



两种胶片分析方法比较多叶光栅到位精确度:多中心测量结果的初步研究

薛娴¹,赵红枫²,罗素明¹,何志坚¹,杨春勇³,刘冉⁴,程晓军⁵,孙刚涛⁶,程金生¹

1.中国疾病预防控制中心辐射防护与核安全医学所辐射防护与核应急中国疾病预防控制中心重点实验室,北京100088;2.北京市朝阳区疾病预防控制中心,北京100013;3.江苏省疾病预防控制中心,江苏南京210009;4.四川省疾病预防控制中心,四川成都610031;5.河南省职业病防治研究院,河南郑州450052;6.湖北省疾病预防控制中心,湖北武汉430079

【摘要】目的:应用两种胶片分析方法分析调强治疗多叶光栅(MLC)到位精确度。**方法:**选择4个省共15家医院,其中8家为Varian加速器,MLC型号均为Millenium 120;7家为Elekta加速器,MLC型号为MLCi或MLCi2。胶片放在固体水模体30 cm×30 cm, d_{max} 点处(水下1.5 cm),SAD=100 cm,6 MV照射,250 MU(监督系数)/栅栏野,应用计划系统,在EBT3胶片上形成5条MLC栅栏野,每条栅栏野射野宽度为6 mm,5条栅栏野射野中心位置相对于中间栅栏野射野中心的位置距离分别为-6、-3、0、3、6 cm。将照射后的胶片用Epson Expression 10000XL扫描,应用Film QA™ Pro软件得到栅栏野剂量曲线(profile),并用两种归一方法即截断部分光密度值区域后归一和归一到局部位置区的光密度值,从射野位置及中心位置偏差、射野宽度及偏差4个方面分析比较MLC到位精确及多中心测量结果。**结果:**两种分析方法比较,5条栅栏野实际射野位置相对于计划射野位置偏差,均测得9家医院位置偏差超过国际原子能机构(IAEA)规定偏差限值±0.5 mm;分析每条栅栏野射野中心位置的偏差,分析结果均符合IAEA规定限值±0.5 mm;分析5条栅栏野宽度,并与计划设定宽度6 mm相比较,偏差均符合IAEA规定不超过±1 mm;分析射野宽度最大最小值偏差及标准差,分析结果均符合IAEA规定偏差不超过±0.75 mm,标准差不超过0.30 mm。**结论:**两种胶片分析方法测量MLC叶片到位精确度,结果相近,差别较小,在此实验中两种归一方法均可被用。

【关键词】多叶光栅;到位精确度;胶片分析;归一方法

【中图分类号】R811.1;R312

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2018)12-1375-11

Multi-leaf collimator positioning accuracy analyzed with two film analysis methods: a preliminary multi-center measurement

XUE Xian¹, ZHAO Hongfeng², LUO Suming¹, HE Zhijian¹, YANG Chunyong³, LIU Ran⁴, CHENG Xiaojun⁵, SUN Gangtao⁶, CHENG Jinsheng¹

1. Key Laboratory of Radiation Protection and Nuclear Emergency, National Institute for Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 100088, China; 2. Beijing Chaoyang Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Beijing 100013, China; 3. Jiangsu Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanjing 210009, China; 4. Sichuan Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Chengdu 610031, China; 5. Henan Institute for Occupational Medicine, Zhengzhou 450052, China; 6. Hubei Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Wuhan 430079, China

Abstract: Objective To assess a picket fence test using two methods of film analysis for verifying the positioning accuracy of multi-leaf collimator (MLC). **Methods** Among selected 15 hospitals in 4 provinces, 8 of them applied Varian accelerator using MLC (Millenium 120), and the other 7 adopted Elekta accelerator using MLC (MLCi or ML Ci2). The film was placed at d_{max} (1.5 cm underwater) in a solid water phantom of 30 cm×30 cm, with a source axis distance of 100 cm. The film received an irradiation of 6 MV and 250 MU per MLC strip. Five MLC strips were generated on EBT3 film, and the width of each strip was 6 mm. The centers of 5 MLC strips were located at -6, -3, 0, 3 and 6 cm from the center of the middle MLC strip. The irradiated

【收稿日期】2018-07-11

【基金项目】IAEA资助项目(17821/CRP)

【作者简介】薛娴,助理研究员,主要从事放射治疗质控研究,E-mail: xianxue668@163.com;赵红枫,主管技师,主要从事放射防护工作,E-mail: 13521391006@139.com

【通信作者】程金生,E-mail: chengjinsheng@nirp.chinacdc.cn



films were scanned with Epson Expression 10000XL scanner, and the dose curve of irradiation field (profile) was analyzed and calculated by Film QATM Pro software. Two normalization methods, namely truncating at the smallest local min and max values and normalizing to 0 and 1 (TLN) and equalizing all local min and max values to 0 and 1 (ELN), were used to analyze the field location and deviation of the center, field width and deviation for comparing the MLC positioning accuracy and multi-center measured results. **Results** The deviation between measured field positions of 5 strips and planned strip positions in 9 hospitals exceeded ± 0.5 mm which was recommended by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The deviation of the center of each irradiation field was up to standard which is ± 0.5 mm recommended by IAEA. The deviation between the width of 5 fence fields and planned width (6 mm) was less than ± 1 mm, conforming to IAEA standard. Moreover, the deviation and standard deviation of maximum-minimum widths met IAEA standards (no more than 0.75 mm and 0.30 mm, respectively). **Conclusion** The MLC positioning accuracy measured by two normalization methods of film analysis is similar. Both TLN and ELN are reliable in the verification of MLC positioning accuracy.

Keywords: multi-leaf collimator; positioning accuracy; film analysis; normalization method

前言

调强放射治疗是现今放射治疗的主要技术手段,其中多叶光栅(MLC)到位精确度直接影响患者靶区、危及器官的剂量以及调强治疗的精确性,其质控在放射治疗质控方面有非常重要的影响^[1-3]。现在各家医院主要应用MLC电子射野影像系统和胶片验证方法来检测MLC到位精确度^[4-7]。2015年至今国际原子能机构(IAEA)开展了调强放射治疗质量控制方法研究(第7~9步),并联合18个发达和发展中国家共同开展研究,中国是参与国之一^[8]。本课题是针对第7步b,建立胶片验证MLC到位精确度方法研究的进一步探讨。

胶片分析MLC叶片到位精确度过程中,栅栏野光密度值的归一对分析结果起关键性的作用。厂家建议用的归一方法是归一到局部位置区的光密度值(Equalize all local min and max values to 0 and 1, ELN),而其他参与此项目的成员国所用的归一方法为截断部分光密度

值区域后归一(Truncate at the smallest local min and max values and normalize to 0 and 1, TLN)。针对此问题,从我国河南、江苏、湖北、四川4个省30台不同加速器和治疗计划系统的样本中,选出8台Varian加速器设备和7台Elekta加速器设备,应用两种归一方法对射野位置及中心位置偏差和射野宽度及偏差4个方面比较并分析结果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料和设备

从河南、江苏、湖北、四川4个省中选择8台Varian加速器和7台Elekta加速器,基本特性如表1和表2所示;固体水模体30 cm×30 cm(德国PTW公司的RW3);GAFCHROMICTM EBT3胶片,尺寸为20.32 mm×25.40 mm;Film QATM Pro胶片分析软件(美国Ashland Advanced Materials公司);Epson Expression 10000XL扫描仪(日本Epson公司)。

表1 8台Varian加速器基本特性
Tab.1 Basic characteristics of 8 Varian accelerators

| No. | LINAC model | Production year | Installation year | Energy/MV | MLC model |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | TrueBeam | 2012 | 2013 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 2 | Unique | 2013 | 2013 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 3 | Clinac iX | 2009 | 2009 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 4 | Trilogy | 2010 | 2010 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 5 | TrueBeam | 2012 | 2013 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 6 | 23EX | 2012 | 2013 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 7 | Unique | 2012 | 2013 | 6 | Millenium 120 |
| 8 | TrueBeam | 2011 | 2011 | 6 | Millenium 120 |

MLC: Multi-leaf collimator



表2 7台Elekta加速器基本特性
Tab.2 Basic characteristics of 7 Elekta accelerators

| No. | LINAC model | Production year | Installation year | Energy/MV | MLC Model |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Synergy | 2008 | 2011 | 6 | MLCi2 |
| 2 | Synergy | 2013 | 2015 | 6 | MLCi2 |
| 3 | Synergy | 2010 | 2011 | 6 | MLCi |
| 4 | Synergy | 2013 | 2013 | 6 | MLCi2 |
| 5 | Precise | 2011 | 2012 | 6 | MLCi |
| 6 | Precise | 2008 | 2010 | 6 | MLCi |
| 7 | Precise | 2010 | 2011 | 6 | MLCi |

1.2 方法

(1)选择15台加速器做治疗计划,形成5条栅栏野射野^[9],其中Varian加速器中间位置栅栏野射野由第二准直器形成,其他4条均由MLC形成,Elekta加速器栅栏野均由MLC形成,SAD=100 cm,d_{max}位置(水下1.5 cm),6 MV X射线束照射,每条栅栏野的监督跳数为250 MU。计划5条栅栏野射野中心位置相对于中间栅栏野射野中心的位置距离分别为-6、-3、0、3、6 cm。每条栅栏野最终形成射野宽度为6 mm。

(2)将30 cm×30 cm的固体水模体放置在加速器治疗机床上,标记EBT3胶片方向,胶片的长轴方向为枪靶方向,和照射方向垂直,放置在固体水模体d_{max}(距模体表面1.5 cm处)位置照射^[10]。

(3)照射后的胶片应用Epson Expression 10000XL扫描仪进行激光扫描,扫描后的胶片方向和照射方向一致^[11-12],为确保扫描时产生的剂量误差,应该在4倍于曝光第一张和最后一张胶片的时间间隔后扫描^[13],扫描模式为专业正扫描,分辨率为72 dpi,配置不需要颜色校正,扫描后的影像导入Film QATM Pro软件中^[14]。具体分析方法如下:点击软件左栏"Add new case object",添加"MLC Picket fence Physics QA",导入扫描后的胶片,利用光标,标记胶片中心位置,如图1所示;点击左栏下拉菜单中Tool-MLC Picket fence Physics QA,进入胶片分析页面,选择MLC design中加速器的实际MLC型号,本实验中主要选择Varian的Millenium 120(20对宽度为1 cm的叶片和40对宽度为5 cm的叶片)和Elekta的MLCi、MLCi2(40对宽度为1 cm的叶片);调节移动光标移动胶片,将软件形成的栅栏野竖线与胶片栅栏野射野影像中线重合;光密度值与剂量的转换公式为:X(D)=A+B/(D-C)(X为光密度值,D为胶片实际照射剂量,A、B、C为刻度胶片的系数),得到光密度值与剂量值成反比,分析页面的右上方会显示栅栏野的profile图,选择"All beam lines, All leaves",会显示所有栅栏野及

叶片的位置与光密度值的profile图,光密度值显示0的位置胶片实际剂量值最大,光密度显示1的位置剂量值最小。5条栅栏野则有5个最大和最小光密度值。

(4)利用两种归一方法:TLN方法,选择5条栅栏野

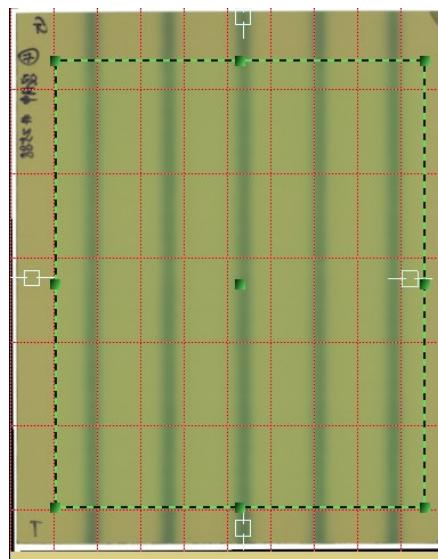


图1 标记胶片中心位置

Fig.1 Marked central location of a film

光密度值最大值区域和最小值区域,比较5个最大值和最小值,截断最小值区域中比相对最大值还低的区域,且截断最大值区域中比相对最小值还高的区域,然后进行归一,如图2所示。ELN方法,归一到胶片选择区域的光密度最大值处,如图3所示。对射野位置及中心位置偏差、射野宽度及偏差4个方面分析8台Varian和7台Elekta加速器MLC到位精确度,得到5条栅栏野实际射野位置相对于计划位置偏差(-6、-3、0、3、6 cm),依据IAEA规定偏差限值不超过±0.5 mm;每条栅栏野射野中心位置的偏差,依据IAEA规定限值不超过±0.5 mm,标准差不超过0.3 mm^[14];按照半高宽方法分析5条栅栏野宽度,与计划设定宽度6 mm相比较,依据IAEA规定

偏差不超过 ± 1 mm;射野宽度最大最小值偏差及标准差,依据IAEA规定偏差不超过 ± 0.75 mm,标准差不超过0.30 mm。

分析的大2.7%,两种方法在分析Varian加速器位置偏差时的标准差较Elekta加速器的大2.7%。

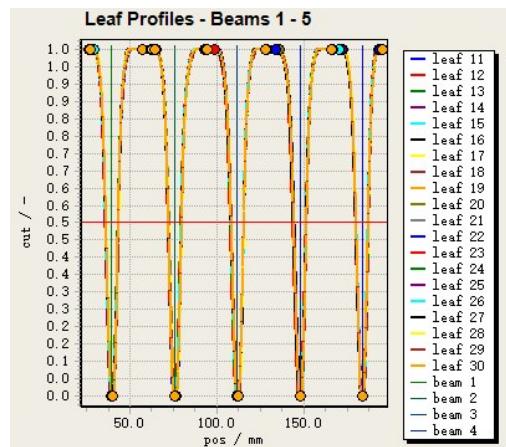


图2 TLN 的 profile

Fig.2 Profile of TLN

TLN: Truncating at the smallest local min and max values and normalize to 0 and 1

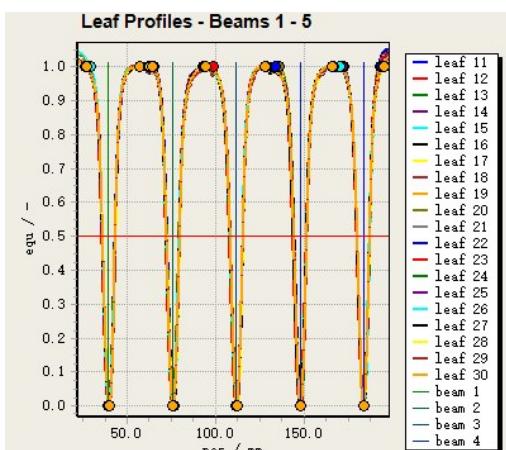


图3 ELN 的 profile

Fig.3 Profile of ELN

ELN: Equalizing all local min and max values to 0 and 1

2 结果

(1)用TLN和ELN方法分析不同加速器生成5条栅栏野实际射野位置,如表3和表4所示。与计划射野位置(-6,-3,0,3,6 cm)比较,栅栏野实际射野位置减去计划射野位置,如图4和图5所示,从图中可以看出,两种分析法结果相近,均分别得到3、4、5、6这4台Varian加速器和2、3、5、6、7这5台Elekta加速器的栅栏野射野位置偏差超出 ± 0.5 mm。对栅栏野射野位置偏差进行统计学分析比较,结果如表5所示。由表5可见,TLN分析位置偏差的标准差较ELN

表3 TLN 方法分析5条栅栏野实际射野位置

Tab.3 MLC strip position analyzed with TLN method

| Linac | No. | Strip position/mm | | | | |
|--------|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Strip1 | Strip2 | Strip3 | Strip4 | Strip5 |
| Varian | 1 | -60.1 | -30.2 | 0.0 | 30.1 | 59.8 |
| | 2 | -59.8 | -29.8 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 59.9 |
| | 3 | -59.0 | -29.2 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 60.1 |
| | 4 | -58.9 | -29.1 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 60.4 |
| | 5 | -59.1 | -29.1 | 0.2 | 30.5 | 60.5 |
| | 6 | -59.5 | -29.5 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 60.3 |
| | 7 | -59.8 | -29.9 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 59.7 |
| | 8 | -59.8 | -29.8 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 59.6 |
| Elekta | 1 | -60.4 | -30.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 59.7 |
| | 2 | -59.3 | -29.3 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 60.5 |
| | 3 | -59.2 | -29.5 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 59.8 |
| | 4 | -59.9 | -29.8 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 60.1 |
| | 5 | -59.4 | -30.5 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 59.7 |
| | 6 | -60.3 | -30.6 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 |
| | 7 | -59.4 | -29.7 | -0.1 | 29.8 | 59.6 |

表4 ELN 方法分析5条栅栏野实际射野位置

Tab.4 MLC strip position analyzed with ELN method

| Linac | No. | Strip position/mm | | | | |
|--------|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Strip1 | Strip2 | Strip3 | Strip4 | Strip5 |
| Varian | 1 | -60.1 | -30.2 | -0.1 | 30.1 | 59.8 |
| | 2 | -59.8 | -29.8 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 59.9 |
| | 3 | -59.0 | -29.2 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 60.1 |
| | 4 | -59.0 | -29.1 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 60.4 |
| | 5 | -59.1 | -29.2 | 0.2 | 30.5 | 60.5 |
| | 6 | -59.4 | -29.4 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 60.3 |
| | 7 | -59.8 | -29.9 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 59.7 |
| | 8 | -59.7 | -29.8 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 59.6 |
| Elekta | 1 | -60.4 | -30.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 59.8 |
| | 2 | -59.4 | -29.3 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 60.5 |
| | 3 | -59.2 | -29.5 | 0.1 | 30.1 | 59.8 |
| | 4 | -59.9 | -29.8 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 60.1 |
| | 5 | -59.4 | -30.5 | -0.1 | 29.8 | 59.7 |
| | 6 | -60.3 | -30.6 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 |
| | 7 | -59.4 | -29.7 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 59.6 |

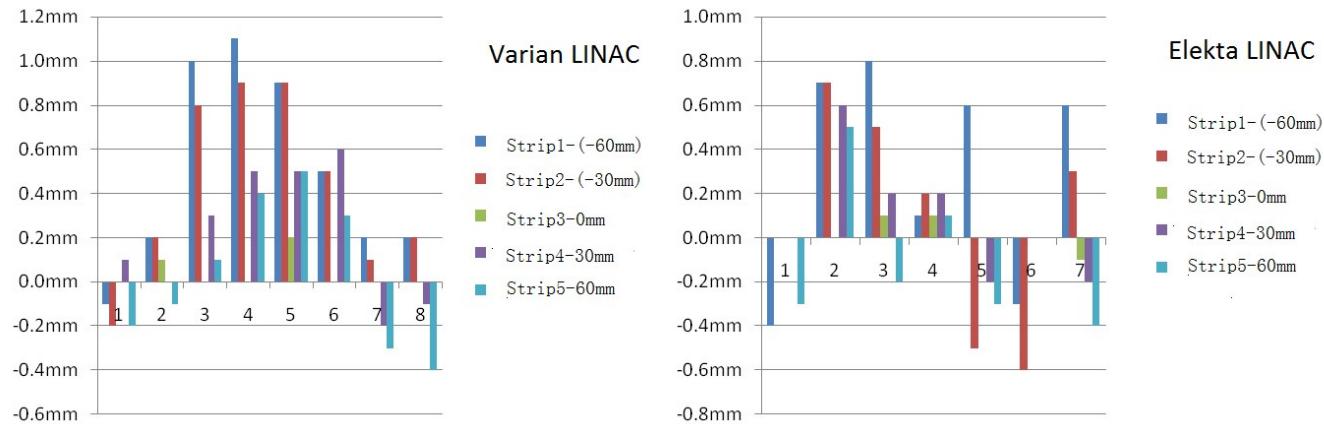


图4 TLN方法分析5条栅栏野射野位置与计划射野位置偏差

Fig.4 Differences between the planned and the actual strip positions analyzed with TLN method

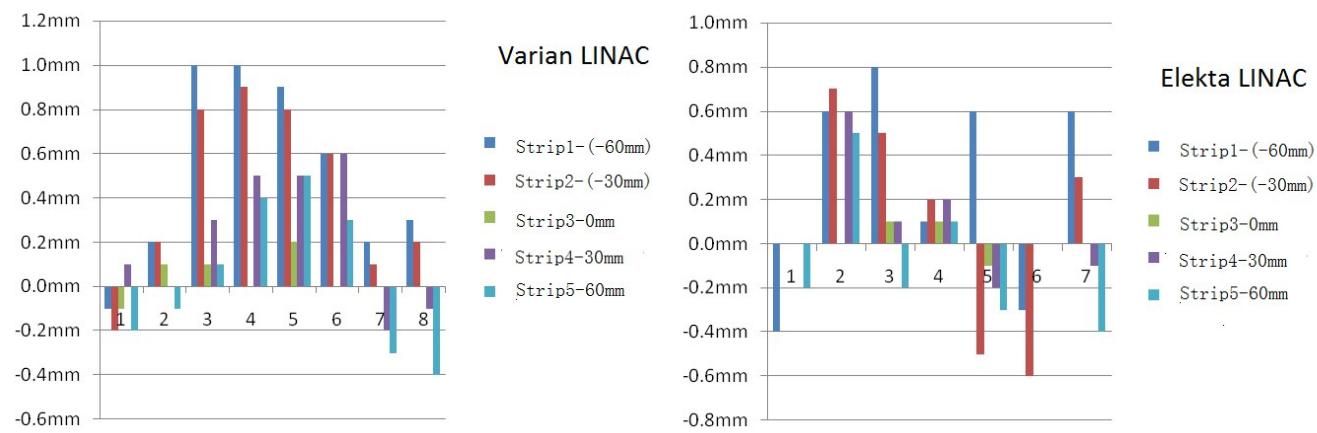


图5 ELN方法分析5条栅栏野射野位置与计划射野位置偏差

Fig.5 Differences between the planned and the actual strip positions analyzed with ELN method

表5 栅栏野射野位置偏差的统计学分析结果(mm)

Tab.5 Statistics of MLC strip position differences (mm)

| Item | Varian LINAC | | Elekta LINAC | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | TLN strip position differences | ELN strip position differences | TLN strip position differences | ELN strip position differences |
| Average | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| SE | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Median | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SD | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| Variance | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Minimum | -0.40 | -0.40 | -0.60 | -0.60 |
| Maximum | 1.10 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.80 |

SE: Standard error; SD: Standard deviation

(2)每条栅栏野需要多对MLC叶片形成,所以需要分析每对叶片中心位置相对于形成栅栏野的多对叶片中心位置平均值(ave)的偏差。两种方法分析5条栅栏野射野中心位置的偏差(bias)及标准差(SD),如表6和

表7所示。

依据IAEA规定限值不超过 ± 0.5 mm,则中心位置偏差(最大值-最小值)不超过 ± 1.0 mm,标准差不超过0.3 mm,如图6和图7所示。由图可知,两种分析方法所得

表6 TLN方法分析5条栅栏野射野中心位置的偏差及标准差
(mm)

Tab.6 MLC strip positioning bias analyzed with
TLN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Bias _{min} | Bias _{mean} | Bias _{max} | Bias _{max-Bias_{min}} | SD |
|--------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----|
| Varian | 1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 7 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 8 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Elekta | 1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 2 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 7 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

表7 ELN方法分析5条栅栏野射野中心位置的偏差及标准差
(mm)

Tab.7 MLC strip positioning bias analyzed with
ELN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Bias _{min} | Bias _{mean} | Bias _{max} | Bias _{max-Bias_{min}} | SD |
|--------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----|
| Varian | 1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 3 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 7 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 8 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Elekta | 1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 2 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 4 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 7 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |

结果均不超过IAEA规定限值,进行统计学分析,结果如表8所示。由表可见,Elekta加速器的TLN分析值的

标准差大于ELN分析值的标准差40.9%,表示数据离散度较大。

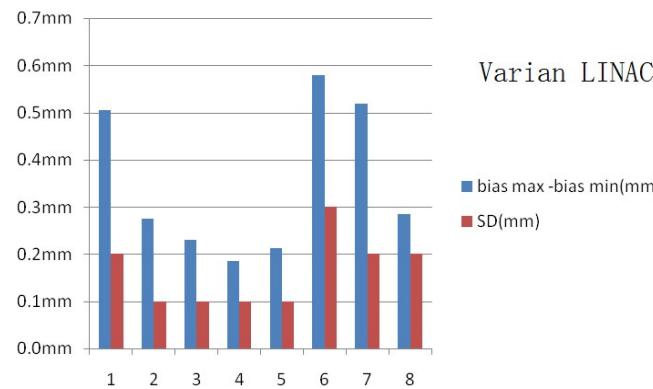
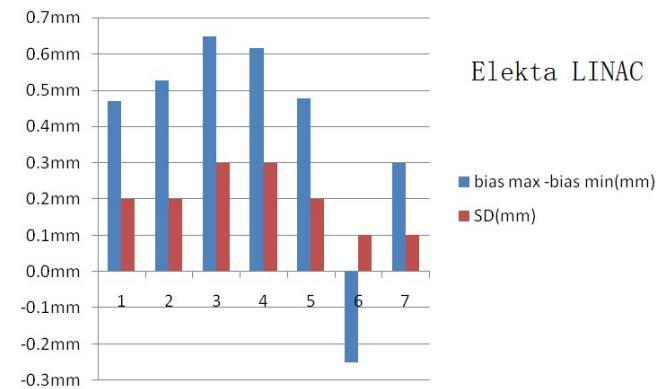


图6 TLN方法分析5条栅栏野中心位置偏差
Fig.6 MLC strip positioning bias analyzed with TLN method



(3)两种方法分析5条栅栏野射野宽度,如表9和表10所示。与计划设定宽度6 mm相比较,如图8和图9所示,由图可知,均不超过IAEA规定偏差 ± 1 mm。进行统计学分析,如表11所示,由表可知,两种方法在分析Varian加速器偏差的标准差比Elekta加速器大50%。

(4)两种方法分析5条栅栏野中每对叶片形成的射野宽度与多对叶片形成的栅栏野射野宽度平均值比较,栅栏野叶片射野宽度最小值(width min),栅栏野叶片射野宽度最大值(width max),栅栏野射野宽度(最大值-最小值)(width max-width min),栅栏野射野宽度平均值(average)及标准差(SD)如表12和

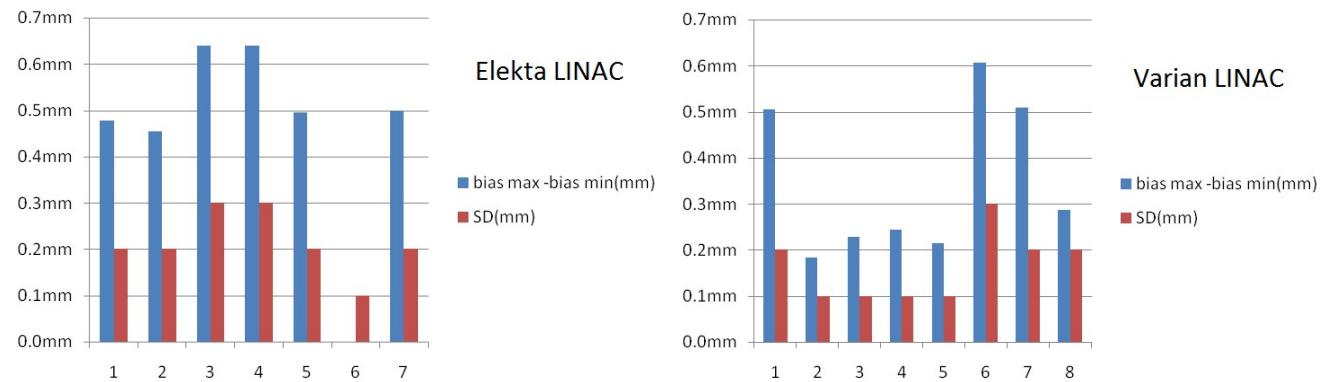


图7 ELN方法分析5条栅栏野中心位置偏差
Fig.7 MLC strip positioning bias analyzed with ELN method

表8 栅栏野中心位置偏差的统计学分析结果(mm)

Tab.8 Statistics of MLC strip positioning bias (mm)

| Item | Varian LINAC | | Elekta LINAC | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | TLN strip positioning bias | ELN strip positioning bias | TLN strip positioning bias | ELN strip positioning bias |
| Average | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.46 |
| SE | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.08 |
| Median | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.48 | 0.50 |
| SD | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.22 |
| Variance | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| Minimum | 0.19 | 0.18 | -0.25 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.65 | 0.64 |

表9 TLN方法分析5条栅栏野射野宽度(mm)

Tab.9 Widths of 5 MLC strips analyzed with TLN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Width of radiation field | | | | |
|--------|-----|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Strip1 | Strip2 | Strip3 | Strip4 | Strip5 |
| Varian | 1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| | 2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| | 3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| | 4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | 5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| | 6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| | 7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| | 8 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Elekta | 1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| | 2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | 3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| | 4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| | 5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| | 6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| | 7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |

表10 ELN方法分析5条栅栏野射野宽度(mm)

Tab.10 Widths of 5 MLC strips analyzed with ELN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Width of radiation field | | | | |
|--------|-----|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Strip1 | Strip2 | Strip3 | Strip4 | Strip5 |
| Varian | 1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| | 2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| | 3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| | 4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| | 5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| | 6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| | 7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| | 8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Elekta | 1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| | 2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| | 3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| | 4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| | 5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| | 6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| | 7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 |

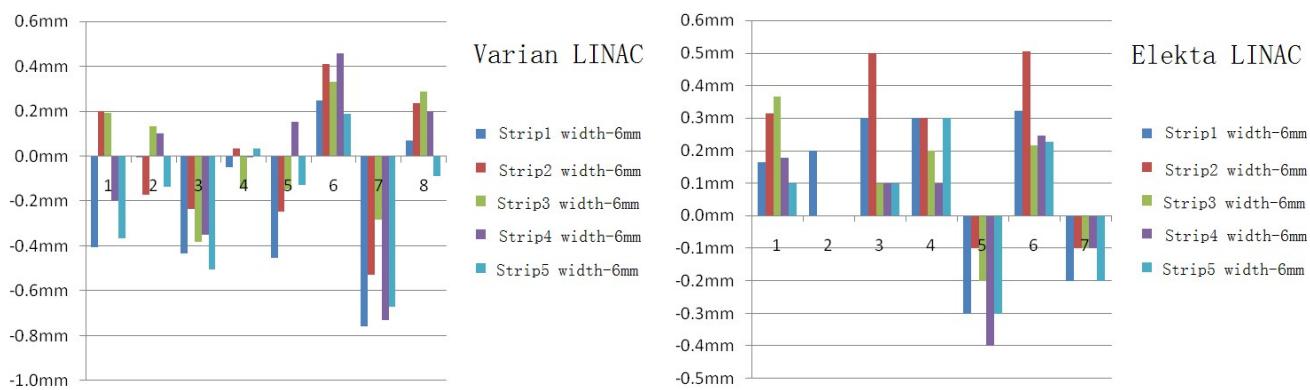


图8 TLN方法分析5条栅栏野射野宽度偏差

Fig.8 Deviation between MLC strip opening width and 6 mm analyzed with TLN method

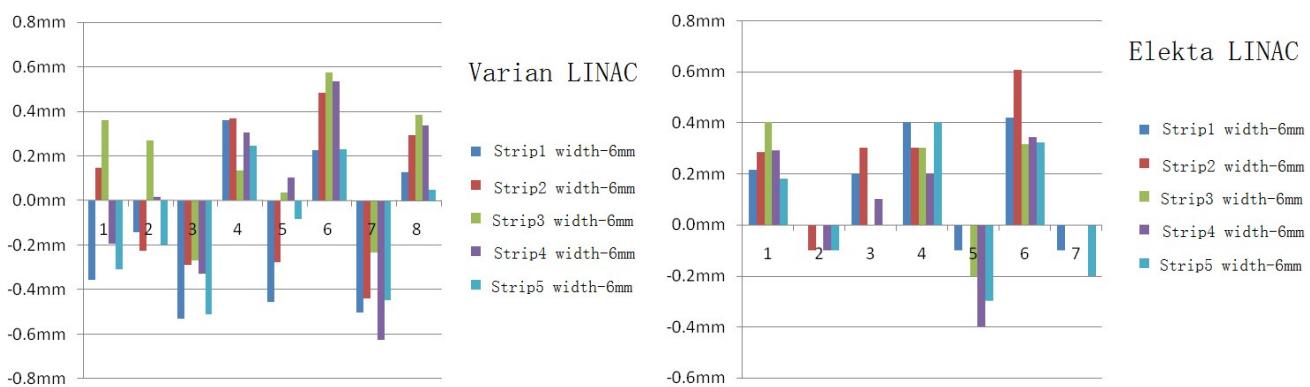


图9 ELN方法分析5条栅栏野射野宽度偏差

Fig.9 Deviation between MLC strip opening width and 6 mm analyzed with ELN method

表11 两种方法的栅栏野射野宽度与计划宽度偏差值统计学分析(mm)

Tab.11 Comparison of MLC strip opening width and planned width using two different methods (mm)

| Item | Varian LINAC | | Elekta LINAC | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | TLN strip opening width | ELN strip opening width | TLN strip opening width | ELN strip opening width |
| Average | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| SE | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Median | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| SD | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Variance | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Minimum | -0.8 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Maximum | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

表13所示。按照IAEA标准,偏差不超过 ± 0.75 mm,那么相对于表中栅栏野叶片射野宽度(最大值-最小值)(width max-width min),其结果不应超出1.5 mm,标准差不超过0.3 mm。将表格具体分析,如图10和图11所示,由图可见栅栏野叶片射野宽度差值均未超过1.5 mm,标准差未超过0.3 mm。对以上结果进行统计学分析,如表14所示,由表可知,Elekta加速器

中TLN分析比ELN分析所得结果的标准差大,则离散度较高。

3 讨论

本实验选择8台Varian加速器和7台Elekta加速器,并且MLC型号相近,是为了减少设备因素的干扰。利用Film QA™ Pro软件的两种归一分析方法,

表12 TLN方法分析栅栏叶片野射野宽度的比较值(mm)

Tab.12 MLC strip opening width analyzed with TLN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Width _{min} | Width _{mean} | Width _{max} | Width _{max} -Width _{min} | SD |
|--------|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-----|
| Varian | 1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| | 2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 4 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| | 6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | 7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| | 8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Elekta | 1 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| | 2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| | 3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| | 4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| | 6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| | 7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

表13 ELN方法分析栅栏野叶片射野宽度的比较值(mm)

Tab.13 MLC strip opening width analyzed with ELN method (mm)

| Linac | No. | Width _{min} | Width _{mean} | Width _{max} | Width _{max} -Width _{min} | SD |
|--------|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-----|
| Varian | 1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| | 6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Elekta | 1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| | 2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| | 3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| | 4 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| | 5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| | 6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| | 7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |

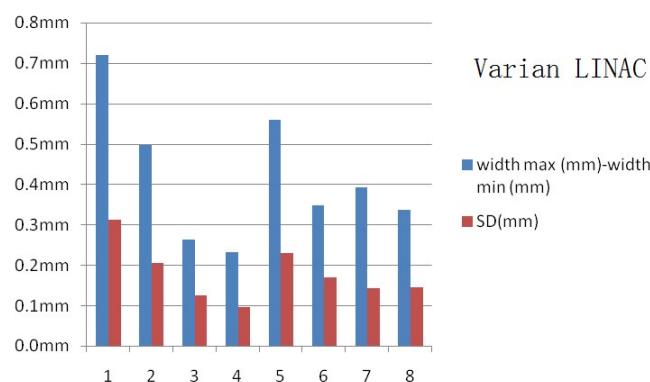


图10 TLN方法分析叶片射野宽度差值及标准差

Fig.10 Differences and standard deviations of MLC strip opening width analyzed with TLN method

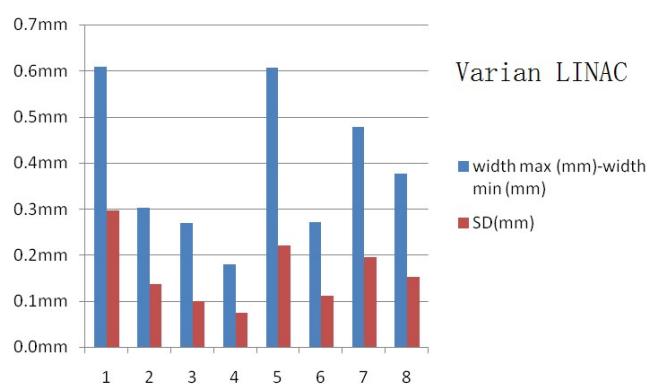
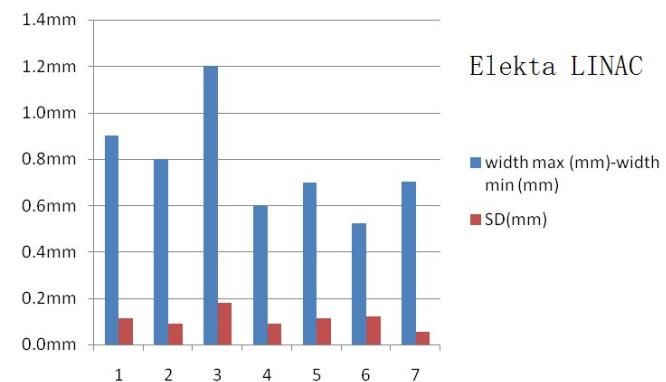


图11 ELN方法分析栅栏野叶片射野宽度差值及标准差

Fig.11 Differences and standard deviations of MLC strip opening width analyzed with ELN method

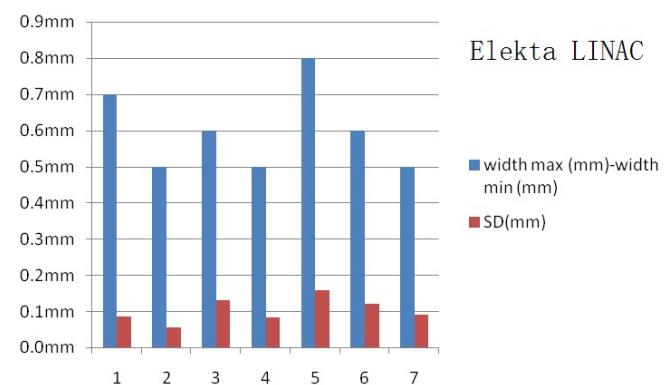




表14 两种方法栅栏野射野宽度差值的统计学分析(mm)

Tab.14 Statistics of MLC strip opening width bias analyzed with two different methods (mm)

| Item | Varian LINAC | | Elekta LINAC | |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | TLN strip opening width bias | ELN strip opening width bias | TLN strip opening width bias | ELN strip opening width bias |
| Average | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| SE | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Median | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| SD | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Variance | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Minimum | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Maximum | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 |

分析栅栏野射野位置、栅栏野射野位置与计划射野位置偏差、栅栏野射野中心位置偏差、栅栏野射野宽度、其与计划射野宽度的偏差和每对叶片形成栅栏野射野宽度与多对叶片形成的栅栏野射野平均宽度比较，并进行统计学研究，得到两种归一分析方法所得结果相似，TLN分析结果的标准差值大于ELN分析结果值，这可能与截断光密度值较小和较大区域有关，造成数据的离散度增大。厂家认为在形成栅栏野射野宽度，剂量改变很大时，使用TLN归一方法可将离散度较大值去掉，会比较有优势。

本实验设置的射野宽度为6 mm，射野宽度设计没有特别要求，250 MU/栅栏野。但是Varian加速器中间栅栏野是由第二条准直器形成，其余由调强治疗MLC形成，但Elekta都是由MLC形成，这主要是由于加速器设计不同，Varian有第一、第二准直器和MLC，Elekta只有铅门和MLC，MLC形成的多叶相当于第二准直器。Varian中间射野由铅门形成，这样可以同时分析多叶与铅门形成栅栏野的偏差，对多中心实验更加全面。

本实验中应用两种归一方法比较得到的结果相近，根据IAEA要求，得到15台加速器中有9台加速器栅栏野位置与计划射野位置偏差超过1 mm，偏差超过IAEA规定限值 ± 0.5 mm；其他分析指标均达到要求，即5条栅栏野宽度与计划设定宽度6 mm相比较，偏差不超过 ± 1 mm，射野宽度最大最小值偏差不超过 ± 0.75 mm，标准差不超过0.30 mm。由于样本量和实验设计的局限性，两种归一分析方法的可靠性、一致性还有待进一步的研究。本实验中有9台加速器栅栏野位置偏差超过限值，具体不合格原因，还需要医院物理师配合，针对不合格的原因找出问题所在，例如可根据计划进行调整进而纠正剂量偏差，从而保证患者的精确治疗水准^[15-17]。

MLC到位精确度在放射治疗尤其是调强放射治

疗中起着至关重要的作用^[18-20]，位置的准确性直接影响患者的治疗效果，为了减少放射治疗误差，针对MLC胶片验证方法做了一系列研究，摸索出一套定性验证方法；主要从栅栏野射野位置、叶片射野中心位置偏差、叶片射野宽度以及叶片射野宽度偏差4个方面做了具体分析，MLC精确度质控可从这4方面具体分析，具有指导意义。

FilmQA™软件和Epson Expression 10000XL是IAEA极力推荐的配套组合，如果应用其他扫描仪可能会造成光密度值的改变，在以后研究中可以继续讨论。

【参考文献】

- CLEWS L, GREER P. An EPID based method for efficient and precise asymmetric jaw alignment quality assurance[J]. Med Phys, 2009, 36(12): 5488-5496.
- ROSHANFARZAD P, SABET M, O'CONNOR D J, et al. Detection and correction for EPID and gantry sag during arc delivery using cine EPID imaging[J]. Med Phys, 2012, 39(2): 623-35.
- ROSHANFARZAD P, MCGARRY C K, BARNES M P, et al. An EPID-based method for comprehensive verification of gantry, EPID and the MLC carriage positional accuracy in Varian linacs during arc treatments[J]. Radiat Oncol, 2014, 26(9): 249.
- BARNES M P, GREER P B. Evaluation of the truebeam machine performance check (MPC): mechanical and collimation checks[J]. J Appl Clin Med Phys, 2017, 18(3): 56-66.
- SUN B, GODDU S M, YADDANAPUDI S, et al. Daily QA of linear accelerators using only EPID and OBI[J]. Med Phys, 2015, 42(10): 5584-5594.
- 曹征, 李红霞, 鲍扬漪, 等. 应用EPID代替胶片法对MLC的质控研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2015, 24(5): 573-577.
- CAO Z, LI H X, BAO Y Y, et al. The study of electronic portal imaging devices for the position accuracy of multi-leaf collimator instead of the film [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2015, 24(5): 573-577.
- 李盈辉, 陈立新, 庄永东, 等. 基于EPID和EBT3胶片剂量计对动态MLC叶片到位精度检测研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2016, 25(9): 989-993.



- LI Y H, CHEN L X, ZHUANG Y D, et al. Measurement of leaf position accuracy of dynamic multi-leaf collimator using electronic portal imaging device and EBT3 film dosimeter[J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2016, 25(9): 989-993.
- [8] 罗素明, 吴昊, 何志坚, 等. 调强放射治疗多叶光栅小野输出因子测量方法研究[J]. 中华放射医学与防护杂志, 2015, 35(10): 775-777.
- LUO S M, WU H, HE Z J, et al. Development of the measurement method for MLC small field output factor in intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiological Medicine and Protection, 2015, 35(10): 775-777.
- [9] 何自怀. 外挂电动多叶光栅叶片到位精度对调强剂量验证通过率的影响[J]. 医疗装备, 2018, 31(9): 47-48.
- HE Z H. The effect of the placement accuracy of plug-in electric multi-blade grating blades on the pass rate of dose modulation verification [J]. Medical Equipment, 2018, 31(9): 47-48.
- [10] CHAN M F, CHEN C C, SHI C, et al. Patient-specific QA of spot-scanning proton beams using radiochromic film[J]. Int J Med Phys Clin Eng Radiat Oncol, 2017, 6(2): 111-123.
- [11] ZHAO L, DAS I J. Gafchromic EBT film dosimetry in proton beams [J]. Phys Med Biol, 2010, 21(10): N291-N301.
- [12] ARJOMANDY B, TAILOR R, ANAND A, et al. Energy dependence and dose response of Gafchromic EBT2 film over a wide range of photon, electron, and proton beam energies[J]. Med Phys, 2010, 37 (5): 571-576.
- [13] 王刚, 张宗春, 车亚妮, 等. 调强放射治疗的胶片剂量验证[J]. 中国医药指南, 2013, 11(10): 421-424.
- WANG G, ZHANG Z C, CHE Y N, et al. Intensity modulated radiation therapy of film dosimetry verification[J]. Guide of China Medicine, 2013, 11(10): 421-424.
- [14] KLEIN E E, HANLEY J, BAYOUTH J, et al. Task Group 142 report: quality assurance of medical accelerators[J]. Med Phys, 2009, 36(9): 4197-4212.
- [15] 李长虎, 徐利明, 滕建建, 等. 瓦里安加速器动态治疗日志文件在多叶准直器到位精度检测中的应用研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2010, 19(6): 552-554.
- LI C H, XU L M, TENG J J, et al. The application in detection the position accuracy of the multileaf collimator of Varian linear accelerator with dynamic therapy log files [J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2010, 19(6): 552-554.
- [16] HUNBAY E E, PENG C, GODLEY A, et al. An on-line replanning method for head and neck adaptive radiotherapy[J]. Med Phys, 2009, 36(10): 4776-4790.
- [17] BAYOUTH J E, WENDT D, MORRILL S M. MLC quality assurance technique for IMRT application[J]. Med Phys, 2003, 30(5): 743.
- [18] BOYER A, BIGGS P, GALVAN J M, et al. AAPM Report No. 72: basic applications of multileaf collimator[C]. Madison:Med Physics Publishing, 2001.
- [19] WANGA H C, CHUI C S, TSAI H Y, et al. Dose deviations caused by positional inaccuracy of multileaf collimator in intensity modulated radiotherapy[J]. Radiat Meas, 2008, 43(2): 925-928.
- [20] GRAVES M N, THOMPSON A V, MARTEL M K, et al. Calibration and quality assurance for rounded leaf-end MLC systems[J]. Med Phys, 2001, 28(11): 2227-2233.

(编辑:陈丽霞)