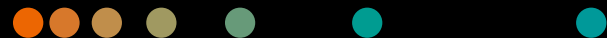
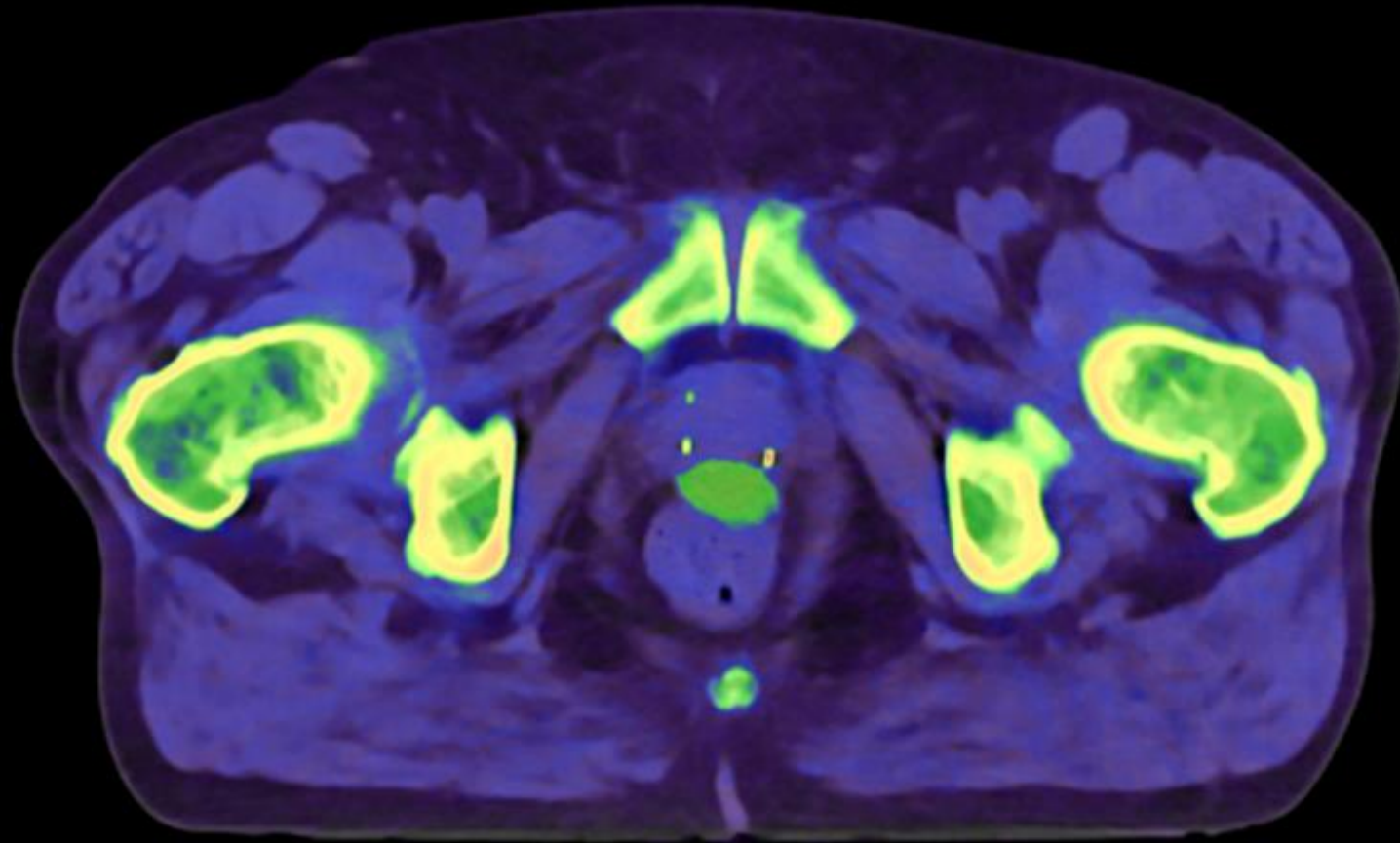


Dual Energy CT for Radiation Therapy: Technical Considerations and Clinical Applications



Clinical Applications



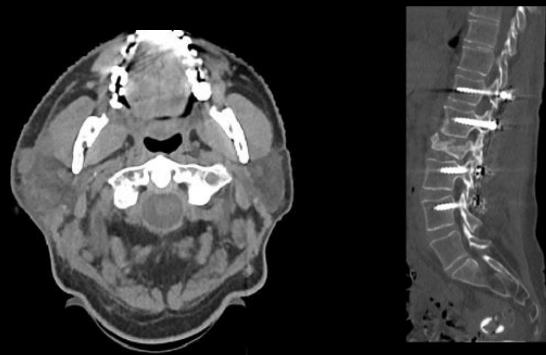
What makes Dual Energy stand out?

Improved tumor visualization



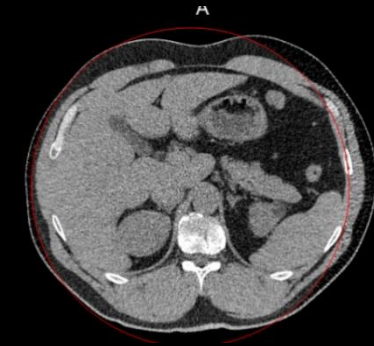
Increased confidence in tumor contouring with the use of monoenergetic energies acquired with Dual Energy technologies tailored to each scanner.

Artifact reduction



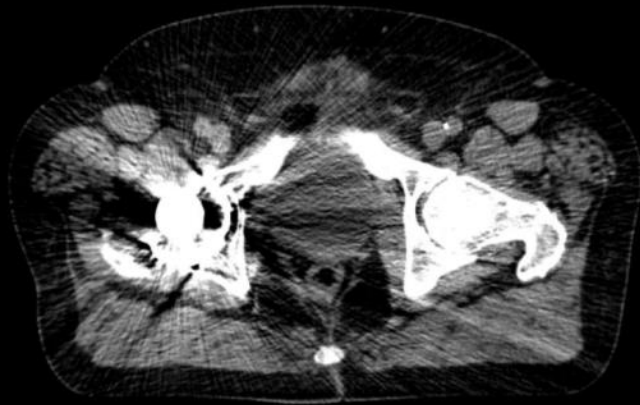
Increased process efficiency and potentially improved clinical outcomes using Dual Energy for metal artifact reduction.

Tissue characterization



Increase the competitiveness of your institution – use Rho and Z as the new foundation for dosimetric calculations and tissue differentiation to put yourself at the forefront of innovation.

Metal artefact reduction



Conventional CT



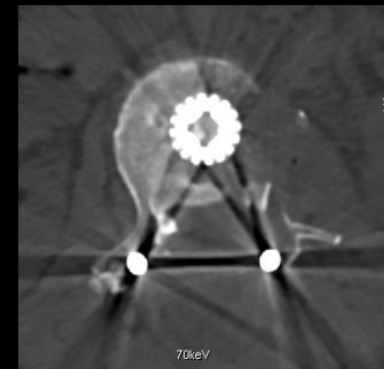
Dual Energy CT



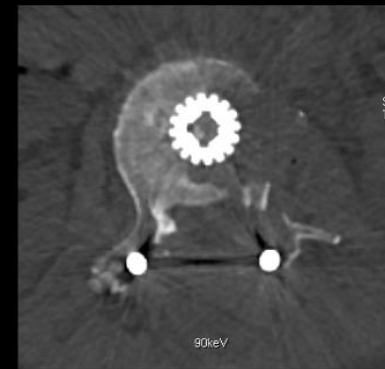
Spin: -90
Tilt: 0



Spin: -90
Tilt: 0



Spin: 0
Tilt: -90



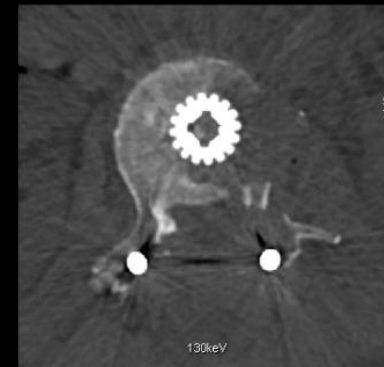
Spin: 0
Tilt: -90



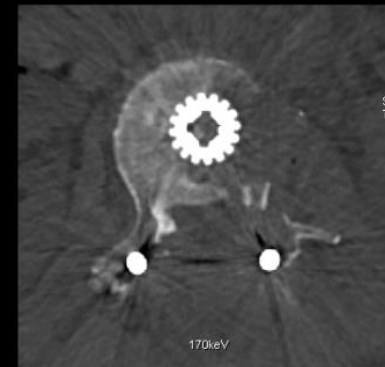
Spin: -90
Tilt: 0



Spin: -90
Tilt: 0



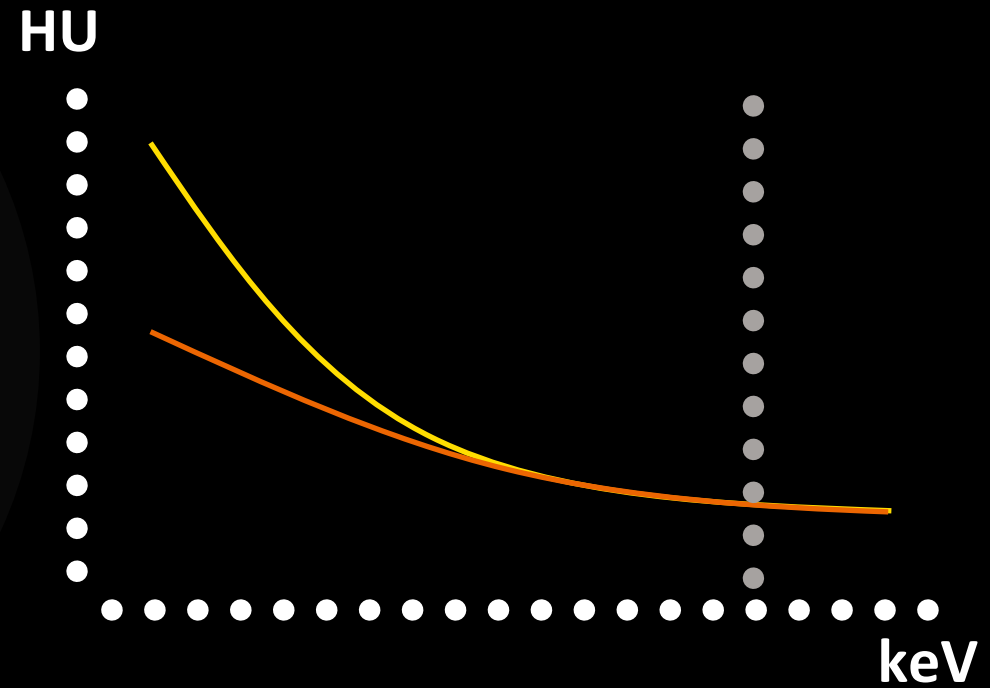
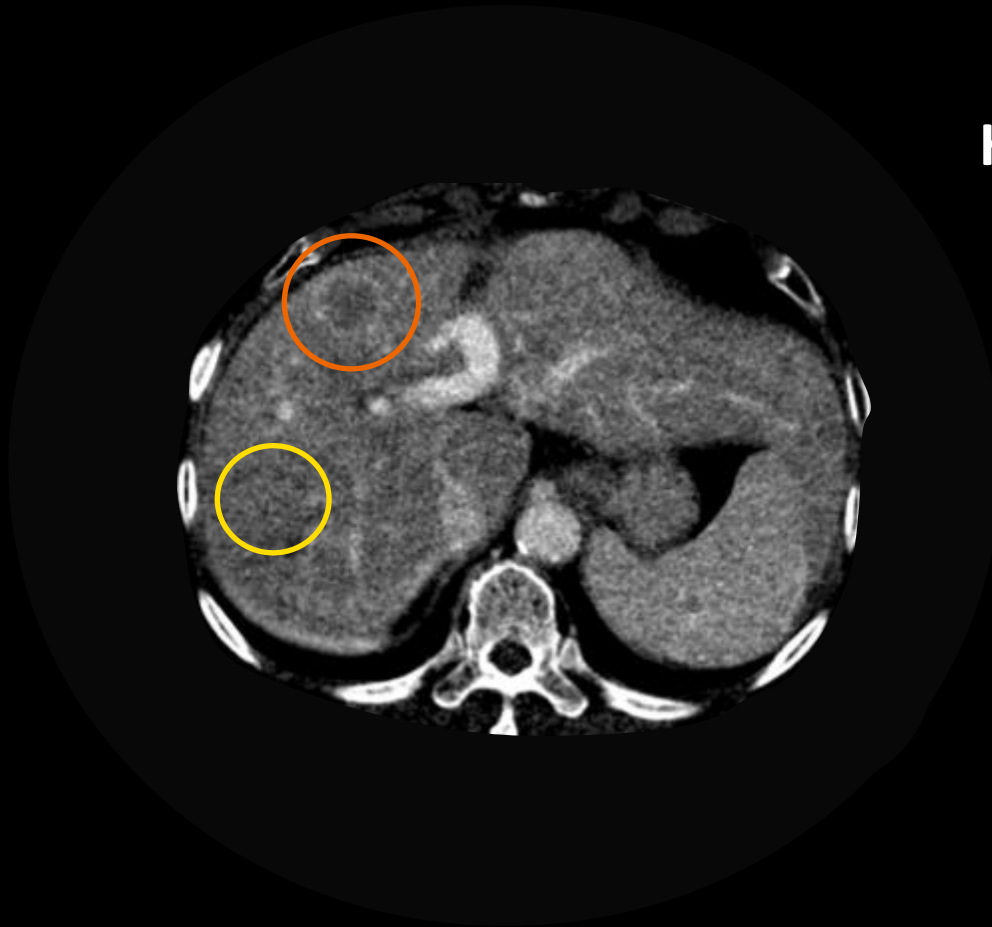
Spin: 0
Tilt: -90



Spin: 0
Tilt: -90



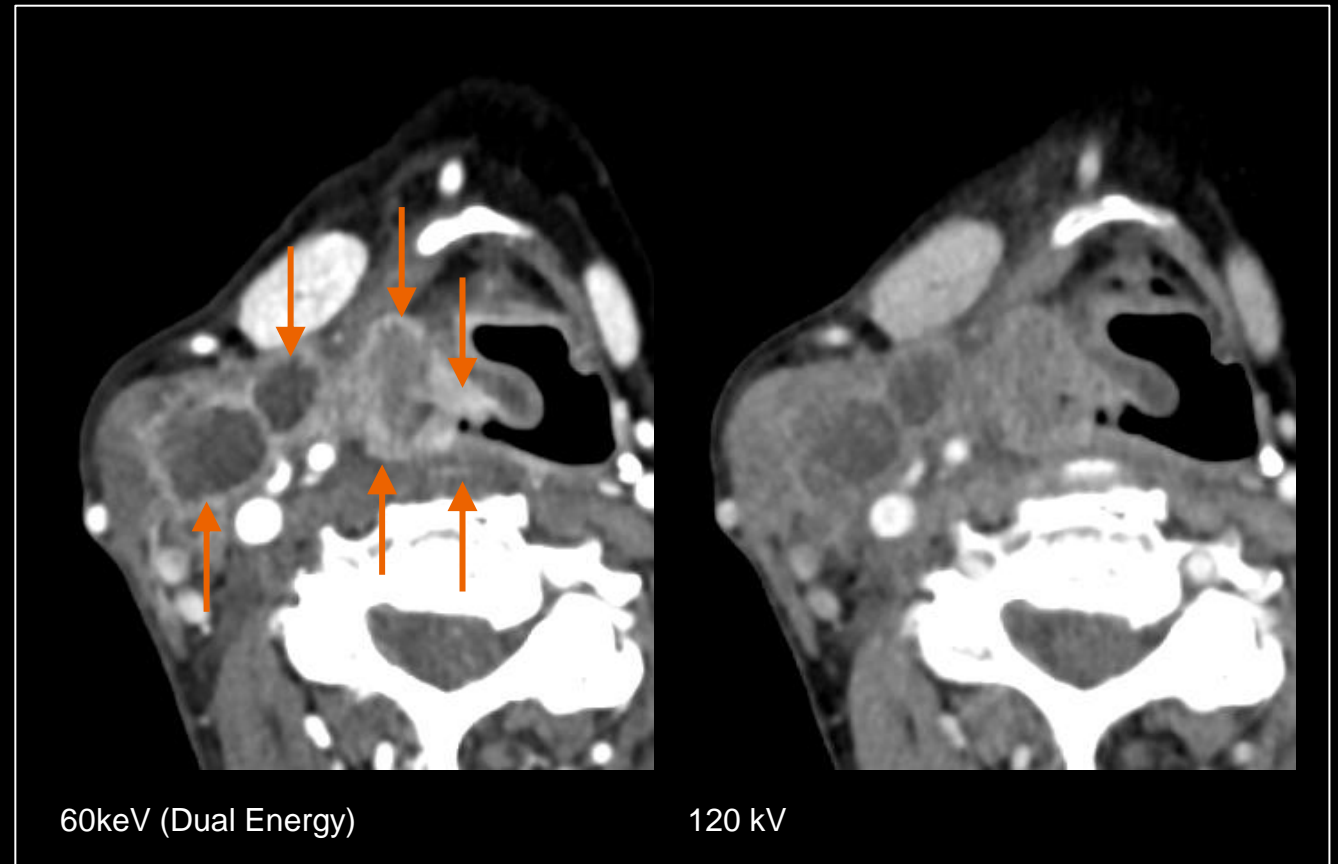
Dual Energy Monoenergy + Different keV lead to different image impressions



syngo.CT DE Monoenergetic Plus¹⁾ – Enhances soft tissue contrast

syngo.CT DE Monoenergetic Plus²⁾

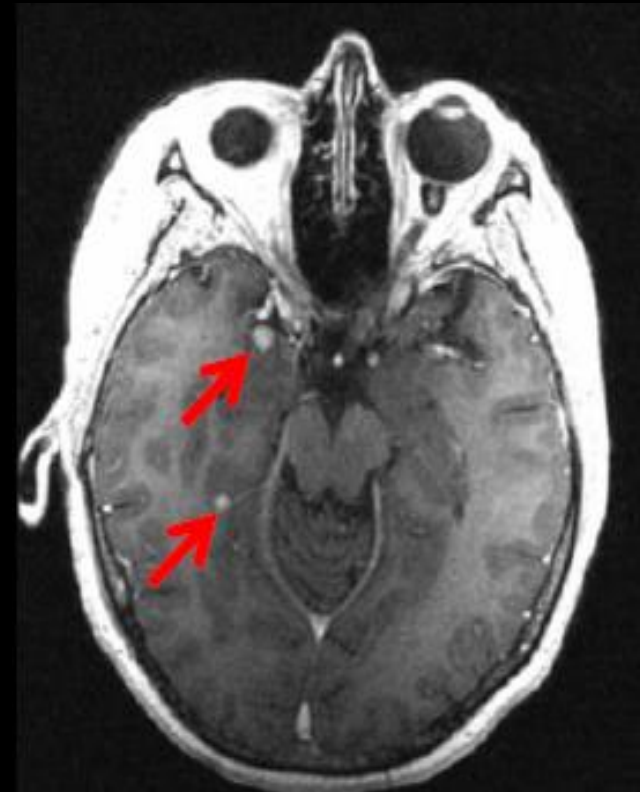
“Monoenergetic reconstructions at **60 keV** of DECT imaging of head and neck SCC result in a significantly improved overall image quality¹⁾”



Dual Energy Monoenergy + Brain metastases

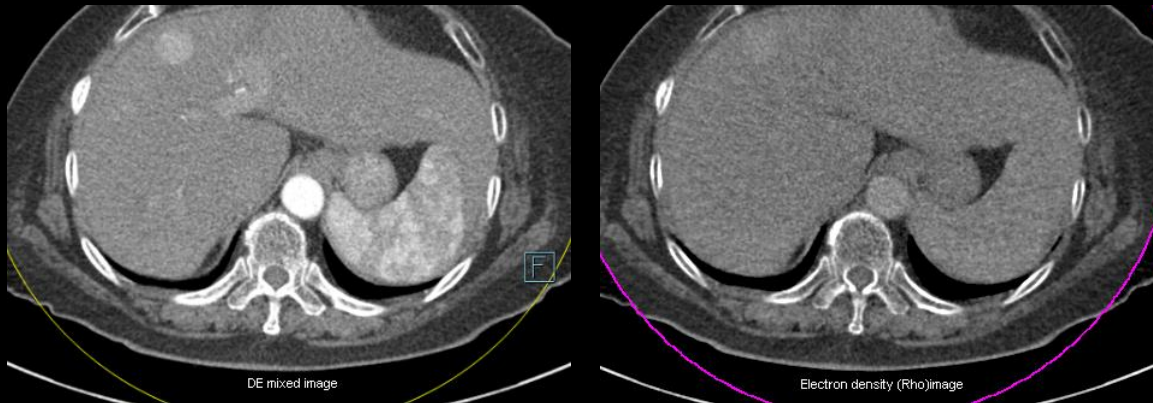


120 kV



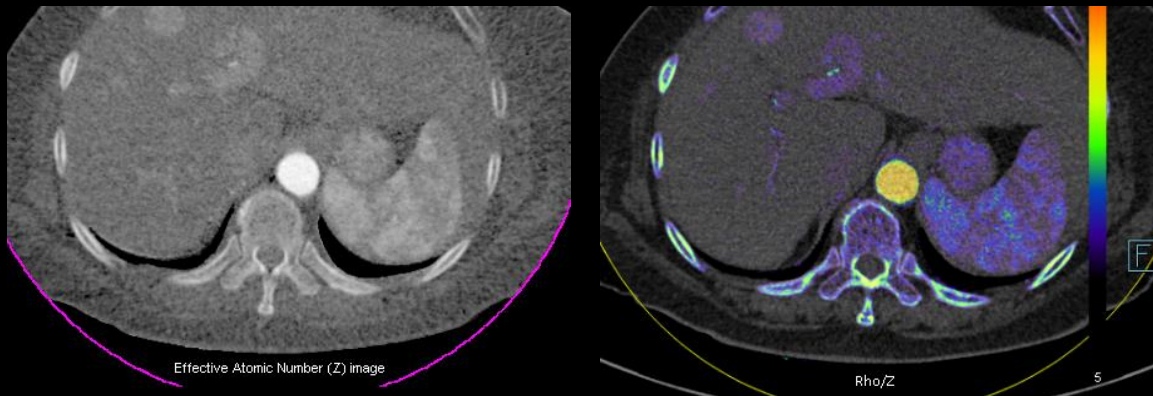
T1 WI MRI with Contrast

Electron Density and Effective Atomic Number – Proton Therapy



DE mixed image

Electron density (Rho) image



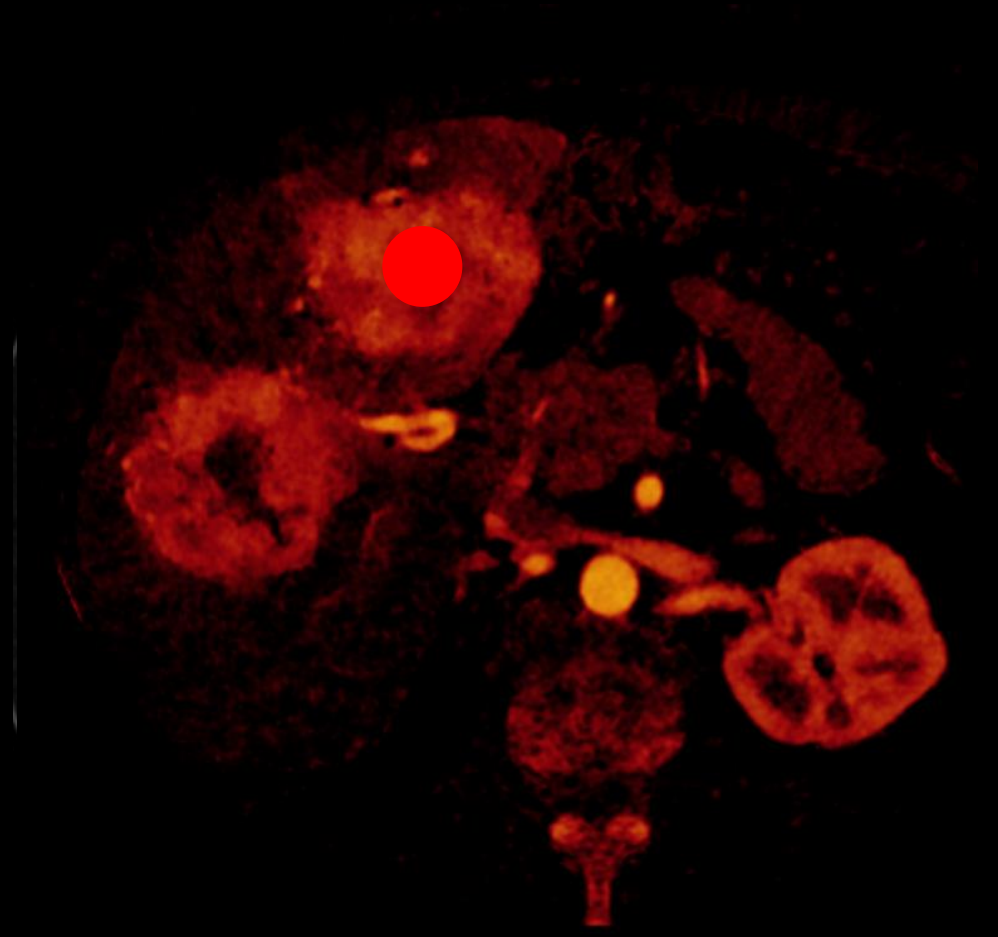
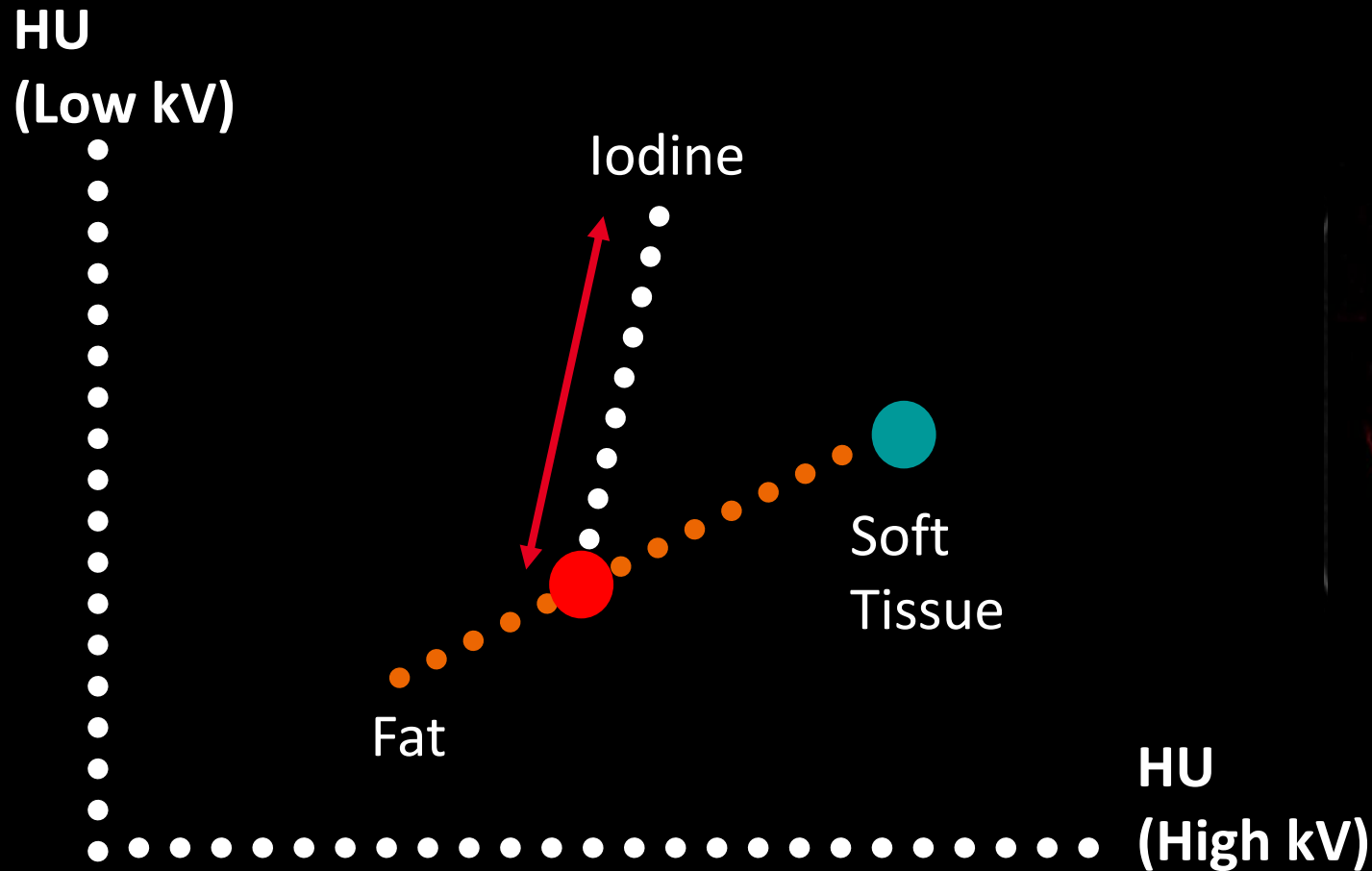
Effective atomic number (Z) image

Rho/Z image

- Access to electron density and effective atomic number maps in one examination
- Interactive adjustment of material decomposition parameters for immediate optimization of the results
- Separate windowing of low and high kV datasets

What is Iodine Map?

Liver VNC /Lung PBV/ Brain Hemorrhage /Virtual Unenhanced



True and Virtual Non-contrast Images (VNC)

True Non Contrast



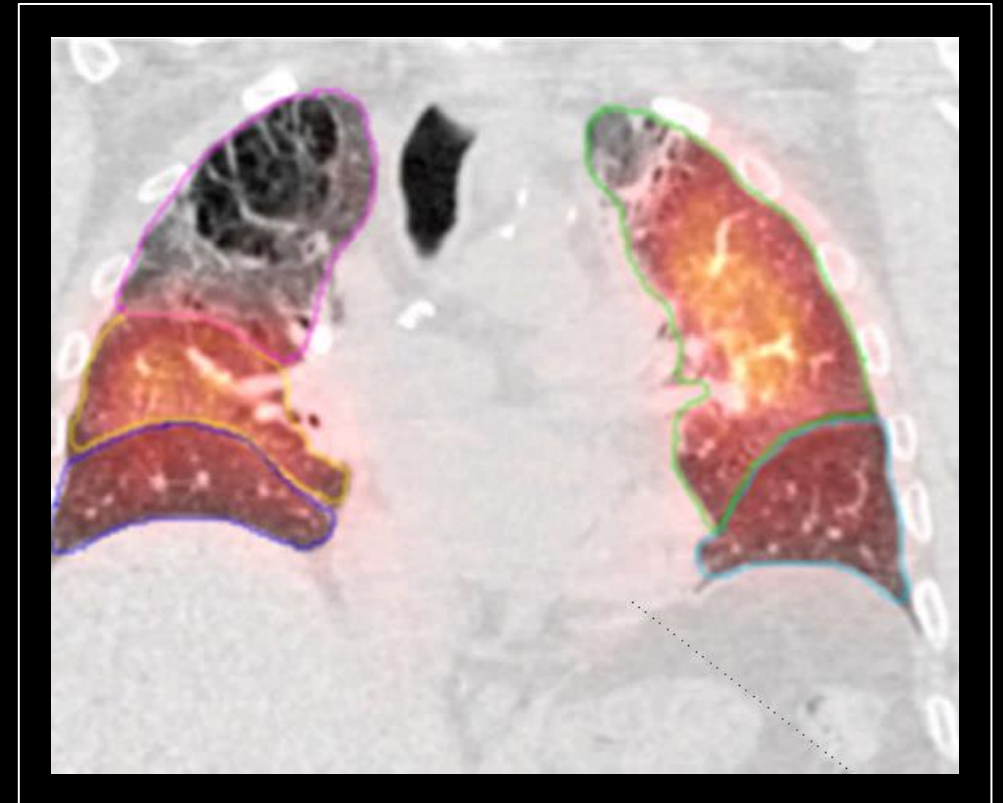
Virtual Non Contrast

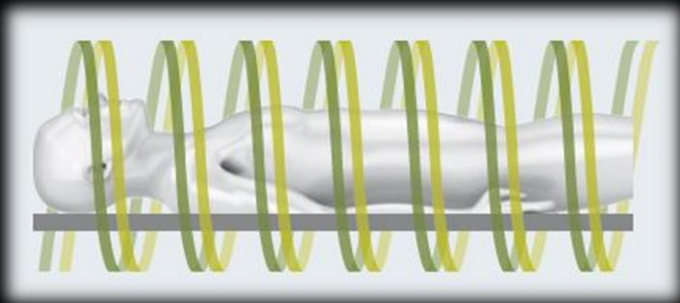


Lung perfused blood volume - Potentially Sparing Lung IMRT and SBRT planning

“DECT Iodine maps **strongly correlate** with standard **SPECT/CT** for evaluation of differential lung function”

“The use of functional imaging reveals significant variation in **functional dosimetric** parameters as compared to standard anatomical dosimetry in **SABR** and **IMRT** plans¹⁾”





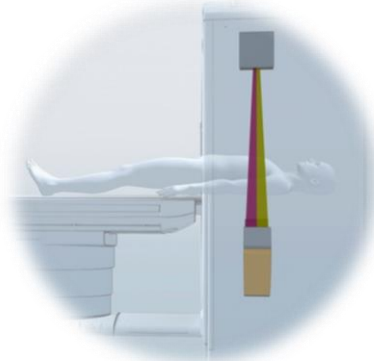
Technical considerations

Dual Energy CT – Various approaches

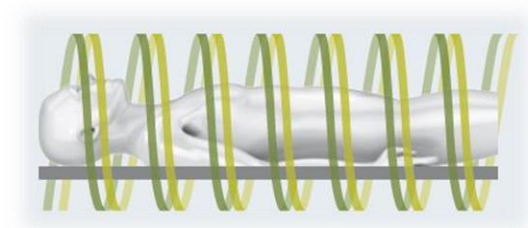
Dual Source



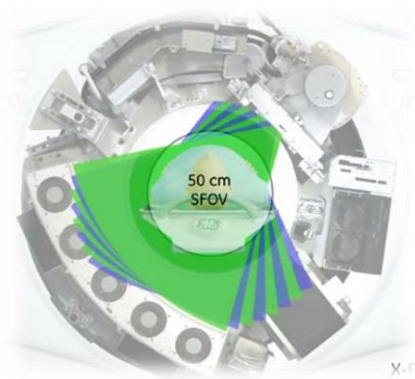
TwinBeam



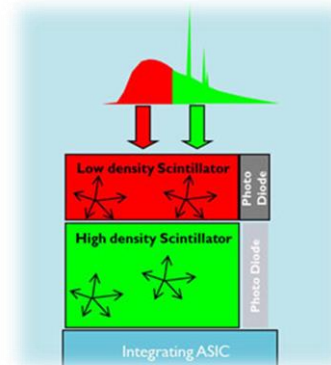
Dual Spiral



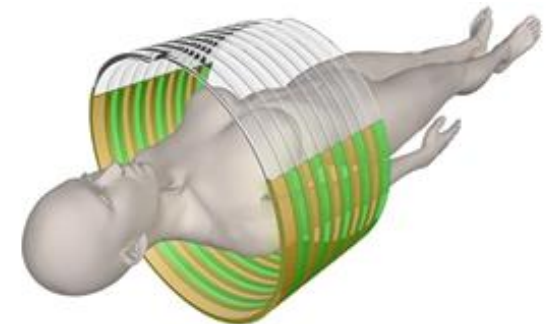
Fast kV Switching



Dual Layer



Slow kV switching



Dual Spiral Dual Energy



1st spiral
@ **low kV**

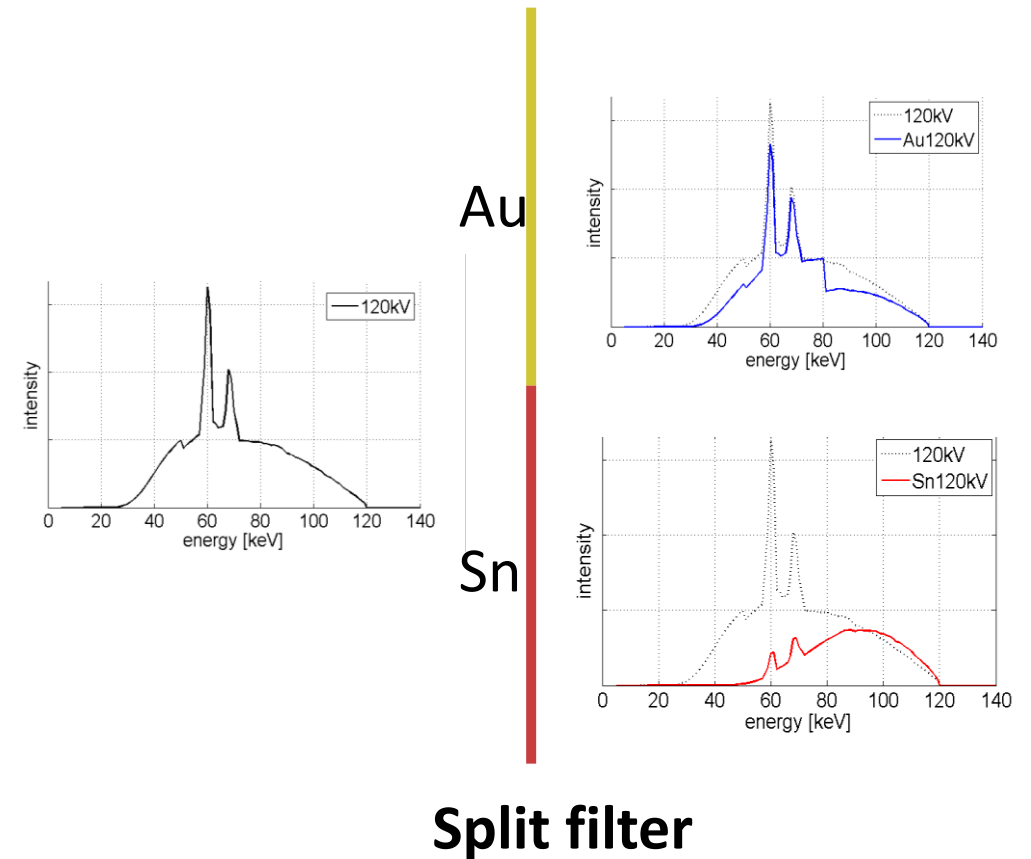
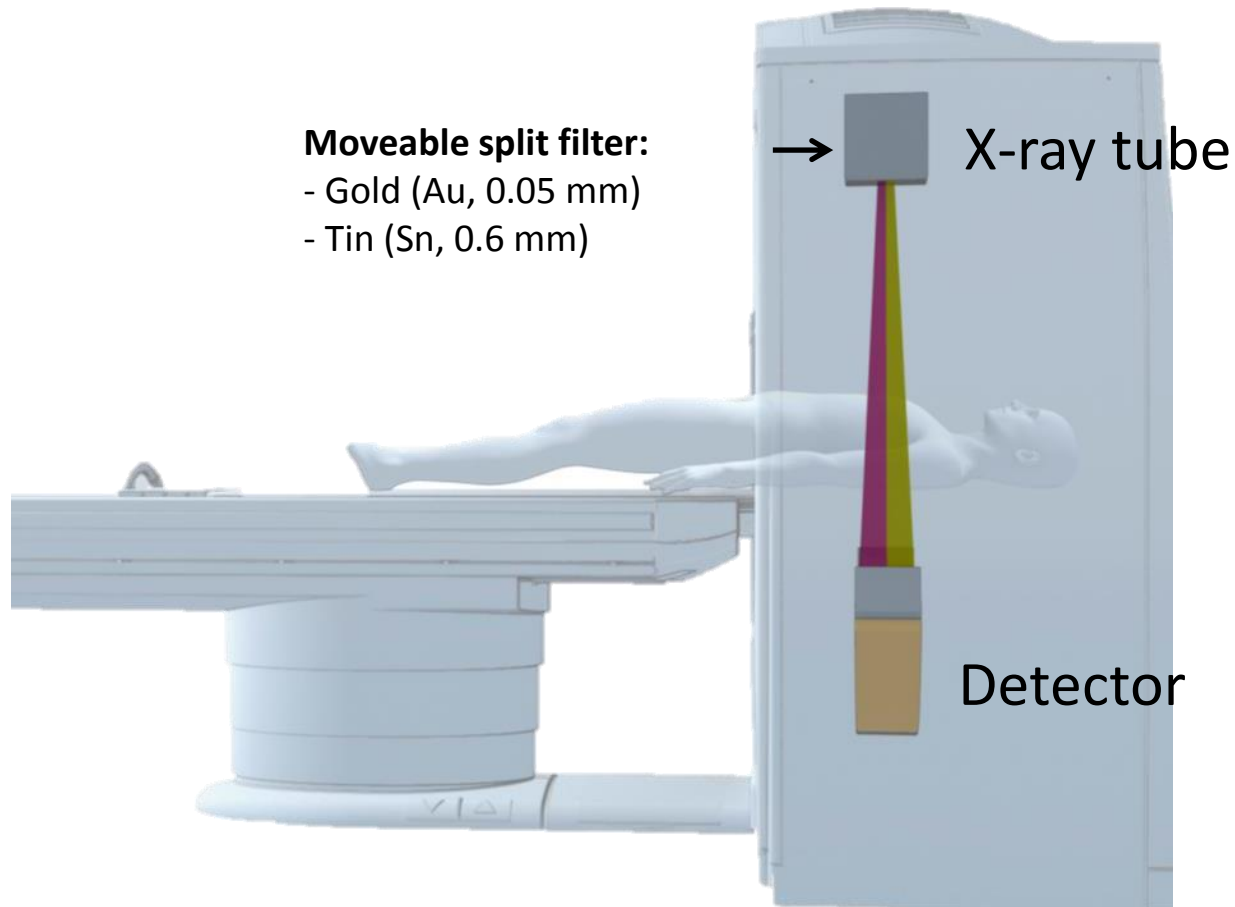


2nd spiral
@ **high kV**

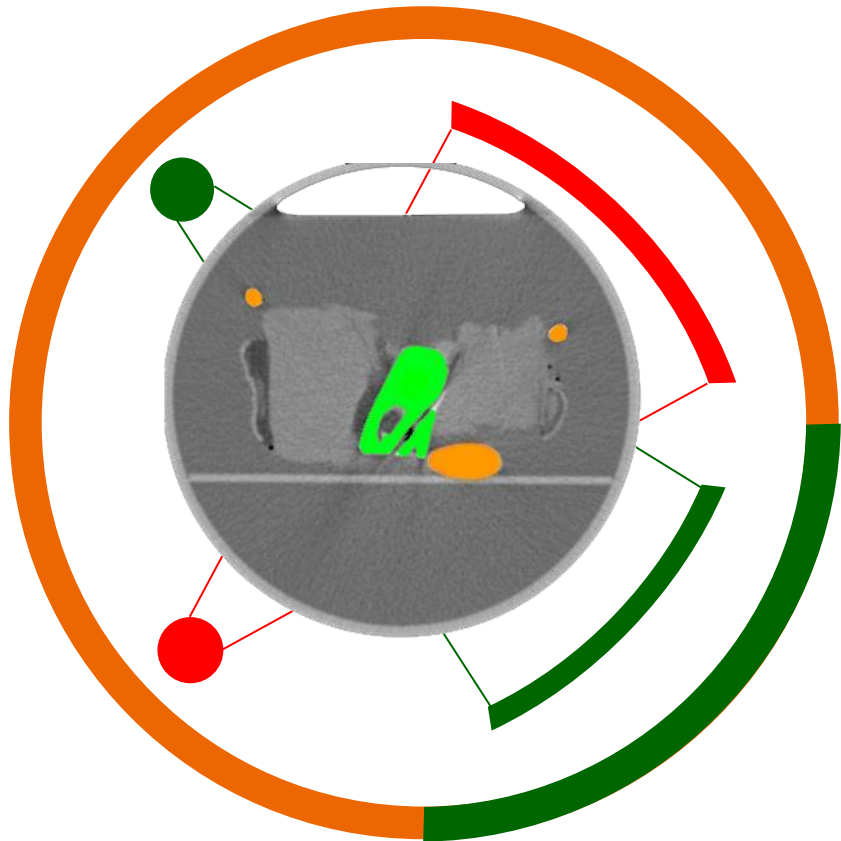


- Full number of projections
- Full routine ready
- All dose reduction features available

TwinBeam Dual Energy

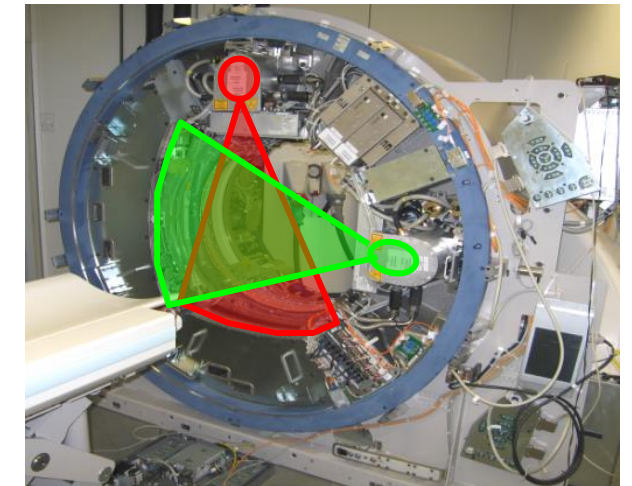
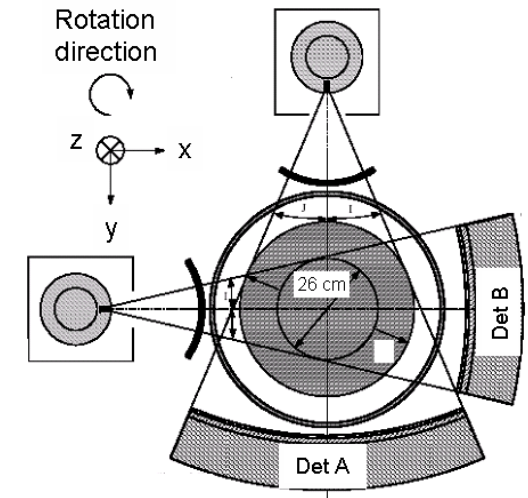


Simultaneous acquisition of low and high energy spectra



DSCT System Design

- **Two X-ray tubes at 95°** each with 100 or 120 kW
- **Two detectors at 95°** each with 0.6mm collimation and double z-sampling (z-flying focal spot)
- **0.25s/0.28 s gantry rotation time¹**



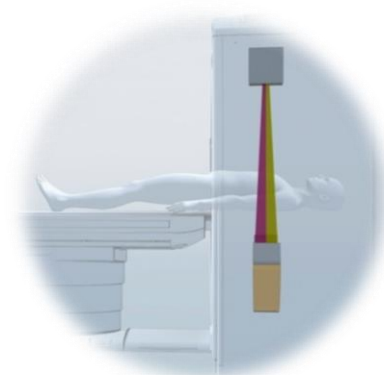
1. Actual gantry rotation time depends on dual source scanner model

Dual Source



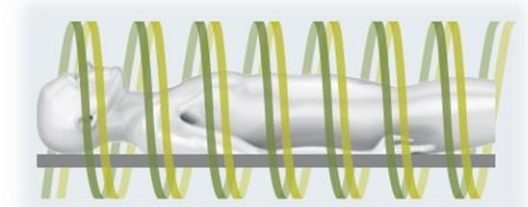
- Simultaneous acquisition
- Best energy separation
- Limited DE field of view

TwinBeam



- “Simultaneous” acquisition
- Decent energy separation
- 50 cm DE field of view

Dual Spiral



- Sequential acquisition
- Good energy separation
- 50 cm DE field of view

Thank you!



Guillaume Grousset – guillaume.grousset@siemens-healthineers.com

Booth #906

July, 2019