

Méthodologie pour la détermination de la dose absorbée dans le cas des champs standards avec et sans hétérogénéités

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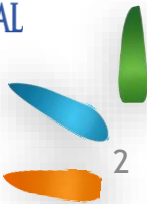
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Oncopole

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c) Mount Lebanon Hospital

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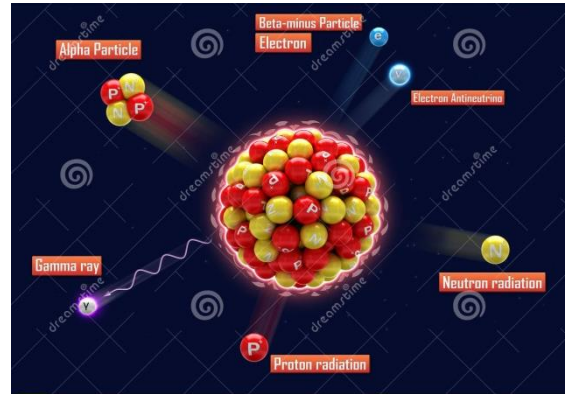


Introduction



Radiothérapie:

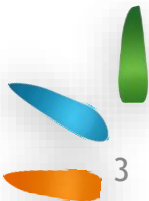
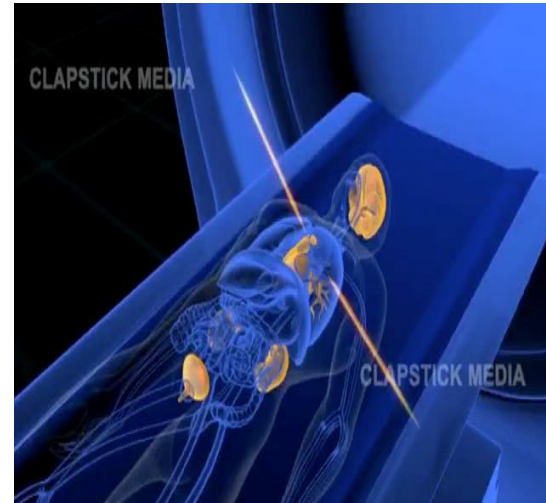
- TCP ↗
- NTCP ↘



Radiothérapie externe



Radiothérapie interne

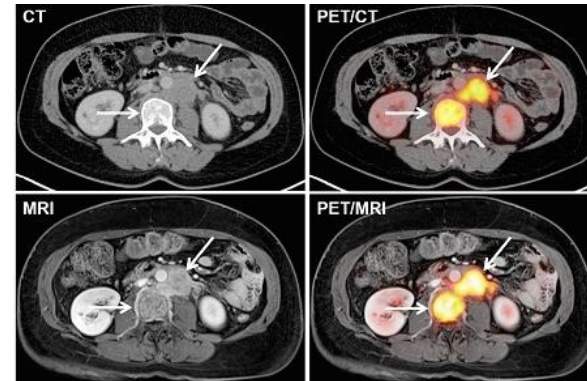
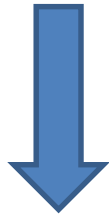


Etapes de traitement



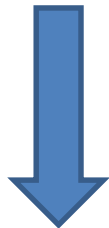
Acquisition des images

- CT/PET/SPECT/IRM

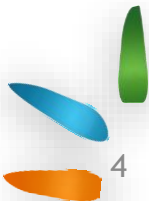
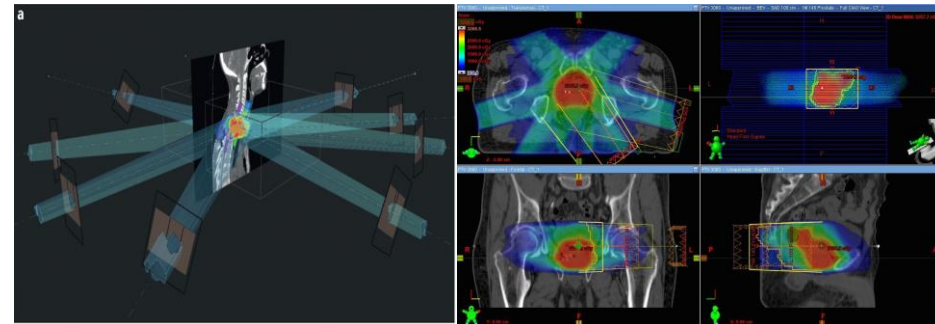


Planification de traitement

- TPS/Algorithmes
 - Calcul de dose absorbée (Gy)



Traitement



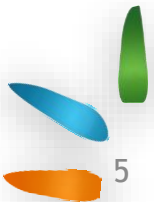
Introduction



- des techniques de traitement basées sur les « petits champs » $\leq 3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$
 - SBRT associée aux techniques IMRT/VMAT
 - Dose absorbée élevée par fraction avec des OARs proches
+ Hétérogénéités ➔ + de précision sur le calcul de dose absorbée .



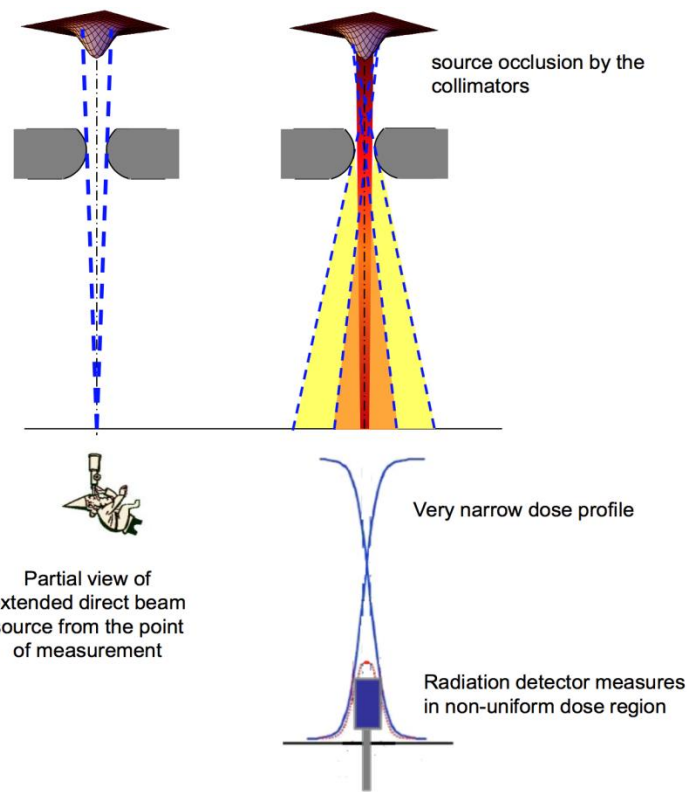
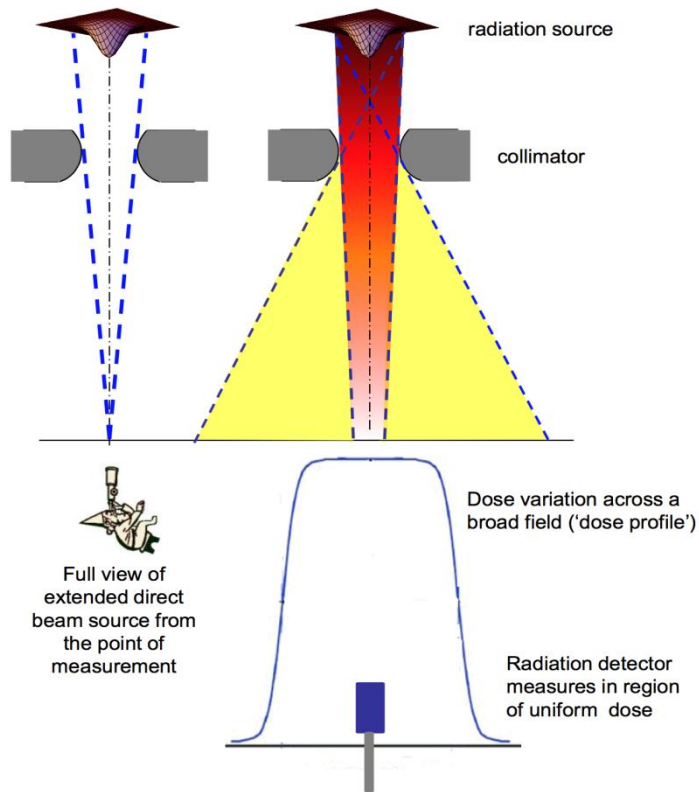
Nécessité de bien caractériser
la dosimétrie des petits champs



Problématique des petits champs 1



Taille de la source

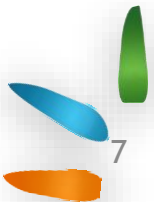
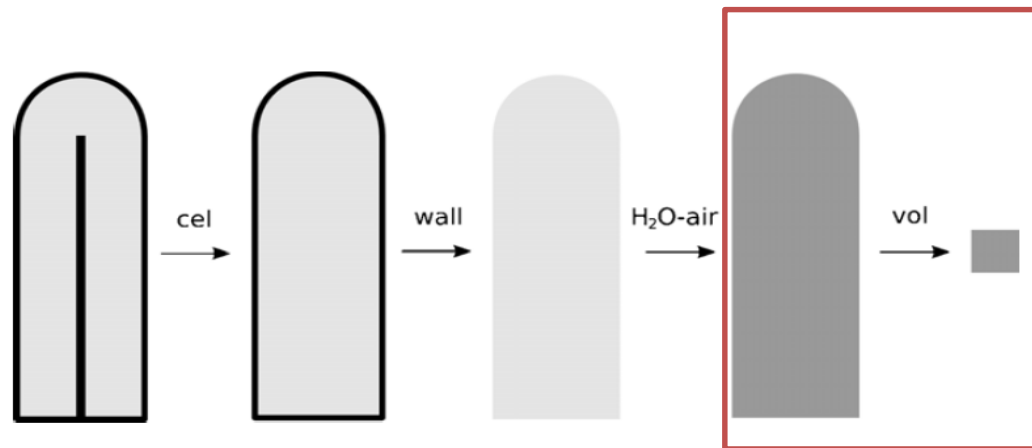
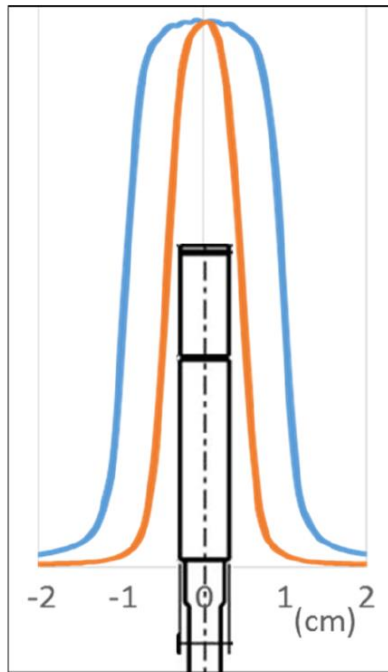


Problématique des petits champs 2



● Taille et composition du détecteur

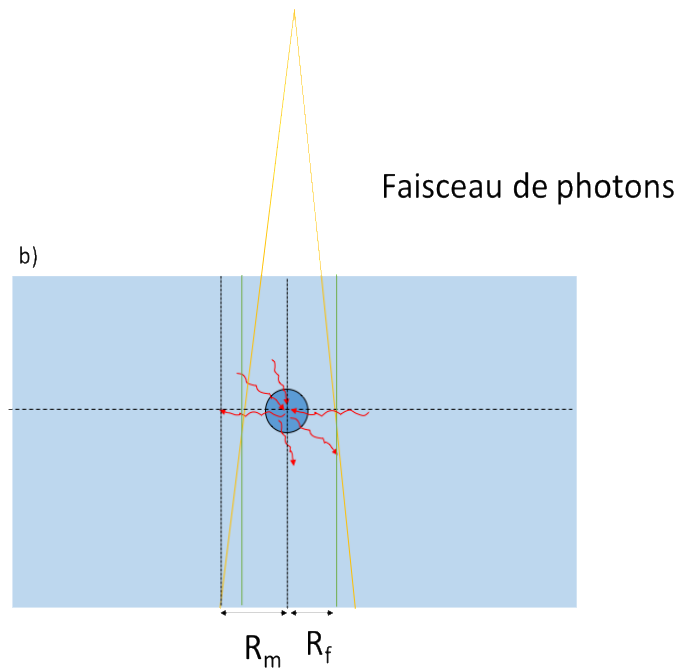
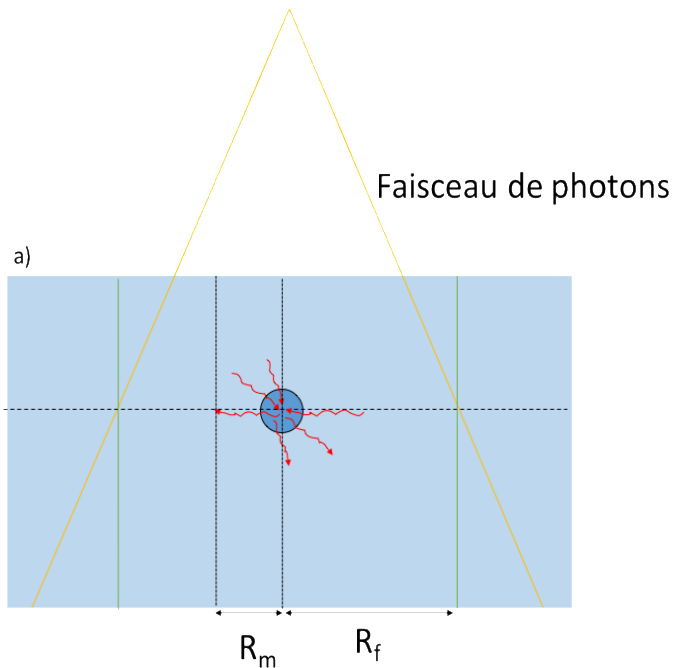
➔ Effet de moyennage volumique



Problématique des petits champs 3



Manque d'EEL: Facteur le plus critique



- ➔ exacerbé quand on est dans des milieux de basse densité t.q poumons



But 1: Mesures/Prétraitement



● Sous c'est 3 conditions:

$$\frac{D_1}{D_2} \neq \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

IAEA/AAPM
Solution

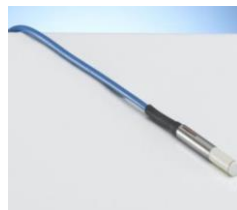
$$\frac{D_{Q_{clin}}^{f_{clin}}}{D_{Q_{msr}}^{f_{msr}}} = \frac{M_{Q_{clin}}^{f_{clin}}}{M_{Q_{msr}}^{f_{msr}}} \times k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}}$$

$$k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}} = \frac{[D/M]_{clin}}{[D/M]_{msr}}$$

- Simulation MC
- Dosimètre passive (Films EBT3, Alanine...)



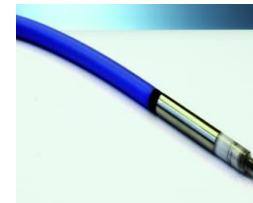
PTW 60019
Microdiamond
sensitive volume: 0.004 mm³
Diamond $\rho = 3.52 \text{ g/cm}^3$



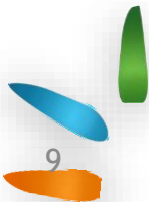
PTW 60017
Diode E
sensitive volume: 0.03 mm³
Silicon $\rho = 2.33 \text{ g/cm}^3$



PTW 31016
Pinpoint
sensitive volume: 0.016 cm³
Air $\rho = 0.001225 \text{ g/cm}^3$



PTW 31022
Pinpoint
sensitive volume: 0.016 cm³
Air $\rho = 0.001225 \text{ g/cm}^3$

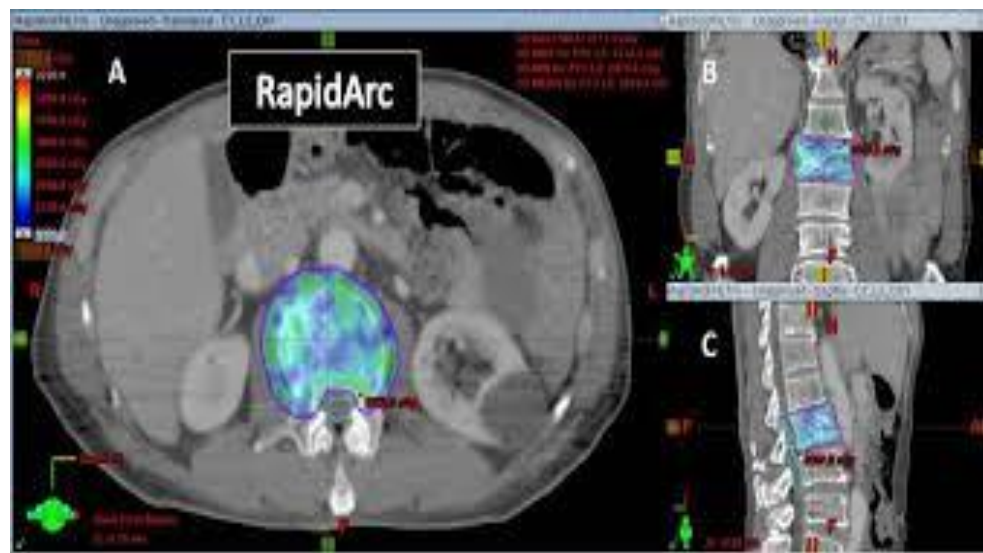
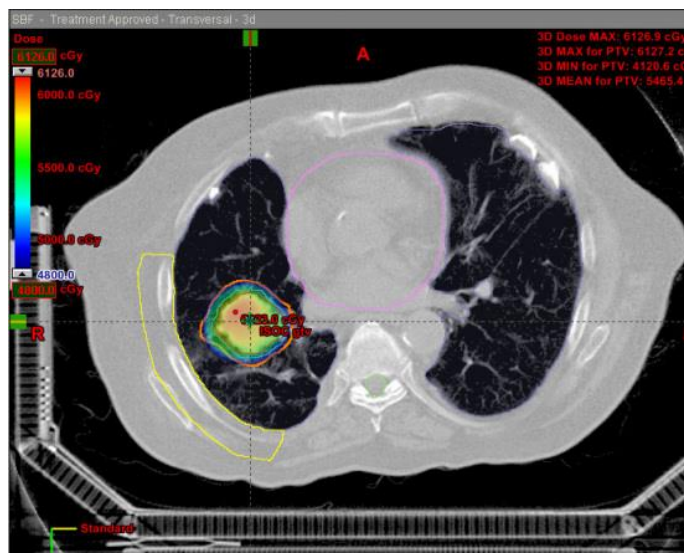


But 2: Calculs/Planification



Evaluation des algorithmes de calcul de dose absorbée dans les conditions standard et dans les petits champs

- Eclipse TPS: AAA et AXB
- Milieux de basse et haute densité



But 3: Relation entre les reports de dose absorbée (En cours)

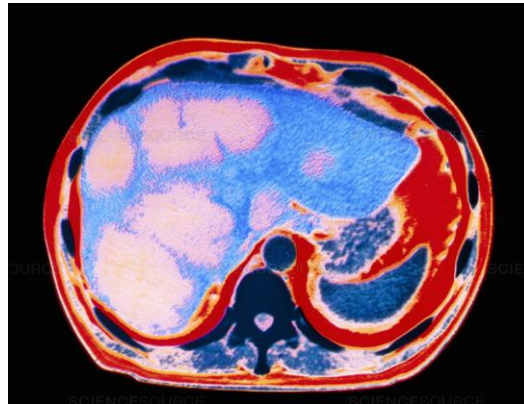
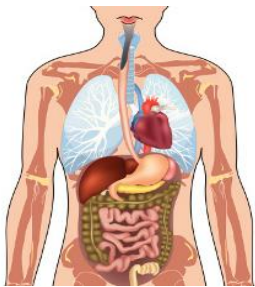


Algorithmes conventionnels



- Eau avec des densités électroniques différentes
- $D_w \neq E/m \times$

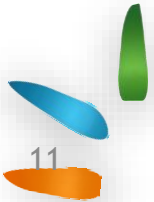
Monte-Carlo



- Dose dans le « vrai » milieu biologique.
- *Ref*: $D_m = E/m \checkmark$
- $D_m \rightarrow D_w ?$

Acuros XB

- 5 matériaux biologique + D_m et D_w

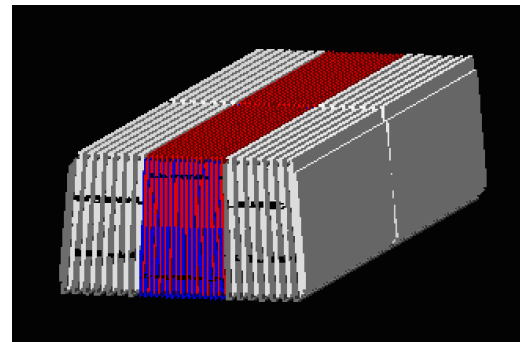
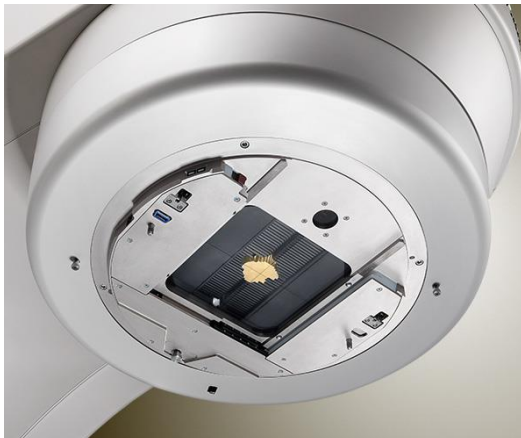
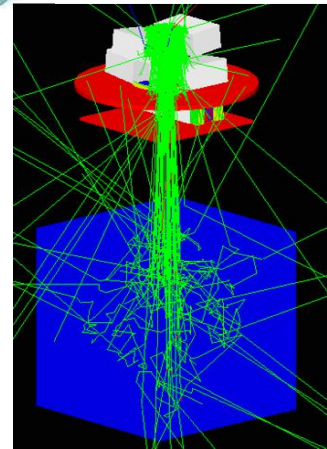




Modélisation du TrueBeam STx



GATE
Geant 4

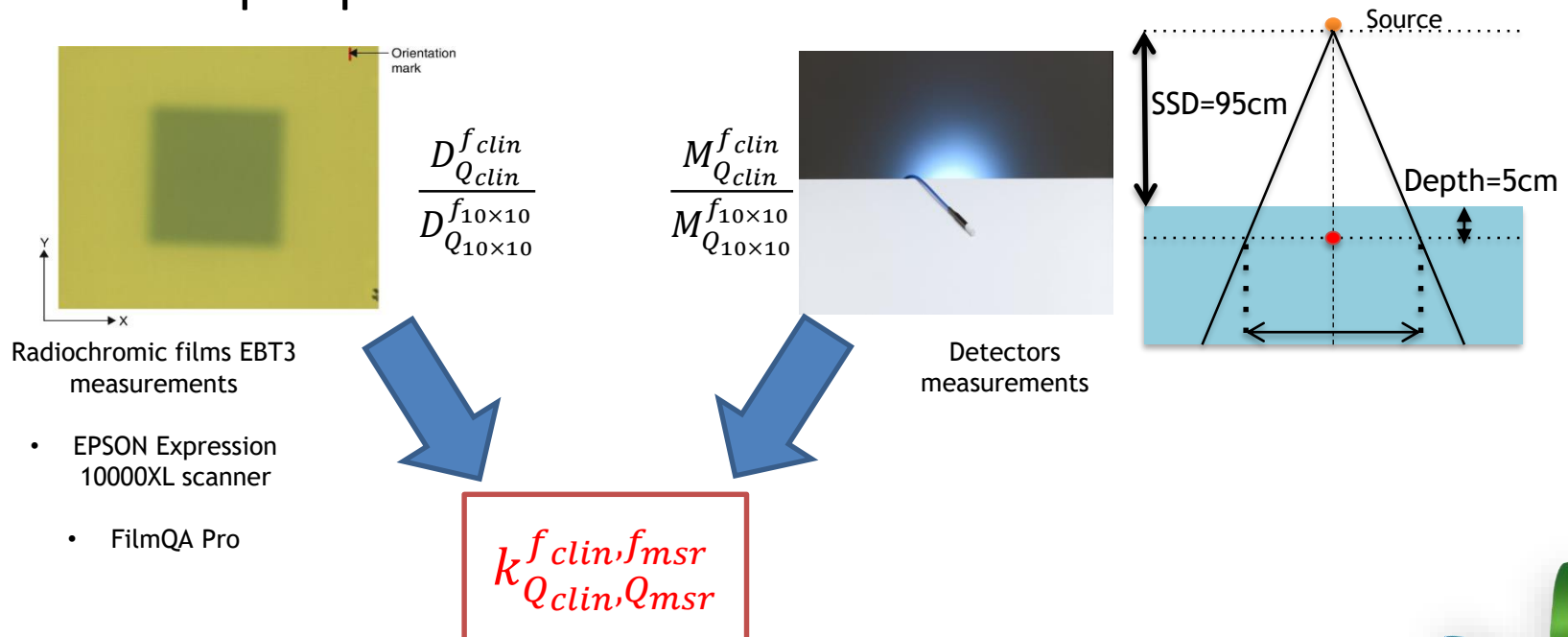




Détermination des $k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}}$

- MLC 0.5×0.5 cm² to 2×2 cm²: Jaws 3×3 cm²
- MLC 2.5×2.5 cm² and 3×3 cm²: Jaws 5×5 cm²
- Champs de référence: 3×3 cm² (Dieterich, Daisy-chaining)

● Méthode Empirique: Basée sur des mesures

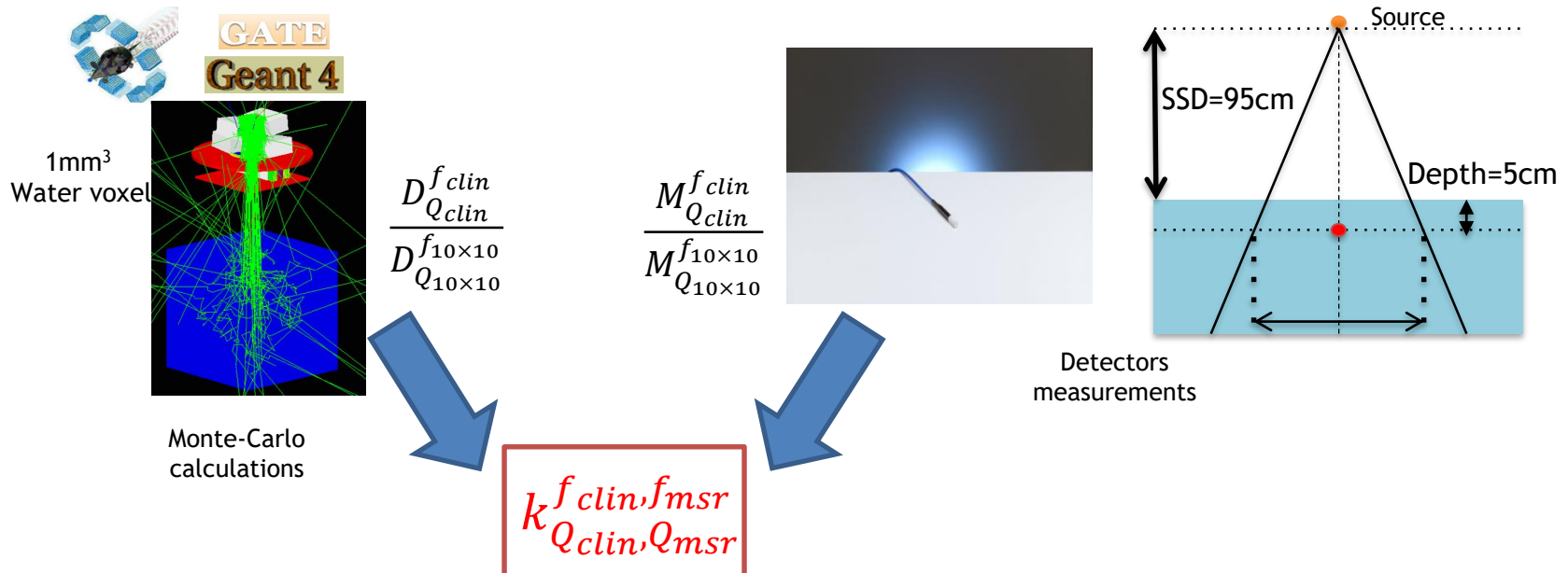




Détermination des $k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}}$

Méthode Hybride: Monte Carlo + Mesures

Espace des phase de Varian



M. Constantin *et al* "Modeling the truebeam linac using a CAD to Geant4 geometry implementation: dose and IAEA-compliant phase space calculations," Med. Phys., vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 4018-4024, Jul. 2011.





Modèles théoriques

- AAA $\rightarrow D_w^{AAA} = c \times E(x, y, z) \times \frac{\rho_e^w}{\rho_e^m}$

- AXB D_m et D_w

$$D_w^{AXB} = \int_0^\infty dE \int_{4\pi} d\hat{\Omega} \frac{\sigma_{ED}^e(\vec{r}, E)}{\rho(\vec{r})} \Psi^e(\vec{r}, E, \hat{\Omega})$$

- GATE D_m et D_w

$$D_w^{MC} = D_m^{MC} \times \frac{\int \phi_w(E)(S/\rho)_w dE}{\int \phi_m(E)(S/\rho)_m dE}$$

$$\rightarrow D_m^{MC} \times \frac{(S/\rho)_w}{(S/\rho)_m}$$

$$\phi_w \approx \phi_m \text{ (Siebers et al. 2000)}$$

AXB D_m

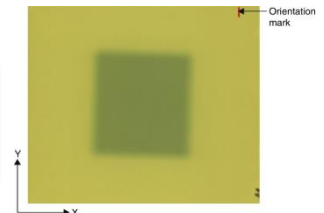
VS

GATE D_m

$\equiv?$ {
AAA
AXB D_w
GATE D_w

VS

GafChromic



Étalonné dans l'eau

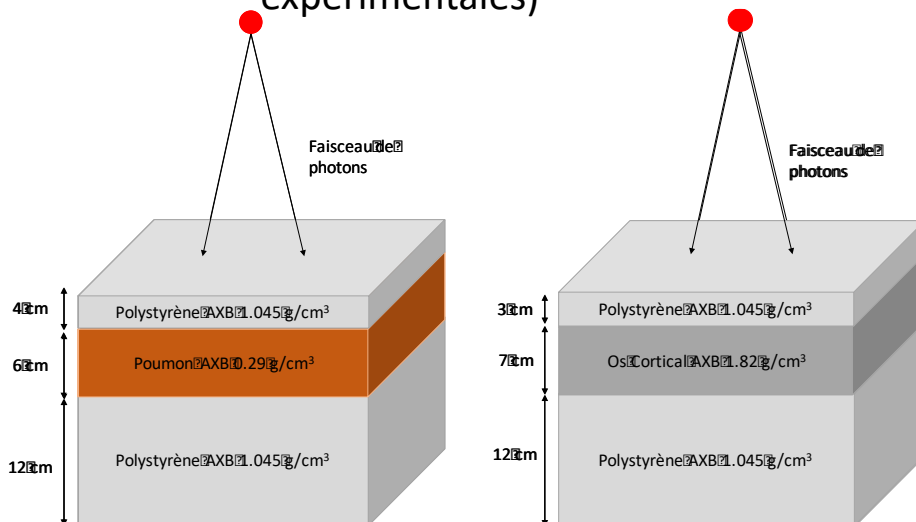
$\rightarrow D_w^{meas}$

Matériels et Méthodes



Configurations

- Photons: 6 MV WFF
- Tailles de champs:
MLC $0,5 \times 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$ à $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$
- Dose absorbée en profondeur sur l'axe du faisceau
- Poumon et Os
 - AXB et Gammex (plaques expérimentales)



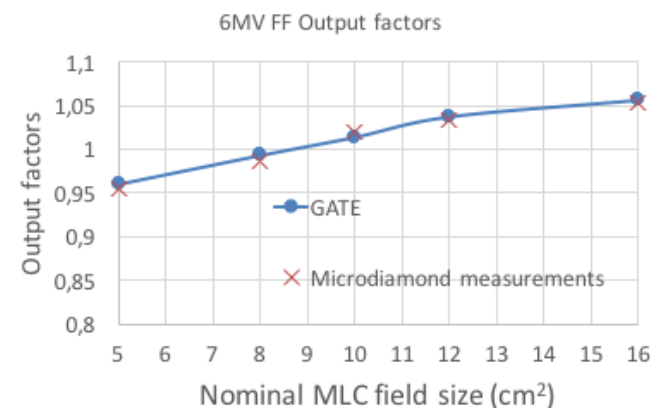
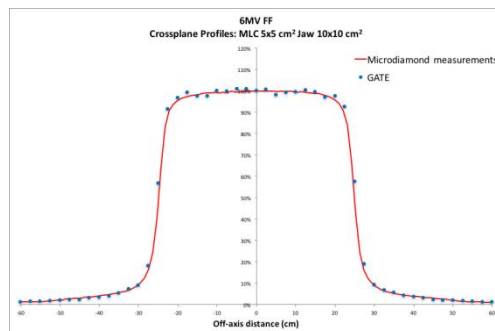
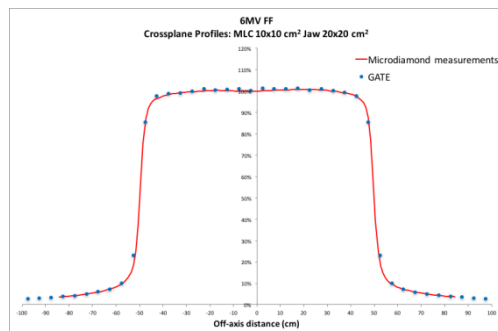
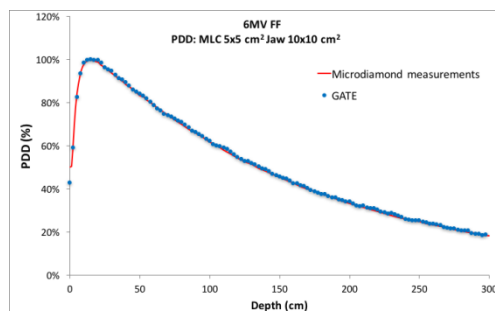
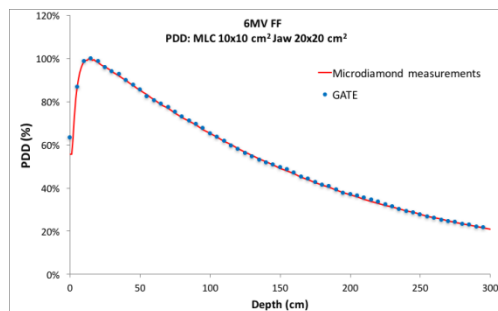
Elément chimique	Poumon AXB	Poumon Gammex	Os AXB	Os Gammex	Polystyrène AXB	Rw3
H(1)	0.101278	0.0743	0.047234	0.0266	0.077418	0.07586964
C(6)	0.10231	0.5786	0.14433	0.3034	0.922582	0.90413036
N(7)	0.02865	0.0196	0.04199	0.0099		
O(8)	0.757072	0.2071	0.446096	0.3908		0.00801184
Na(11)	0.00184					
Mg(12)	0.00073		0.0022	0.0041		
Si(14)		0.0077				
P(15)	0.0008		0.10497			
S(16)	0.00225		0.00315			
Cl(17)	0.00266	0.0008		0.0004		
K(19)	0.00194	0.1119				
Ca(20)	0.00009		0.20993	0.2648		
Ti(22)						0.01198816
Fe(26)	0.00037					
Zn(30)	0.00001		0.0001			

Vs composition AXBmex (expérimentale)





Validation de la modélisation du TrueBeam



Difference < 1%

(Estro 2017)

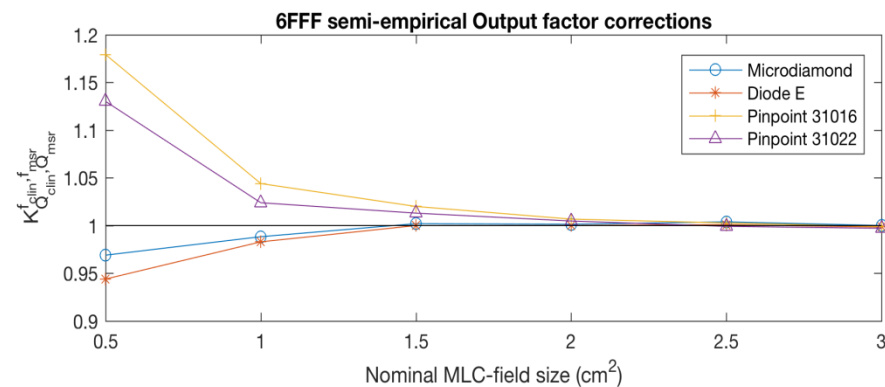
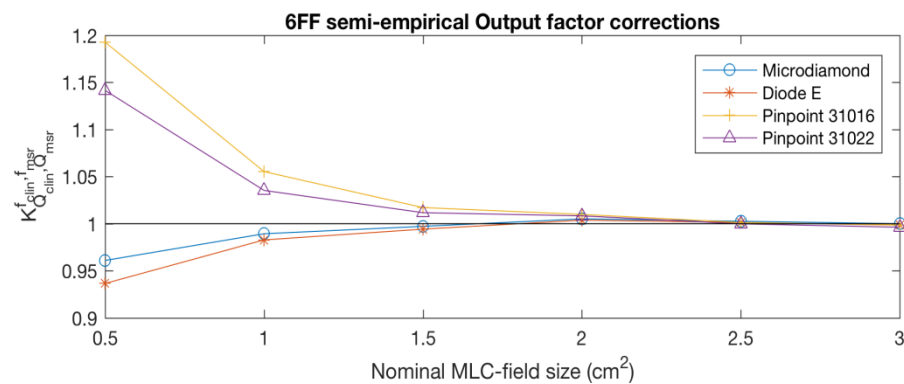
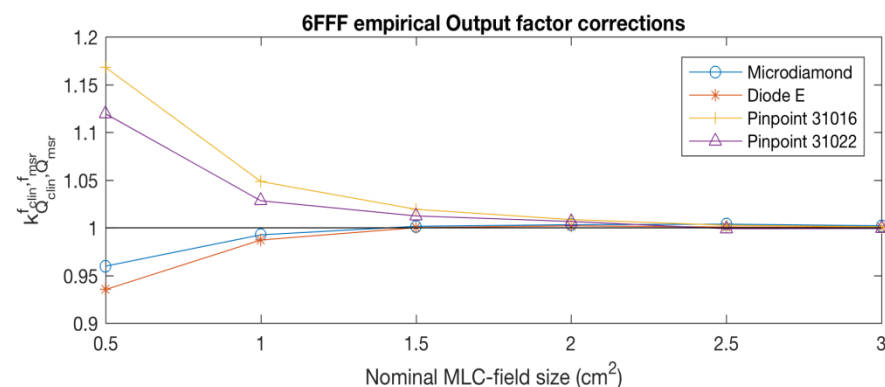
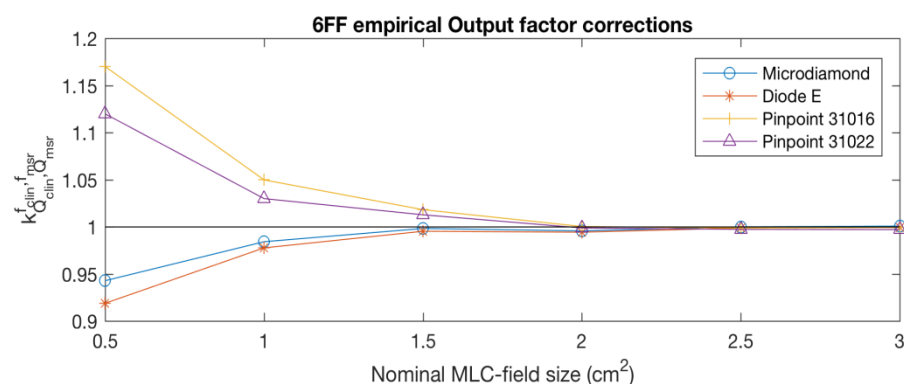


Résultats



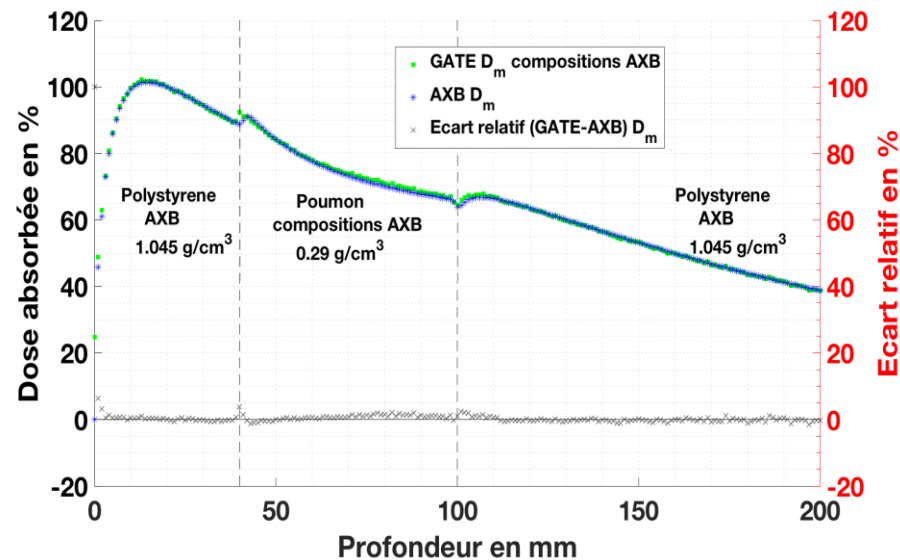
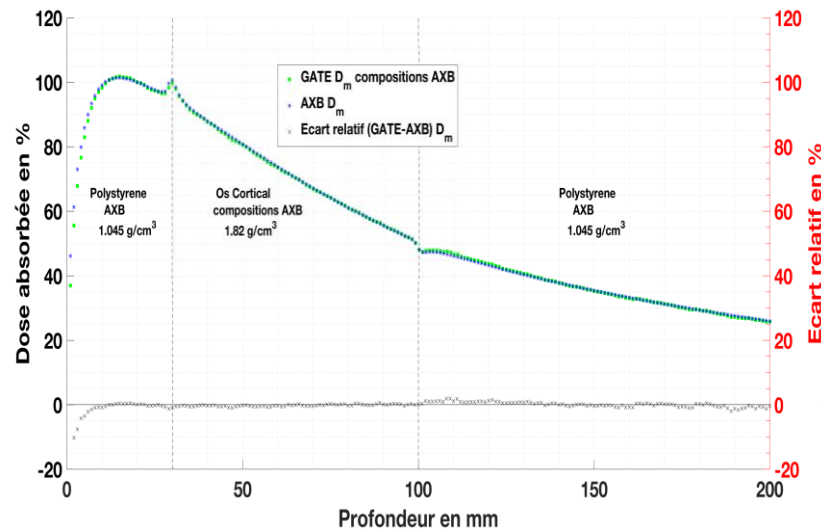


$$k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}}$$

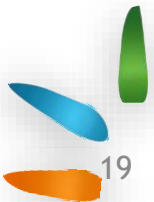




Evaluation des algorithmes: AXB D_m vs GATE D_m

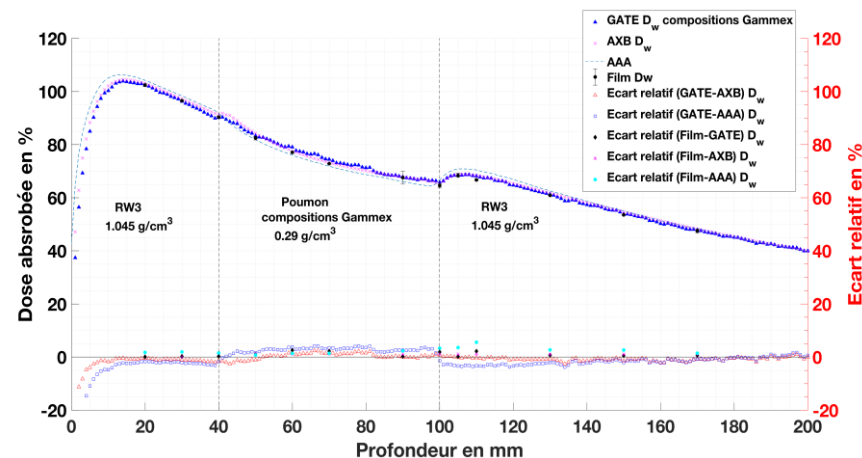
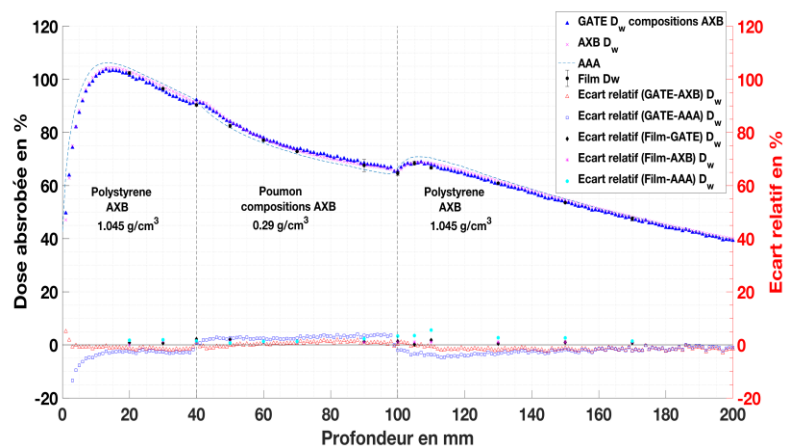


- Compositions AXB: $\neq < 1\%$
- Compositions Gammex:
 - $\neq 1.6\%$ os
 - $\neq 2\%$ poumon





Evaluation des algorithmes: D_w poumon

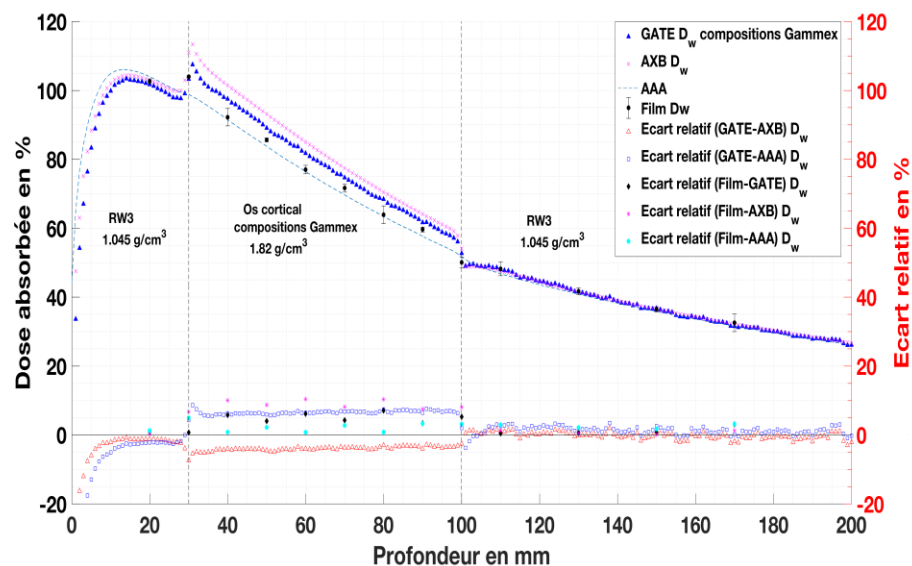
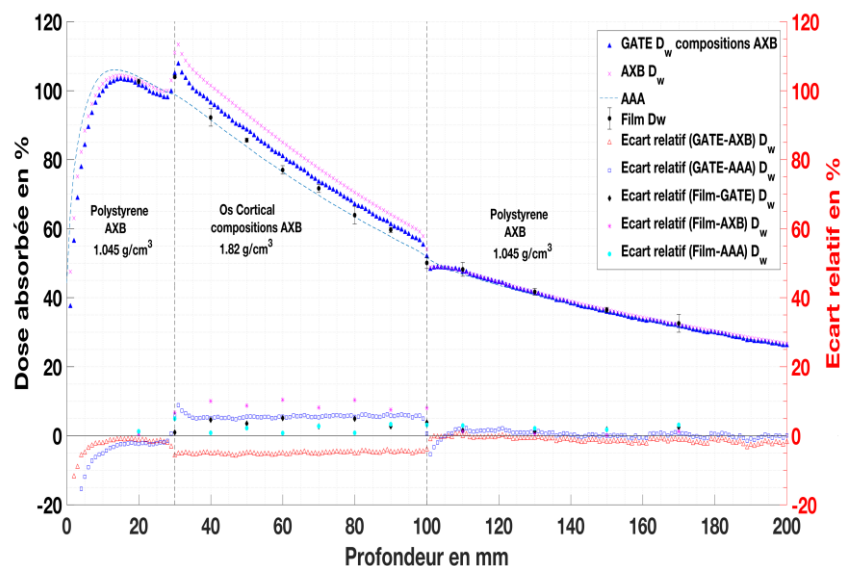


Vs Films	Polystyrène Ou RW3 1.045 g/cm ³	Poumons AXB ou Gammex 0.29 g/cm ³	Polystyrène Ou RW3 1.045 g/cm ³
AAA	1.8%	1.4%	3.1%
AXB D_w	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%
GATE D_w	≤0.7%	≤1.4%	≤0.7%





Evaluation des algorithmes: D_w Os



Vs Films

Polystyrène
1.045 g/cm³

Os Cortical
AXB
1.82 g/cm³

Polystyrène
1.045 g/cm³

AAA

1.3%

1.8%

2.5%

AXB D_w

0.3%

9.2%

0.7%

GATE D_w

1.1%

3.9%

1.7%

Vs Films

Rw3
1.045 g/cm³

Os Cortical
Gammex
1.82 g/cm³

Rw3
1.045 g/cm³

AAA

1.3%

1.8%

2.5%

AXB D_w

0.3%

9.2%

0.7%

GATE D_w

0.9%

5.1%

1.2%

Discussion et Conclusion



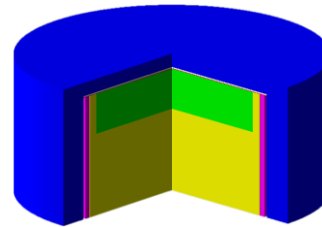
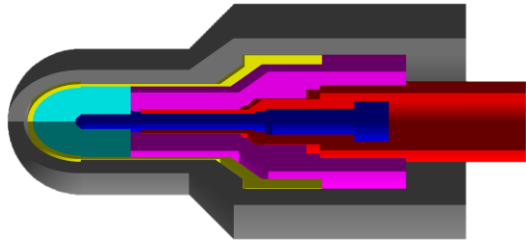
- ❁ Développement et validation d'un modèle du TrueBeams sous GATE
- ❁ Les facteurs de correction des détecteurs dans le cas des petits champs sont en accord entre les deux méthodes utilisées
- ❁ AXB mieux que AAA dans le cas du poumon et à la sortie des hétérogénéités
- ❁ Dans l'os → choix attentif du report de dose absorbée (D_m ou D_w) → correction nécessaire de la conversion D_m à D_w





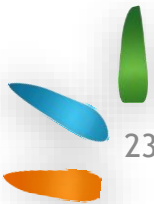
❁ Détermination des $k_{Q_{clin}, Q_{msr}}^{f_{clin}, f_{msr}}$

- Méthode numérique: Uniquement MC
 - Modélisations des détecteurs



❁ Etablir la correction de la conversion

- $D_m \rightarrow D_w$
- Développement d'un code de calcul de fluence dans GATE
 - $\rightarrow \phi_w \neq \phi_m??$





**Merci pour votre
attention**