



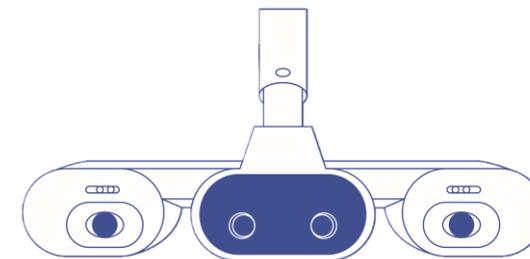
La nouvelle norme de traitement avec la radiothérapie guidée de surface(**SGRT**)

Said Elhaffari

Physicien Médical &
Spécialiste Applications EMEA



Safety. Ingenuity. Community.



Surface Guided Radiation Therapy

SGRT

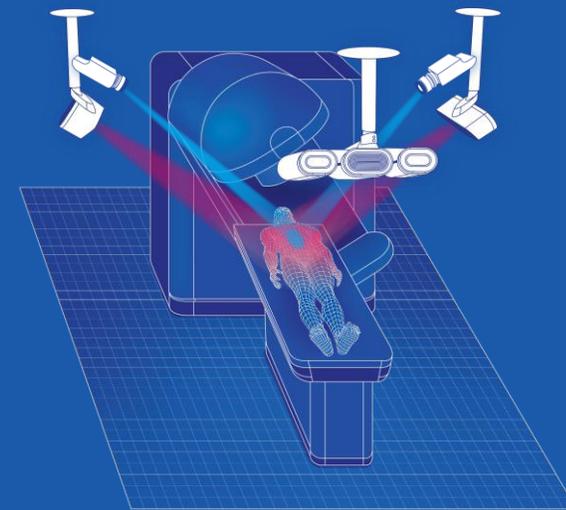
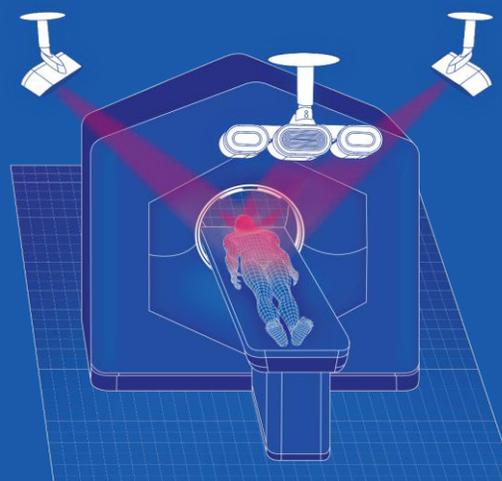
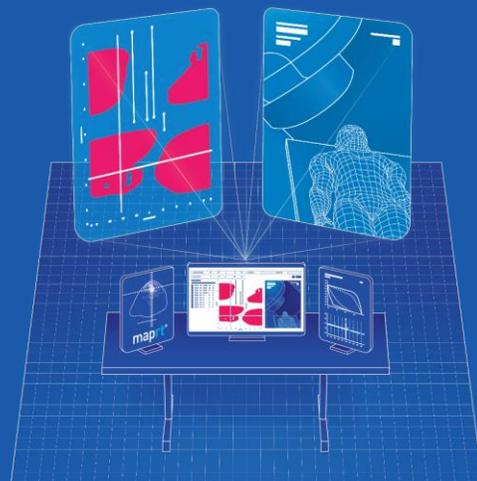
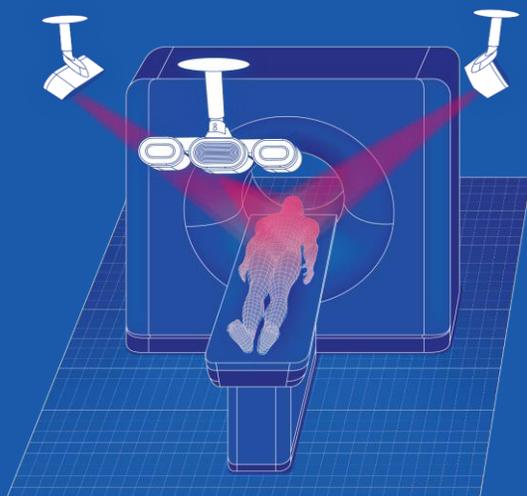
Utilisation du *guidage de surface* pour améliorer la sécurité, l'efficacité et l'efficience de l'ensemble du processus de *radiothérapie*.

SIM

PLAN

TREAT

DOSE



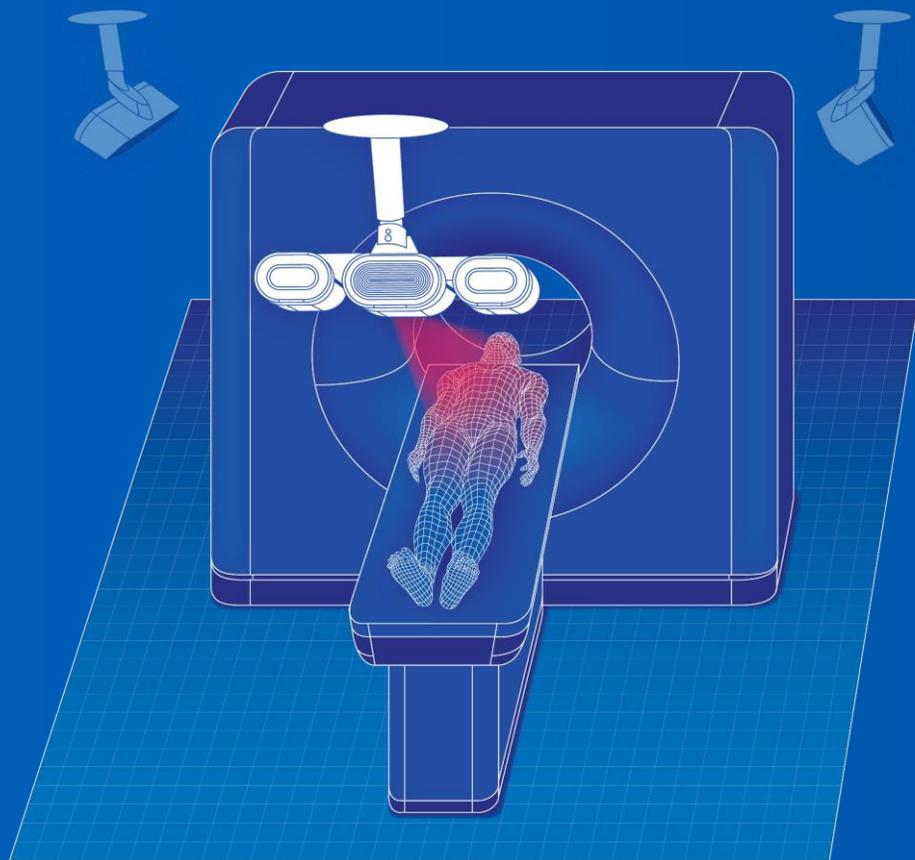
4D AND BREATH HOLD CT

CLEARANCE MAPPING GESTION DU MOUVEMENT

TRAITEMENT 4D

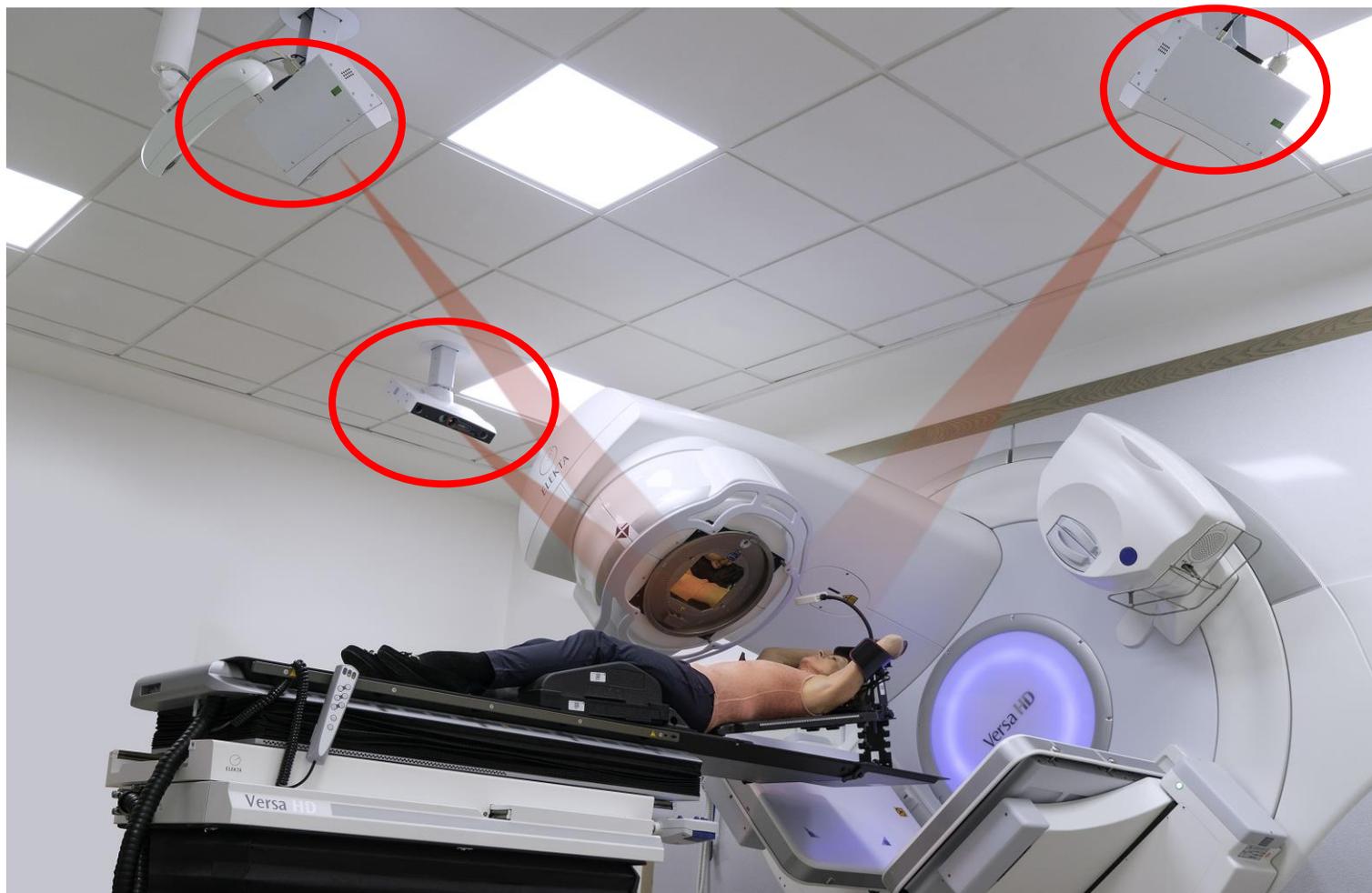
VISUALISATION DU FAISCEAU

Traitement





Imagerie de surface en 3D basée sur la vidéo pour le positionnement du patient et la surveillance/le contrôle en temps réel Non ionisante, non invasive, conforme à la référence DICOM



1 Position du patient:

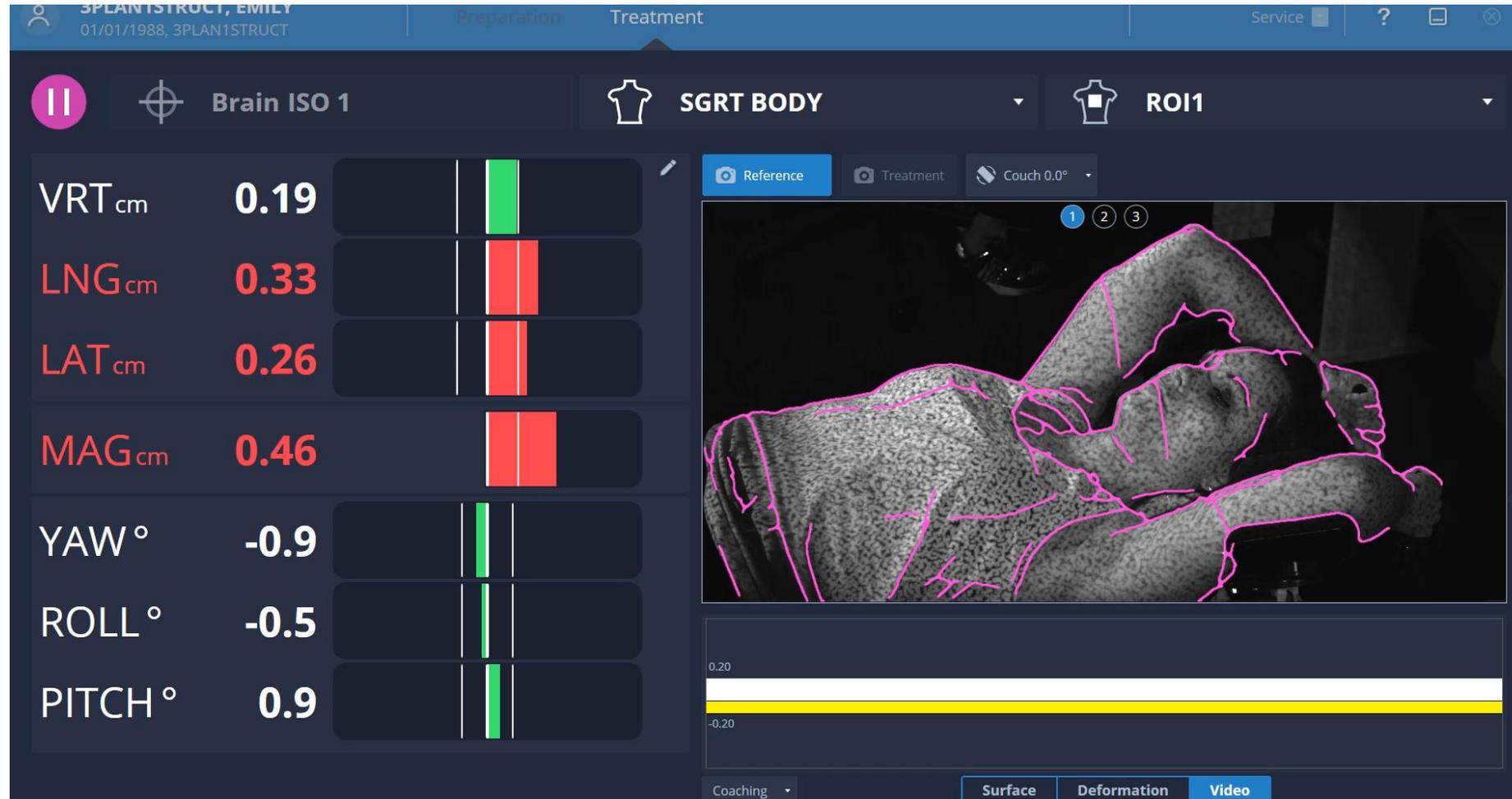
- Feedback en temps réel pendant la mise en place du patient en 6DOF
- Alignement isocentrique et postural précis

2 Surveillance Intrafraction:

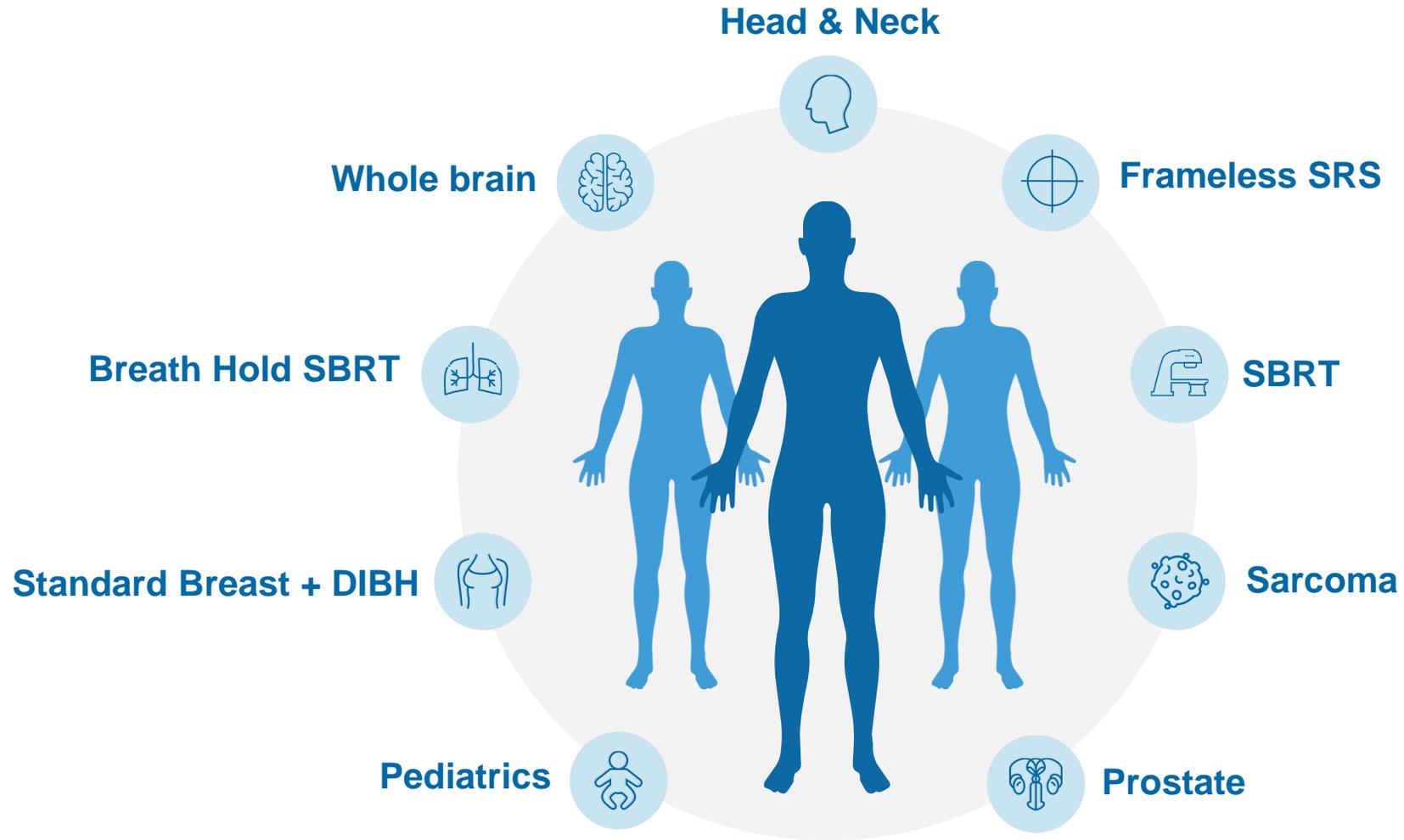
- Suivi en temps réel dans 6DOF
- Blocage automatique de faisceau lorsque les valeurs en temps réel dépassent les seuils prédéfinis.

TRAITEMENTS SANS TATOUAGE AVEC LA VIDÉO POSTURALE

- Bénéficiez d'un guidage positionnel clair lors de la configuration et de la surveillance
- Haute résolution et fréquence d'images rapide pour maximiser l'efficacité
- Des lignes directrices roses pour préserver la dignité des patients



EVERY PATIENT, EVERY FRACTION



+ de 250 publications évaluées par des pairs faisant état de l'exactitude et des résultats cliniques

BÉNÉFICES CLINIQUES, RÉSULTATS PROUVÉS

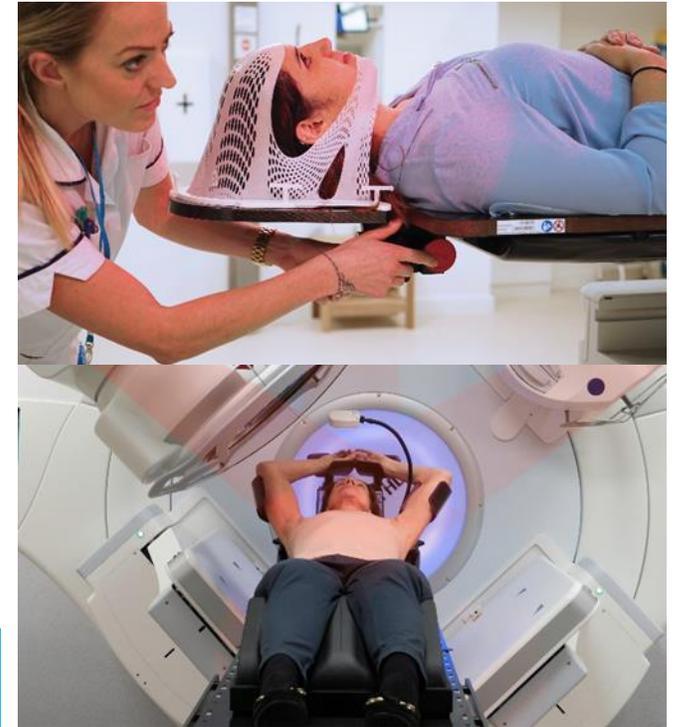
alignrt® *Advance*

SRS

- Résultats publiés comparables à ceux des techniques plus invasives¹⁴⁻¹⁶
- 15 publications évaluées par des pairs qui soutiennent l'exactitude de la SRS^{17-30,34} et névralgie du trijumeau³¹⁻³³
- Temps de traitement rapides^{14,15}
- Le masque ouvert moins invasif améliore le confort du patient par rapport à la monture^{14,15}
- Suivi en temps réel du patient, quel que soit l'angle de la table
- Imagerie non ionisante pour la mise en place préliminaire, avant le CBCT

SBRT

- Positionnement initial précis¹
- Gestion continue de détection des mouvements intra fractionnels¹
- Limite le besoin d'immobilisation → Confort accru du patient
- Réduit le temps d'installation, y compris les décalages CBCT
- Permet de définir des seuils indépendants pour la respiration



Data

Données sur 5 ans sur les lésions bénignes montrant d'excellents résultats¹⁶

Les patients bougent pendant le traitement:

AlignRT détecte les mouvements intra fractionnels cliniquement significatifs.¹

CLINICAL BENEFITS, PROVEN OUTCOMES

SRS

Benign tumours

SRS Treatment



Données cliniques sur 5 ans

Sur les lésions bénignes démontrant une grande précision de positionnement, et un contrôle actuariel de 98% sur 5 ans³



1 an de données cliniques

Montrant des résultats comparable des traitements avec et sans cadre stéréotaxie pour les métastases cérébrales^{4,5}

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

Shan-Long L. Pham, Prasad V. Reddy, James D. Murphy, Prang Sanghera, Joss A. Hertzog-Gleith, Grace Cenci X. Kim, Laura Carmona, Todd Pawlicki, Kevin T. Murphy

Department of Radiation Medicine and Applied Sciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA
Correspondence: Kevin T. Murphy, MD, Department of Radiation Medicine and Applied Sciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, 92093, USA

Abstract: Frameless stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) is a novel platform for stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) wherein patient positioning is monitored in real-time through infra-red camera tracking of facial topography. Here we describe our initial clinical experience with SIG-RS for the treatment of benign neoplasms of the skull base. We identified 48 patients with benign skull base tumors consecutively treated with SIG-RS at a single institution between 2009 and 2011. Patients were diagnosed with meningiomas (n = 22), vestibular schwannoma (n = 20), or nonfunctional pituitary adenoma (n = 6). Local control and treatment-related toxicity were retrospectively assessed. Median follow-up was 65 months (range 61-72 months). Prescription doses were 12-13 Gy in a single fraction (n = 18), 8 Gy x 3 fractions (n = 6), and 5 Gy x 5 fractions (n = 24). Actuarial tumor control rate at 5 years was 98%. No grade ≥3 treatment-related toxicity was observed. Grade ≤2 toxicity was associated with symptomatic lesions (p = 0.049) and single fraction treatment (p = 0.005). SIG-RS for benign skull base tumors produces clinical outcomes comparable to conventional frame-based SRS techniques while enhancing patient comfort.

Introduction: Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) targets a small area using multiple doses of radiation. One concern is its ability to treat intracranial lesions in patients unable to be immobilized by SRS alone or radiosurgery (WBRT) (1-4). For real-time SRS delivery, patient motion compensation, T1-weighted, proton resonance imaging (MRI) or cine MRI may be used to monitor displacement (5,6).

CONCLUSION: SIG-RS for treating intracranial metastases can produce clinical outcomes comparable to those with conventional frame-based and frameless stereotactic radiosurgery techniques while providing greater patient comfort with an open-face mask and fast treatment times.

KEY WORDS: Brain metastases; Frameless; Radiosurgery; Surface image guided; Stereotactic; Skull base tumor

BACKGROUND: Frameless stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) is commonly used to treat intracranial metastases, but mask-based immobilization can be uncomfortable for patients. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the clinical outcomes using a novel real-time, frameless, surface imaging-guided radiosurgery (SIG-RS) technique to treat brain metastases. **METHODS:** Data were prospectively gathered for 44 consecutive patients totaling 115 intracranial metastases treated with SIG-RS in a median of 1 fraction (range, 1-5) to a median dose of 20 Gy (range, 10-30 Gy). Local control, regional control, and overall survival were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. **RESULTS:** Median follow-up for all patients was 6.0 months (range, 0.3-31.6 months), with 31 of 44 (70%) deceased at the time of analysis. The 35 patients (80%) with follow-up imaging included 68 lesions evaluable for local control. Actuarial 5- and 12-month local control was 96% (95% confidence interval, 82-98) and 74% (95% confidence interval, 60-91), respectively. Regional failure was observed in 16 patients (46%). The median actuarial overall survival was 2.7 months (95% confidence interval, 1.7-4.7). Analysis of the subset of 22 patients (50 lesions) who received SIG-RS alone (no prior treatment) in a single fraction yielded comparable clinical outcomes. Grade 3 or greater toxicity occurred in 4 patients (9%). The median treatment time from beam on to beam off was 15 minutes (range, 3-39 minutes). **CONCLUSION:** SIG-RS for treating intracranial metastases can produce clinical outcomes comparable to those with conventional frame-based and frameless stereotactic radiosurgery techniques while providing greater patient comfort with an open-face mask and fast treatment times.

KEY WORDS: Brain metastases; Frameless; Radiosurgery; Surface image guided; Stereotactic; Skull base tumor

J. Neuroscol. 2017 Apr; 132(2): 307-312. doi: 10.1007/s11060-017-2370-7. Epub 2017 Jan 24.

Clinical efficacy and safety of surface imaging guided radiosurgery (SIG-RS) in the treatment of benign skull base tumors.

Lau SK¹, Patel K², Kim T², Kniopprath E², Kim GY³, Cervino L¹, Lawson JD³, Murphy KT³, Sanghvi P³, Carter BS², Chen CC^{4,5}.

Author information

Abstract
Frameless, surface imaging guided radiosurgery (SIG-RS) is a novel platform for stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) wherein patient positioning is monitored in real-time through infra-red camera tracking of facial topography. Here we describe our initial clinical experience with SIG-RS for the treatment of benign neoplasms of the skull base. We identified 48 patients with benign skull base tumors consecutively treated with SIG-RS at a single institution between 2009 and 2011. Patients were diagnosed with meningiomas (n = 22), vestibular schwannoma (n = 20), or nonfunctional pituitary adenoma (n = 6). Local control and treatment-related toxicity were retrospectively assessed. Median follow-up was 65 months (range 61-72 months). Prescription doses were 12-13 Gy in a single fraction (n = 18), 8 Gy x 3 fractions (n = 6), and 5 Gy x 5 fractions (n = 24). Actuarial tumor control rate at 5 years was 98%. No grade ≥3 treatment-related toxicity was observed. Grade ≤2 toxicity was associated with symptomatic lesions (p = 0.049) and single fraction treatment (p = 0.005). SIG-RS for benign skull base tumors produces clinical outcomes comparable to conventional frame-based SRS techniques while enhancing patient comfort.

KEYWORDS: Benign skull base tumor; Frameless radiosurgery; Image guided radiosurgery; SIG-RS; Stereotactic radiosurgery; Surface imaging guided radiosurgery

Single iso multiple metastases

Published in final edited form as:

Initial clinical experience with surface image guided (SIG) radiosurgery for trigeminal neuralgia

Anthony J. Paravati, Ryan Manger, Jasmine D. Nguyen, Sofia Olivares, Gwe-Ya Kim, Kevin T. Murphy

Department of Radiation Medicine and Applied Sciences, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA
Correspondence to: Kevin T. Murphy, MD, Department of Radiation Medicine and Applied Sciences, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA. Email: kevinmurphy@ucsd.edu.

Background: To evaluate the initial clinical experience with a surface image guided technique for stereotactic radiosurgery using minimal patient immobilization and real-time patient motion monitoring for the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia (TN).

Methods: The study describes the first seven TN patients treated with this technique. Head positioning was achieved with a patient-specific head mold made out of expandable foam that conforms to the patient's occiput. The face of each patient was left open and unobstructed for maximal comfort. The motion of a region of interest consisting of the forehead, eyes, nose, and temporal bones was monitored during treatment using a video surface imaging system (Vision RT Ltd., London, UK). Initial setup of the patient was performed with the surface imaging system using the treatment planning computed tomographic (CT) scan. Initial setup was confirmed and finalized with cone-beam CT (CBCT) and KV X-ray images prior to treatment. The dedicated linear accelerator used for delivery was a Trilogy (Varian Medical Systems, Palo Alto, CA) with 5 mm collimator with 13 arcs. Patients were monitored during treatment with surface imaging cameras and software, equipped with a beam stop mechanism if the patient's motion was found to exceed a specified tolerance.

Results: Seven patients with TN underwent single fraction radiosurgery to a dose range of 80-90 Gy with surface image guidance. All patients experienced pain relief. Four of the seven patients experienced complete resolution of pain. At a median follow-up of 31.4 months, two of seven patients developed pain recurrence. One patient reported intermittent facial numbness after SRS which resolved by 9 months post-treatment.

Conclusions: The surface image guided technique using minimal immobilization and real time surface imaging has proven to be safe and effective in a small cohort of patients with TN. To our knowledge this is the first series describing the use of this technology in SRS for TN. Patient compliance is important, and appears improve given the speed and comfort of this technique. An additional degree of semi-rigid immobilization may be required in some patients.

Trigeminal

ASTRO Guidelines (2018) **Deep Inspiration Breath Hold (DIBH)** De plus en plus répandu

L'American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) a publié des directives de traitement pour les patientes atteintes d'un cancer du sein en 2018. Ces lignes directrices stipulent que « les approches qui intègrent l'**inspiration profonde(DIBH)**, le contourage de la tumeur, des organes à risque et le **positionnement optimal** du patient sont recommandées pour minimiser la dose de rayonnement affectant les organes voisins et les tissus normaux, y compris le cœur, les poumons et le sein opposé.»³ (nous soulignons)

Il a été démontré qu'AlignRT® aide à fournir ce « **positionnement optimal** du patient », sur de nombreux sites de traitement du cancer, et est couramment utilisé pour «l'**inspiration profonde(DIBH)**». Il y a 80+ études scientifiques publiées dans des revues avec une excellente réputation, décrivant la précision de cette technique.

tipsRO (2022)

Publie un numéro spécial sur la SGRT; la mise en œuvre clinique et l'utilisation de la Surface Guided Radiation Therapy (SGRT)

tipsRO, la revue internationale en libre accès qui réunit la technologie et les soins aux patients en radio-oncologie, a récemment consacré un numéro spécial virtuel à la mise en œuvre et à la pratique de la [surface-guided radiation therapy](#) (SGRT).

Le numéro, qui se compose de 10 articles de recherche, démontre l'intérêt et l'utilisation croissants de la technologie SGRT dans divers sites de traitement. La technologie SGRT d'AlignRT a été utilisée dans 9 des 10 publications répertoriées..

ESTRO-ACROP 2022

guideline sur la SGRT 2022 pour l'inspiration profonde bloquée DIBH pour les cancers du sein gauche

La première directive européenne sur la radiothérapie guidée de surface (SGRT) Recueil de critères pour la prise de décision pour l'acquisition d'un système SGRT. Vue d'ensemble des rôles et responsabilités du personnel et des erreurs courantes et potentielles dans les flux de travail SGRT. Recommandations pour l'acceptance et le commissioning. Lignes directrices complètes sur les procédures d'assurance qualité et leurs fréquences.

AAPM Task Group TG302 Guidelines (2022)

la mise en œuvre clinique et l'utilisation de la radiothérapie guidée par la surface (SGRT)

Le rapport indique : « L'utilisation clinique de l'imagerie de surface a considérablement augmenté avec une utilité démontrée pour le positionnement initial du patient, la surveillance des mouvements en temps réel et le gating du faisceau dans une variété de sites anatomiques. »

Le rapport, qui a examiné l'utilisation, le commissioning et l'assurance qualité des SGRT, indique que la mise en œuvre de la SGRT a la possibilité d'améliorer les normes cliniques en détectant les erreurs de « patient incorrect », les erreurs de localisation isocentre, les erreurs d'« immobilisation incorrecte », le mouvement intra-fractionnel et les changements dans l'anatomie du patient tels que la fibrose de la peau ou le gonflement des seins. Des conseils sur le commissioning et l'assurance qualité ont également été inclus.

AAPM TG 302: SURFACE GUIDED RADIOTHERAPY (2022)

TG-302: SURFACE GUIDED RADIOTHERAPY

MEDICAL PHYSICS | e91

increases. Therefore, during commissioning and at the time of end-to-end testing, the user needs to evaluate which ROI size is the best compromise for tracking accuracy and system response for the given application.

Some SGRT systems come with a calibration plate provided by the vendor. This plate is to be used to calibrate the position of the camera system at isocenter with respect to the machine isocenter. It has been shown, however, that minor misalignments of the calibration plate with the machine isocenter can lead to erroneously predicted offsets when the couch is rotated, and that additional calibration with a phantom using MV portal imaging reduces the error.³⁴

Calibration of most multiple-camera SGRT systems is a two-step process whereby the cameras are cal-

3.4.4 | Impact of camera occlusion from gantry head and imaging arms

The rationale for the use of multiple cameras in SGRT systems is to visualize as much relevant surface as possible throughout the entire treatment, including non-coplanar angles at which a camera system may become occluded, in order to provide more localization information. Obstruction of a camera system can occur as a result of the treatment unit components or the patient's own posture or accessories. SGRT has been known to underperform when the gantry head and kV imaging arms occlude the cameras, particularly at nonzero couch angles. The user should perform tracking accuracy tests with couch rotations and gantry occlusion to become familiar with the system and be able to decouple tracking accuracy from the intrinsic couch walk out. For more recent systems with advanced camera optimization, Wiant et al. recently studied the loss of tracking accuracy for a head phantom at 72 different couch and gantry configurations.⁴⁶ It was shown that the accuracy was minimally affected, with less than 0.2 mm tracking changes introduced during camera occlusion. Often, the effects of camera obstruction on tracking accuracy can

ment of the latency time may be challenging,³⁷ SGRT latency time should be confirmed to be below a clinically appropriate threshold (e.g., <1 s for breast DIBH treatment). For free-breathing (FB) gated treatment, TG-76 recommends that the total time latency be as short as possible, and not to exceed 0.5 s in any case, as prediction models cannot perform well above this time.

3.4 | QA issues unique to SGRT

3.4.1 | Effect of reference surface selection on QA test results

ations of utilizing a DICOM referred from a treatment planning reference surface acquired by the evaluating its performance during camera technology and software are rapidly evolving (for both SGRT and SRS) and the QMP to evaluate the surface type on system latency, end-to-end testing at the time of commissioning following significant software updates. Note that, for any given work-

3.3 | Incorporating SGRT into existing QA program including other imaging modalities

3.3.1 | Comprehensive end-to-end test to verify isocenter coincidence

End-to-end testing to verify coincidence of SGRT with other imaging modalities, such as kV or MV X-ray or cone beam CT (CBCT), and the treatment isocenter should be performed during commissioning and acceptance and after any major upgrade.¹ For clinical applications that require higher accuracy, such as SRS, this test should be performed periodically as guided by analyses such as TG-100² or statistical process control.³⁴ In such cases, SGRT can be incorporated into the Winston-Luz testing for SRS/SRT treatment.³⁴

Motion or setup uncertainties during isocentric treatment of multiple lesions

SRS patients often present with multiple intracranial metastatic lesions, and, depending on the relative position, size, and fractionation scheme for each one, they might be treated independently (i.e., multiple isocenters and plans) or together (i.e., same isocenter and plan, often referred to as "single-iso multi-met" treatment). For the latter case, all lesions are treated simultaneously with the isocenter commonly placed at a mid-position relative to all lesions. SGRT systems currently only provide displacement information for a single ROI. Consequently, care must be taken when interpreting these displacements for multi-met treatments. When treating multiple metastases using a single isocenter with SGRT, tighter tolerances (i.e., ≤ 1 mm and $\leq 0.5^\circ$) may be required, particularly in pitch and roll, to reduce the dosimetric impact of positioning errors on metastases located farther from the isocenter.⁹⁴ With carefully selected case-specific tolerances, the use of real-time

- **L'étalonnage du cube MV à l'iso de rayonnement du linac est nécessaire**
- **Même si l'utilisateur calibre l'ISO MV, le test doit être répété régulièrement**
- **L'étalonnage avec AlignRT MV Cube automatise ce processus avec un minimum d'intervention de l'utilisateur**

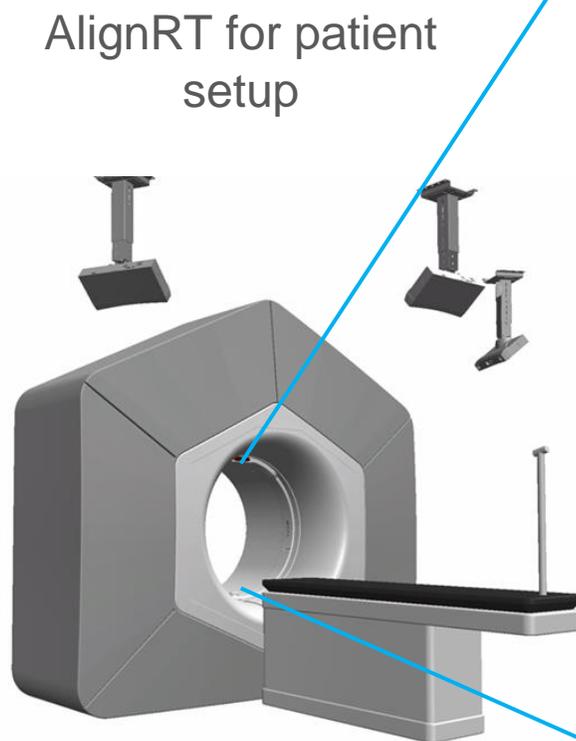
- **Les changements delta dynamiques en temps réel dus à l'occlusion du portique constituent un défi majeur**
- **Les systèmes SGRT avec étalonnage avancé de l'optimisation de la caméra sont les moins affectés par celui-ci**

La précision de translation et de rotation doit être inférieure à 1 mm et à 0,5° pour toutes les positions et orientations de traitement en SRS

Optimiser votre champ de vision

Une conception innovante et miniaturisée de la caméra SGRT configurée pour être montée dans des In-Bore accélérateur

- Aucun impact sur le fonctionnement du linac
- Configuration posturale et isocentrique
- Surveillance intra-fraction 6DoF In-Bore, pour tous les traitements, y compris DIBH et SRS



alignrt® *InBore*™ Innovation

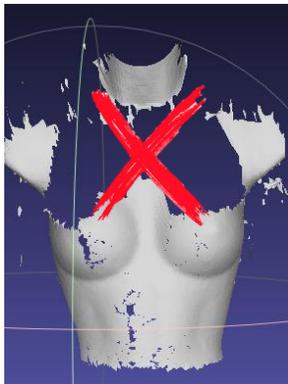
Projecteurs invisibles pour les patients

Angle de vision clair

Placé en dehors du champ 12 mm

alignrt[®] *InBore*[™] Mise en place à l'extérieur. Suivi à l'intérieur.

- L'amélioration de **la mise en place initiale** du patient et réduit le besoin de répéter l'imagerie radiographique et augmente le débit1
- **AAPM-TG302/ESTRO-ACROP** Précision de surveillance des mouvements **conforme** pour tous les tons de peau
- Surveillance pendant la planification adaptative



Montage
au plafond

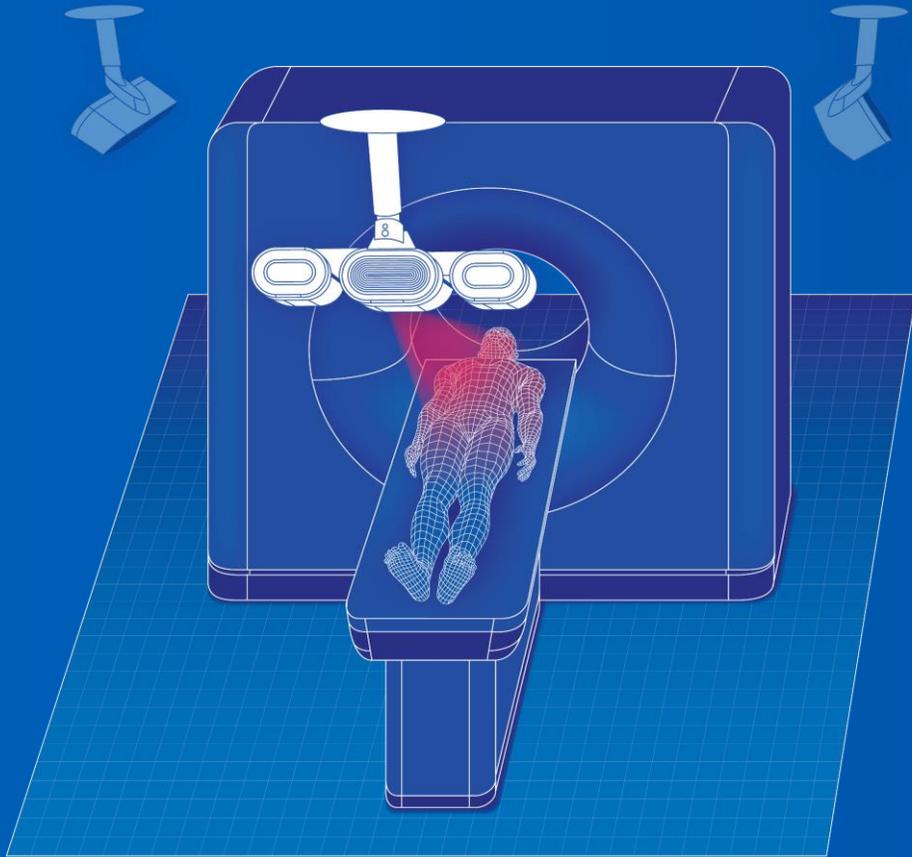


InBore[™]



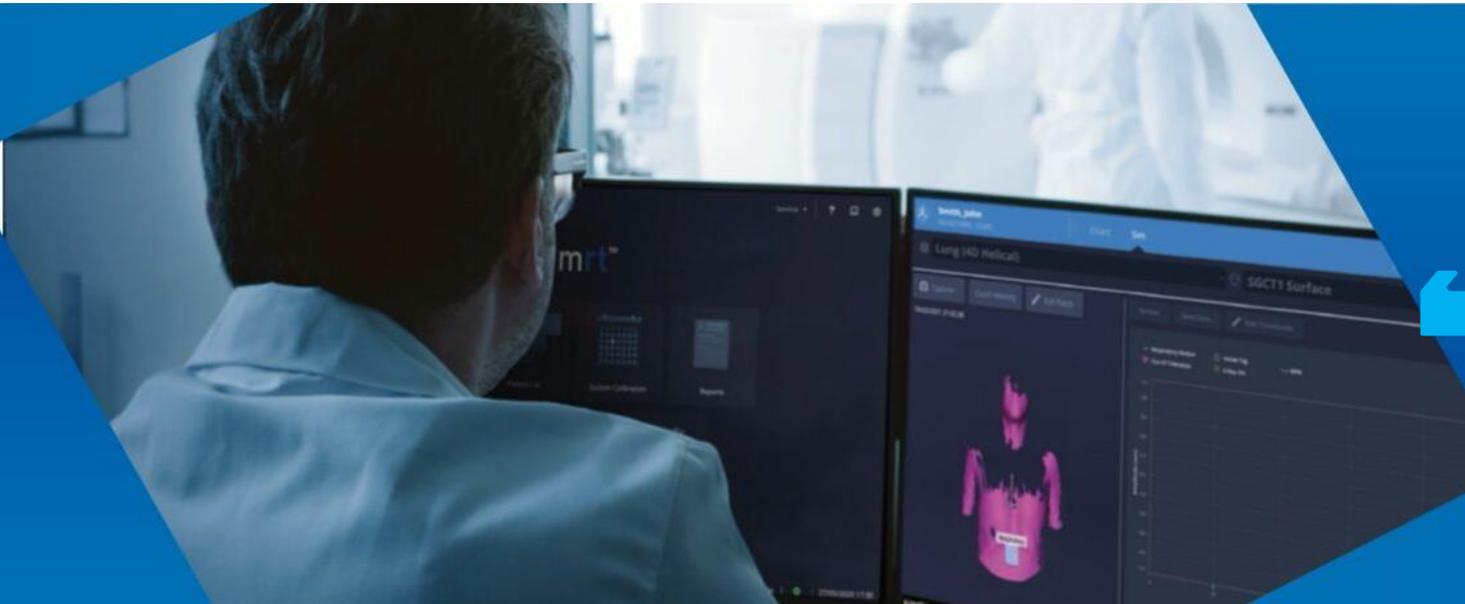
Halcyon[®] and Ethos[™] are registered trademarks of Varian Medical Systems. The use of Halcyon[®] and Ethos[™] herein is for identification purposes only. Use of these marks does not indicate sponsorship, affiliation, endorsement, or approval by Varian.

Simulation



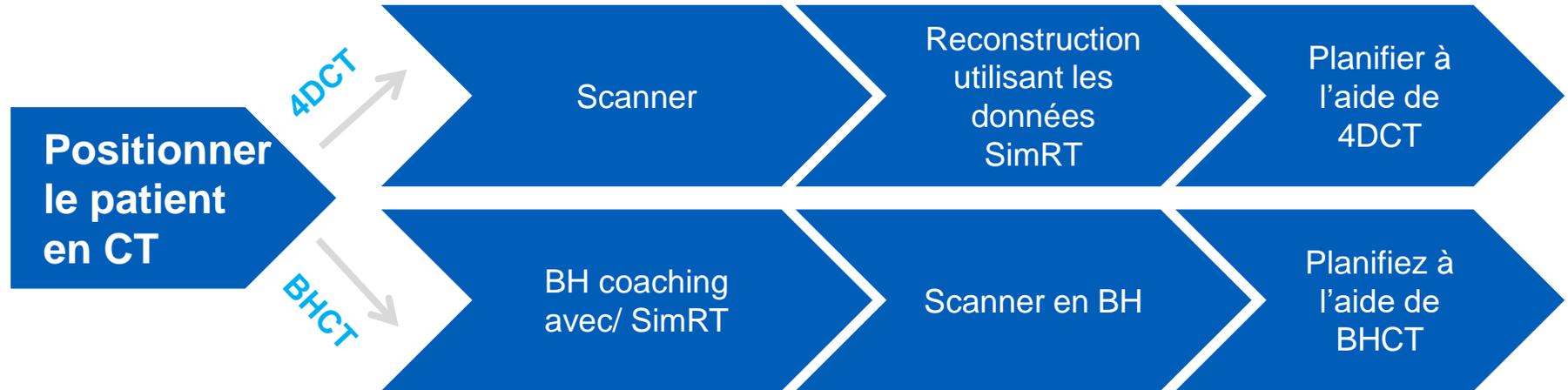
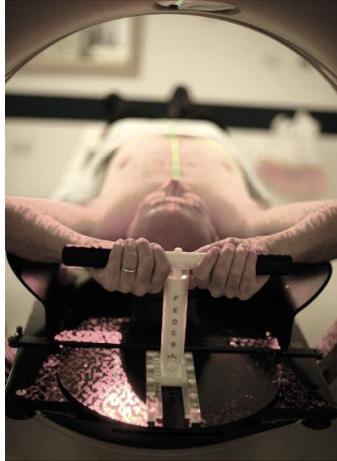
SGRT for 4D and Breath Hold CT

Avec un flux de travail simple, pas de configurations matérielles et pas de substituts



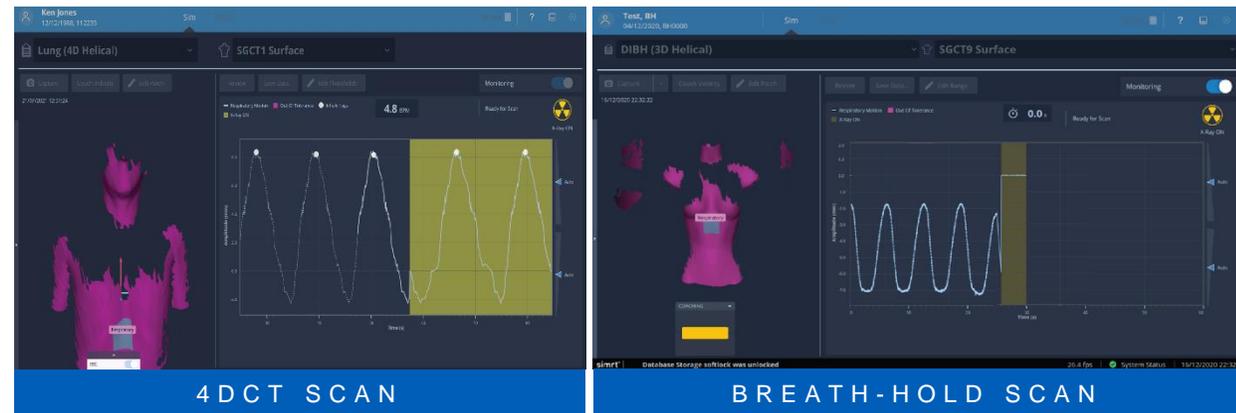
"SimRT est un logiciel intuitif, qui s'intègre facilement dans les flux de travail du scanner et améliore votre pratique de simulation... Fournir une assurance dans les procédures d'apnée et de scan 4D.

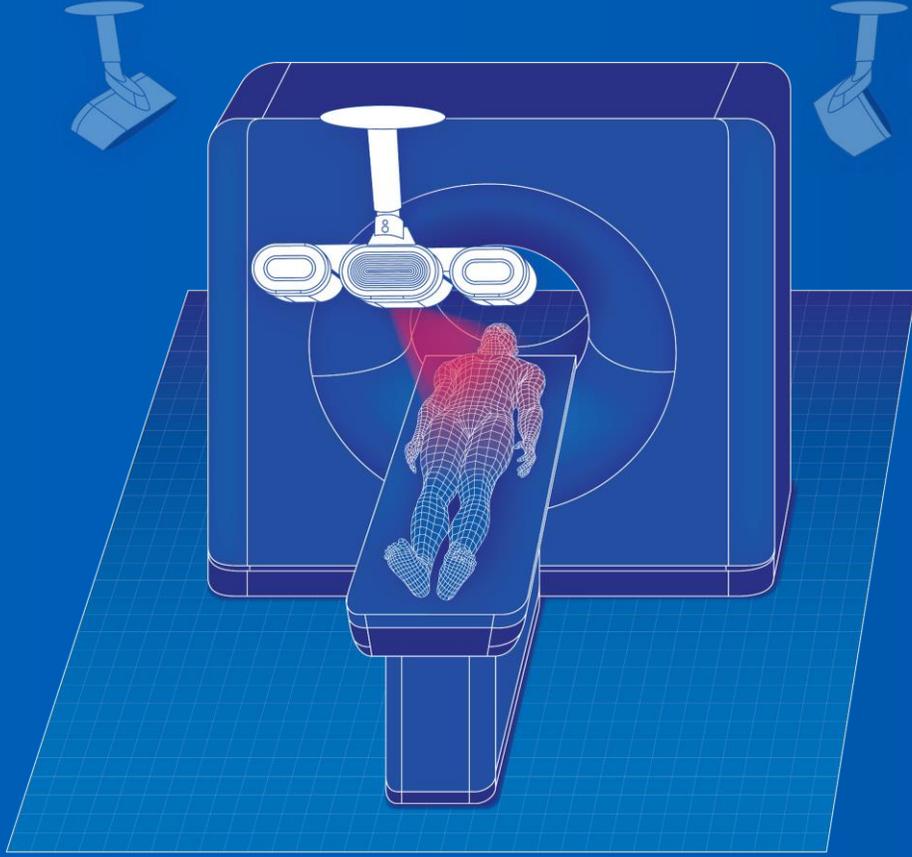
*Équipe de radiothérapie,
Bristol, Royaume-Uni*



“L’utilisation de SimRT avec PatientSide et le RTC a réduit notre taux de réanalyse de 14,9 % à 2,3 %. Cela a permis de réduire le besoin de rescanner avec les travaux de contournage et de planification associés.”*

Julie Kilkenny, Praticien en chef, Pré-traitement Radiothérapie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Birmingham, UK





Dose

Imagerie Cherenkov+ SGRT

DoseRT combine des caméras d'imagerie Cherenkov hautement sensibilisées avec des caméras **AlignRT Horizon** pour une surveillance transformationnelle en temps réel de la dose et du patient.

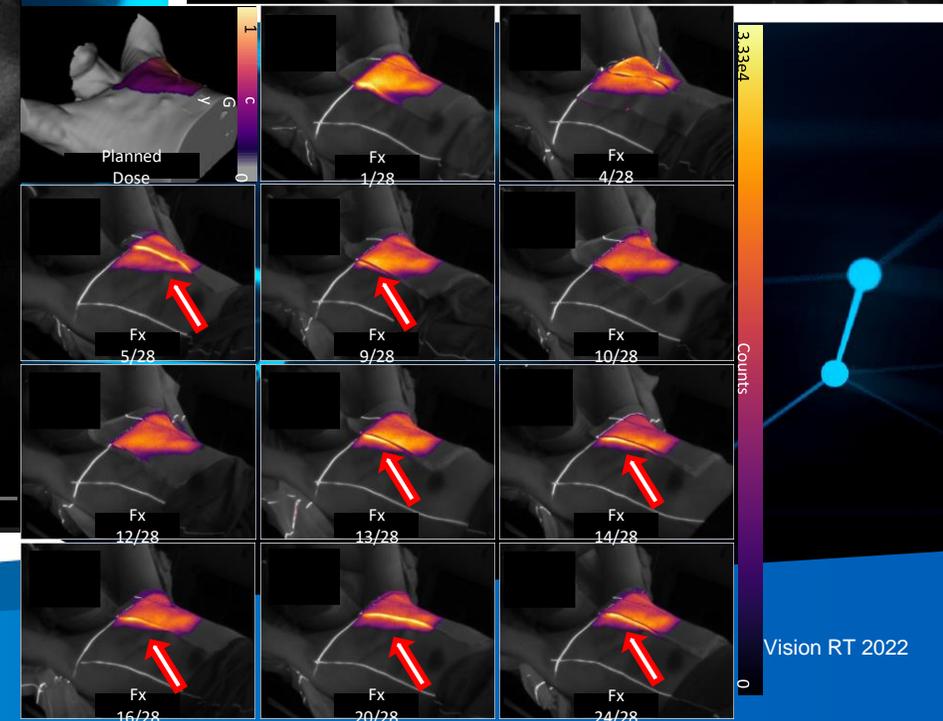
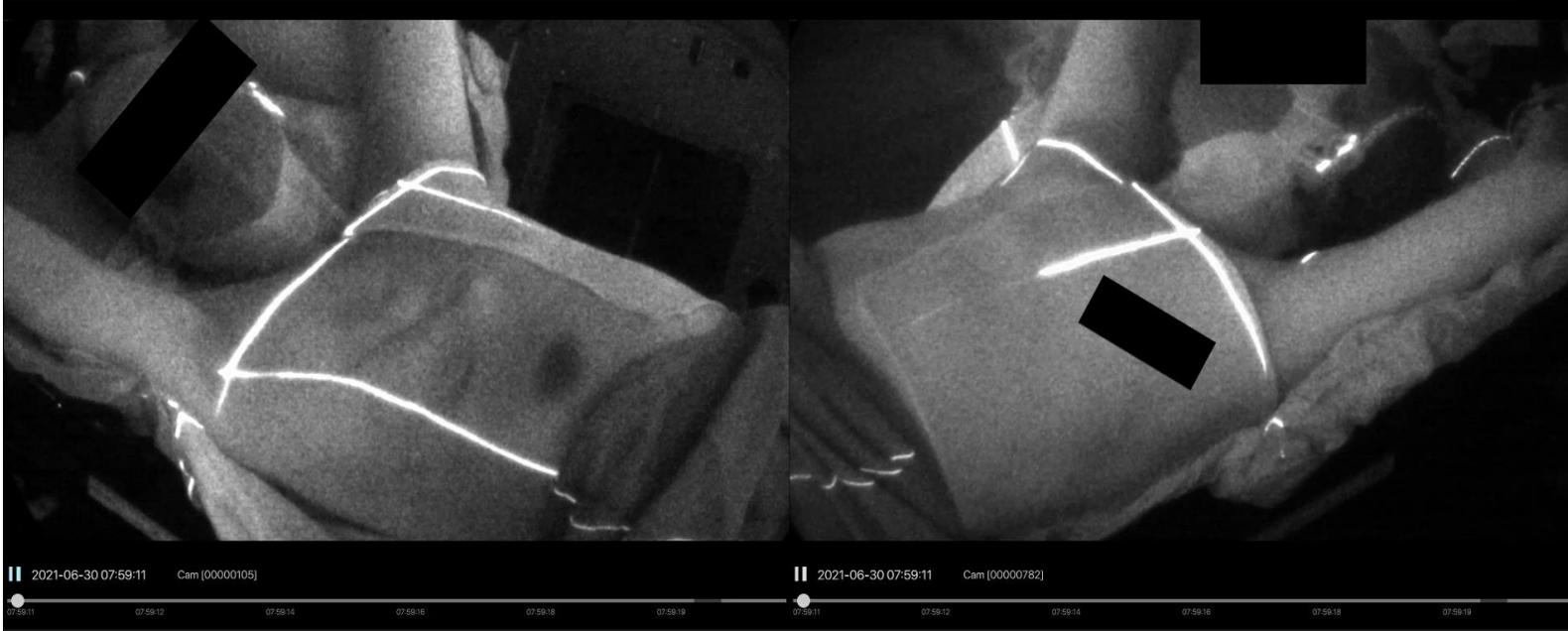
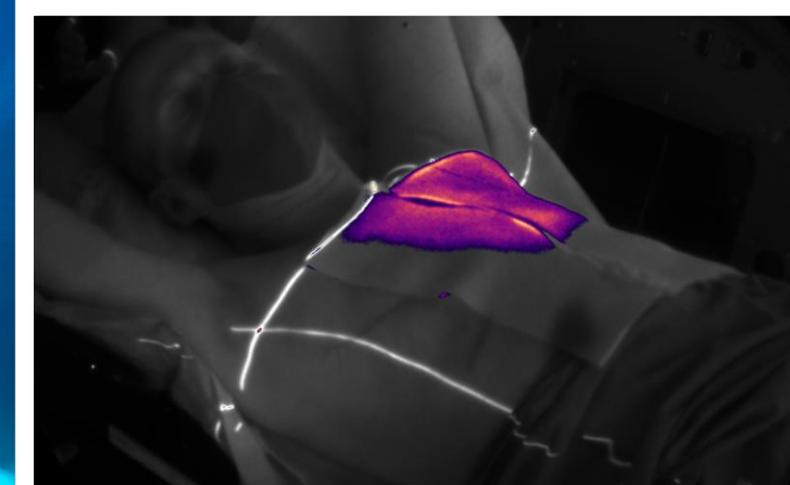


Visualisation de la DOSE

Peut aider à prévenir les erreurs de traitement en temps réel

Mauvais placement du bolus

À l'heure actuelle, il n'existe pas d'outil de vérification en temps réel.

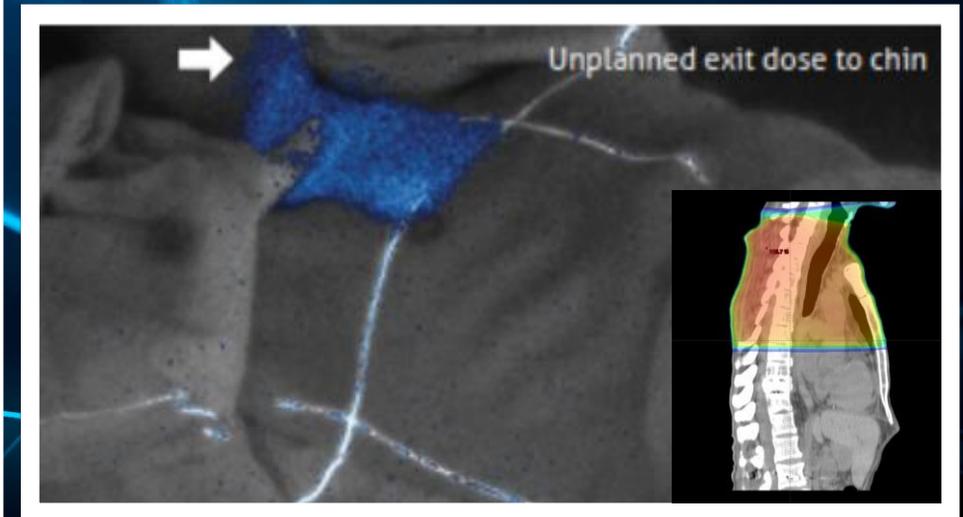
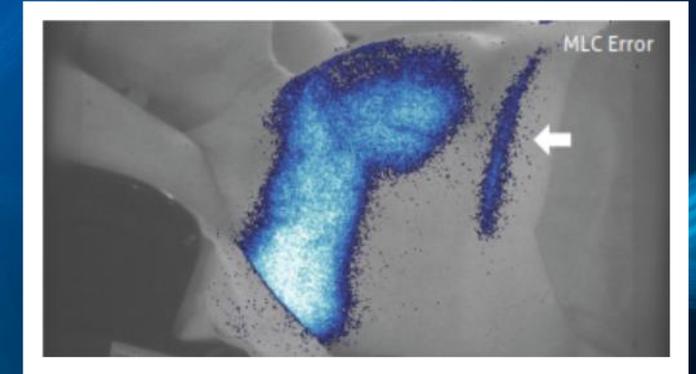
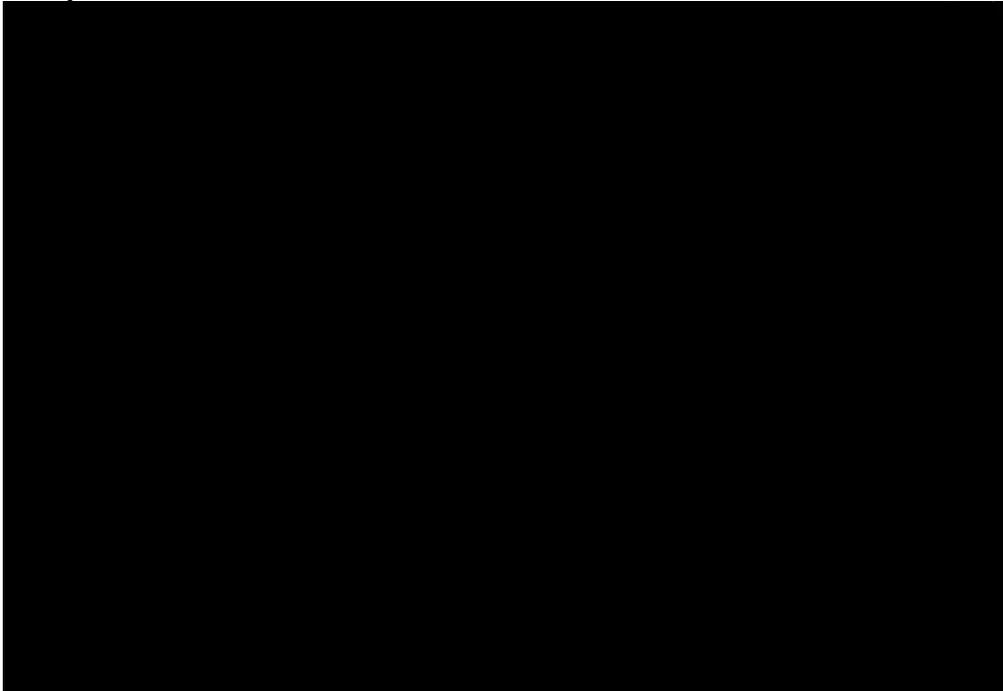


Dose Visualization

Peut aider à prévenir les erreurs de traitement en temps réel

Irradiation de des zones non intentionnelles

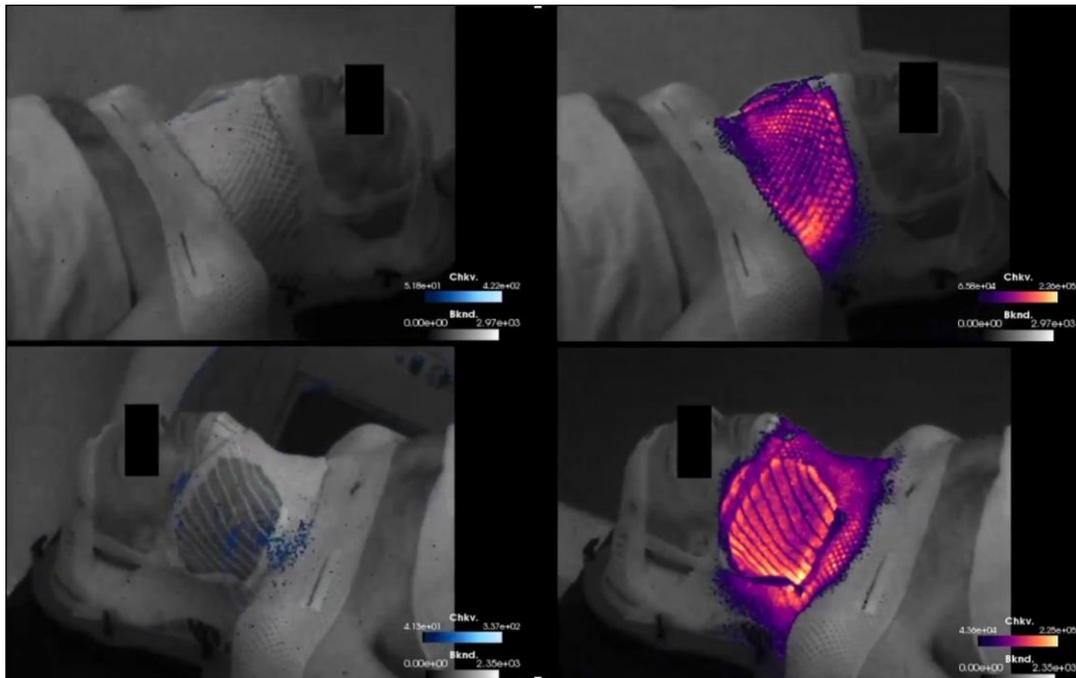
En raison d'erreurs dans le plan de traitement, la dose de sortie, le positionnement du patient.



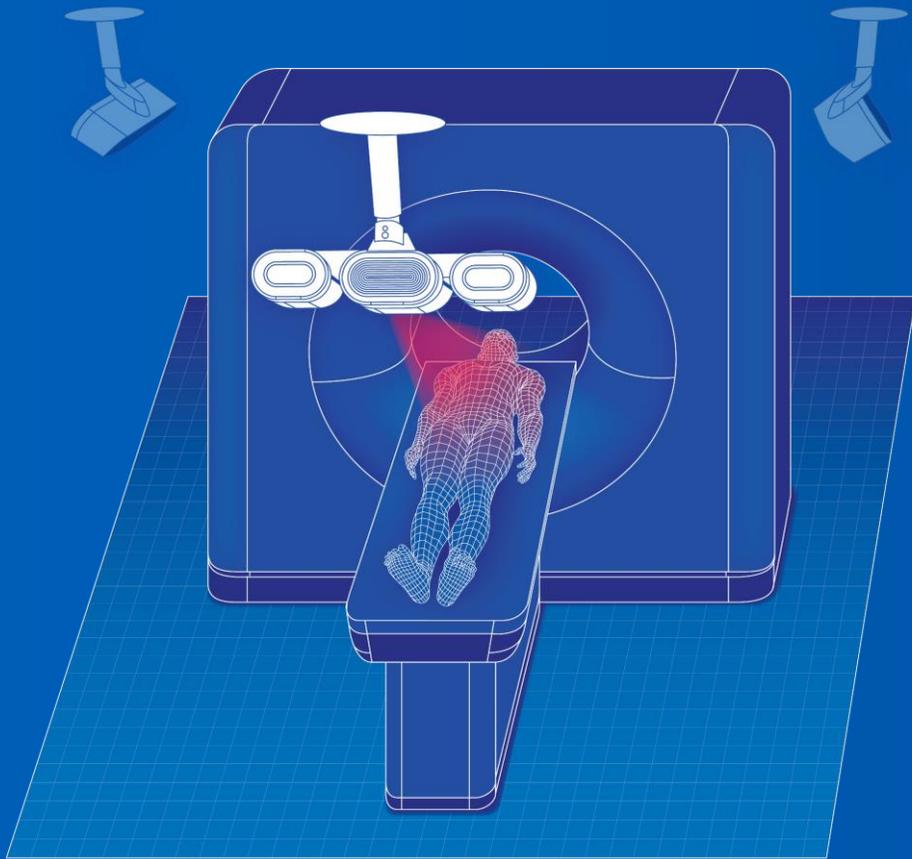
Dose Visualization

Can help prevent treatment errors in real time

SRS & ORL



Planification





Simulation

Surface 3D de l'ensemble du patient et accessoires

Poste de travail local

Position du patient + Isocentre + linac + Table

Sim + Planification

Voir la carte de dégagement sur Edge / Chrome

Isocenter (cm) X (R-L) -8.89 Y (I-S) 12.66 Z (P-A) -7.65

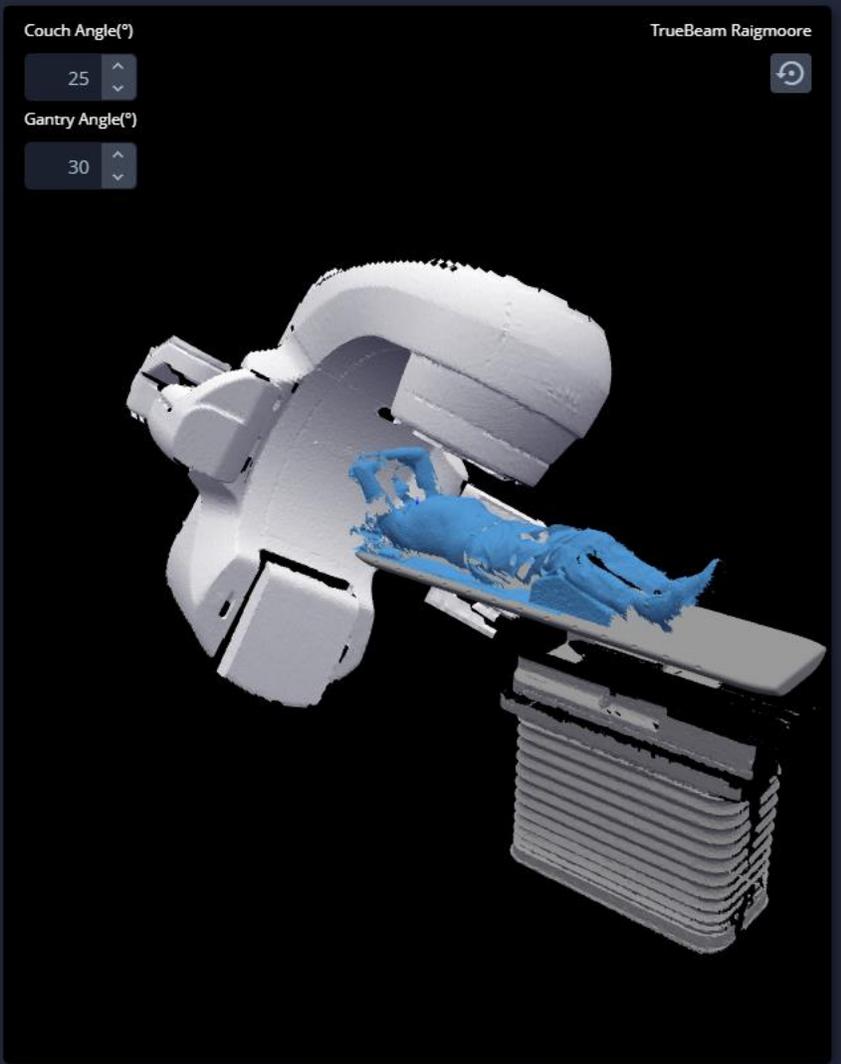
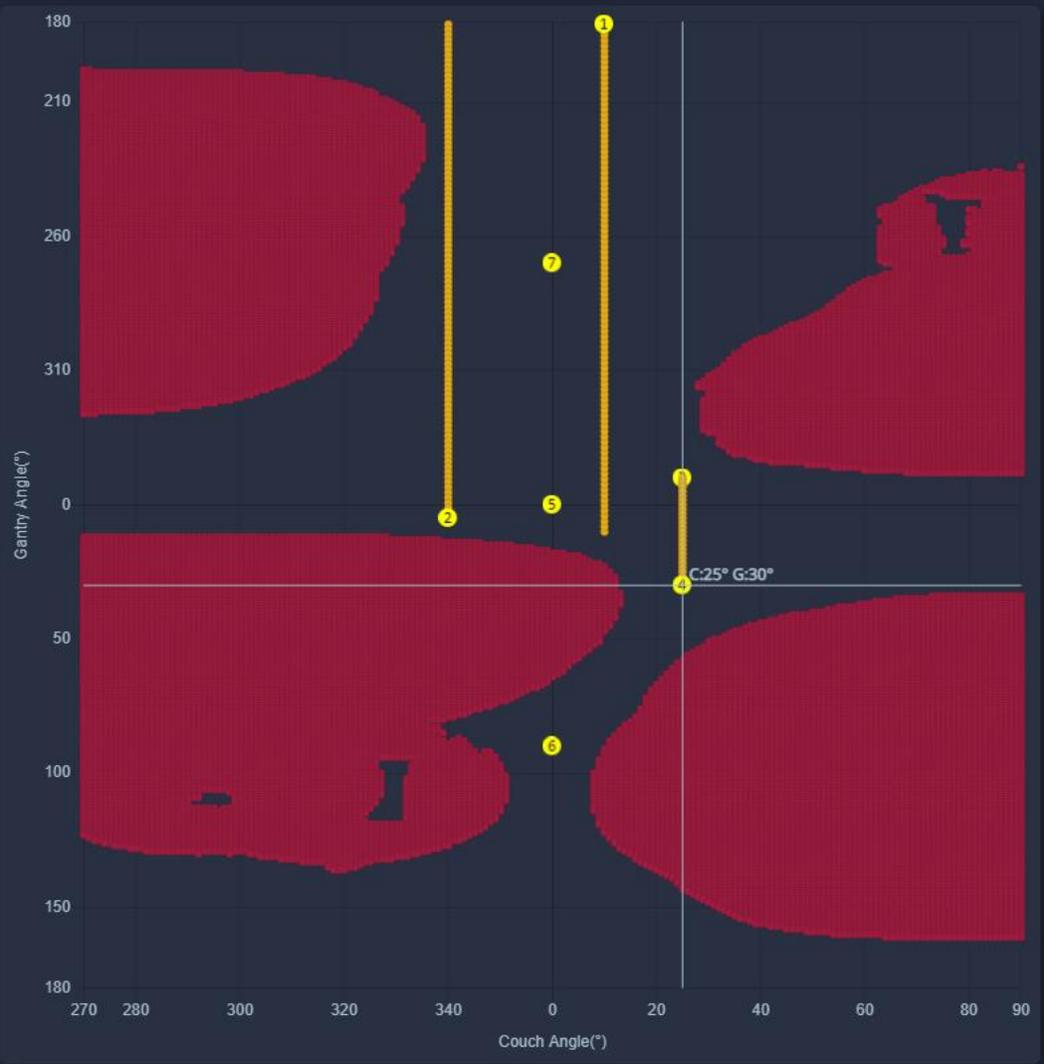
Couch Buffer (cm) 2 Patient Buffer (cm) 2

Couch Shift (cm) X 0 Y 0 Z 0

Data Report

collision map_1

Status	#	ID	Type	Gantry	Couch	Direction
✓	1	1 CW	Arc	181° to 10°	10°	CW
✓	2	2 CCW	Arc	5° to 181°	340°	CC
✓	3	1 CW 1	Arc	350° to 30°	25°	CW
✓	4	1 CW 2	Arc	30° to 350°	25°	CC
✓	5	SB1_1	Static	0°	0°	--
✓	6	SB1_2	Static	90°	0°	--
✓	7	SB1_3	Static	270°	0°	--



POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS – CHECKING / IMPROVING / AVOIDING

Vérifier la position
du patient dans la
sim

VÉRIFIER

Arcs plus longs

Plus de faisceaux
non coplanaires

Dose tumorale plus
élevée

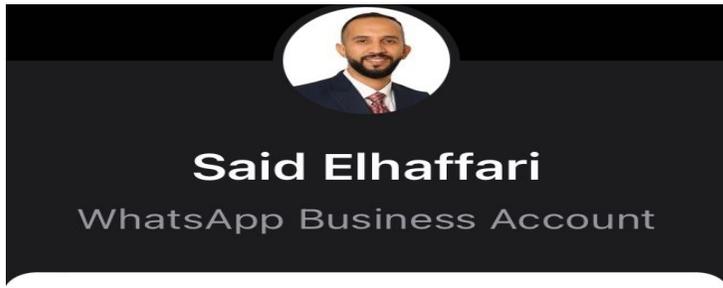
Dose OAR plus
faible

AMÉLIORER

Éviter les essais à
sec

Évitez les
problèmes de
clairance du 1 jour

ÉVITER



**JE VOUS REMERCIE DE VOTRE
ATTENTION**

**Avez-vous des questions /
commentaires ?**