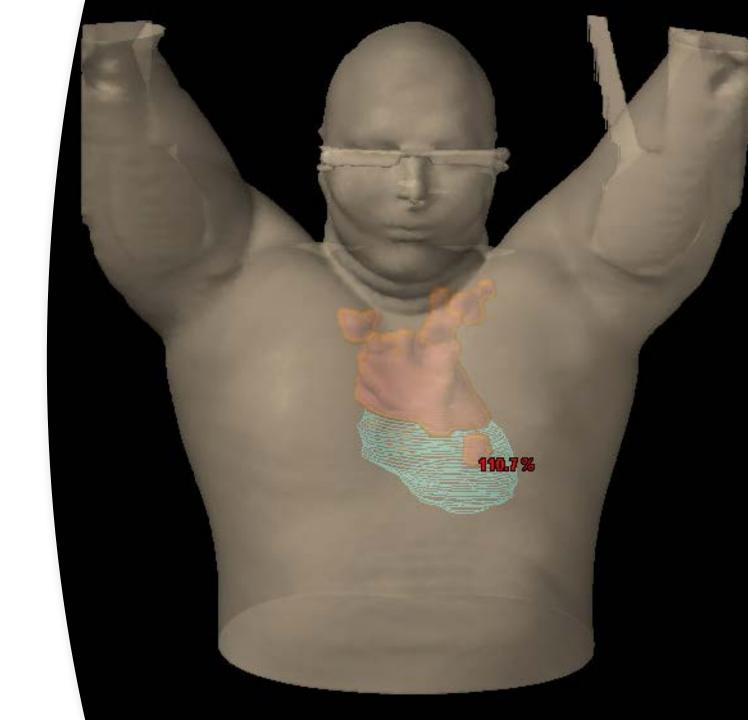




Kim van der Klugt, RTT Maastro Bastiaan Ta, radiation oncologist Maastro

Overview

- Mediastinal lymphoma
- Available RT techniques in Maastro
- Implementation
 - Benefits, pitfalls and lessons learned
- Cases and dosimetric data
- Future plans





Mediastinal Lymphoma

Hodgkin Lymphoma, Primary Mediastinal B-Cell Lymphoma and Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

• HL / PMBCL: mean age 30 yrs

Stage I/II: high PFS and OS rates (95-99%)

• RT dose range: 20 - 40 Gy

Late effects should be minimized

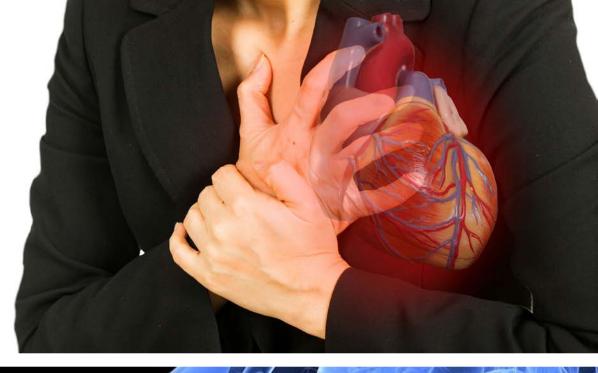
Cardiac toxicity

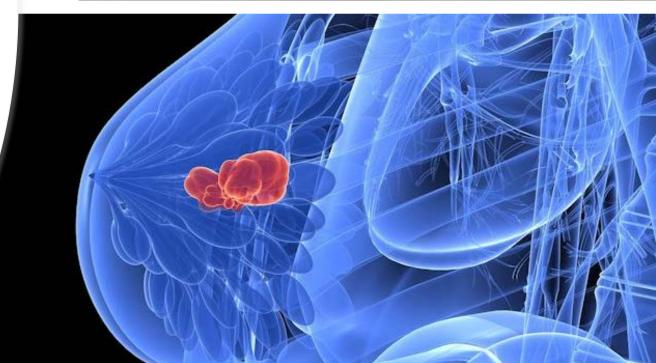
Secondary tumours

Model based selection

2019

2022







Radiotherapy techniques

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-breathing

Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold



Maastro – Until 2019

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-breathing

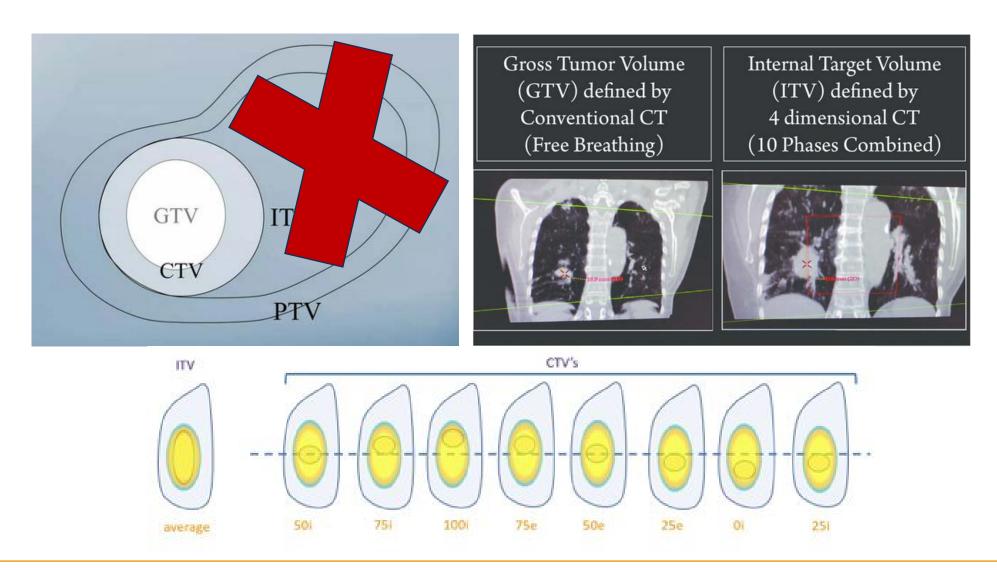
Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold

Volumetric arc therapy (VMAT)
Respiratory correlated CT (4D-CT)
PTV margin 8 mm



Moving Targets - ITV



Maastro - June 2019

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-breathing

Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold

Volumetric arc therapy (VMAT)
Nasal High Flow Therapy

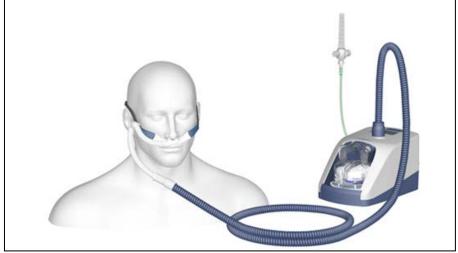


ENTheR study

Visually guided breath-hold with nasal high flow therapy





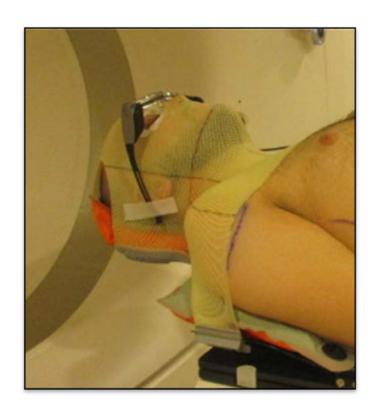


Non-small cell lung cancer patients

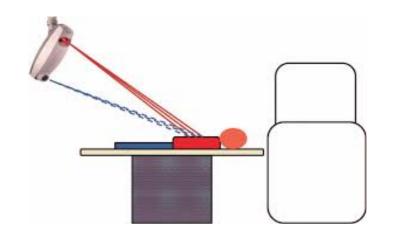
Reduce breathing motion

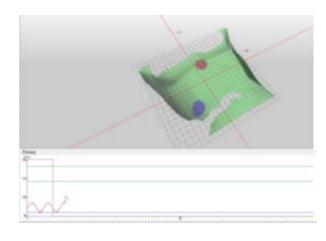
NHFT with humidified air (flow 40 L/min and 80% O2)

First time used in RT setting



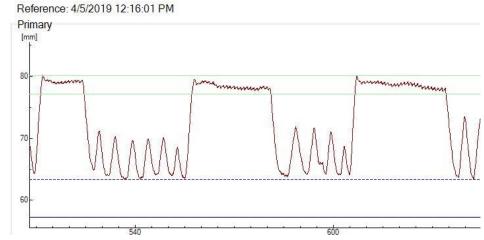
CT: Immobilization and C-RAD surface scanning system





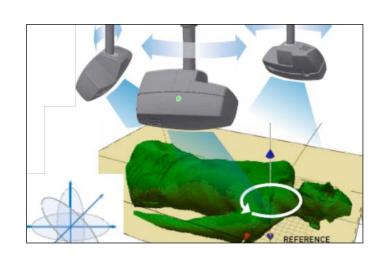
Immobilization in treatment position

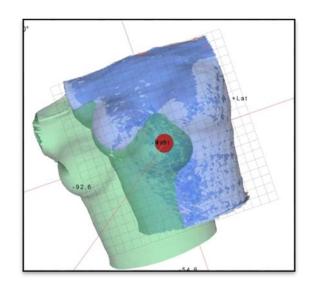
Sentinel on CT

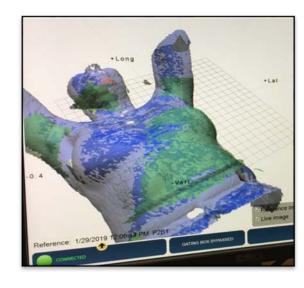


Catalyst on Linac during treatment

C-RAD surface scanning system



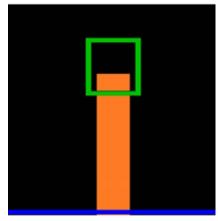




C-RAD on Linac

BH with visual coaching





Mediastinal lymphoma

Compared to photon in FB (*n*=11)

Average mean heart dose

↓ 2.0 Gy

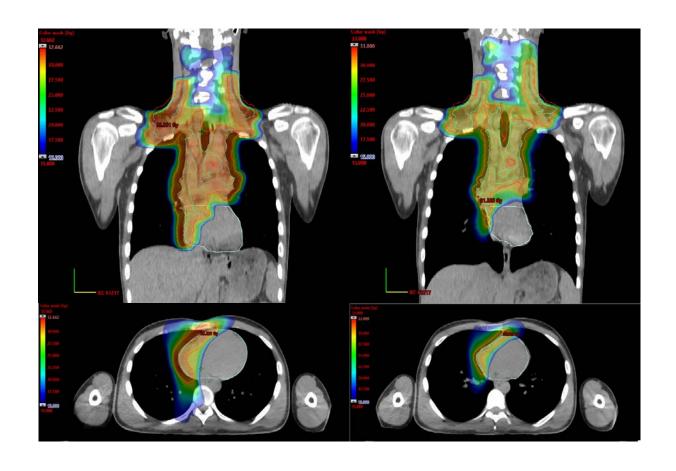
Average mean lung dose

↓ 2.6 Gy

Average mean breast dose ↓ 0.6 Gy

Evaluation of pre-/post-RT Cone Beam CTs

Mediastinal PTV margin: 5 mm sufficient



Maastro - October 2019

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-Breathing

Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold

Intensity Modulated Proton Therapy (IMPT)
Model-based selection: mean heart dose

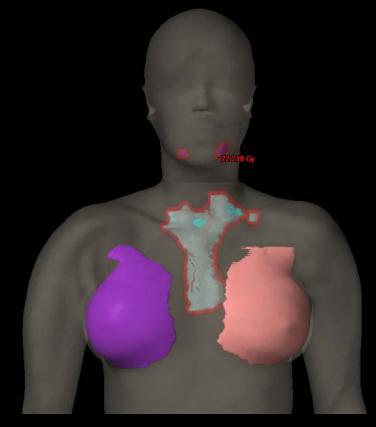




Case 1

21-year-old female, classic type HL, stage IIA

- GSHG risk factor (3 areals) / EORTC favourable
- 2x ABVD + Interim-PET (complete response) + 1x AVD
- Involved site RT 10x 2 Gy
- No cardiac risk factors



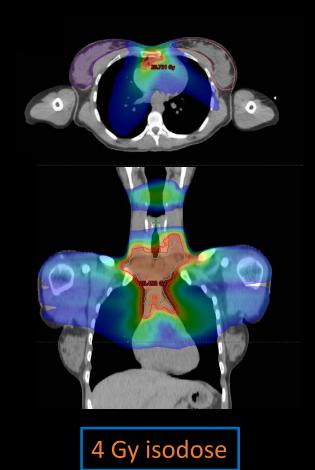
CTV PTV BH

Photon-FB vs Photon-BH vs Proton-FB

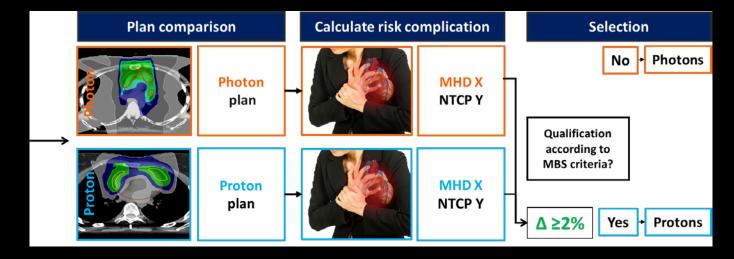




Case 1



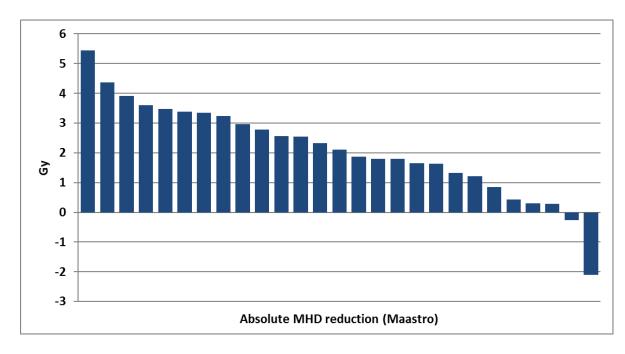
Organs at risk	Photon-FB	Photon-BH	Proton-FB
Mean heart dose	6.1 Gy	4.5 Gy	3.8 Gy
Mean lung dose	6.2 Gy	3.9 Gy	2.8 Gy
Mean breast doses (L/R)	1 / 0.8 Gy	0.9 / 0.8 Gy	0.6 / 0.3 Gy

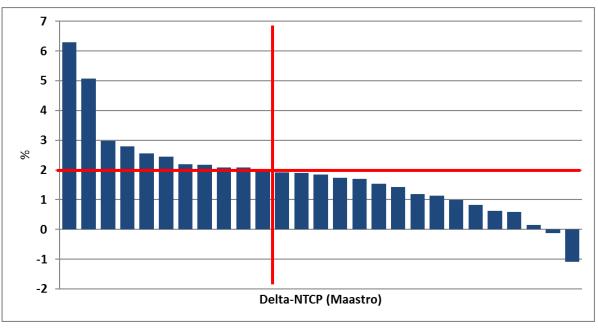




Mean Heart Dose

Absolute dose reduction vs Delta-NTCP (%) for ACE





MHD reduction

Mean 2.1 Gy

Delta-NTCP

Mean 1.8%

n = 11 / 27 patients qualified for IMPT



Proton Free-breathing

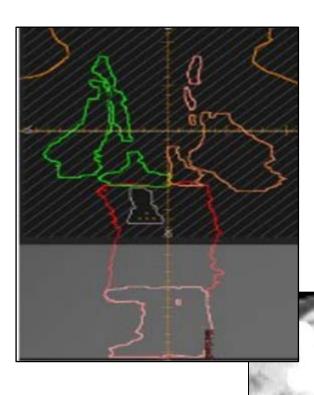
Treatment planning

Beam set-up: individualized

CTV was split into subunit-CTV's on all phases of the 4D-CT

Robustness margin and evaluation

Weekly reCT for recalculation and evaluation





Maastro 2021 - 2023

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-Breathing

Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold

Intensity Modulated Proton Therapy (IMPT)

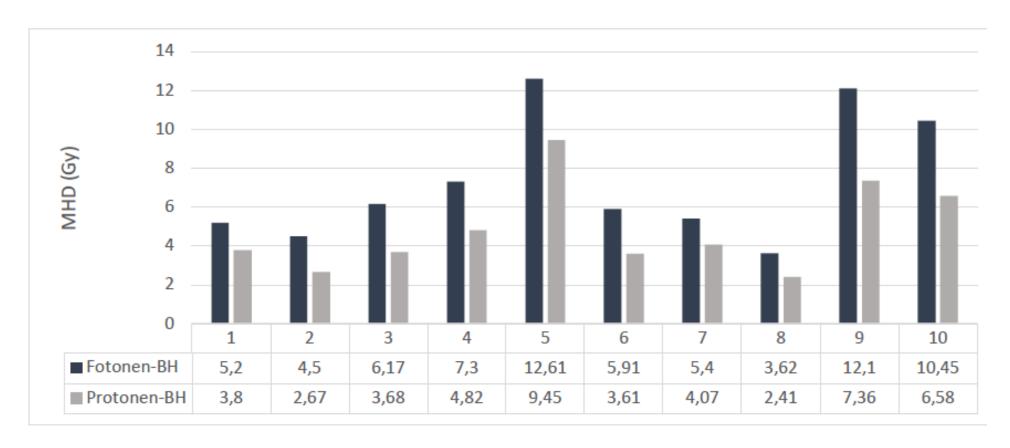
Skandion, Uppsala n=16 (2019 - 2023)





In silico plan comparison

10 patients who did not qualify

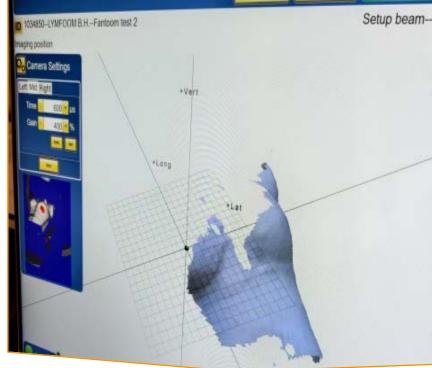


Seven out of ten would've qualified for proton therapy with proton-BH



Implementation challenges





Extra C-RAD Catalyst

"Interrupt" issue of the CBCT

Inadequate C-RAD signal with normal immobilization devices

New immobilization devices



End-to-end testing

Isocenter shifts and C-RAD gating signal

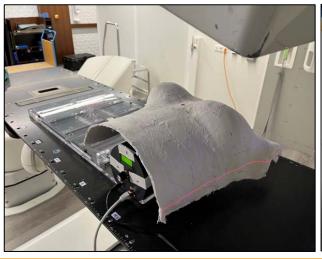
Creating protocols

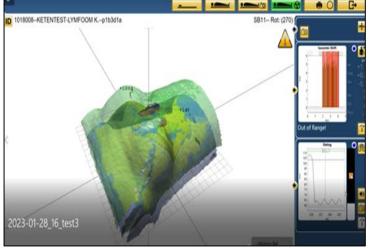
Educate the RTTs & learning curve

Evaluate procotocols









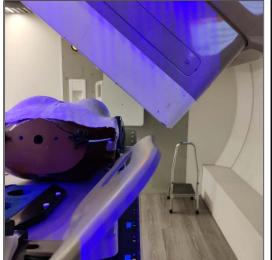
Decreased preparation time Proton-FB vs Proton-BH

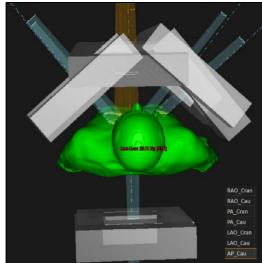
Decreased delineation time

No more 4D and baseline shift optimization

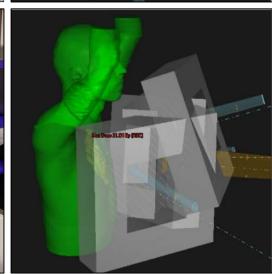
Number of beam and isocenters

Evaluation margin of the subunit-CTVs after 10 patients

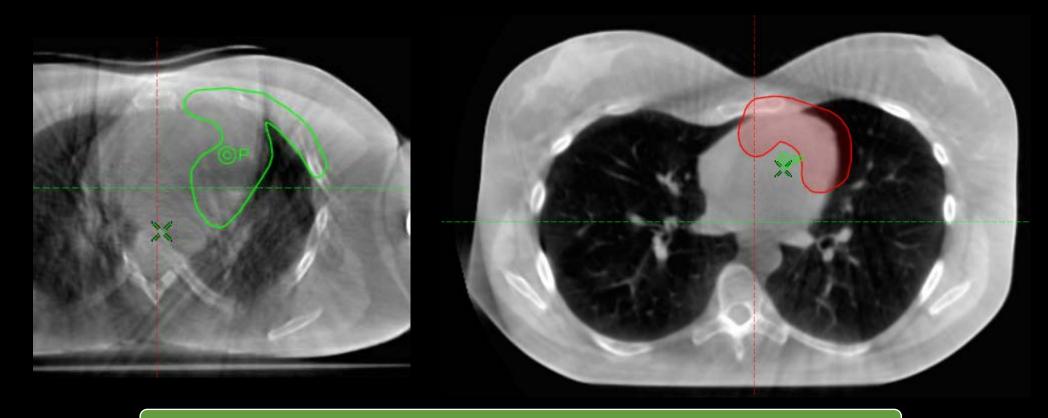








Cone beam improvement: FB vs BH



Better quality of the Cone beam

No adaptations needed and faster dosimetric analyses on the weekly repeat-CT



Maastro – December 2023

Photon Free-breathing

Proton Free-Breathing

Photon Breath-hold

Proton Breath-hold

Intensity Modulated Proton Therapy (IMPT)

Skandion, Uppsala Maastro, Maastricht

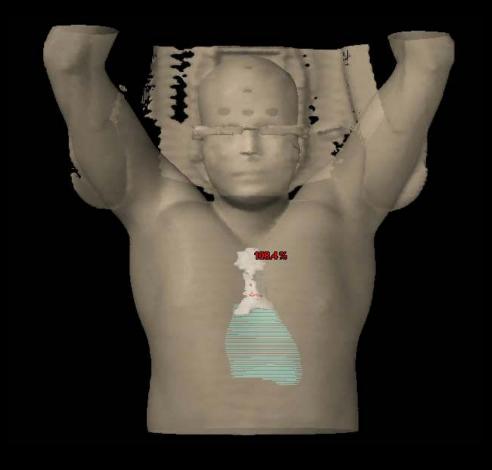




Case 2

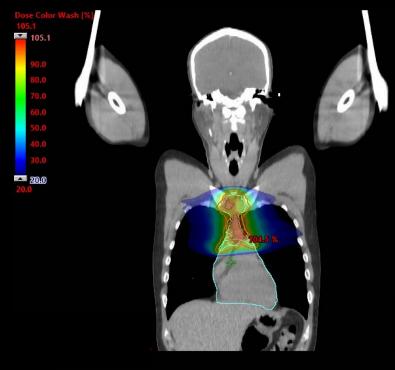
26 yr old male, PMBCL, stage IA, bulky

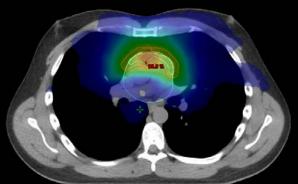
- 1x R-CHOP + switch to 5x DA-EPOCH-R
 → PMR on end-of-treatment PET
- Involved site RT 20x 1.56 Gy; and Boost on residual disease 20x 2 Gy
- Smoker



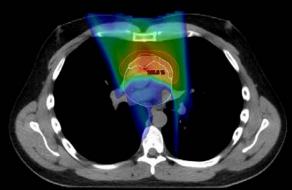
CTV

Photon-BH vs Proton-BH









Proton Breath-hold

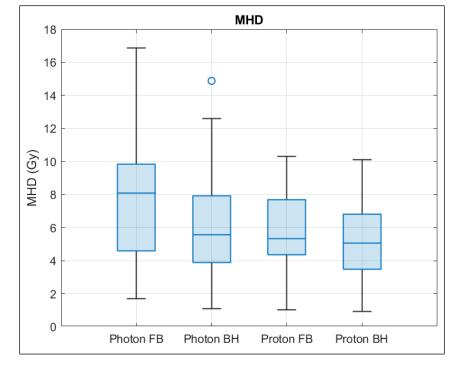
Organs at risk	Photon- BH	Proton- BH
Mean heart dose	3.3 Gy	1.9 Gy
Mean lung dose	5.3 Gy	3.6 Gy

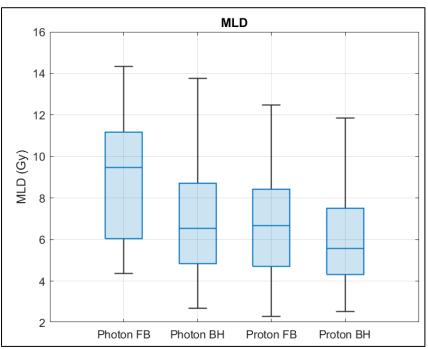


Future plans

Four-way plan comparison

- In silico (*n*=55): dosimetric evaluation
- Maastro preselection tool
 - Predict which technique leads to the lowest MHD/MLD/MBD in each patient
 - Predict which patient has a very likely chance of qualifying for proton therapy
 - First in silico interim results (*n*=28)







Thank you for your attention



Special thanks to the entire project group

Medical physicists Richard Canters, Gloria Vilches Freixas, Esther Kneepkens RTTs Fleur Vereijken, Maud Cobben, Maud van den Bosch, Indra Lubken, Anne van Engelen, Cissy Stultiens, Marije Velders Radiation Oncologists Maaike Berbée

Questions?





Test group NFHT

Type of support	Person #1	#2	#3	#4
No flow, no O2	30 sec	55	25	60
Flow + 21% O2	55	70	35	130
Flow + 80% O2	90	110	60	255 sec

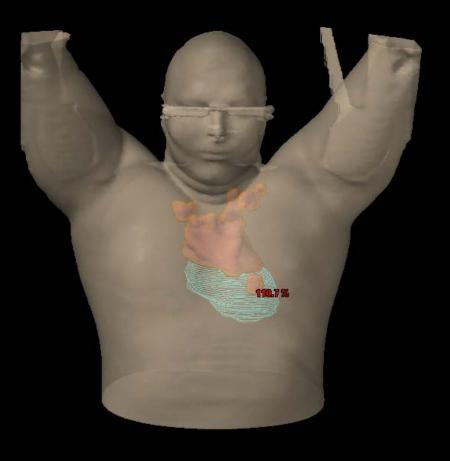




Case 3

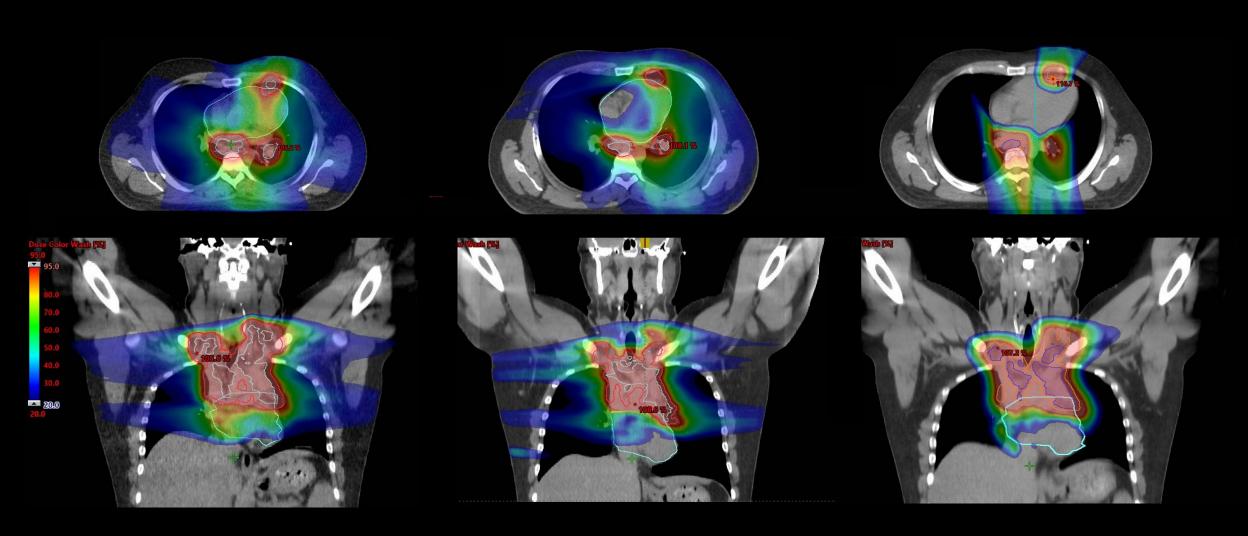
28 yr old male, classic type HL, stage IIB, non-bulky

- GSHG risk factors (4 areals) / EORTC unfavourable
- 2x ABVD + Interim-PET (partial response) →
 2x escBEACOPP → CMR on end-of-treatment PET
- Involved site RT 15x 2 Gy
- Smoker

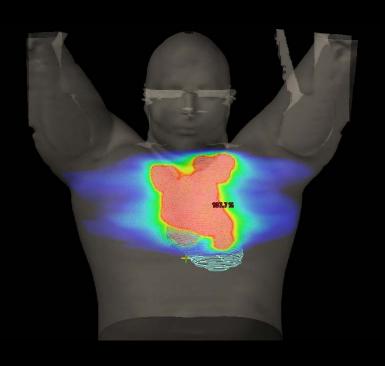


CTV_5

Photon-FB vs Photon-BH vs Proton-FB



Case 3



Organs at risk	Photon-FB	Photon-BH	Proton-FB
Mean heart dose	14.5 Gy	19.4 Gy	9.5 Gy
Mean lung dose	11.7 Gy	9.6 Gy	6.5 Gy



First impressions **After five patients**

Positive plan comparison based on

- 3x breasts
- 1x heart and lungs
- 1x heart

Stable breath holds

• Longer treatment times: more intra-fraction shifts

Learning curve patients / RTTs: 45 → 30 min

No adaptations needed and faster dosimetric analyses on the weekly repeat-CT

