



# Integrating Technology for Radiotherapy in Prostate Cancer

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# Prostate Cancer - Canadian Consensus

Gleason score  
PSA  
T-stage

**Intermediate risk**

**High risk**

**Low risk**

**Risk Assessment for Prostate Cancer\*<sup>3</sup>**

Risk	Stage			Gleason Score (GI)
	T1-2		T3	
	PSA ≤ 10	PSA 10.1-20	PSA > 20	
Low	Intermediate risk	Intermediate risk	High risk	GI Score ≤ 6
Intermediate				GI Score 7
High	High risk	High risk	High risk	GI Score ≥ 8

\*adapted from Lukka et al. 2001

# Radiotherapy Treatment Indications

- Brachytherapy



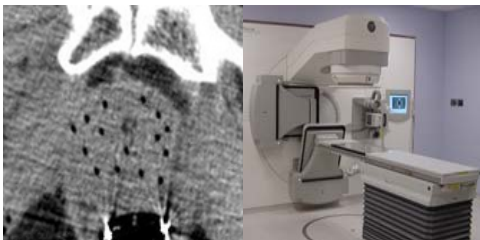
Low risk

- External beam RT



Intermediate risk

- Combined B/EBRT



High risk

Postoperative

# Results - Low risk

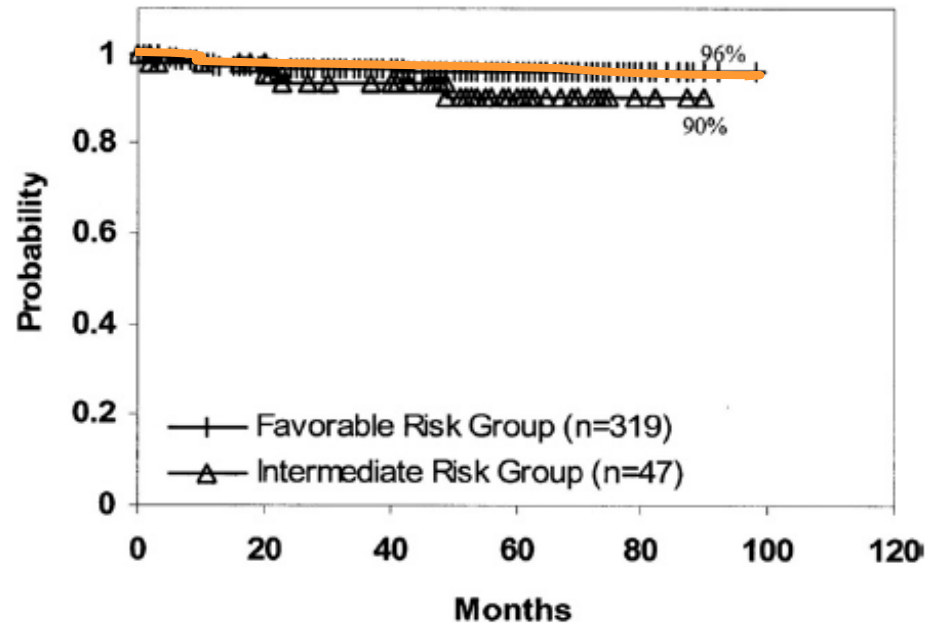


Fig. 1. ASTRO definition PSA relapse-free survival by NCCN recurrence risk group. Using the ASTRO definition for biochemical relapse, the 5-year actuarial PSA relapse-free survival outcomes for low and intermediate risk group patients were 96% and 90% ( $p = 0.16$ ), respectively. ASTRO = American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology; NCCN = National Comprehensive Cancer Network; PSA = prostate specific antigen.

# Results - Intermediate risk

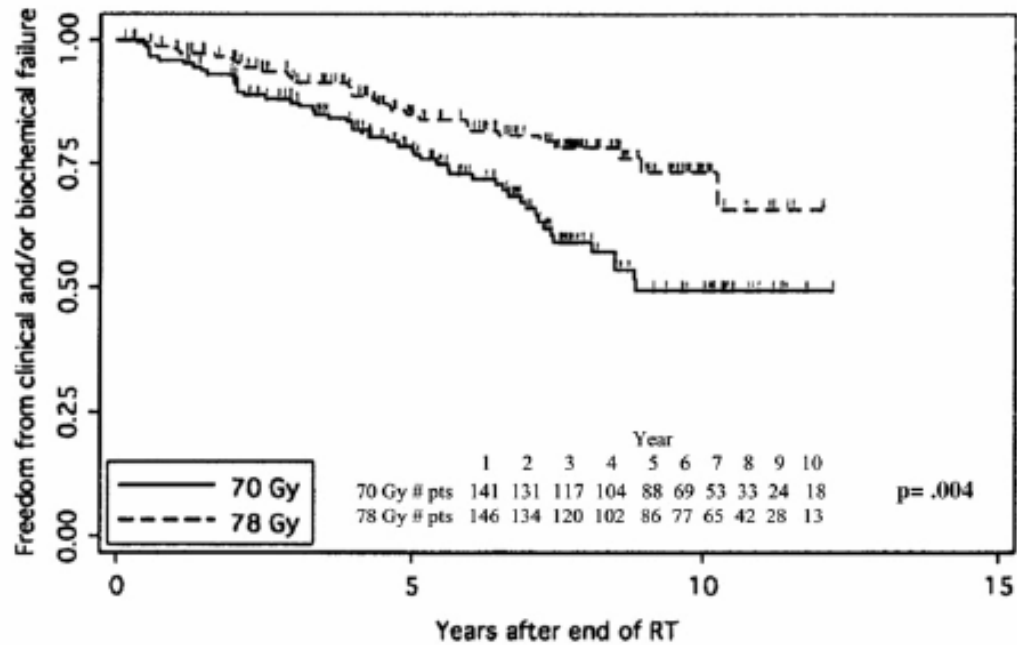


Fig. 1. Freedom from failure for all patients treated to 78 Gy versus 70 Gy.

Kuban et al, 2008

# Results - High risk

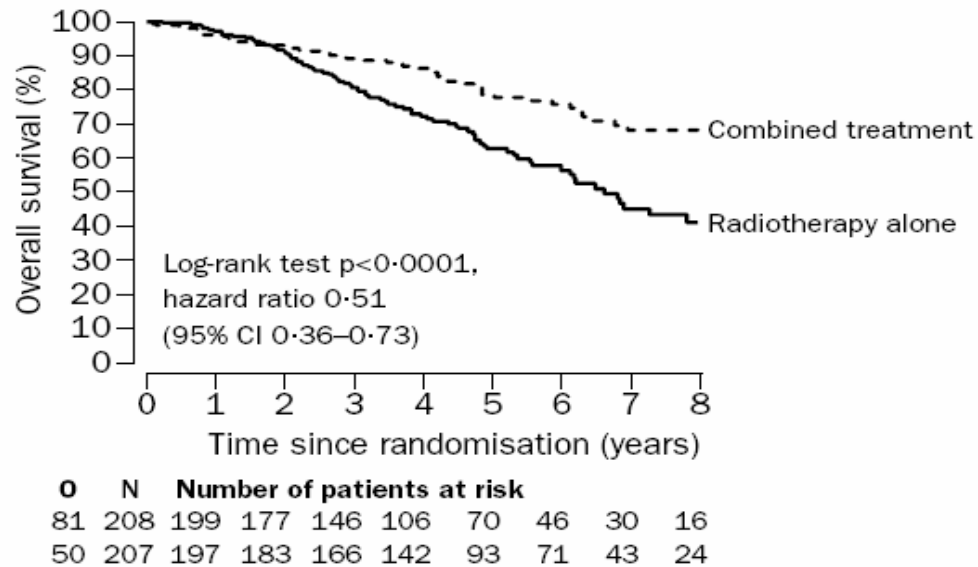


Figure 2: **Kaplan-Meier estimates of overall survival by treatment group**

O=number of deaths: N=number of patients.

Bolla et al, 2002

# Dose

- Large trials confirm that higher dose improve cancer control – become standard of care
  - Independent of type of radiation used
- Now - limit collateral injury to rectum, bladder, erectile structures
  - Reduce the volume of normal tissue exposed to high-dose

# Approach

- Improve precision and accuracy
  - IMRT (*Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy*)
  - IGRT (*Image-Guided Radiotherapy*)
- Target cancer instead of organs
  - Imaging

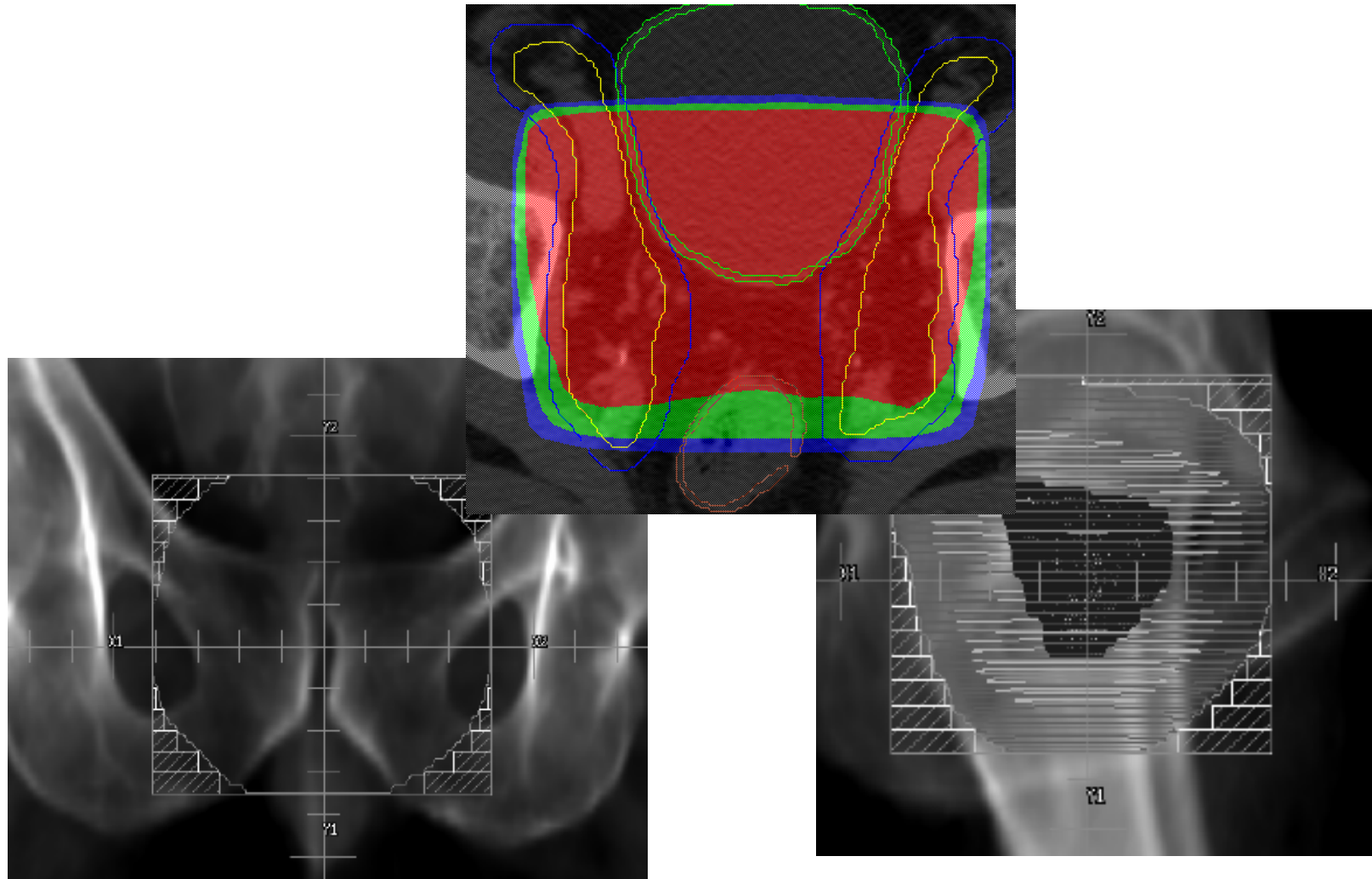


# EBRT – Past

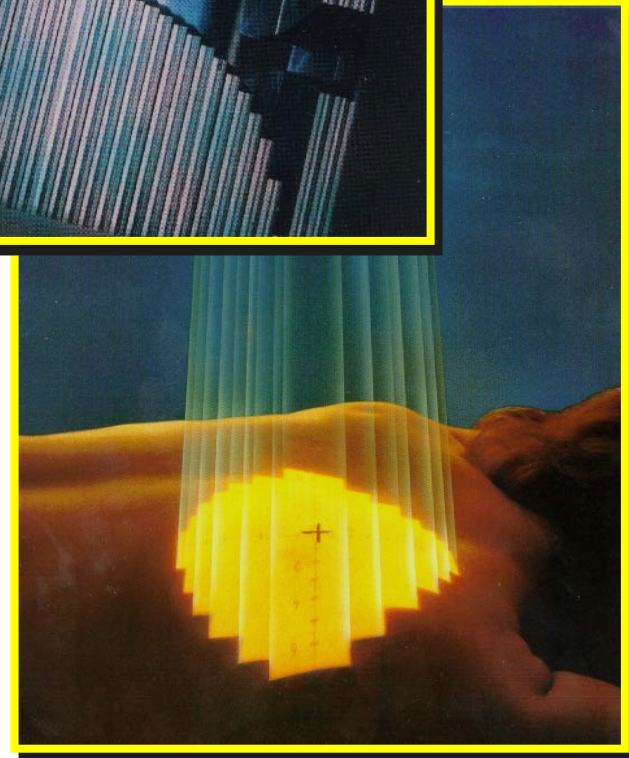
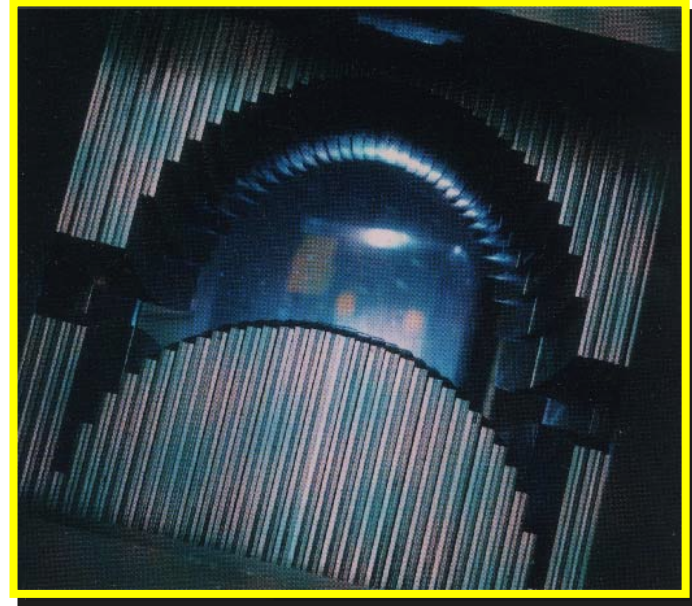
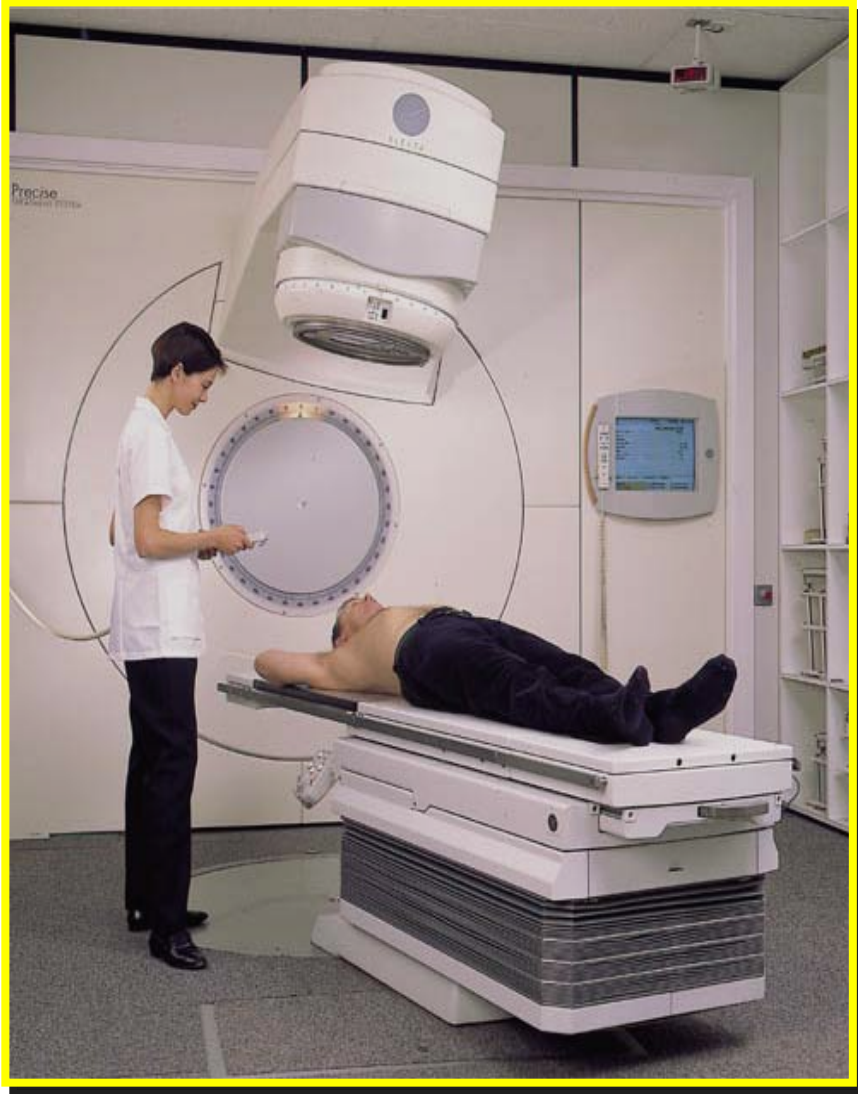


Cobalt ‘bomb’ – Johns et al

# EBRT – Past



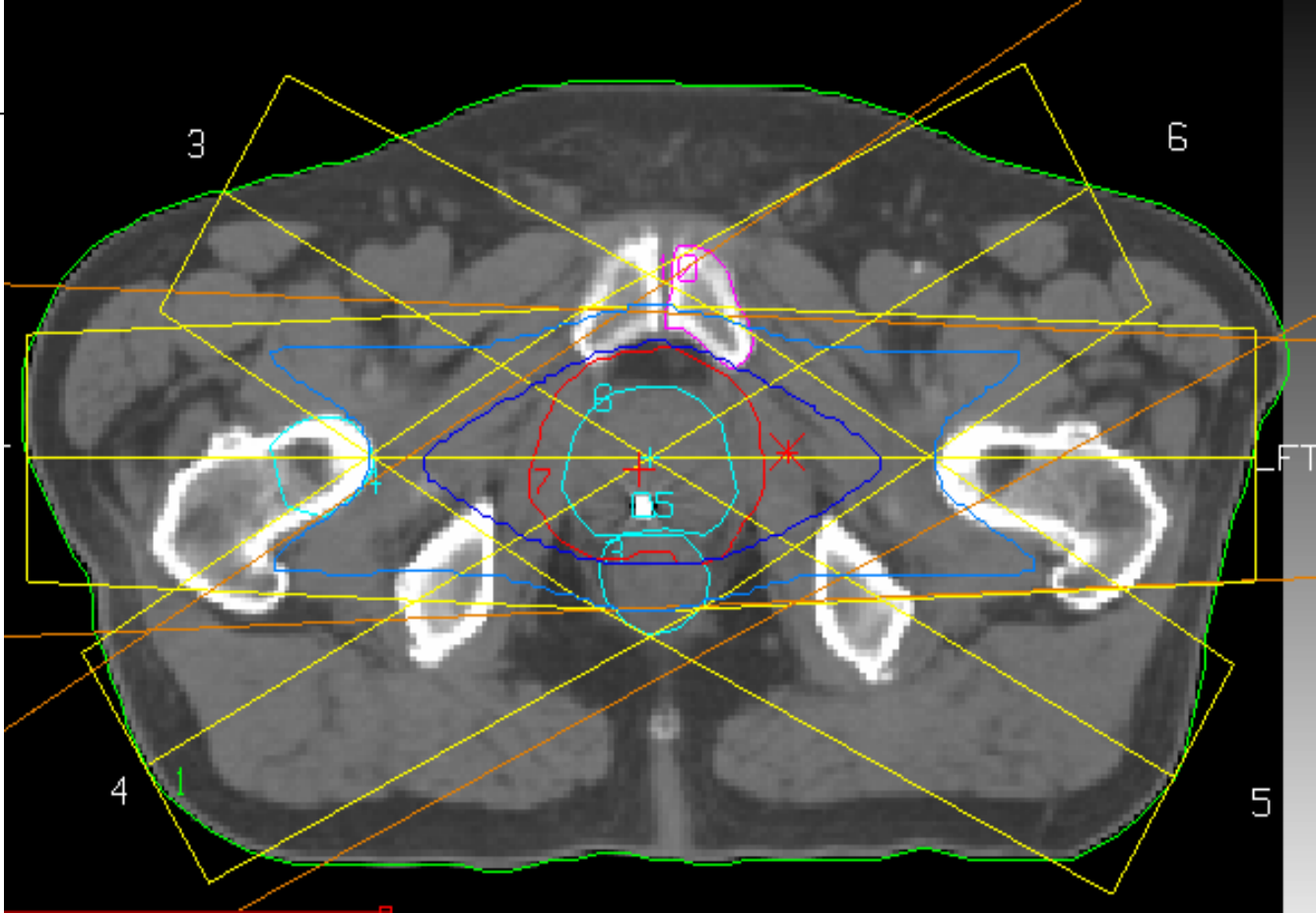
# Linear Accelerator

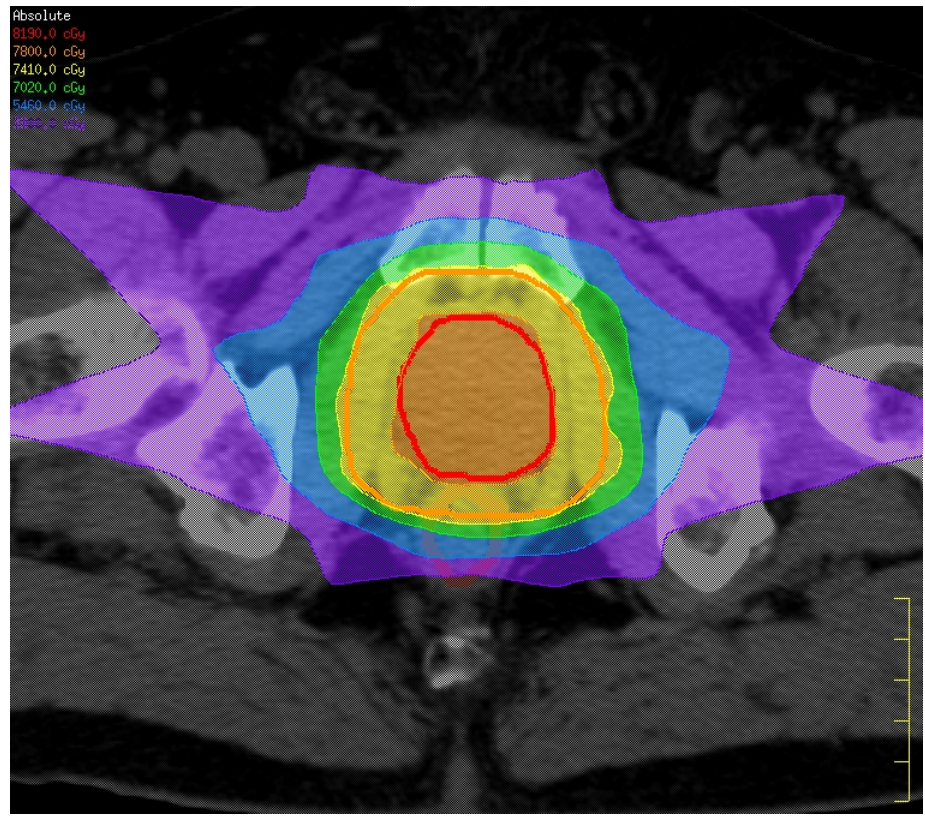


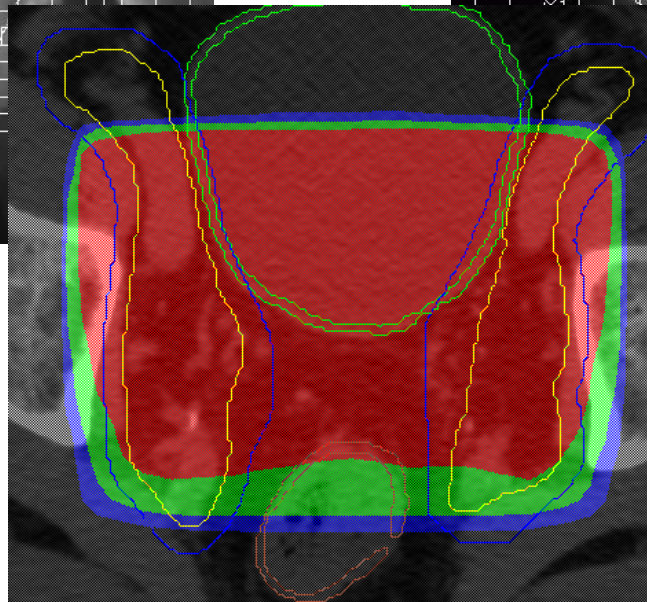
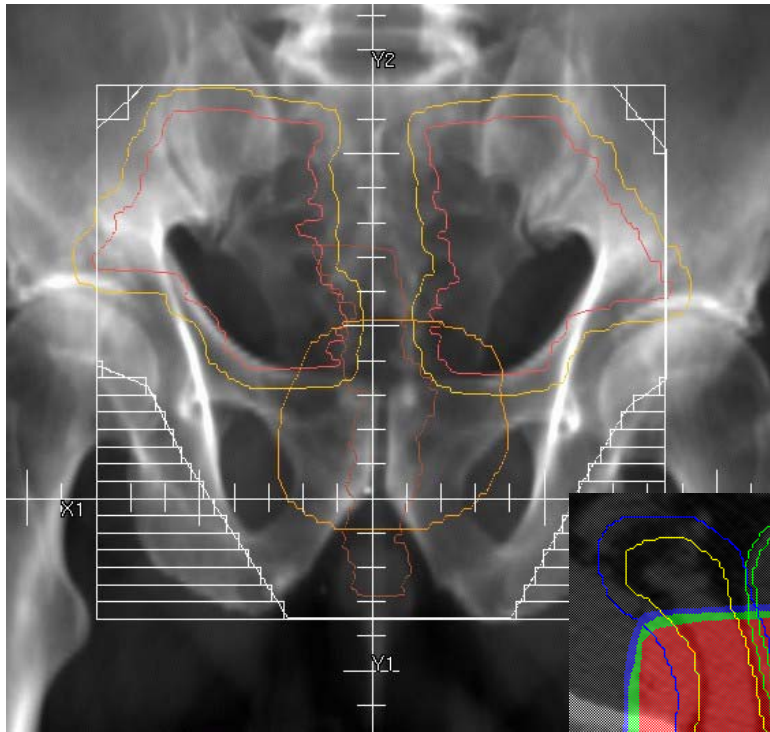
# EBRT – Linear Accelerator





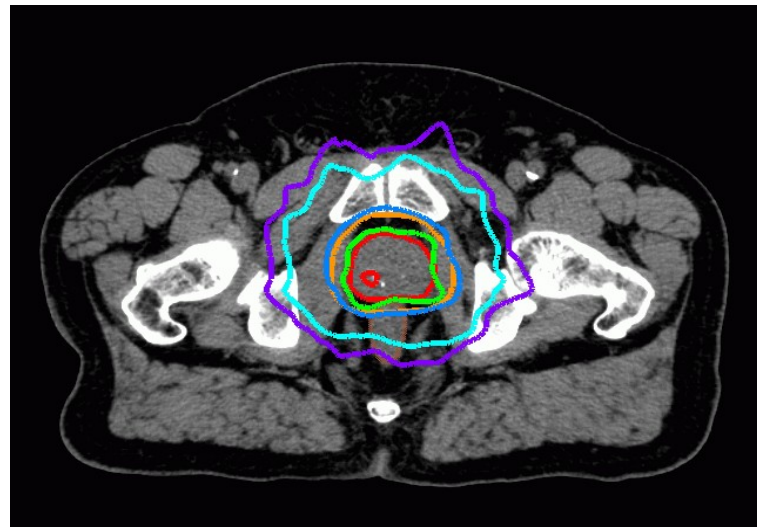
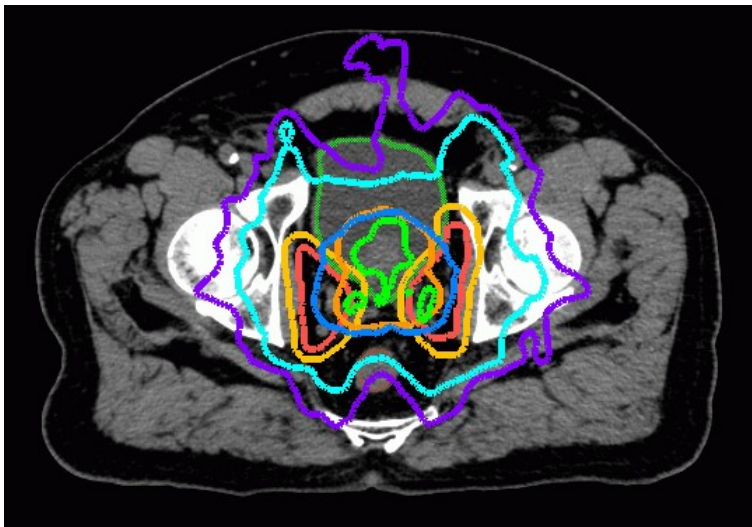
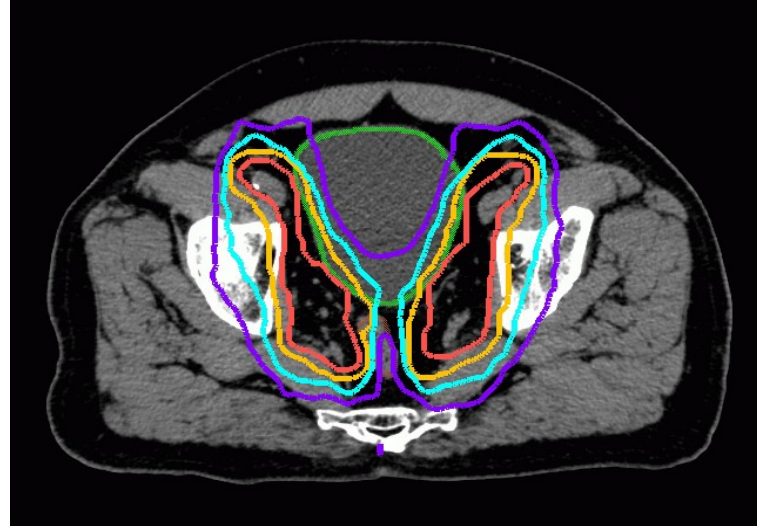
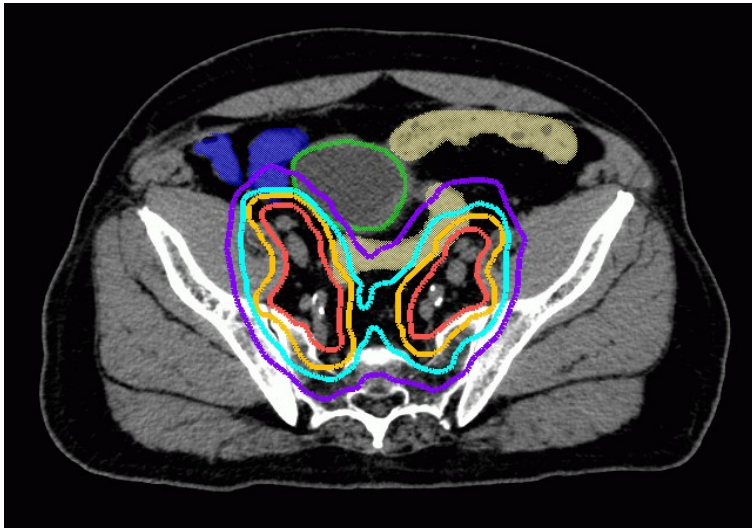






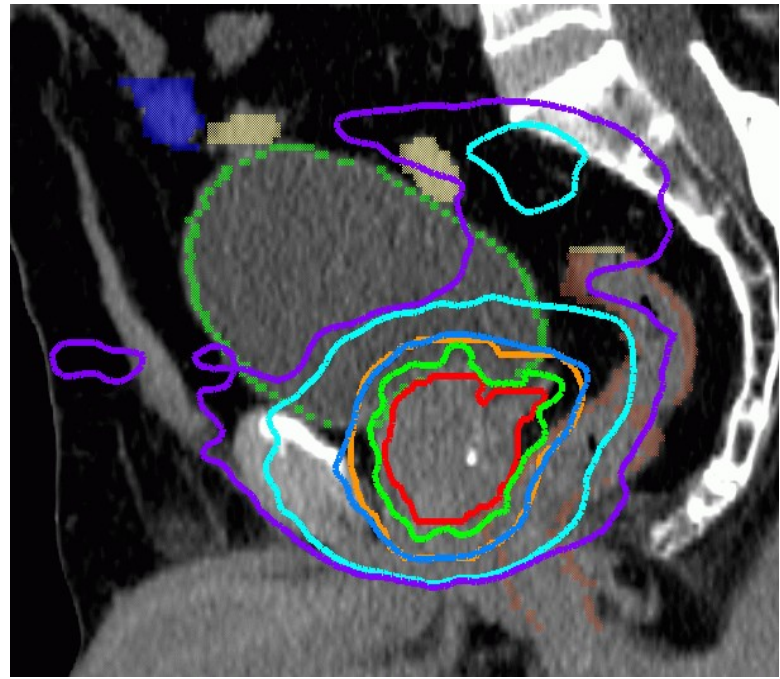
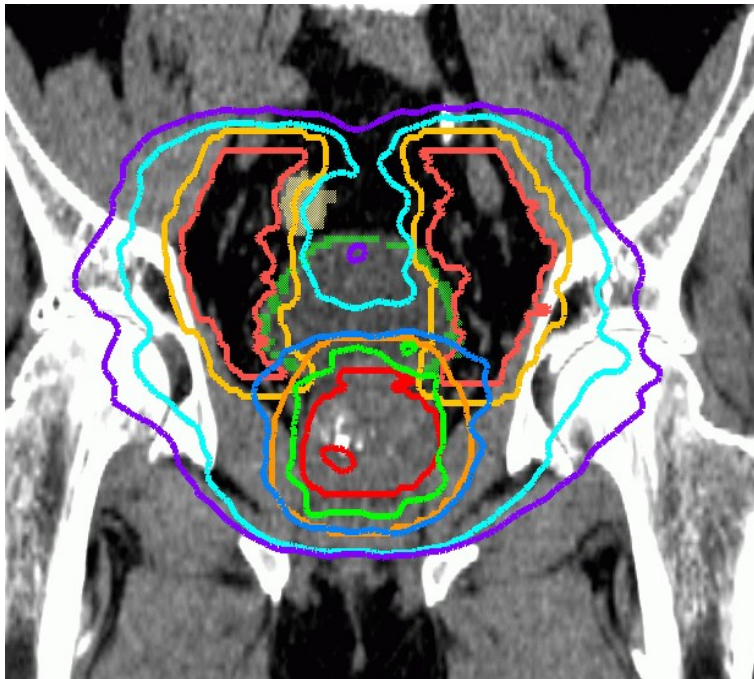


# Dose Distribution



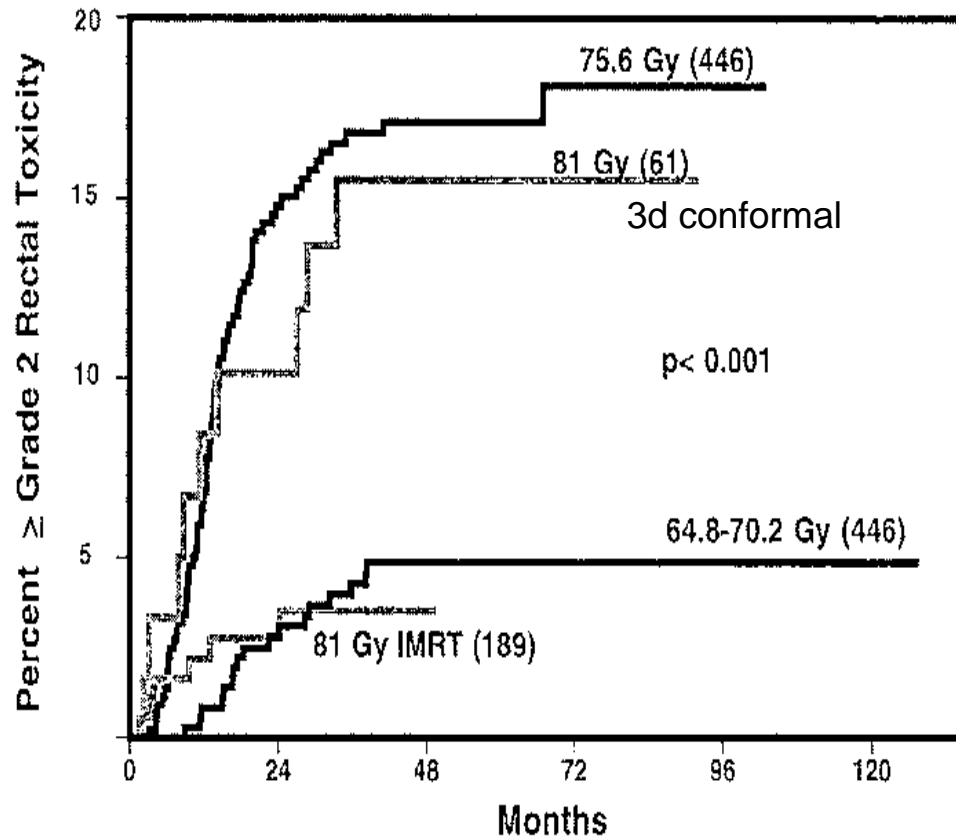
7700  
7400  
7030  
4370  
3700

# Dose Distribution



7700  
7400  
7030  
4370  
3700

# Toxicity



# Step-by-step process - Planning



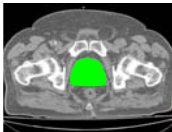
**Patient education + Prep instructions**



**Immobilisation - VacLok**



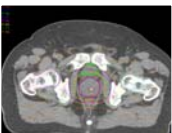
**CTSim - 2mm slices for DRR generation**



**Contouring**



**PTV margin generation – 10mm (7mm post)**



**IMRT planning**



**Physics QA**

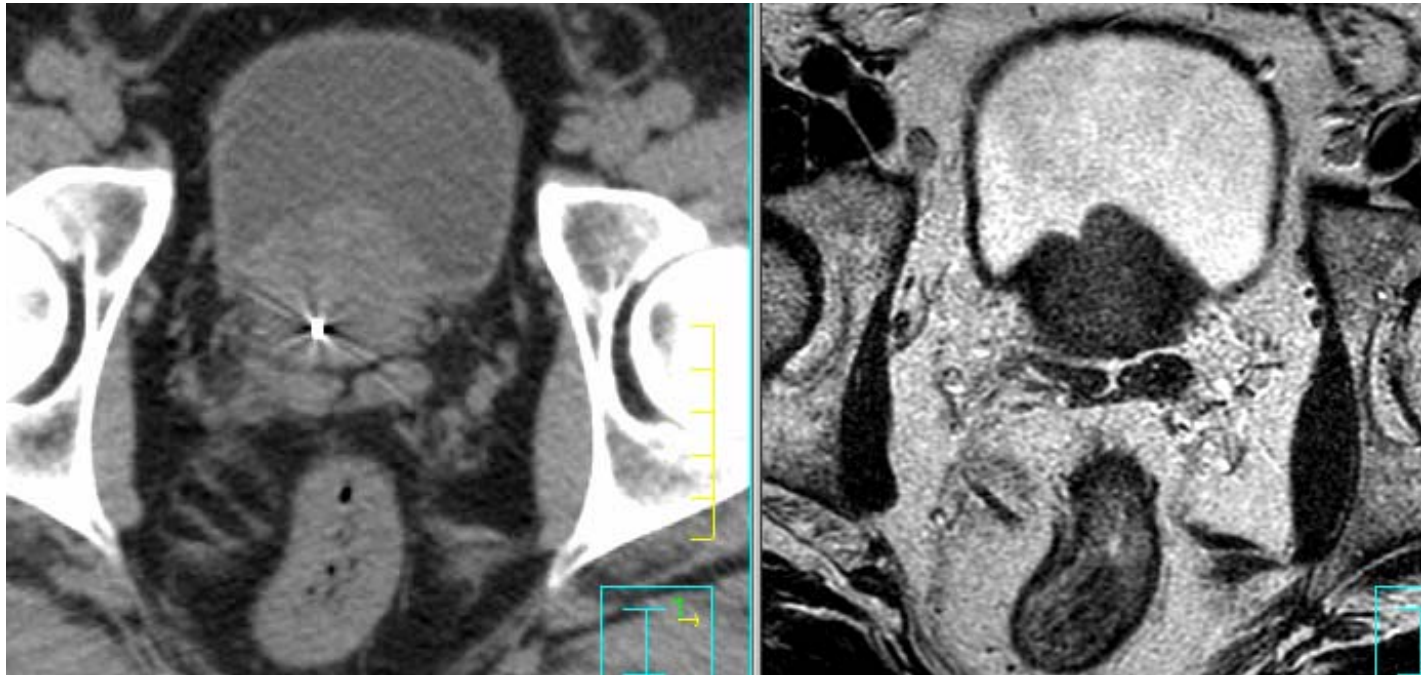
# New technologies

- Planning RT
  - VMAT
- Tracking the prostate
  - GPS, soft tissue, US
- Improved imaging
  - MRI

# High Precision Radiotherapy

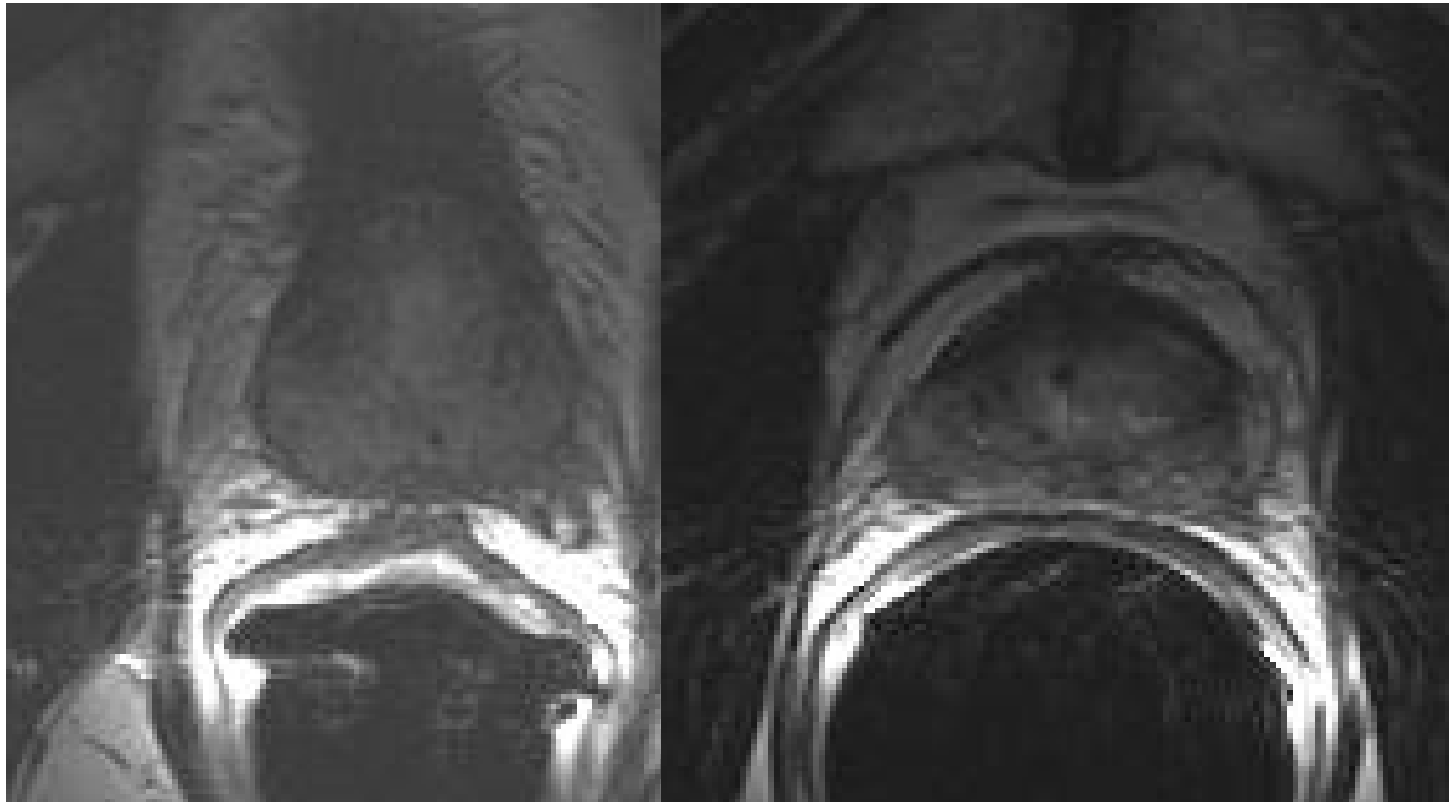
- Identifying the tumour
- Knowing where the tumour is during treatment
- Accurate targeting of the tumour

# MRI



# Extracapsular Extension

- Rectoprostatic angle

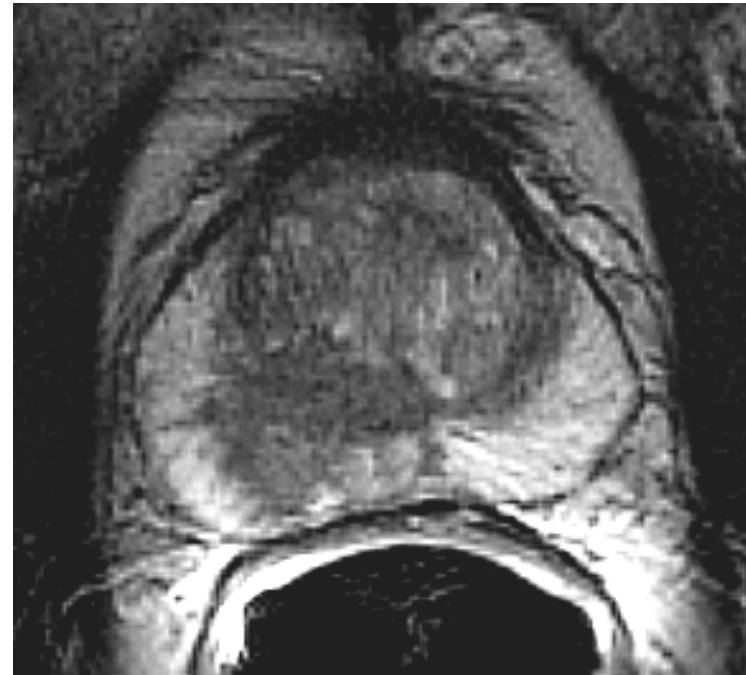


Choyke et al.



# MRI Disease

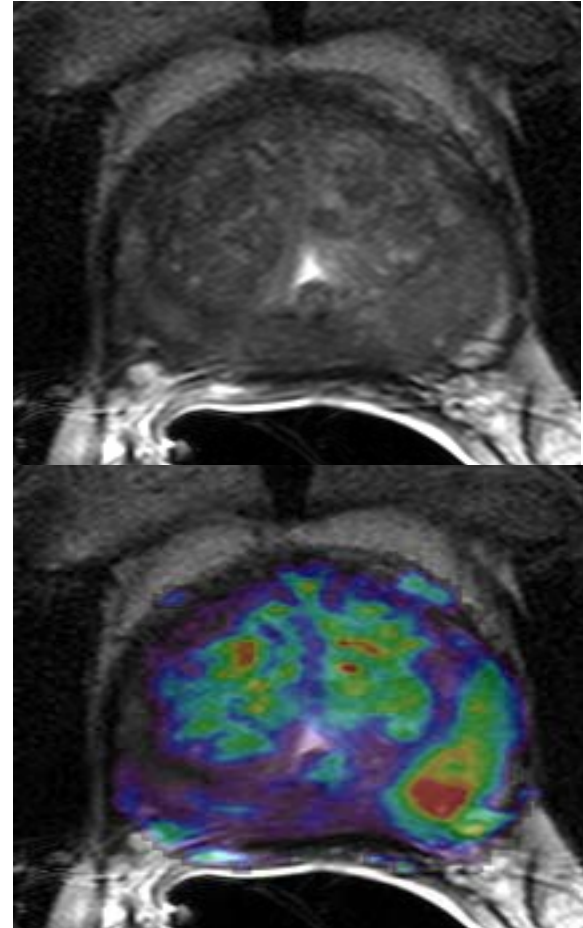
- Low T2
- Fast T1 contrast enhancement & washout
- Low diffusivity
- High Choline / Citrate



Haider et al.

# MRI Disease

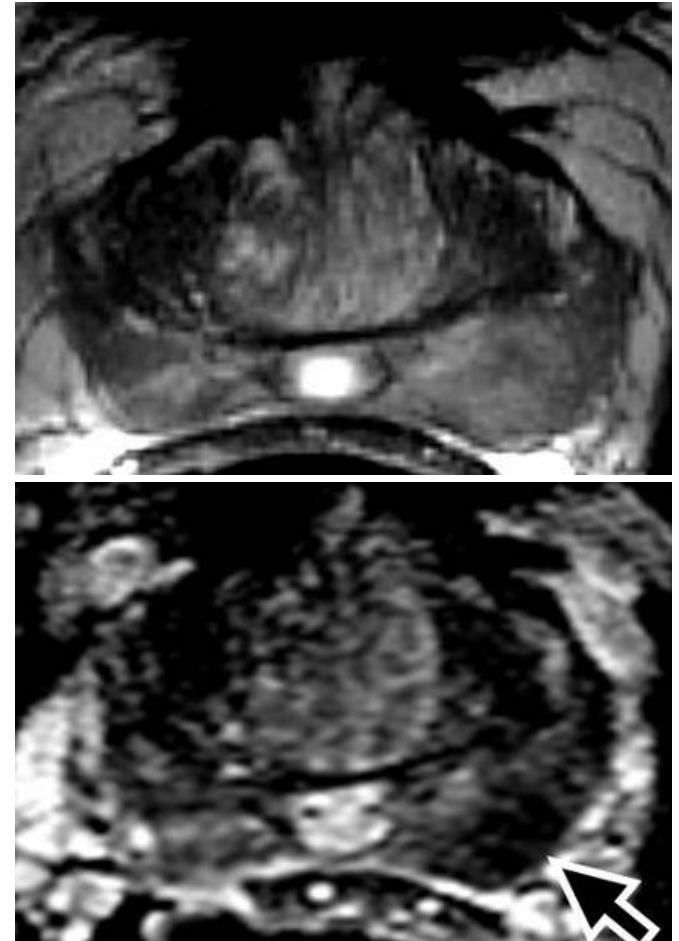
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- Low diffusivity
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Choyke et al.

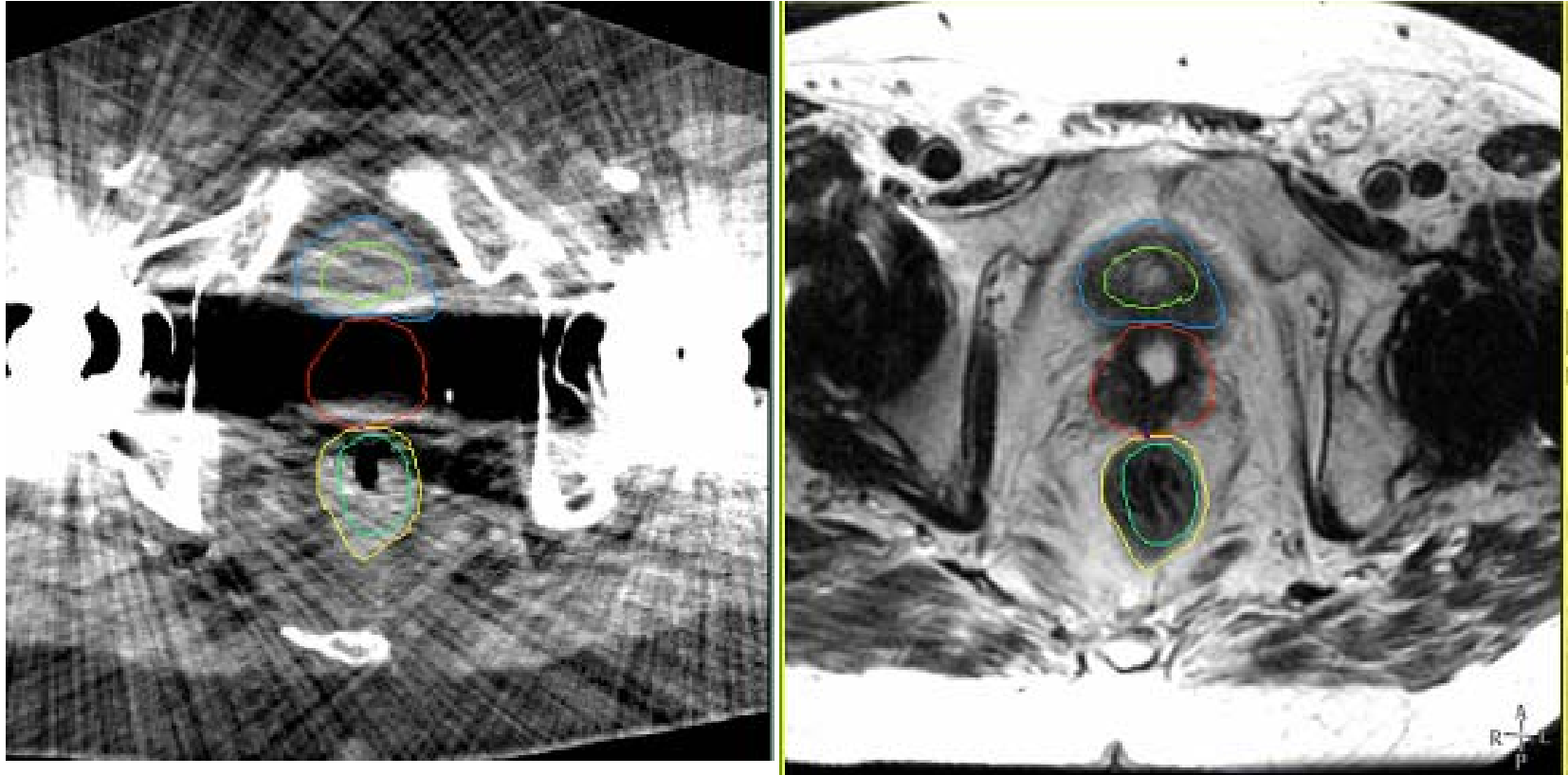
# Disease

- Low T2
- Fast T1 contrast enhancement & washout
- Low diffusivity
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Haider et al.

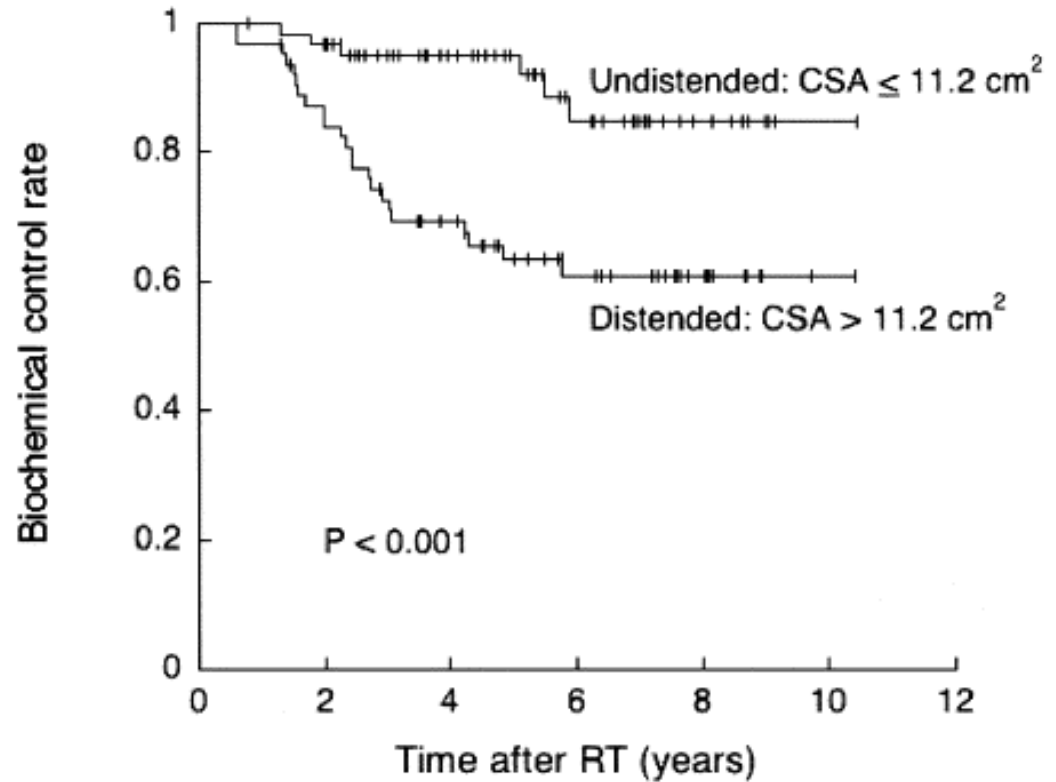
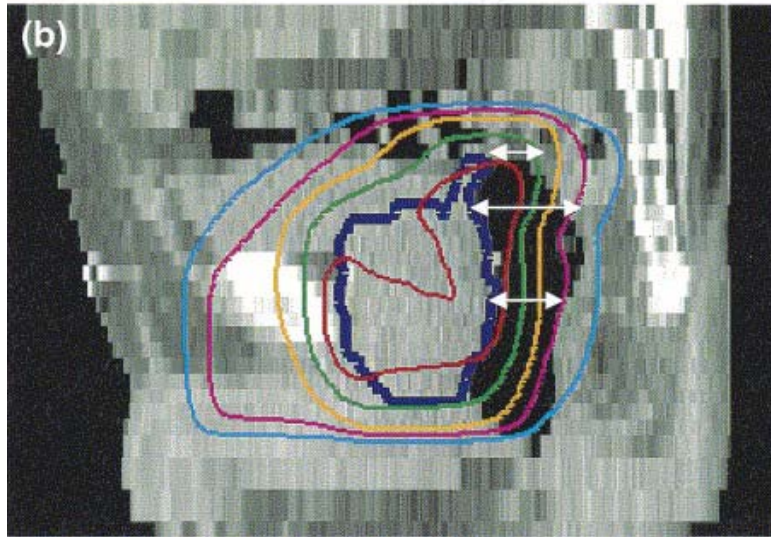
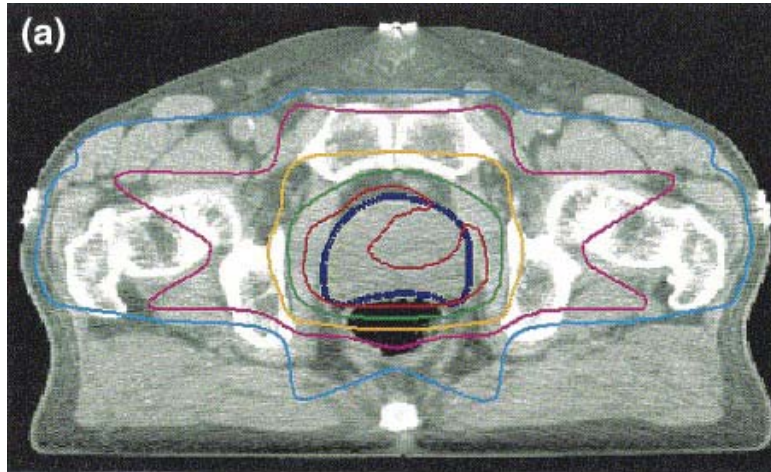
# Anatomic Resolution



# Post-Prostatectomy



# Missing the Target



(a)

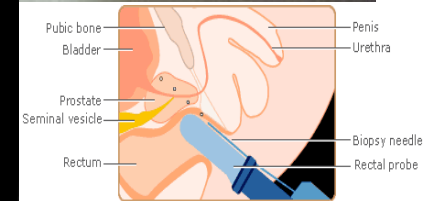
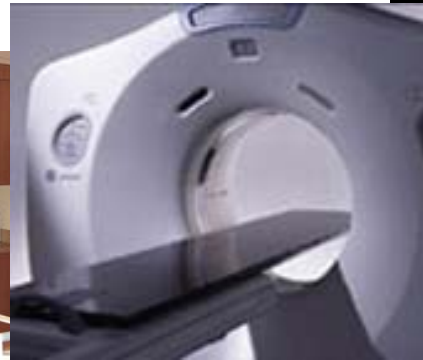
# Image Guidance

- Accurately directing radiation to the target
- Improves precision
- Reduces normal tissue in the treatment volume

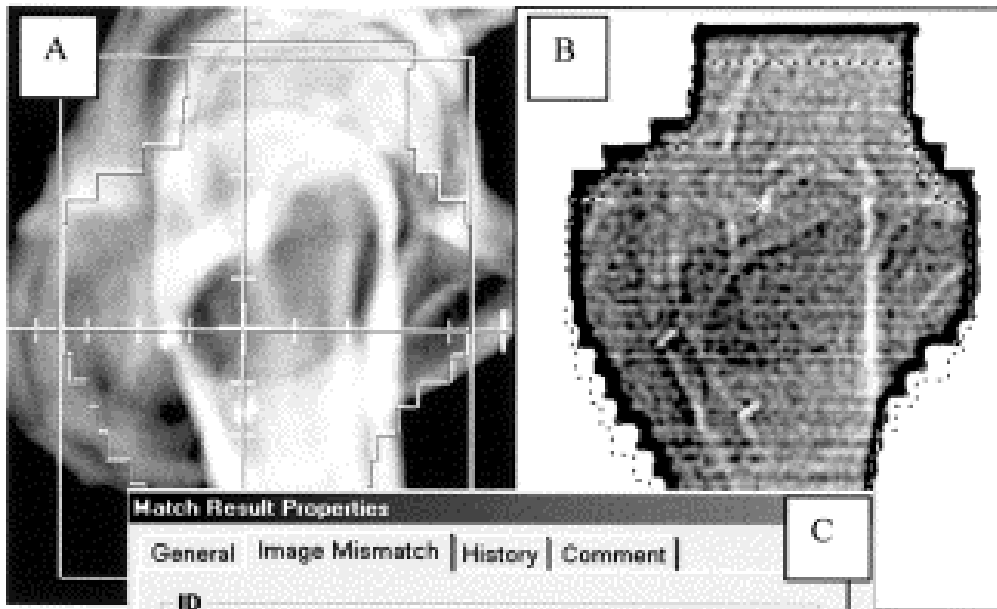


# IMRT Prep

- Fiducial markers
- CT/MR simulation







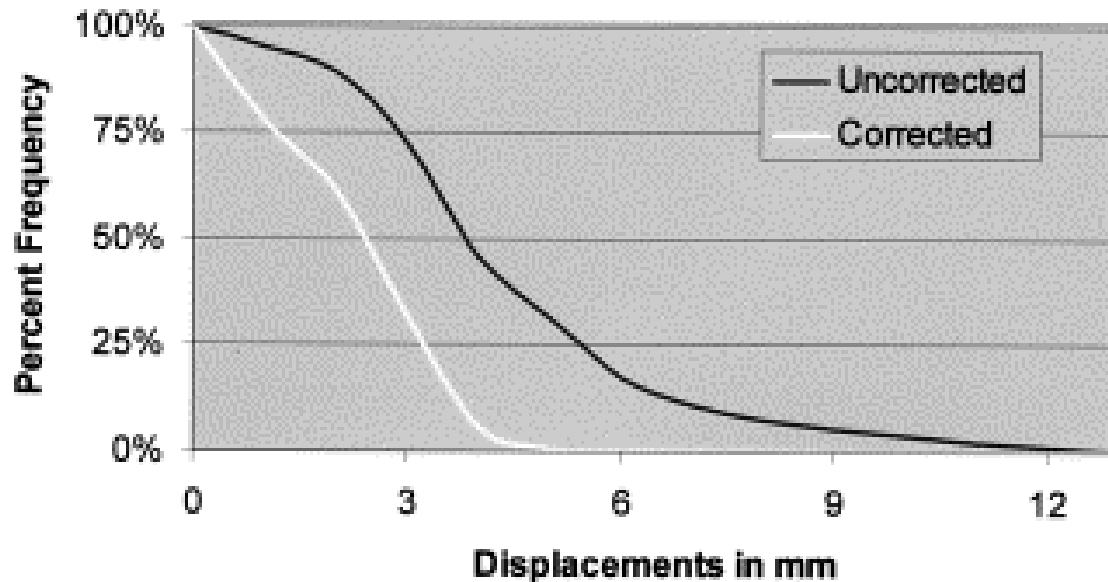
**Match Result Properties**

General | Image Mismatch | History | Comment

ID  
Anatomy4

Mismatch in IEC1217 scale with respect to

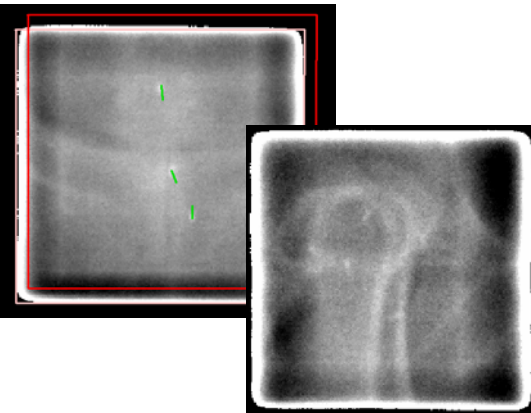
**2D Centre of Mass Displacements**



Action Level	Frequency
5mm	11%
3mm	19%
2mm	28%
1mm	38%

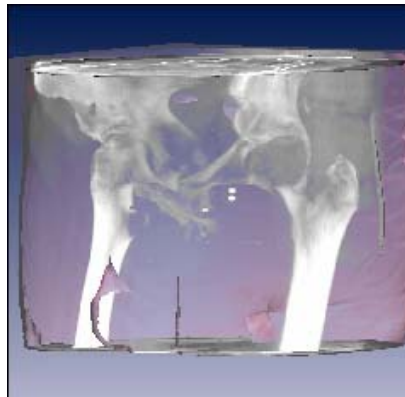
1 <sup>st</sup> image to last beam	Mean time
Unadjusted	6.1 min (sd 1.3)
Adjusted	8.7 min (sd 2.3)

# Cone beam CT



MV Markers:  
Template matching

Vs



CBCT Markers:  
Auto-segmentation

Vs

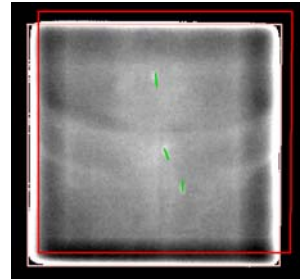


CBCT Soft Tissue:  
Reference contour

## Couch Shift: x,y,z

*Moseley et al*

# Results



MV  
Markers

R/L    A/P    S/I

$\sigma = 0.58, 1.29, 1.27$

$\Sigma = 0.35, 0.99, 0.98$

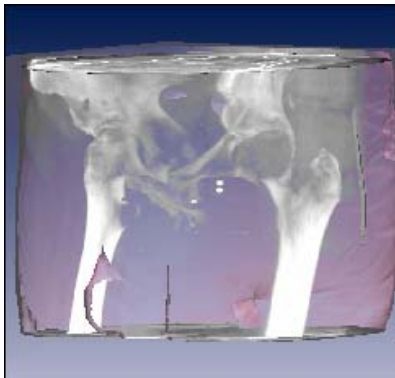
Margin 1.3 mm    3.4    3.3

R/L    A/P    S/I

$\sigma = 0.89, 2.24, 2.27$

$\Sigma = 0.51, 2.22, 1.17$

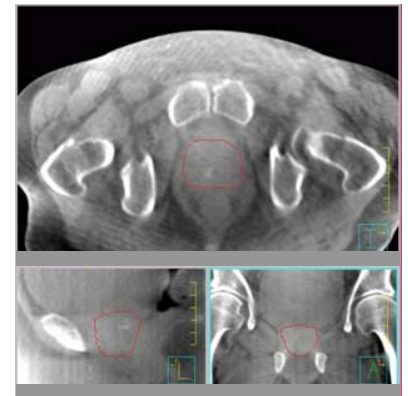
Margin 1.9 mm    7.1    4.5



CBCT  
Markers

$$2.5 \Sigma + 0.7$$

van Herk's Margin Recipe



CBCT Soft  
Tissue



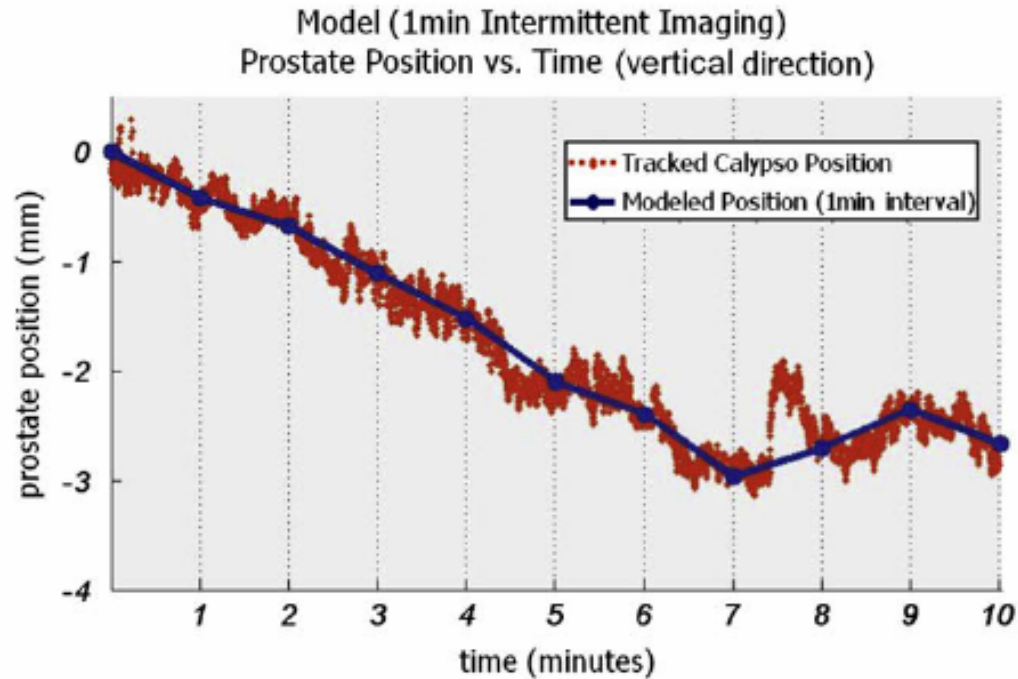
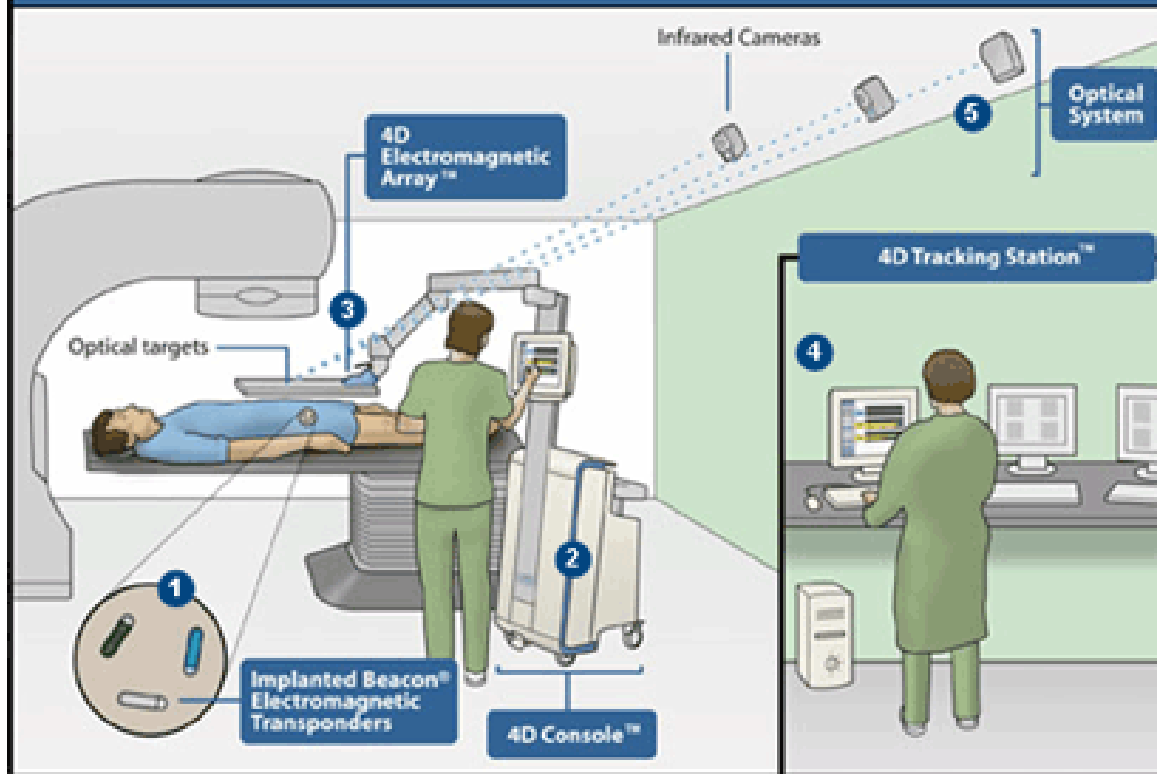
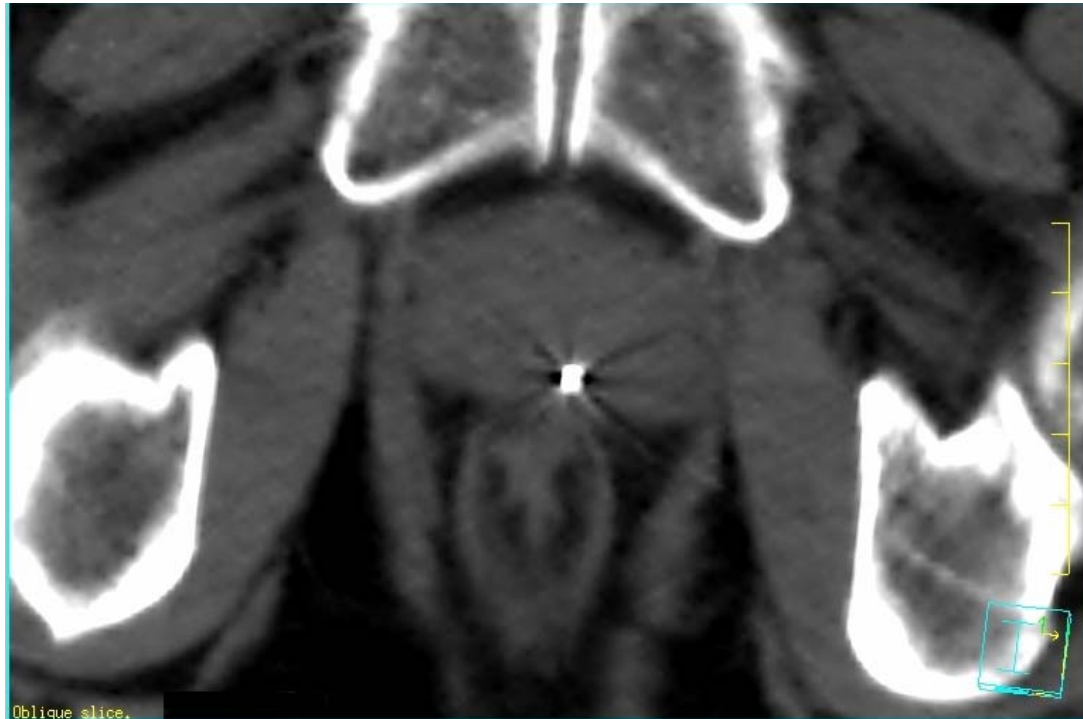


Fig. 3. Prostate motion over a single fraction as predicted by an intermittent imaging model with an imaging interval of 1 min and as actually tracked by the Calypso® System. (Only one dimension is shown; actual models are three-dimensional.)







Oblique slice.



Oblique slice.



Slice 40; Local Z = 134,950



# Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy (VMAT)

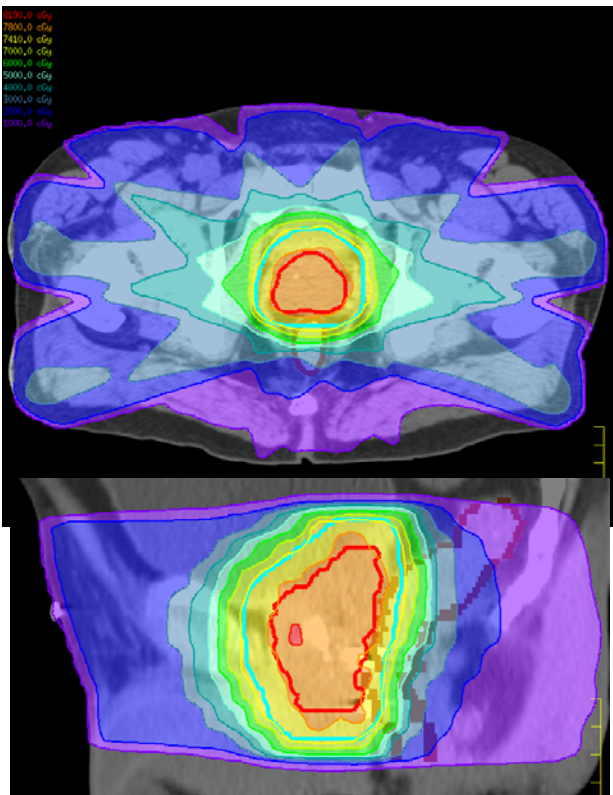
- Continuous irradiation with gantry motion;
  - as in conventional arc therapy.
- Field shape changes with rotation;
  - “Arbitrary” fluence patterns at each gantry angle *fall within a single arc*.

## Volumetric modulated arc therapy: IMRT in a single gantry arc

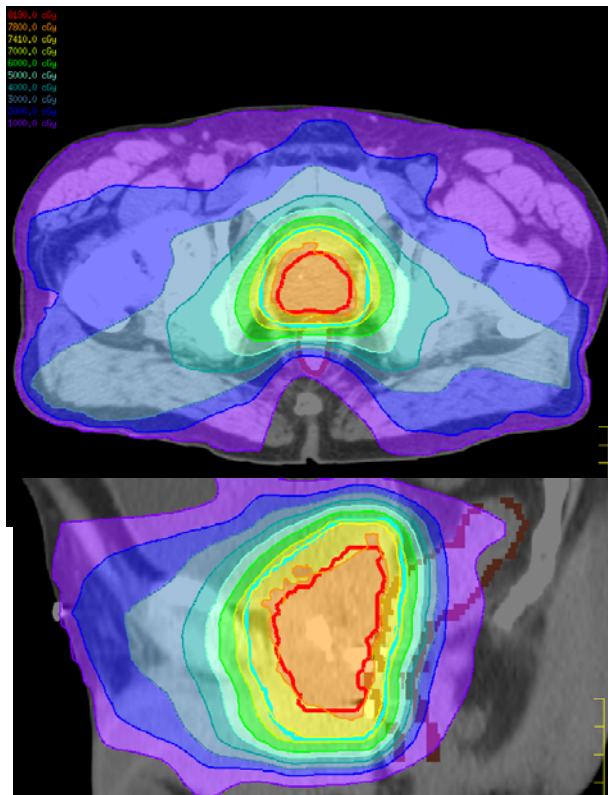
Karl Otto<sup>a)</sup>

Vancouver Cancer Centre, BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 4E6, Canada

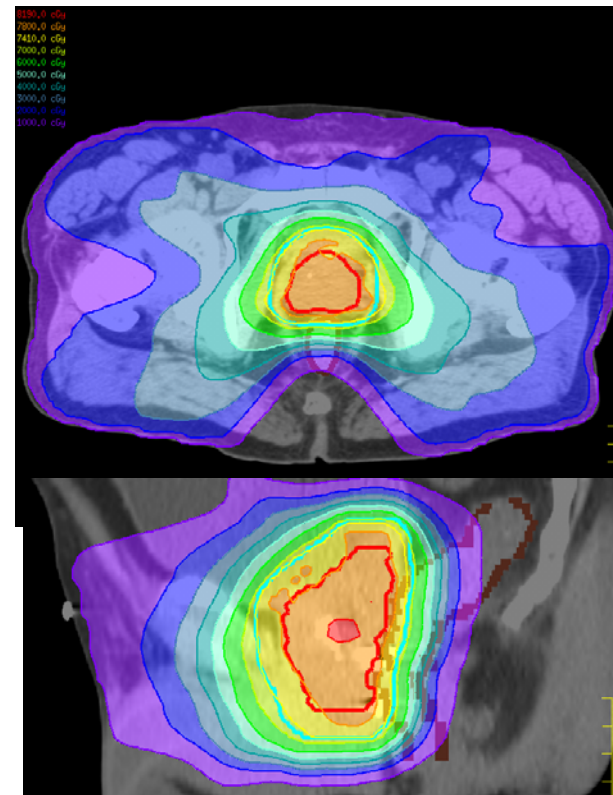
(Received 25 June 2007; revised 21 September 2007; accepted for publication 5 November 2007; published 26 December 2007)



7 field  
Step-and-Shoot  
5.6 minutes  
362 MU

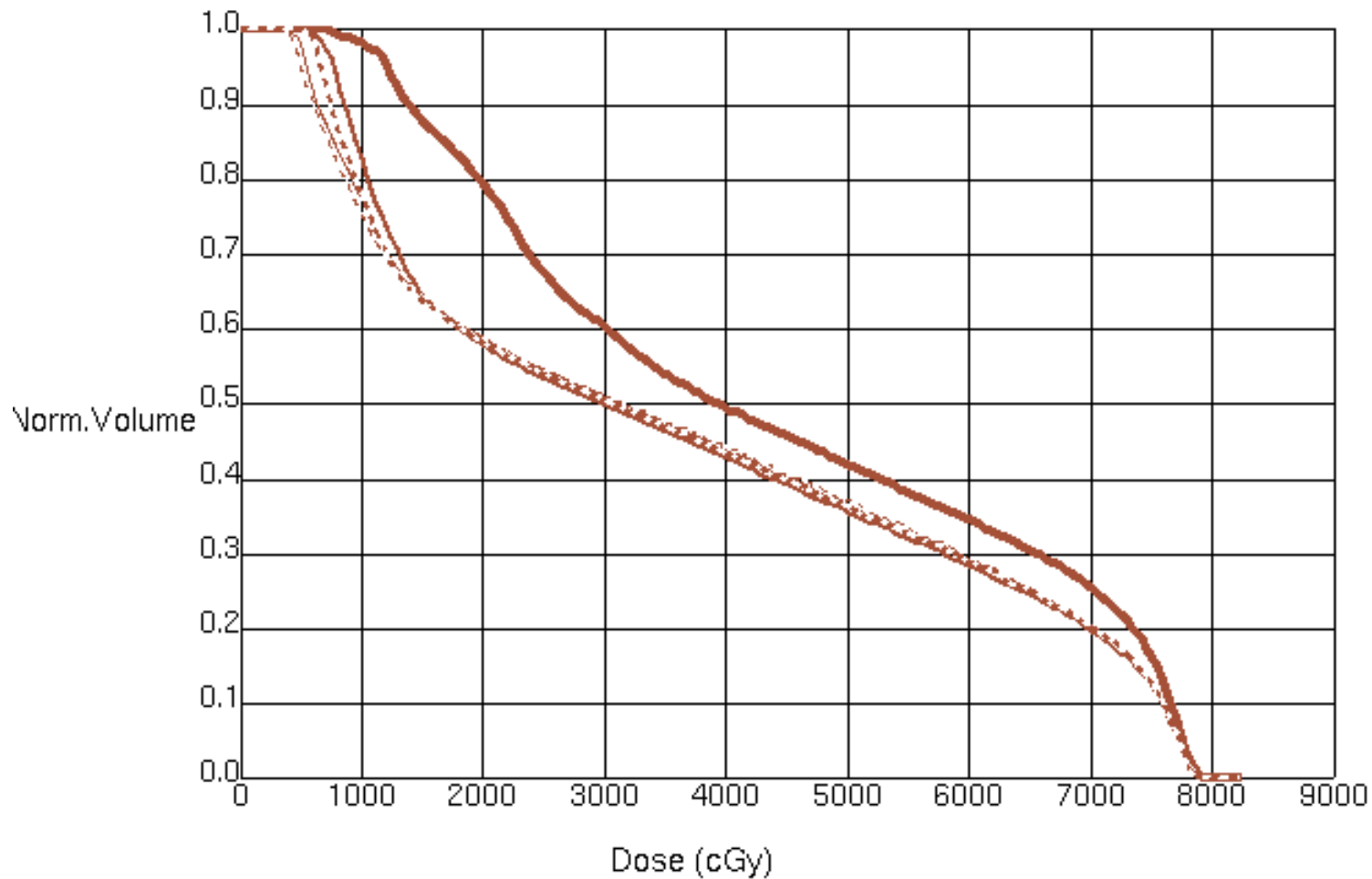


360 degree arc  
VMAT  
4.2 minutes  
442 MU

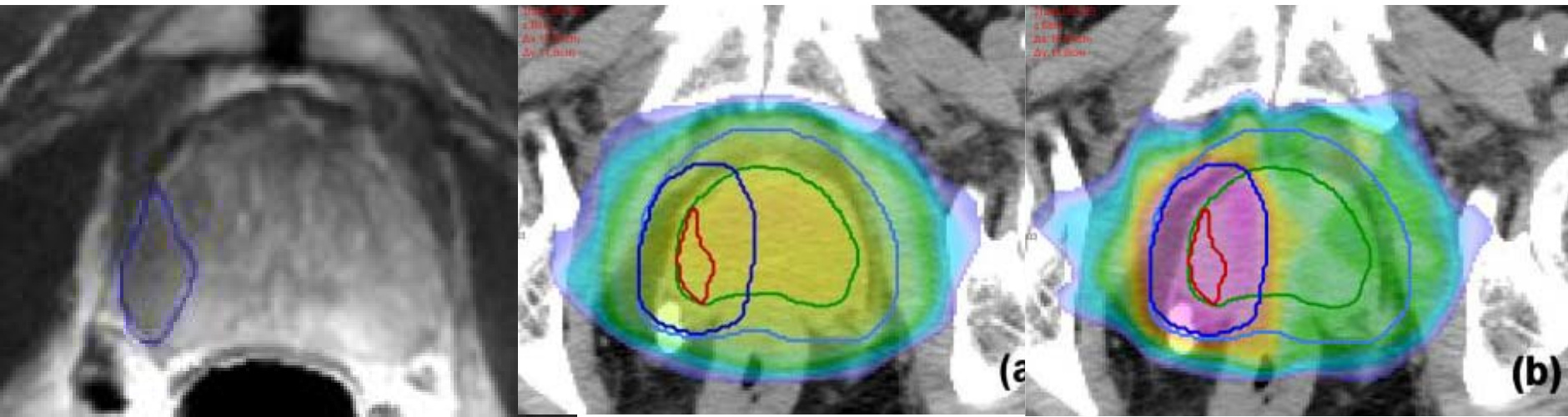


360 degree arc  
VMAT  
1.0 minutes  
421 MU

# Rectum DVH      VMAT (dashed), S&S (solid)



# Focusing on the Tumor



# Conclusions

- Radiotherapy continues to evolve
- Dynamic process
- Old and new technologies continue to advance the ‘state of the art’
- Delivery of dose to a specified target with sparing of normal tissue as a goal is achievable.....we are not there.....yet

# Acknowledgements

## Oncology

Andrew Bayley

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Saibish Elantholiparameswaran

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Mike McLean

Cynthia Menard

Mike Milosevic

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## Physics

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Tim Craig

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Team 3 Physicists

## Trials

Debbie Tsuji

Bernadeth Lao

## Therapists

Tara Rosewall

Vickie Kong

Jing Yan

Val Kelly

Tony Lam

Jan Patterson

Glennis Savage

Lorie Divanbeigi

Team 3 Planners

Team 3 Therapists