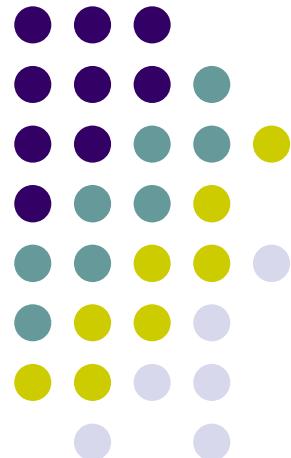
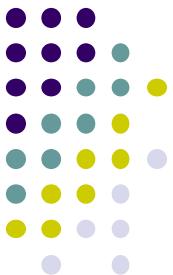


Curso de Radioterapia de Intensidad Modulada (IMRT)

UDELAR, Facultad de Ciencias, Física

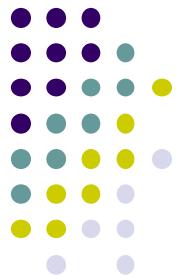
Dr. Eduardo Francisco Larrinaga Cortina





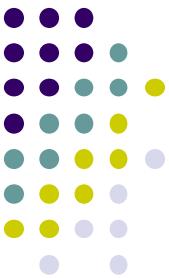
Programa general

- **Introducción a la IMRT**
- **Puesta en servicio de IMRT**
- **Controles de calidad paciente específicos de tratamientos de IMRT. Controles de calidad a la unidad de tratamiento.**
- **Planificación de IMRT**
- **Incertidumbres en el posicionamiento y movimiento del paciente**



Dedicación horaria/alumno

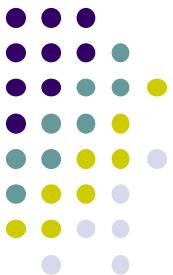
- 20 h clases teóricas
- 20 h trabajo práctico/laboratorio



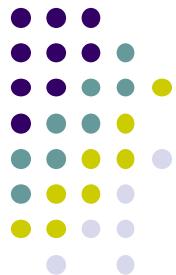
Evaluación

- **Exámenes Parciales**
- **Presentación de informes científico/laboratorio**
- **Examen final**

Bibliografía básica

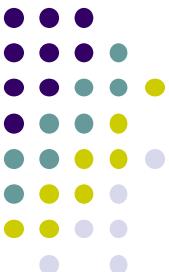


- ICRU 83 Prescribing, Recording, and Reporting Photon-Beam Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT), 2010.
- TRS 438 AAPM-IAEA Dosimetry of Small Static Fields Used in External Beam Radiotherapy, 2017.
- AAPM Medical Physics Practice Guideline 8.a.: Linear accelerator performance tests. JACMP, 2017
- Tolerance limits and methodologies for IMRT measurement-based verification QA: Recommendations of AAPM Task Group No. 218. MP, 2018
- IMRT commissioning: Multiple institution planning and dosimetry comparisons, a report from AAPM Task Group 119. MP, 2009
- IAEA TECDOC 1588. Transition from 2-D Radiotherapy to 3-D Conformal and Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy, 2008
- Practical Essentials of Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy. K.S. Clifford Chao, 2013



Bibliografía adicional

- <https://www.rayoscontracancer.org/training-programs>
- <https://www.varian.com/es/resources-support/education-training/webinars>
- <https://proknowsystems.com/quality/planning>
- **Artículos científicos**

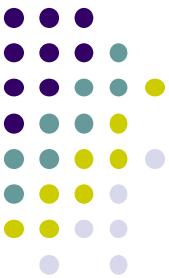


Divulgación de conflicto de intereses.

- El material presentado en el siguiente curso proviene de varias fuentes y será siempre acreditado a sus respectivos autores.

Los criterios expuestos son responsabilidad del ponente y no tienen que representar los de las fuentes originales.

El ponente no recibe financiamiento alguno por ninguna casa comercial o fabricante.



Audiencia esperada

- **Físicos médicos con experiencia en tratamientos 3DCRT o IMRT**

Introducción a la Radioterapia de Intensidad Modulada (IMRT)

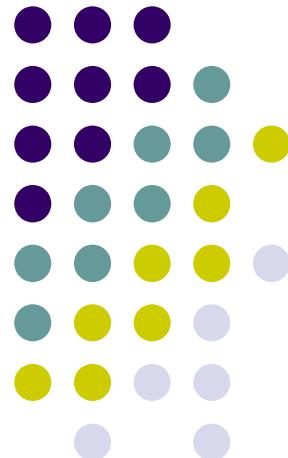
Créditos:

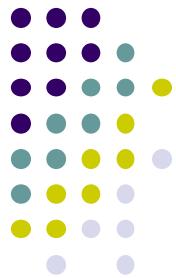
Dr. Rodolfo Alfonso Laguardia

Curso Nacional Introducción IMRT.

HHA Cuba 2008

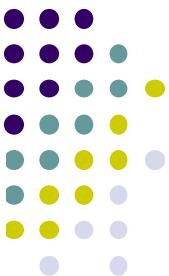
**Maestría en Física Médica
Dosimetría Clínica en Radioterapia
Curso 2011-2012**





Contenidos

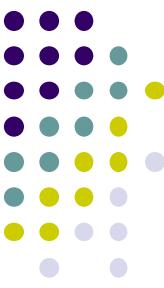
- **Desarrollo histórico**
- **Concepto IMRT, dosimétrico, clínico, por procedimientos**
- **Diversas aproximaciones y soluciones tecnológicas**
- **El problema de la optimización inversa**
- **Inteligencia artificial**



Desarrollo histórico IMRT

Year	Investigators	Milestone
1982	Brahme et al. [2]	Solving of an 'inverse' problem of rotational beam fluence to deliver a uniform dose to a donut-shaped target
1984	Brahme [15]	First commercial MLCs patented by Brahme and commercialized by Scanditronix
1988	Brahme [8]	First paper on algebraic inverse planning
1989	Webb [9]	Cast the inverse planning problem as an optimization problem that minimizes an objective or 'cost' function
1990	Bortfeld et al. [10]	Developed algebraic/iterative optimization for inverse planning
1991	Boyer et al. [48]	Developed principle of multiple segmented-field IMRT
1992	Convey and Rosenbloom [18]	Developed principle of sliding-window technique IMRT
1992	Carol [16]	First full IMRT system, based on serial tomotherapy, was introduced. NOMOS MIMIC binary MLC and simulated annealing optimization inverse planning (Peacock Plan)
1993	Mackie et al. [17]	Concept of helical tomotherapy
1994	Svensson et al. [19]	Independent finding of optimal and analytic solutions for sliding-window leaf trajectory problem by three research groups (Karolinska group in Stockholm, MSKCC group in New York, and DKFZ group in Heidelberg)
	Spirou and Chui [20]	
	Stein et al. [21]	
1994	Bortfeld et al. [49]	First multiple-static-field (MSF) experiments
1994	Carol et al. [50]	First IMRT treatment using serial tomotherapy (NOMOS MIMic)
1995	Ling et al. [11]	First MLC-based IMRT at the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
1995	Yu [28]	Intensity-modulated arc therapy; proposed as a tomotherapy-mimicking IMRT using a linac
2002	Park et al. [23]	First IMRT treatment in Korea
2002	-	Tomotherapy released commercially
2004	-	The 14th International Conference on the Use of Computers in Radiation Therapy, Seoul, Korea, May 9–14, 2004
2007	Otto [26]	Volumetric-modulated arc therapy: IMRT in a single gantry arc
2010	Bogdanich [38]	New York Times IMRT accident reports

IMRT, intensity-modulated radiation therapy; MLC, multileaf collimator.

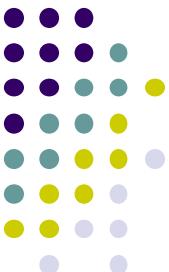


IMRT

- **Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy**
- **Término acuñado por Borfeld & Boyer:**

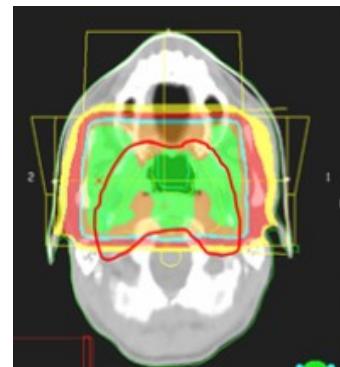
Bortfeld T, Kahler DL, Waldron TJ, Boyer AL (1994) X-ray field compensation with multileaf collimators. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 28:723–730

“I aM aRT”

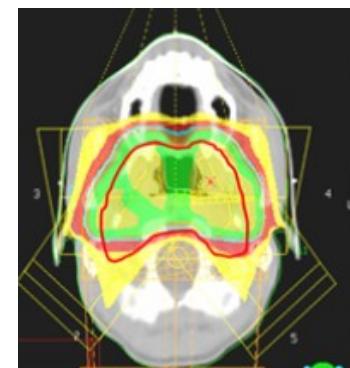


Definición de IMRT

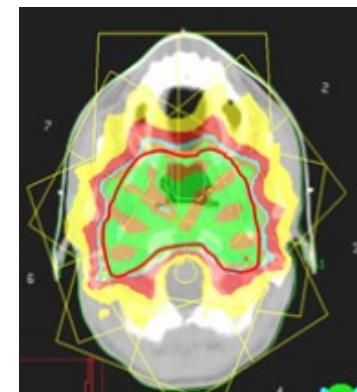
Dosimétrica: Técnica altamente conformada mediante modulación optimizada de la fluencia de los haces externos, capaz de administrar la dosis prescrita al blanco con alto grado de precisión, evitando tejidos sanos, => “esculpir” la isodosis del blanco.



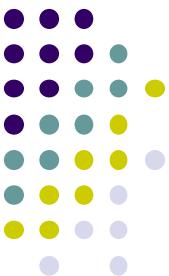
2D,
3 campos



3D,
6 campos

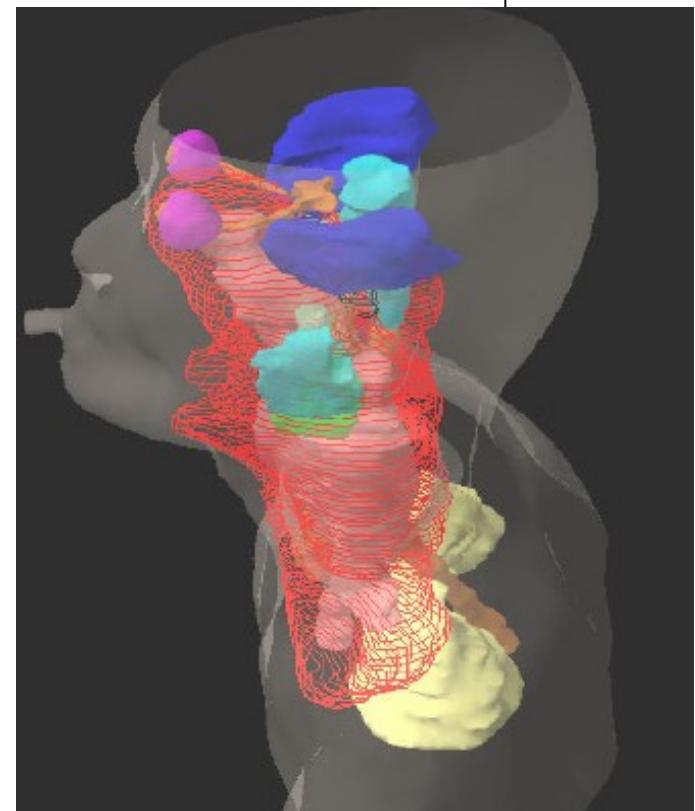


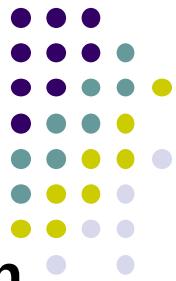
IMRT,
7 campos



Definición de IMRT

Clínica: Técnica altamente conformada con reducción de incertidumbres en la delineación y contorneado de blancos y OARs, que incluye funciones objetivo y restricciones de dosis claramente definidas, así como justificaciones para la expansión de blancos y estructuras críticas, => “esculpir” los blancos y OARs.

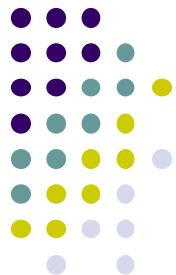




Definición de IMRT

Procedimientos (formal): Comité Editorial de la American Medical Association (AMA) Current Procedural Terminology (CPT).

Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT) is a technology in radiation oncology that delivers radiation more precisely to the tumor while relatively sparing the surrounding normal tissues. It is an advanced form of three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3D CRT) that allows for varying intensities of radiation to produce dose distributions that are more conformal than those possible with standard 3D CRT. It introduces inverse planning and computer-controlled radiation deposition, and normal tissue avoidance in contrast to the conventional trial-and-error approach.

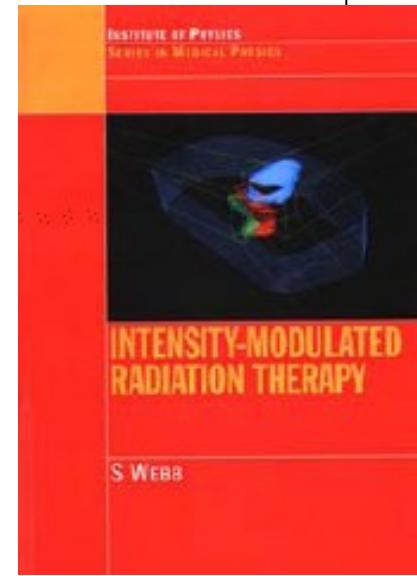
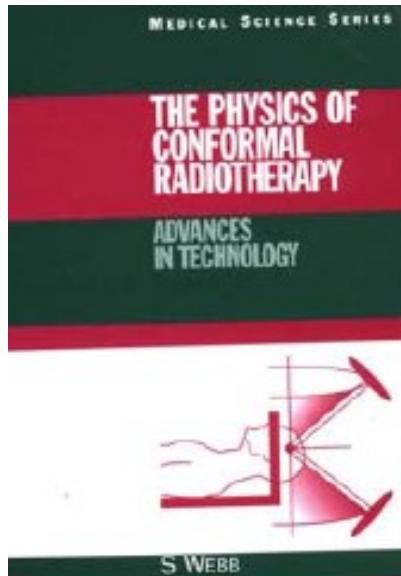
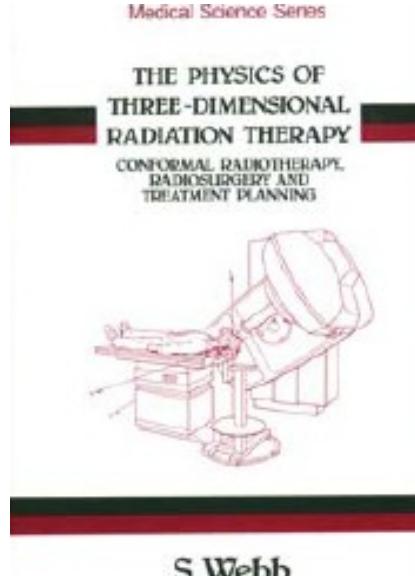
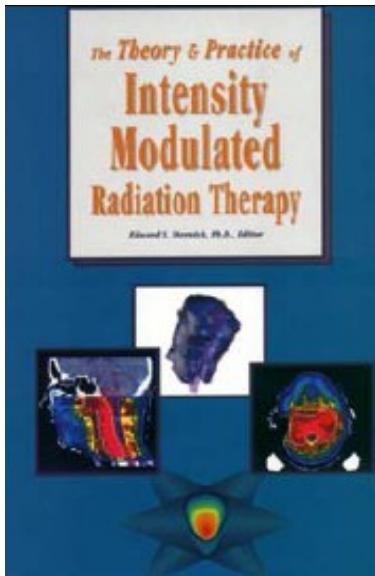
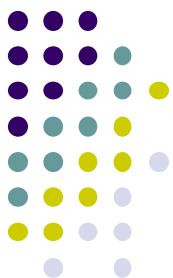


Definición de IMRT

The maturation and dissemination of IMRT capabilities with improved clinical outcomes has expanded to the point that a definitive list of “approved sites” driven solely by diagnosis codes (ICD-9 or ICD-10) is no longer sufficient... For some anatomical sites such as nasopharynx, oropharynx, hypopharynx, larynx (except for early true vocal cord cancer), prostate, anus and central nervous system, IMRT should be considered standard of care, but for other sites, documentation of benefit is required

Literatura

Libros sobre IMRT



WWW.BCDECKER.COM

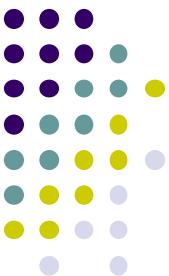
To enable the search feature we recommend that the version of Acrobat Reader from the link below.

FREE EMAIL BOOK ALERT

DOWNLOAD ADOBE READER

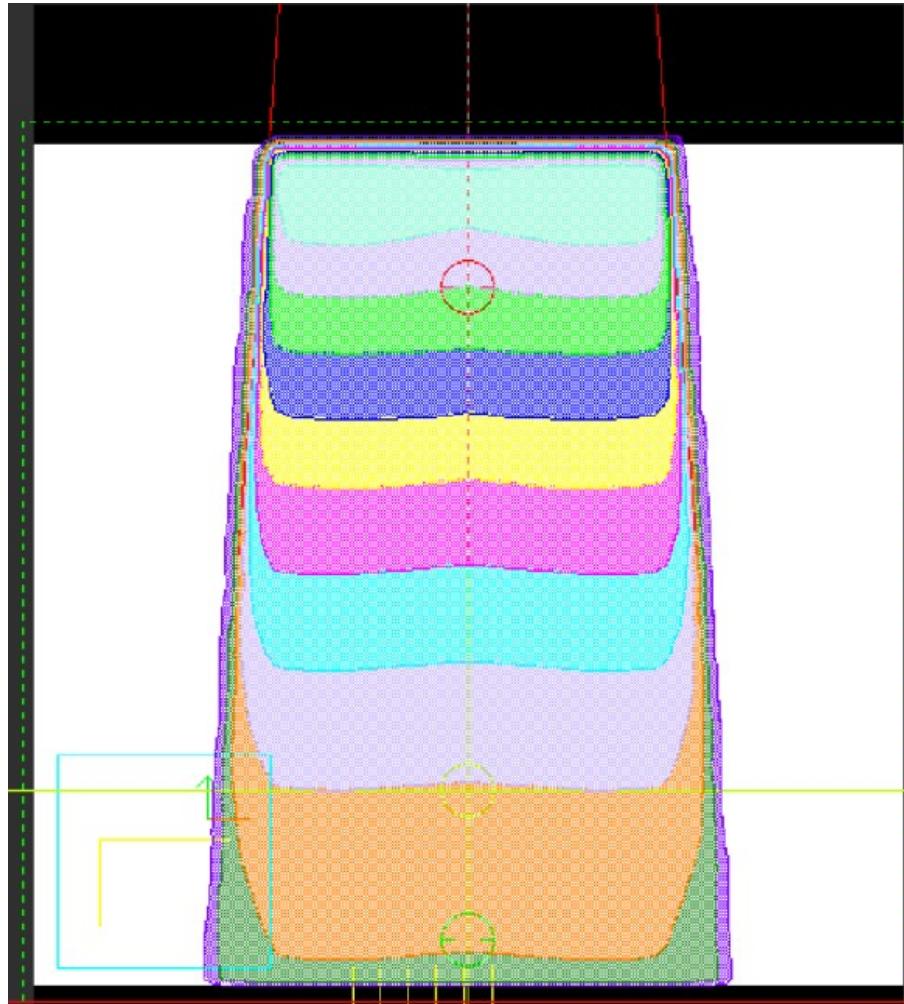
START

EXIT

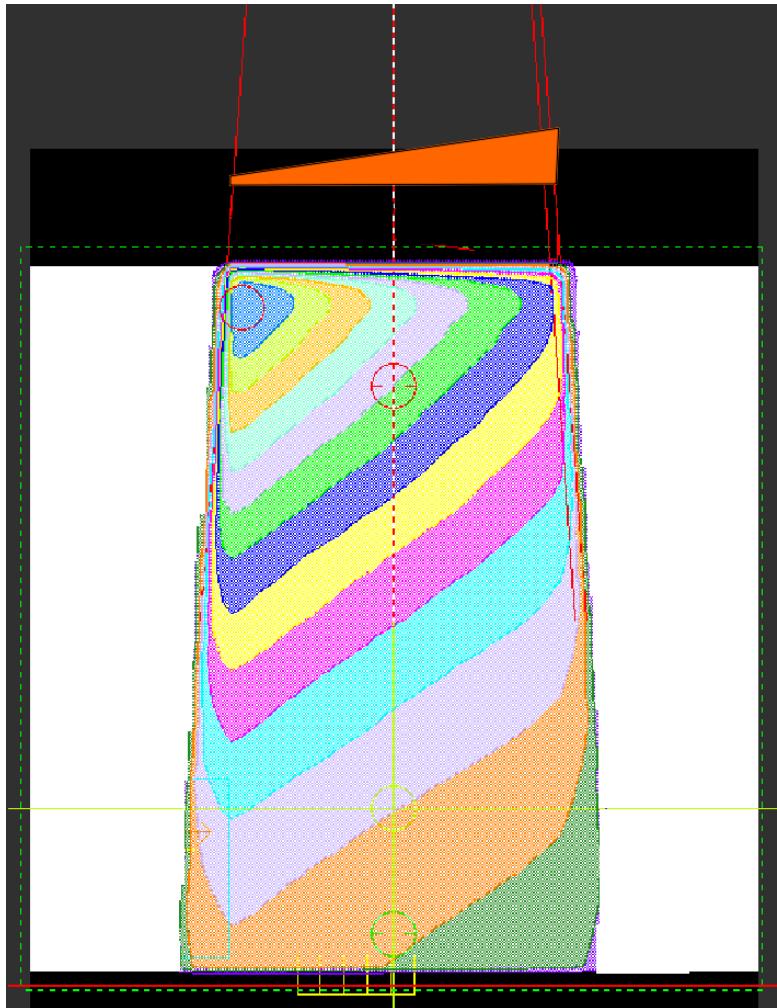
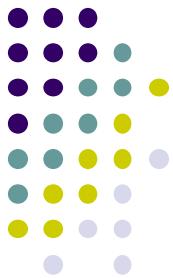


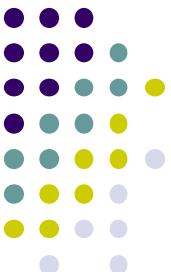
Por qué IMRT?

Haz no modulado

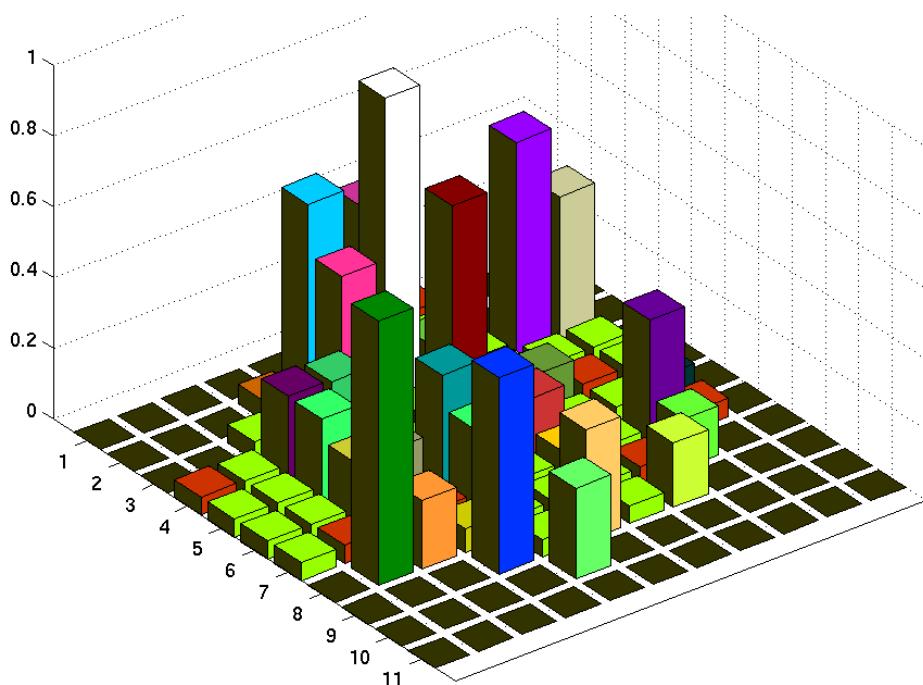


Topografía externa del paciente Modulación en 1 D => Cuña



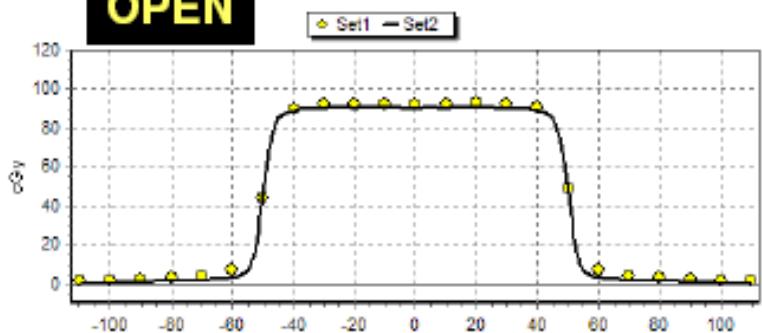


Modulación 2D: Compensador

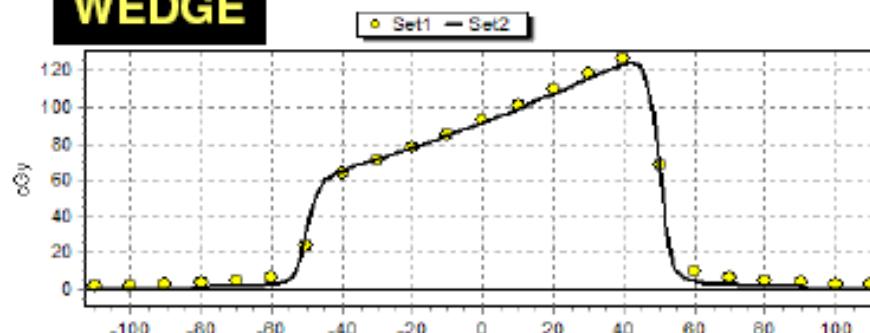


FLUENCE MAPS

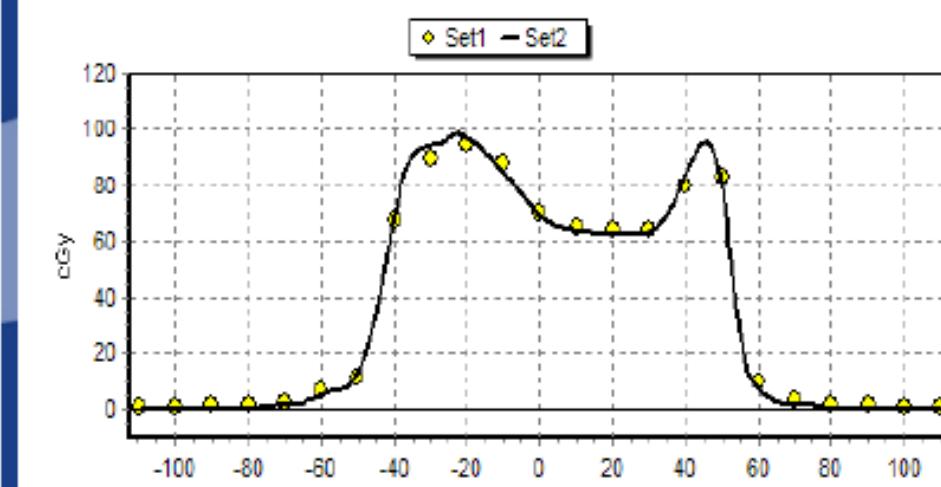
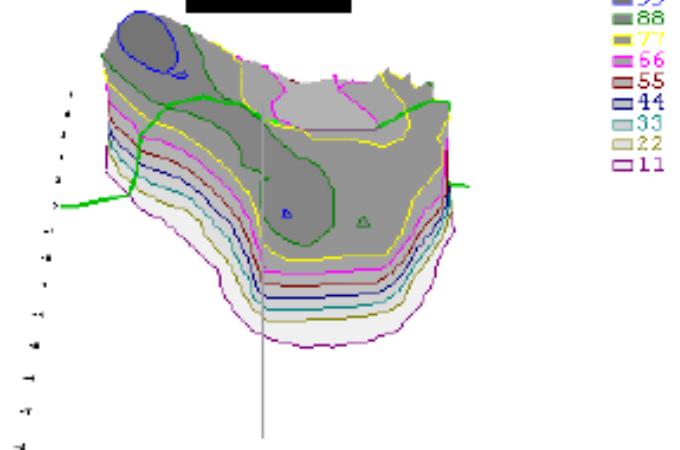
OPEN



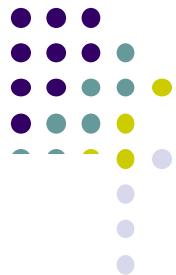
WEDGE



FMRT



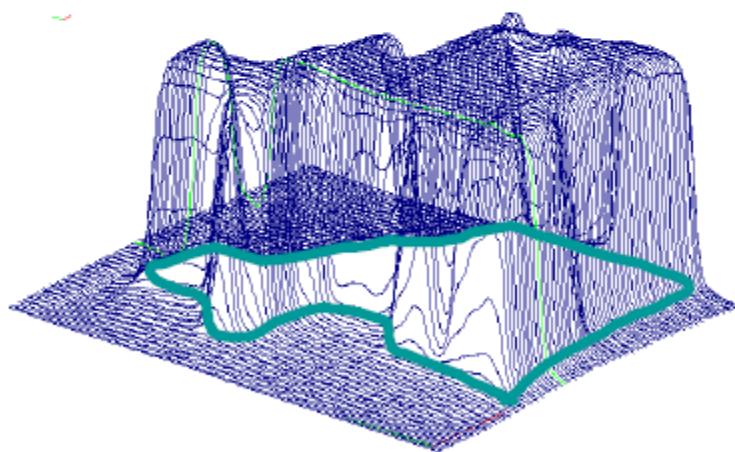
NHS
Lothian



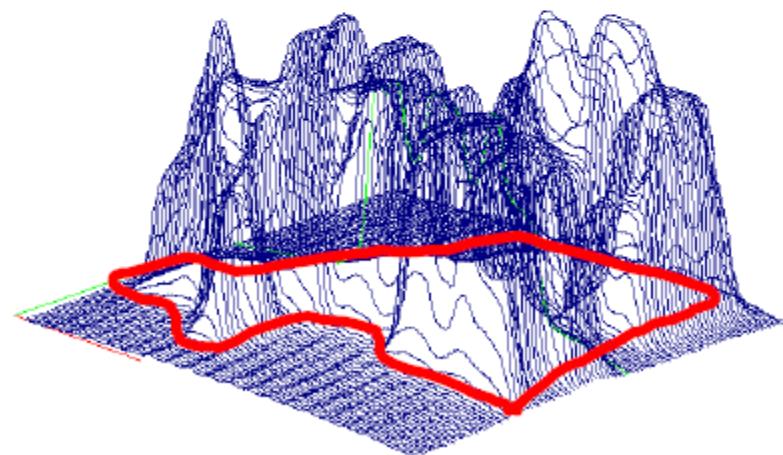
Radioterapia con Intensidad modulada del haz

Es la entrega de radiación con campos de fluencia no uniforme

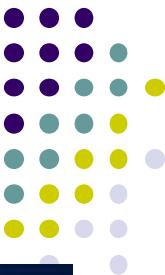
Uso de haces de intensidad modulada que liberan mas de 2 niveles de intensidad para una única dirección del haz



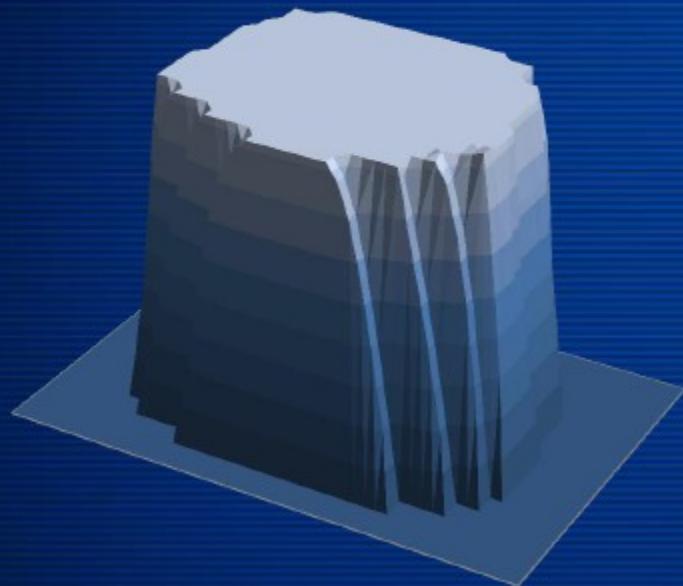
3DCRT



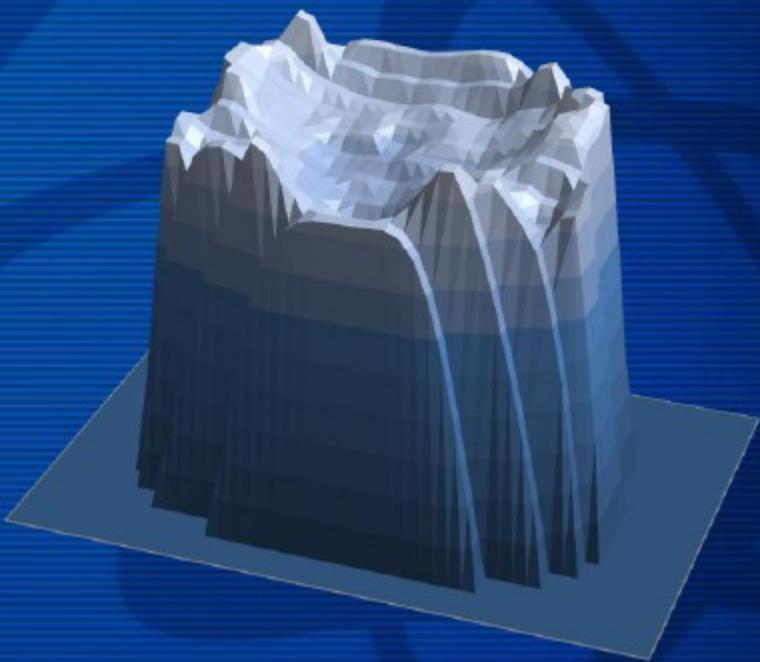
IMRT

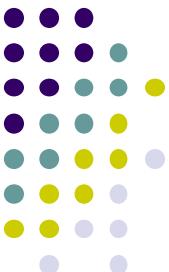


Conformada



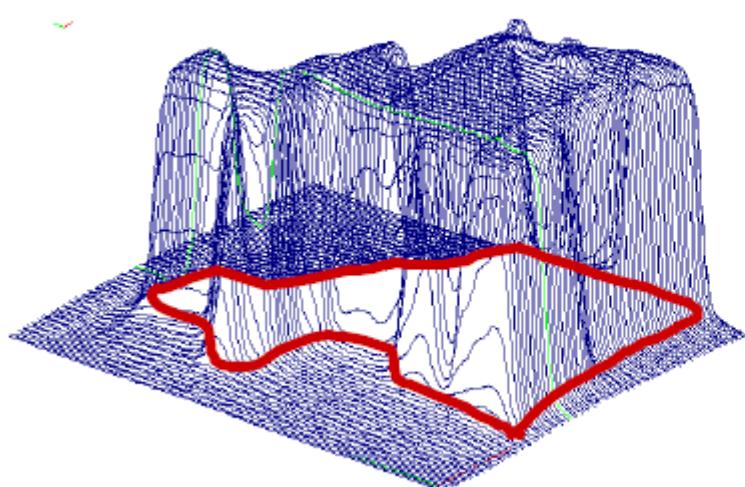
IMRT



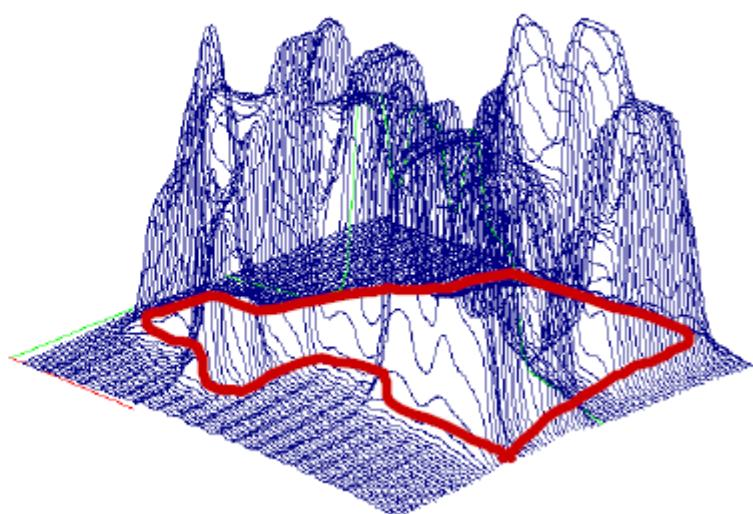


Conformación

3D CRT

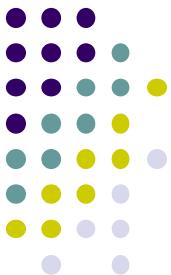


IMRT



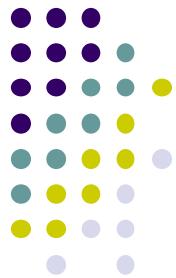
**Selección:
Formato de los
campos
Dirección de los
haces**

**Variación en la
intensidad del haz
en el campo de
tratamiento**



¿Qué diferencia la IMRT de la 3D-CRT?

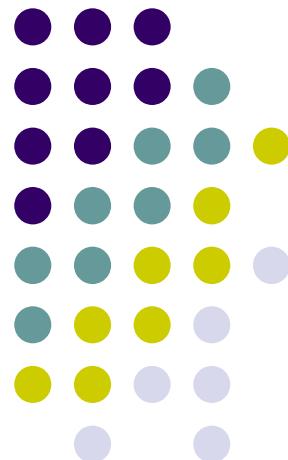
- **Definición de la prescripción de dosis**
- **Optimización**
- **Método de administración**
- **Garantía de Calidad**
- **Administración del tratamiento y verificación**



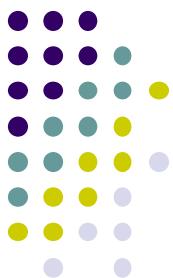
Qué ha facilitado la implementación de la IMRT?

- Capacidad de cómputo para calcular planes complejos en tiempo real
- Aceleradores lineales controlados por computadoras
- Métodos automatizados de verificación de la colocación del paciente
- Colimadores Multiláminas de alta precisión y confiabilidad

¿Qué justifica la utilización de técnicas de IMRT?

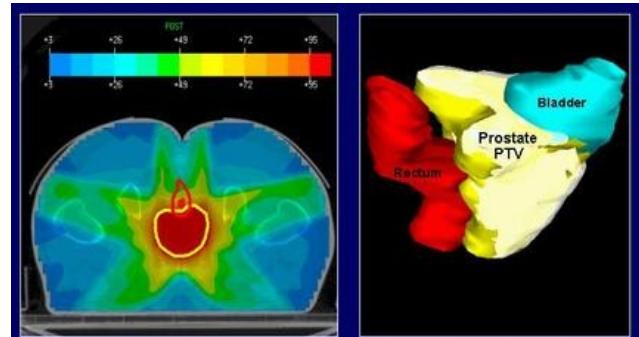
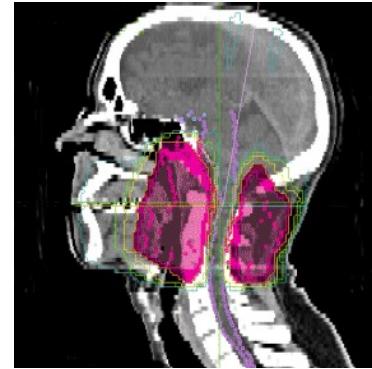


Justificación



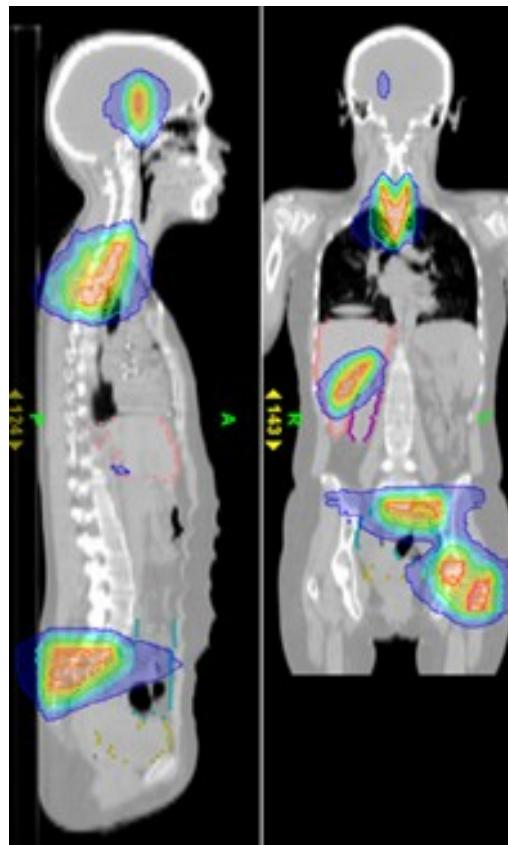
IMRT is considered reasonable and medically necessary in instances where sparing the surrounding normal tissue is of added clinical benefit to the patient. Examples of reasons why IMRT might be advantageous include the following:

1. The target volume is in close proximity to one or more critical structures and a steep dose gradient outside the target must be achieved to avoid exceeding the tolerance dose to the critical structure(s).



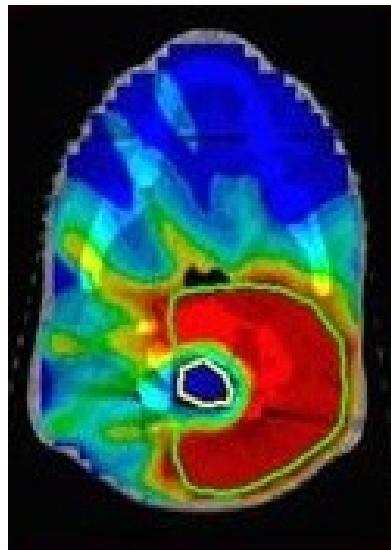
Justificación...

2. A decrease in the amount of dose inhomogeneity in a large treatment volume is required to avoid an excessive dose “hotspot” within the treated volume to avoid excessive early or late normal tissue toxicity



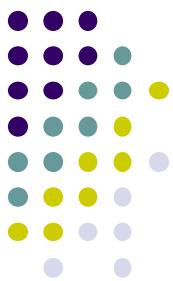
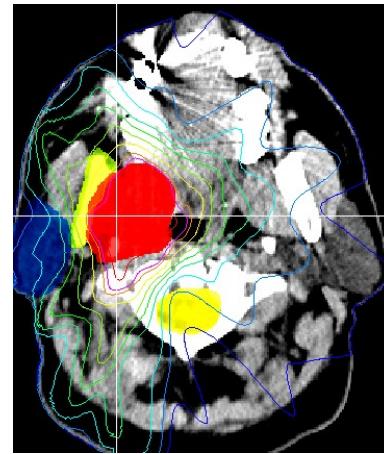
Justificación...

3. A non-IMRT technique would substantially increase the probability of clinically meaningful normal tissue toxicity.



Justificación...

4. The same or an immediately adjacent area has been previously irradiated, and the dose distribution within the patient must be sculpted to avoid exceeding the cumulative tolerance dose of nearby normal tissue



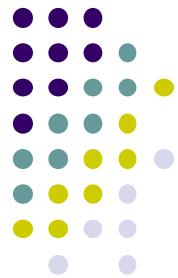
Justificación...



In addition to satisfying at least one of the four selection criteria noted above, the radiation oncologist's decision to employ IMRT requires an informed assessment of benefits and risks including:

- Determination of patient suitability for IMRT allowing for reproducible treatment delivery.
- Adequate definition of the target volumes and organs at risk.
- Equipment capability, including ability to account for organ motion when a relevant factor.
- Physician and staff training.
- Adequate quality assurance procedures.

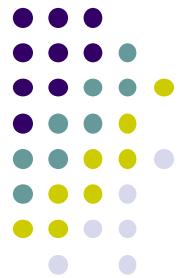
¿Está su institución lista para implementar la IMRT?



I

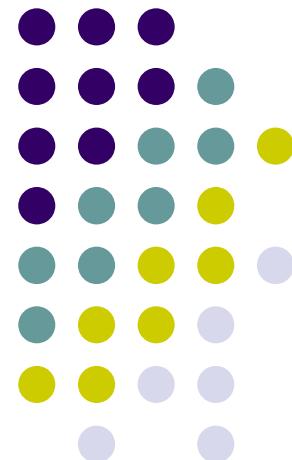
Complete el formulario de auto-evaluación del Apéndice A del documento referenciado y entréguelo en la próxima sesión.

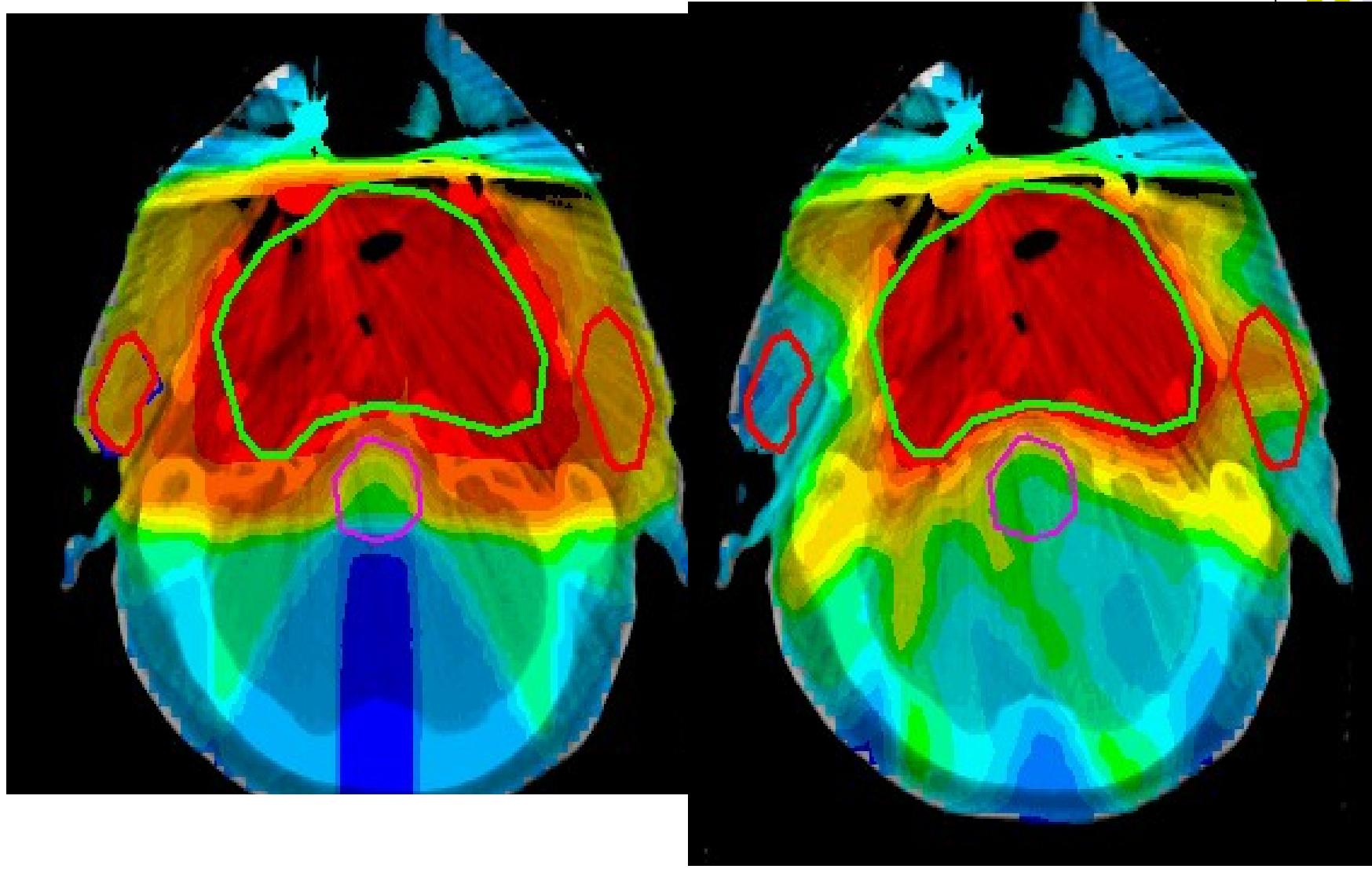
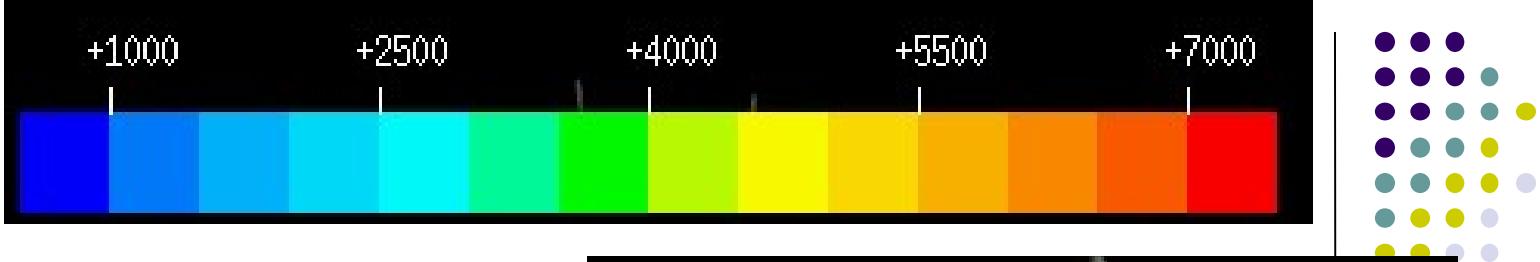
Indicaciones más frecuentes de la IMRT

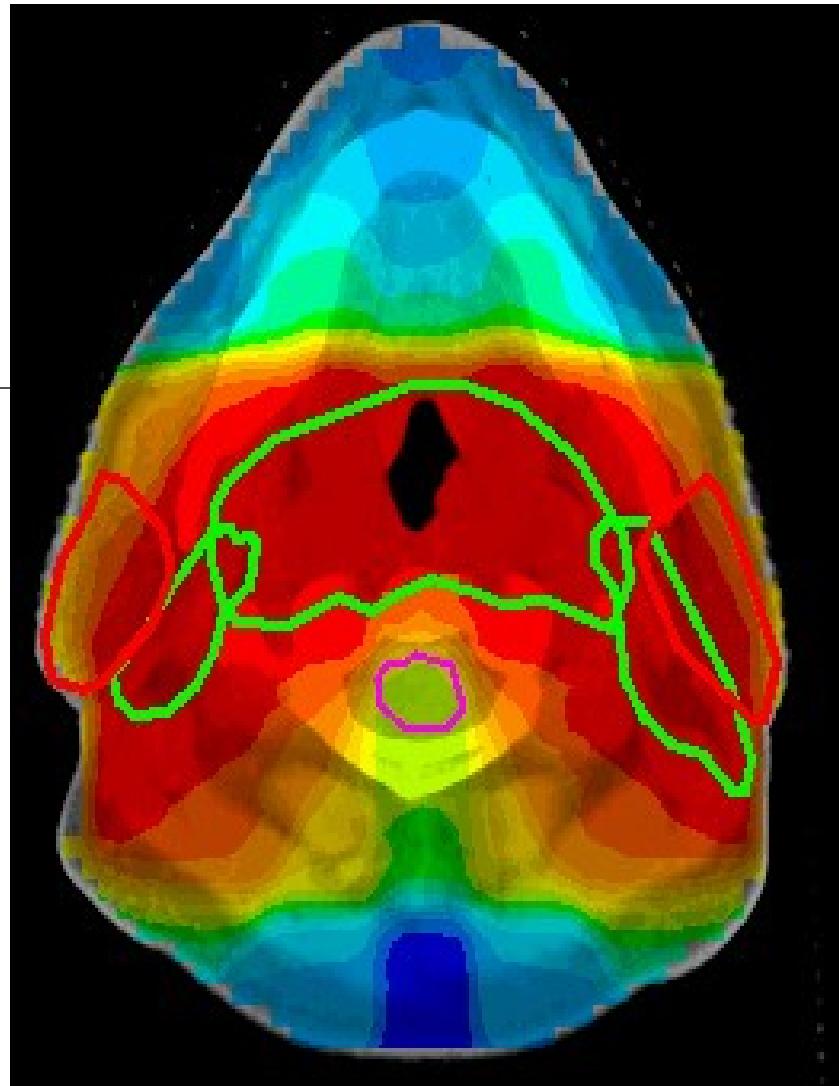
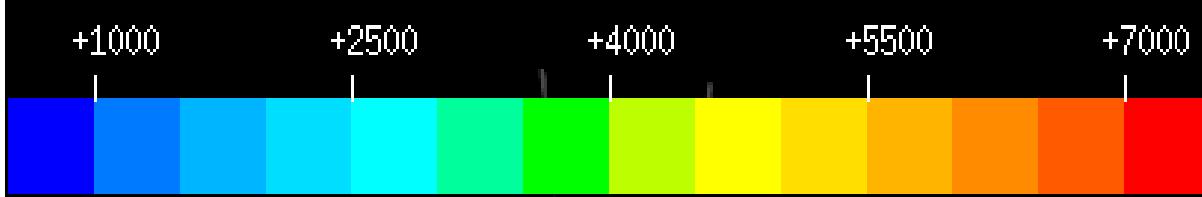


- **Evitar estructuras sensibles**
- **Blancos intracraneales grandes**
- **Lesiones muy irregulares**
- **Re-irradiación**
- **Irradiar blancos múltiples**
- **Escalar dosis**

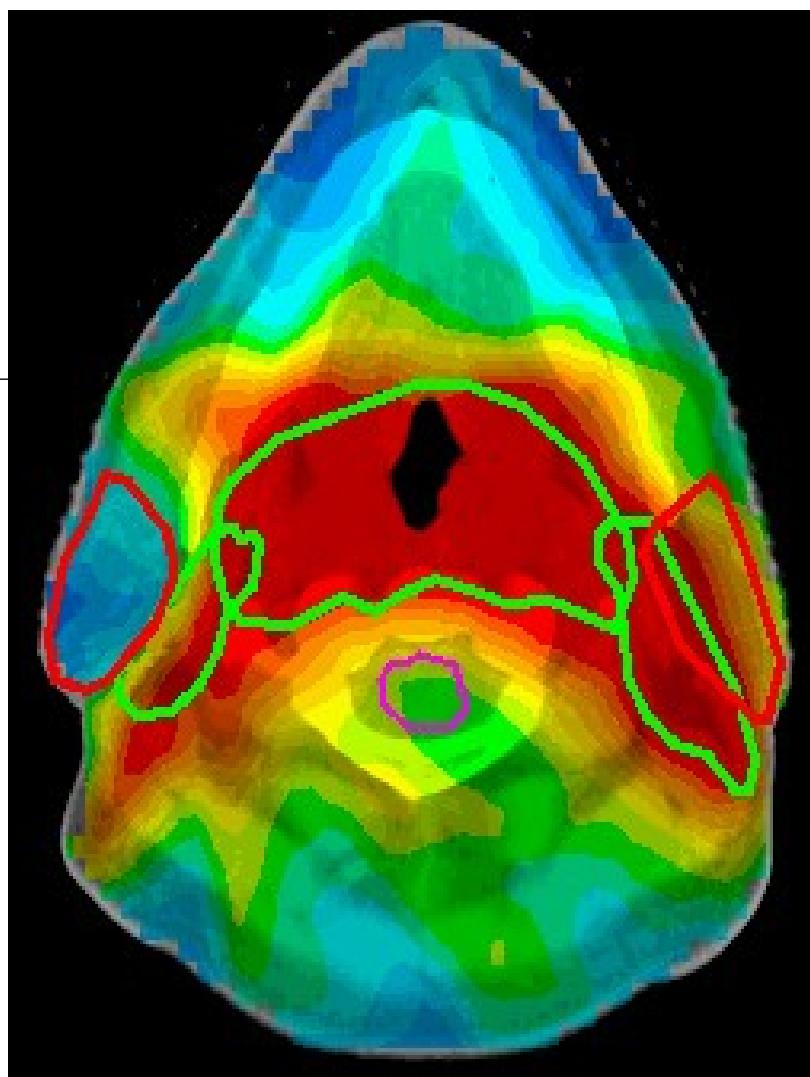
Comparación 3DCRT vs IMRT de un caso clínico



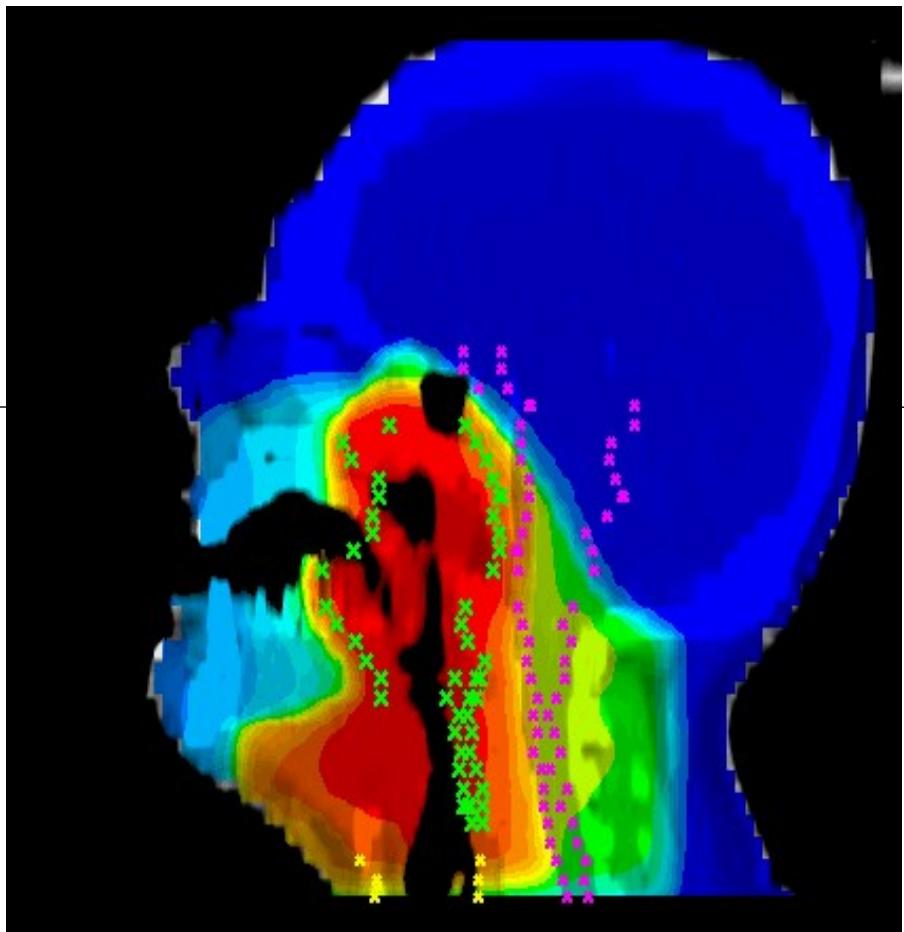




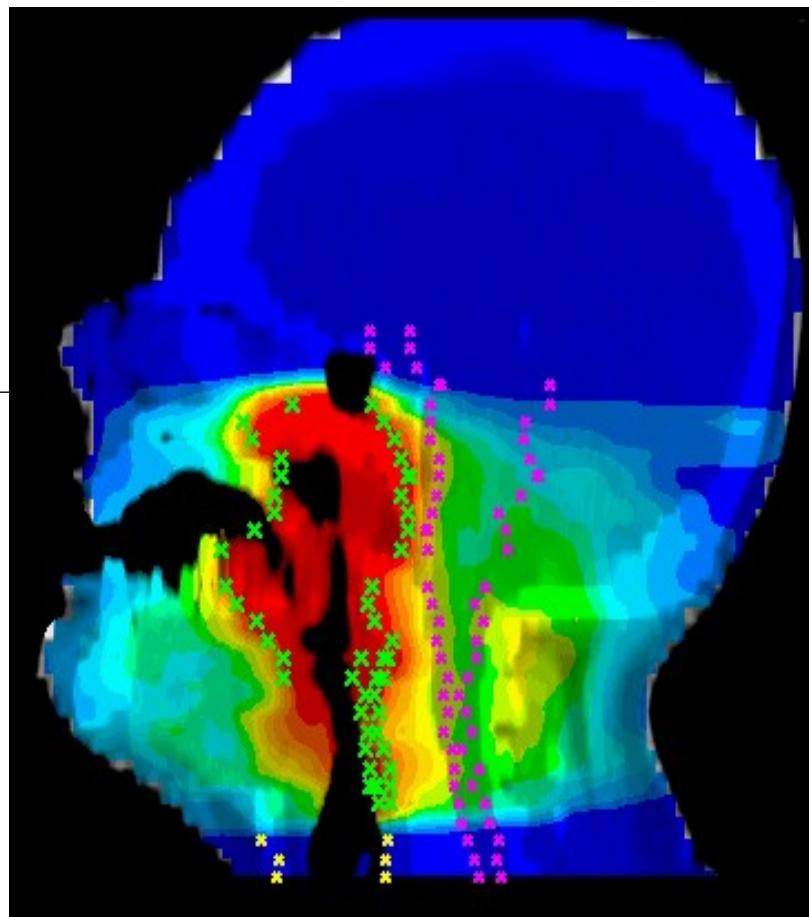
3D CRT



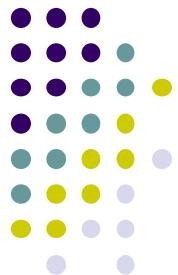
IMRT



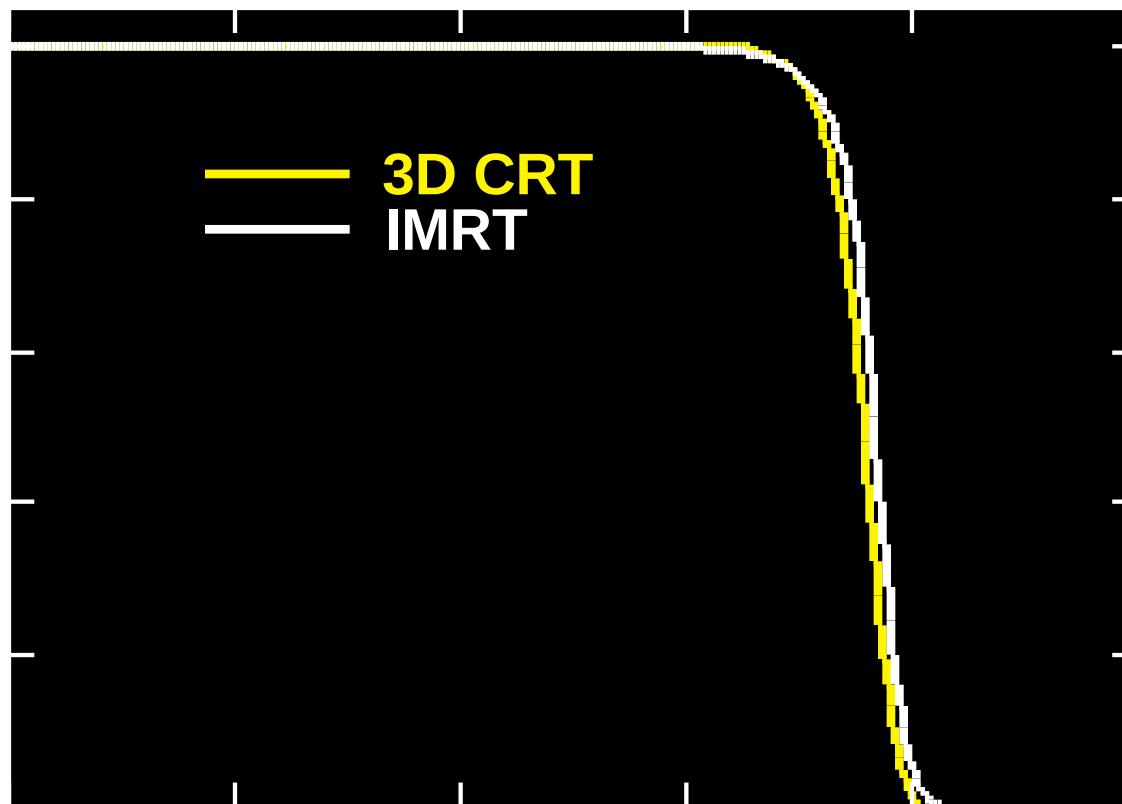
3D CRT

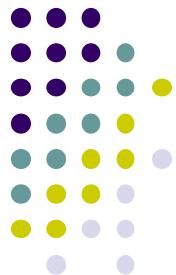


IMRT

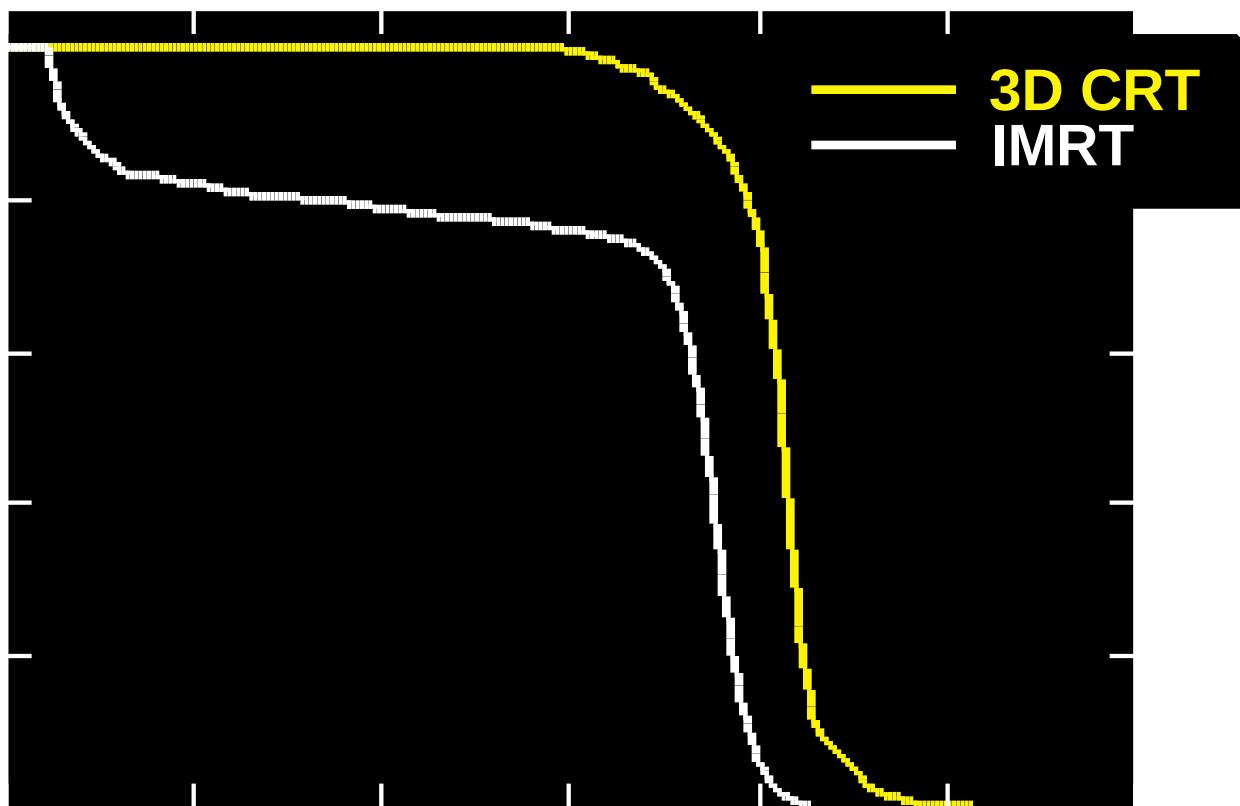


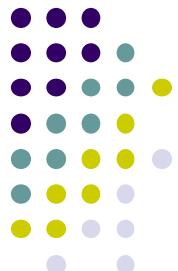
DVH for Primary Target



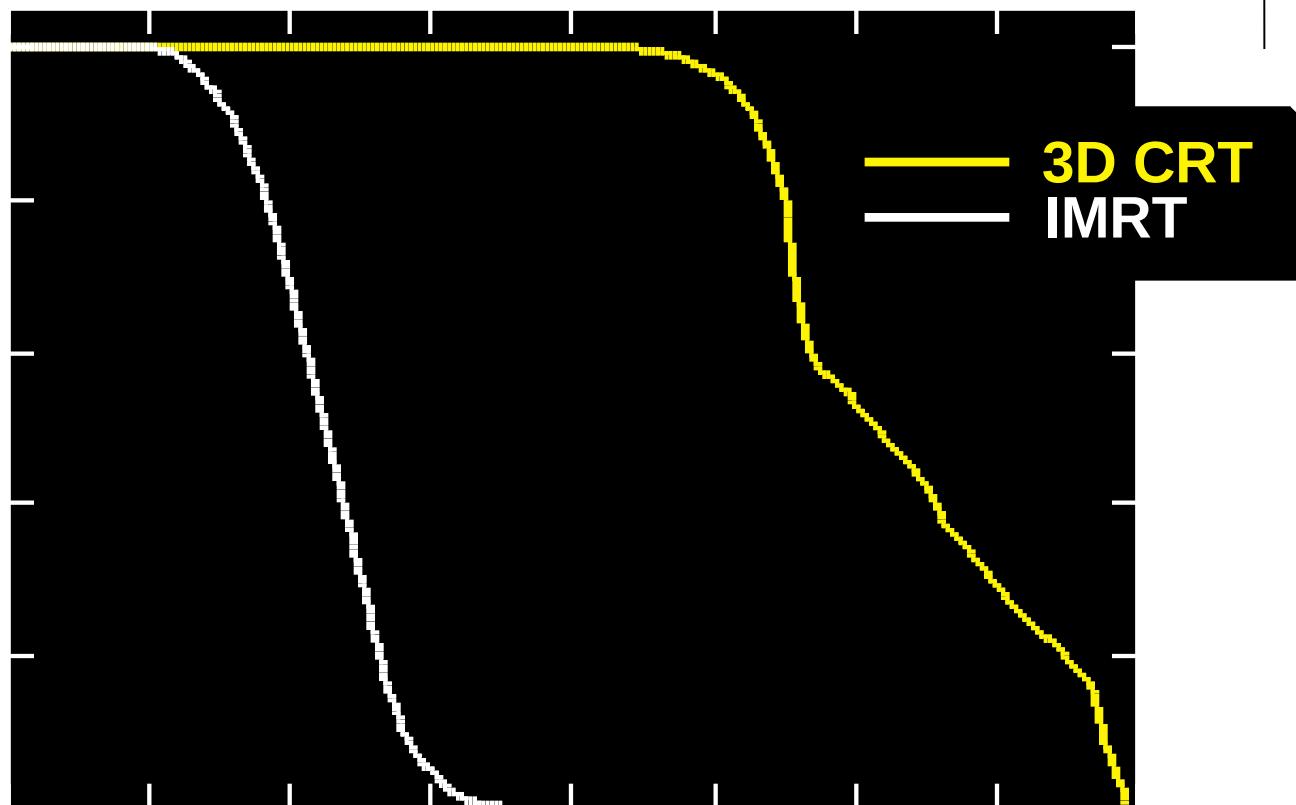


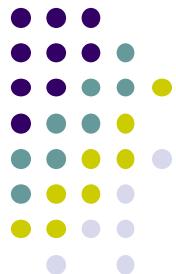
DVH for Cord



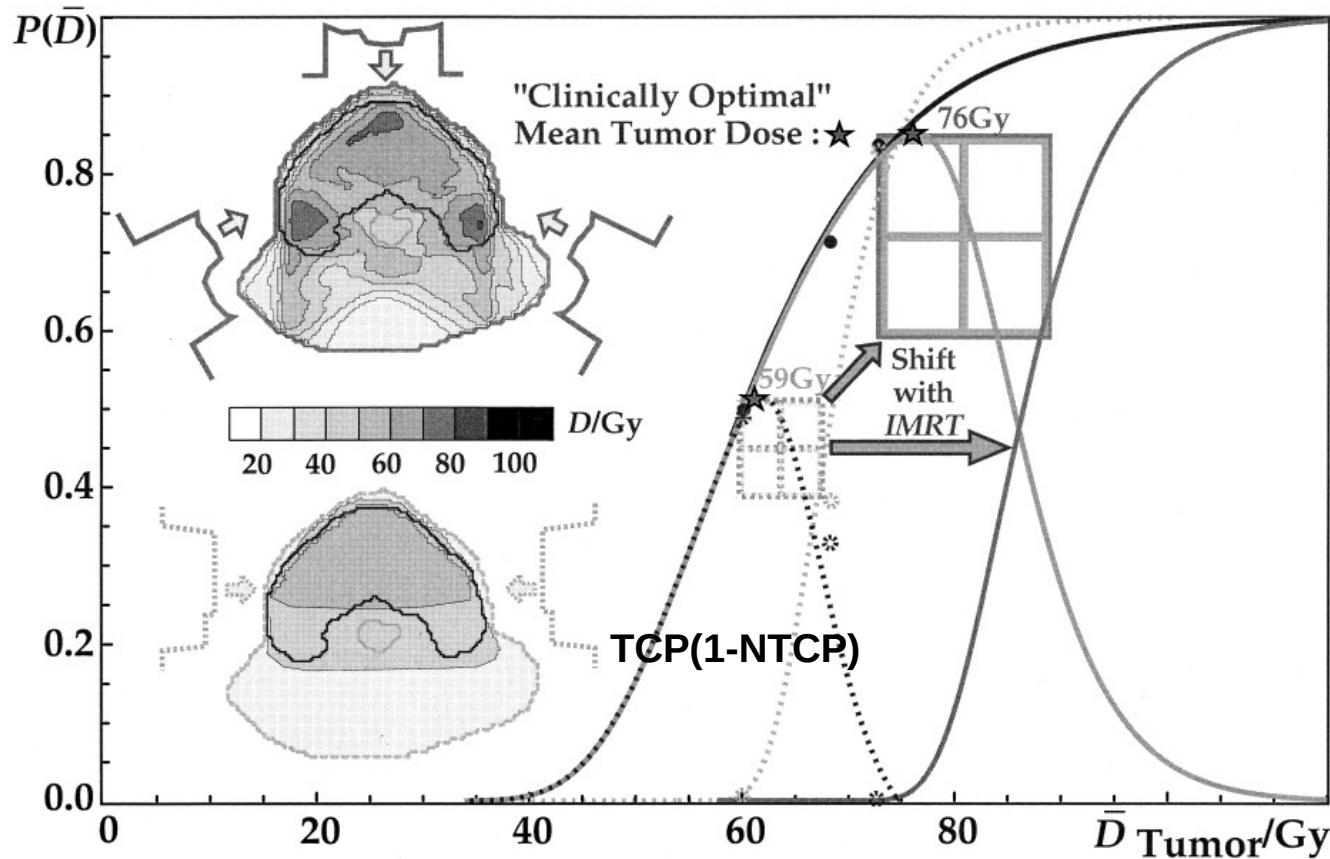


Contralateral Parotid DVH

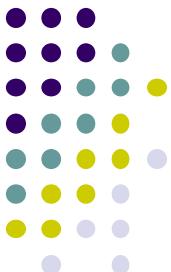




¿Que debe permitir la IMRT? Escalamiento de dosis



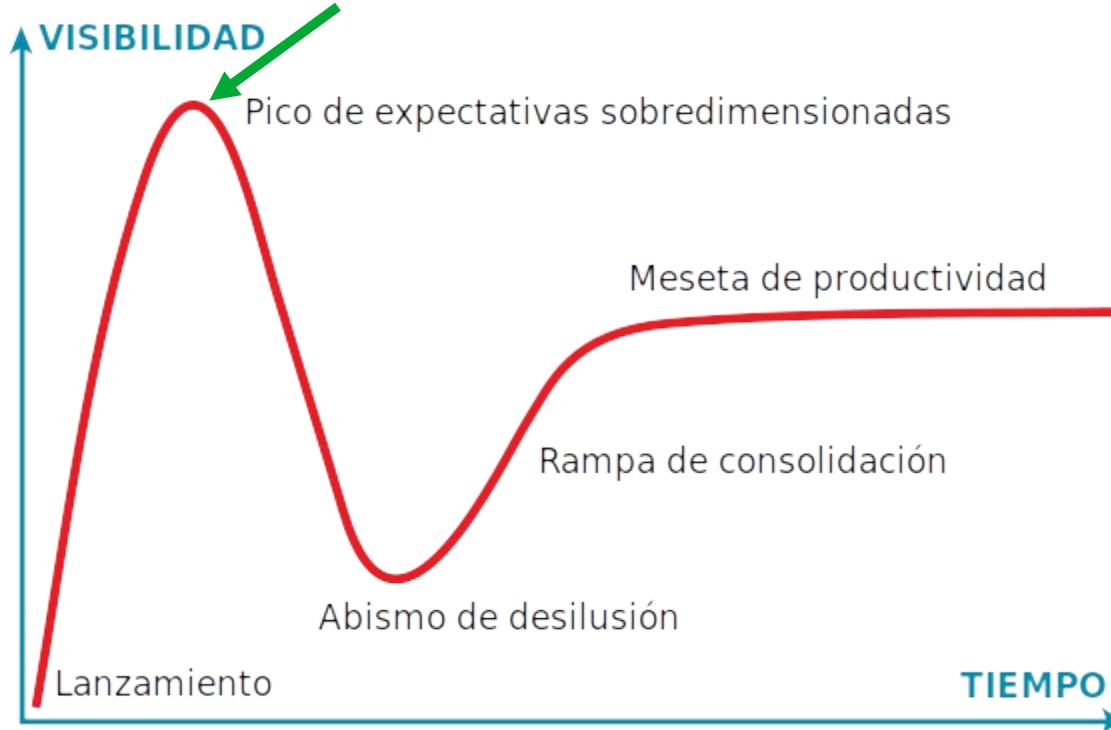
(Brahme, A., IJROBP 49: 327-337, 2001)



¿Que debe permitir la IMRT?

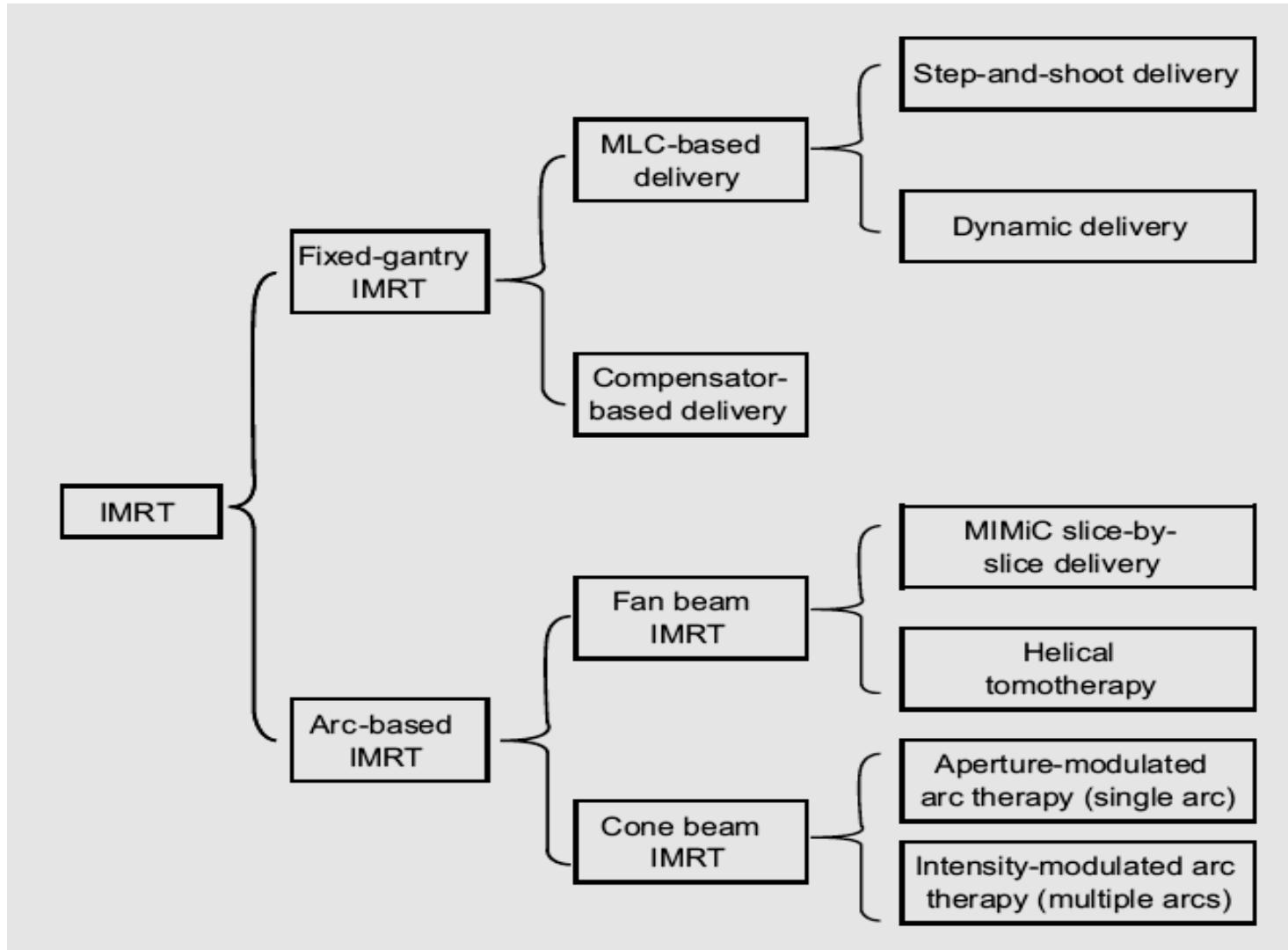
Ciclo de sobreexpectación, Garner hype cycle

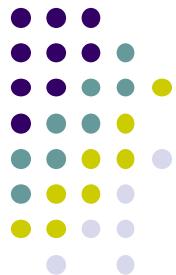
(Brahme, A., IJROBP 49: 327-337, 2001)



De Samuel Johnson - Trabajo propio, CC0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=79553879>

Modalidades de administración de la IMRT

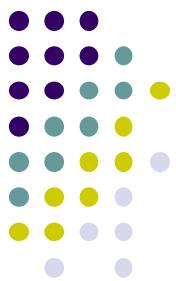




Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry dinámico)

- **Serial Slit Beam (NOMOS™ MIMIC®)**
- **Helical slit beam (Tomotherapy®/Radixact®)**
- **Intensity Modulated Arc Therapy (IMAT, VMAT, RapidArc®)**
- **ARC MODULATION OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM (AMOA)**

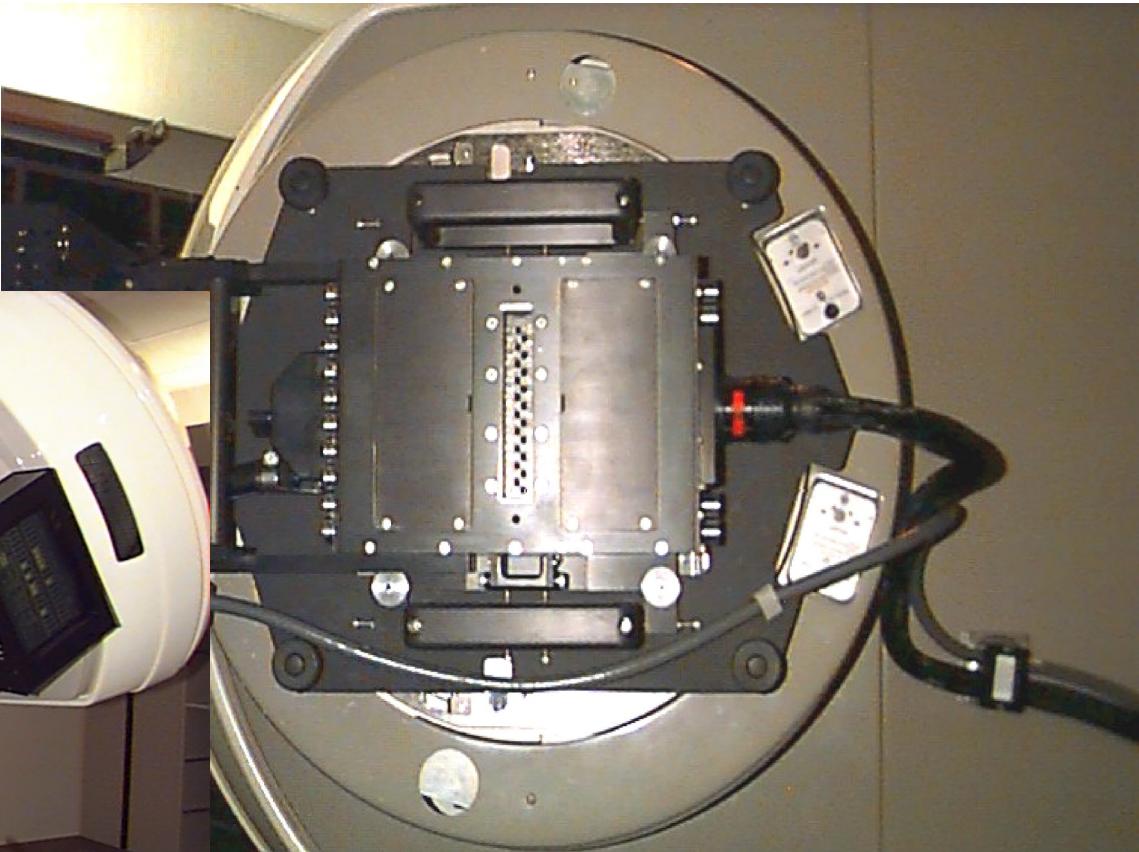
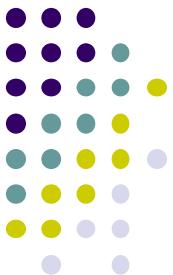
MIMiC, fanbeam geometry

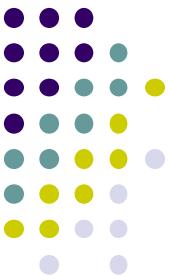


- Colimador binario
 - La intensidad se controla abriendo y cerrando laminas
- Diseñado específicamente para IMRT
- Emplea tratamientos rotacionales

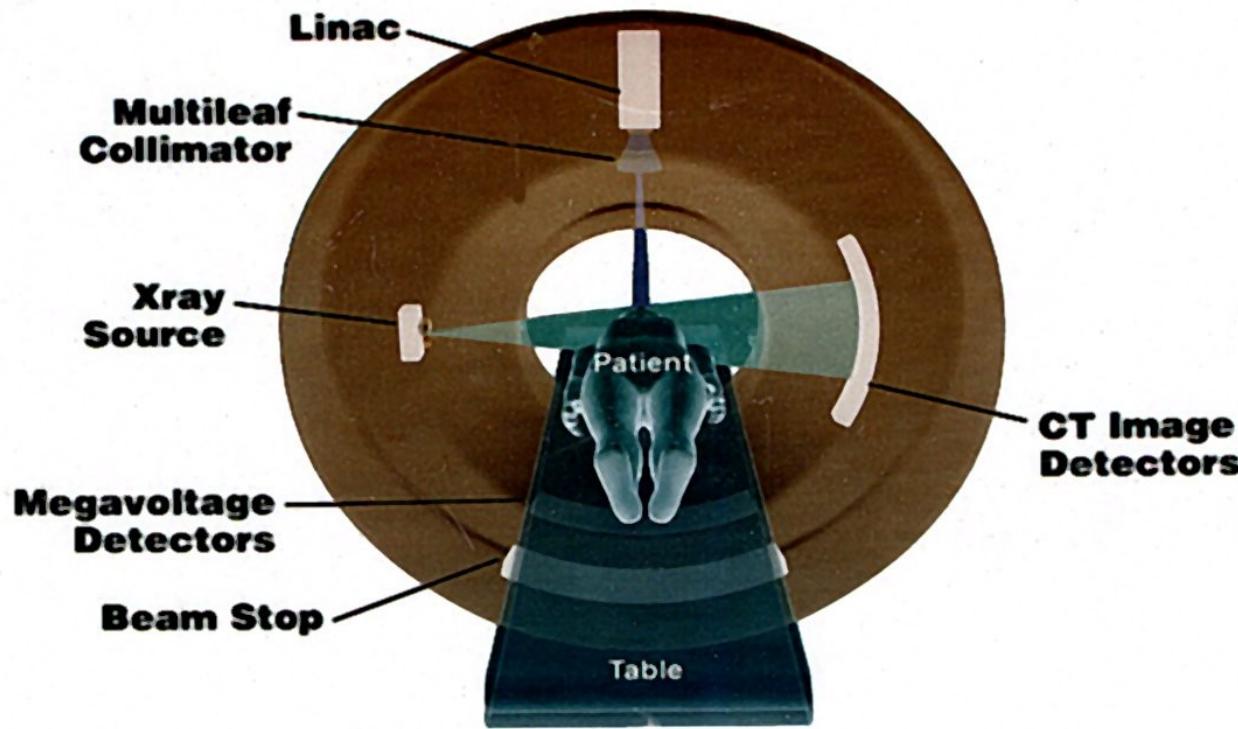


MIMiC, fanbeam geometry

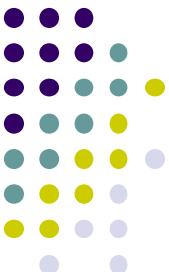




Tomoterapia®/Radixact®



<https://www.accuray.com/radixact/>



Tomoterapia, fanbeam geometry



RapidArc Varian conebeam geometry

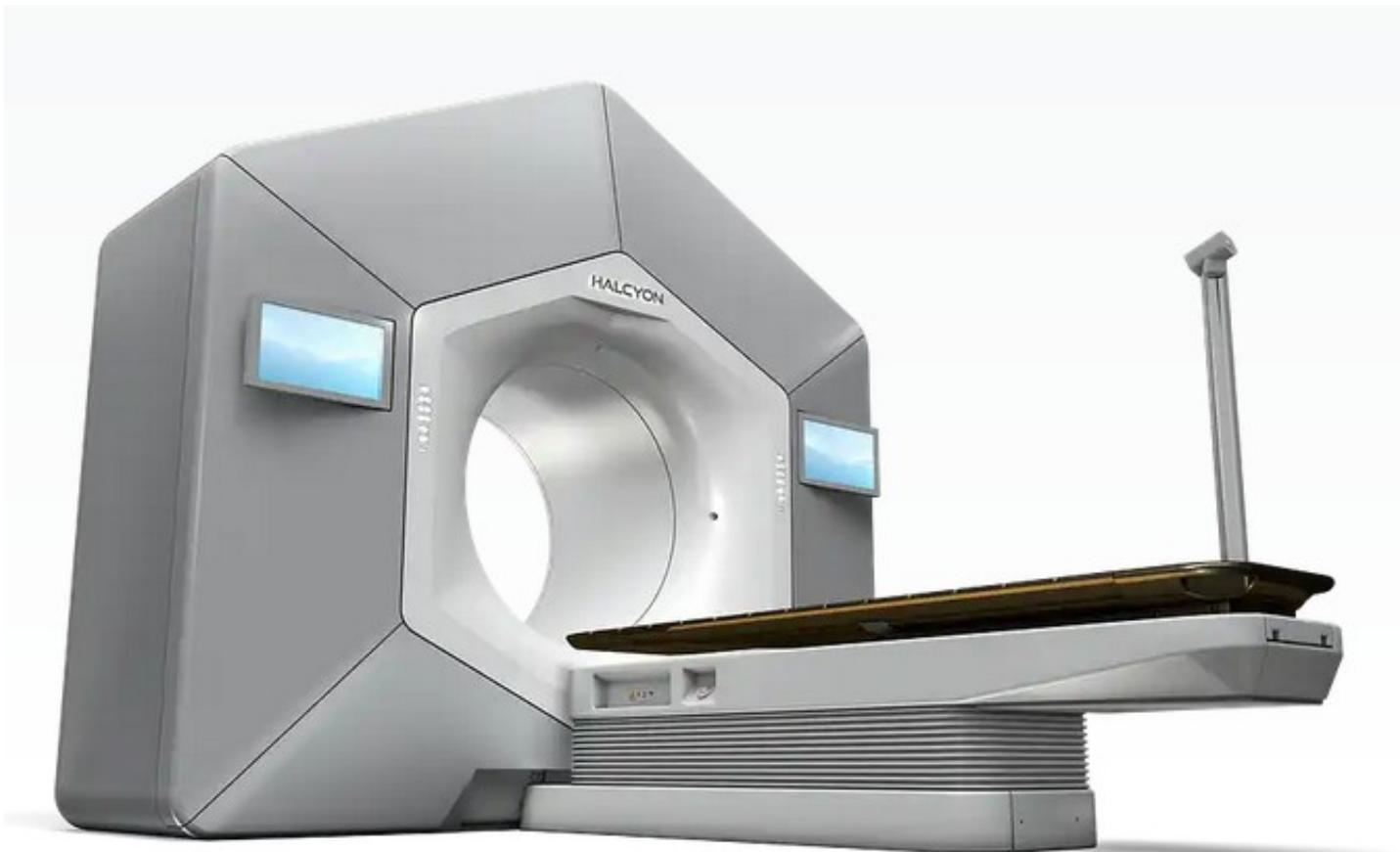
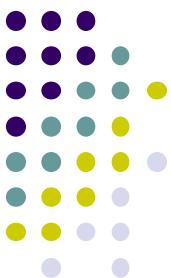


RapidArc. One revolution is all it takes.



RapidArc delivery uses Dynamic MLC, variable dose rate, and variable gantry speed to generate IMRT-quality dose distributions in a single optimized arc around the patient. Clinicians can now deliver continuously modulated dose to the entire tumor volume while sparing more normal, healthy tissue.

RapidArc Varian conebeam geometry



<https://www.varian.com/products/radiotherapy/treatment-delivery/halcyon>

VMAT Elekta conebeam geometry



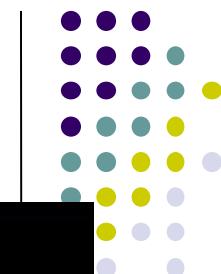
<https://www.elekta.com/products/radiation-therapy/versa-hd/>

VMAT Elekta conebeam geometry

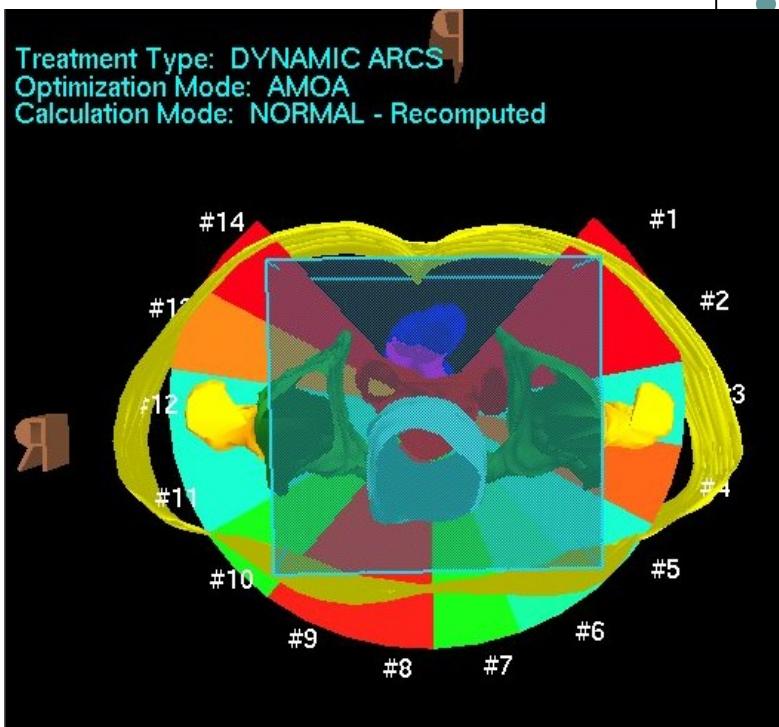


<https://www.elekta.com/products/radiation-therapy/unity/>

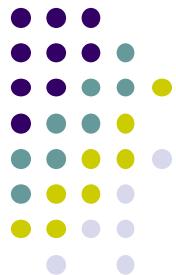
AMOA (ERGO)



- **ARC MODULATION
OPTIMIZATION
ALGORITHM**
 - **Empleo de múltiples arcos con “sub-arcos”**
 - **Planificación inversa => optimizar pesos de sub-arcos que se ajusten a objetivos y restricciones definidos**



Optimization in Progress - Please Wait - Solutions Found: 2									
Type		Min. Dose	Penalty	Max. Dose	Penalty	Weight	Alpha	OPT Min	OPT Max
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	60.00	100	100	4.00	1	100
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	95.00	100	105.00	100	100	4.00	76	111
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0
◆ Critical Str.	◆ Not Used	90.00	100	110.00	100	100	4.00	0	0

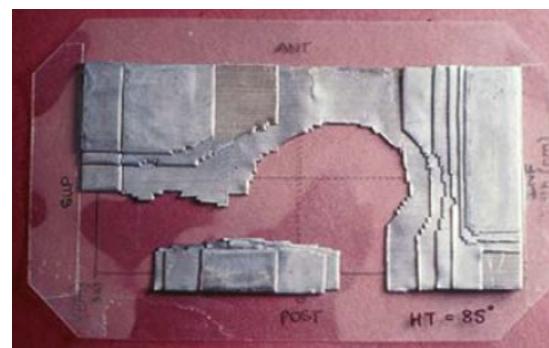


Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry estático)

- Basado en Moduladores físicos (compensadores)

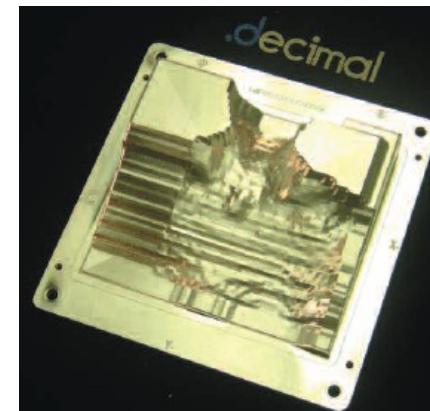


Bloques de Ellis

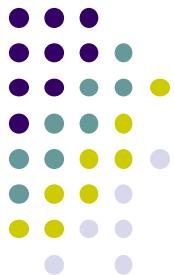


Láminas de Pb

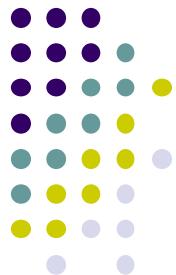
Maquinados con fresas de control numérico



Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry estático)

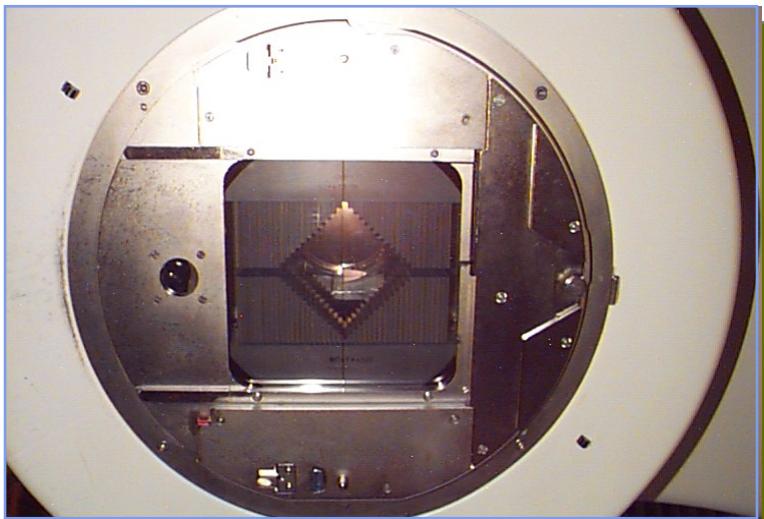


- Basado en MLC estático (Step&Shoot/MSS)
 - Cada campo se compone de segmentos o “sub-campos”
 - Durante el cambio de forma del segmento, la irradiación se detiene (“step”)
 - La forma del segmento es constante durante la irradiación (“shoot”)
 - Cada segmento se administra como un campo independiente (“control point”).

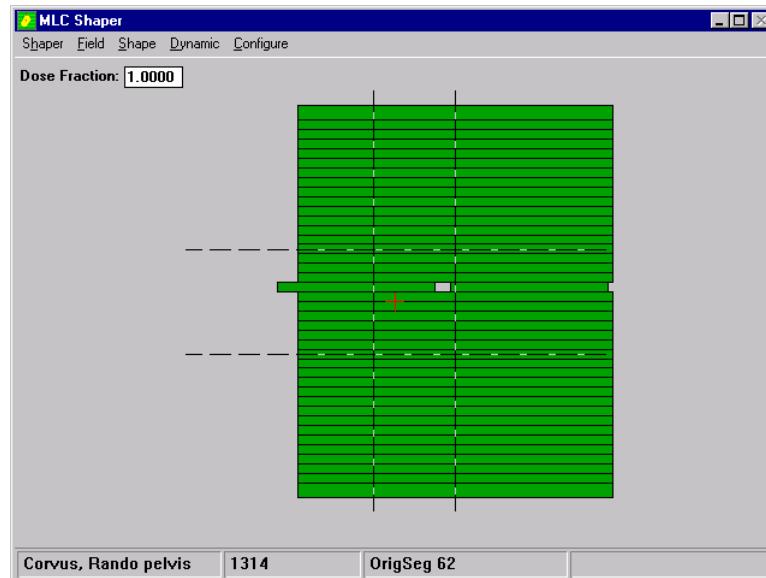


Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry estático)

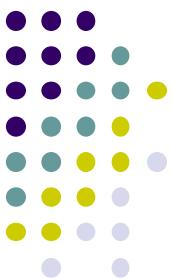
- Basado en MLC dinámico (ventana deslizante)



80 láminas

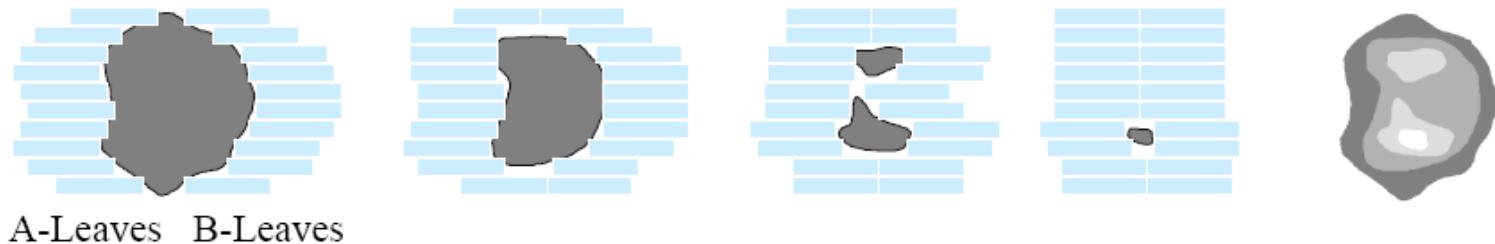


Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry estático)



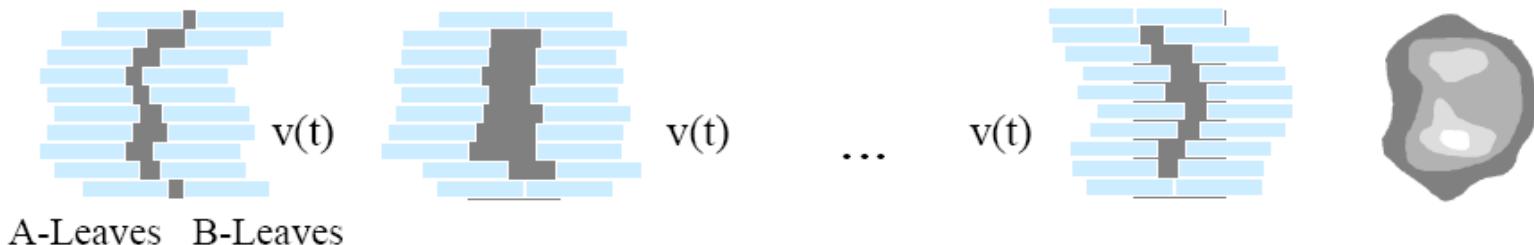
- Basado en MLC dinámico (ventana deslizante)

“Step-and-shoot” technique



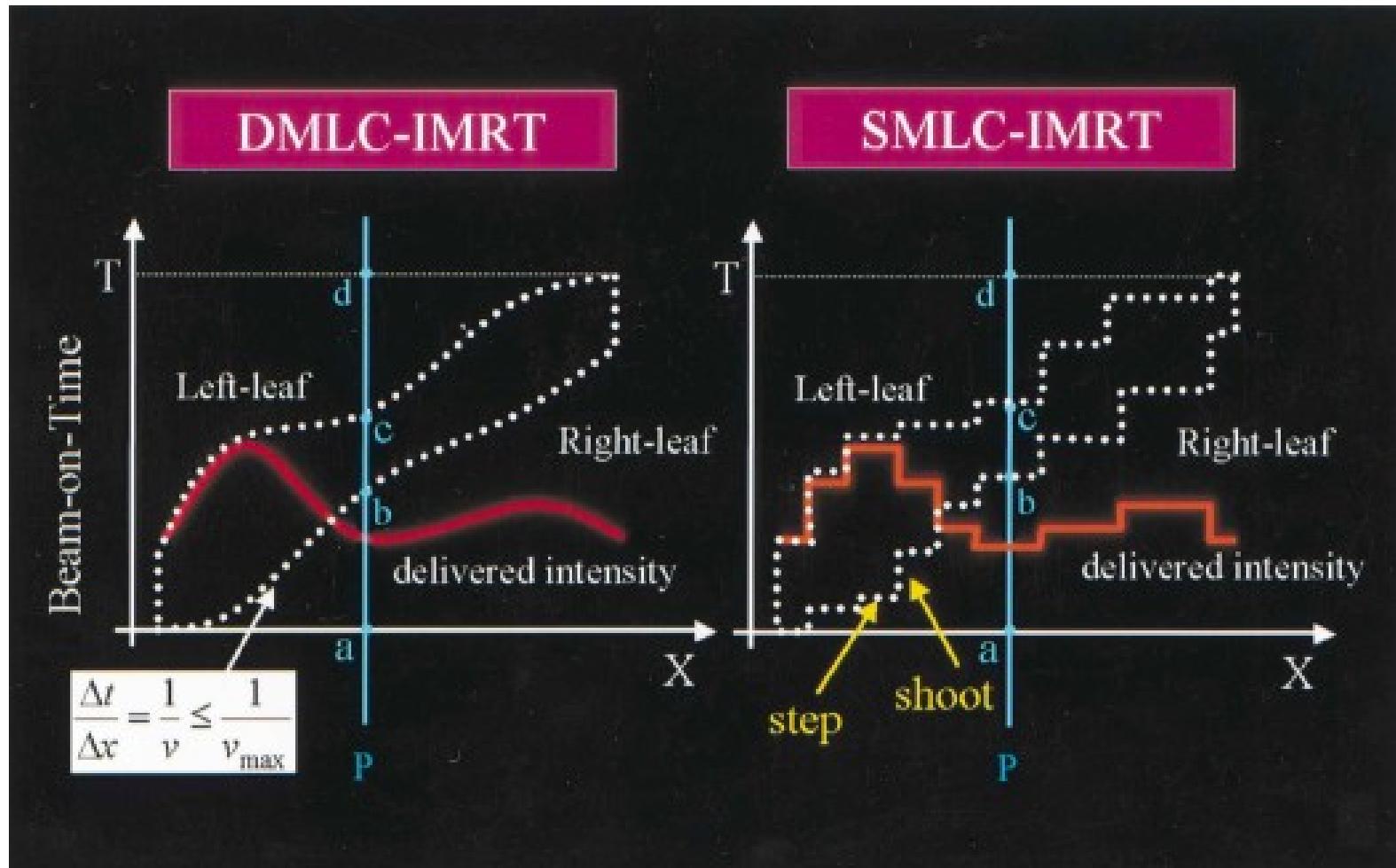
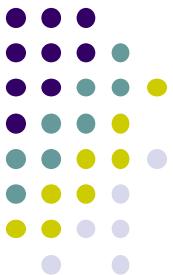
A-Leaves B-Leaves

Dynamic technique



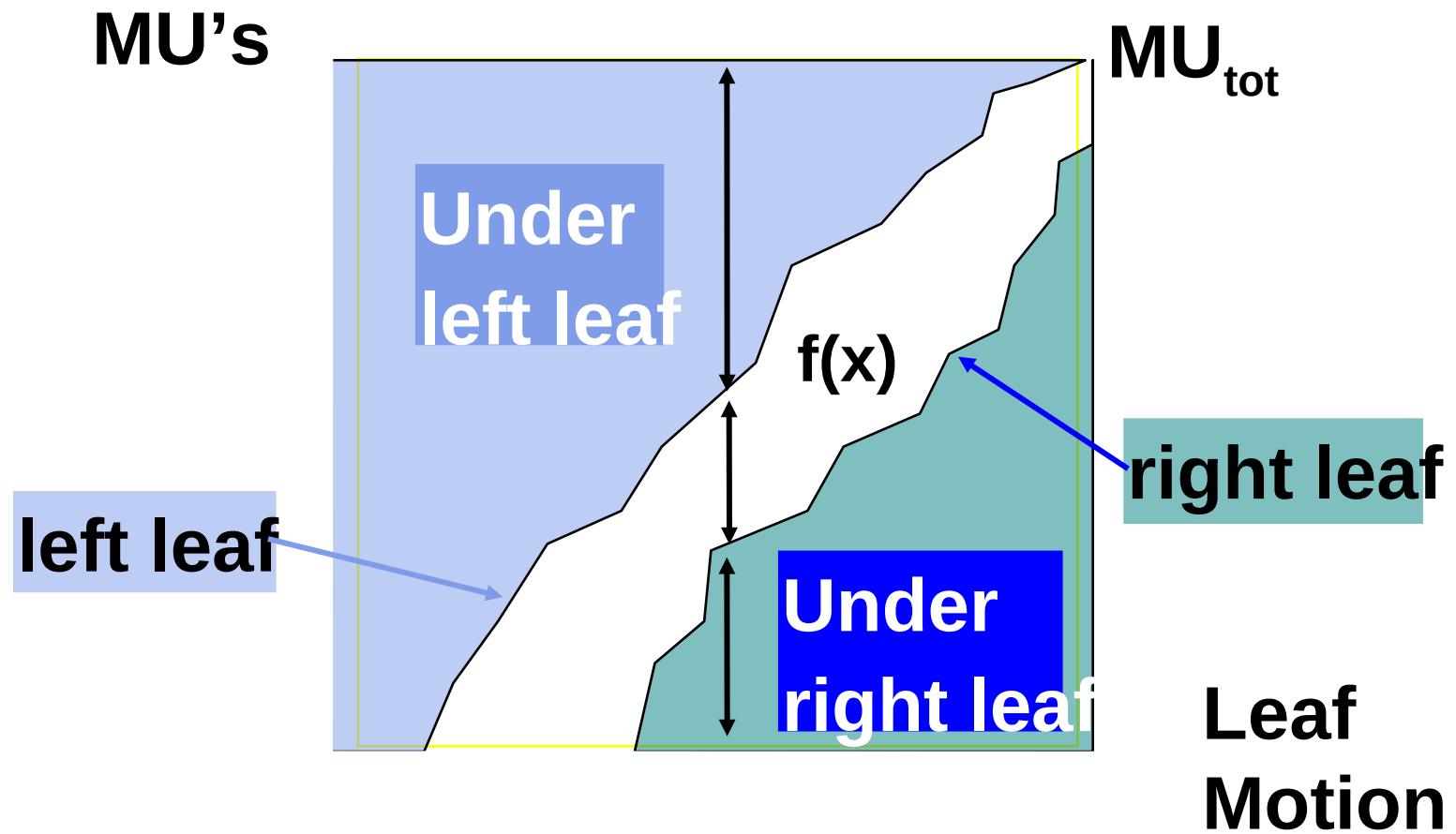
A-Leaves B-Leaves

Modalidades de administración de la IMRT (gantry estático)

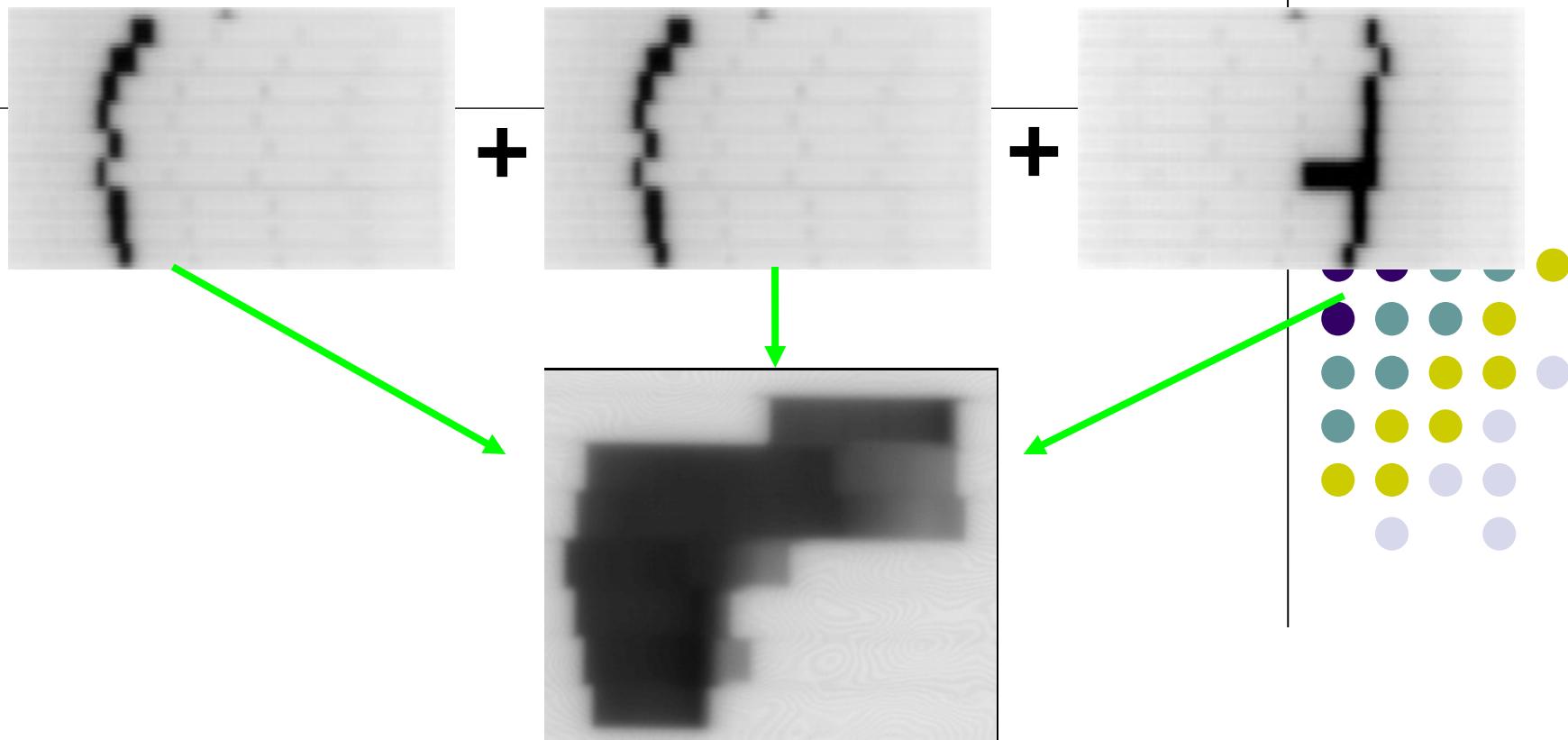




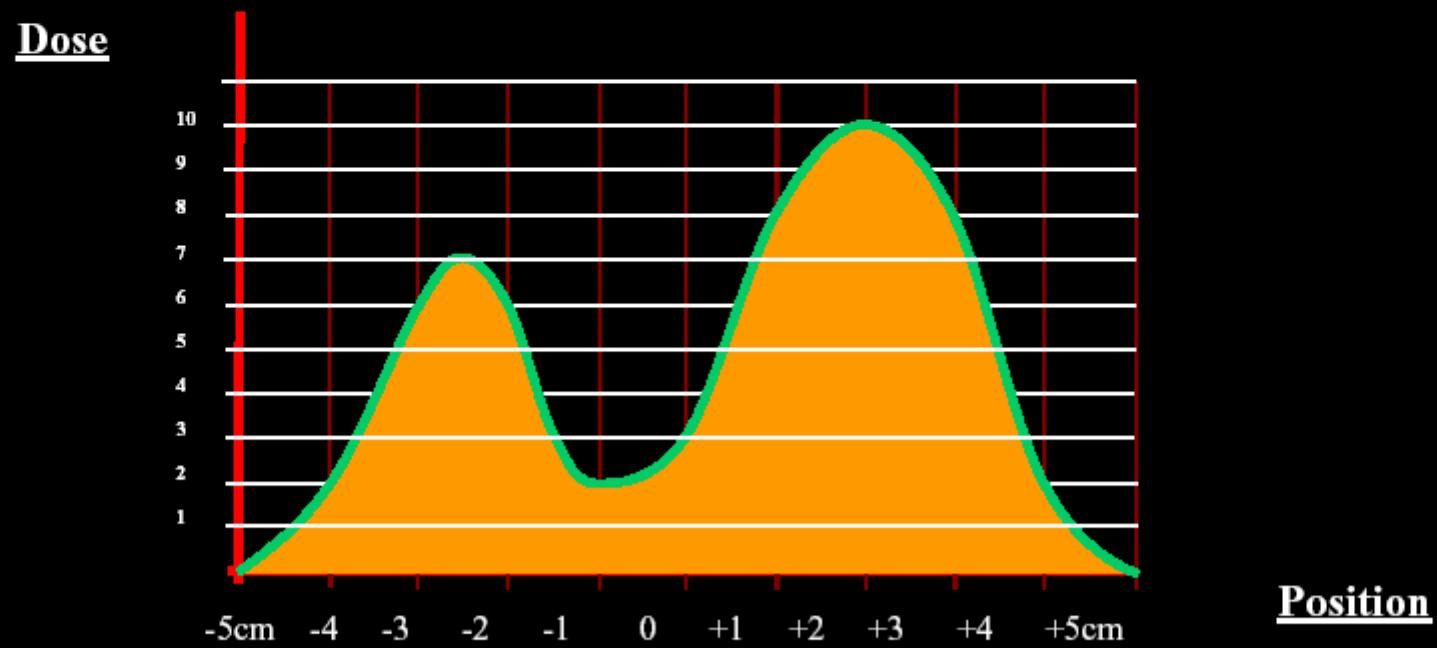
Método Sliding Window

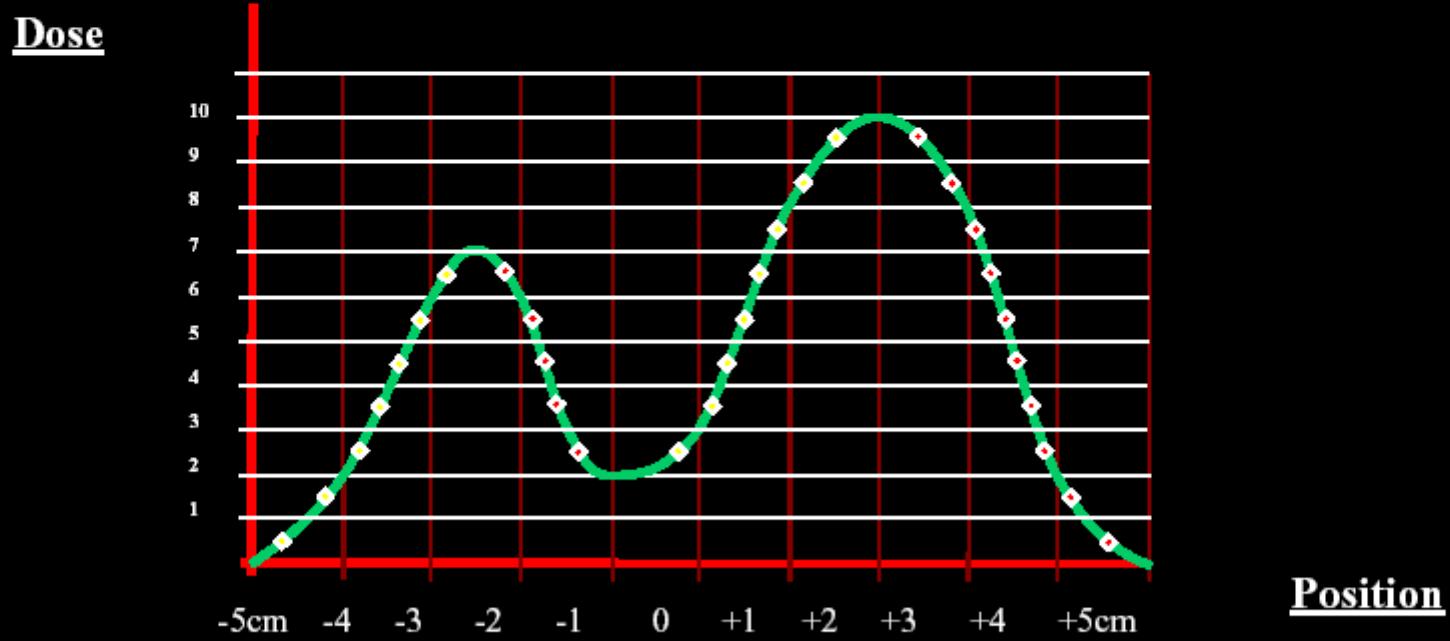


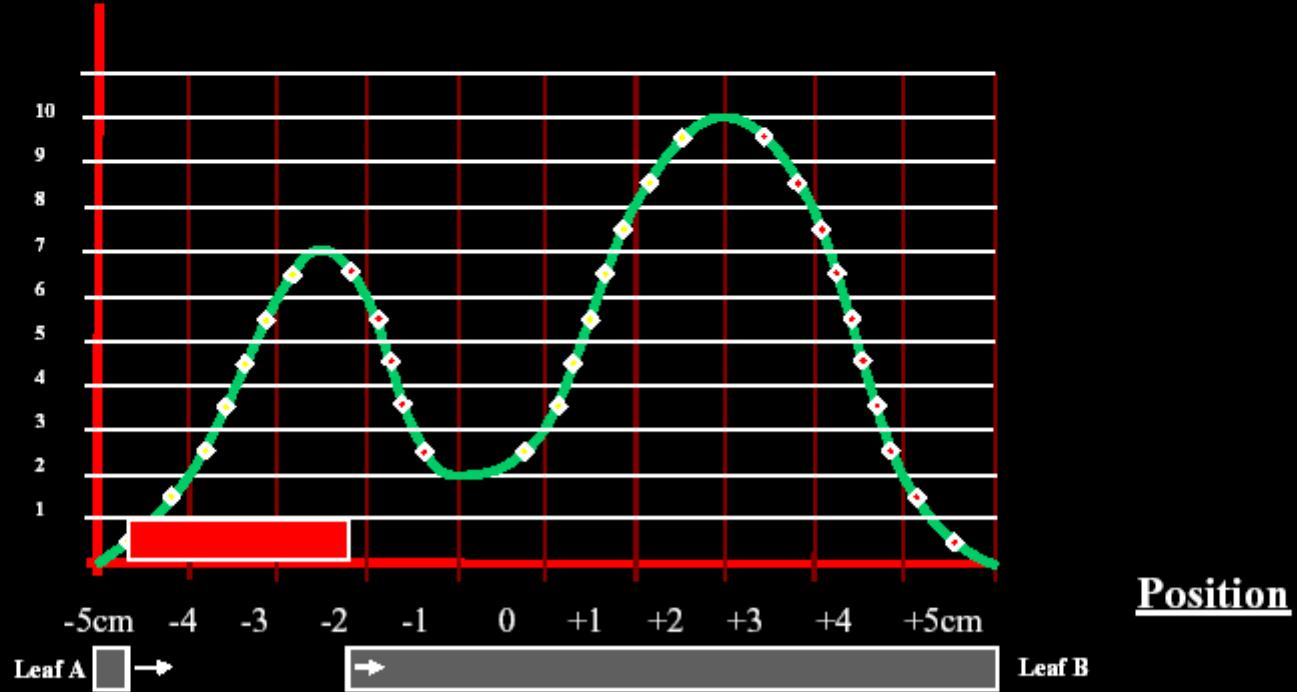
Sliding Window Producing Intensity Modulated (IM) Field

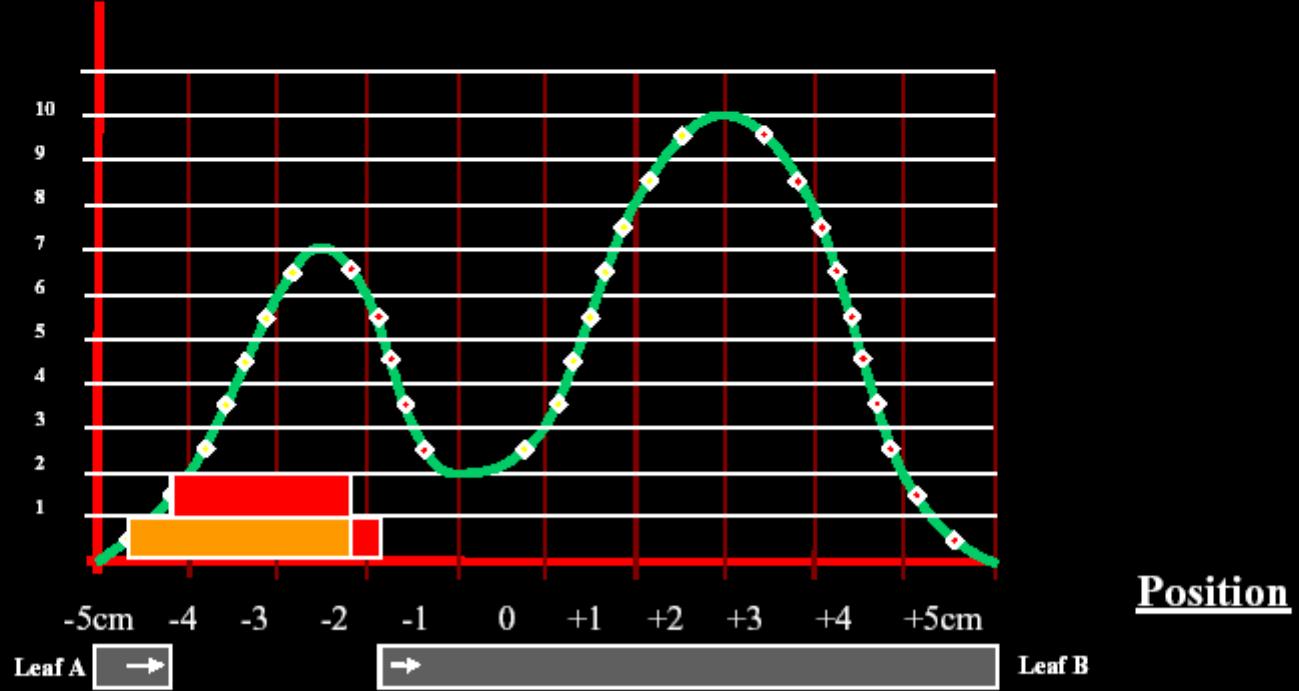


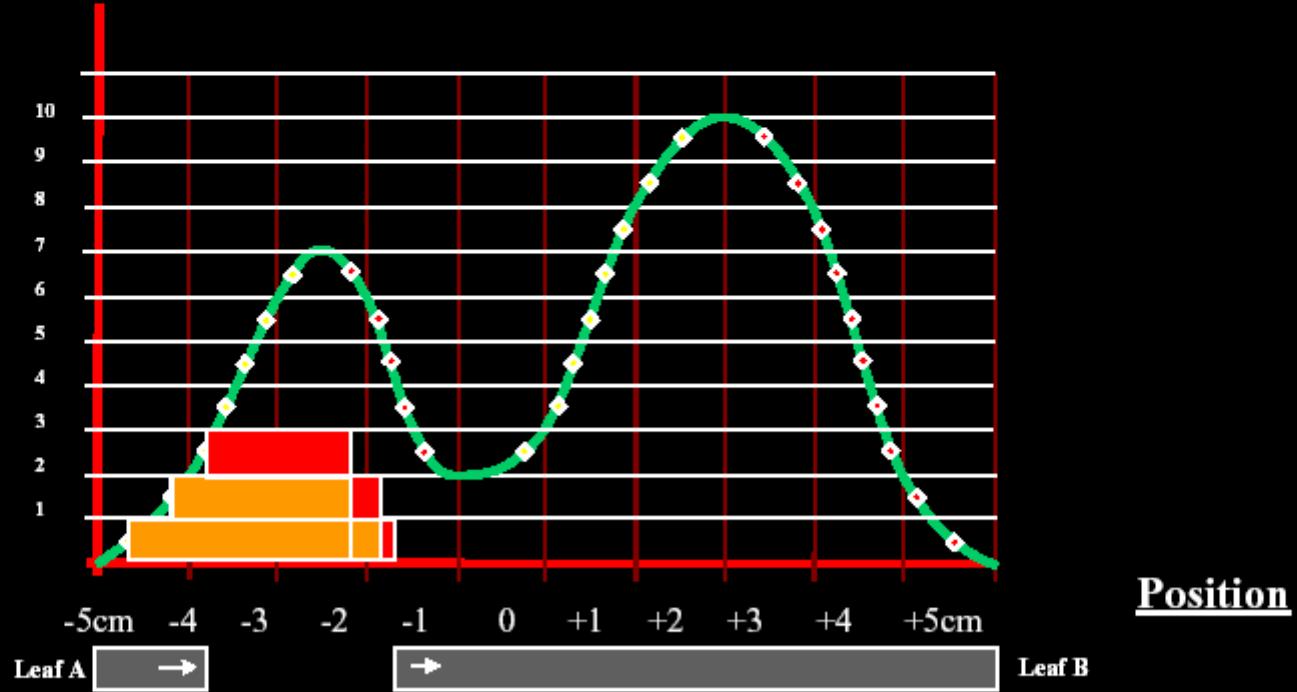
How Can We Make Any Shape?

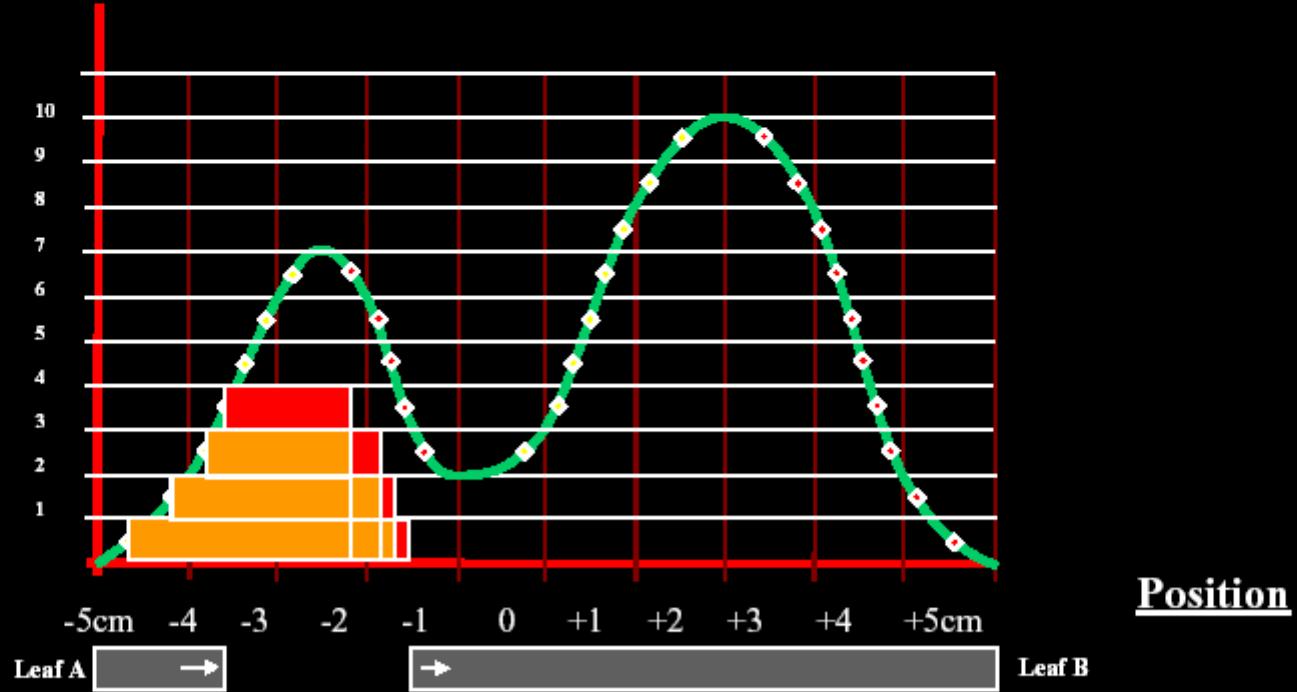


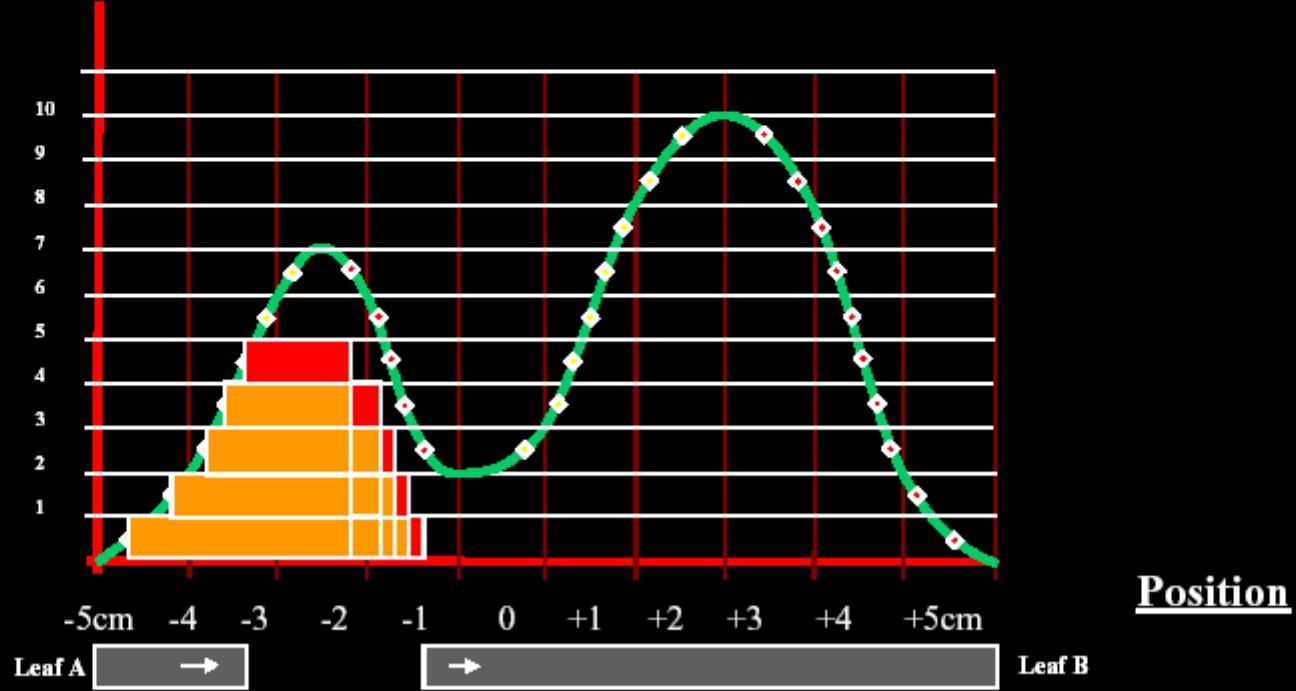


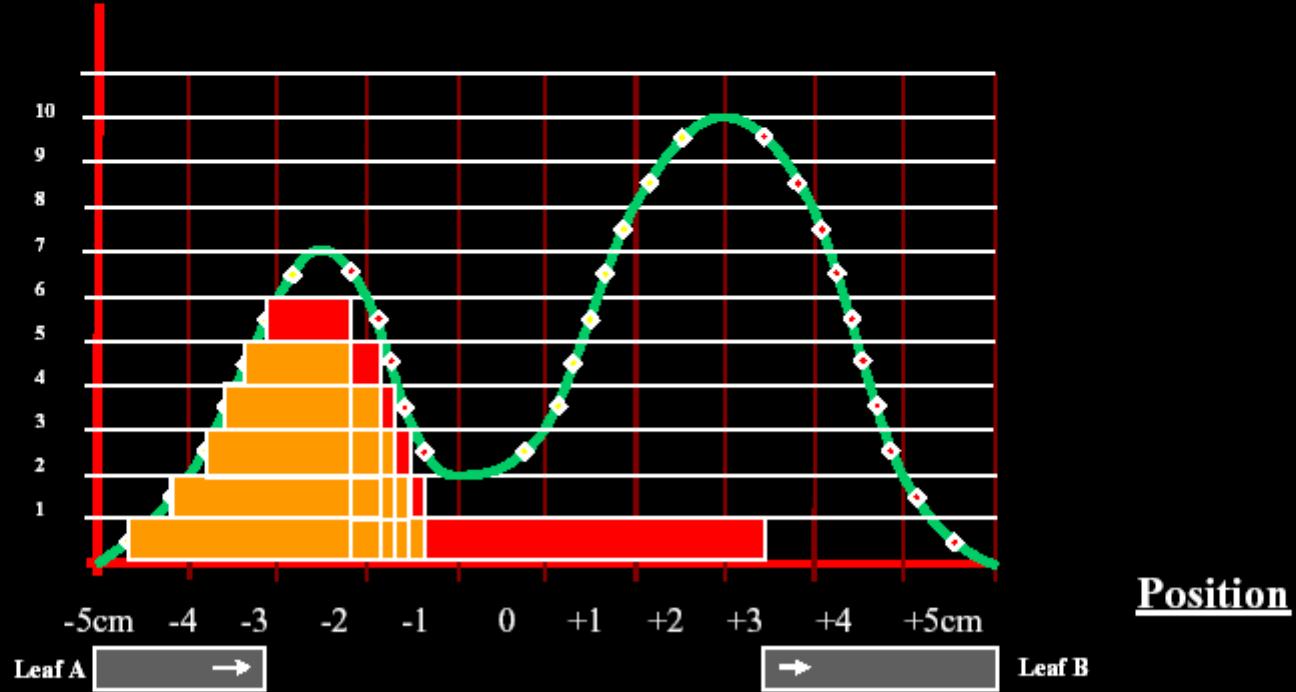


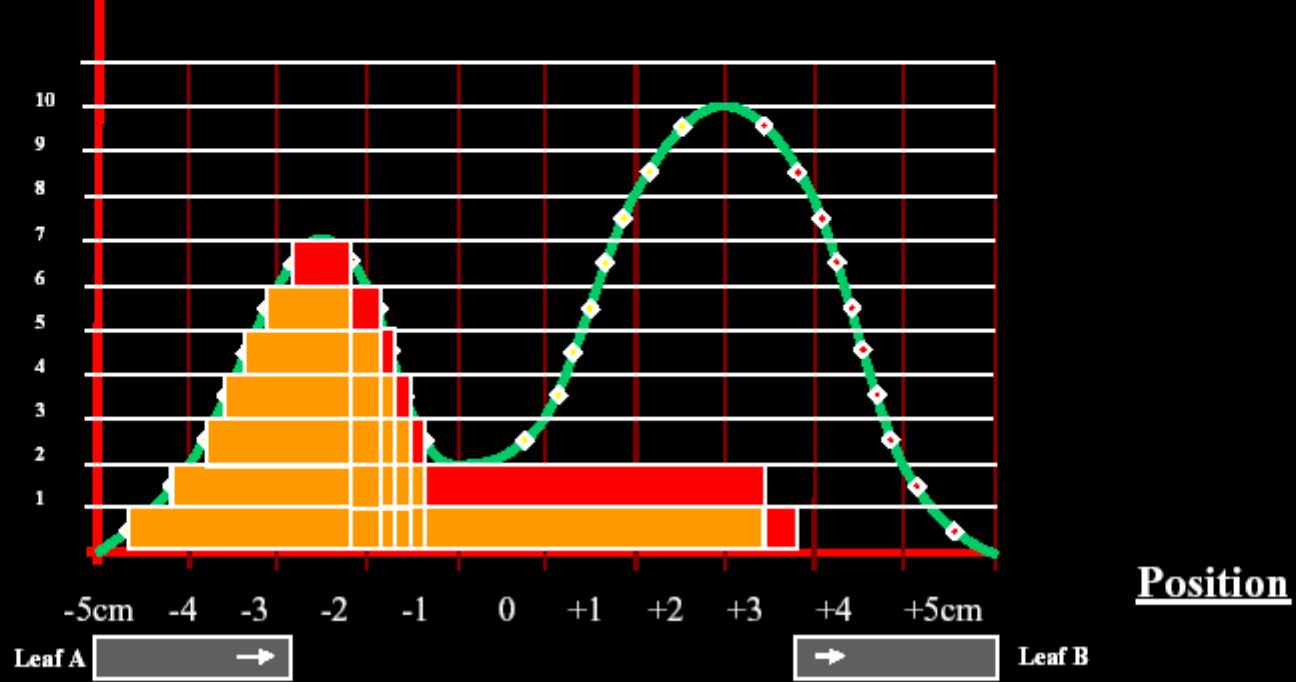


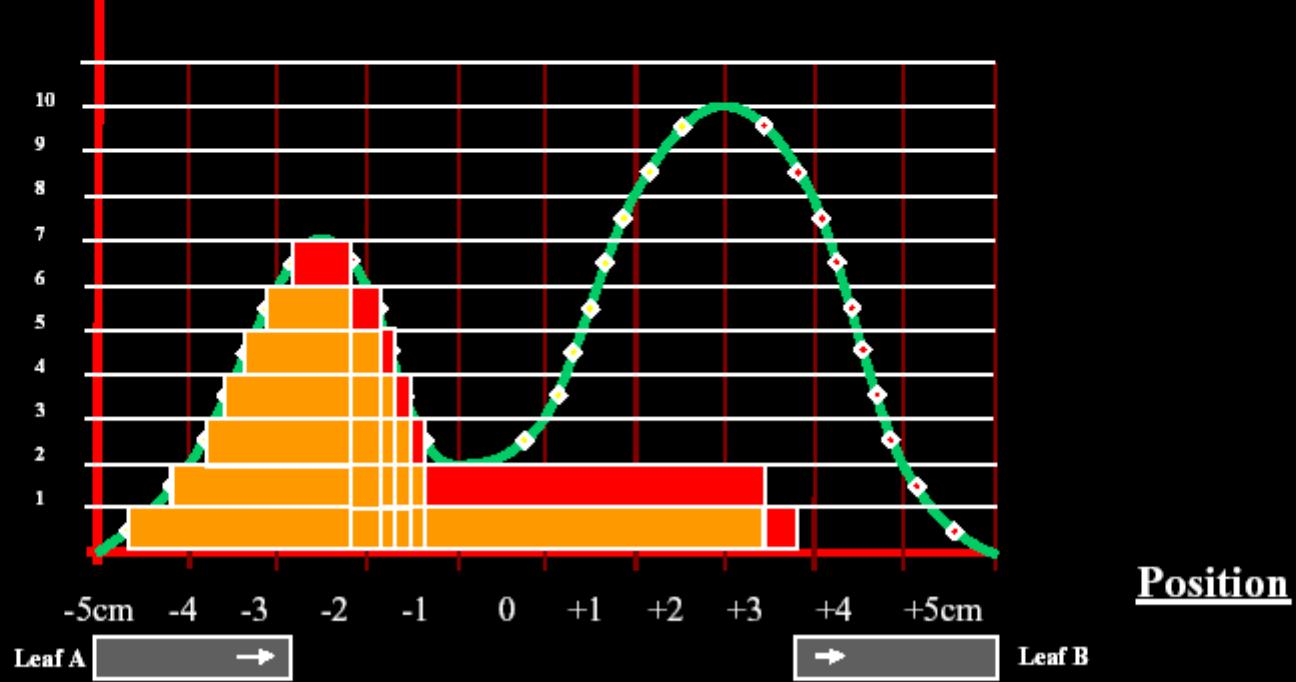


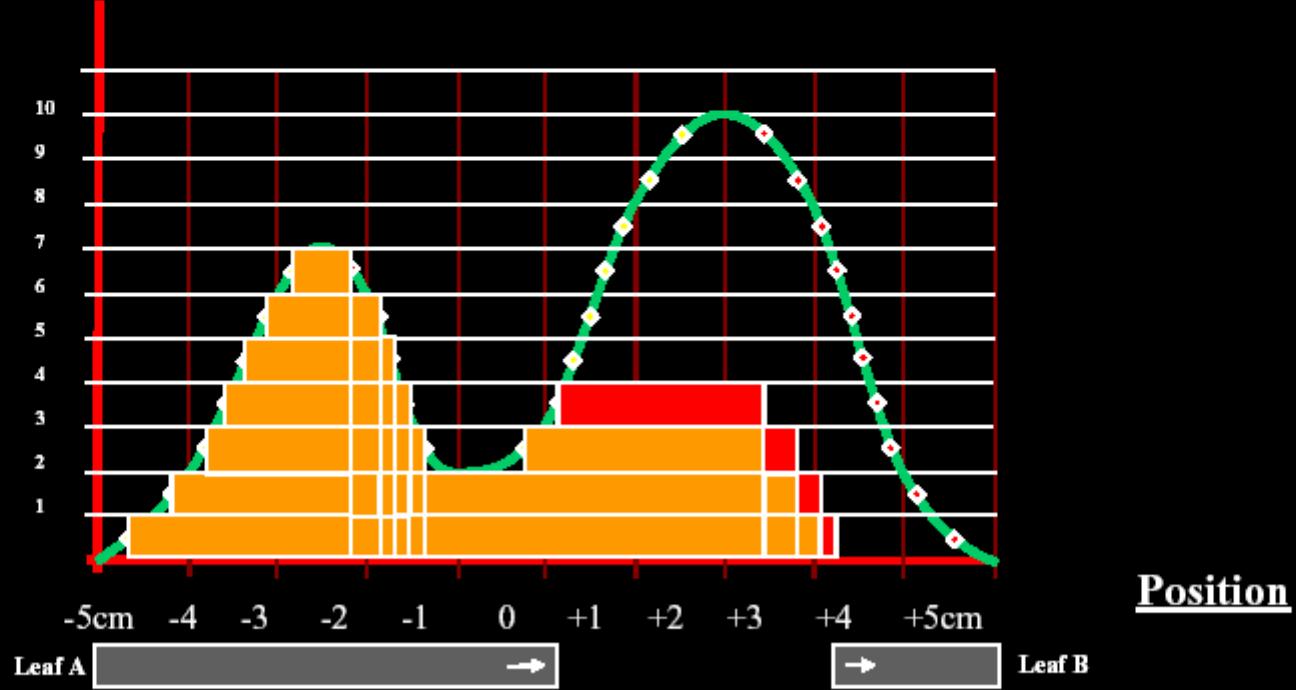


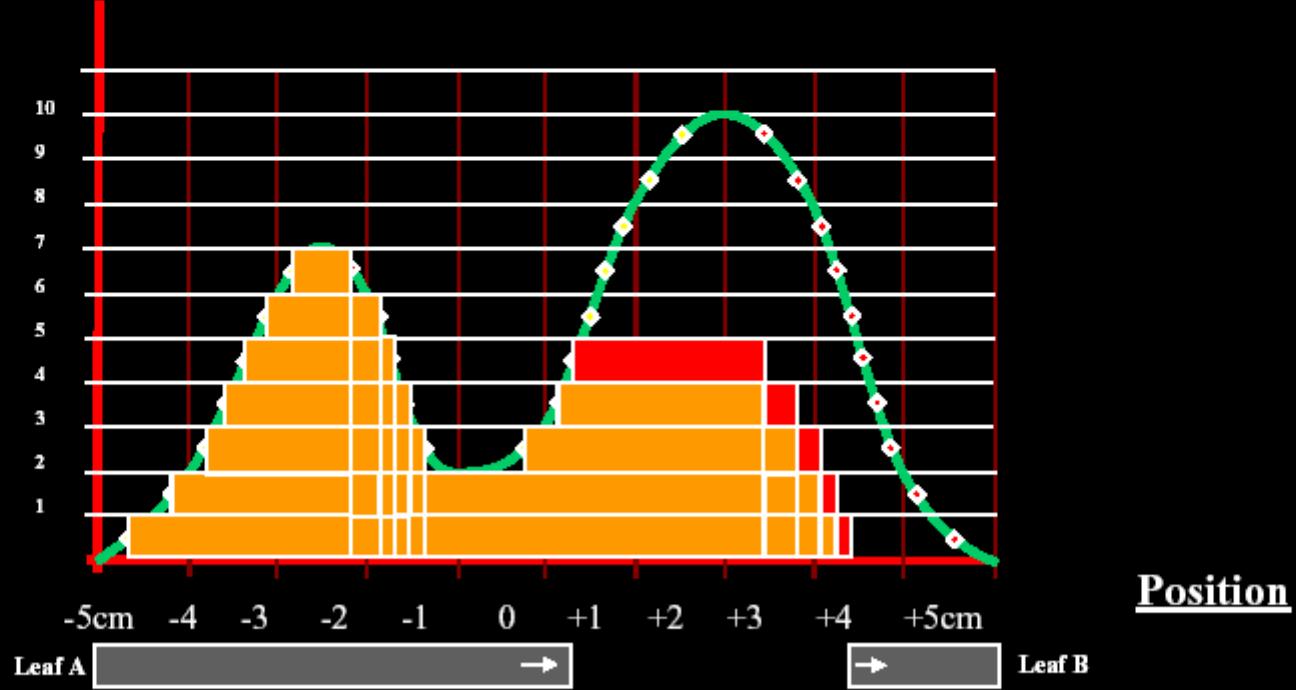


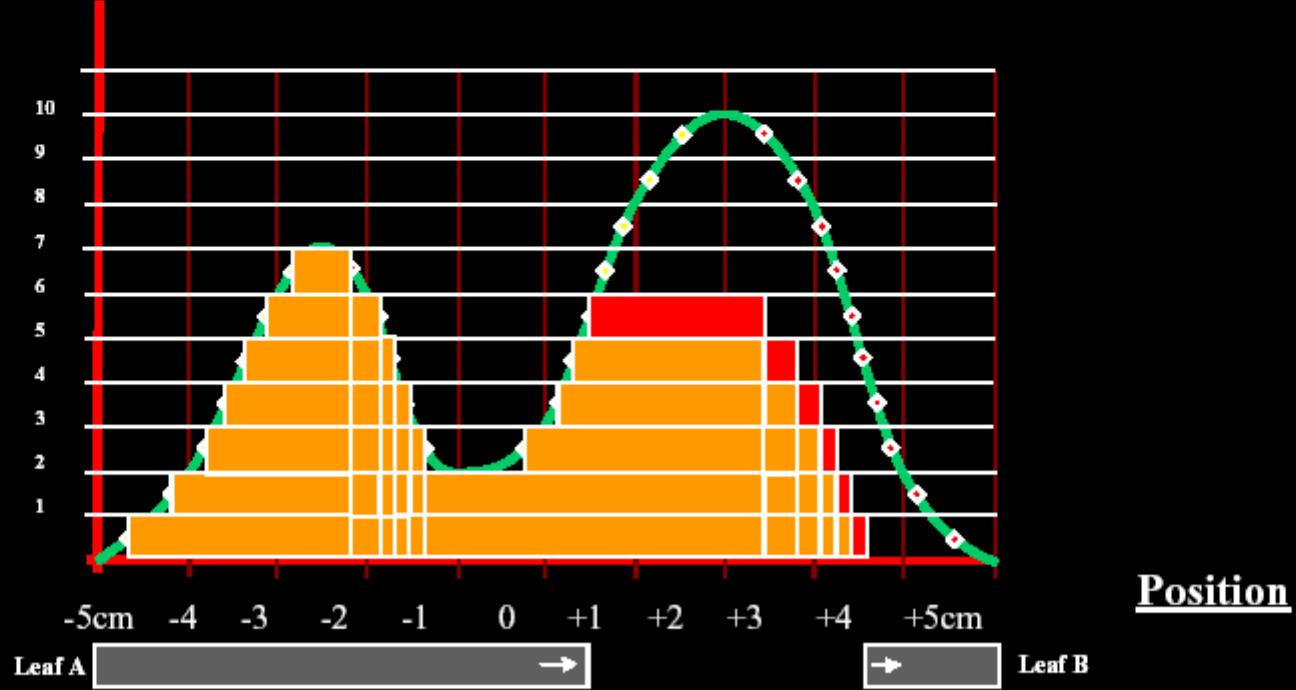


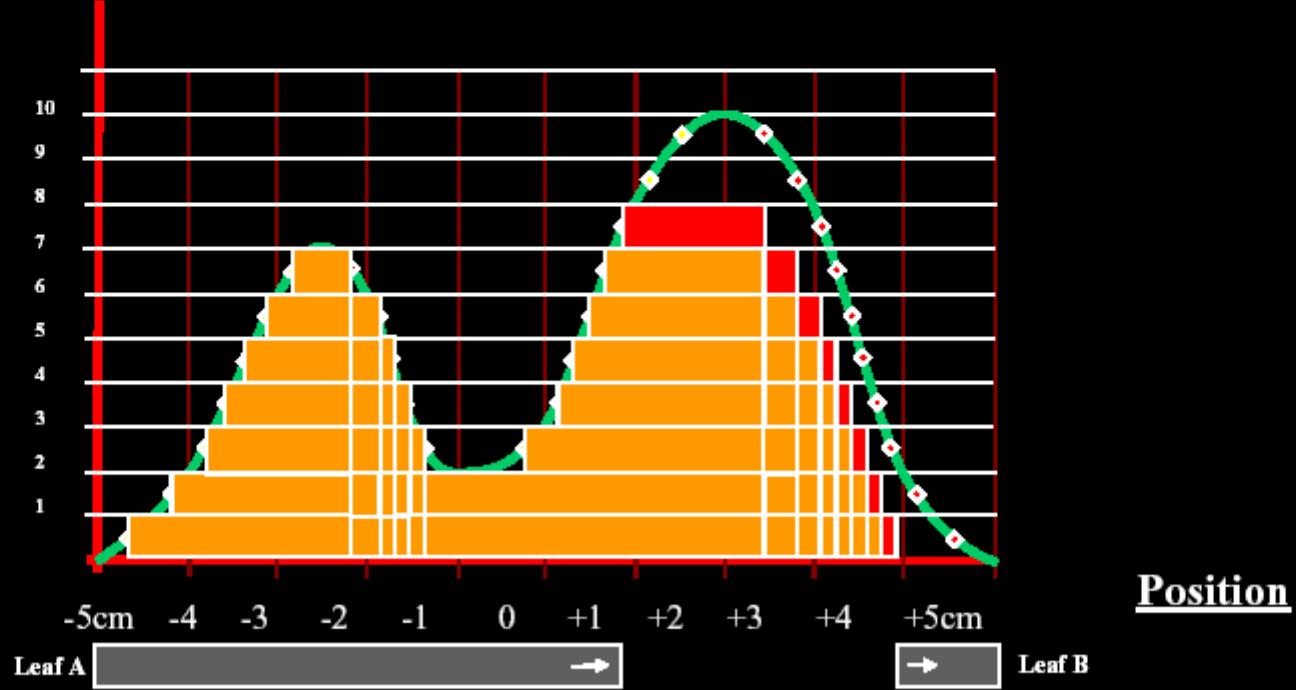


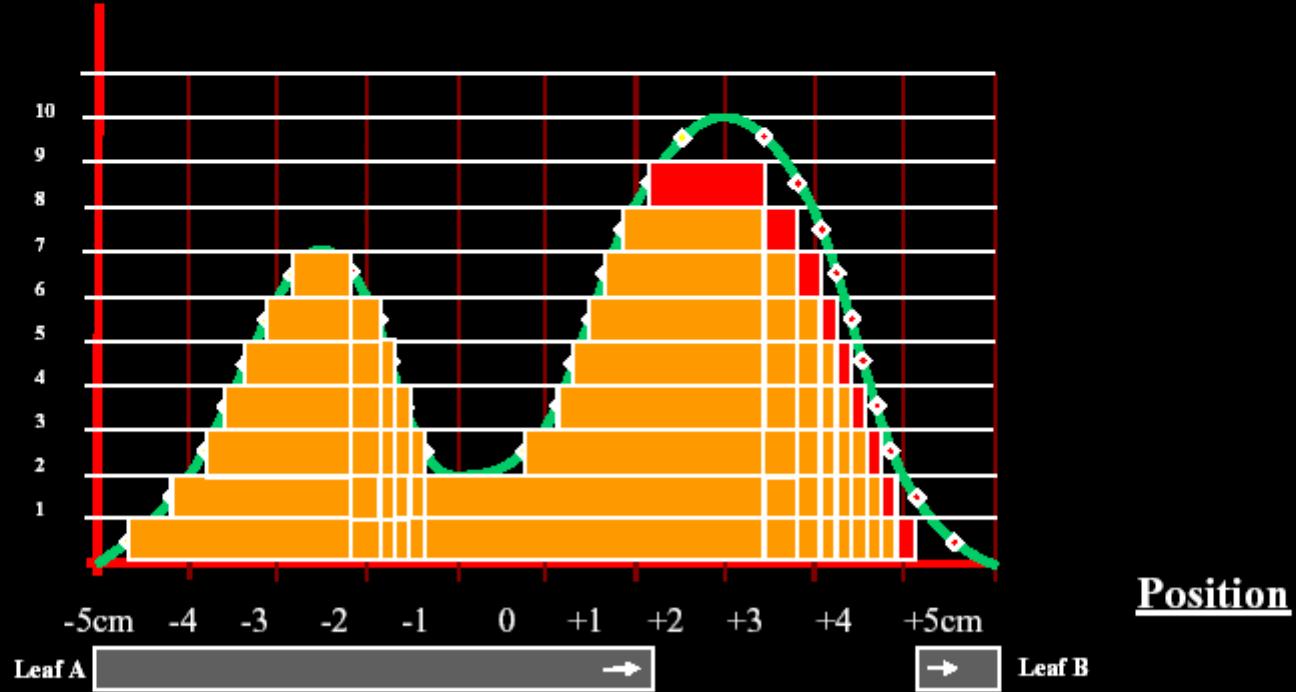


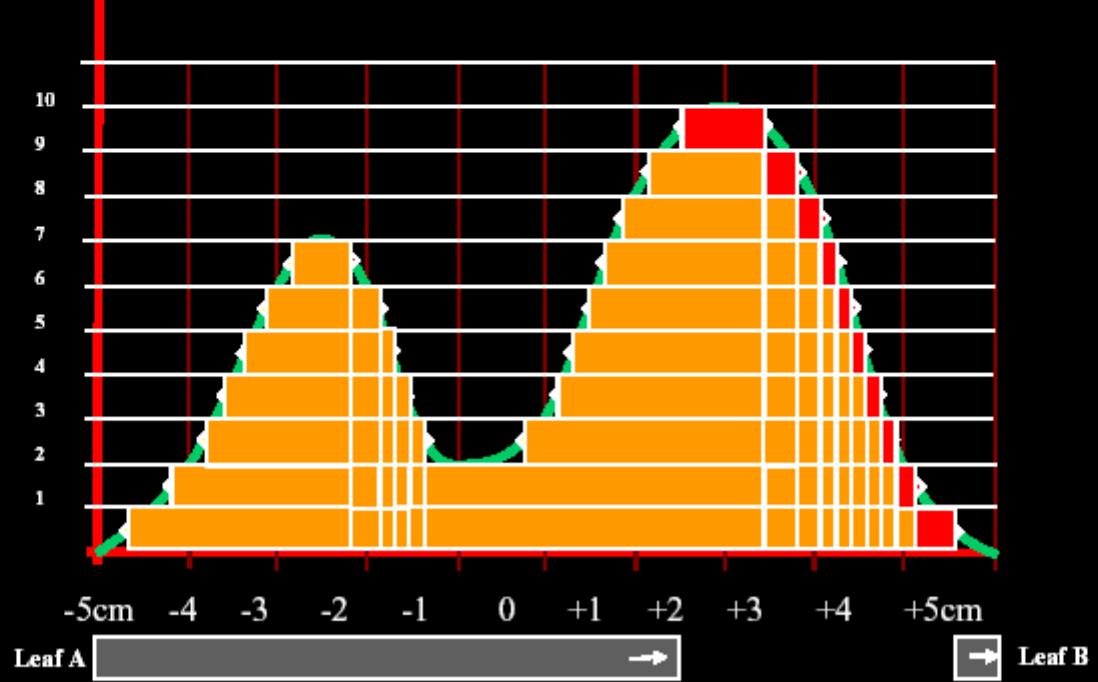




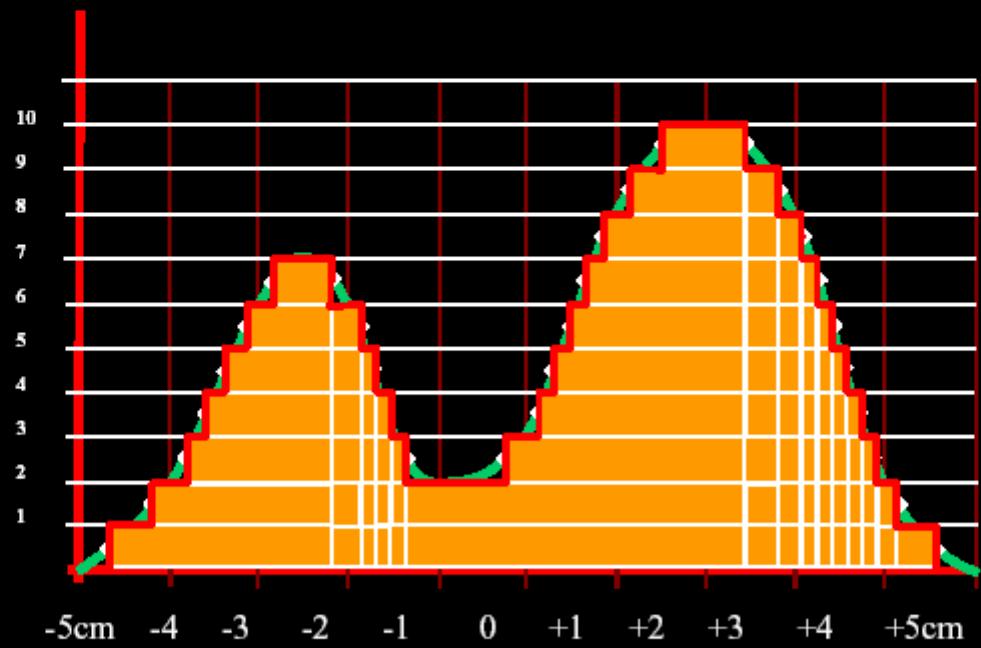




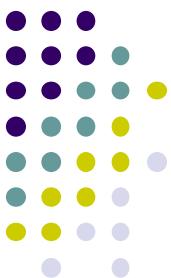




Done!



IMRT basada en colimadores asimetricos independientes



JAWS ONLY IMRT

NHS
Lothian

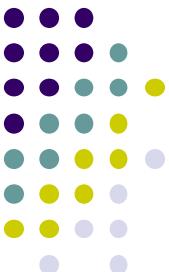
Another innovation from Prowess: Jaws-Only DAO IMRT

Chico, CA (August 18, 2005) – Radiation oncology software company Prowess, Inc. is very pleased to announce the release of their Jaws-Only DAO IMRT - Panther 4.2. This remarkably innovative product allows users to create and deliver Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT) plans without using a multi-leaf collimator. Jaws-Only DAO IMRT, recently launched at the 47th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine in Seattle, and recently showcased on Health Journal Television hosted by General Alexander Haig, will no doubt make a significant contribution to the oncology field.

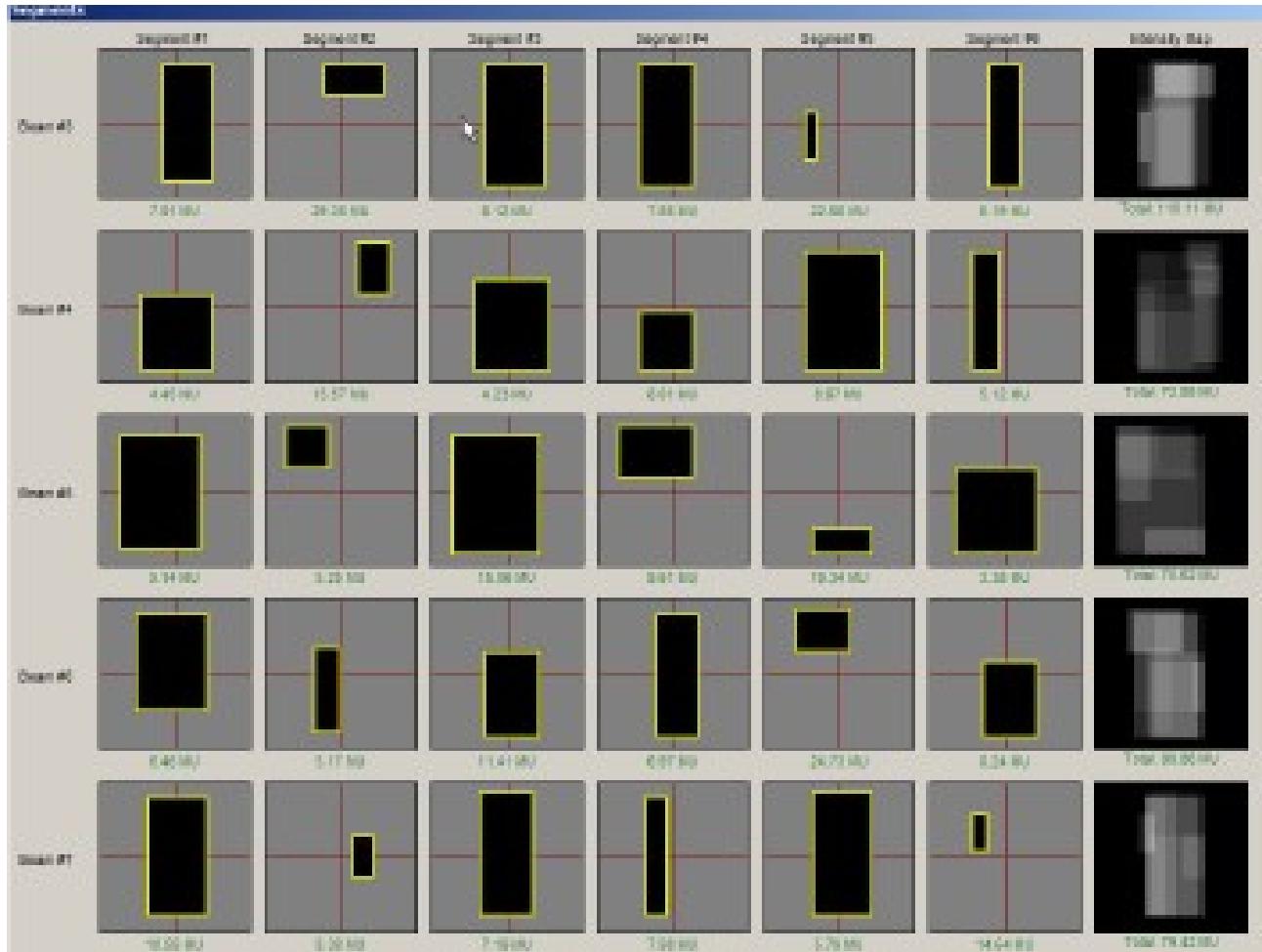
<http://www.prowess.com>

07/06/2006

Jaws-only IMRT
Breast Case
2 Beam Segments 101, 101 Number of Segments 101 Beam Multi-Delivery 2X

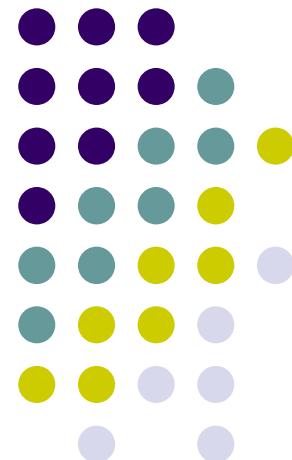


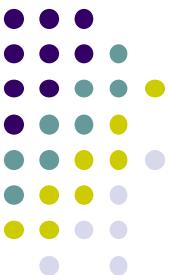
IMRT basada en colimadores asimetricos independientes



Desarrollado para linacs si MLC

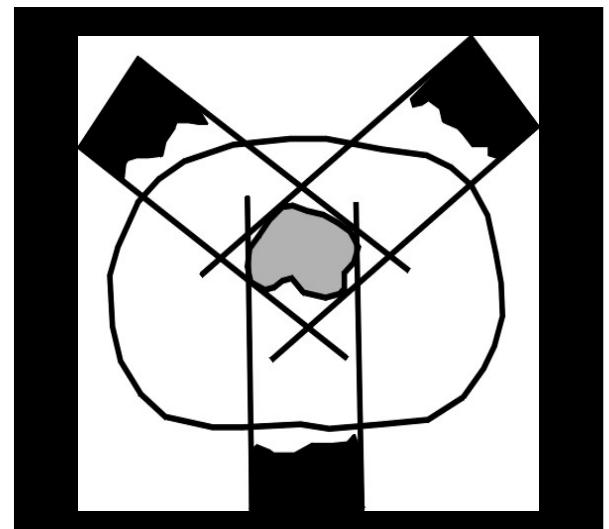
¿Como se resuelve una planificación de IMRT?





Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy

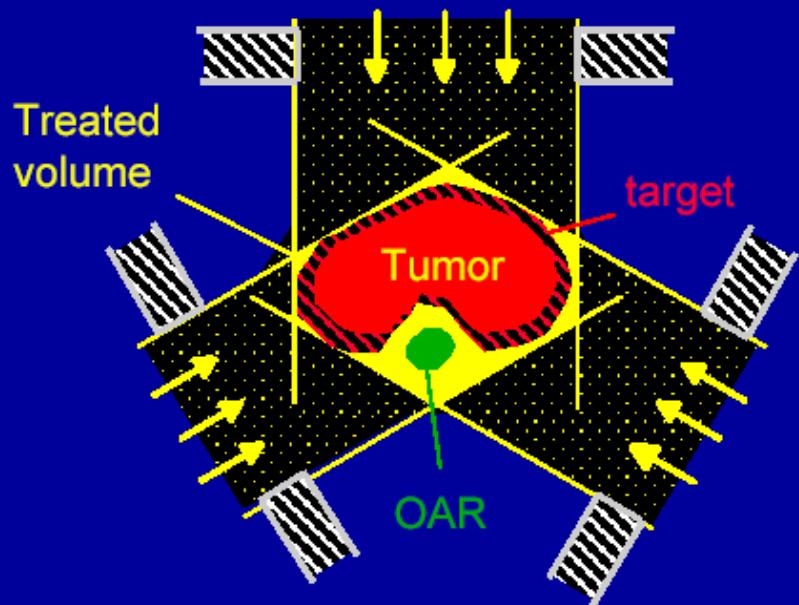
- **Modulación de intensidad basada en:**
 - **Topografía superficial**
 - **Variaciones de densidad de los tejidos internos**
 - **Forma del volumen blanco**
 - **Forma/ubicación de tejidos normales**
 - **Dosis tumor deseada**
 - **Tolerancia de tejidos normales**



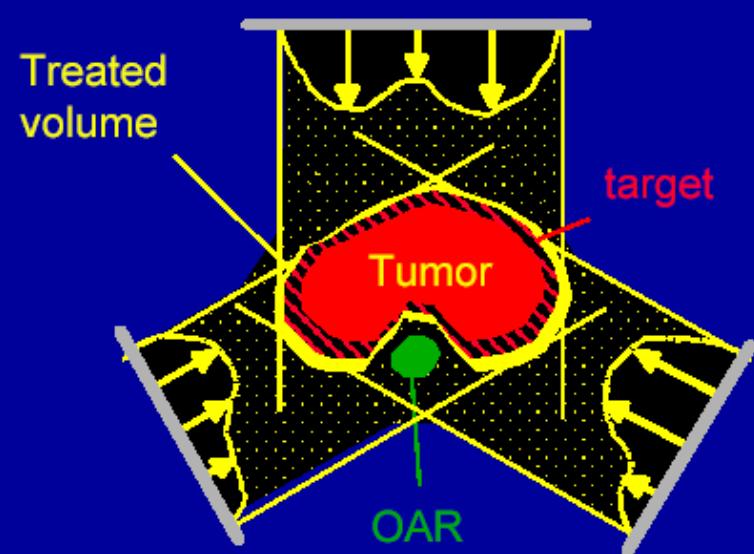


Problem: Irradiation of concave targets

Classical conformal therapy

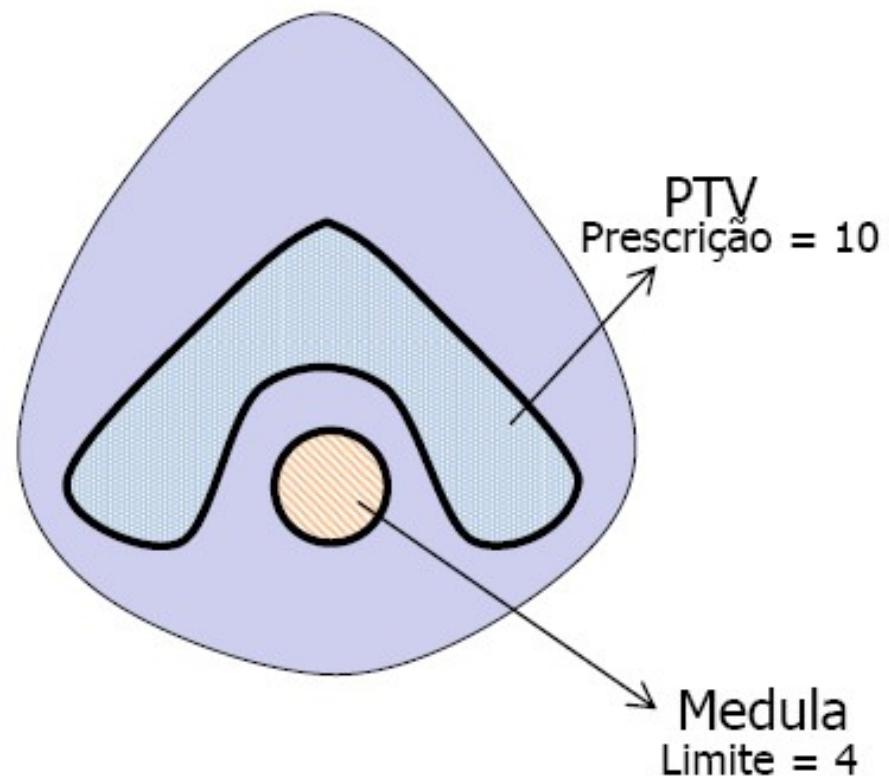
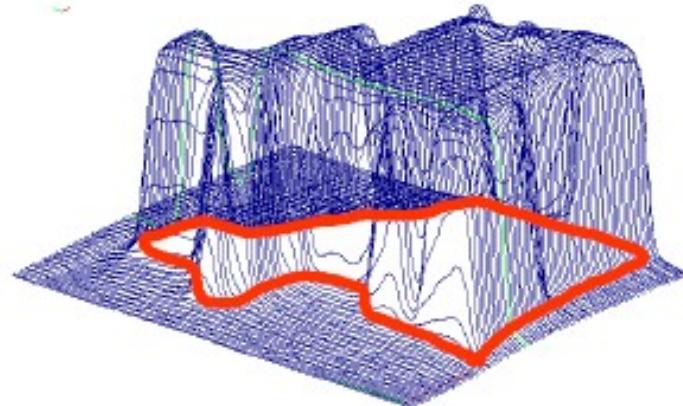


Intensity modulated radiation therapy

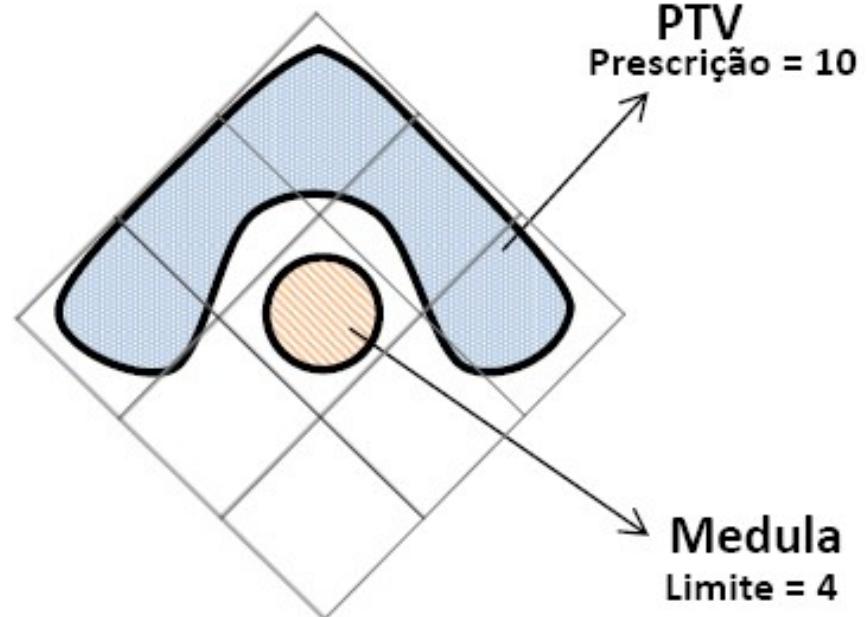
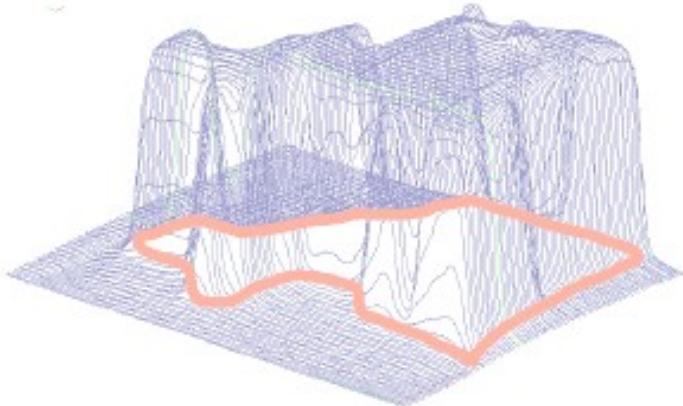


Esquemático

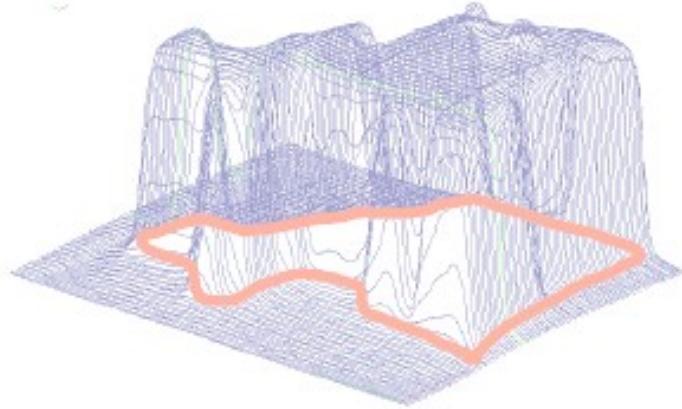
Conformacional (3DCRT)



Conformacional (3DCRT)



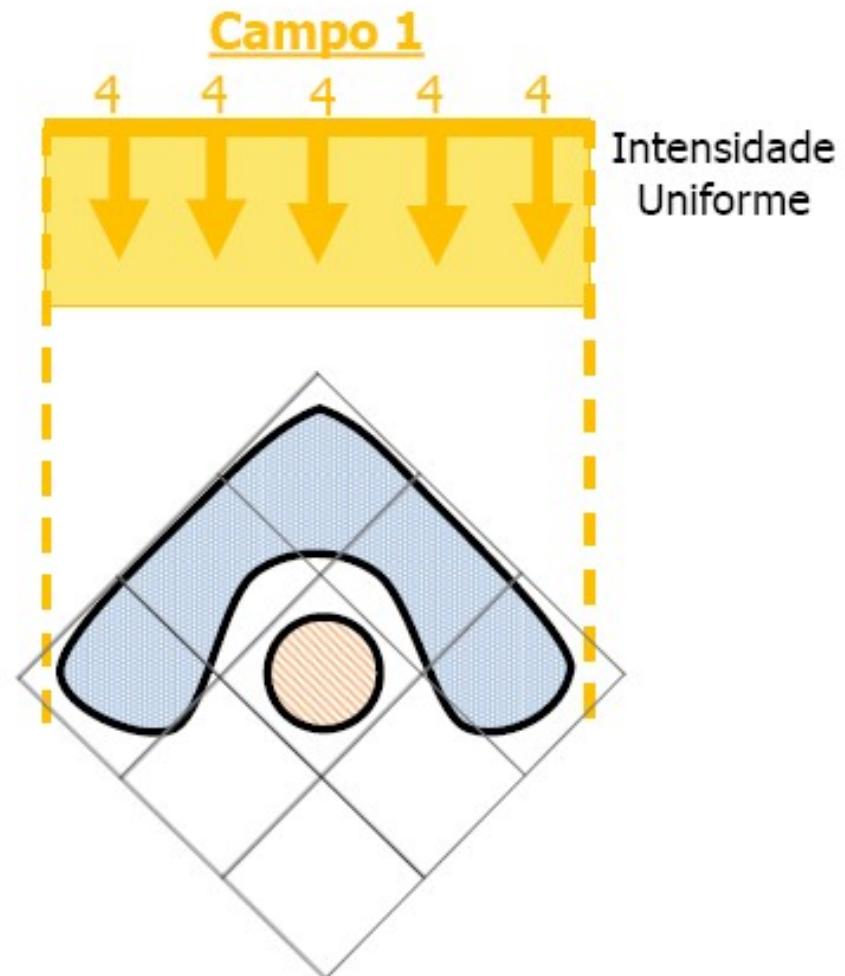
Conformacional (3DCRT)



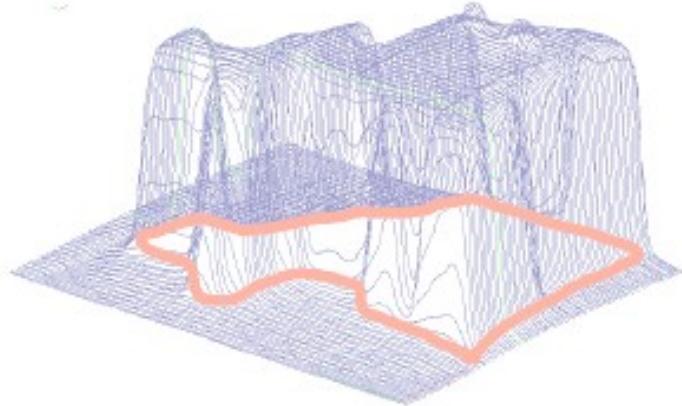
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

Medula
Limite = 4



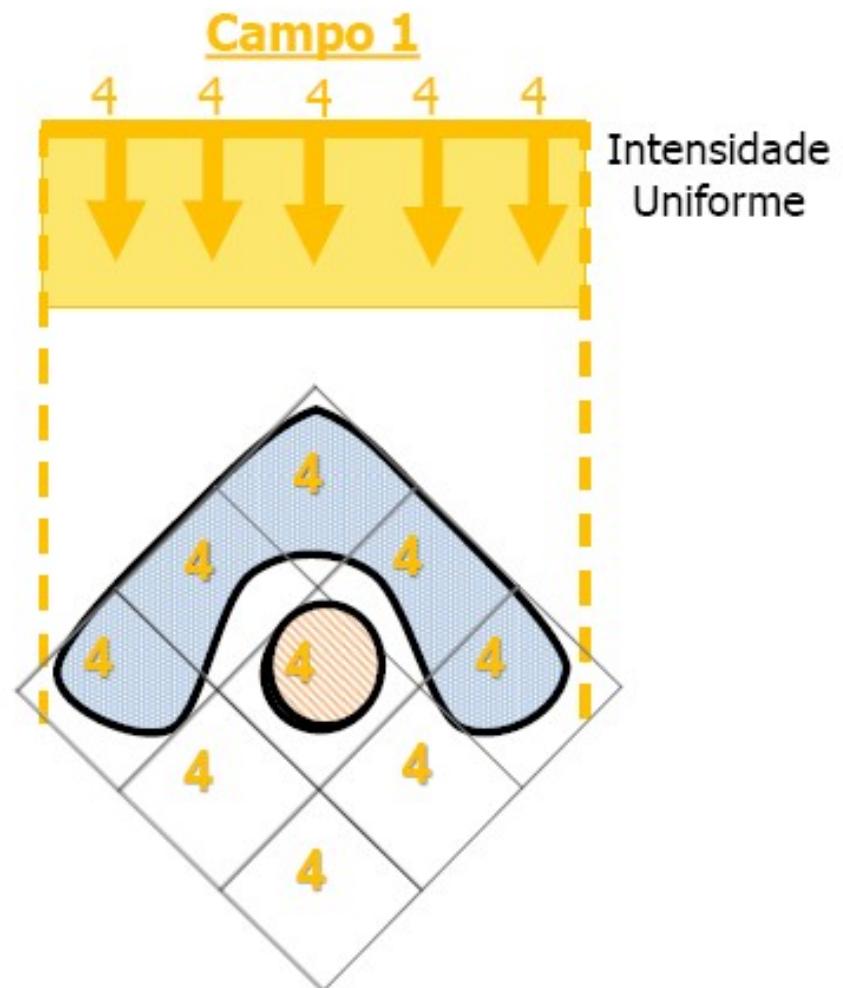
Conformacional (3DCRT)



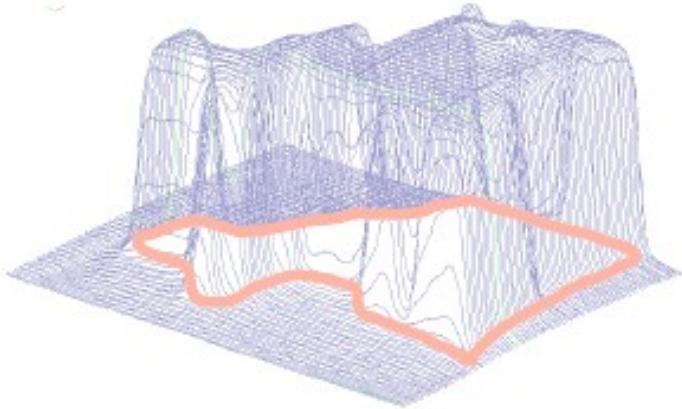
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

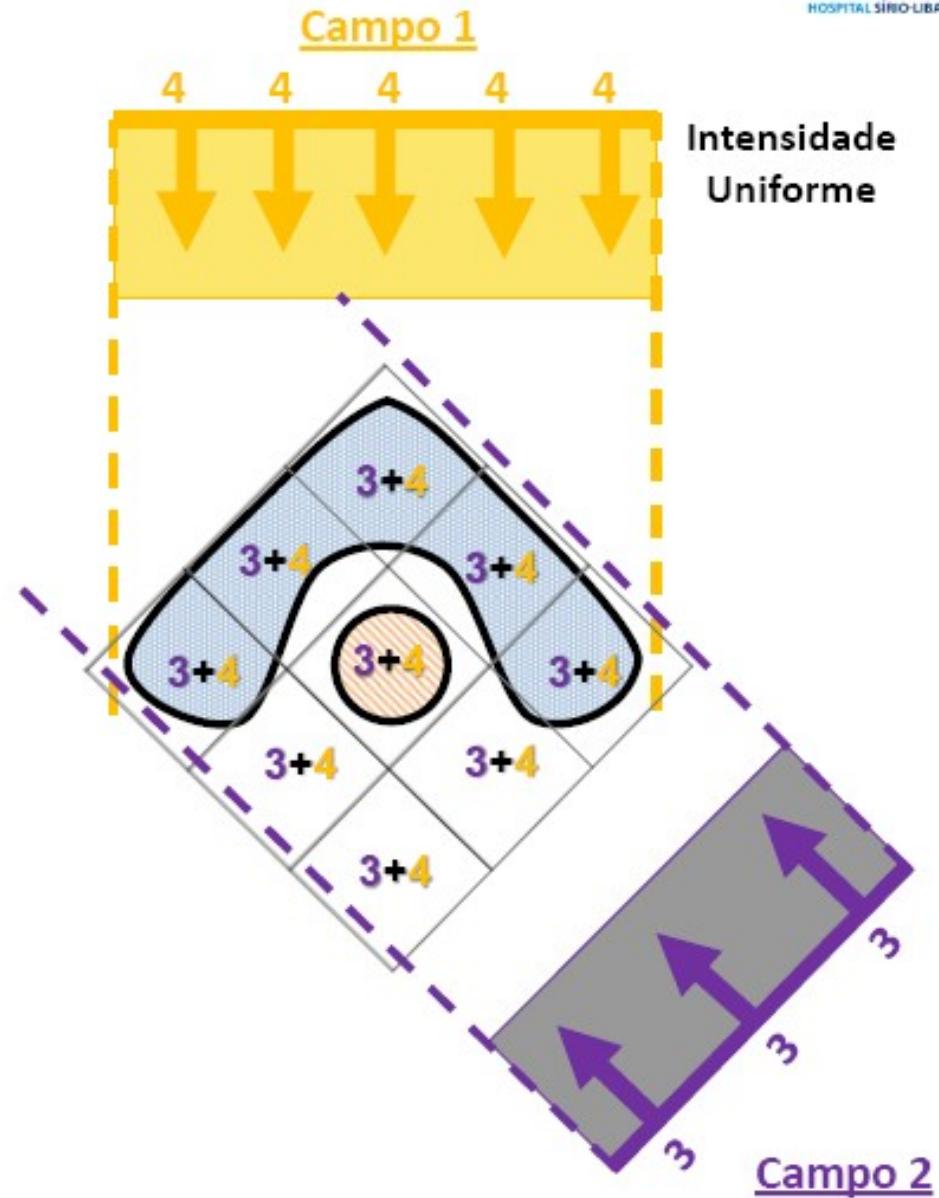
Medula
Limite = 4



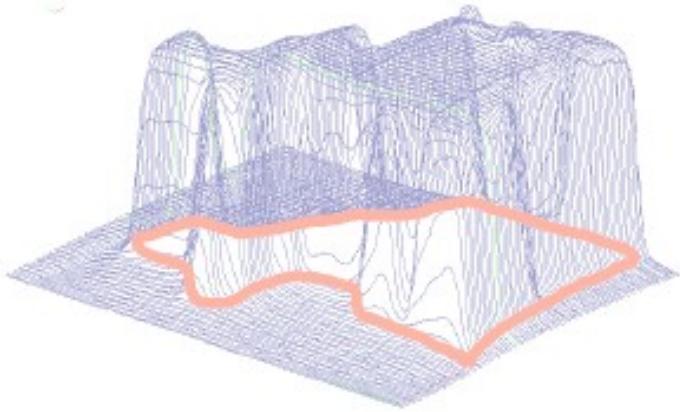
Conformacional (3DCRT)



Objetivos
PTV
Prescrição = 10
Medula
Limite = 4



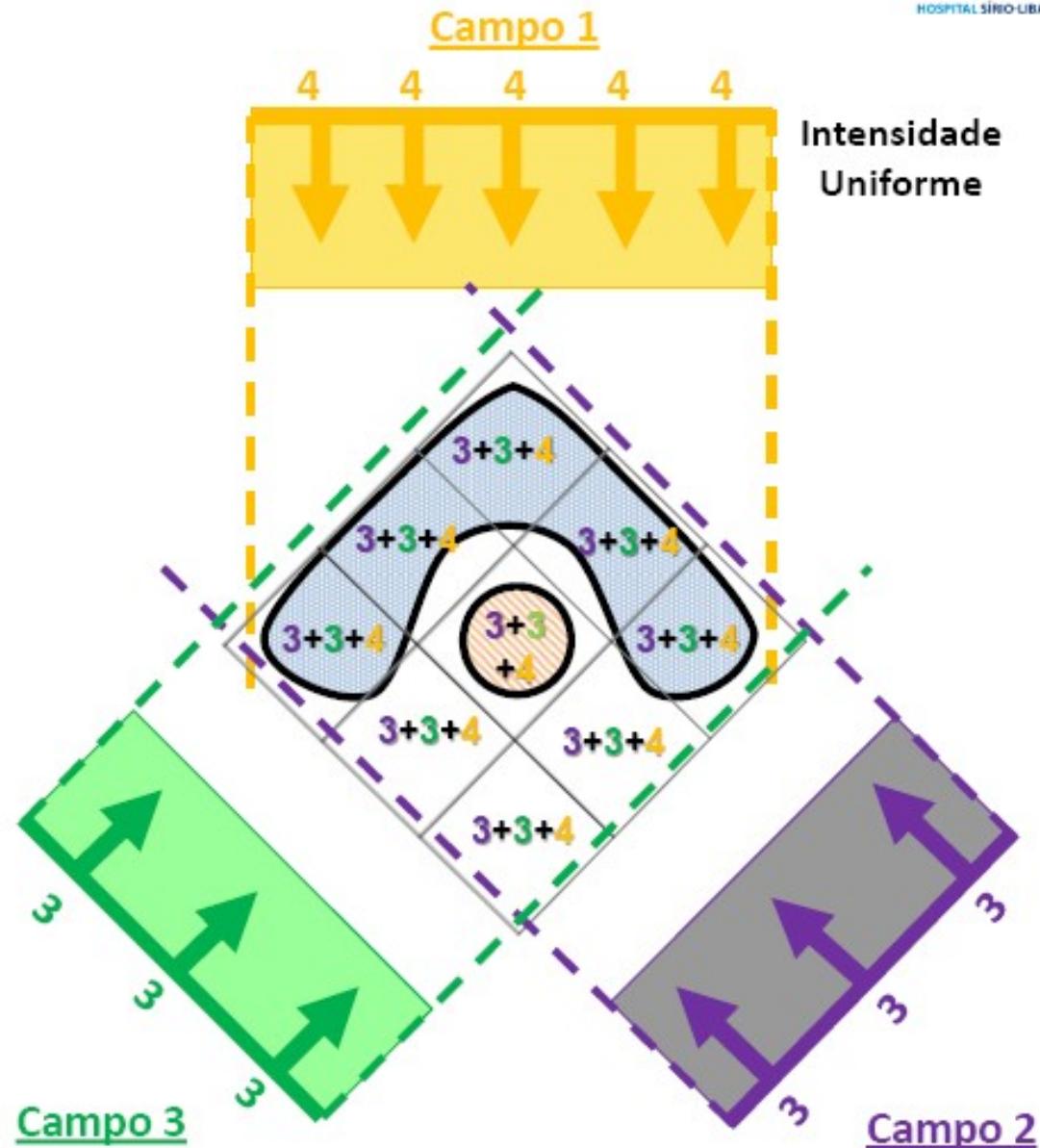
Conformacional (3DCRT)



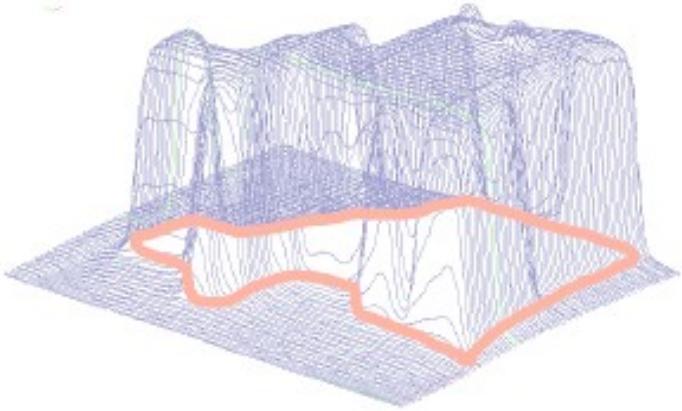
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

Medula
Limite = 4



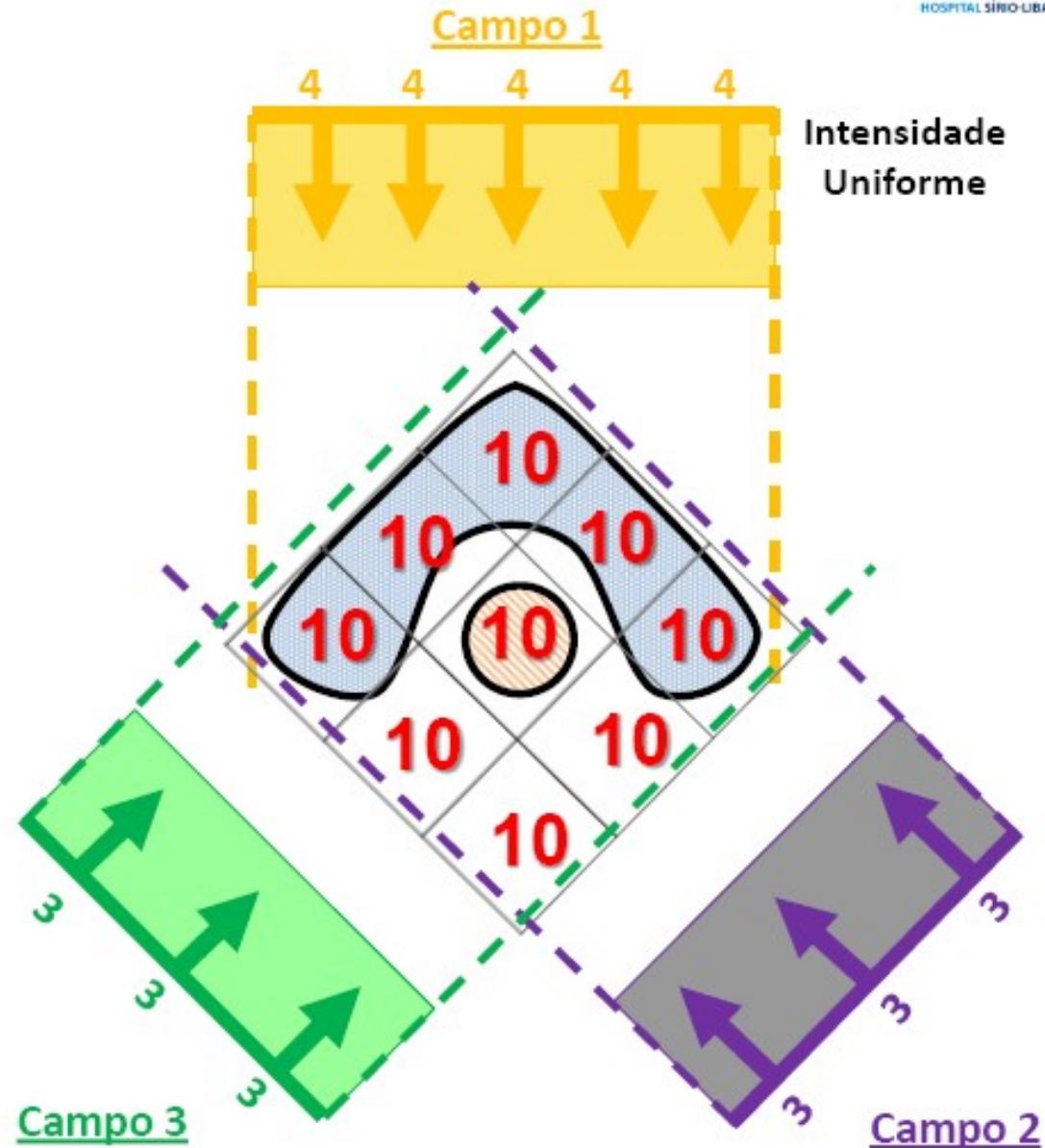
Conformacional (3DCRT)



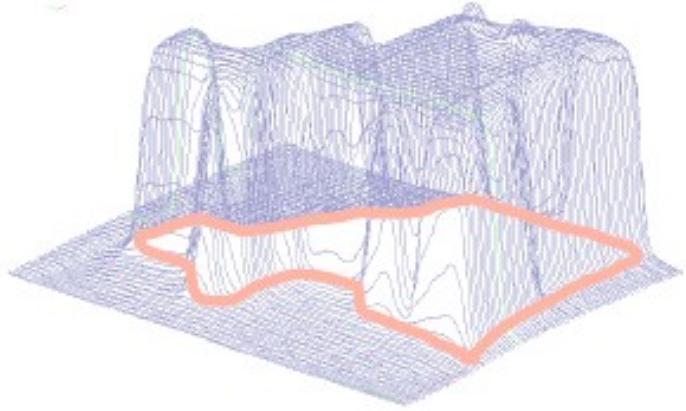
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

Medula
Limite = 4



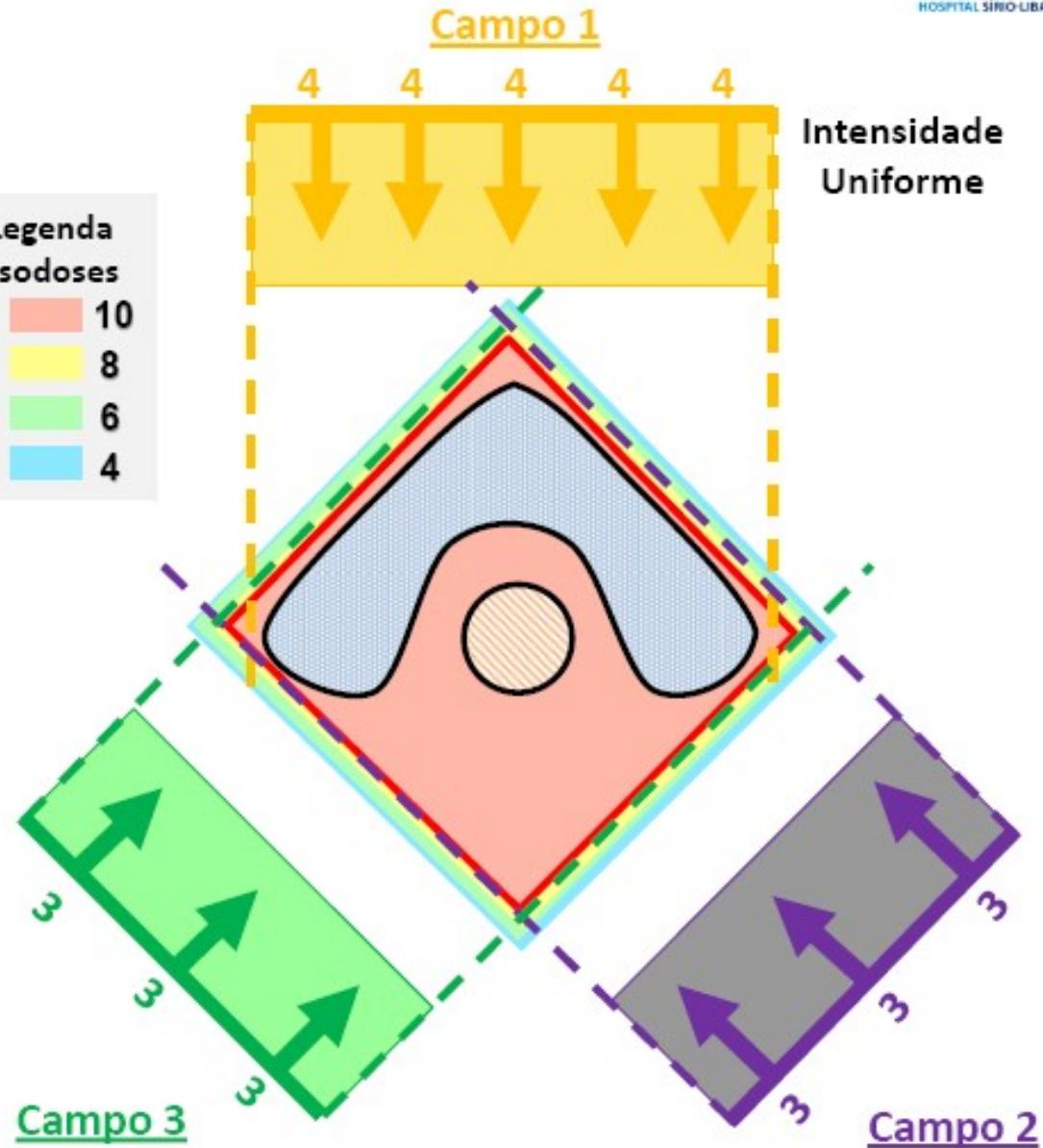
Conformacional (3DCRT)



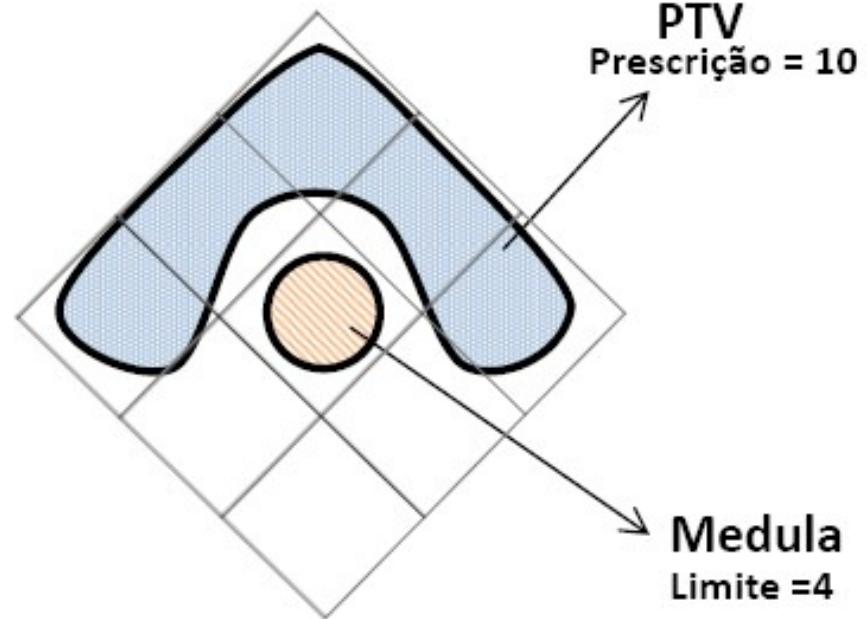
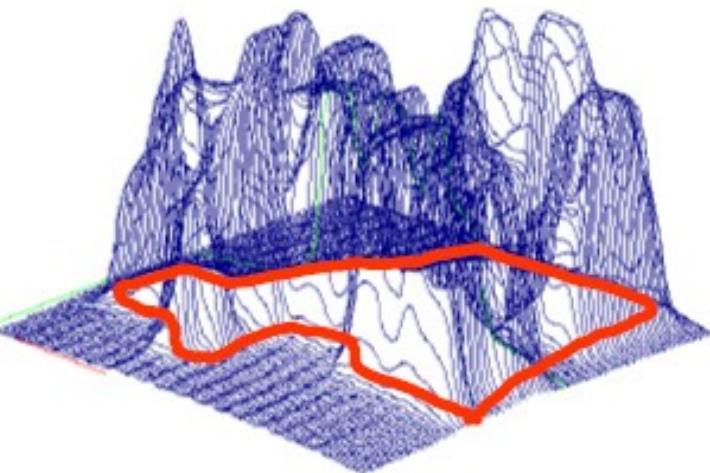
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

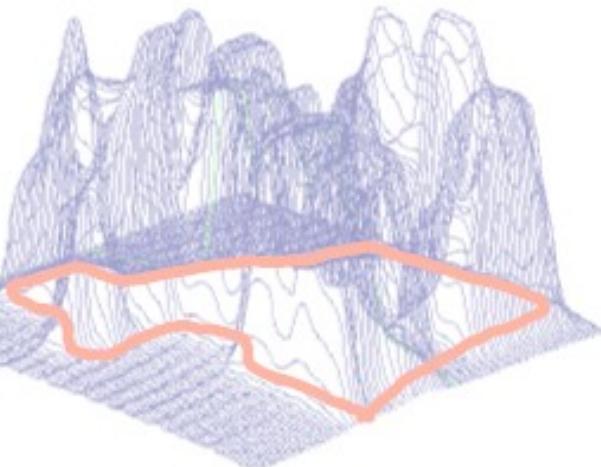
Medula
Limite = 4



IMRT



IMRT



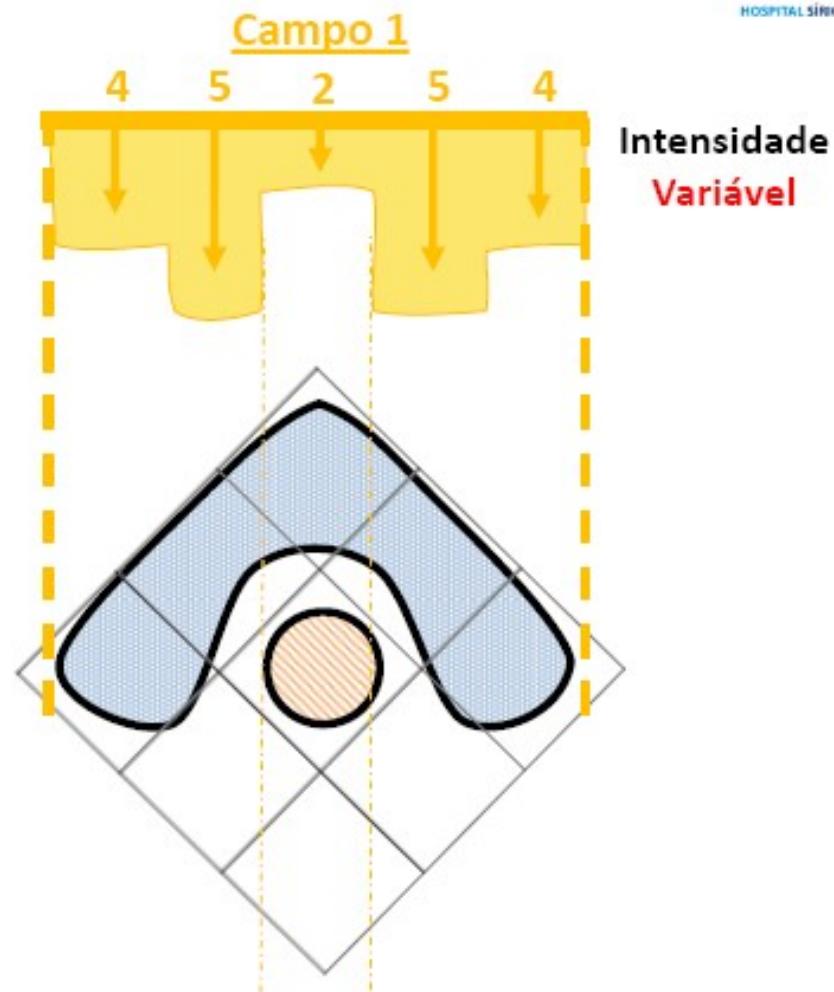
Objetivos

PTV

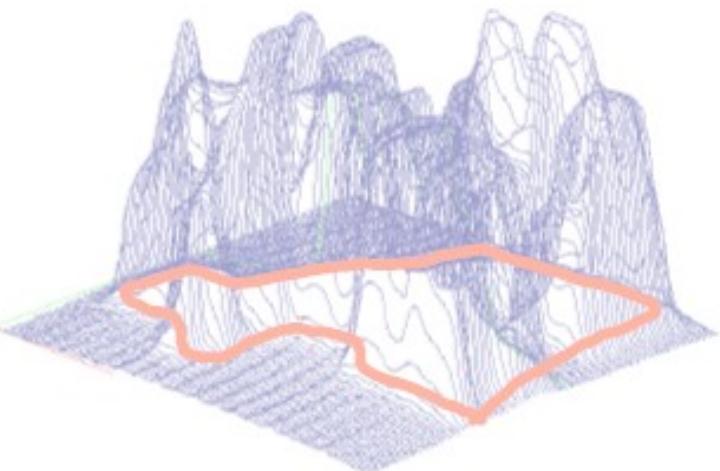
Prescrição = 10

Medula

Límite = 4



IMRT



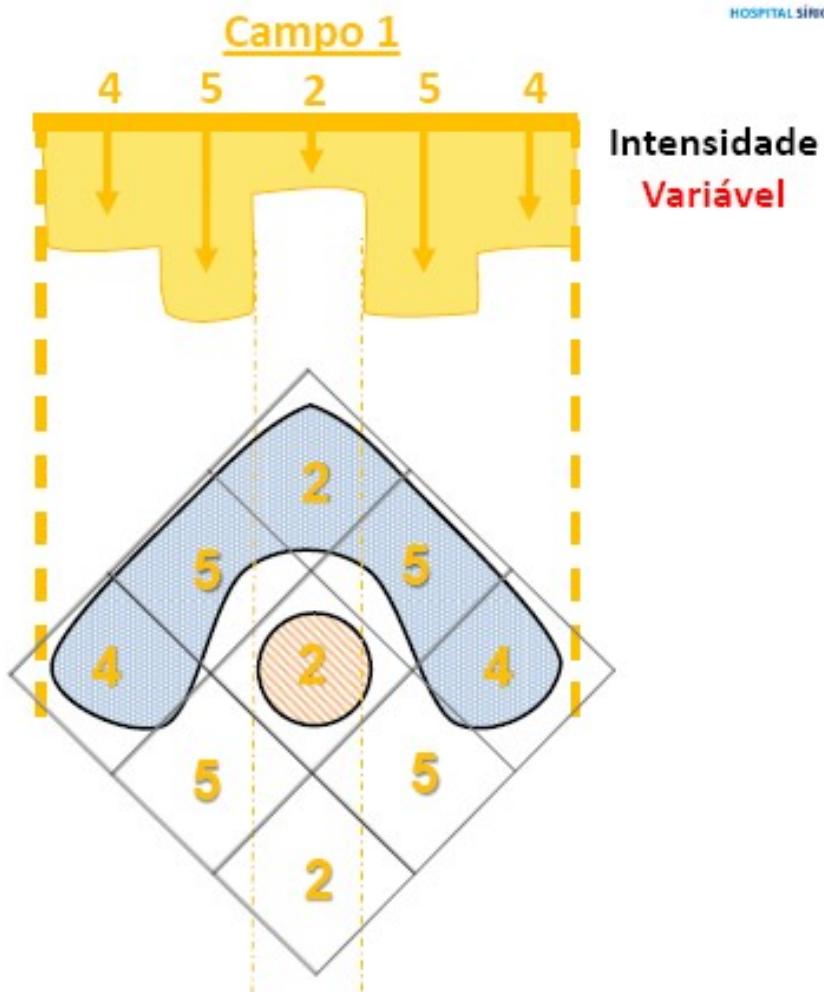
Objetivos

PTV

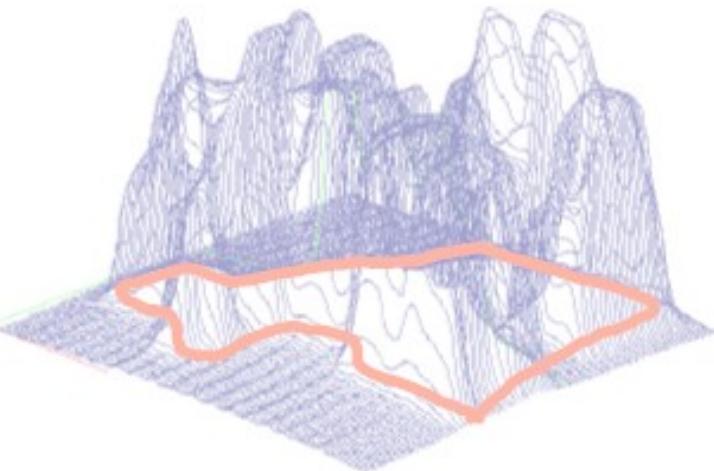
Prescrição = 10

Medula

Límite = 4



IMRT



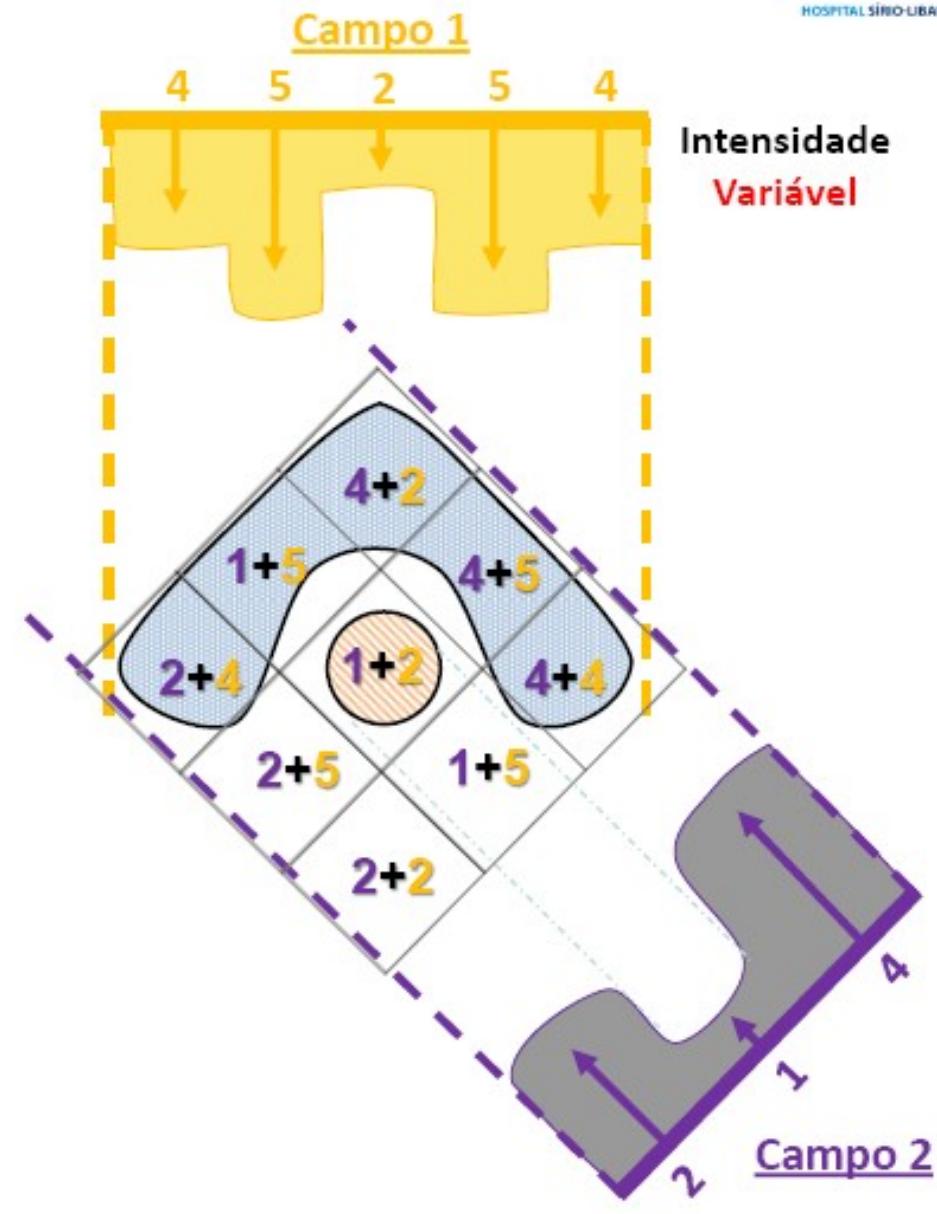
Objetivos

PTV

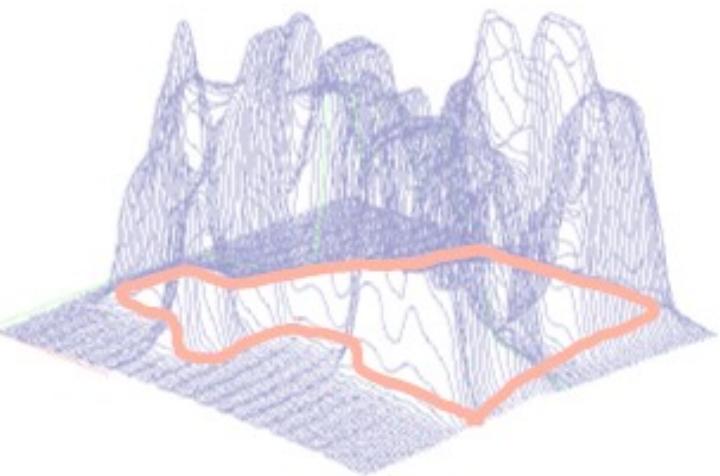
Prescrição = 10

Medula

Límite = 4



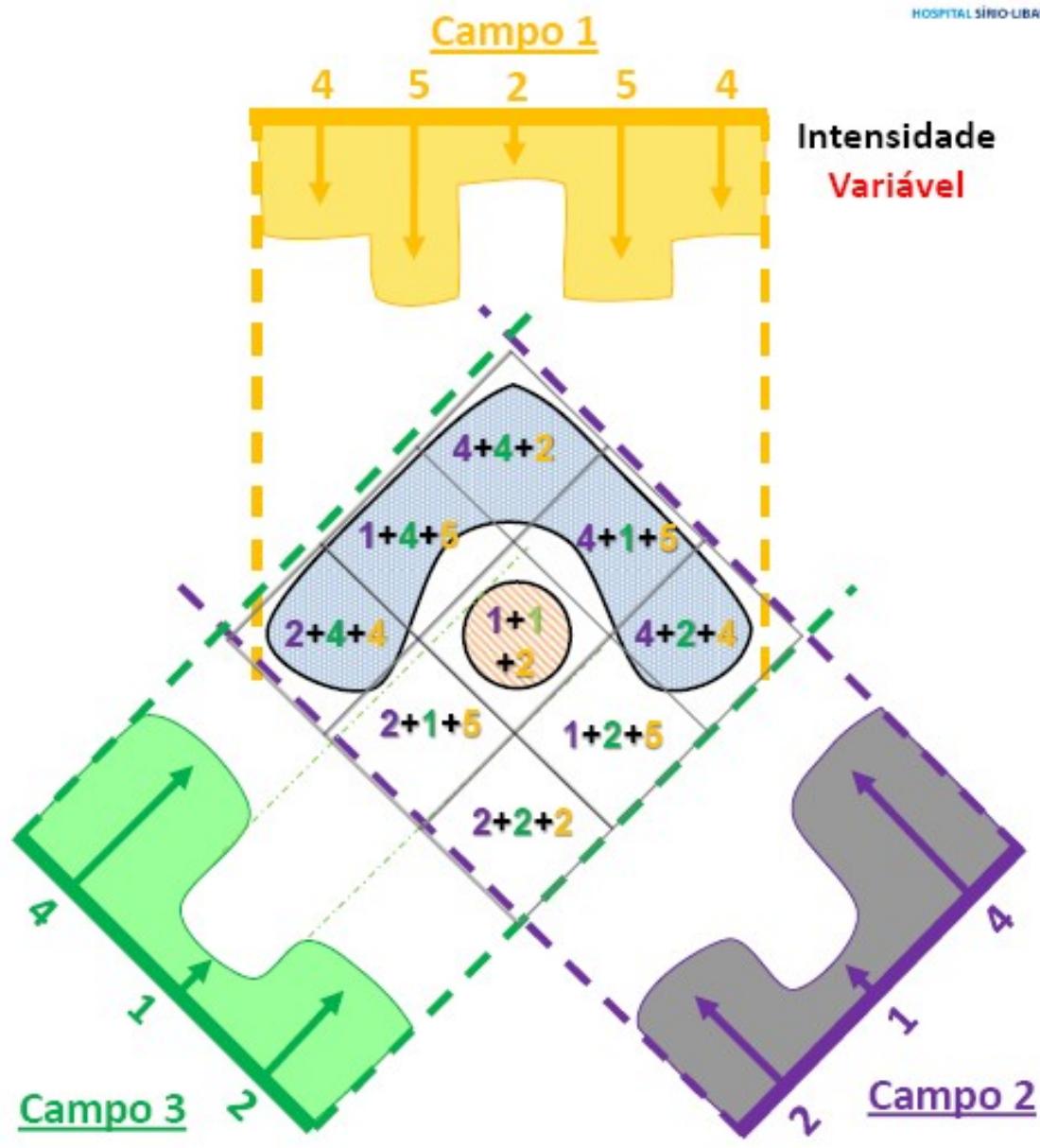
IMRT



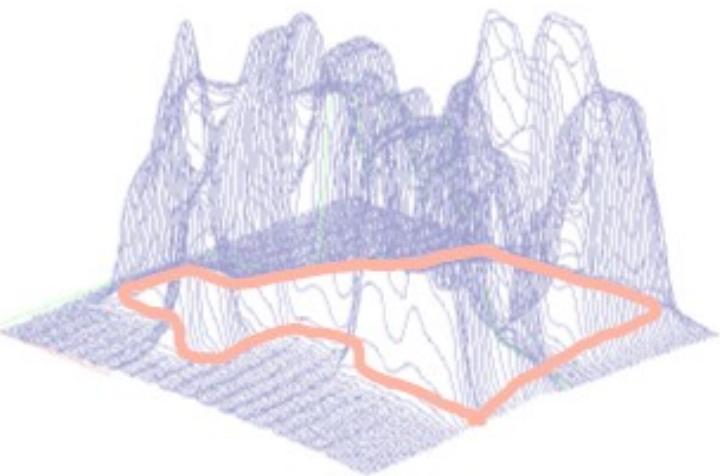
Objetivos

PTV
Prescrição = 10

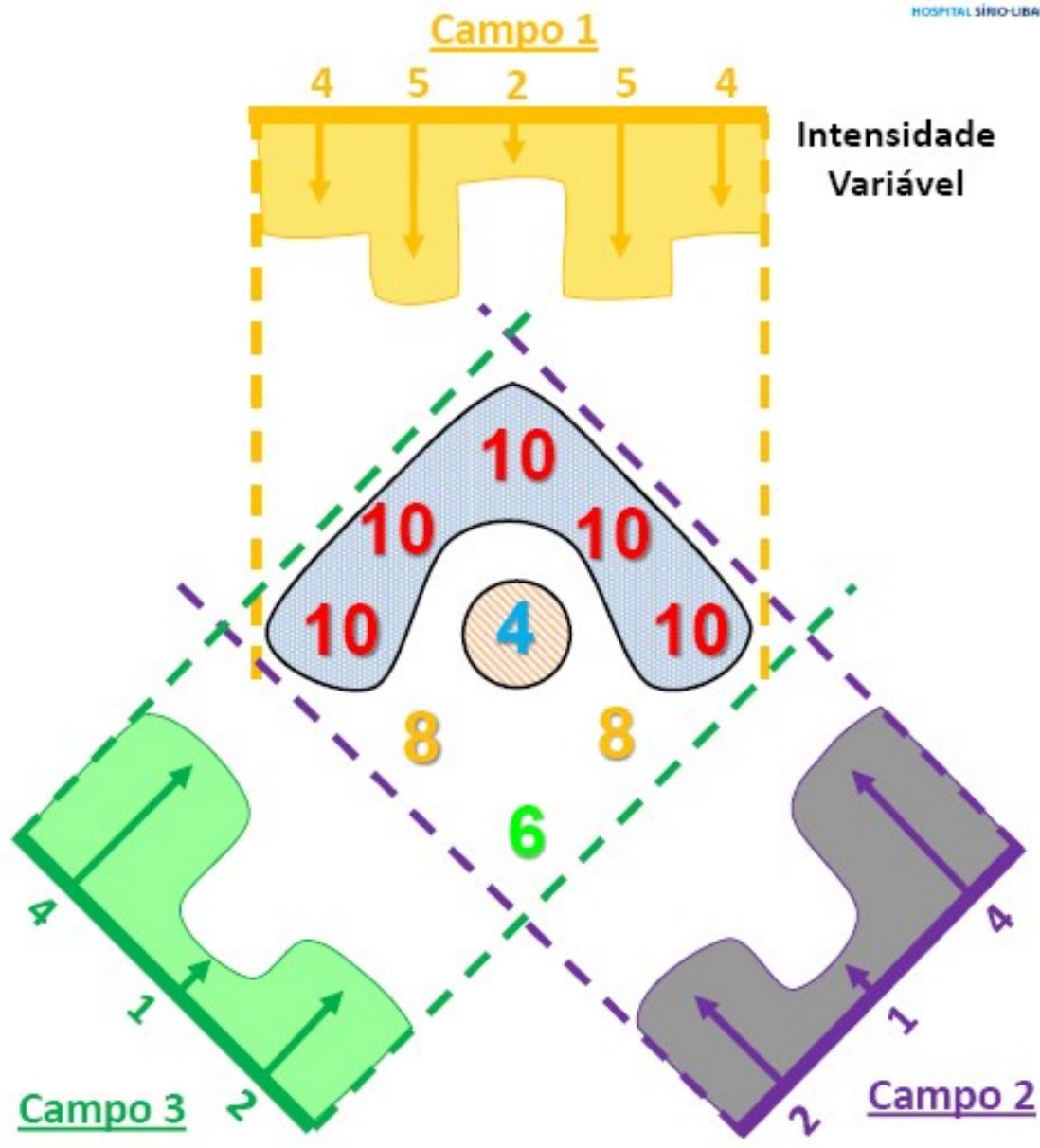
Medula
Limite = 4



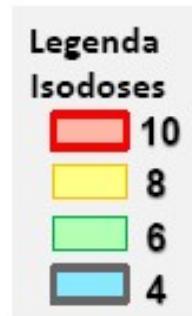
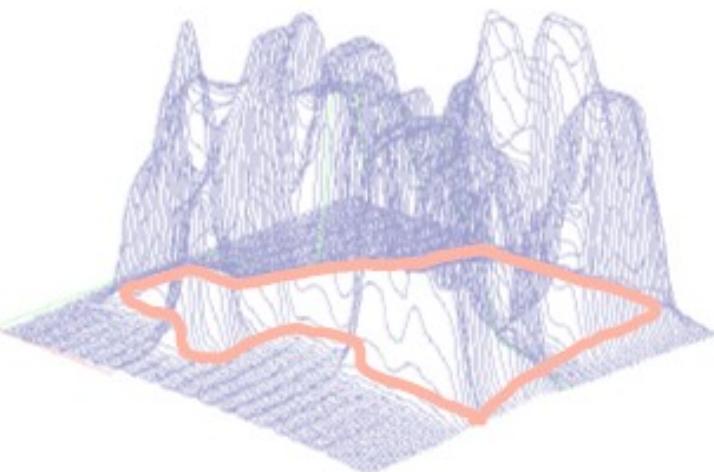
IMRT



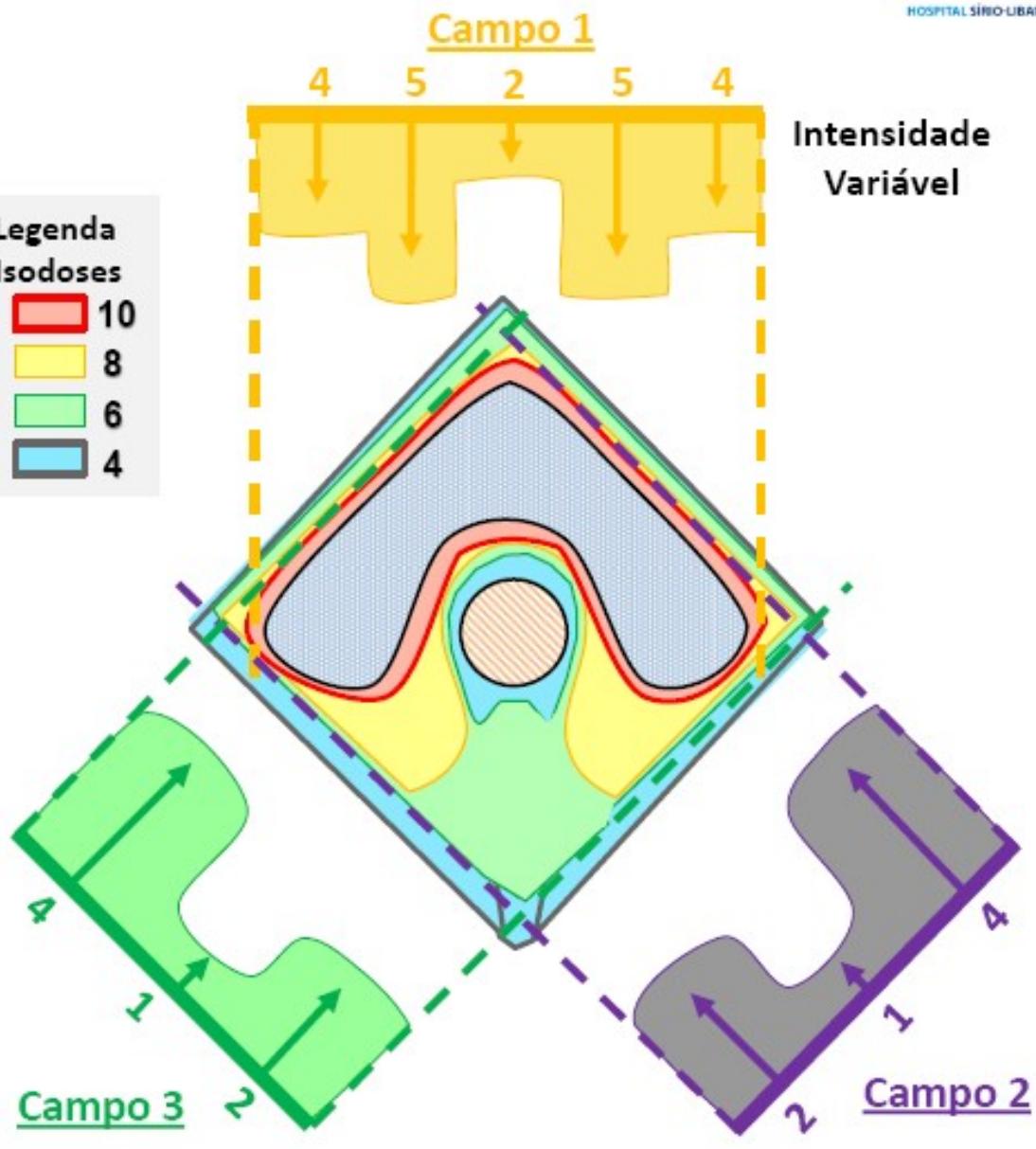
Objetivos
PTV
 Prescrição = 10
Medula
 Limite = 4



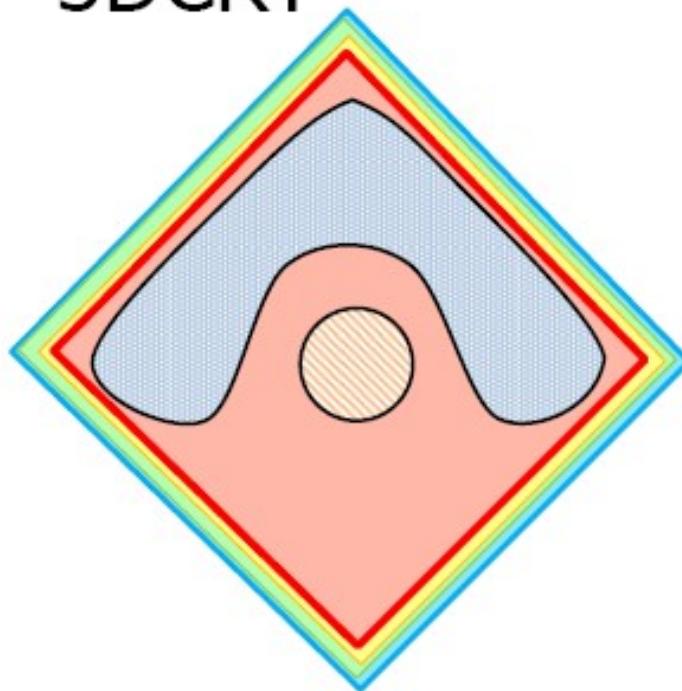
IMRT



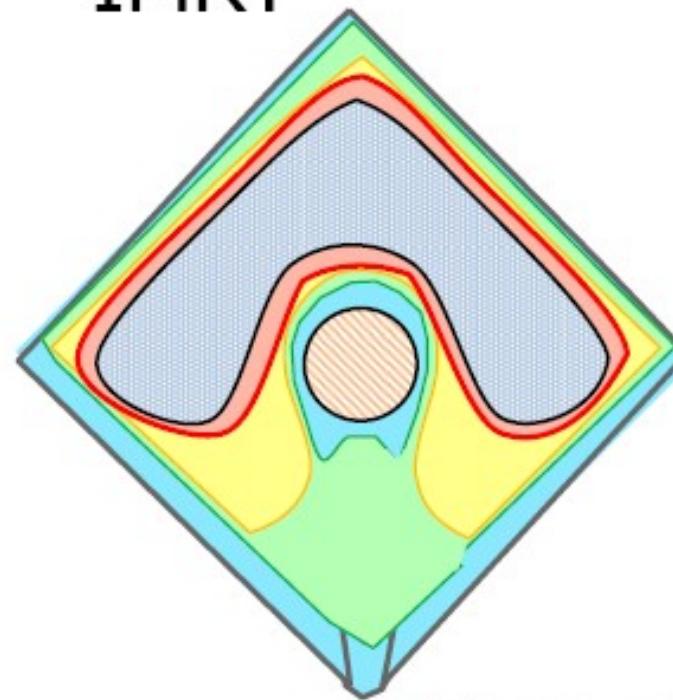
Objetivos
PTV
Prescrição = 10
Medula
Limite = 4



3DCRT

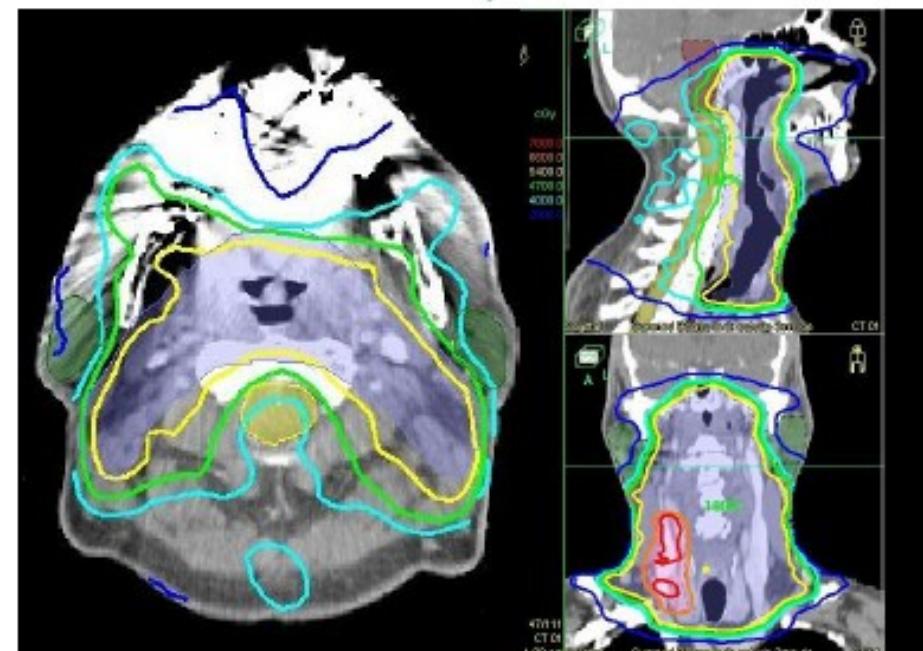


IMRT

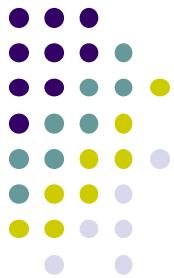


Legenda
Isodoses

- 10
- 8
- 6
- 4

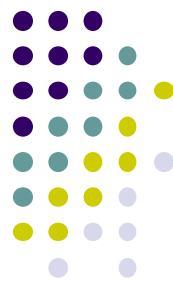


Modalidades de planificación de la IMRT

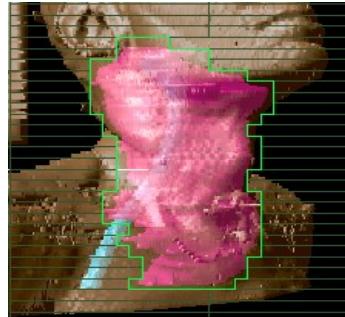
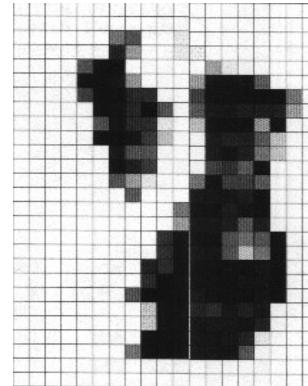
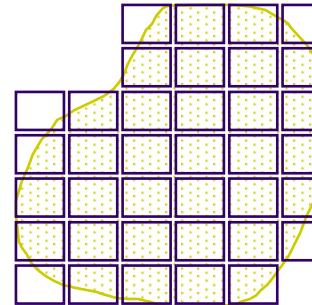


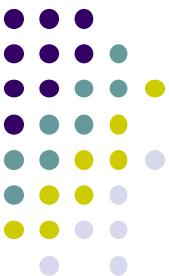
- Planificación Inversa basada en “beamlets”
- Planificación Inversa basada en “aperturas”
- Planificación directa (forward planning)

Planificación Inversa basada en “beamlets”



- Cada haz se subdivide en “beamlets” o “pencil beams”.
- Optimización simultanea para todos los beamlets de todos los haces.
- Se obtiene un mapa de fluencia en aire para cada haz.
- Se establecen las formas de los MLC para administrar los mapas de fluencia





Planificación Inversa basada en “beamlets”

- **Flujo de Trabajo**

- 1 Contorneo y margenes**

- 2 Colocación de haces**

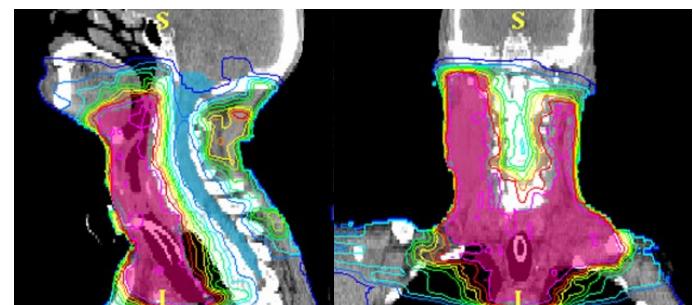
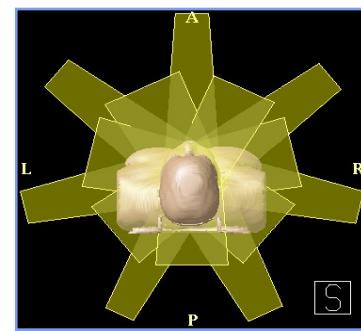
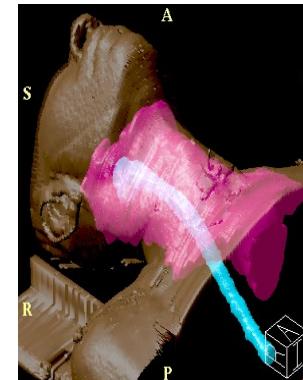
- 3 Optimización de dosis para crear mapa de fluencia (ejemplo Simulated Annealing)**

- 4 Selección del método de administración:**

- (a) Compensador**

- (b) MLC (sMLC o dMLC)**

- 5 Revision del plan**



Planificación inversa basada en aperturas

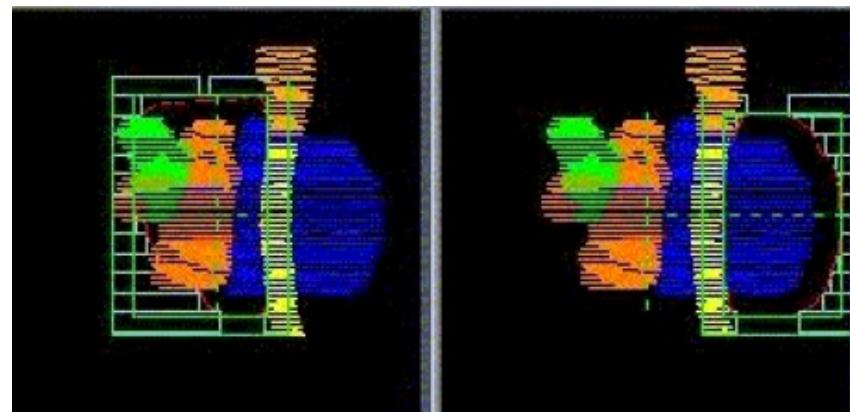


- Se crean las aperturas de los segmentos a priori empleando diferentes criterios de racionalidad.
- La intensión es:
 - Crear aperturas que tengan una razón lógica de ser incluidas en el plan de IMRT.
 - Evitar aperturas pequeñas o de formas raras, que representen una fuente de incertidumbres para el TPS y/o los métodos dosimétricos para la verificación paciente-específicos, o puedan conllevar a fallos en la cobertura del blanco por movimientos del paciente.
 - Crear un número pequeño de aperturas a administrar, y por tanto una reducción del tiempo de cálculo y administración del tratamiento.
 - Evitar aperturas con pocas unidades de monitor.

Planificación inversa basada en aperturas



- Flujo de Trabajo
 - 1 Contorneo y márgenes
 - 2 Colocación de haces
 - 3 Diseño de las aperturas de los segmentos (operaciones geométricas)
 - 4 Optimización de los pesos de los segmentos
 - 5 Revisión del plan



Planificación inversa basada en aperturas .

Direct Machine Parameter Optimization (DMPO)



En la IMRT con optimización inversa tradicional los mapas de fluencias optimizados deben ser traducidos a configuraciones de MLC administrables. En la traducción se puede “perder” información de la modulación deseada o ser traducida ineficientemente (ejemplo más MU de las calculadas previamente).

DMPO propone un enfoque más eficiente y seguro.

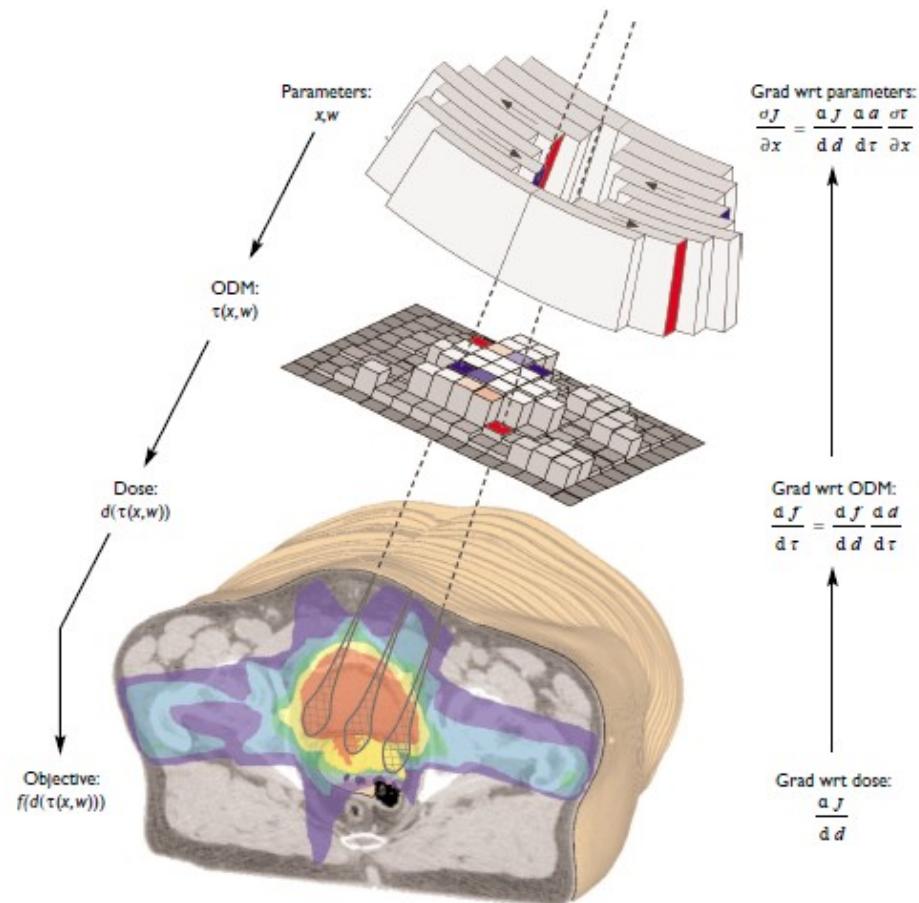
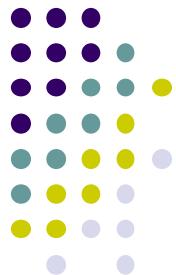
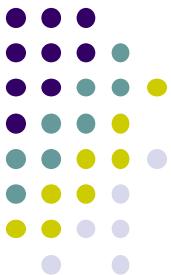


Figure 1: An objective function and its gradients are calculated through several steps.



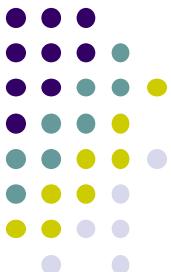
Planificación directa (field in field)

- Utiliza las herramientas de planificación existentes para 3DCRT
- Definición de segmentos estáticos de campos superpuestos
- pesos intuitivos o asignados mediante optimización asistida
- distribuciones de dosis resultantes en el volumen blanco y órganos críticos reajustadas iterativamente (prueba-error)



Necesidad de optimización

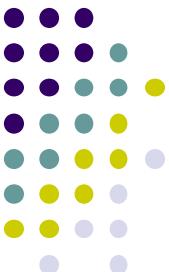
- Uno de los pre-requisitos para la aplicación clínica de la IMRT fue el desarrollo de los algoritmos de optimización inversa.
- Simplemente porque las estrategias disponibles de planificación directa (“Forward”) no eran factibles de aplicar a la **optimización** del enorme número de parámetros de tratamiento que se presentaron de pronto para lograr una administración eficiente de los campos con IM



Planificación IMRT.

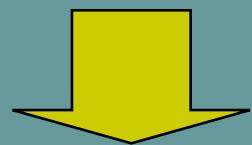
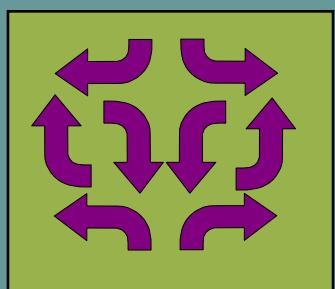
Planificación Inversa vs Directa

- RT Convencional (*Planificación directa*)
 - El usuario sugiere posible solución
 - El TPS muestra los resultados para implementar el plan
 - Se realiza iteración intuitiva (basada en experticia) hasta lograr un plan aceptable.
- IMRT (*Planificación inversa*)
 - El usuario establece objetivos/restricciones (“*goals/constraints*”) deseados en términos de cobertura de dosis al volumen de interés
 - El TPS sugiere una “solución óptima” por iteraciones sucesivas
 - El usuario evalúa el plan sugerido por el TPS y eventualmente restablece los objetivos/restricciones hasta que el plan sea satisfactorio

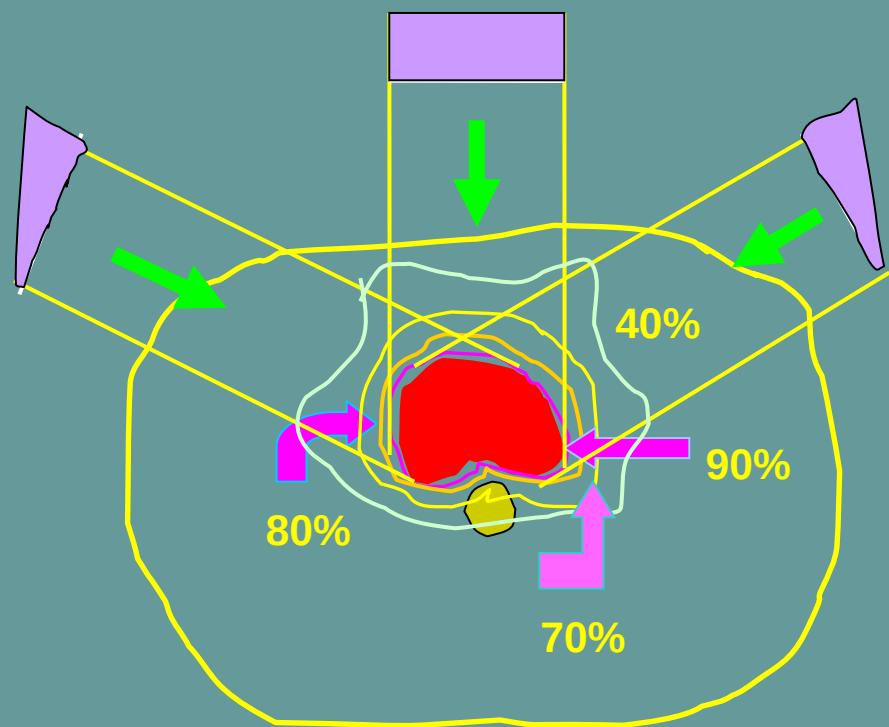


Planificación Directa

Input



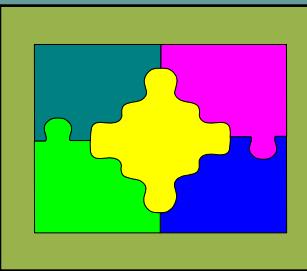
Output



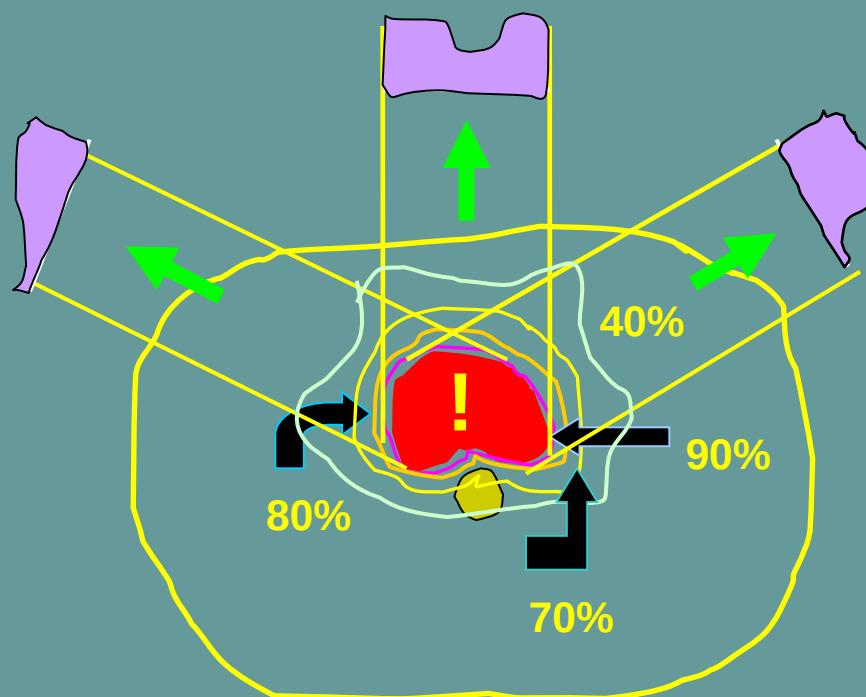


Planificación Inversa

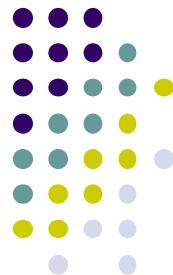
Input



Output



Parámetros físicos primarios para la optimización inversa

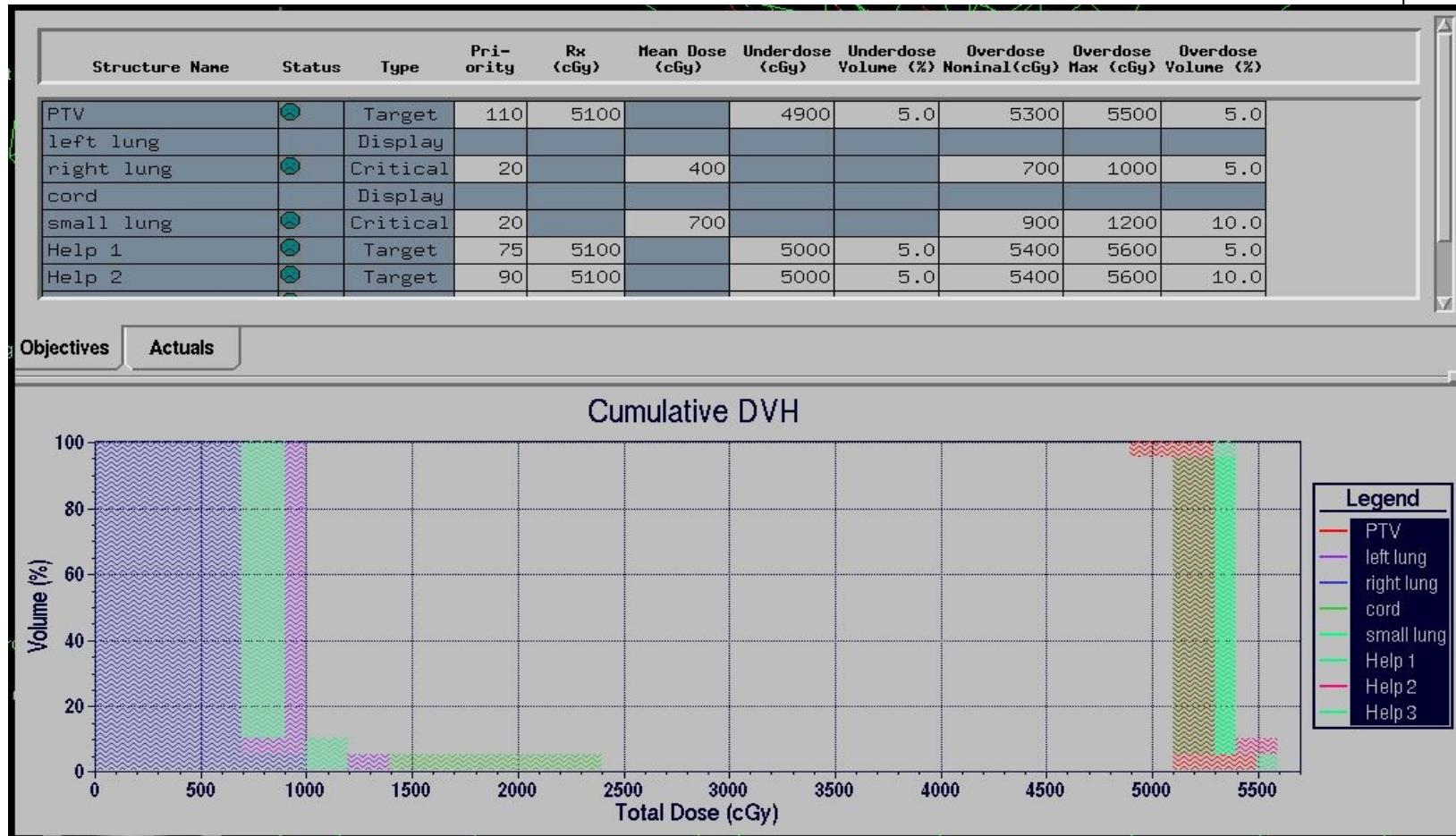


- **Distribución tridimensional de dosis en la anatomía del paciente expresada en densidades de electrones a partir de un set de imágenes**
- Esta información se simplifica a DVH dentro de estos VOIs
- Esta es la base de todas las estrategias actuales de optimización inversa

PROCESO DE OPTIMIZACION INVERSA



- Con IMRT la distribución de la dosis son inversamente determinadas.



Cuadro de diálogo de la ficha Objectives

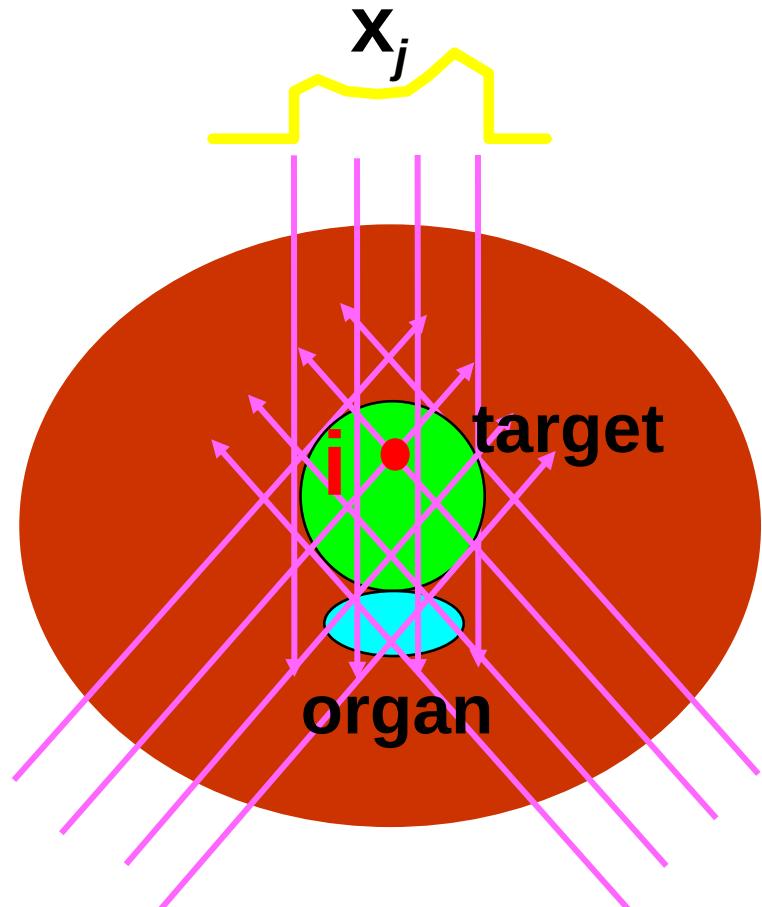
Problema de Optimización Inversa



Dose to point i

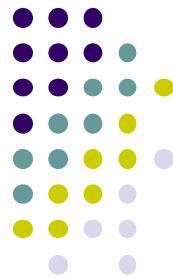
$$\begin{aligned} D_i &= x_1 d_{1i} + \dots + x_J d_{Ji} \\ &= \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{d}_i \end{aligned}$$

The dose deposited to the *i*th point in the body from the *j*th ray is linearly related to the intensity of that ray



Problema de Optimización Inversa

Funciones Objetivo (F) para blancos



- Generalmente se define D_{max} y D_{min} en el VOI del PTV
- Si el PTV esta compuesto por N_T voxels i, entonces debe cumplirse que $D_i > D_{min}$ y $D_i < D_{max}$
- D_{min} y D_{max} se seleccionan generalmente cercanas a D_{max}

Problema de Optimización Inversa

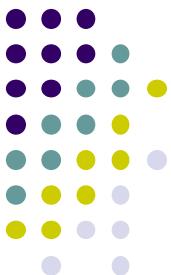
Funciones Objetivo (F) para blancos



La “bondad” de la solución es determinada como el cuadrado de la diferencia entre la dosis prescrita (P_i) y la real (D_i)

$$F(x) = \sum w_i \cdot (D_i - P_i)^2$$

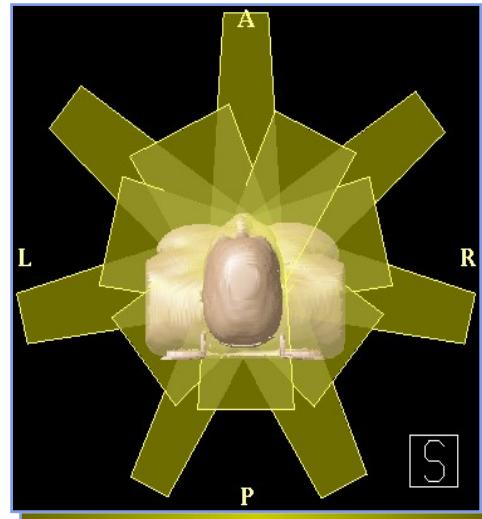
El objetivo es encontrar el MINIMO de F



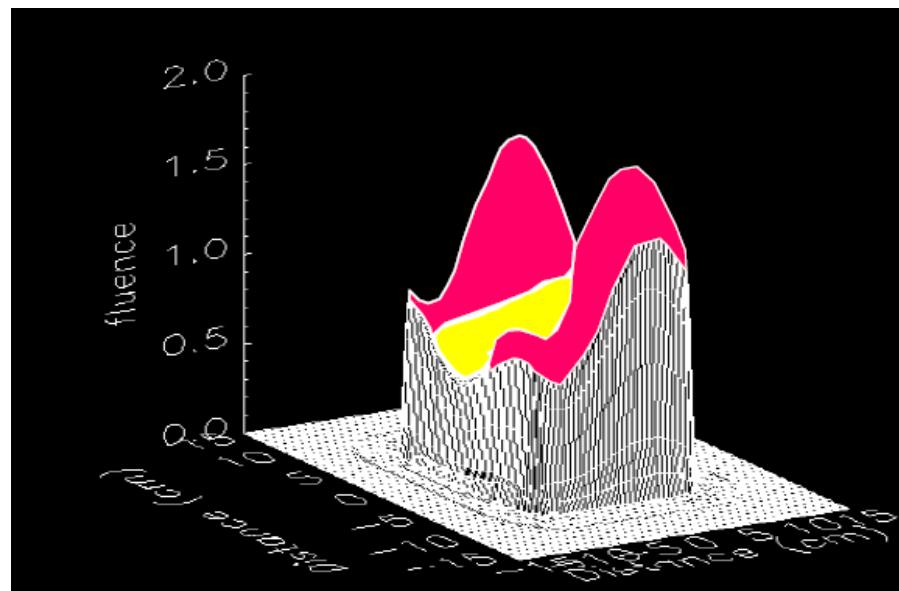
Problema de Optimización Inversa

Método estándar de optimización

- El número y orientación de los haces, su modalidad y calidad son **preseleccionados** por el usuario
- El único parámetro físico libre es el perfil de fluencia 2D de cada haz



GAM PO	ENER GIA	CAN TRY	MESA
1	6X	180°	0°
2	6X	210°	0°
3	6X	240°	0°
4	6X	315°	0°
5	6X	45°	0°
6	6X	115°	0°
7	6X	150°	0°



Inverse Planning Problem

Dose to point i:

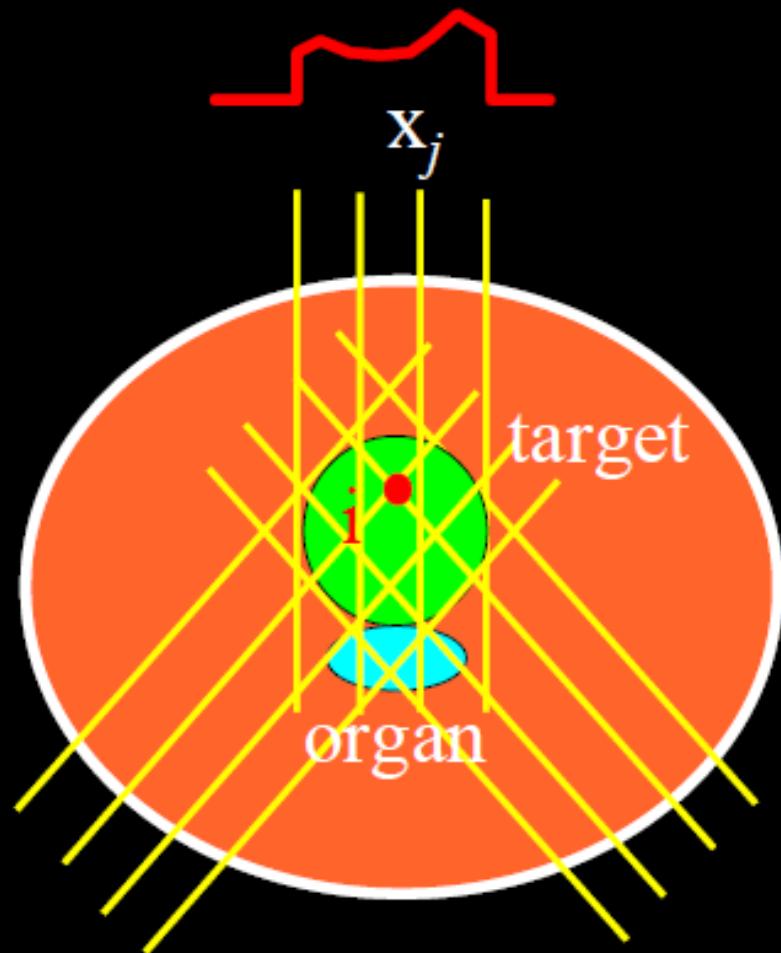
$$D_i = x_1 d_{1i} + \dots + x_J d_{Ji}$$
$$= \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{d}_i$$

Objective function:

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i w_i \cdot (D_i - P_i)^2$$

Minimize $F(\mathbf{x})$:

$$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = 2 \sum_i w_i \cdot (D_i - P_i) \mathbf{d}_i = 0$$



Problema de Optimización Inversa

Enfoque general



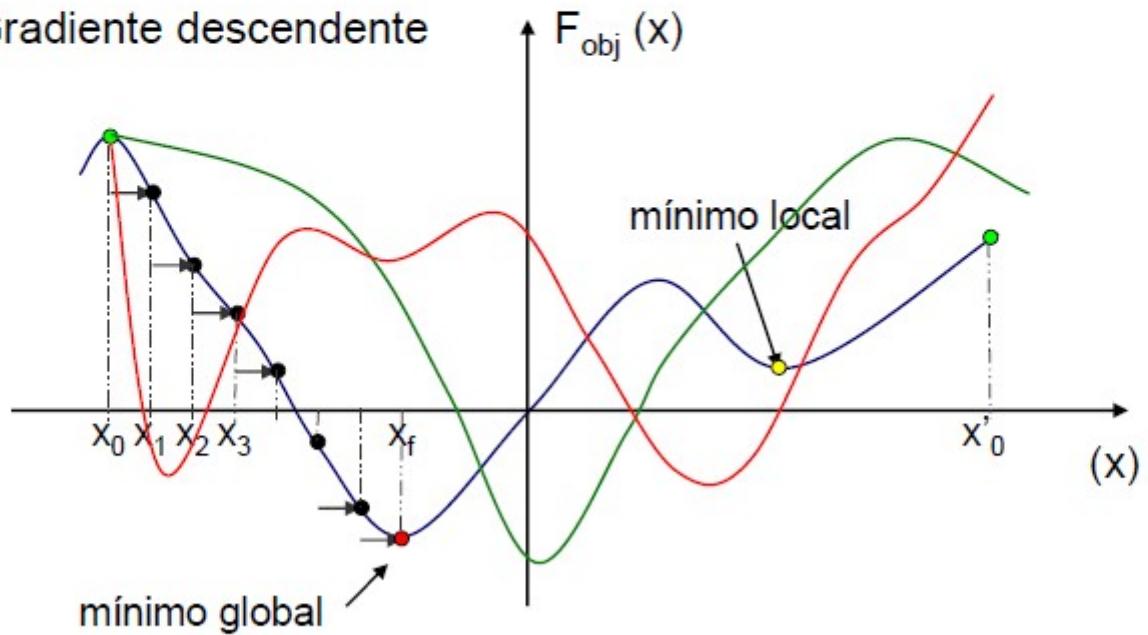
- **Búsqueda de gradiente**
 - **Gradiente de la función determina la dirección de búsqueda**
 - **Todas las variables cambian en una iteración**
 - **Si el tamaño del parametro espacial de búsqueda (γ) es muy grande, aparecen oscilaciones**
 - **Si (γ) es muy pequeño convergencia lenta**



Optimización

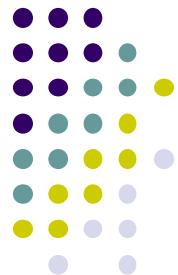
- Proceso Iterativo
 - Métodos Deterministas

a) Gradiente descendente



Problema de Optimización Inversa

Enfoque general

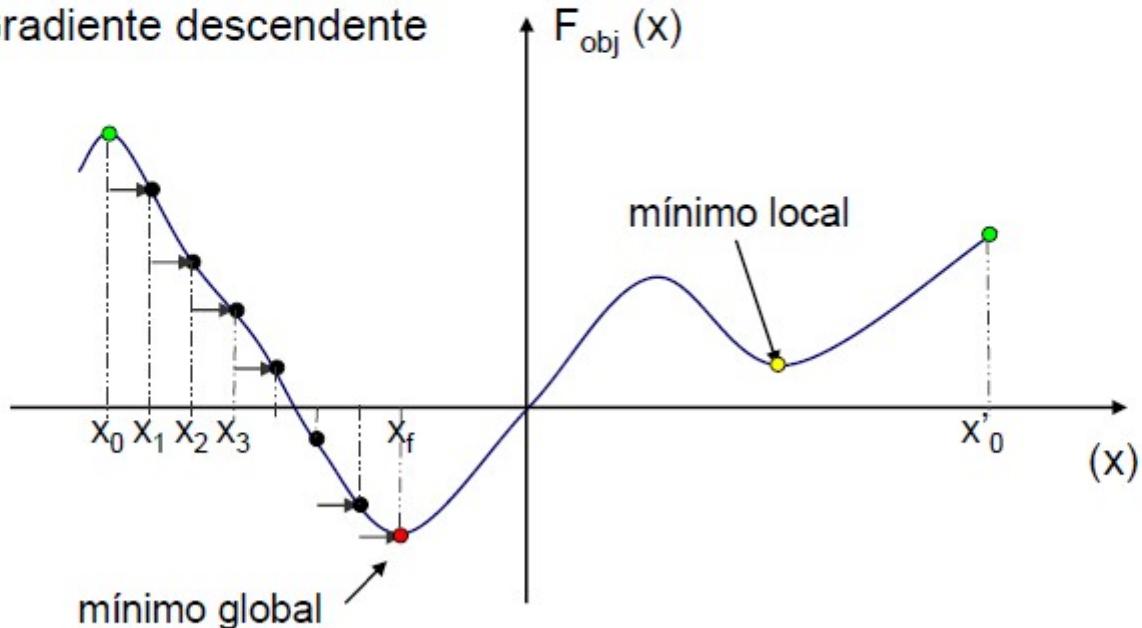


- **Simulated Annealing**
 - Muestreo aleatorio de parámetros espaciales
 - Puede ser utilizada en variables discretas o continuas
 - Puede encontrar el mínimo global en un espacio complejo con varios mínimos locales

Optimización

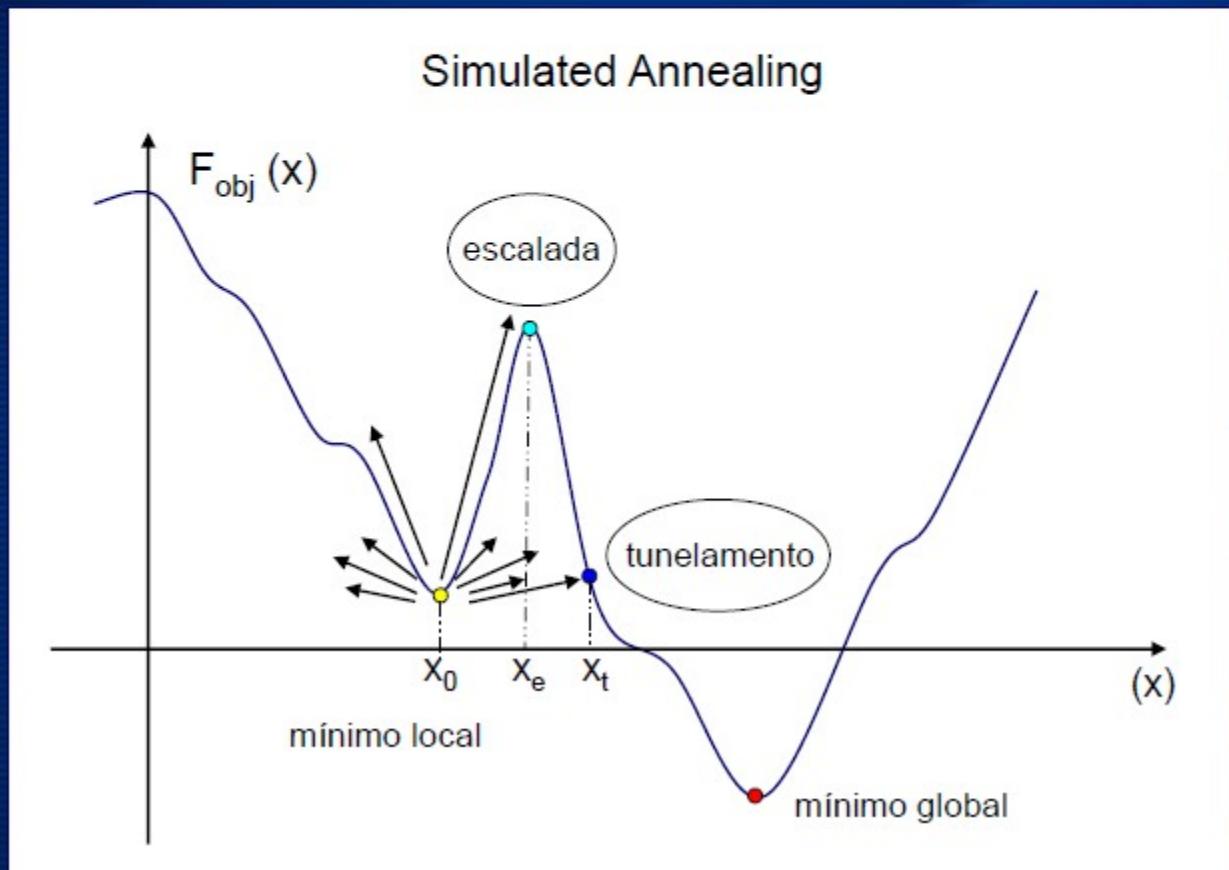
- Proceso Iterativo
 - Métodos Deterministas

a) Gradiente descendente

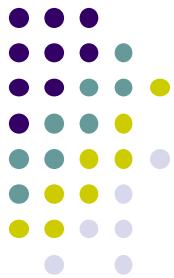


Optimización

- Proceso Iterativo
 - Métodos Estocásticos



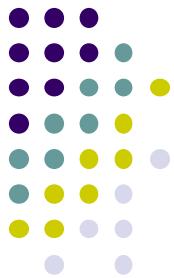
Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia



Informática

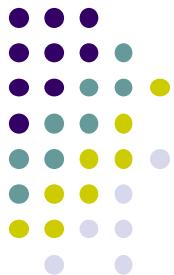
“...AI is defined as the study of algorithms and devices that perceive information from the environment and take action to maximize the chance of achieving specific goals.”

Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia



- Machine Learning, subconjunto de herramientas de IA que mejora automáticamente a través de la experiencia y datos incorporados
 - Deep Learning, subconjunto de herramientas de ML que utiliza redes neuronales artificiales y puede “aprender” sin haber sido previa y explícitamente programado.

Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia



- **Delimitación de volúmenes**
- **Planificación de Tratamientos**
- **Corregistro y verificación de imágenes**
- **Garantía/Control de calidad**

Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

Planeación de tratamientos automatizada



- **Implementación de reglas automatizadas y razonamiento (ARIR)**
- **Modelación de conocimiento previo en la práctica clínica (KB)**
- **Optimización multicriterio (MCO)**

Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

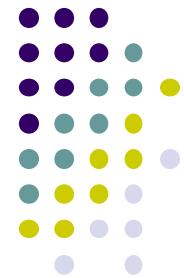
Planeación de tratamientos automatizada



- **Implementación de reglas automatizadas y razonamiento (ARIR)**
 - Varian ESAPI, (Eclipse scripting application programming interface)
 - Pinnacle AutoPlanning
 - RaySearch Laboratories, RayStation AutoPlanning

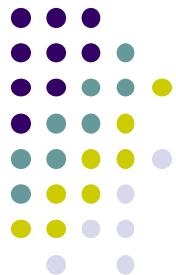
Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

planeación de tratamientos automatizada



- **Modelación de conocimiento previo en la práctica clínica (KB)**
 - Varian RapidPlan VMAT

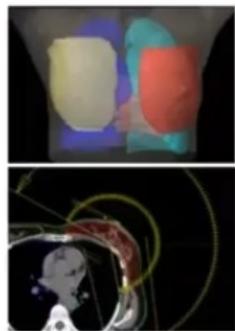
Quantitative analysis of the factors which affect the interpatient organ-at-risk dose sparing variation in IMRT plans. Yuan L, MP 2012.



Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

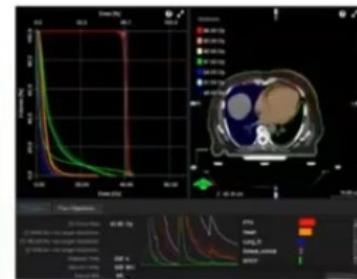
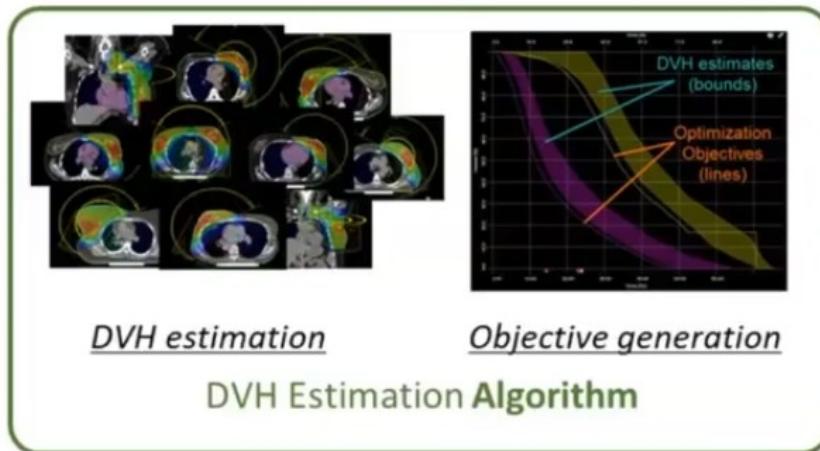
• Varian RapidPlan VMAT

RapidPlan: the flow



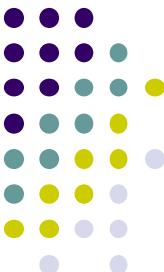
New patient info:

- Structures
- Prescription
- Beam geometry



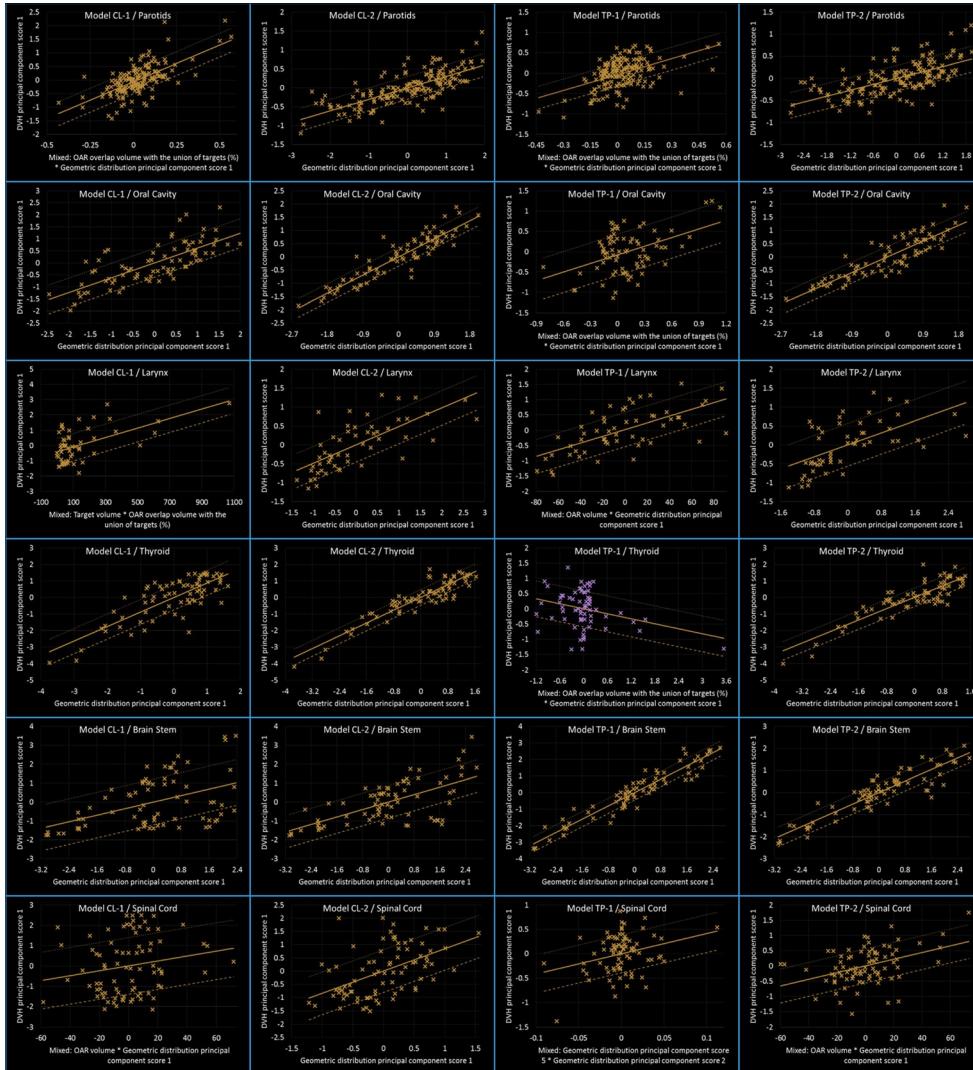
Plan optimization:

- PO optimization using the objectives generated from estimation



Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

- Varian RapidPlan VMAT, entrenando al algoritmo

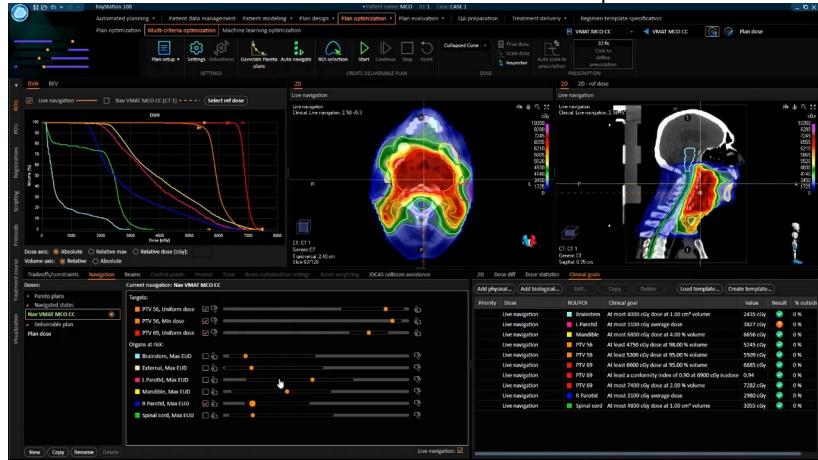


Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia planeación de tratamientos automatizada

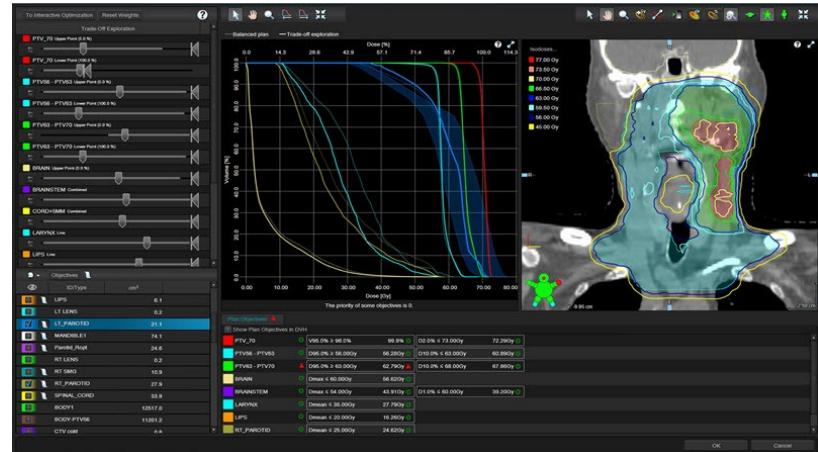


- Optimización multicriterio (MCO)

- RaySearch Laboratories, RayStation

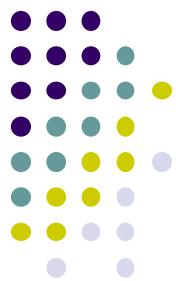


- Varian Eclipse



Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

otras herramientas de procesamiento de imágenes y planeación de tratamientos



- **Varian Ethos IGRT/VMAT**
- **MD Anderson Cancer center RPA, web based**
(<https://rpa.mdanderson.org>)

Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

Pros



- Reducción significativa de los tiempos dedicados a la planeación
- Aumento de la calidad, seguridad y homogenización y aceptación de los resultados, disminuyendo considerablemente la variación individual por la experticia del usuario o la carga de trabajo y el tiempo dedicado a la tarea de planeación.
- En unión a otras técnicas de automatización de procesos podría reducir la carga de trabajo del personal clínico redirigiendo sus esfuerzos a otras tareas u objetivos dentro de la rutina clínica y el desempeño institucional.

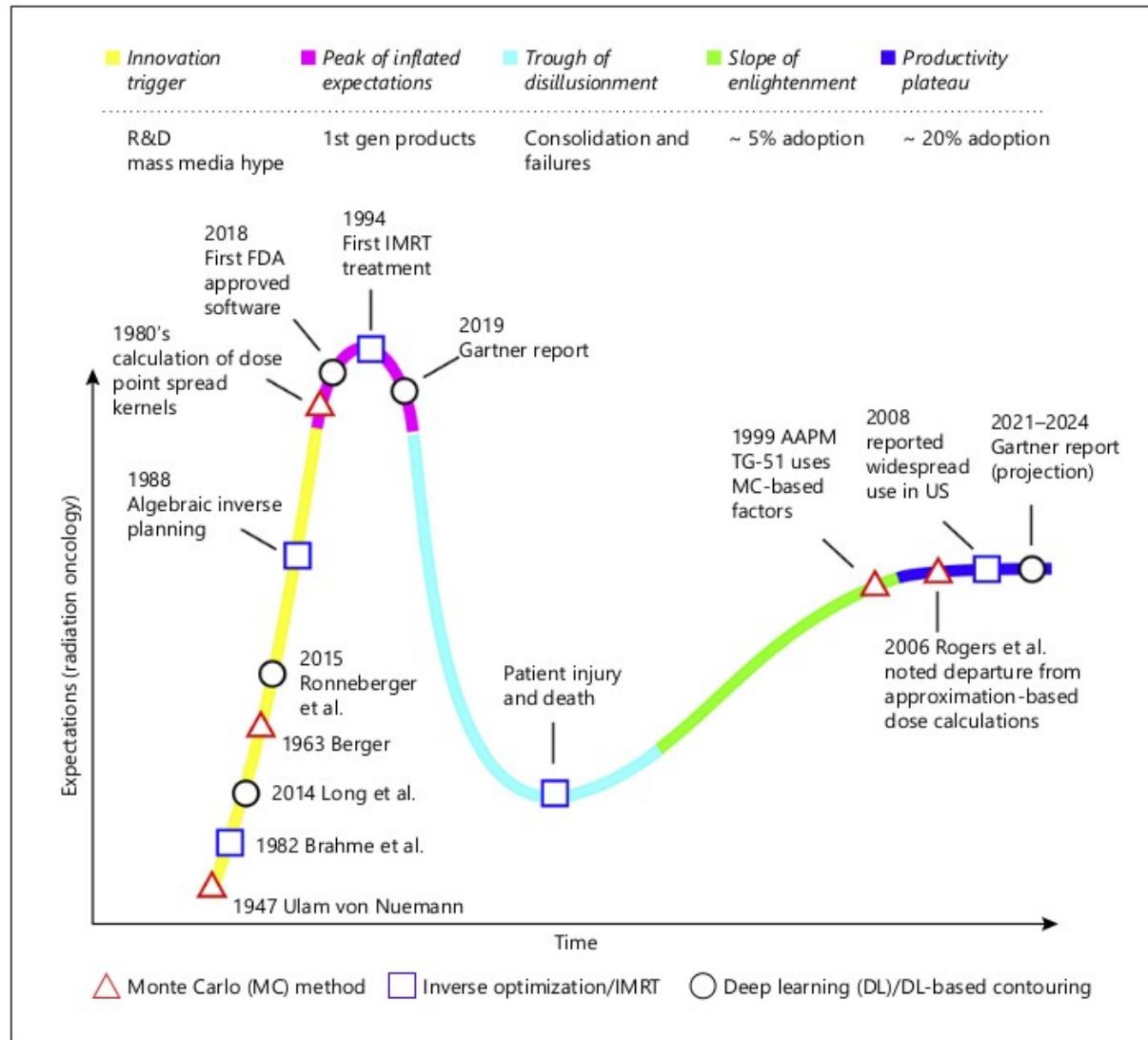
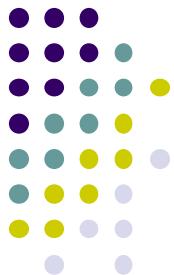
Inteligencia Artificial en Radioterapia

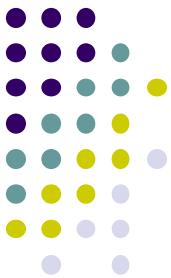
Cons



- ¿Como preservar la innovación, creatividad y seguridad del paciente?
- ¿Significaría una reducción del personal clínico?
- ¿Como se desarrollarían y controlarían estas herramientas?
- Estudios han demostrado que la calidad de los planes pueden estar condicionada a la manipulación y ajuste fino del algoritmo de IA.
- Acceso condicionado a disponibilidad tecnológica de las instituciones

Principales Innovaciones en Radioterapia





Tarea

Investigue la serie de artículos del New York Times sobre las fallas en los tratamientos con IMRT en EEUU.

Resuma las principales causas de ocurrencia de esos accidentes y medidas que usted tomaría para evitarlos.