



Erasmus MC

Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam



# Benchmarking treatment planning dose calculations using a Monte Carlo dose engine as a potential activity of a primary standard lab

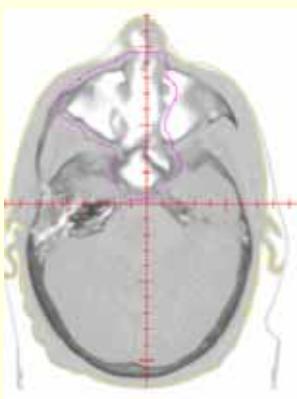
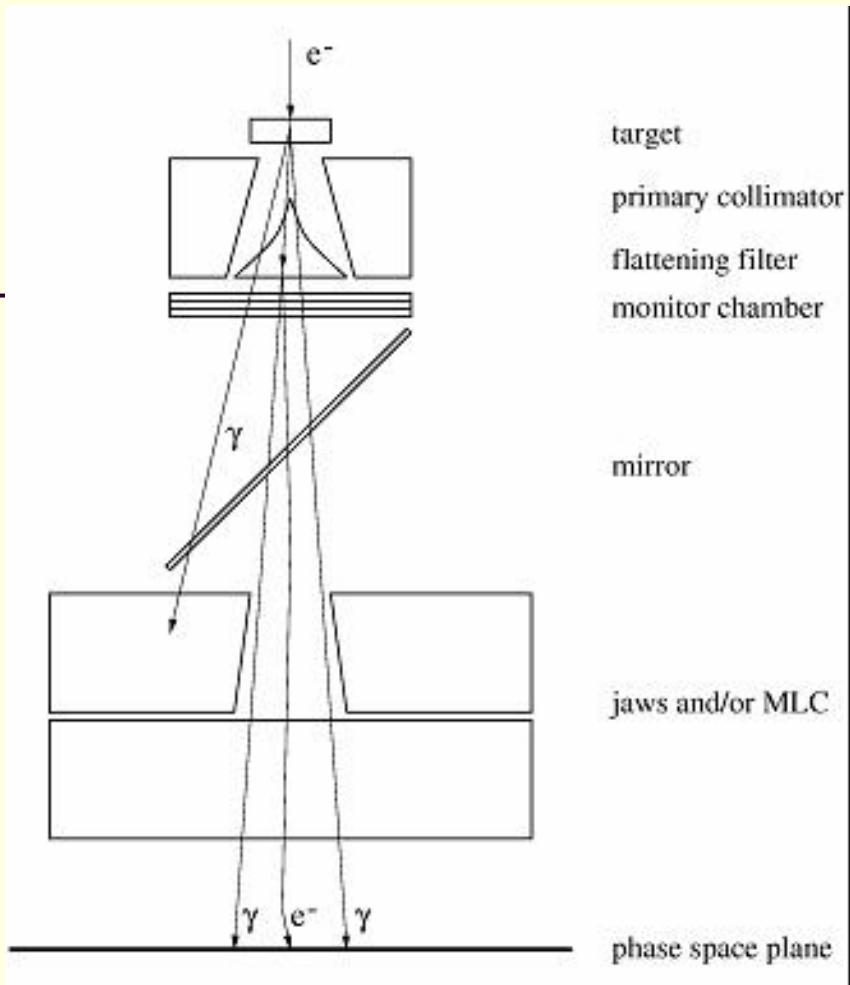
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Hugo Palmans (NPL, UK)

# Monte Carlo treatment planning

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- Linac head modelling
- Patient modelling: CT data – media/density conversion



# General purpose Monte Carlo codes used for MCTP

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- EGS4/EGSnrc (BEAMnrc/DOSXYZnrc)
- PENELOPE
- GEANT
- MCNP(X)

# MCTP dose engines

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- DOSXYZnrc/BEAMnrc engines (Leal et al, Spezi et al, Seco et al, Reynaert et al, ...)
- MCDOSE, MCSIM (Ma et al)
- VMC, VMC++ (Kawrakow)
- XVMC (Fippel)
- Peregrine (Hartmann Siantar et al)
- DPM (Sempau et al)
- MCV (Siebers et al)
- .....

# LSDG: MCDE

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- Project started in 2001
- DOSXYZnrc → Component module for BEAMnrc  
(ctcreate included in patient CM)<sup>1</sup>
- Independent scoring grid (as in e.g. Peregrine)<sup>2,3</sup>
- Statistic stop (including OAR)<sup>4</sup>
- Dicom interface (CT, linac data, contouring info)
- Fortran 95 → dynamic memory allocation
- IMAT compatible<sup>5</sup>
- Inverse optimization compatible<sup>6</sup> (denoising<sup>7</sup>)
- → Focussing on benchmarking (not on speed)

<sup>1</sup> Reynaert et al, 2004, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **49** N235-N241; <sup>2</sup> De Smedt et al, 2004, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **49** 4623-4635; <sup>3</sup> De Smedt et al, 2005, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **50**, 4005-4019; <sup>4</sup> Vanderstraeten et al, 2007, Int J Rad Onc Biol Phys (in progress); <sup>5</sup> Olteanu et al 2006 (EWG-MCTP workshop); <sup>6</sup> De Smedt et al, 2007, JPCS (in progress); <sup>7</sup> De Smedt et al, 2006, *Med. Phys.* **33**, 1678-1687

# Linac modelling

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- 18 MV model: problem with energy of initial electrons: removal filters to limit number of tunable parameters: De Smedt et al, 2005, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **50** 5935-5951
- MLCE: Van de Walle et al, 2003, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **48 (3)**, 371-385

# CT calibration

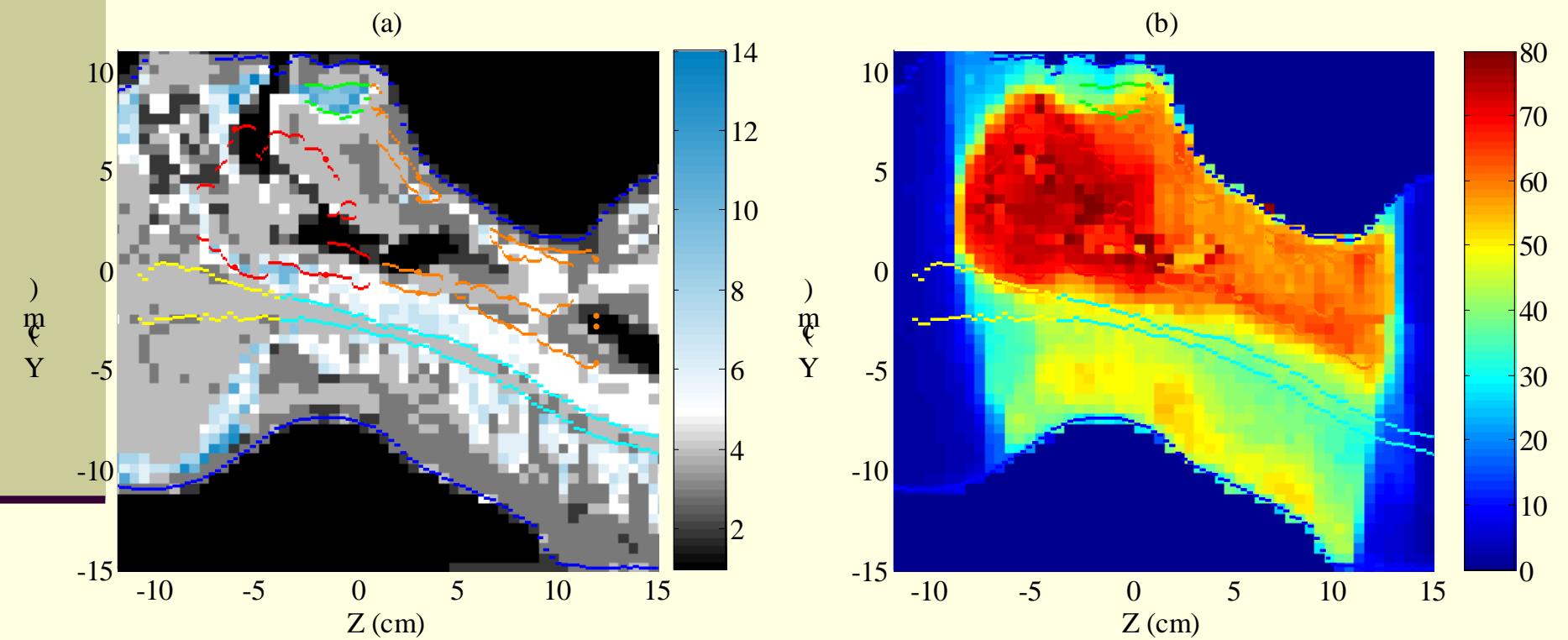
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- EWG-MCTP project: Vanderstraeten et al, 2007, *Phys. Med. Biol.* **52**, 539-562
- Stoichiometric calibration method (Schneider et al 1996 *Phys Med Biol* **41** 111-124, Schneider et al 2000 *Phys Med Biol* **45** 459-478)
- RMI phantom calibrated in 7 centres in Europe
- Dosimetric evaluation individual scanner dependence

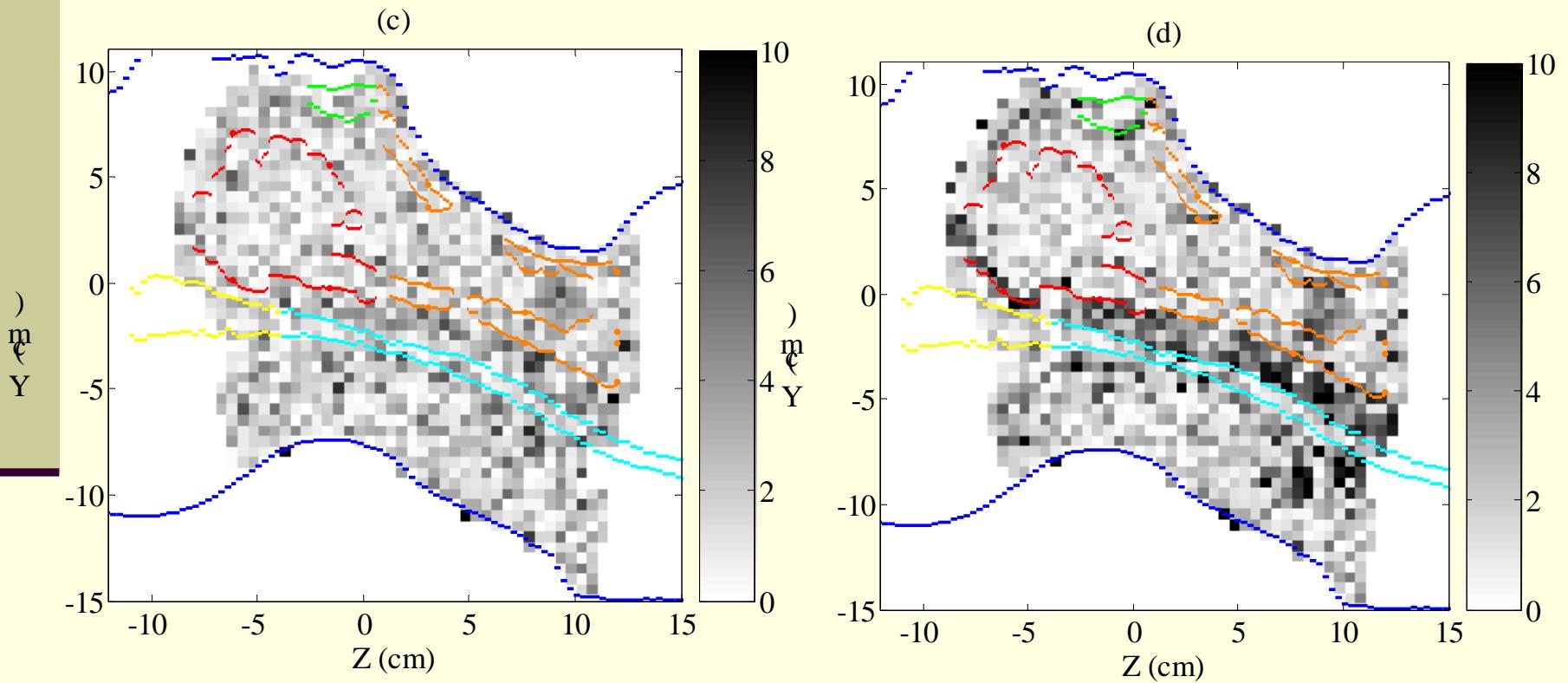
# CT scanners

CT scanner	Location	$K^{ph}/K^{KN}$	$K^{coh}/K^{KN}$
Siemens Somatom Plus 4	Ghent University Hospital, Belgium	$4.24 \times 10^{-5}$ <sup>a</sup>	$-1.77 \times 10^{-3}$ <sup>a</sup>
Philips Gemini GXL PET/CT	Ghent University Hospital, Belgium	$1.99 \times 10^{-5}$	$9.26 \times 10^{-4}$
Siemens Somatom Sensation Open	University Hospital Tübingen, Germany	$2.11 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.70 \times 10^{-4}$
Siemens Somatom Sensation Open	Velindre Cancer Centre, Cardiff, UK	$2.30 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.49 \times 10^{-5}$
Siemens Somatom Sensation Cardiac 64	Clinica Quadrantes, Lisbon, Portugal	$2.65 \times 10^{-5}$	$-2.84 \times 10^{-4}$
Toshiba Xvision/EX	HUV Macarena, Seville, Spain	$3.89 \times 10^{-5}$	$-8.37 \times 10^{-4}$
GE HiSpeed QX/i	Royal Marsden Hospital, London, UK	$2.78 \times 10^{-5}$	$-3.98 \times 10^{-4}$
GE ProSpeed	Inselspital Radioonkologie, Bern, Switzerland	$1.11 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.79 \times 10^{-3}$

# CT conversion



# CT conversion (final)

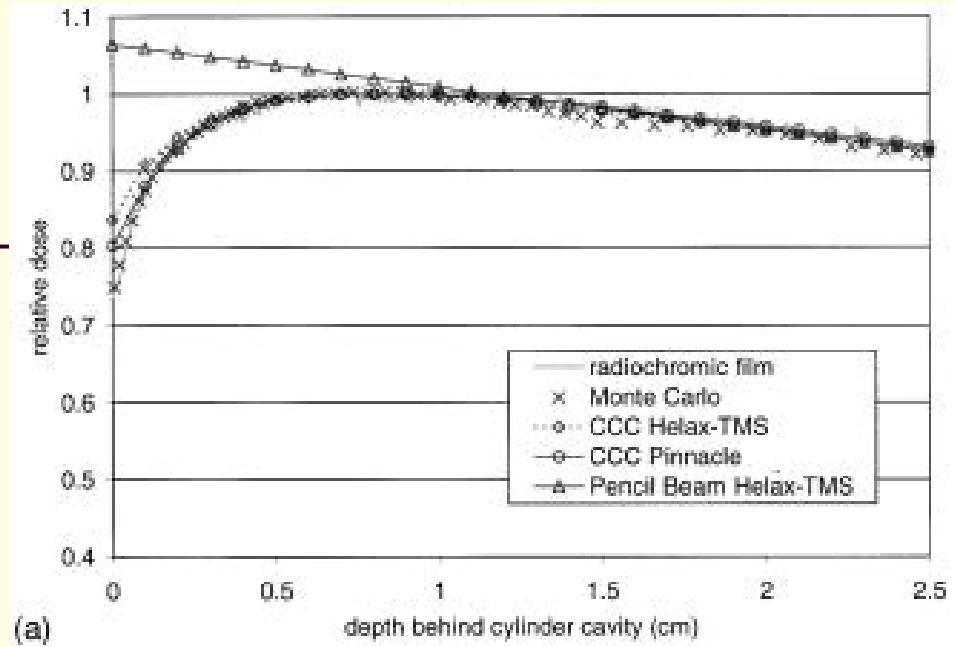


# QA: Phantom studies

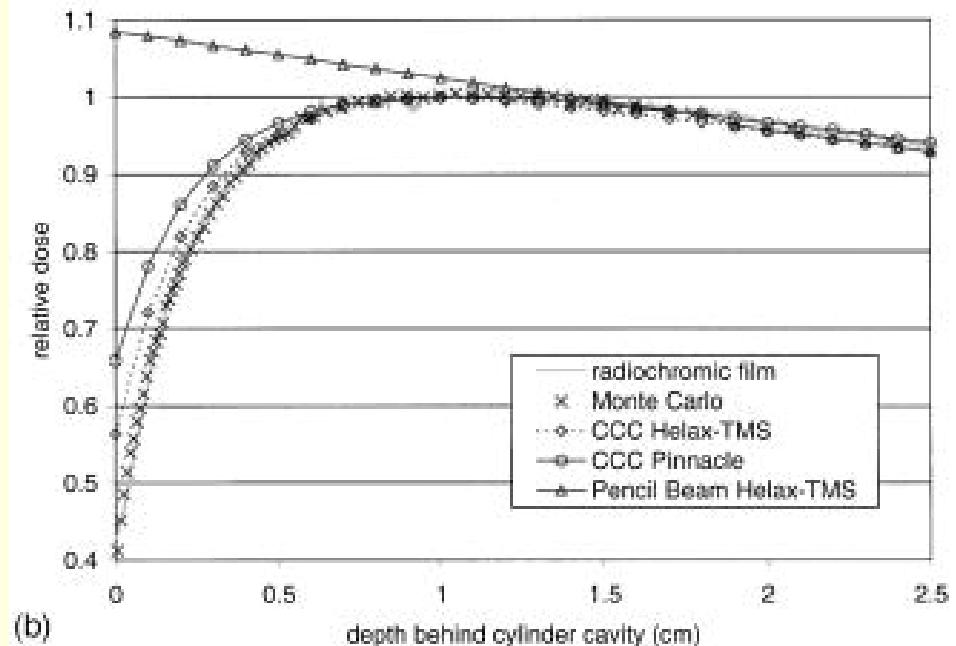
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# Why MC ?



(a)

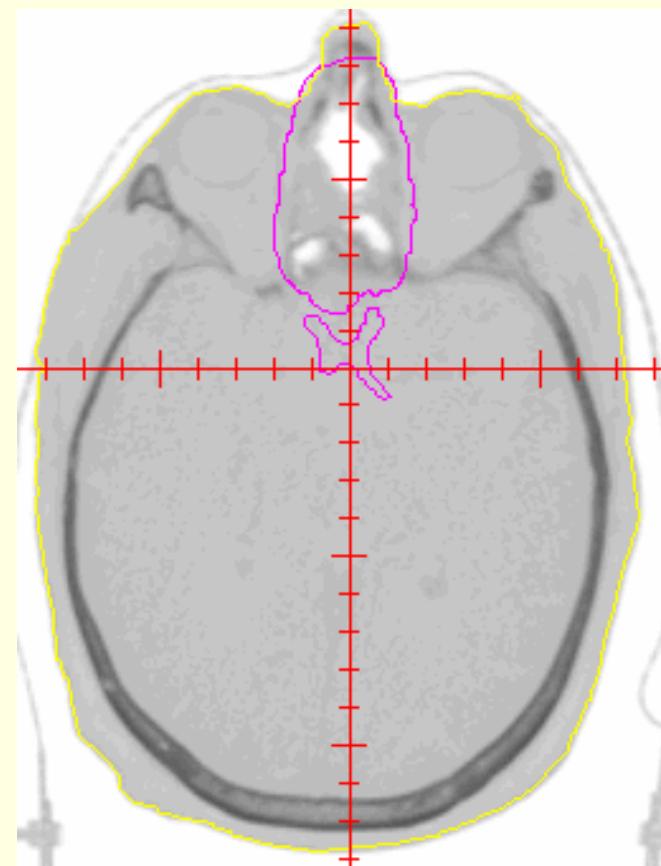
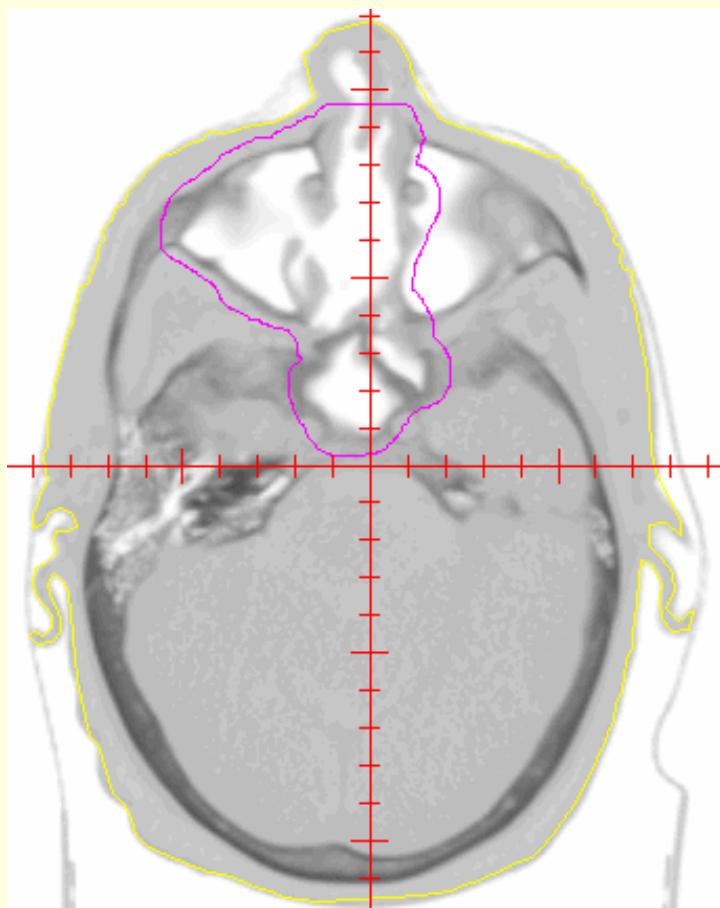


(b)

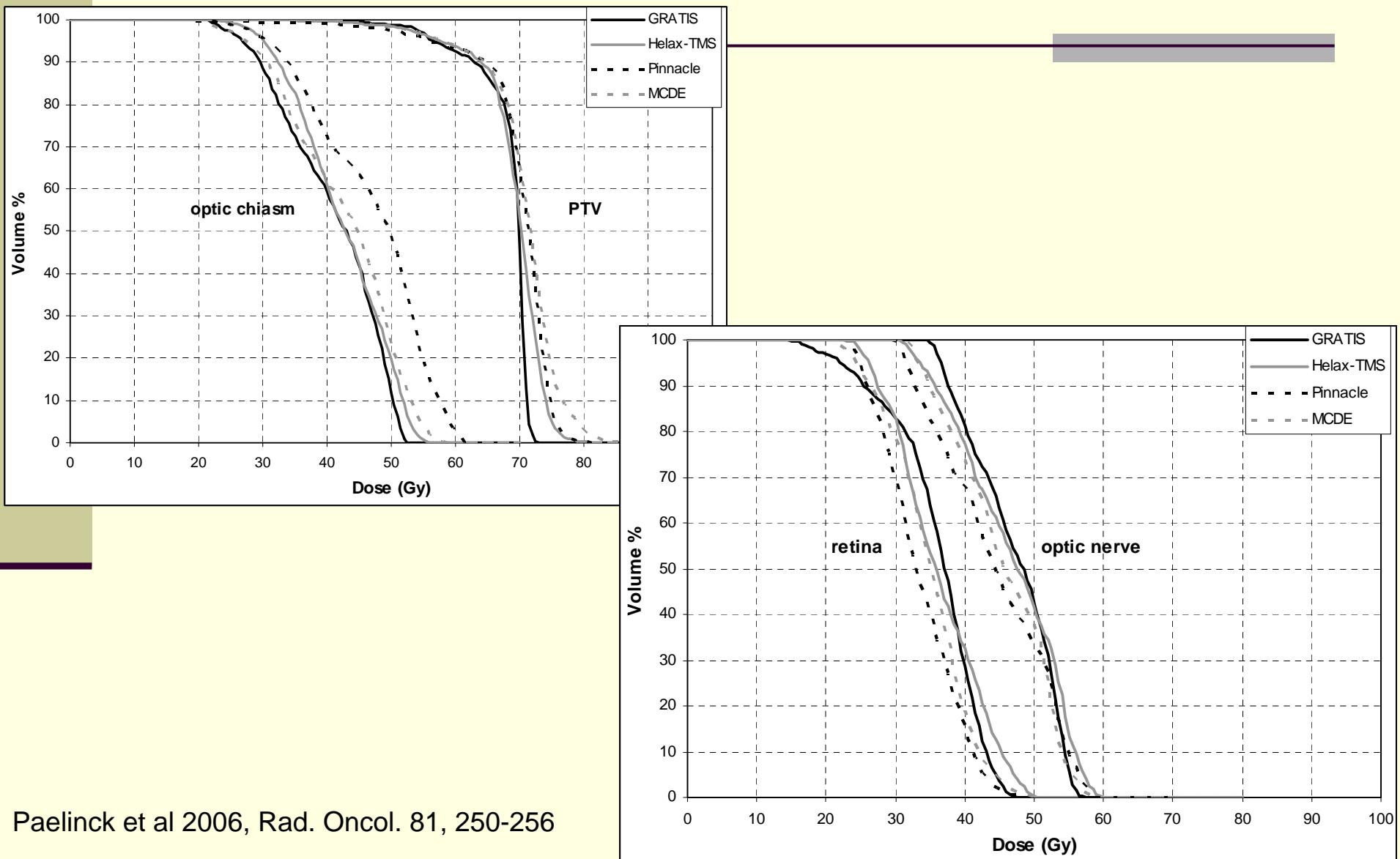
# Patient studies:

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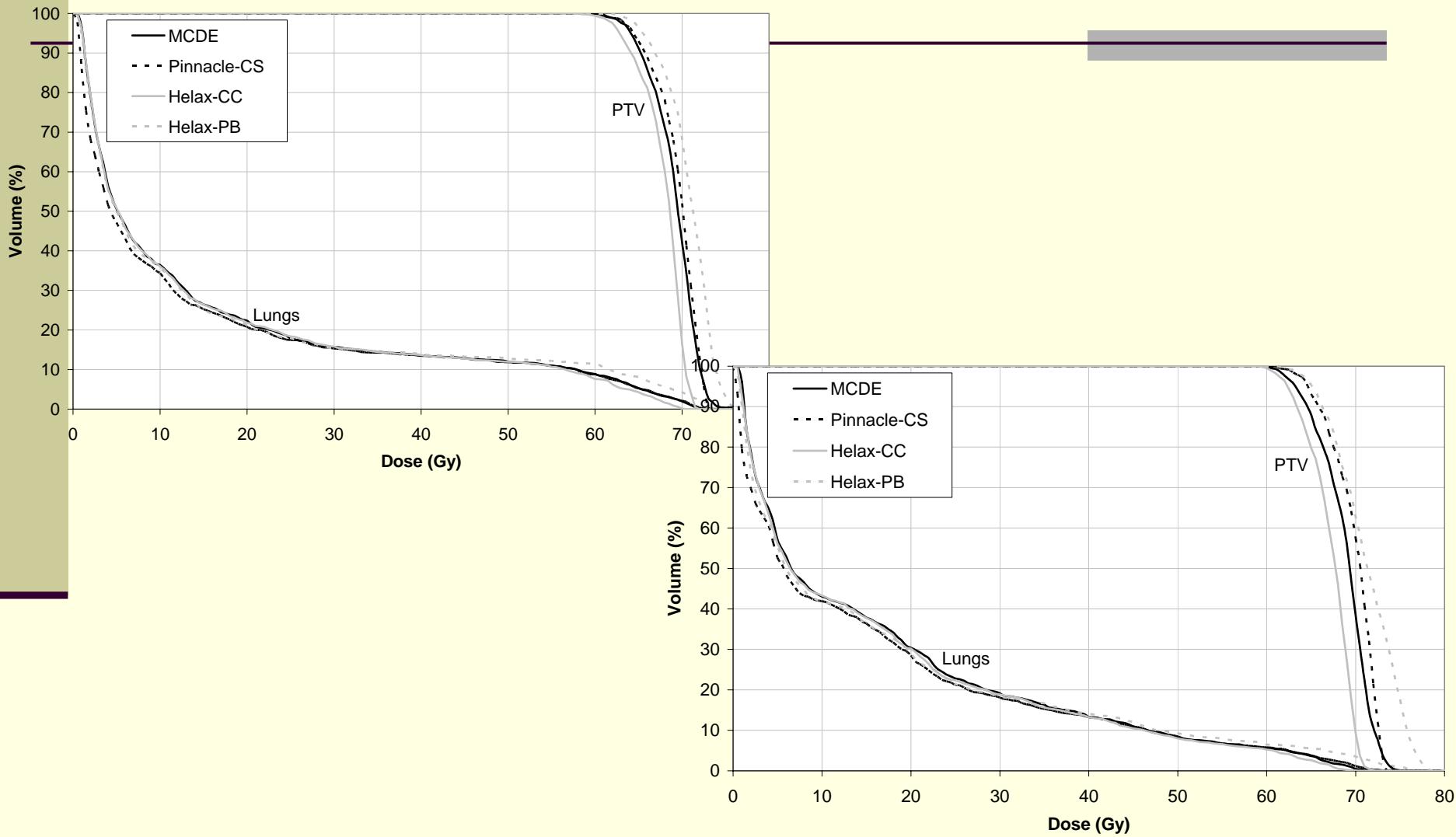
# Ethmoid patients: GUH



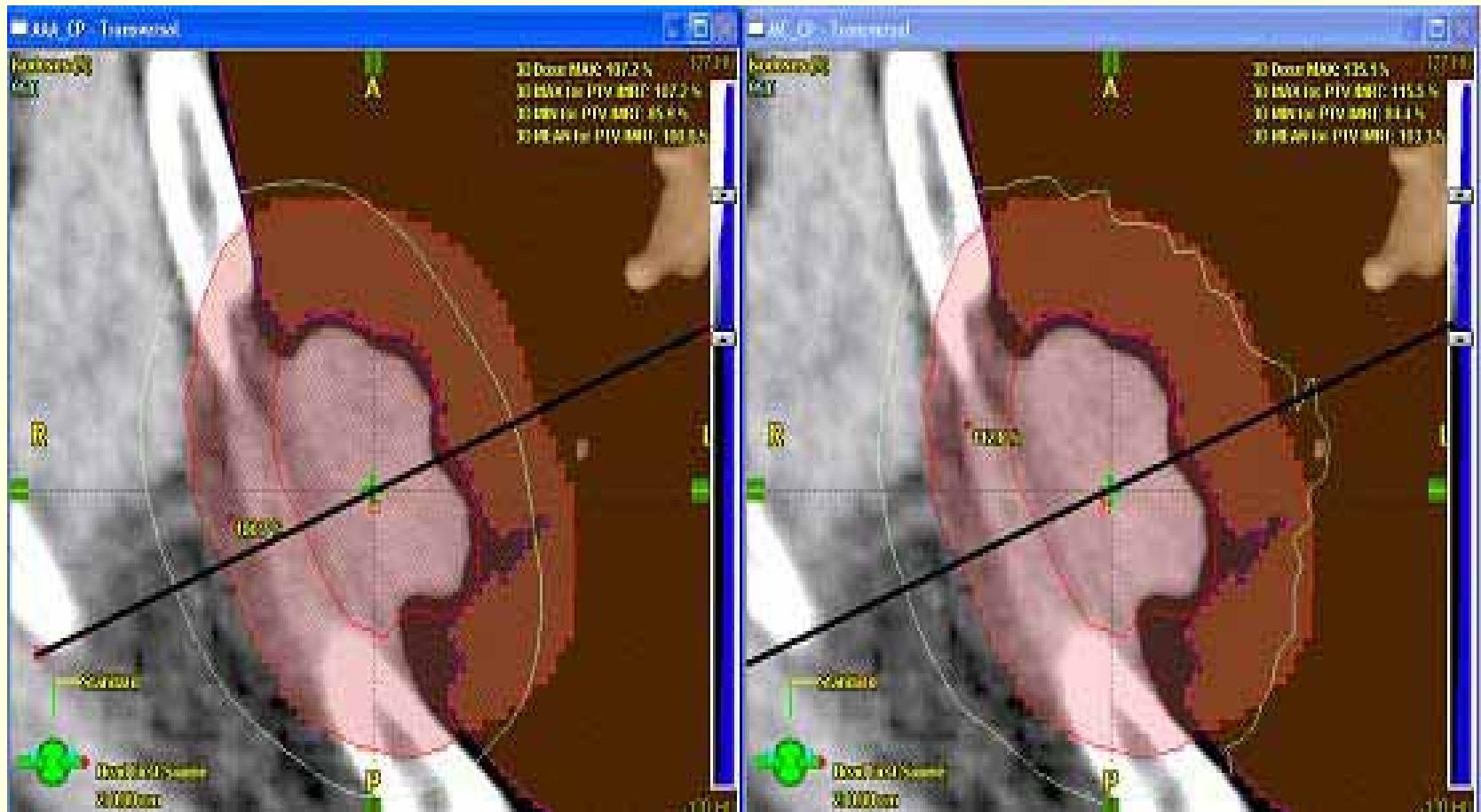
# Ethmoid patients



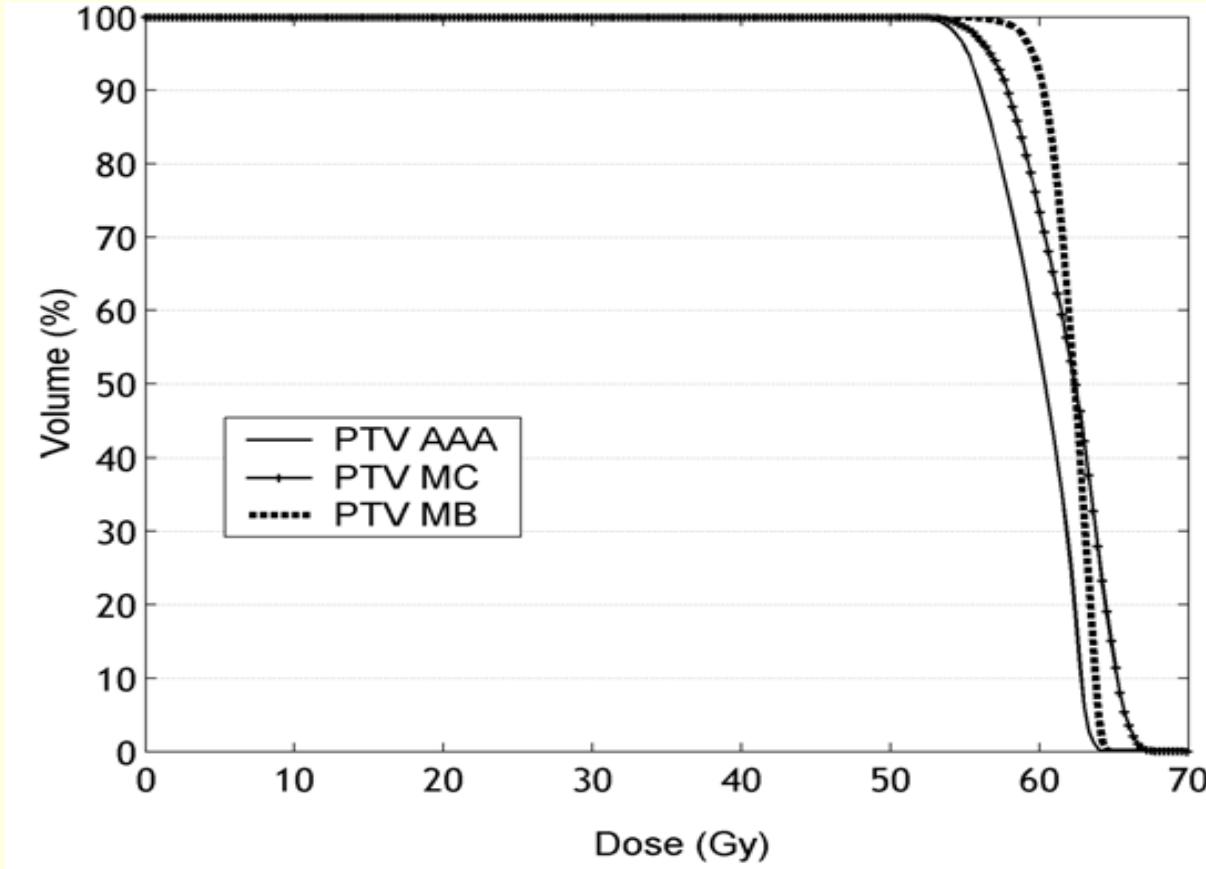
# Lung patients GUH



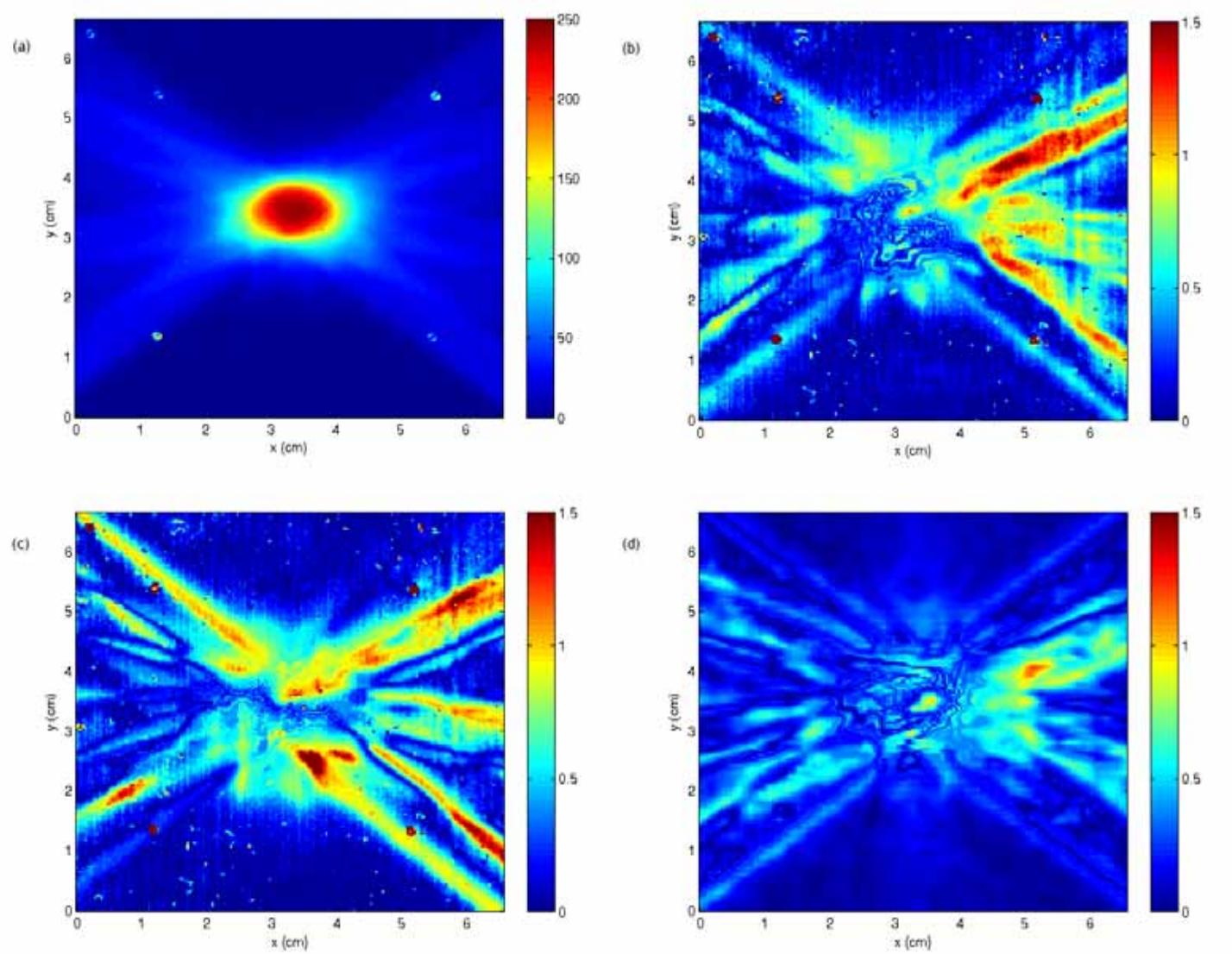
# Lung patients UCL



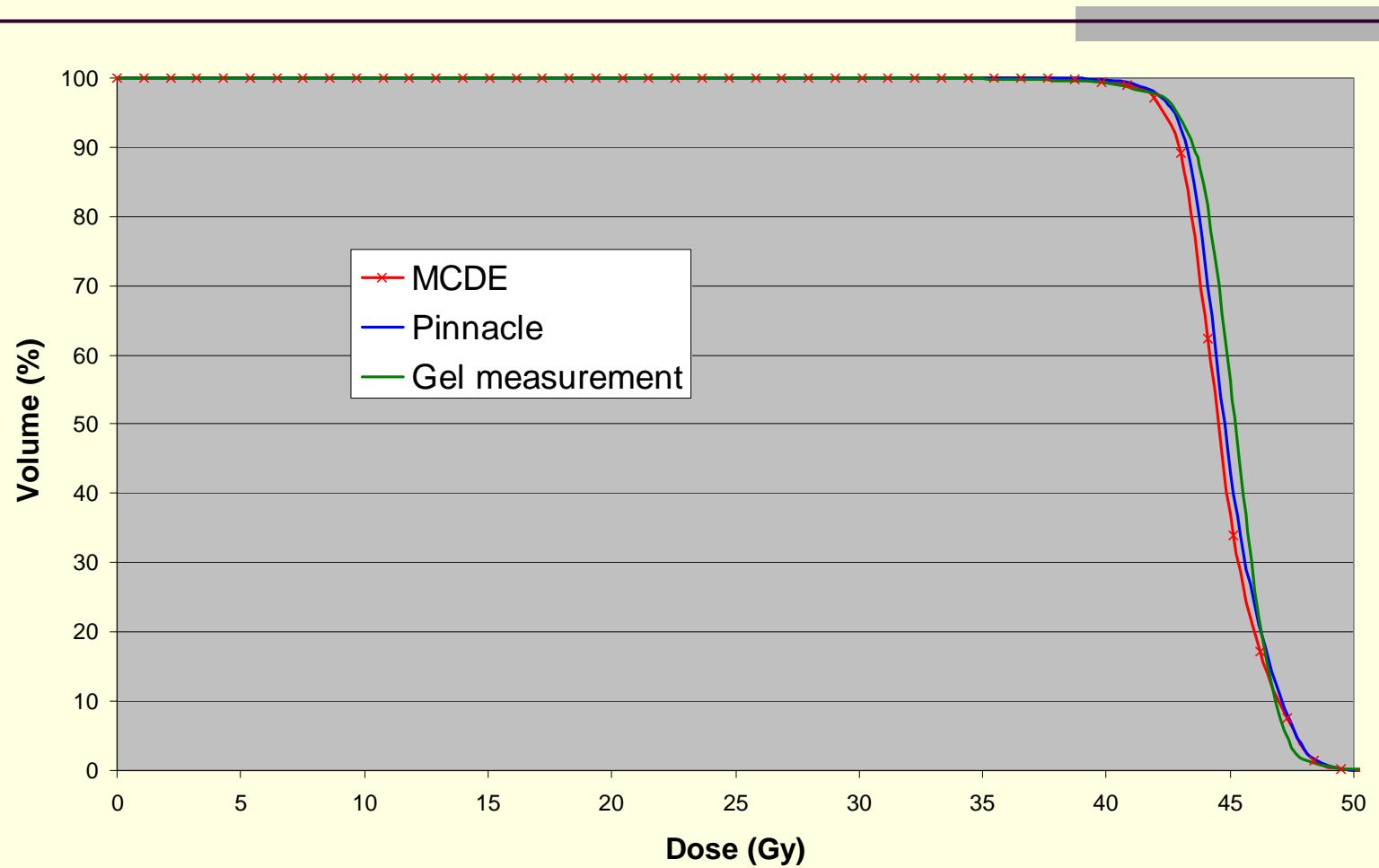
# Lung patients UCL



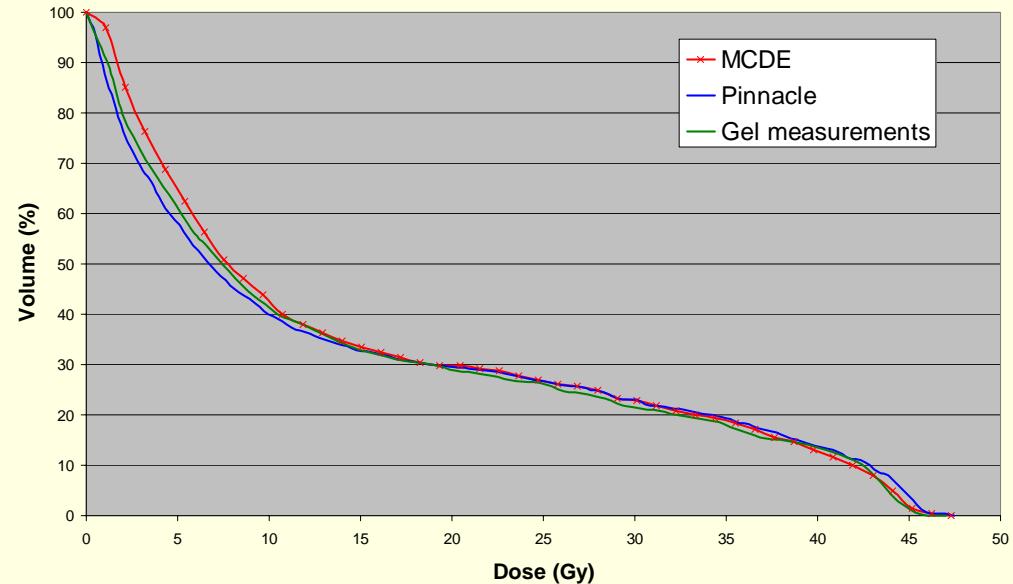
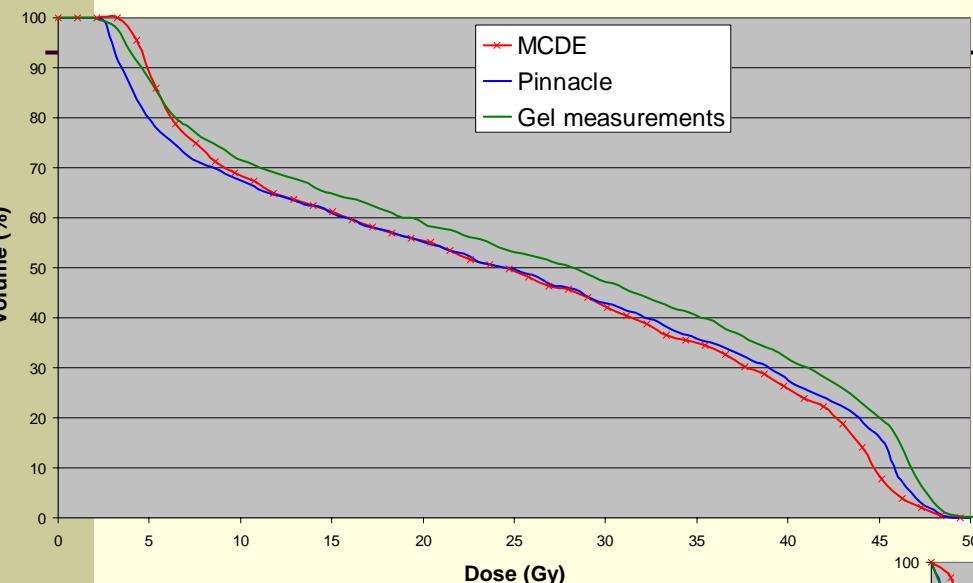
# Stereotactic radiosurgery: radiochromic film dosimetry



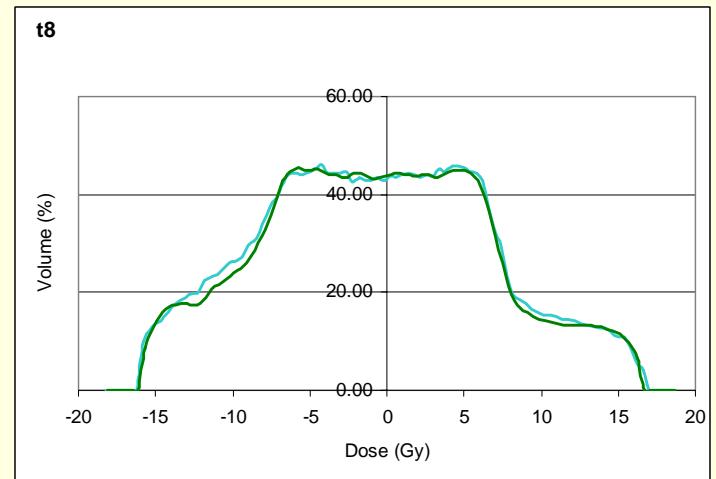
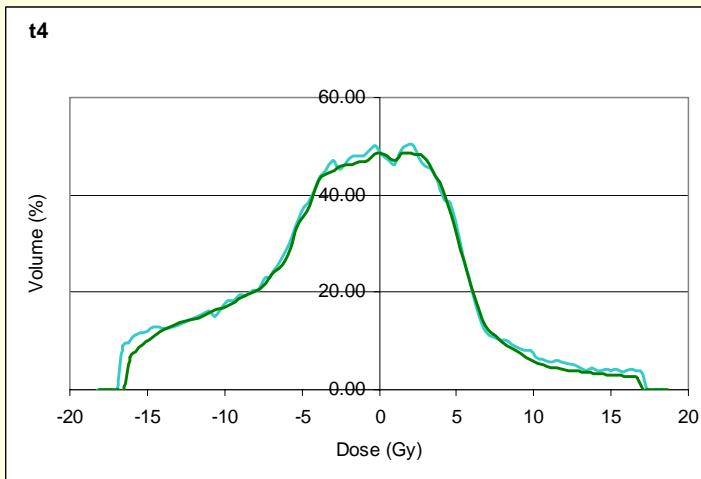
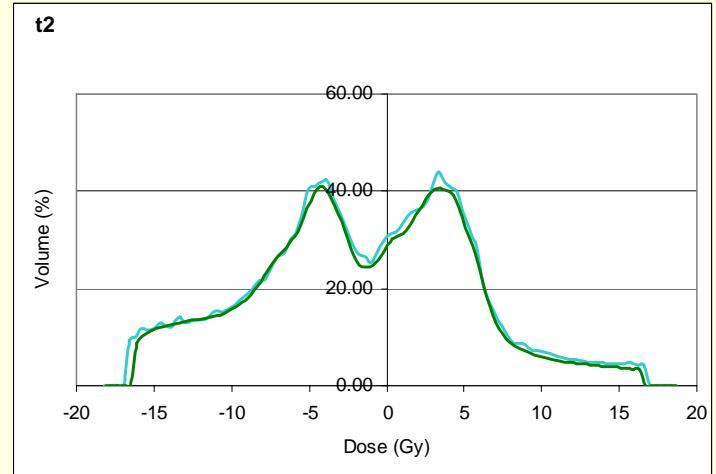
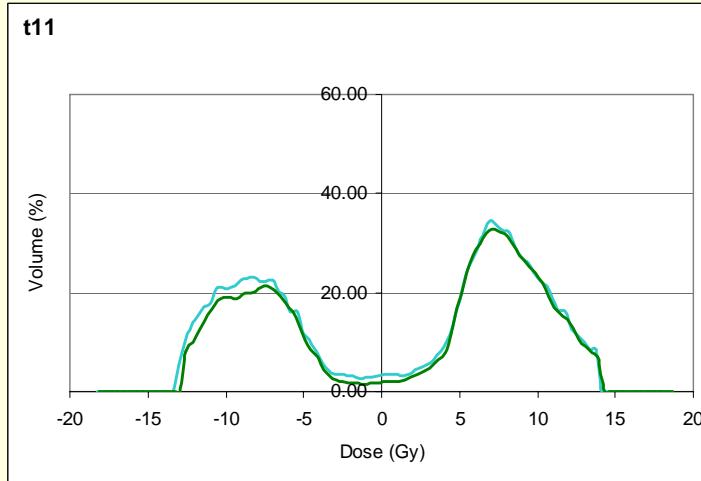
# IMAT: Gel dosimetry (Y. De Deene et al)



# IMAT (bladder, small bowel)



# IMAT: dose profiles



# Projects

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- Introduce MCDE as a “standard” in LSDG for Belgium and the Netherlands (QA service)
- Euramet project proposal: 3D dosimetry for state of the art treatment modalities: ensuring traceability of MC dose engines

# Experimental benchmarking techniques

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- MU checks in one point:
  - ion chambers: ESTRO Quasimodo project, FCCC (Ma et al)
  - alanine (e.g. NPL)
  - fricke (e.g. LNHB)
  - TLD
- 3D dosimetry: Gel dosimetry, film dosimetry: accuracy 3 % / 3 mm

# But, What about ....

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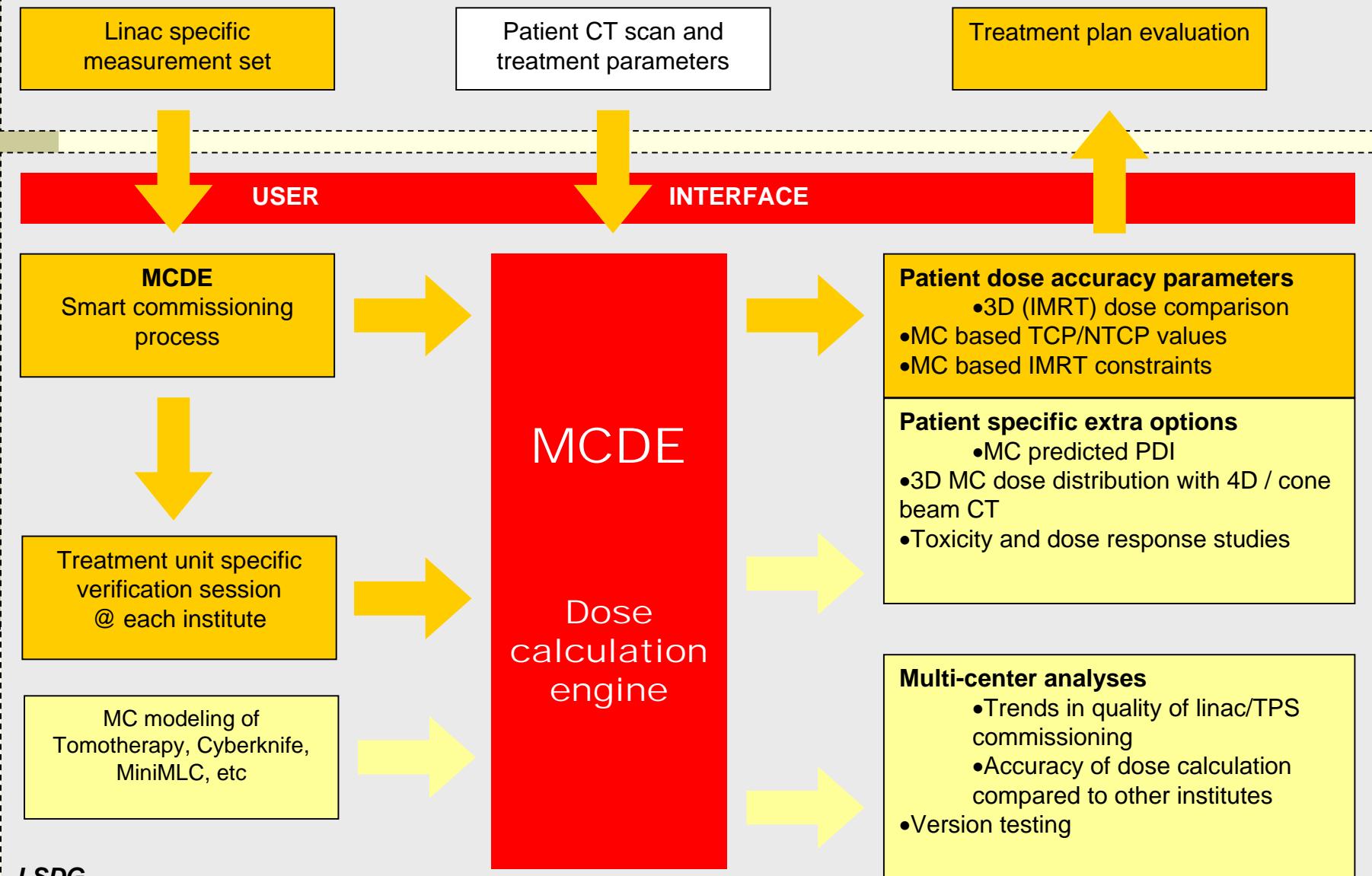
- Experimental techniques are not patient specific (phantom)
- Is accuracy good enough to decide on TP system ?
- For ion chamber point measurements, MC needed for correction factors
- Tissue equivalence

# MC 3D dose verification

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- Patient specific 3D dosimetry verification of treatment plan
- Accurate linac modelling (start from database)
- CT calibration
- Interfacing (collaboration TP vendors)
- Traceability !
- Network !
- Establishment large database: post treatment follow-up

## *Performed by individual institutes*



# In vivo ?

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- EPID → MC based 3D dose reconstruction
- Cone beam CT data → input for MC dose engine

# Summary

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- Accurate/well tuned MC dose engines can be a powerfull tool for QA of radiotherapy treatment planning
- Not to replace measurements, but to complement them !
- Traceability/network necessary → standard labaratories

# Acknowledgements

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- EWG-MCTP: M. Chin, M. Fippel, M. Fix, A. Leal, G. Lewis, G. Mora, J. Seco, J. Sempau, M. Soukup, E. Spezi
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