

Implementation of the biological dose in hadrontherapy using Gate : application with MMKM and NanOx models

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PhD subject

Implementation of the biological dose in hadrontherapy using Gate : application with MMKM and NanOx models

A pluridisciplinary subject

Hadrontherapy

Radiobiology

Dosimetry

Modeling

A collaboration between laboratories

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Etienne Testa (ip2i), Jean Michel Letang (CREATIS)



CREATIS



Overview

Problematics in hadrontherapy

MMKM and NanOx cell survival predictions

Biodose actor implementation in Monte Carlo platform GATE

Biological dose and RBE calculation for clinical beams

Conclusion

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Radiotherapy

Radiation therapy technique using X rays to kill tumoral cells.

Dose deposition in depth

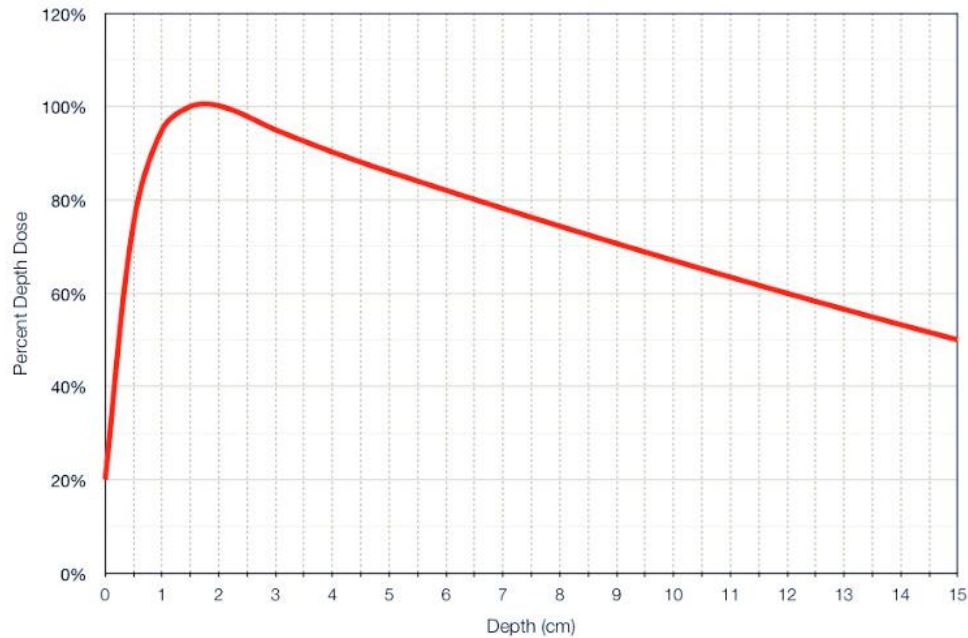


Figure – Dose distribution in function of the depth for X rays beams

The quantity used for treatment planification is the energy imparted to the irradiated cells : the dose.

Treatment planification

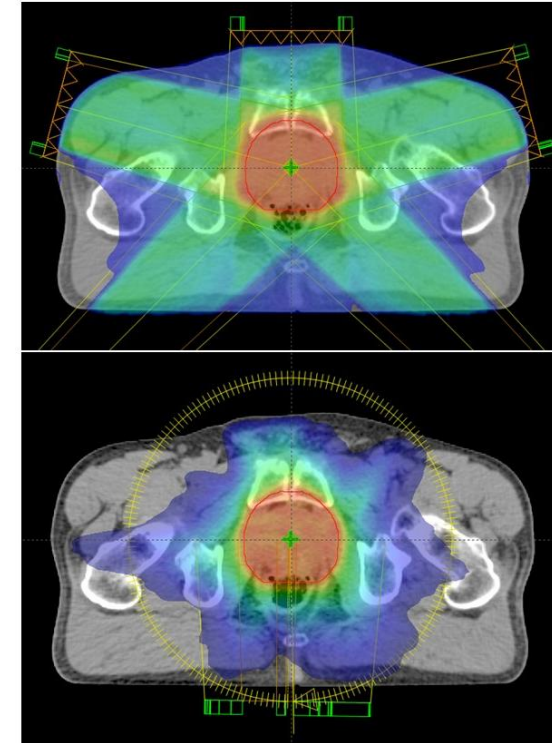


Figure – Example of treatment optimization for prostate cancer

The beams are arranged as several irradiation fields with different angles in order to reduce the dose imparted to healthy tissues

Hadrontherapy

Radiation therapy technique using heavy ions to kill tumoral cells.

Dose deposition in depth

Spread out Bragg peak (SOBP)

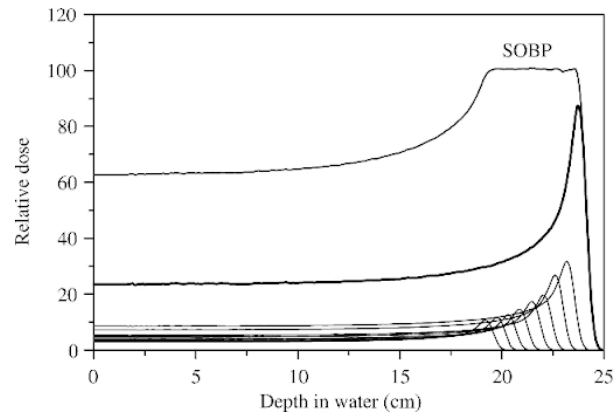


Figure – Dose distribution in function of the depth for a SOBP

The dose deposition profiles are inverted. Pristine Bragg peaks are stacked into a SOBP. The biological consequences must be taken into account.

Biological dose in Hadrontherapy

$$\text{RBE} \times \text{Physical Dose} = \text{Biological dose}$$

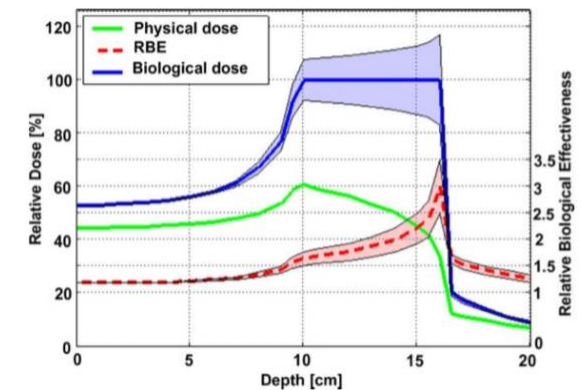


Figure – Physical dose, biological dose and RBE in function of the depth

$$RBE = \frac{D_X}{D_R}$$

D_X is a reference absorbed dose of radiation of a standard type X
 D_R is the absorbed dose of radiation of type R that causes the same amount of biological damage

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Multiscale approach in Hadrontherapy

Micrometric and nanometric scale

MMKM and NanOx

Kase et al. (2008) Cunha et al. (2017)



Biological data

Reference α , β values, cell nucleus and radius of the sensitive volume



Physical data

Specific energy deposited in the cell sensitive volume on a micro and nanometric scale

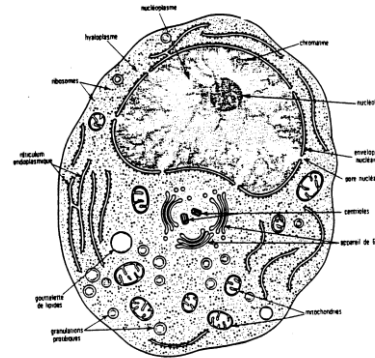


Chemical data

Yield of $\text{OH}\cdot$ radiolytic species in the sensitive volume

Cell scale

Cell survival fraction



The cell survival fraction depicts the relationship between the fraction of cells surviving and the absorbed dose of radiation.

Patient scale

Treatment planification



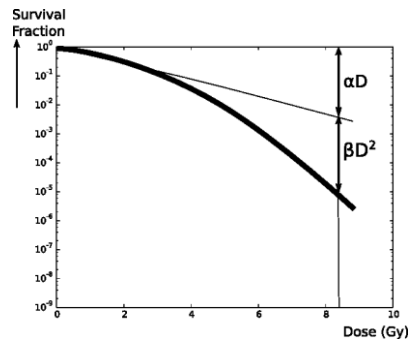
An appropriate treatment optimization based on patient images imported in a TPS must be provided.

Kanai approximation

The pre calculated α and β tables will be used with the Kanai approximation.

CELL SURVIVAL FRACTION DATABASES

Survival Fraction = $e^{-(\alpha D + \beta D^2)}$



α , β : coefficients of the linear-quadratic model

For each type i of particle we estimate α_i and β_i

CALCULATION OF α MIX AND β MIX

For a SOBP

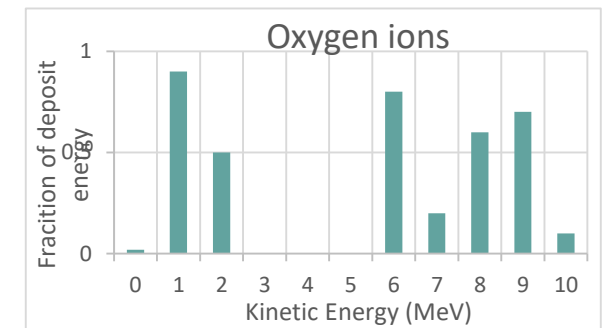
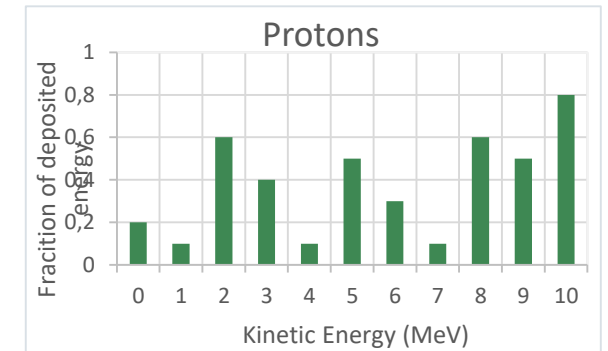
$$\alpha_{\text{mix}} = \sum f_i \alpha_i;$$
$$\sqrt{\beta_{\text{mix}}} = \sum f_i \sqrt{\beta_i};$$

(Kanai et al., 1997)

The α values are combined in a linear way while the square root β values are combined.

FRACTION OF DOSES

The field contains primary ions and nuclear fragments of different kinetic energies.



We estimate the fractions of dose f_k .

Alpha beta tables

Biophysics models predictions database

```
helium,2:0;0.646;0.00618733;
helium,2:2;1.01;0.00743869;
helium,2:6;1.268;0.00997782;
```

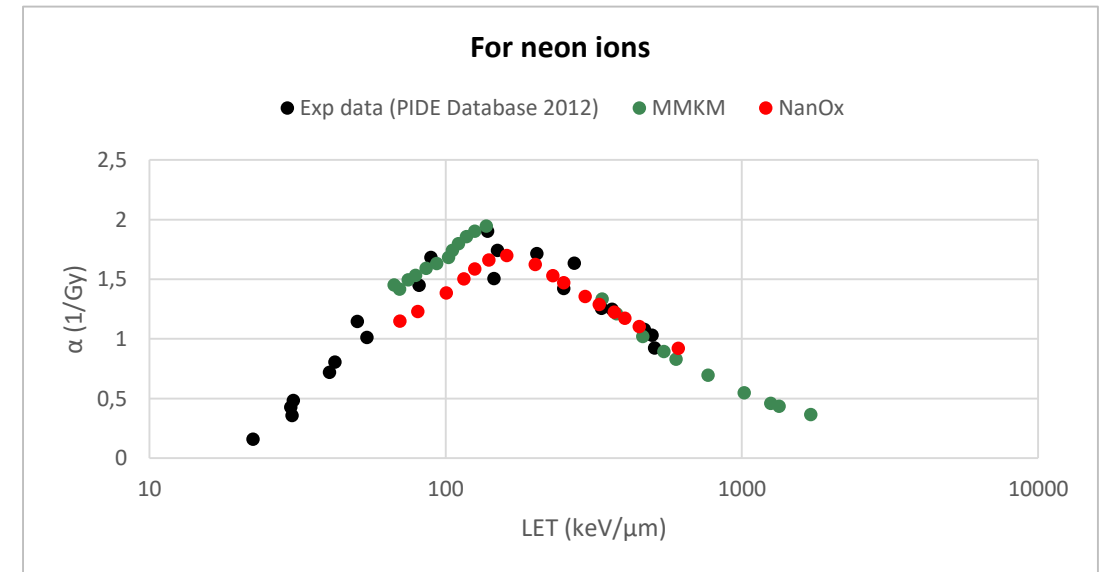
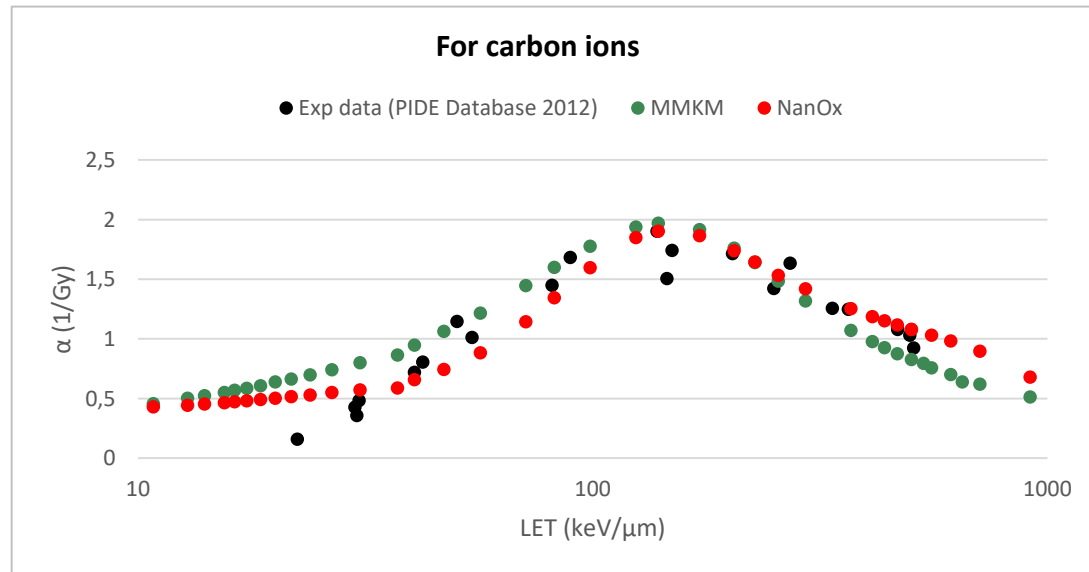
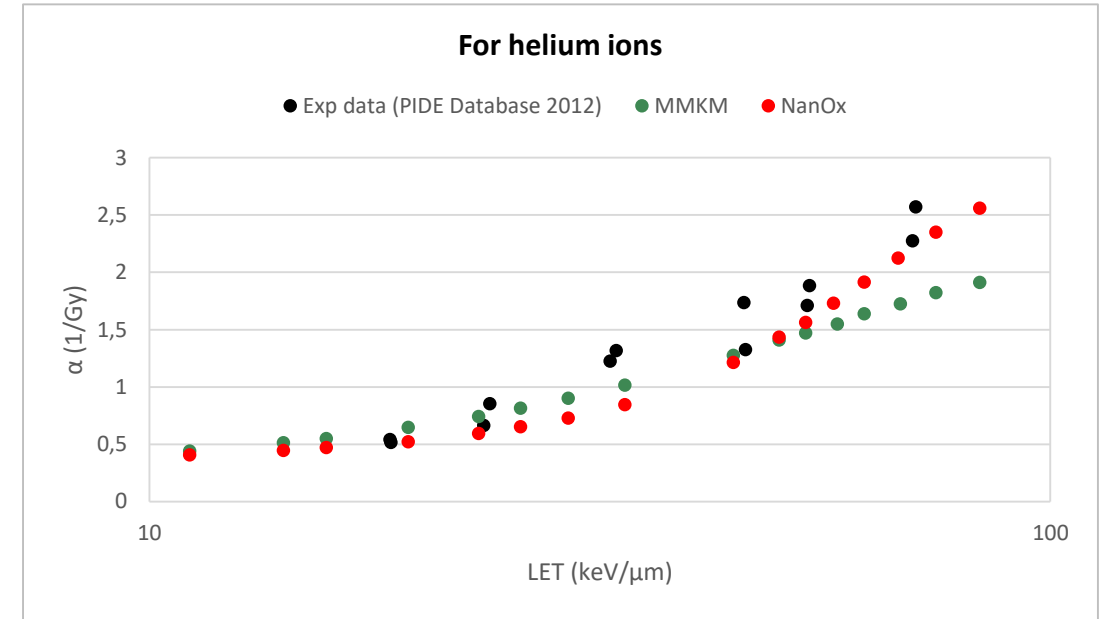
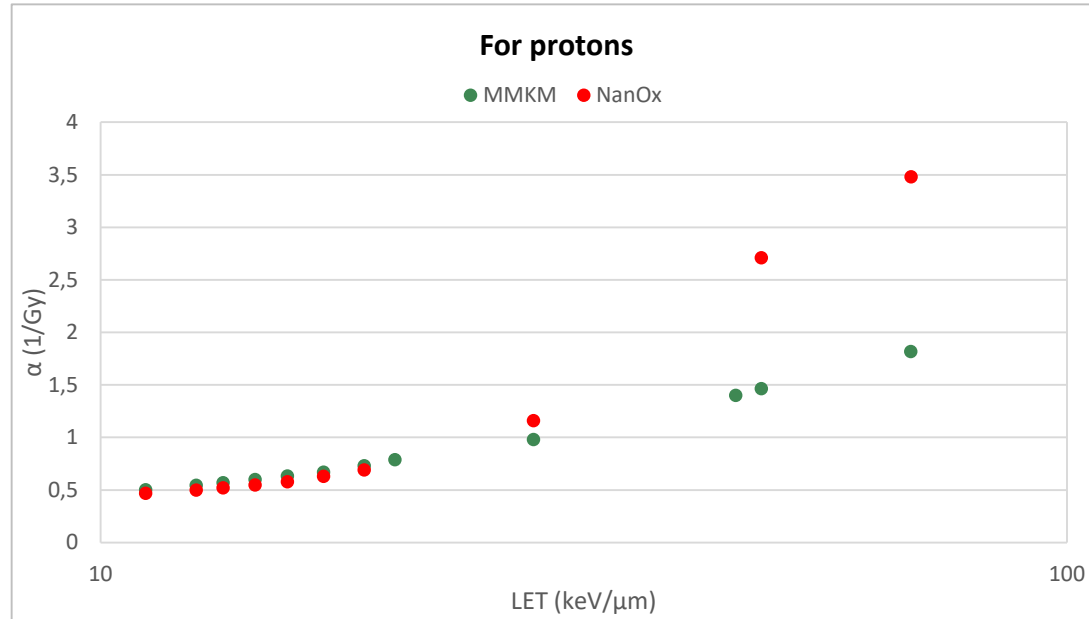
example : HSG data table



- The name of the ion
- The charge of the ion
- The kinetic energy
- The α value
- The β value

IONS	HSG	CHO-K1	V79	SQ20B
PROTON (0 to 400MeV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
HELIUM (0 to 400MeV/n)	✓	✓	✓	✓
CARBON (0 to 400MeV/n)	✓	✓	✓	
OXYGEN (0 to 400MeV/n)	✓	✓	✓	
NEON (0 to 100MeV/n)	✓	✓	✓	

α values in function of the LET for HSG cells



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GATE

Geant4 platform

Gate is a Geant4 platform that offers ease and accessibility to simulations using the monte carlo code.

Medical applications

Its use has been validated for various medical applications as well as hadronic processes simulation.

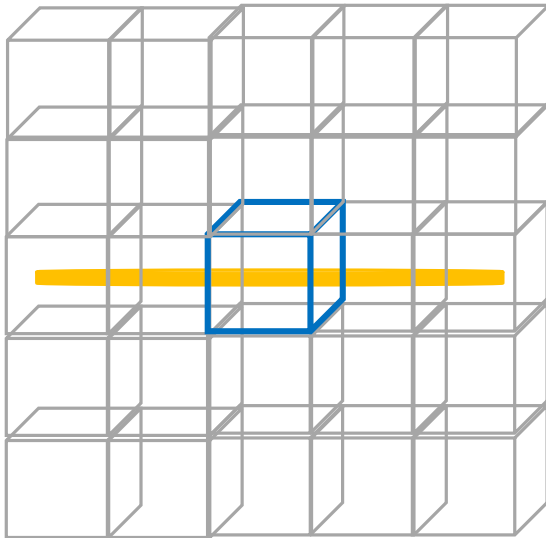
Biodoseactor implementation

We develop a tool in Gate named the Biodose Actor that will use the pre calculated predictions of the models to estimate the biological dose and RBE.

BioDose Actor

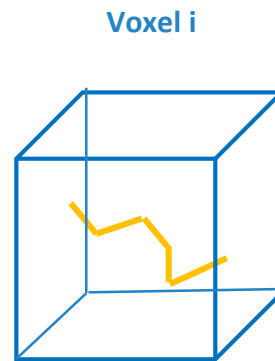
The actor methodology

VOXELIZED TARGET VOLUME



The resolution of the matrix, the size of the voxels, the position of the matrix are initialized via to the user's settings.

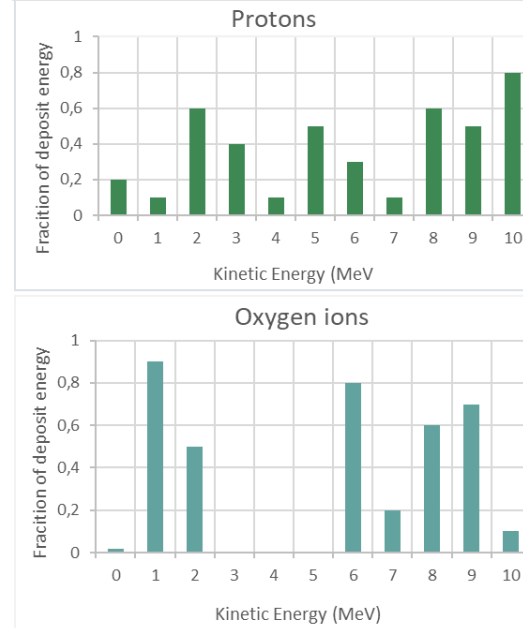
ENERGY DEPOSITION



Is retrieved from each step :

- The particle type
- The kinetic energy
- The energy deposition

PER PARTICLE & PER KINETIC ENERGY



An histogram of the cumulative deposited energy is created for each type of particle as a function of the kinetic energy.

α and β MIX CALCULATION

$$\alpha_{mix} = \sum_{k=1}^N f_k \alpha_k$$
$$\beta_{mix} = \sum_{k=1}^N f_k \sqrt{\beta_k}$$

We weight each α and β values with the deposit energy fraction according to obtain the α mix and β mix values.

BioDose Actor

Input parameters

```
/gate/actor/addActor          BioDoseActor myBioDose  
/gate/actor/myBioDose/attachTo Phantom
```

```
/gate/actor/myBioDose/setSize 200 300 1000 mm
```

```
/gate/actor/myBioDose/setResolution 1 1 1000
```

```
/gate/actor/myBioDose/setCellLine HSG  
/gate/actor/myBioDose/setModel NanOx
```

```
/gate/actor/myBioDose/save output/output.txt
```

The matrix volume
The matrix resolution or the voxel size

We select the cell line and the biophysics model we want to use the pre calculated α and β tables.

The name and the format of the desired output
txt, root, mhd or py

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Beam line modeling in Gate

We reproduce the geometry of clinical beams in order to simulate the energy deposition with a SOBP

Beam line geometry

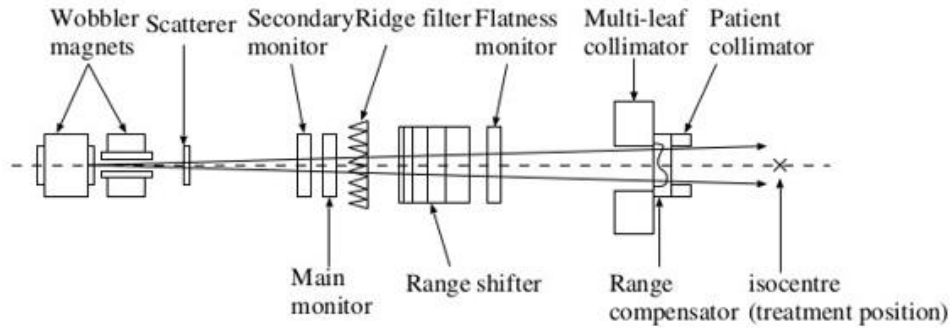


Figure - Geometry of HIMAC at the NIRS (Inaniwa et al. 2010)

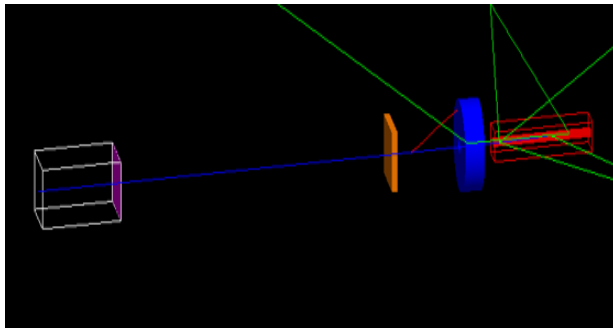


Figure - Geometry of HIMAC simulated in Gate

SOBP simulation

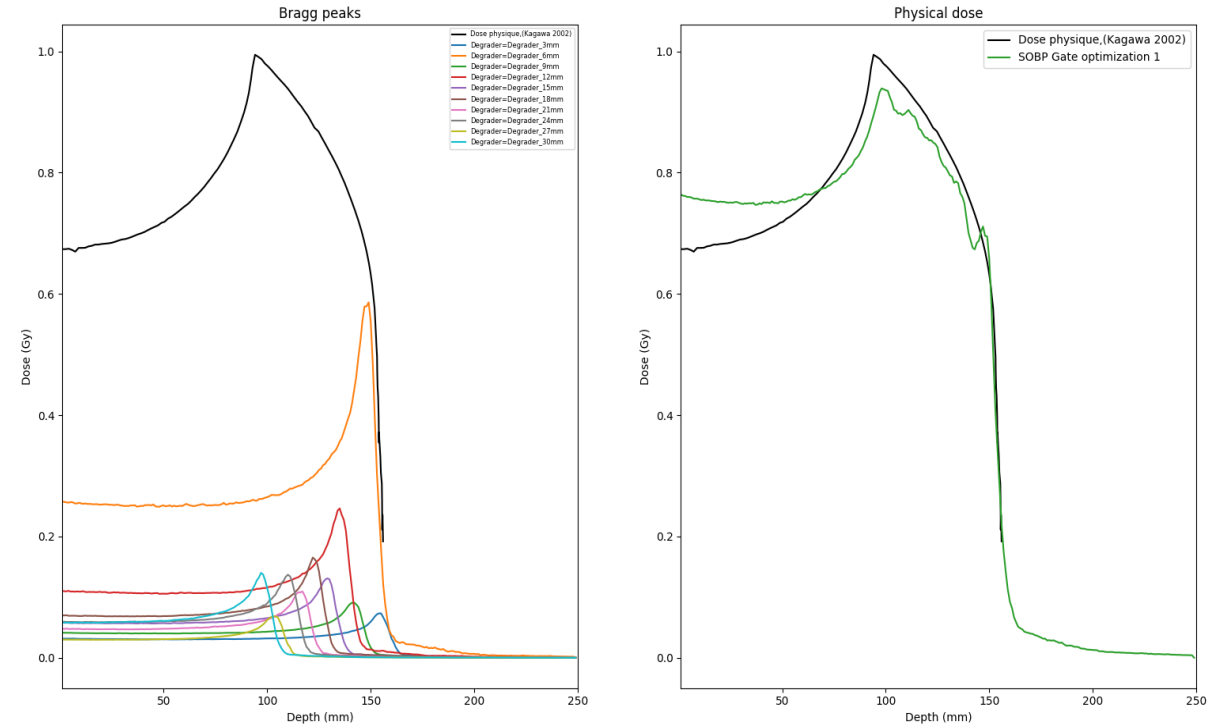
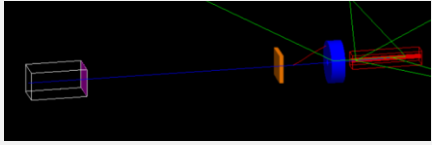


Figure – HIMAC dose deposition simulated with Gate

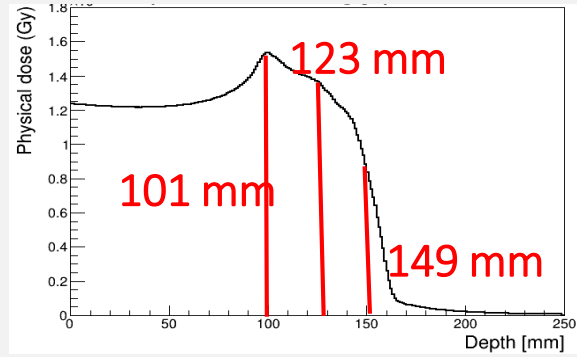
HIMAC LINE

Chiba, Japan

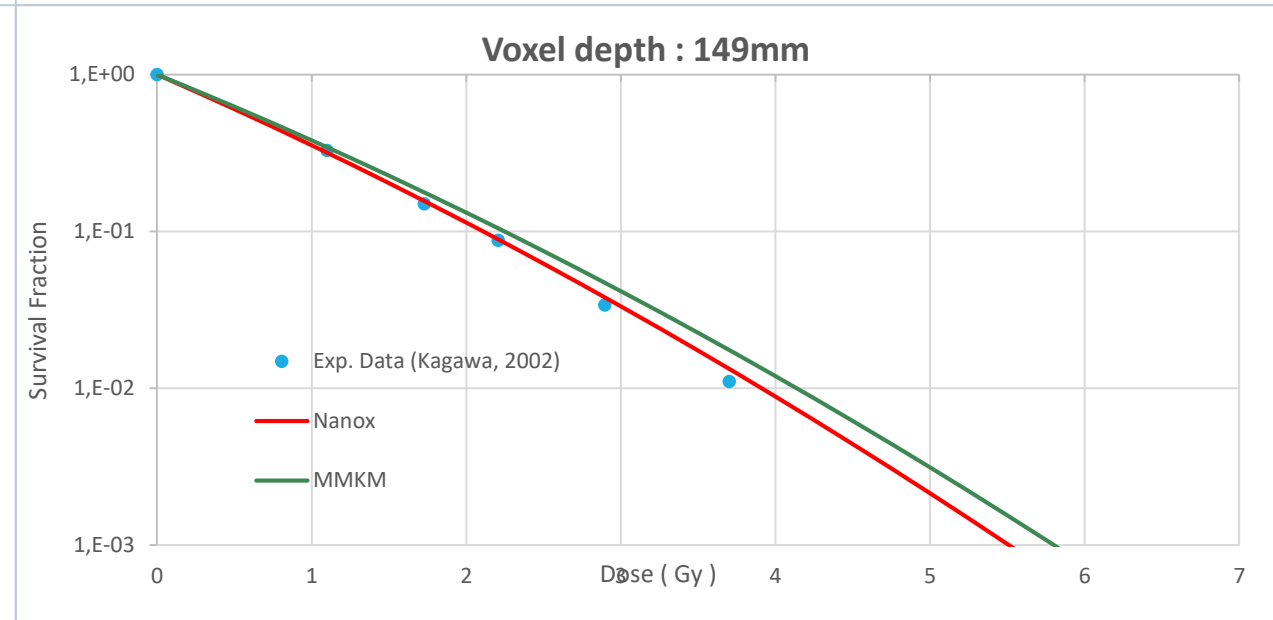
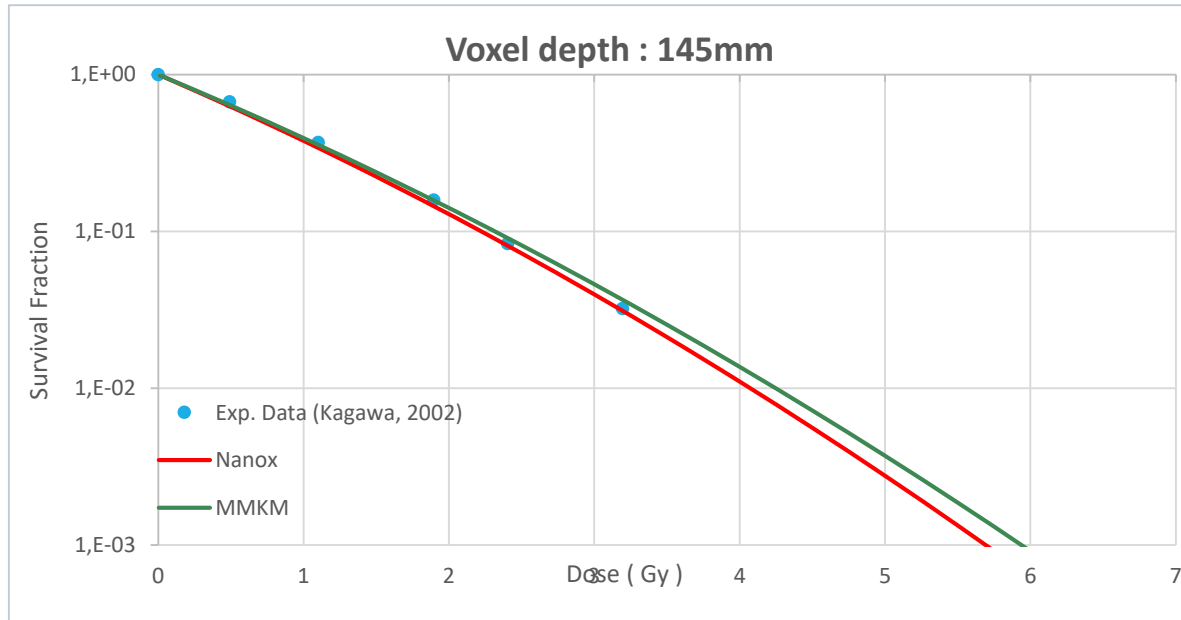
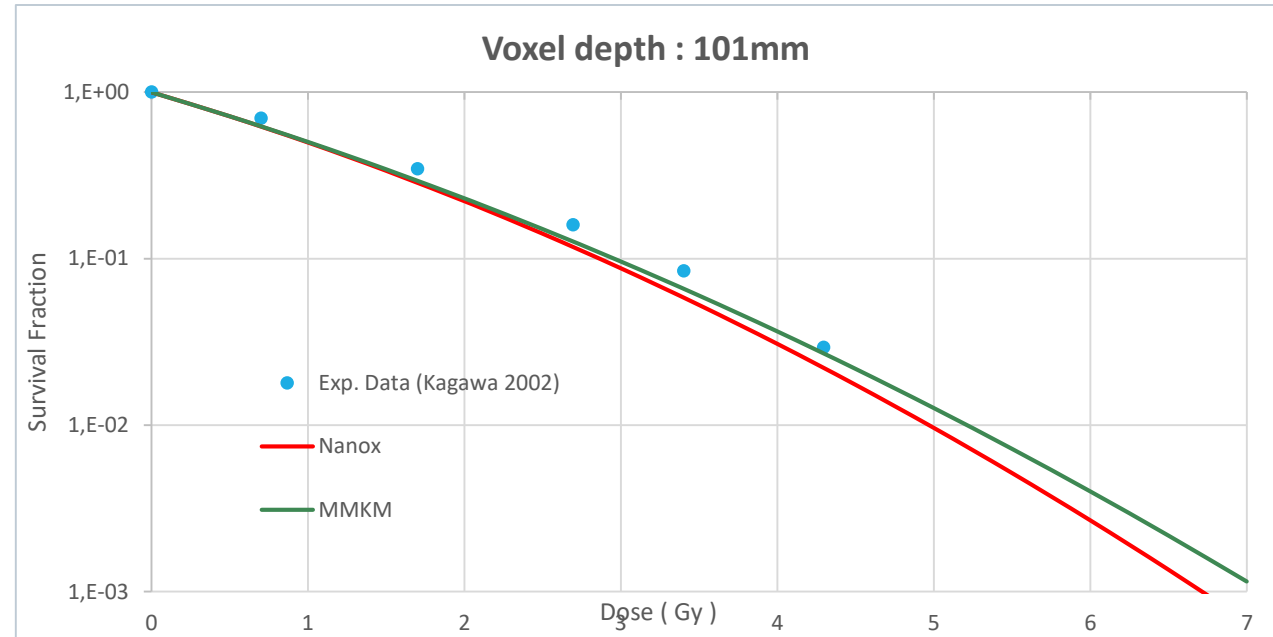
HSG cells irradiated at 3 positions of the SOBP, in 2002.



Carbon
Energy: 320 MeV/n



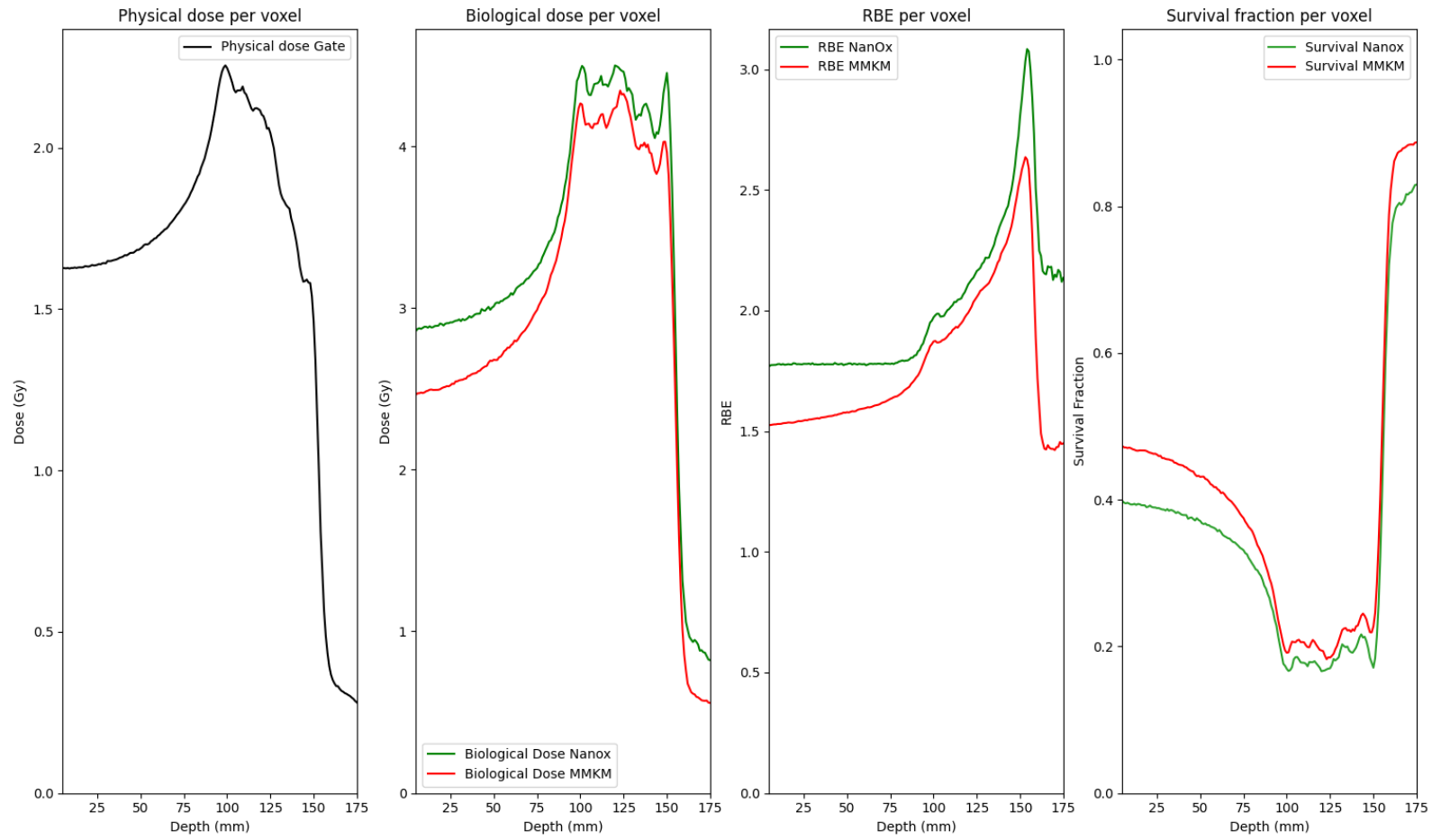
Kagawa et al. (2002)



HIMAC LINE

Chiba, Japan

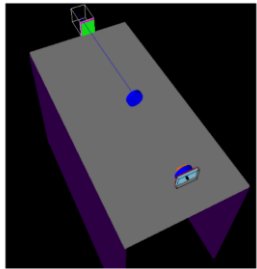
For each position of the voxelized volume, the actor delivers the physical dose, biological dose, RBE and survival fraction.



ARRONAX BEAM LINE

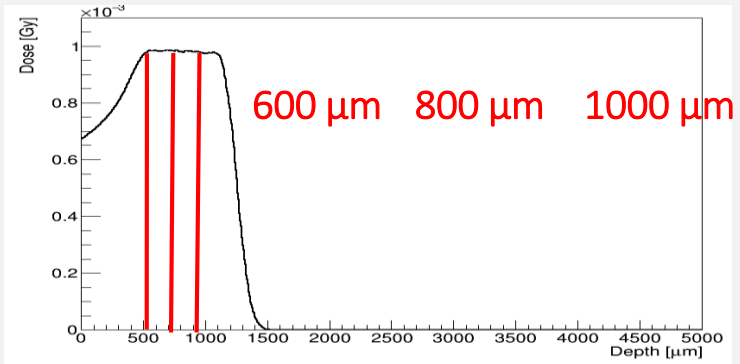
Nantes, France

SQ20B cells irradiated at 3 positions of the SOBP, in September and December 2019.

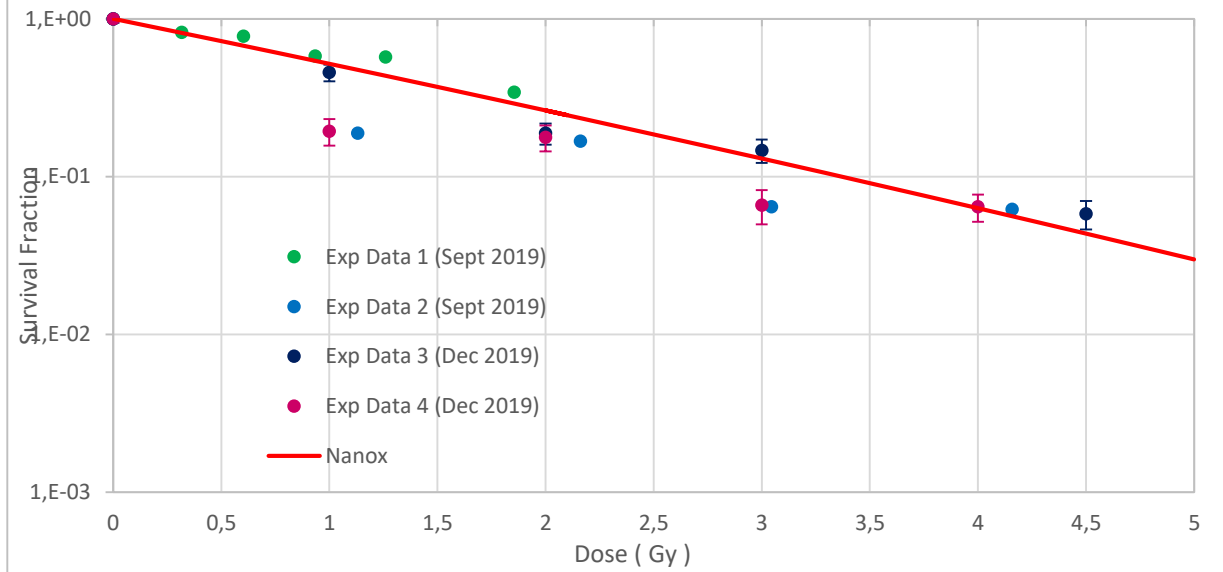


Helium

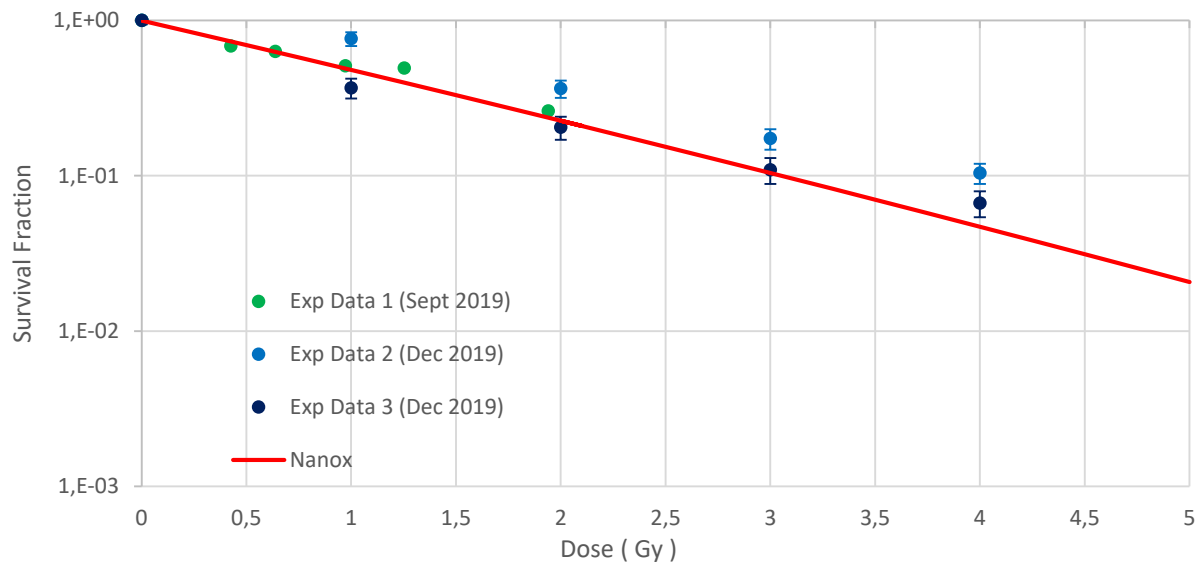
Energy: 67.4 MeV



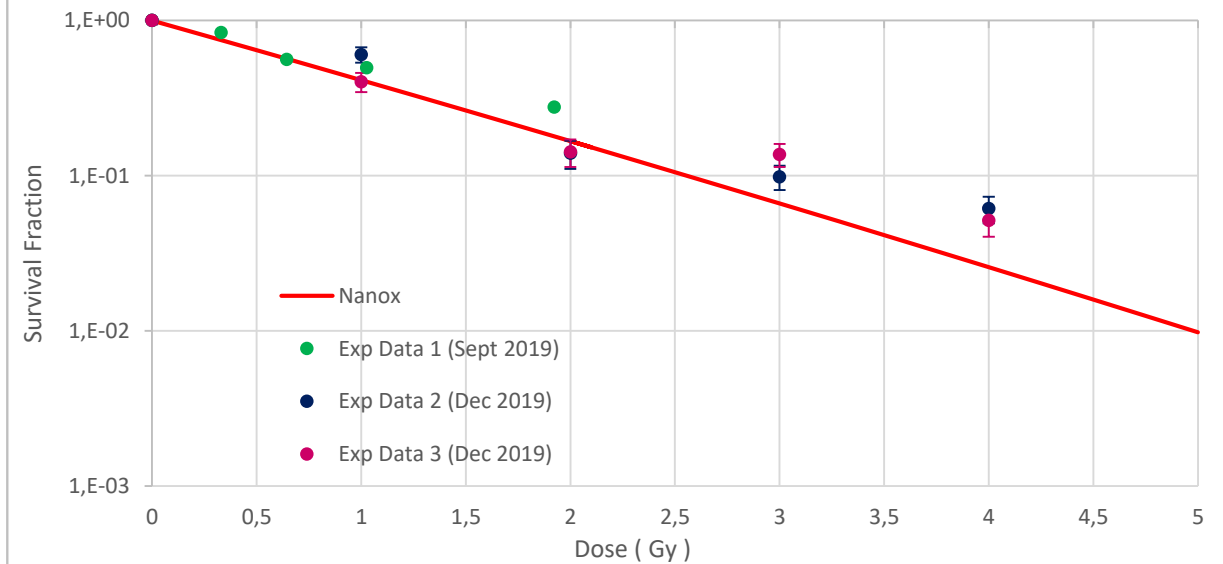
Voxel at depth : 600 μm



Voxel at depth : 800 μm



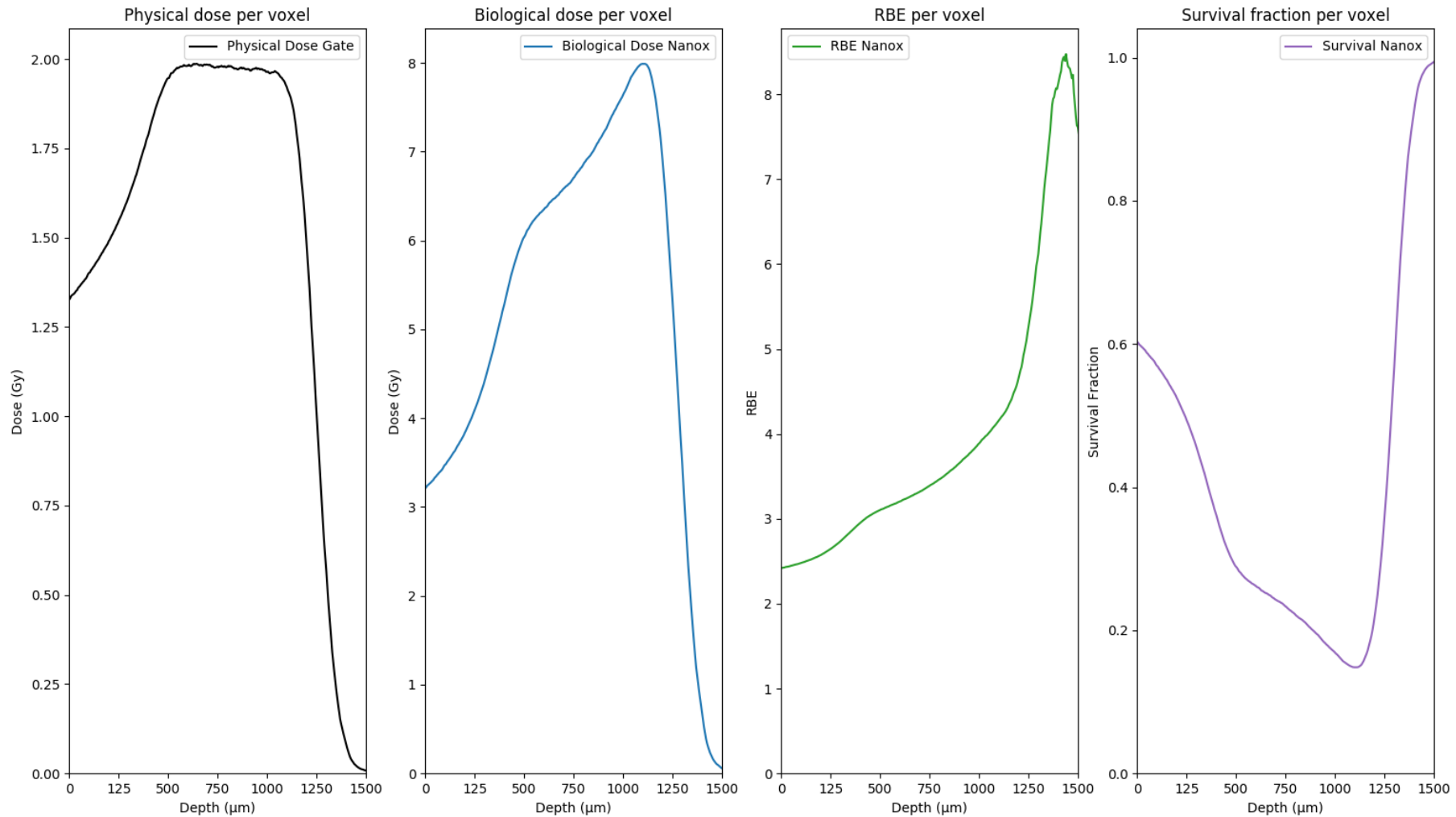
Voxel at depth : 1000 μm



ARRONAX BEAM LINE

Nantes, France

For each position of the voxelized volume, the actor delivers the physical dose, biological dose, RBE and survival fraction.



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Conclusion and perspectives

RESULTS

- Benchmark of the monte carlo codes G4-DNA and LPCHEM for biophysics input data
- Estimation of the cell survival coefficients with Nanox and MMKM
- Development of the first version of the Biodose actor
- First calculations of biological dose, RBE and cell survival fraction for the ARRONAX and HIMAC lines

BIDOSE ACTOR DEVELOPMENT

Clinical beam lines

MediCyc, France



Proteus one, France



Biophysics models

More models to our database :
LEM, LEM IV

Cell lines

More experimental data and cell lines

Biodose actor optimization

An optimized version of the biodose actor

CLINICAL PERSPECTIVES

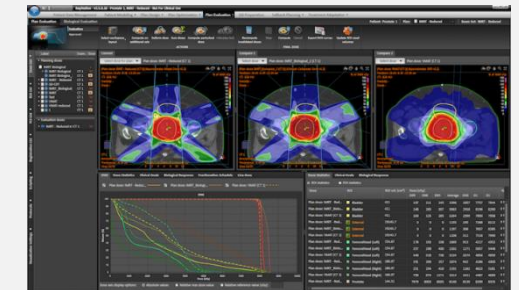
Patient images

Patient images as input for the biodose actor



Comparison with TPS

Benchmarking a TPS and the biodose actor for biological dose calculation



Thank you.