

Treatment Planning Considerations for Adaptive Radiotherapy

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Acknowledgement

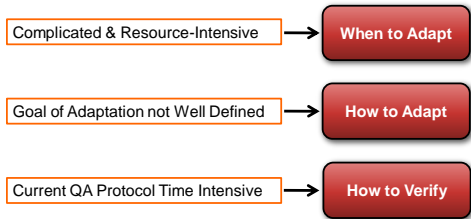
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Key Elements Of ART

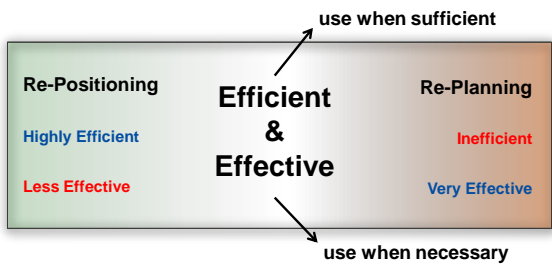


Wu et al, *Cancer Journal* 17:182-189, 2011

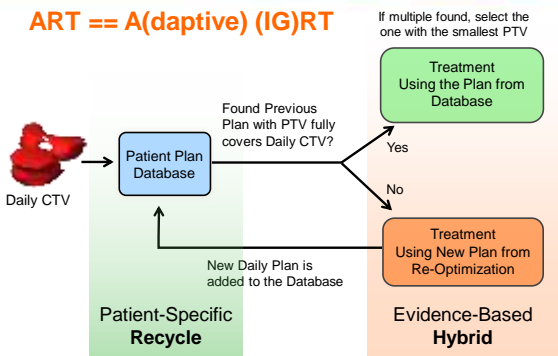
Tx Planning Considerations for ART



When to Adapt?



ART == A(daptive) (IG)RT



Benefits: Target (CTV) Coverage

Ranges and Means of D99 (Minimal Dose to 99% CTV)

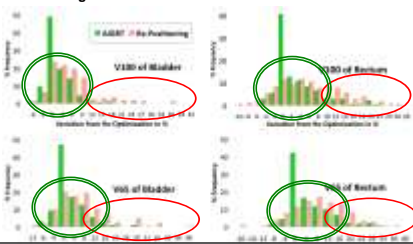


ART can substantially improve target coverage.

Li et al, *Phys Med Biol.* 2011 Mar 7;56(5):1243-58.

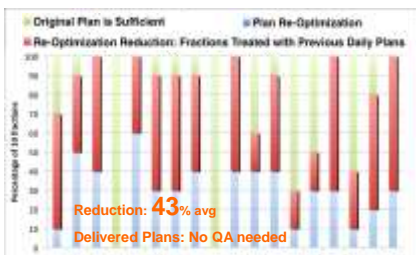
Results: OAR Sparring

Histogram of Difference from the "Gold Standard"



Better Controlled OAR Irradiation than Re-Positioning

Benefits: Efficiency Improvement

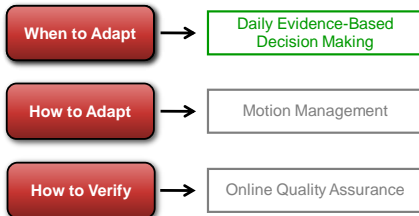


Substantially reduced re-optimization necessity

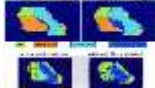


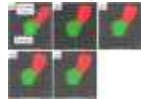

½ Re-Optimizations, Same Quality

Improved OAR Sparing Compared to Re-Positioning	Uncompromised daily CTV Coverage (D99 > 98%)	Reduced Re-Optimization Frequency by 43%
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From Challenges to Tools



Addressing Inter-fractional Change

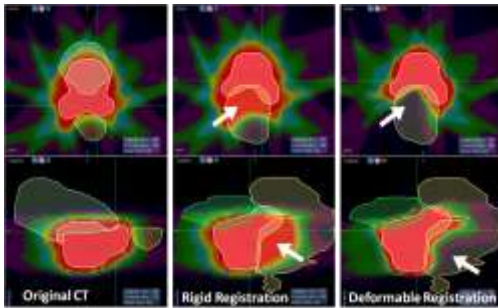
 <p><i>Fluence-map Deformation Based on BEV</i> Mohan et al. 2005</p>	 <p><i>Direct-Aperture-Def. Based on BEV</i> Feng et al. 2006</p>	 <p><i>LP Fluence Opt. Based on Structures.</i> Wu et al. 2008</p>
 <p><i>MLC Position Shift Based on BEV</i> Court & Dong et al. 2005</p>	 <p><i>Aperture morphing Based on BEV</i> Ahunbay et al. 2008</p>	

Knowledge-Guided Plan Adaptation

- Step 1. Deformable registration of Daily and Planning CT images
 - Warping planned dose to changed anatomy
 - Known Goal dose
- Step 2. Auto-optimization
 - Known optimization parameter settings
- Step 3. Knowledge based plan quality QA
 - known plan quality parameters

Thongphiew et al, *Med Phys* 36:1651-1662, 2008
 Li et al, *Med Phys* 40, 111711, 2013

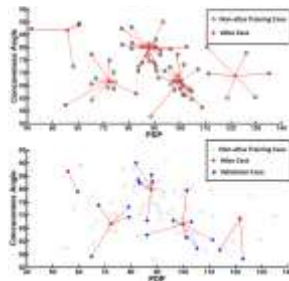
Step 1. Deform the Original Dose for New Anatomy



Li et al, *Med Phys* 40, 111711, 2013

Dose Atlas Guiding Optimization

- Features of all cases covered by only 5 atlas
- New anatomy matched to nearest atlas
- Deformable Registration used to apply atlas dose to new anatomy
- Goal dose guides optimization



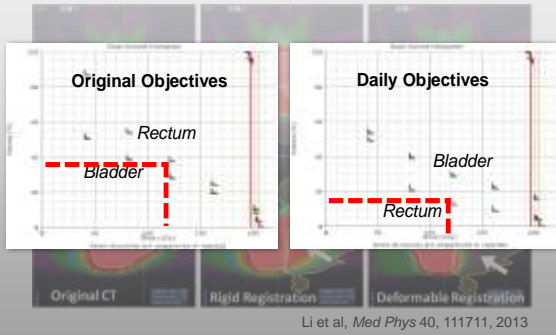
Sheng and Li et al, *Phys. Med. Biol.* 60 (2015) 7277

Knowledge-Guided Plan Adaptation

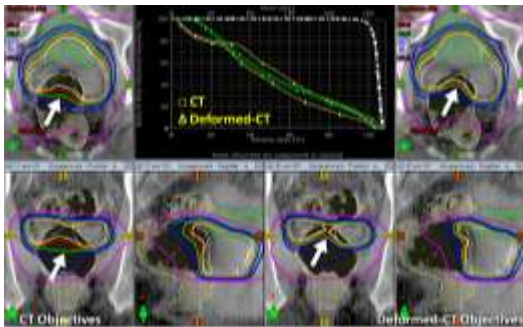
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Thongphiew et al, *Med Phys* 36:1651-1662, 2008

Step 2. Optimization Objective from Daily Imaging



Step 2. Re-optimization



Knowledge-Guided Plan Adaptation

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Step 3. Plan Quality QA

Planned vs. Modeled

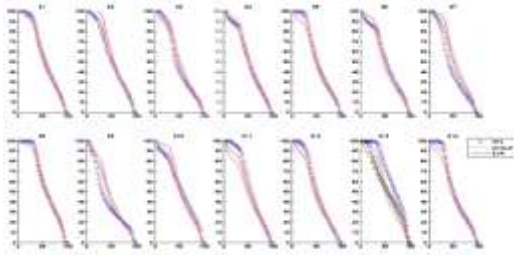


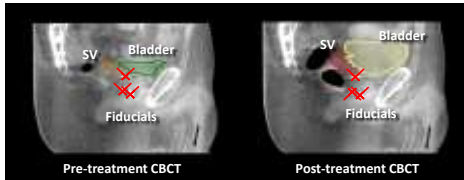
Fig. 1. Model of anatomy and targets and OARs inside the planning grid. From 11 out of 14 plans, the DVHs generated for the target or planning organ (PO) are inside the grid. The "Images" show the result after registration for case 013.

Zhu et al, *Med Phys* 38:719-726, 2011

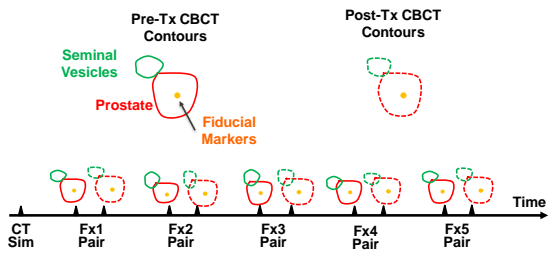
Addressing Intra-fractional Change

- Online Adaptation = 0 Margin?
 - Inter-fractional motion can be managed with plan adaptation
 - Intra-fractional motion requires tracking or additional margin
- SV motion as example
 - Prostate tracking: simple with fiducial markers
 - SV tracking: difficult & requires margin

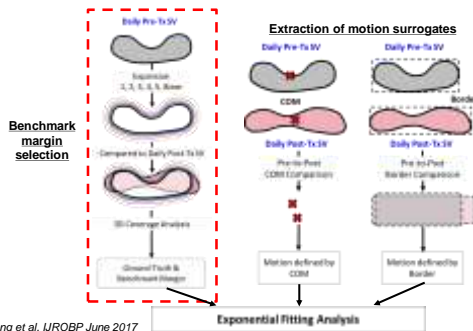
Inter-fractional SV Motion



Quantifying Intra-fractional Motion



Motion Definition

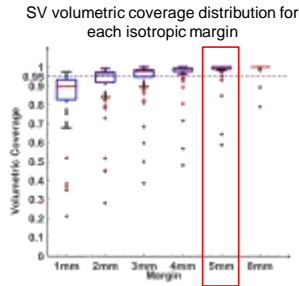


Sheng et al, IJROBP June 2017

Margin: 5 mm for SV Alone

Isotropic margin (mm)	95% post-tx SV coverage (% fractions)
1	9
2	53
3	73
4	86
5	95
8	97

5mm: selected as minimal margin for sufficient coverage



Sheng et al, IJROBP June 2017

Margin: Surrogate Underestimates

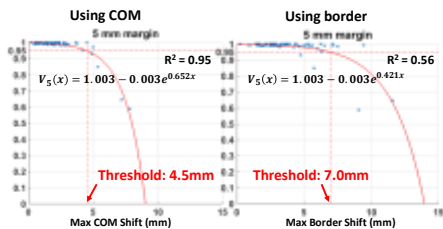
- Margin determined from surrogates
 - Using popular Van Herk's recipe
 - Based on motion estimated from COM and Border

Van Herk Margin			
	LR	AP	SI
Center of Mass	0 mm	0.5 mm	0.8 mm
Border	1.2 mm	3.9 mm	2.5 mm

Sheng et al, IJROBP June 2017

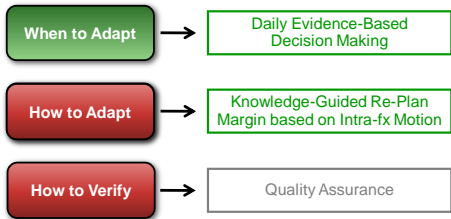
Predicting SV Coverage via IGRT

- SV Coverage Prediction via Regression
 - Based on fractional coverage data
 - Established in a way for simple clinical implementation during IGRT

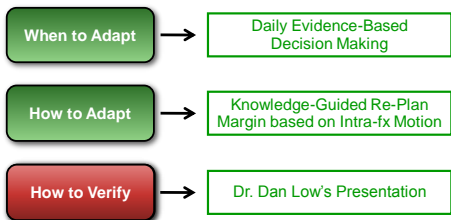


Sheng et al, IJROBP June 2017

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Thank you
