



**Atrium Health**

# Dosimetric Analysis of Intra-fraction Motion Detected by SGRT During Linac SRS

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Chief Physicist

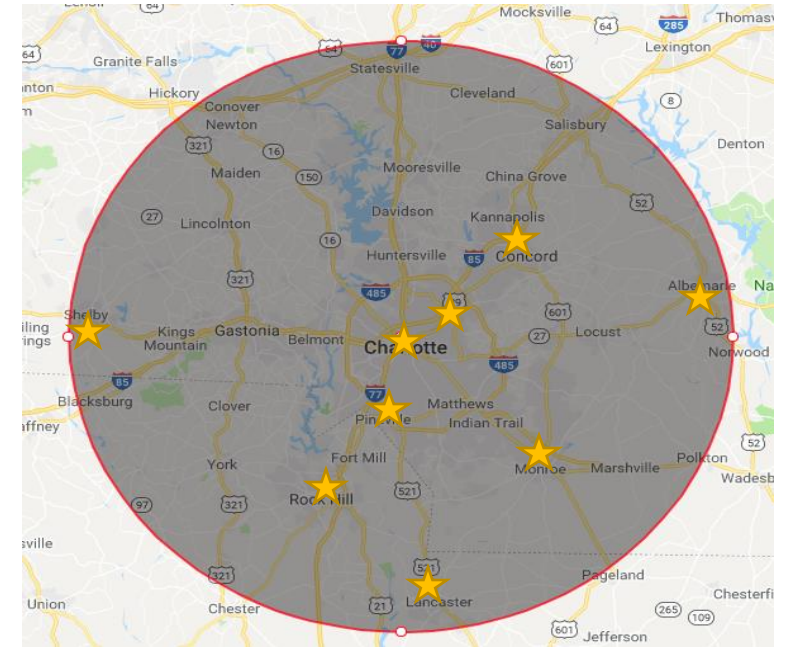
Levine Cancer Institute/Atrium Health

# Disclosures

- VisionRT paid my travel expenses for this conference.

# Background on Atrium Health & Levine Cancer Institute

- Serves the Charlotte, NC Metro Area
- More than 40 hospitals and 900 care locations
- More than 65,000 employees
- Largest health system in North and South Carolina
- 9 radiation oncology clinics with 13 linacs, 11 with SGRT
- Treating 360+ patients per day
- Wake Forest University Medical School – academic core



# Objectives

- Understand the benefits of SGRT for SRS treatments
- Evaluate the potential dosimetric consequences of undetected intra-fraction motion during SRS

Advances in Radiation Oncology (2023) 8, 101151



## Scientific Article

### **Dosimetric Analysis of Intra-Fraction Motion Detected by Surface-Guided Radiation Therapy During Linac Stereotactic Radiosurgery**



Ryan D. Foster, PhD,<sup>a,\*</sup> Benjamin J. Moeller, MD, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Myra Robinson, MSPH,<sup>c</sup> Megan Bright, MS,<sup>a</sup> Justin L. Ruiz, MS,<sup>a</sup> Carnell J. Hampton, PhD,<sup>c</sup> and John H. Heinzerling, MD<sup>b</sup>

# Clinical Results for SGRT-guided SRS

## Frameless, real-time, surface imaging-guided radiosurgery: update on clinical outcomes for brain metastases

Nhat-Long L. Pham, Pranav V. Reddy, James D. Murphy, Parag Sanghvi, Jona A. Hattangadi-Gluth,  
Grace Gwe-Ya Kim, Laura Cervino, Todd Pawlicki, Kevin T. Murphy

Table 2 Comparison of local control and survival rates in retrospective studies of brain metastases treated with radiosurgery reporting kaplan-meier data <sup>a</sup>					
Study	Treatment system	Patients, n	Crude LC, %	Actuarial 1-yr LC, %	Actuarial 1-yr OS, %
Schomas <i>et al.</i> (19) [2005]	Frame-based LINAC	80	91	89	33
Bhatnagar <i>et al.</i> (18) [2006]	Frame-based Gamma Knife	205	***	71	37 <sup>b</sup>
Brenenman <i>et al.</i> (6) [2009]	Frameless LINAC	53	***	80	44
Nath <i>et al.</i> (7) [2010]	Frameless LINAC	65	88	76	40
Pan <i>et al.</i> (17) [2012]	Frameless, surface-imaging guided LINAC	44	85	76	38
Present series	Frameless, surface-imaging guided LINAC	163	85	79	56

<sup>a</sup>, LC indicates local control; LINAC, linear accelerator; \*\*\*, not reported; <sup>b</sup>, estimated from Kaplan-Meier curve.

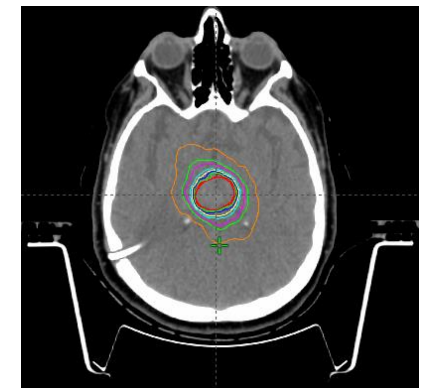
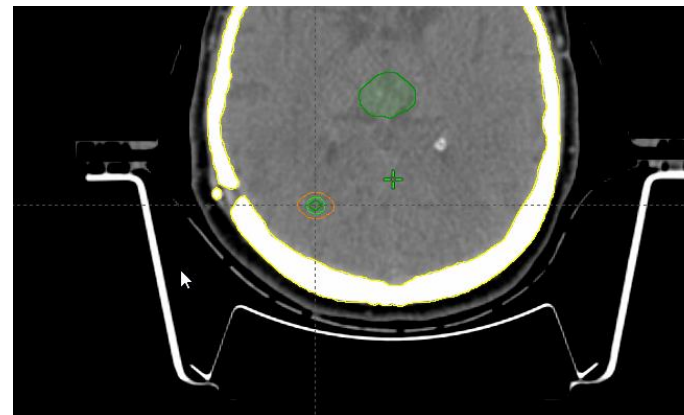
# Why Use Intra-fraction Monitoring During SRS?

- AAPM TG101 states: “After localization, some kind of monitoring is desirable to track patient breathing and monitor patient positioning during treatment.”
- ASTRO SRS/SBRT Safety White Paper states: “In addition to pretreatment positioning, the management of intrafraction patient movement and physiological motions (eg, breathing) must be accounted for.”
- What are the dosimetric consequences of not monitoring?

# Patient Characteristics & Treatment Planning

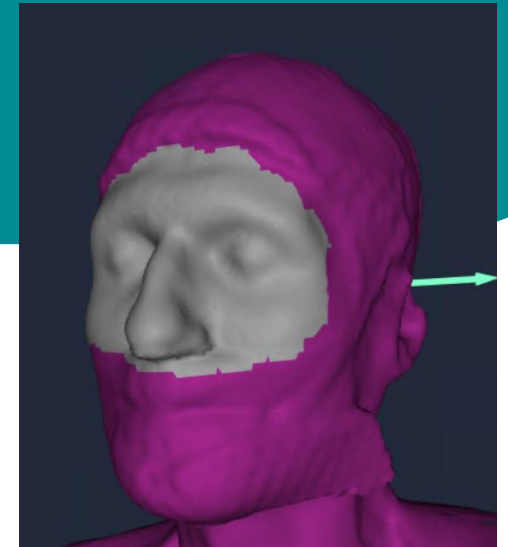
**Table 1** Treatment characteristics for study patients

Characteristic	N = 25 subjects	
Treatment, n (%)		
MLC	13	52.0%
Cone	12	48.0%
Fractions, n (%)		
1	21	84.0%
3	4	16.0%
Dose per fraction, n (%)		
900 cGy	4 (MLC)	16%
1500 cGy	1 (MLC)	4%
1800 cGy	3 (MLC)	12%
2100 cGy	17 (12 cone, 5 MLC)	68%
GTV volume (cc)		
Median (range), all patients	1.05	0.03-29.48
Median (range), MLC	5.22	0.4-29.48
Median (range), cone	0.26	0.03-1.05
PTV volume (cc)		
Median (range), all patients	1.61	0.13-44.25
Median (range), MLC	8.38	0.79-44.25
Median (range), cone	0.56	0.13-1.61
Margin, n (%)		
0 mm	1 (MLC)	4%
1 mm	20 (12 cone, 8 MLC)	80%
2 mm	3 (MLC)	12%
3 mm	1 (MLC)	4%



# Treatment Procedure

- SGRT tolerances were 1 mm and 1°
- SGRT reference capture taken before CBCT
- MD matches CBCT, shift patient and take another SGRT reference
- Linac is interlocked with SGRT
- Out of tolerance, repeat CBCT, shift and take SGRT reference
- Treated 55 patients between January 1, 2017 and September 30, 2020
- 25 patients had intra-fx 3D vector shifts  $\geq 1$  mm on CBCT



Shift summaries, median (range), mm		
Vector	1.5	1.0-6.6
Vertical	0.3	0-1.1
Longitudinal	1.4	0.2-6.2
Lateral	0.5	0-2.2
Rotation	0.0	0-1.5
Roll	0.1	0-1.0
Pitch	0.3	0-2.1

Abbreviations: GTV = gross tumor volume; MLC = multileaf collimator; PTV = planning target volume.



# Simulated Dosimetry

- Shifted the isocenter in the TPS using the intra-fx CBCT shifts
- Ignored rotations
- Estimate of the delivered dose had the motion been undetected
- Assumed that the motion occurred before treatment began
- Evaluated PTV coverage, GTV dose and V12

## Radiation Therapy for Brain Metastases: An ASTRO Clinical Practice Guideline



Vinai Gondi, MD,<sup>a,\*</sup> Glenn Bauman, MD,<sup>b</sup> Lisa Bradfield, BA,<sup>c</sup>  
Stuart H. Burri, MD,<sup>d</sup> Alvin R. Cabrera, MD,<sup>e</sup> Danielle A. Cunningham, MD,<sup>f</sup>  
Bree R. Eaton, MD,<sup>g</sup> Jona A. Hattangadi—Gluth, MD,<sup>h</sup> Michelle M. Kim, MD,<sup>i</sup>  
Rupesh Kotecha, MD,<sup>j</sup> Lianne Kraemer,<sup>k</sup> Jing Li, MD, PhD,<sup>l</sup>  
Seema Nagpal, MD,<sup>m</sup> Chad G. Rusthoven, MD,<sup>n</sup> John H. Suh, MD,<sup>o</sup>  
Wolfgang A. Tomé, PhD,<sup>p</sup> Tony J.C. Wang, MD,<sup>q</sup> Alexandra S. Zimmer, MD,<sup>r</sup>  
Mateo Ziu, MD,<sup>s</sup> and Paul D. Brown, MD<sup>t</sup>

Table 7 Risks of symptomatic radionecrosis with WBRT and/or SRS

KQ4 Recommendation	Strength of Recommendation	Quality of Evidence (refs)
1. For patients with brain metastases, limiting the single-fraction $V_{12Gy}$ to brain tissue (normal brain <i>plus</i> target volumes) to $\leq 10\text{ cm}^3$ is conditionally recommended.  <u>Implementation remark:</u> Any brain metastasis with an associated tissue $V_{12Gy} > 10\text{ cm}^3$ may be considered for fractionated SRS to reduce risk of radionecrosis (see KQ1).	Conditional	Low 12,88

Abbreviations: KQ = key question; SRS = stereotactic radiosurgery; WBRT = whole brain radiation therapy.

HyTEC Organ-Specific Paper: Brain and Eye

## Single- and Multifraction Stereotactic Radiosurgery Dose/Volume Tolerances of the Brain

Michael T. Milano, MD, PhD,<sup>\*</sup> Jimm Grimm, PhD,<sup>†</sup>  
Andrzej Niemierko, PhD,<sup>‡</sup> Scott G. Soltys, MD,<sup>§</sup> Vitali Moiseenko, PhD,<sup>||</sup>  
Kristin J. Redmond, MD,<sup>¶</sup> Ellen Yorke, PhD,<sup>#</sup> Arjun Sahgal, MD,<sup>\*\*</sup>  
Jinyu Xue, PhD,<sup>††</sup> Anand Mahadevan, MD,<sup>‡</sup> Alexander Muacevic, MD,<sup>‡‡</sup>  
Lawrence B. Marks, MD,<sup>§§</sup> and Lawrence R. Kleinberg, MD<sup>¶¶</sup>

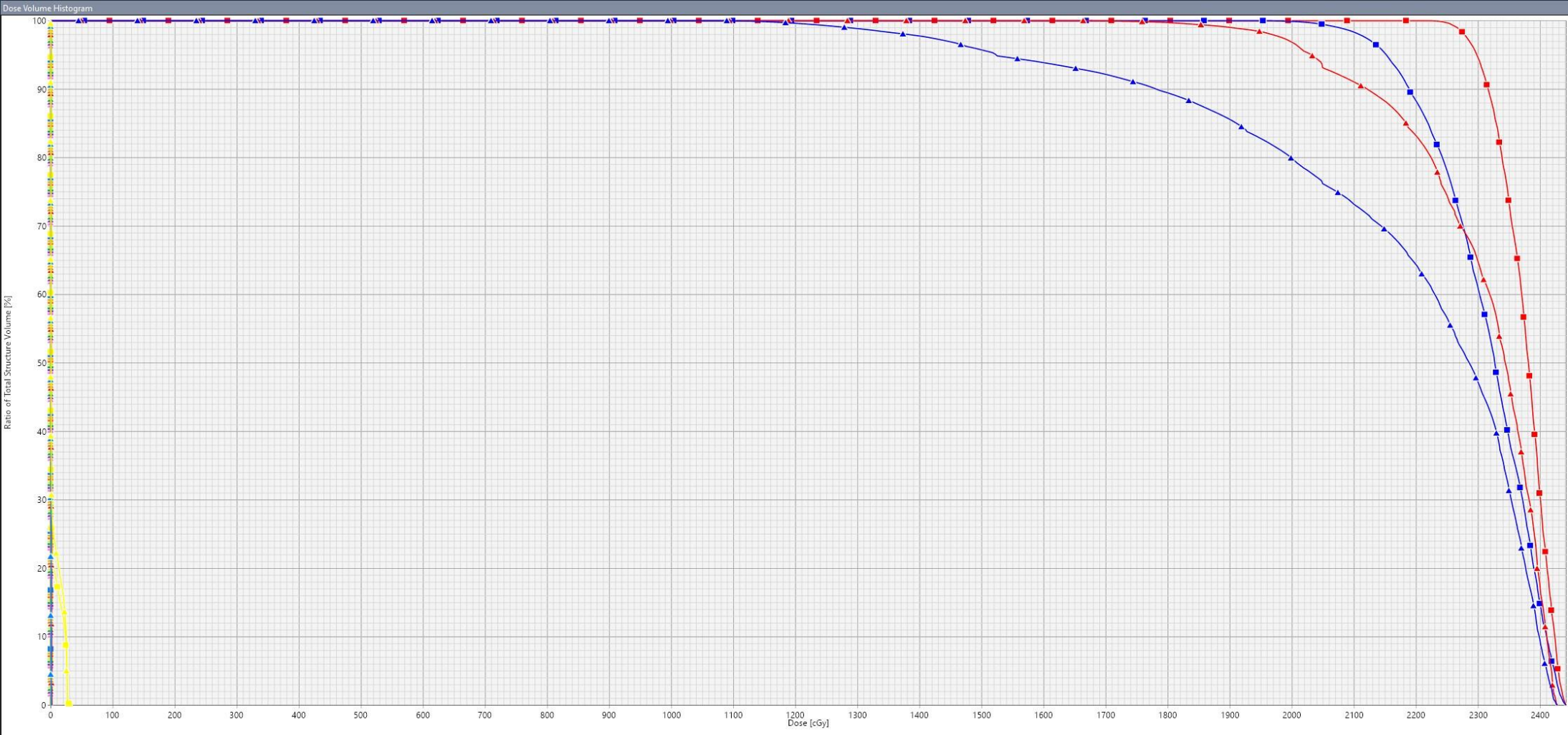
Thus, the QUANTEC recommendation to limit single-fraction  $V_{12Gy}$  to  $\leq 5$  to  $10\text{ cm}^3$  remains prudent,<sup>20</sup>

# Results

**Table 2** Dosimetric comparison of actual and simulated plans for all patients

Dosimetric indices	Actual	Simulated	Median difference (actual - simulated)	<i>P</i> value*
V12 (cc), median (range)	2.78 (0.32-151.25)	3.02 (0.33-151.32)	−0.01 (−1.5-0.09)	.006
GTV minimum dose (%), median (range)	102.80 (91.70-118.60)	93.80 (15.00-106.00)	15.8 (−1.9-86.08)	<.001
PTV coverage %, median (range)	98.10 (98.00-99.00)	87.89 (36.60-99.56)	10.24 (−1.56-61.40)	<.001
GTV minimum dose (cGy), median (range)	2225.0 (1376.0-2719.0)	1901.8 (271.1-2752.3)	308.2 (−52.3-1548.3)	<.001
<i>Abbreviations:</i> GTV = gross tumor volume; PTV = planning target volume. * Wilcoxon signed rank tests.				

# Example patient



# Other Studies

## Dosimetric consequences of translational and rotational errors in frame-less image-guided radiosurgery

Matthias Guckenberger\*, Johannes Roesch, Kurt Baier, Reinhart A Sweeney and Michael Flentje

Table 1 Patient positioning errors prior to cone-beam CT based image-guidance (IG) and immediately following image-guided radiosurgery (IG-RS)

	Prior IG (n=98)			Post IG-RS (n=64)		
	Average	StDev	Max	Average	StDev	Max
LR [mm]	0.1	2.1	10.3	0.1	0.6	1.8
SI [mm]	-0.8	1.7	5.4	-0.3	0.8	3.0
AP [mm]	-2.7	2.0	9.9	-0.2	0.4	1.4
3D vector [mm]	3.9	1.9	11.9	0.9	0.6	3.0
Max Rotation [°]	1.7	0.8	4.0	0.6	0.5	3.0

Rad Onc 2012, 7:63

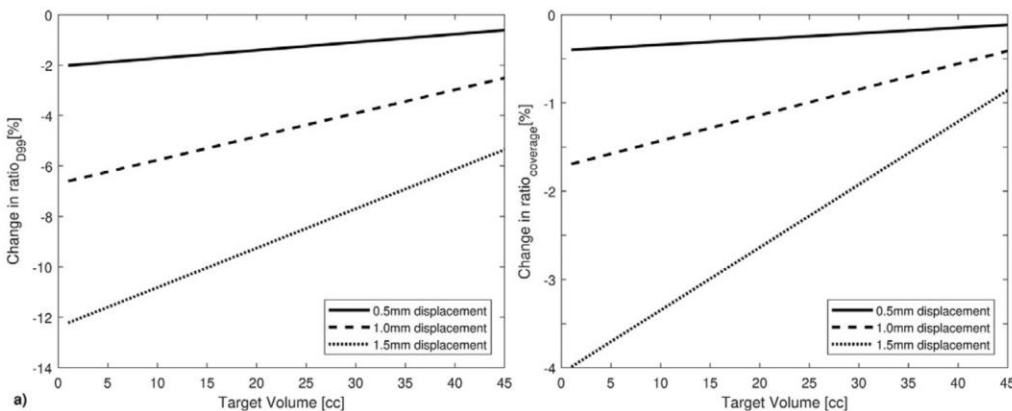
Table 3 Dose distributions to the target with simulation of 0 mm, 1 mm and 2 mm safety margins 1) in the treatment plan (plan), 2) in the scenario of radiosurgery without image-guidance (No IG), 3) in the scenario of radiosurgery after image-guided correction of translational errors only and not rotations (IG trans) and 4) simulating errors observed immediately following image-guided radiosurgery (Post IG-RS)

Safety margin		Plan		No IG		IG trans		Post IG-RS	
0 mm	Absolute CI	0.96	±0.06	0.72	±0.19	0.96	±0.06	0.94	±0.07
	<95% planned CI			91%		3%		14%	
1 mm	Absolute CI	1.00	±0.01	0.82	±0.19	1.00	±0.01	0.99	±0.01
	<95% planned CI			70%		0%		0%	
2 mm	Absolute CI	1.00	±0.04	0.90	±0.17	1.00	±0.04	1.00	±0
	<95% planned CI			40%		0%		0%	

Absolute values of the coverage index (average ± standard deviation) and percent of the patients with <95% planned target coverage are summarized.

## Quantifying the Sensitivity of Target Dose on Intrafraction Displacement in Intracranial Stereotactic Radiosurgery

Jannie Schasfoort, MSc,<sup>a,\*</sup> Mark Ruschin, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Arjun Sahgal, MD,<sup>b</sup> R. Lee MacDonald, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Young Lee, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Carola van Pul, PhD,<sup>c</sup> Patrick Langenhuizen, PhD,<sup>d</sup> Patrick Hanssens, MD,<sup>e,f</sup> Guus Beute, MD,<sup>e</sup> Frits Wittkamper, PhD,<sup>g</sup> and Jan-Jakob Sonke, PhD<sup>g</sup>



PRO 12, 2022



# Why is this important?

## Predictors of Tumor Control in Patients Treated With Linac-Based Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Metastatic Disease to the Brain

David A. Schomas, MD,\* John C. Roeske, PhD,\* R. Loch MacDonald, MD, PhD,\*†  
Patrick J. Sweeney, MD,\* Neil Mehta, MD,\* and Arno J. Mundi, MD\*

**Results:** At a median follow up of 8.8 months, 11 BM failed (8.7%). The 1-and 2-year actuarial LC rates were 88.6% and 77.2%, respectively. The most significant factors correlated with LC were prescription ( $P = 0.0004$ ) and minimum tumor ( $P = 0.002$ ) doses, and tumor volume ( $P = 0.04$ ). On multivariate analysis, the sole factor correlated with LC was minimum tumor dose ( $P = 0.03$ ).

## Radiosurgery for brain metastasis: impact of CTV on local control

Georges Noël<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jean Marc Simon<sup>a</sup>, Charles-Ambroise Valéry<sup>b</sup>, Philippe Cornu<sup>b</sup>, Gilbert Boisserie<sup>a</sup>, Dominique Hasboun<sup>c</sup>, Dominique Ledu<sup>a</sup>, Bernadette Tep<sup>a</sup>, Jean-Yves Delattre<sup>d</sup>, Claude Marsault<sup>c</sup>, François Baillet<sup>a</sup>, Jean-Jacques Mazeron<sup>a</sup>

In this study, margin was the only independent prognostic factor that was significant in multivariate analysis ( $P = 0.04$ ). There was a decrease in the 24-month local control rate between the two groups according to minimum GTV treatment dose,  $50.7 \pm 12.7\%$  and  $89.7 \pm 7.4\%$  for metastases treated respectively with a mean GTV minimum dose of 14.6 Gy and 16.8 Gy ( $P < 0.001$ ). This observation

Significant correlation between gross tumor volume (GTV) D98% and local control in multifraction stereotactic radiotherapy (MF-SRT) for unresected brain metastases

Guillaume Dupic<sup>a,\*</sup>, Lucie Brun<sup>a</sup>, Ioana Molnar<sup>b,c</sup>, Brice Leyrat<sup>a</sup>, Vincent Chassin<sup>d</sup>, Juliette Moreau<sup>a</sup>, Véronique Dedieu<sup>d</sup>, Toufic Khalil<sup>e</sup>, Pierre Verrelle<sup>a</sup>, Michel Lapeyre<sup>a</sup>, Julian Biau<sup>a</sup>

GTV D<sub>98%</sub> is a strong reproducible significant predictive factor of local control in stereotactic radiotherapy for brain metastases.

Am J Clin Onc, Vol 28, No 2, April 2005

R & O, 68, 2003

R & O, 154, 2021

# Conclusions

- SGRT is an attractive option for patient set-up and intra-fraction monitoring
- Patients do move during SRS treatments – possibly a lot!
- Continuous monitoring is necessary
- Intra-fraction motion can lead to underdoses and worse local control