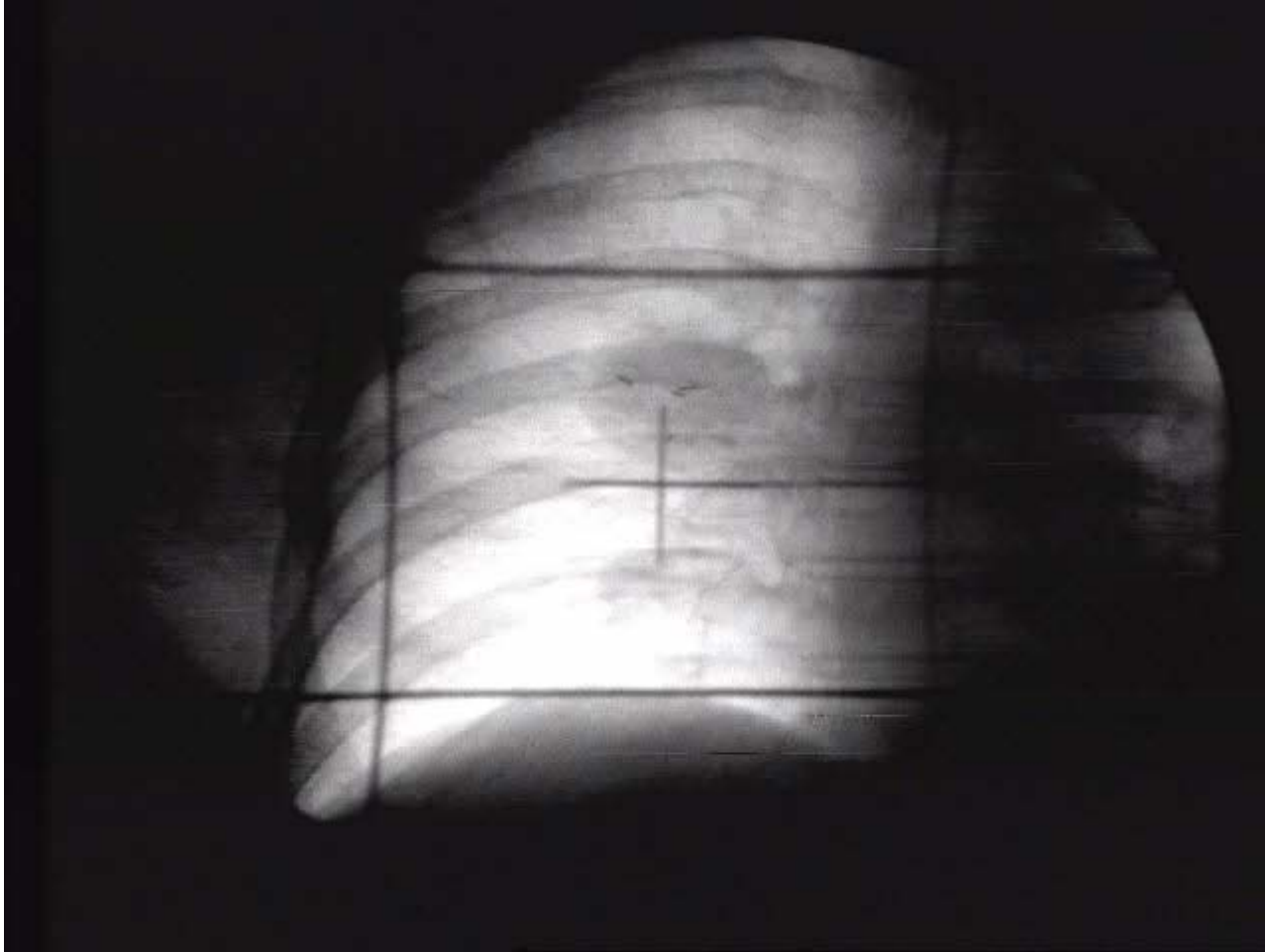


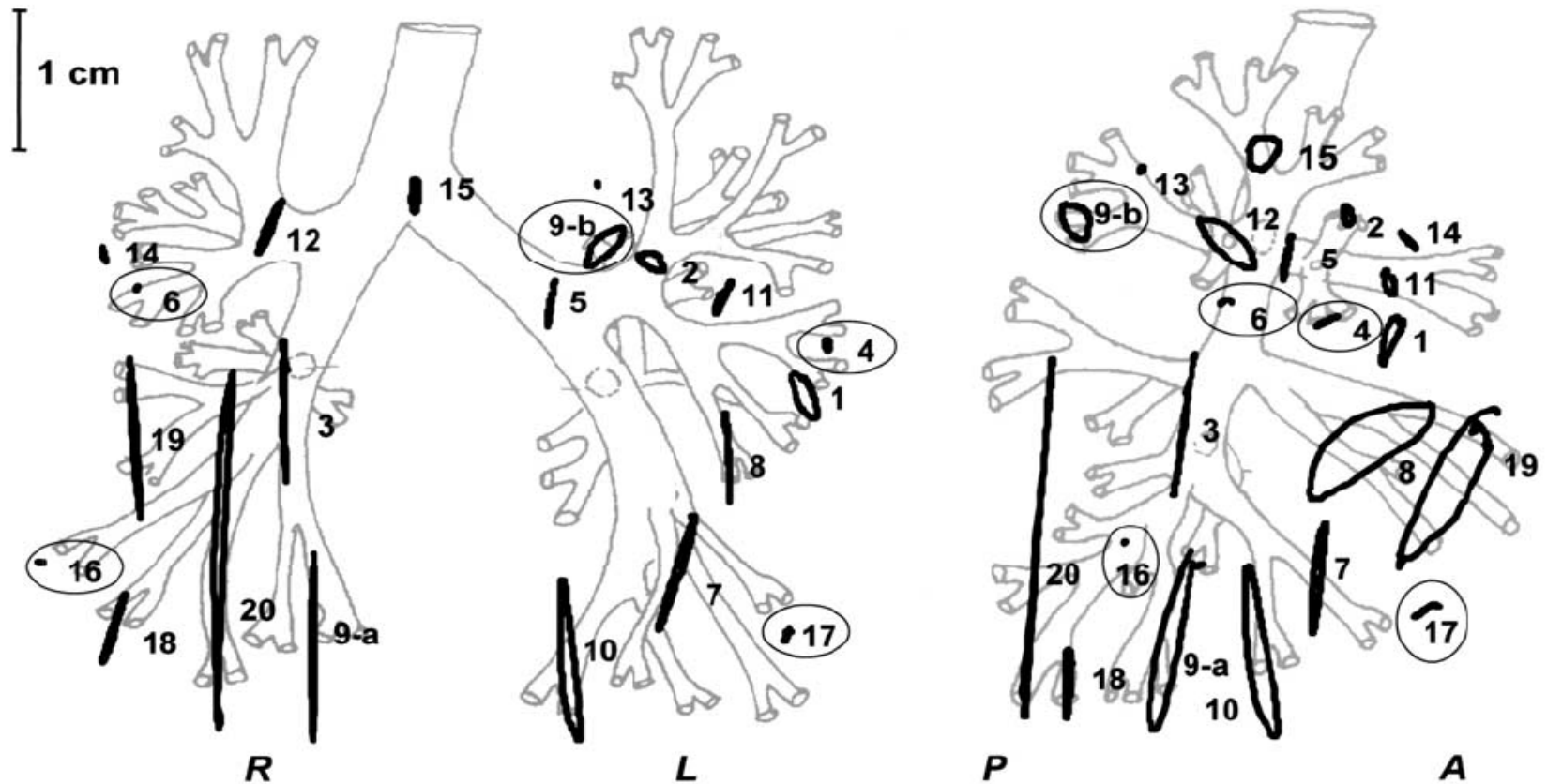
Image Guided Particle Therapy

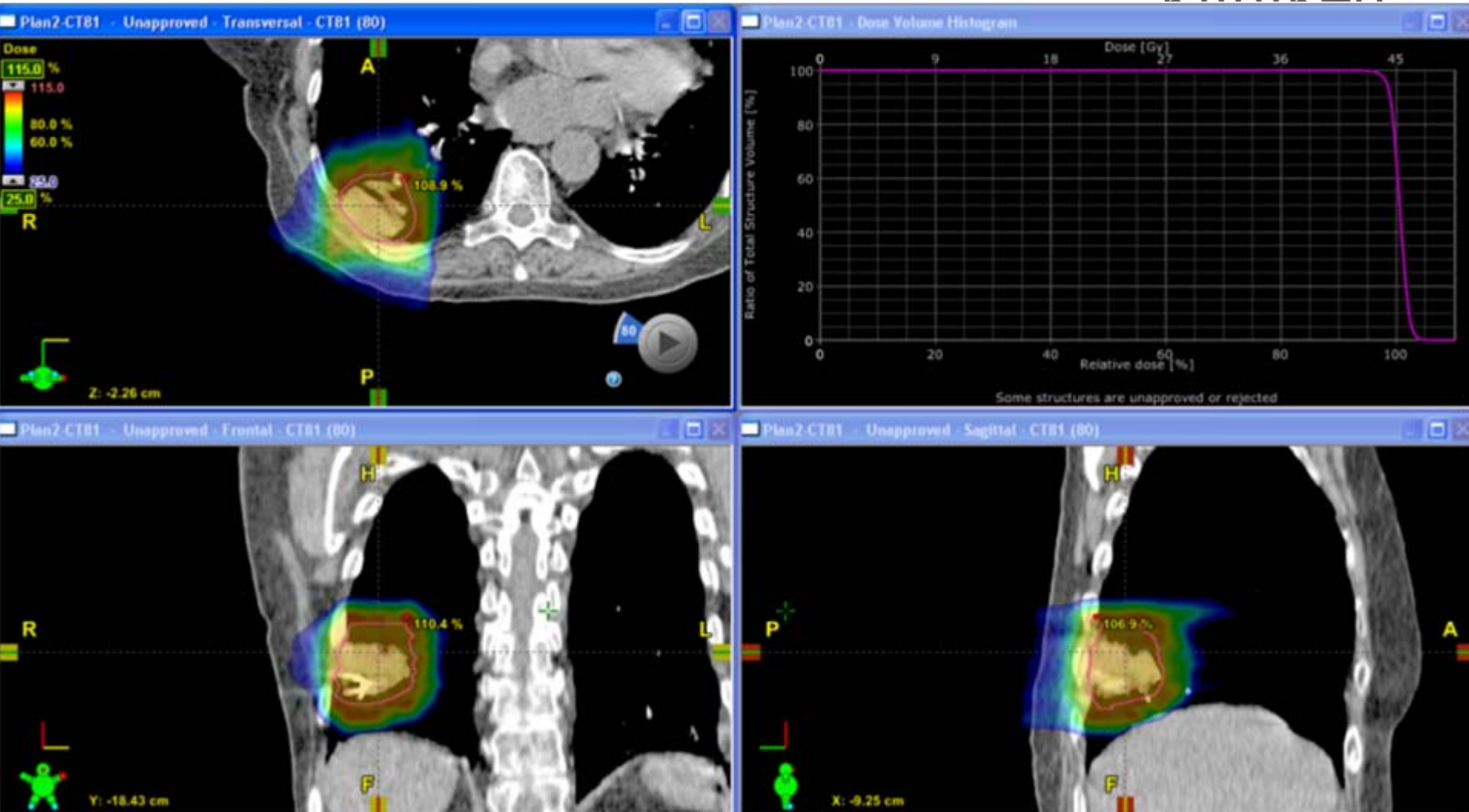
What can we learn from conventional RT?

Håkan Nyström
Skandion, Uppsala, Sweden

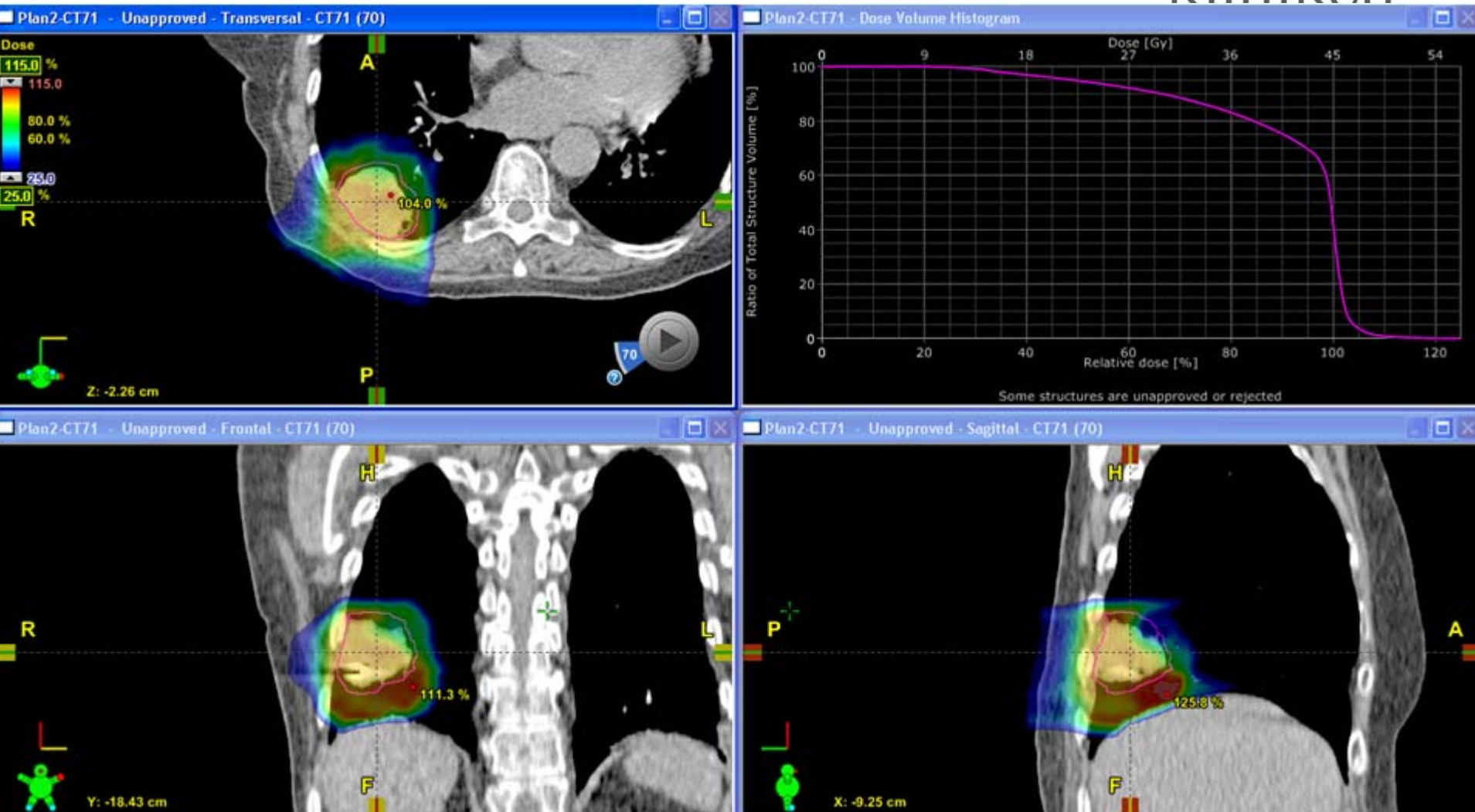
Moving lung tumours



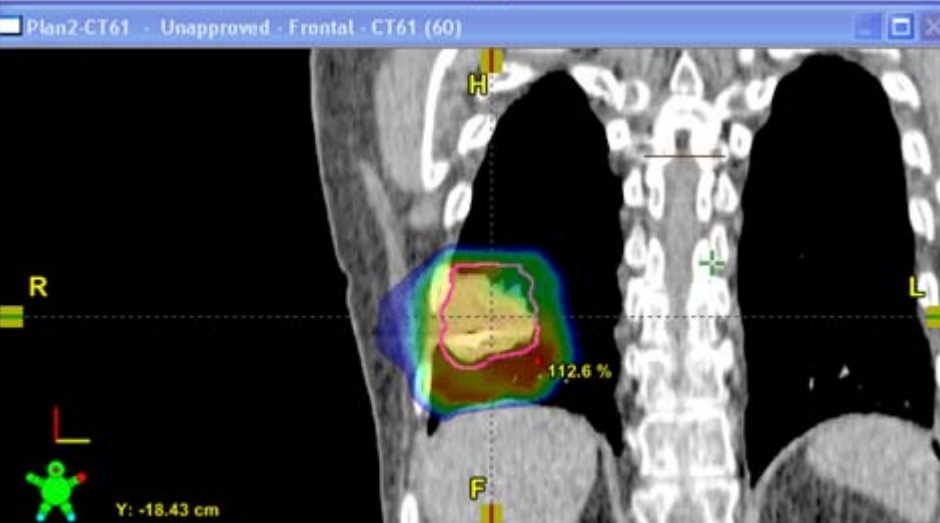
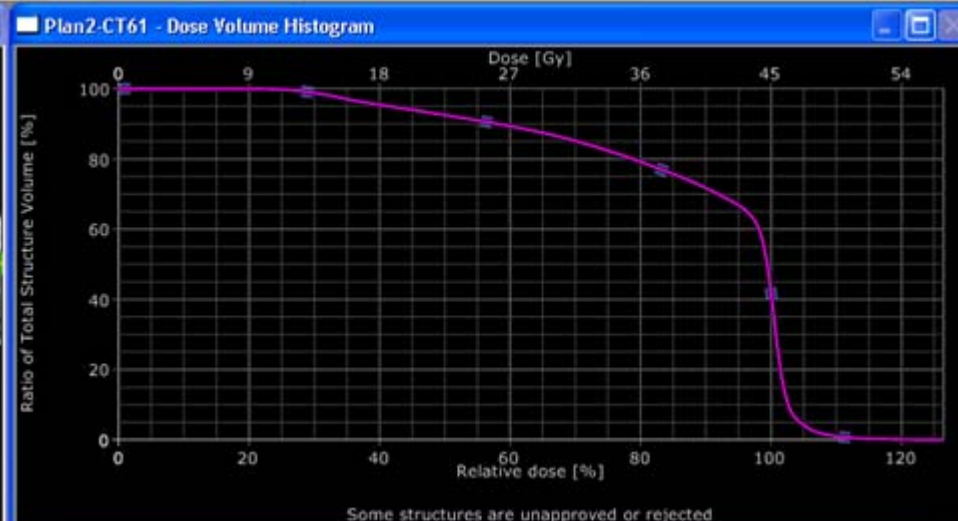
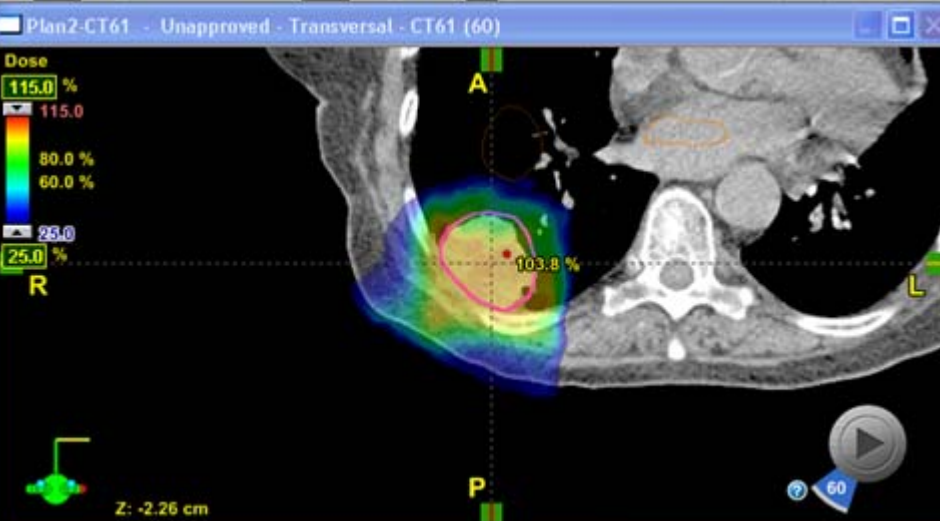




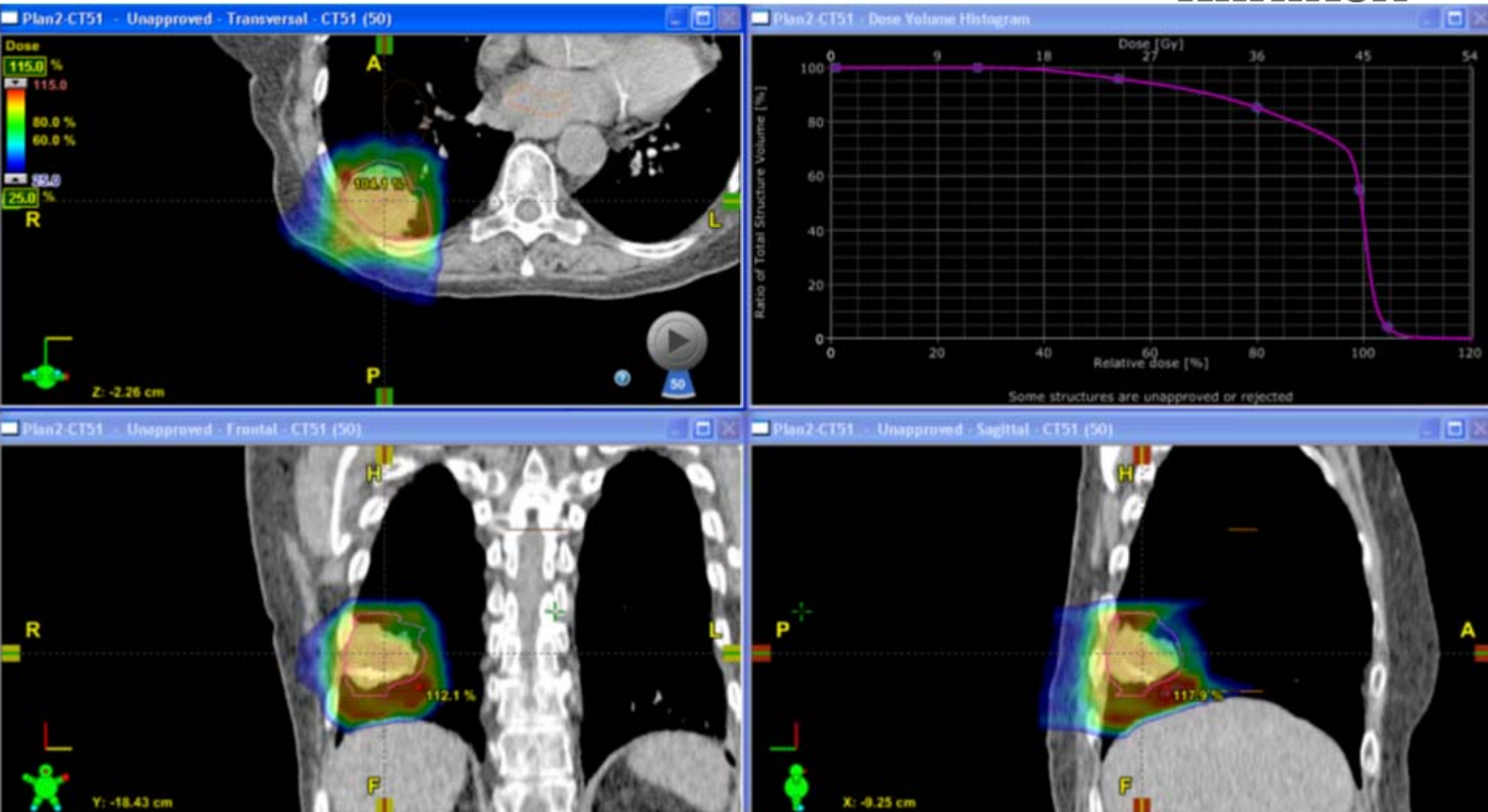
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



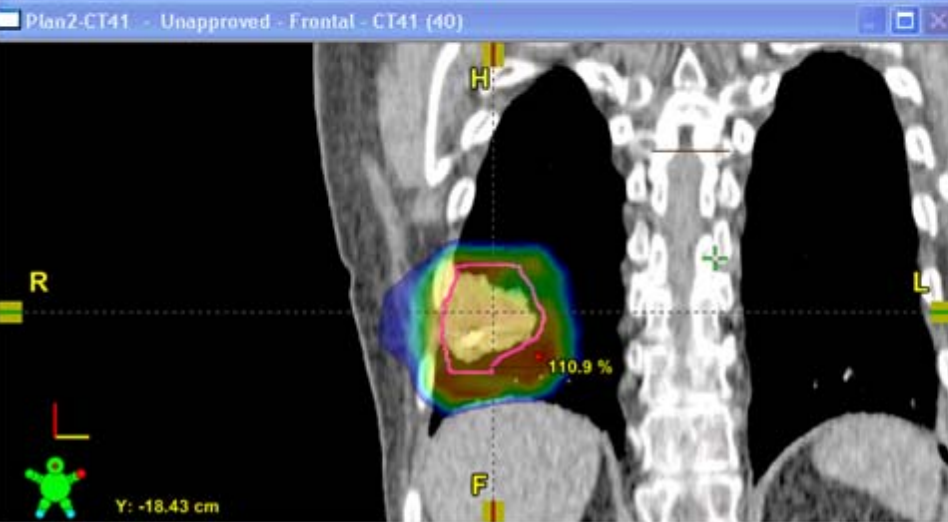
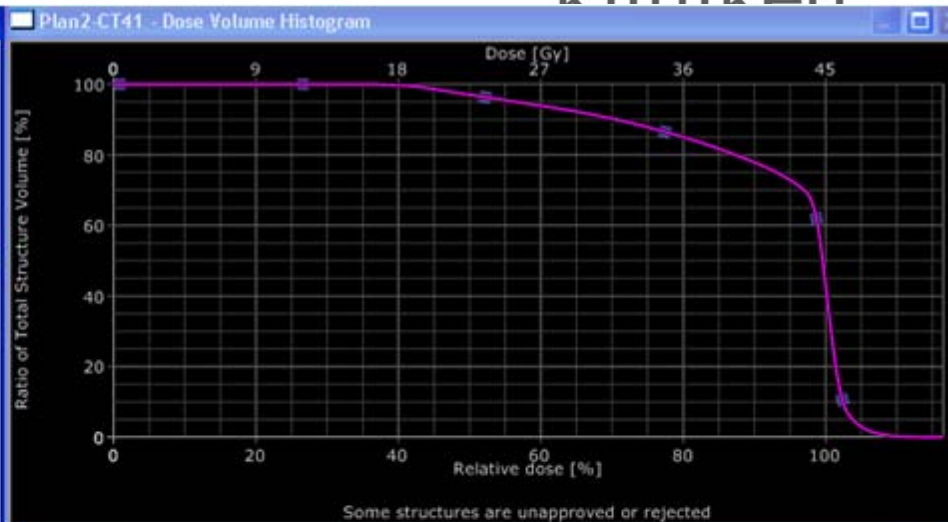
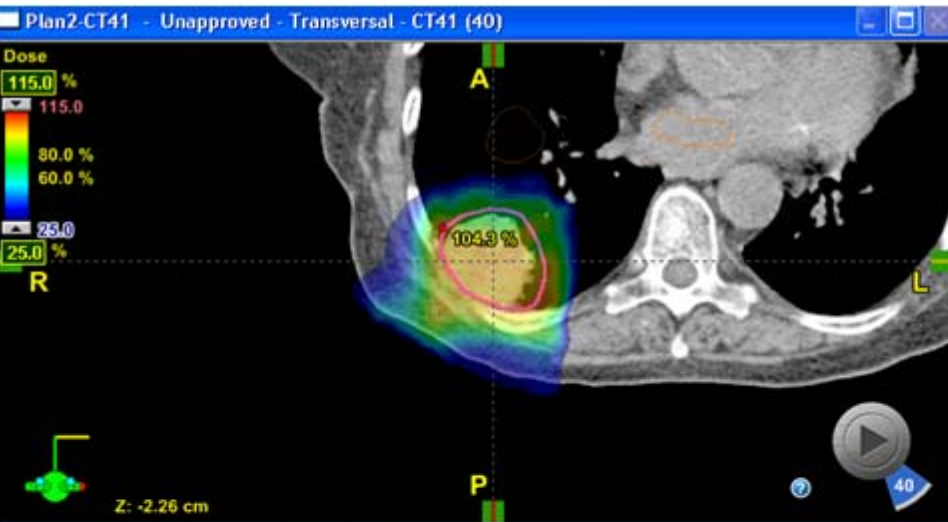
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



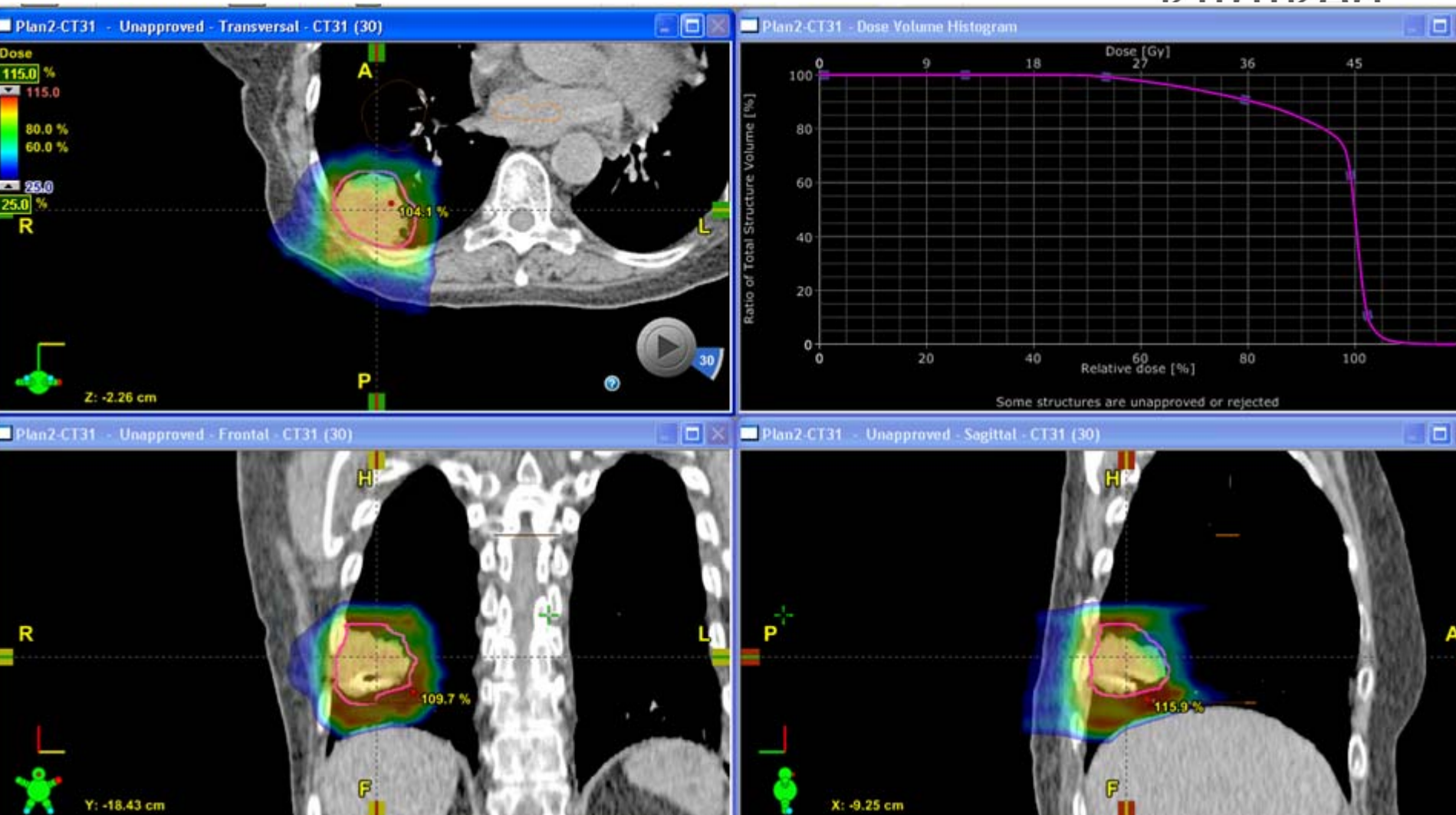
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



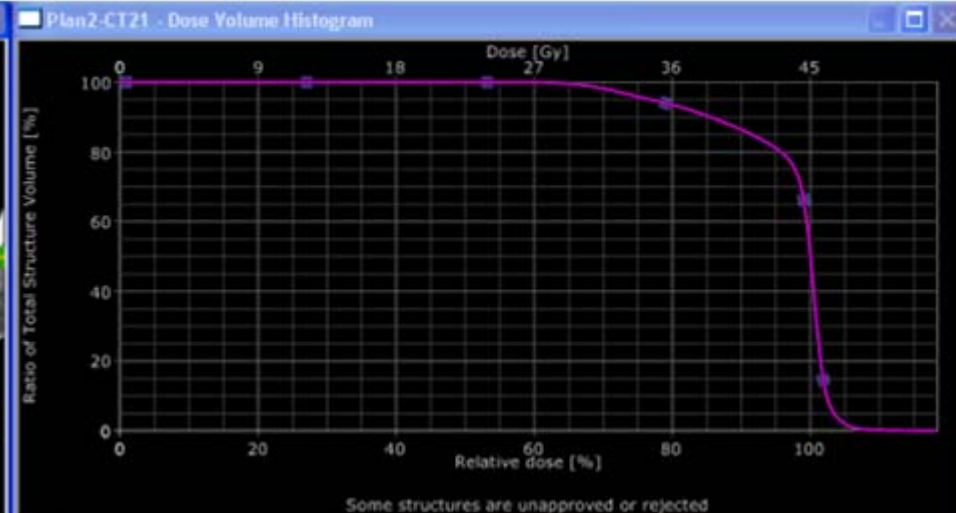
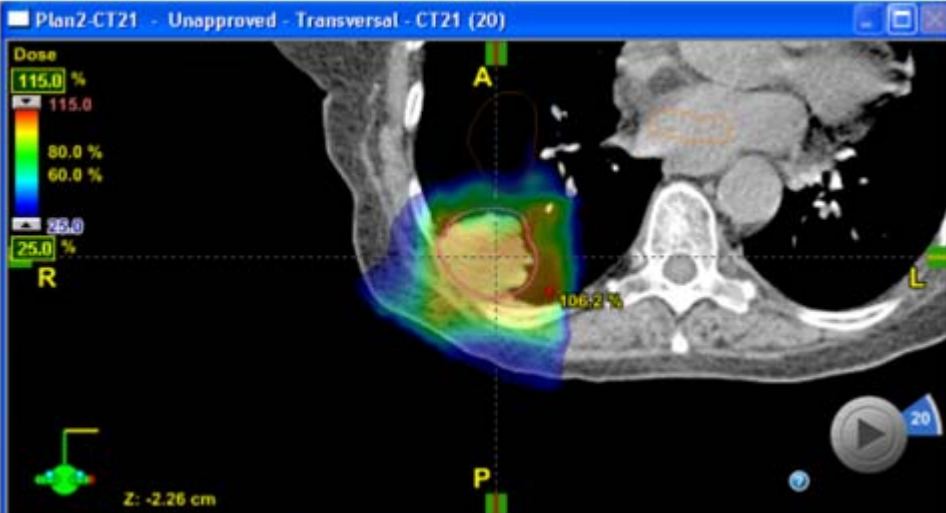
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



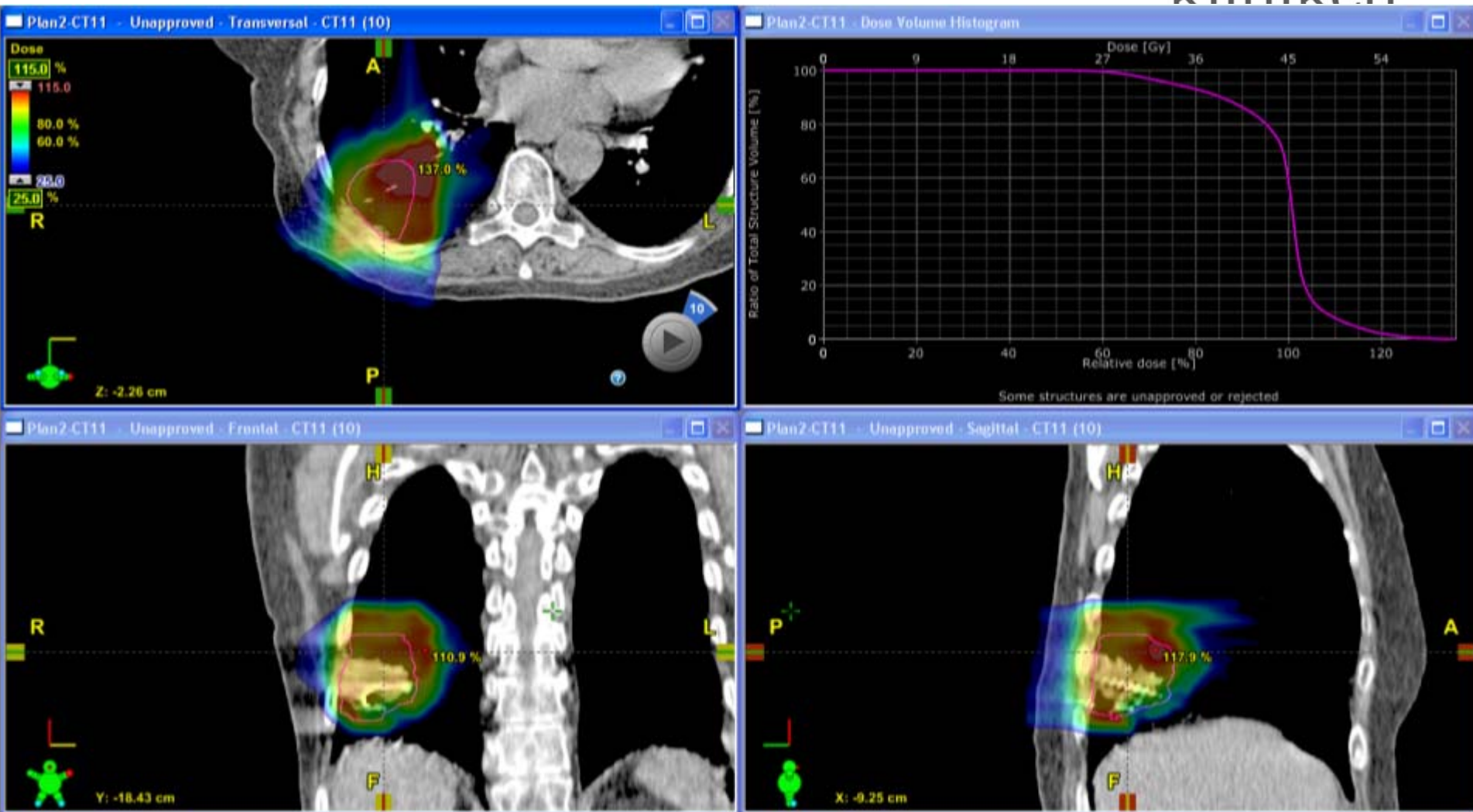
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



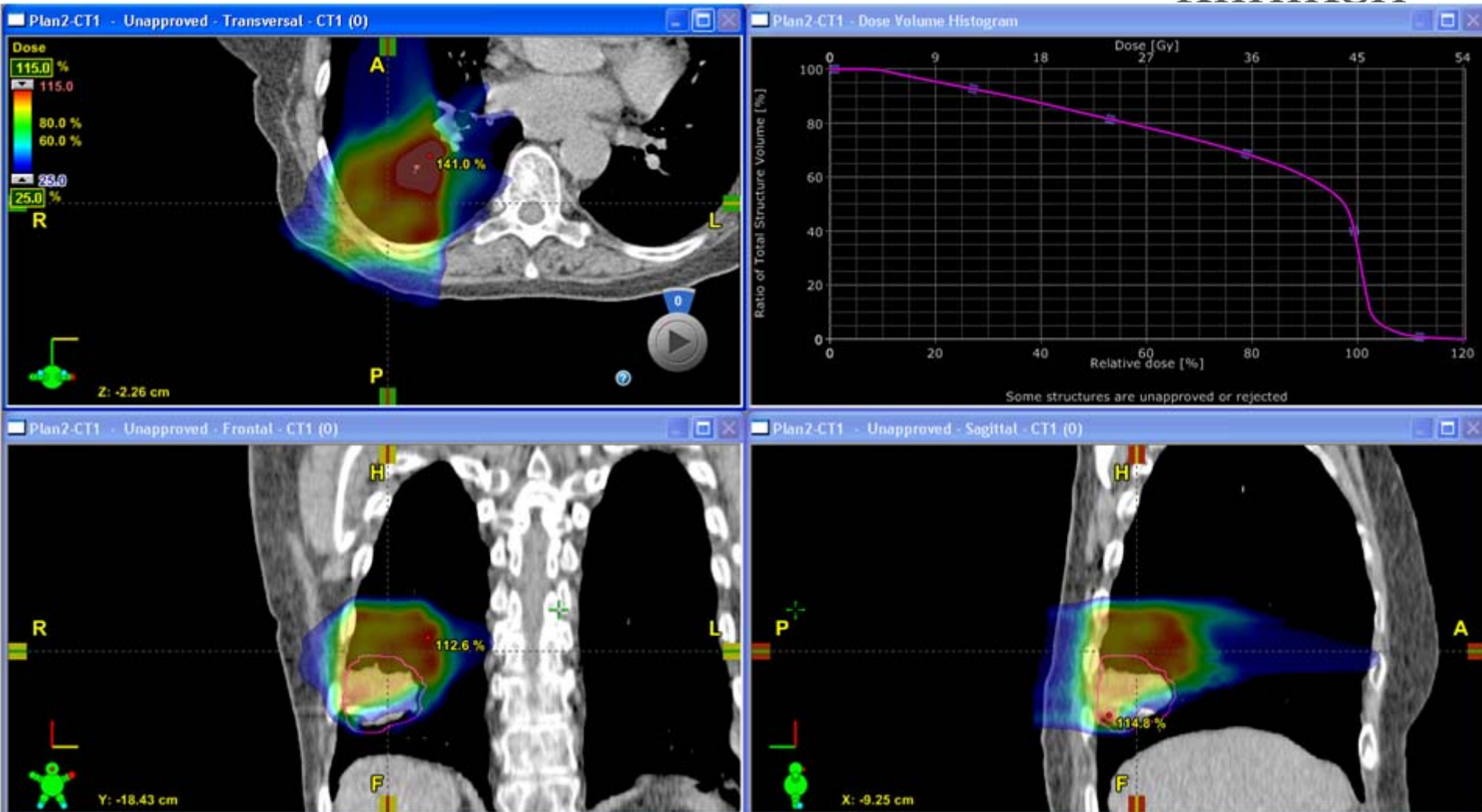
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



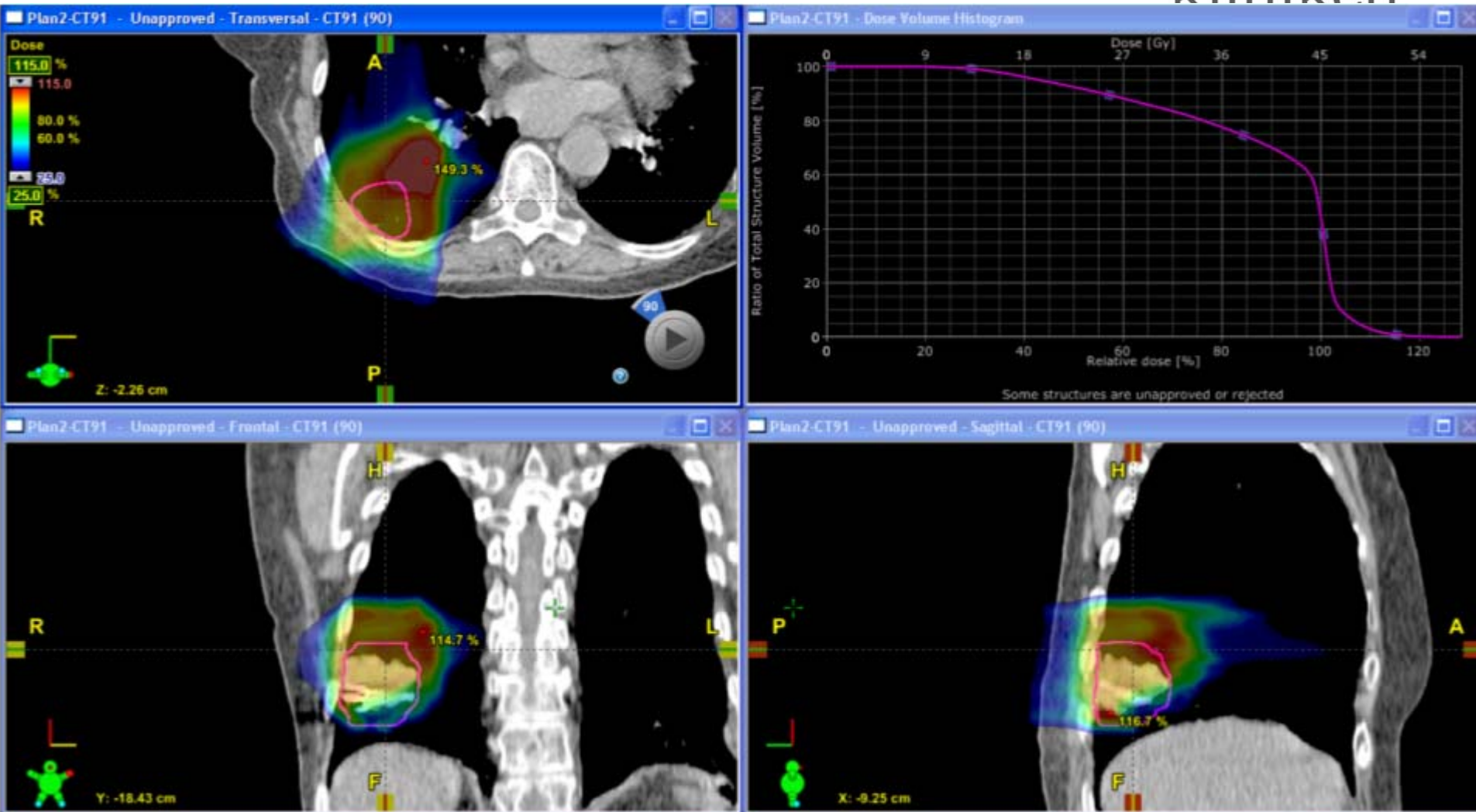
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



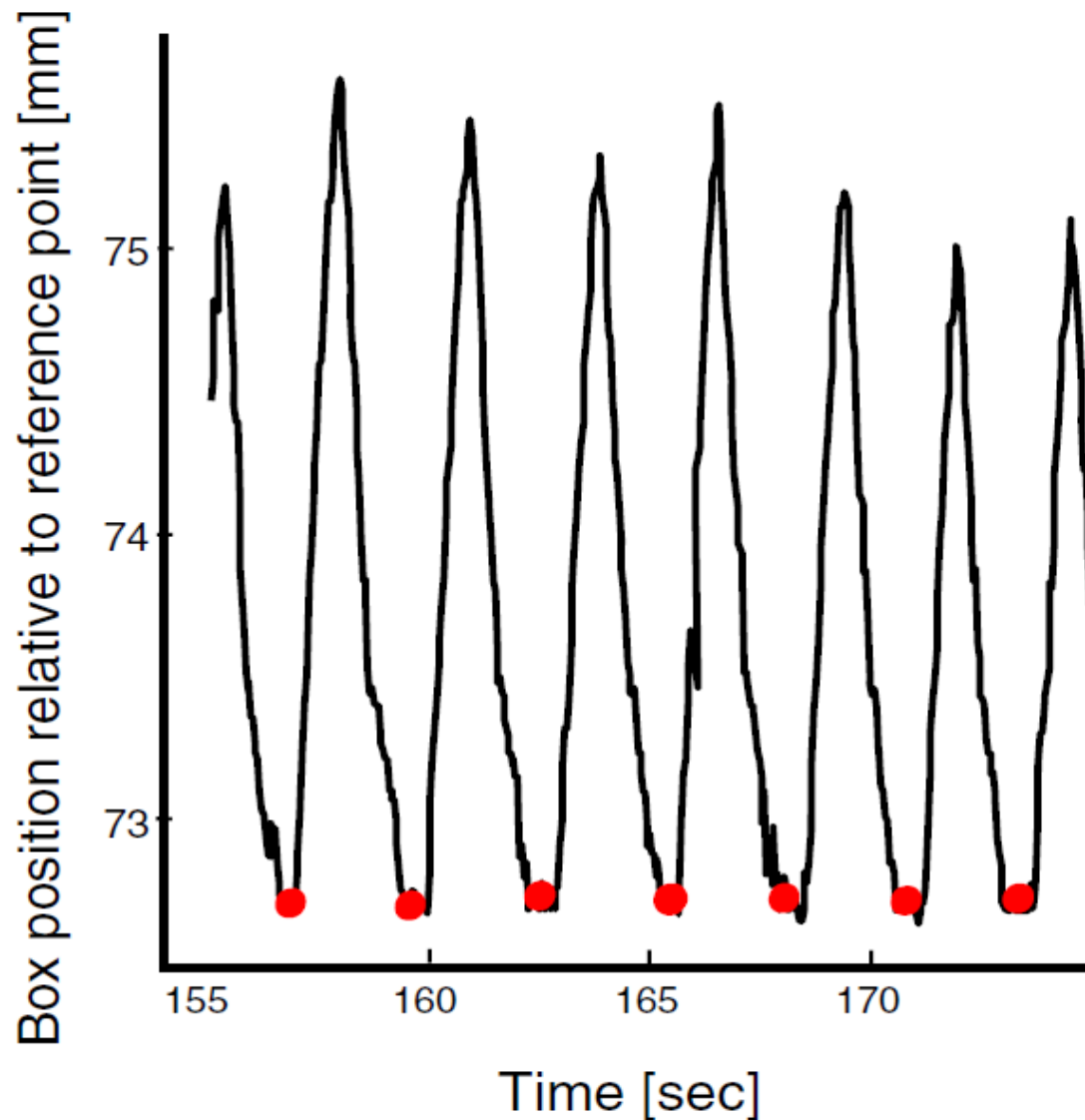
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen



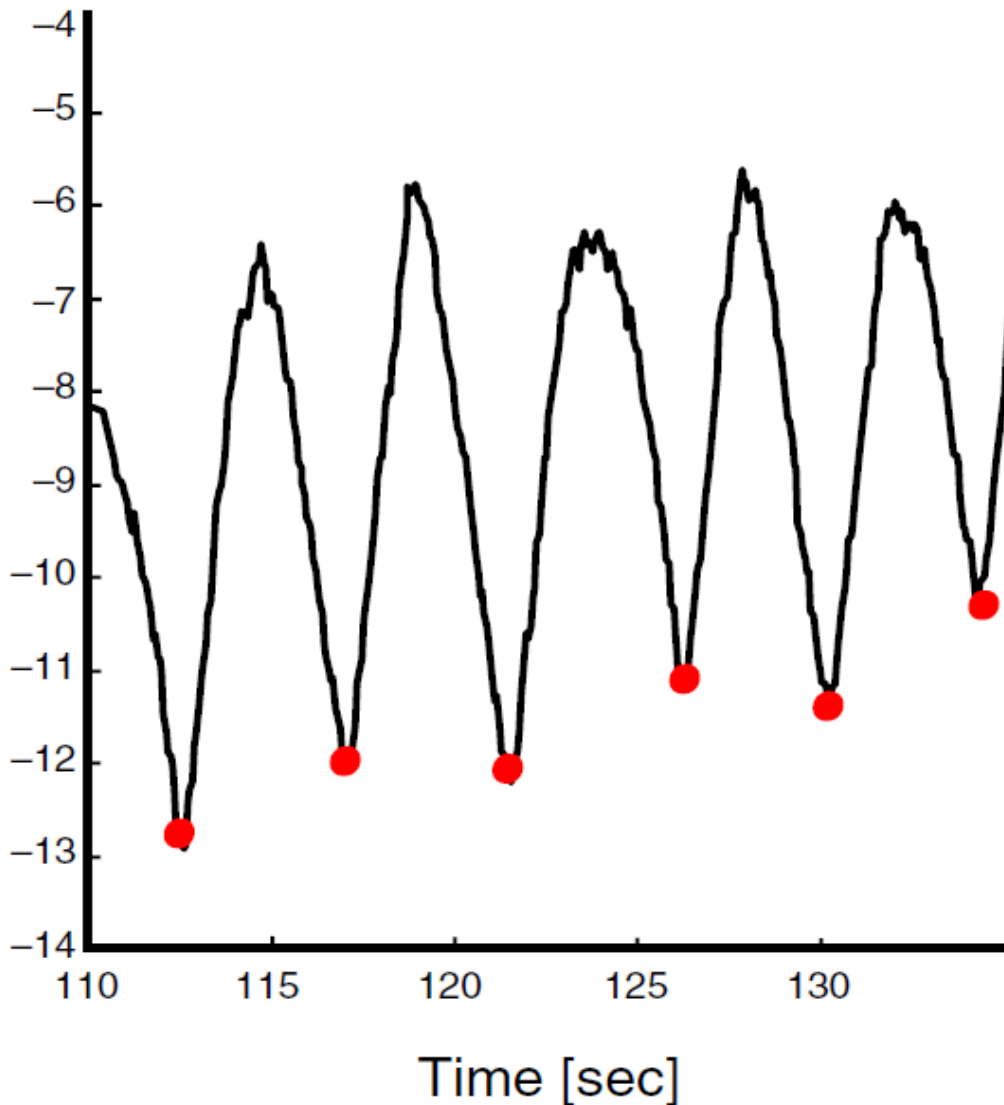
Courtesy Per Munck af Rosenschöld, Copenhagen

Which breathing
manoeuvre
should be used ?

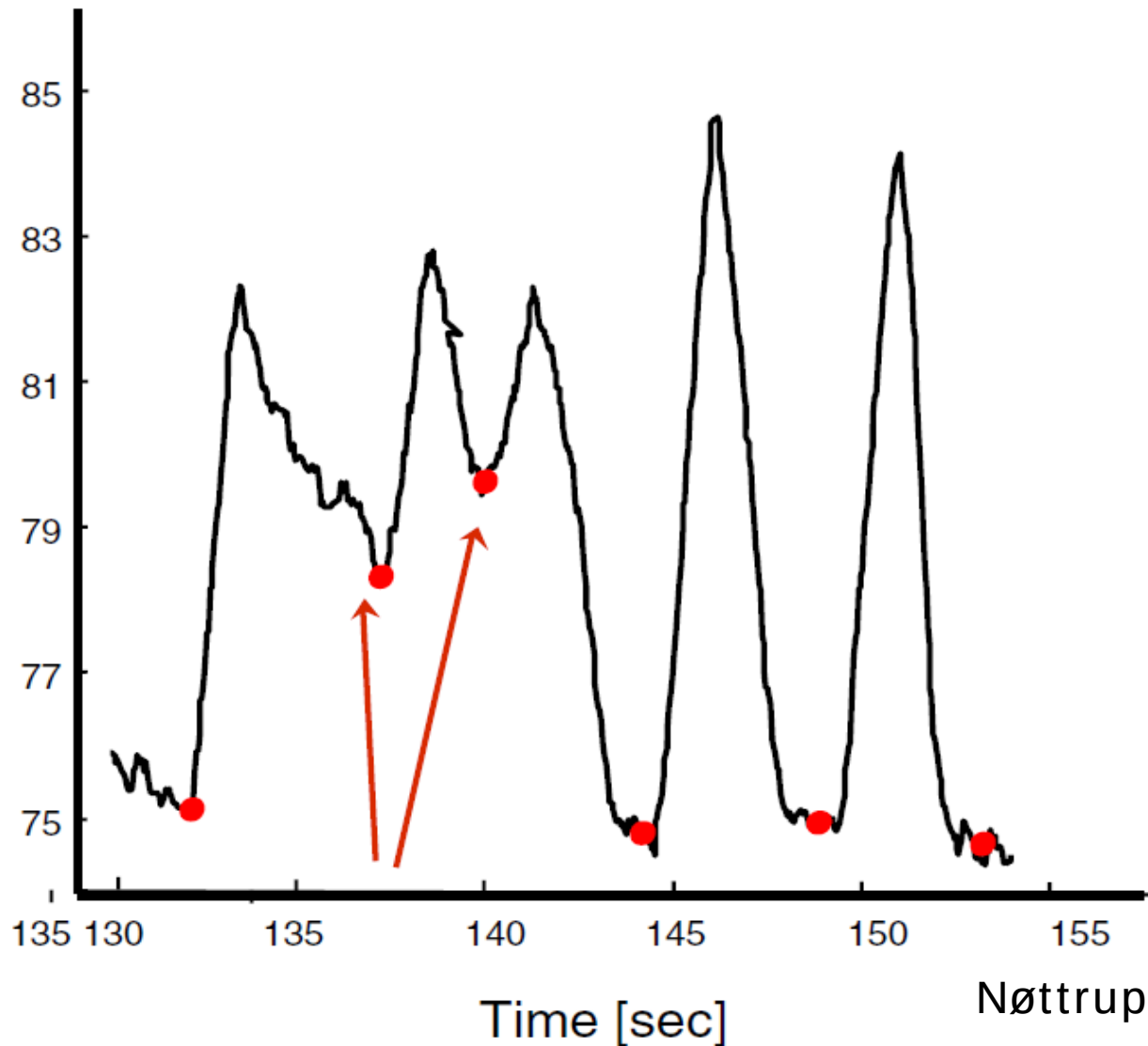
a Stable exhale point level



b Systematic increase in
exhale point level



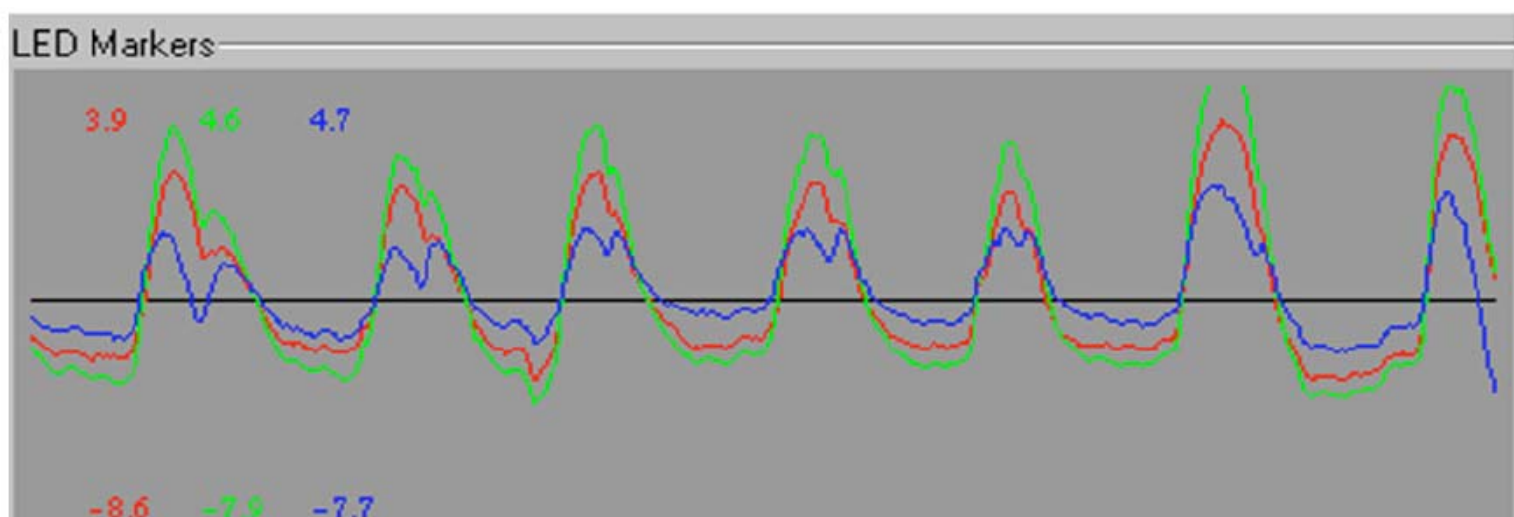
C Sudden shift in exhale point level



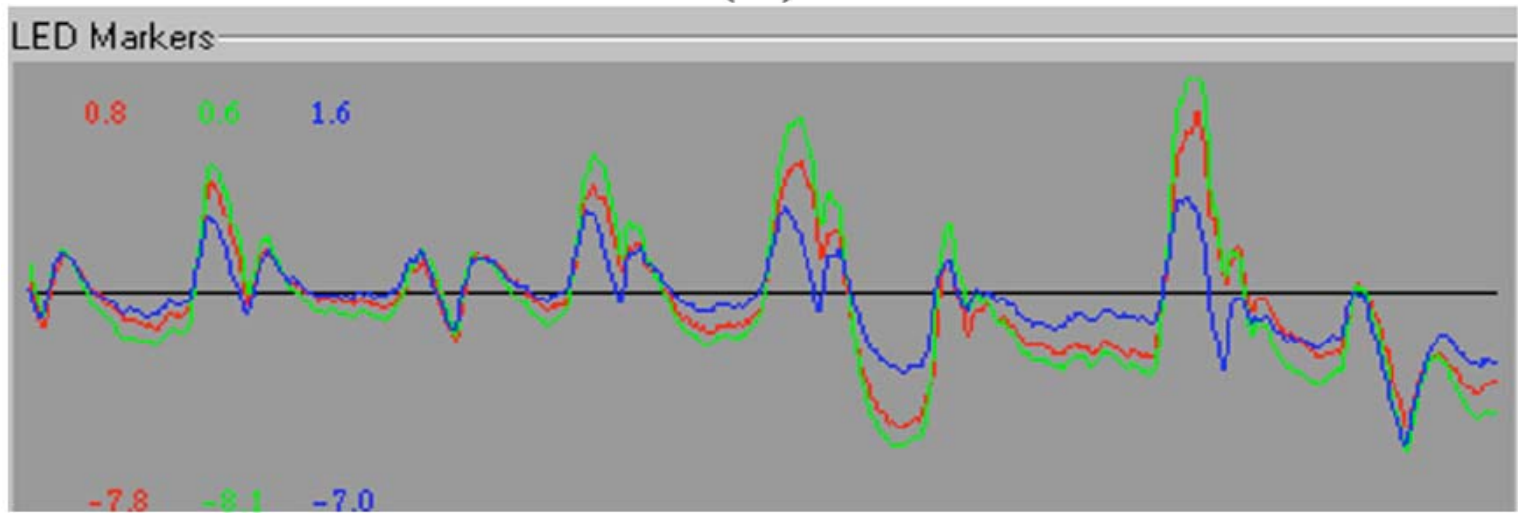
Nøttrup et al 2008

4D PET/CT





(a)



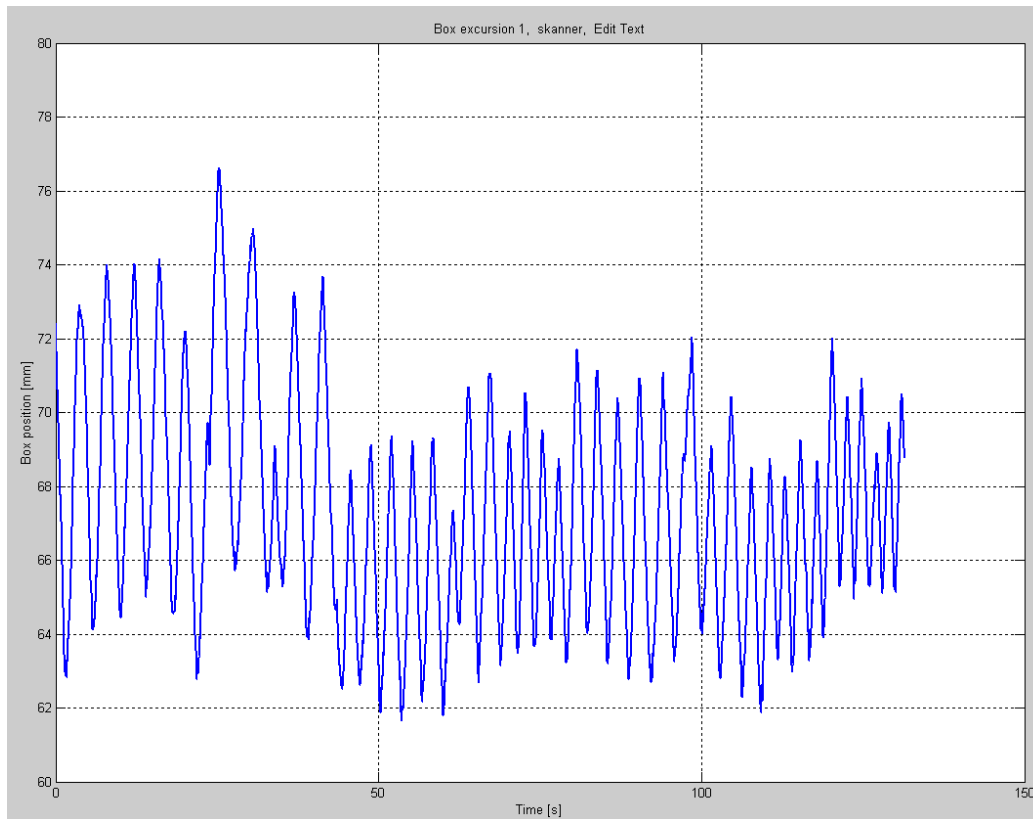
(b)

Patient surface motion, AAPM TG 76, 2006

What about coaching?

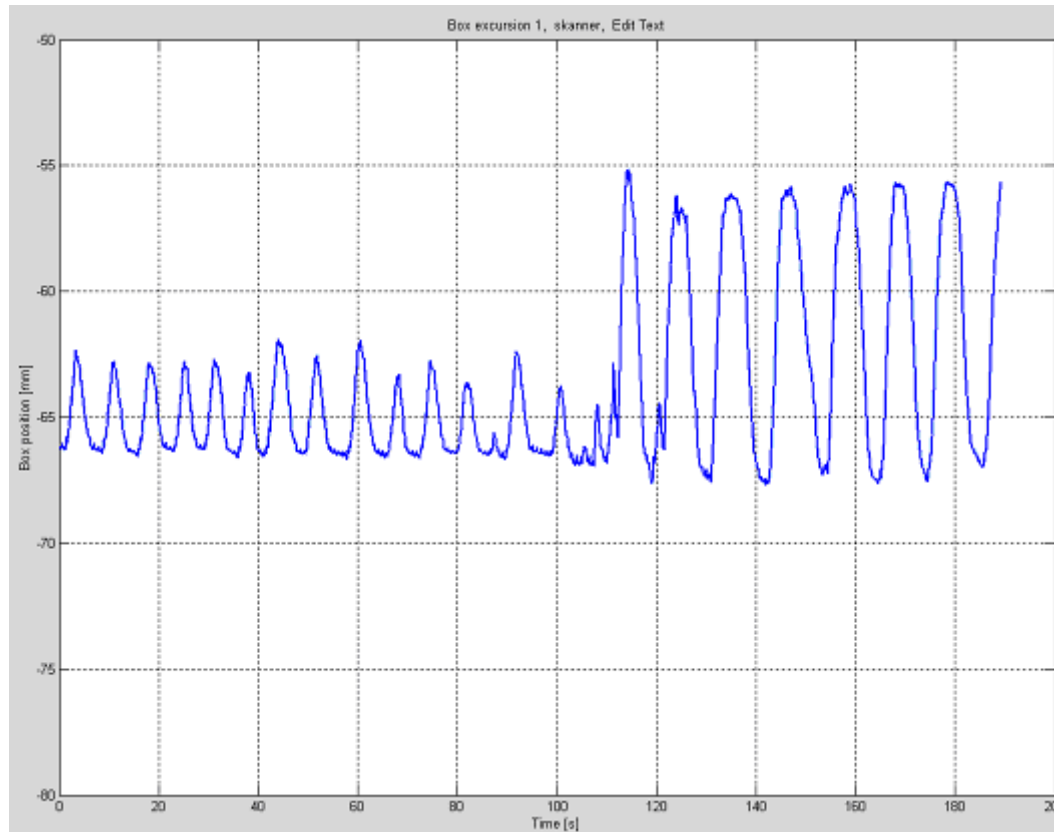
Is coaching necessary?

Spontaneous respiration



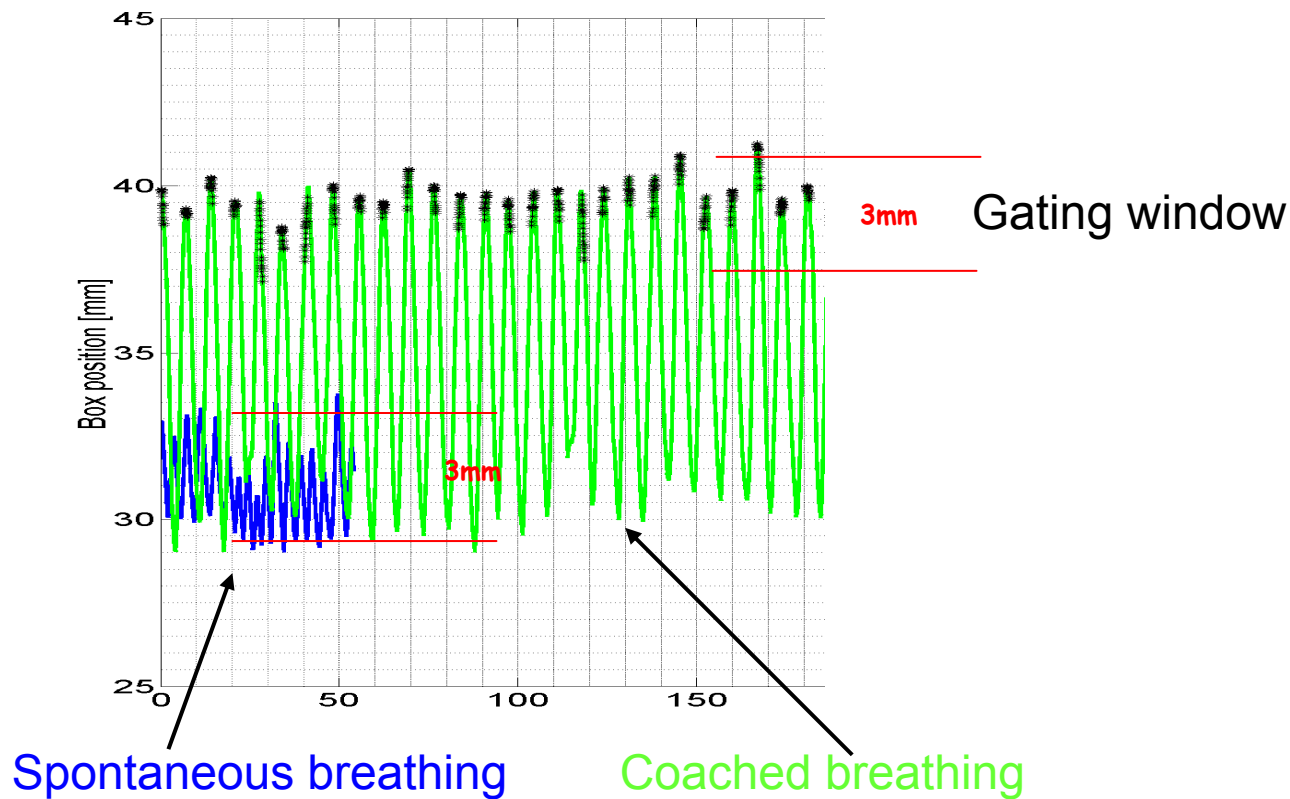
Comparison: free breathing vs. coaching

Typical breathing curves without and with coaching

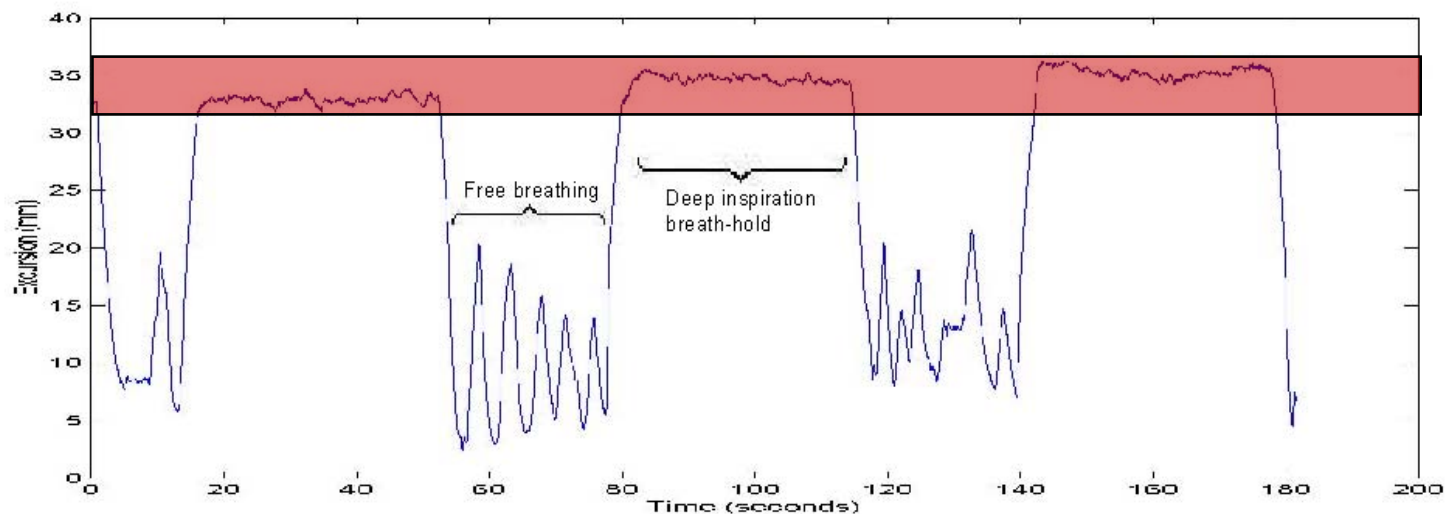
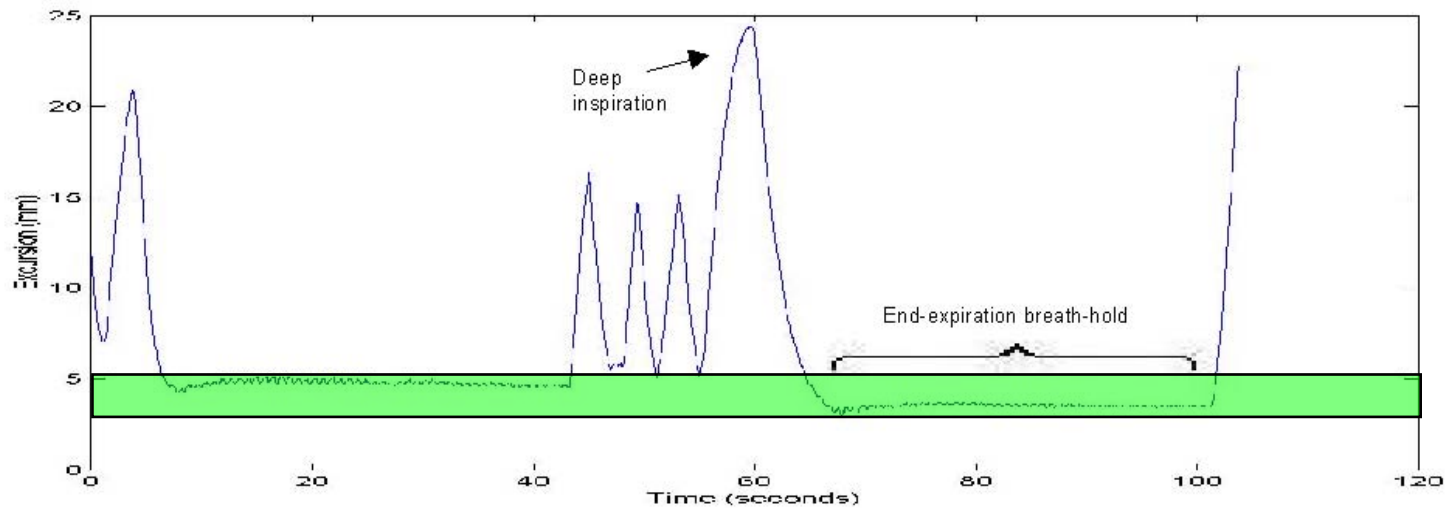


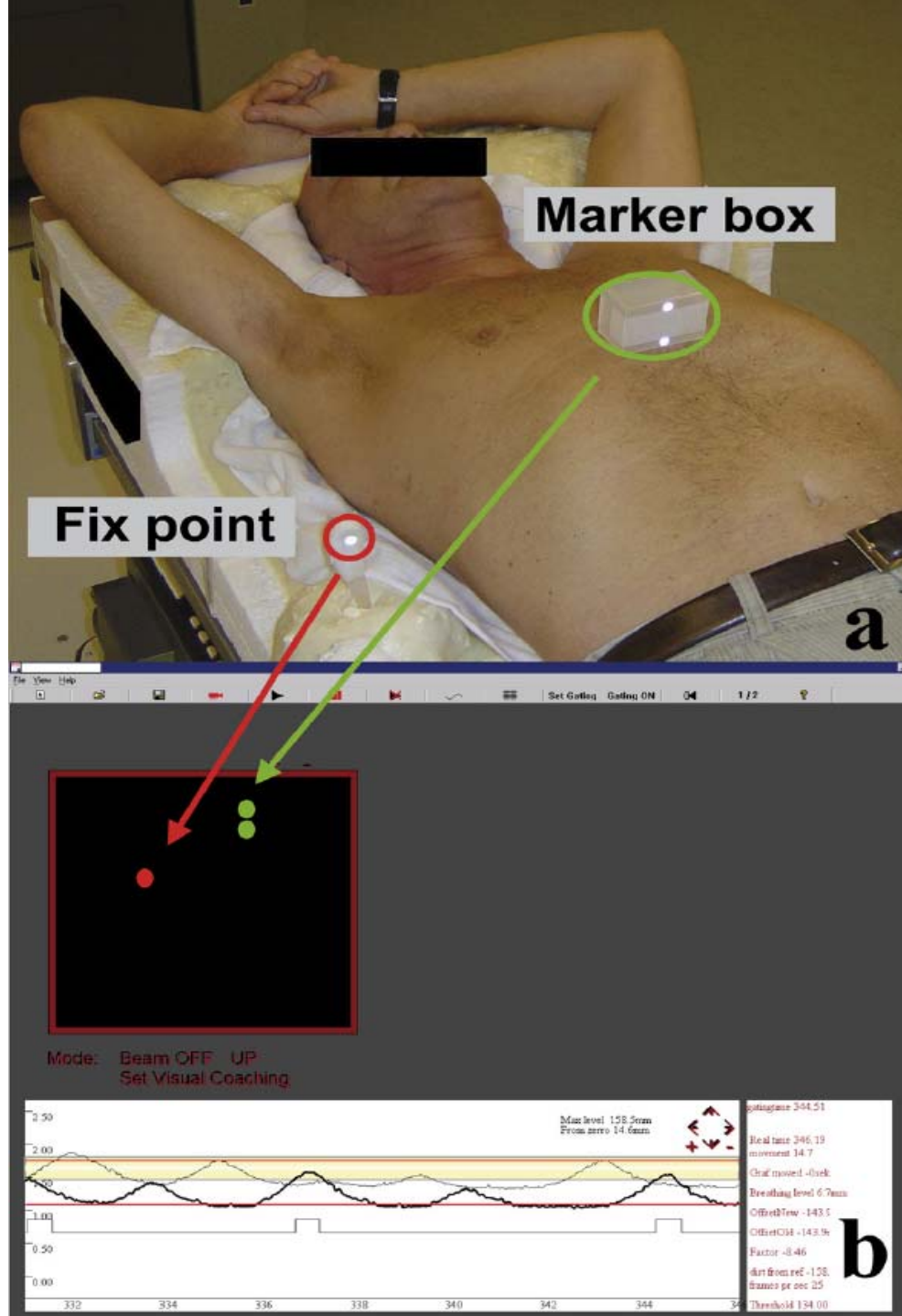
→ increased breathing amplitude

Typical respiratory pattern with and without coaching

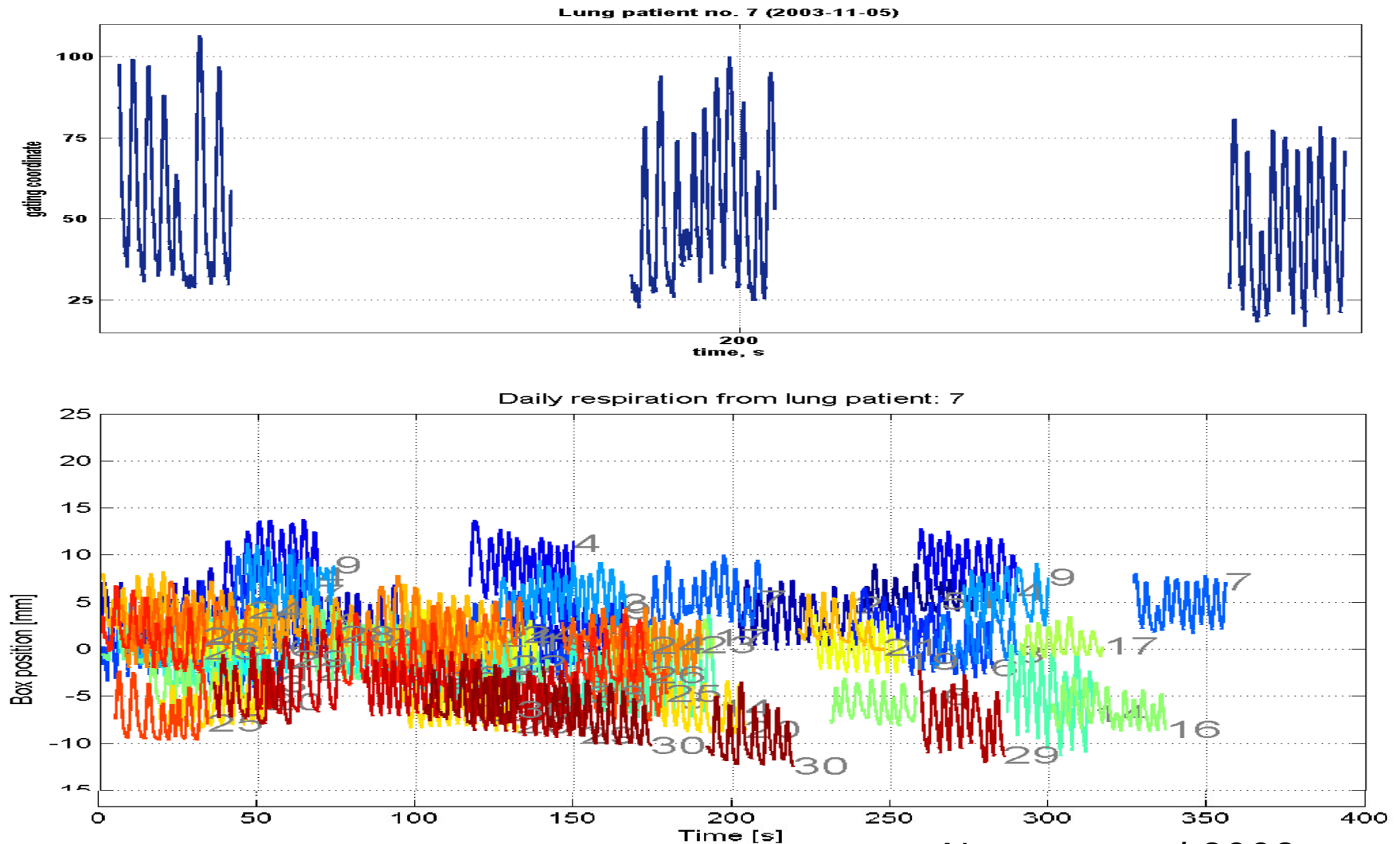


Breath-hold techniques:

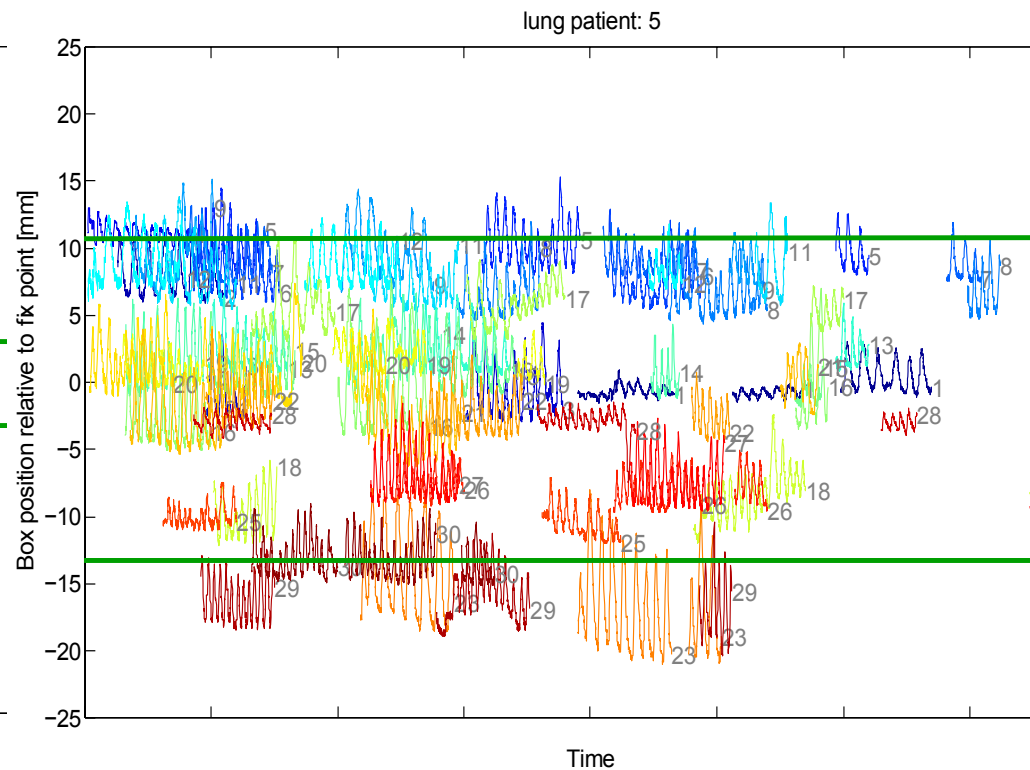
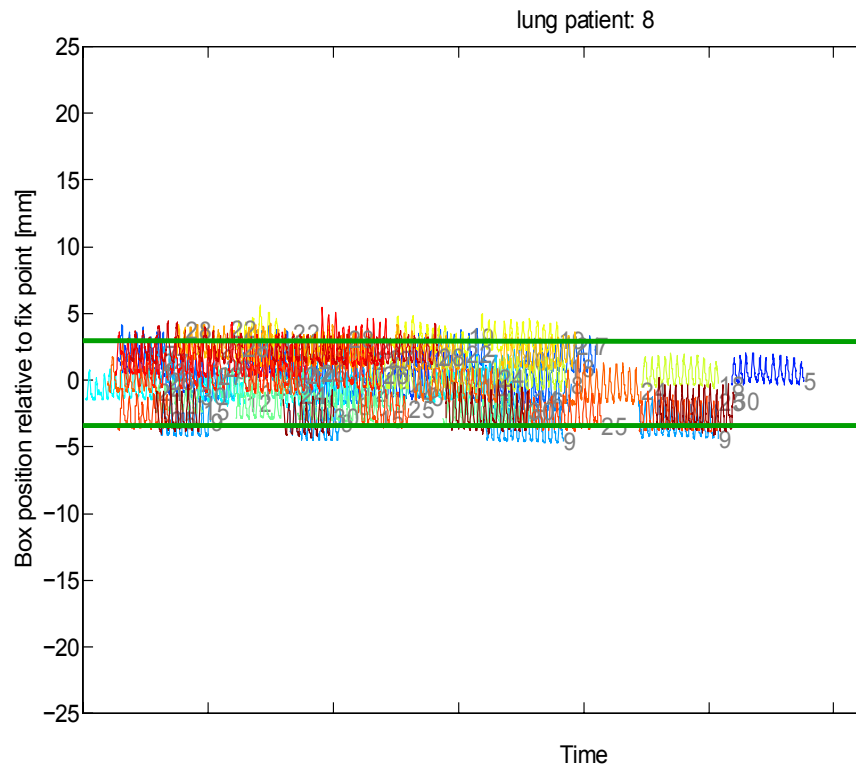


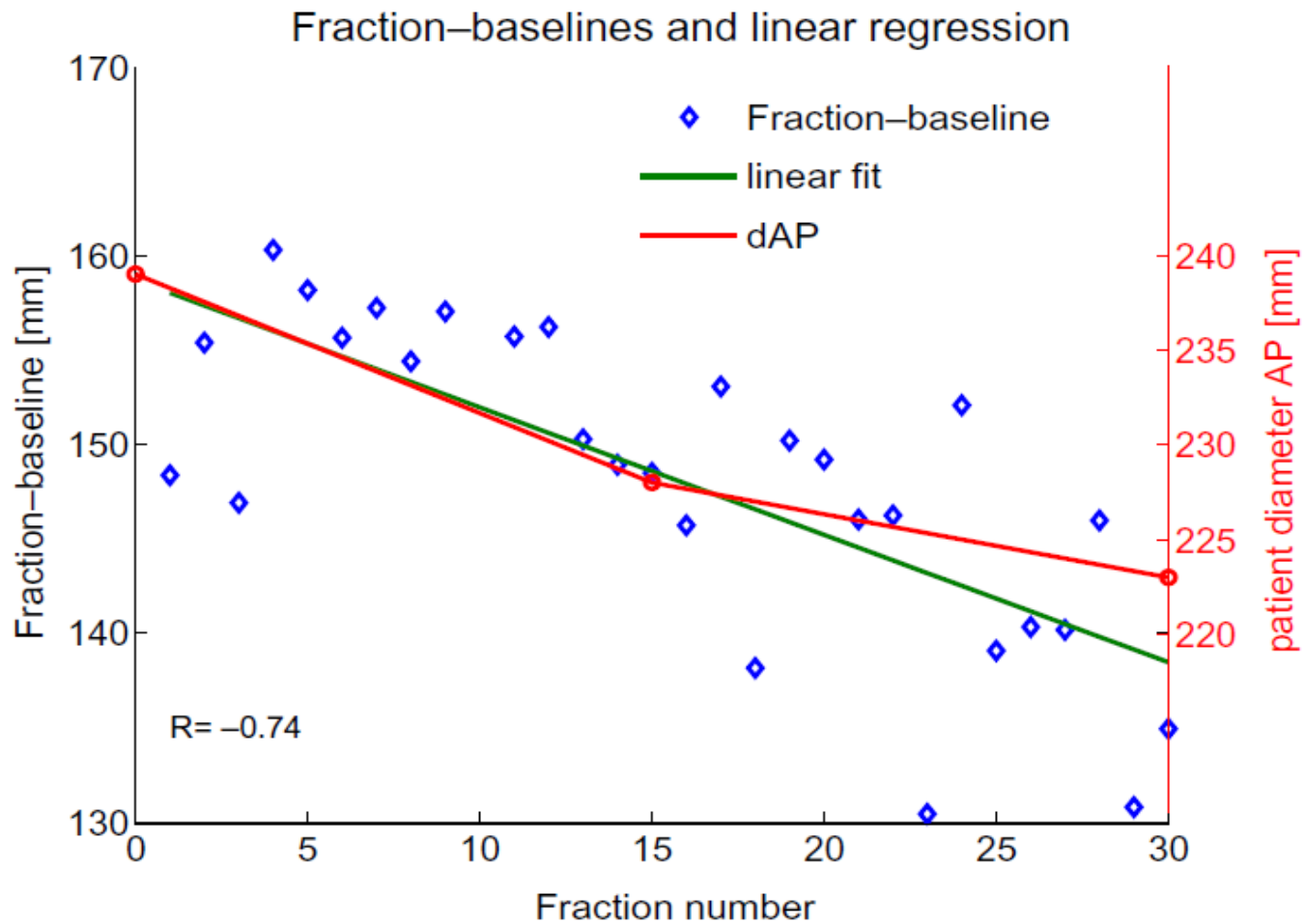


Intrafraction and interfraction variations



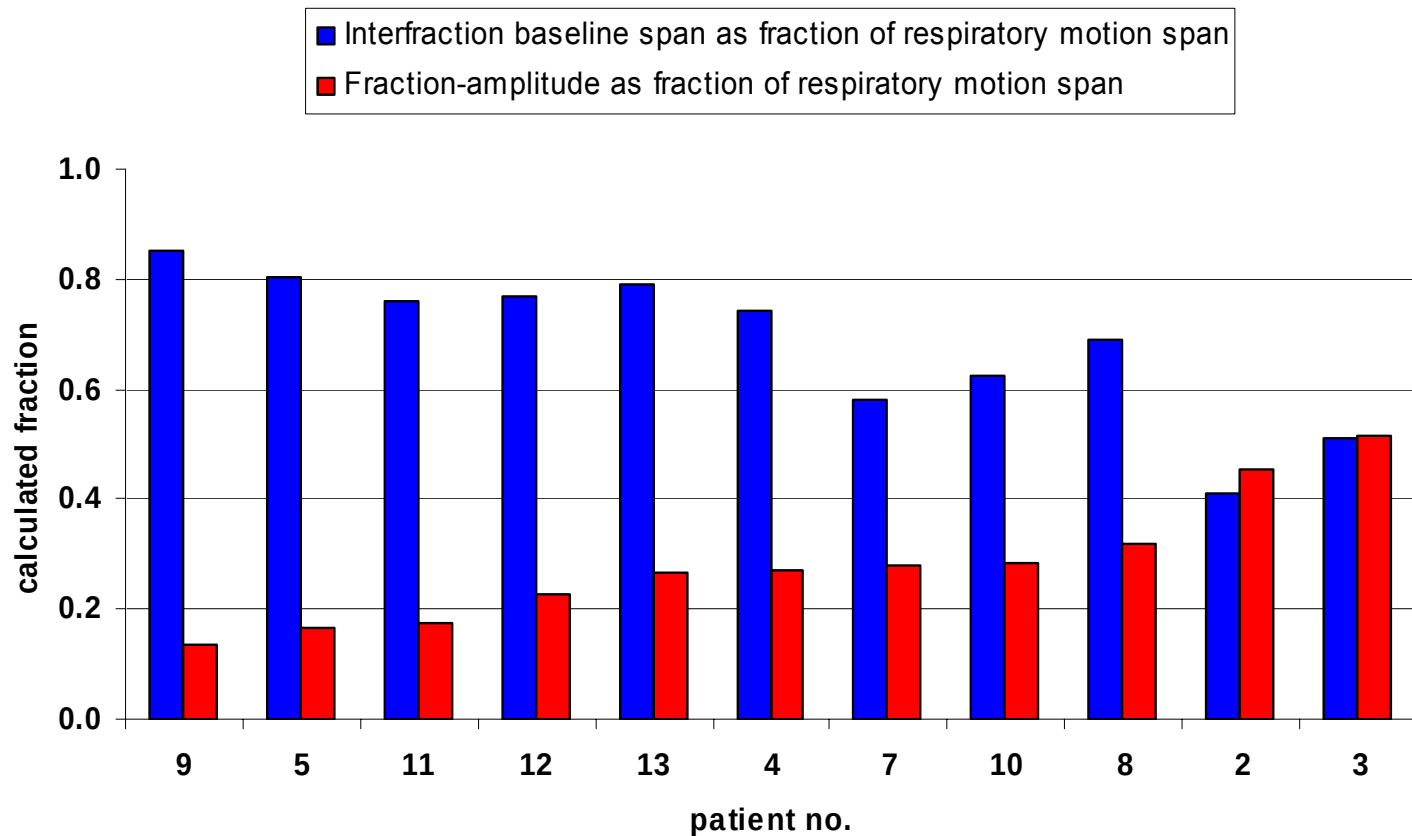
Interfraction variations





Intrafraction and interfraction variations

Relation between interfraction variation and total motion span



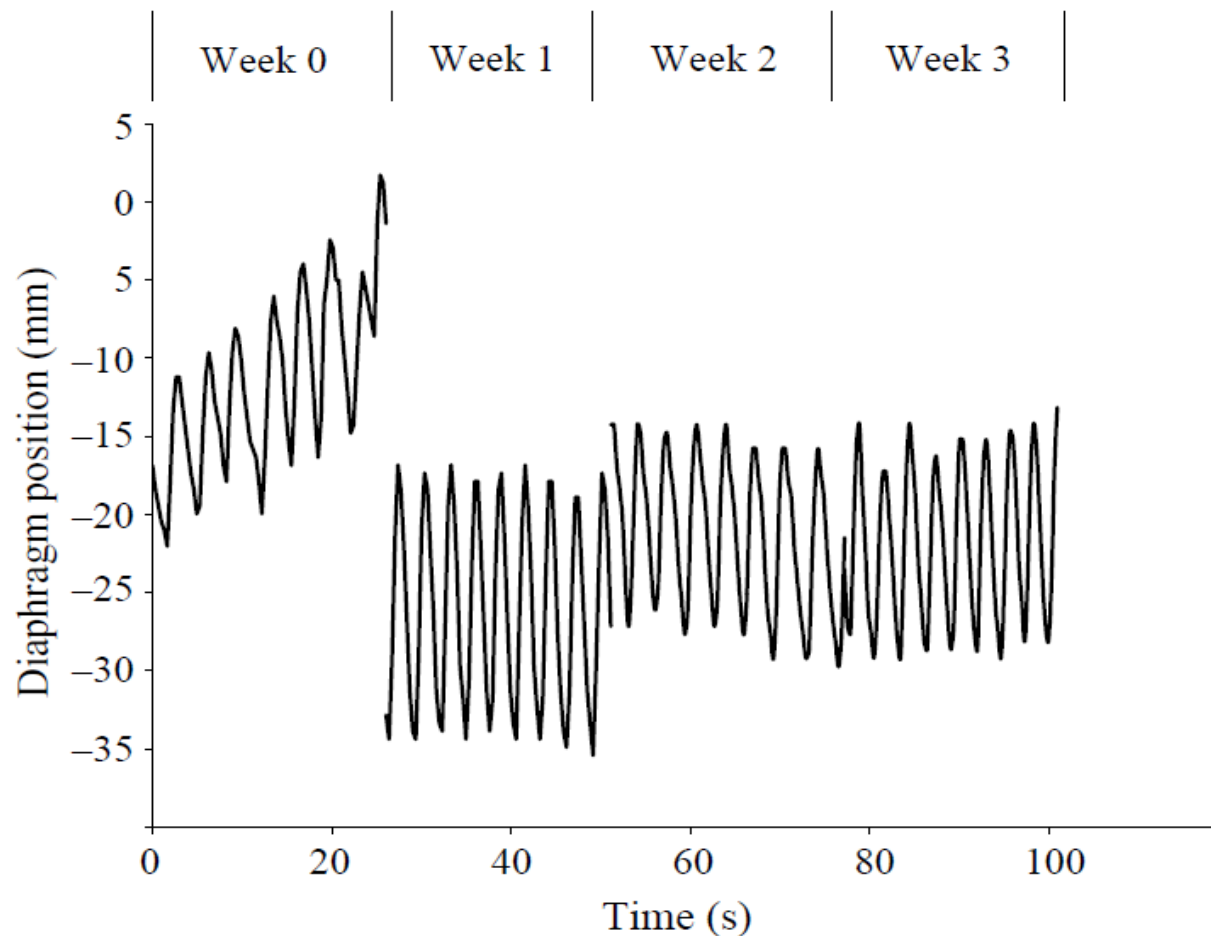


Fig. 3. Diaphragm position as a function of time for patient 7. Four separate daily sessions, one from each treatment week, are displayed. The reference trace (week 0) exhibited a time trend over the course of fluoroscopic recording. Subsequent sessions did not demonstrate the same trend.

EFFECTS OF INTERFRACTIONAL MOTION AND ANATOMIC CHANGES ON PROTON THERAPY DOSE DISTRIBUTION IN LUNG CANCER

ZHOUGUANG HUI, M.D.,* XIAODONG ZHANG, PH.D.,* GEORGE STARKSCHALL, PH.D.,* YUPENG LI, M.S.,*
RADHE MOHAN, PH.D.,* RITSUKO KOMAKI, M.D.,[†] JAMES D. COX, M.D.,[†] AND
JOE Y. CHANG, M.D., PH.D.[†]

sideration during the original proton therapy planning. This finding indicates that imaging during the original 4D-CT simulation can predict the pattern of tumor motion during the course of radiation therapy. However, in 1 case (Fig. 3),

In conclusion – the problem of protons for lung targets is not solved by:

- Proper selection of non-moving tumours
- Treatment planning based on 4D-CT
- Re-design of margins
- Audio-coaching of the patient

Probably a combination of many things is needed:

- Repeated (daily?) imaging
- Adaptive planning (plan of the day?)
- Advanced audio-visual coaching
- Gating (or breath hold techniques?)
- Apnea during anaesthesia?

Can audio coached 4D CT emulate free breathing during the treatment course?

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!

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TRINE JUHLER NØTTRUP^{*}

Radiotherapy and Oncology 84 (2007) 40–48
www.thegreenjournal.com

Target delineation

Intra- and interfraction breathing variations during
curative radiotherapy for lung cancer

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