

The History of Automation in Radiation Oncology

A Non-automated, Inexhaustive Historical Review

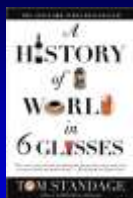
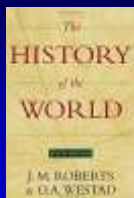
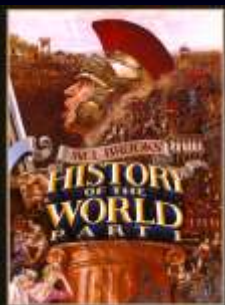
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Useful Precedents...



Automation: *n, def:*

1. the technique of making an apparatus, a process, or a system operate automatically
2. the state of being operated automatically
3. automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human labor

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When is Automation of Value or Useful?

- Repetitive processes
 - Defined, prescribed, and/or predictable processes
 - Processes that can be modeled with fidelity
 - Mathematics and logical algorithm implementation
 - Hazardous/hostile/remote environments
 - Real-time/fast response, complex, large-scale environments
 - Personnel time and expense efficiency
- The List Goes On... Faster, Cheaper, Better (1 of...all 3)

Automation in Radiation Treatment

- All steps of RT process
 - Consult, simulation, treatment planning, treatment, followup
- Radiation treatment devices
- Quality assurance
- Response assessment



Automation in Medical Imaging


- Computed Tomography
- X-ray Imaging: from film to digital
- Computer-aided Diagnosis (CAD)
- Image processing and manipulation
- Hybrid Devices

IM: Computed Tomography

- Concept – benchtop acquisition, Co-60, Radon transform
- Four+ generations, fan beam
 1. Translate-rotate, pencil beam, single detector
 2. Translate-rotate, fan beam, multiple detectors
 3. Rotate-rotate, fan beam, multiple detectors
 4. Rotate-fixed, fan beam, multiple detectors
- EBT CT – electrical version of mechanical tube rotation
- Multidetector/cone beam CT
- Cone Beam CT – flat pane
- Dual-energy CT; Phase-contrast CT


IM: Computed Tomography

- Headfield





IM: Computed Tomography

- Corradini - work
- Fisher invention



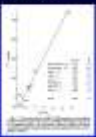
IM: Computed Tomography

- 1971 CT scan in USA, Mayo Clinic, 1971





IM: Computed Tomography

- The use of CT Scans in Radiation Therapy




IM: Computed Tomography





IM: Computed Tomography

- Helical
- 320° detectors

IM: Computed Tomography

- Electron Beam CT - replaces table rotation




IM: Computed Tomography

1991-Proposal for 4D EBCT for 3D-RTP

Five dimensional Tomography in Radiotherapy Treatment Planning

Five questions (last study) 1991

1. Electron beam EBCT for therapy
2. Areas involving calibration and post-IPB control issues (fit to calibration)
3. Multi-channel systems
4. Image reconstruction (4D acquisition - 3D-4D)
5. Image registration (to diagnosis, reference data) (with/without registration of geometry based registration)

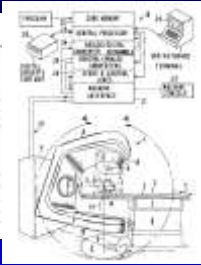
Radiation Treatment: Key Automations

- Linear accelerators
 - Analog → Digital
- CT simulation
 - 4D imaging
- Treatment planning
 - Image segmentation
 - Beam define: MLC, Scanning
 - 3D CRT, IMRT, other
- Immobilization/positioning
- Treatment process
- Motion compensation
- Electronic portal imaging
 - Analog → Digital
- IGRT: CBCT, other modes
- Record / verify
- Database / analysis

RT: Teletherapy, Linear Accelerators



Courtesy Best Medical, Inc.



RT: Linear Accelerators

- Digital
- Software Systems
- Automated
- CBCT

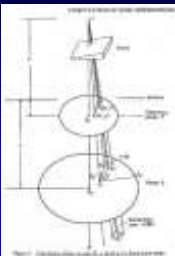


Courtesy Varian Medical Systems



RT: Treatment Planning

- Recognized early: 3D/4D
- Tsien KC, BJR 28(332):432-9, 1955. The application of automatic computing machines to radiation treatment planning
- "Beam Superposition" of isodose curves a challenge
- A relatively unheard of book: Woods, 1974
- Real Physics



The application of electronic digital computers to problems in radiotherapy, including isodose planning, is of a date of rapid development. This book attempts to summarize the present situation in the subject by bringing together brief descriptions of a selection of applications and computing techniques and to provide some theoretical background. Where necessary, any areas which will require the particular points of interest in the literature up to date. It is hoped that this book will be useful to physicists and radiotherapists concerned with the introduction of computers into radiotherapy practice in their work.

RT: Treatment Planning: 2D → 3D

- 1980s: 2D RTP systems



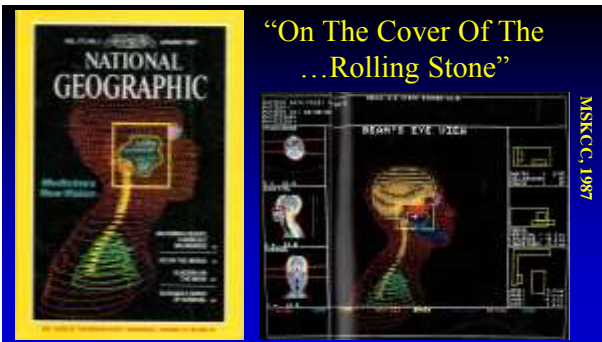
- 1980s: 3D considered
- Goitein M. Limitations of two-dimensional treatment planning programs. MedPhys 9(4):580-6 (1982)
- The 3D Quest began: MSK, Wisc, UNC, WashU, UWash, UMich



RT: Treatment Planning: 2D → 3D



“On The Cover Of The ...Rolling Stone”



RT: 3D Treatment Planning

● **Digital Architecture and Rays**

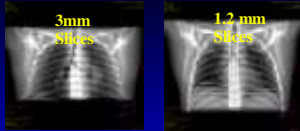
THE REVOLUTIONARY VIRTUAL SIMULATOR
George W. SHEROUSE, M.D., and Edward L. CHANEY, Ph.D.
RADIATION ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MD Anderson Cancer Center
675 F. RICHARDSON BLVD., #11.100, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77030
~1991

The Virtual Simulator
A Revolution in Tool for 3D Treatment Planning
Computer Software and Fully Instrumented
The Department of Radiation Oncology

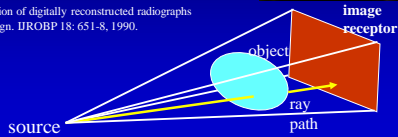
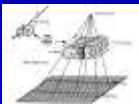


The Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph

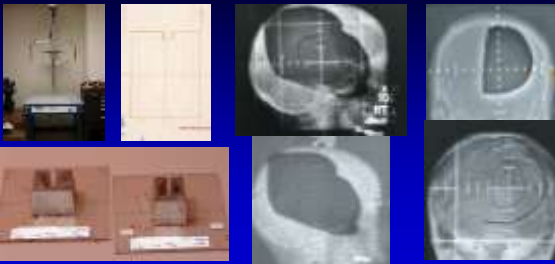
- DRR – a computerized ray trace through a CT 3D digital dataset – a secondary image
- Attenuation properties of material modeled
- Source and image receptor treated as ideal
- Very important step of verification for the virtual simulation process used in 3D radiation treatment planning



Sherouse, Novins, Chaney Computation of digitally reconstructed radiographs for use in radiotherapy treatment design. IJROBP 18: 651-8, 1990.



RT: Beam Shaping, 3D CRT



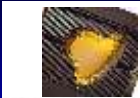
RT: Beam Shaping, 3D CRT



Courtesy AU FMO Beam Systems



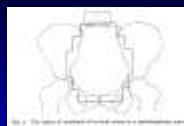
RT: Beam Shaping, 3D CRT - MLC



Courtesy Bourland (Gunderson, Tepper, 2012) and Varian Medical Systems

RT: Conformal Radiation Treatment

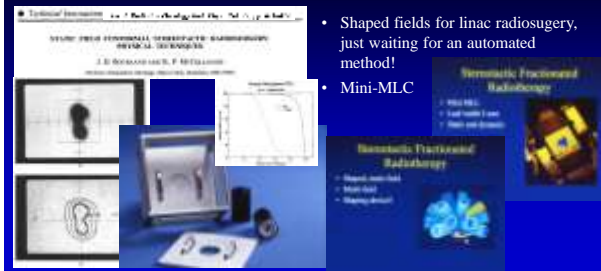
- 1959, Tsien
- 1968, earlier, Takahashi



RT: Gamma SRS Treatment Planning



RT: Linac SRS Treatment Planning



RT: Intensity Modulation

- Use of independent jaws for asymmetric fields leads to dynamic wedge and to further approaches to intensity modulation of the open beam
- The MLC for field shaping can be used for 1) dynamic field shaping as well as 2) intensity modulation
- There are precedents from earlier days: eg, Takahashi

RT: Intensity Modulation

Tomotherapy: A new concept for the delivery of dynamic conformal radiotherapy

Chang and Frazer

Tomotherapy Unit

Methods of image reconstruction from projections applied to exhalation radiotherapy

A multi-size pencil beam model for photon dose calculations in three dimensions

RT: Image Guided Radiation Treatment

- Optical and Remote Monitoring IGRT, *Sanford L. Meeks, Twyla R. Willoughby, Katja M. Langen, and Patrick A. Kupelian*
- Ultrasound-Guided Radiation Therapy, *Janelle A. Molloy*
- In-Room CT System for IGRT, *James R. Wong, Minoru Uematsu, and Zhanrong Gao*
- Megavoltage Fan-Beam CT IGRT, *Gustavo Hugo Olivera and Thomas Rockwell Mackie*
- Kilovoltage Cone-Beam CT Guidance of Radiation Therapy, *Jeffrey H. Siewerdsen and Jan-Jakob Sonke*
- Megavoltage Cone-Beam IGRT, *Olivier Morin and Jean Pouliot*
- Kilovoltage X-Ray IMRT and IGRT, *Hiroki Shirato, Masayori Ishikawa, Shinichi Shimizu, Gerard Bengua, Ken Sutherland, Rikya Onimaru, and Hidetomi Aoyama*
- Kilovoltage Radiography for Robotic Linac IGRT, *Martin J. Murphy*
- Respiratory-Correlated CT, *Carnell J. Hampton*
- 4D PET/CT in Radiotherapy, *Sadek A. Nehme and Yusuf E. Erdi*
- On-Board Digital Tomosynthesis: An Emerging New Technology for IGRT, *Q. Jackie Wu, Devon Godfrey, Lei Ren, Sua Yoo, and Fang-Fang Yin*
- Image Registration and Segmentation in Radiation Therapy, *Michael B. Sharpe, Michael Velec, and Kristy K. Brock*

Vendor IGRT Implementations

Dawson LA, Jaffray DA. Advances in image-guided radiation therapy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2007 Mar 10;25(8):938-46.

MR + Linear Accelerator



Longitudinal Orientation

Courtesy of University of Alberta, Canada



Transverse Orientation

Courtesy of University of Alberta, Canada

Hybrid IGRT Technologies: IM + RT

Treatment Device / Modality →

Imaging Device ↓	Treatment Device / Modality →				
	Gamma / RadSurg	MV x rays Linac	MV x rays Robotic	Brachy	HIFUS
US		X	?		
Optical		X	X		
Remote Sensing		X	X		
Fiducial Markers		X	X	X	
CT		X		?	
PET-CT		X			
MV CBCT		X			
kV CBCT	X	X		X	
MV CBCT		X			
Stereo XR		X	X	X	
MRI	X	X		X	X
SPECT/NM		X			

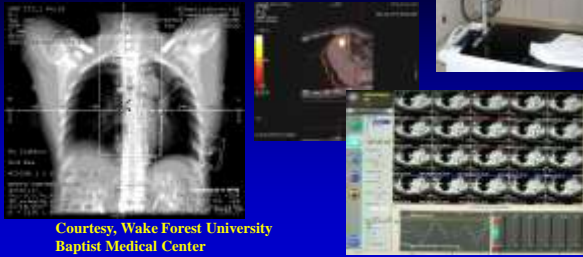
IM + RT: Medical Imaging

- Robb, Pizer, Fuchs ...
- Surface rendering
- Volume rendering
- Automated segmentation
- Multi-modality image analysis
- Assessment of treatment response

First Conference on Visualization in Biomedical Computing



IM + RT: 4D Imaging



RT: Record & Verify: Ha!

- The Trifold Chart – paper system
- Early encoders for patient ID
- Record & Verify – an upload to linac
- Now - R&V is the **database** that serves the treatment machine
 - Database is King, Information is King!
- **BIG DATA** – how to analyze?
- We need (to be) “Clinical Informaticists”
- **They may be us, we may be them – We Must Be**



Safety

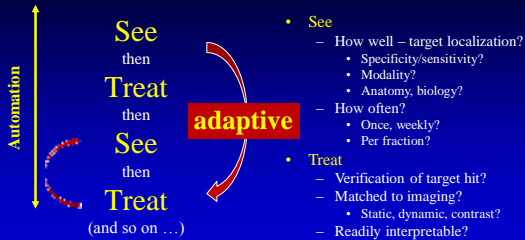
- Everything looks great in the computer...
- We tend to trust technology...
- Automated processes are hidden, may not be revised, customized, corrected...
- We must know how to validate and quality assure for applying to patient care: diagnosis and treatment
- At same time: Automated processes bring control

IM + RT: Safety and Automation

- New types of events with computers, automation
- Early and recent events



The Radiation Targeting Issue



Automation in Radiation Treatment

- All steps of RT process
 - Consult, simulation, treatment planning, treatment, followup
- Radiation treatment devices
- Quality assurance



Our Roles in Automation

- Active involvement: must understand and confront problem to propose solution: human + energy source
- W need other perspectives, expertise: non-physicist colleagues
- Recognize the human condition: patient, personnel, public – variable biological response, without perfection – the “3% rule”
- Our contributions: Application of logic, math, technology, expertise, in the clinical setting – it takes all types of us
- Discovery, Integration, Application, Education (Boyer, 1990)

Faster, Cheaper, Better and Safe!

RT: Treatment Planning

Within the next ten years treatment planning will become fully automated without the need for human intervention

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Heath L. Moore, Ph.D.
Department of Radiation Physics and Applied Sciences, University of Huddersfield,
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Colin G. Orton, Ph.D., MSc(Eng)
Received 17 August 2014; accepted for publication 17 August 2014; published 18 September 2014
(https://doi.org/10.1118/1.2591946)

Published in 2014, 6 years to go!

Contributions of Automation

- Pre-treatment: Diagnosis, Medical Care Planning
- Radiation Treatment Planning Process
 - Image Segmentation, Radiation “Beam” Design ...
- Treatment Delivery Process
 - Positioning / Monitoring, Adaption, Validation ...
- Error Detection, Safety Monitoring
 - Real-time / Prospective, Retrospective
- Assessment of Treatment Response: BIG Data
 - Individual/Cohort, Imaging/Treatment Parameters

Contributions of Automation

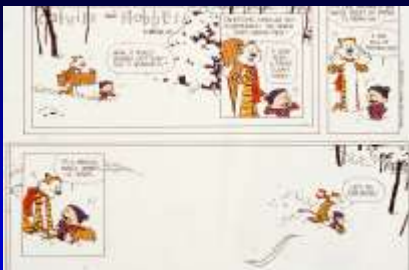
- Precision Medicine
- Personalized Medicine
- Evidence-based Medicine
- Value-based Medicine

Conclusions on History of Automation

- Automation in radiation oncology (everything) continues
- Useful for repetitive, large-scale, simple and complex, real-time processes: required and invaluable
- May free-up human resources for elsewhere
- Very important roles for automation in safety and evaluation of efficacy and efficiency
- Impact in the clinic, research and education

Responsibility and opportunity await!

A Future with Opportunities



- ◇ It really snowed last night! Isn't it wonderful?
- ◇ Everything familiar has disappeared. The world looks brand-new!
- ◇ ... a clean start
- ◇ A day full of possibilities
- ◇ ... a magical world ...
- ◇ Lets go exploring!
