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医学放射物理

# 全脑放疗伴随1~4个脑转移瘤同期加量不同调强技术的剂量学研究

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**【摘要】目的:**评价逆向静态调强和容积弧形调强两种不同技术用于全脑放疗(Whole Body Radiotherapy, WBRT)及单个到多个脑转移瘤同期加量(Simultaneous Integrated Boost,SIB)治疗的可行性,比较靶区和危及器官的剂量学差异,探讨物理剂量对肿瘤局部控制及器官毒副反应的影响。**方法:**随机选取10例在本院确诊的脑转移瘤患者,采用瑞典RayStation v4.5计划系统分别为每例病人设计两种同期加量计划:五野静态调强(SIB-IMRT)和双弧容积弧形调强(SIB-VMAT)。全脑计划靶区(Planning Target Volume, PTV)、脑转移瘤计划靶区(Planning Gross Target Volume, PGTV)处方剂量分别为40 Gy, 46 Gy, 均为20次。在靶区达到处方剂量要求下,利用剂量体积直方图(Dose-Volume Histogram, DVH)比较靶区剂量的均匀性及适形性,晶体、眼球、视神经、视交叉、外耳道等器官的最大或平均剂量。且比较两种治疗技术的机器跳数(MU)和治疗时间差异。**结果:**两种计划在满足靶区剂量的同时都可以较好地保护危及器官。但VMAT计划的靶区适形度和剂量均匀性指数都明显优于IMRT计划( $P<0.05$ ),且在转移瘤个数越多时,优势越加明显。对于脑干、晶体、视神经、中内耳的最大剂量,两者之间并无明显差异。相比于IMRT, VMAT能够显著降低眼球的最大及平均剂量,外耳道的最大剂量及 $V_{25}, V_{30}$ 。同时平均MU降低了35.9%( $P=0.023$ ),减少了治疗所需时间。**结论:**VMAT在应用于全脑放疗及脑转移瘤同期加量时,相比于IMRT技术能够给予肿瘤靶区更加均匀适形的物理剂量,同时也能降低重要正常器官的受量,在转移瘤数目愈多、分布较散的情况下更应优先考虑VMAT计划。

**【关键词】**脑转移瘤;逆向静态调强;容积弧形调强;物理剂量

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## Dosimetry study of different radiotherapy techniques for whole brain radiotherapy with simultaneous integrated boost for 1-4 brain metastases

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**Abstract:** Objective To assess the feasibility of inverse static intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) and volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) used for whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) and simultaneous integrated boost (SIB) for single or multiple brain metastases; to compare the dosimetry difference of target volumes and organs at risk (OARs); to discuss on the effects of physical dose on the local tumor control and toxic side effects of organs. Methods Ten patients diagnosed of brain metastases were randomly selected. Swedish RayStation v4.5 planning system was applied to design five-field SIB-IMRT and two-arc SIB-VMAT for each patient. Doses of 40 Gy/20 fractions and 46 Gy/20 fractions were respectively prescribed to the planning target volume of whole brain and the planning gross target volume of brain metastases. Based on the target volume meeting the requirement of the prescribed dose, dose-volume histogram (DVH) was applied to compare the homogeneity and conformation of target doses, and the maximum or mean doses of lens, eyeball, optic nerve, optic chiasma, external auditory canal and so on. The monitor units (MU) and treatment time were also compared between the two treatment techniques. Results Both SIB-VMAT and SIB-IMRT plans satisfied the target dose and

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preferably protected OARs. Compared with SIB-IMRT plan, SIB-VMAT plan achieved better conformal number (CN) and homogeneity index (HI) of target volumes ( $P<0.05$ ). If the number of metastases was larger, the advantages were more obvious. No significant differences were found in the maximum dose of brainstem, lens, optic nerve, optic chiasm and middle-innercochlea. Compared with SIB-IMRT, SIB-VMAT significantly reduced maximum and mean doses of eyeball, maximum and the volume doses ( $V_{25}$ ,  $V_{30}$ ) of external auditory canal. Meanwhile the mean MU of SIB VMAT reduced by 35.9% ( $P=0.023$ ), reducing the treatment time. **Conclusion** Compared with IMRT, VMAT applied for WBRT and SIB for brain metastases achieves physical dose with better homogeneity and conformation for target volumes and lowers the dose of major OARs. Moreover, SIB-VMAT plans should be a priority for patients with multiple brain metastases.

**Key words:** brain metastases; inverse static intensity modulated radiotherapy; volumetric modulated arc therapy; physical dose

## 前言

恶性肿瘤患者中约有20%~40%会发生脑转移瘤,最常见的原发肿瘤病灶分别是肺癌、乳腺癌及直肠癌<sup>[1-2]</sup>。传统上,临床医生常把全脑适形照射作为治疗脑转移瘤的首要选择,而后对局部肿瘤进行序贯补量。但由于颅脑内解剖学结构复杂,含有多个重要器官,影响人体精神症状及认知记忆功能,需要精确的控制颅内剂量分布,而三维适形技术上的缺陷导致患者预后生活质量较差。调强技术作为精确制定放射治疗计划的经典方式,能够在提高肿瘤靶区剂量的同时尽可能降低周边正常组织的受量,于是被作为全脑放疗联合脑转移瘤同期加量(SIB-WBRT)治疗的新技术。Edwards<sup>[3]</sup>、Zhou<sup>[4]</sup>等临床研究结果都表明SIB-IMRT是一种有效治疗脑转移瘤的方式,提高了局部肿瘤控制率,而且没有严重的毒副反应。容积弧形调强是IMRT技术的发展,能通过单个或多个弧形360°范围内进行调强来提高靶区剂量均匀性,其动态实施特性大大降低了治疗时间。Meta分析<sup>[2]</sup>和随机临床实验<sup>[5-7]</sup>纷纷表明SIB-VMAT

具有与SIB-IMRT类似的结果,都能减小危及器官的剂量,几乎没有放疗副作用,提高了患者的生活质量。然而随着SIB-WBRT技术的逐渐开展,两者之间的优劣仍然存在争议。本研究针对于两种不同调强技术的特点进行比较,评价它们在优化肿瘤靶区剂量均匀和适形性、控制危及器官剂量、提高治疗效率等方面的差异,为临床治疗提供最优计划。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 病例选择

随机选取2014年6月至2015年6月期间10例在本院病理及核磁共振图像(MRI)显影下确诊为脑转移瘤且进行放疗的患者。其中男性8例,女性2例,中位年龄为59.5岁。原发肿瘤病灶分别是肺鳞癌4例,肺腺癌2例,非小细胞肺癌1例,乳腺癌2例,直肠癌1例。5例患者的脑转移瘤数≥2个,转移瘤平均体积为34.1cm<sup>3</sup>(14.3~89.9 cm<sup>3</sup>)。所有患者均已签署知情同意书。患者具体特征见表1。

表1 患者特征及治疗参数

Tab.1 Characteristics of patients

Patient	Age (years)	Gender	Primary tumor	Number of brain lesions	PTV (cm <sup>3</sup> )	PGTV boost
1	54	M	Non-small cell lung cancer	1	1551.9	50.8
2	49	F	Breast carcinoma	2	1423.88	27.1
3	69	M	Lung squamouscellcancer	1	1665.9	40.3
4	49	M	Lung adenocarcinoma	1	1599.6	20.0
5	60	F	Breast carcinoma	4	1468.1	28.5
6	65	M	Lung adenocarcinoma	3	1666.9	33.4
7	72	M	Lung squamouscellcancer	1	1898.6	89.8
8	45	M	Rectal cancer	4	1756.5	18.2
9	59	M	Lung squamouscellcancer	1	1839.4	14.3
10	66	M	Lung squamouscellcancer	2	1660.1	18.6

PTV: Planning target volume; PGTV: Planning gross target volume



## 1.2 模拟定位及靶区勾画

患者采取仰卧位并用头颈面罩固定于治疗体架上,由GE high-speed 80cmCT模拟定位机或飞利浦16排大孔径螺旋CT模拟机获取患者影像,扫描范围为颅顶至颅底下5 cm。CT图像经DICOM局域网传入计划系统,临床医生对比显影增强的MRI图像勾画肿瘤靶区(Gross Tumor Volume, GTV),临床靶区(Clinical Target Volume, CTV)为全脑部分,沿着颅骨内板边缘勾画,下至枕骨大孔。将GTV与CTV在三维方向均匀外扩3 mm,得到全脑计划靶区(Planning Target Volume, PTV)和脑转移瘤计划靶区(Planning Gross Target Volume, PGTB)。

## 1.3 放疗计划制定

采用瑞典RayStation v4.5计划系统对每例病人设计两种同期加量计划:五野静态调强计划(SIB-IMRT),双弧容积弧形调强计划(SIB-VMAT)。PTV、PGTV处方剂量分别为40 Gy/20 f、46 Gy/20 f。为使各计划进行比较,所有计划完成时,都将95%的PTV体积归一到40 Gy的处方剂量,各重要器官剂量限定要求参照RTOG头颈部肿瘤剂量限制标准严格执行。射线能量都选择为6 MV X线,在瓦里安Trilogy直线加速器进行计划制定。

SIB-IMRT的射野角度固定设置为240°、290°、70°、120°、180°,剂量率为600 MU/min。SIB-VMAT弧形旋转角度是182°~178°,然后选择计划系统里对弧设置,自动产生178°~182°对弧。

## 1.4 剂量评价

通过DVH来评价各计划质量。靶区评价参数包括:最小剂量、最大剂量、平均剂量 $D_{mean}$ 、50%靶区体积接受剂量 $D_{50}$ 、靶区适形度(Conformation Number,CN)、剂量均匀性指数(Homogeneity Index,HI)。CN的公式定义为:

$$CN = \frac{TV_{ri}}{TV} \times \frac{TV}{V_{ri}}$$

其中 $TV$ =靶区体积, $V_{ri}$ =参考剂量包绕所有区域的体积, $TV_{ri}$ =参考剂量包绕靶区范围的体积,CN的范围是0~1,数值越接近1,适形度越好。HI的公式参考ICRU 83号报道<sup>[8]</sup>:

$$HI = \frac{D_2 - D_{98}}{D_{50}}$$

其中 $D_2$ =2%靶区体积对应的剂量,代表靶区最大剂量; $D_{98}$ =98%靶区体积对应的剂量,代表靶区最小剂量; $D_{50}$ =50%靶区体积对应的剂量,代表靶区中位剂量。

量。HI的值越接近0,表示靶区剂量越均匀。参考RTOG 0615标准,分别记录并比较脑干、左右晶体、左右眼球、左右视神经的最大剂量,眼球、左右中耳,视交叉的平均剂量。外耳道最大剂量、 $V_{25}$ 及 $V_{30}$ 。同时两个计划的机器跳数也被记录。

## 1.5 统计学处理

采用IBM SPSS19.0软件对各项指标进行分析,若数据正态分布,则采用配对t检验,若数据非正态分布,则进行两配对样本的非参数检验(Wilcoxon符号秩检验), $P < 0.05$ 时认为差异有统计学意义。

# 2 结 果

## 2.1 靶区剂量比较

对10例患者,所有的计划都符合临床要求,95%的PTV体积都达到处方剂量40 Gy,而至少95%的PGTV体积达到46 Gy剂量。二种调强计划的靶区剂量学结果见表2。对于PTV和PGTV,两者在最小剂量及平均剂量上没有显著统计学差异,但是SIB-VMAT计划明显能较好控制靶区高量( $4787.7 \pm 34.2$  cGy vs  $4753.2 \pm 29.8$  cGy,  $P=0.022$ ),而且SIB-VMAT在改善靶区适形度和剂量均匀性上均明显优于SIB-IMRT,对全脑靶区CN( $0.902 \pm 0.016$  vs  $0.931 \pm 0.039$ ,  $P=0.025$ )、HI( $0.658 \pm 0.162$  vs  $0.737 \pm 0.101$ ,  $P=0.022$ ),脑转移瘤靶区CN( $0.179 \pm 0.013$ , vs  $0.168 \pm 0.015$ ,  $P=0.020$ )、HI( $0.042 \pm 0.007$  vs  $0.035 \pm 0.007$ ,  $P=0.009$ )。图1、2、3是其中1例患者不同计划的剂量曲线分布图和DVH图,从不同层面上明显可以看出多个转移瘤靶区时,VMAT计划的剂量均匀性更佳,能够严格控制剂量分布范围。

## 2.2 危及器官(Organ At Risk,OARs)保护

各重要OARs的平均值列于表3中,SIB-VMAT中左右眼球的最大剂量以及平均剂量均低于SIB-IMRT( $P < 0.05$ ),但在左右晶体的最大剂量保护中不占优势。同时,两者在脑干、视神经的最大剂量,中耳及视交叉的平均剂量比较中没有统计学差异。针对外耳道剂量比较,最大剂量 $D_{max}$ ( $3433.5 \pm 334.6$  vs  $3154.0 \pm 489.9$ ,  $P=0.031$ )、 $V_{25}$ ( $65.4\% \pm 22.4$  vs  $55.7\% \pm 21.9$ ,  $P=0.013$ )、 $V_{30}$ ( $28.5\% \pm 32.1\%$  vs  $10.5\% \pm 23.2$ ,  $P=0.021$ ),3个参数上SIB-VMAT剂量和体积剂量均少于SIB-IMRT。至于两计划的平均MU分别是:SIB-IMRT= $668 \pm 106$ , SIB-VMAT= $428 \pm 112$ ,相比之下VMAT计划的MU减少了35.9%( $P < 0.05$ ),而RayStation TPS得出的VMAT计划双弧实施平均时间为2 min 30 s。

表2 两种同步加量调强技术的靶区剂量学参数

Tab.2 Dose statistics for planning tumor targets

Parameter	PTV			PGTV		
	SIB-IMRT	SIB-VMAT	P*	SIB-IMRT	SIB-VMAT	P*
D <sub>98</sub> (cGy)	3898.2±16.3	3919.6±19.8	0.106	4592.0±17.1	4591.2±27.5	0.923
D <sub>95</sub> (cGy)	4000	4000	N/A	4619.8±13.5	4622.1±13.7	W=0.629
D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	4201.0±26.8	4213.6±28.9	0.108	4699.7±18.1	4688.2±17.0	0.064
D <sub>50</sub> (cGy)	4182.6±30.9	4205.6±38.9	0.05	4700±17.9	4691.5±16.9	0.093
D <sub>2</sub> (cGy)	4646.8±49.3	4627.5±61.2	0.029	4787.7±34.2	4753.2±29.8	0.022
V <sub>4000/4600</sub>	95%	95%	N/A	97%±1.3%	97.6%±1.0%	W=0.288
CN	0.902±0.016	0.931±0.039	0.025	0.658±0.162	0.737±0.101	0.022
HI	0.179±0.013	0.168±0.015	0.020	0.042±0.007	0.035±0.007	0.009

N/A: Not applicable; V<sub>4000</sub>: Volume of PTV covered by 4000 cGy dose curves; V<sub>4600</sub>: Volume of the PGTV covered by 4600 cGy dose curves; W: Wilcoxon signed ranks test, others were paired t test.

IMRT: Intensity modulated radiotherapy; VMAT: Volumetric modulated arc therapy; SIB: Simultaneous integrated boost;

CN: Conformation number; HI: Homogeneity index

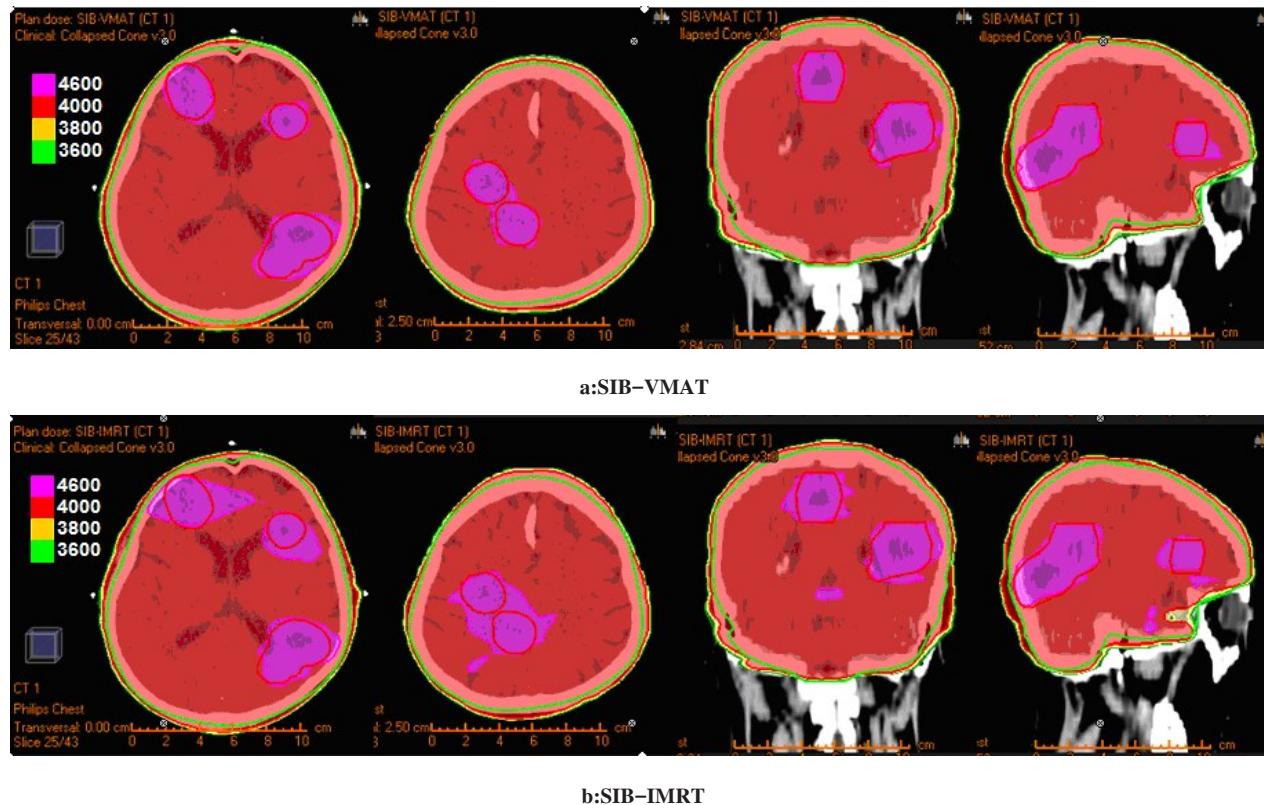


图1 同一例患者的SIB-VMAT与SIB-IMRT计划的剂量分布比较

Fig.1 Comparison of dose distribution of SIB-VMAT and SIB-IMRT plans for one patient

### 3 讨论

全脑两野对穿适形放疗是国内外治疗脑转移瘤的常规模式,但是其颅内肿瘤控制率(Intracranial Control Rate, ICR)为60%,患者中位生存时间仅为3~6个月<sup>[4]</sup>。部分原因是过低的照射剂量不足以完全使

肿瘤致死导致复发率较高,而过高的剂量由于适形的缺陷造成OARs超量,不良反应严重。全脑放疗(Whole Body Radiotherapy, WBRT)对于单个脑转移瘤有一定的疗效,但若是多发性转移瘤,其预后及生存期较差。调强技术的出现解决适形的问题,它能给

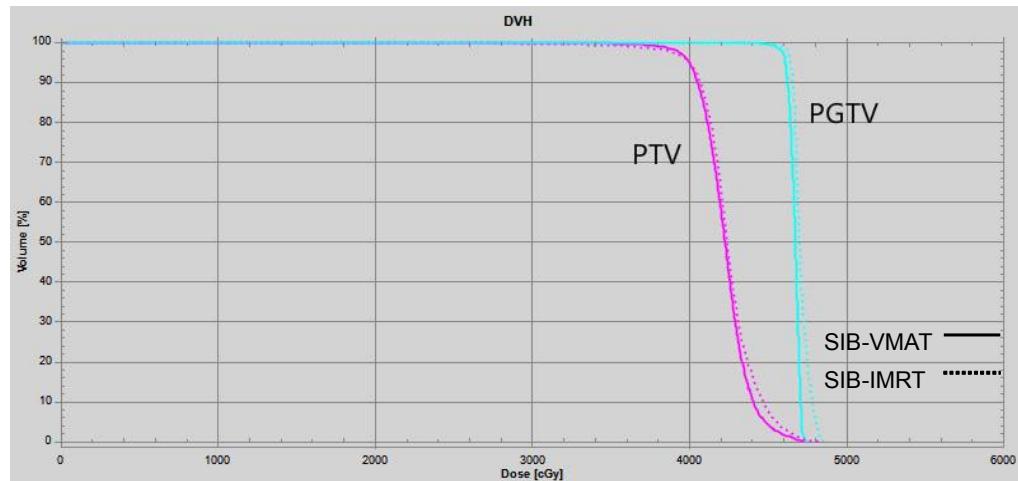


图2 SIB-VMAT与SIB-IMRT计划靶区DVH比较

Fig.2 Dose-volume histogram (DVH) comparison of PTV and PGTV in SIB-VMAT and SIB-IMRTplans

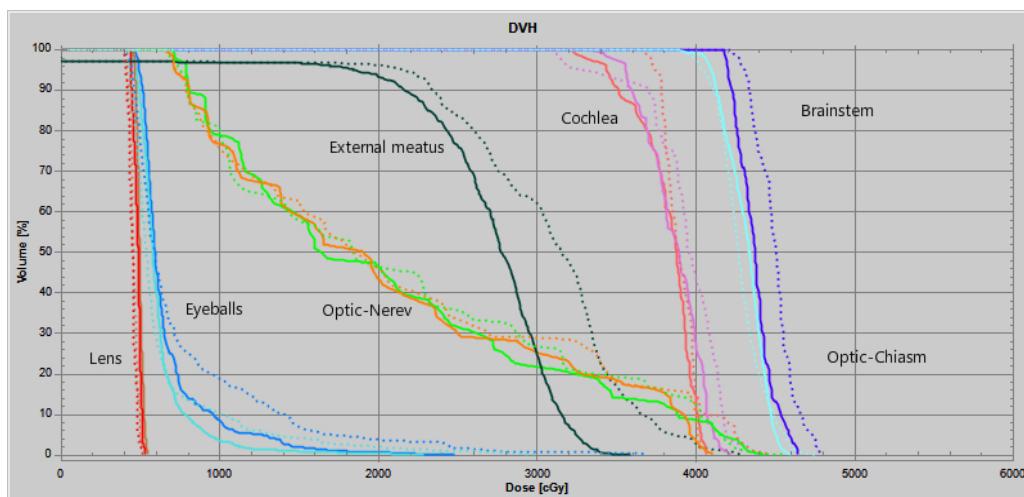


图3 SIB-VMAT与SIB-IMRT计划重要危及器官DVH比较

Fig.3 DVH comparison of major organs at risk (OARs) in SIB-VMAT and SIB-IMRT plans

予靶区更高的剂量且很好地控制OARs的受量,对于多靶区的患者也能带来较好的适形度和剂量均匀性。Ferro等<sup>[9]</sup>在病例报告介绍了采用SIB-IMRT技术治疗一例有8个脑转移瘤患者的情况,其使用6MV光子束,7个共面照射及2个非共面照射野,得出的物理剂量符合临床要求且适形度好,所有的95%转移瘤体积均达到处方剂量,高量未超过处方剂量的105%,晶体、视神经的高量分别为4.9、41.0 Gy。3个月后的核磁共振影像显示大部分的转移瘤已经完全缓解,40个月的随访发现,患者未出现认知受损、视力损伤以及头疼疲劳等问题。Clark等<sup>[10]</sup>中位时间为112个月的初期临床实验证实了图像引导下SIB-IMRT治疗脑转移瘤患者切实可行,相比于WBRT及立体定向放疗技术产生更小的毒副反应和更高的肿瘤局部控制率。VMAT是高效率的调强技术,

Hsuf<sup>[11]</sup>、Oehlke<sup>[12]</sup>等在各自的临床实验研究都发现SIB-VMAT用于治疗脑转移瘤安全可行,颅内剂量分布均匀,能很好地保护海马区等重要器官,实现精确放疗,而且每次治疗时间均小于4 min。

调强技术目前被作为治疗SIB-WBRT的经典模式,而关于IMRT和VMAT的研究结果一般来说都比较相近。VMAT从本质上讲也是IMRT技术的一种,但两者实现调强的方式不一样,因此造成剂量学分布及治疗时间的差异。Shaffer<sup>[13]</sup>针对10例脑胶质瘤病人,分别设计IMRT和单弧VMAT计划,结果证明VMAT计划在靶区剂量分布上以及危及器官保护上均优于IMRT计划,而且只需要更少的MU和治疗时间。Shi<sup>[7]</sup>在肺癌脑转移的计划设计中比较了CRT、IMRT、VMAT计划,其结果也表明VMAT计划最优。本研究与以上结果类似,无论是全脑靶区还



表3 两种同步加量调强技术的重要危及器官剂量学参数比较  
Tab.3 Dosimetric comparison of major OARs in the two plans

OARs	SIB-IMRT	SIB-VMAT	P value
Brainstem D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	4608.7±76.2	4540.2±69.3	0.227
Lens-L D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	494.3±69.3	486.8±65.3	0.113
Lens-R D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	478.9±51.4	483.8±61.3	0.201
Eyeball-L			
D <sub>max</sub>	2158.1±666.1	719.9±167.9	<0.05
D <sub>mean</sub>	719.9±167.9	719.9±167.9	<0.05
Eyeball-R			
D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	2450.3±592.8	1516.7±409.7	<0.05
D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	691.9±155.8	579.9±97.5	0.01
Optic nerve-L D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	4198.6±270.1	4058.5±149.4	0.167
Optic nerve-R D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	4003.3±289.1	3993.3±187.5	0.125
Optic chiasm D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	3969.6±228.6	3866.6±195.12	0.306
Cochlea-L D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	3837.8±292.7	3808.0±258.7	0.235
Cochlea-R D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	3942.4±233.7	3802.3±152.8	0.219
External auditory canal			
D <sub>max</sub> (cGy)	3433.5±334.6	3154.0±489.9	W=0.031
V <sub>25</sub> (%)	65.4.6%±22.4	55.7%±21.9	0.013
V <sub>30</sub> (%)	28.5%±32.1	10.5%±23.2	0.021

是脑转移瘤床靶区,SIB-VMAT计划的靶区剂量均匀性及适形度都比SIB-IMRT计划要好。两者在靶区的低量区域和平均剂量区域没有明显差异,表明它们都可以给予靶区较高的剂量,达到治愈肿瘤的目的。在高量区域SIB-VMAT占有优势( $4787.7\pm34.2$  vs  $4753.2\pm29.8$ ,  $P=0.022$ ),说明VMAT计划靶区的在达到处方剂量同时剂量分布均匀性好。而对于多个转移瘤时,VMAT计划的效果越是明显,其原因是VMAT计划射野角度较大,能够从各个角度给靶区补量。正因如此,SIB-VMAT在危及器官的低剂量范围保护中没有优势,右晶体的最大剂量的平均值略大于SIB-IMRT,但没有统计学差异( $P=0.201$ )。在以往全脑临床治疗观察中发现,部分患者在放疗后外耳道处会出现流脓、听力下降等副反应,因此在放疗计划中针对于外耳道设置限量,SIB-VMAT在保护外耳道中明显占优势,最大剂量以及V<sub>20</sub>、V<sub>30</sub>均低于SIB-IMRT计划,可能减少相应的副反应,具体临床结果需进一步的研究。

本研究结果表明在脑转移患者同步加量治疗中,SIB-VMAT较之SIB-IMRT能显著提高肿瘤靶区的剂量均匀及适形度,且能够减少周边重要器官的

受照剂量及体积,从而降低放疗毒副反应的发生几率,其治疗效率也好于普通调强技术,在临床中建议优先考虑。

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