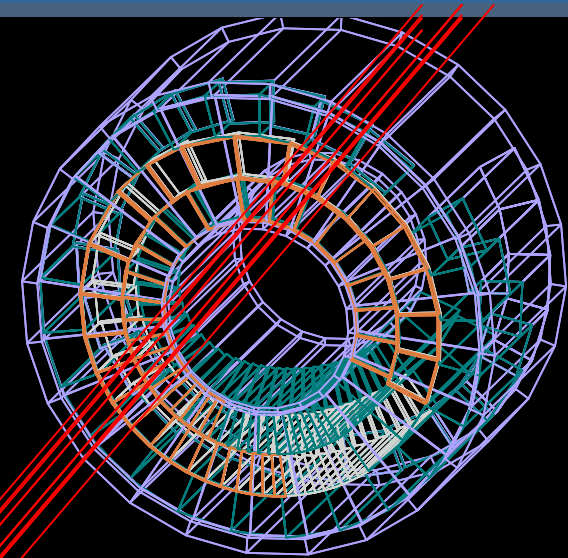
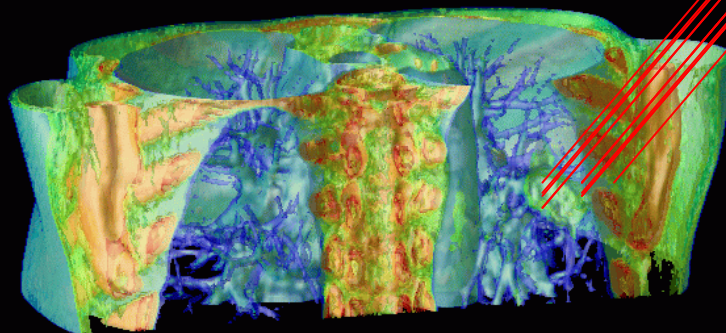
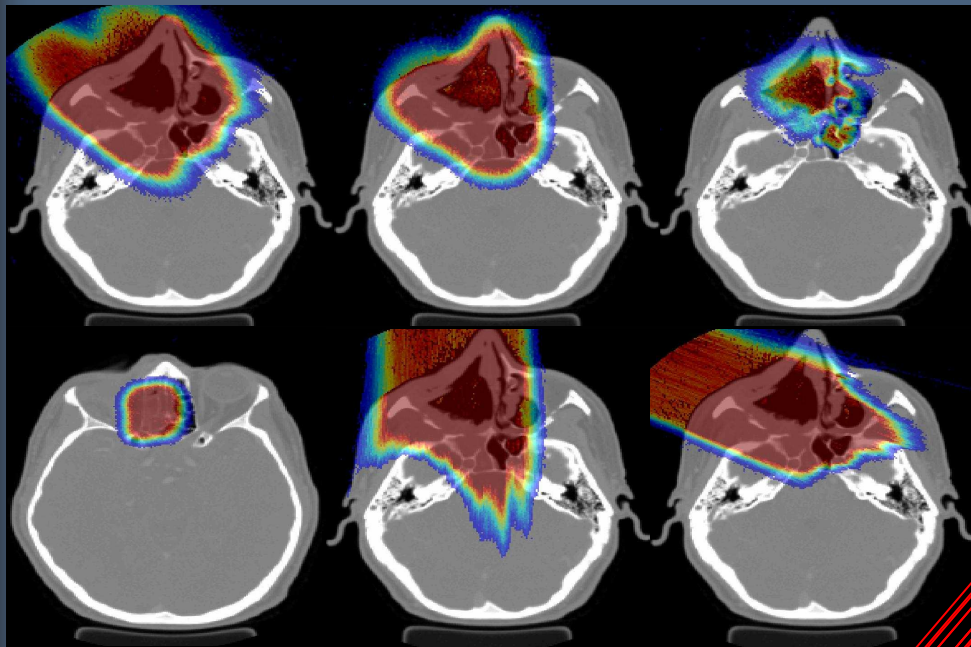


Significance of time-dependent geometries for Monte Carlo simulations in radiation therapy



Harald Paganetti



MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL

HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL



Modeling time dependent geometrical setups

Key to 4D Monte Carlo:

Geometry changes during the simulation
via C++ class architecture based on **GEANT4**

Geometry update command in *DetectorMessenger*

DetectorConstruction:

```
rot_RMW = new G4RotationMatrix();  
rot_RMW->rotateZ(Wheel_angle*degree);  
RMW_Phys -> SetRotation(rot_RMW);  
G4RunManager* theRunManager = G4RunManager::GetRunManager();  
theRunManager->DefineWorldVolume(WorldPhys);  
theRunManager->GeometryHasBeenModified();  
theRunManager->ResetNavigator();
```



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– geometry updates –

**Modification of the GEANT4 source
code**

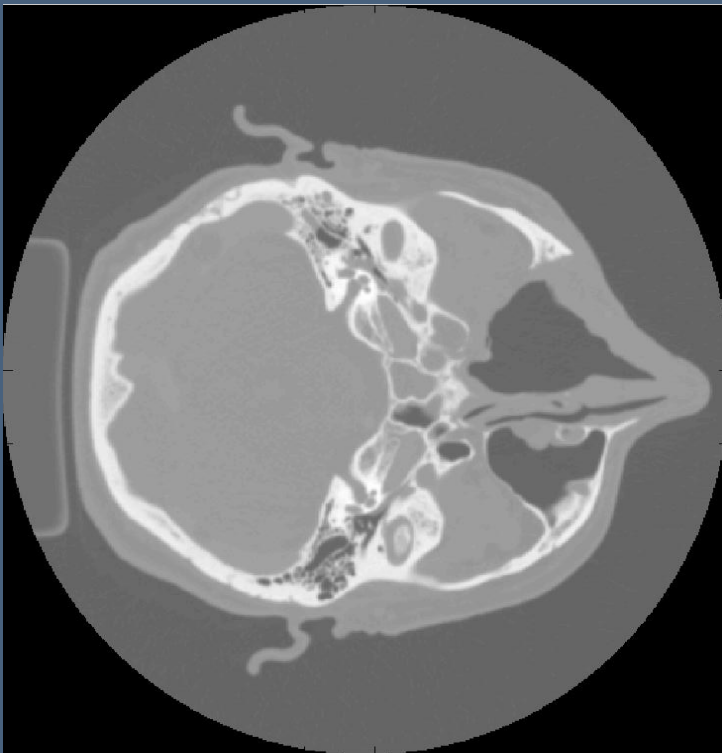
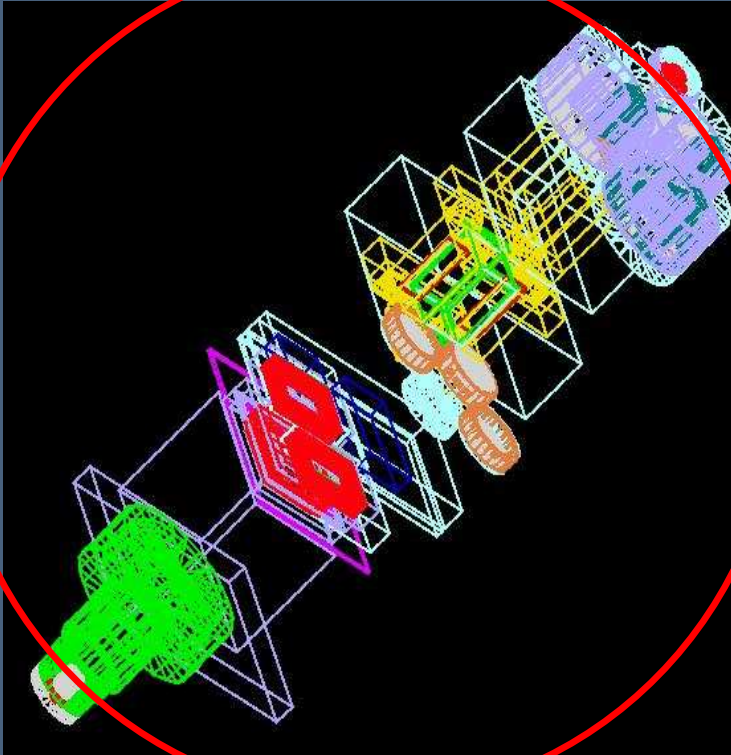
**Instead of re-doing the optimization for
the entire geometry, only re-optimize
parts of geometry**



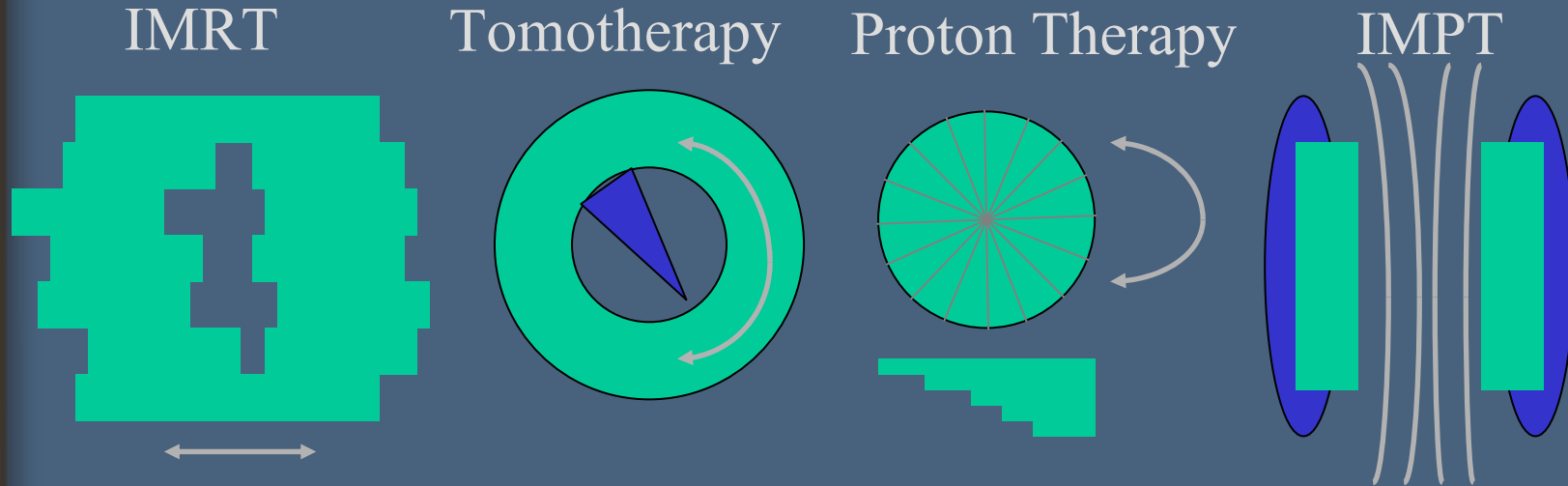


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Geant 4



Dynamic Systems in Radiation Therapy - Beam Delivery -



Types of variations:

IMRT: moving leafs

Tomotherapy: rotating beam

Protons: rotating wheel

IMPT: changing magnetic field

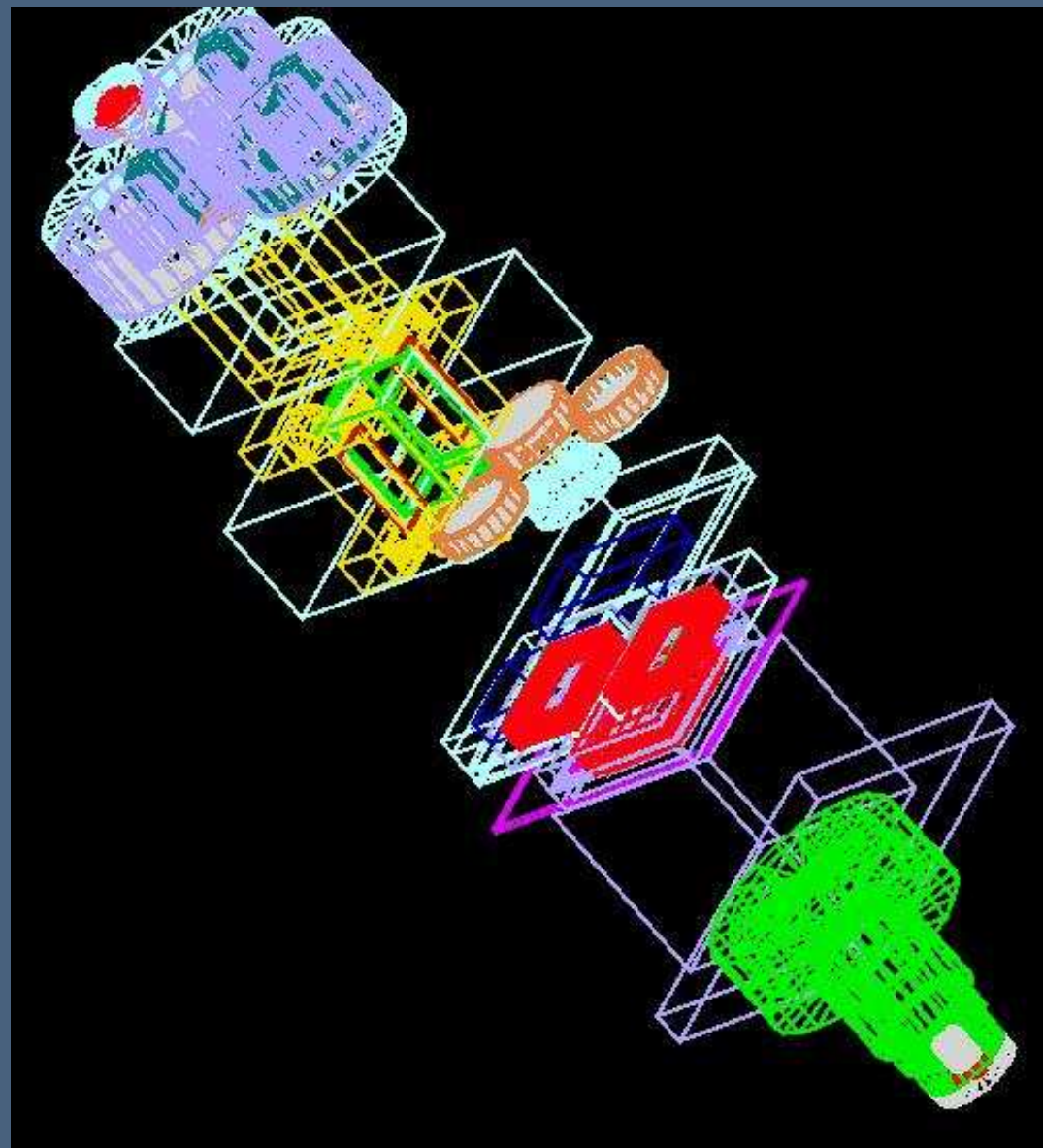


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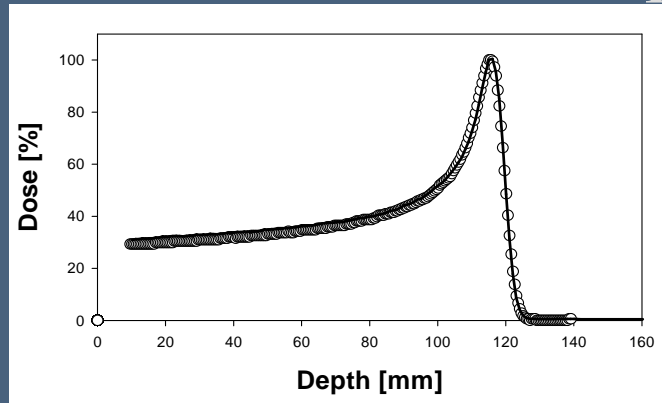
Proton Therapy



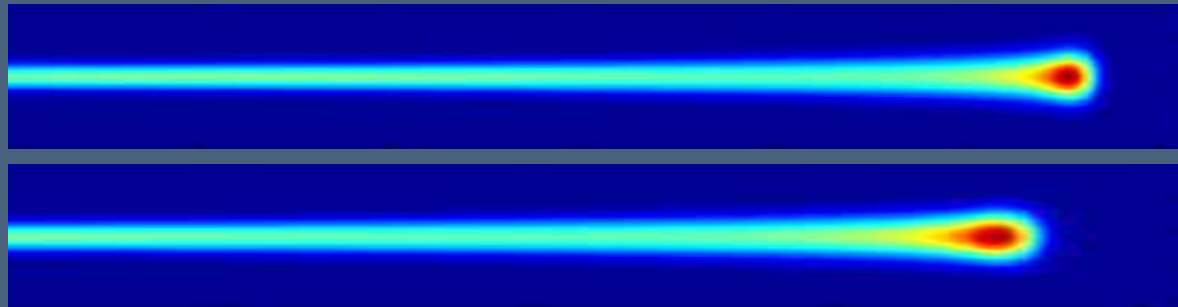
Geant 4

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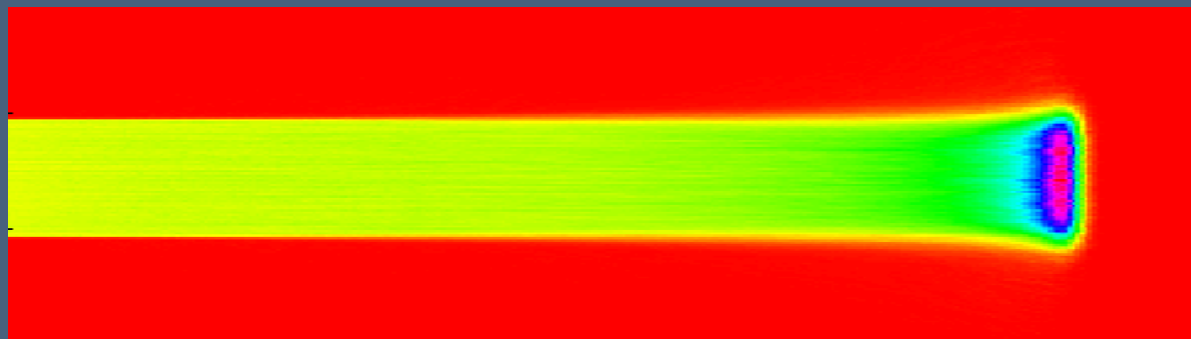
Proton Beam Therapy



Goal 1: Modulation in depth (energy variation)



Goal 2: Lateral modulation (broad beam)



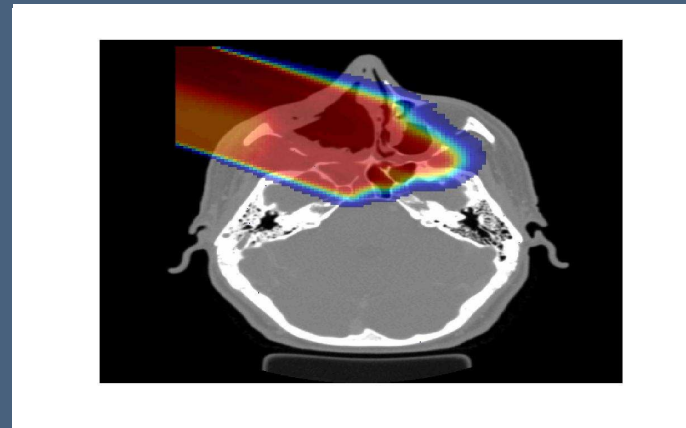
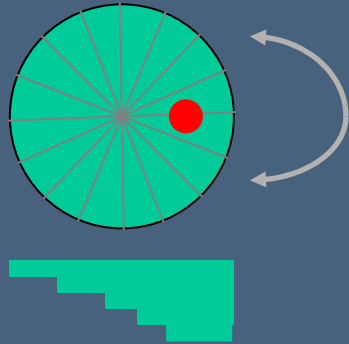
Geant 4

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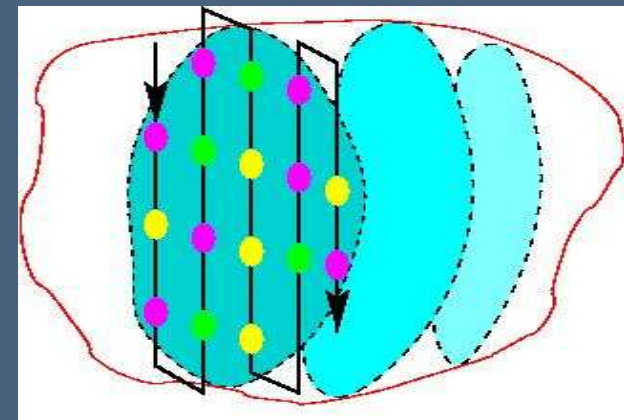
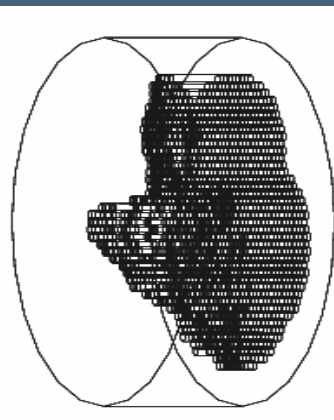
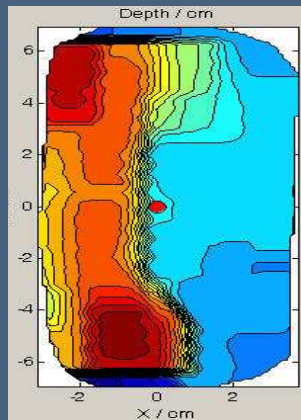
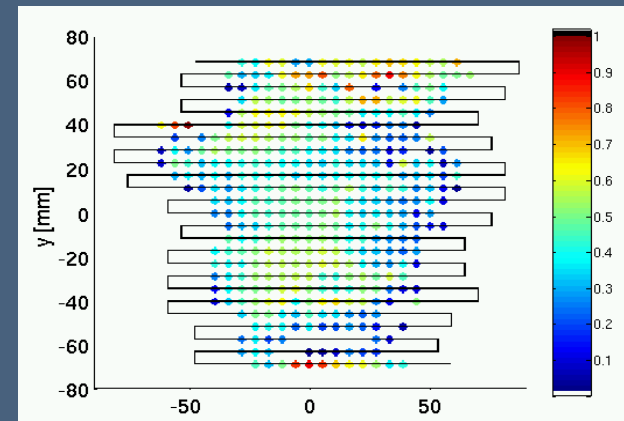
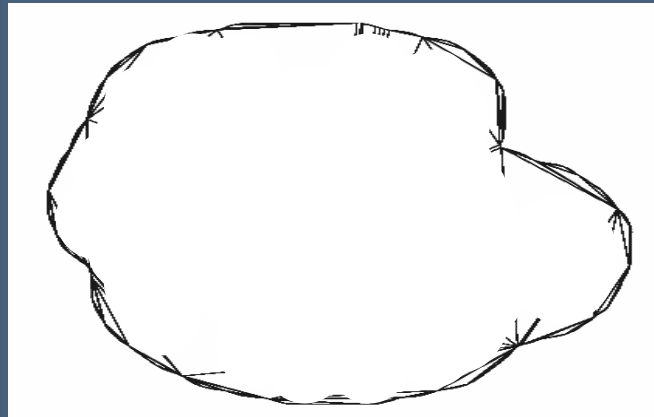
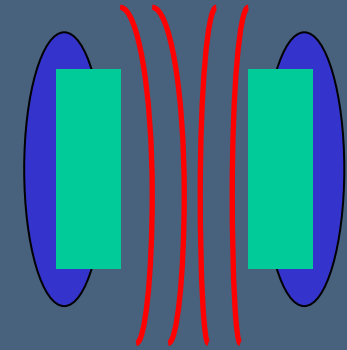


Target Coverage

Broad Beam



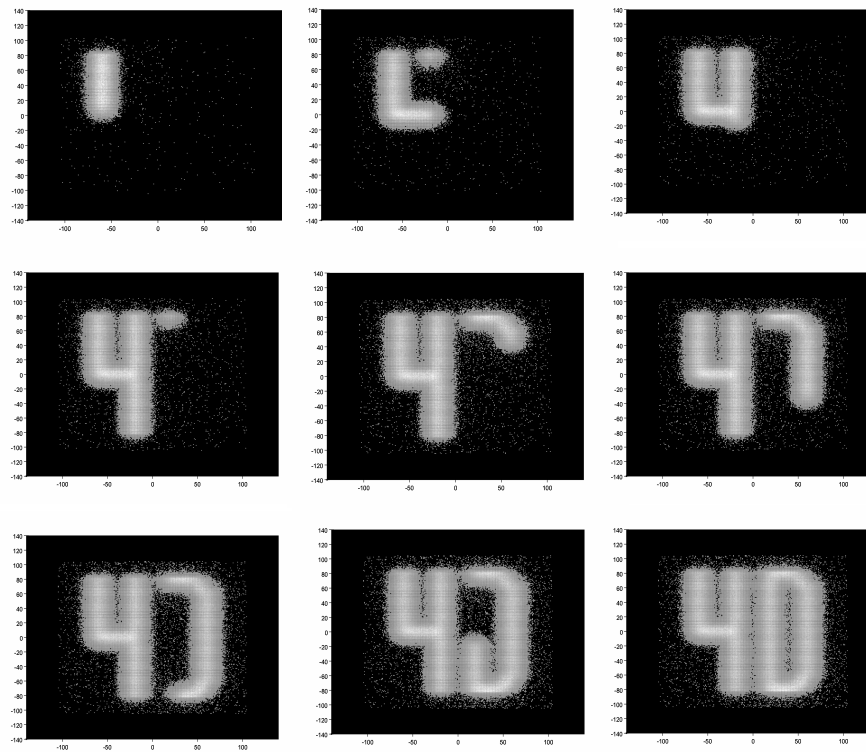
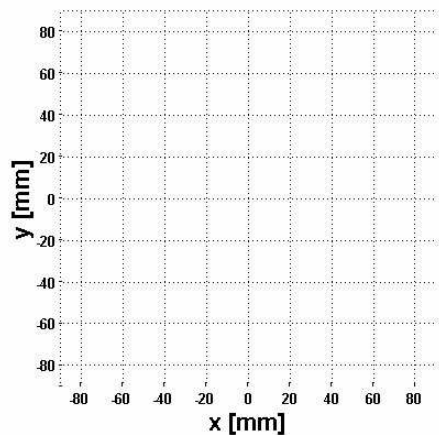
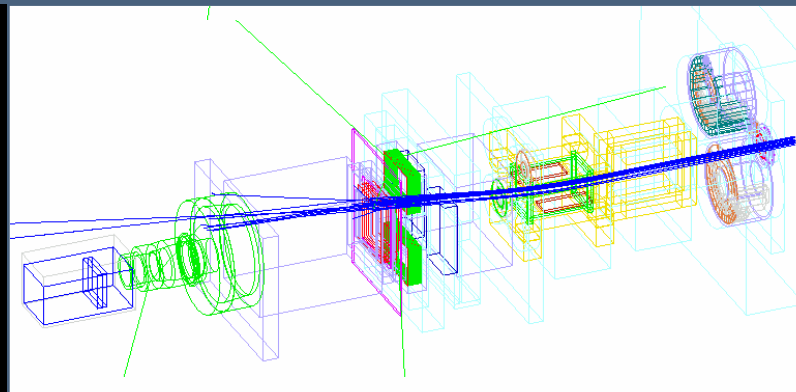
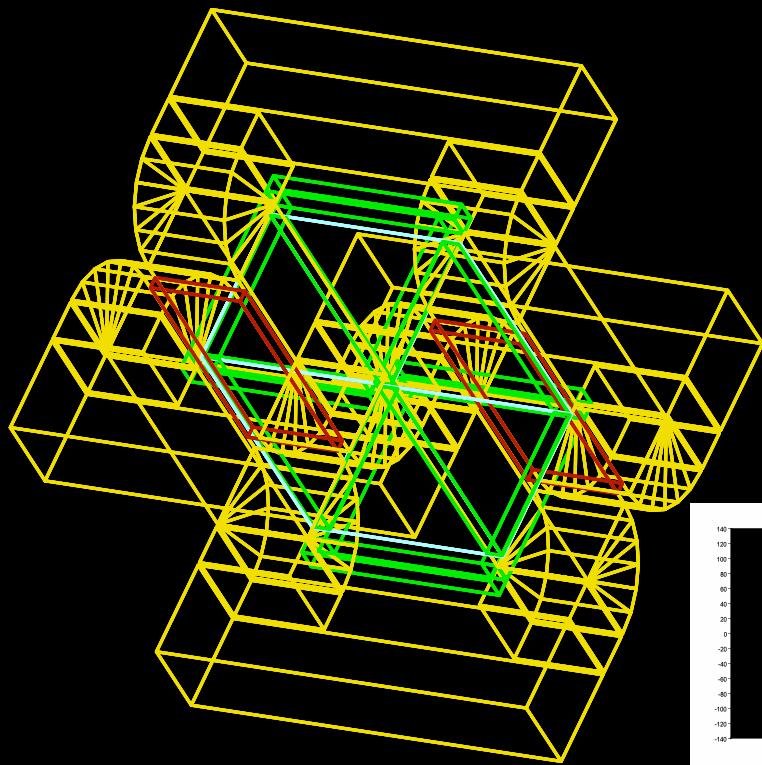
Pencil Beam



4D Monte Carlo: Scanning Magnet

Geant 4

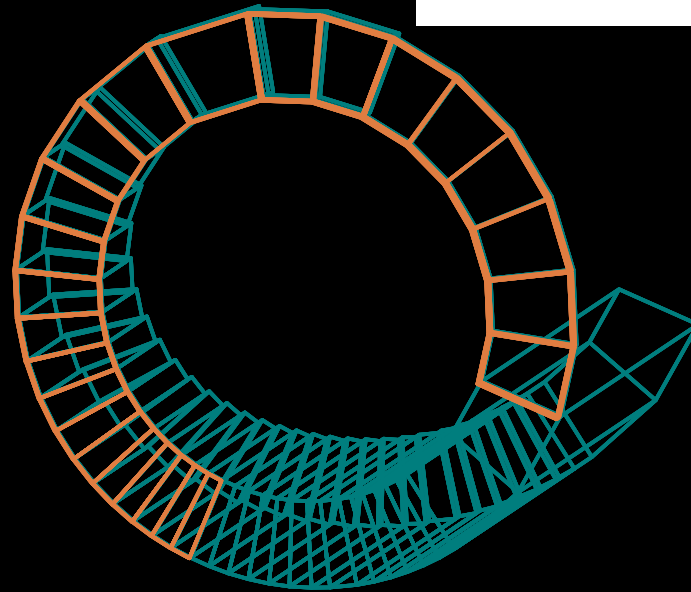
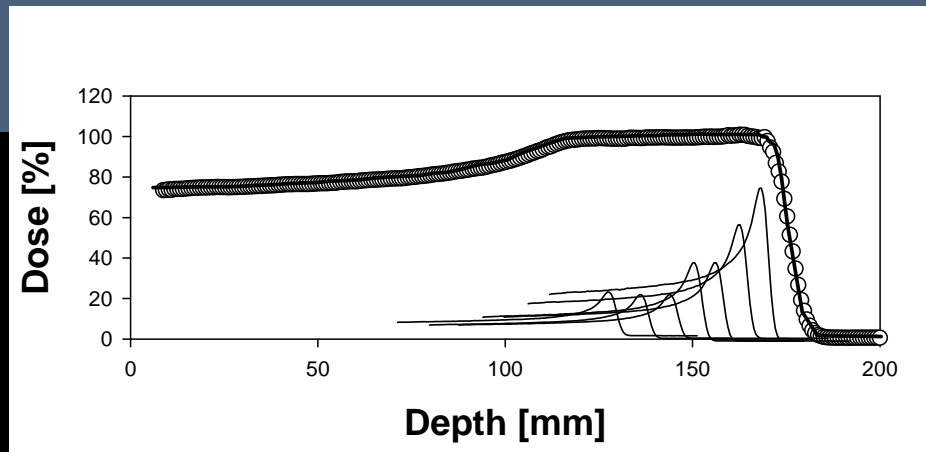
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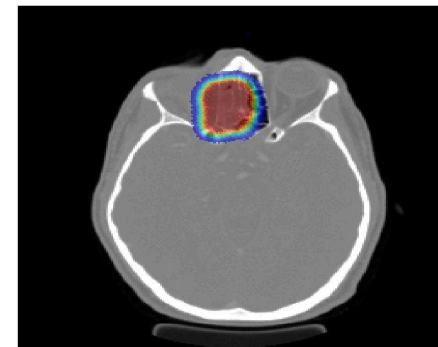
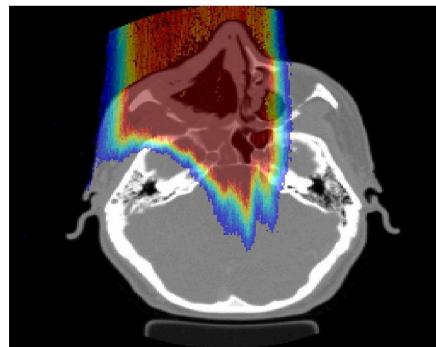
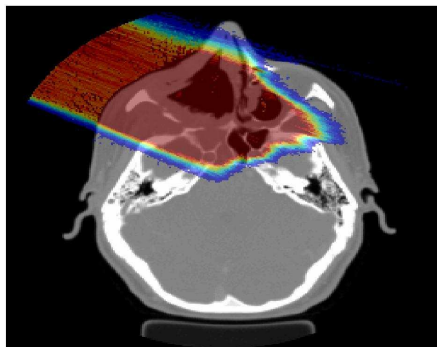
4D Monte Carlo: Range Modulator Wheel

Geant 4

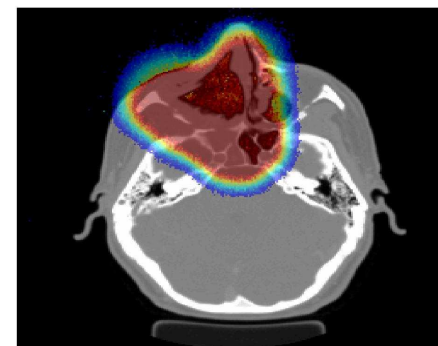
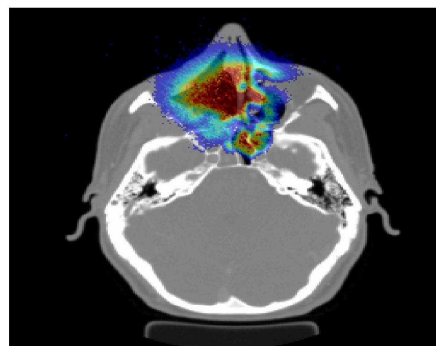
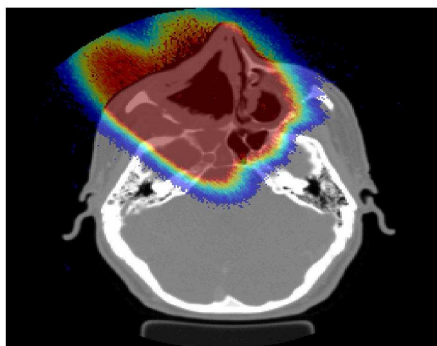
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4D Proton Delivery



Tumor in the Paranasal Sinus

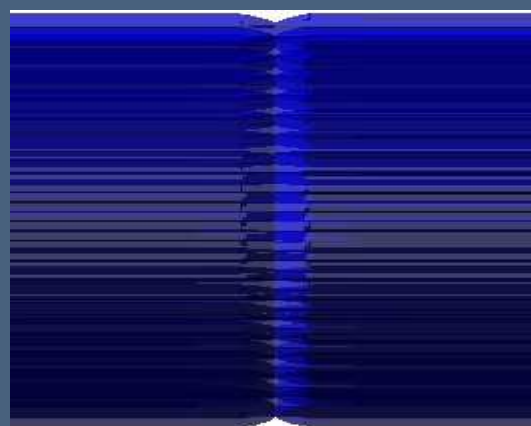
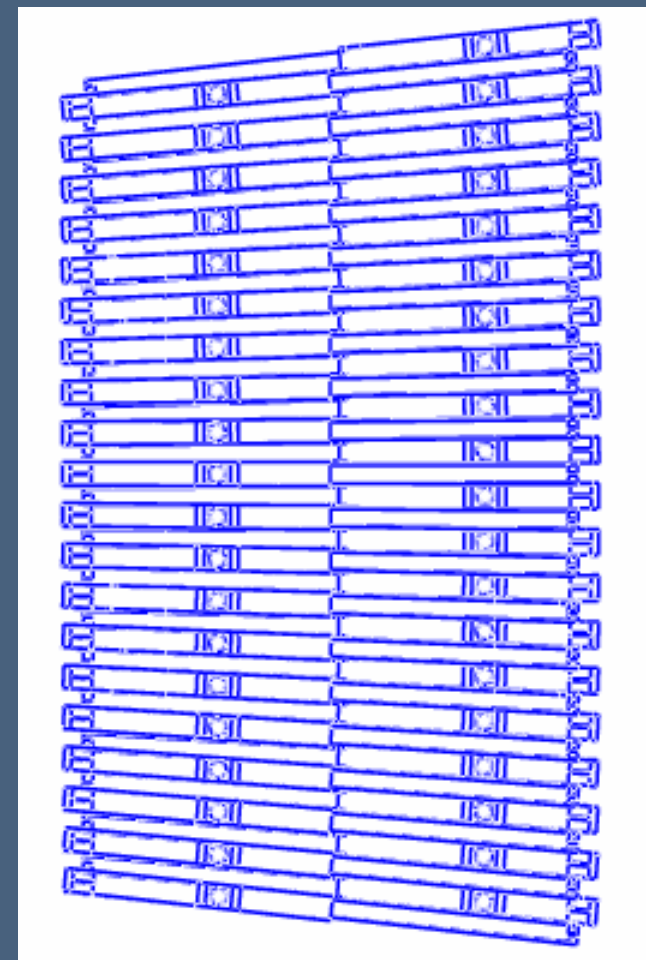
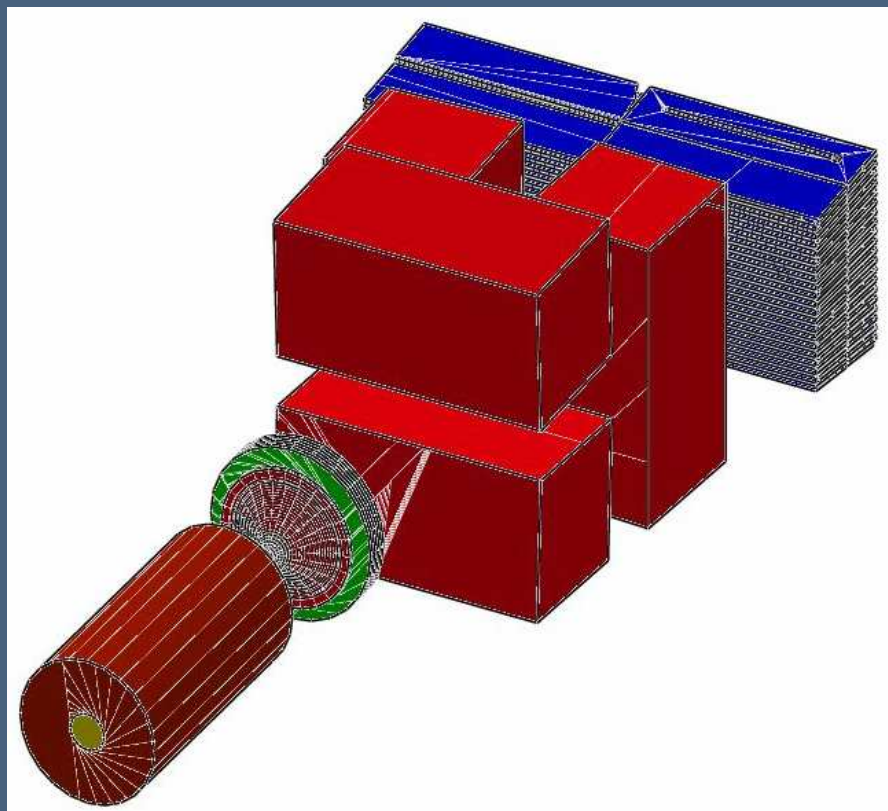


>95% prescription dose (dark red), >80% (red), >70% (orange), >60% (yellow), >50% (green), >30% (blue), ≤30% (dark blue)

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4D IMRT



Geant 4

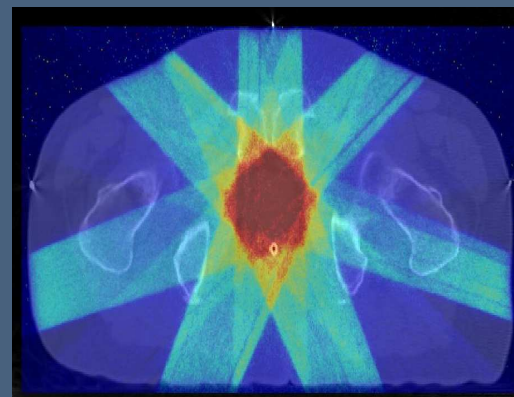
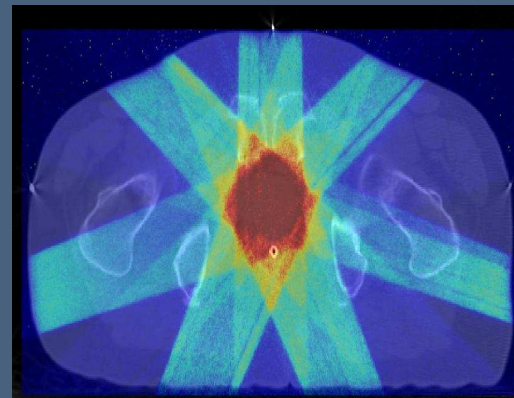
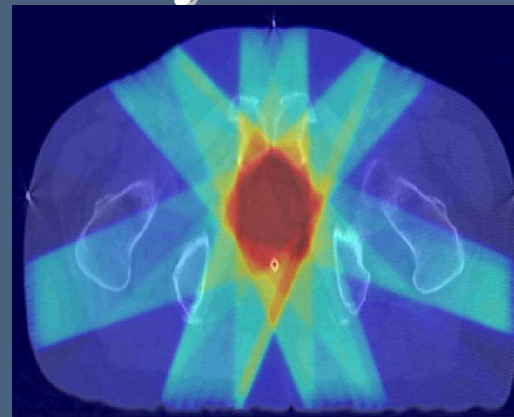
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4D IMRT delivery

CORVUS plan

Monte Carlo
Step-and-Shoot

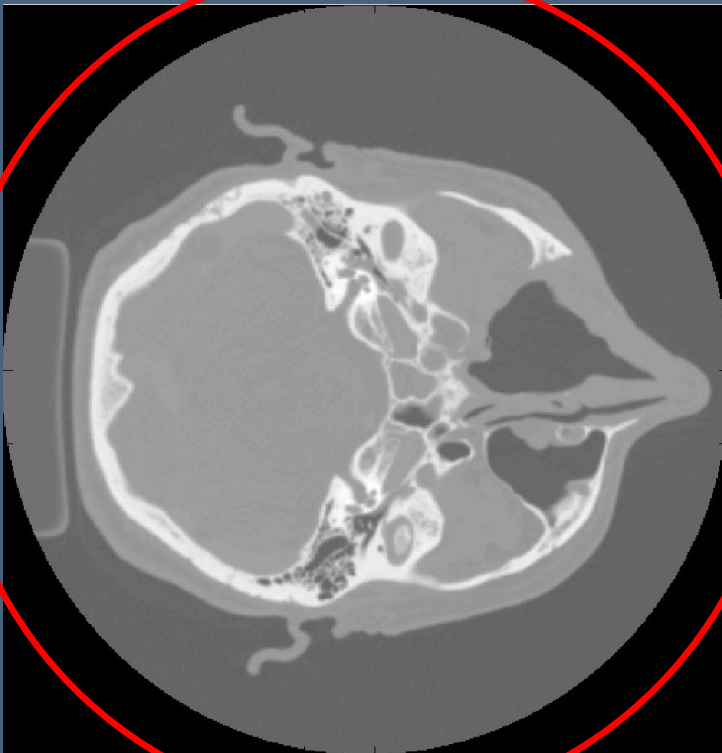
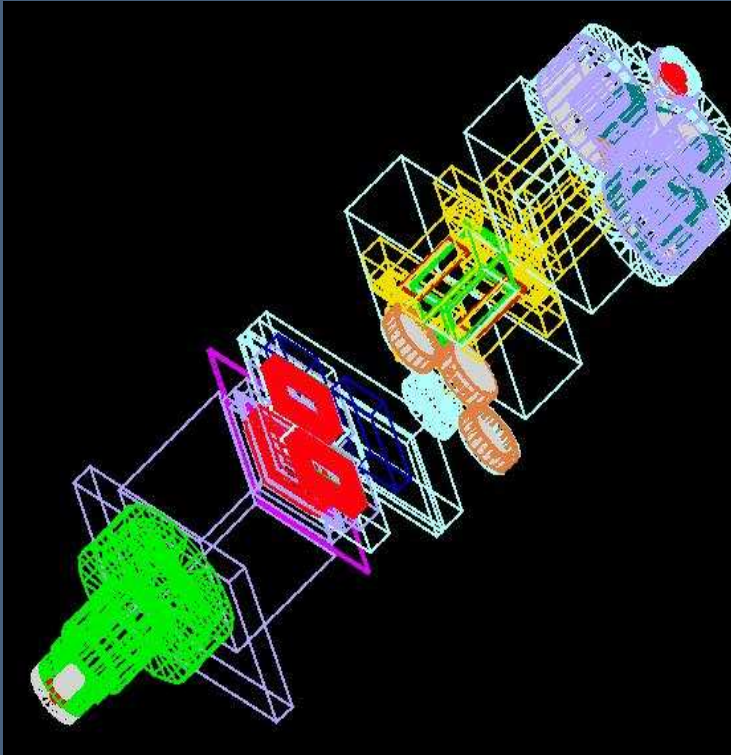
Monte Carlo
Sliding-Window





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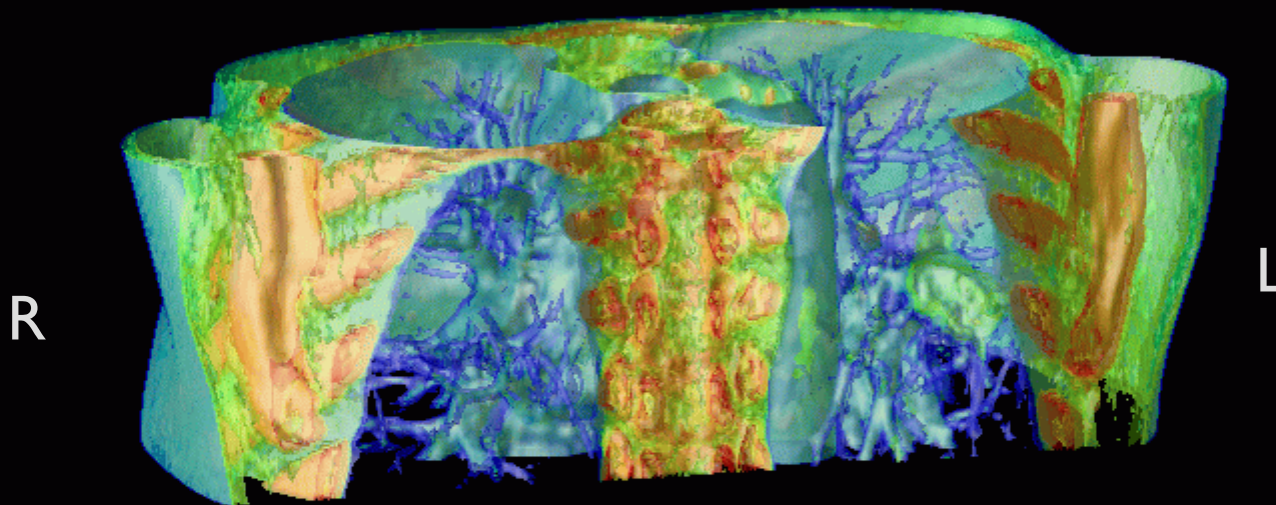
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Dynamic Systems in Radiation Therapy - Breathing Patient -

Geant 4

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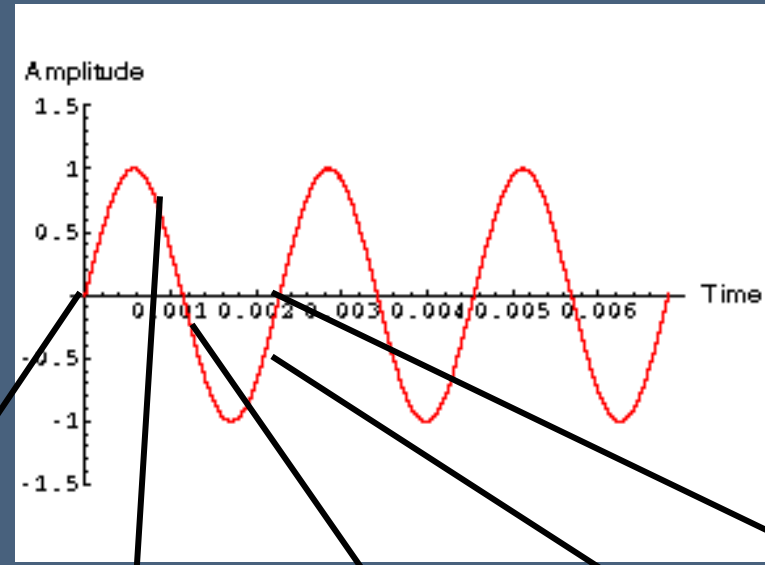
- posterior view
- posterior cut

© Eike Rietzel

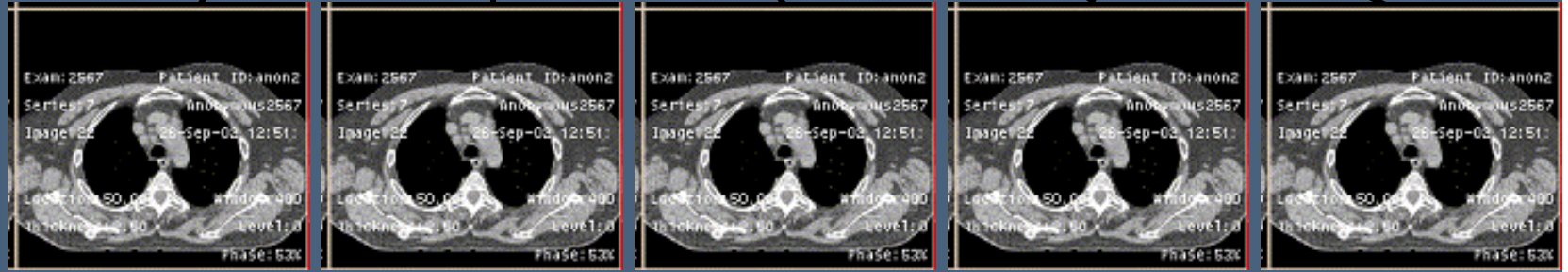
Geant 4

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Time-resolved anatomy using 4D CT



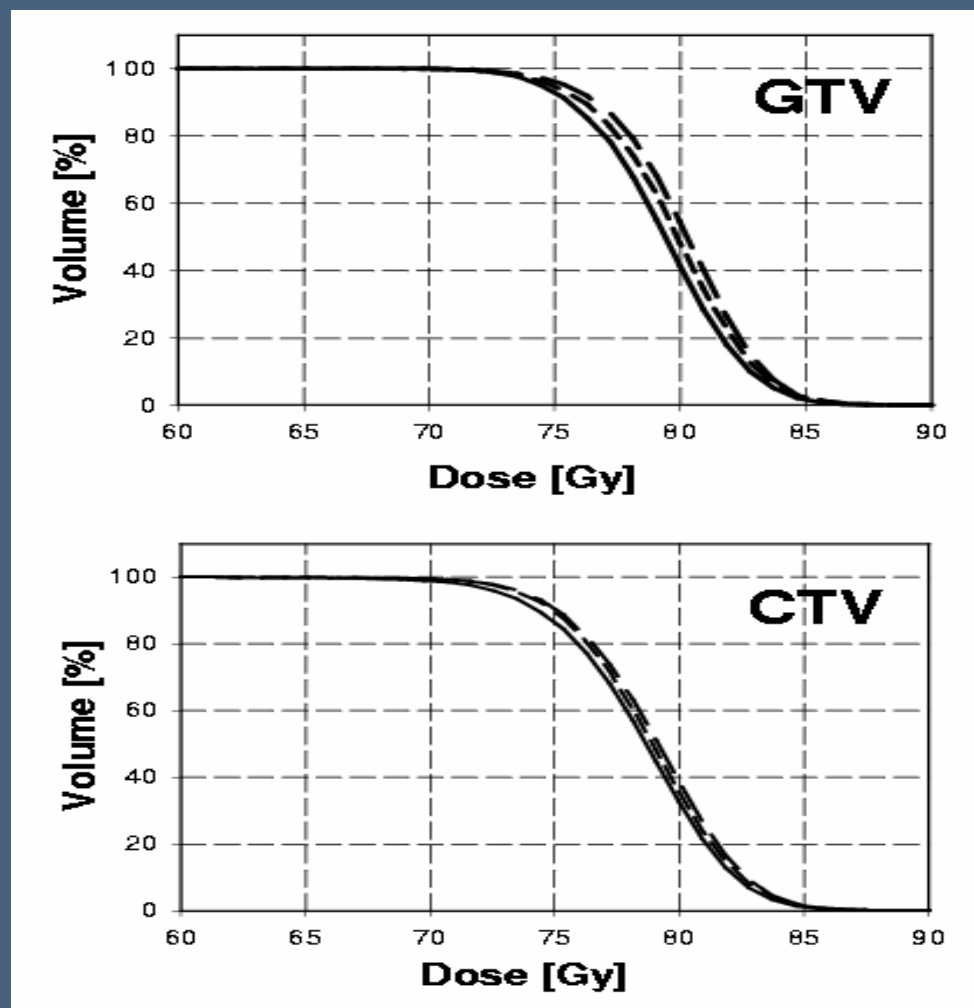
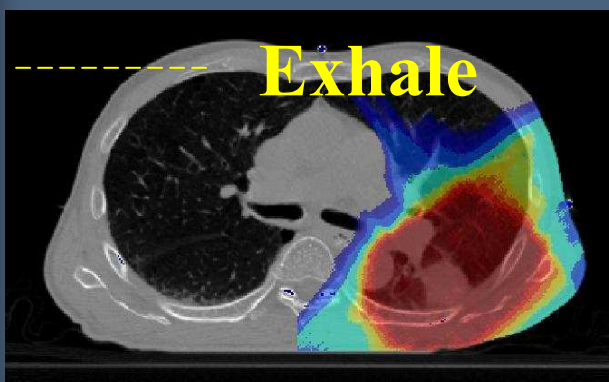
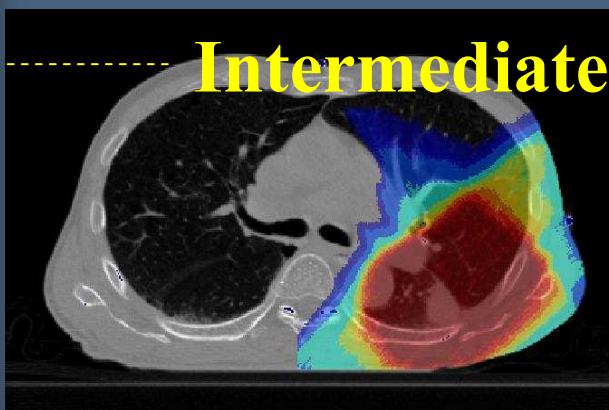
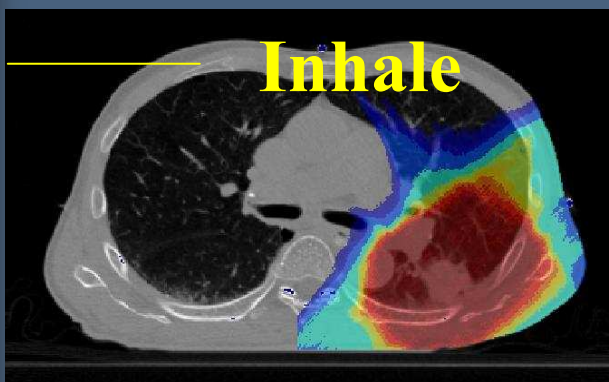
© Eike Rietzel



Four-dimensional Monte Carlo simulation based on 4D CT

Geant 4

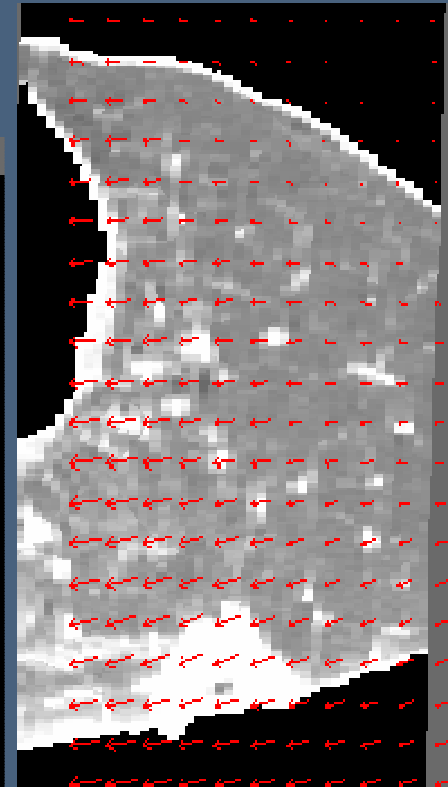
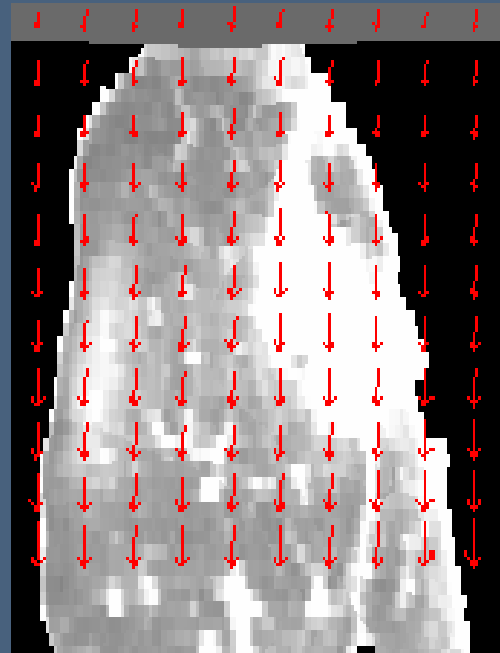
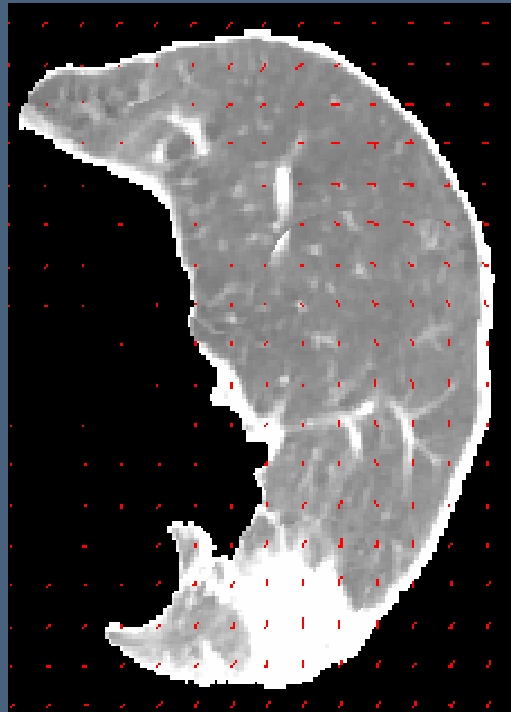
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Geant 4

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Four-dimensional Monte Carlo simulation - Based on 4D CT information -



Volume Displacement Information

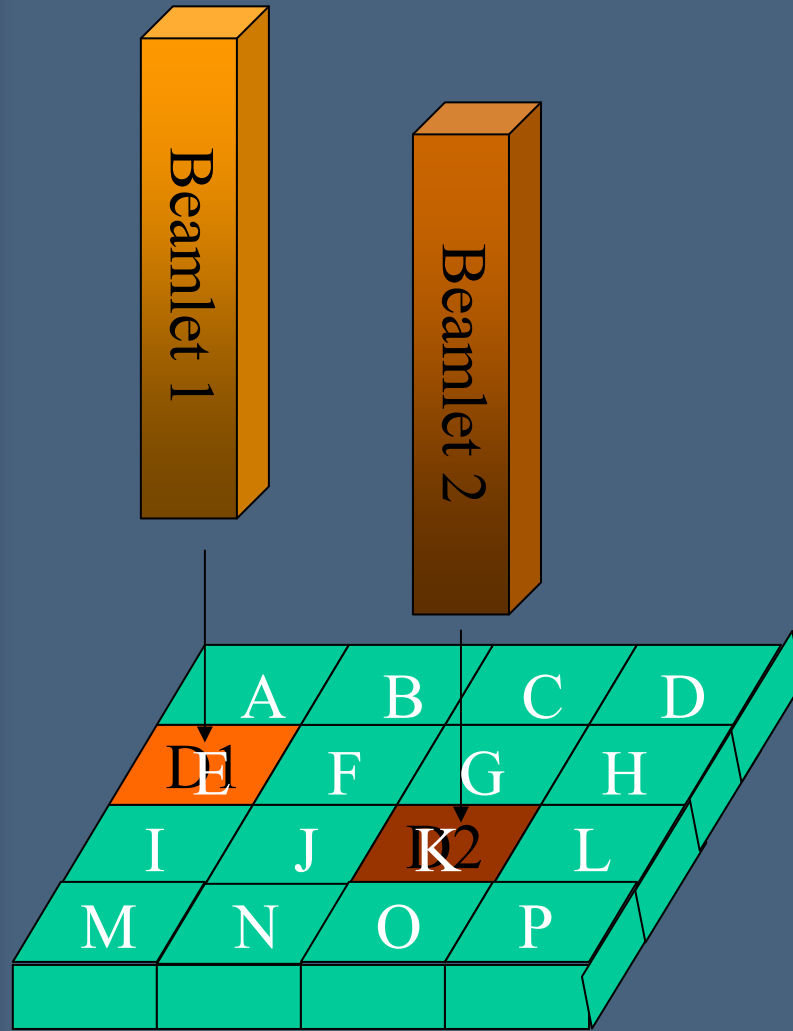
Software: CISG Kings College London
[T.Hartkens, BVM 2002, Springer-Verlag, March 2002]



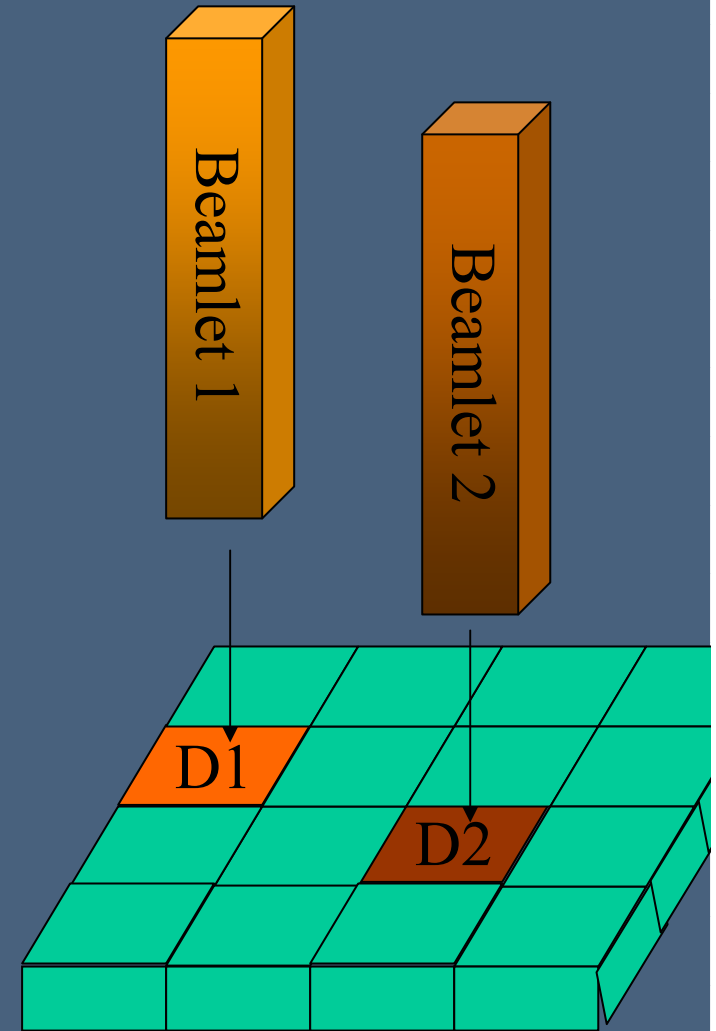
4D Dose Deposition

Geant 4

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$T = t_1$

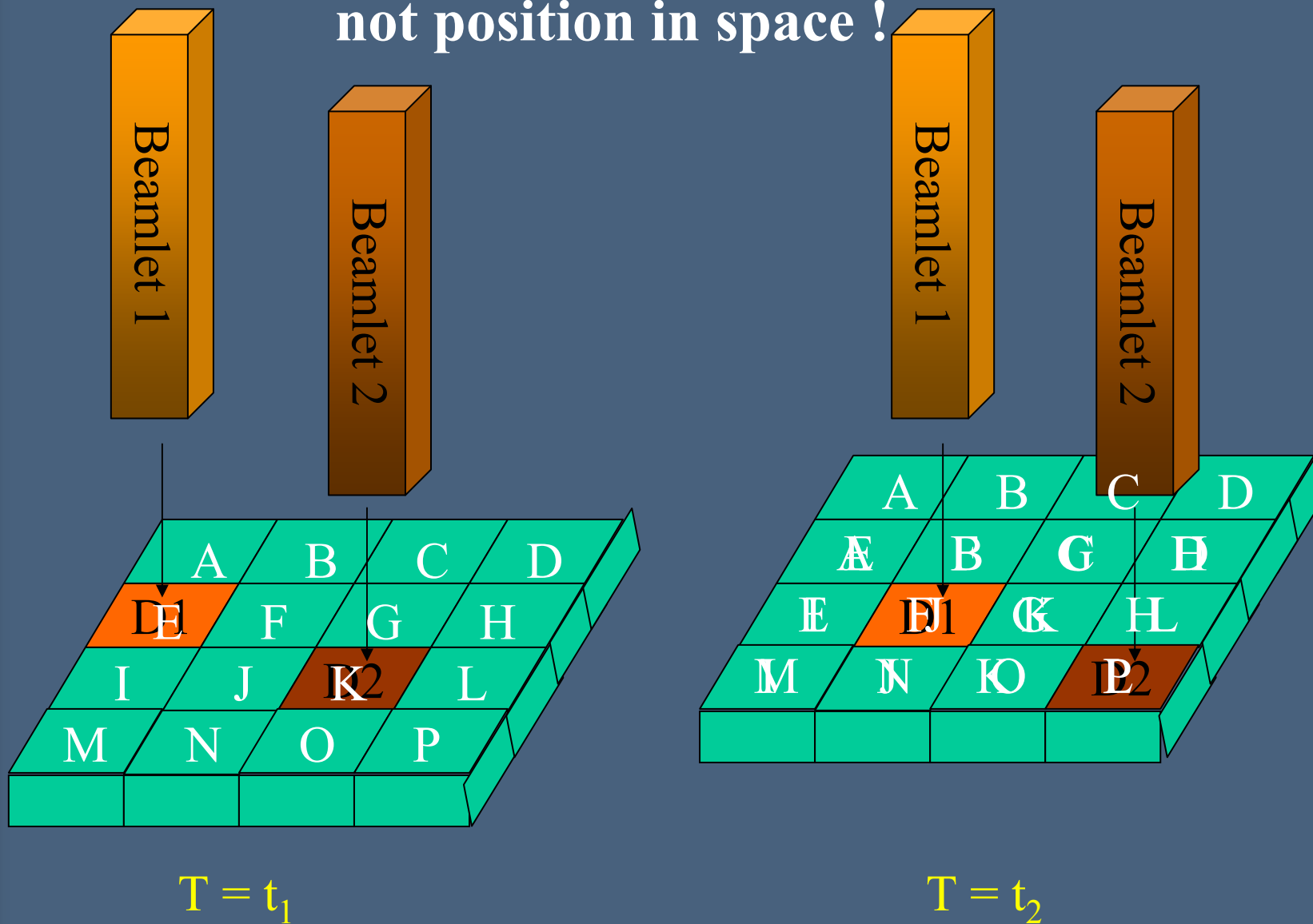


$T = t_2$

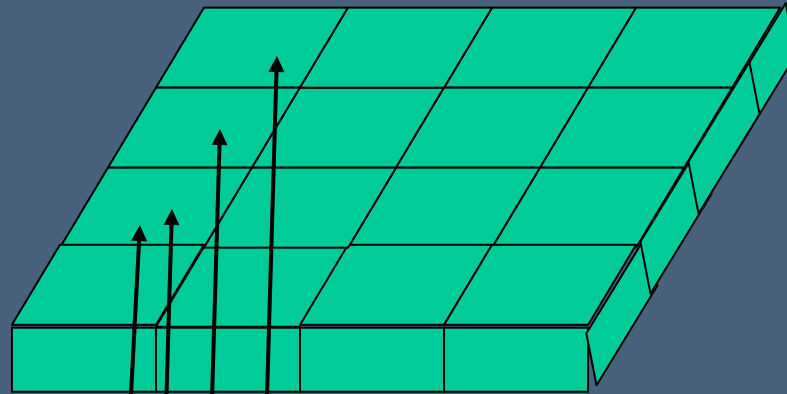


4D Dose Deposition

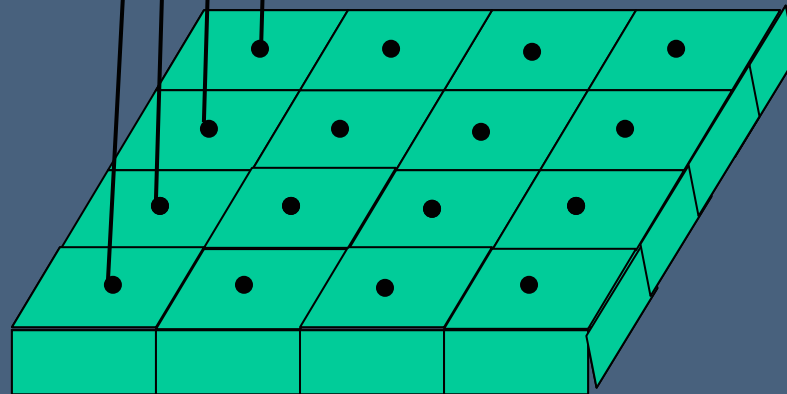
Dose deposition defined via voxel identifiers,
not position in space !



Dose calculation during non-rigid motion



$$T = t_1$$



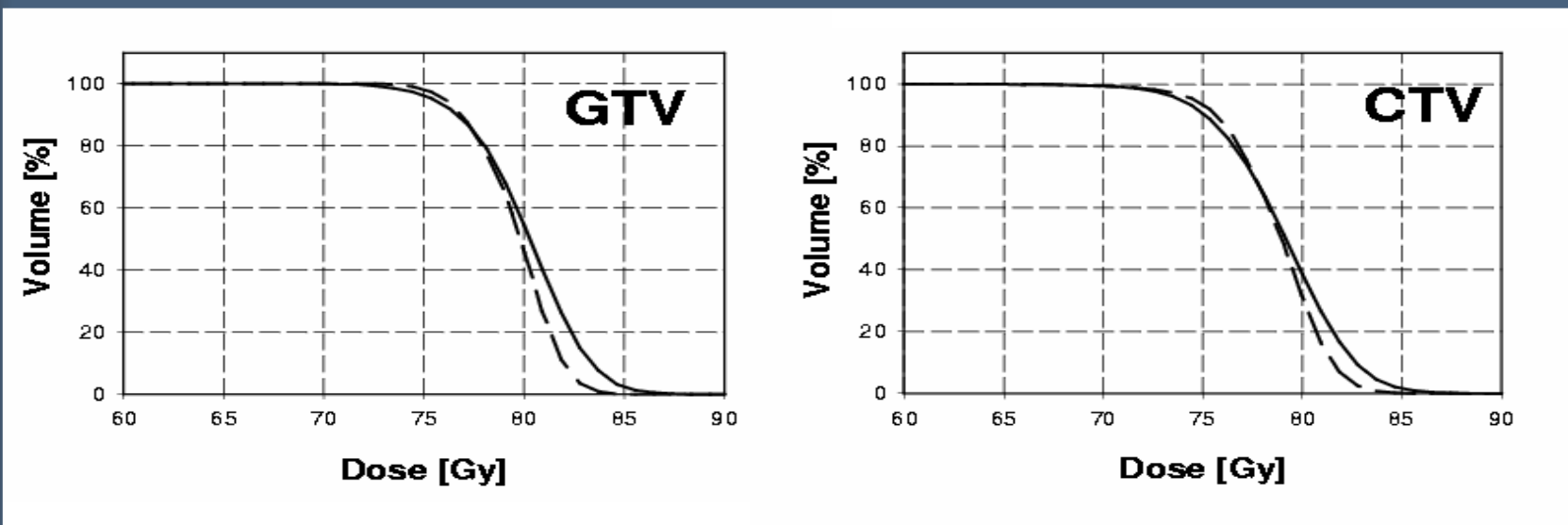
$$T = t_2$$



Geant 4

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Four-dimensional Monte Carlo simulation based on 4D CT



Solid lines: Patient in inhale

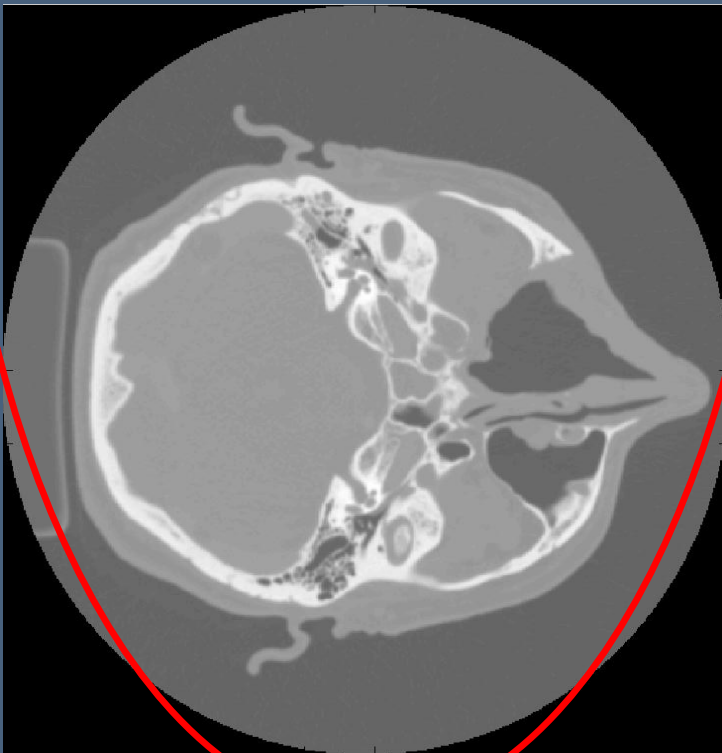
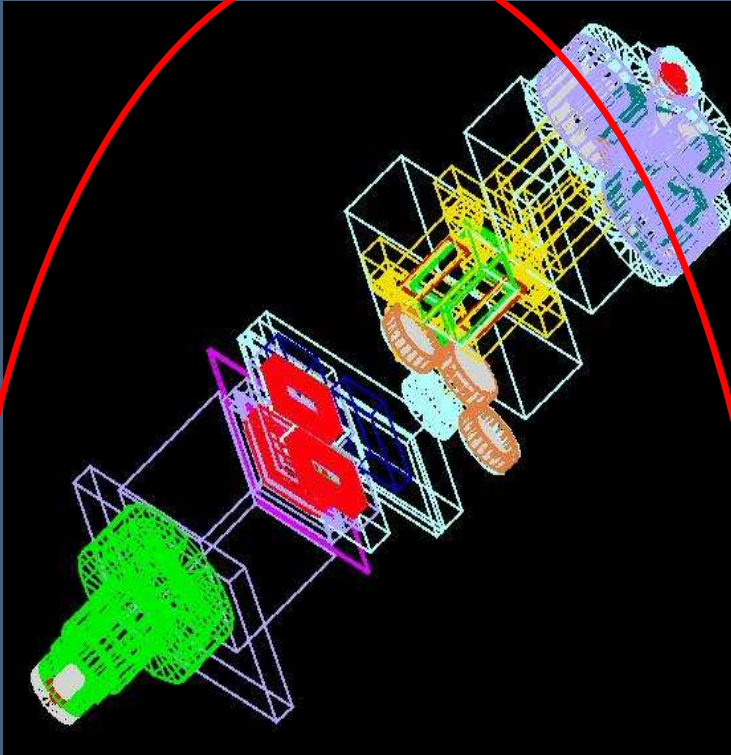
Dashed lines: Considering the entire breathing phase





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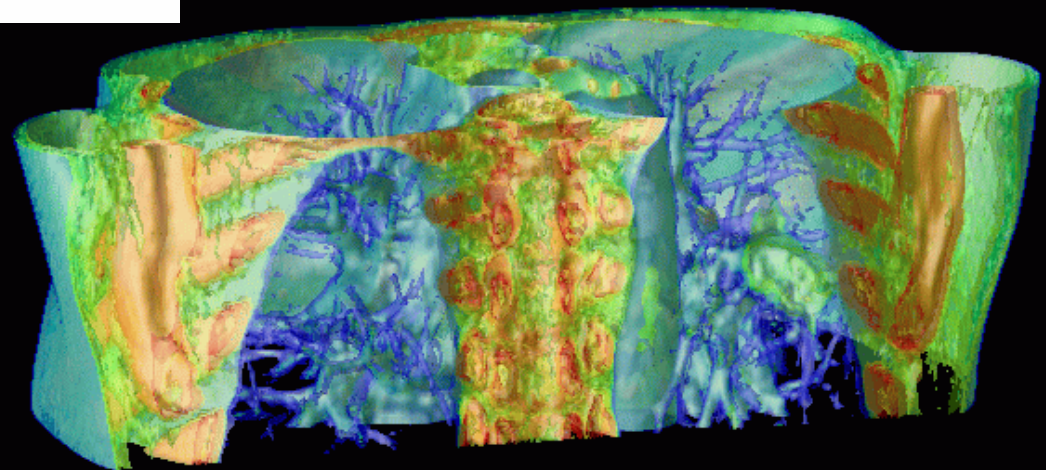
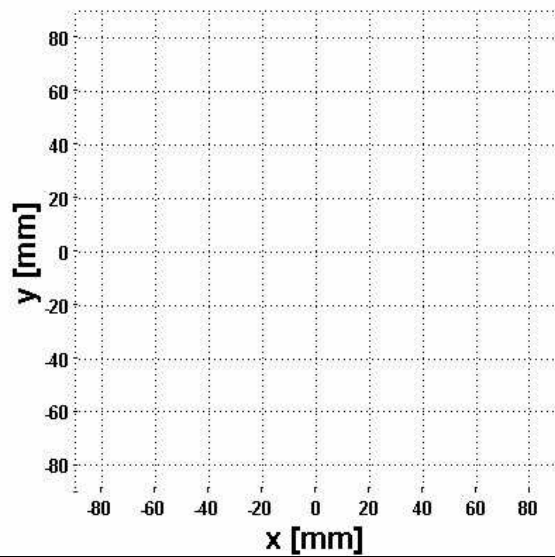
Geant 4



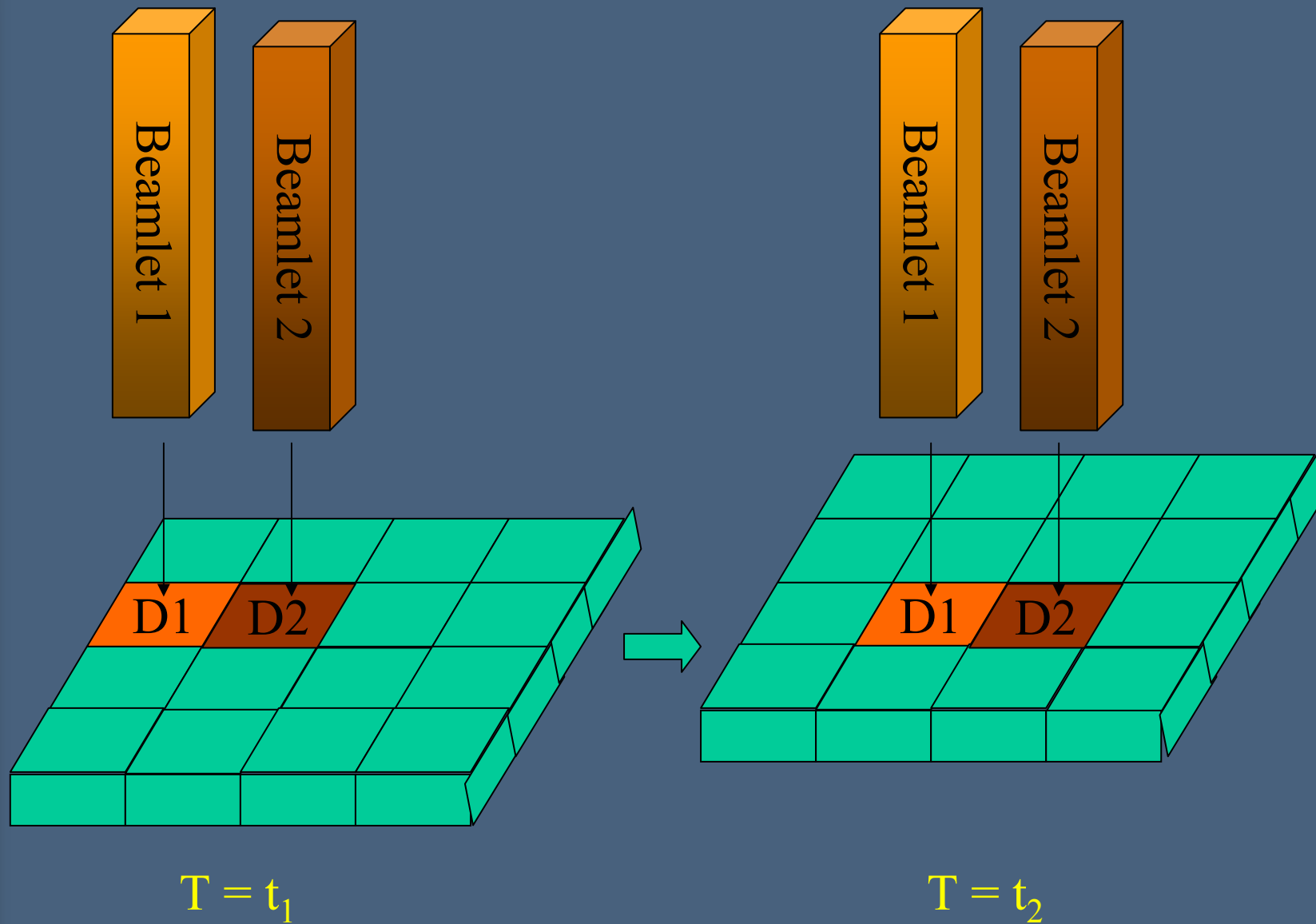
Geant 4

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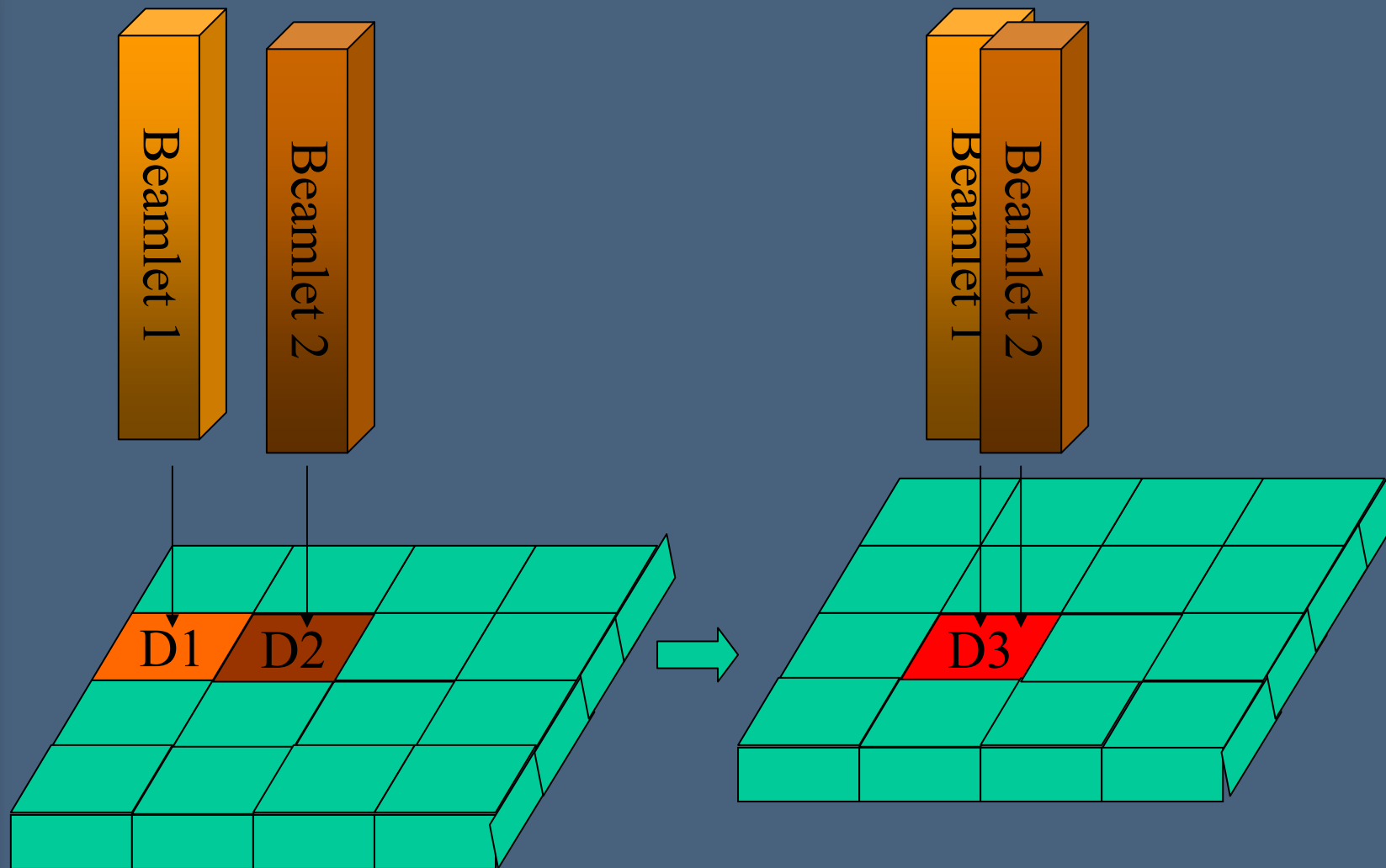
Moving patient in IMPT (double dynamic)



Single-dynamic (patient movement ; static beam delivery)



Double-dynamic (patient movement; dynamic beam delivery)



$T = t_1$

$T = t_2$

Effect can be reduced by 'repairting'

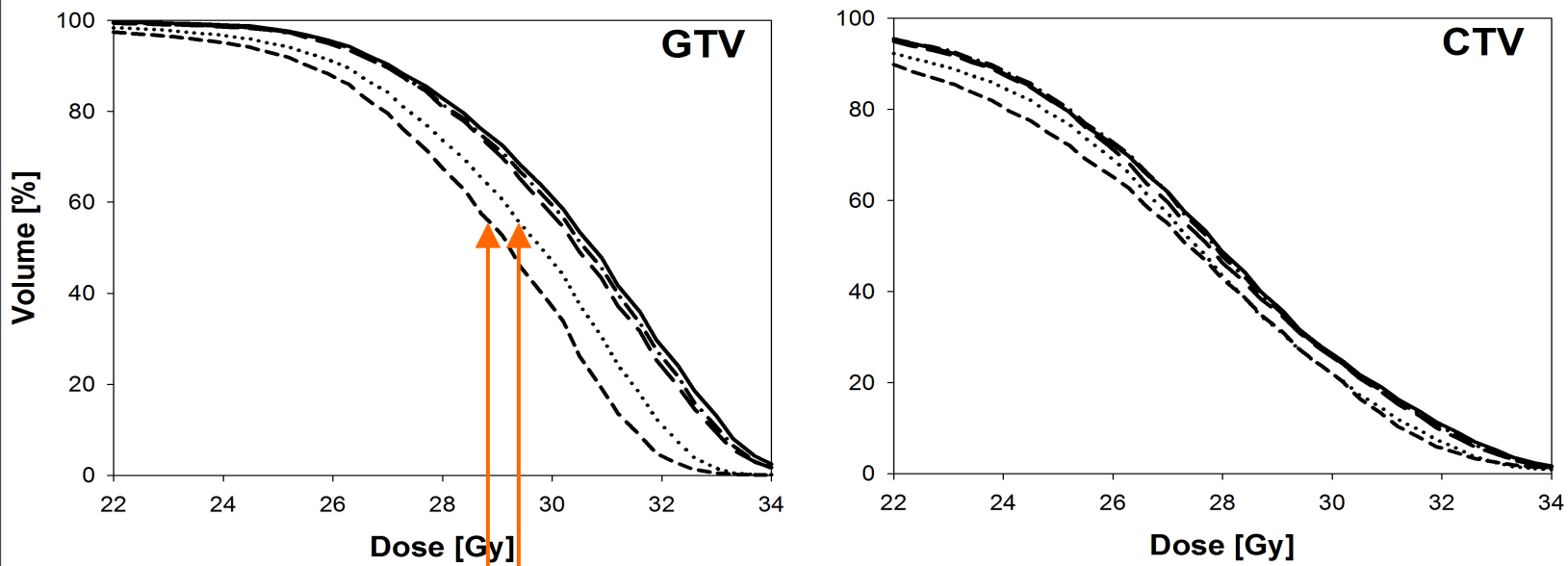


4D Monte Carlo of IMPT

- Beamlets and patient are moved continuously (rigid)
- Assumptions:
 - Irradiation time per slice is 0.4 seconds (on average)
 - Changing the cyclotron beam energy with a degrader takes a few seconds
 - Breathing cycle is 4 seconds
- Choose a specific scanning pattern
- Choose a specific number of protons per second
- Update the beam delivery setup and the patient setup every 0.1 virtual seconds



4D Monte Carlo of IMPT



DVH for left anterior field

- Static
- - - Patient moves ± 0.5 cm
- . - Patient moves ± 1.5 cm
- - - . Patient moves ± 0.5 cm; repainting
- Patient moves ± 1.5 cm; repainting



Conclusion

Four-dimensional Monte Carlo (based on GEANT4) is a technique capable of simulating geometry variations (beam delivery or patient) during dose calculation.

The technique allows the investigation of interplay effects for any given dose rate.



Geant 4

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Hongyu Jiang (GEANT4)

Eike Rietzel (4D CT)

NIH/NCI grant # P01 CA 21239

NIH/NCI grant # R01 CA 111590

PUBLICATIONS

Paganetti “Four-dimensional Monte Carlo ...”

Phys Med Biol 2004: 49, N75-N81

Paganetti et al “Monte Carlo simulations with time-dependent ...”

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2004: 60, 942-950

Paganetti, Jiang, Trofimov “4D Monte Carlo simulation of proton beam ...”

Phys Med Biol 2005: 50, 983-990

