

(Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy;
IMRT) (Quality Assurance)

*, †, †, *

_____ : _____, 1

_____ : _____ (inverse planning)

P³IMRT (ADAC, _____) (Multileaf collimator, MLC)가 _____ 가 Primus
(Siemens, _____) _____, leaf transmission factor
_____ commissioning _____ C 가
PTV (Planning Target Volume) 9 _____,
_____ 6 _____,
_____ 0.015 cc _____ (Scanditronix, _____),
_____ (array detector) _____ 가 _____

_____ : MLC 1 mm _____, 0.5 mm 가 _____, leaf transmission 10
MV interleaf leakage _____, 1.9%, midleaf leakage _____, 0.9% _____,
_____ (0.125 cc) _____,
(80-20%) 2 mm 가 _____, beamlet 가 5 mm _____,
_____ RTP commissioning _____ 1×1 cm² _____ 2%
_____ C PTV 9 _____ 2
_____ 10% _____ 2% _____
_____ leaf _____ 15%
_____ 2% _____, _____ 3% _____
_____ : _____ 가 _____

1) 3) _____
3 가

(Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy;
IMRT) 3 (3D Conformal
Radiation Therapy; 3D-CRT) 가 _____

2001 2 15 2001 5 31

_____ 가 "beamlet"
_____ 1 cm × 1 cm _____,
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3 :

“intensity map” . 가 10 cm × 10 cm
 , 100 beamlet
 가 가 , 5 , 500
 . 500 beamlet 가
 가 , 가
 가 (,) ,
 , 가
 (forward planning)⁴⁾
 (inverse planning)^{5, 6)} .
 (compensating filter)
 (multileaf collimator; MLC)
 (segment)
 (“step
 and shoot” , “static IMRT”),⁷⁾
 (“sliding-win-
 dow” “dynamic IMRT”)⁸⁾ .
 3
 ,
 (, 10 cm 1 cm)
 (5 100)
 가
^{9, 10)} .

PinPoint (PTW,) Unidose (PTW,),
 (Scanditronix,),
 Lumiscan75 (Lumisys,) XV EC-L (KODAK,
) ,
 (array detector)
 LA48 (PTW,) .

Fig. 1

1.
 , 가
 ,
 . Siemens Fig. 2
 40 × 27 cm² 54 leaf
 X-jaw .¹⁰⁾
 , 1 cm × 1 cm
 beamlet 가 leaf
 , leaf
 가

3 (Radiation Treatment Planning
 System; RTP) Pinnacle³ (ADAC,)
 가 가 P³IMRT 가
 가 Primus (Siemens,)
 가 MP3-S
 (PTW,) Plastic Water (Nuclear Associates,
) , 0.015 cc

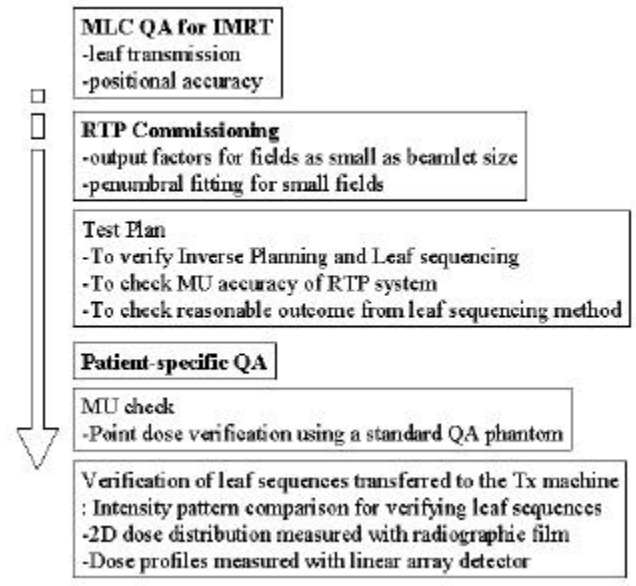


Fig. 1. Procedures for clinical implementation of IMRT.

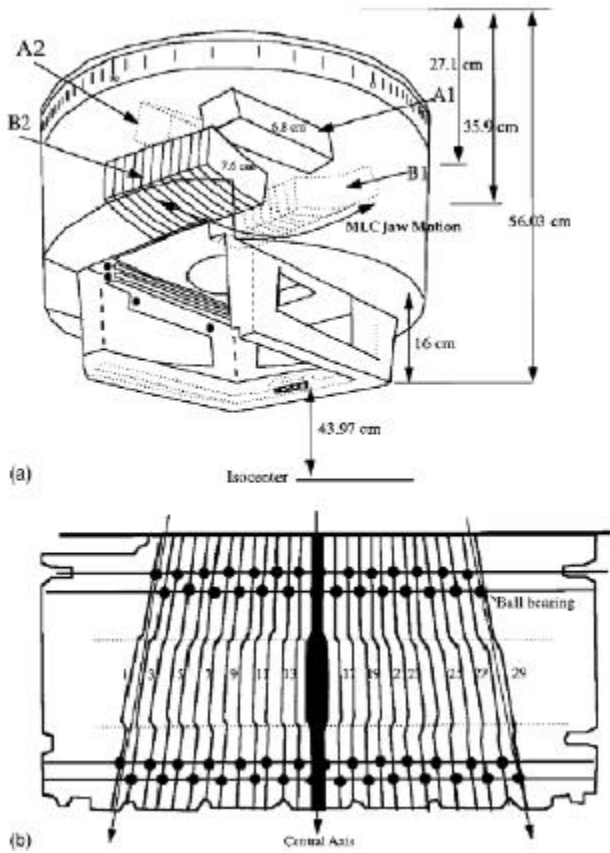


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of the Siemens multileaf collimator system composed of 27 leaf pairs which are replaced the conventional X-jaws. The Siemens MLC is divergent in both planes and hence called double focused (from Ref. 11).

5 cm × 40 cm

5 cm 가 Fig. 2

KODAK XV

leaf 가 .

2. commissioning

commissioning , 3 com-
missioning commis-

12, 13) Pinnacle³
convolution/superposition

(flattening filter beam softening), (horn),

target primary collimator flattening filter
extrafocal radiation (penumbra)

fitting

Pinnacle3
commissioning 3
beamlet
commissioning Pinnacle³
intensity pattern 0.5 × 0.5 cm² Siemens
leaf 1 cm
beamlet 0.5 × 1 cm²
0.4 × 1 cm², 1 × 1 cm², 2 × 2 cm²
0.015 cc

3. Test Plan

beam commissioning, inverse planning static
IMRT leaf conversion 가 ,
QA 가

Fig. 10A C
(Planning Target Volume; PTV)

가 40°

9

30 × 30 cm²

isocenter 가 EC-L

4. Patient-specific QA

P³IMRT

가

(MU) 가

3 :

(Fig. 4A).

(Fig. 4B)

6 (60°, 90°, 120°, 240°, 270°, 300°) 14, 9, 14, 14, 10, 13

leaf

0.4 × 0.4 cm² iso-octan

가 8 mm

47

가

10 cm

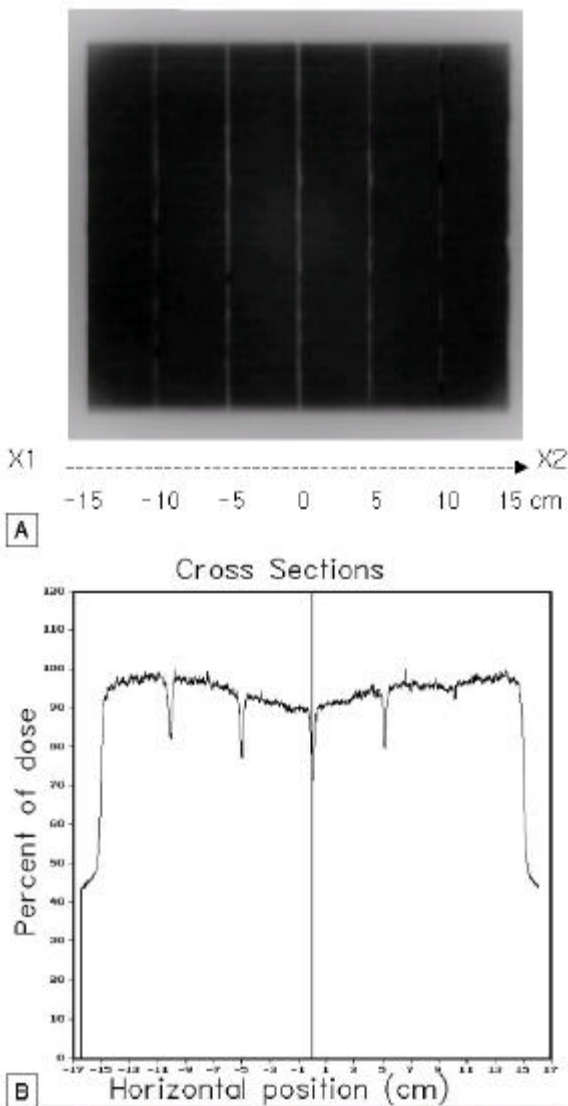


Fig. 3. MLC leaf position check. (A) Film exposed to 5-cm wide fields set by MLC leaves. The match line for any two fields is placed at 5-cm intervals from the beam central axis. (B) This profile was obtained for the central leaf from the film (A).

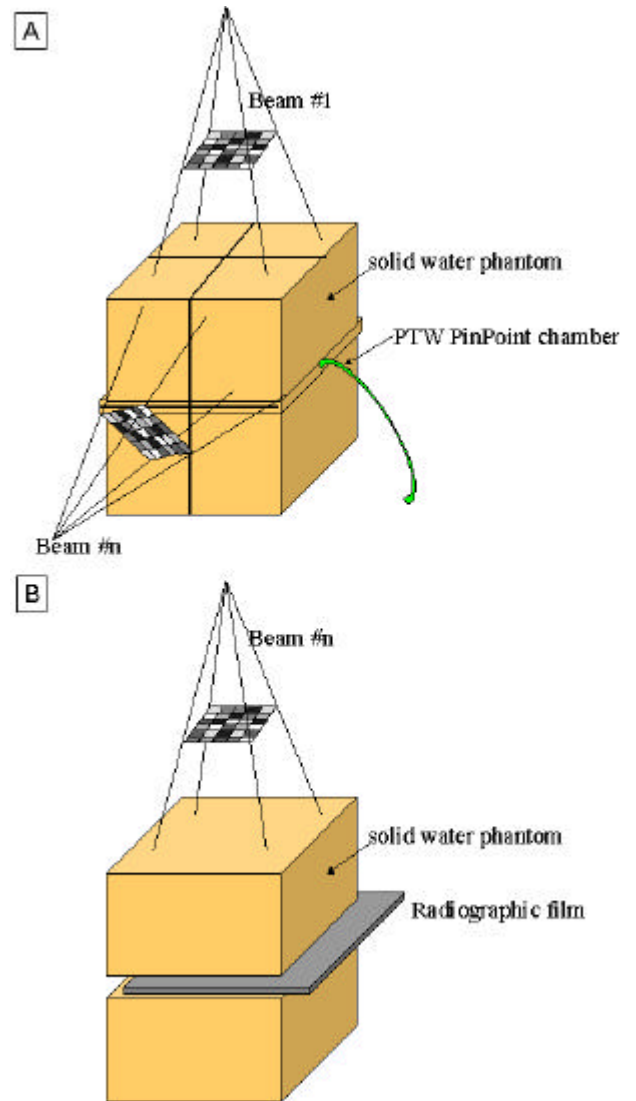


Fig. 4. Schematic setup diagram for patient-specific QA measurement with standard QA tool. (A) point dose measurement with the same beam arrangements to patient to verify MU. (B) film measurements to verify intensity pattern of each field.

9 14 part
 250 가
 leakage 1%

2. commissioning

Fig. 7

3
 0.125 cc (5.5 mm)
 (2.0 mm), (2.5 mm),
 6 MV 4x4 cm²
 가
 , 0.125 cc ,

1.
 Fig. 3B Fig. 3A
 leaf . X1, X2 leaf

0.5 mm 가 ,
 1 mm

underdose

Table 1 Fig. 5
 6 MV, 10 MV
 (leaf transmission factor)

interleaf midleaf
 Siemens , Fig. 6 XV

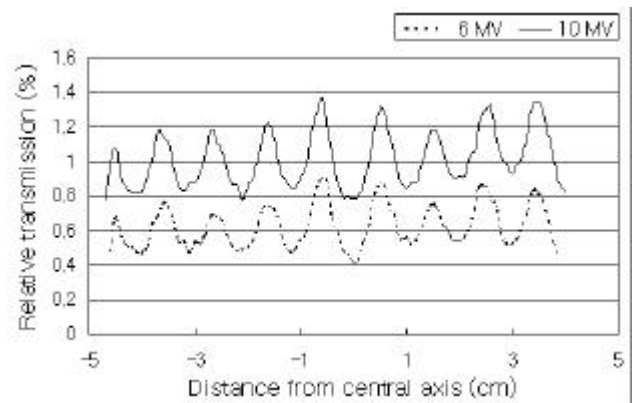


Fig. 6. Interleaf and midleaf transmissions measured at d_{max} in solid water phantom with radiographic film for 6 and 10 MV X-rays. The transmission is the ratio of the MLC blocked field to the 10x10 cm² open field.

Table 1. Interleaf and Midleaf Transmissions for 6 and 10 MV X-ray. They were measured in air with a PinPoint micro-ion chamber at a extended ssd=130 cm to make sure the chamber with a buildup cap fitted inside a leaf width. The points of measurements are displayed on Fig. 5. The transmission is the ratio of the MLC blocked field to the 10x10 cm² open field

	Interleaf transmission	Midleaf transmission	Interleaf + Y-jaw
6 MV	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%
10 MV	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%

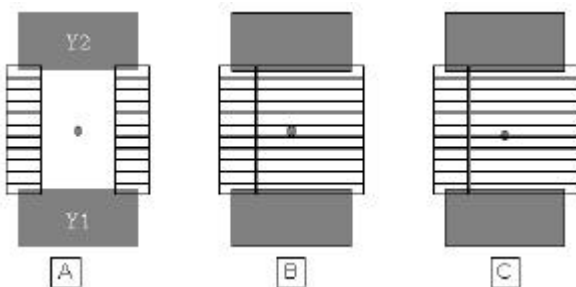


Fig. 5. Schematic diagram of detector and collimator positions for measuring interleaf and midleaf transmissions. The midleaf transmission was measured at the beam central axis while the junction between the opposed leaves was placed 5cm off axis to avoid leakage between the leaf ends (B), the interleaf leakage was measured at the junction between the central leaf and the next leaf (C).

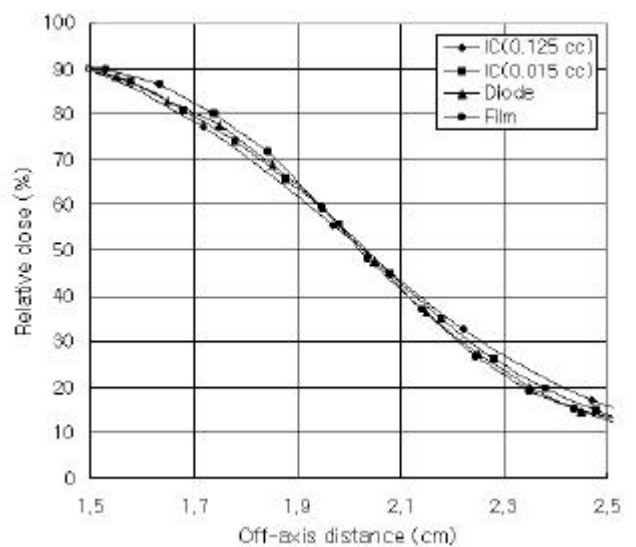


Fig. 7. Penumbra of 4x4 cm field for a 6 MV x-ray measured with four different kind of detectors which are ionization chamber (IC) of 5.5 mm (0.125 cc) and 2.0 mm (0.015 cc) inner diameter, diode detector of 2.5 mm inner diameter, and a film.

3 :

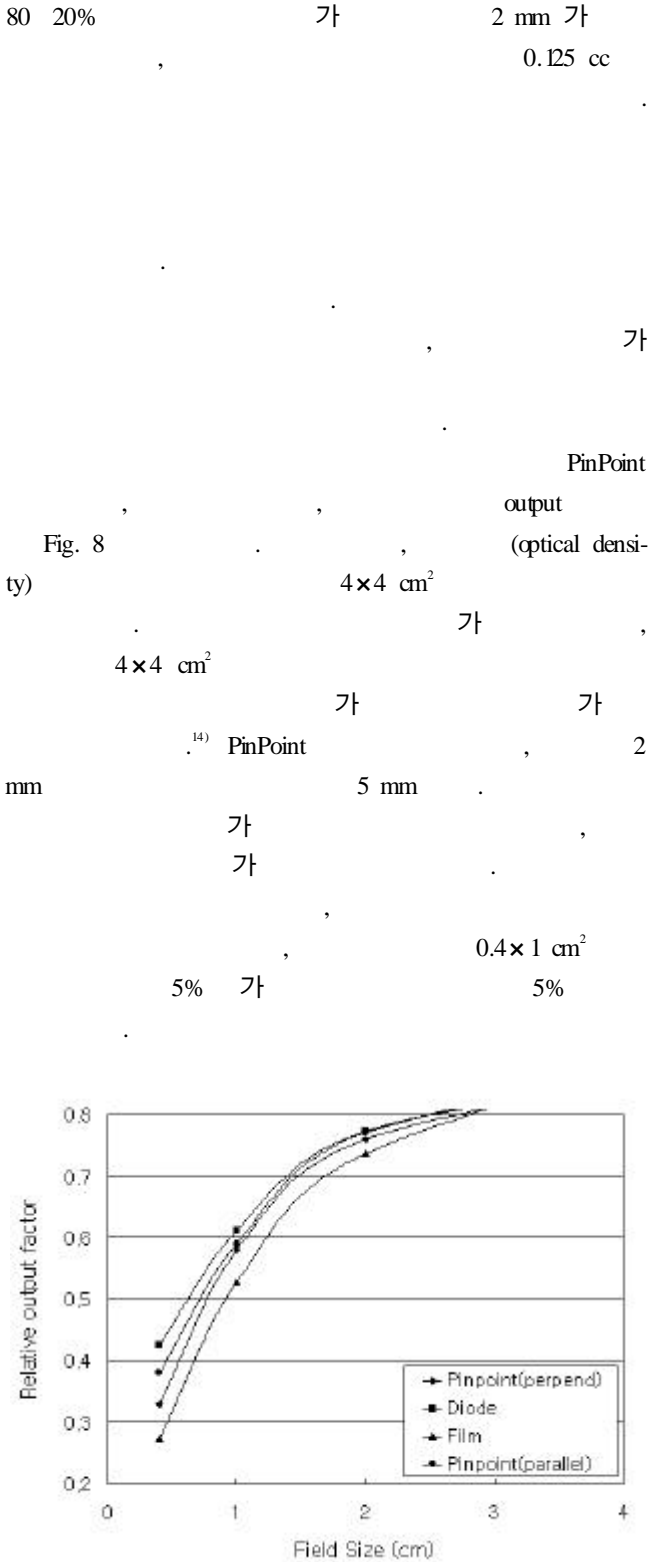


Fig. 8. Output factor for 6 MV x-rays measured with various detectors, PinPoint ionization chamber, diode detector, and film. The ionization chamber and the film underestimate the outputs for small fields (see text for details).

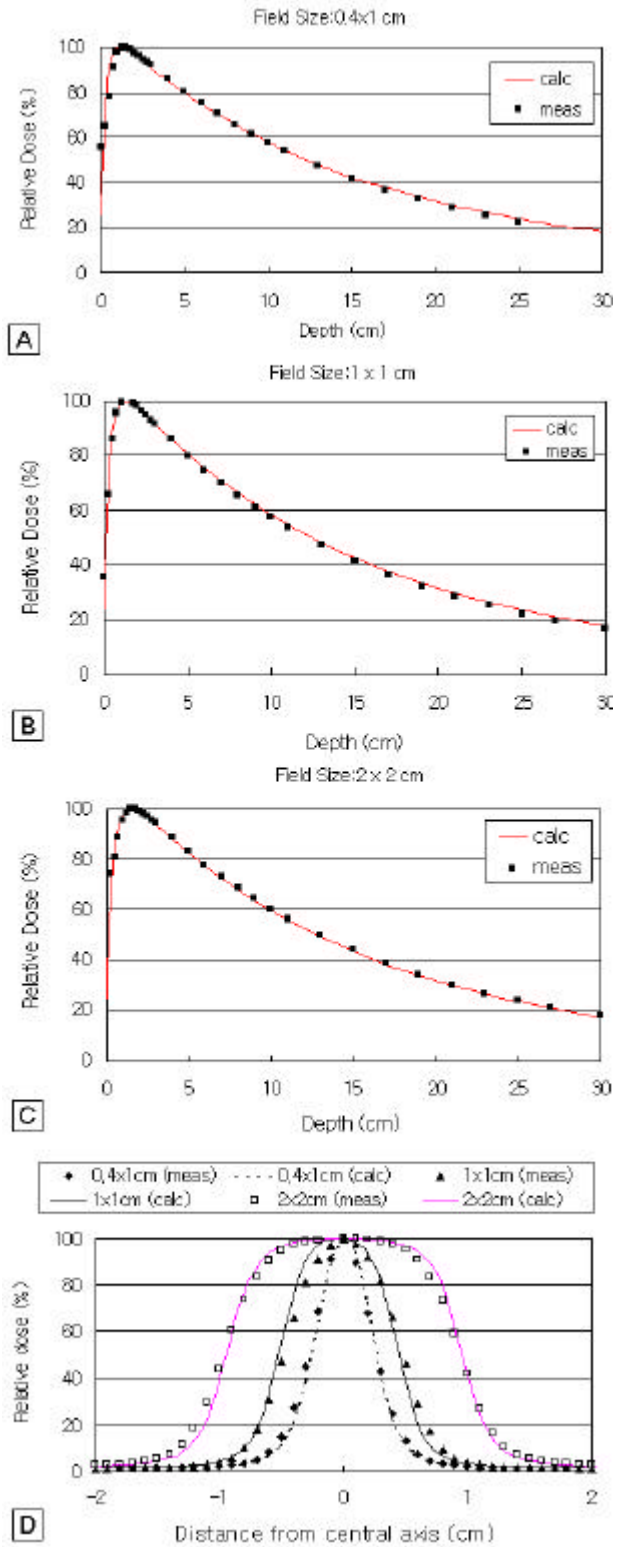


Fig. 9. Calculated and measured small field depth dose profiles for a 6 MV x-ray. depth dose profiles of (A) 0.4 x1 cm field size, (B) 1 x1 cm field size, (C) 2 x2 cm field size, and (D) off-axis profiles.

3. Test Plan

15, 16)
 output
 가 $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$
 Fig. 9
 PinPoint
 $0.4 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$, $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$, $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$
 $0.4 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$
 30 cm 5%
 cm^2 $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$, 2%
 $0.4 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$ 가
 PinPoint
 0.5 mm 가
 (Fig. 9D).

Fig. 10 PinPoint

2
 10% 가
 2%
 Fig. 10
 0° , 40° , 80° , 120° , 160° , 200° , 240° , 280° ,
 320° , 6 7
 160° 200° .
) , 가 10% .
 Fig. 10A
 ()

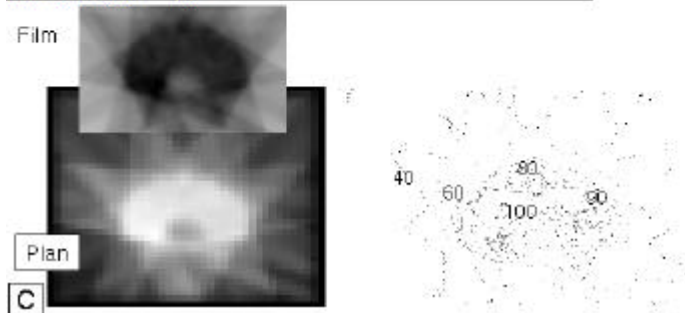
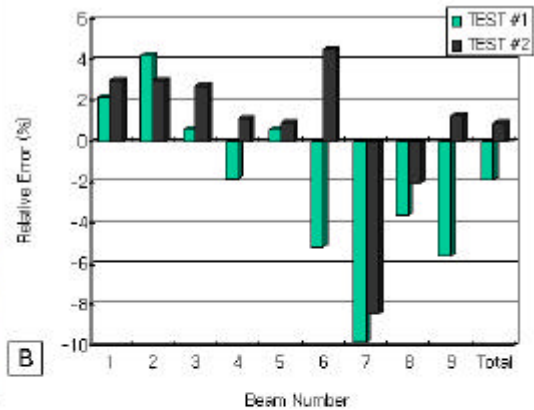
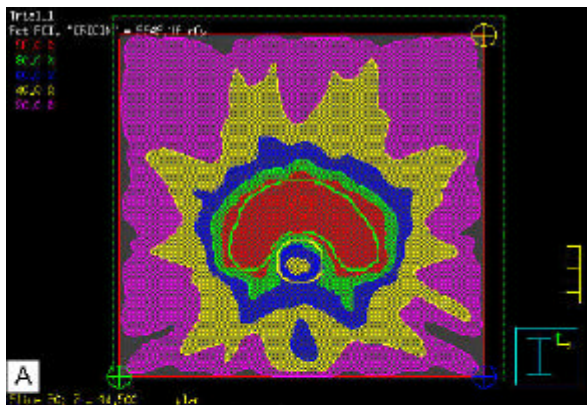


Fig. 10. Test plan of C-shaped target with 9-field intensity modulated beams arranged by 40 degrees equi-angular steps, i.e. 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200, 240, 280, and 320 degrees (A). (B) Isocenter dose verification with PinPoint micro ionization chamber in $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ solid-water phantom. The beam number 6 and 7 are corresponding to the gantry angles of 160, 200 degrees respectively. These two beam produced very steep dose gradient across the isocenter and relatively large discrepancies for these two beams came from chamber positioning uncertainty. The relative error is the ratio of a planned dose to measured dose. (C) Comparison of dose distribution on plane of isocenter between calculation and EC-L film measurement

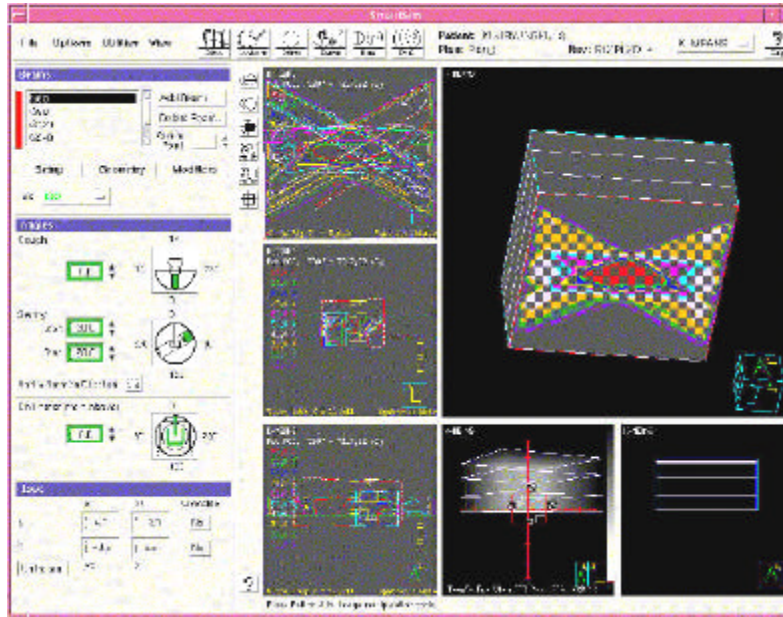


Fig. 11. Patient-specific QA tool of RTP for IMRT with exporting the plan to a standard QA phantom which was a solid water phantom in this case.

Fig. 2

underdose
leaf 가
MLC leaf
1 mm
leaf
가
segment

1 mm
,
2 mm가
1 mm
leaf
가
segment

Siemens

Table 2. Comparison between Measured and Computed Point Dose for Individual Field of Prostate Patient

Beam No.	Plan (cGy)	Meas. (cGy)	Diff. (%)
1 (60 °)	32.4	30.4	-6.5
2 (90 °)	41.5	40.8	-1.8
3 (120 °)	35.5	38.3	7.3
4 (240 °)	35.0	34.4	-1.7
5 (270 °)	37.6	36.4	-3.2
6 (300 °)	26.6	25.2	-5.4
Total	208.6	205.5	-1.5

10% 9
200 cGy),
가
23 cGy/
2%

Fig. 10C
EC-L

4. Patient-specific QA

Fig. 11

Table 2 Fig. 2

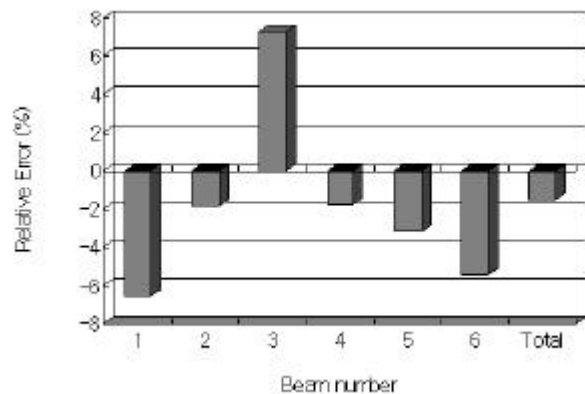


Fig. 12. Dose verification in solid water phantom with exporting the plan to a standard QA phantom.

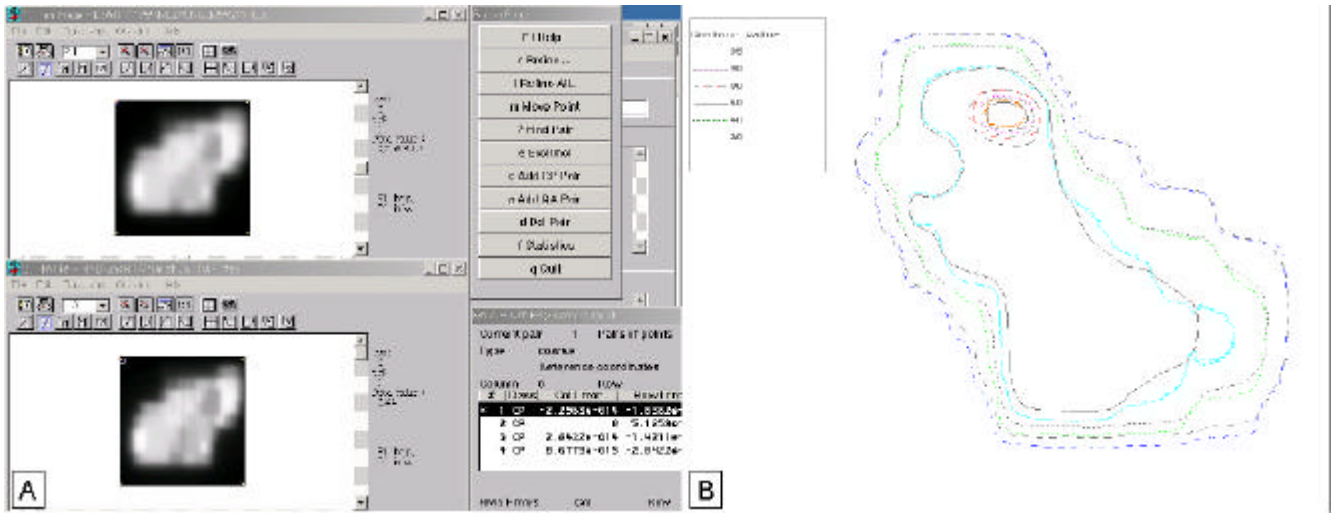


Fig. 13. (A) Leaf sequence verification with film. This example is for the beam of gantry angle 60 degrees. (B) Comparison of intensity map for the beam of gantry angle 60 degrees between calculated and measured.

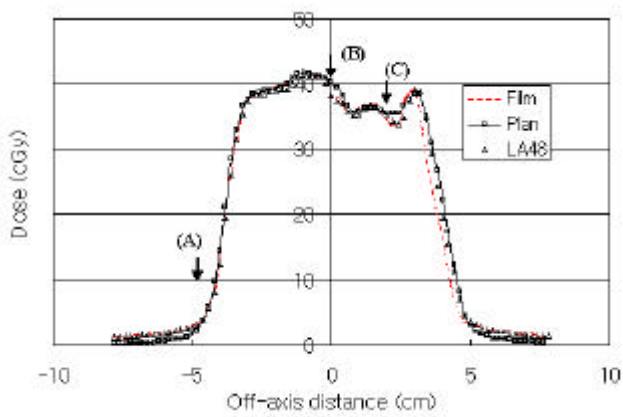


Fig. 14. Comparison of off-axis dose profiles for the beam of gantry angle 60 degrees at the position of the central leaf. The calculated dose underestimate out of field about 2% (A). It is notable the narrow valley across the center (B) and (C), which caused by leaf positioning error.

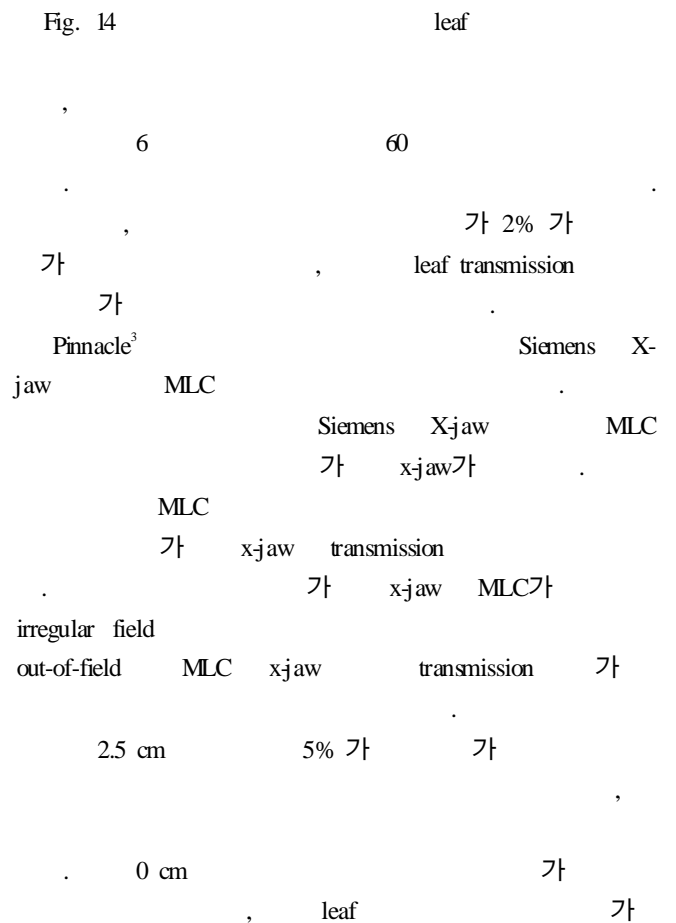


Fig. 13

가 ,
 , 가 3
 light field radiation field
 light field beamlet 가 가 ,
 MLC leaf 가 .
 Siemens 가 radiation field 가 ,
 light field 1
 mm 가 .
 가 ,
 ±2 mm
 leaf 가
 . Leaf
 가 , 0.5 mm
 . Leaf
 17) 3
 가 가
 가 가
 beamlet
 가 가
 commissioning 가

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Abstract

Quality Assurance for Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy

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Purpose : To setup procedures of quality assurance (QA) for implementing intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) clinically, report QA procedures performed for one patient with prostate cancer.

Materials and methods : P³IMRT (ADAC) and linear accelerator (Siemens) with multileaf collimator are used to implement IMRT. At first, the positional accuracy, reproducibility of MLC, and leaf transmission factor were evaluated. RTP commissioning was performed again to consider small field effect. After RTP recommissioning, a test plan of a C-shaped PTV was made using 9 intensity modulated beams, and the calculated isocenter dose was compared with the measured one in solid water phantom. As a patient-specific IMRT QA, one patient with prostate cancer was planned using 6 beams of total 74 segmented fields. The same beams were used to recalculate dose in a solid water phantom. Dose of these beams were measured with a 0.015 cc micro-ionization chamber, a diode detector, films, and an array detector and compared with calculated one.

Results : The positioning accuracy of MLC was about 1 mm, and the reproducibility was around 0.5 mm. For leaf transmission factor for 10 MV photon beams, interleaf leakage was measured 1.9% and midleaf leakage 0.9% relative to 10×10 cm² open field. Penumbra measured with film, diode detector, micro-ionization chamber, and conventional 0.125 cc chamber showed that 80–20% penumbra width measured with a 0.125 cc chamber was 2 mm larger than that of film, which means a 0.125 cc ionization chamber was unacceptable for measuring small field such like 0.5 cm beamlet. After RTP recommissioning, the discrepancy between the measured and calculated dose profile for a small field of 1×1 cm² size was less than 2%. The isocenter dose of the test plan of C-shaped PTV was measured two times with micro-ionization chamber in solid phantom showed that the errors upto 12% for individual beam, but total dose delivered were agreed with the calculated within 2%. The transverse dose distribution measured with EC-L film was agreed with the calculated one in general. The isocenter dose for the patient measured in solid phantom was agreed within 15%. Off-axis dose profiles of each individual beam at the position of the central leaf measured with film and array detector were found that at out-of-the-field region, the calculated dose underestimates about 2%, at inside-the-field the measured one was agreed within 3%, except some position.

Conclusion : It is necessary more tight quality control of MLC for IMRT relative to conventional large field treatment and to develop QA procedures to check intensity pattern more efficiently. At the conclusion, we did setup an appropriate QA procedures for IMRT by a series of verifications including the measurement of absolute dose at the isocenter with a micro-ionization chamber, film dosimetry for verifying intensity pattern, and another measurement with an array detector for comparing off-axis dose profile.

Key Words : Intensity modulated radiation therapy, Quality assurance