

























SWEDISH 13



















































































Features of the surface map imaging include all of the following <u>except</u>:

20%	1.	Images are 3D in nature
20%	2.	Uses radiofrequency tracking to track implanted markers
20%	3.	Imaging is non-ionizing and non-invasive
20%	4.	The patient's posture can be visualized
20%	5.	Provides real-time feedback and can be used to monitor motion
		10





SWEDISH

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	Deviation (cm)			
Shift (cm)	Lat (cm)	Long (cm)	Vert (cm)	
1	0.1	0.1	0	
2	-0.1	-0.1	0	
3	-0.1	0.1	0	
4	0	0	-0.1	
5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
6	0	-0.1	-0.1	
-1	0.2	0	-0.1	
-2	0.1	-0.1	0	
-3	0	0	0	
-4	0.1	0	0	
-5	0.1	0	-0.1	
-6	0	-0.1	0	











CIRS Ph	antom	Catalyst		
mplitude (mm)	Period (ms)	Amplitude (mm)	Period (ms)	
4	5000	3.87	5120	
8	5000	7.96	5099	
16	5000	15.81	5260	
24	5000	23.79	5172	
32	5000	31.51	5013	
40	5000	39.46	5171	
32 40 num differenc	5000 5000 5000 e for amplitude	31.51 39.46 and periods are	5013 5171 e 0.54 mm a	











Align RT QA Phantoms

Calibration Phantom*

- Calibration to MV isocenter
- Allows verification of kV, AlignRT and laser isocenters
- Allows high accuracy tracking of surface at all couch rotations













According to Task Group 147, which of the following tests should be performed daily on non-radiographic radiotherapy localization and positioning systems (e.g. surface map imaging systems)?

- Answer: Static localization
- <u>Reference</u>: "Quality assurance for nonradiographic radiotherapy localization and positioning systems: report of Task Group 147", Med Phys, 39 (2012), pp. 1728–1747











