

REAL-TIME 3D DOSE IMAGING AND SOURCE LOCALIZATION IN BRACHYTHERAPY

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The ORIGIN project is an initiative of the Photonics Public Private Partnership (www.photonics21.org), and has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement n° 871324



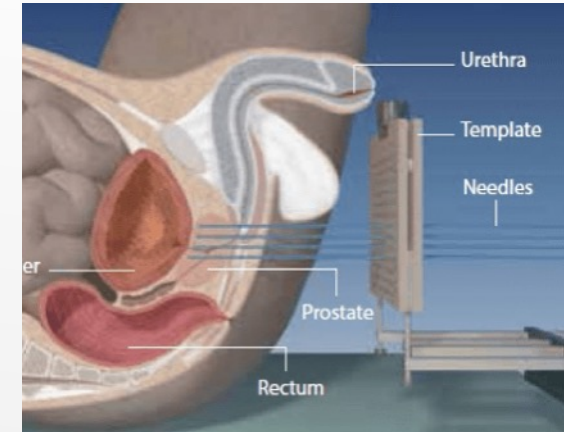
ORIGIN
optical fibre dose imaging for adaptive brachytherapy

ONCOLOGICAL BRACHYTHERAPY

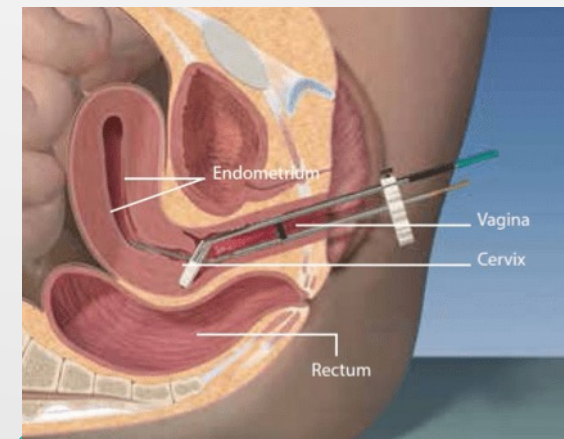
- ▶ **Radiotherapy** is the use of ionizing radiation for treatment. It is delivered into external beam radiotherapy using accelerators, or internal, using sources, known as brachytherapy (BT).
- ▶ **Brachytherapy** is a form of radiation therapy where a sealed radiation **source is placed inside or next to the cancer area**. The source placement is vital to ensure radiation to the tumor, while ensuring **minimum exposure to nearby critical organs**.
- ▶ Brachytherapy is divided into **Low Dose Rate** (LDR) and **High Dose Rate** (HDR).

	Source	Activity	Implantation	$\langle E_\gamma \rangle$	Abs. Length
LDR	^{125}I	15 MBq	Permanent	35 keV	3 cm
HDR	^{192}Ir	~ 100 GBq	Temporary	380 keV	10 cm

prostate cancer



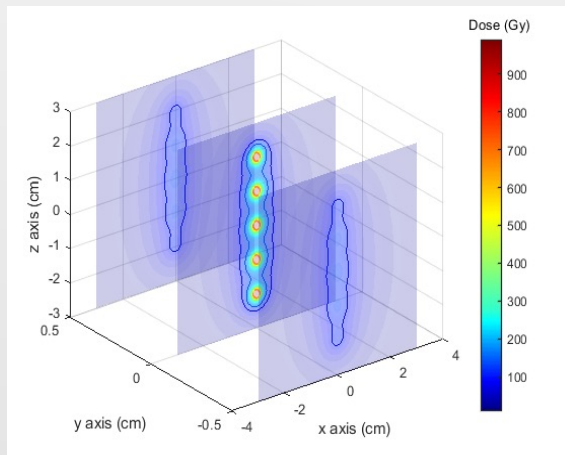
gynecological cancer



THE ORIGIN PROJECT

Optical Fibre Dose Imaging for Adaptive Brachytherapy

ORIGIN aims to deliver more effective, photonics-enabled, brachytherapy for cancer treatment through advanced **real-time radiation dose imaging** and source localisation. This will be achieved by the development of a new **optical fibre-based sensor** system to support diagnostics-driven therapy through enhanced adaptive brachytherapy.



ORIGIN CONSORTIUM PI from Limerick University



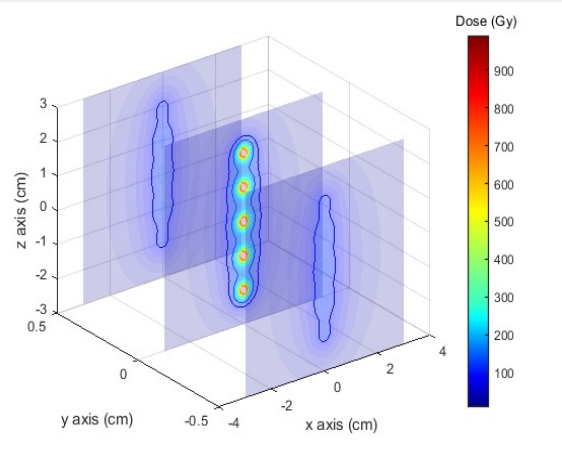
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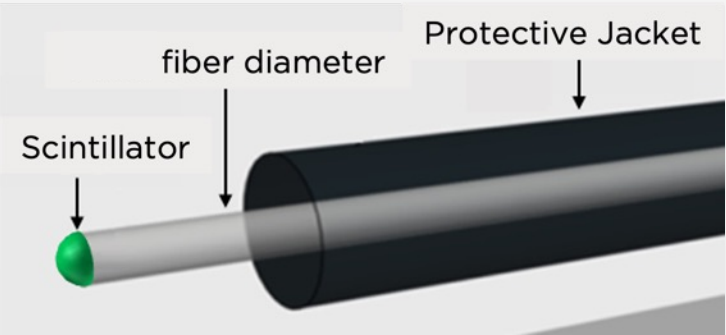
	LDR - BT	HDR - BT
Sensitivity to Dose	up to 3 cm	up to 10 cm
Spatial Resolution	3 mm @ 3 cm	1 mm @ 5 cm
Dose Rate Range	1 mGy/s up to 15 Gy/s	
Statistical Precision	5% in 0.5 s	5% in 0.1 s

At least 16 dosimeters are need to localize the source.



THE ORIGIN PROJECT: DOSIMETER SYSTEM

The project's goal will be achieved by developing a **16 optical fiber**-based system with **scintillating light detected by SiPM** to reconstruct the dose map.

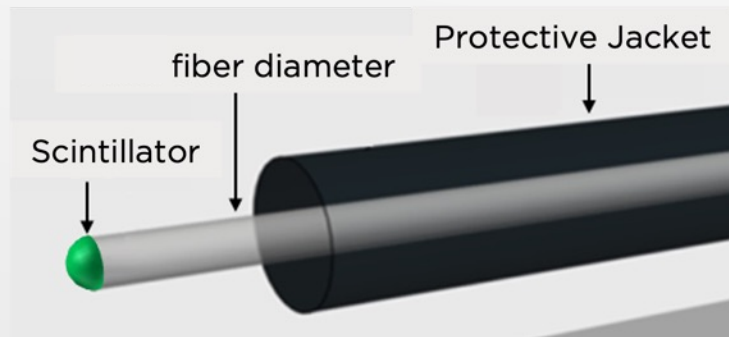


Scintillator	Gadox (LDR)	YVO (HDR)
τ [μ s] *	500	500
λ_{max} [nm]	545	600 - 650
LY [ph/MeV]*	$7.1 \cdot 10^4$	$4.8 \cdot 10^4$
Transmittance*	10.2 %	4.2 %

*S. Cometti et al. “Characterization of scintillating materials in use for brachytherapy fiber based dosimeters”, accepted for publication to NIMA

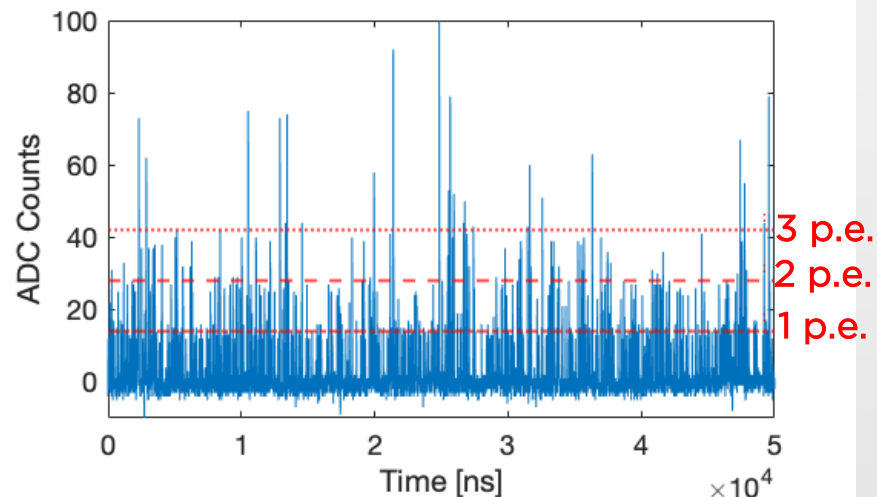
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The signal associated with an X-ray or γ -ray interaction consists of a **trail of single photons**, and the **dosimetry is based on photon counting**.

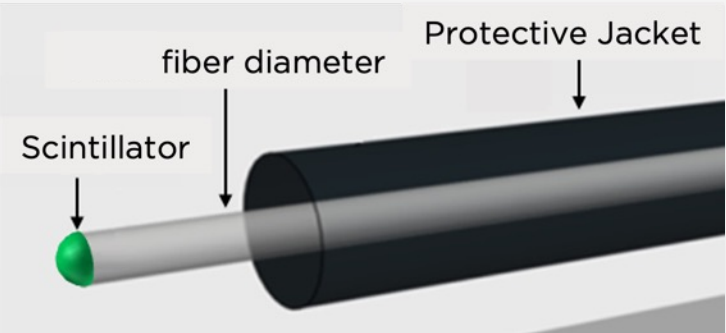
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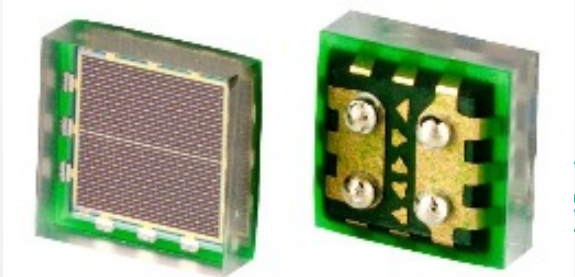
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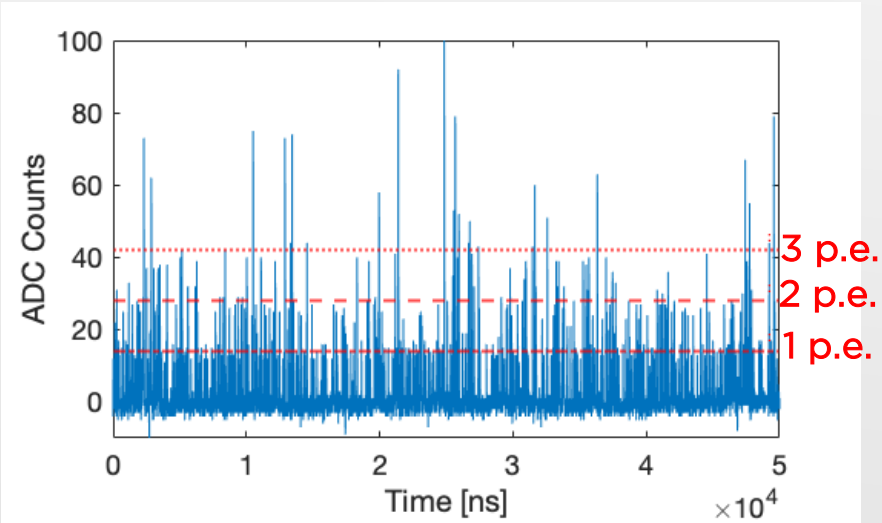
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Sensor: 1x1 mm² Ketek

PDE @ 600 nm: 14 %

DCR @ 0.5 p.e.: 100 kHz

OPT: 26%

Op. Voltage: $V_{\text{bd}} + 7 \text{ V}$

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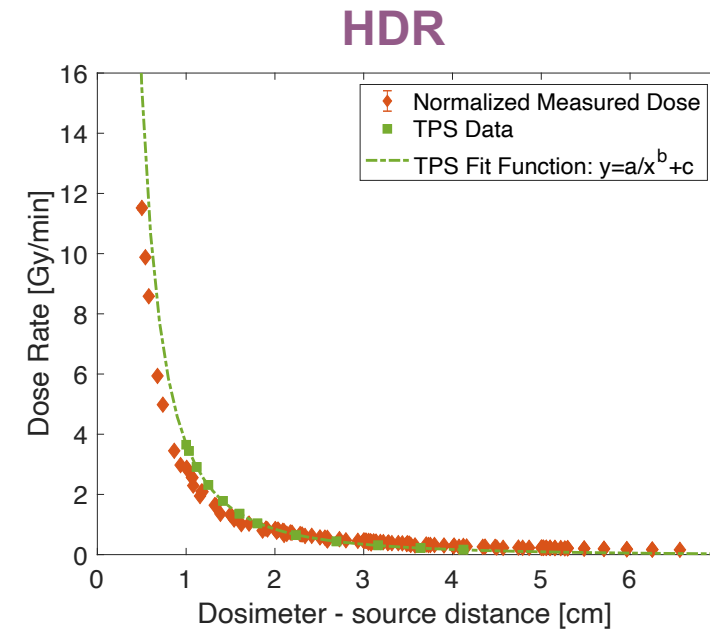
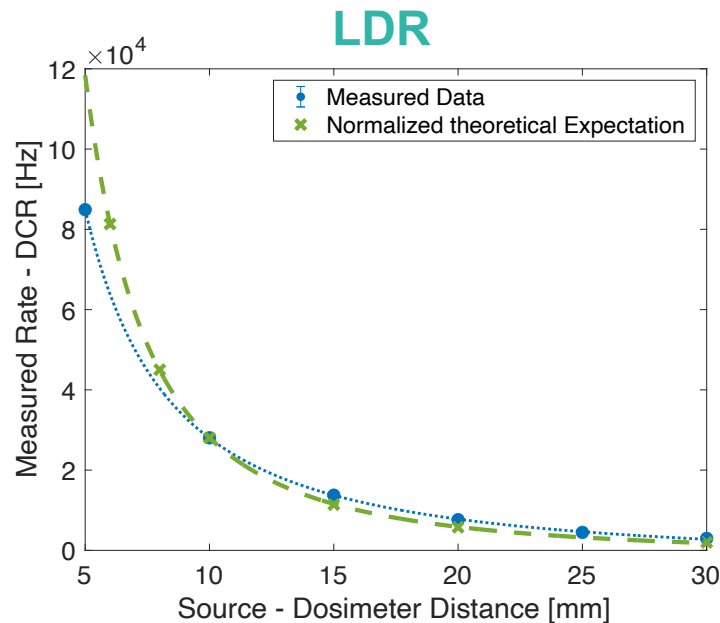
SINGLE CHANNEL MEASUREMENTS

- ▶ From single channel measurement was possible to extract all the specification of the project.
- ▶ The results prove that the single fibre dosimeter system complies with the specifications for both the **HDR-BT** and **LDR-BT**.
- ▶ The data follow the Treatment Planning System (TPS)

**Sensitivity
to Dose:**
3 cm

**Spatial
Resolution:**
1.4 mm

**Statistical
Precision:**
2.6 % in
0.5 s



**Sensitivity
to Dose:**
10 cm

**Spatial
Resolution:**
0.8 mm

**Statistical
Precision:**
3 % in
0.1 s

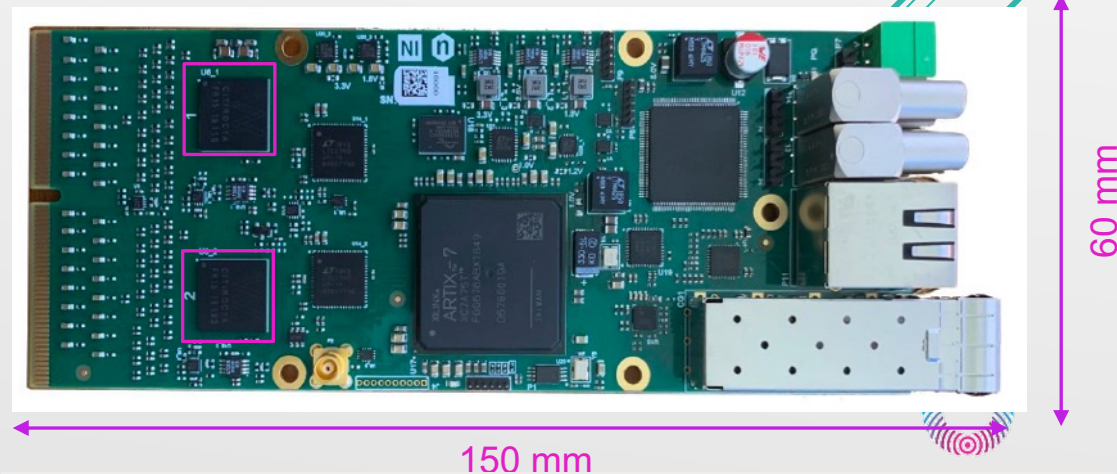
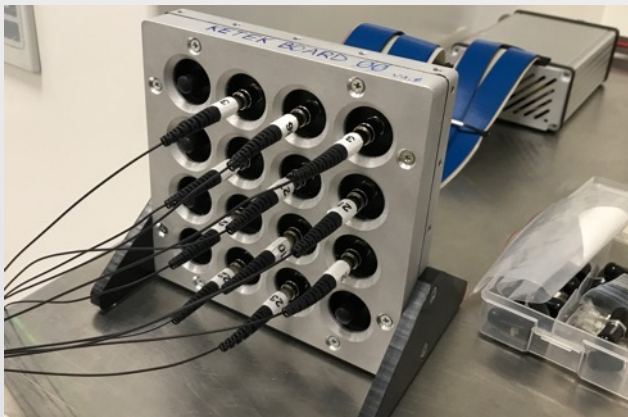
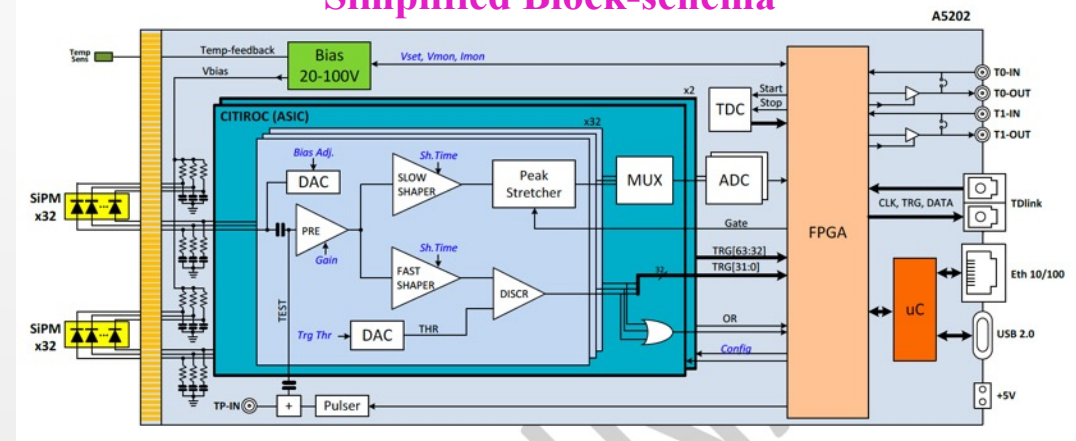


THE 16 CHANNEL READOUT SYSTEM

64-channel SiPM readout board (CAEN* FERS) equipped with 2 WEEROC CITIROC1A ASICs**

- ✓ Single p.e. counting capability
- ✓ Maximum counting rate: 20 MHz
- ✓ 1 HV power supply (20 – 100V) with temperature compensation
- ✓ Ethernet, usb2 and optical link interface for readout (up to 6.25 Gbit/s)

Simplified Block-schema

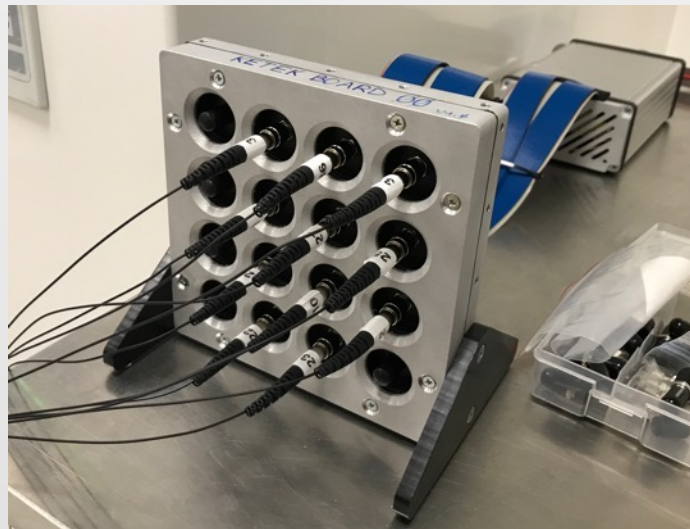


*<https://www.caen.it/products/a5202/>

**<https://www.weeroc.com/products/sipm-read-out/citiroc-1a>

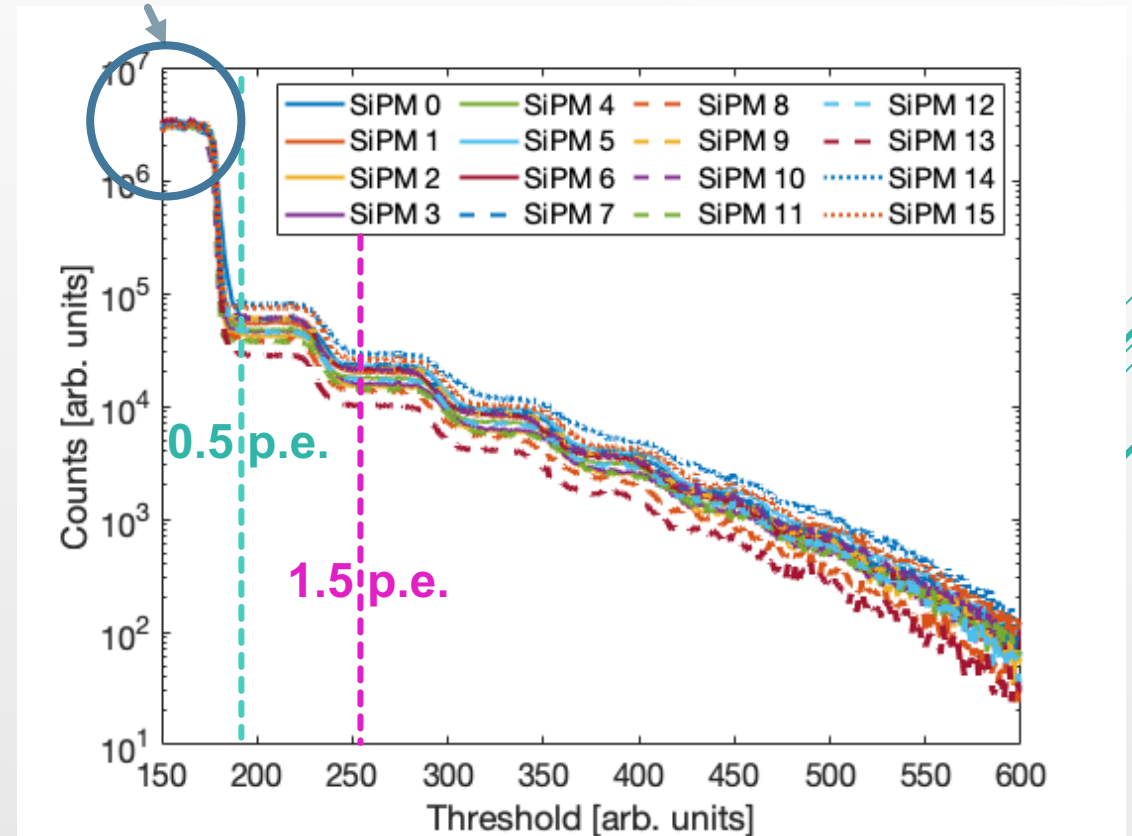
LABORATORY-QUALIFICATION

- ▶ An automatic procedure is used to estimate the $V_{\text{BreakDown}}$ (V_{BD}) for all SiPMs.
- ▶ V_{BIAS} adjustment allows to equalize the Δpp and to operate all SiPMs at the same PDE ($V_{\text{BIAS}} = V_{\text{BD}} + 7 \text{ V}$).
- ▶ Staircases acquired at V_{BIAS} to select **0.5 p.e.** and **1.5 p.e.** threshold.



Baseline crossing

Typical Staircase



Same Threshold on all channels



PHOTONICS²¹

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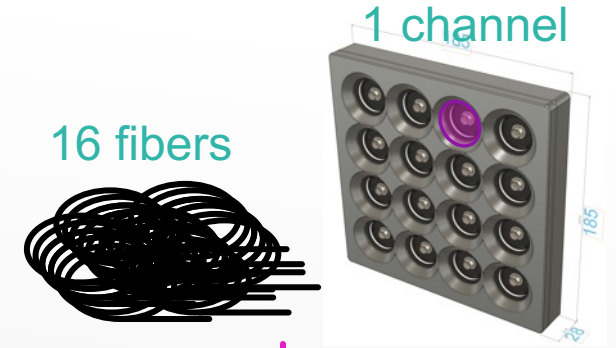
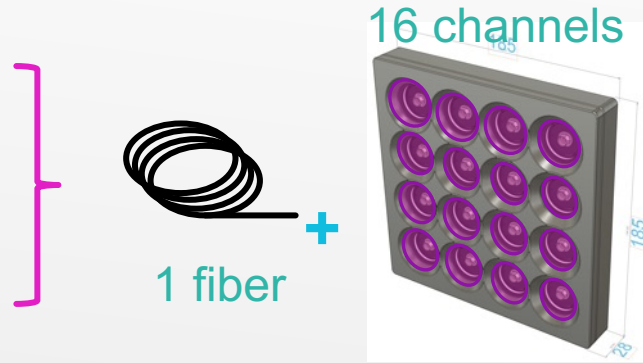


ORIGIN

LABORATORY-QUALIFICATION

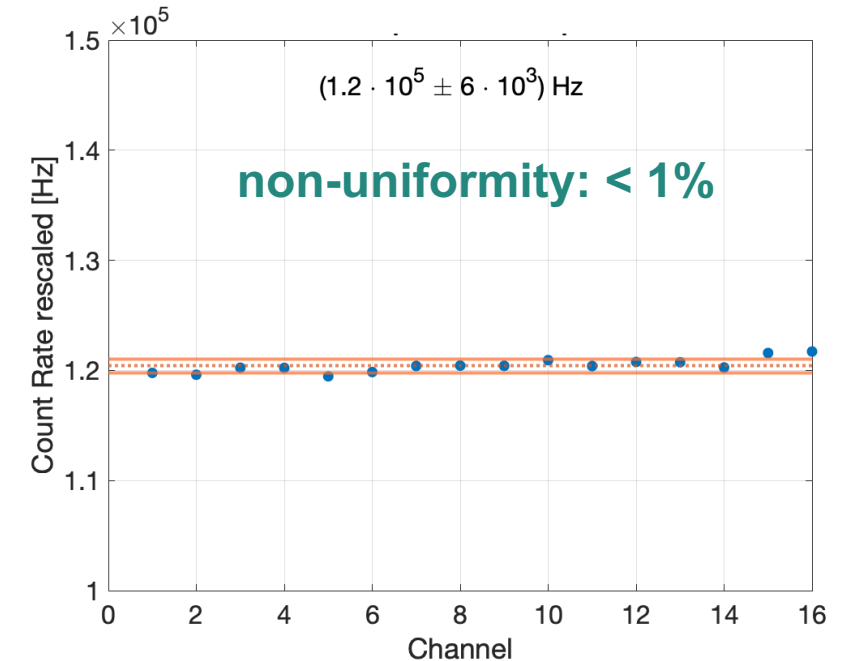
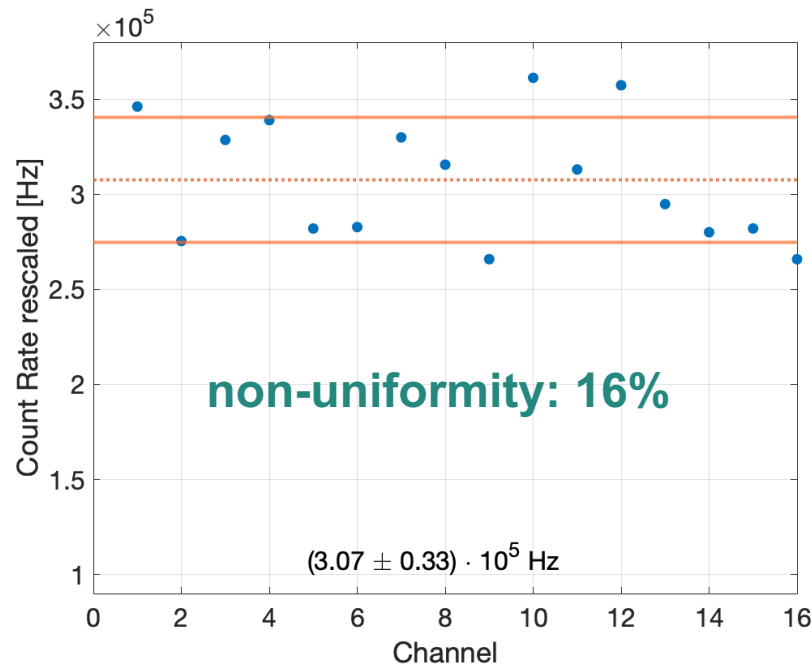
Measurements with X-ray cabinet to evaluated the uncertainties:

- ▶ Fiber positioning: 0.8%
- ▶ Fiber connection: 0.1%
- ▶ Geometrical acceptance: 10 %



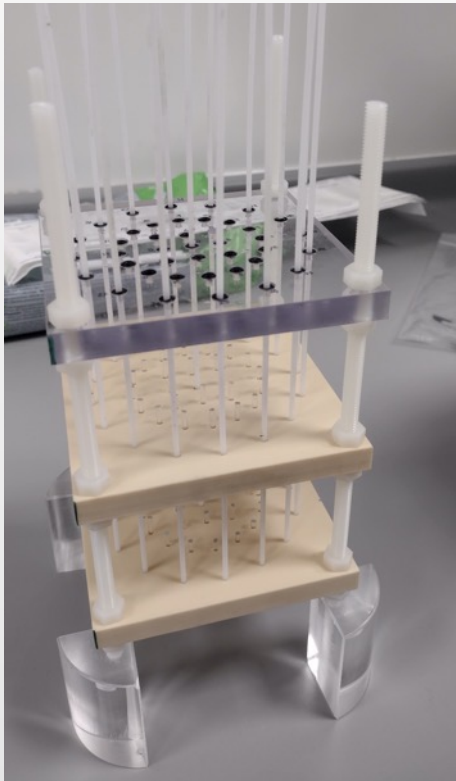
- ▶ Fiber Non-Uniformity:
16 % (pre-production)
1.2 % (new production)

Normalization with
a **scaling factor**
including all the
contributions

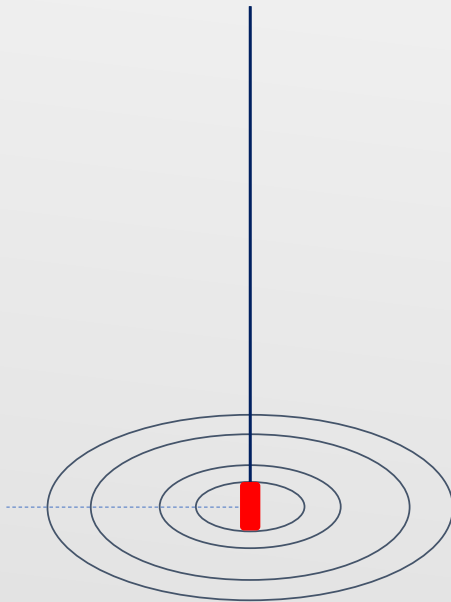


EQUALIZATION MEASUREMENT

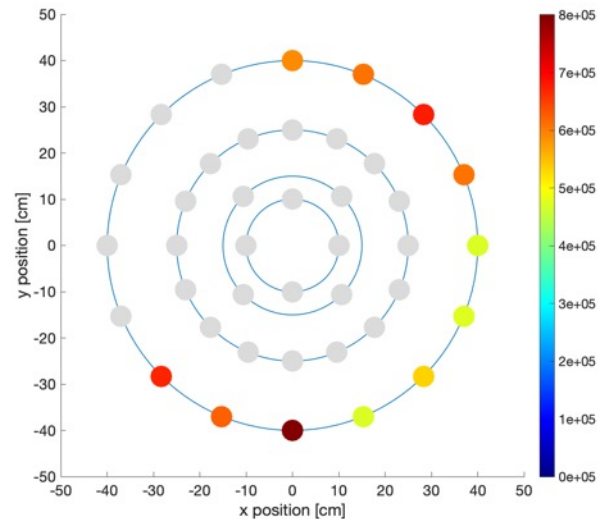
- ▶ Water-phantom with circular geometry
- ▶ All fibres at the same distance from the source
- ▶ Measured counting rate normalised at mean value
- ▶ Run to check equalization procedure; systematics variation less than 1%



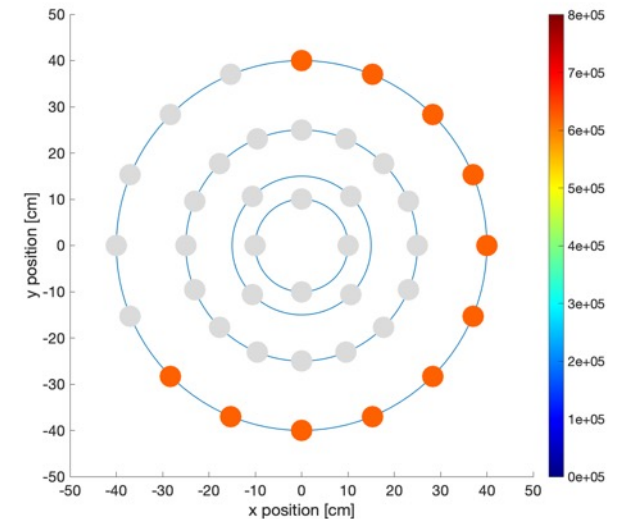
$z = 0$ cm



Non – Uniformity: 17 %



Non – Uniformity: < 1 %



PHOTONICS²¹

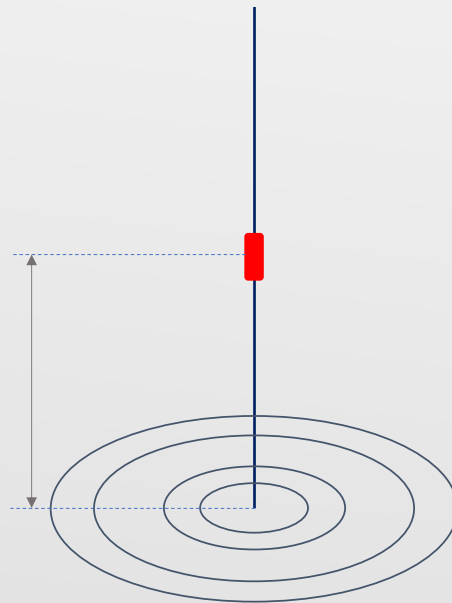
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EQUALIZATION MEASUREMENT

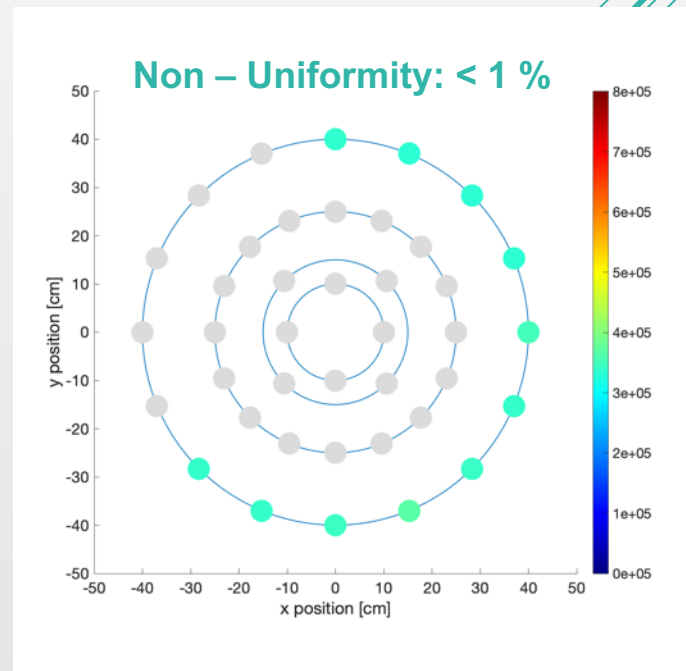
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$z = 5 \text{ cm}$

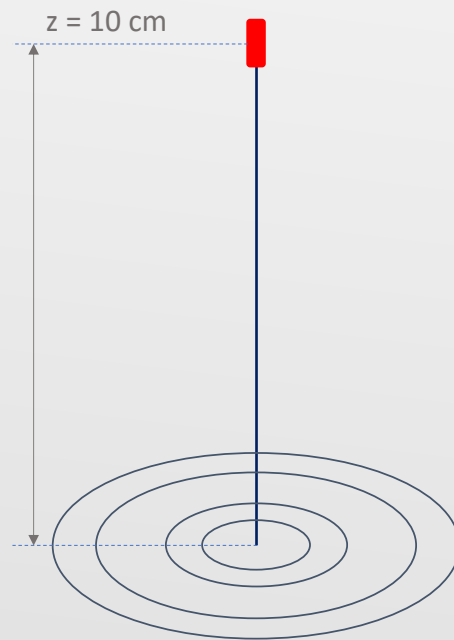
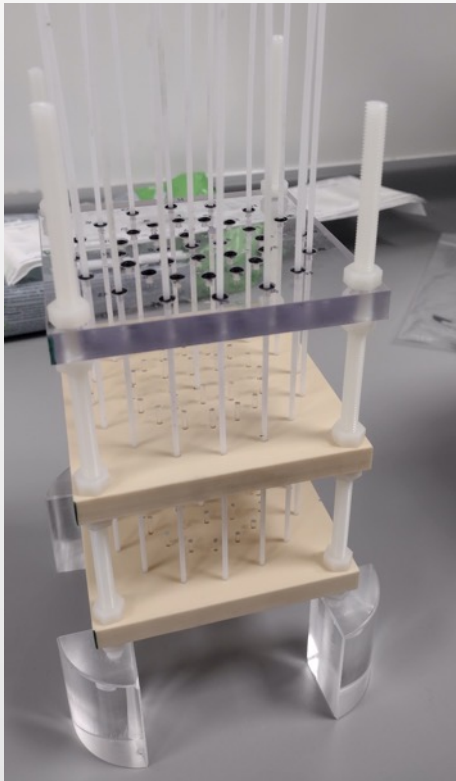


The normalization scaling factor was checked at different distances: **5 cm**

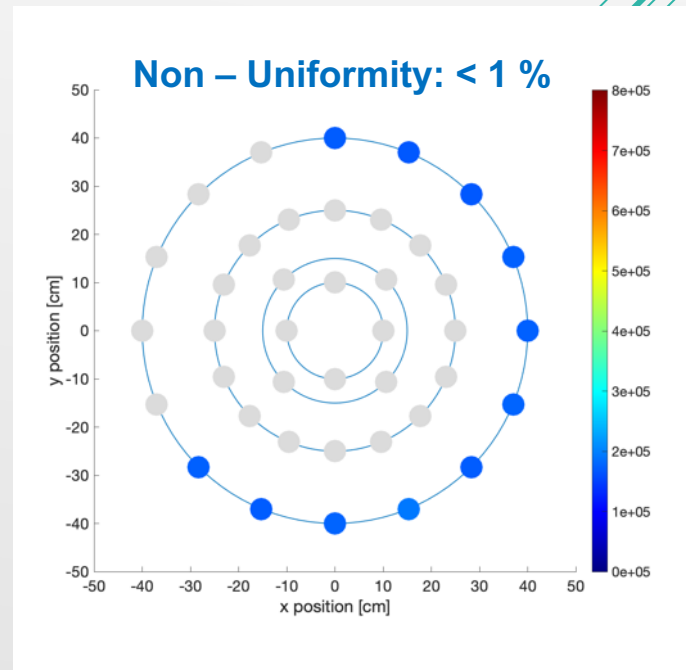


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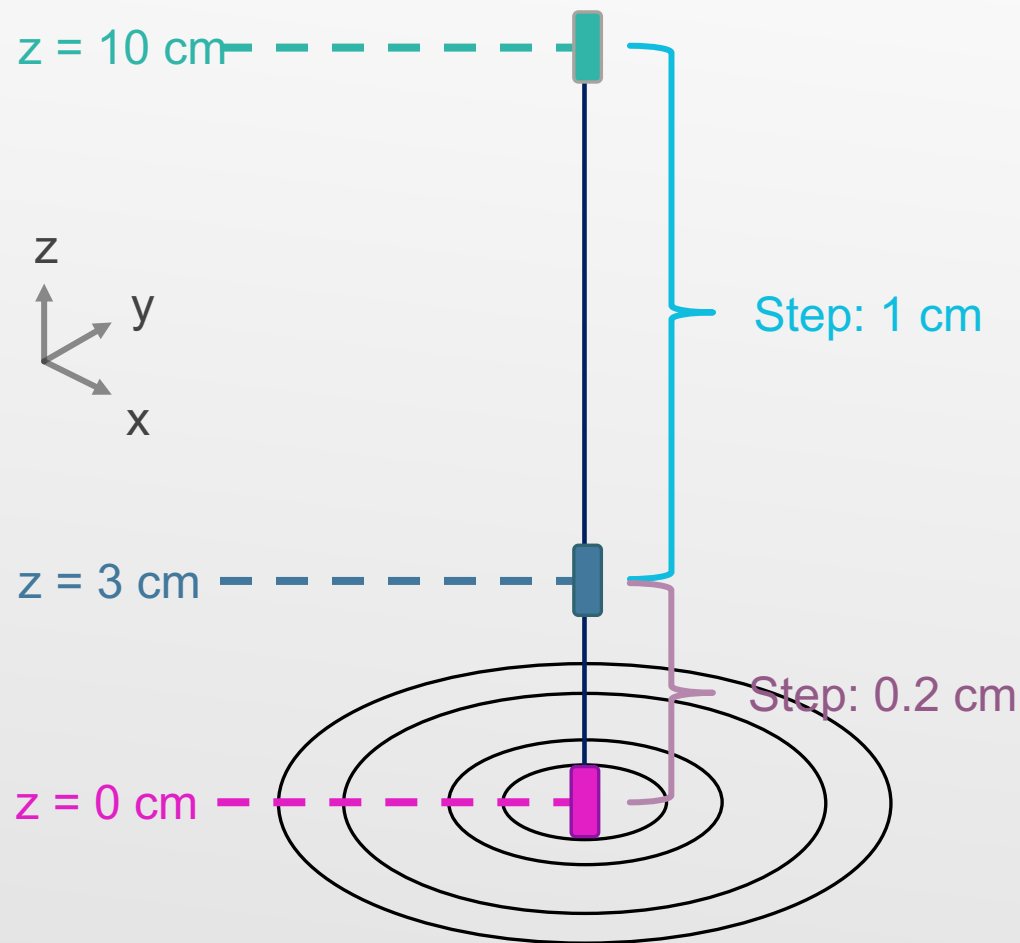
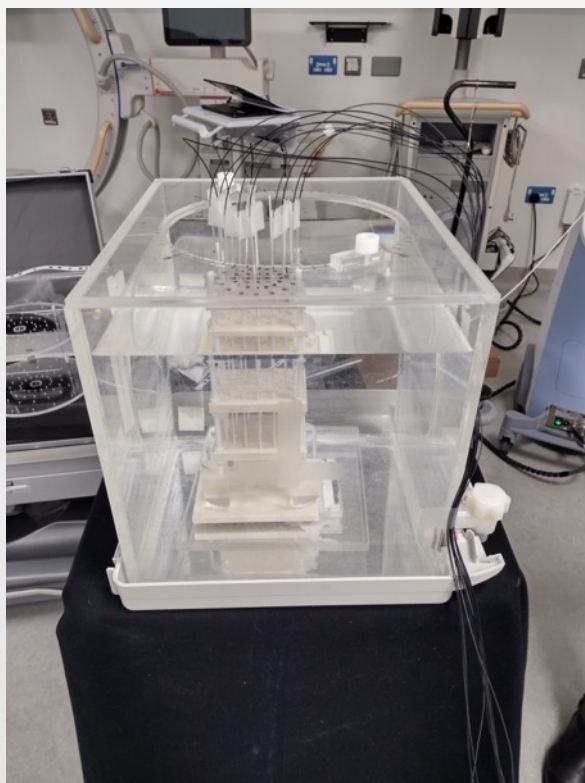


The normalization scaling factor was checked at different distances: **10 cm**



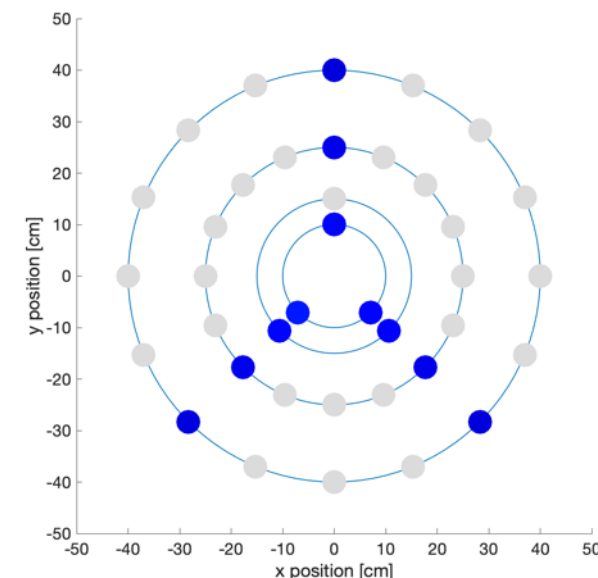
CLINICAL MEASUREMENTS

16-channel system, with dosimeters placed around a ^{192}Ir radioactive at the Queen's University Hospital (Belfast, Ireland).



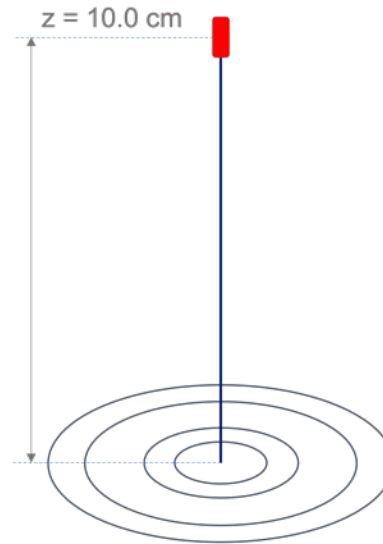
11 Fibres:

- 3 fibres at $r = 4\text{ cm}$,
- 3 fibres at $r = 2.5\text{ cm}$,
- 2 fibres at $r = 1.5\text{ cm}$,
- 3 fibres at $r = 1\text{ cm}$.

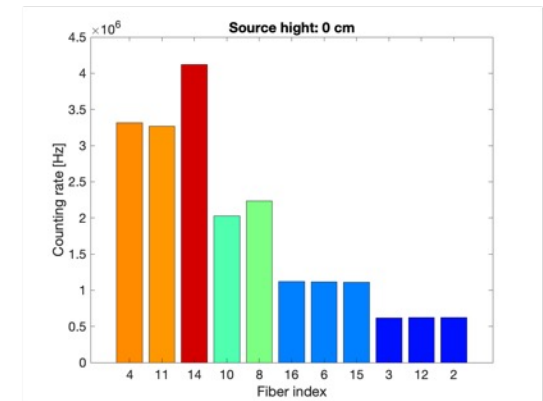
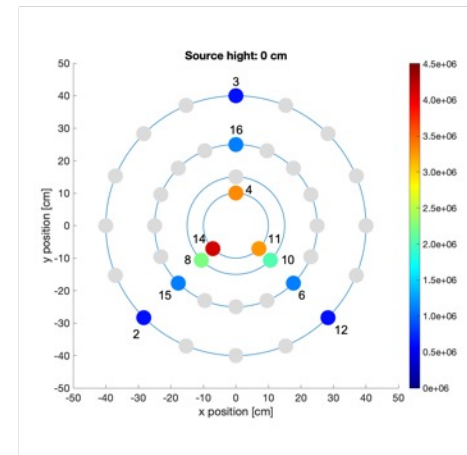
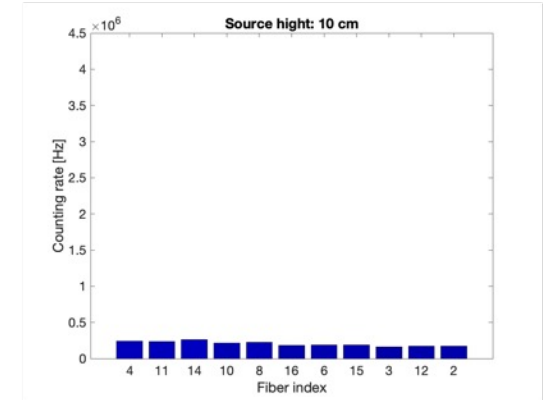
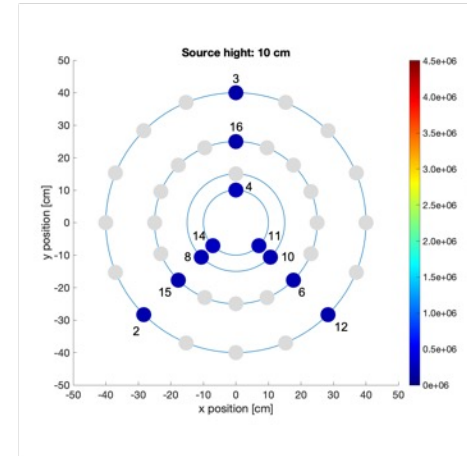
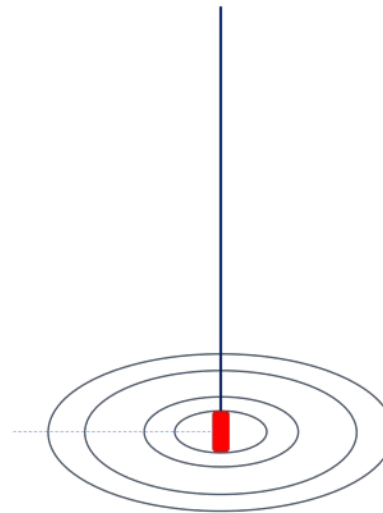


CLINICAL MEASUREMENT RESULTS

- The source is moved from a 10 cm distance on the z axis down to $z = 0$ cm and the corresponding counting rate as a function of distance was measured.

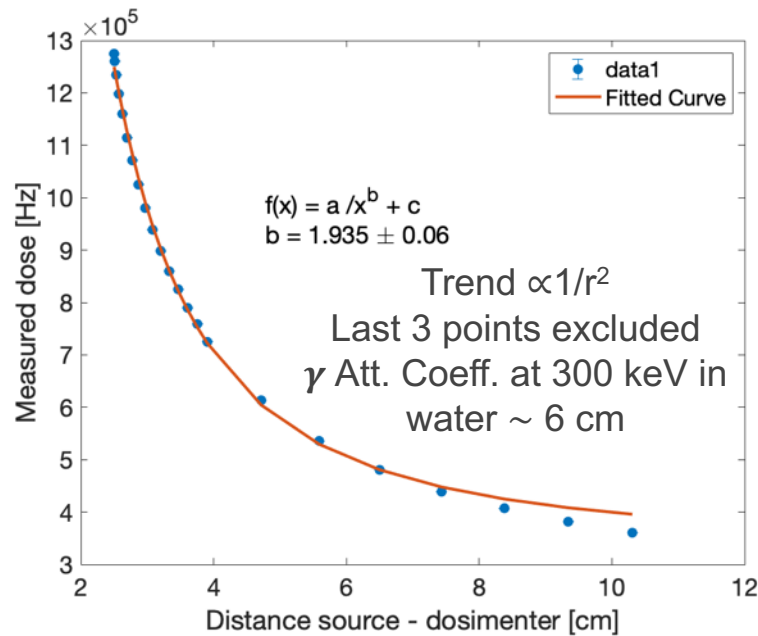


$z = 0$ cm

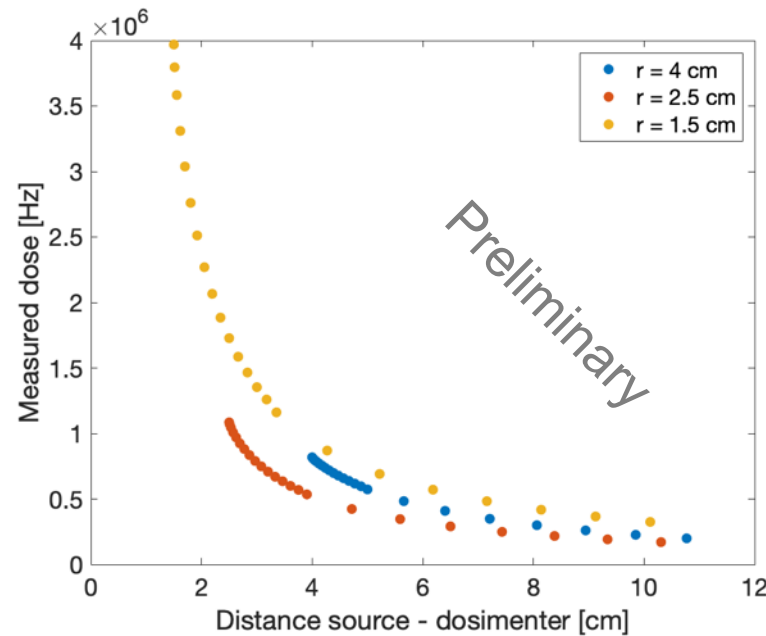


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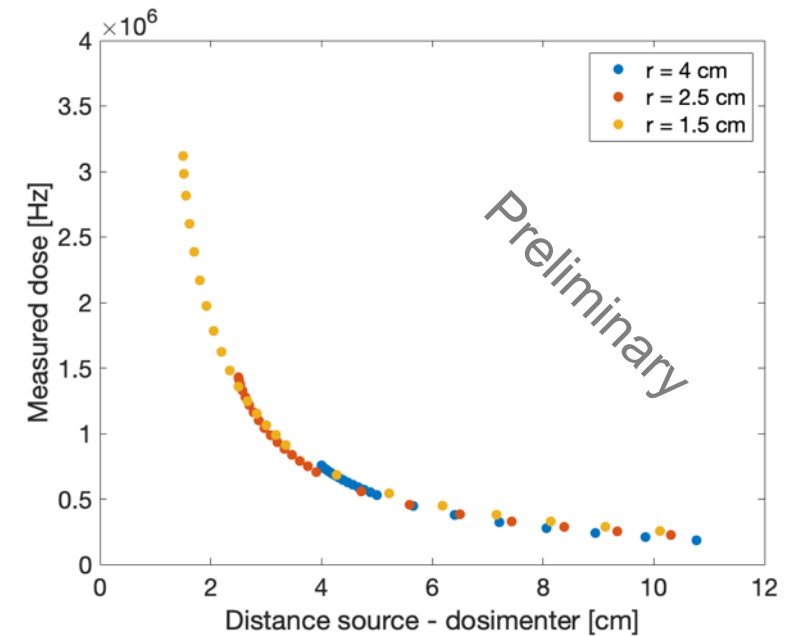
One Fiber ($r = 2.5$ cm):
pile-up corrected



Tree Fibres:
($r = 4$ cm, $r = 2.5$ cm, $r = 1.5$ cm):
pile-up corrected - DCR subtracted



Tree Fibres:
($r = 4$ cm, $r = 2.5$ cm, $r = 1.5$ cm):
pile-up corrected - DCR subtracted
After Equalization



The sensors are capable of monitoring the radiation dose at distances compatible with brachytherapy.

Data has to be compared with TPS.



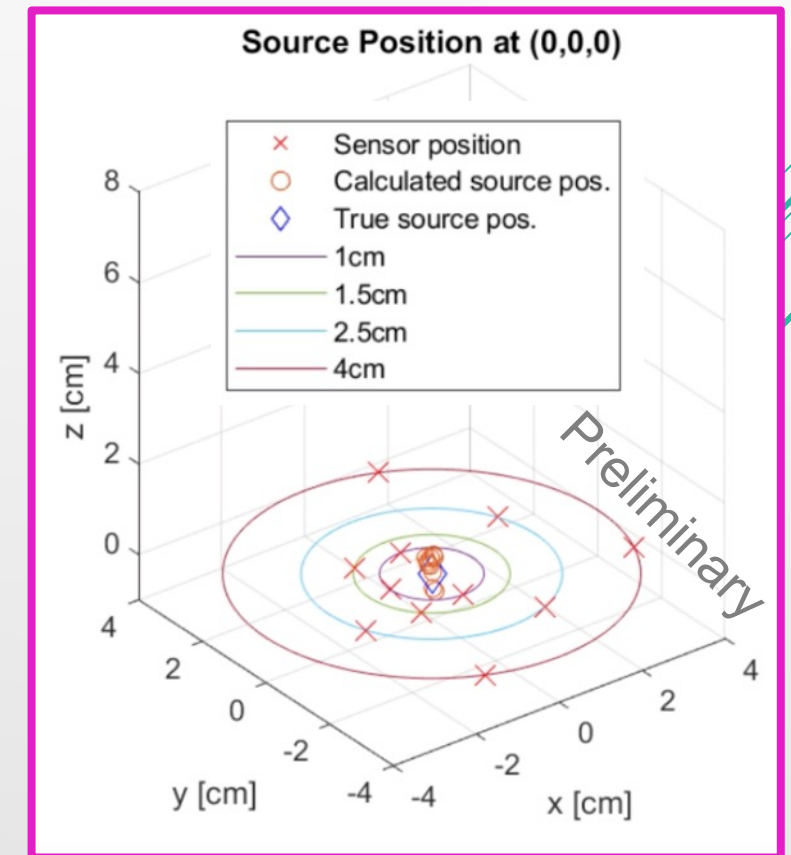
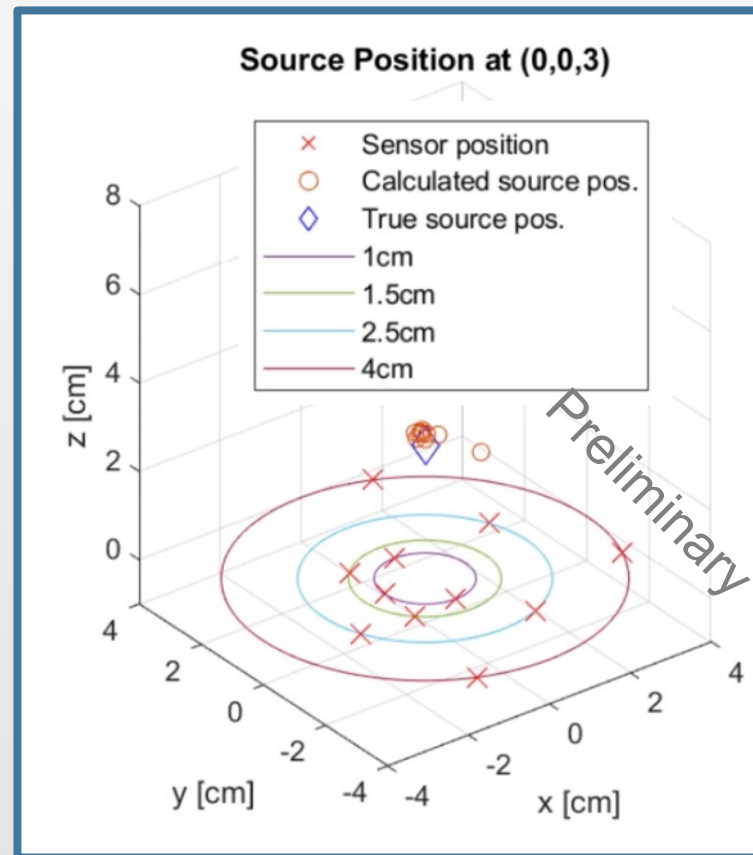
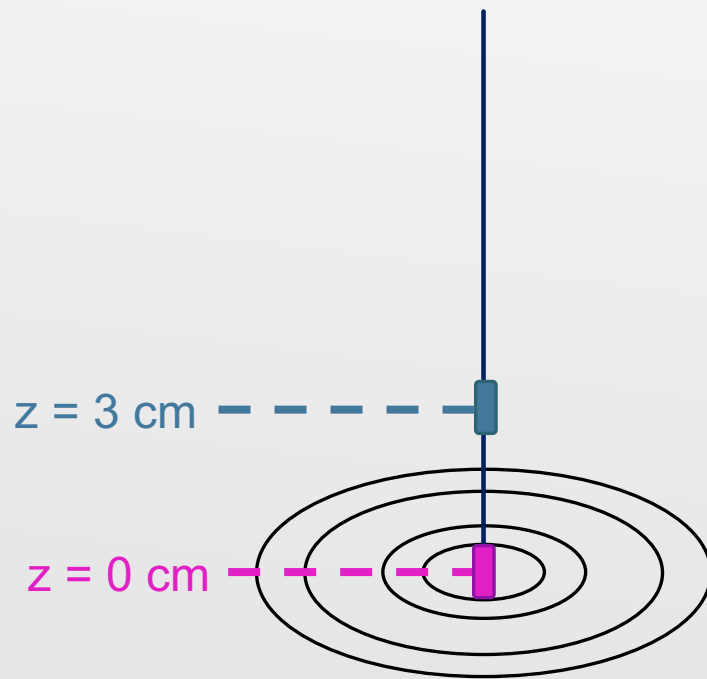
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SOURCE LOCALIZATION

- ▶ Source localization has been implemented using triangulation algorithm. Initial results looks promising.
- ▶ A quantitative assessment was not completed yet.



OUTLOOK

- ▶ The laboratory characterization shows that the uncertainties of the system are less than 1%.
- ▶ The clinical HDR characterization of the ORIGIN dosimeter shows the expected trends. The data has to be compared with TPS.
- ▶ 3D-printed semi-anatomical phantom prototypes were developed to provide be used in the evaluation of the dosimetry system.
- ▶ will be integration of the ORIGIN dosimeter prototype in a clinical systems started.



Thank you

Contact Us

✉ ORIGIN@ul.ie
🐦 [@ORIGIN_2020](https://twitter.com/ORIGIN_2020)
🌐 ORIGIN2020.eu



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