

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1005-202X.2020.06.004

医学放射物理

各向异性解析算法与先进外照射光子剂量算法在肺癌VMAT计划中的剂量学差异

徐诗磊¹,张九堂¹,张俊俊²,陈旎¹

1.湖南省肿瘤医院放射物理技术部,湖南长沙410013;2.中南大学湘雅三医院放射治疗中心,湖南长沙410013

【摘要】目的:比较先进外照射光子剂量算法(AXB)和各向异性解析算法(AAA)在肺癌VMAT计划中的剂量学差异。
方法:随机选取20例肺癌患者,CT扫描传输图像后勾画靶区及危及器官,采用两弧设计VMAT放疗计划,比较两种算法靶区的剂量分布,肺、心脏和脊髓的受照量。**结果:**PGTV:最大剂量AXB算法低于AAA算法($P<0.05$),最小剂量无统计学意义($P>0.05$),平均剂量AXB算法低于AAA算法($P<0.05$);PTV:最大剂量和最小剂量无统计学意义($P>0.05$),平均剂量AXB算法低于AAA算法($P<0.05$);CI:AXB算法优于AAA算法($P<0.05$);HI:AXB算法优于AAA算法($P<0.05$);脊髓:最大剂量AXB算法低于AAA算法($P<0.05$);心脏: V_{30} 、 V_{40} 、 D_{mean} AXB算法均低于AAA算法($P<0.05$);肺: V_5 、 V_{20} 、 D_{mean} AXB算法均低于AAA算法($P<0.05$)。**结论:**两种算法均满足临床要求,但与AAA算法相比,AXB算法更精确,特别是针对肺组织这种低密度区域。

【关键词】肺癌;AXB算法;AAA算法;容积旋转调强放射治疗

【中图分类号】R811.1;R734.2

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2020)06-0676-04

Dosimetric differences between Acuros external beam algorithm and anisotropy analysis algorithm in volumetric modulated arc therapy for lung cancer

XU Shilei¹, ZHANG Jiutang¹, ZHANG Junjun², CHEN Ni¹

1. Department of Radiation Physics and Technology, Hunan Cancer Hospital, Changsha 410013, China; 2. Department of Radiation Oncology, the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha 410013, China

Abstract: Objective To compare the dosimetric differences in the volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) plans using Acuros external beam (AXB) algorithm versus anisotropy analysis algorithm (AAA) for the treatment of lung cancer. Methods Twenty patients with lung cancer were randomly selected. After the CT images were imported into the planning system, target areas and organs-at-risk (OAR) were delineated, and the VMAT with two arcs was designed for each patient. The two algorithms were used to calculate the dosimetric distributions in target areas and the doses to organs-at-risk (OAR) such as lungs, heart and spinal cord, and the results calculated by AXB algorithm were compared with those calculated by AAA. Results For planning gross target volume, there was no significant difference between AXB algorithm and AAA in the calculation of minimum dose ($P>0.05$), but the maximum dose and mean dose calculated by AXB algorithm were lower than those calculated by AAA ($P<0.05$). For planning target volume, there was no significant difference between two algorithms in the calculation of maximum dose and minimum dose ($P>0.05$), but the mean dose calculated by AXB algorithm was lower than that calculated by AAA ($P<0.05$). Moreover, AXB algorithm was superior to AAA in conformity index and homogeneity index ($P<0.05$). The maximum dose of spinal cord, the V_{30} , V_{40} and mean dose of the heart, and the V_5 , V_{20} and mean dose of the lungs which were calculated by AXB algorithm were lower than those obtained by AAA ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Both AAA and AXB algorithm can satisfy the clinical requirements, but compared with AAA, AXB algorithm is more accurate, especially for low-density areas like the lungs.

Keywords: lung cancer; Acuros external beam algorithm; anisotropic analytical algorithm; volumetric modulated arc therapy

【收稿日期】2020-01-08

【基金项目】湖南省2018年度省级临床重点专科建设项目;湖南省肺癌诊疗能力提升项目

【作者简介】徐诗磊,研究方向:放疗计划设计,E-mail: 454038863@qq.com

【通信作者】张九堂,研究方向:医学物理,E-mail: jiutz@163.com

前言

Eclipse放射治疗计划系统当前主要采用各向异性解析算法(Anisotropic Analytical Algorithm, AAA)和先进外照射光子剂量算法(Acuros External Beam Algorithm, AXB)。AAA是一种基于笔形束卷积的

剂量算法并采用卷积/叠加(C/S)方法进行计算,AXB采用数值分析的方法求解线性波尔兹曼方程得到吸收剂量,得到与蒙特卡罗算法高度一致的模拟结果。国内外已有文献报道,针对类似于肺组织这种低密度区域,AXB比AAA更加精确^[1-3]。本研究旨在比较AXB和AAA在肺癌容积旋转调强放疗(Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy, VMAT)计划中的靶区和危及器官的剂量学差异。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取20例2017~2018年在湖南省肿瘤医院放疗中心接受放疗的肺癌患者,年龄38~72岁,中位年龄55岁,其中,男13例,女7例。均采用VMAT治疗计划。

1.2 设备材料

GE Light-speed CT大孔径模拟定位机,瓦里安公司Trilogy医用直线加速器及配套的EclipseV13.6计划系统。

1.3 体位固定及CT扫描

患者采取仰卧位,固定体位采用热塑型网膜及真空枕,扫描时行静脉增强造影,层厚3 mm,层距5 mm。CT图像采集后,通过DICOM格式传输至Eclipse工作站并进行接收。

1.4 靶区勾画

计划肿瘤区(Planning Gross Tumor Volume, PGTv)为肿瘤区(Gross Tumor Volume, GTV)与淋巴结的大体肿瘤区(Gross Tumor Volume lymph node, GTVnd)外扩0.5 cm,临床靶区(Clinical Target Volume, CTV)为GTV与GTVnd外扩0.6~0.8 cm以及所有的预防照射区域,计划靶区(Planning Target Volume, PTV)为CTV外扩0.5 cm。危及器官主要包括肺、心脏和脊髓。

1.5 处方剂量

处方剂量为:PGTV 2.2 Gy×30次,总剂量66 Gy;PTV 2 Gy×30次,总剂量60 Gy,1周治疗5次。

1.6 计划设计

采用EclipseV13.6计划系统设计VMAT治疗计划,并利用在Trilogy上采集的数据进行模拟计算。采用6 MV X光子线和600 MU/min的剂量率,两个弧(顺时针181°~179°,逆时针179°~181°),床角度为0°,机架角屏蔽范围和准直器角度根据肿瘤形状调整。每个患者用AXB和AAA得到不同的计划。

1.7 计划评估

靶区的评价指标:PGTV最大剂量(PGTv_{max})、

最小剂量(PGTv_{min})、平均剂量(PGTv_{mean})、适形度指数(CI_{PGTV})、均匀性指数(HI_{PGTV})。PTV最大剂量(PTV_{max})、最小剂量(PTV_{min})、平均剂量(PTV_{mean})、适形度指数(CI_{PTV})。其中,HI=(D₂-D₉₈)/D₅₀,D₂为2%靶区受到的最低剂量,D₉₈为98%靶区受到的最低剂量,D₅₀为50%靶区受到的最低剂量,HI值越小,表示靶区剂量均匀性越好。CI=(V_{195%}/V_t)×(V_{195%}/V_{95%}),V_{195%}为95%等剂量线所包绕的靶区体积,V_t为靶区体积,V_{95%}为95%等剂量线所包绕的所有区域的体积,CI值越大,表示适形度越好^[4]。

危及器官的评价指标:双肺的V₅、V₂₀、D_{mean},心脏的V₃₀、V₄₀、D_{mean},以及脊髓的D_{max}。

1.8 统计学分析

完成AXB计划和AAA计划后,统计靶区和危及器官的各项评估指标数据,应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计与分析。计量资料用均数±标准差表示,组间采用配对t检验,P<0.05为两种算法的差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 剂量体积直方图(Dose Volume Histograms, DVH)

图1截取了某例患者的DVH。从图中可以看出AXB计划和AAA计划皆达到临床要求,AXB的靶区剂量明显要比AAA的低,重要器官的剂量只是略低。

2.1 AXB与AAA的统计学差异

AXB与AAA在肺癌VMAT计划中剂量学参数存在一定差异,如表1所示。PGTV:最大剂量AXB低于AAA($P<0.05$),最小剂量无统计学意义($P>0.05$);PTV:最大剂量和最小剂量无统计学意义($P>0.05$),平均剂量AXB低于AAA($P<0.05$);CI:AXB优于AAA($P<0.05$);HI:AXB优于AAA($P<0.05$);脊髓:最大剂量AXB低于AAA($P<0.05$);心脏:V₃₀、V₄₀、D_{mean}AXB均低于AAA($P<0.05$);肺:V₅、V₂₀、D_{mean}AXB均低于AAA($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年来,国际癌症中心报道肺癌的发病率和死亡率显著增加,并且在所有癌症中都居于前列。在我国,早期肺癌中可手术切除者仅占15%~20%,大多数患者确诊时已为局部晚期,需要接受放射治疗在内的综合治疗^[5]。而目前,肺癌放射治疗的主要技术为静态调强放射治疗(IMRT),VMAT技术应用较少,这是因为传统的全弧照射会使得肺的V₅偏高,增加放射性肺炎的发生几率。利用EclipseV13.6设计VMAT计划时,对于穿过肺较多的射野角度区间可以

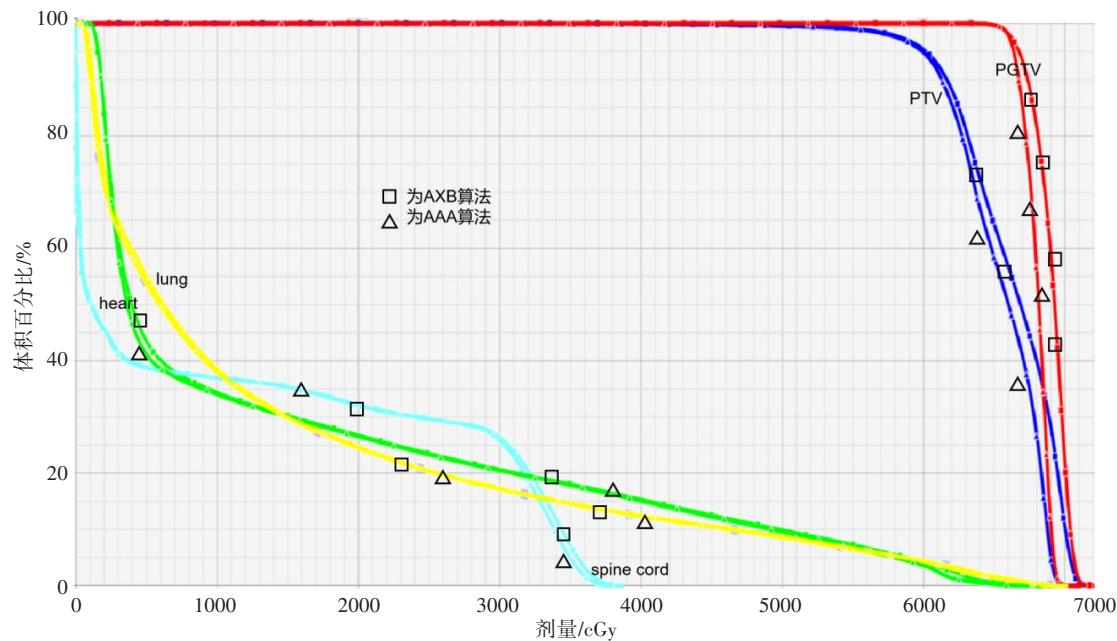


图1 AXB 和 AAA 的DVH差异

Fig.1 Differences in DVH calculations using AXB versus AAA

表1 AXB 和 AAA 的剂量学差异

Tab.1 Dosimetric comparisons between the calculations using AXB algorithm versus AAA

参数	AXB	AAA	t值	P值
PGTV _{max} /cGy	7 229.780±93.263	7 283.373±97.786	-2.620	0.020
PGTV _{min} /cGy	6 053.727±450.686	6 032.153±418.418	0.750	0.466
PGTV _{mean} /cGy	6 842.647±64.1514	6 900.993±78.6751	-5.664	<0.001
PTV _{max} /cGy	7 263.787±113.715	7 290.000±111.636	-1.232	0.238
PTV _{min} /cGy	4 338.367±666.017	4 320.020±684.645	0.657	0.522
PTV _{mean} /cGy	6 557.693±71.333	6 596.367±74.608	-5.285	<0.001
CI _{PGTV}	0.604±0.175	0.547±0.155	4.175	0.001
HI _{PGTV}	0.066 7±0.011 6	0.084 8±0.012 5	-9.975	<0.001
CI _{PTV}	0.800±0.0570	0.782±0.057	7.068	<0.001
脊髓				
D _{max} /cGy	4 140.827±309.198	4 231.673±318.422	-8.182	<0.001
心脏				
V ₃₀ %	17.58±6.00	17.77±5.99	-3.981	<0.001
V ₄₀ %	12.02±4.79	12.32±4.90	-6.373	<0.001
D _{mean} /cGy	1 316.227±348.878	1 335.767±357.168	-8.438	<0.001
肺				
V ₅ %	54.88±5.72	55.94±5.61	-9.480	<0.001
V ₂₀ %	27.11±2.38	27.23±2.50	-2.710	0.017
D _{mean} /cGy	1 524.260±135.173	1 537.967±138.033	-8.399	<0.001

选择设置屏蔽区域,射野在经过屏蔽区间时会停止出束,从而得到更多低剂量区的肺区域。此外,

VMAT技术可以大大缩短患者的治疗时间,改善患者治疗的舒适度;并且可以提高靶区生物学剂量,对于

患者是有益的^[6]。

目前,国内使用Eclipse计划系统,大多还是以应用AAA为主,AXB是近年瓦里安公司新嵌入的算法。AAA虽然考虑了计算点平面的不均匀散射以及电子平衡的问题,但是不能够精确描述电子的运输和侧向电子失衡,且对低密度区域中二次区域的剂量不能预测,存在一定程度上的剂量误差^[7-9];AXB通过求解线性波尔兹曼方程计算剂量,并且考虑非均匀性组织材料的化学组成,所以对不均匀组织的修正要优于AAA,在组织密度差别大的区域可以取得与蒙特卡罗模拟结果最相近的结果^[10-12]。因此,对于肺癌患者,由于靶区含有低密度区域比较多,相较于AXB,AAA会高估靶区的最大剂量与平均剂量,也会在一定程度高估肺的体积剂量。

本研究以AXB和AAA为基础进行剂量学比较。从结果来看,AXB与AAA的计划均能满足临床要求,但考虑到算法的特异性差异所带来的剂量学影响,在肺癌计划设计时,建议临床物理师使用AXB,进而保证临床计划的精确度。

【参考文献】

- [1] TRURUTA Y, NAKATA M, NAKAMURA M, et al. Dosimetric comparison of Acuros XB, AAA and XVMC in stereotactic body radiotherapy for lung cancer[J]. Med Phys, 2014, 41(8): 1715.
- [2] PETRA S, SANDRA H, MARION E. Dosimetric accuracy and clinical quality of Acuros XB and AAA dose calculation algorithm for stereotactic and conventional lung volumetric modulated arc therapy plans[J]. Radiat Oncol, 2013, 8(1): 149-156.
- [3] HUANG B, WU L L, LIN P X, et al. Dose calculation of Acuros XB and anisotropy analysis algorithm in lung stereotactic body radiotherapy treatment with flattening filter free beams and the potential role of calculation grid size[J]. Radiat Oncol, 2015, 10(1): 53-60.
- [4] 黎旦, 宾石珍, 程品晶, 等. AXB 与 AAA 在直肠癌 VMAT 放射治疗中的剂量学差异[J]. 肿瘤学杂志, 2017, 23(2): 92-96.
LI D, BIN S Z, CHENG P J, et al. Dosimetry differences between acuros external beam algorithm and anisotropy analysis algorithm in radiotherapy for the VMAT plan of rectal cancer [J]. Journal of Chinese Oncology, 2017, 23(2): 92-96.
- [5] 徐向英, 曲雅勤, 李国文, 等. 肿瘤放射治疗学[M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2010: 165-176.
XU X Y, QU Y Q, LI G W, et al. Radiation oncology [M]. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2010: 165-176.
- [6] 刘丽虹, 韩春. 容积旋转治疗的临床应用[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2013, 40(9): 903-907.
LIU L H, HAN C. The clinical application of volumetric modulated arc therapy [J]. Cancer Research on Prevention and Treatment, 2013, 40(9): 903-907.
- [7] FOGLIATA A, NICOLINI G, CLIVIO A, et al. Critical appraisal of Acuros XB algorithmon intensity modulated stereotactic radiotherapy for locally persistent nasopharyngeal carcinoma[J]. Med Phys, 2012, 39(8): 4705-4714.
- [8] CHOWJ C, JIANGXI R Q, LEUNG M K, et al. Dosimetry of oblique tangential photonbeams calculated by superpostion/convolution algorithms: a Monte Carlo evaluation[J]. Appl Clin Med Phys, 2011, 12(1): 108-121.
- [9] FOGLIATA A, NICOLINI G, CLIVIO A, et al. Dosimetric evaluation of Acuros XB advanced dose calculation algorithm in heterogeneous media[J]. Radiat Oncol, 2011, 6(1): 82-96.
- [10] FOGLIATA A, NICOLINI G, CLIVIO A, et al. Dosimetric evaluation of the Acuros XB advanced dose calculation algorithm: fundamental characterization in water[J]. Phys Med Biol, 2011, 56(6): 1874-1904.
- [11] HOFFMANN L, JORGENSEN M B, MUREN L P, et al. Clinical validation of the Acuros XB photon dose calculation algorithm, a grid-based boltzmann equation solver[J]. Acta Oncol, 2012, 51(3): 376-385.
- [12] CHETTY I J, DEVPURA S, LIU D, et al. Correlation of dose computed using different algorithms with local control following stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR)-based treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer[J]. Radiother Oncol, 2013, 109(3): 498-504.

(编辑:薛泽玲)