



3D Dosimetry in the Clinic: Motion Interplay Effects in Dynamic Radiotherapy

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Learning objectives

- 1: 3D Dosimetry in the Clinic: Background and Motivation
- 2: 3D Dosimetry in the Clinic: Motion interplay effects in dynamic radiotherapy
 - Observe full dosimetry under dynamic radiotherapy during respiratory motion
 - Understand how the measurement of high resolution dose data in an irradiated volume can help understand interplay effects during TomoTherapy or VMAT
- 3: 3D Dosimetry in the Clinic and Research: Special techniques
- 4: 3D Dosimetry in end-to-end dosimetry QA

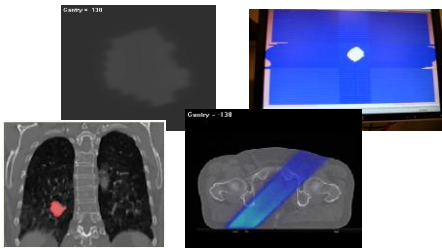


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What kind of motions?

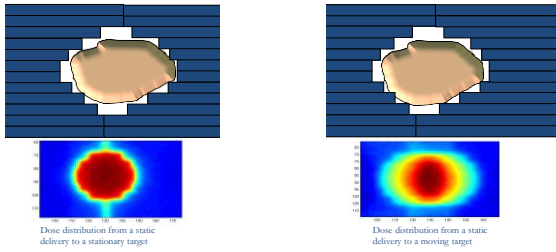


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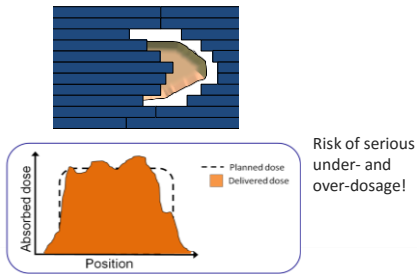
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If target moves during radiotherapy...



Ceberg S, et al 2008 Verification of dynamic radiotherapy: the potential for 3D dosimetry under respiratory-like motion using polymer gel. *PMB*, 53 (20). pp. N387-396.

If both target and MLC move...



Interplay effects depends on...

Patient specific:

- Breathing amplitude
- Period time
- Initial breathing phase

Machine specific:

- Dose rate
- Plan modulation complexity
- Gantry rotation period/pitch/beam width

Measure interplay effects (only)

- How much of the target dose reduction is due to breathing interplay effects?
- Need to separate the obvious dose-smearing effect from the total measurement
- It is hard using conventional diod- or ion chamber arrays due to low spatial resolution
- It is possible using 3D gel dosimetry
 - thousands of measuring points in a few cm³ volume



Ceberg S. et al 2013 Evaluation of breathing interplay effects during VMAT by using 3D gel measurements. Journal of Physics: Conference Series

”Breathing” gel-phantoms



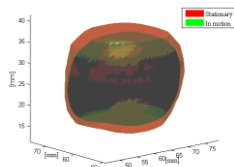
- nPAG polymer gel
- 89% w/w water
 - 5% w/w gelatine
 - 3% w/w acrylamide
 - 3% w/w bisacrylamide
 - 10 mM THP

- Read out system
- MRI



Overlay of 3D target isodose surfaces

Lung VMAT measurements



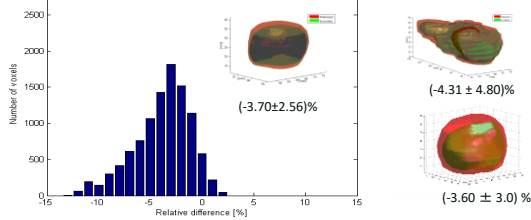
An obvious target dose reduction due to motion

Ceberg S. et al 2013 Evaluation of breathing interplay effects during VMAT by using 3D gel measurements. Journal of Physics: Conference Series

Total dosimetric effect of the motion

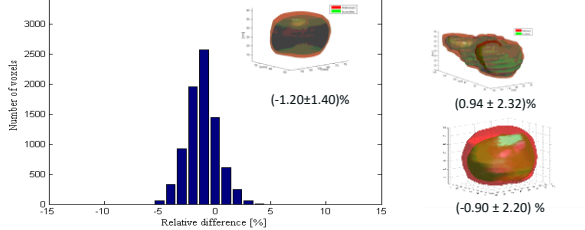
Contains both the dose-smearing and potential interplay effects

Distribution of the dose deviations between the gel volumes



The dosimetric effect of the interplay effects only

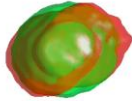
Distribution of the dose deviations between the gel volumes



In these clinically relevant example

- The total dosimetric effect due to breathing motion and dynamic MLC motion during VMAT and Tomo delivery resulted in an average of about 4% target dose reduction.
- For repeated stationary measurement, i.e. without interplay effects but including all other measurements uncertainties (e.g. set-up), the differences had a narrow distribution with a standard deviation between 0.5-0.9% (1SD).
- Thus, the larger standard deviations of 1.4%-2.3% (1SD) were interpreted as interplay effects.

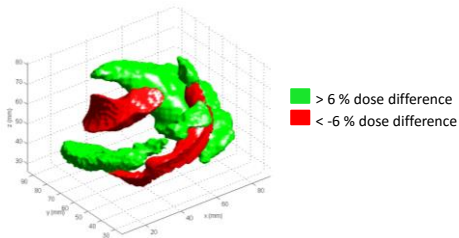
Motion induced thread effect



Experimentally verification of the motion induced thread effect during tomotherapy using 3D gel dosimetry.

Edvardsson A. et al. 2015 Verification of motion induced thread effect during tomotherapy using gel dosimetry Journal of Physics: Conference

Motion induced thread effect



Take home message

To evaluate any potential breathing induced interplay effects during dynamic radiotherapy in your clinic – use a 3D detector system with high resolution that accumulates the absorbed dose
