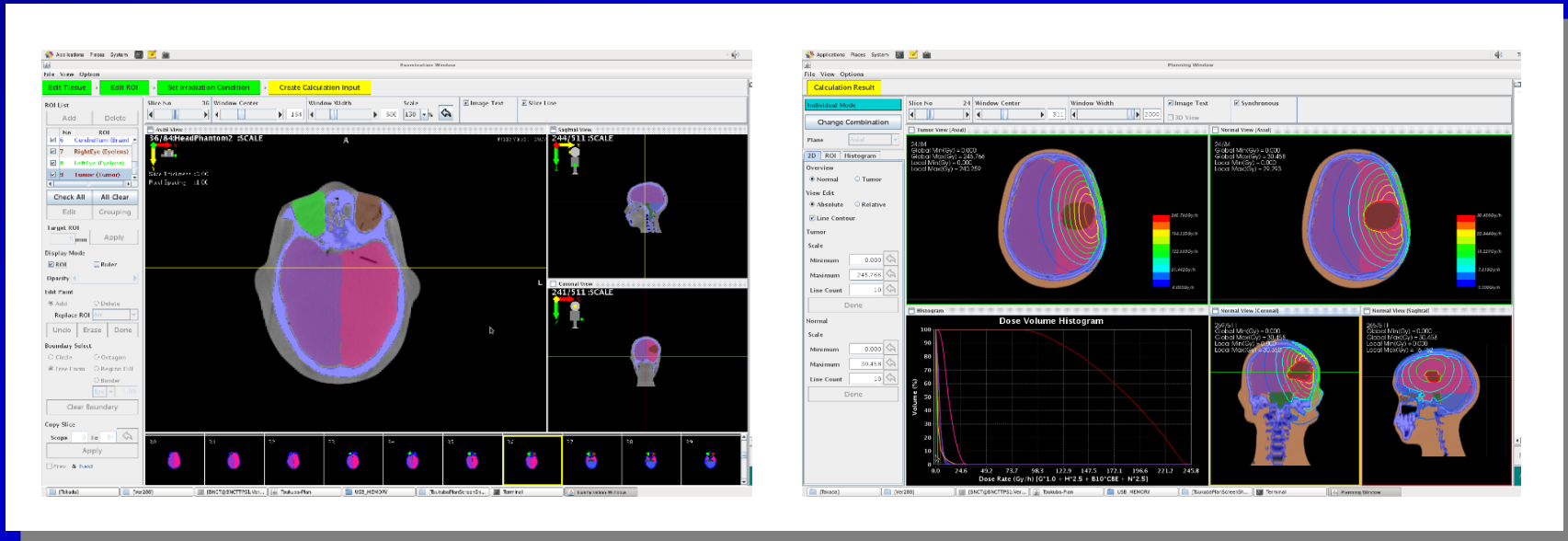


Verification of dose estimation for Monte-Carlo based treatment planning system for boron neutron capture therapy



H. Kumada, K. Takada, T. Aihara, A. Matsumura
H. Sakurai, T. Sakae

Proton Medical Research Centre, University of Tsukuba

Progress of boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT)

Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT) is based on the nuclear reaction that occurs when **boron-10** is irradiated with **neutrons** of the appropriate energy to produce high-energy alpha particles and recoiling lithium-7 nuclei. Therefore BNCT is categorized to **external beam therapy using neutron beam**. Clinical trials for BNCT is being performed using research reactors so far. However in recent years, many **accelerator-based neutron sources for BNCT are being developed**. In Japan in particular, **some devices have been generated enough neutrons**, and **two facilities are already being carrying out clinical trials using cyclotron-based neutron source for BNCT**.

University of Tsukuba is also developing a linac-base BNCT device.

BNCT facilities in Japan



University of Tsukuba (Ibaraki)



National Cancer Center
Hospital (Tokyo)



Kyoto University
Research Reactor
Institute (Osaka)



Southern Tohoku BNCT Research
Center (Fukushima)

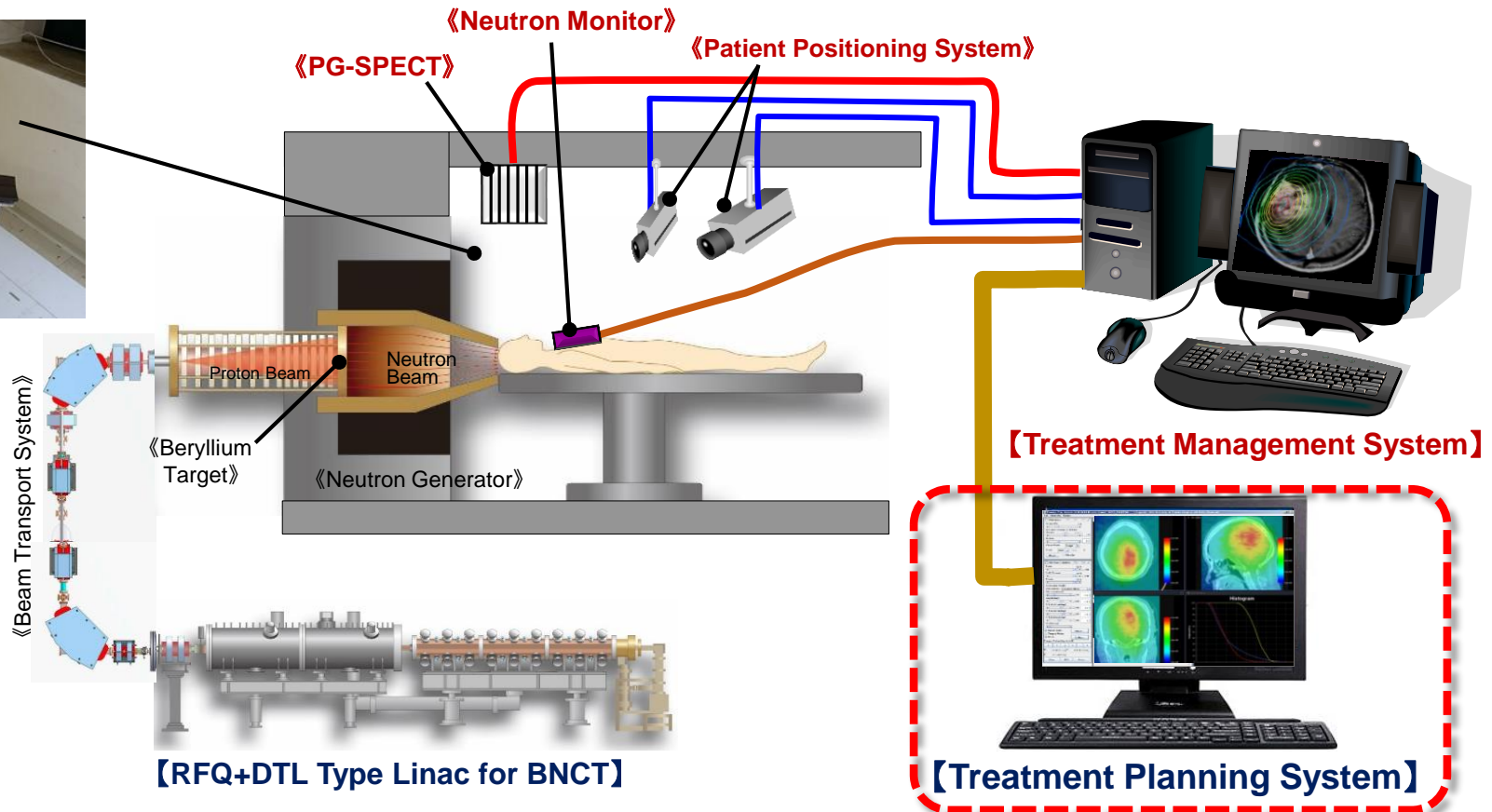
Development of Peripheral Equipment for BNCT



Treatment room



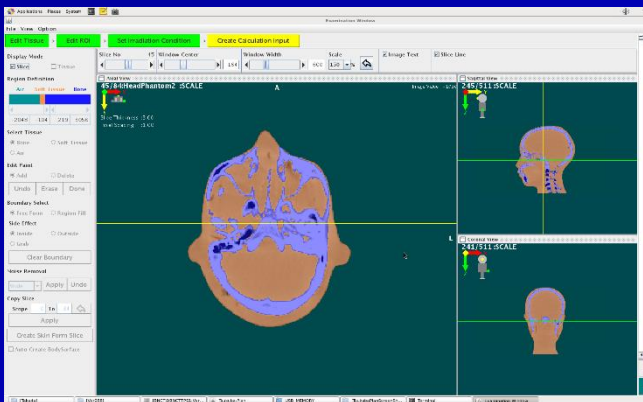
Linac



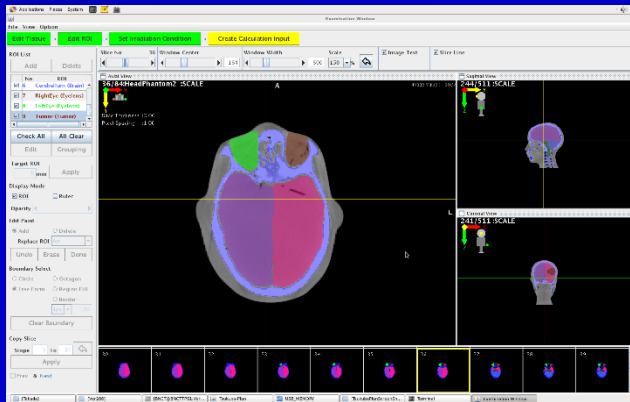
Not only neutron generator with accelerator but also peripheral devices which are needed to perform BNCT, are being developed.

- Monte-Carlo based treatment planning system
- Patient positioning system by using motion capture technology
- Real-time neutron monitor, PG-SPECT etc.

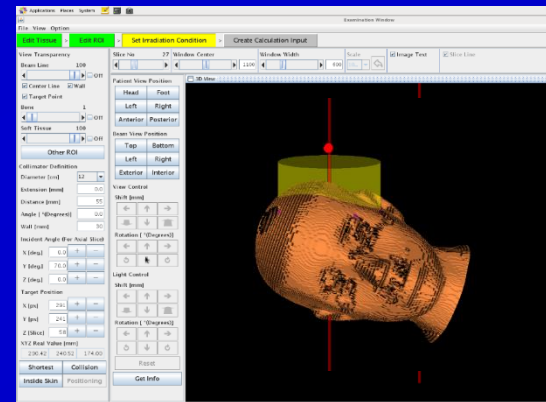
Dose estimation process with Tsukuba-Plan



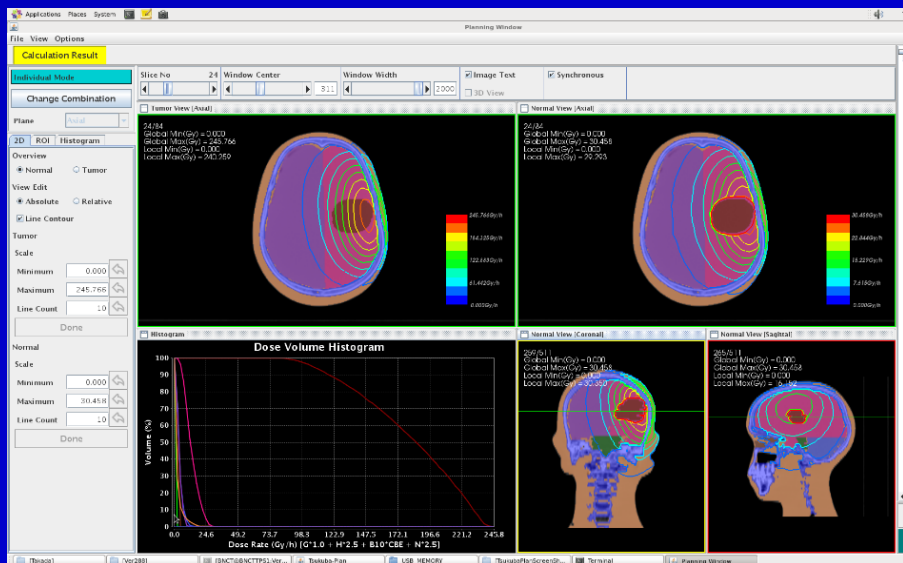
Set Material



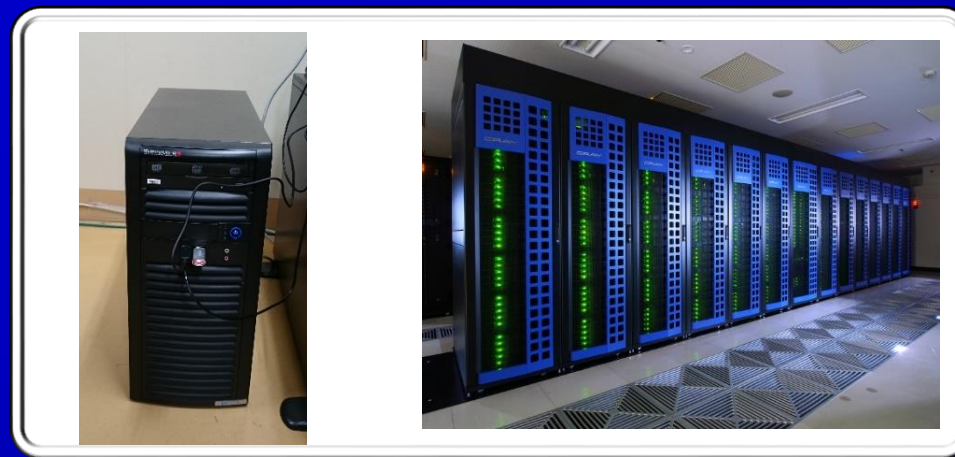
Set Region of Interest



Set Irradiation Condition



Dosimetry Mode



Monte-Carlo Calculation

Features of Tsukuba-Plan

Tsukuba-Plan has employed “**PHITS**” as the dose calculation engine. PHITS is multi-purpose MC transport code, and it can determine doses for **neutrons, photons as well as protons, heavy ions**. Therefore Tsukuba-Plan with PHITS enables to perform dose estimation for not only **BNCT** but also for **external beam therapies** as **particle therapy and X-ray therapy**. And it is also adaptable to **brachytherapy**.

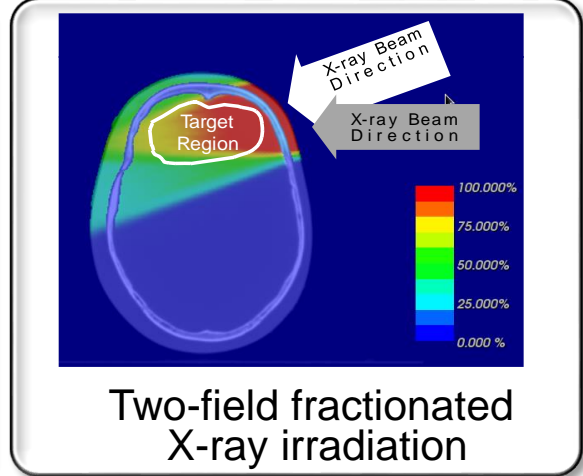
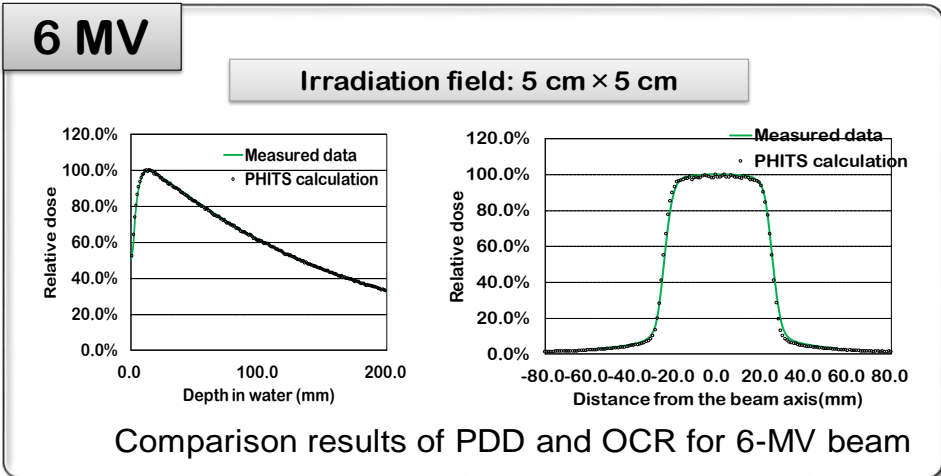
- ➔ Dose estimation/treatment planning for each radiotherapy
- ➔ Treatment planning for combined radiotherapy
- ➔ Dose estimation for total dose given to a patient

And Tsukuba-Plan allows to estimate incidental dose caused by **secondary neutrons** in particle therapy.

Furthermore, PHITS has “**MKM**” which can perform **micro-dosimetry**. Thus **Tsukuba-Plan can determine equivalent dose based on micro-dosimetry** in addition to conventional way as “**RBE x Physical dose**”

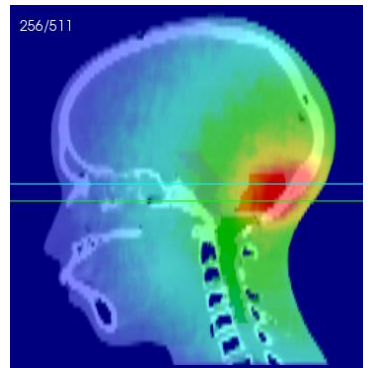
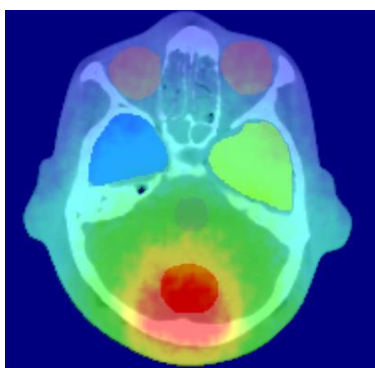
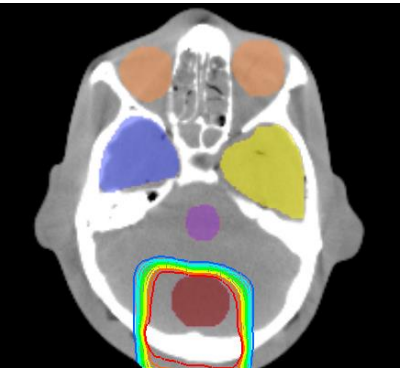
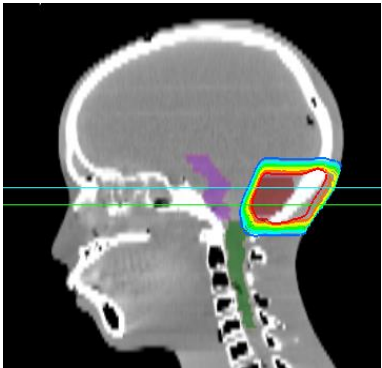
Application of Tsukuba Plan to Proton therapy and X-ray therapy

X-ray Therapy



Proton

Secondary neutron dose estimation in Proton therapy



Proton dose distributions

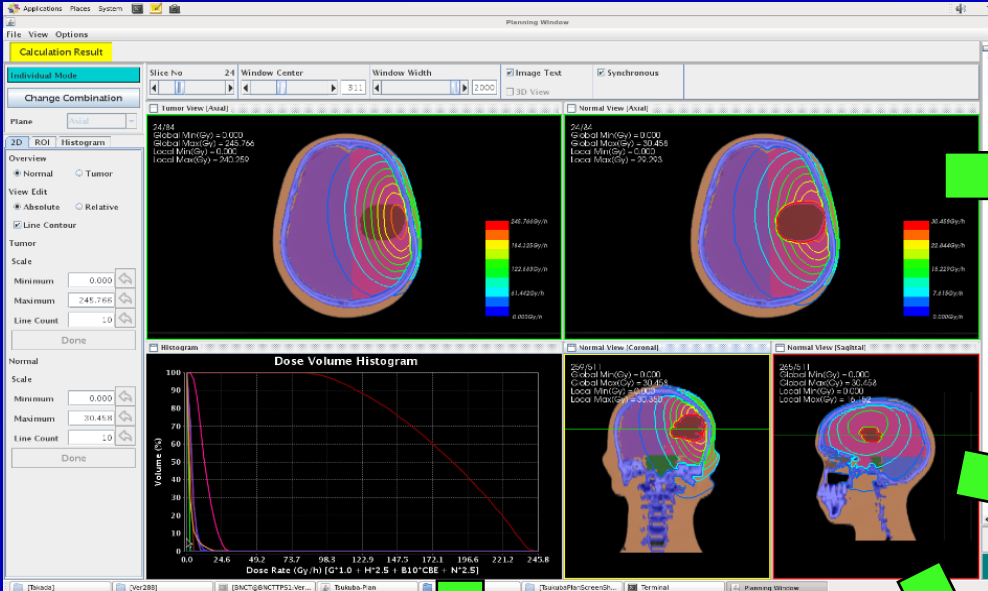
Secondary neutron dose distributions

Poster No. 124: H. Kumada, et al., "Application expansion of the Monte-Carlo based treatment planning system for BNCT to proton irradiation and X-ray therapy."
 Poster No. 125: K. Takada, et al., "Fundamental study for practical application of radiotherapy treatment planning system capable of evaluation neutron dose generated by various radiotherapy beams."

Verification for the dose estimation performance of Tsukuba Plan for boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT)

Verification in all BNCT facilities in Japan

Tsukuba Plan



University of Tsukuba, iBNCT Facility



Southern Tohoku Hospital, BNCT Center

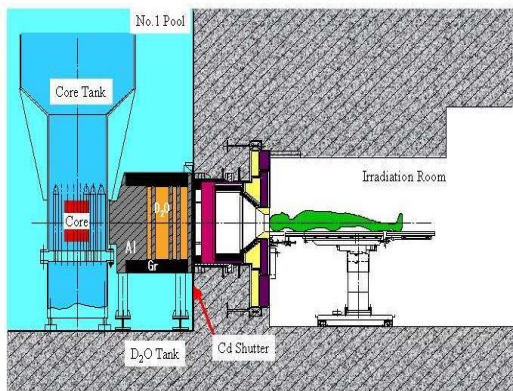


Accelerator
Irradiation room
National Cancer Center Hospital

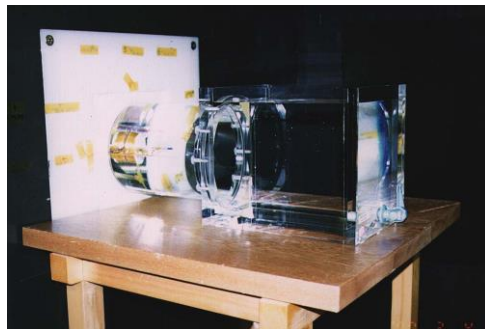


Kyoto University KUR, BNCT facility

Create three neutron source for BNCT



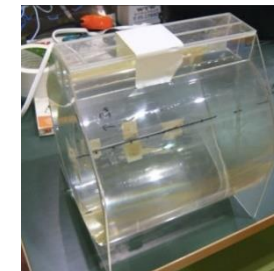
JRR-4 in JAEA



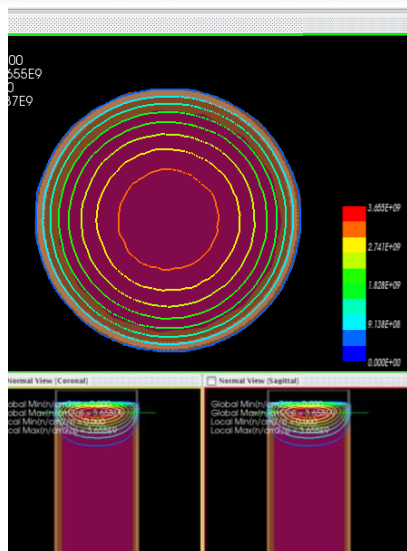
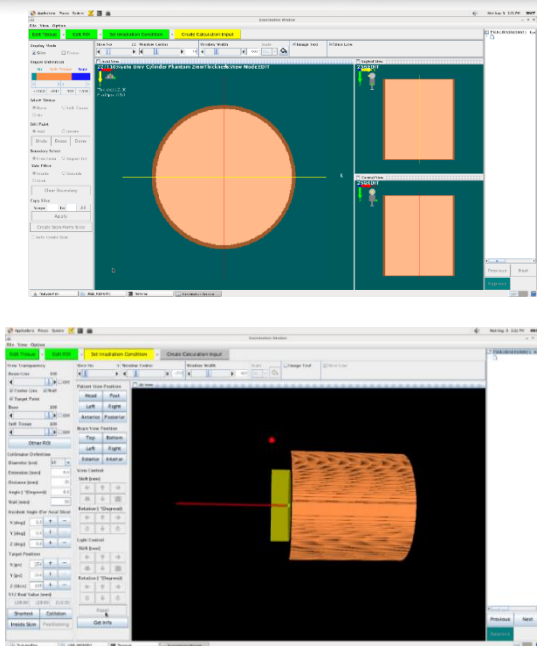
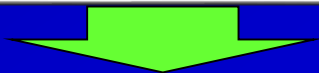
Water Phantom



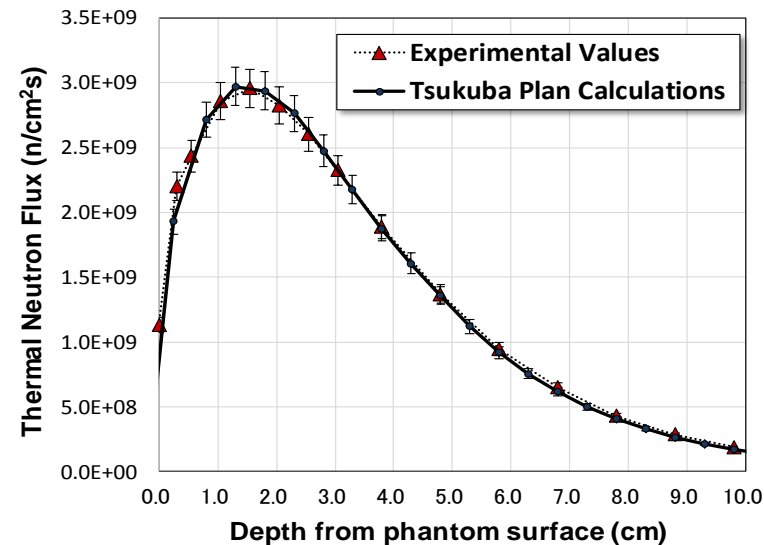
KUR in Kyoto University Research Reactor



Water Phantom

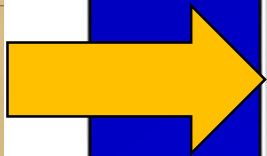
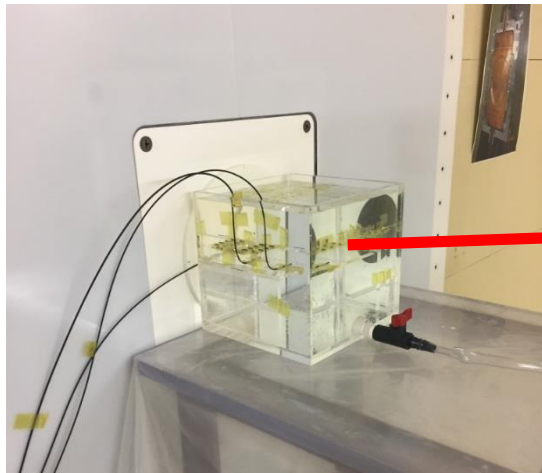


Thermal neutron flux distributions in a cylindrical water phantom

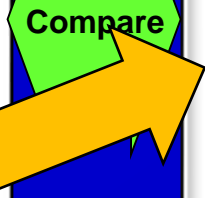
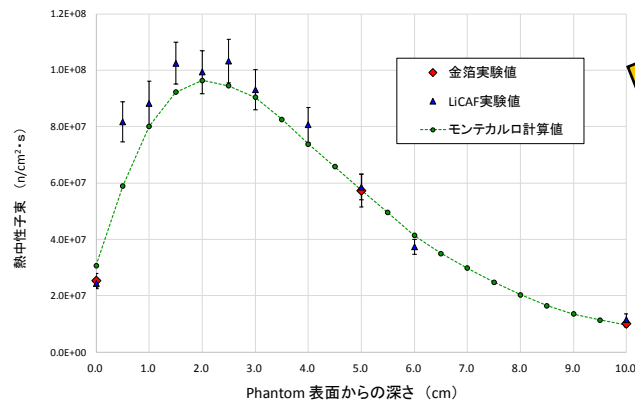


Verification (2) in iBNCT accelerator-based neutron source

Experiments in iBNCT facility in Univ. Tsukuba

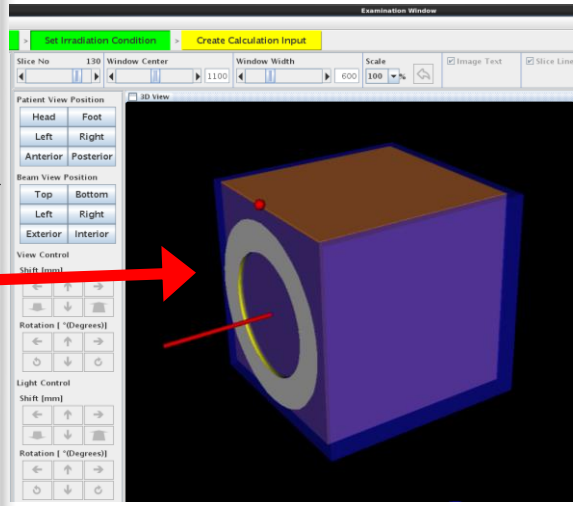


Water phantom experiments

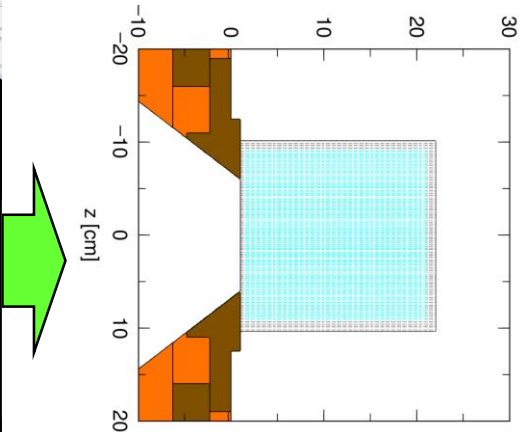


Experimental values for thermal neutron flux

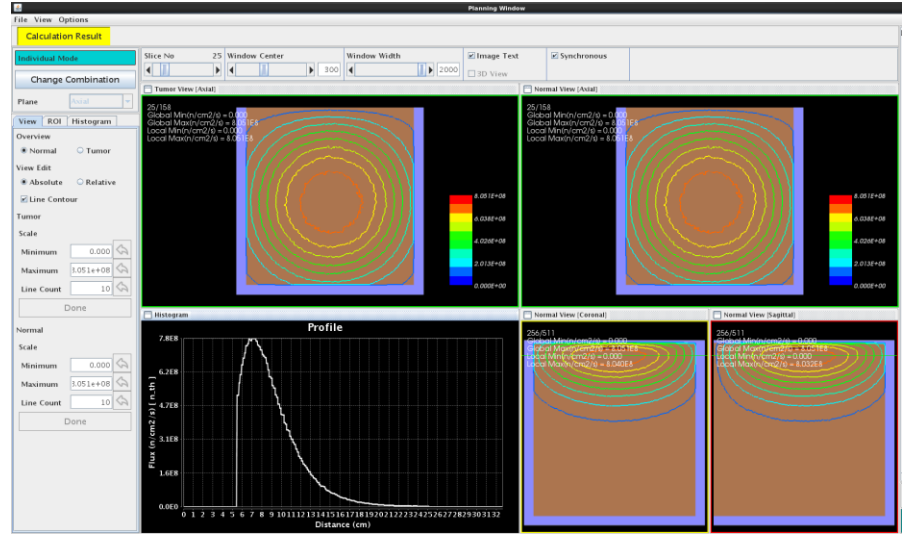
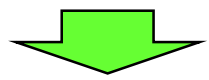
Dose estimations by using Tsukuba Plan



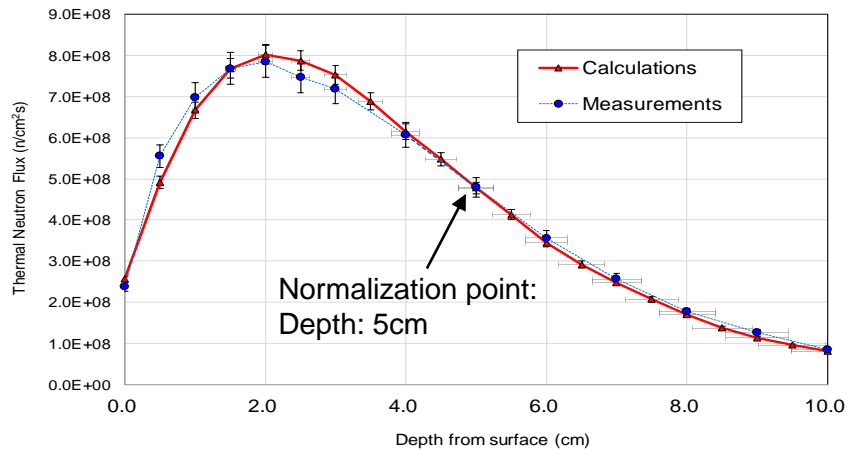
3D-Model of water phantom



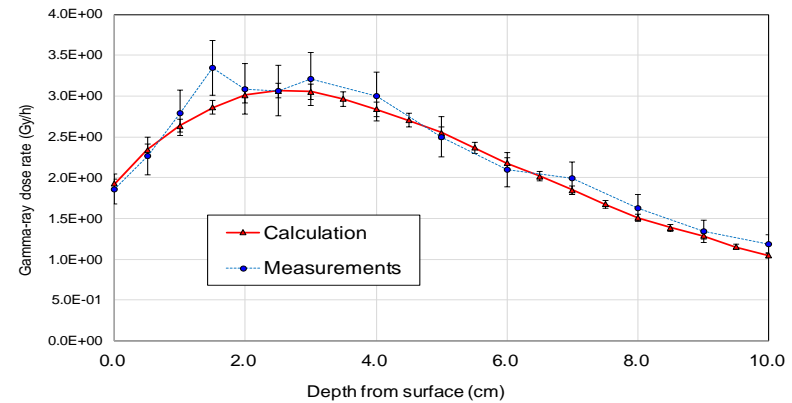
Calculation Model



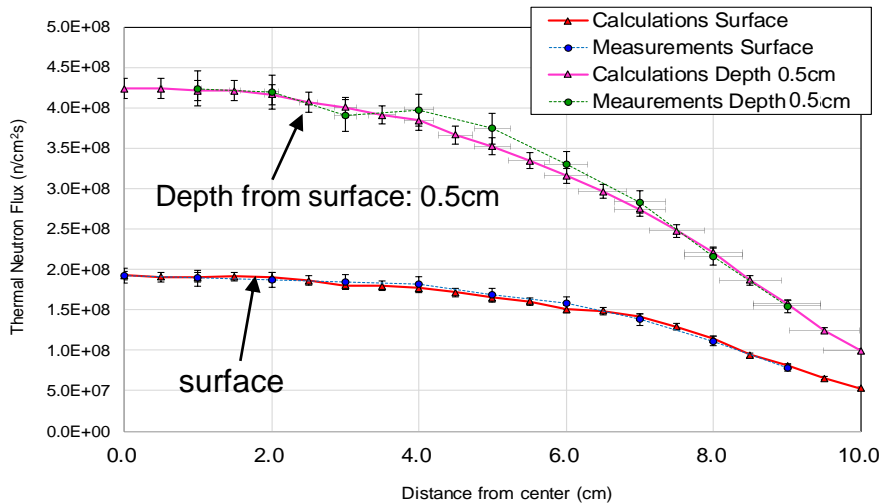
Thermal neutron flux distributions



Beam central axis

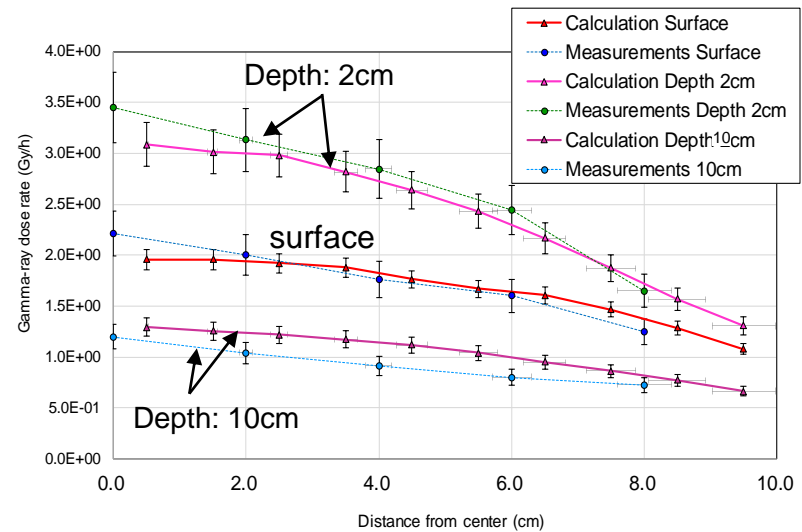


Beam central axis



Lateral distributions

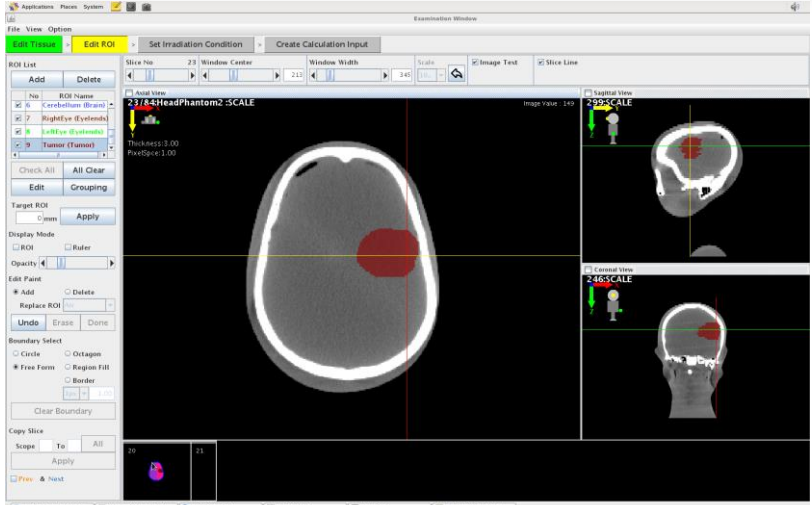
Thermal neutron flux distributions



Lateral distributions

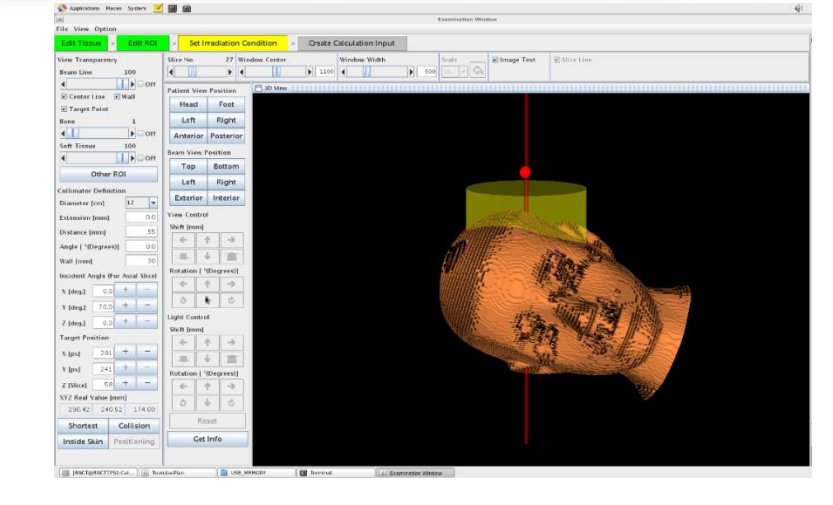
Gamma-ray dose rate distributions

Dose estimation for realistic human model



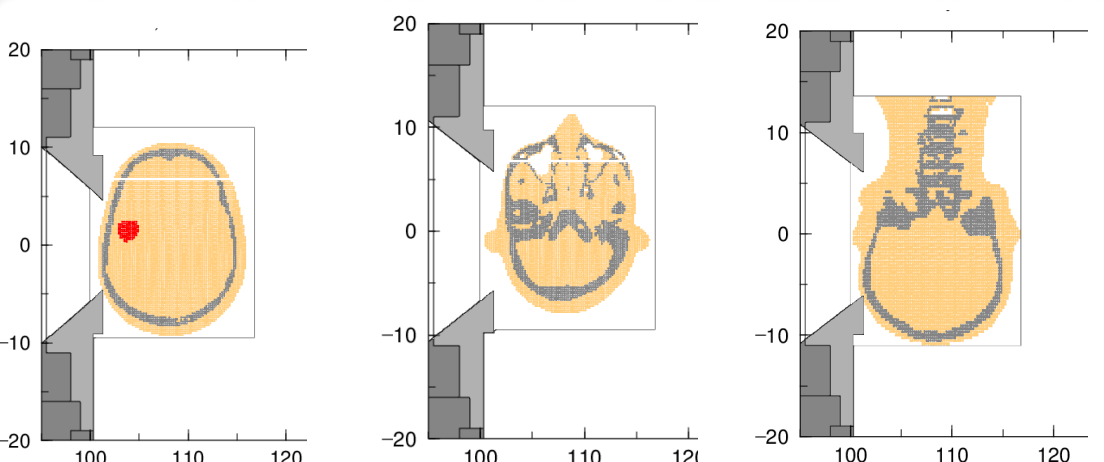
This screenshot shows the 'Set ROI and target point' step. The software interface includes a 'ROI List' on the left with a 'Tumor (Tumor)' entry. The main window displays a 2D axial CT scan of a head phantom with a red circular ROI on a brain lesion. A green arrow points to the 'Target Point' field, which is set to '246SCALE'. The interface also shows various toolbars and a 'Display Mode' section.

Set ROI and target point



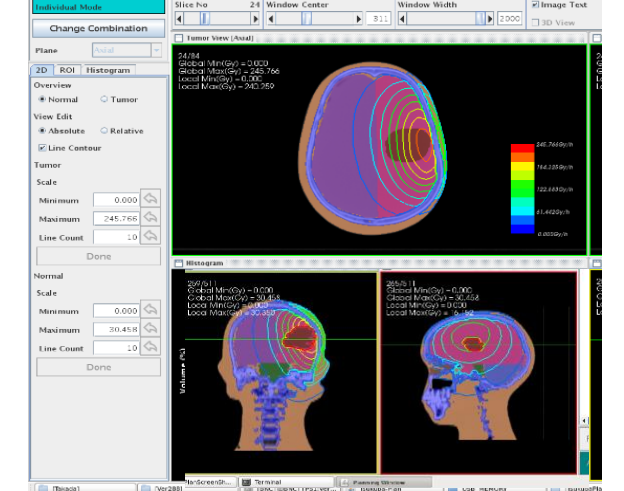
This screenshot shows the 'Set irradiation conditions' step. The software interface displays a 3D model of the head phantom with a green cylindrical beam entering from the top. The 'Irradiation Conditions' panel on the left includes fields for 'Beam Line', 'Beam Size', 'Beam Energy', and 'Beam Position'. The 'Target Position' panel on the right shows coordinates for X, Y, and Z. A green arrow points from the ROI setting step to this step.

Set irradiation conditions



This block contains three side-by-side 2D axial cross-sections of the head phantom. Each plot shows a grayscale background with a red ROI and a yellow/orange shaded area representing the dose distribution. The x-axis for all plots ranges from 100 to 120, and the y-axis ranges from -20 to 20. A green arrow points from the irradiation conditions step to these models.

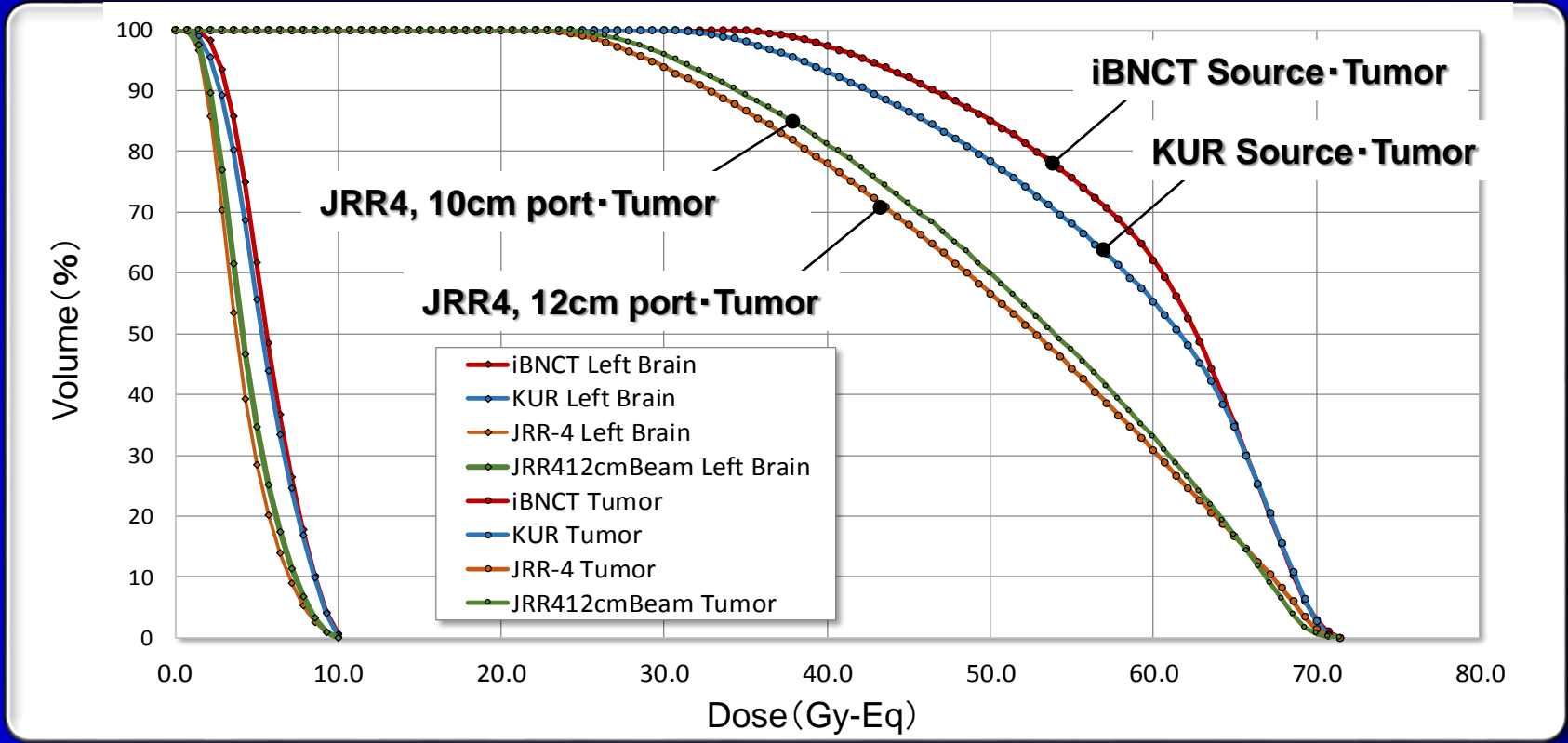
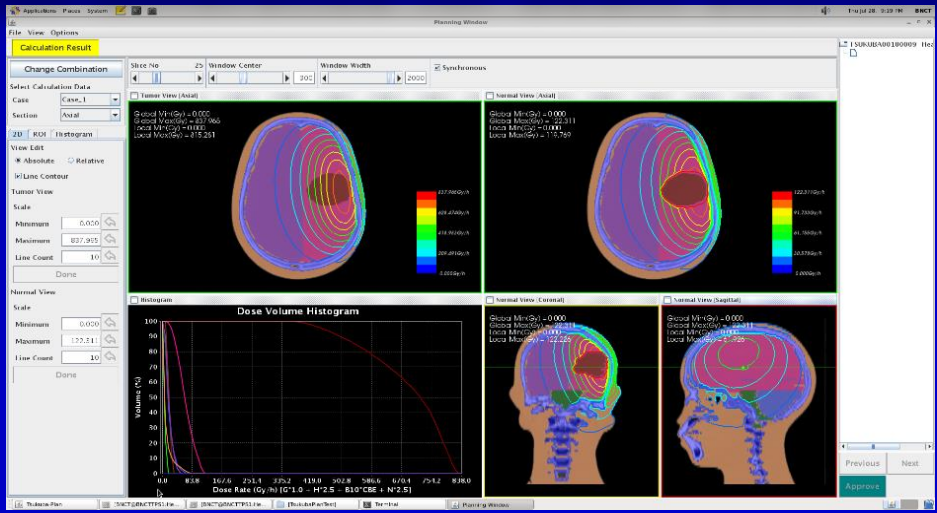
Calculation models



This screenshot shows the 'Calculation Results' step. The software interface displays a 3D model of the head phantom with a color-coded dose distribution. The 'Calculation Result' panel on the left shows 'Global Min(Dy) = 0.000' and 'Global Max(Dy) = 245.766'. The 'Histogram' panel on the right shows two histograms for 'Normal' and 'Tumor' tissues. A green arrow points from the calculation models to this step.

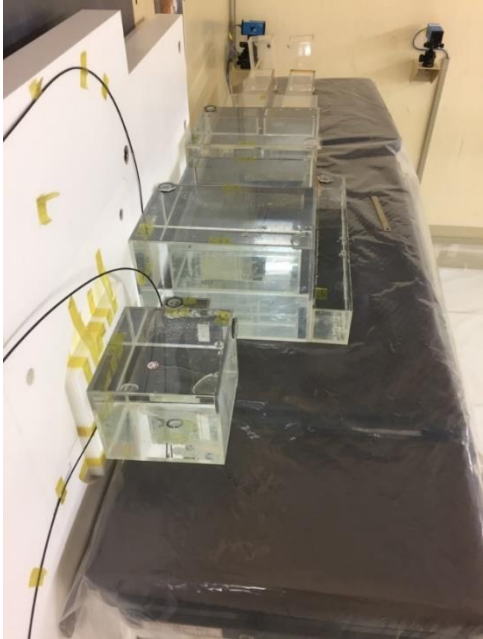
Calculation Results

Influence for difference for beam sources, D.V.H.

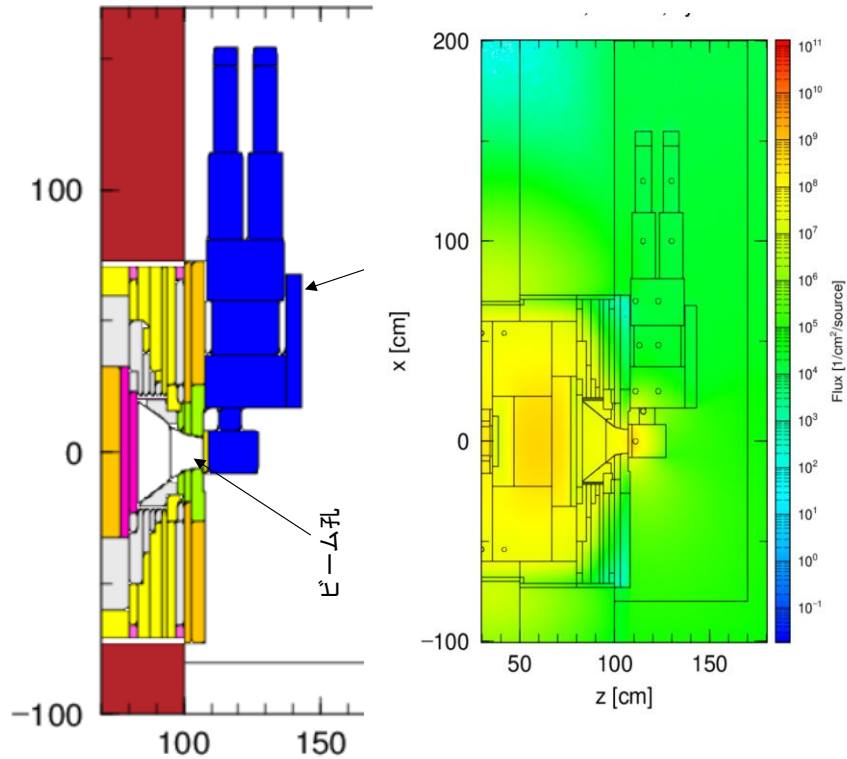


Futures: Estimation for whole body exposure

At the moment

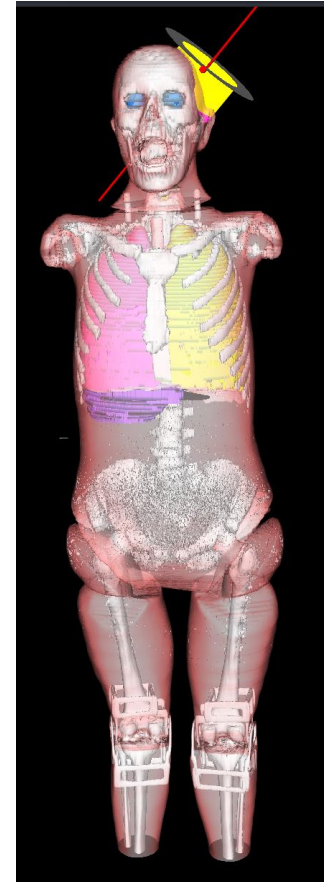


Measurement for whole body exposure in BNCT using a whole body phantom



Dose estimation for whole body exposure in BNCT irradiation using **PHITS**

Near future



Dose estimation for whole body exposure using **Tsukuba-Plan**

Conclusions

- ✓ University of Tsukuba is being developed the **Monte Carlo based treatment planning system “Tsukuba-Plan”** for BNCT.
- ✓ Tsukuba-Plan has employed **PHITS** as a MC dose calculation engine.
- ✓ Tsukuba-Plan enables to perform dose estimation/ treatment planning for not only **BNCT** but also **particle therapy, X-ray therapy**. And the system is also applicable to the dose estimation for **brachytherapy**.
- ✓ **Incidental doses caused by secondary neutrons** in radiation therapy are also able to be estimated.

ご清聴有難うございました。
Thank you for your attentions!!

- At present, **several verifications in BNCT dosimetry for Tsukuba-Plan are being carrying out.**
- In comparison between measurements from water phantom experiments and calculations, **distributions for thermal neutron flux and gamma-ray dose in the phantoms were in good agreement.**
- Further verifications are planned in order to **put into practical use of BNCT treatment and to get license for pharmaceutical approval.**