

表2 两类计划的靶区剂量值(Gy)

Tab.2 Target area dose in interstitial irradiation therapy plan and IMRT plan (Gy)

Target area	$D_{95}\Delta$	D_{90}^*	D_{50}^*	D_{30}^*
ISIT (CTV)	120.18±0.52	134.09±0.94	240.23±15.48	336.62±4.61
IMRT (PTV)	120.17±0.66	132.58±5.62	137.87±6.18	139.60±6.42
IMRT (CTV)	133.34±3.61	121.69±0.38	134.25±4.92	137.46±5.93

ISIT: Interstitial irradiation; IMRT: Intensity-modulated radiotherapy; PTV: Planning target volume; Δ : Statistical differences were not found between ISIT (CTV) and IMRT (PTV) ($P>0.05$), but found between ISIT (CTV) and IMRT (CTV) ($P<0.05$), between IMRT (CTV) and IMRT (PTV) ($P<0.05$); *: Statistical differences were found in the comparative analysis within the three groups ($P<0.05$).

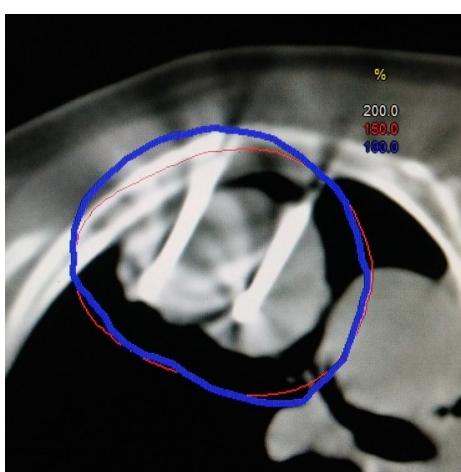


图1 调强剂量分布图
Fig.1 Dose distribution in IMRT

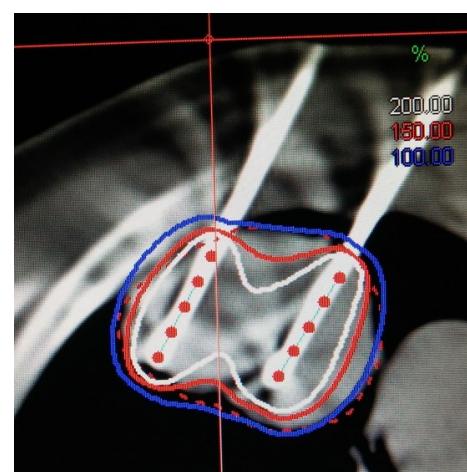


图2 插植内照射剂量分布图
Fig.2 Dose distribution in ISIT

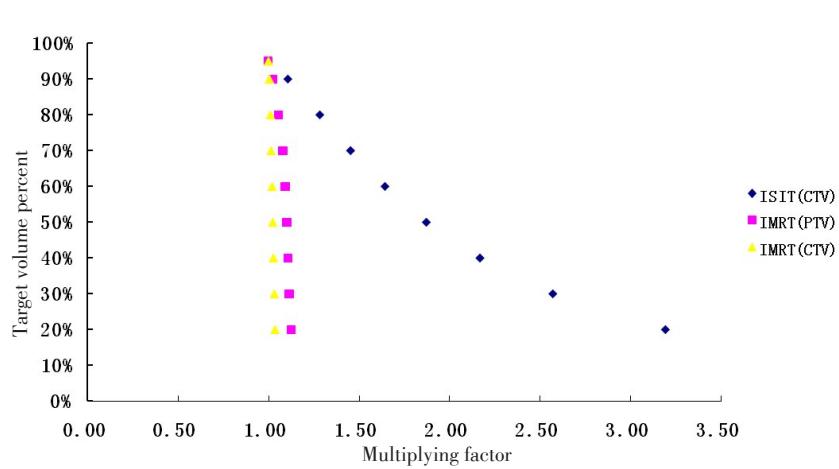


图3 倍率因子曲线
Fig.3 Multiplying factor curve

为计划是否可以验收的主要参考条件,尤其这种越靠近靶区中心剂量越高的剂量梯度变化。

由于内外照射的方式不同,对于靶区剂量的

均匀性要求也应不同。在内照射三维计划系统中设计内照射计划,应该设定一个怎样的靶区剂量梯度变化标准还有待于进一步的研究和分析。

