

1)

(Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph)

_____ : (Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph, DRR)

_____ : thermoplastic mask 1 4
 (AP) (lateral) DRR setup ,
 fiducial marker가 fiducial marker
 DRR DRR
 (), fiducial marker (), fiducial marker
 _____ : 1.5±0.3mm(AP), 0.9±0.3mm(lateral) , 1.9±0.5mm(AP), 1.9
 ±0.4mm(lateral), AP 1.6±0.9mm, lateral 1.3±0.4mm AP
 lateral 3 가 $(\sqrt{(\Delta AP)^2 + (\Delta Lat)^2})$
 가 1.7±0.4mm, 가 2.6±0.6mm, 2.3±0.7mm
 _____ : DRR , DRR
 가

_____ : , ,

1, 2)

가

Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph(DRR)

(portal

film)

(stereotactic radiotherapy;

thermoplastic mask

SRT)

(target localizer)

(stereotactic radiosurgery; SRS)

(stereotactic frame)

1

가

(fractionated

thermoplastic mask

, 4

DRR ,

stereotactic radiotherapy; FSRT)

(: 01-1998-09)

1998 12 4 1999 1 1.

27

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2 : DDR

3) fiducial marker
fiducial marker
(double exposure) EC-L
(Kodak ,)

2. Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph(DDR)

CT (Siemens Somatom Plus; 512 x 512 pixel, 3 mm)
DDR . DDR
Siddon⁴⁾
"voxel-by-voxel" ray tracing , DDR

fiducial marker
DDR
view box

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

3.

DDR
fiducial marker 3가 가
DDR

(localization error)

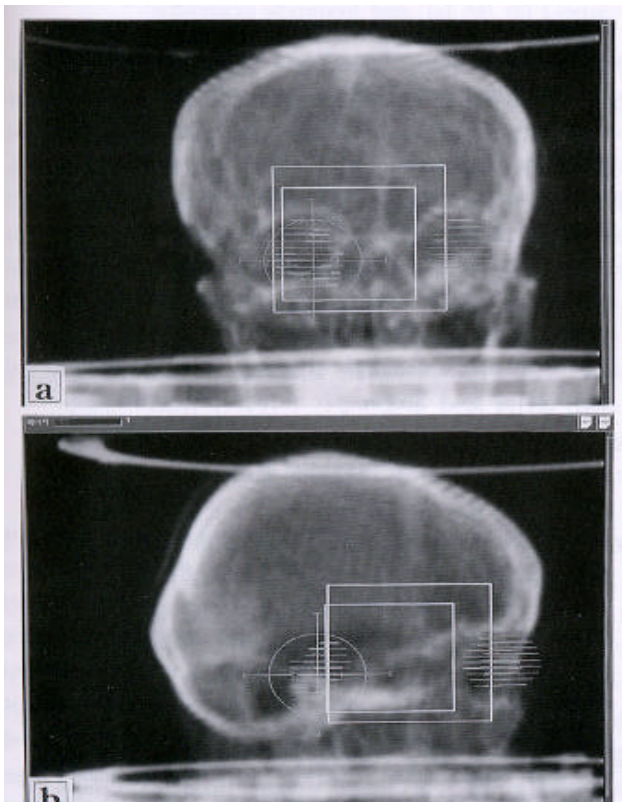


Fig.1. DRR images from (a) AP and (b) lateral view. Target, critical organs, the planned isocenter, and the cone size are superimposed over a patient's anatomical structures.

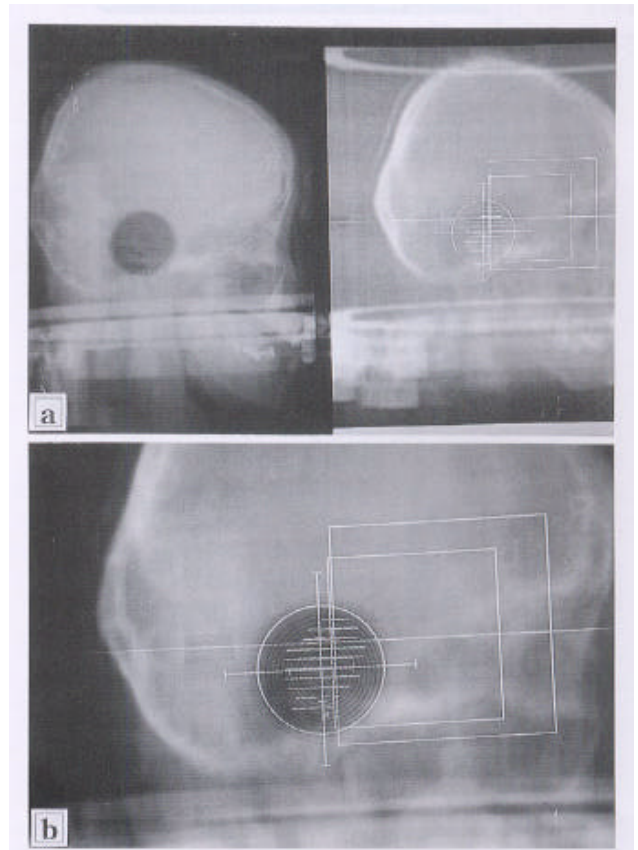


Fig.2. (a) portal image(left) and DRR(right) printed out on transparent film.(b) DRR was overlaid over portal image to verify treatment setup directly

가 Sherouse GW
5) voxel
DDR CT

(immobilization error)
fiducial marker 가 DRR

DRR
8 fiducial marker
fiducial marker
DRR

DRR
8 fiducial marker
fiducial marker
DRR

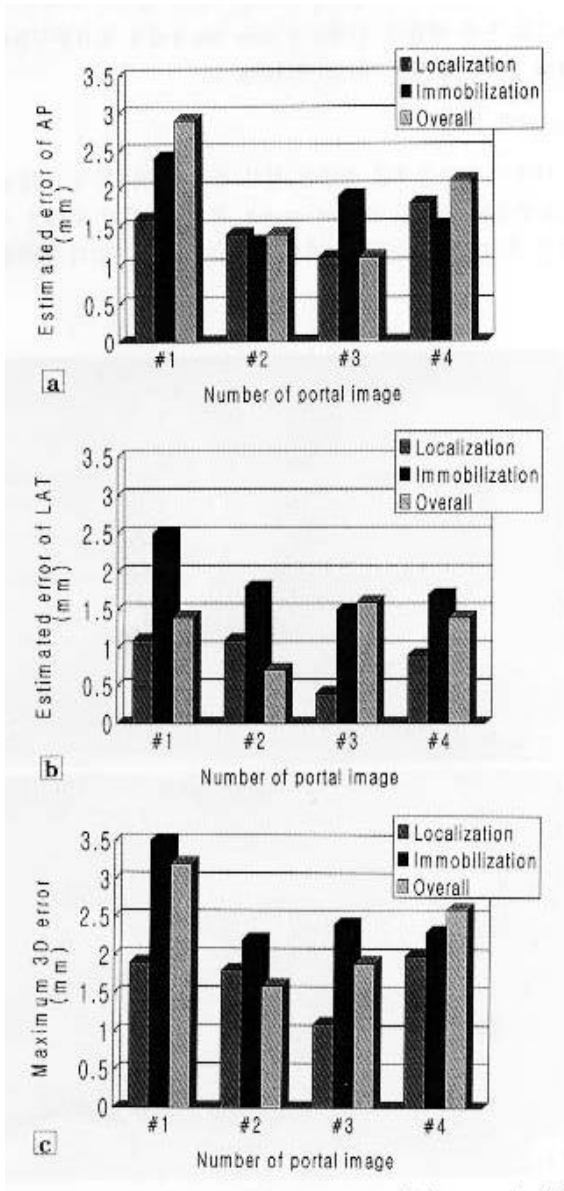


Fig. 3. Displacement errors between portal image and DRR. (a) AP, (b) Lateral, and (c) the maximum 3D displacement errors (see text).

Fig. 3 AP lateral
 $1.5 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$, $0.9 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$, $1.9 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$ (AP),
 $1.9 \pm 0.4\text{mm}$ (lateral) AP
 $1.6 \pm 0.9\text{mm}$, lateral $1.3 \pm 0.4\text{mm}$.
 , AP lateral 3
 가 $(\sqrt{(\Delta AP)^2 + (\Delta Lat)^2})$
 가 $1.7 \pm 0.4\text{mm}$, 가 $2.6 \pm 0.6\text{mm}$,
 $2.3 \pm 0.7\text{mm}$ 가
 가
 Schell MC Wu A⁷⁾ ,
 (1.7mm), (1.0mm) (1.0mm),
 2.4mm 가 1.9
 2 3mm 가
 2.8 3.8mm 가
 30mm
 (clinical target volume;
 CTV, 14.1cc) , 3mm
 (planning target volume; PTV)
 36mm(24.4cc)가 73% 가
 thermoplastic
 thermoplastic mask
 superior/inferior 가 가 , bite
 block dental plate
 CT DRR

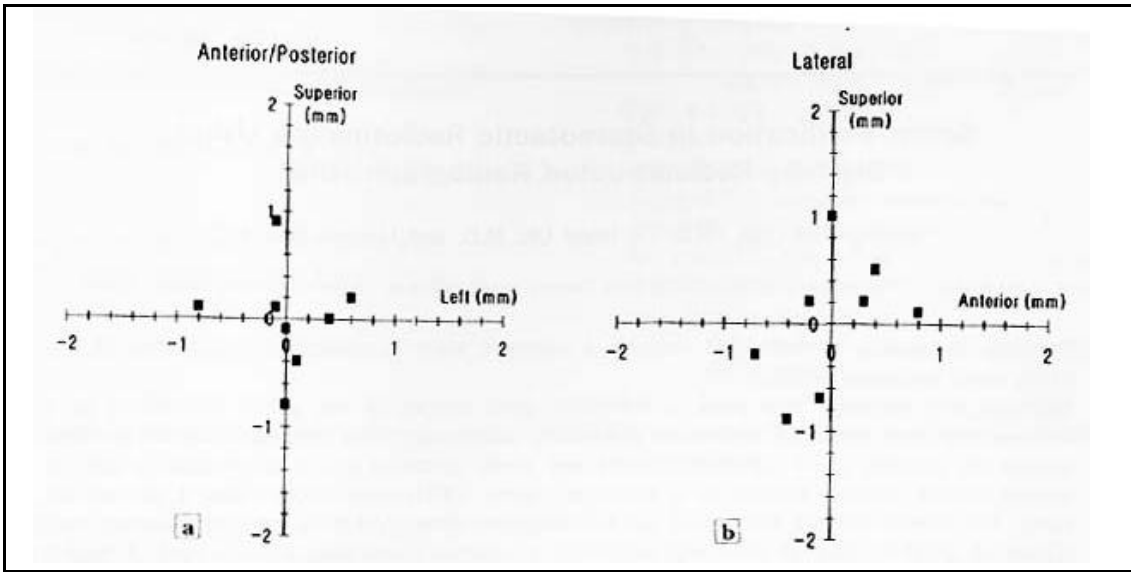


Fig.4. Scattergram of points on portal image corresponding to an arbitrary fixed point on DRR from eight anatomical alignment tests. (a) AP, (b) Lateral.

가
 DRR
 가 DRR AP lateral
 , 8
 Fig. 4
 AP $0.5 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$,
 lateral $0.7 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$
 2 3mm
 DRR
 (electronic portal imaging device; EPID)
 가
 AP lateral
 , 3
 3 6)

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Setup Verification in Stereotactic Radiotherapy Using Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph (DRR)

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Purpose : To develop a method for verifying a treatment setup in stereotactic radiotherapy by matching portal images to DRRs.

Materials and Methods : Four pairs of orthogonal portal images of one patient immobilized by a thermoplastic mask frame for fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy were compared with DRRs. Portal images are obtained in AP (anterior/posterior) and lateral directions with a target localizer box containing fiducial markers attached to a stereotactic frame. DRRs superimposed over a planned isocenter and fiducial markers are printed out on transparent films. And then, they were overlaid over orthogonal portal images by matching anatomical structures. From three different kind of objects (isocenter, fiducial markers, anatomical structure) on DRRs and portal images, the displacement error between anatomical structure and isocenters (overall setup error), the displacement error between anatomical structure and fiducial markers (immobilization error), and the displacement error between fiducial markers and isocenters (localization error) were measured.

Results : Localization errors were 1.5 ± 0.3 mm (AP), 0.9 ± 0.3 mm (lateral), and immobilization errors were 1.9 ± 0.5 mm (AP), 1.9 ± 0.4 mm (lateral). In addition, overall setup errors were 1.6 ± 0.9 mm (AP), 1.3 ± 0.4 mm (lateral). From these orthogonal displacement errors, maximum 3D displacement errors ($\sqrt{(\Delta AP)^2 + (\Delta Lat)^2}$) were found to be 1.7 ± 0.4 mm for localization, 2.6 ± 0.6 mm for immobilization, and 2.3 ± 0.7 mm for overall treatment setup.

Conclusion : By comparing orthogonal portal images with DRRs, we find out that it is possible to verify treatment setup directly in stereotactic radiotherapy.

Key Words : Stereotactic radiotherapy, DRR, Setup verification