



Dosimetry for Small Animal Studies

Patricia Lindsay, Ph.D.

Radiation Medicine Program, Princess Margaret Hospital
Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Toronto

Disclosure

I am a part of a commercialization agreement with Precision X-Ray, Inc. for XRad225Cx.

Acknowledgments

PMH XRad Team

- Steve Ansell
- Richard Clarkson
- Paul DeJean
- Richard Hill
- David Jaffray
- Salomeh Jelveh
- James Stewart
- Graham Wilson

Users and Collaborators

- Bristow Lab (Christina Schutze and Carla Coackley)
- **James Chow**
- **Caroline Chung**
- Ralph DaCosta Lab
- **Hill Lab (Naz Chaudary)**
- Andrew Hope
- Doug Moseley
- Taylor Lab (Livia Garzia)
- Robert Weersink

Outline

- Systems for small animal irradiation
 - Image-guided, conformal irradiation
- Dosimetric guidelines for small animal irradiation
 - Input data/system characterization
 - Examples of small animal irradiations & dose calculations
 - Sources of Error
 - Validation
 - Monte Carlo studies

Small Animal Irradiation Experiments

Whole Body



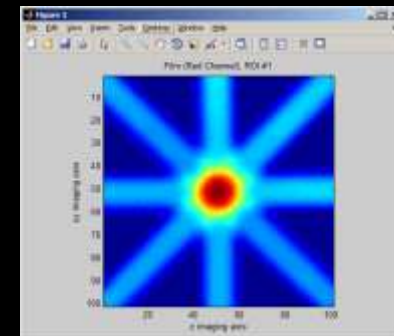
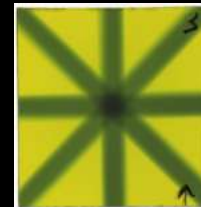
Gammacell 40
(Best Theratronics)

Hind Leg

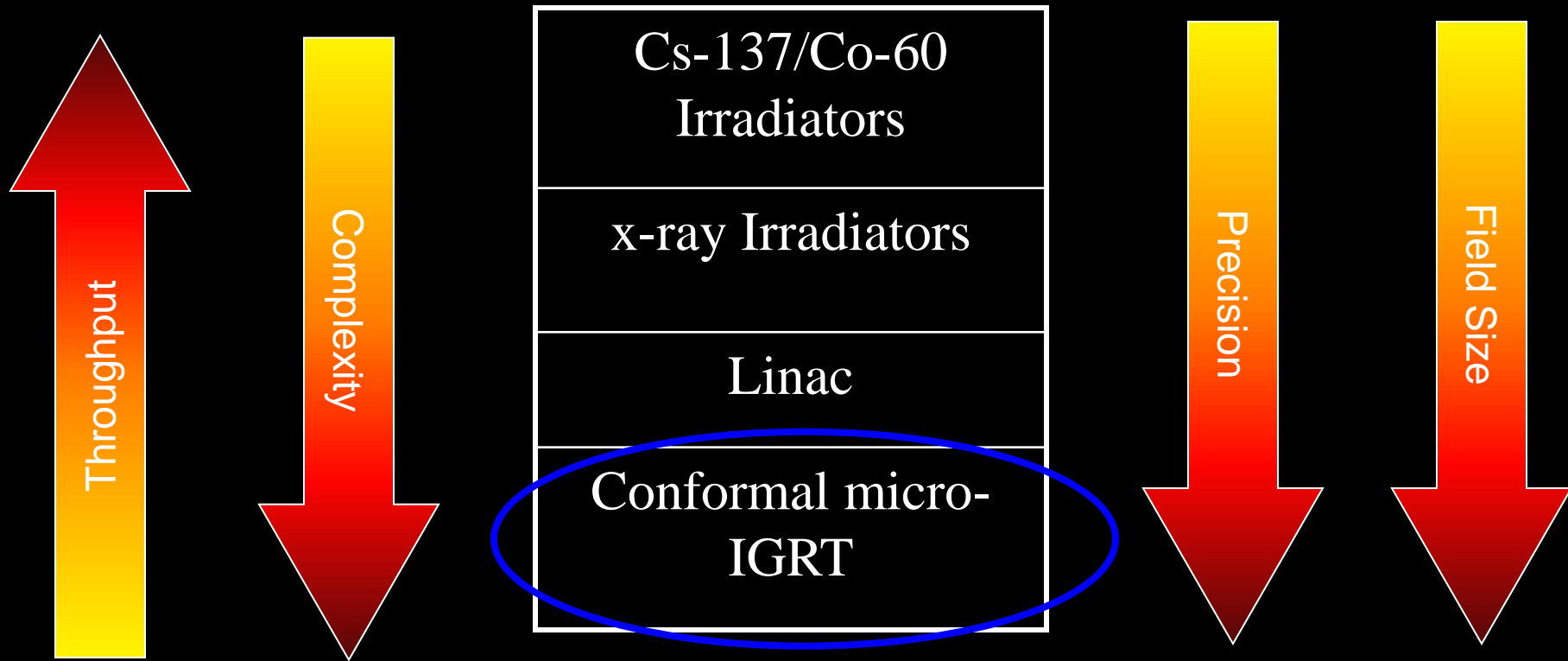


In house x-
ray irradiator

Conformal,
orthotopic,
image-guided,
multi-beam



Systems for Animal Irradiation



Pre-clinical imaging modalities

μ CT



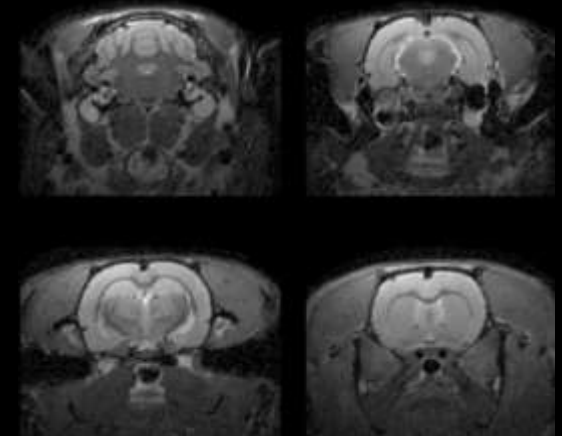
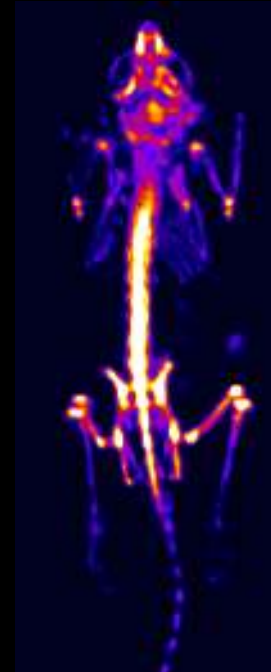
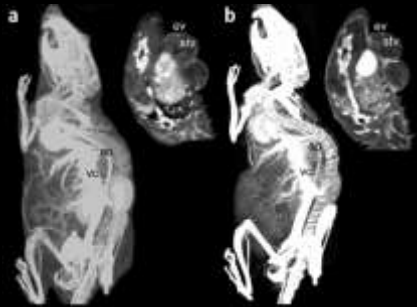
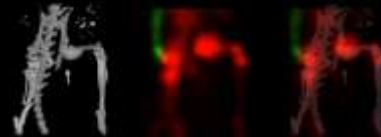
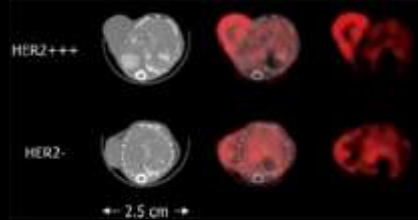
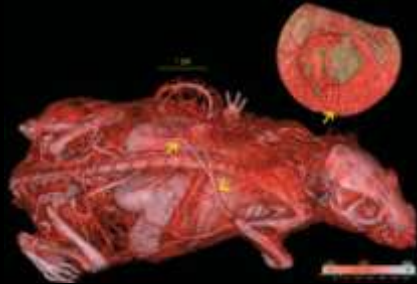
μ SPECT



μ PET



μ MR – 7T



Pre-clinical imaging modalities

μ US



ICS Study Name: Breast Carcinoma
Animal ID:
Image Label: Breast Tumor with SoftSite
R-Mode:
Frame: Recalled



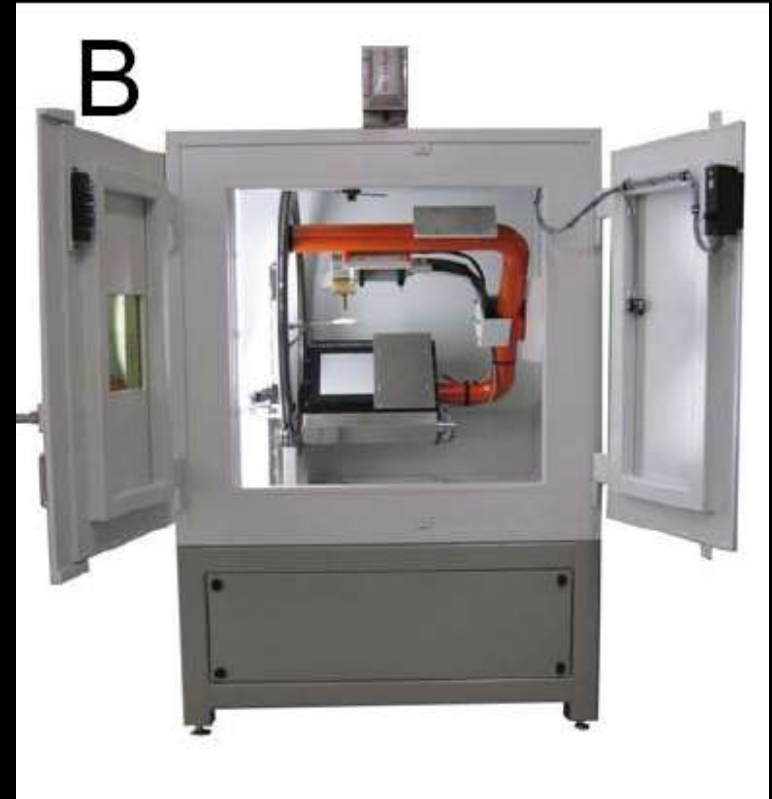
μ Optical



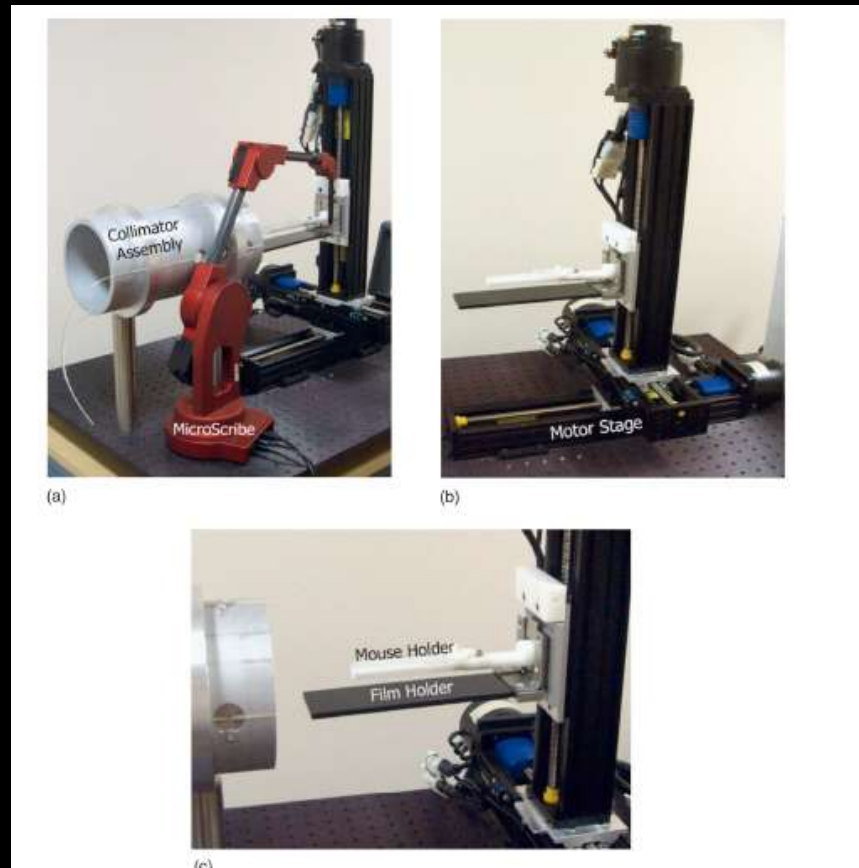
SARRP (XStrahl/Johns Hopkins)



XRad225Cx (Precision X-Ray/Princess Margaret Hospital)

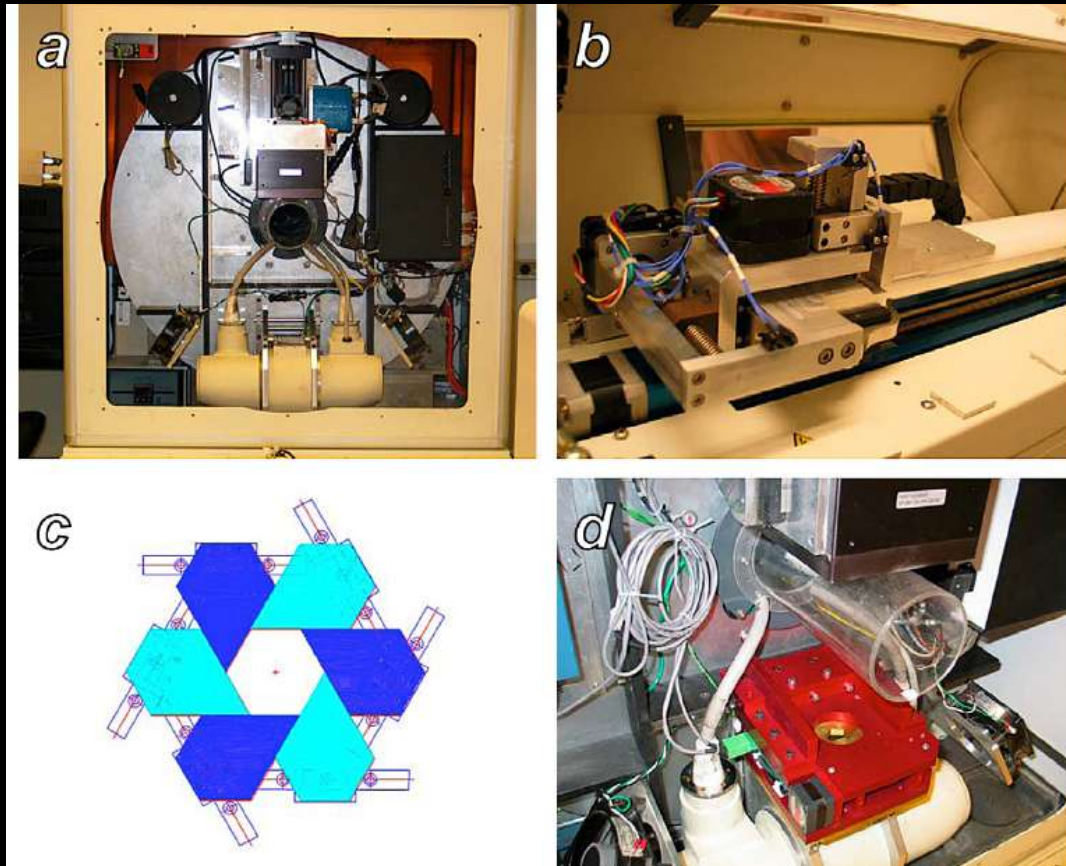


Washington University - microRT



Stojadinovich et al, Med Phys 34 (12), 2007, *MicroRT—Small animal conformal irradiator*

Stanford – GE RS120 microCT



Zhou et al, IJROBP 2010, *DEVELOPMENT OF A MICRO-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY-BASED IMAGE-GUIDED CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY SYSTEM FOR SMALL ANIMALS*

Systems for Conformal Image Guided Small Animal Irradiation

Technical Requirements

- Depth of irradiation ≤ 5 cm
- Small field sizes (0.5 mm – 5 cm)
- High dose gradients (penumbra < 1 mm)
- High dose rate (>1 Gy/min, < 15 min treatment)
- High precision and accuracy of field placement

System Commissioning

- Dosimetric
- Mechanical
- Image-guidance

Kilovoltage Radiation Sources (100-320 kVp)

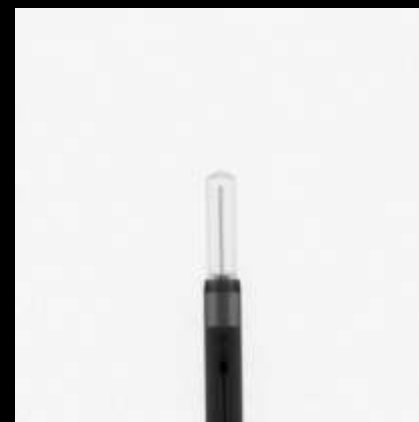
Absolute Dosimetry

- Absolute dosimetry following AAPM TG-61 protocol
- 0.6 cc farmer chamber, calibrated at NRCC
- Chamber placed in air at isocenter
- Measuring exposure (air kerma) in air
- Output depends on kVp (HVL) and mA
- Calculate dose at surface of water under full scatter conditions

10 x 10 cm field, at isocenter (30
cm from the source)

225 kVp, 13 mA **4.2 Gy/min**

100kVp, 29 mA **4.0 Gy/min**



Dosimetric verification - RDS TLDs

Irradiated April 6 and 7th, 2011

Results Read April 20th, 2011

System	Energy HVL	MDACC/Institution
PMH	100 kVp 3.1 mm Al	1.02
PMH	225 kVp 0.9 mm Cu	0.98
STTARR	100 kVp 2.93 mm Al	1.01
STTARR	225 kVp 1.02 mm Cu	1.01

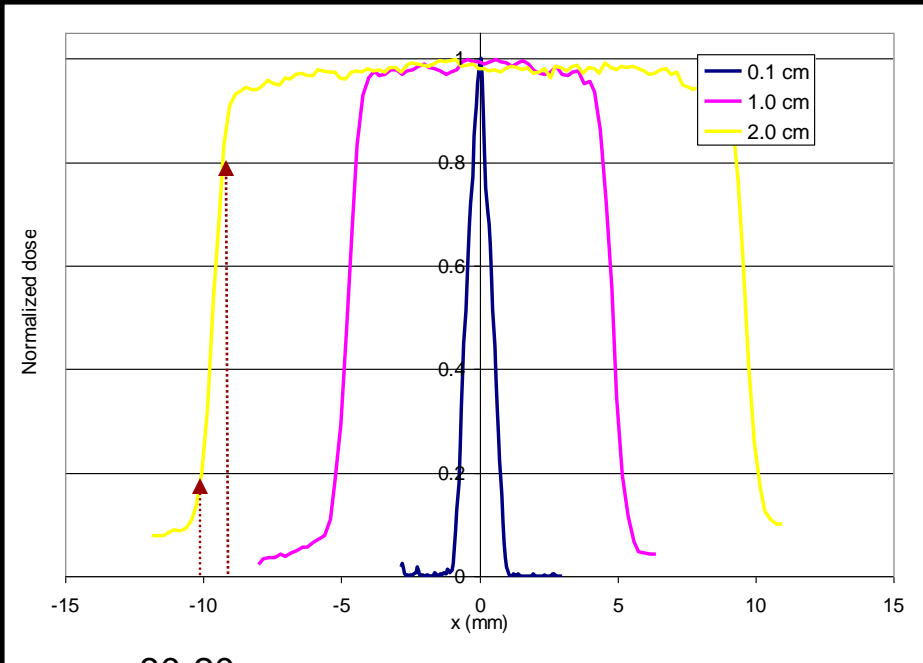
Relative Dosimetry

- Percent depth dose (PDD) and relative output factors (ROF)
 - Small volume (0.07 cc) ion chamber in water, and water-equivalent plastic (solid water)
 - Radiochromic film (EBT/EBT-2) in solid water



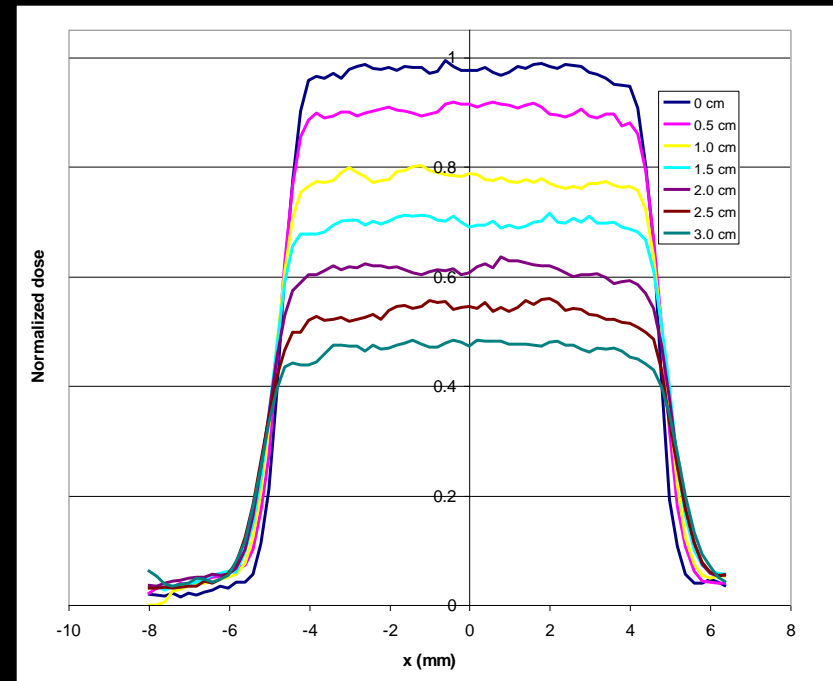
Film Dosimetry

Profiles for 3 collimator sizes



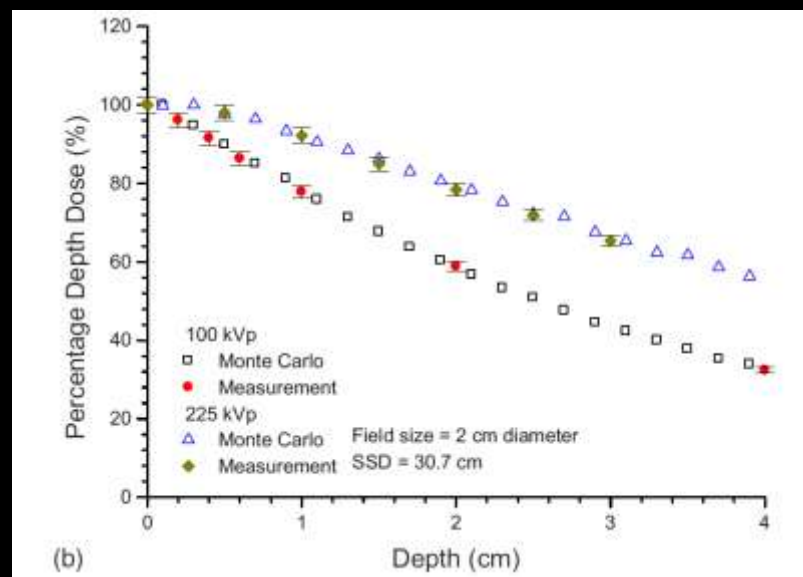
80-20
penumbra
<1 mm

Profiles vs depth for 1.0 cm collimator



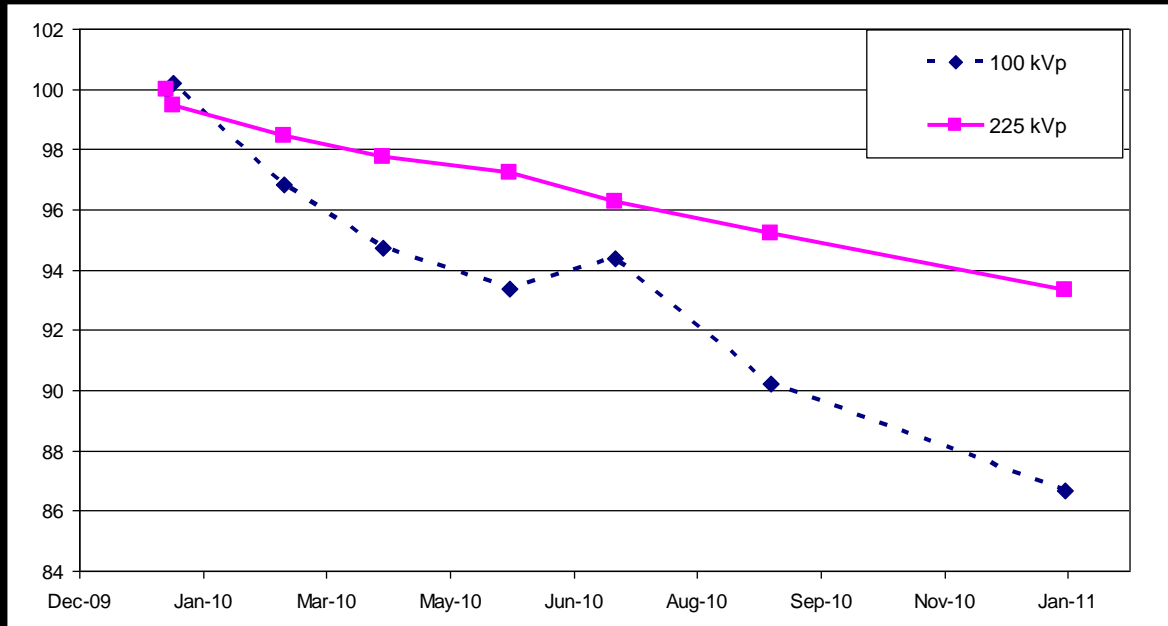
Relative Dosimetry – percentage depth dose (PDD)

- Plane parallel chamber in small water tank
- Comparison with Monte-Carlo calculations using EGSnrc



Chow et al, Med phys 37(10), 2010

System Output/Stability over time



- Tube output decreases over time

System Use: Irradiations

May - August 2008	301
August - Dec 2008	276
Jan - April 2009	93
May - August 2009	314
August - Dec 2009	485
Jan - April 2010	665
May - August 2010	535
August - Dec 2010	403
Jan - April 2011	395

Normal Tissue

- Lung
- Brain
- Liver
- Bone

Tumour Models

- Sub-cutaneous
- Brain
- Craniospinal
- Pelvis (prostate, cervix)
- Bone metastasis

Almost 3500 fractions of irradiation
~ 100 irradiation/month (on average)

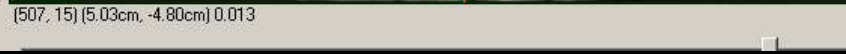
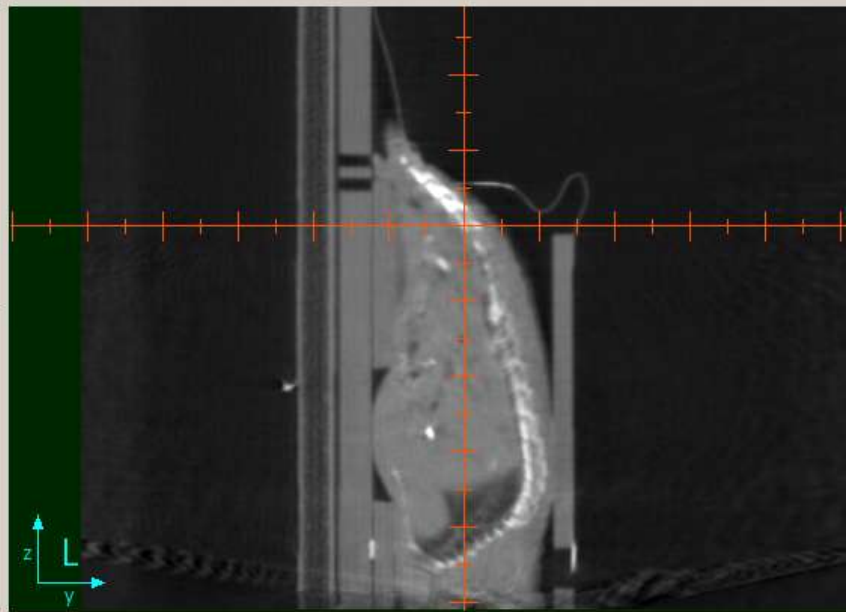
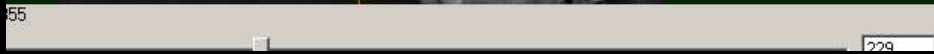
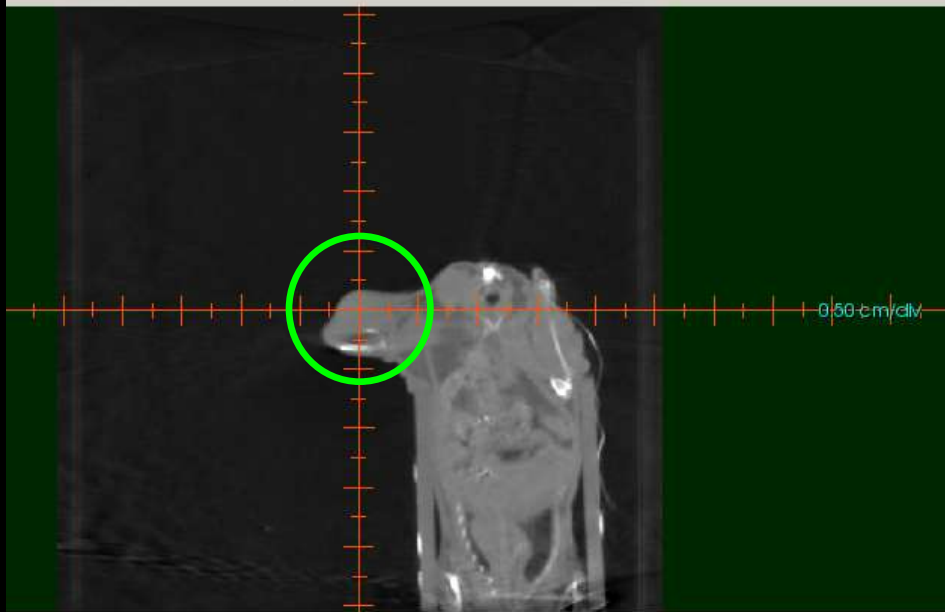
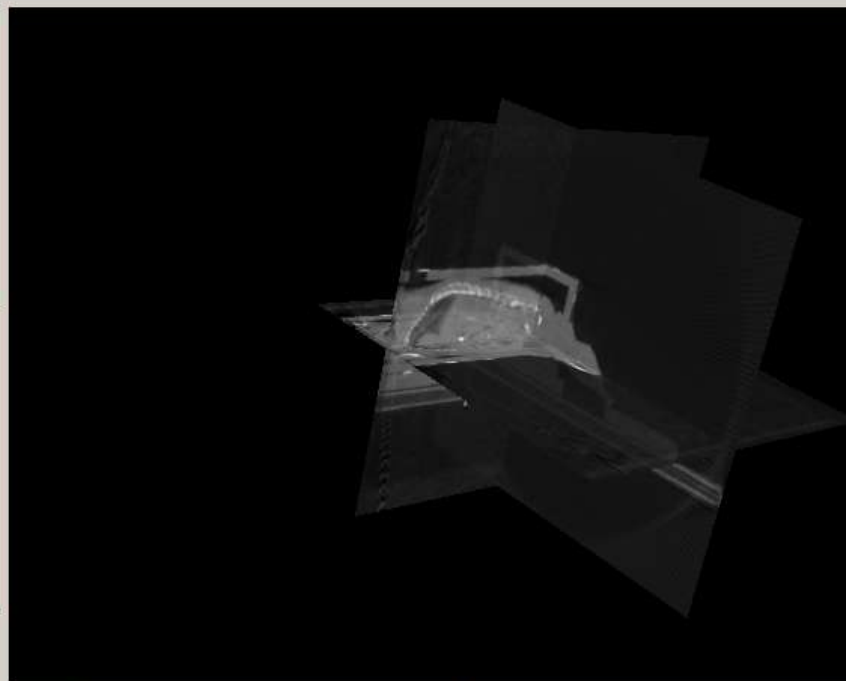
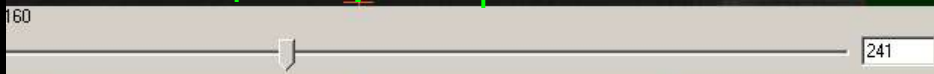
Examples of Small Animal Irradiation

Example 1 – Sub-cutaneous tumour

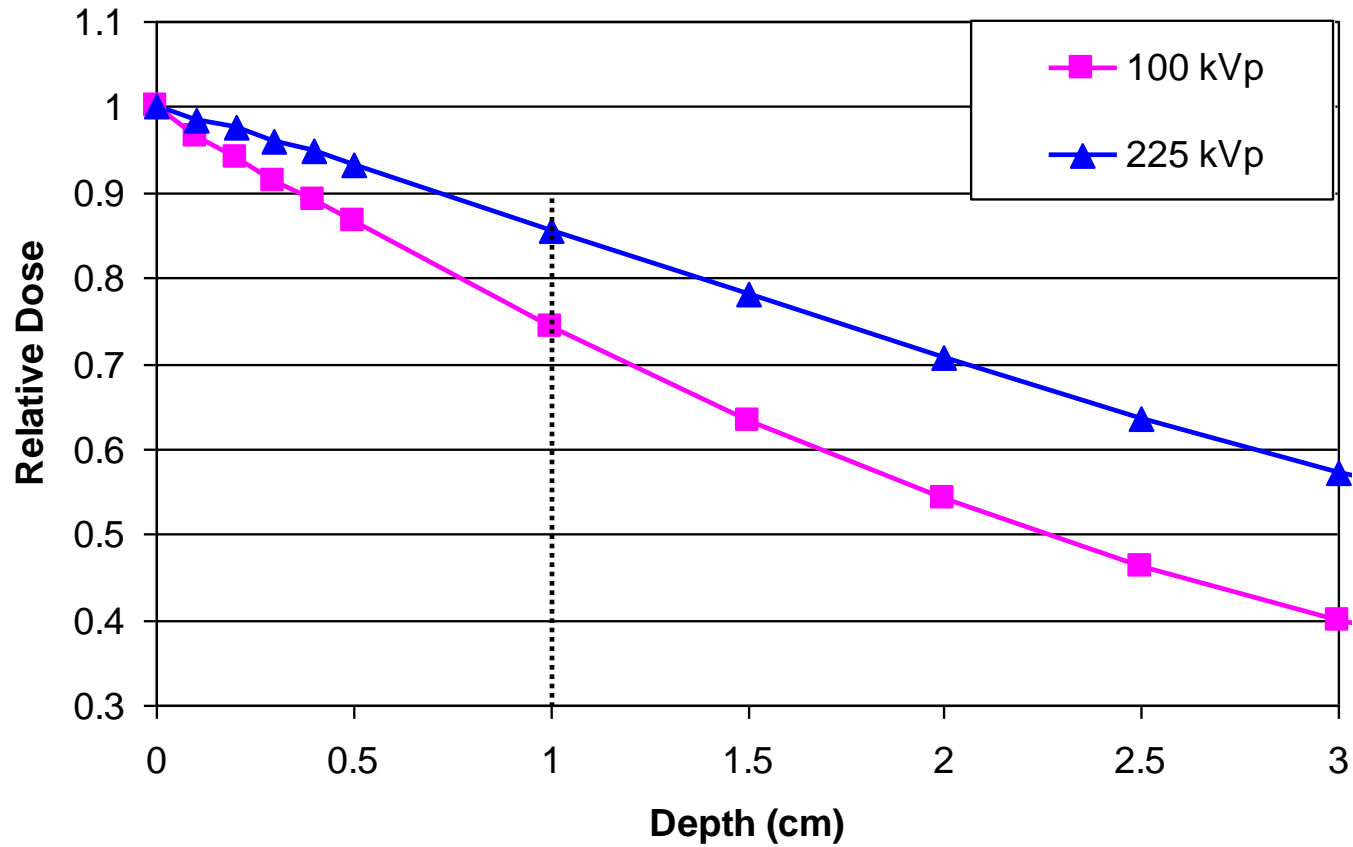
- Hind leg
- No-image guidance
- Standard field size for all animals (2-2.5 cm diameter)
- Parallel-opposed pair geometry
 - Prescribed to 5 mm depth
- Dosimetric sources of error
 - Tumor size
 - Scatter conditions

Example 1 – Sub-q tumour





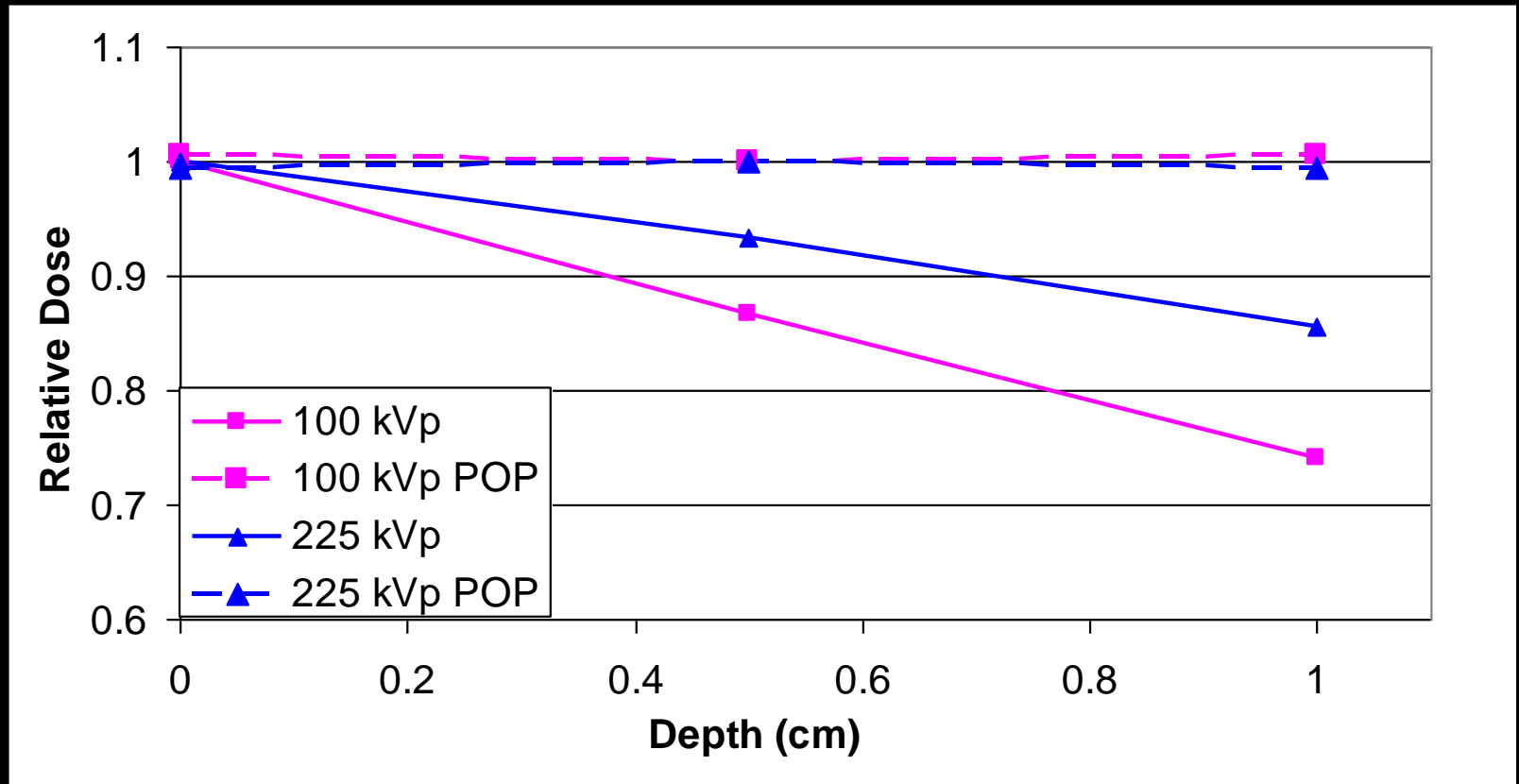
Depth Dose – 2.5 cm field



Single Field – inverse square

- Nominal 30 cm SSD
- Variation of 0.5 cm (30.5 cm SSD)
 - Dose decreases by 3.3%
- Variation of 1.0 cm (31 cm SSD)
 - Dose decreases by 6.8%

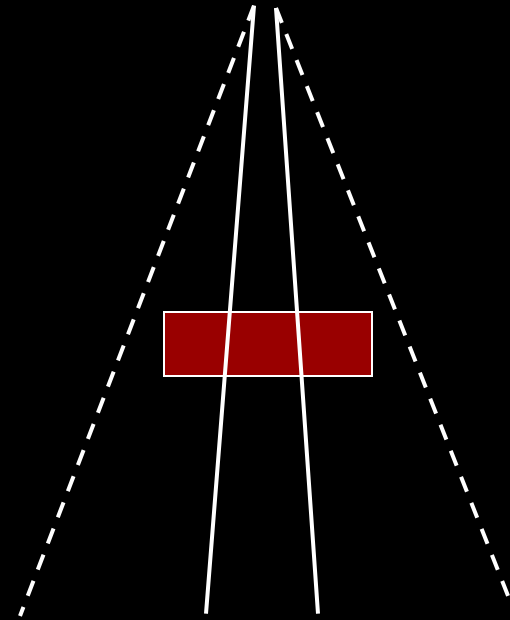
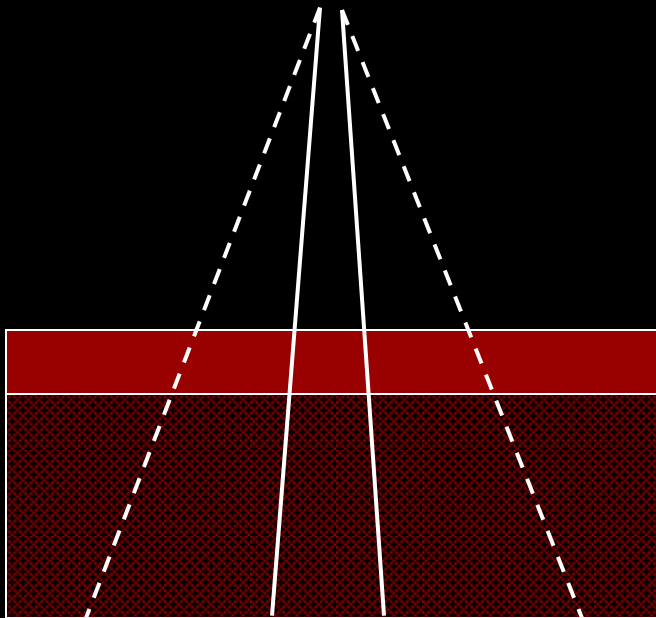
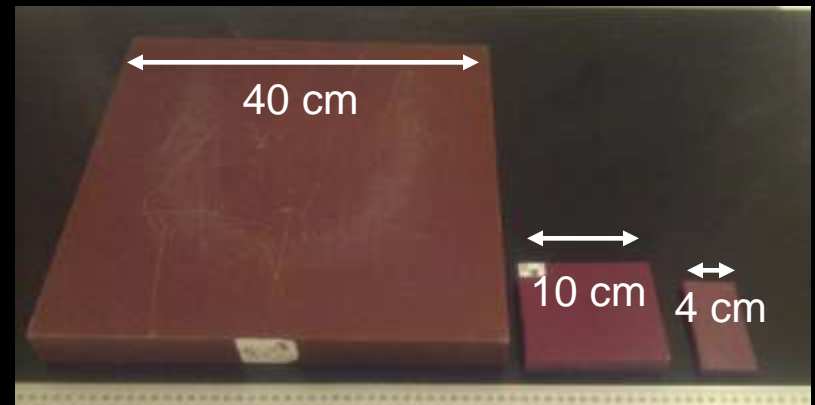
Parallel Opposed Pair (POP) vs Single beam



Field Size and Scatter Conditions



Scatter Conditions



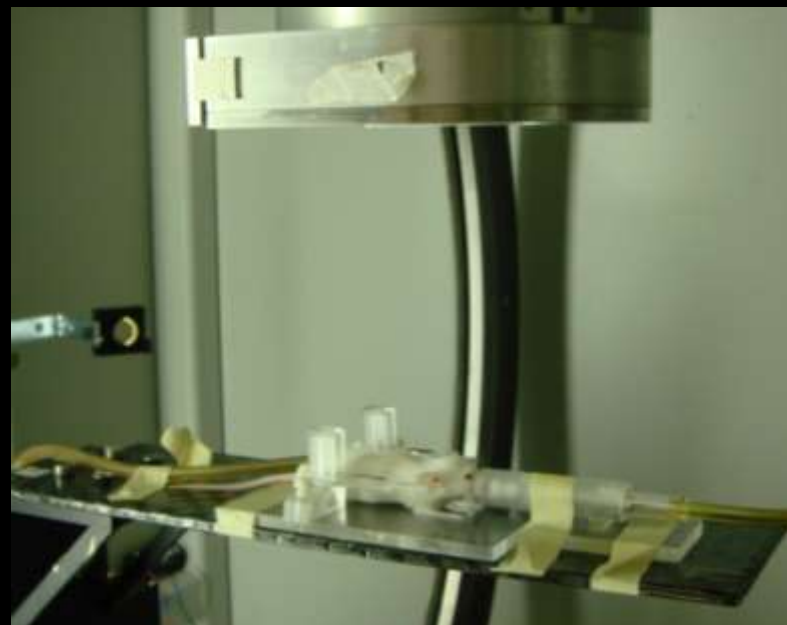
Backscatter vs Field Size

From AAPM TG-61

Field Size	1 cm	2 cm	3 cm	5 cm
3 mm Al HVL	1.063	1.120	1.164	1.221
1 mm Cu HVL	1.044	1.096	1.139	1.211

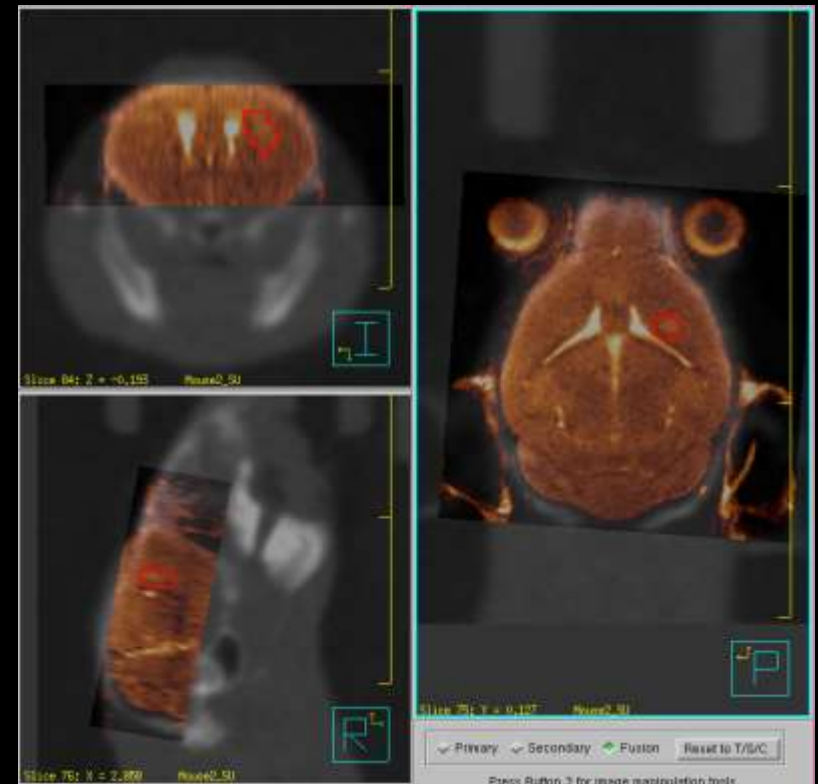
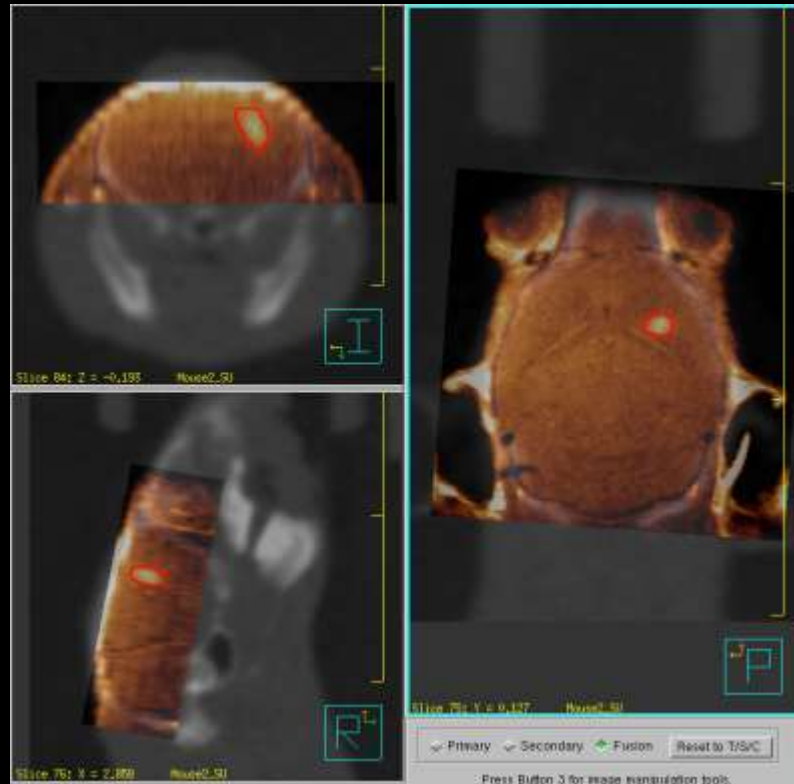
Example 2 – Focal Brain Irradiation

- 5 mm circular collimator
- Parallel-opposed pair geometry
 - Prescribed at 5mm depth
- Image-guided set-up
 - With multi-modality image fusion
- Sources of error
 - Tissue heterogeneity
 - Surface curvature

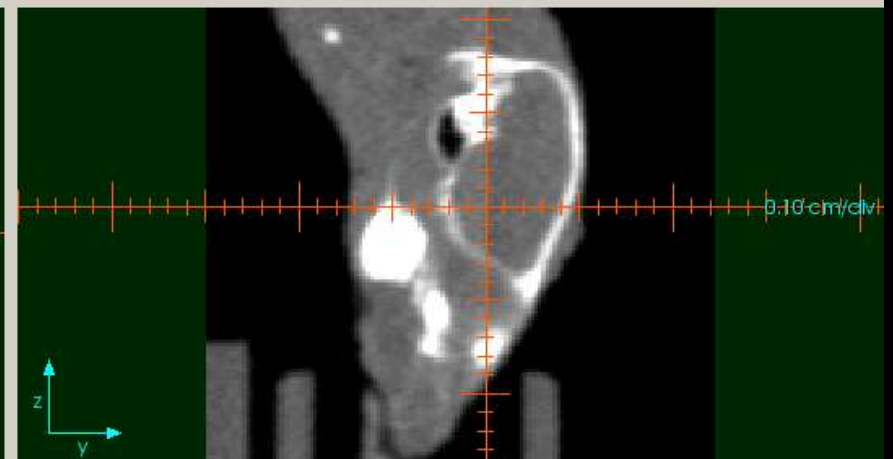
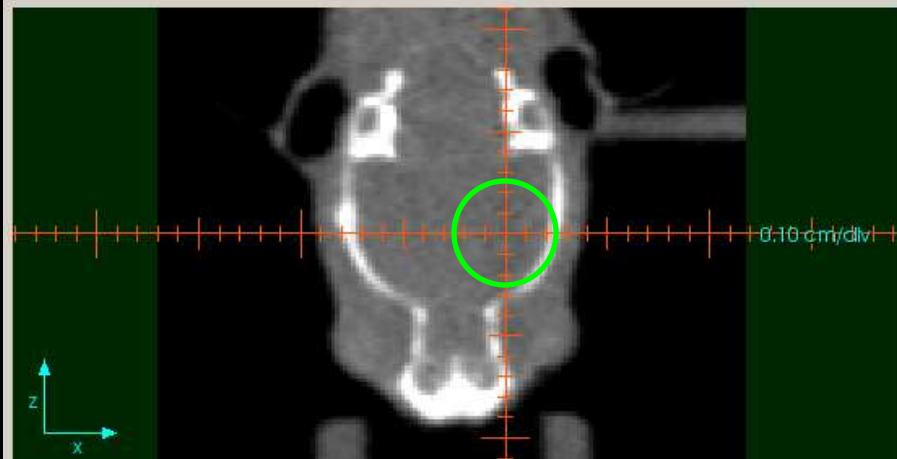
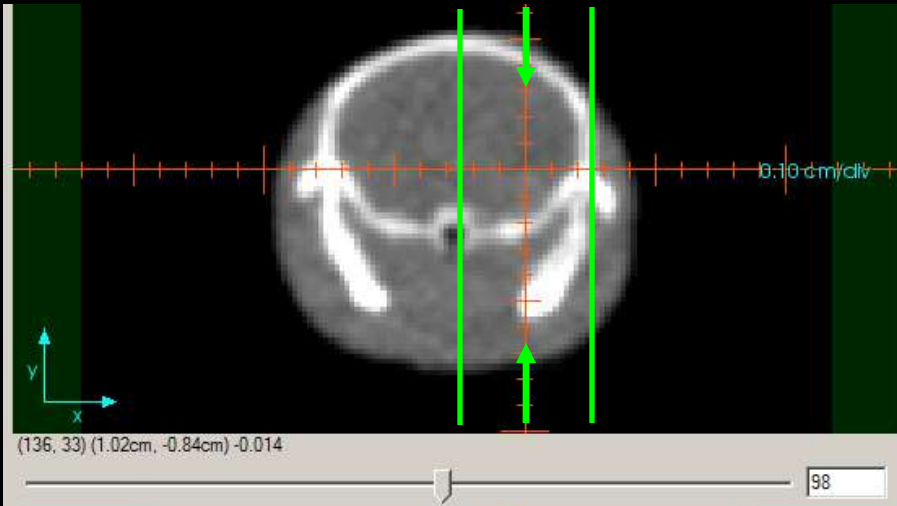


T1-Gad

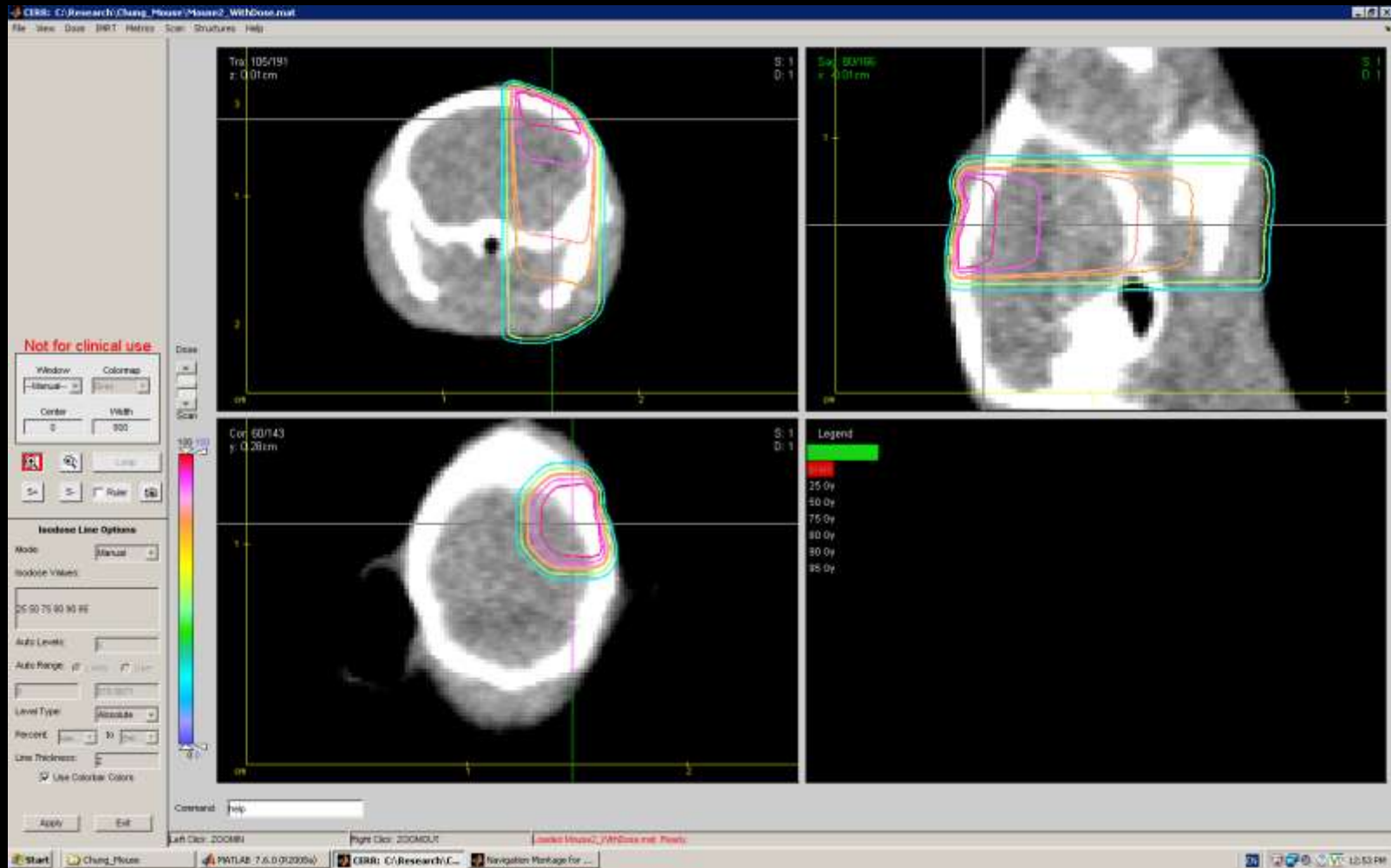
T2



Example 2 – Focal Brain Irradiation



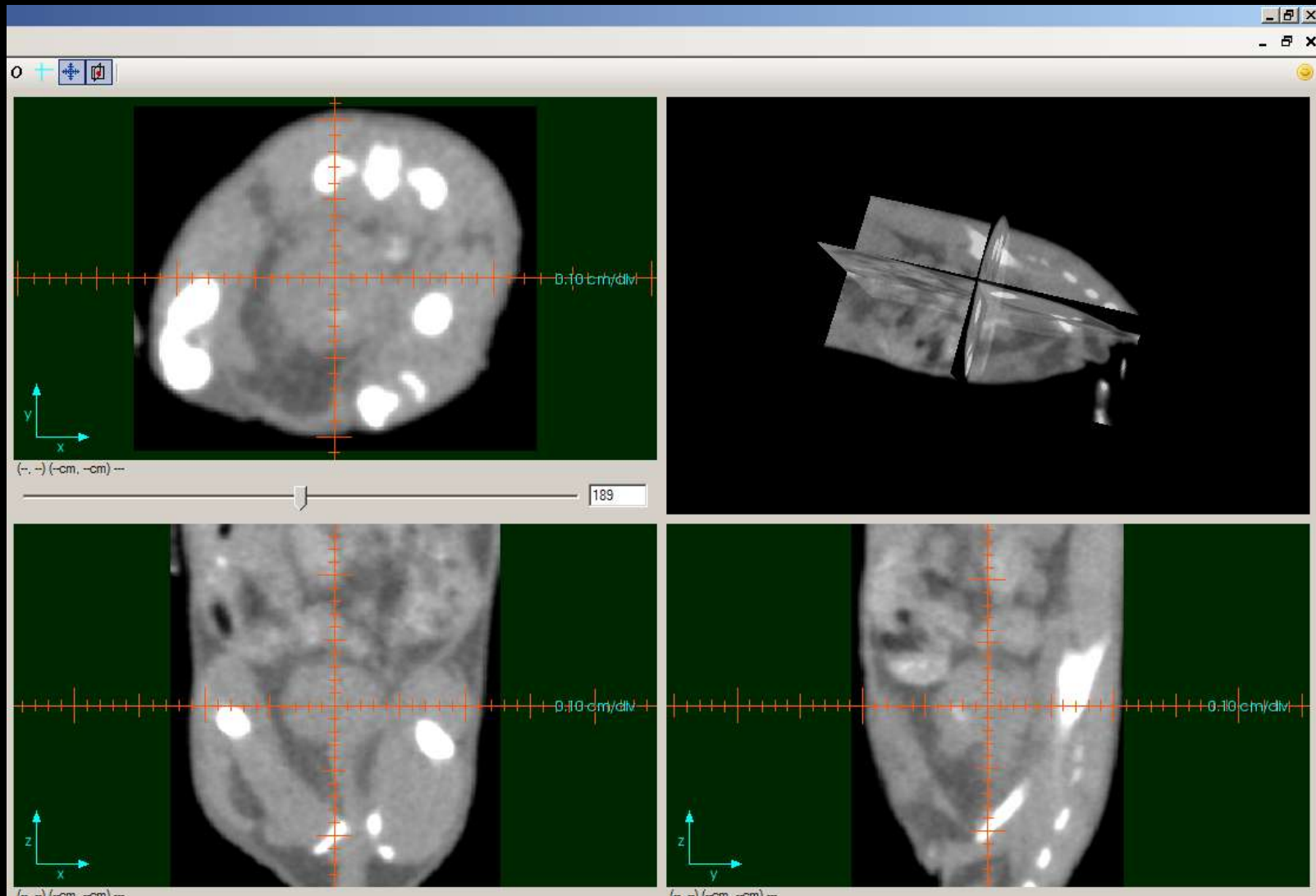
Single Beam Dose Display



Example 3 – Orthotopic soft-tissue irradiation

- 0.5 – 1.5 cm circular collimator
- Multi-beam geometry
 - Prescribed to the center of the tumor
- Image-guided set-up
 - With multi-modality image fusion
- Fractionated delivery
- Sources of error
 - Target localization and contouring
 - Set-up reproducibility

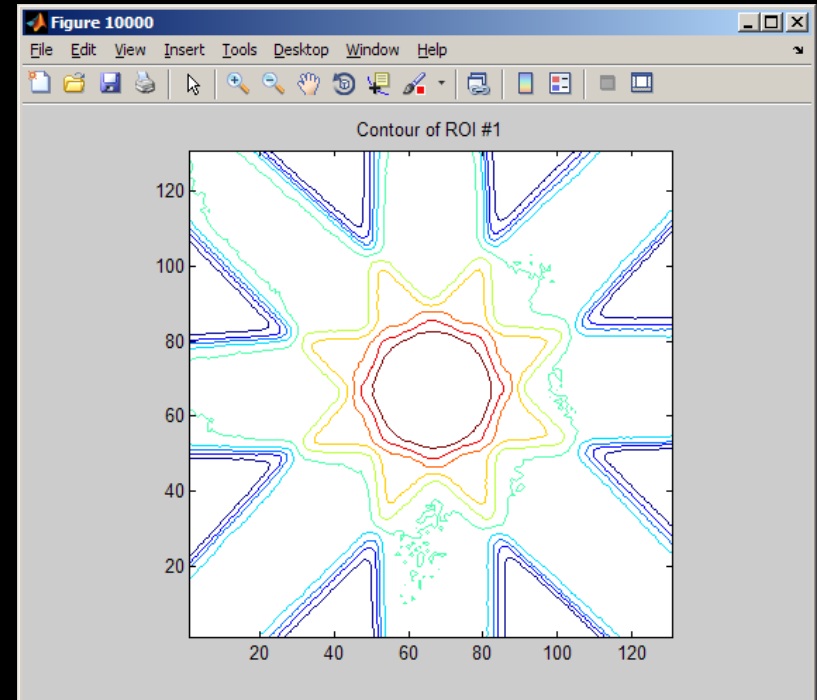
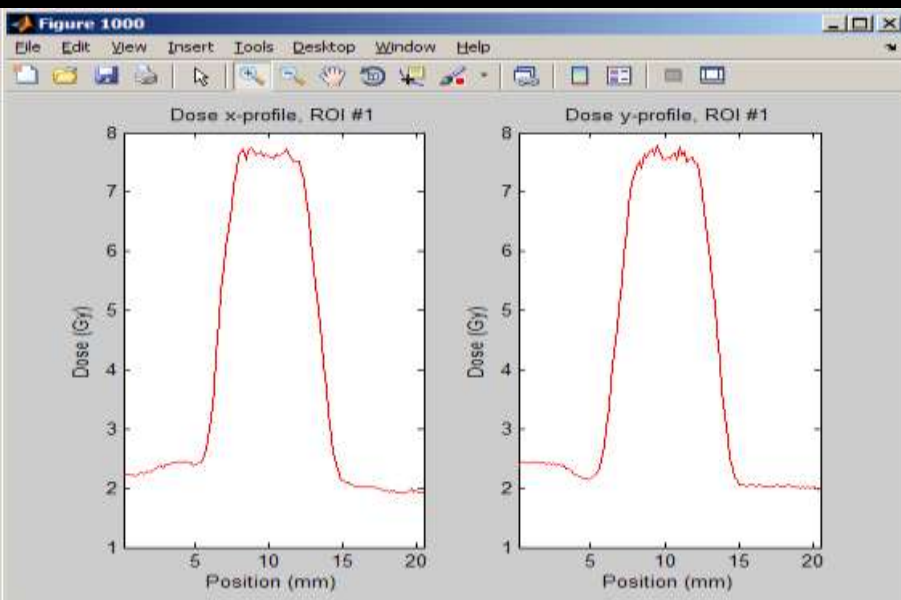
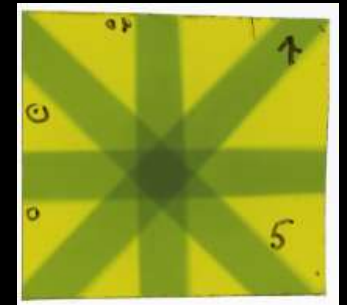
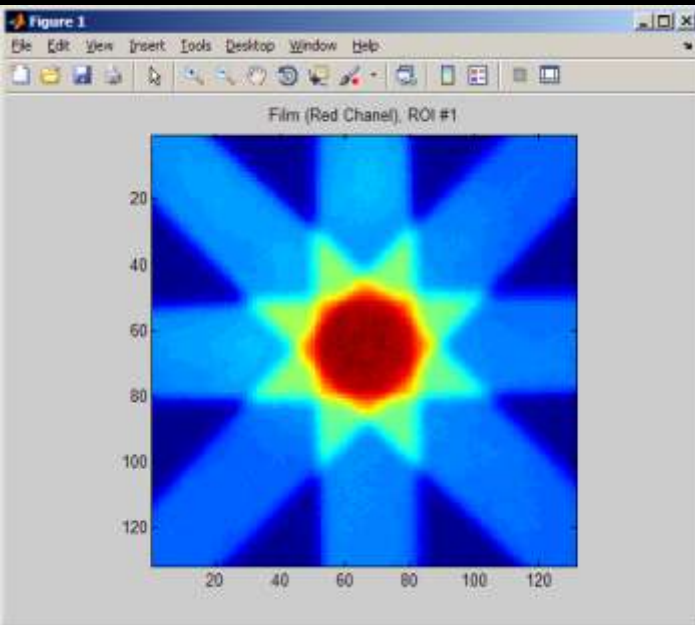
Example 3 – Orthotopic soft-tissue irradiation



Star Axial distribution, corrections ON



5 mm collimator

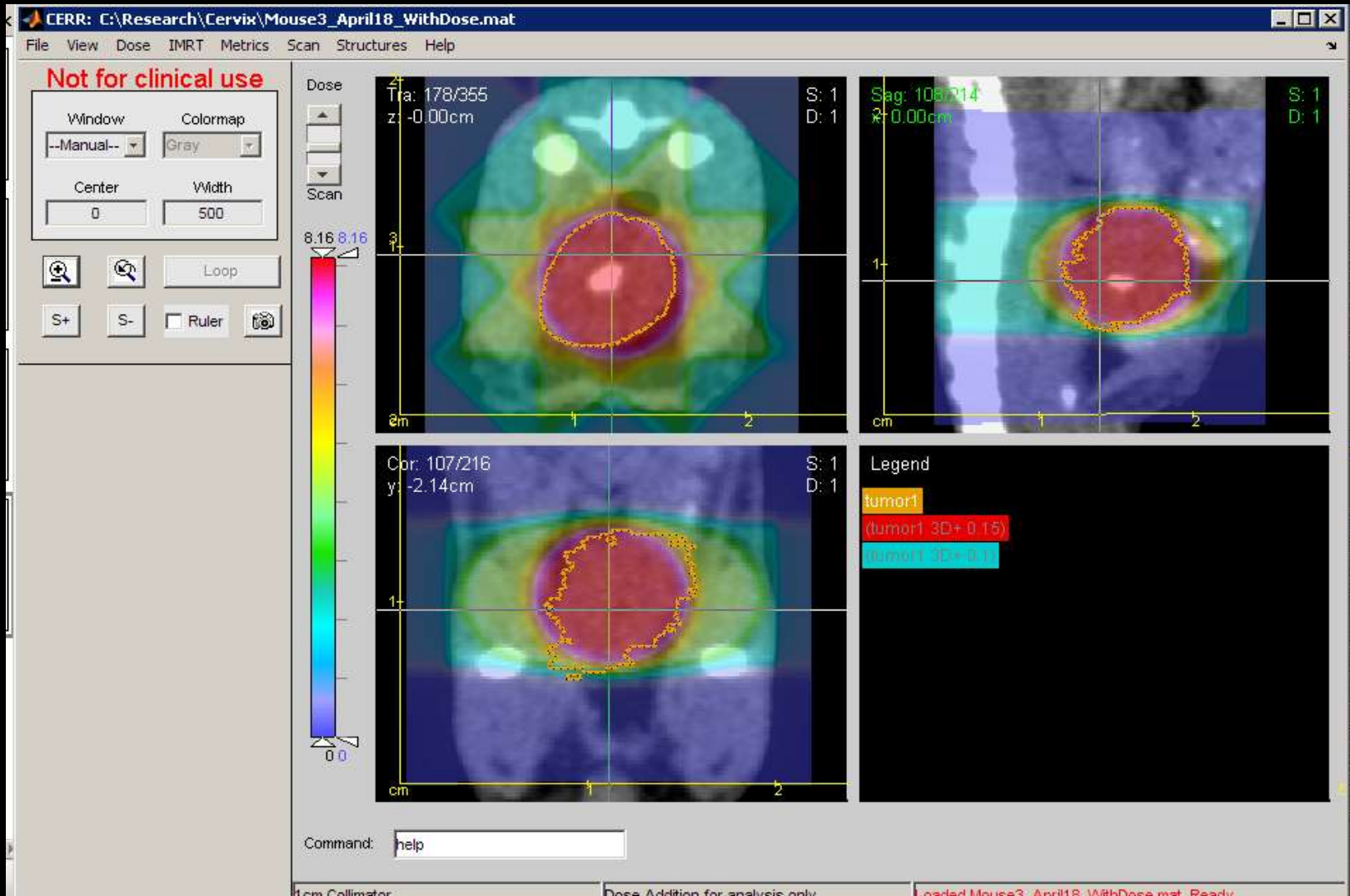


Contouring of the tumor volume

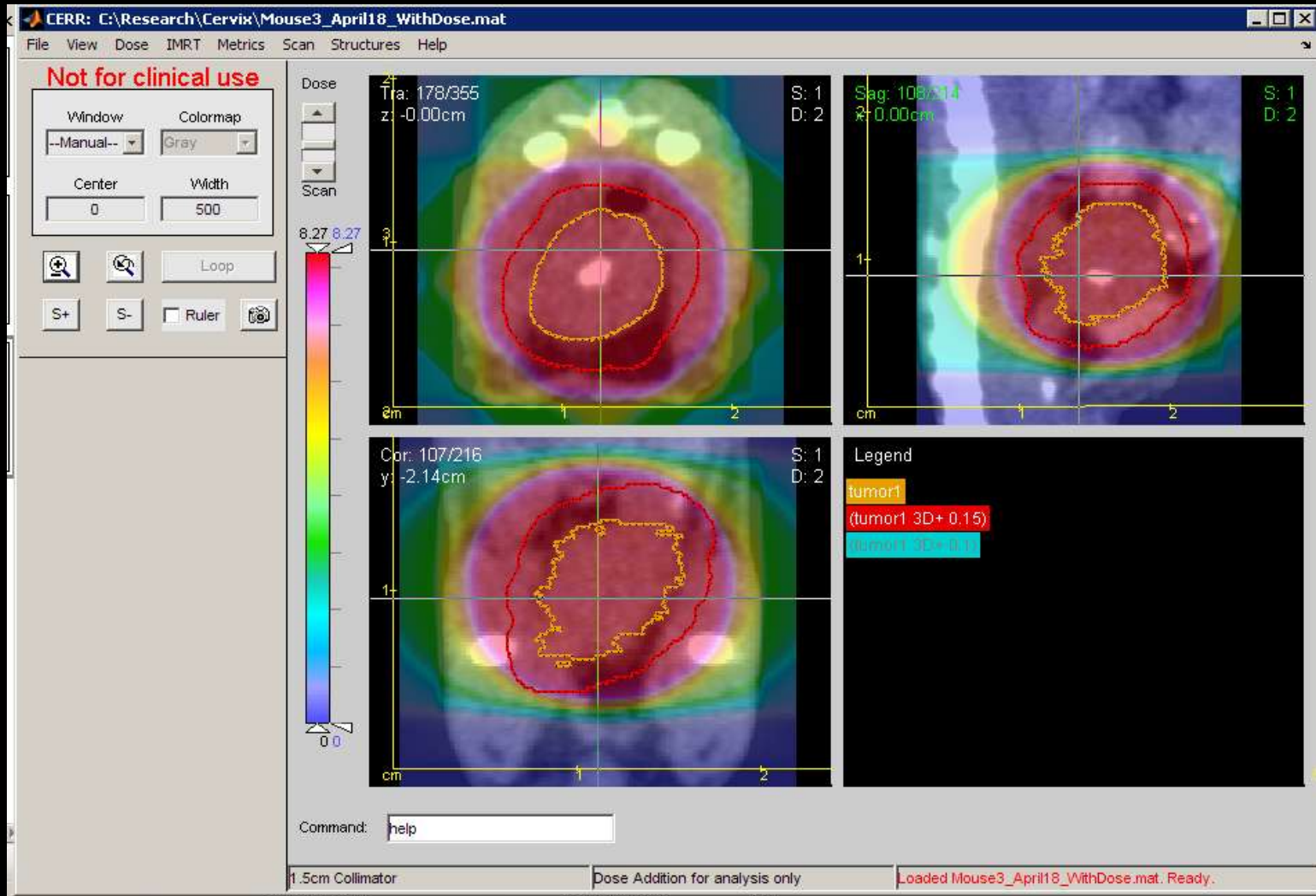
The screenshot displays a medical software interface for tumor contouring. The main window title is "CERR: C:\Research\Cervix\Mouse3_April18_WithDose.mat". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Control Panel (Left):** Features a "Not for clinical use" warning, windowing controls (Window: --Manual--, Colormap: Gray), and zooming tools (S+, S-, Loop, Ruler).
- Dose Scale (Center-Left):** A vertical color bar representing dose levels, ranging from 0.0 (blue) to 8.16 (red).
- Image Views (Right):** Three orthogonal views of the tumor:
 - Axial View (Top-Left):** Shows a cross-section of the tumor with a yellow contour. Coordinates: Tra: 178/355, z: -0.00cm. S: 1, D: 1.
 - Sagittal View (Top-Right):** Shows a side view of the tumor with a yellow contour. Coordinates: Sag: 108/214, z: 0.00cm. S: 1, D: 1.
 - Coronal View (Bottom-Left):** Shows a front view of the tumor with a yellow contour. Coordinates: Cor: 107/216, y: -2.14cm. S: 1, D: 1.
- Legend (Bottom-Right):** Lists the contours:
 - tumor1 (yellow)
 - (tumor1 3D+ 0.15) (red)
 - (tumor1 3D+ 0) (cyan)
- Command Line (Bottom):** Contains the text "help".
- Status Bar (Bottom):** Displays "1cm Collimator", "Dose Addition for analysis only", and "Loaded Mouse3_April18_WithDose.mat. Ready."

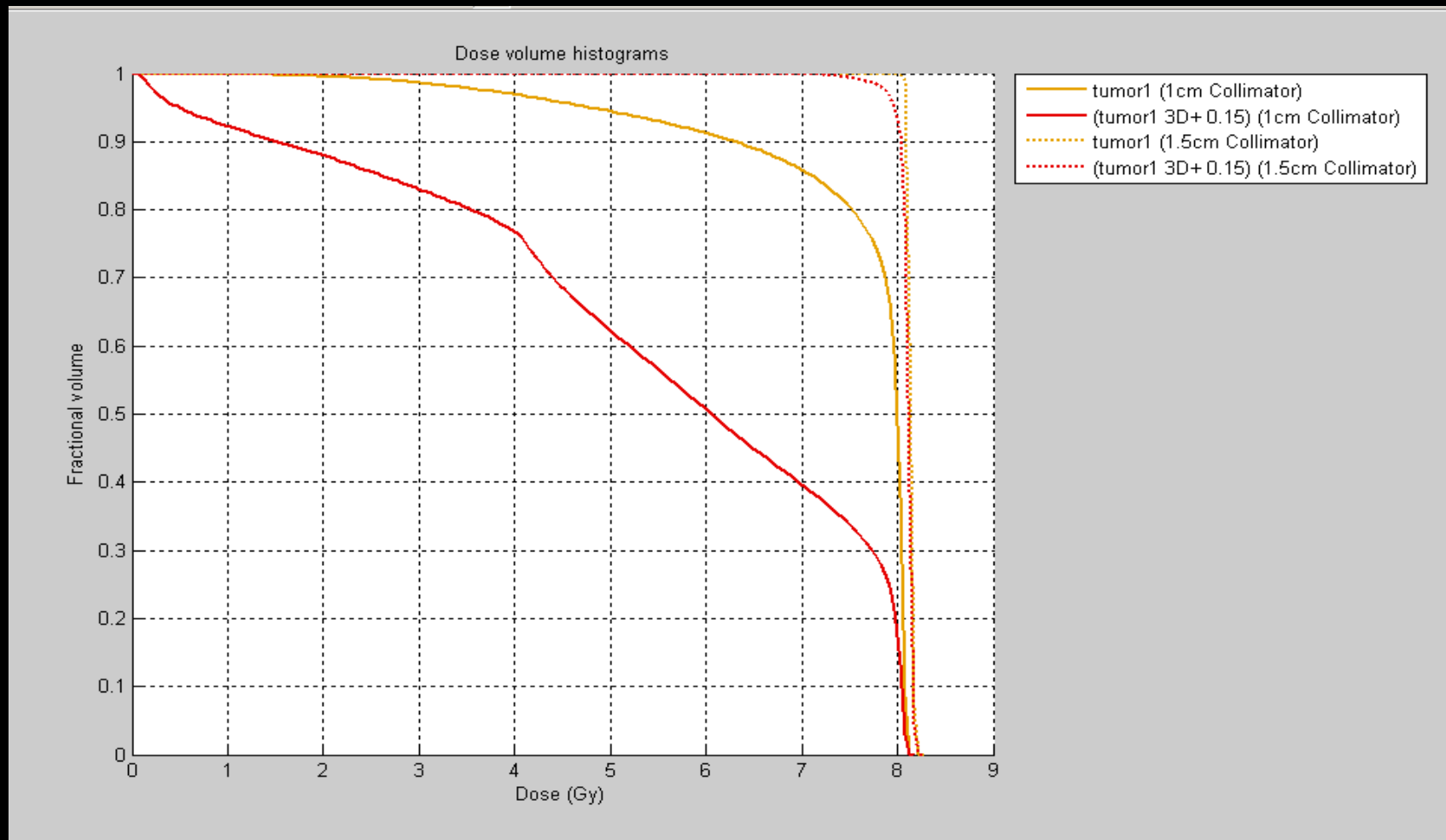
1 cm collimator



1.5 cm collimator



3D Dosimetric Evaluation



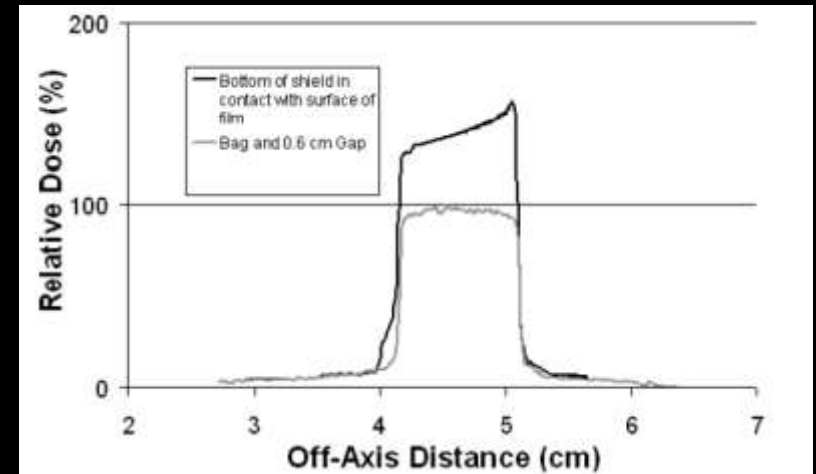
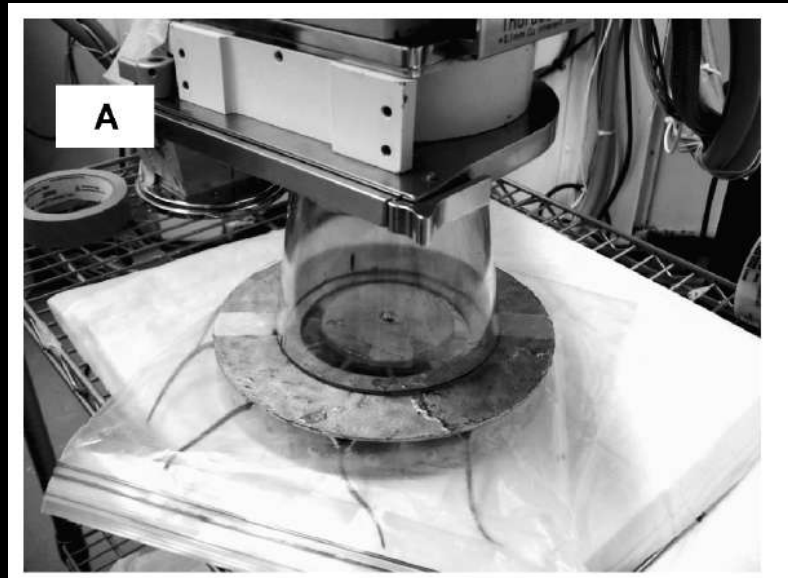
Dosimetric Calculations and Validation

- Calculations
 - Treatment planning
 - Monte-Carlo Simulations
- Validation with Measurements
 - Custom Geometries
 - Biological end-points
 - γ H2AX staining
 - In-vivo measurements
 - TLD, OSL, Mosfets
 - Transit Dosimetry
 - Flat-panel detector/Film

Dose Calculations and Treatment Planning

- Hand calculations of the dose at isocenter based on tabulated data (current method)
- Pencil beam/ray tracing based method
- Superposition-convolution
 - Valid for kilovoltage energies?
- Monte Carlo
 - Image data-sets may be as large as $1024 \times 1024 \times 1024$ voxels
- Small field dosimetry and dose calculations

Surface dose enhancement



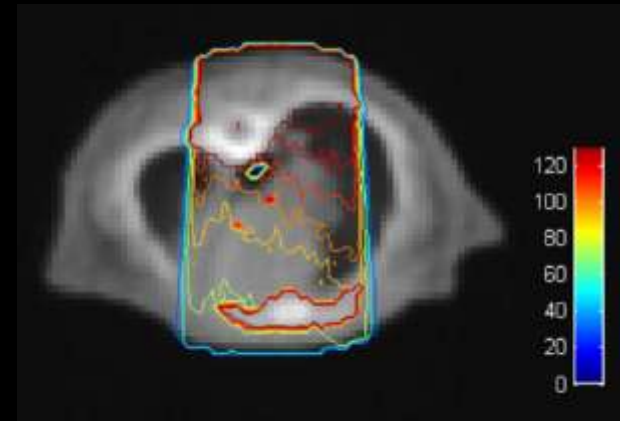
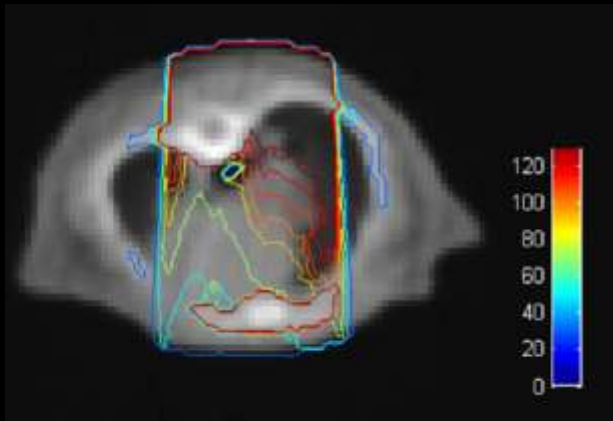
Arndt et al, Radiation Research 175: 784-789 (2011) *Dosimetric Calibration and Characterization for Experimental Mouse Thoracic Irradiation Using Orthovoltage X Rays*

Monte Carlo Results

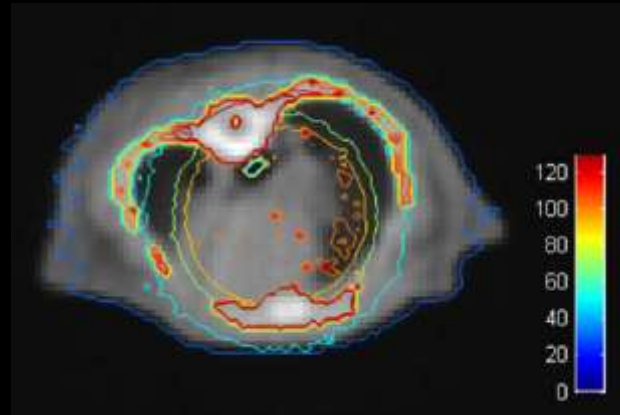
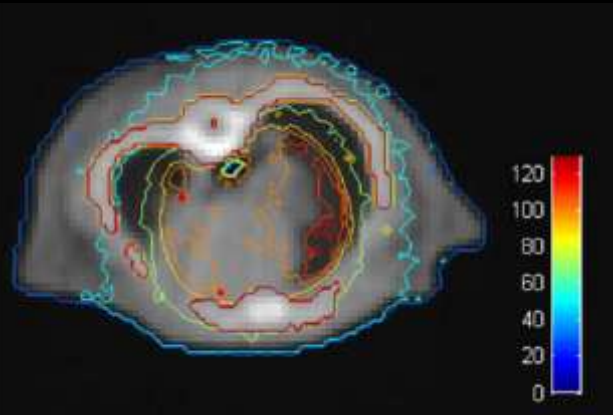
100 kVp

225 kVp

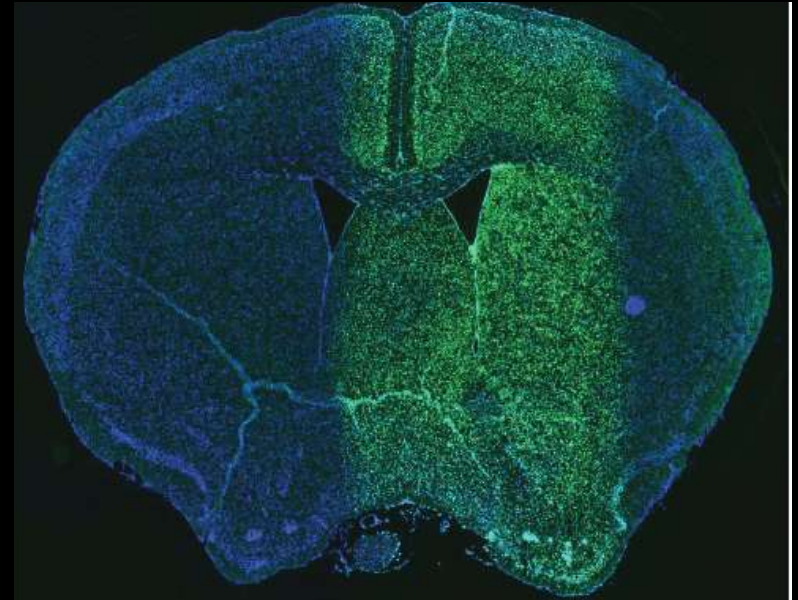
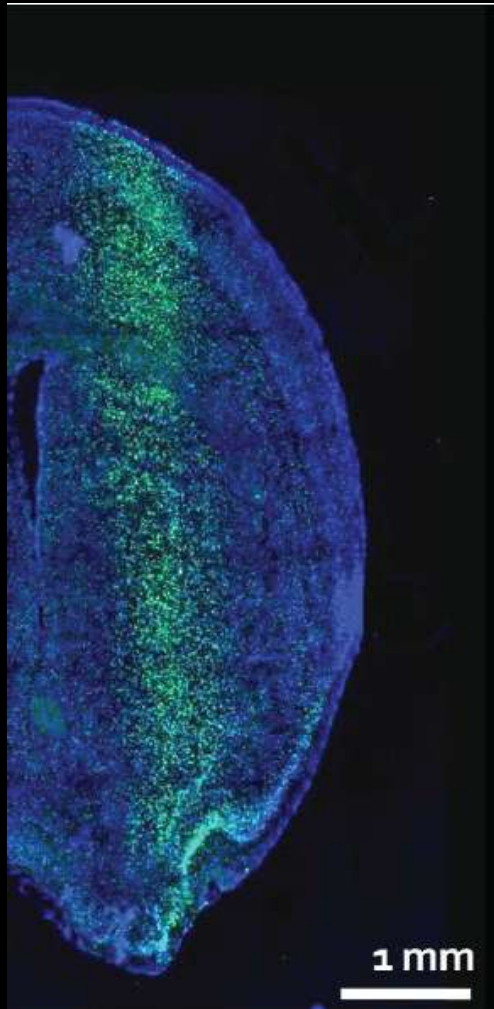
Single
beam



360
arc



γ -H2AX



Ford et al, Rad Research 175: 774-783 (2011), *Localized CT-Guided Irradiation Inhibits Neurogenesis in Specific Regions of the Adult Mouse Brain*

“Mouse-fet” project at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

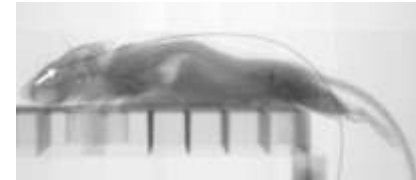
- MOSFETs surgically implanted in organs of interest in newly expired mice
- Irradiated with 220 kVp, 13 mA, 0.15 Cu, 5x5 mm, from above (PA) only
- Compared calculated dose with measured dose
- Results indicate effect of homogenous assumption in 2D planning
- overall, no more that 6% difference for any site



Pancreas



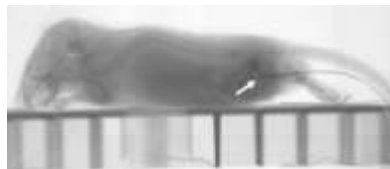
Left Kidney



Brain



Liver



Prostate



Left Lung

Ngwa, Korideck, Chin, Makrigiorgos, and Berbeco, “MOSFET assessment of radiation dose delivered to mice using the Small Animal Radiation Research Platform (SARRP)”. Radiation Research. *In Press*

Dosimetric and Image-Guidance Intercomparison

AAPM Working Group on Conformal Small Animal Irradiation

- Members from ~15 different institutions
- Intercomparison of dosimetry and image-guidance capabilities across member institutions
- Will look at small (1-5mm) and moderate (1-2cm) fields
- Using EBT-2 Film and solid water phantoms

Summary

- Systems for image-guided animal allow individualized treatments for specific animals/animal models
- Extensive characterization of the dosimetric (and mechanical and imaging) properties of the system are necessary
- Dosimetric sources of error include
 - Irradiation geometry
 - Scatter conditions
 - Tissue heterogeneities
 - Target identification
 - Set-up reproducibility