



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
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Image-based cell dosimetry using Geant4

Giulia Saveria Valli

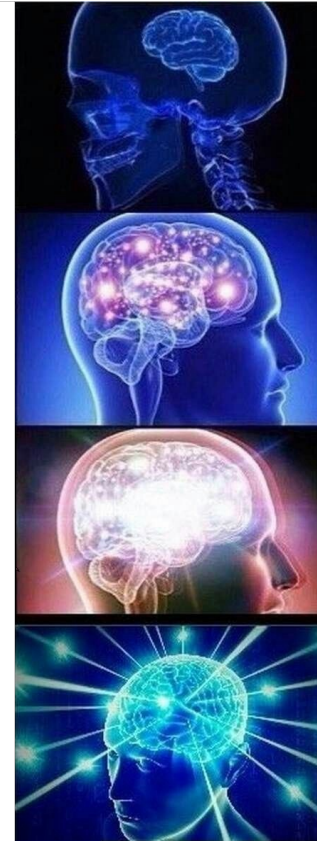
March 27th, 2025

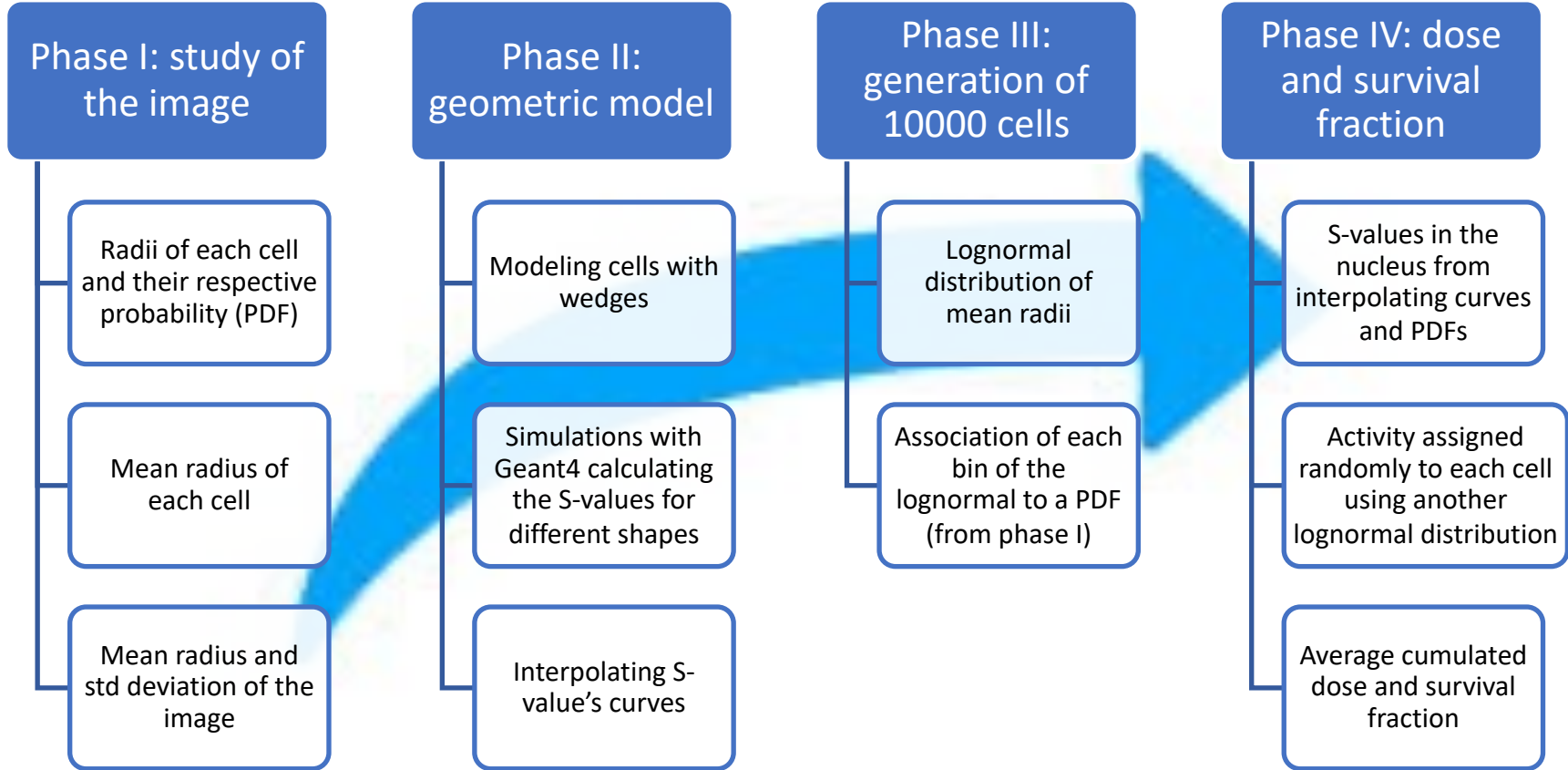
Image of cells (LNCaPs)

Development of a geometric model

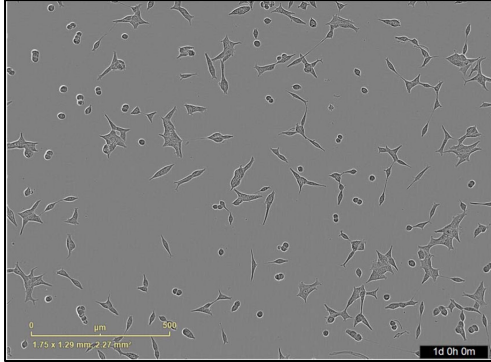
Simulations with Geant4

Determination of absorbed dose and of survival fraction in a culture irradiated with Ag-111





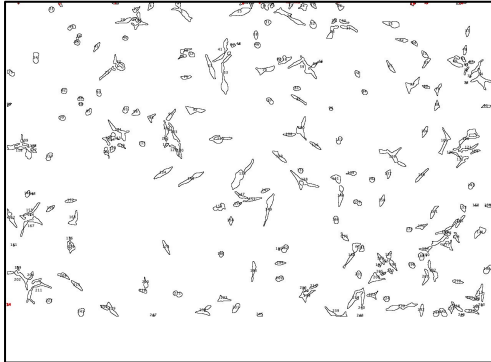
1)



2)

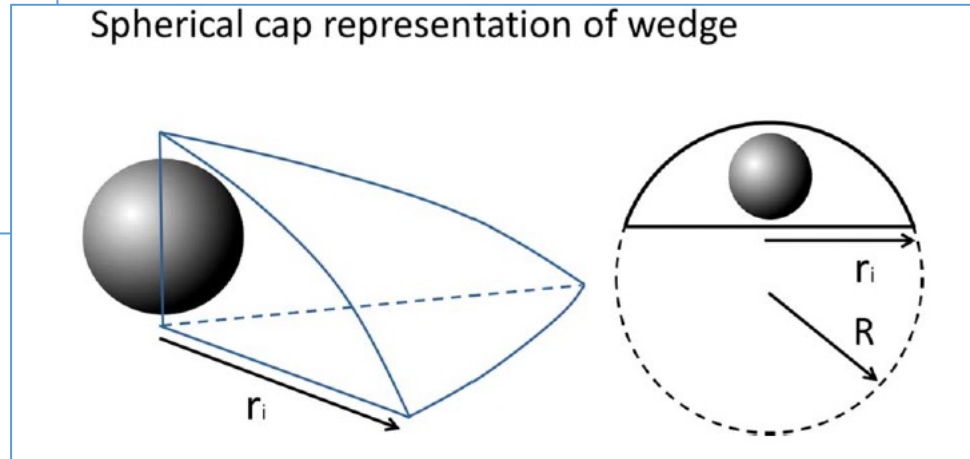
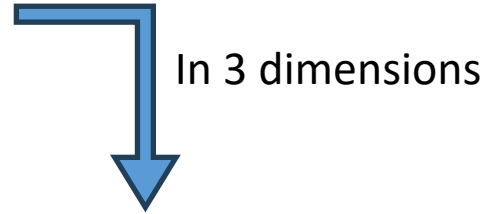
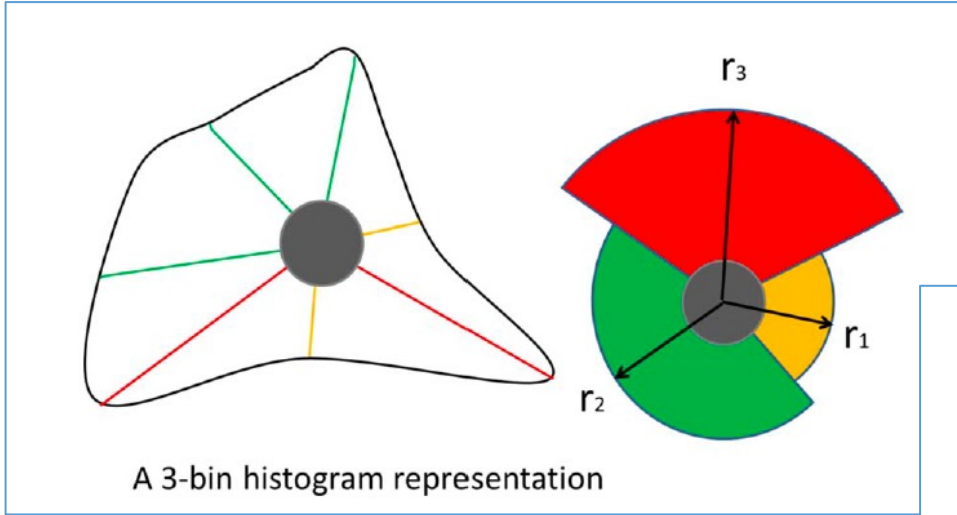


3)



4)

```
Cellula numero 1
r_ 1 = 1.6866  p_ 1 = 0.08333
r_ 2 = 1.9159  p_ 2 = 0.08333
r_ 3 = 2.1452  p_ 3 = 0.08333
r_ 4 = 2.3744  p_ 4 = 0.08333
r_ 5 = 2.6037  p_ 5 = 0
r_ 6 = 2.833   p_ 6 = 0
r_ 7 = 3.0622  p_ 7 = 0.25
r_ 8 = 3.2915  p_ 8 = 0.1667
r_ 9 = 3.5208  p_ 9 = 0.1667
r_ 10 = 3.75   p_ 10 = 0.08333
Mean radius [um]= 2.8809  Dev std [um]= 0.6332
*****
```

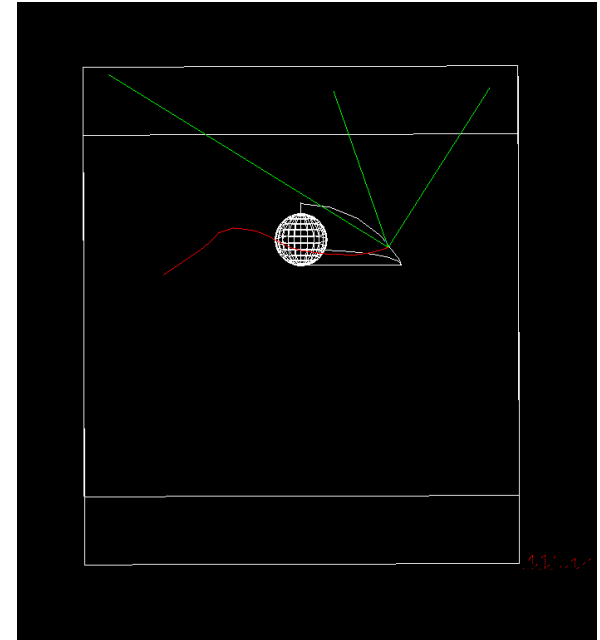


Simulations with

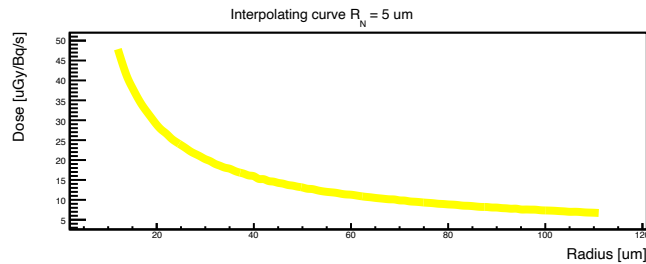
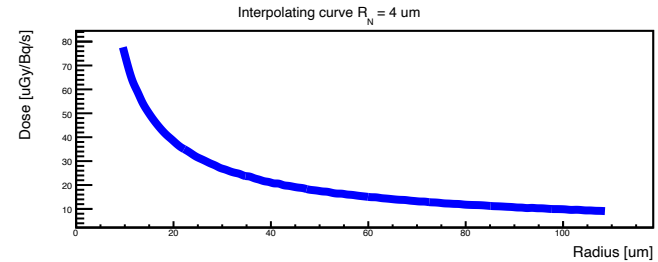
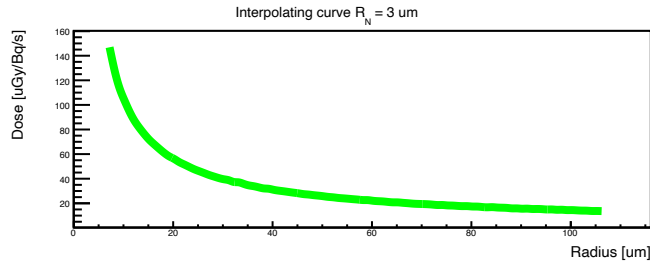
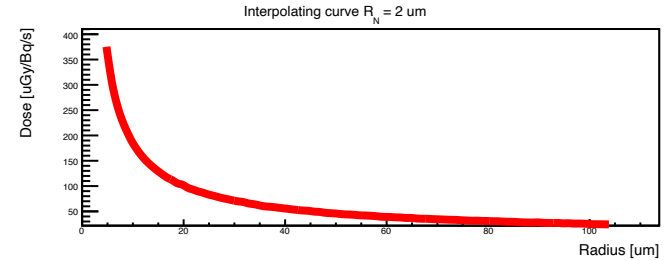
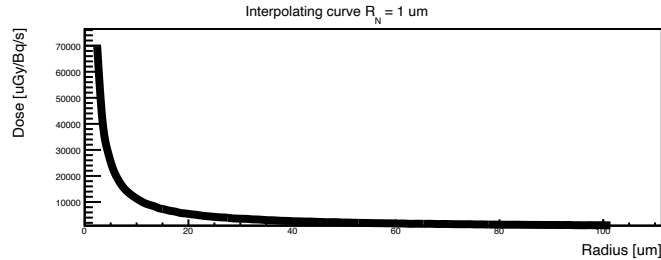


GEANT4
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

- Simulations of this geometry changing the radius of the sphere and of the nucleus
- Calculation of the S-value for 100 radii and 5 radii of the nucleus

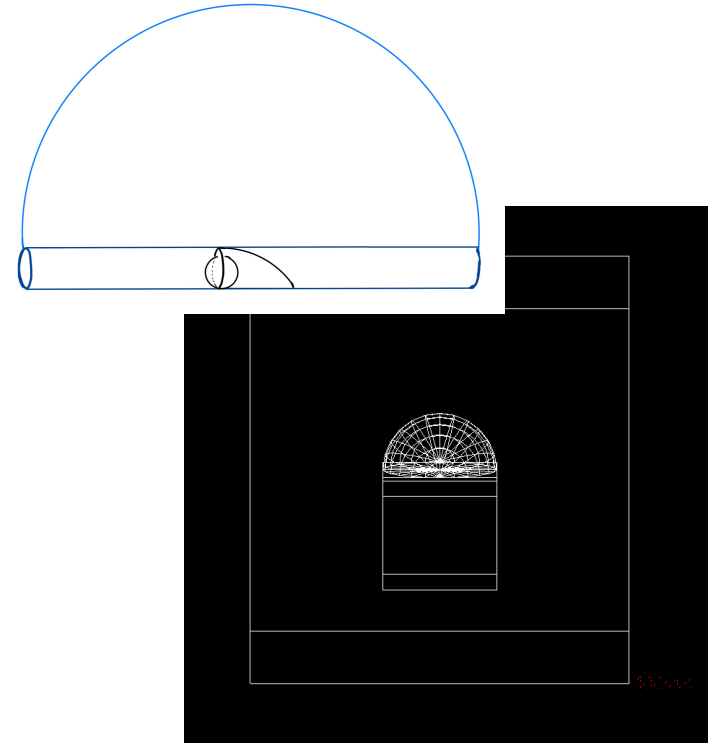


S-values curves



Source: membrane
Target: nucleus

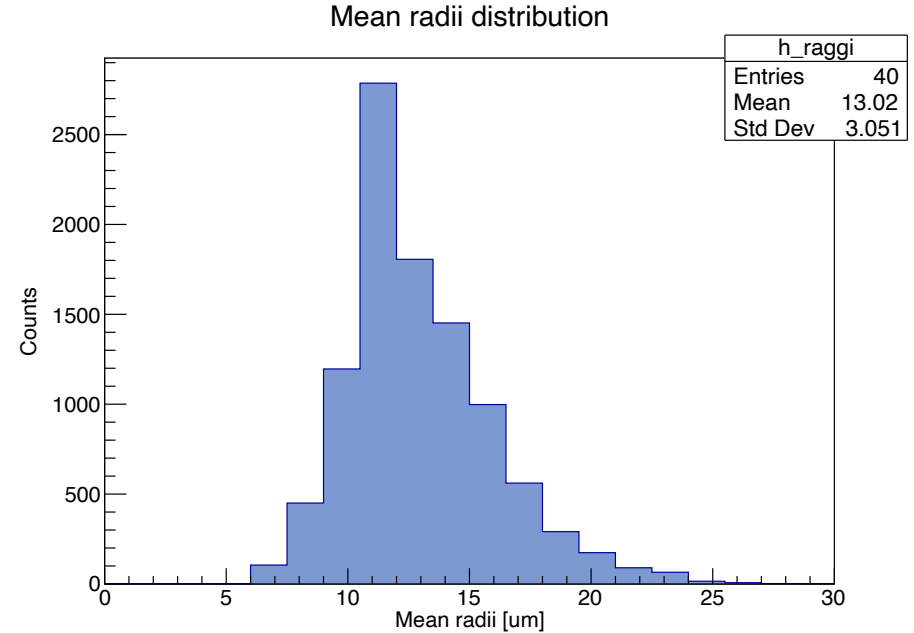
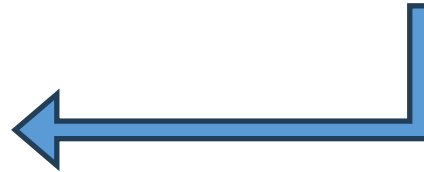
- Emisphere (water) of radius 3 mm
- Cylinder (water) of height $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$
- Box (polystyrene) of height 1 mm
- Box (steel) of height 5 mm



- 10000 cells of different mean radii
- Lognormal distribution
- Each bin of the distribution is associated with a PDF

```

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*****
    
```



$$D_{tot} = \sum_{r_i}^{\#bins} D(m \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i + D(cy \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i$$

$$D_{tot} = \sum_{r_i}^{\#bins} \boxed{D(m \rightarrow n)(r_i)} \cdot p_i + D(cy \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i$$



S-value from the interpolating curves:

- source: membrane
- target: nucleus

$$D_{tot} = \sum_{r_i}^{\#bins} D(m \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i + \boxed{D(cy \rightarrow n)(r_i)} \cdot p_i$$



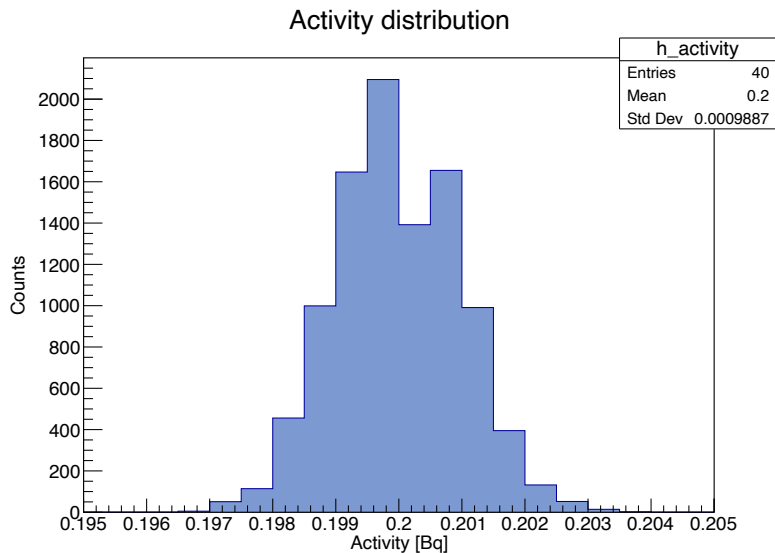
S-value from the interpolating curves:

- source: cytoplasm
- target: nucleus

$$D_{tot} = \sum_{r_i}^{\#bins} D(m \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i + D(cy \rightarrow n)(r_i) \cdot p_i$$

Probability of the radius r_i

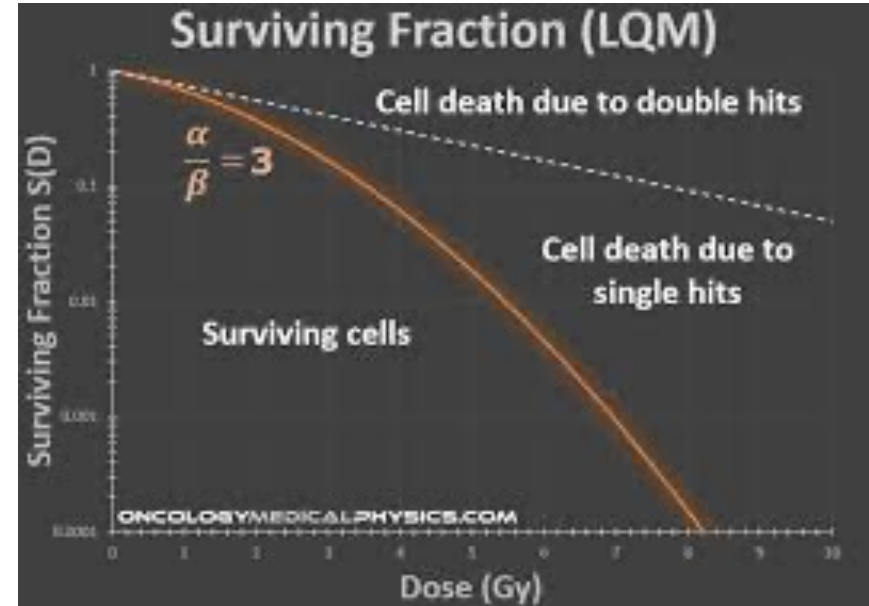
- The activity is assigned randomly to each cell using a lognormal distribution



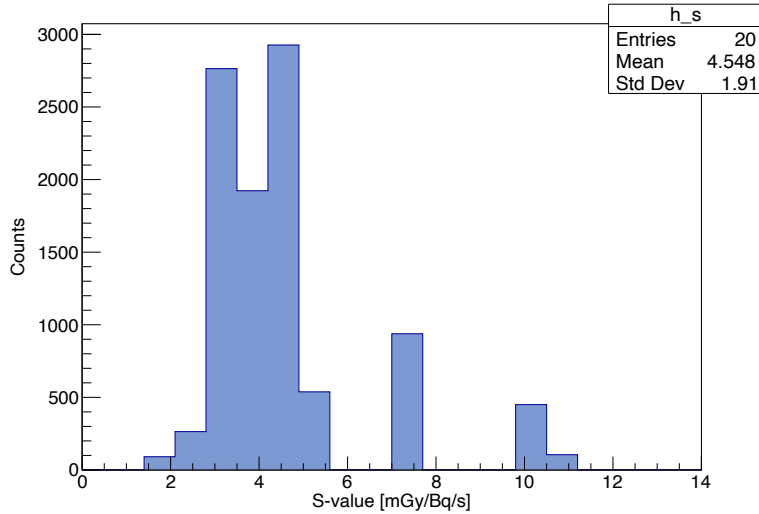
Hypothesis

- Applied activity: 100 kBq
- Uptake: 2%
- In the cytoplasm: 60%
- In the membrane: 40%

- LQ model: $P = e^{-\alpha D - \beta D^2}$
- A cell is alive if $\xi < P$, for $\xi \in [0, 1]$
- Average survival probability:
 N_{alive}/N_{cells}

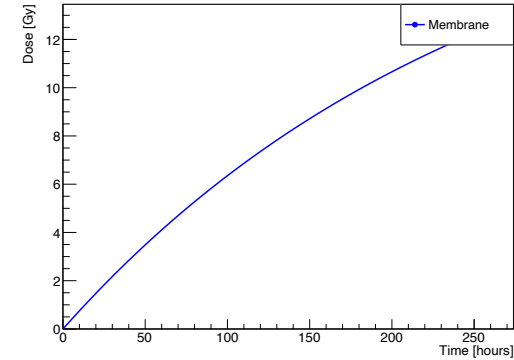


S-value distribution

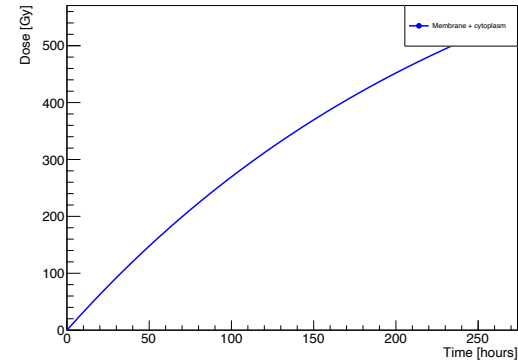


- Great dose released in the nucleus from the cytoplasm
- Average surviving fraction after 4 days: $\sim 0\%$

Average cumulated dose per cell nucleus

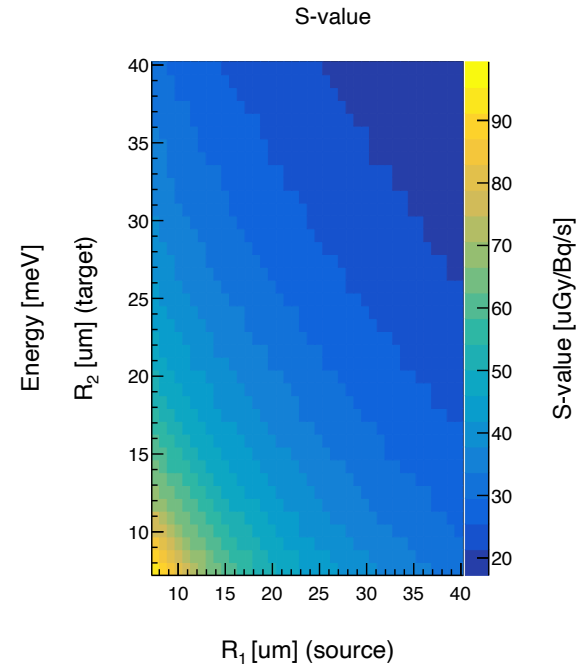
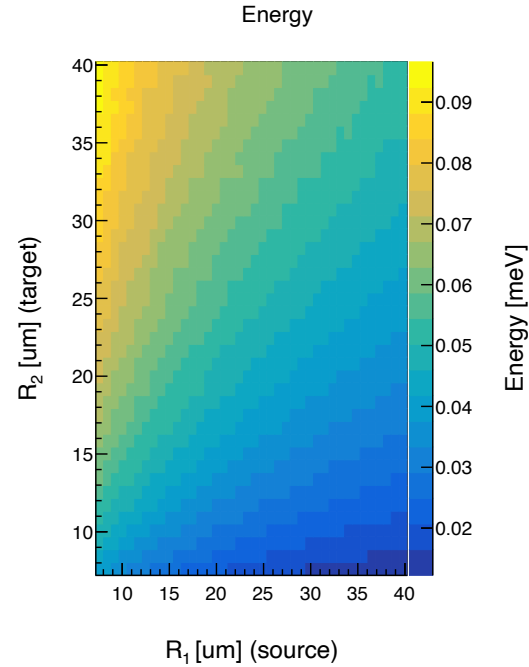
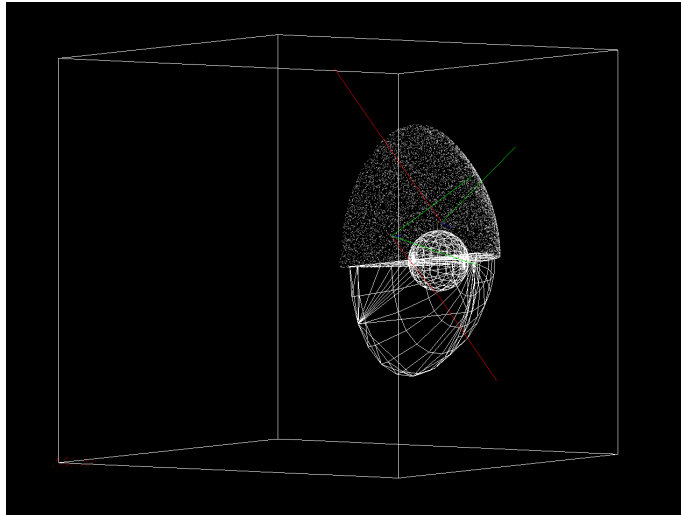


Average cumulated dose per cell nucleus



$$D(cy \rightarrow cy)(r_i)$$

- Two wedges: one is the source, the other is the target



- Predictions on how the cumulated dose and the surviving fraction change with the applied activity
- Predictions on how the cumulated dose and the surviving fraction change with the uptake
- Compare the results with experimental data from the next experiment in May
- Implementing angular extension in the study of the target cytoplasm
- Therapy simulations with Geant4-DNA with Lu-177 in collaboration with Brescia hospital.

Thanks for your attention!