

## Patient Specific Dose Calculation of Circulating Blood

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## Background

• Radiation therapy influences the patient's immune system, and the immune system influences the response to radiation therapy

- Radiation Therapy is associated with significant hematologic toxicity, including Iymphopenia
- Lymphopenia= depletion of the total peripheral lymphocyte count in the blood





## Motivation: Radiotherapy Induces Immunosuppression In Cancer Patients

- Treatment-related lymphopenia has been linked to poor outcomes
- Severe lymphopenia has been associated with serious opportunistic infections.
- Prolonged, Treatment-induced lymphopenia (up to 45% of GBM patients) persists for at least one year after treatment RT.
- It is likely that irradiation of circulating lymphocytes in the peripheral blood is a major contributing factor to lymphopenia



Tang C. et al. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2014



## Dose Calculation of the Circulating Blood

- Blood propagation dynamics
  - Spatial information of blood trajectories
    - 8% Anatomical based vessel
    - 92% generic straight lines
  - Hemodynamics
    - $v = \dot{V} * \Delta t$



Hammi A. et al. Phys. Med. Biol. 2019



## **Circulatory System**

- Blood propagation dynamics
  - Spatial information of blood trajectories
    - 8% Anatomical based vessel
    - 92% generic straight lines
  - Hemodynamics
    - $v = \dot{V} * \Delta t$
- Blood flow model for the entire human body
  - Based on ICRP data (24 organs)
  - ICRP hemodynamic references (gender, age...)
  - Blood particle tracking (>20 Mio.)





#### **4D Dose Calculation**

• Dose scoring

$$D_{ID} = \sum_{id}^{N} \frac{\dot{d}(\vec{x}, t)}{\bar{v}(\vec{x})} \Delta x$$

- Wishlist:
  - More realistic spatial presentation of the flow evolution through the brain
  - Higher time resolution





#### Vascular Architecture

- Realistic vessel boundaries
  - Vessels occupy convex folds and valleys of the surface of the brain
- Brain Blood Supply
  - Carotid arteries and vertebral arteries
  - Different lobes require different blood supply
  - Communication between major arteries
  - Circle of Willis
  - Venous drainage







## Extraction of vessel boundaries from MRI data









### **Topographic Map of Vessel Boundaries**





## **Blood Particles Trajectories**

10

Connectivity of vertexes set with the shortest distance





#### Patient Data





## Patient Anatomy

• From generic model to "Patient Model"



#### Circulatory System

- 30 Compartments organs
- Model 40 Mio BPs
- $\Delta T = .2^* 10^{-3} s$





#### **Dynamic Beam Delivery I**

- Proton Pencil Beam Scanning (PBS)
  - Current ramping up-/down T = 200 ns
  - Energy step ( $\Delta E \approx 2MeV$ ) T = 2 s
  - Sweeping magnet time







#### **Dynamic Beam Delivery II**

- Proton Pencil Beam Scanning (PBS)
  - Current intensity  $I_m = 2 nA$
  - Current ramping up-/down T = 200 ns
  - Energy step ( $\Delta E \approx 2MeV$ ) T = 2 s
  - Sweeping magnet time

- Proton Passive Scanning (PS)
  - Modulation Wheel 600 rpm
  - Modulation step ~ 2.7 ms
- Photon Therapy
  - Dose-rate
  - Beam-on time
  - Number of segments



#### Results: Effect of Treatment Modality





#### Results: Effect of Current Intensity / Dose Rate





## Results: Blood Is Not A Solid Organ





## SUMMARY

- Explicit 4D blood flow model including recirculation to estimate radiation dose received by the circulating blood pool
- Model is based on realistic vasculature network of the human brain
- Entire blood dilution and blood flow is considered
- Application to patient case of proton pencil beam scanning, passive scattering and photon-based delivery at various dose rates and fractionations
- Our model considers the total dose over a fractionated treatment but allow to also score cell survival after each fraction



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# Thank you for your attention!

