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## Radiation Dose of Lens and Thyroid in Linac-based Radiosurgery in Humanoid Phantom

Dae Yong Kim, M.D.\* † and Il Han Kim, M.D. † ‡

*\*Department of Radiation Oncology, Samsung Medical Center,  
Sungkyunkwan University College of Medicine, Seoul*

*† Department of Therapeutic Radiology, ‡ Institute of Radiation Medicine, Medical Research Center,  
Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea*

**Purpose:** Although many studies have investigated the dosimetric aspects of stereotactic radiosurgery in terms of target volume, the absorbed doses at extracranial sites; especially the lens or thyroid - which are sensitive to radiation for deterministic or stochastic effect - have infrequently been reported. The aim of this study is to evaluate what effects the parameters of radiosurgery have on the absorbed doses of the lens and thyroid in patients treated by stereotactic radiosurgery, using a systematic plan in a humanoid phantom.

**Materials and Methods:** Six isocenters were selected and radiosurgery was planned using the stereotactic radiosurgery system which the Department of Therapeutic Radiology at Seoul National University College of Medicine developed. The experimental radiosurgery plan consisted of 6 arc planes per one isocenter, 100 degrees for each arc range and an accessory collimator diameter size of 2 cm. After 250 cGy of irradiation from each arc, the doses absorbed at the lens and thyroid were measured by thermoluminescence dosimetry.

**Results:** The lens dose was  $0.23 \pm 0.08\%$  of the maximum dose for each isocenter when the exit beam did not pass through the lens and was  $0.76 \pm 0.12\%$  of the maximum dose for each isocenter when the exit beam passed through the lens. The thyroid dose was  $0.18 \pm 0.05\%$  of the maximum dose for each isocenter when the exit beam did not pass through the thyroid and was  $0.41 \pm 0.04\%$  of the maximum dose for each isocenter when the exit beam passed through the thyroid. The passing of the exit beam is the most

significant factor of organ dose and the absorbed dose by an arc crossing organ decides 80% of the total dose. The absorbed doses of the lens and thyroid were larger as the isocenter sites and arc planes were closer to each organ. There were no differences in the doses at the surface and 5 mm depth from the surface in the eyelid and thyroid areas.

**Conclusion** : As the isocenter and arc plane were placed closer to the lens and thyroid, the doses increased. Whether the exit beams passed through the lens or thyroid greatly influenced the lens and thyroid dose. The surface dose of the lens and thyroid consistently represent the tissue dose. Even when the exit beam passes through the lens and thyroid, the doses are less than 1% of the maximum dose and therefore, are too low to evoke late complications, but nevertheless, we should try to minimize the thyroid dose in children, whenever possible.

**Key Words** : Stereotactic radiosurgery, Thermoluminescence dosimetry, Lens, Thyroid

target 가 (carcinogenic effect)

arc 가

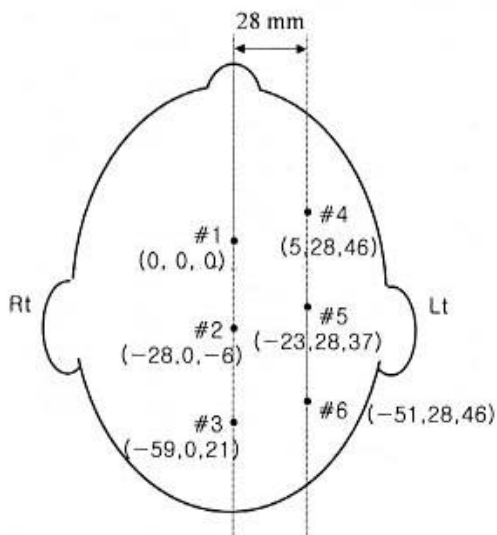
가 (thermoluminescence dosimetry, TLD)

200 kVp x-ray 가

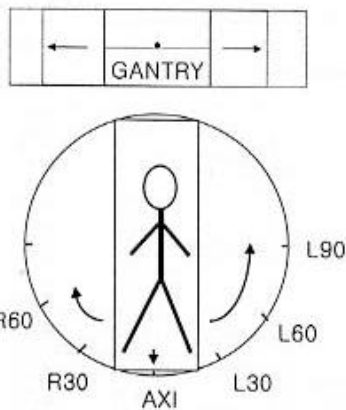
1950 가

1968 <sup>60</sup>Co 가

1984 megavoltage x-ray 가 (Huestis) (Fisher system) 3mm (GE Advantage high-speed) 30 3 28 mm #1-#6 (Fig. 1). #1 (0, 0, 0) (Anterior-Posterior, Left-Right, Superior-Inferior, mm) : #2(-28, 0, -6); #3(-59, 0, 21); target 가



**Fig. 1.** Location of isocenter #1-#6 in the axial plane. If #1 is represented by(0, 0, 0) as reference point, other isocenters are represented by(anterior-posterior, left-right, superior-inferior: unit=mm) relatively to isocenter #1.



**Fig. 2.** Position of treatment couch and the corresponding arc plane. The center of these angle of rotation is the radiosurgery isocenter.

#4(5, 28, 46); #5(-23, 28, 37); #6(-51, 28, 46). #1-#3

2.

(Green Knife) 6 arc  
 +90 -60 30 arc  
 L90, L60, L30, AXI, R30, R60 (Fig. 2), arc  
 #1-#3 arc  
 #4-#6 arc L90 exit beam  
 2가 15Gy arc 250cGy

20mm 50mm x  
 couch arc  
 cone 28

가

3.

TLD (TLD-100, Harshaw) arc 3 TLD  
 (TLD System-4000, Harshaw) TLD preheat 100, acquire 400, anneal 400, 10, 30, 5  
 5mm TLD #1 #4 arc L90 #4 arc 250cGy

3

Table 1. Lens Dose at Isocenter #1 - #3

Isocenter Lens	Dose according to couch angle(cGy)						TOTAL		
	AXI	L30	L60	L90	R60	R30	dose	(%)	
#1	RT	0.92	0.84	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.89	4.54	0.30
	LT	1.08	0.74	0.66	0.62	0.78	0.71	4.59	0.31
	AVERAGE	1.00	0.79	0.65	0.62	0.71	0.80	4.57	0.30
#2	RT	0.60	0.70	0.59	0.50	0.46	0.58	3.43	0.23
	LT	0.88	0.58	0.51	0.50	0.56	0.74	3.77	0.25
	AVERAGE	0.74	0.64	0.55	0.50	0.51	0.66	3.60	0.24
#3	RT	0.38	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.44	0.44	2.19	0.15
	LT	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.29	0.30	0.31	2.19	0.15
	AVERAGE	0.38	0.40	0.37	0.29	0.37	0.38	2.19	0.15
Average (#1-#3)	RT	0.63	0.63	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.64	3.39	0.23
	LT	0.78	0.59	0.54	0.47	0.55	0.59	3.52	0.23
	AVERAGE	0.71	0.61	0.53	0.47	0.53	0.62	3.46	0.23

\*1500 cGy was irradiated at point of maximum dose and 250 cGy was given equally by each arc. Isocenter #1-#3 are located at midline of brain.

1. 0.36 ± 0.07cGy(0.15 ± 0.03%), 0.37 ± 0.08cGy(0.15 ± 0.03%) . 가  
arc R60 R30, L30  
0.44 ± 0cGy(0.18 ± 0%) 0.46 ± 0.01cGy(0.18 ± 0%)  
#1-#3 arc  
Table 1 3.39 ± 1.18  
3 TLD cGy(0.23 ± 0.09%), 3.52 ± 1.22cGy(0.23 ± 0.08%)  
#1 #4-#6 arc  
4.54cGy(0.30%) 4.59cGy(0.31%), Table 2 #4  
4.57cGy(0.31%) arc 4.43cGy (0.30%)  
0.62-1.08cGy(0.25-0.43%) 14.49cGy(0.97%), 9.46cGy(0.63%) , arc  
0.76 ± 0.14cGy(0.30 ± 0.06%), 0.38-11.04cGy(0.15-4.42%) ,  
0.77 ± 0.16cGy(0.31 ± 0.07%) . 가  
arc AXI 0.92 ± 0.74 ± 0.61cGy(0.30 ± 0.24%),  
0.14cGy(0.37 ± 0.06%) 1.08 ± 0.29 cGy(0.43 ± 2.41 ± 4.24cGy(0.97 ± 1.70%) . 가  
0.12%) #2 arc R30, L90  
3.43cGy(0.23%) 3.77 cGy(0.25%), 1.92 ± 0.57cGy(0.77 ± 0.23%)  
3.60cGy(0.24%) , arc 0.46- 11.04 ± 1.03cGy(4.42 ± 0.41%) . L90 arc  
0.88cGy(0.18-0.35%) exit beam  
0.57 ± 0.08cGy(0.23 ± 0.03%), 0.63 ± 0.55 ± 0.01  
0.15cGy(0.25 ± 0.06%) . 가 cGy(0.22 ± 0%)  
arc L30, AXI #5  
0.70 ± 0.01cGy(0.28 ± 0.01%) 0.88 ± 5.52cGy(0.37%) 13.81cGy(0.92%),  
0.18cGy(0.35 ± 0.07%) . 9.66cGy (0.64%) , arc  
#3 0.34-10.93cGy(0.14-4.37 %) ,  
2.19cGy(0.15%) , arc 0.92 ± 1.27cGy (0.37 ± 0.51%),  
0.29-0.46cGy(0.12-0.18%) 2.30 ± 4.24cGy(0.92 ± 1.70%) . 가

Table 2. Lens Dose at Isocenter #4 - #6

r	Isocente	Lens	Dose according to couch angle(cGy)					TOTAL		
			AXI	L30	L60	L90	R60	R30	dose	(%)
#4	RT		0.38	0.43	0.38	0.44	0.89	1.92	4.44	0.30
	LT		0.38	0.56	1.43	11.04	0.59	0.48	14.48	0.97
	AVERAGE		0.38	0.50	0.91	5.74	0.74	1.20	9.46	0.63
#5	RT		0.35	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.51	3.50	5.52	0.37
	LT		0.34	0.56	1.17	10.93	0.46	0.35	13.81	0.92
	AVERAGE		0.34	0.50	0.77	5.65	0.48	1.92	9.66	0.64
#6	RT		0.58	0.54	0.24	0.25	0.59	2.73	4.92	0.33
	LT		0.28	0.37	0.60	9.23	0.40	0.28	11.16	0.74
	AVERAGE		0.43	0.45	0.42	4.74	0.49	1.50	8.04	0.54
Average (#4-#6)	RT		0.44	0.47	0.33	0.35	0.66	2.72	4.96	0.33
	LT		0.33	0.5	1.07	10.4	0.48	0.37	13.15	0.88
	AVERAGE		0.39	0.49	0.70	5.38	0.57	1.55	9.06	0.60

\*1500 cGy was irradiated at point of maximum dose and 250 cGy was given equally by each arc. Isocenter #4 - #6 are located 28 mm apart from midline to left side. Exit beams pass through left lens at L90 of couch angle.

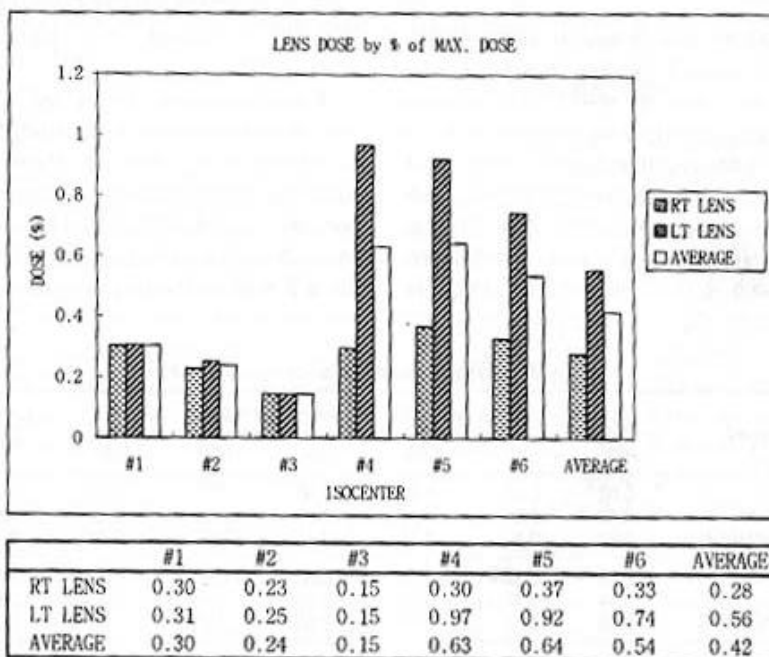


Fig. 3. Lens dose by percentage of maximum dose according to each isocenter.

beam  
 arc R30, L90 0.59 ± 0.01cGy(0.24  
 3.50 ± 2.24 cGy(1.40 ± 0.90%) 10.93 ± ± 0%)  
 1.10cGy(4.37 ± 0.44%) L90 arc exit #6



Table 4. Thyroid Dose at Isocenter #4 - #6

r	Isocente	Thyroid	Dose according to couch angle(cGy)					TOTAL		
			AXI	L30	L60	L90	R60	R30	dose	(%)
#4	RT		0.28	0.34	0.22	0.23	0.46	0.25	1.78	0.12
	LT		0.37	0.24	0.30	4.49	0.24	0.26	5.90	0.39
	AVERAGE		0.32	0.29	0.26	2.36	0.35	0.26	3.84	0.26
#5	RT		0.26	0.43	0.30	0.35	0.53	0.25	2.13	0.14
	LT		0.30	0.37	0.37	5.21	0.28	0.27	6.80	0.45
	AVERAGE		0.28	0.40	0.34	2.78	0.40	0.26	4.46	0.30
#6	RT		0.22	0.30	0.21	0.25	0.49	0.24	1.71	0.11
	LT		0.23	0.23	0.29	4.28	0.27	0.25	5.56	0.37
	AVERAGE		0.22	0.27	0.25	2.27	0.38	0.24	3.63	0.24
Average (#4-#6)	RT		0.25	0.36	0.24	0.28	0.50	0.25	1.87	0.12
	LT		0.30	0.28	0.32	4.66	0.26	0.26	6.08	0.41
	AVERAGE		0.28	0.32	0.28	2.47	0.38	0.26	3.98	0.27

\*1500cGy was irradiated at point of maximum dose and 250cGy was given equally by each arc. Isocenter #4 - #6 are located 28 mm apart from midline to left side. Exit beams pass through left thyroid at L90 of couch angle.

#4-#6 arc 0.27cGy(1.71 ± 0.11%)  
 Table 4 #4 1.87 ± 0.23  
 1.78cGy (0.12%) cGy(0.12 ± 0.02%), 6.08 ± 0.64cGy(0.41 ± 0.04%)  
 5.64cGy(0.38%), 3.71cGy(0.25%) , arc  
 0.22-4.49cGy(0.09-1.80%) , Fig. 4  
 0.30 ± 0.09cGy(0.12 ± 0.04%),  
 0.98 ± 1.72cGy(0.39 ± 0.69%) . 가 . 6  
 arc R60, L90  
 0.46 ± 0.23cGy(0.19 ± 0.09%) 0.22 ± 0.11% 0.5%  
 4.49 ± 0.54cGy(1.80 ± 0.21%)  
 #5 3.  
 2.13cGy(0.14%) 6.80cGy(0.45%), 4.46cGy (0.30%) , arc couch L90  
 0.25-5.21cGy(0.10-2.08%) , #1 #4 5 mm  
 0.35 ± 0.11cGy(0.14 ± 0.04%), Table 5  
 1.13 ± 2.00cGy(0.45 ± 0.80%) . 가  
 arc R60, L90  
 0.49 ± 0.20cGy(0.20 ± 0.08%) 5.21 ± 0.21cGy(2.09 ± 0.09%)  
 #6  
 1.70cGy(0.11%) 5.56cGy(0.37%), 3.63cGy(0.24%) , arc  
 0.21-4.28cGy(0.08-1.71%) ,  
 0.28 ± 0.11cGy(0.11 ± 0.04%),  
 0.93 ± 1.64cGy(0.37 ± 0.66%) . 가  
 arc R60, L90 x-ray target  
 0.49 ± 0.22cGy (0.20 ± 0.09%) 4.28 ±

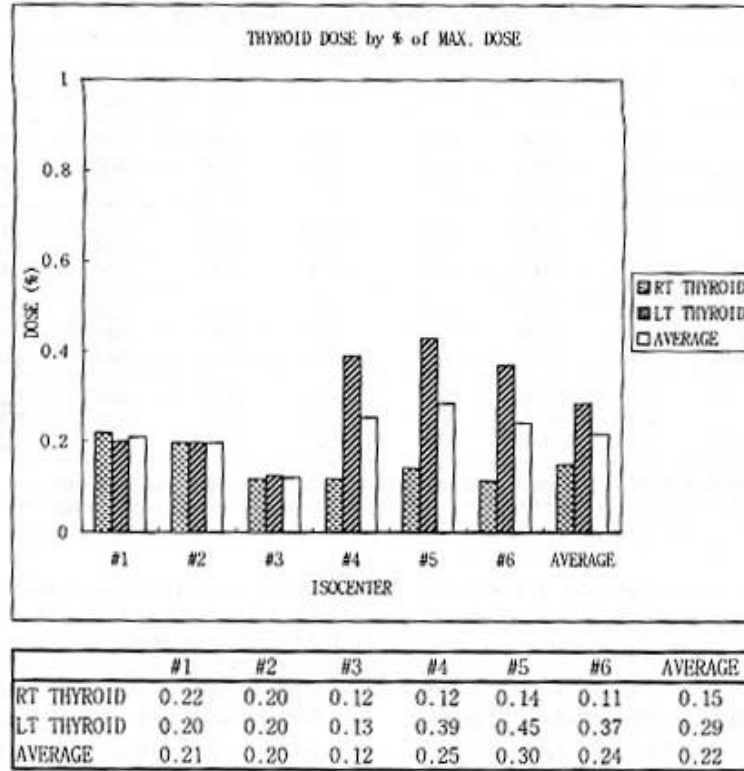


Fig. 4. Thyroid dose by percentage of maximum dose according to each isocenter.

Table 5. Effect of Depth on the Absorbed Dose at the Upper Eyelid and the Thyroid Area Measured by TLD in the Humanoid Phantom

Isocenter	Location of TLD	Percent of maximum dose			
		Eyelid		Thyroid	
		Rt	Lt	Rt	Lt
#1	surface	0.25 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.12	0.21 ± 0.06
	5 mm depth	0.26 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.03	0.20 ± 0.02
#4	surface	0.17 ± 0.01	4.42 ± 0.41	0.09 ± 0.01	1.80 ± 0.21
	5 mm depth	0.18 ± 0.02	4.38 ± 0.40	0.09 ± 0.01	1.77 ± 0.16

가

megavoltage

Table 6

arc

12)

TLD 가

가

가



Table 6. Doses of Lens and Thyroid from Stereotactic Radiosurgery in the Literature

Author	Facility	Detector	Dose(% by max. dose)		
			Lens	Thyroid	
Walton(1987)	<sup>60</sup> Co unit	Diode	—	0.26	1 patient
Chiarego(1988)	L. A. <sup>‡</sup>	TLD	0.08	0.17	phantom
Podgorsak(1988)	L. A.	TLD	2.5 <sup>†</sup>	0.2	phantom
Berk(1993)	<sup>60</sup> Co unit	TLD	0.26 <sup>‡</sup>	0.43 <sup>‡</sup>	111 patients

<sup>‡</sup>Linear accelerator

<sup>†</sup>Dose when the beam of dynamic stereotactic radiosurgery passes through the eyes

<sup>‡</sup>The dose absorbed in lens and thyroid were  $9 \pm 8$  cGy and  $15 \pm 7$  cGy when the average maximum target absorbed dose was  $35 \pm 8$  Gy.

13-16) - mrad  
 10<sup>3</sup> rad  
 17-19) L90 R30 L30, R60 L60, arc  
 가 5% . couch 1.5 가  
 20) 가  
 axial plane 가  
 #1-#3 couch 가 R60 L60 arc  
 가 가 가  
 R60 가  
 , L90, L60  
 L60 가 , L90, R60  
 . couch 2.2  
 가  
 #4-#6 #1-#3  
 couch 28mm  
 #1-#3 가  
 0.01% 30mm couch  
 L90 exit beam  
 2  
 . couch couch 가  
 #1-#3  
 , couch  
 가 2-3  
 couch 가  
 (Table 1, 3)  
 AXI 가 3.2 가

가 가 가<sup>22)</sup> 가  
 가 가 가<sup>11)</sup> , 가  
 #4 #5, 가 가 TLD 가  
 #6 #5, #4, #6 가 가 TLD 가  
 80% TLD 가  
 L90 arc arc 가  
 arc 가  
 arc 가  
 equator germinal zone  
 #5, #4, #6<sup>23)</sup>  
 #5 가 가 cortex Merriam<sup>24)</sup>  
 200cGy 400 500cGy  
 couch (Table 2, 4) 750-950cGy 60%  
 couch L90 76-83% 1150cGy 100%  
 , L60, R60, L30, R30, AXI 6 35 ( 2-3 )  
 arc L60, L30 1000cGy 80% Deeg<sup>25)</sup>  
 R60, R30 L90 arc 2mm 1200-1500cGy 19%  
 R30 가 L90, R60 arc 가<sup>26)</sup>  
 77-80% exit beam  
 L90 arc 10cGy 200cGy 가  
 couch , arc 가  
 20mm 10% 가<sup>11)</sup>  
<sup>21)</sup> arc CT MRI 가  
 TLD TLD 가  
 TLD 1930-40

2,872  
 0.29  
 106 person year(PY)cGy  
 tinea capitis  
 23  
 9cGy  
 가  
 5,266  
 790cGy  
 5 /10<sup>6</sup> PY-cGy  
 1954  
 가  
 700-1400cGy,  
 PY-cGy  
 PY-cGy  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 Shore  
 5-1000cGy  
 3  
 7cGy  
 “as low as reasonably achievable”  
 가

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1991  
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= =

가

\*

†, ‡  
\*†, †‡

: , 가 ,

: 6  
가

6 arc arc 100  
2cm arc 250cGy

: arc plane 가 . exit beam

0.23 ± 0.08% 0.18 ± 0.76

0.05% , exit beam  
± 0.12% 0.41 ± 0.04% . exit beam 가 가

, arc 가 80% .  
5mm 가

: arc plane 가 . exit beam  
exit beam 가

가 . 1%  
가 . 가