# Francis H. Burr Proton Therapy Center Integration of Particle Therapy into the Daily Clinical Routine in the Hospital: Just Another Tool or a Universal Solution?



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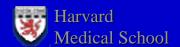






# To the job right, you need the right tool!









#### Some jobs require hammers!







Some jobs require screw drivers !!!!







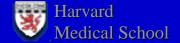
Pre-Rx

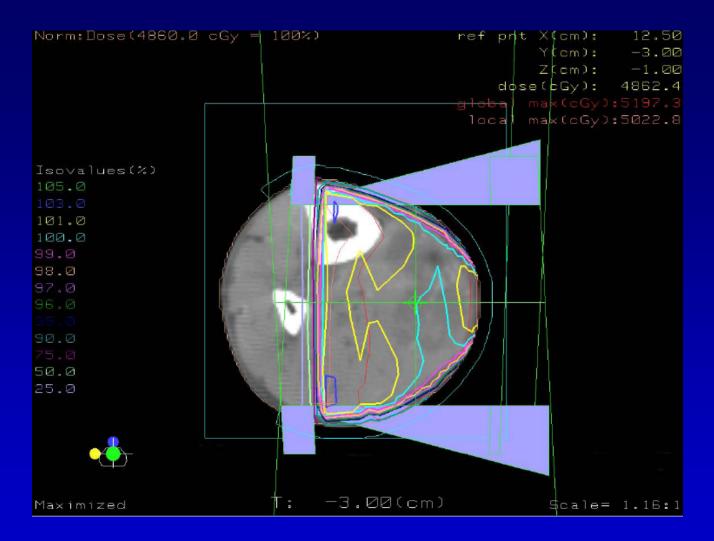


1 year after 70 Gy/35 fx 9 MeV electrons plus bolus

#### Some jobs require kV photons or MV electrons!

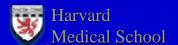


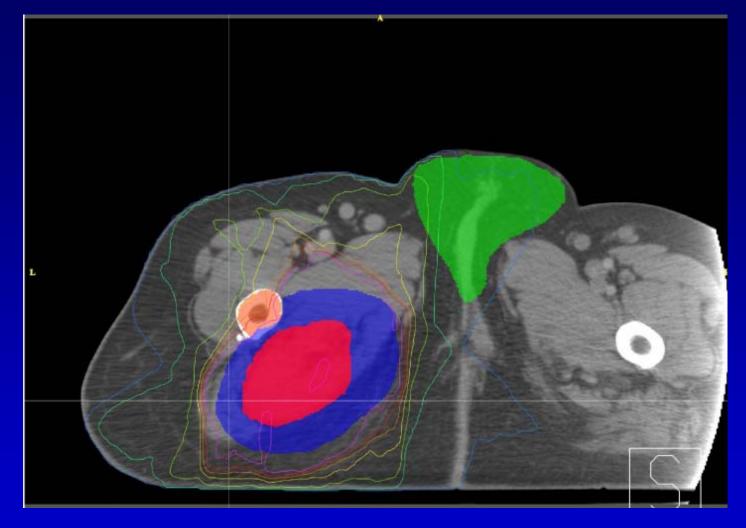




#### Some jobs managed very well with 3D conformal XRT!



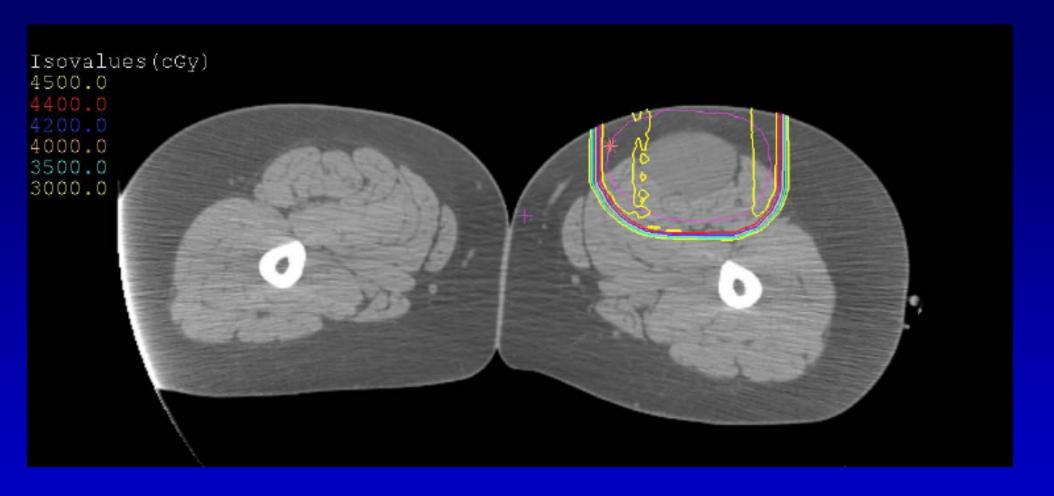




Some jobs managed better with IMRT!



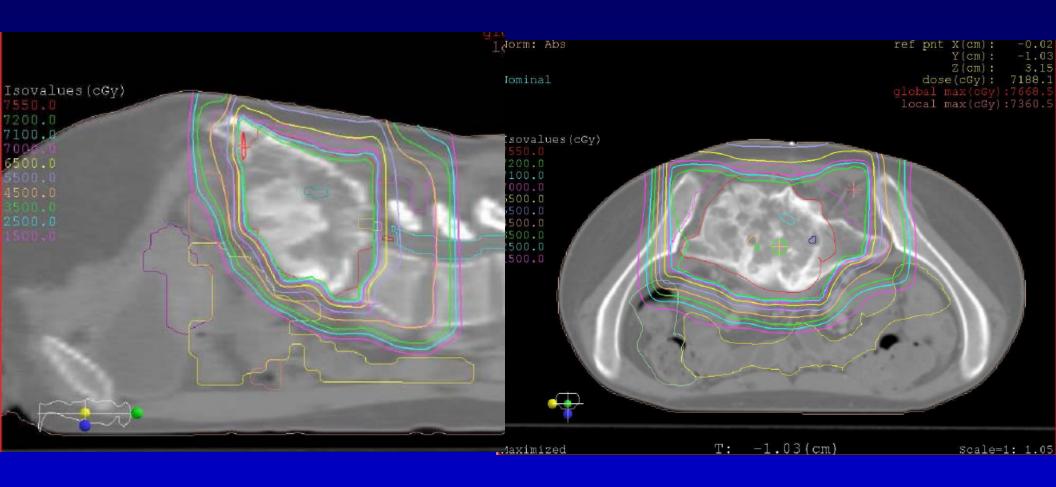




Protons reduce integral dose, although for some patients this may not be critical.







## For 18 year old girl with unresectable osteosarcoma, protons were CRITICAL for normal tissue sparing

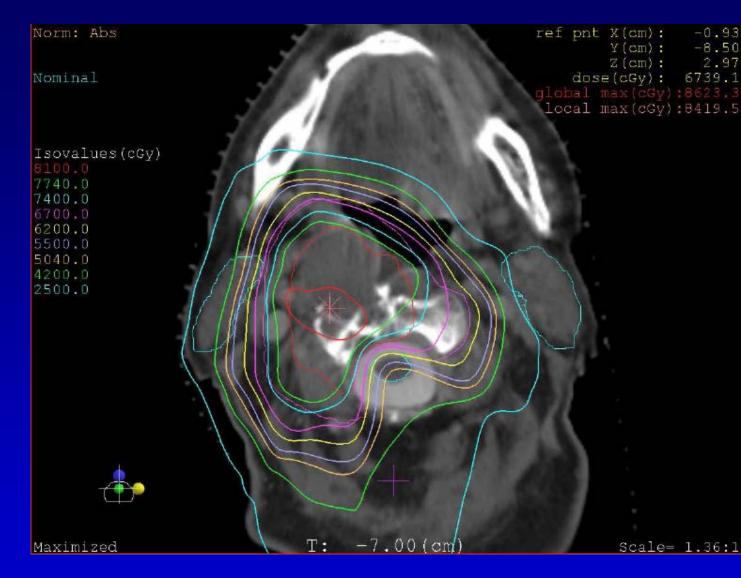




C2 Chordoma

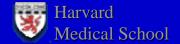
77.4 Gy RBE

19.8 Gy IMRT + 57.6 Gy RBE 3-D protons



#### For others, the best plan employs photons and protons!





#### CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

#### OPTIMAL TREATMENT PLANNING FOR SKULL BASE CHORDOMA: PHOTONS, PROTONS, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH?

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Beverly A. Riley, C.M.D.,\* Xiaodong Zhai, M.D.,<sup>†</sup> MingFwu Lii, M.S.,<sup>†</sup>
David G. Kornguth, M.D.,\* Christopher E. Pelloski, M.D.,\* and Shiao Y. Woo, M.D.\*

Departments of \*Radiation Oncology and <sup>†</sup>Radiation Physics, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; and <sup>‡</sup>Department of Radiation Oncology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA

- Compared pure proton, pure IMRT photon (PTV 1 or 3 mm), and mixed modality plans with protons and photons in 5 patients with skull base chordoma
- Conclusions: There are dosimetric advantages to using either IMRT 1 mm or proton plans, with the combined photon/proton plans yielding the best target coverage and conformality.

#### Particles: Another Tool

- Hence, particles perhaps best viewed as another tool that we can use to optimally manage patients
- How can we best integrate its use into the operation of a radiation oncology department?
  - Physical location of the facility
  - Process for selection and intake of patients
  - Treatment planning
  - Treatment delivery



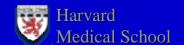


#### Location, Location, Location

- Ideally sited in the medical center
  - Access to Radiation Oncology department
    - MDs, CT simulators, Linacs
    - QA: establish parallel processes
  - Anesthesia, diagnostic radiology(i.e. lumbar instillations)







#### Patient Selection/Intake

- Establish list of patients/protocols to guide intake coordinators
- System to gather and screen patient intake materials
  - MD review→Proton Rounds→Patient accepted
  - Intake sheet to intake coordinator/scheduler
    - Treatment plan outline with # of photon/proton fractions
    - Immobilization parameters
    - CT simulation parameters (i.e. oral, iv contrast)
    - Start date (i.e. if specific date mandated by research protocol, such as within 30 days of surgery)





#### Treatment Planning

- Immobilization devices compatible with both photons and protons
- Standardized acquisition of CT planning data
- PACS to push diagnostic scans to planning stations
- Treatment planning system that can integrate photon and proton treatment plans



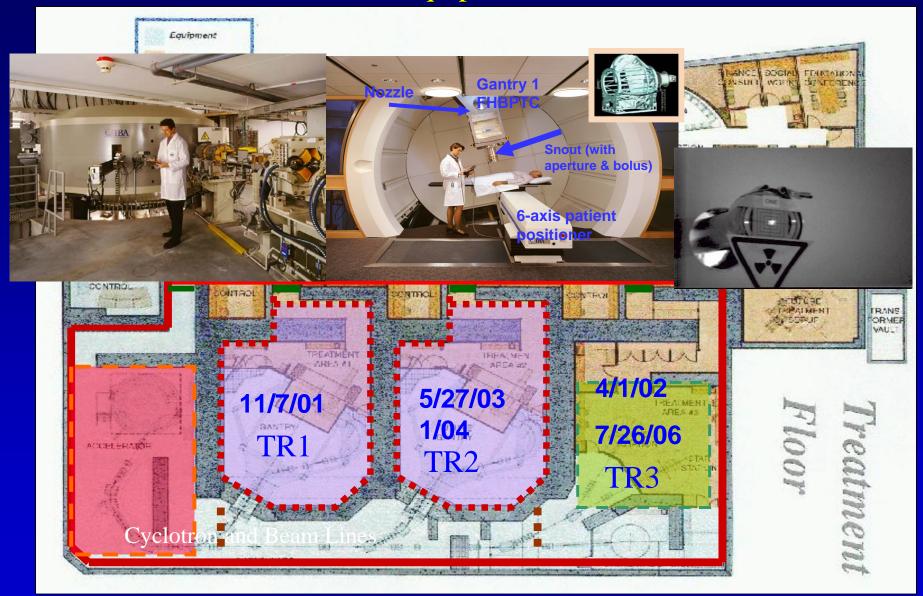


#### **Treatment Delivery**

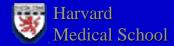
- Coordination/scheduling of photon/proton fractions
  - Photon fractions in reserve
- Comparable degrees of image guidance for photon/protons



#### FHBPTC Equipment Areas







#### Francis H. Burr Proton Therapy Center

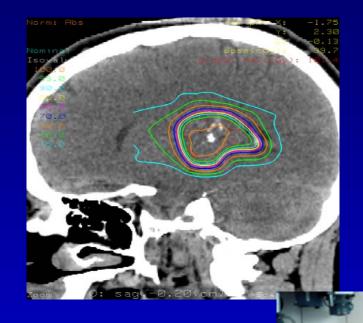
- Equipment
  - Cyclotron 230 MeV (IBA)
  - 3 Treatment rooms
    - Two 360° rotational gantries (Double scattered)
    - Fixed horizontal beams room
      - Eye station- Degraded 70 MeV beam
      - STAR (single scattered)
  - Experimental room
    - Horizontal beam



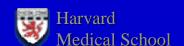


#### STAR: Stereotactic Assisted Radiosurgery/Therapy

- STAR
  - Radiosurgery
  - Fx radiotherapy
- Unique facility
   optimized for cranial
   fields treatments







#### **Burr Proton Therapy Center**

First patient treatment: November 8, 2001

TREATMENT STATISTICS

• First year 11/01-10/02: 208 patients

Second year 11/02-10/03: 366 patients

• Third year 11/03-10/04: 404 patients

Fourth year 11/04-10/05: 509 patients

Fifth year 11/05-10/06 602 patients

• Sixth year 11/06-10/07 621 patients

Seventh year 11/07-10/08 818 patients

• TOTAL 3528 patients





### Department of Radiation Oncology MGH

Average daily patient treatments

– Photon: 190

– Proton : 60

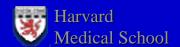
F. H. Burr Proton Therapy Center

- 818 patients 11/107-10/31/08

Adult patients 732 89%

Pediatric patients 86 11%

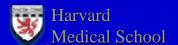




## Francis H. Burr Proton Therapy Center

•	CNS	294	36%
•	Eye	157	19%
•	Bone/Soft Tissue	97	12%
•	Prostate	80	10%
•	Head/Neck	56	7%
•	Skull Base	55	7%
•	Lung	8	1%
•	Liver	4	0.5%
•	Other	67	8%





#### **Proton Clinical Research**

- Prostate: Drs. Shipley, Zietman, Coen, Efstathiou
- Pediatrics: N. Tarbell MD, T.Yock MD, S. Macdonald MD
- Brain/CNS: J. Loeffler MD, H. Shih MD, K. Oh MD
- Head/Neck/Sinus: P. Busse MD/ N. Liebsch MD/A. Chan MD
- Gastrointestinal: Ted Hong, MD
- Gynecologic: Anthony Russell, MD
- Sarcoma: T. DeLaney MD/ Y-L Chen MD,PhD
- Thoracic: N. Choi, MD, H. Willers
- Eye: Y-L Chen MD, H Shih MD
- Breast: A. Taghian, MD, S. Macdonald MD
- Statistics: B. Yeap PhD





#### **Proton Clinical Research**

- "Optimizing Proton Radiation Therapy"
  - NCI program project grant with MD Anderson
  - Funded through 8/31/2013
- Project 1: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer
  - Central Early Stage: 87.5 GyRBE/35 fx of 2.5 GyRBE
  - Locally Advanced: 74 Gy IMRT vs. 3D Proton ChemoRT
- Project 2:
  - Pediatric: Medulloblastoma, Rhabdomyosarcoma, QOL
  - Adult: Liver, Paranasal sinus, Spine/Skull base

## Proton Therapy Program Project MGH/MD Anderson

 Project 3: Reducing Range Uncertainties in Proton Radiation Therapy

 Project 4: Achieving What-You-See-Is-What-You Get in Proton Radiation Therapy



