4D ADAPTIVE PROTON THERAPY

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POP ART PT

The Patterns Of Practice for Adaptive and Real-Time Particle Therapy (POP-ART PT) questionnaire aims to determine the status of Adaptive Particle Therapy (APT) and (Real-time Respiratory Motion Management RRMM) implementation worldwide.

	Radiotherapy and Oncology 153 (2020) 79-87			Radiotherapy and Oncology 153 (2020) 88-96	
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Original Article

Patterns of practice for adaptive and real-time radiation therapy (POP-ART RT) part I: Intra-fraction breathing motion management



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Original Article

Patterns of practice for adaptive and real-time radiation therapy (POP-ART RT) part II: Offline and online plan adaption for interfractional changes

Jenny Bertholet ^{a,b,*}, Gail Anastasi ^c, David Noble ^d, Arjan Bel ^e, Ruud van Leeuwen ^f, Toon Roggen ^g, Michael Duchateau ^h, Sara Pilskog ^{i,j}, Cristina Garibaldi ^k, Nina Tilly ^{1,m}, Rafael García-Mollá ⁿ, Jorge Bonaque ^o, Uwe Oelfke ^a, Marianne C. Aznar ^{p,q}, Ben Heijmen ^r

POP ART PT

>90% response rate for Europe and Japan

>50% response rate for the US

Europe:

- all centres are equipped with PBS
- 70% treat moving targets
- 95% use APT
 - \rightarrow 50% for 4D indications (mainly lung)
- Ad-hoc offline adaptation



Reasons for adaptation per treatment site

POP ART PT

In Europe no center performs online APT (plan libraries or daily adaptation).

A majority of European centres would like to improve APT workflows and would like to implement it for more indications

The main barrier for the extension of APT is the lack of integrated and efficient workflows



Barriers for extending APT



4D adaptive proton therapy is just translated into the clinical practice with a lot of potential for further development, increasing impact.

Challenges

• interplay effect

Modern PT facilities are equipped with pencil beam scanning (PBS).



Challenges

• interplay effect

Modern PT facilities are equipped with pencil beam scanning (PBS).

PBS-PT treatments are susceptible for interplay effects.



Challenges

• varying motion



den Otter et al. doi: 10.1002/mp.14345

Challenges

• anatomical changes



Fast tumour regression during radiotherapy^



Inconsistant patient setup*

^Wang et al. doi: 10.1186/s12885-020-07617-3 *Ribeiro et al. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2021.01.014

Challenges

• interplay effect









→dosimetric impact*

• anatomical changes



*Ribeiro et al. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2021.01.014







Treatment monitoring

phase-by-phase

warped to reference CT



Actual delivered fraction dose considering inter-play effects



Preliminary clinical results



Fig. 2. DVHs of CTV for reconstructed fraction-wise 4D dose distributions and accumulated course dose. DVHs are corresponding to cases 1 and 2. Fraction doses are shown in color, while accumulated course dose is shown in black. Fraction doses that have been calculated on the same 4DCT also share the same color. Assigned colors are red, yellow, green, light blue and blue, corresponding from an earlier 4DCT to a more recent in this order.

Preliminary clinical results

- Fraction-wise loss of target dose homogeneity due to interplay and organ motion showed no systematic pattern and smeared out with fractionation.
- Contrary to findings in prospective simulation studies, clinical 4D dose monitoring did not observe any relevant loss of target dose homogeneity due to interplay and motion effects.
- Dose degradation caused by anatomical changes showed to be more severe and caused treatment adaptations in five out of ten patients.

Further improvements

• Daily anatomical information via CBCT based synthetic CT



Thummerer et al. oral presentation ESTRO 2021 Manuscript under consideration at PMB

Further improvements

• Consideration of motion variations



initial 4D image



daily motion surrogate

Liver8-E1-AP-000-Eichucight

Zhang et al. doi: 10.1088/0031-9155/58/24/8621 Boye et al. doi: 10.1118/1.4801914. PMID: 23718581 von Siebenthal et al. doi: 10.1088/0031-9155/52/6/001

Further improvements

• Improve / validate dose warping



DVHs of CTV, PTV, ipsilateral lung, heart and spinal cord of the initial treatment plan (solid line) and the accumulated treatment dose (light coloured band), warped with different DIRs.



4D treatment planning and 4D dose reconstruction & accumulation enable safe and efficient proton therapy treatments for thoracic indications. Monitoring the daily delivered 4D dose could pave the way for real-time adaptive proton therapy.

Towards real-time adaptive proton therapy

Real-time Adaptive Particle Therapy of Cancer (RAPTOR)

→https://raptor-consortium.com/



- International consortium comprising clinical, academic and industry partners
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Network (ITN) for 15 ESRs



Towards real-time adaptive proton therapy

Real-time Adaptive Particle Therapy of Cancer (RAPTOR)

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RAPTOR strives to enable a paradigm shift from a currently manual step-wise treatment approach towards a future **automated seamless workflow**, integrating imaging, treatment planning, quality assurance and treatment verification into a **real-time adaptive particle therapy (PT) treatment loop**.



Thank you very much for your attention!

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