

Clinical Significance of RBE Variations in Proton Therapy



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Introduction

Why RBE (relative biological effectiveness) ?

- Prescriptions are based on dose (**physics**), not outcome (**biology**; tumor control probability (TCP) or normal tissue complication probability (NTCP))
- The dose in proton therapy is prescribed as Gy(RBE); RBE is a dose modifying factor
- Proton therapy is using a generic RBE of 1.1



Introduction

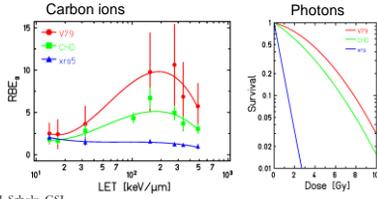
- **The RBE is defined as the ratio of doses to reach the same level of effect when comparing two modalities**
- RBE for TCP could potentially deduced from tumor control data
- RBE for NTCP is difficult to assess based on clinical data because photons generally deliver a more uniform dose to critical structures and the probability of radiation damage for a specified dose is sensitive to the volume of normal tissues irradiated
- **The majority of laboratory data are on RBE for cell survival in vitro**



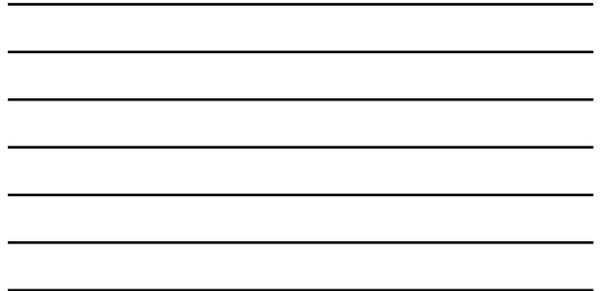
RBE for cell survival – Endpoint dependency

$$S(D) = e^{-(\alpha D + \beta D^2)}$$

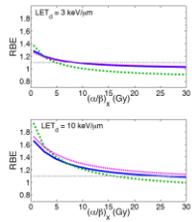
Cells with higher repair capacity (low α/β) show higher RBE



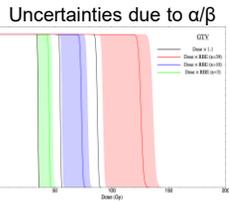
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RBE for cell survival – Endpoint dependency



McNamara, Schuemann, Paganetti: Phys Med Biol 2015 60: 8399-8416



Carabe, España, Grassberger, Paganetti: Phys Med Biol 2013 58: 2103-2117



RBE for cell survival – Endpoint dependency

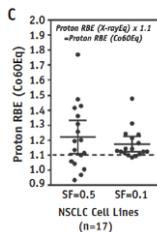
Inter-patient variability on cell survival RBE can be substantial

“Links Fanconi Anemia/BRCA pathway defects to elevated proton RBE”

Liu, Ghosh, Maggayo, Testa, Tang, Biggs, Paganetti, Efsthliou, Lu, Held, Willers: Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2015 91: 1081-1089

“Repair kinetics in HR-deficient cells were significantly delayed after proton irradiation, with elevated amounts of residual gH2AX foci”

Grosse, Fontana, Hug, Lomax, Coray, Paganetti, Sartori, Pruschy: Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2014 88: 175-181



RBE for cell survival – Endpoint dependency

RBE relevant for NTCP:

Effect of interest (organ level):

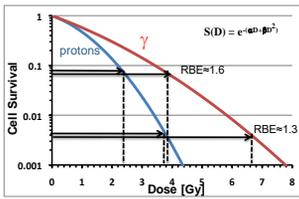
- early effects such as erythema
- late effects such as lung fibrosis, lung function, spinal cord injury, or necrosis

Typically measured other than cell survival (cellular level):

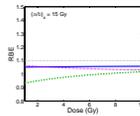
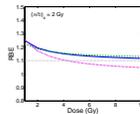
- Double-strand break induction
- Foci formation
- Chromosome aberrations
- Micronuclei formation
- Cell cycle disruption ...



RBE for cell survival – Dose dependency



$$RBE = \left[\frac{d_{50}(p)}{d_{50}(\gamma)} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha(\beta)) + 4(\alpha(\beta)) RBE_{50} d_{50} + 4 RBE_{50}^2 d_{50}^2} - \alpha(\beta)}{2d_{50}}$$

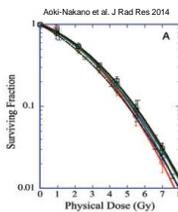


Mohamara, Schumann, Paganetti: Phys Med Biol 2015 60: 8369-8416

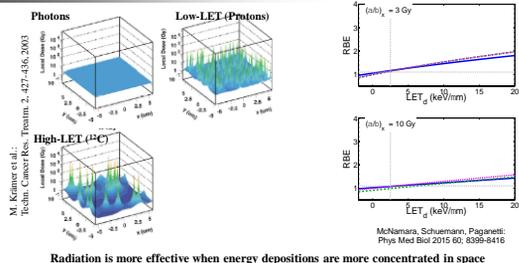


RBE for cell survival – Dose dependency

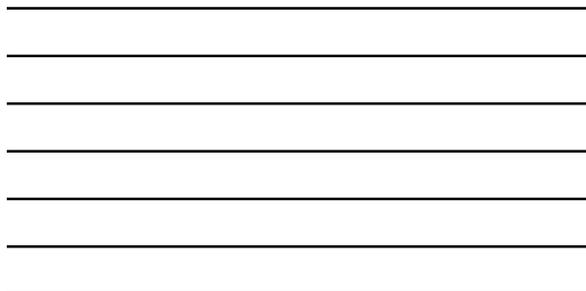
- Most experiments in vitro look at cell survival
- Precise measurements of cell survival below 2 Gy are sparse
- Prescription doses are typically 2Gy/fraction
- There are only a few data points regarding dose dependency of RBE in vivo below 4 Gy for protons



RBE for cell survival – LET dependency

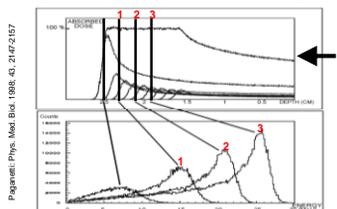


Radiation is more effective when energy depositions are more concentrated in space



RBE for cell survival – LET dependency

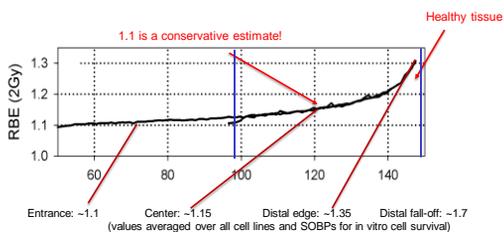
Implication of RBE(LET) for RBE(depth)



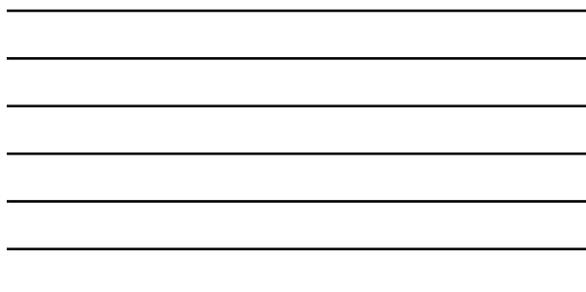
$$\text{Dose} = \text{Fluence [1/cm}^2\text{]} \times \text{LET [keV/cm]} / \rho \text{ [g/cm}^3\text{]}$$



RBE for cell survival – LET dependency



Paganetti H. Phys Med Biol 2014 59: R419-R472



Clinical evidence ?

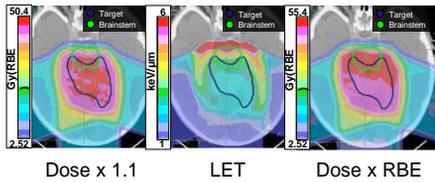
There is currently no clinical evidence for a correlation between areas of elevated LET (RBE) and toxicities

Should we consider RBE for NTCP in treatment planning?



RBE considerations in treatment planning

Planning technique maximizing target conformity

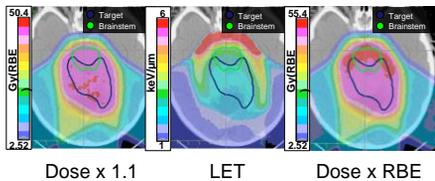


Giantsoudi, Adams, Kim, MacDonald, Paganetti. Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 under review



RBE considerations in treatment planning

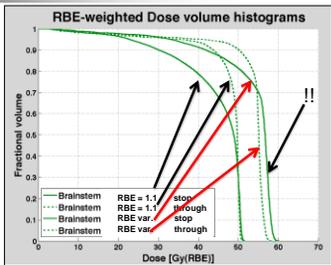
Planning technique minimizing maximum LET in the brainstem



Giantsoudi, Adams, Kim, MacDonald, Paganetti. Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 under review



RBE considerations in treatment planning

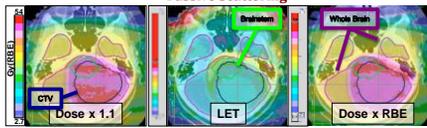


Giantsoudi, Adams, Kim, MacDonald, Paganetti: Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 under review



RBE considerations in treatment planning

Passive Scattering



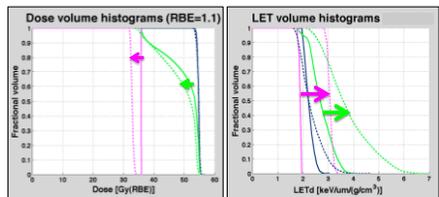
Pencil beam scanning



Giantsoudi, Adams, Kim, MacDonald, Paganetti: Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 in preparation



RBE considerations in treatment planning



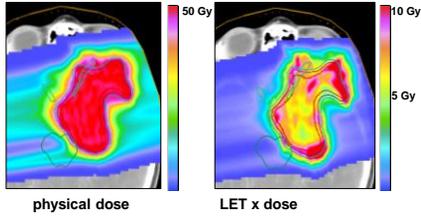
— CTV — Brainstem — Chiasm
- - - Passive Scattering - - - - Beam Scanning

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Biological treatment planning using physics information

Scaling of LET x dose such that RBE = 1.1 in center of 5cm SOBP

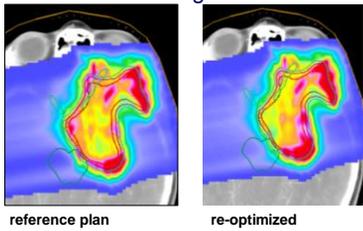


Unkelbach, Botas, Grassberger, Giantsoudi, Paganetti:
Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 under review



Biological treatment planning using physics information

Meningioma

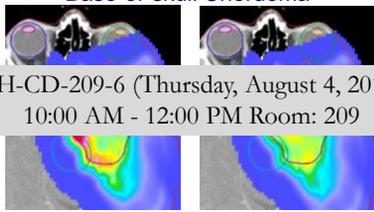


Unkelbach, Botas, Grassberger, Giantsoudi, Paganetti:
Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 2016 under review



Biological treatment planning using physics information

Base-of-skull Chordoma



TH-CD-209-6 (Thursday, August 4, 2016)
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM Room: 209

Unkelbach, Botas, Grassberger, Giantsoudi, Paganetti:
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SUMMARY

- Proton therapy uses a generic RBE of 1.1 because of substantial uncertainties in RBE as a function of dose, endpoint and LET
- The RBE is potentially higher towards the distal end of an SOBP and for low α/β .
- The relevance of endpoints other than cell survival for defining clinical RBEs is unclear.
- For a given dose and organ, the RBE dependency on LET is monotone (reasonably linear)
- There is no evidence (yet) for a correlation between LET and toxicity or recurrence
- RBE/LET optimization may improve treatment outcome
- Inter-patient variability (biomarkers?) is not well understood



**MGH Radiation Oncology
Monte Carlo and Biophysics Research Team**

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