

Benefits of InBore Intra-Fraction Monitoring during Adaptive RT

Aleksandar Kovačević

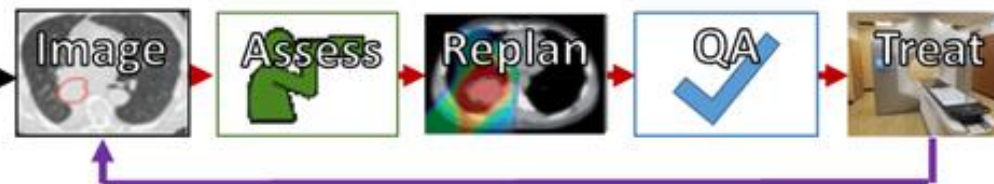
Specialty Hospital Radiochirurgia Zagreb

ADAPTIVE RT

Conventional Planning



Online ART

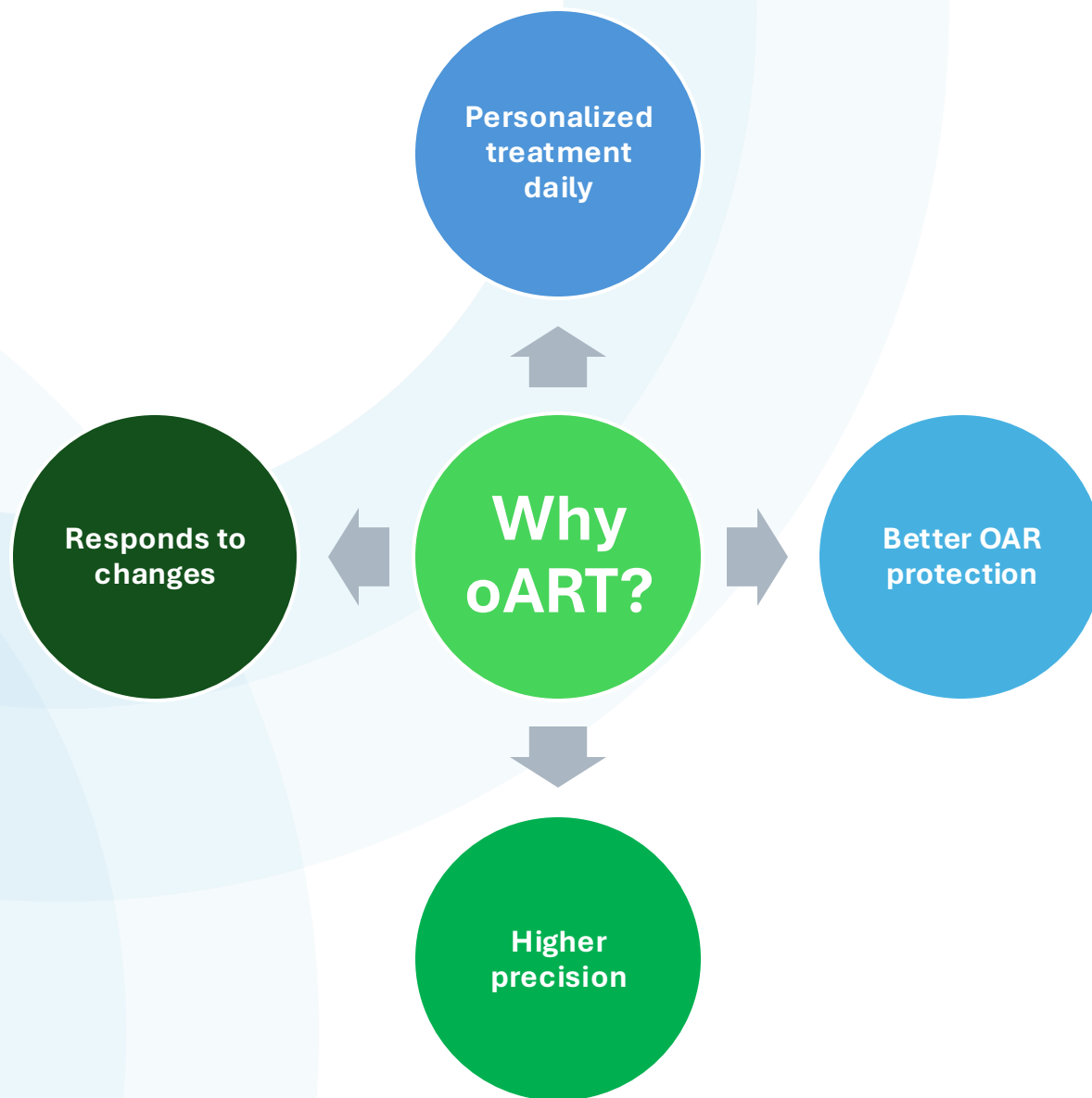


Conventional Planning



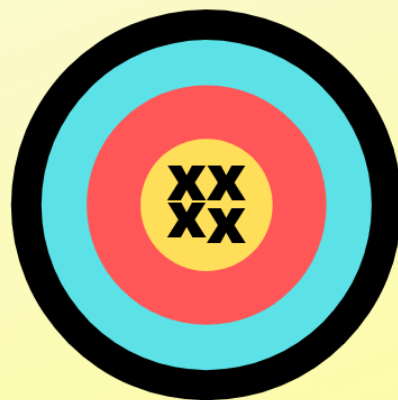
Offline ART



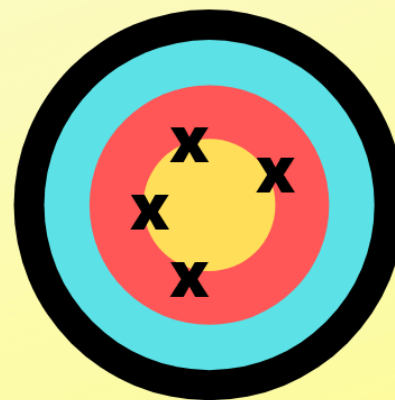


Accuracy and Precision

**Accurate
Precise**



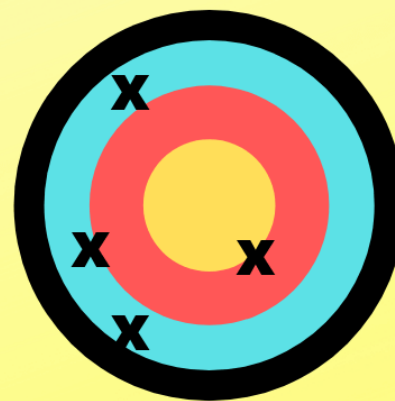
**Accurate
Not Precise**



**Not Accurate
Precise**



**Not Accurate
Not Precise**



VARIAN ETHOS 2.0



- ▶ 6 MV FFF
- ▶ 28 MLC leaf pairs (5 mm)
- ▶ Maximum field size 28 x 28 cm²
- ▶ Hypersight CBCT
- ▶ AlignRT InBore

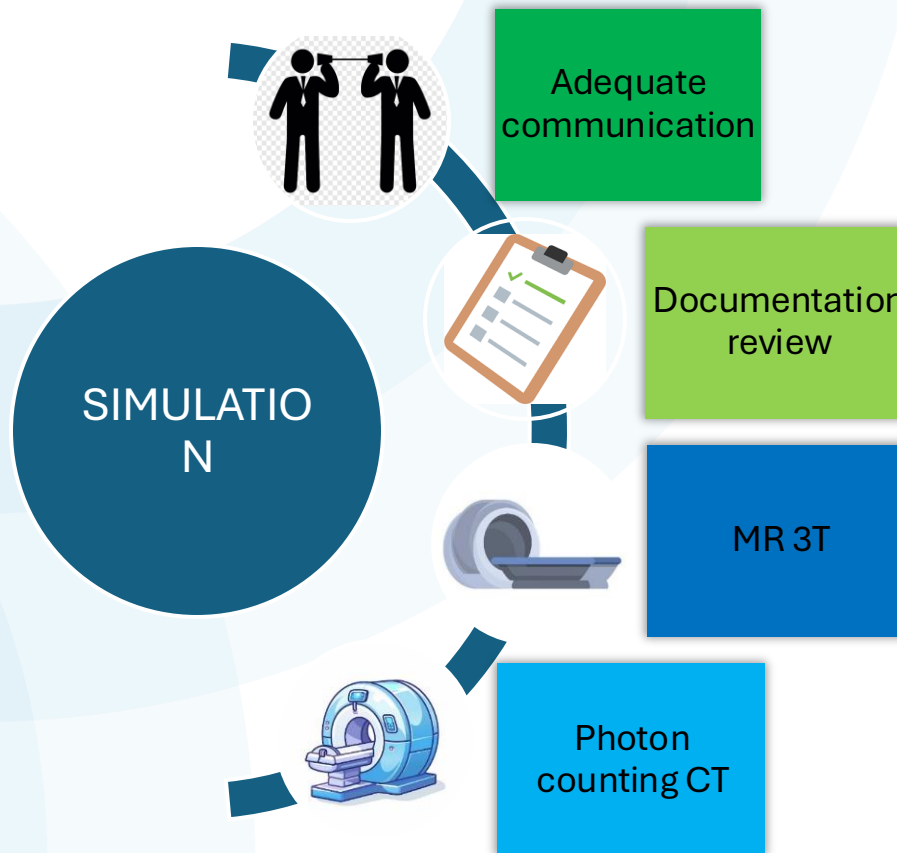




ALIGNRT InBORE

- ▶ combines the benefits from ceiling-mounted cameras
- ▶ dual camera system mounted on a ring within bore
- ▶ full visibility of tracking region through **setup, imaging and treatment**

oART WORKFLOW IN OUR CLINIC



Photon counting CT



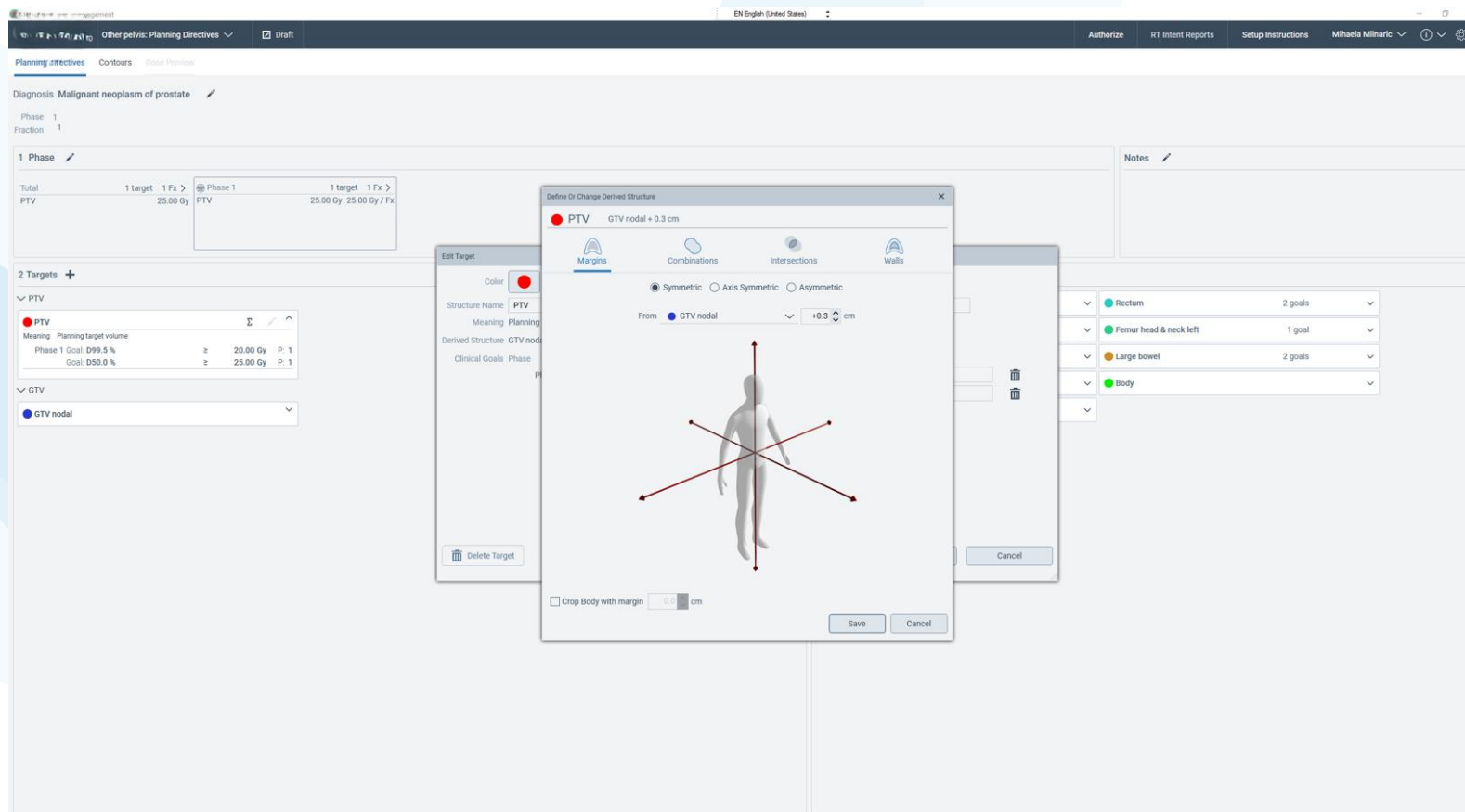
- ▶ Contrast-rich images
- ▶ Higher spatial resolution
- ▶ Faster scan time
- ▶ Spectral postprocessing
- ▶ Lower dose
- ▶ QuantumPlus technology

3T MRI



- ▶ Better soft tissue differentiation
- ▶ No ionizing irradiation
- ▶ Standard for SBRT

ETHOS TREATMENT PLANNING SYSTEM

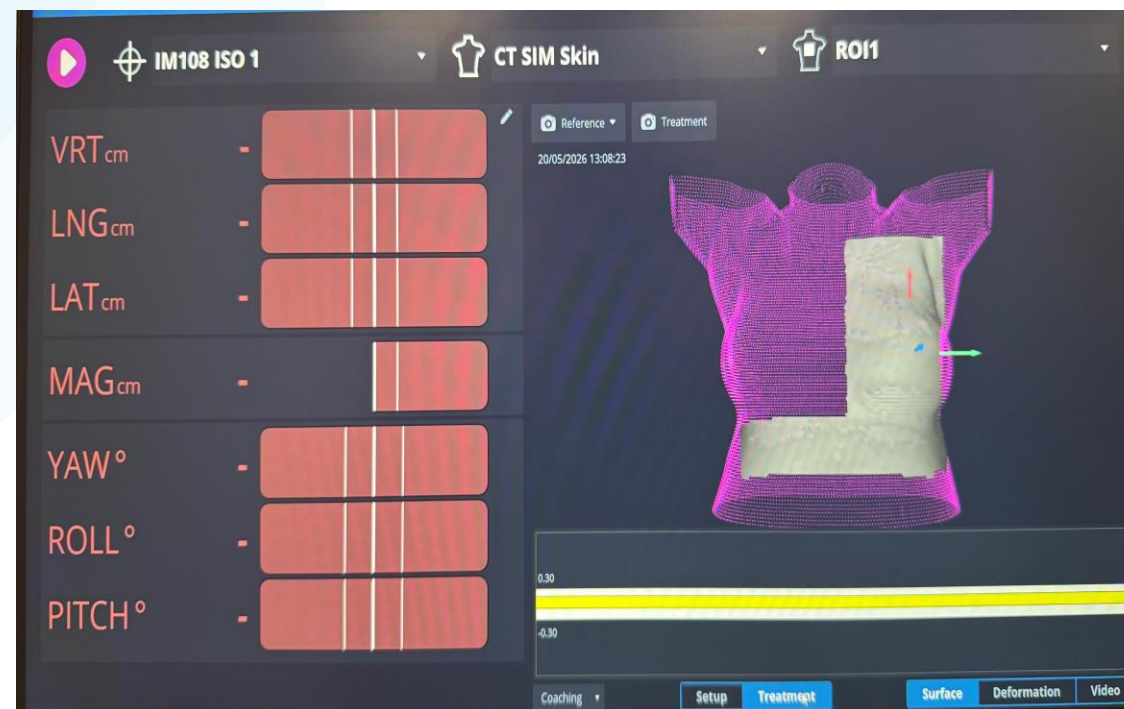


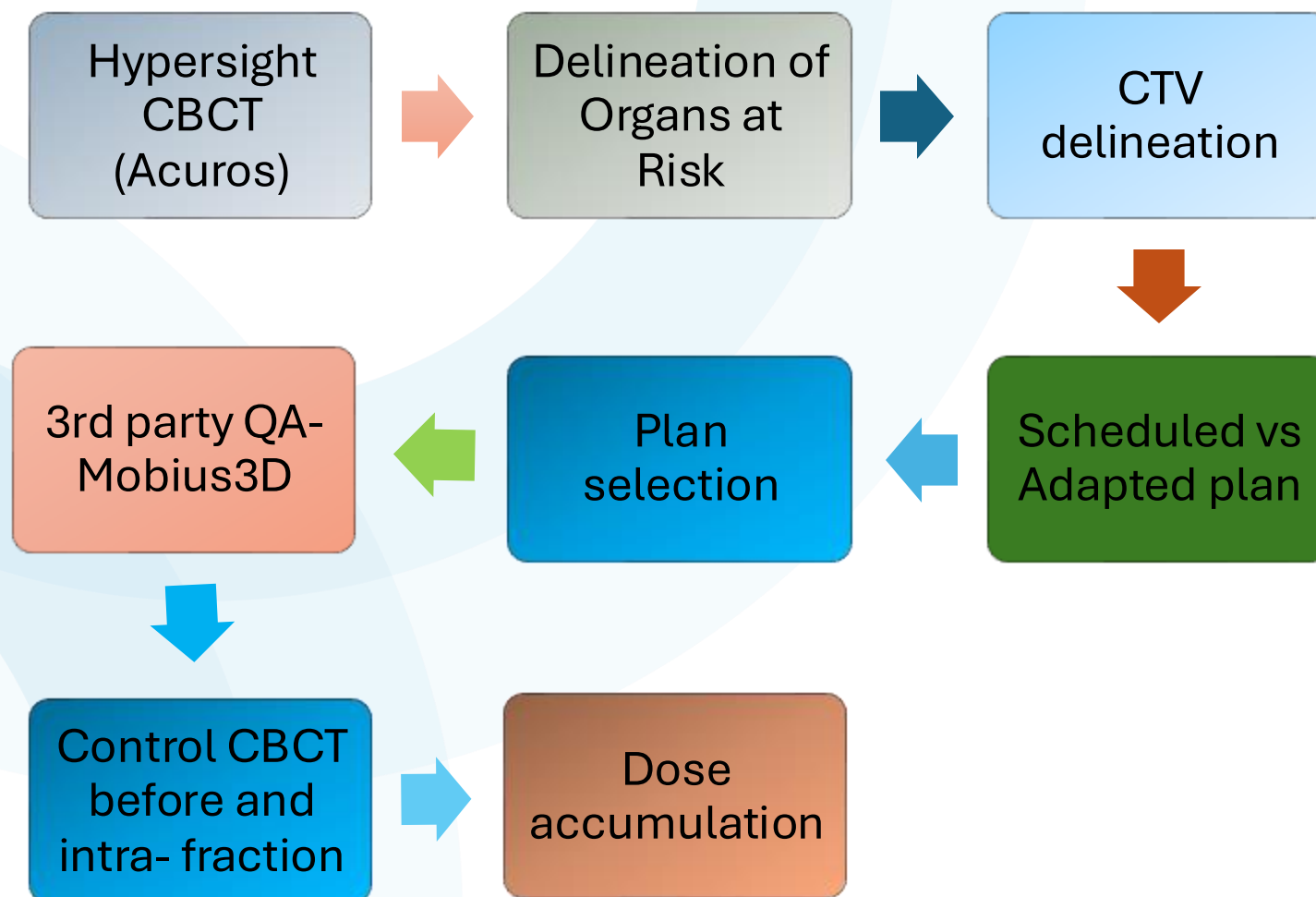
PATIENT SETUP

1. SETUP POSITION

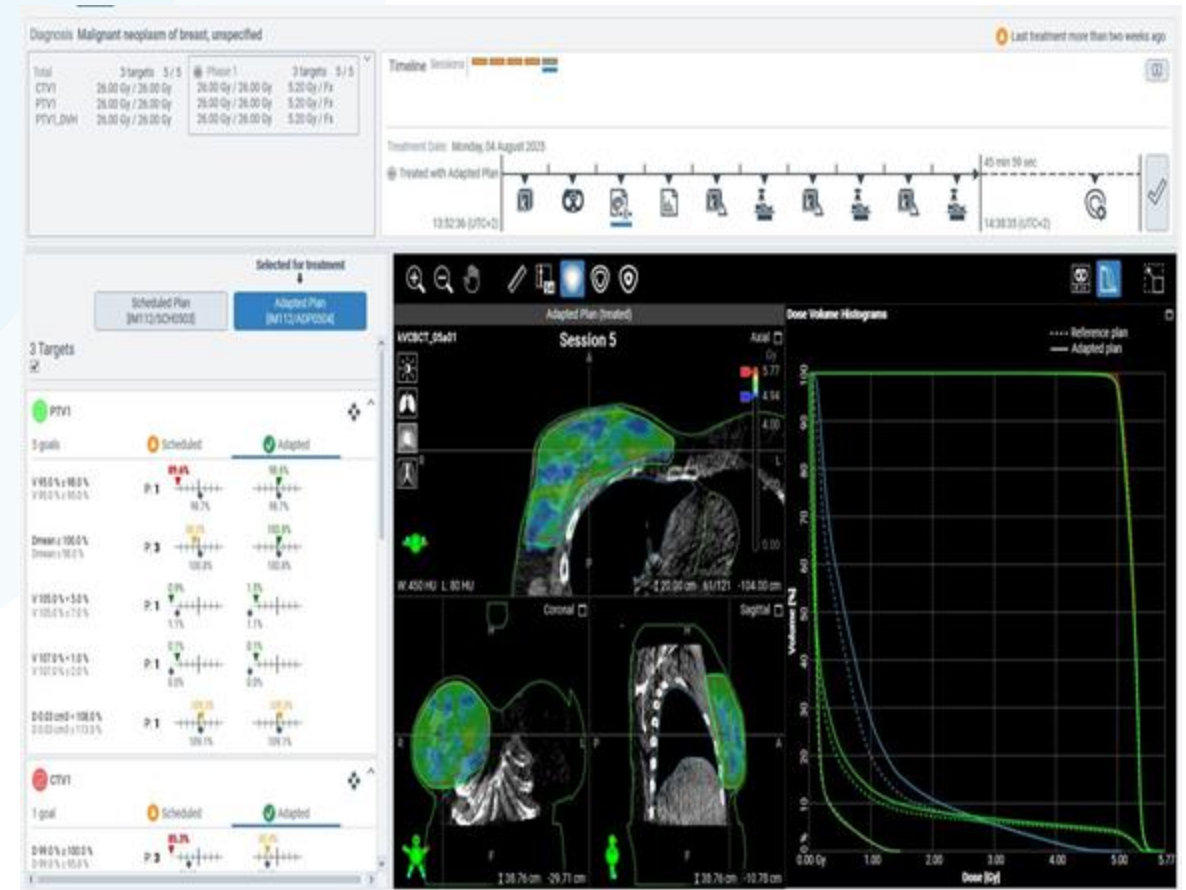


2. TREATMENT POSITION





SCHEDULED vs. ADAPTED PLAN



CBCT-guided adaptive ultrahypofractionated whole-breast radiotherapy: a single-center early experience

Damir Vučinić¹, Hrvoje Kaučić¹, Giovanni Ursi¹, Matea Lekić¹, Aleksandar Kovačević¹, Domagoj Kosmina¹,
Blanka Jakšić¹, Dragan Schwarz¹

¹ Specialty Hospital Radiochirurgia Zagreb, 10431 Sveta Nedelja, Croatia

Objective

This study reports the implementation and early clinical experience of adaptive adjuvant whole-breast radiotherapy (ART) delivered using the Fast Forward hypofractionated regimen. The primary objective was to evaluate the feasibility, workflow efficiency, and clinical safety of the ART approach integrating daily CBCT-based plan adaptation with inspiration breath-hold (IBH).

	n (%)
Total patients	40 (100%)
Laterality	
Right	27 (67.5%)
Left	13 (32.5%)
Molecular subtype	
Luminal A	13 (32.5%)
Luminal B	15 (37.5%)
HER2-positive	6 (15.0%)
Triple negative	6 (15.0%)
Histologic grade	
Grade I	9 (22.5%)
Grade II	24 (60%)
Grade III	7 (17.5%)
Ki-67 index	
< 21%	13 (32.5%)
21–50%	24 (60.0%)
> 50%	3 (7.5%)
Systemic therapy	
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy	5 (12.5%)
Adjuvant chemotherapy	14 (35.0%)
Hormonal therapy	34 (85.0%)
Radiotherapy regimen	
Fast Forward 26 Gy / 5 fractions	25 (62.5%)
Fast Forward 27 Gy / 5 fractions	15 (37.5%)
Pathological stage (pTNM)	
Tis	7 (17.5%)
T1	27 (67.5%)
T2	6 (15%)
T3	0 (0.0%)
NO	40 (100%)

Materials and Methods

A total of 40 patients treated between February 2024 and September 2025 with ART following breast-conserving surgery were analyzed. Patient positioning and respiratory motion management were achieved using an inspiration breath-hold (IBH) technique, with continuous surface guidance (AlignRT). Target volumes were delineated according to contemporary ESTRO consensus recommendations, with a 5 mm margin applied to create the planning target volume (PTV). An intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) plan was created based on the simulation scan as the reference plan, utilizing six megavolt flattening-filter-free (6 MV FFF) photon beams. Treatment was delivered on a Varian Ethos linear accelerator equipped with HyperSight CBCT.

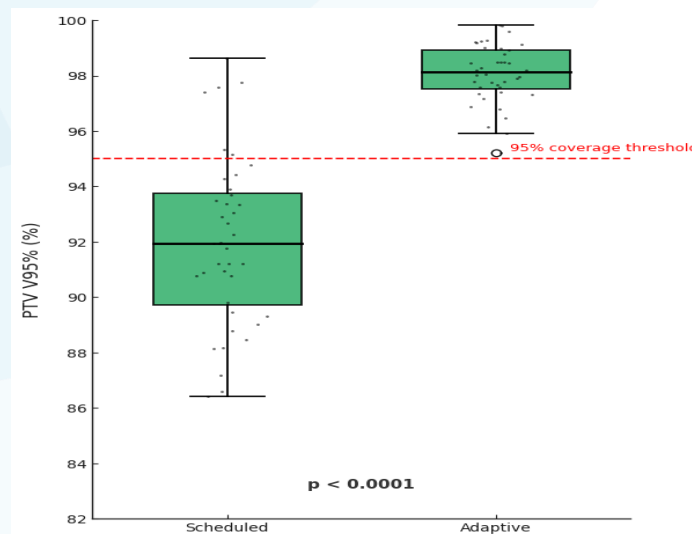


Figure 1. Comparison of PTV coverage (V95%) between scheduled and adaptive treatment plans. Box plots demonstrate a significant improvement in average PTV V95% with adaptive planning ($98.1 \pm 1.1\%$) compared to scheduled plans ($92.7 \pm 3.2\%$, $p < 0.0001$)

Results

ART was delivered using the Fast Forward regimen of 26 Gy in 5 fractions in 25 patients (62.5%), and 27 Gy in 5 fractions in 15 patients (37.5%). Most patients presented with early-stage, predominantly hormone receptor-positive subtypes (70%), and grade I-II tumors (82.5%). Thirteen patients (32.5%) had left-sided breast cancer. In all patients and across all fractions, the adapted plan was selected for treatment as it consistently provided superior dosimetric parameters. ART significantly improved target coverage, with mean PTV V95% increasing from $92.7 \pm 3.2\%$ in scheduled plans to $98.1 \pm 1.1\%$ in adaptive plans ($p < 0.0001$). Dose constraints for all organs at risk were met in both scheduled and adaptive plans. For the ipsilateral lung, the mean V30% was $14.5 \pm 3.8\%$ for scheduled and $15.7 \pm 4.2\%$ for adaptive plans, remaining below the protocol threshold of $V30\% \leq 17\%$. For left-sided cases, heart V25% was $1.10 \pm 2.04\%$ in scheduled and $1.09 \pm 1.59\%$ in adaptive plans, while LAD Dmax averaged 1.74 ± 1.16 Gy (scheduled) and 1.89 ± 1.89 Gy (adaptive). Median follow-up was 7 months, during which two patients (5%) developed grade 1 erythema according to CTCAE v5.0, with no grade 2 acute toxicity observed.

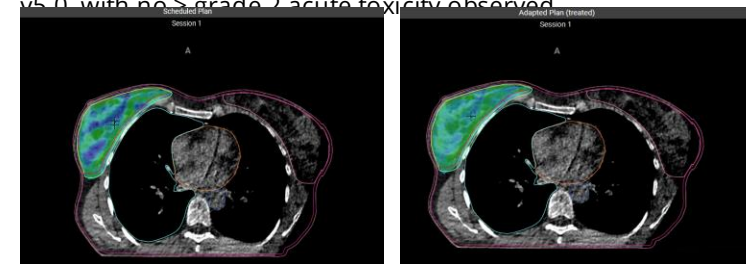
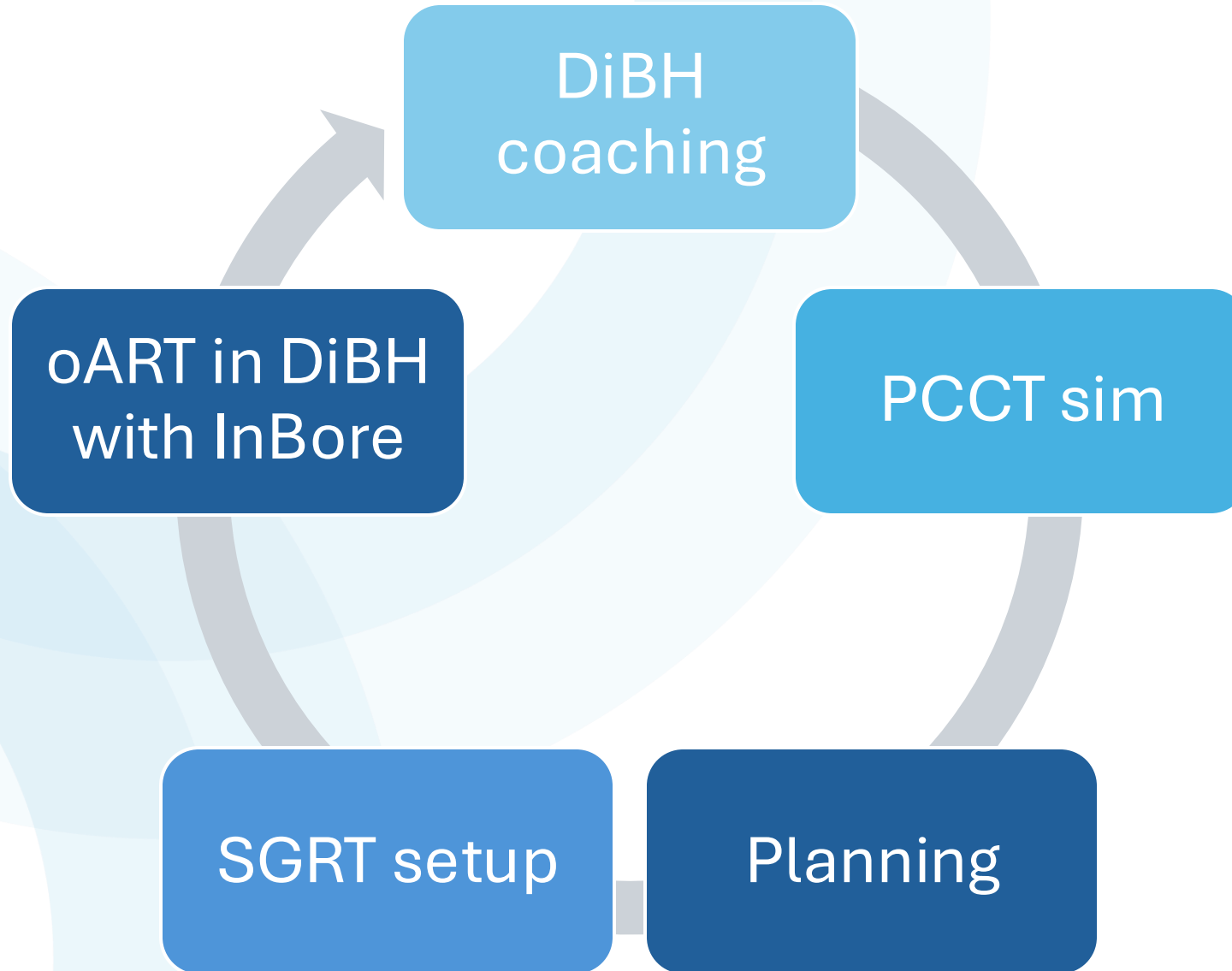


Figure 2. Comparison between scheduled and adaptive treatment plans.

Conclusion

CBCT-guided ART proved feasible, efficient, and clinically safe, achieving superior target coverage while maintaining excellent organ-at-risk sparing and minimal acute toxicity. These findings should be validated in a larger patient cohort.



PATIENT SETUP



CONTROL CBCT



TREATMENT



Benefits of AlignRT InBORE



Patient coaching



Full visibility



More accurate and precise



Reduces treatment time and repeated imaging

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Q&A