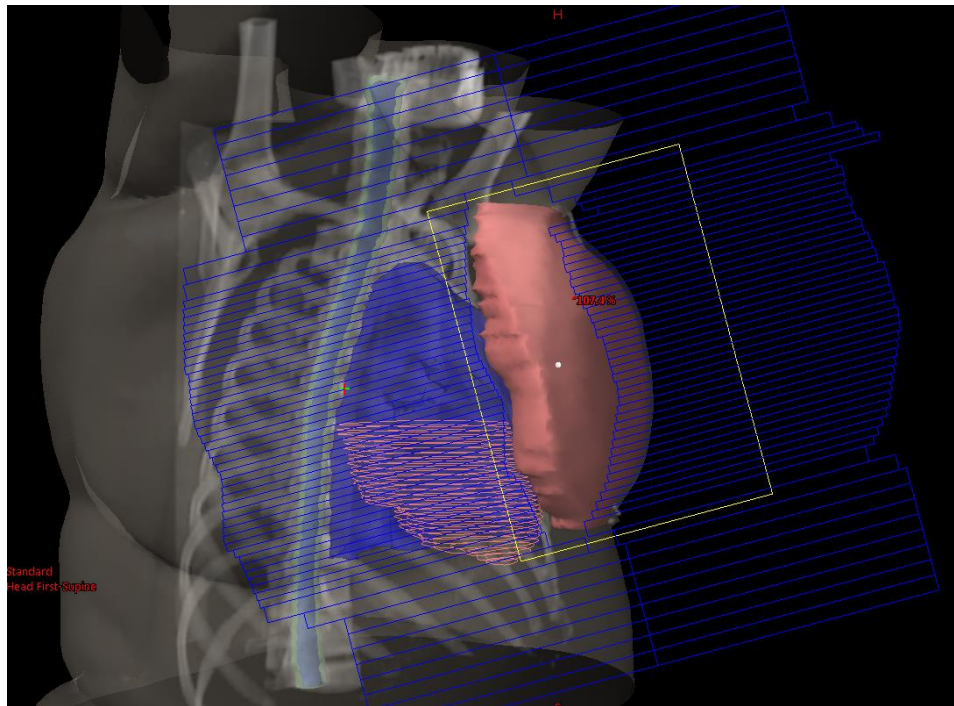


# Dose wash reveals 'hot spot'

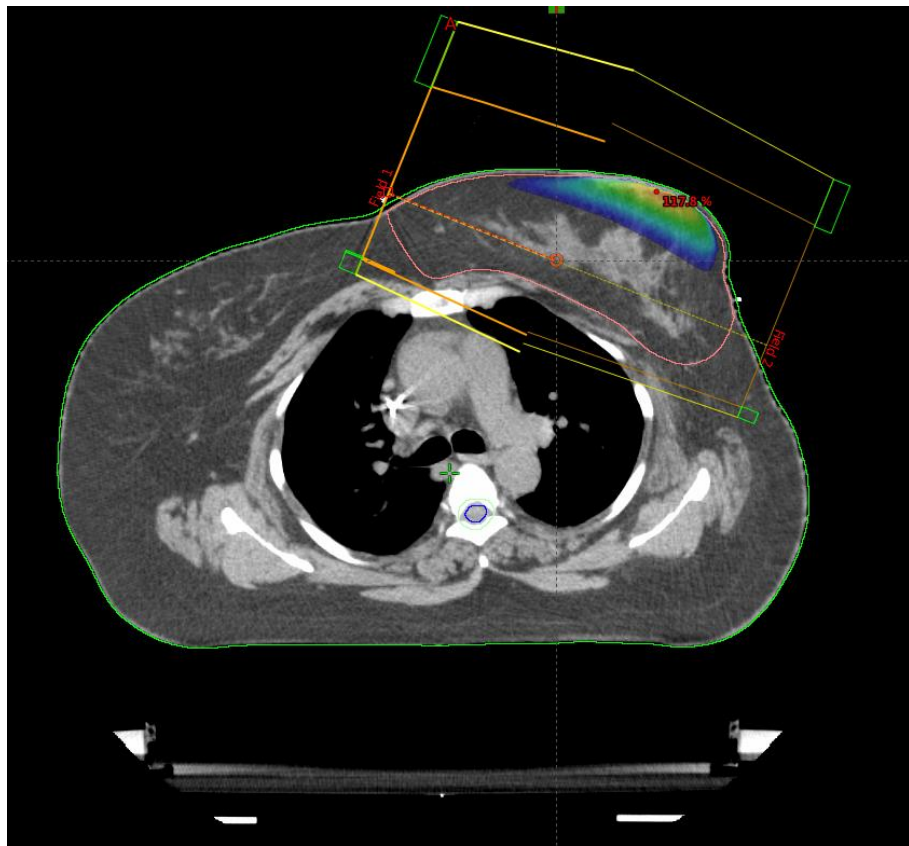




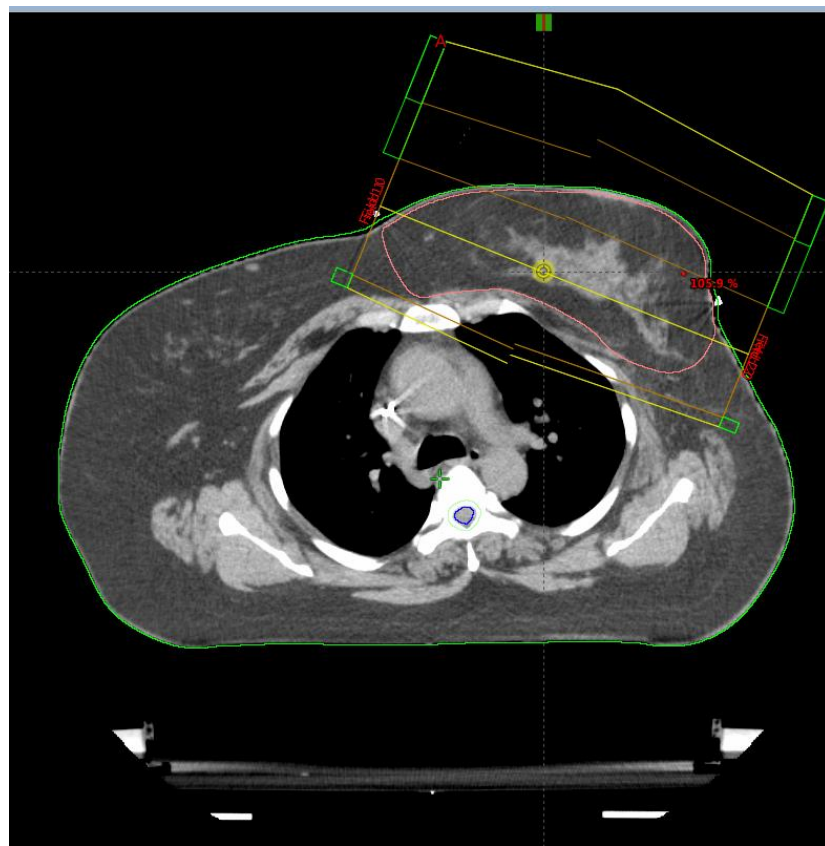
# 'Field in Field' Technique



# 'Hot spot' tackled

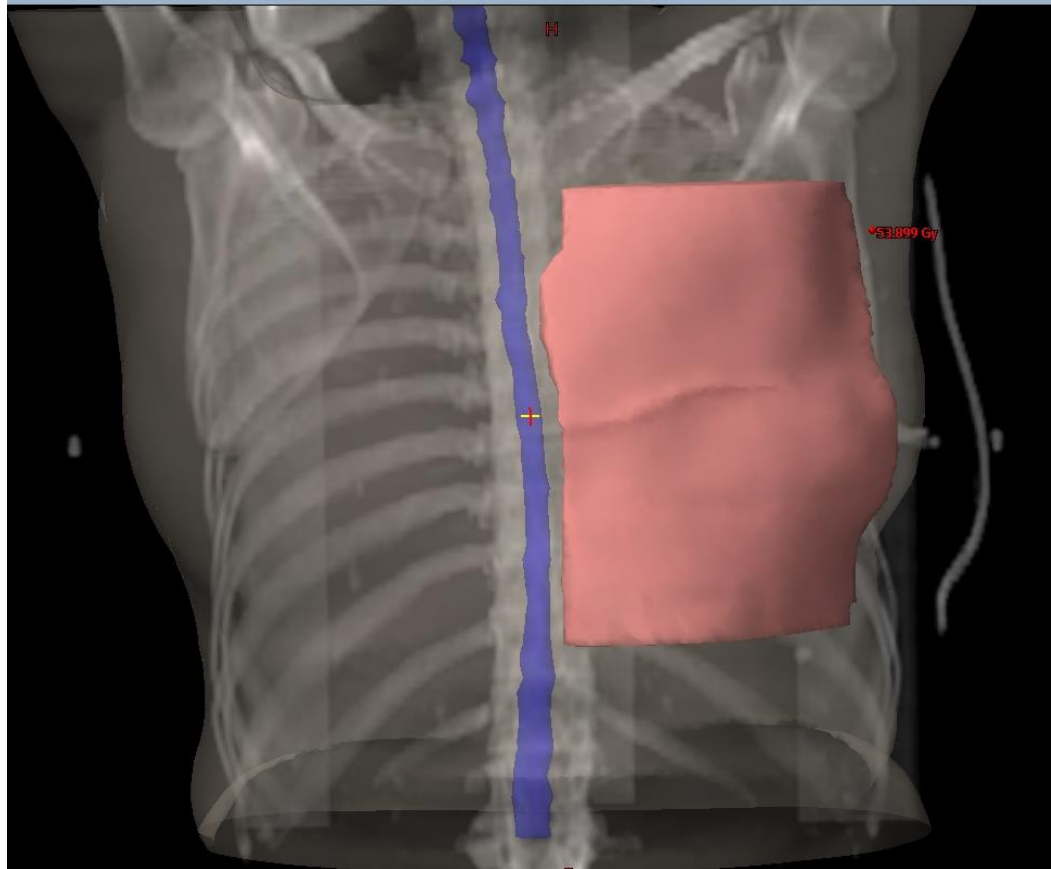


**Before FIF**



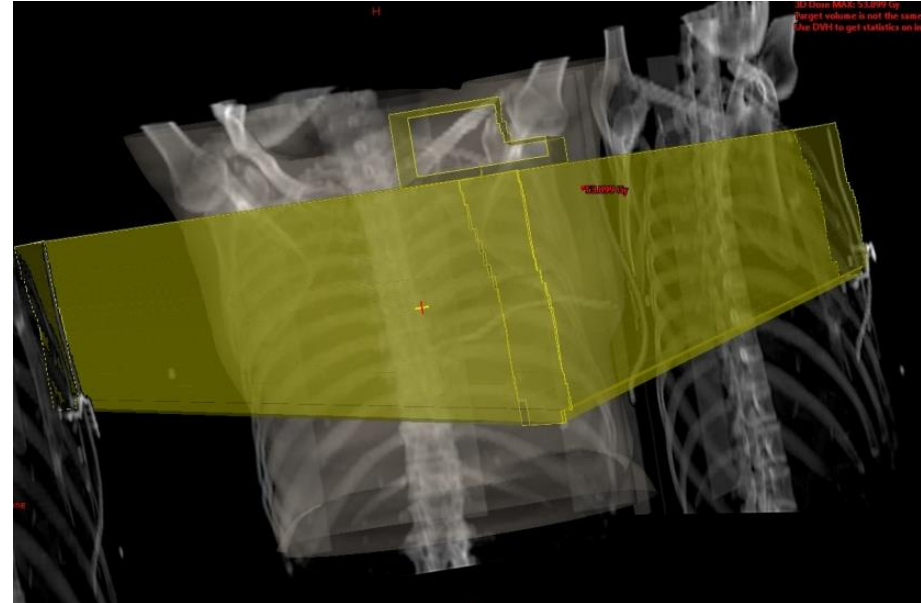
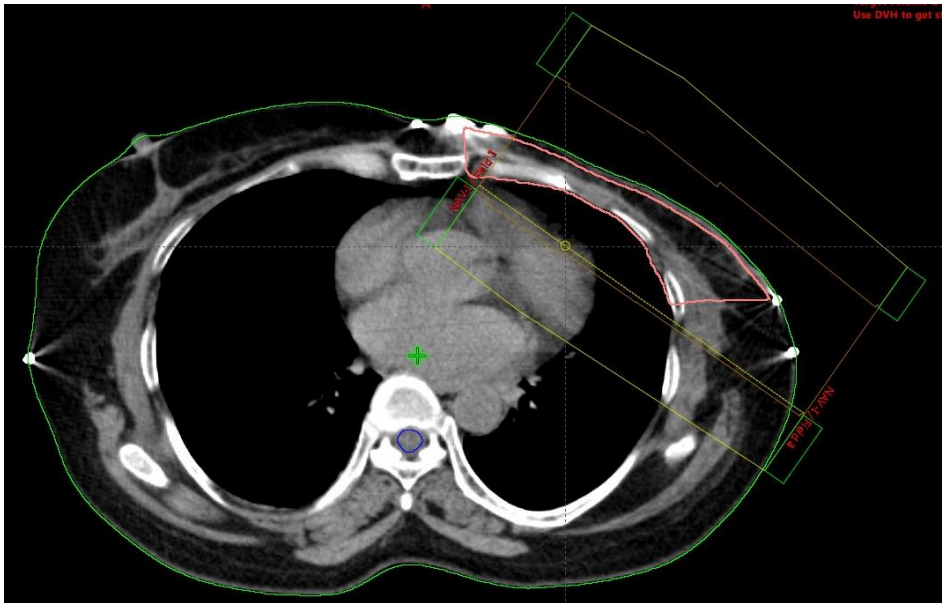
**After FIF**

# Quick revision of Chest wall RT in MRM



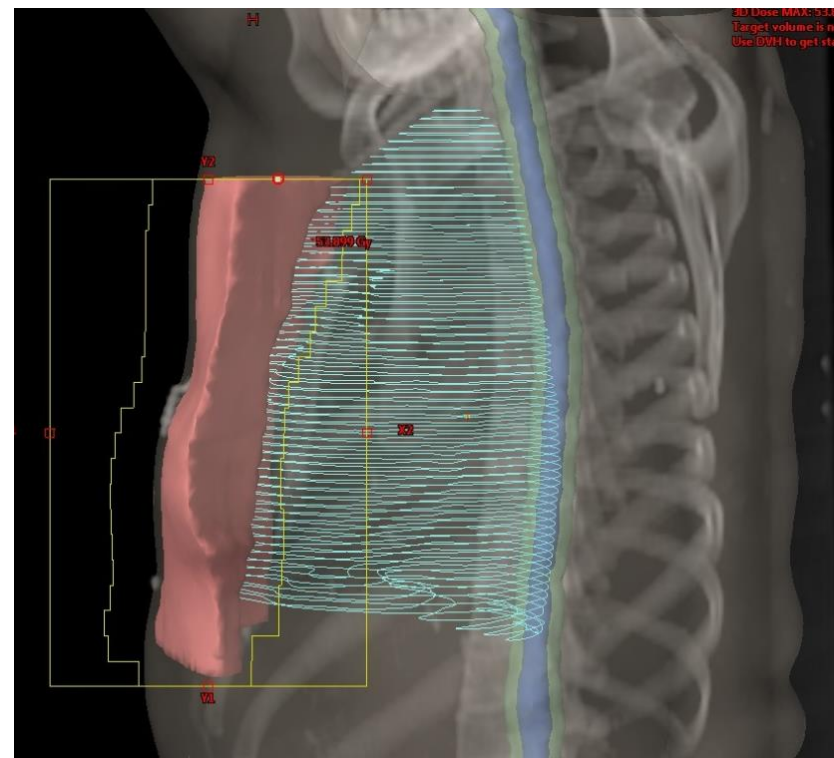
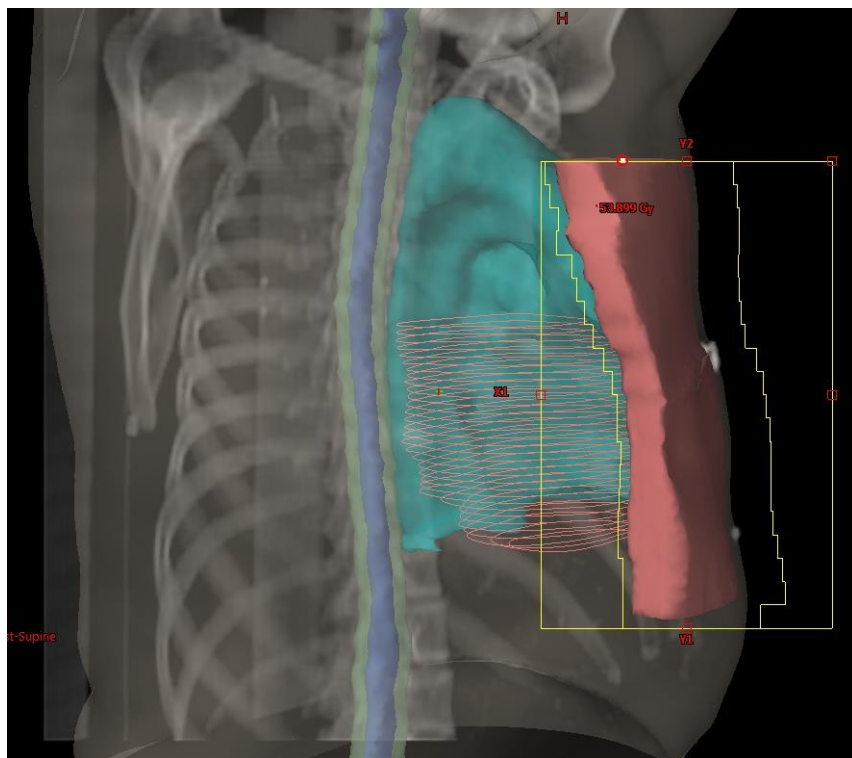
***Re-enhancement of Radiotherapy planning concepts***

# Tangentials

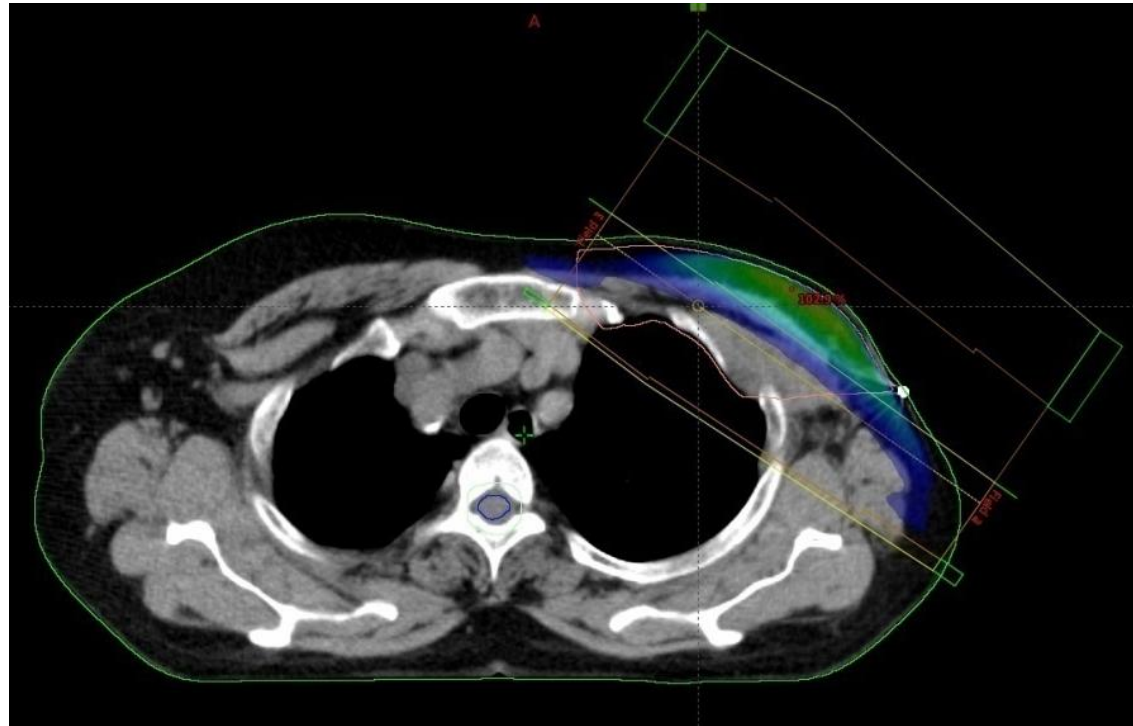
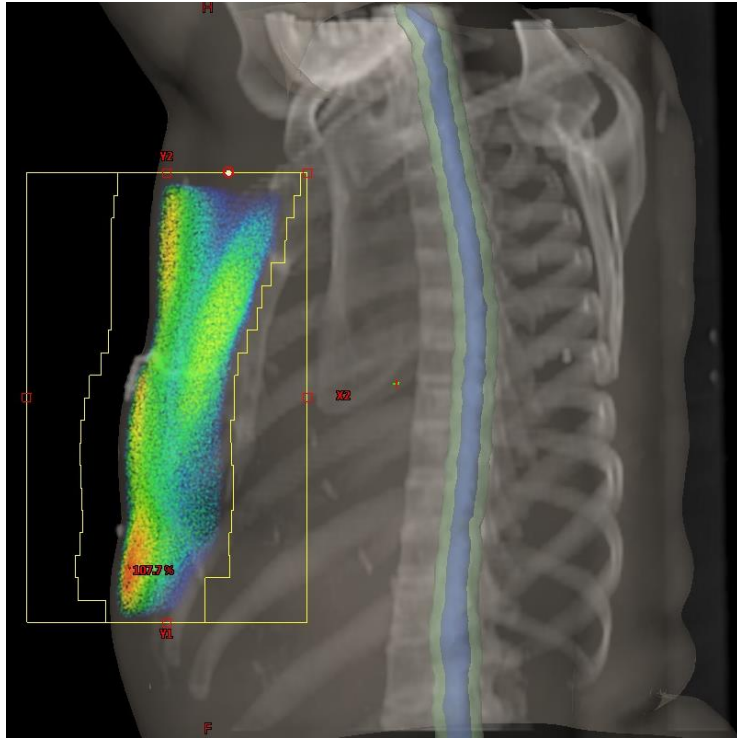




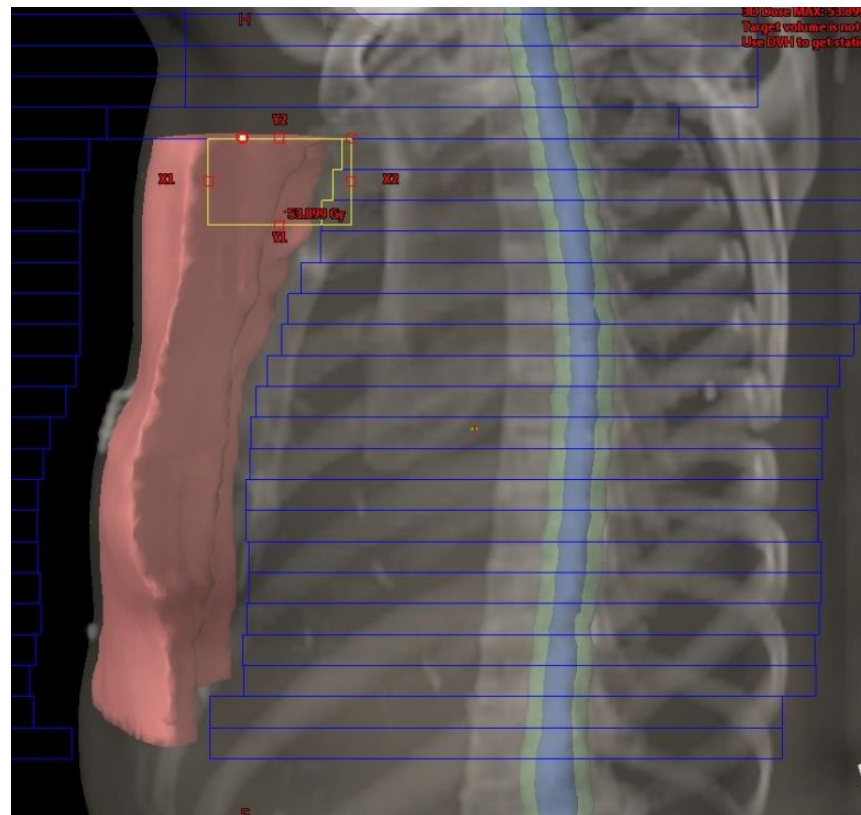
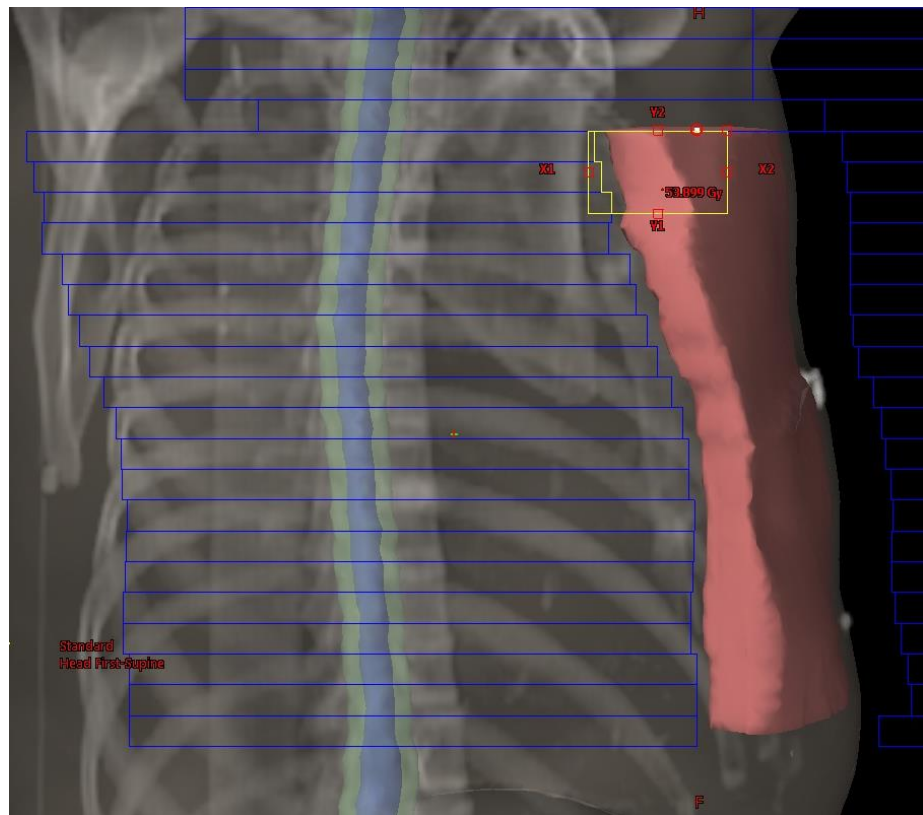
# Beam's Eye View of Tangentials



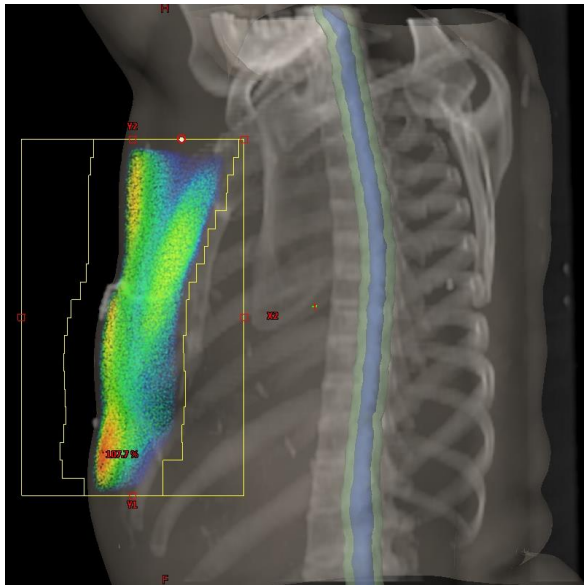
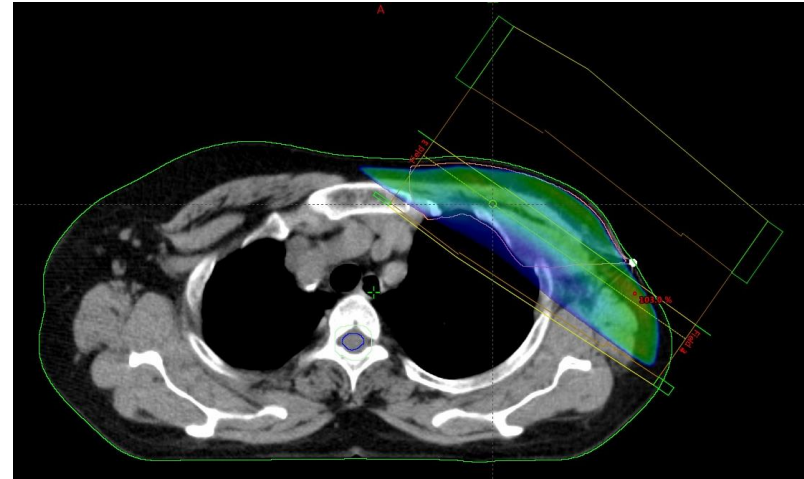
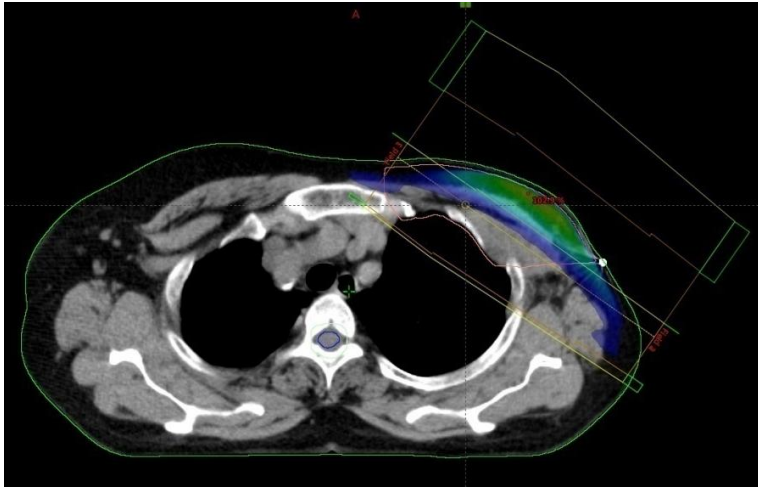
# Dose wash reveals 'cold spot'



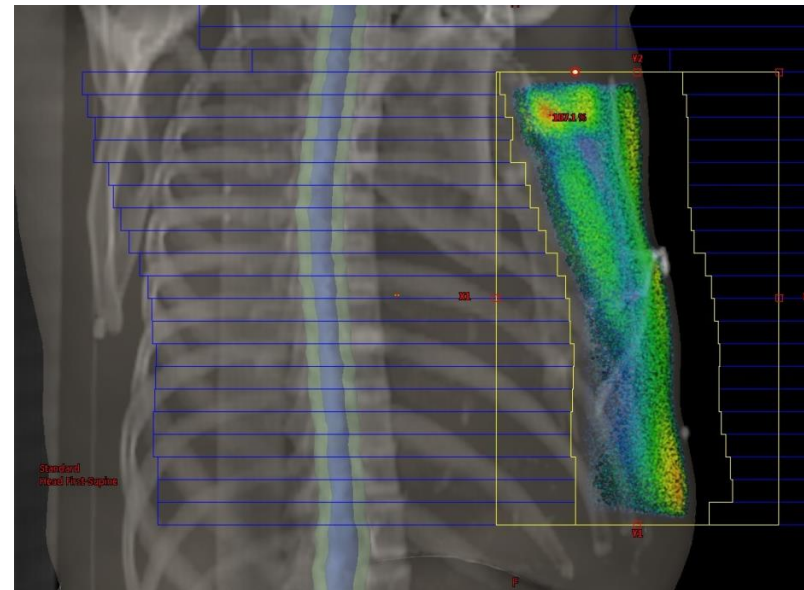
# Additional 'small tangential' fields



# 'Cold spot' tackled



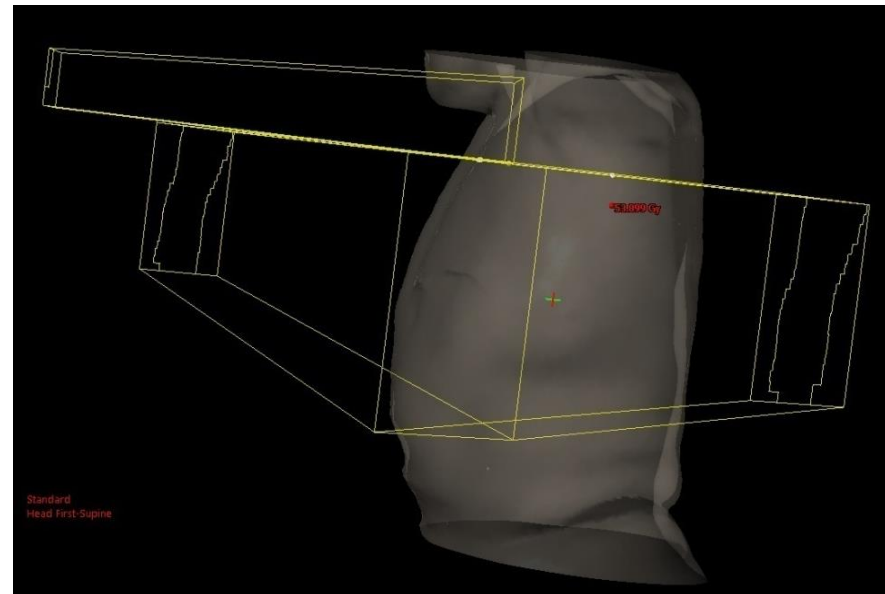
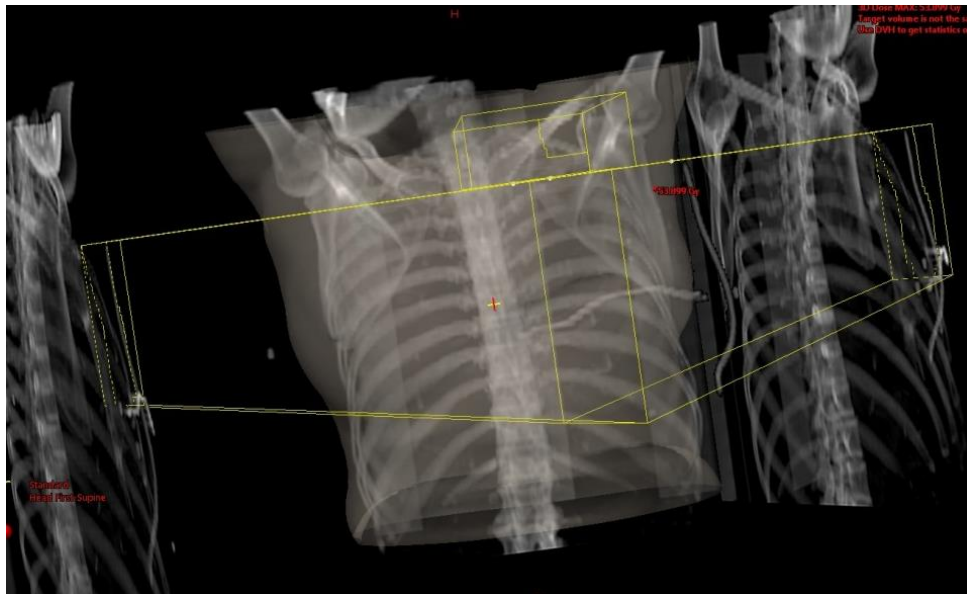
**Before adding small tangential**



**After adding small tangential**



# Mono Isocentric Technique for 3 fields



# **SECTION-C**

## **PLAN EVALUATION**

### Chapter 7:

- Prescription
- Dose to OARs
- DVH



# Prescription

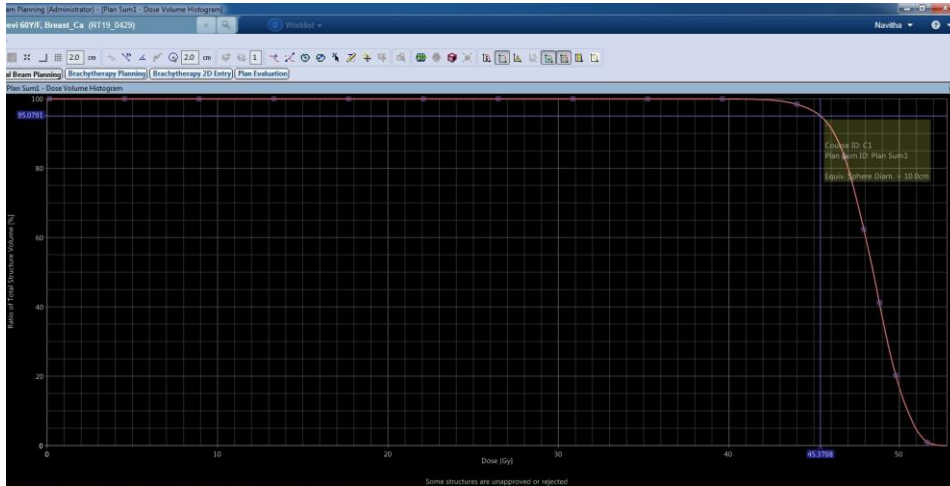
**TABLE 59.26 TREATMENT POLICY FOR CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF EARLY-STAGE INVASIVE BREAST CANCER**

Treatment Volume	Indication	Fraction Size/Technique	Total Dose	Comment
Whole breast	Routinely following BCS	2 (prefer) or 1.8 Gy/ tangents with wedges or dynamic wedges to optimize homogeneity	45—50.4 Gy	Consider omission of RT in elderly with stage I disease and comorbidities
Boost	Routinely following whole breast	2 or 1.8 Gy (prefer 2 Gy)/en face electrons	10—16 Gy to bring total dose to >60 Gy	Consider no boost for widely negative margins in women over 60
Accelerated whole	On protocol or ASTRO	2.66 Gy tangents with no nodal fields/no boost	42.5 Gy	

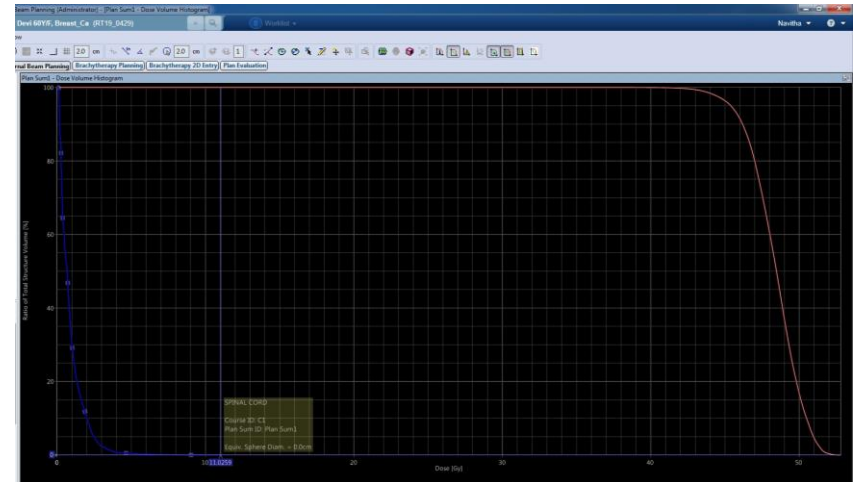
# Constraints for organs at risk

Organ	Dose/volume parameters	Guidelines	1/3 VOLUME	2/3 VOLUME	3/3 VOLUME
Spinal Cord PRV	Dmax =50	QUANTEC	50	50	47
Lung	V20≤30%	QUANTEC	45	30	17.5
	Mean Dose=13				
	V20<20%	RTOG			
	Dmean<20				
Heart	Mean Dose <26	QUANTEC	60	45	40
	V30<46%				
	V50<33%	RTOG			
	V45<67%				
Esophagus	Mean Dose <34	QUANTEC	60	58	55
	V35<50%				
	V50<40%				

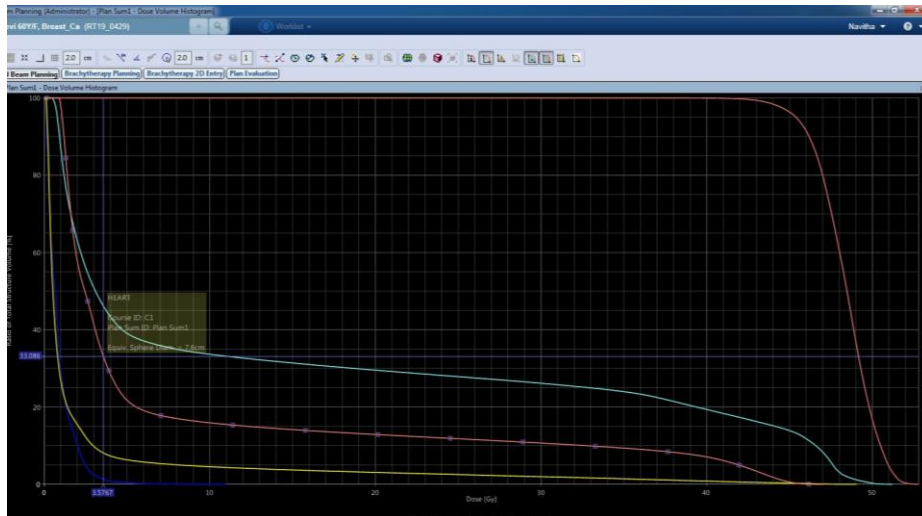
# Dose Volume Histograms



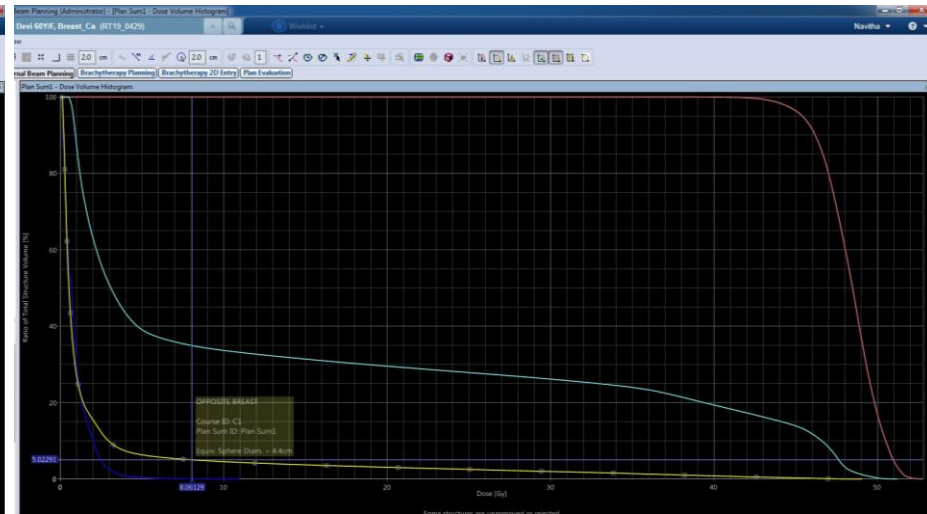
**PTV**



**Spinal Cord**

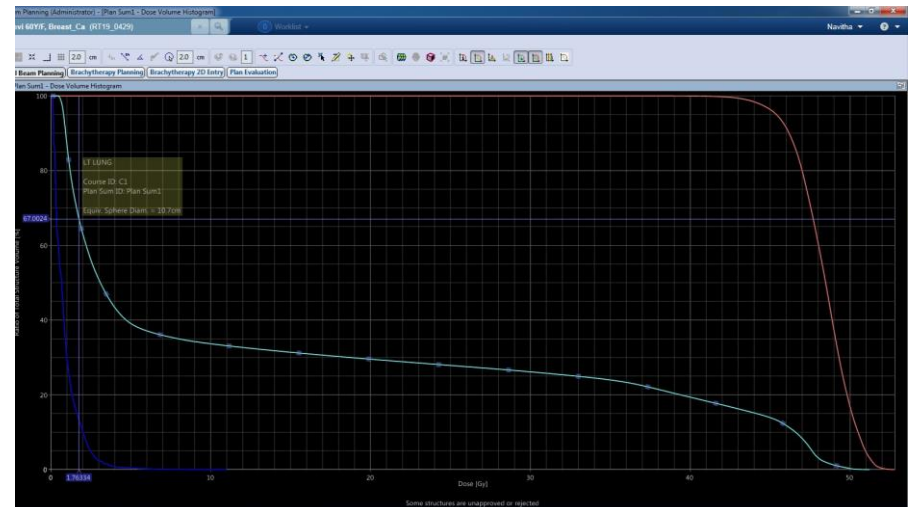
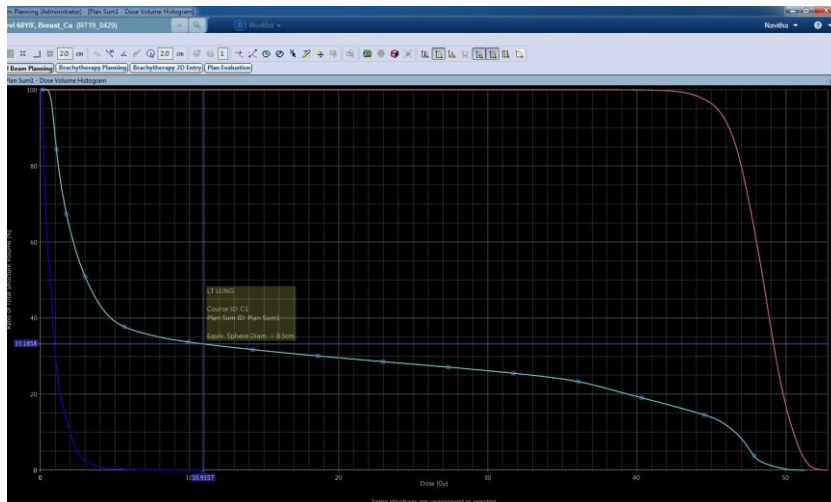
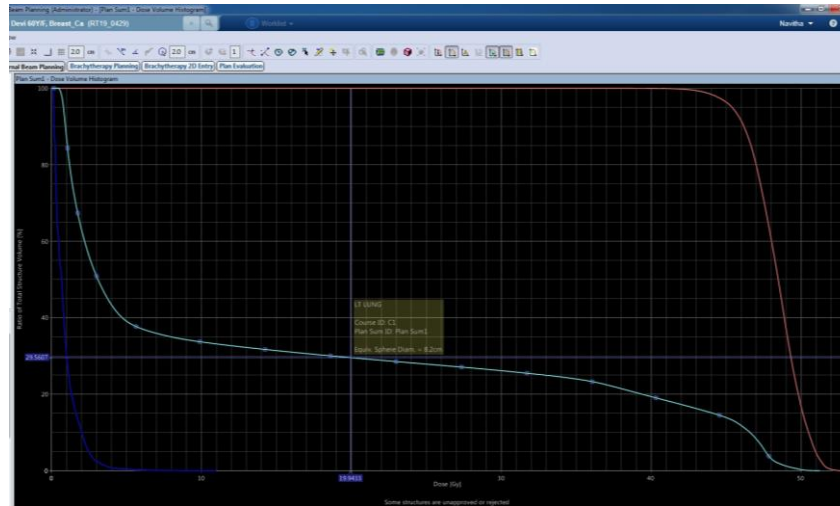


**Heart**



**Opposite Breast**

# Lung



# Take Home Messsage

- Know your anatomy (3D, surface and radiological)
- Delineation should be cross checked by your peers
- Practice latest techniques, but know your conventional planning (*will help to crosscheck your fields!*)
- Learn from your mistakes & Keep reading...