

SBRT QA

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Disclosure

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Outline

SBRT QA

- SBRT prevalence
- Sources of Errors
- Resources
- Commissioning
- Periodic QA
- Treatment Planning
- Patient Specific QA
- Treatment Delivery
- References



SBRT QA

ACR and ASTRO define SBRT as “an external beam radiation therapy method used to very precisely deliver a high dose of radiation to an extracranial target within the body, using either a single dose or a small number of fractions.”

Oxford Dictionary defines Quality Assurance as “maintenance of a desired level of quality in a service or product, especially by means of attention to every stage of the process ...”



SBRT QA

ACR accredited institutions performing SBRT

1995	2003	2007	2014
N/A	N/A	39%	90%

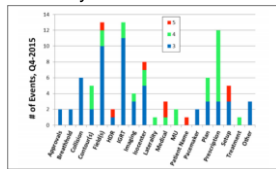
Abt Study of Medical Physics Work Values, Report IV, 2015



SBRT QA: Errors

The majority of errors in stereotactic procedures and more broadly in radiation therapy are caused by humans.
Solberg et al, PRO 2012, 2(1):2-9.

A 2015 RO•ILS quarterly report concluded that “rushing” is a central theme in high priority incidents.



SBRT QA: Staffing

Radiation Oncology Practice Accreditation Program Requirements

1 FTE/260 patients (180 academic)



The Abt Study of Medical Physicist Work Values for Radiation Oncology Physics Services: Round IV

effort/
CPT code

Final Report

JOURNAL OF APPLIED CLINICAL MEDICAL PHYSICS, VOLUME 11, NUMBER 1, WINTER 2010

A grid to facilitate physics staffing justification

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10 hrs/SBRT patient



0.008 FTE/SBRT patient

SBRT QA: Staff Training

AAPM TG 101 states that staff training is of the highest priority and that special SBRT training is needed for all involved staff.

SBRT training should be obtained prior to treating patients.

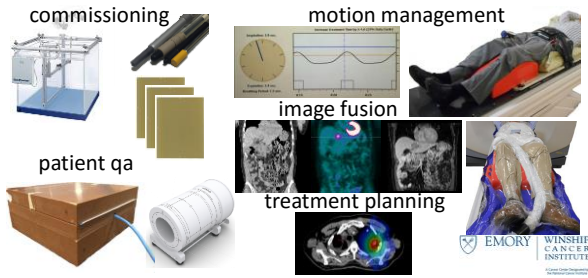
SBRT training courses – onsite and online – are offered by a number of institutions.



SBRT QA: Resources



SBRT QA: Resources



SBRT QA: Commissioning

Medical physicists are responsible for the technical aspects of SBRT. Responsibilities during acceptance and commissioning include quality assurance of

- Localization/imaging devices used to determine target coordinates
- Treatment planning system
- SBRT treatment machine

Potters et al, IJROBP, 2010, 76: 326-332.

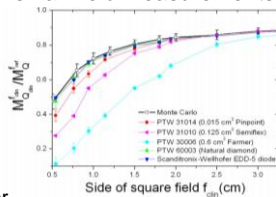


SBRT QA: Commissioning

Appropriate detectors for small field measurements



TG 101 recommends dosimeter with ≤ 1 mm spatial resolution



Doblado et al, 2007 Physica medica 23:58-66

SBRT QA: Commissioning

Commissioning tests of ...

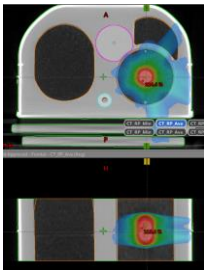
- Imaging data integrity
- Dose calculation algorithms
- MLC leaf sequencing
- MU calculations algorithms
- Leaf speed
- Dose rate
- Small MU delivery
- Imaging/localization
- Tracking/gating

Benedict et al, Med Phys, 2010, 37: 4078-4101.

... in many cases can be used for QA tests.



SBRT QA: End to end testing



MD Anderson Cancer Center
1515 Holcombe St., Houston, TX 77030
281.243.0100

Report of Lung Phantom Commissioning

Date of Report: December 20, 2015
Institution: Emory University Medical Center
Physician: Judith Cooper, M.D.
Radiation: Varian TrueBeam (TBE) - 6 MV FFF
Treatment: IMRT
Treatment Planning System: Varian Eclipse (EPT) - AAA
Data Acquisition: Octane 10.2015
Method to Account for Target Motion: Gating

Description of procedure:
An anthropomorphic lung phantom incorporating a cylindrical diaphragm insert that simulated the left lung was placed in the target position in a CT scanner and imaged. The insert contained a cylindrical central target (LD cavity) located near the center of the target peripheral wall dose distribution and three sheets of "Gel Check"™ Gelscans that provided dose distributions in the area covered and captured regions. The phantom included head and neck and shoulders, each with one containing one LD cavity. The LD cavity was imaged in-situ. The diaphragm was the insert and simulated the respiratory motion of the lungs. The diaphragm was imaged in-situ. The insert contained a cylindrical central target (LD cavity). An incorporating data collected in a water container was used to measure respiratory motion. Motion was tracked by using the respiratory motion and target motion simulated by the system. A treatment programming system was used to simulate treatment and CT parameters. The distance of motion of the TBE in 3D, and the spatial position of the file and gantry motion system is 1 mm.

Summary of TLD and film results	2015 TLD	2015 Film	2015 TLD	2015 Film	Accuracy
PTV (LD)	100%	100%	100%	100%	Yes
PTV (LD) 20	100%	100%	100%	100%	Yes
Org. At risk	100%	100%	100%	100%	Accuracy
Central	100%	100%	100%	100%	Yes
Spinal	100%	100%	100%	100%	Yes
Normal lung tissue	100%	100%	100%	100%	Yes

Percentage of points meeting gamma index criteria of 1% and 5 mm



SBRT QA: Commissioning

Before commissioning becomes a distant memory:

- Clearly document all work
- Develop policies and procedures, including checklists
- Establish a comprehensive QA program



SBRT QA: Periodic machine QA

TG 142 is the current standard for periodic machine QA
 SRS/SBRT machines have the tightest tolerances

Table 1 Daily

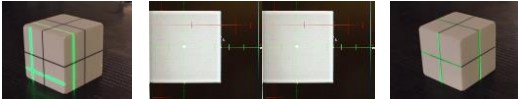
Parameter	Machine-type tolerance		
	Non-SBRT	SBRT	SBRT/SRS
Electronics			
X-ray output constancy (all energies)		3%	
Electron output constancy (weekly, except for machines with output cross-calibrating output daily)			
Mechanical			
Linear localization	2 mm	1.7 mm	1 mm
Distance indicator (IGRT) in mm	2 mm	2 mm	2 mm
Collimator size indicator	2 mm	2 mm	1 mm
Safety			
Door interlock (beam off)		Functional	Functional
Door closing safety		Functional	Functional
Antineutron (neutron)		Functional	Functional
Stomachic methods (locked)	NA	NA	Functional
Exhalator any number (if used)		Functional	Functional
Beam on indicator		Functional	Functional



SBRT QA: Periodic Machine QA

ASTRO and ACR recommend evaluating the accuracy of imaging and treatment delivery systems together.

- 1) offset target
- 2) align target with kV imaging

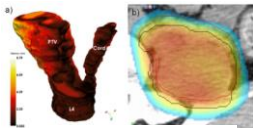


- 3) validate with treatment beam, e.g., portal imaging, Winston Lutz

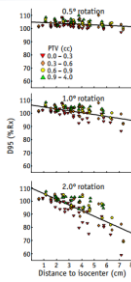


SBRT QA: Robotic couch QA

- Central BB insensitive to rotations
- Rotational errors can be important
- Robotic couches allow for 6 DoF corrections
- Quality assurance needed for robotic couches



Schreibmann et al, 2011, JACMP 12(3):540-46



Roper et al, 2015, IJROBP 93(3):540-46

SBRT QA: Robotic couch QA

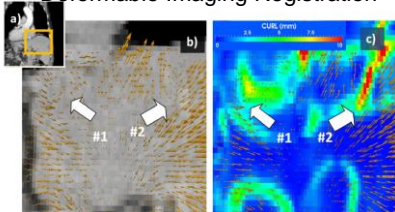


Cook, Roper, Elder, Schreibmann, Unified imaging and robotic couch QA, Accepted in Medical Physics



SBRT QA: Simulation and Planning

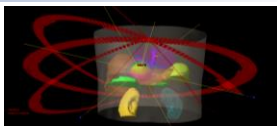
Deformable Imaging Registration



Schreibmann et al, 2012 JACMP 13:126-139



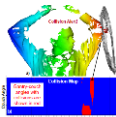
SBRT QA: Simulation and Planning



Conventional Collision Check

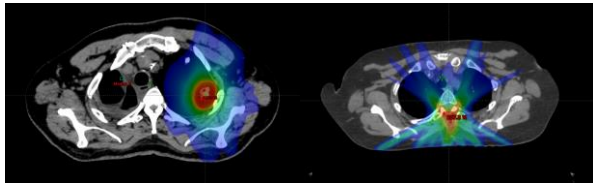


Virtual Collision Check



SBRT QA: Simulation and Planning

Site specific expertise



SBRT QA: Simulation and Planning

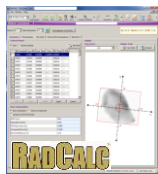


<https://www.rtog.org/ClinicalTrials/ProtocolTable>



SBRT QA: Patient Specific QA

Monitor Unit Verification



Monte Carlo



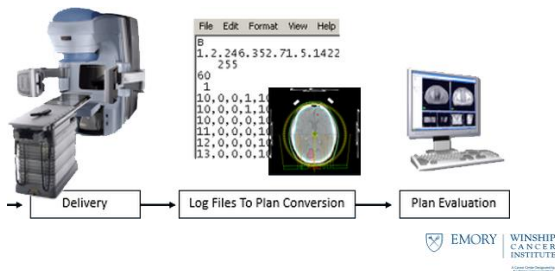
IMSure QA Software



SBRT QA: Patient Specific QA



SBRT QA: Patient Specific QA



SBRT QA: Treatment Delivery

AAPM TG 101 recommends that a QMP be present for the entire 1st SBRT fraction then be available for any subsequent fractions.



SBRT QA: Treatment Delivery

Spatial accuracy is paramount

Initial positioning

- Coarse: body frames/marks
- Final: imaging

During treatment

- Aggressive immobilization or
- Image based tracking



Benedict et al, Med Phys, 2010, 37: 4078-4101.

SBRT QA: Treatment Delivery

Does the time of day matter?

A failure mode and effect analysis study concluded that treating patients during lunchtime or at the end of the day could result in a greater rate of errors.

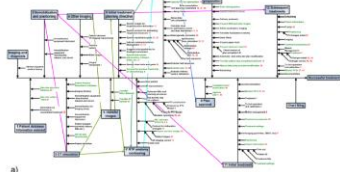
Solution: Schedule SBRT patients at times when there are fewer distractions.

Perks et al, IJROBP, 2012, 83: 1324-1329.



SBRT QA: Beyond Periodic QA

TG 100: Application of risk analysis methods to radiation therapy quality management



Huq et al, Med Phys, 2016, 43: 4209-62.



SBRT QA: References

Task Group 142 report: Quality assurance of medical accelerators, Klein et al, Medical Physics, 36, 4197-4212 (2009).

Task Group 101 report: Stereotactic body radiation therapy, Benedict et al, Medical Physics, 37, 4078-4101 (2010).

Task Group 100 report: Application of risk analysis methods to radiation therapy quality management, Huq et al, Medical Physics, 43, 4209-4262 (2016).

American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology (ASTRO) and American College of Radiology (ACR) practice guideline for the performance of stereotactic body radiation therapy, Potters et al, IJROBP, 76(2): 326-32 (2010).

<https://www.astro.org/RO-ILS.aspx>