

Radiation Countermeasures Research and Development

**SAM Therapy Scientific Symposium
AAPM 2016**

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Disclosures

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- BARDA/Argentum Medical, HHSO10020130019C

Radiation Countermeasures Research and Development

Initiatives by NIAID, BARDA, DOD, NASA, and NCI to develop Medical Radiation Countermeasures to address:

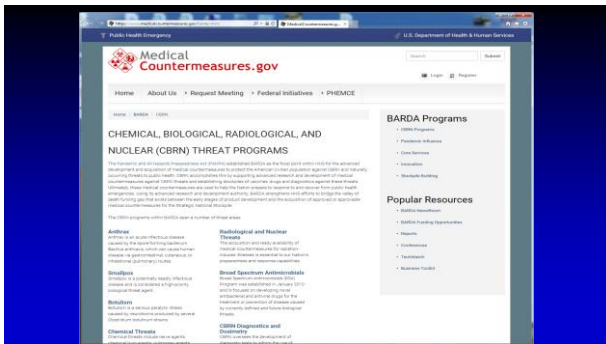
- Radiation-induced injury from radiation and nuclear events
- Radiation risks incurred during and after travel in space
- Radioprotectors and mitigators to improve outcome of radiation treatment

Strategies include repurposing of agents as countermeasures

Medical Countermeasures Against Radiation

In response to large-scale event, for risk reduction of long-term space flight, for prevention and treatment of treatment morbidity

<https://www.medicalcountermeasures.gov/>



Symposium Speakers

Physics and Dosimetry for Radiation Countermeasure Research

JD Bourland, Ph.D., Professor, Radiation Oncology, Wake Forest University

The NIAID Radiation/Nuclear Medical Countermeasures Program

Lanyn P. Taliaferro, Ph.D., Program Officer, RadNucMed CMs Program, NIAID

The BARDA Chemical/Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures Effort

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Radiation Countermeasures and the NCI Radiation Research Program

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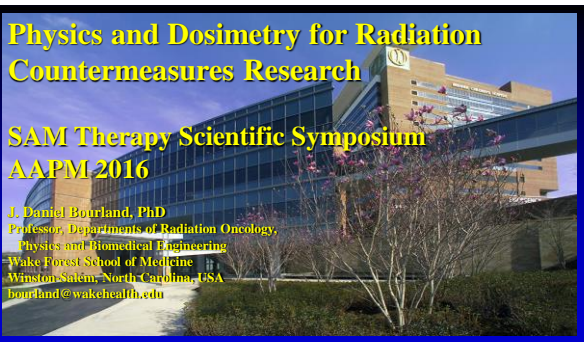
Symposium Learning Objectives

1. Review US national radiation countermeasure activities.
2. Review the roles for medical physicists in radiation countermeasures research and development.
3. Understand specific physics challenges in radiation research that need solutions.

Physics and Dosimetry for Radiation Countermeasures Research

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Physics and Dosimetry For Radiation Countermeasures Research

- Physicists and their (our) physics are integral to RCM work
- Understand the hypothesis or intent of study
- Communicate radiation physics principles and safety
- Devise specific research irradiation geometries
- Devise quality assurance procedures
- Oversee and validate delivered research procedures and dose
- Analyze and communicate results

Radiation Response Sequence

Physical



Chemical



Biological



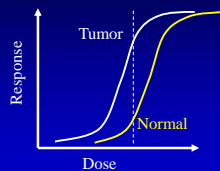
Clinical

Physicists must know research intent for the length of this chain



Radiation Biology and “Treatment” Radiobiology of Tumor and Normal Tissues

- Radiation Biology “is complicated”
- Sigmoidal dose-response curve
- Response is dependent on
 - Total radiation dose
 - Fractionation regimen (# of fractions, dose per fraction)
 - Dose rate
 - Radiosensitivity of target
 - Radiosensitivity of nearby normal and/or critical structures, etc

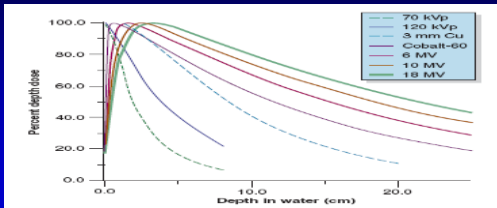


Communication Challenge
Radiation Dose: E / mass

- Dose: energy absorbed per unit mass
 - Unit: rad 1 rad = 100 erg/g
 - SI Unit: Gray 1 Gy = 1 J/kg
 - Conversion: 100 rad = 1 Gy
- Measured by ionization, calorimetry, or chemical
- Calibration protocols defined
- Great detail in practice
- See your local physicist

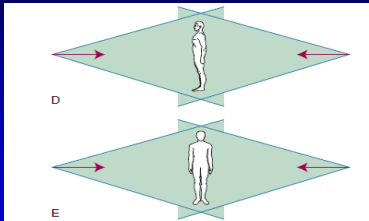


Communication Challenge
MV and kV Radiation Beam Depth Dose Curves

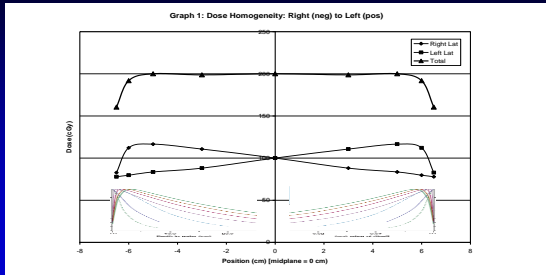


Physics Challenge
Whole Body Irradiation Geometry
 Two Most Commonly Used

- Which technique is best?
- Animal species in use?
- Photon energy?
- Dose calc point?
- Dose rate?
- Y/N Buildup?
- Y/N Compensation?
- Overall dose homogeneity?
- Dose monitoring?



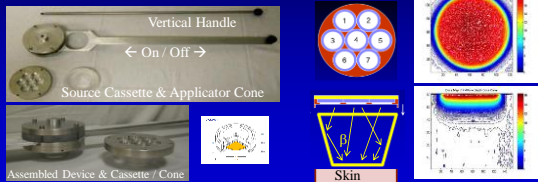
6MV Dose Homogeneity: 14cm diameter



Physics Challenge

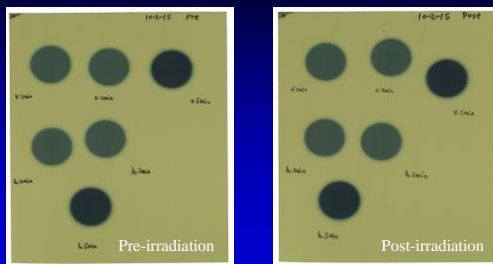
CRI Study: Create unique β Irradiation Device

- Custom and specific design for CRI research irradiations: BARDA funded
- Array of 7 Sr-90 β -ray sources, commercial grade, 1.5 cm ϕ disks
- ~40 mm diameter field: 10 cm² area per CDC, no field corners
- Steep dose gradient, high superficial dose [Sr-90 β -rays: $E_{\beta} = 1\text{MeV}$]
- Aluminum construction, low bremsstrahlung, simple, ON / OFF operation



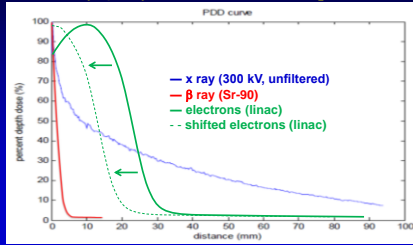
Physics Quality Assurance

Day of Irradiation Quality Assurance



Physics Challenge

Radiation Type And Depth Dose For CRI x-ray, β -ray, and linac electron options



Physics and Dosimetry For Radiation Countermeasures Research

Summary

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Funding agencies are requiring physics aspects

NIH Example – Physics Criteria & Factors

FOA Number: PAR-16-111

Coop Agreement to Develop Targeted Agents for Use with Systemic Agents Plus Radiotherapy (U01)

- "Ensuring accuracy and consistency of irradiation protocols through NIST-traceable dosimetry testing and on-going validation, and detailed, translatable reporting of irradiation set-up details (standard operating procedures) for *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies"
- "A minimum of \$50,000 direct costs need to be budgeted to fulfill cooperative agreement requirements for NIST traceable dosimetry of all radiation producing equipment"
- "letter(s) documenting ongoing physics support for all proposed radiation sources"
- "letter of agreement with a certified dosimetry lab for provision of NIST-traceable dosimetry for the duration of the project"
- "What strategies are in place for obtaining NIST-traceable dosimetry of irradiators and ongoing physics support? What standard operating procedures are in place and are these transferable between laboratories?"

AAPM ADCLs are now aware

RCM Research Requires Physics Resources

Radiation Physics and Dosimetry Core

Welcome, Biomedical Scientists!
You've got the target, we'll irradiate it!

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Scientific Value and Focus

- Scientific and historical perspective and resources for treating and maintaining interest in radiology & biological effects of ionizing radiation
- Physics resources for medical field
- Physics resources for medical field
- Biological research on cellular, molecular, and tissue level (in vivo/in vitro)
- With in-vivo irradiation and non-ionizing radiation (and beyond)

Services Available - How we help your research

- Planning & commissioning for strategic research work of imaging and therapy
- Imaging: CT, PET/CT, and MRI
- Dosimetry: Brachytherapy, MV, and specialized β
- Particle Acceleration: UV and X-ray and laser
- Radiation dose computation, measurement and assessment
- Various support for various animal models (PBB) and animal research protocols (BAC/BC)

Clinical and Research Radiation Devices and Instrumentation

- 5, 6, 7, and 8 Brachytherapy: HDR, 60 Sr, 192 Ir, 125 I, 103 Pd, 226 Ra, 223 Ac, 225 Ac, 214 Pb, 214 Bi
- 10 Linear accelerators (3.3 MV x-rays, conventional, IMRT, IMRT, IGRT)
- Small & portable x-ray systems (20-100 kVp range, compact, mobile)
- Co-137 sources with 100 Ci and over strength
- Dental X-ray X-ray and (post-hoc) research
- Chemical systems for dose and dose rate research
- Co-137 based sources: Co-137, 60Co, 137Cs (low dose rate sources)

Chemical devices are available for imaging and animal research

Advanced imaging

- 60Co sources (low dose rate)
- Low energy X-ray sources
- Gamma sources: 137Cs, 137Ba, 137La

Example Collaborations and Research

Advanced and Biological Imaging - We'll find your target!

- CT, PET, and MRI capabilities for imaging research
- CT, PET, MRI capabilities for imaging research
- CT, PET, MRI capabilities for imaging research

Software and desktop tools for planning & assessment

Collaborators and Sponsors

- NIH (NIH, NCI, NIAID, BARDA, DOD, etc.)
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And Collaborators and Partners

- WF School of Medicine
 - Sue Appt, DVM
 - Dave Caudell, DVM, PhD
 - Mike Chan, MD
 - Mark Cline, DVM, PhD
 - Sam Deadwyler, PhD
 - Waldemar Debinski, MD, PhD
 - Rob Hampson, PhD
 - Bob Kraft, PhD
 - Linda Metheny-Barlow, PhD
 - Mike Munley, PhD
 - Anne Peiffer, PhD
 - Tom Register, PhD
 - Mac Robinson, PhD
 - Carol Shively, PhD
 - Mike Tytell, PhD
 - Jeff Willey, PhD

- WF Graduate School
 - Physics, SBES grad students
- T32 TRADONC Program
 - Postdoctoral fellows
- WFU Radiation Oncology
- CCCWFU / BTCOE / TSI
- Duke Univ RadCCORE
 - Postdoctoral fellows
 - CMCR, NIAID
- VMRCVM - VaTech
 - J. Rossmeisl, DVM
 - J. Robertson, VMD, PhD
- NCBioTech
- NIH, NCI, NIAID, BARDA, DOD

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