



## 不同部位肿瘤患者模拟机复位误差的对比分析

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**【摘要】目的:**对比分析不同部位肿瘤患者治疗计划在模拟机复位工作中的误差分布。**方法:**选取104例在瓦里安Acuity模拟定位机上复位的肿瘤病例,其中盆腔部28例、头颈部32例、胸部44例。根据患者定位十字线和从计划系统获取的相对坐标摆位,并按照调强放疗的要求拍摄正侧位射野验证片(冠状面和矢状面),采用系统自动刚性配准方式获取验证片与计划系统生成的数字重建放射图像的配准误差,并对比分析不同部位在X(左右)、Y(升降)、Z(进出)方向的配准误差和总配准误差,从而定量分析复位误差的分布情况。**结果:**盆腔部、头颈部和胸部肿瘤的总配准误差的平均值和标准差分别为 $(0.31\pm0.14)$ 、 $(0.17\pm0.07)$ 、 $(0.26\pm0.10)$  cm,头颈部肿瘤复位重复性较好。**结论:**3个部位肿瘤复位精度均满足临床治疗精度要求,其中头颈部肿瘤配准误差较小,表明该部位复位误差较小,重复性较好。

**【关键词】**肿瘤;强调放疗;模拟机;图像配准;配准误差;配准总误差;复位误差

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## Comparison of reset errors in simulator for patients with tumors in different locations

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**Abstract:** Objective To compare and analyze the reset errors acquired by simulator during the verification of treatment plans for tumors in different locations. Methods A total of 104 cases of treatment plans which were verified on Acuity simulator (Varian Medical systems, Palo Alto, California) were selected, involving 28 cases of pelvic tumors, 32 of head and neck tumors, and 44 of thoracic tumors. All patients were positioned according to the location of the crosshair and the relative coordinates obtained from the treatment planning system. Based on the requirements of intensity-modulated radiotherapy, two orthogonal X-ray images (one in coronal plane, the other in sagittal plane) were acquired for each case. The registration error (RE) of the digitally reconstructed radiograph images generated by the planning system and the obtained orthogonal X-ray images was obtained by automatic built-in rigid registration algorithm. The RE and total RE in X (left-right), Y (superior-inferior) and Z (anterior-posterior) orientations were analyzed, thus quantitatively analyzing the distribution of reset errors. Results The  $mean \pm SD$  of the total RE was  $(0.31 \pm 0.14)$ ,  $(0.17 \pm 0.07)$ ,  $(0.26 \pm 0.10)$  cm for pelvic tumors, head and neck tumors, and thoracic tumors, which revealed that the positioning repeatability of head and neck tumors is superior to that of tumors in other locations. Conclusion The registration accuracy of tumors in different locations satisfies the clinical requirement, and the RE of head and neck tumors is the smallest, which indicated that the head and neck tumors had a small reset error and a good positioning repeatability.

**Keywords:** tumor; intensity-modulated radiotherapy; simulator; image registration; registration error; total registration error; rest error

### 前言

随着放疗技术的日益发展,肿瘤放疗进入了快

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速、实时、精确的时代<sup>[1]</sup>,尤其调强放射治疗(IMRT)、容积调强放射治疗(VMAT)、立体定向放射外科等<sup>[2-5]</sup>新技术的临床应用,对于肿瘤的精确定位提出了更高的要求。模拟定位机在靶区及重要器官的定位、靶区或危及器官的运动范围的确定以及治疗方案的确认等方面起着重要作用,而医学图像的刚性配准算法在模拟机在线校位的复位精度中起决定性作用<sup>[6-8]</sup>。不同部位肿瘤由于固定体膜的不同、患者



在计算机断层扫描(CT)定位和模拟机复位时的体重差别以及摆位精度等因素的影响,其配准误差即复位误差不尽相同。本研究通过对比在北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所行IMRT或VMAT放疗的104患者治疗计划复位工作中X(左右)、Y(升降)、Z(进出)3个方向的配准误差和总配准误差分布情况,旨在分析自动配准系统在患者模拟机复位中的精确性以及不同部位肿瘤的复位误差的分布情况。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 病例选取

选取北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究2016年6月至2017年3月,利用瓦里安Acuity模拟定位机复位行IMRT和VMAT治疗的104个病例,其中盆腔部肿瘤患者28例、头颈部肿瘤患者32例、胸部肿瘤患者44例。所有病例采用仰卧位和相应部位的低温热塑体膜固定。均在在德国西门子公司SOMATOM大孔径CT上完成定位,头颈部肿瘤患者的扫描层厚为3 mm,其他部位肿瘤患者的扫描层厚为5 mm。

### 1.2 复位步骤

(1)模拟定位:根据患者病灶部位选择体膜并制定体表标识;(2)CT定位:肿瘤患者在西门子大孔径CT上模拟定位并将CT图像传输到瓦里安公司数据云端Aria;(3)靶区勾画和治疗计划制定:采用瓦里安公司Eclipse治疗计划系统制定治疗计划方案并生成数字重建放射影像,用于模拟机复位中医学图像配准;(4)患者摆位:根据步骤(1)的患者体表标识和步骤(3)中射束中心相对于体表标识的相对坐标进行摆位;(5)在线校位:拍摄正侧位数字影像并与步骤(3)中重建得到的DRR图像进行二维刚性配准,并得到X、Y、Z方向的配准误差;(6)完成复位:根据步骤(5)得到的配准误差移床,并在肿瘤患者固定体膜上画出相应的十字线,从而确定患者肿瘤中心位置,完成模拟机复位全过程。

### 1.3 总配准误差

总配准误差表示图像配准在3个方向的总误差,反映肿瘤患者治疗计划复位的总误差,其计算公式如下:

$$TRE = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad (1)$$

### 1.4 数据处理

本研究使用SigmaPlot13和origin8对模拟机复位工作中得到的X、Y、Z方向的配准误差和总配准误差等数据做分析处理。

## 2 结 果

28例盆腔部肿瘤在X、Y、Z方向的配准误差分布情况如图1所示。3个方向的误差集中在±0.4 cm区域,少数误差大于0.6 cm,提示治疗计划与模拟机正侧位二维射野验证片位置误差较大。

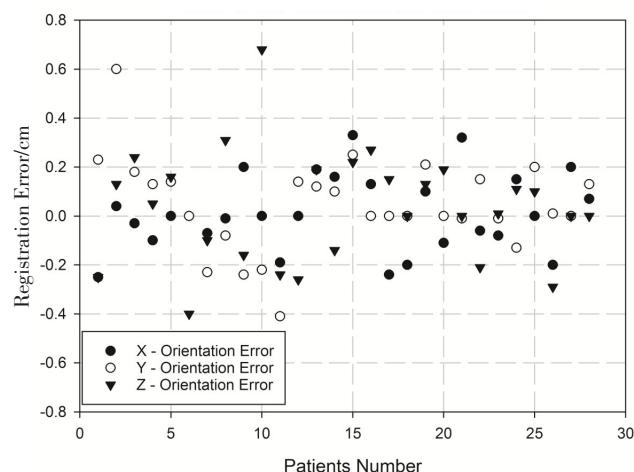


图1 盆腔部肿瘤3个方向配准误差  
Fig.1 Registration error (RE) of three orientations for pelvic tumor

32例头颈部肿瘤在X、Y、Z方向的配准误差分布情况如图2所示。配准误差集中在±0.2 cm区域,配准误差较小,收敛性较好。

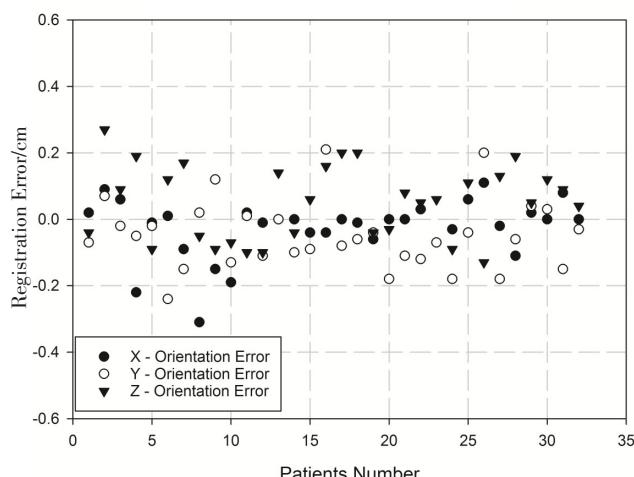


图2 鼻咽部肿瘤3个方向配准误差  
Fig.2 RE of three orientations for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC)

44例胸部肿瘤在3个方向的配准误差分布情况如图3所示。配准误差集中在-0.2~0.3 cm区域,配准误差较小,且无奇异点。

3个肿瘤部位在X、Y、Z方向的配准误差小于1 mm或小于2 mm所在比例例如图4所示。由图4可知,鼻咽部肿瘤配准精度较高,3个方向配准误差小

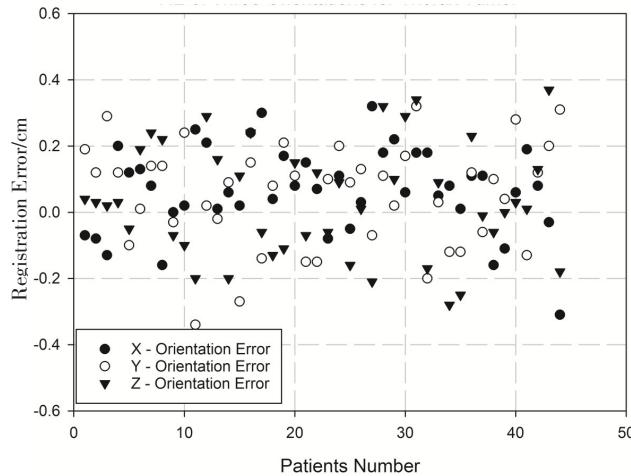


图3 胸部肿瘤3个方向配准误差分布  
Fig.3 RE of three orientations for thoracic tumor

于1 mm的病例所在比例分别为88%、92%、82%;相对于X、Y方向,Z方向配准误差小于1 mm或2 mm的比例较小,说明Z方向配准误差较其他方向大。

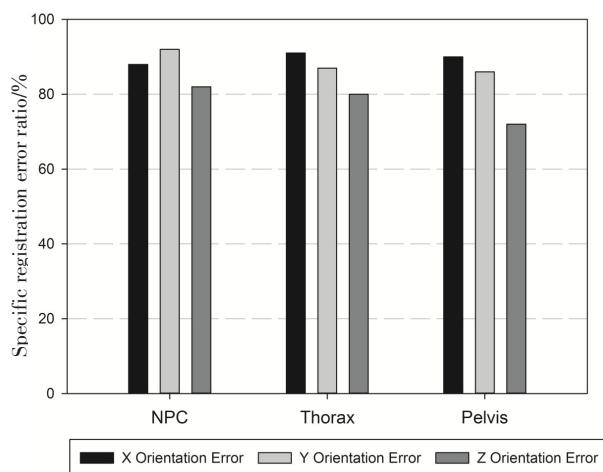


图4 盆腔部肿瘤、头颈部肿瘤、胸部肿瘤3个方向特定配准误差所在比例

Fig.4 Specific RE ratio of three orientations for pelvic tumor, NPC and thoracic tumor

3个部位肿瘤总配准误差和绝对值化后在X、Y、Z方向的配准误差的平均值和标准差如表1所示。对上述数据做箱图分析见图5,结果显示鼻咽部肿瘤配准误差和总配准误差较小,表明鼻咽部肿瘤复位重复性较好。

### 3 讨论

IMRT、VMAT等放疗新技术的应用对于放疗整个流程的质量控制与质量保证工作提出了新的挑战<sup>[8-10]</sup>。肿瘤患者在模拟机上的复位工作在整个质控

表1 3个部位肿瘤的配准误差和总配准误差(cm)  
Tab.1 RE and total RE of tumors in three different locations (cm)

Parameters	Pelvic	NPC	Thorax
X orientation	0.12±0.09	0.05±0.07	0.12±0.08
Y orientation	0.14±0.13	0.09±0.06	0.14±0.08
Z orientation	0.18±0.14	0.10±0.06	0.14±0.10
Total RE	0.31±0.14	0.17±0.07	0.26±0.10

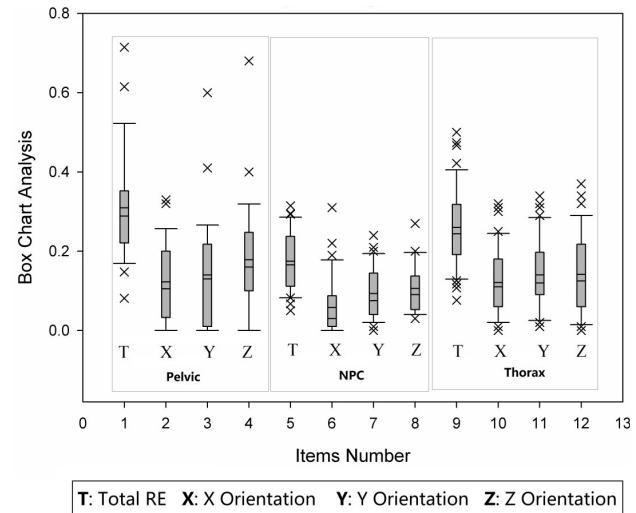


图5 3个部位肿瘤配准误差和总配准误差箱图分析  
Fig.5 Box chart analysis of RE and total RE for tumors in three different locations

流程中非常关键,可以为医生和物理师提供有关肿瘤和危及器官区别于常规诊断用X线机的影像信息,可利用带有标记的定位框架或患者身体的骨性标志,并在透视下观察靶区和危及器官的运动范围,进一步确认治疗的肿瘤靶区和危及器官的相互关系<sup>[11]</sup>。

保持患者体位在整个治疗过程中的一致性,减少临床摆位误差是精确放疗的关键<sup>[12-14]</sup>。临床摆位误差分为系统误差和随机误差等<sup>[15-16]</sup>。系统误差相对恒定,包括在定位系统的激光灯的误差、扫描误差、机械误差、加速器的机械误差等<sup>[17]</sup>;随机误差是患者每次摆位时体位重复性的差异,造成原因包括患者器官运动和体重变化、技术员的摆位操作具有规律性和重复性等<sup>[18-21]</sup>,这同时也是影响整个治疗周期放疗精度与疗效的重要因素。

本研究表明头颈部患者复位过程中的配准误差和总配准误差小于其他两个部位,说明头颈部肿瘤病例的模拟机复位误差较小,重复性较好,因为器官运动和患者体重变化等因素对鼻咽部患者位置影响较小;盆腔部肿瘤病例复位误差较大,重复性较差,主要与盆腔部肿瘤患者憋尿后对腰椎和尾椎位置挤

压效应有关;由于呼吸运动的因素,胸部肿瘤患者模拟机复位重复性较差,同时患者组织器官的位置变化对于医学图像刚性配准算法的准确性提出了挑战,较易出现局部最优解从而导致误配准。

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