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Comprehensive Cancer Center



Proton radiography as a quality control tool for 3D and 4D thorax synthetic CTs

Carmen Seller Oria

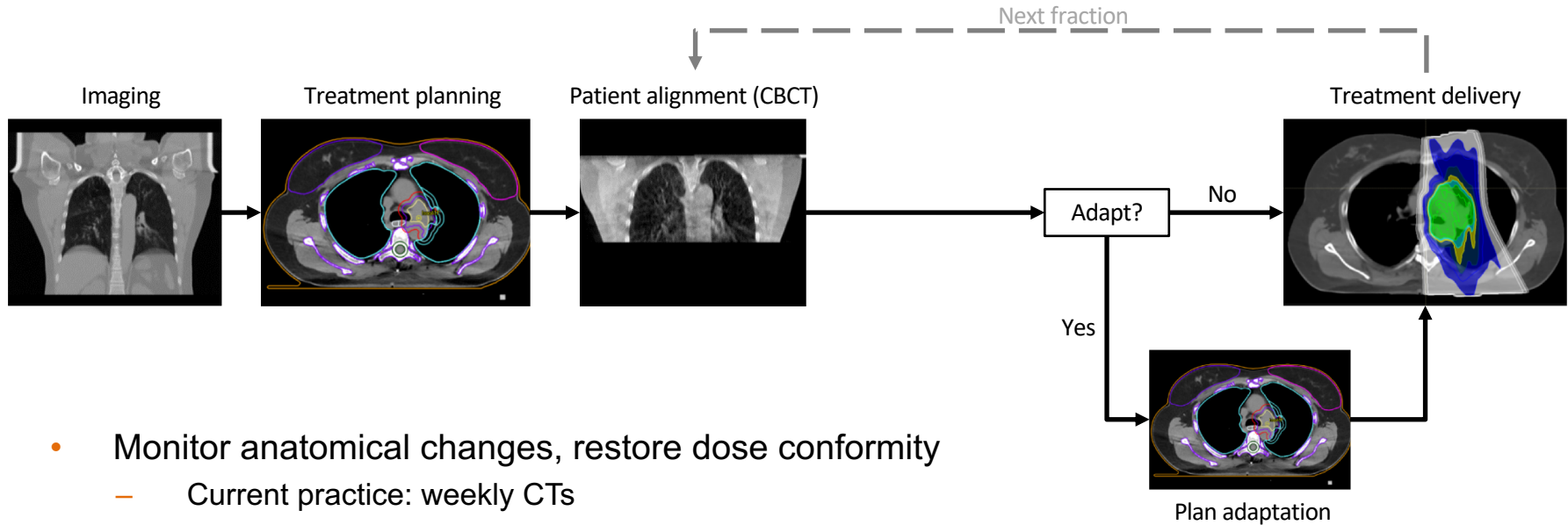
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Disclosures



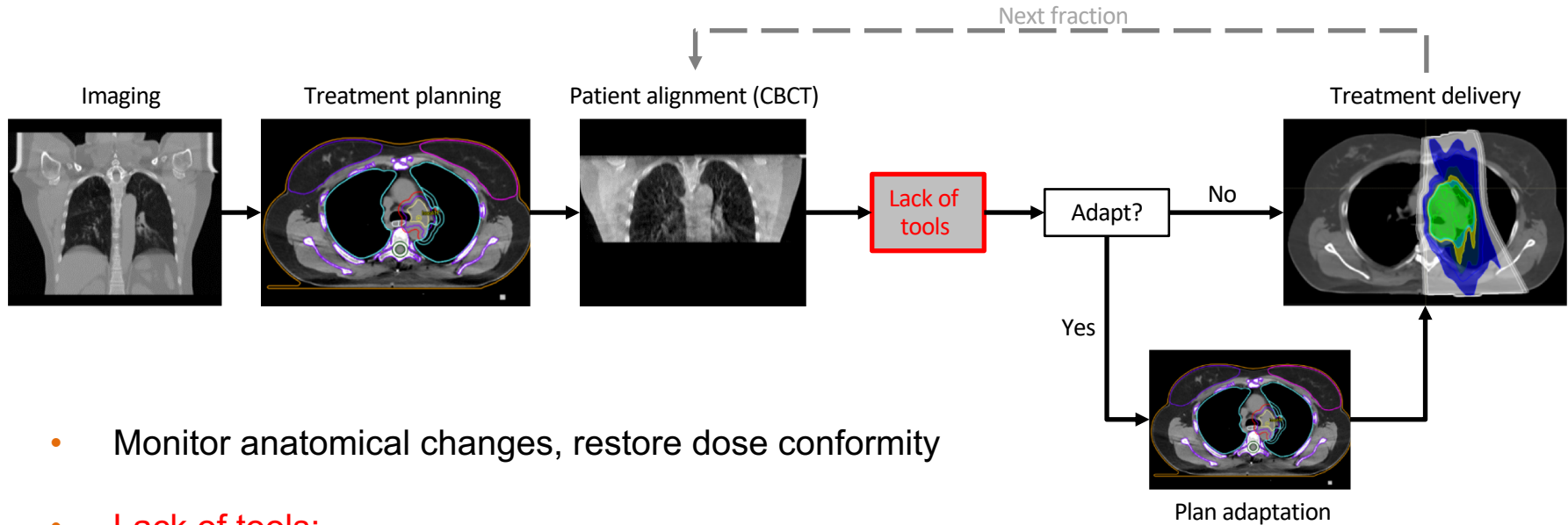
	COI status	Names of companies / organizations
① Post of executive / consultant	No	
② Stocks	No	
③ Patent royalties	No	
④ Stage moneys/Man	No	
⑤ Off Label Devices	Yes	Proton Range Devices, Clinical Infrastructure Platform and Software, AI Algorithms
⑥ Grant / Research funding	Yes	Department of Radiation Oncology has research collaborations with: IBA, Siemens, Mirada, Elekta and VisionRT
⑦ Other rewards	No	

Online adaptive proton therapy



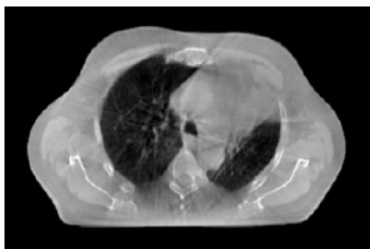
- Monitor anatomical changes, restore dose conformity
 - Current practice: weekly CTs

Online adaptive proton therapy



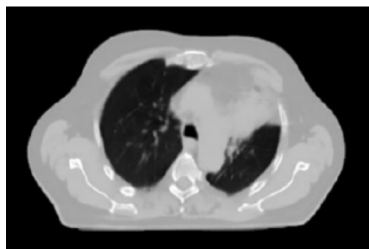
- Monitor anatomical changes, restore dose conformity
- **Lack of tools:**
 - High quality daily 3D images → synthetic CTs
 - Quality control tools → proton radiography

Synthetic CT generation via DL

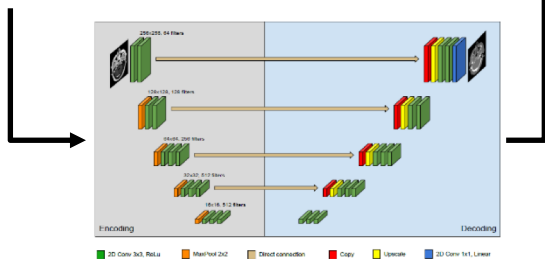


CBCT

Right before treatment
Wrong CT numbers
Image artefacts

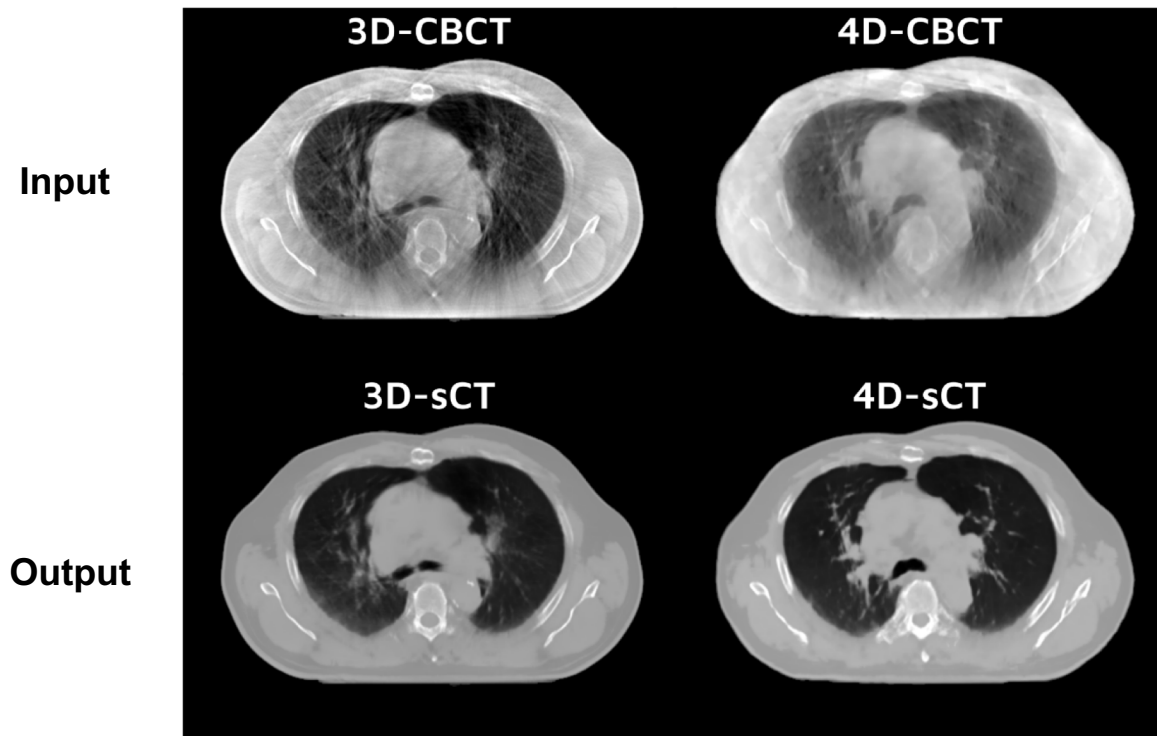


Synthetic CT (3D, 4D)



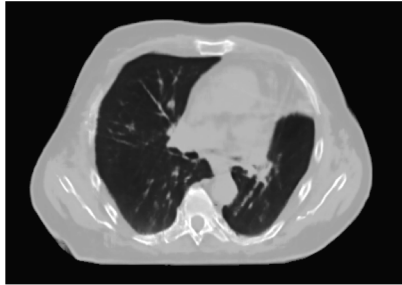
- Deep conv. neural network
 - U-net
- CT - CBCT image pairs
- 25 patients
- 4D-sCTs:
 - 3D CBCTs phase binned
 - 4D reconstruction (MC-Rooster)

Synthetic CT generation via DL

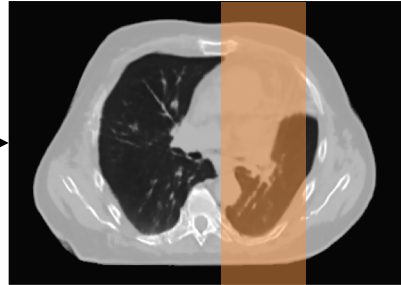


Different CBCT image quality for 3D and 4D training

Quality control of synthetic CTs



Synthetic CT (3D, 4D)
Safe to use in clinic?

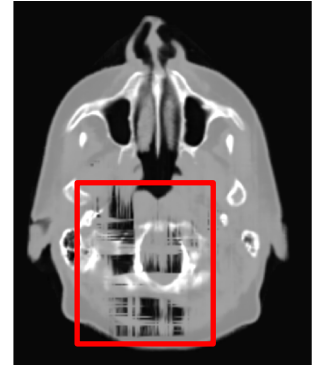
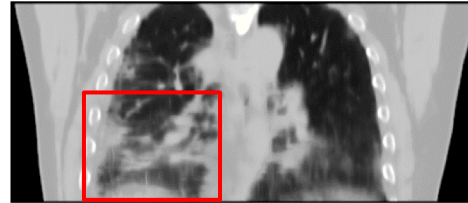
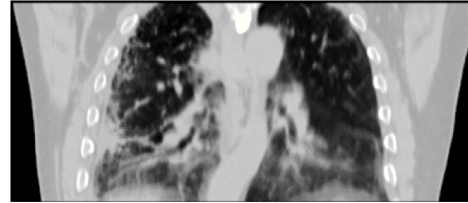


Proton radiography
Quality control

- Proton dose calculations on synthetic CTs
- Implementation in adaptive workflows
- Daily anatomy

Why do we need quality control tools?

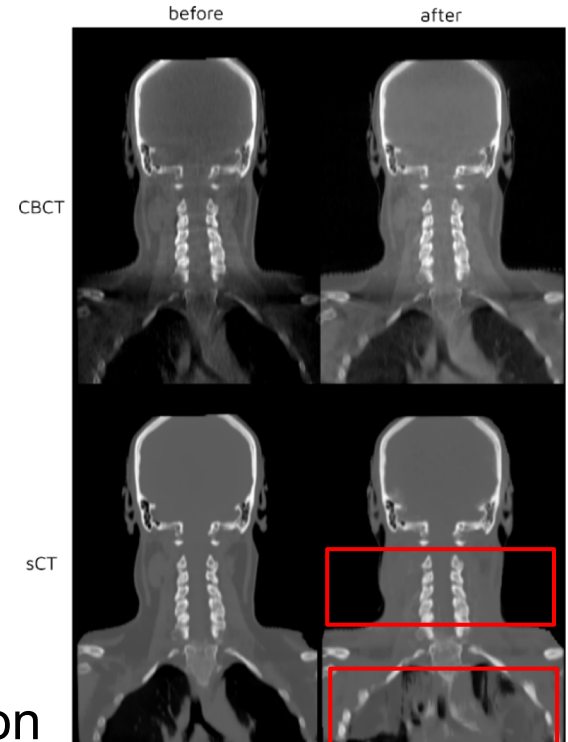
- Detect outliers in DL output
 - Anatomical abnormalities
 - Positioning
 - Implants
 - Acquisition settings
 - System updates



Elements that fall outside the training distribution

Why do we need quality control tools?

- Detect outliers in DL output
 - Anatomical abnormalities
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Elements that fall outside the training distribution

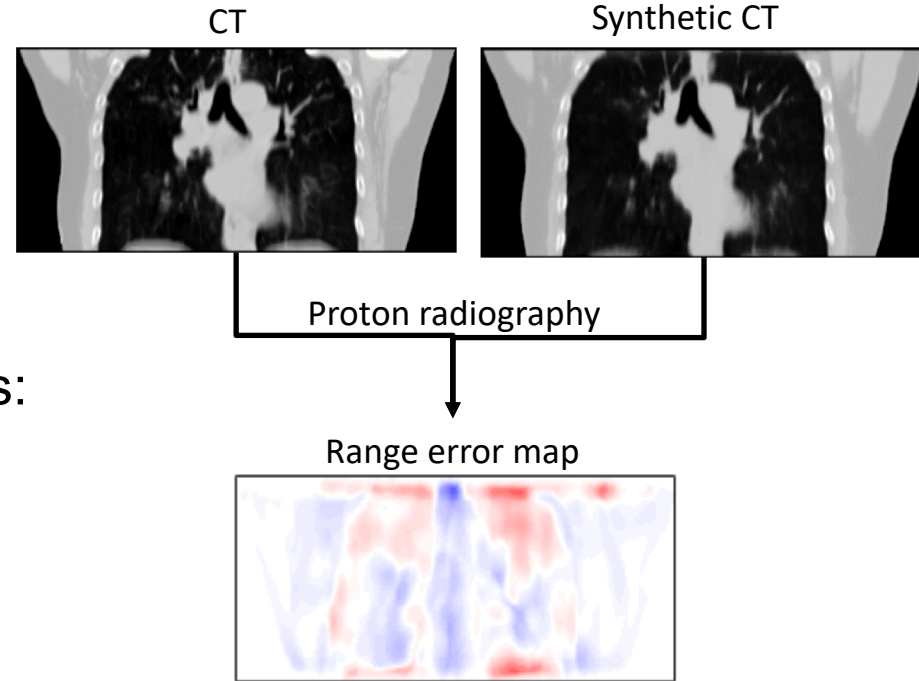
Aim of this study

Evaluate 3D and 4D thorax synthetic CTs in terms of CT number accuracy via proton radiography simulations

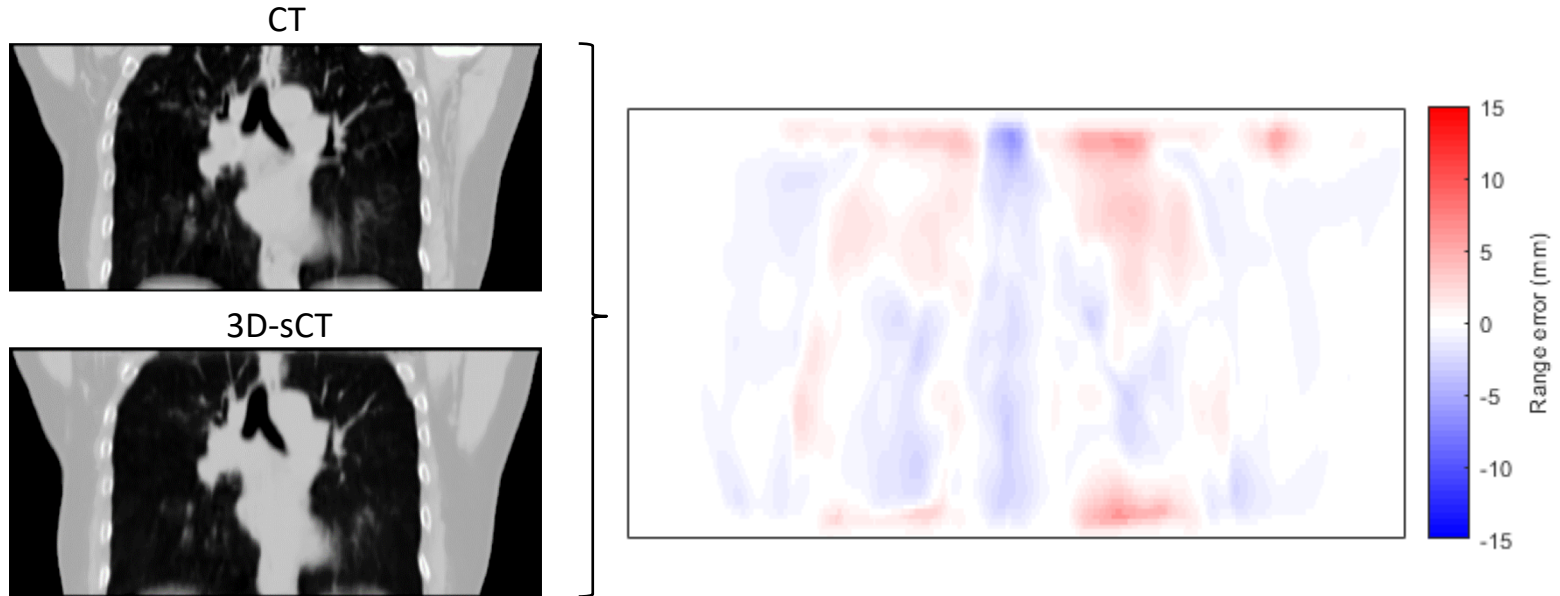
Proton radiography simulations

- Gantry angle 0 degrees
- Multi-layer ionization chamber
- 15 patients

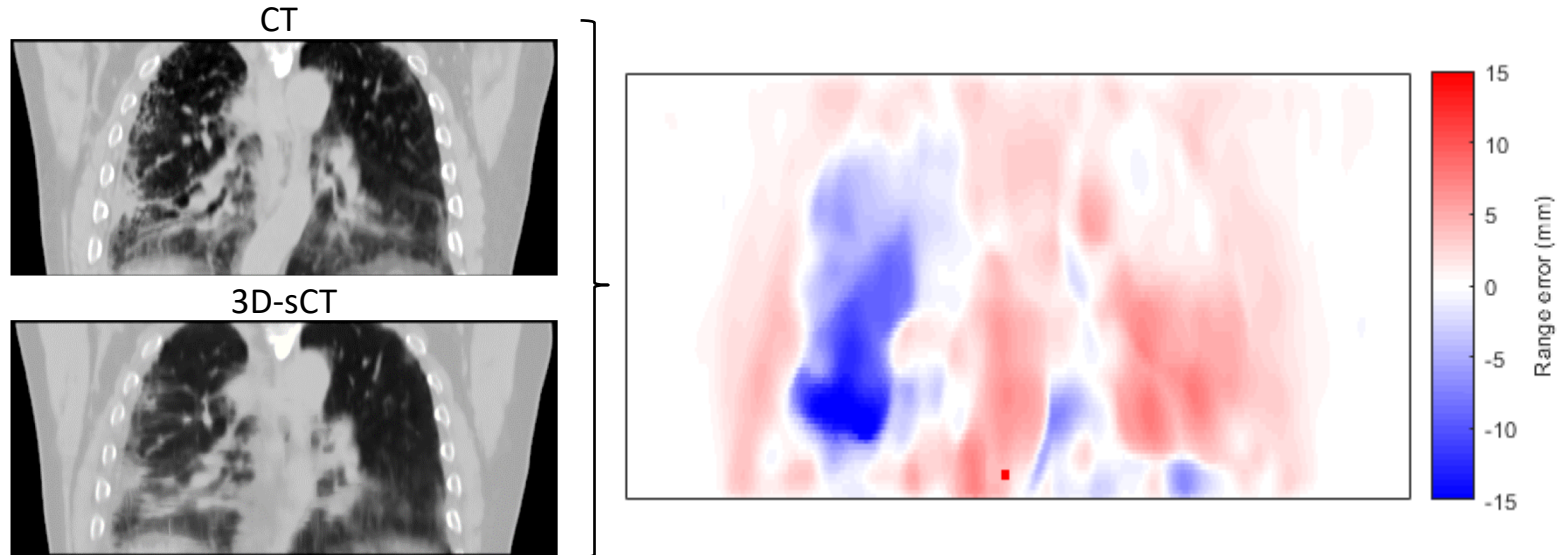
- Range errors maps in 3 scenarios:
 1. 3D sCT
 2. 4D sCT (50%)
 3. average 4D sCT



Examples of sCT quality

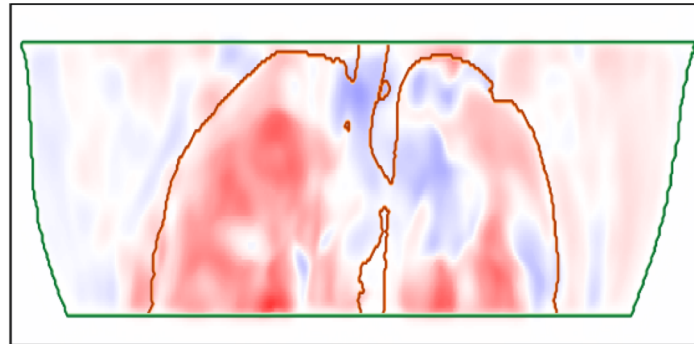


Examples of sCT quality

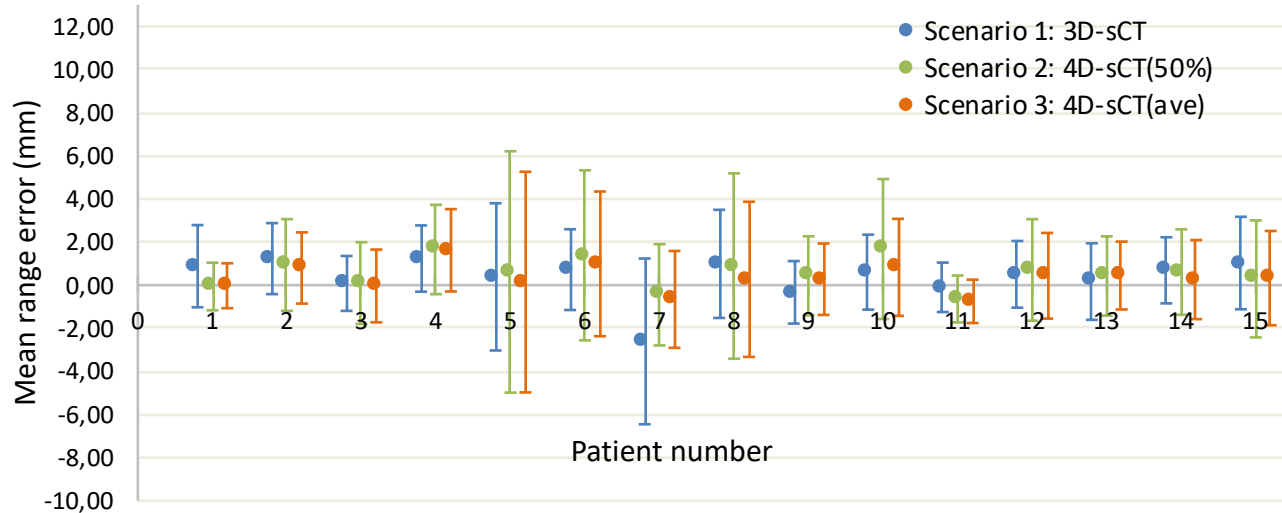


Range error map quantification

- Mean (MRE) and standard deviations (SD)
 - a) whole anatomy
 - b) only lung tissue
 - c) whole anatomy excl. lung

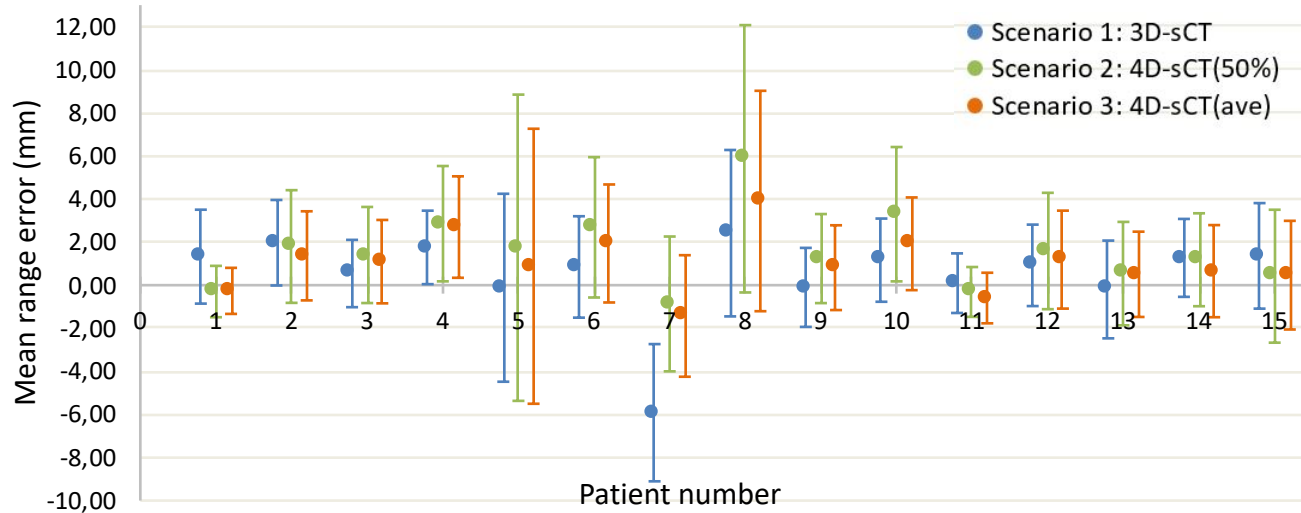


Results: whole anatomy



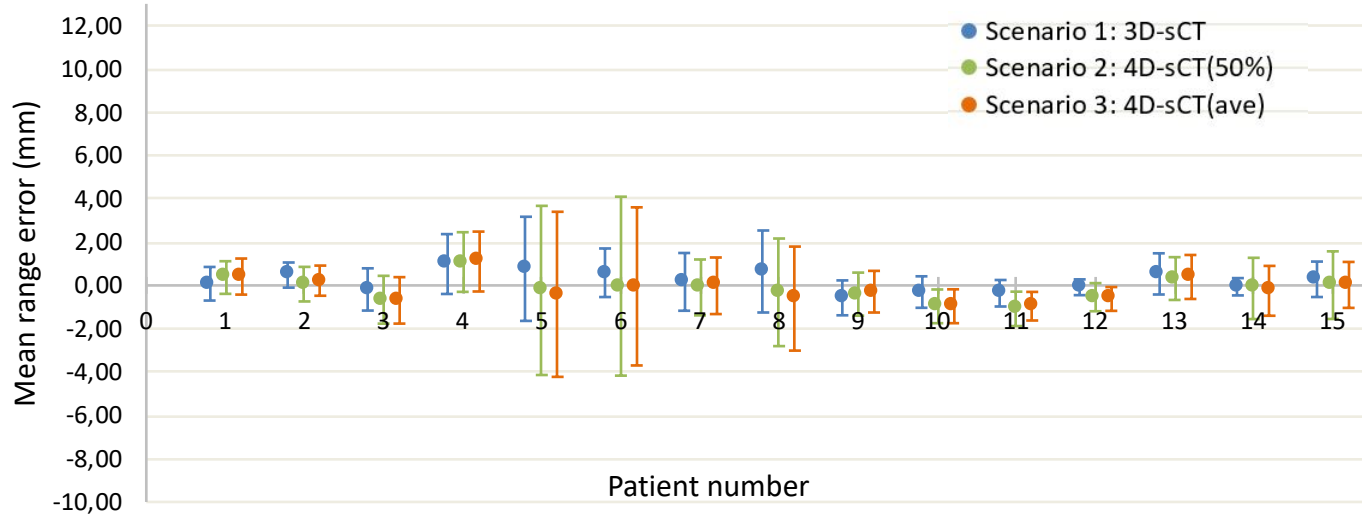
- High variability across patients: MREs between 0.0 ± 1.0 mm and 0.6 ± 5.6 mm
- Comparable results between 3D and 4D
- Systematically positive MREs → why?

Results: lungs



- Increased MRE and SDs in lungs
- Lower CT number accuracy in lung tissue

Results: anatomy excl. lungs




- Reduced MREs and SDs in the rest of the anatomy

Conclusions

- Proton radiography as a quality control tool for synthetic CTs.
- Highlight CT number inaccuracies in synthetic CTs.
- CT number accuracy of synthetic CTs is particularly challenging in lung tissue.

MEDICAL PHYSICS

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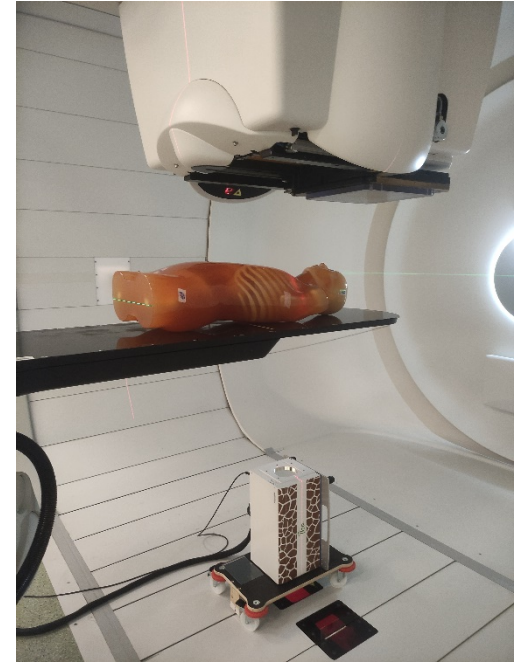
Deep learning-based 4D-synthetic CTs from sparse-view CBCTs for dose calculations in adaptive proton therapy

Adrian Thummerer  Carmen Sella Oria, Paolo Zaffino, Sabine Visser, Arturs Meijers, Gabriel Guterres Marmitt, Robin Wijsman, Joao Seco ... [See all authors](#) 

First published: 18 August 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/mp.15930>

Future perspectives

- In vivo range verification in thoracic patients
 - Patient specific dosimetry checks
 - 4D synthetic CT validation with ground truth measurements
- QA workflows for AI-based tools in the clinic



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- Sabine Visser
- Gabriel Guterres Marmitt
- Johannes A. Langendijk
- Stefan Both

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Thank you for your attention!