









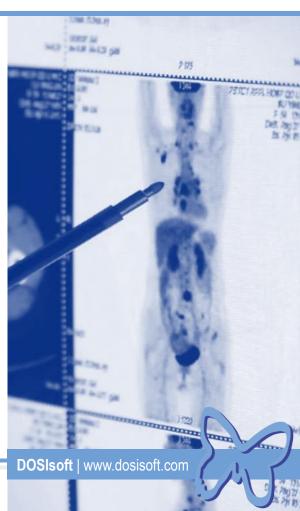
Comparison of absorbed dose calculation algorithms in

PLANET® Dose and OpenDose3D

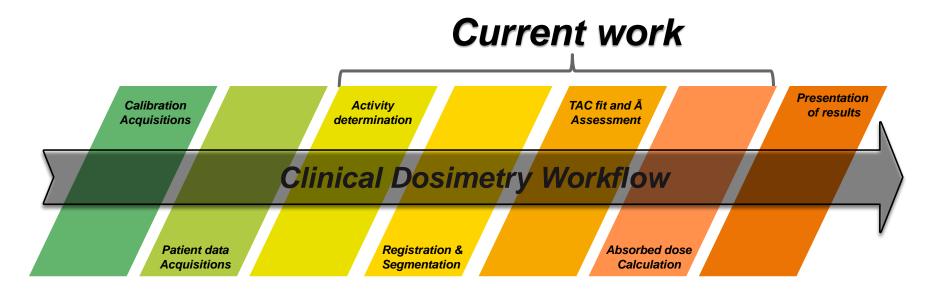
Séminaire de Radiothérapie Interne Vectorisé

March 14th - 16th, 2022

José Fragoso-Negrín, Alex Vergara-Gil, Sébastien Vauclin, Manuel Bardiès

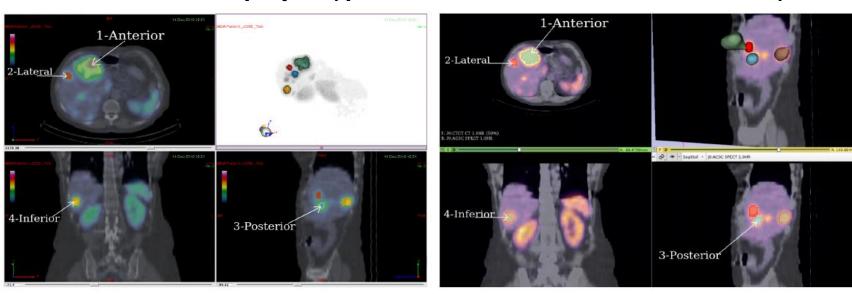


Assessing the accuracy of clinical dosimetry in molecular radiotherapy





IAEA-CRP E23005 project (patient received Lutathera® treatment)



(a) Lesions visualization using PLANET® Dose

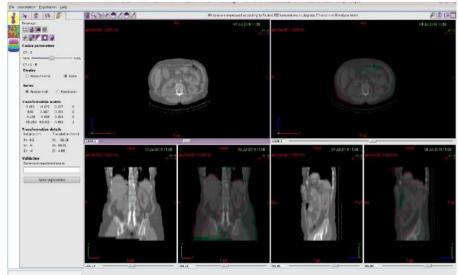
(b) Lesions visualization using OpenDose 3D

Figure 1: Representation of the four marked lesions segmented on patient Cycle3 using PLANET® Dose (a) and OpenDose 3D (b)



Standard Protocol: Registration





(a) Registration Volume Box

(b) Rigid Registration between baseline and T1

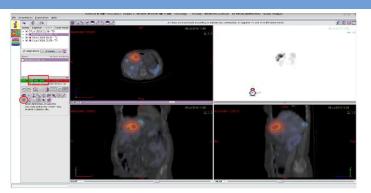
Figure 2: Registration procedure in the "default methodology" using PLANET® Dose



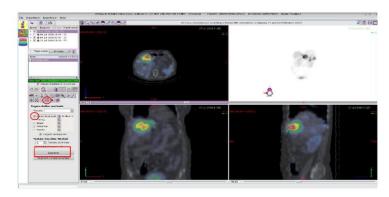
Standard Protocol: Contouring/Segmentation and Propagation of VOIs



Figure 3: Rigid Propagation for organs segmentation



(a) Definition of Initialization Structure for the 1-Anterior lesion at T1



(b) Segmentation Methods, 40% fixed threshold



Approaches/Methods

Organ Approaches

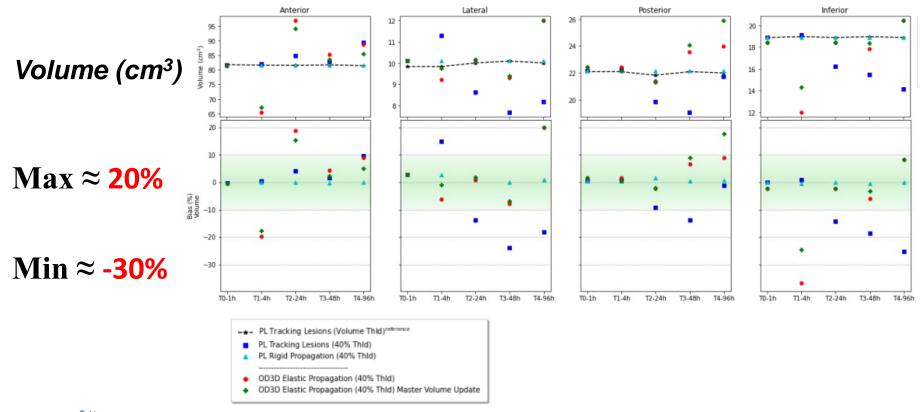
- PL Rigid Propagation
- PL Rigid Propagation
 (Different Registration Box)
- OD3D Elastic Propagation

Lesion Approaches

- PL Tracking Lesions (Volume Threshold)
- PL Tracking Lesions (40% Threshold)
- PL Rigid Propagation (40% Threshold)
- OD3D Elastic Propagation (40% Threshold)

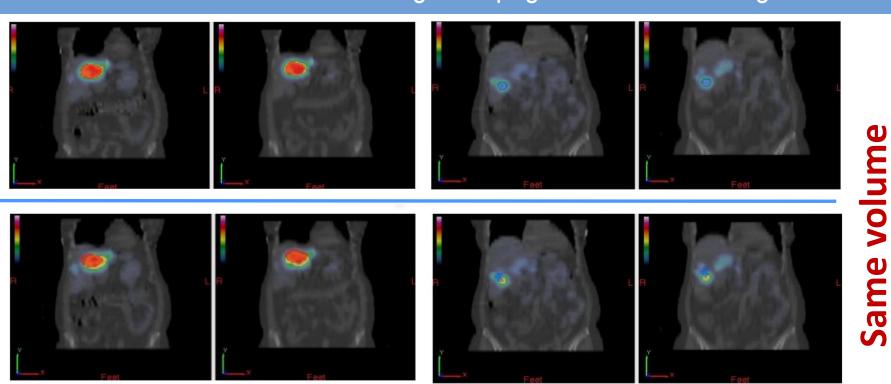


Relative Differences (%) on the volume lesions during the Propagation of VOIs





Difference between Rigid Propagations and Tracking methods



(a) Anterior lesion segmentation using tracking (first(b) Inferior lesion segmentation using tracking (first row) and rigid propagation (second row) methods



Tracking

Rigid

Relative Differences (%) for Absorbed Dose Values

Organ approaches sorted into Relative Difference (%) computed from Absorbed Dose

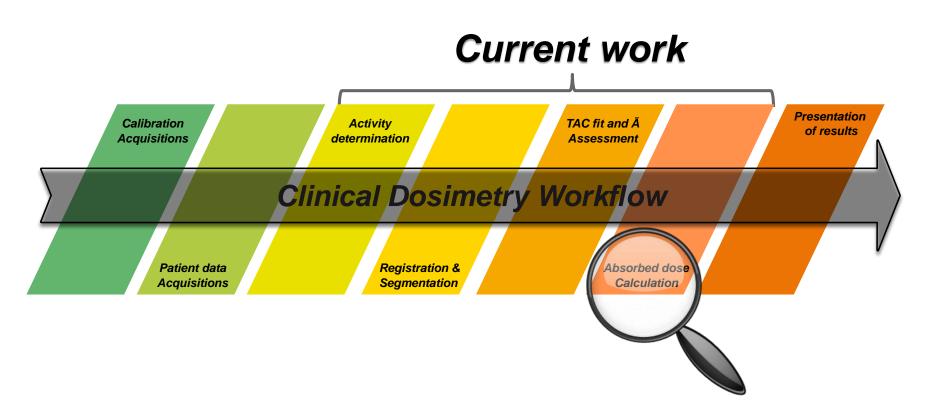
Approach	Max Relative Diff (%)
PL Rigid Propagation (Different Registration Box)	2 %
OD3D Elastic Propagation	20 %

Lesion approaches sorted into Relative Difference (%) computed from Absorbed Dose

Approach	Max Relative Diff (%)
PL Tracking Lesions (40% ThId)	13 %
OD3D Elastic Propagation (40% Thld)	36 %
PL Rigid Propagation (40% ThId)	52 %

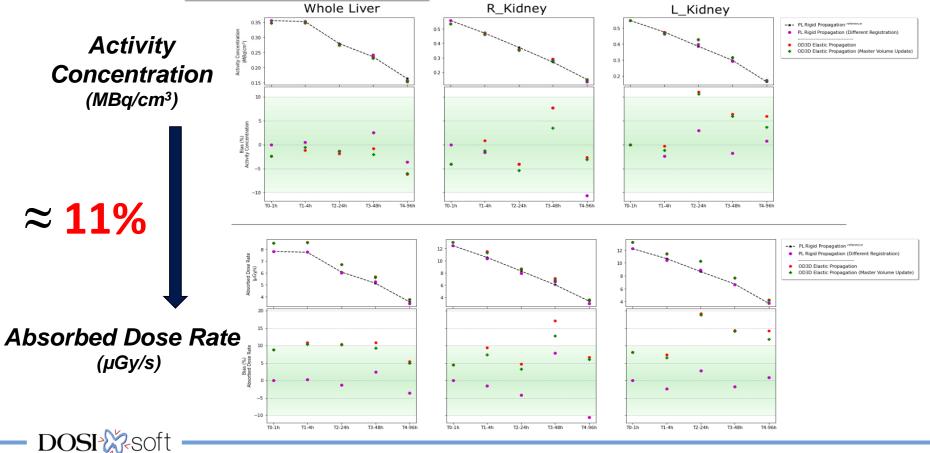


Absorbed Dose Rate





Analysis of the relative difference between <u>Activity Concentration</u> and <u>Absorbed Dose Rate</u> (DVK Convolution with density correction)



Comparison of absorbed dose calculation algorithms



ADR relative difference using local energy deposition (LED) algorithm

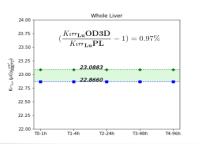
LED without Density Correction



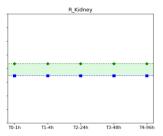
$\frac{LED_{(\mu Gy/s)}}{A_{0(MBq/cm^3)}}$
 **0(M Dq/cm-)
$\frac{cm^3}{MBq*s}) =$

OD3D (177Lu)	
0.085495 mJ/(MBq*h)	
2.375E-14 J/(Bq*s)	
1.0286 g/cm3	
2.309E-14 J/(Bq*s) (cm3/g) J/g *	* cm3/(Bq*s)
2.309E-11 Gy *cm3/(Bq*s) J/kg *	* cm3/(Bq*s)
2.309E-05 uGy * cm3/(Bq*s)	
23.0883 uGy * cm3/(MBq*s)	

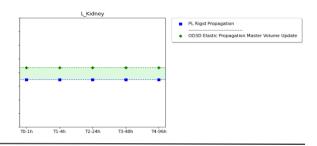
1%



LED without Density Correction

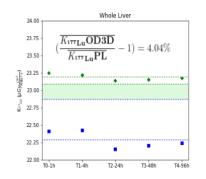


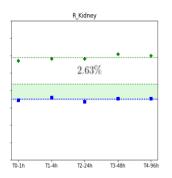
LED with Density Correction

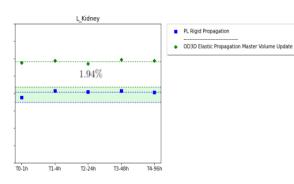


LED with Density Correction

4%

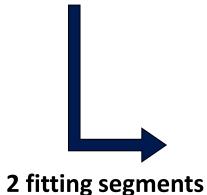


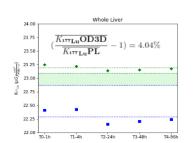


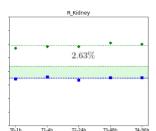


Calibration Function of Hounsfield units

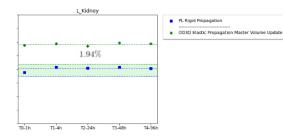
4%



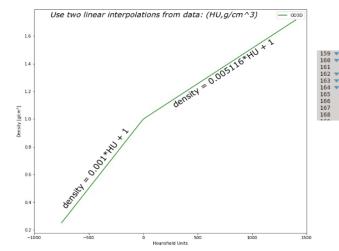




LED with Density Correction



OpenDose3D (HU to Density)





```
if self.calibrationFile.exists():
    with self.calibrationFile.open('r') as f:
    self.calibration = json.load(f)
else:
    self.calibration = {
        "CTCalibration": {
            "a0": 0.091, "b0": 1, "a1": 0.0005116346986394071, "b1": 1},
        "SPECTEsensitivity": {\text{Value}": 122.6, "Units": "counts/MBqs", "Time": 1800},
        "SPECTEsensitivity": {\text{Value}": 122.6, "Units": "counts/MBqs", "Time": 1800},
```





Schneider Article

The calibration of CT Hounsfield units for radiotherapy treatment planning

Uwe Schneider†§, Eros Pedroni‡ and Antony Lomax‡

† Medical Physics Group, Section of Physics, University of Munich, Garching, Bavaria, Germany ‡ Department of Radiation Medicine, Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland

Table 4. Chemical composition as percentages, density ρ (taken from ICRP 1975) and calculated Hounsfield numbers, relative electron densities ρ_e and relative proton stopping powers ρ_s for various tissue descriptions.

Received 23 February 1995

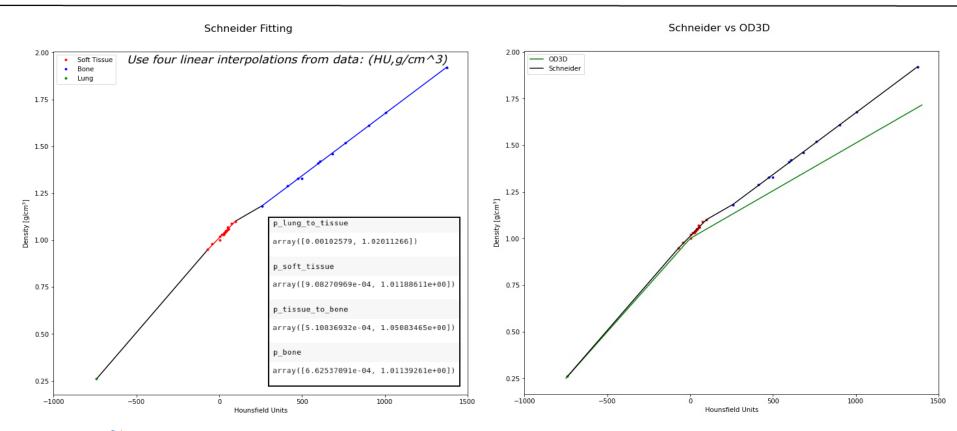
Calibration of CT units for radiotherapy

4 fitting segments

	Н	C	N	O	Ca	P	Na	Mg	S	Cl	K	Fe	I	ρ	H	ρ_e	ρ_s
	11.4	59.8	0.7	27.8			0.1		0.1	0.1				0.95	930	0.951	0.979
	10.2	11.0	3.3	74.5		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1		1.06	1055	1.050	1.053
Brain	10.7	14.5	2.2	71.2		0.4	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3			1.04	1037	1.035	1.040
Breast	10.6	33.2	3.0	52.7		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.1				1.02	1003	1.014	1.029
Cell nucleus	10.6	9.0	3.2	74.2		2.6			0.4					1.00	1003	0.994	0.996
Eye lens	9.6	19.5	5.7	64.6		0.1	0.1		0.3	0.1				1.07	1050	1.055	1.060
GI tract	10.6	11.5	2.2	75.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1			1.03	1023	1.024	1.028
Heart	10.3	12.1	3.2	73.4		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1		1.06	1055	1.051	1.054
Kidney	10.3	13.2	3.0	72.4	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2			1.05	1043	1.041	1.045
Liver	10.2	13.9	3.0	71.6		0.3	0.2		0.3	0.2	0.3			1.06	1053	1.050	1.054
Lung (deflated)	10.3	10.5	3.1	74.9		0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.2			1.05	1044	1.041	1.044
Lung (inflated)														0.26	259	0.258	0.258
Lymph	10.8	4.1	1.1	83.2			0.3		0.1	0.4				1.03	1028	1.026	1.027
Muscle	10.2	14.3	3.4	71.0		0.2	0.1		0.3	0.1	0.4			1.05	1042	1.040	1.044
Ovary	10.5	9.3	2.4	76.8		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2			1.05	1045	1.043	1.046
Pancreas	10.6	16.9	2.2	69.4		0.2	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.2			1.04	1032	1.034	1.041
Cartilage	9.6	9.9	2.2	74.4		2.2	0.5		0.9	0.3				1.10	1098	1.083	1.081
Red marrow	10.5	41.4	3.4	43.9		0.1			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		1.03	1014	1.023	1.041
Spongiosa	8.5	40.4	2.8	36.7	7.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		1.18	1260	1.150	1.156
Yellow marrow	11.5	64.4	0.7	23.1			0.1		0.1	0.1				0.98	958	0.982	1.013
Skin	10.0	20.4	4.2	64.5		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.1			1.09	1075	1.078	1.084
Spleen	10.3	11.3	3.2	74.1		0.3	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.3			1.06	1054	1.051	1.054
Testis	10.6	9.9	2.0	76.6		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2			1.04	1032	1.032	1.035
Thyroid	10.4	11.9	2.4	74.5		0.1	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	1.05	1040	1.041	1.045
Skeleton—cortical bone	3.4	15.5	4.2	43.5	22.5	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.3					1.92	2376	1.781	1.714
Skeleton—cranium	5.0	21.2	4.0	43.5	17.6	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.3					1.61	1903	1.517	1.480
Skeleton—femur	7.0	34.5	2.8	36.8	12.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1				1.33	1499	1.278	1.269
Skeleton—humerus	6.0	31.4	3.1	36.9	15.2	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.2					1.46	1683	1.389	1.370
Skeleton—mandible	4.6	19.9	4.1	43.5	18.7	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.3					1.68	2006	1.577	1.534
Skeleton—ribs (2nd, 6th)	6.4	26.3	3.9	43.6	13.1	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1			1.41	1595	1.347	1.329
Skeleton—ribs (10th)	5.6	23.5	4.0	43.4	15.6	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1			1.52	1763	1.441	1.413
Skeleton—sacrum	7.4	30.2	3.7	43.8	9.8	4.5		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.29	1413	1.244	1.238
Skeleton—spongiosa	8.5	40.4	2.8	36.7	7.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		1.18	1260	1.150	1.156
Skeleton—vertebral column (C4)	6.3	26.1	3.9	43.6	13.3	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.42	1609	1.355	1.337
Skeleton—vertebral column (D6, L3)	7.0	28.7	3.8	43.7	11.1	5.1		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.33	1477	1.278	1.267

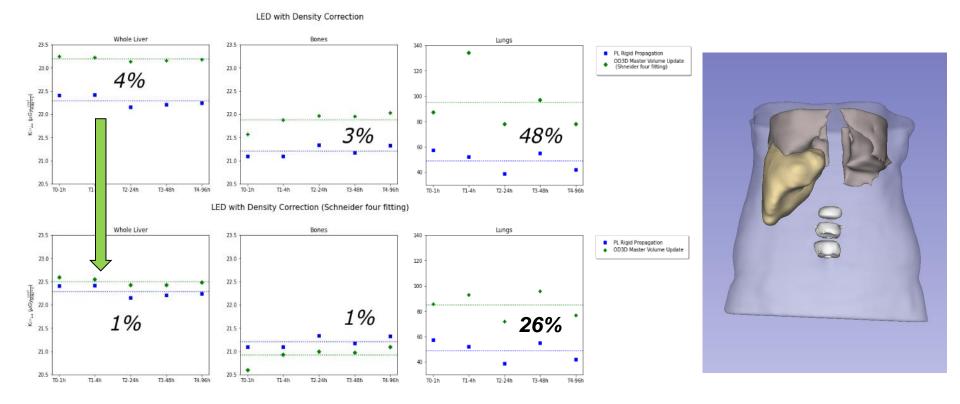


Comparison of Calibration Functions





ADR relative difference for <u>LED</u> using <u>Schneider Calibrator Function</u>



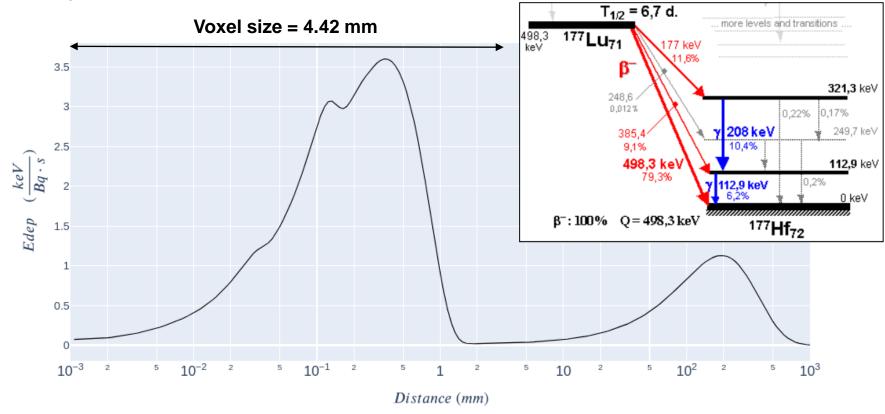


Monte Carlo Comparisons



DPK calculations, 177Lu scheme

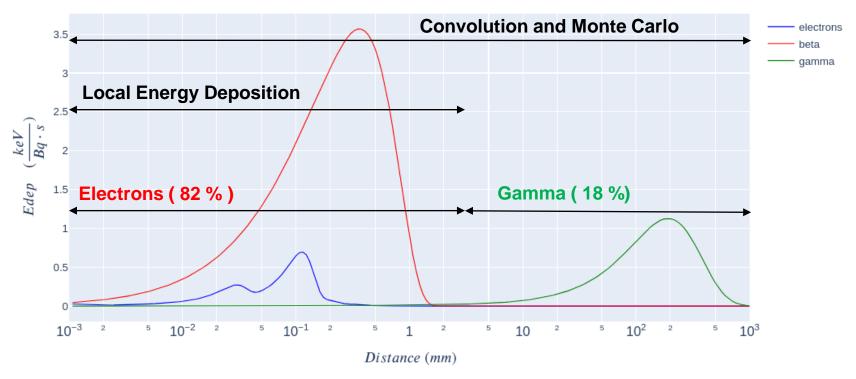
Edep in Water for Lu-177





DPK divided contributions

Edep in Water for Lu-177



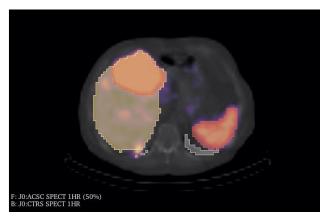


Monte Carlo Comparisons

> Share VOIs segmentations



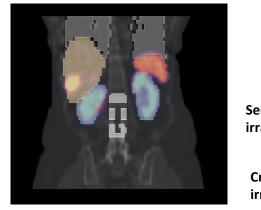
Segmentations Share improvement between OD3D and PLANET® Dose



Share VOIs

- Same volume
- One time point
- No Registration
- ✓ No Propagation of VOIs
- ✓ No Time integration





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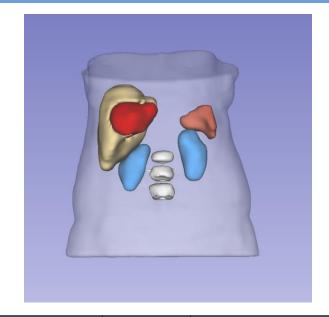
VOIs	Total activity (MBq)	Activity Concentration (MBq/cm3)
Healthy Liver	331.64	0.25
Spleen	62.01	0.48
Kidney	188.51	0.50
Anterior Lesion	224.91	0.93
Bone Marrow	8.19	0.05



Comparison of Average ADR results for DVK Convolution and Monte Carlo

VOIs	Activity Concentration (MBq/cm3)	Relative Difference %			
Monte Carlo		LED	DVK Convolution		
Soft Tissue	0.25 - 0.93	-5%	-2%		
Bone Marrow	0.05	-25%	-11%		

VOIs	Activity Concentration (MBq/cm3)	Relative	Difference %		
	(MDq/ciii3)	DVK Convolution			
Monte Carlo		PLANET [®] Dose	OpenDose3D		
Soft Tissue	0.25 - 0.93	-2%	-1%		
Bone Marrow	0.05	-10%	-11%		



VOIs	Volume [cm3]	Average absorbed dose rate (mGy/h)				
Monte Carlo						
Spleen	128.06	41.6				
Bone Marrow	155.48	5.3				



Conclusions

- Using Schneider calibration function the observed differences were reduced. The difference for LED with media density correction decreased from 4% to 1%.
- In the final comparison of convolution vs. direct Monte Carlo simulations, a good agreement was obtained for soft tissues (around 2% of difference at maximum).
- In bone marrow (one of the most complex case: mainly cross-irradiation contribution and higher impact of densities) a larger difference was expected and noted (about 11%).
 - → Evaluation of increasing the kernel size and optimization/other way to deal with density management (tradeoff between accuracy/computation time for clinical use).
- This work validates the absorbed dose computation approaches implemented in the 2 software in the context of ¹⁷⁷Lu-based radiopharmaceutical therapies.
- It will be further extended to other isotopes (e.g. ¹³¹I), and the accuracy of other steps of the CDW will also be evaluated.





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