Using Shifting Planned Dose Matrix to Evaluate Daily Dose Changes for IMRT Prostate Treatment

To compare these two methods, selected endpoint doses for tumor targets were extracted from DVHs for 6 six patients with a total 124 fractions who received concurrent IMRT treatment for prostate and pelvic lymph nodes. The results are presented in figure 1 for the prostate and figure 2 for the lymph nodes.

Figure 1: the ratio of D95 for the daily shifted planning CT dose method and the recalculate dose on the CBCT for the prostate as function of the fraction number

Figure 2: the ratio of D95 for the daily shifted planning CT dose method and the recalculate dose on the CBCT for the lymph nodes as function of the fraction number