

가 (Varian 2100C/D) 6 MV (beam's
 X- 3 Gy가 eye view : BEV)
 3 non-coplanar
 (independent jaws), 360 (gantry),
 90° (couch)
 (Fig. 1). non coplanar 4
 (beam's eye view : BEV) 70 Gy (Fig. 2).
 3 가 (virtual simulation)
 (digitally reconstructed
 radiography : DRR digitally composited radiography : DCR
 view : PEV) (physicians' eye
 가 (rendering), 가 3- (coloring),
 가 (animation) 가

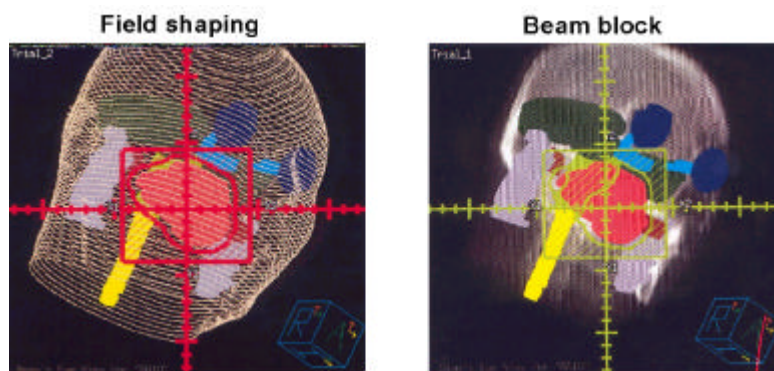


Fig. 1. Irradiation field shaping on PTV and beam block on critical organ by beam's eye view for NPL cancer

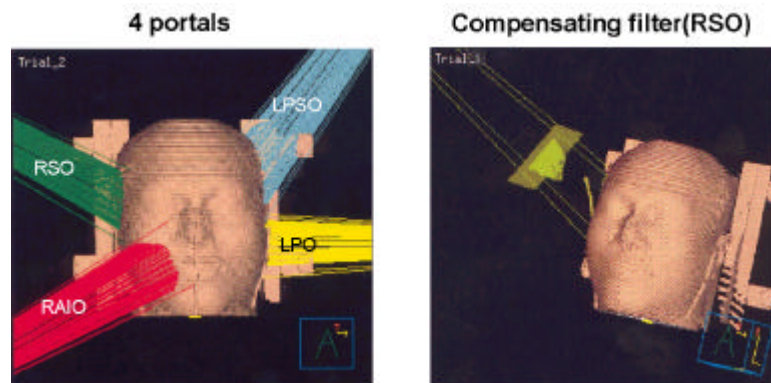


Fig. 2. Beams arrangement and compensating filter for nasopharyngeal cancer.

3 :

2. (optimized forward IMRT)

MLC

ing)

j j d_j

가 w_j

$$D_j = (d \times w_j) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$a < (d \times w_j) < b \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

가 (w_j)

가 (w_j)

가

가 (weight-

MLC

(step and shoot)

Table 1

(RSO)

(primary beam)

가

(beamlet) 가

IMRT

8)

$$a < D_j < b \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

D_j

a_j b_j

가 w_j

D_j

Table 1. Dose Weighting Ratio of Beamlets in Right Superior Oblique (RSO) Field for IMRT

X \ Y	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
-4	0.810	0.880	0.780	0.810	0.831	0.800	0.770	0.774	0.840
-3	0.808	0.801	0.796	0.882	0.837	0.808	0.778	0.780	0.874
-2	0.834	0.838	0.854	0.878	0.885	0.907	0.901	0.849	0.936
-1	0.846	0.850	0.891	0.929	0.926	0.895	0.924	0.900	0.924
0	0.890	0.896	0.932	0.938	0.961	0.986	0.970	0.937	0.953
1	0.924	0.926	0.933	0.957	0.966	0.980	0.979	0.960	0.985
2	0.920	0.924	0.979	0.978	0.991	0.990	0.980	0.982	1.000
3	0.963	0.964	0.988	0.975	0.995	0.995	1.000	1.000	1.000
4	0.980	0.990	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

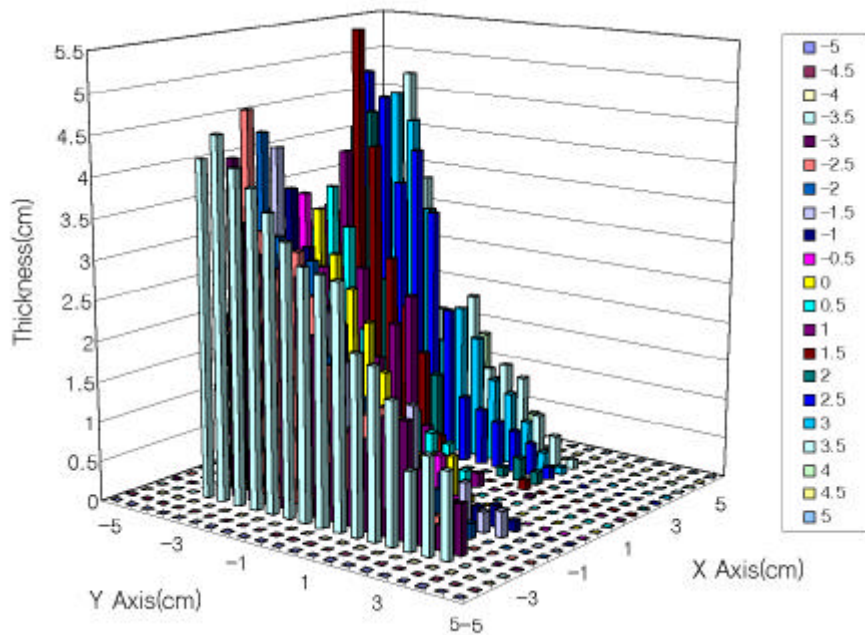


Fig. 3. Thickness of compensating filter of every beamlets of RSO field for IMRT.

1cm MLC $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$

Fig. 3.

$L_j = 1/\mu (\ln 1/w) \dots \dots \dots (4)$

$\mu = 0.05/\text{cm}$ 6 MV X-

3. (tumor control curve)

S (Sigmoid)

3 (TCP)

D_{50} (Tumor Control dose)

Gamma (γ)

(SAS program logistic regression)

Fig. 4

Table 1

Table 2. TCP Parameters of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

stage	T ₁ ,T ₂	T ₃ ,T ₄
D ₅₀ (Gy)	50	56.5
Slope (%/ Gy)	2.4	20.0
Gamma (%/ %)	1.20	1.13

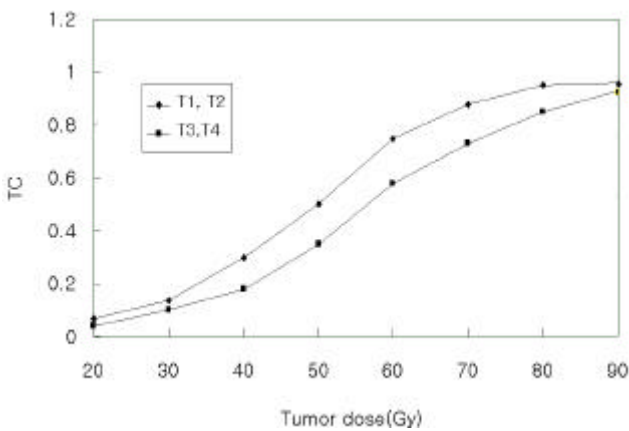


Fig. 4. Tumor control curves of nasopharyngeal cancer calculated with SAS (logistic regression) program.

4. (dose volume histogram)

(voxel)

3 mm

$2 \times 2 \text{ mm}$ $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}$

(voxel) (matrix) (HU) (density)

TCP NTCP 가

가

DVH가 DVH

cumulative DVH differential

DVH 가

(PTV)

5. (Tumor Control Probability)

가 75%

(complete remission)

(volume)

가

가

TCP

(FSU : functional sub units)

FSU

가 FSU

가

3 :

FSU(clonogen)가 (D) (S-shape) 0 1

(P(D))

$$P(D) = 0.5^S \dots (5)$$

$$S = \exp \{ 2.9 \times \left(\frac{D}{D_{50}} \right)^{50} \times (1 - D/D_{50}) \}$$

D_{50} 50% D_{50} D_{50}

FSU , TCP

FSU

FSU

$$TCP = \prod_{i=1}^N [P(D_i)]^{V_i} \dots (6)$$

N , D_i , V_i . (6)

$$TCP = \exp \left\{ V \sum_{i=1}^N \ln [P(D_i)] \right\} \dots (7)$$

(normalized) D_{eff} (7)

$$TCP = P(D_{eff}) \dots (8)$$

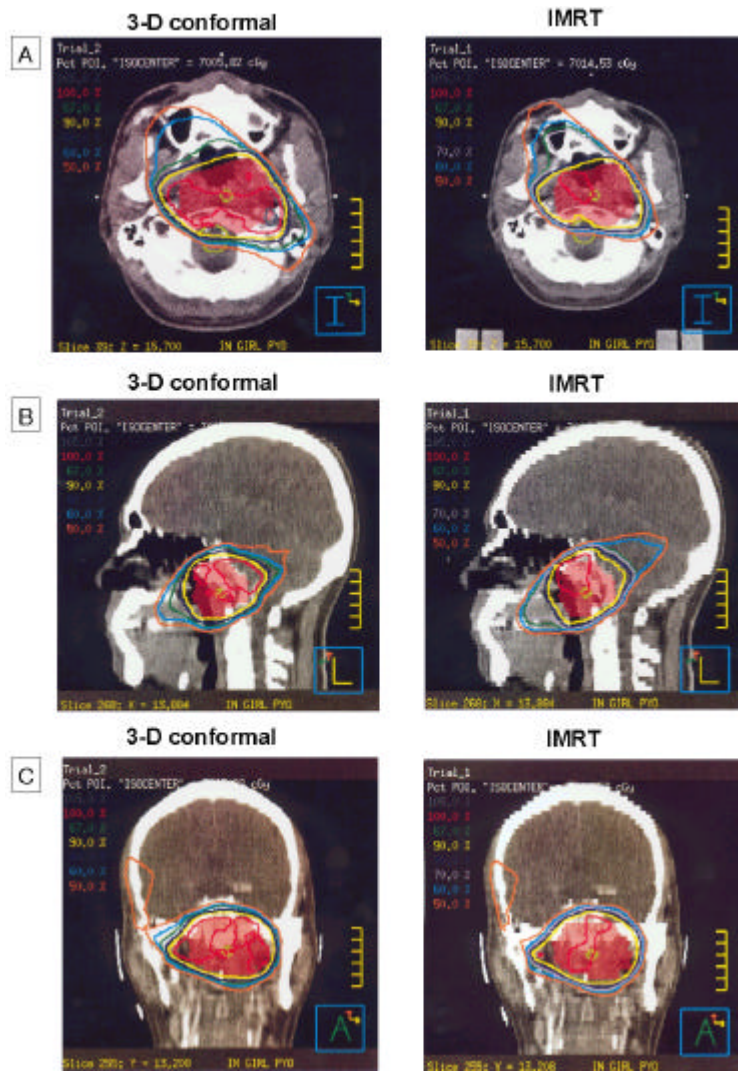


Fig. 5. Isodose distributions of 3-D conformal and IMRT plans for nasopharyngeal cancer. Axial (a), sagittal (b) and coronal (c) planes.

DVH TCP (6)
 (8)
 TCP (normalized gamma)
 D_{50} Table 2
 6. (normal tissue complication probability)
 (serial or parallel architecture)

TD
 (effective volume dose) $TD_{50}(v)$
 (v) 50%
 n (volume factor) , m
 sigmoid
 n m (Emami's data)
 Burman Table
 n, m, TD_{50} / Table²⁸⁾

DVH NTCP
 S- (sigmoidal shape)
 가

$NTCP = 1/2 \int_{-\infty}^t \text{exp}(-t^2/2) dt \dots\dots\dots (9)$

$NTCP = (1/2) \text{erf}(t/2) \dots\dots\dots (10)$

$t = [D_{\text{eff}} - TD_{50}(v)] / mTD_{50}(v) \dots\dots\dots (11)$

$TD_{50}(v) (v=V_i/V_{\text{ref}}) 50\%$
 (tolerance dose) , m

(volume factor) n
 $TD_{50}(1) = TD_{50}(v)v^n \dots\dots\dots (12)$

(11) D_{eff}

$D_{\text{eff}} = \sum_i [V_i(D_i)]^{1/n} \dots\dots\dots (13)$

1. (isodose curves)
 PTV GTV(gross tumor volume) ,
 1.5 cm
 $9 \times 8 \times 8 \text{ cm}^3$ 6
 MV 4 (RAO, RSO, LPSO, LPO) non-coplanar

Fig. 5
 95% Fig. 6

2. (DVH)
 가 Fig. 7
 PTV 가

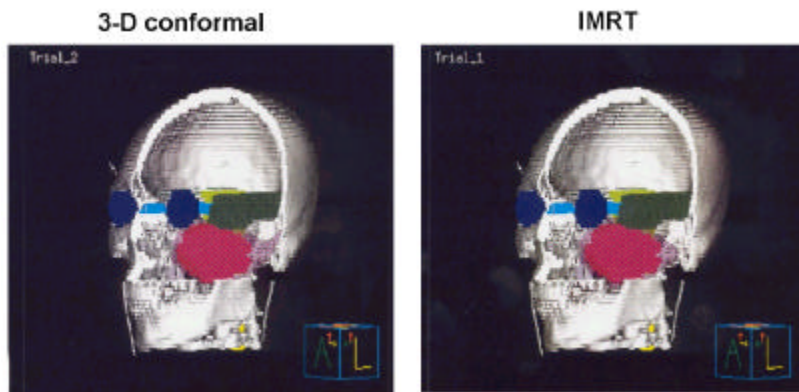


Fig. 6. Display of 95% isodose volume rendering and adjacent normal organs of 3D conformal and IMRT plans for NPL cancer.

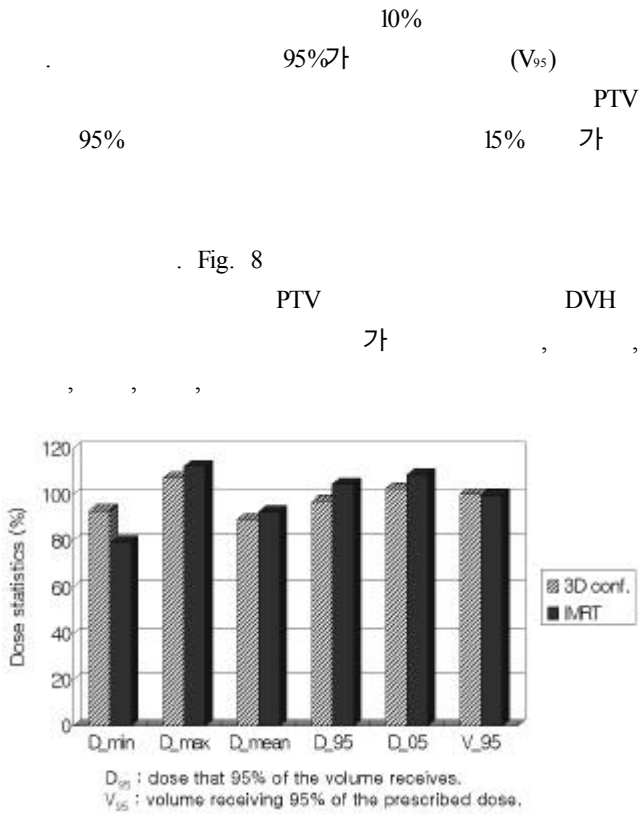


Fig. 7. Dose volume statistics for PTV of NPL cancer.

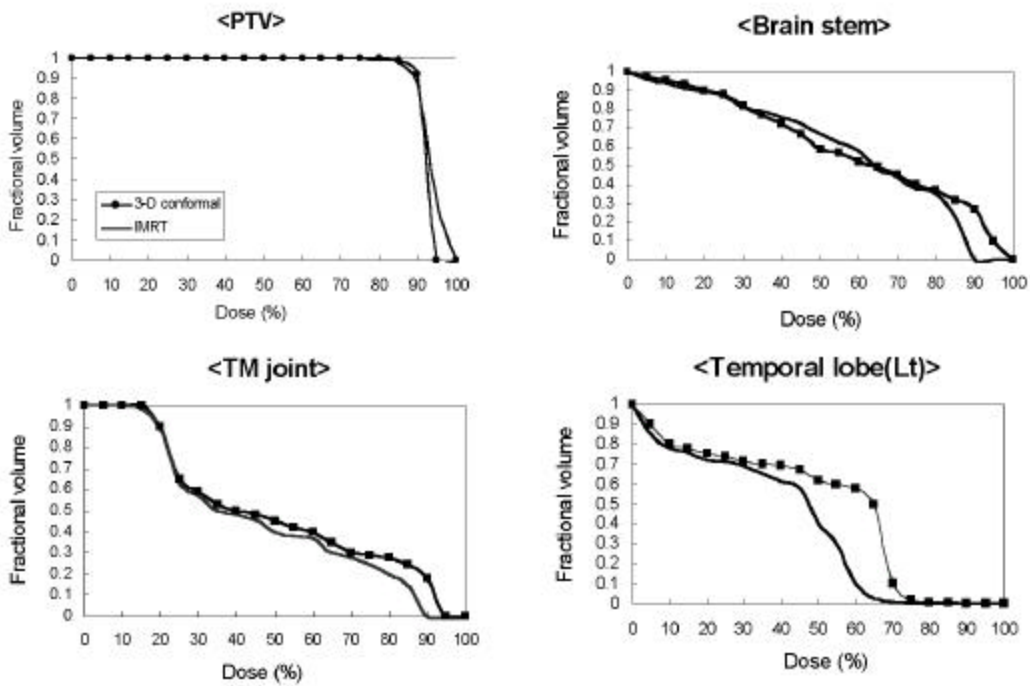


Fig. 8. Comparison of dose volume histogram of PTV and normal organs for 3D conformal and IMRT plans.

10%
 95%가 (V₉₅)
 PTV
 95% 15% 가

3. (TCP)
 (11)
 (D₅₀) = 56.5 Gy,
 1.13 (PTV)
 Fig. 9 3

50 Gy 80 Gy 가 TCP가 0.45
 0.56 가

4. (NTCP)
 (13)
 (D_{eff}) (13)
 Table 3

3-
 Fig.
 10
 70 Gy

NTCP
 (0.3 0.15)

Table 3. Normal Tissue Complication Probability Parameters

Organ	n	m	TD ₅₀	Endpoint
Spinal cord	0.05	0.18	67 Gy	Myelitis
Brain stem	0.16	0.14	65 Gy	Necrosis
Temporal lobe	0.25	0.15	60 Gy	Necrosis
Temporomandibular joint	0.07	0.10	72 Gy	Limitation of joint
Parotid gland	0.70	0.18	46 Gy	Xerostomia
Optic chiasm	0.25	0.14	65 Gy	Blindness
Optic nerve	0.25	0.14	65 Gy	Blindness

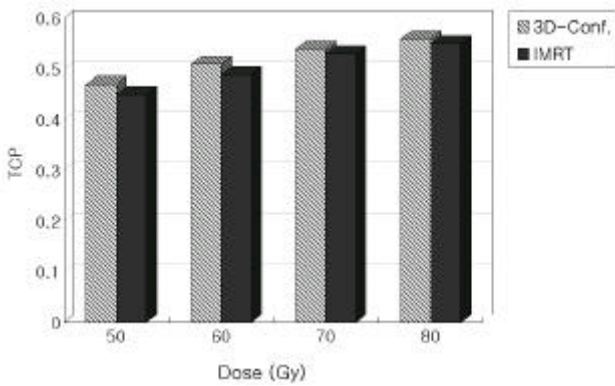


Fig. 9. Tumor control probability of nasopharyngeal tumor for prescribed doses for 3D conformal and IMRT plans.

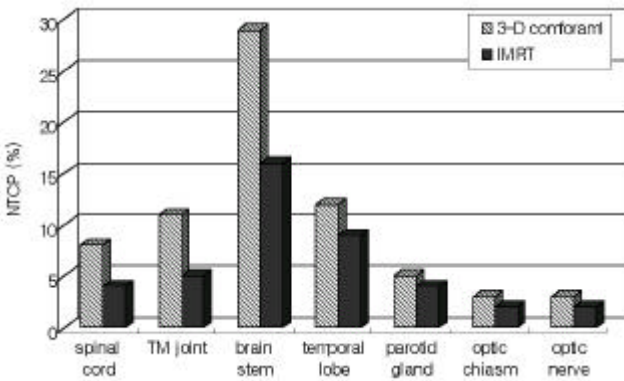


Fig. 10. Comparison of the NTCP in adjacent normal organs for 70 Gy prescribed dose in 3D conformal and IMRT plans.

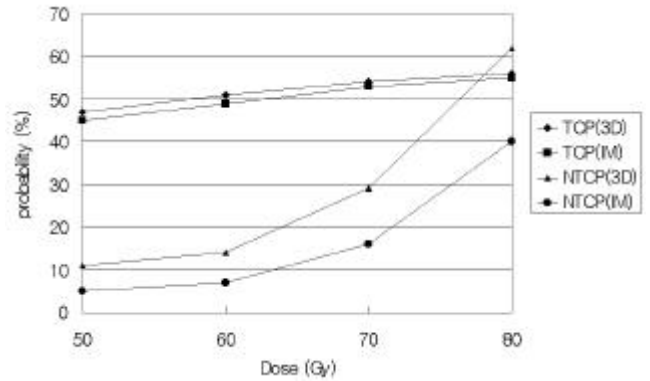


Fig. 11. TCP and NTCP of NPL (T4) for 3D conformal and IMRT plans for nasopharyngeal cancer.

(intensity modulation radiotherapy :
IMRT) 3 (3-D conformal radiotherapy)

3

29 31)

가

가

(forward IMRT)

가

DVH

TCP NTCP

가

Fig. 11

가 TCP NTCP

TCP 가

NTCP 가

가

가

가

PTV
 가 가 가 가
 10%
 Leibel BEV
 95%
 15%
 가 (cavernous sinus)
 가
 3
 가
 Goiten D₅₀ (homogeneous irradiation)가 power law (integral response)가
 (tumor control dose) 가 D₅₀ 가 (intrinsic (volume effect)가 (18)
 radiosensitivity) (FSU)가 (parallel organ) (serial (threshold
 dose) (single critical volume)
 3- (organ impairment) 가
 가 (18) 가
 가 (dose statistics) D₉₅, V₉₅
 가 (cavernous sinus)
 3- arbitrary oblique plane
 3

가 numerical scoring DVH, TCP
 NTCP (biological indices) index complication pro-
 가 parameters parameters parameters parameters parameters
 DVH (hot cold dose) homogenous irradiation uniform DVH DVH re-
 geneity) hot cold dose reduction Kutcher effective volume me-
 spot method effective dose thod effective dose DVH^{24, 25)}
 가 (local tumor control tumor clonogenic stem cell inherent radioresistance micro-environmental factors genetic factors
 probability) (local tumor control tumor clonogenic stem cell inherent radioresistance micro-environmental factors genetic factors
 cell inherent radioresistance micro-environmental factors genetic factors
 clonogenic cell radiosensitivity tumor heterogeneity DVH TCP, NTCP
 rogeniety DVH TCP, NTCP
 event cell killing effect random DVH TCP, NTCP
 data TCP Tokars DVH TCP, NTCP
 10% dose escalation 50% DVH TCP, NTCP
²⁶⁾ 가 (Dose escalation),
 가 index
 Monte Carlo simulation transport index
 scatter integration model
 ADAC collapsed cone convolution inhomogeneity correction
¹⁹⁾

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Abstract

Dose Planning of Forward Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy for Nasopharyngeal Cancer using Compensating Filters

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Purpose : To improve the local control of patients with nasopharyngeal cancer, we have implemented 3-D conformal radiotherapy and forward intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) to use of compensating filters. Three dimension conformal radiotherapy with intensity modulation is a new modality for cancer treatments. We designed 3-D treatment planning with 3-D RTP (radiation treatment planning system) and evaluation dose distribution with tumor control probability (TCP) and normal tissue complication probability (NTCP).

Material and Methods : We have developed a treatment plan consisting four intensity modulated photon fields that are delivered through the compensating filters and block transmission for critical organs. We get a full size CT imaging including head and neck as 3 mm slices, and delineating PTV (planning target volume) and surrounding critical organs, and reconstructed 3D imaging on the computer windows. In the planning stage, the planner specifies the number of beams and their directions including non-coplanar, and the prescribed doses for the target volume and the permissible dose of normal organs and the overlap regions. We designed compensating filter according to tissue deficit and PTV volume shape also dose weighting for each field to obtain adequate dose distribution, and shielding blocks weighting for transmission. Therapeutic gains were evaluated by numerical equation of tumor control probability and normal tissue complication probability. The TCP and NTCP by DVH (dose volume histogram) were compared with the 3-D conformal radiotherapy and forward intensity modulated conformal radiotherapy by compensator and blocks weighting. Optimization for the weight distribution was performed iteration with initial guess weight or the even weight distribution. The TCP and NTCP by DVH were compared with the 3-D conformal radiotherapy and intensity modulated conformal radiotherapy by compensator and blocks weighting.

Results : Using a four field IMRT plan, we have customized dose distribution to conform and deliver sufficient dose to the PTV. In addition, in the overlap regions between the PTV and the normal organs (spinal cord, salivary gland, pituitary, optic nerves), the dose is kept within the tolerance of the respective organs. We evaluated to obtain sufficient TCP value and acceptable NTCP using compensating filters. Quality assurance checks show acceptable agreement between the planned and the implemented MLC (multi-leaf collimator).

Conclusion : IMRT provides a powerful and efficient solution for complex planning problems where the surrounding normal tissues place severe constraints on the prescription dose. The intensity modulated fields can be efficaciously and accurately delivered using compensating filters.

Key Words : Forward intensity modulated radiation therapy, 3D conformal radiotherapy, Tumor control probability, Normal tissue complication probability, Dose volume histogram