

左侧乳腺癌保乳术后深吸气屏气模式下 Hybrid-IMRT 和 Hybrid-VMAT 的剂量学比较

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【摘要】目的:在深吸气屏气(DIBH)模式下比较适形混合调强(Hybrid-IMRT)和适形混合旋转容积调强(Hybrid-VMAT)对左侧乳腺癌保乳术后的剂量学差异,为治疗计划选择提供参考。**方法:**选取26名左侧乳腺癌保乳术后的患者分别设计Hybrid-IMRT和Hybrid-VMAT计划,通过体积剂量直方图比较两种计划的靶区和危及器官的剂量。**结果:**Hybrid-VMAT计划PTV的D₉₀、D₉₈及HI优于Hybrid-IMRT计划($P<0.05$)。Hybrid-IMRT计划GI优于Hybrid-VMAT计划($P<0.05$),但对于PTV的D₂、D_{mean}及CI,两种计划没有明显差异($P>0.05$)。Hybrid-IMRT计划患侧肺V₅、V₂₀、V₃₀及D_{mean}优于Hybrid-VMAT计划($P<0.05$); Hybrid-IMRT计划心脏的V₁₀、D_{mean}优于Hybrid-VMAT计划($P<0.05$),但V₃₀、V₄₀比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); Hybrid-IMRT计划对侧乳腺D_{mean}、V₅优于Hybrid-VMAT计划($P<0.05$),但D_{max}比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 两种计划的脊髓剂量均满足临床剂量要求,但Hybrid-IMRT计划的脊髓D_{max}低于Hybrid-VMAT计划($P<0.05$)。**结论:**两种混合计划均能满足临床剂量要求,但Hybrid-IMRT计划可以明显降低危及器官的受照剂量。

【关键词】乳腺癌;深吸气屏气;混合调强;混合旋转容积调强;剂量学

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Dosimetric comparison between Hybrid-IMRT and Hybrid-VMAT using deep inspiration breath-hold technique for left-sided breast cancer after breast-conserving surgery

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Abstract: Objective To compare the dosimetric differences between hybrid intensity-modulated radiotherapy (Hybrid-IMRT) and hybrid volumetric modulated arc therapy (Hybrid-VMAT) using deep inspiration breath-hold (DIBH) technique for left-sided breast cancer after breast-conserving surgery, thereby providing reference for treatment plan selection. Methods Two kinds of treatment plans, namely Hybrid-IMRT plan and Hybrid-VMAT plan, were designed for 26 patients with left-sided breast cancer after breast-conserving surgery. The dose-volume histogram was used to compare the doses to target areas and organs-at-risk between Hybrid-IMRT plan and Hybrid-VMAT plan. Results Compared with Hybrid-IMRT plan, Hybrid-VMAT plan was superior in D₉₀, D₉₈ and homogeneity index of planning target area ($P<0.05$), but inferior in GI ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference in D₂, CI and D_{mean} between two plans ($P>0.05$). Hybrid-IMRT plan was advantageous over Hybrid-VMAT plan in terms of the V₅, V₂₀, V₃₀ and D_{mean} of the ipsilateral lung ($P<0.05$), and the V₁₀, D_{mean} of the heart ($P<0.05$). However, there was no significant difference between two plans in the V₄₀ and V₃₀ of the heart ($P>0.05$). Hybrid-IMRT plan was superior to Hybrid-VMAT plan in the D_{mean} and V₅ of contralateral breast ($P<0.05$), but the difference in D_{max} was trivial ($P>0.05$). The spinal dose of the two plans met the clinical dose requirements, while the spinal D_{max} of Hybrid-IMRT plan was much less than that of Hybrid-VMAT plan ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Both of the two hybrid plans meet the clinical dose requirements, but Hybrid-IMRT plan can

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significantly reduce the radiation dose to organs-at-risk.

Keywords: breast cancer; deep inspiration breath-hold; hybrid intensity-modulated radiotherapy; hybrid volumetric modulated arc therapy; dosimetry

前言

近年来,乳腺癌的发病率呈逐年上升趋势,并成为女性最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,乳腺癌保乳术后进行放疗是其治疗的主要方式^[1-2]。随着放疗技术和放疗设备的发展,三维适形(Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy, 3DCRT)、静态调强(Static Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy, sIMRT)、动态调强(Dynamic Intensity-Modulated Radiotherapy, dIMRT)及旋转容积调强(Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy, VMAT)等先进的技术被应用到乳腺癌放疗中。

放疗过程中,患侧肺、心脏、健侧乳腺等正常组织会受到照射。为降低靶区周边正常组织的照射剂量,深吸气屏气(Deep Inspiration Breath-Hold, DIBH)技术被应用到乳腺癌放疗中。有研究表明DIBH技术会增加心脏到胸壁的距离,减少照射野内肺叶的实际体积,降低患侧肺和心脏受照射剂量^[3-5]。本研究利用光学体表监测系统(Optical Surface Monitoring System, OSMS)在DIBH模式下对每位病例分别设计适形混合调强(Hybrid-IMRT)计划和适形混合旋转容积调强(Hybrid-VMAT)计划,对靶区、心脏、患侧肺和对侧乳腺等危及器官进行剂量学分析,对比两种治疗计划的剂量学差异。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例选择

选取2020年7月~12月深圳市人民医院肿瘤放疗科收治的左侧乳腺癌保乳术后患者30例。排除4例因屏气时间不够及其他原因无法配合DIBH治疗的患者;其余26例患者平均年龄(44.31 ± 5.53)岁,AJCC第八版乳腺癌分期为0-IIA期T_{is-2}N₀M₀,心肺功能正常,KPS评分≥80,照射范围为患侧胸壁。

入选标准包括:(1)左侧乳腺癌保乳术后患侧上肢经训练可充分上抬外展;(2)可配合呼吸门控;(3)DIBH时间>30 s;(4)无支气管炎、哮喘等呼吸系统疾病。

排除标准包括:(1)对呼吸门控恐惧,无法配合呼吸控制;(2)训练后,患侧上肢仍无法充分上抬外展;(3)DIBH时间<30 s;(4)患有支气管炎、哮喘等其他呼吸系统疾病。

1.2 体位固定及CT模拟定位

CT定位扫描前,患者进行DIBH训练,确保患者

DIBH时间>30 s。所有患者均使用真空垫进行体位固定,双手上举置于头顶。铅丝标记患侧乳腺范围,激光灯标记等中心位置,贴好铅点。采用德国Siemens SOMTOM Definition AS 64排大孔径CT模拟机,扫描范围上至下颌骨下缘,下至乳腺皮肤褶皱下10 cm(第10胸椎水平),层厚5 mm。所有患者均采集自由呼吸(Free Breath, FB)和DIBH两组CT图像。

1.3 靶区勾画

将CT图像传至Eclipse13.1(Varian)治疗计划系统,由同一主治医师进行靶区和危及器官勾画,经上级医师审核。本研究中所有患者均已将肿瘤切除,无锁上淋巴结转移。因此,只勾画临床靶区(Clinical Target Volume, CTV)和计划靶区(Planning Target Volume, PTV)。临床医师根据RTOG标准勾画出CTV,PTV在CTV基础上向内、外、后方向外扩0.5 cm,上下方向各外扩1.0 cm,前界在皮下0.3 cm处^[6]。

1.4 计划设计

使用美国瓦里安(Varian)公司Eclipse13.1计划系统和TrueBeam直线加速器,6 MV X线,剂量率600 MU/min,计算网格0.25 cm,各向异性分析算法(Anisotropic Analytical Algorithm, AAA)算法进行Hybrid-IMRT和Hybrid-VMAT计划设计。其中3DCRT与IMRT和VMAT所占处方剂量的比例为4:1^[7-8]。3DCRT计划使用2野,采用切患侧肺组织最少的射野角度,形成切线野(图1a)。适形野的多叶准直器(Multileaf Collimator, MLC)在皮肤表面拉开2 cm距离,确保靶区在照射野范围内。IMRT计划采用4野计划,其中1野和2野采用与3DCRT射野相同的角度,3野和4野在1野和2野的基础上分别提高或降低15°~20°(图1b)^[9]。调整小机头角度和铅门大小,通过射野方向观(Beam Eyes View, BEV)确保照射野将整个PTV包括在内,锁定铅门(图1c)。VMAT计划射野为180°双弧,与3DCRT两野角度相同(图1d),其中VMAT计划设计利用Eclipse的Avoidance Sectors功能使机器在整条弧中间50°不出束,两侧各有65°的出束角度。

给予PTV处方剂量50 Gy,2 Gy/次,25次,瘤床补量不计算在内。要求100%处方剂量包绕95%PTV的体积;危及器官剂量限值:患侧肺V₅<50%、V₂₀<20%、V₃₀<20%,心脏D_{mean}<500 cGy,脊髓D_{max}<4 000 cGy,对

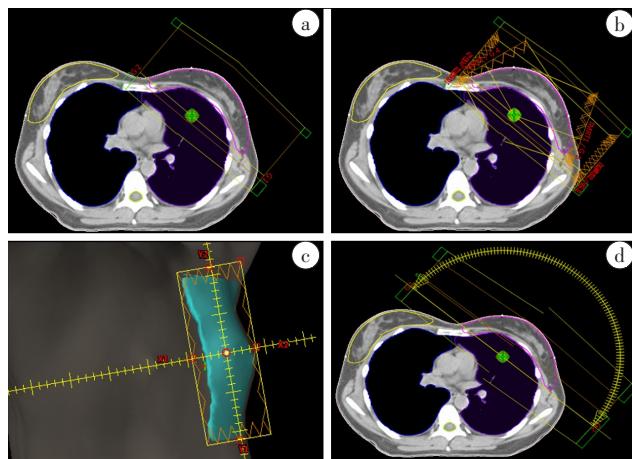


图1 两种混合计划射野布置

Figure 1 Field arrangements of two hybrid plans

a:3DCRT照射野;b:Hybrid-IMRT照射野;c:小机头铅门锁定;d:Hybrid-VMAT照射野

侧乳腺 $V_5 < 1\%$ 。

先设计3DCRT计划,以3DCRT为基础计划分别设计IMRT和VMAT计划,IMRT和VMAT计划占总处方剂量的20%。所有患者均设计Hybrid-IMRT和Hybrid-VMAT混合计划,这两种混合计划优化条件一致。

1.5 治疗计划评价指标

分析对比Hybrid-IMRT和Hybrid-VMAT两种混合调强技术PTV的 D_{90} 、 D_{98} 、 D_5 、 D_2 、 D_{mean} (D_x 为x%靶体积接受的照射剂量);同时对PTV的适形度指数(Conformity Index, CI)、均匀性指数(Homogeneity Index, HI)和剂量梯度指数(Gradient Index, GI)进行比较。计算公式如下。

$$CI = \frac{V_{t,ref}}{V_t} \times \frac{V_{t,ref}}{V_{ref}} \quad (1)$$

其中, $V_{t,ref}$ 为95%的处方剂量包绕的靶区体积; V_t 为PTV的总体积; V_{ref} 为95%的处方剂量曲线包绕的总体积^[10-11]。CI越接近1表明靶区的适形度越好。

$$HI = \frac{D_5 - D_{95}}{D_p} \quad (2)$$

其中, D_5 为5%的PTV体积接受的照射量; D_{95} 为95%的PTV体积接受的照射量; D_p 为处方剂量。HI越接近0表明靶区的均匀性越好。

$$GI = \frac{V_{50\%}}{V_p} \quad (3)$$

其中, $V_{50\%}$ 为50%处方剂量曲线包绕的体积; V_p 为处方剂量曲线包绕的体积。GI越小表明剂量在靶区以外的部分跌落越快,对正常组织保护越好^[12]。

比较分析患侧肺 V_5 、 V_{20} 、 V_{30} 及 D_{mean} ,心脏 V_{10} 、 V_{30} 、 V_{40} 及 D_{mean} ,对侧乳腺 V_5 、 D_{max} 及 D_{mean} ,脊髓 D_{max} 。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25软件对数据进行统计学分析。服从正态分布数据采用配对样本t检验,连续变量以均数±标准差表示;不服从正态分布数据采用非参数秩和检验,以中位数表示。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PTV剂量参数分析

由表1可知,26例乳腺癌保乳术后患者的Hybrid-IMRT及Hybrid-VMAT计划均可满足临床剂量学要求,乳腺靶区95%以上PTV体积达到处方剂量的标准。具体病例的剂量体积直方图见图2。

表1 两种不同混合计划PTV剂量参数比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of PTV dose parameters between two different hybrid plans ($Mean \pm SD$)

参数	Hybrid-IMRT	Hybrid-VMAT	P值
D_{90}/cGy	5 075.13±45.46	5 021.57±74.96	<0.001
D_{98}/cGy	4 744.76±214.30	4 840.20±127.45	0.001
D_2/cGy	5 467.60±86.60	5 441.30±70.08	0.070
D_{mean}/cGy	5 233.31±61.57	5 241.29±63.03	0.158
HI	0.11±0.04	0.08±0.02	<0.001
CI	0.72±0.07	0.73±0.05	0.256
GI	2.14±0.31	2.20±0.37	0.035

Hybrid-VMAT计划PTV的 D_{90} 、 D_{98} 及HI优于Hybrid-IMRT计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),Hybrid-IMRT计划GI优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但对于PTV的 D_2 、 D_{mean} 及CI,两种计划没有明显差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 危及器官的剂量学比较

由表2可知,Hybrid-IMRT计划的患侧肺 V_5 、 V_{20} 、 V_{30} 和 D_{mean} 均优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Hybrid-IMRT计划在心脏 V_{10} 、 D_{mean} 上明显优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Hybrid-IMRT计划在对侧乳腺 V_5 、 D_{mean} 上优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);Hybrid-IMRT计划对侧乳腺 D_{max} 虽低于Hybrid-VMAT计划,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Hybrid-IMRT计划脊髓 D_{max} 明显低于计划,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

乳腺癌保乳术后进行放疗是乳腺癌治疗的重要

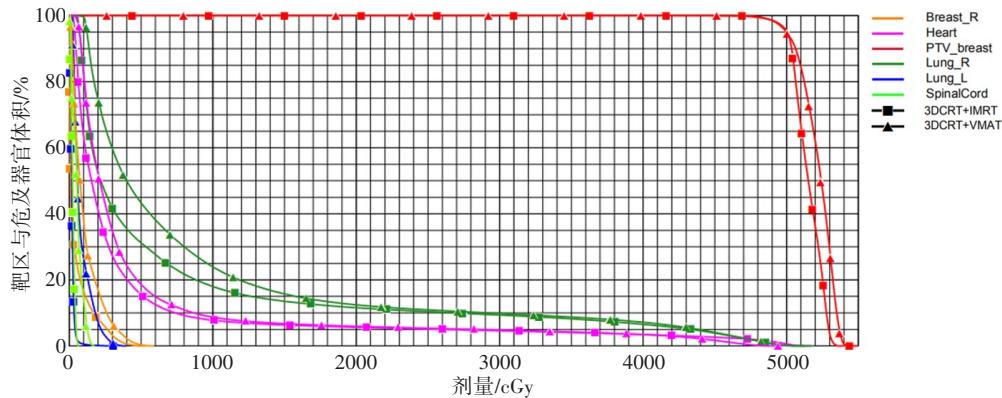


图2 两种混合计划的DVH图

Figure 2 DVH of two hybrid plans

表2 不同混合计划危及器官剂量参数比较

Table 2 Comparison of organs-at-risk dose parameters between different hybrid plans

危及器官	参数	Hybrid-IMRT	Hybrid-VMAT	P值
患侧肺	V ₅ /%	44.24±6.00	61.62±9.97	<0.001
	V ₂₀ /%	19.11±3.33	20.57±3.34	<0.001
	V ₃₀ /%	15.51±2.95	16.29±2.82	<0.001
	D _{mean} /cGy	1107.32±151.00	1342.11±167.03	<0.001
心脏	V ₁₀ /%	6.88(4.99, 11.13)	8.82(5.41, 14.52)	0.019
	V ₃₀ /%	1.97(1.33, 3.64)	1.93(1.39, 3.93)	0.065
	V ₄₀ /%	0.85(0.53, 2.06)	1.12(0.52, 2.09)	0.206
	D _{mean} /cGy	426.05±151.41	581.03±213.29	<0.001
对侧乳腺	V ₅ /%	0.057(0, 3.00)	0.54(0, 3.81)	<0.001
	D _{max} /cGy	771.65(410.00, 2389.90)	828.60(480.23, 2251.38)	0.052
	D _{mean} /cGy	102.00(77.60, 165.73)	185.80(131.30, 244.71)	<0.001
脊髓	D _{max} /cGy	54.48±16.27	280.11±104.96	<0.001

组成部分^[13],先进的治疗技术保证了乳腺癌患者更好的治疗效果和更高的生存率。但是,放疗对心脏、肺、对侧乳腺及脊髓等正常组织造成损伤。因此,最近的研究都集中在了呼吸控制的新技术的应用上,特别是DIBH技术。DIBH技术可以降低因呼吸运动产生的靶区移动,更重要的是它可以明显减少危及器官特别是肺和心脏的受照射体积,降低靶区周边正常组织的照射剂量^[14-15],因此,本研究均采用了DIBH技术。

本研究的两种混合调强计划方案中,在适形野满足靶区处方剂量80%覆盖的基础上,IMRT计划和VMAT计划对适形野的靶区进行补量。对于PTV的D₉₀、D₉₈及HI, Hybrid-VMAT计划明显优于Hybrid-IMRT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);对于CI和D₂,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);但Hybrid-IMRT的GI优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

($P<0.05$)。两种混合计划的剂量分布均能满足临床治疗要求,其中Hybrid-VMAT计划在靶区剂量对比上要稍优于Hybrid-IMRT计划。

本研究中Hybrid-IMRT计划在提高靶区均匀性的同时,显著降低了患侧肺和心脏的受照射体积,与Bi等^[16]、Karpf等^[17]和Gortman等^[18]结果一致。Hybrid-IMRT计划患侧肺V₅、V₂₀、V₃₀、D_{mean}均低于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Santos等^[19]表明患侧肺的剂量是影响乳腺癌患者放疗后生存率的重要因素;同时患侧肺V₅的受照射剂量是造成放射性肺炎的主要原因^[20-21]。本研究中,与Hybrid-VMAT计划相比,Hybrid-IMRT计划在患侧肺的V₅、D_{mean}中有明显优势,此结果与刘洋等^[22]研究结论一致。Hybrid-IMRT计划在心脏V₁₀、D_{mean}上优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);但心脏V₃₀和V₄₀的比较差异不明显,无统

计学意义($P>0.05$)。Sakyanun等^[23]研究表明心脏 D_{mean} 每增加1 Gy,心血管意外的发生概率增加7.4%。对于对侧乳腺 V_5 、 D_{mean} , Hybrid-IMRT计划优于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但 D_{max} 比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。此外,Hybrid-IMRT计划的脊髓剂量低于Hybrid-VMAT计划,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

本研究结果表明对于左侧乳腺癌保乳术后且无淋巴结转移的患者,Hybrid-IMRT计划在靶区剂量分布上虽次于Hybrid-VMAT计划,但两种计划均满足临床要求。Hybrid-IMRT计划可以显著降低患侧肺、心脏及对侧乳腺等危及器官的受照射剂量,降低放疗毒副反应发生率,建议优先考虑采用Hybrid-IMRT技术进行计划设计。

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