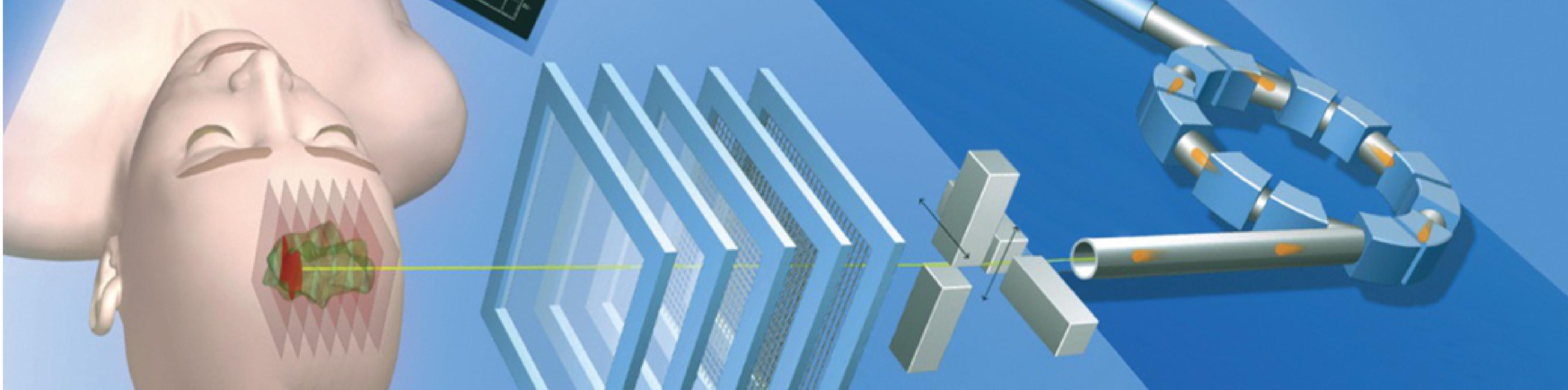


# MATRAD

Riccardo.Ridolfi@bo.infn.it

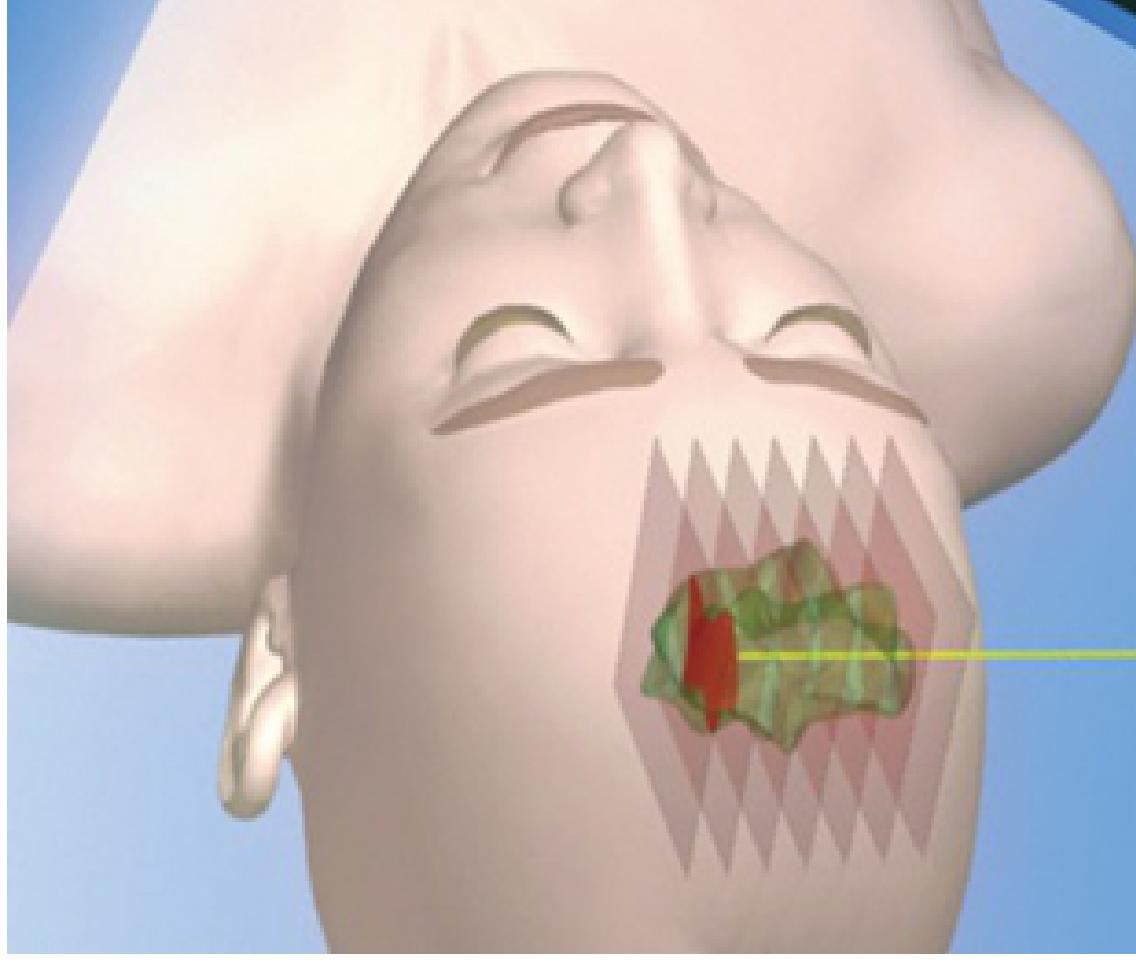




**MATRAD è un software open source che simula un *treatment planning system* ed è basato su MATLAB**

**DKFZ è il principale sviluppatore**

**Non è usato nella pratica clinica ma è molto affidabile**



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# Qualche definizione prima di iniziare...

## GTv

VOLUME DELLA MASSA TUMORALE  
VISIBILE DALLA CT/MRI

## PTV

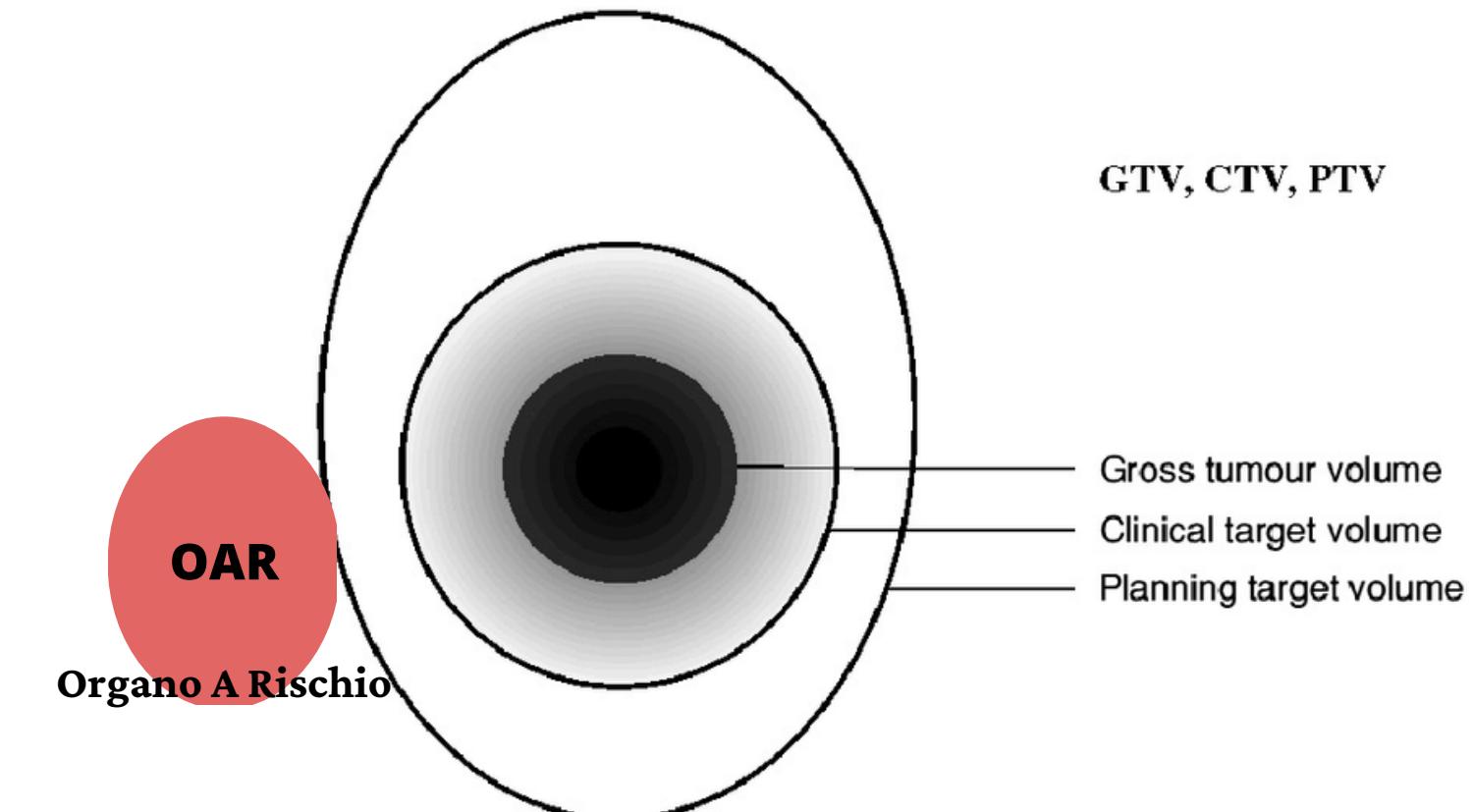
VOLUME DA IRRADIARE (CTV +  
INCERTEZZE)

## CTV

VOLUME DOVE SI TEME POSSANO  
ESSERCI CELLULE TUMORALI NON  
VISIBILI

## OAR

ORGANO SENSIBILE ALLA RADIAZIONE  
CHE VA RISPARMIATO IL PIÙ POSSIBILE



# Qualche definizione prima di iniziare...

# GTV

VOLUME DELLA MASSA TUMORALE  
VISIBILE DALLA CT/MRI

# PTV

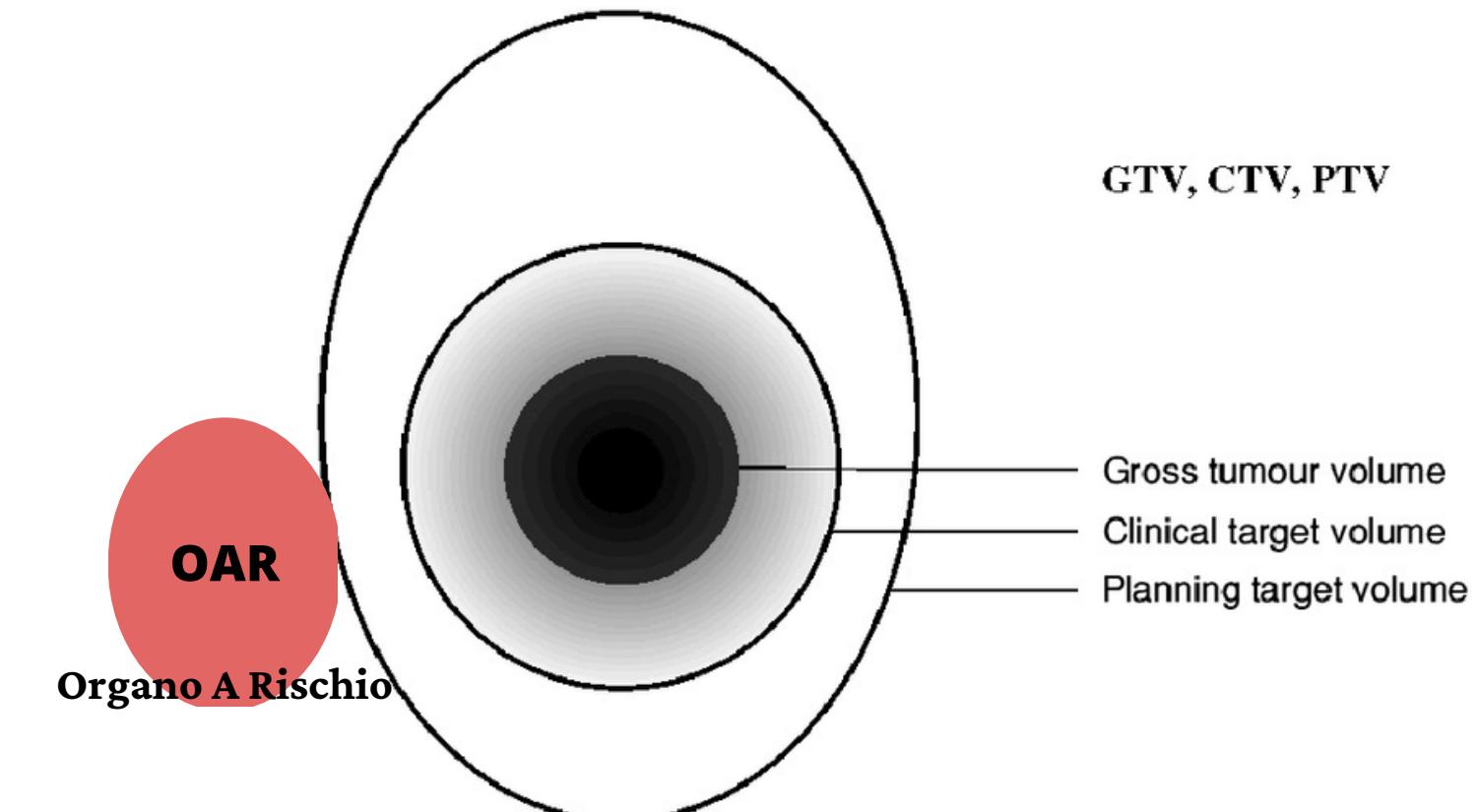
VOLUME DA IRRADIARE (CTV +  
INCERTEZZE)

# CTV

VOLUME DOVE SI TEME POSSANO  
ESSERCI CELLULE TUMORALI NON  
VISIBILI

# OAR

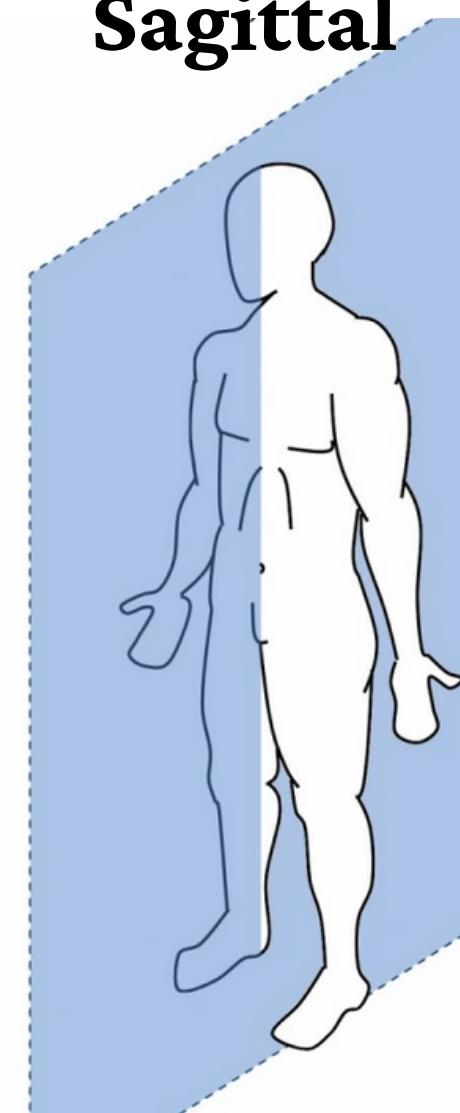
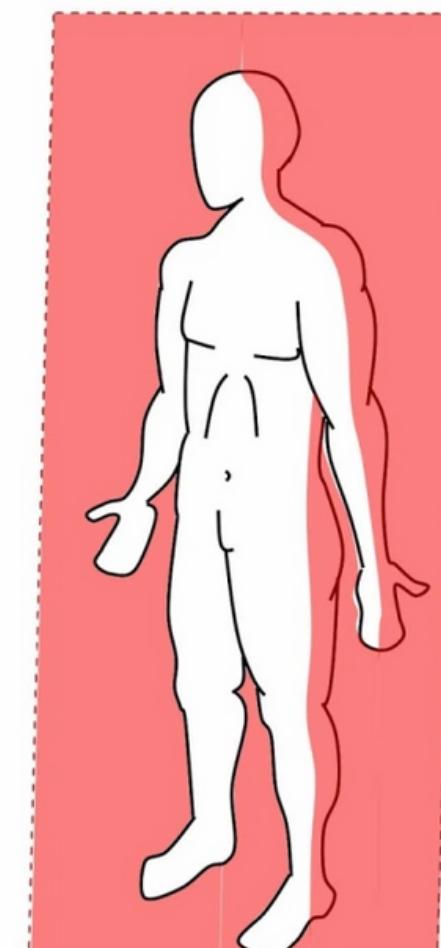
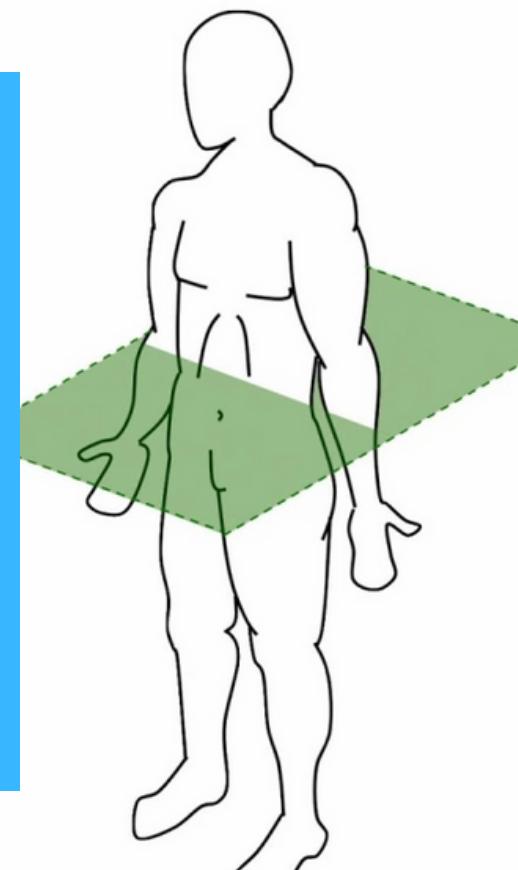
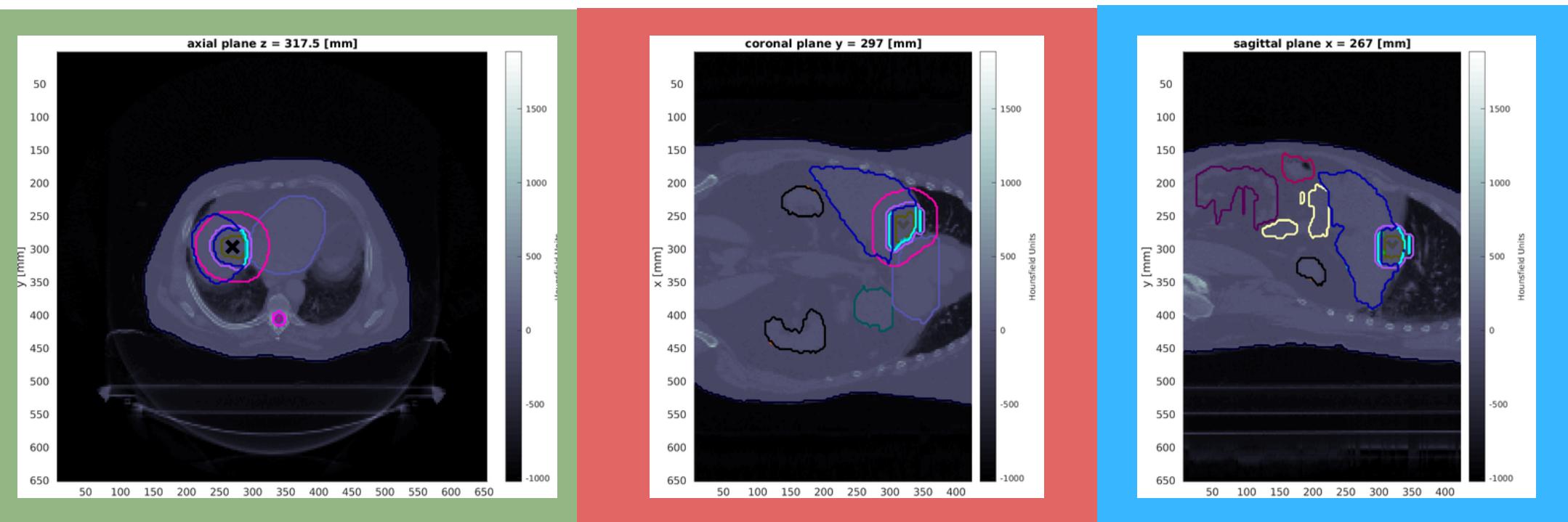
ORGANO SENSIBILE ALLA RADIAZIONE  
CHE VA RISPARMIATO IL PIÙ POSSIBILE



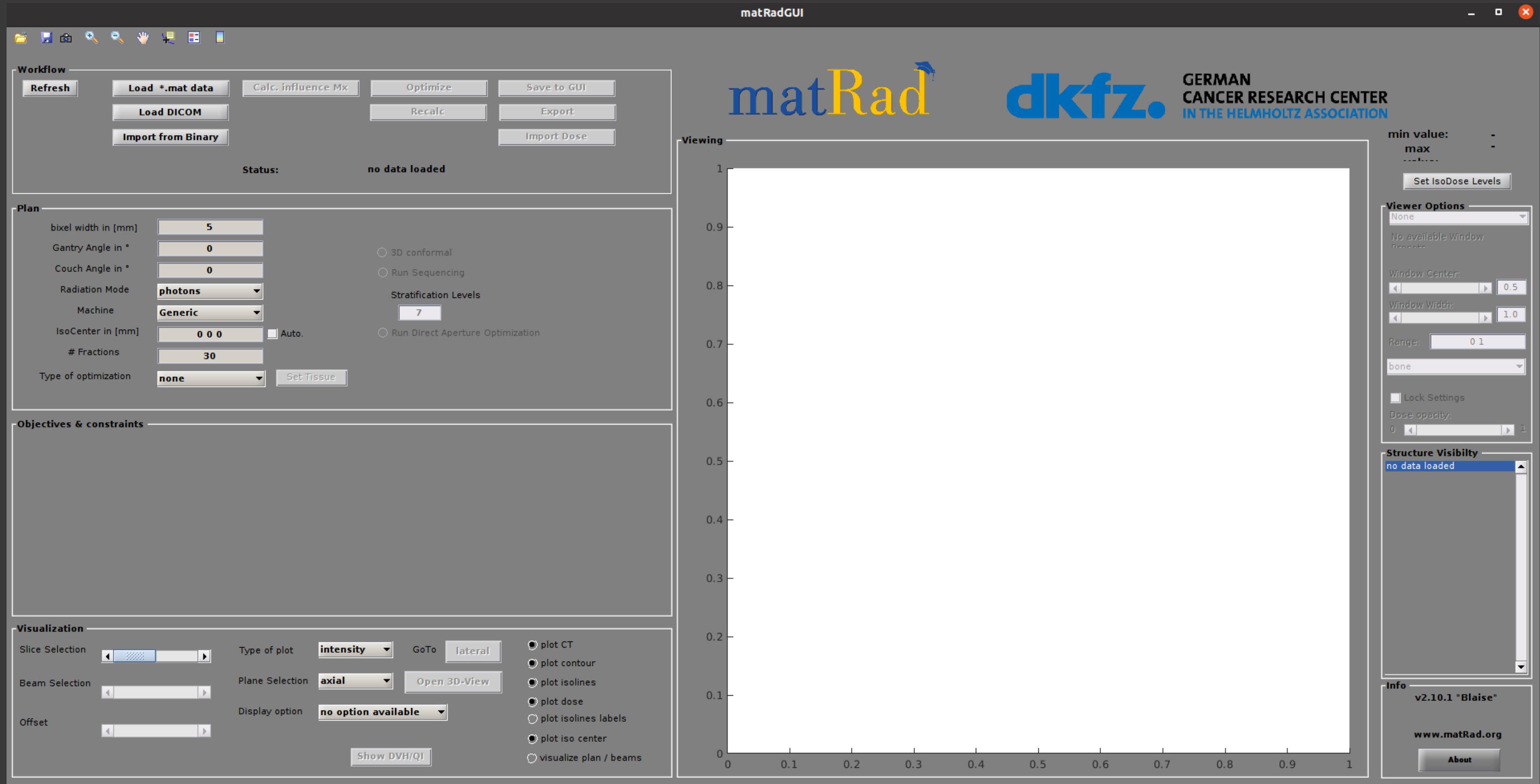
## Axial

## Coronal

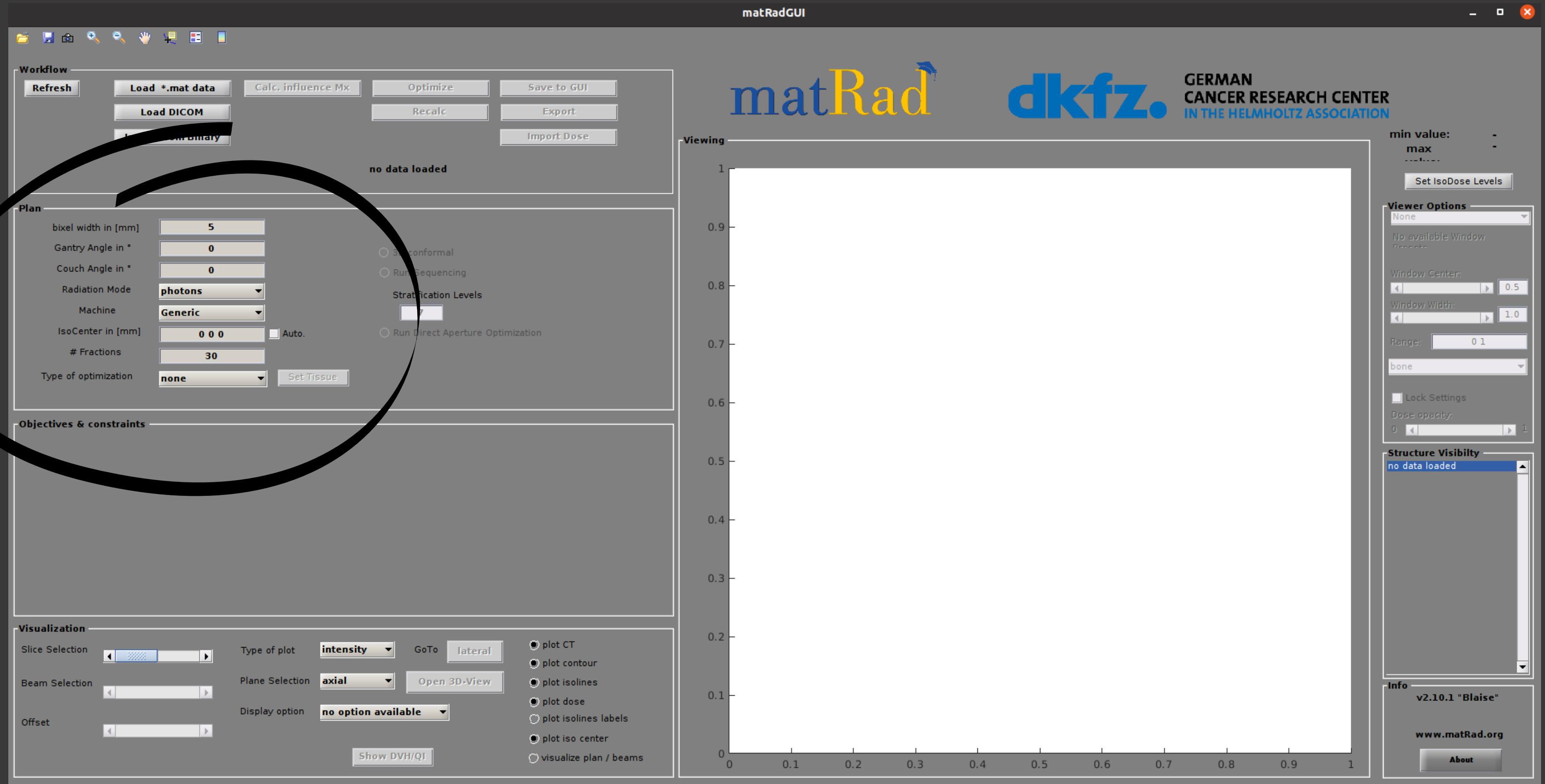
## Sagittal



matRadGUI



matRadGUI



# Iniziamo: plan

## bixel width

dimensioni della griglia per il calcolo (non modificare)

## gantry and couch angle

due liste ordinate di angoli per la gantry e per il lettino (da  $0^\circ$  a  $360^\circ$ )

## radiation mode

particella da utilizzare nel trattamento (fotoni, protoni, ioni carbonio)

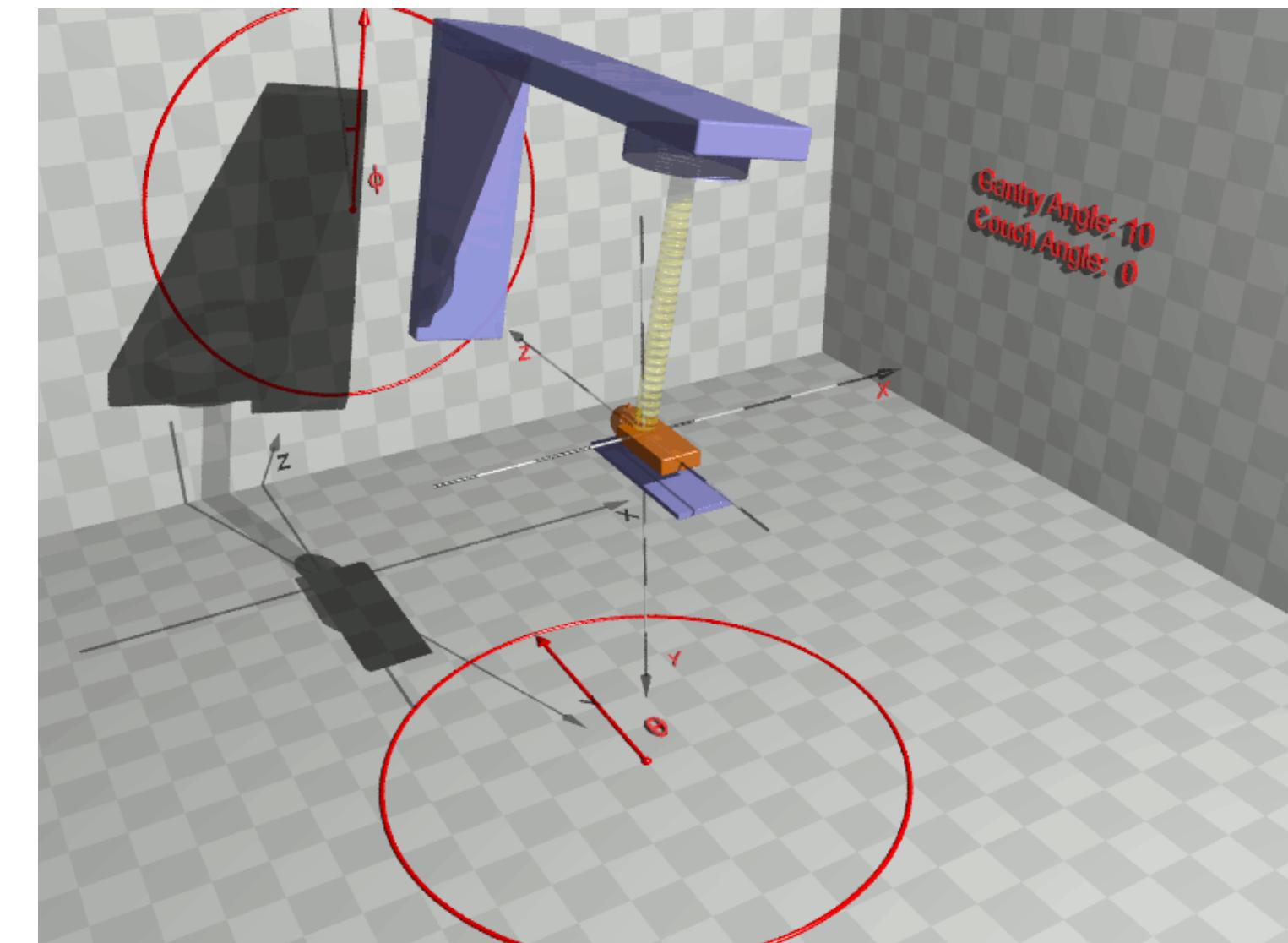
## isocenter

punto centrale del fascio di particelle, spuntare "Auto"

**Plan**

bixel width in [mm]	5
Gantry Angle in °	0
Couch Angle in °	0
Radiation Mode	photons
Machine	Generic
IsoCenter in [mm]	0 0 0
# Fractions	30
Type of optimization	none

3D conformal  
 Run Sequencing  
Stratification Levels   
 Run Direct Aperture Optimization  
 Auto.



# Iniziamo: plan

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dimensioni della griglia per il calcolo (non modificare)

## gantry and couch angle

due liste ordinate di angoli per la gantry e per il lettino (da  $0^\circ$  a  $360^\circ$ )

## radiation mode

particella da utilizzare nel trattamento (fotoni, protoni, ioni carbonio)

## isocenter

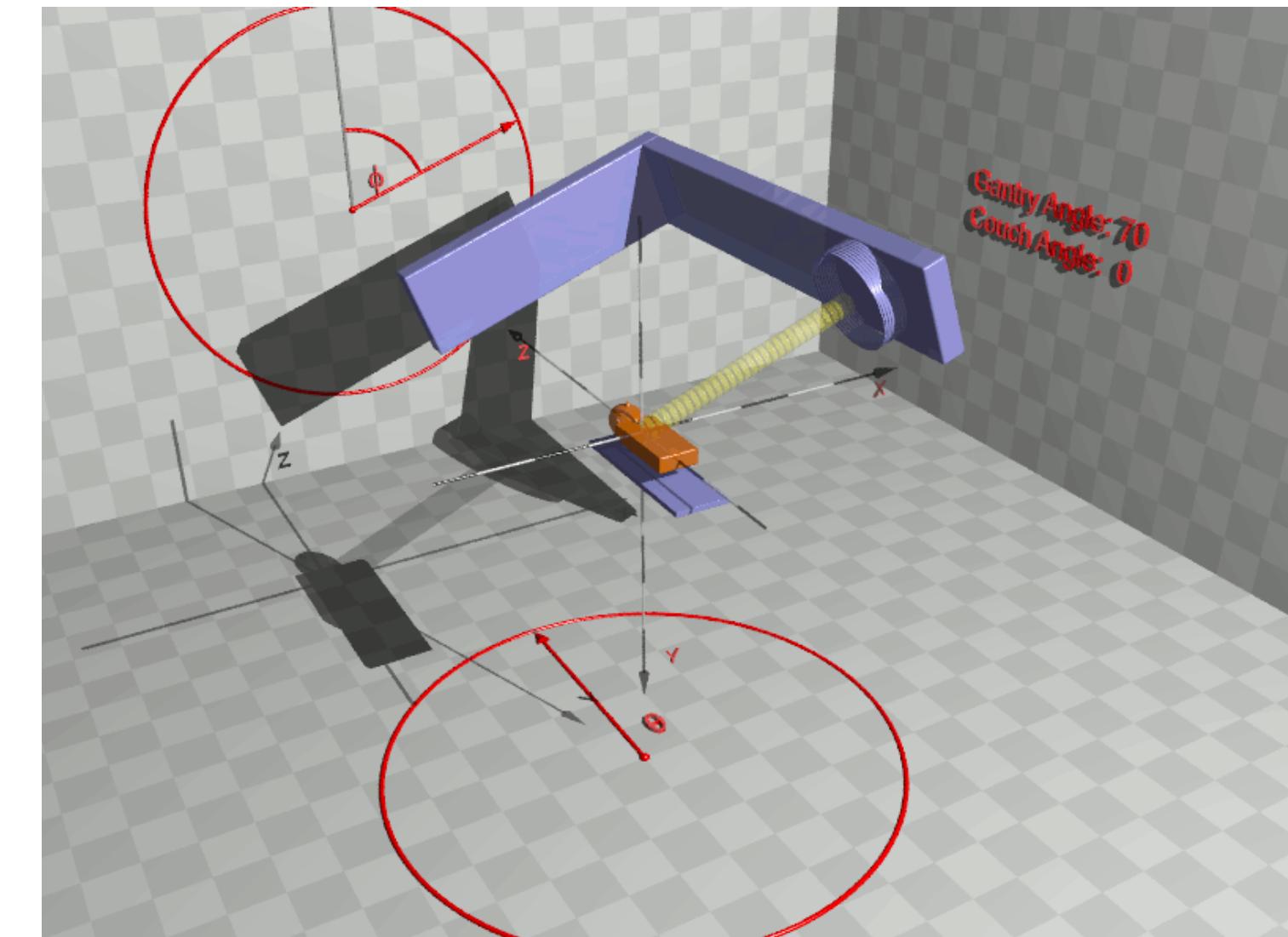
punto centrale del fascio di particelle, spuntare "Auto"

Plan

bixel width in [mm]	5
Gantry Angle in °	0
Couch Angle in °	0
Radiation Mode	photons
Machine	Generic
IsoCenter in [mm]	0 0 0
# Fractions	30
Type of optimization	none

3D conformal  
 Run Sequencing  
Stratification Levels   
 Run Direct Aperture Optimization

Auto.



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particella da utilizzare nel trattamento (fotoni, protoni, ioni carbonio)

## isocenter

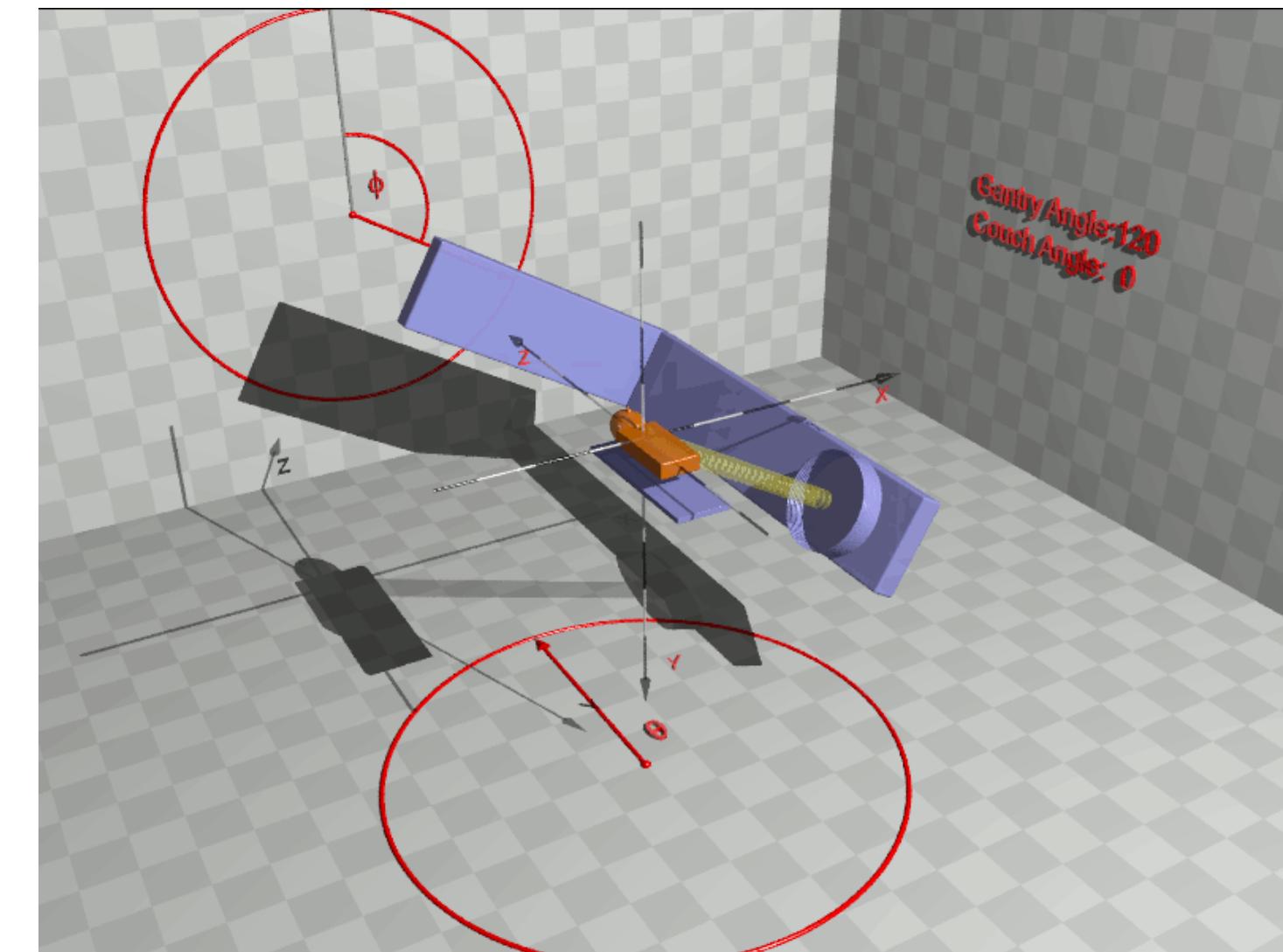
punto centrale del fascio di particelle, spuntare "Auto"

Plan

bixel width in [mm]	5
Gantry Angle in °	0
Couch Angle in °	0
Radiation Mode	photons
Machine	Generic
IsoCenter in [mm]	0 0 0
# Fractions	30
Type of optimization	none

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Auto.



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particella da utilizzare nel trattamento (fotoni, protoni, ioni carbonio)

## isocenter

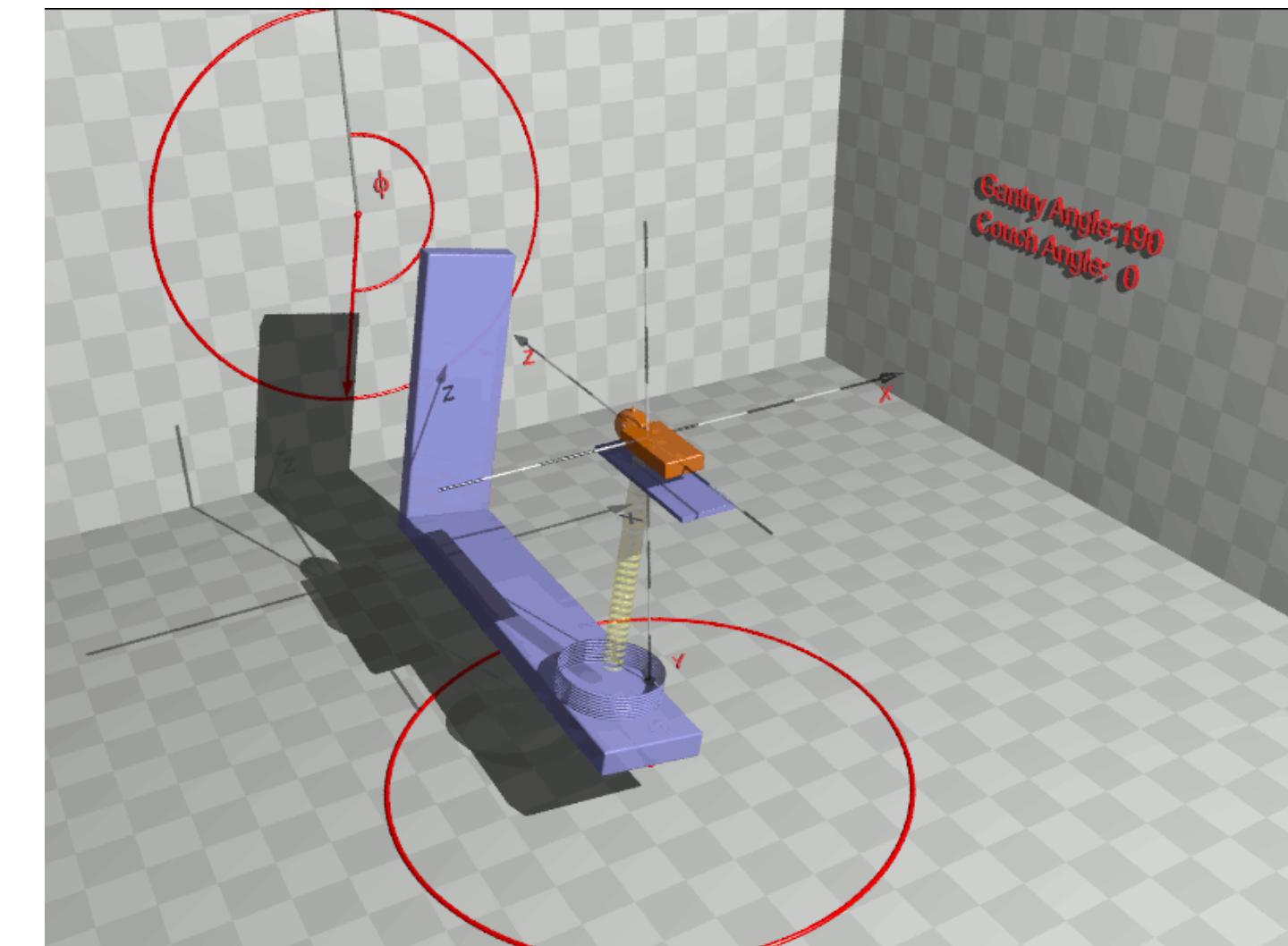
punto centrale del fascio di particelle, spuntare "Auto"

Plan

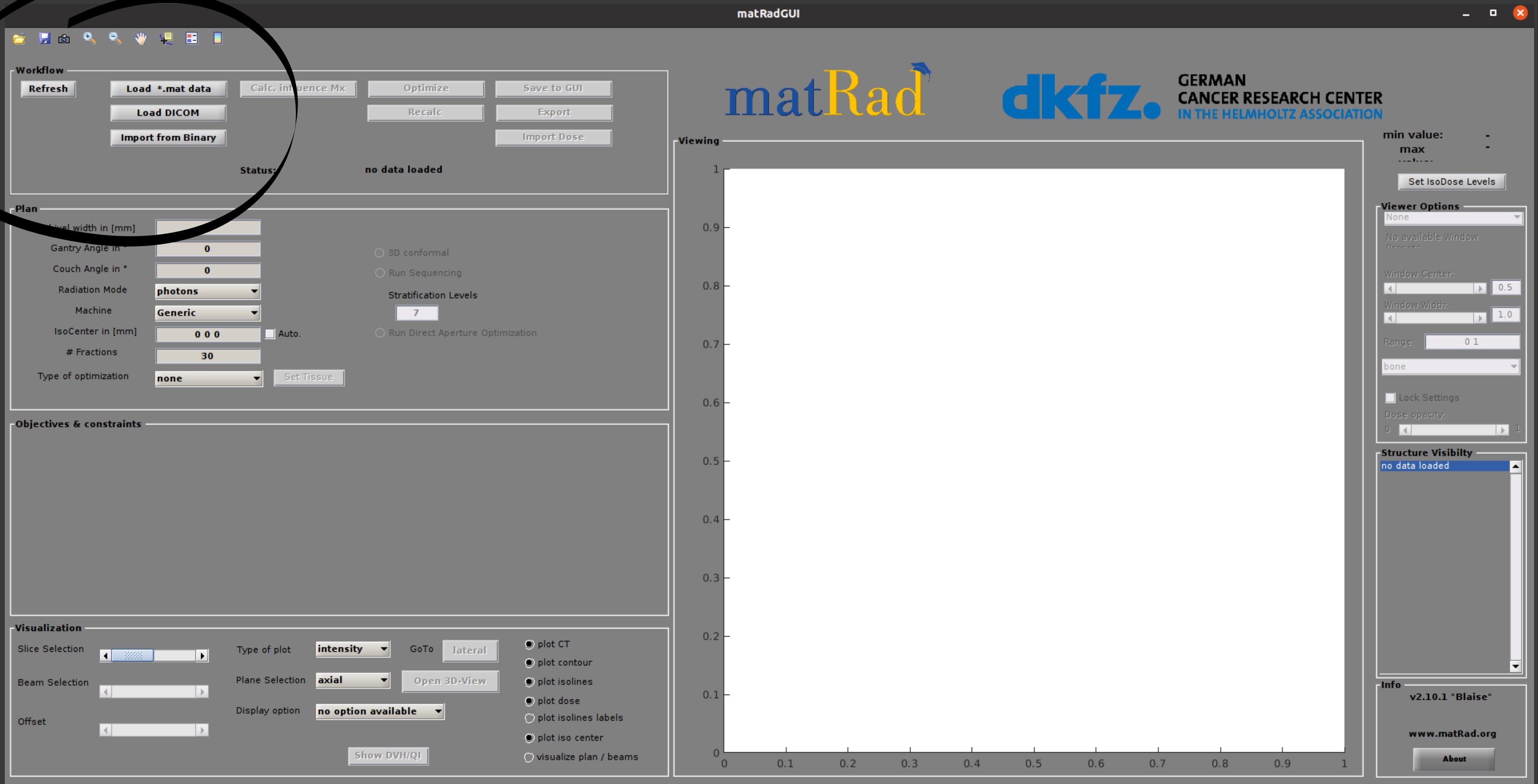
bixel width in [mm]	5
Gantry Angle in °	0
Couch Angle in °	0
Radiation Mode	photons
Machine	Generic
IsoCenter in [mm]	0 0 0
# Fractions	30
Type of optimization	none

3D conformal  
 Run Sequencing  
Stratification Levels   
 Run Direct Aperture Optimization

Auto.



matRadGUI



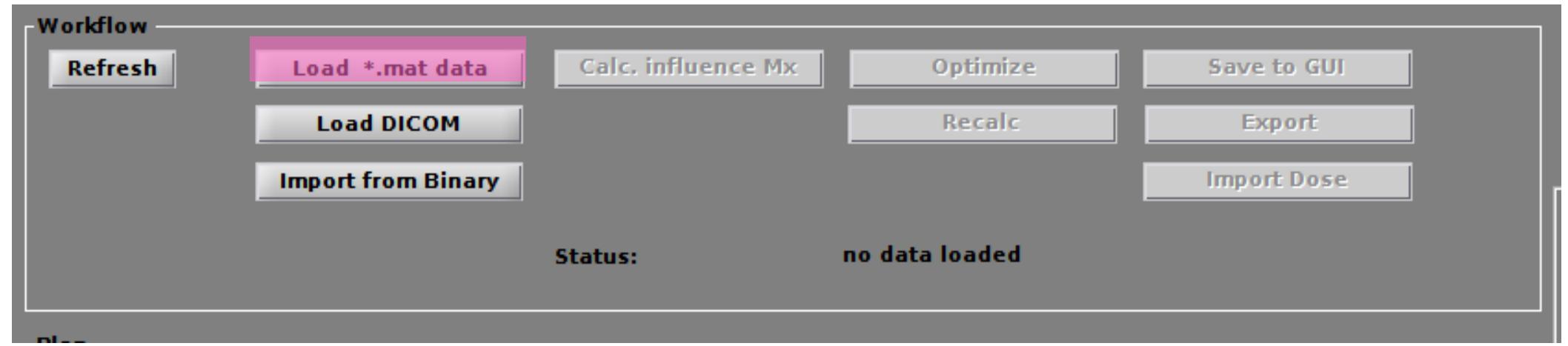
matRad

dkfz.

GERMAN  
CANCER RESEARCH CENTER  
IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION

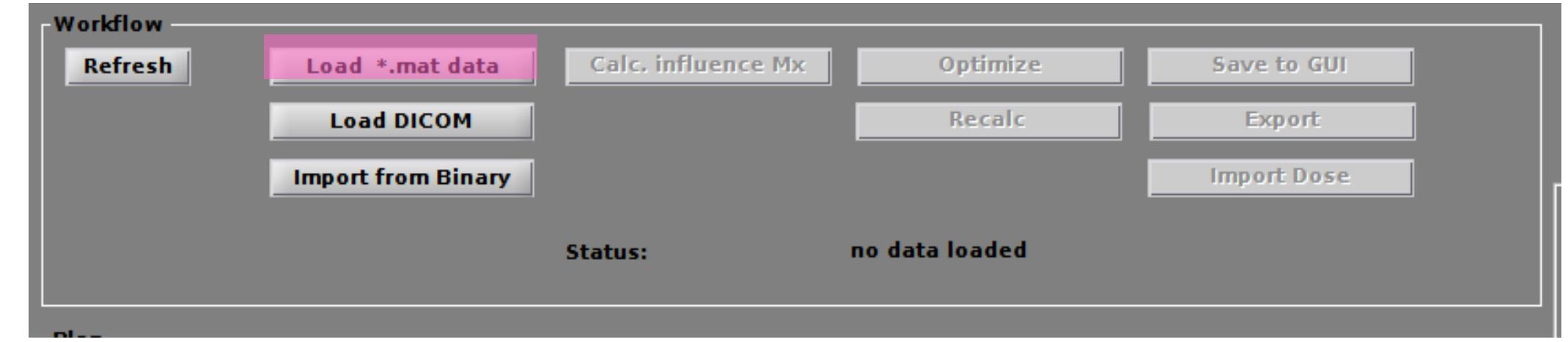
# Iniziamo: workflow

Premete "Load \*.mat data"  
e andate nella cartella MATRAD  
applications/phantoms per  
selezionare un caso studio

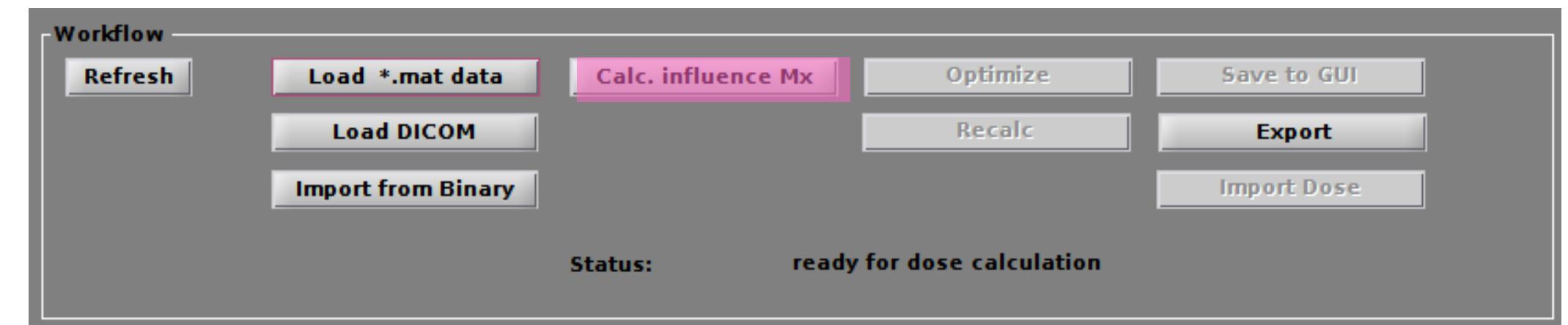


# Iniziamo: workflow

Premete "Load \*.mat data"  
e andate nella cartella MATRAD  
applications/phantoms per  
selezionare un caso studio

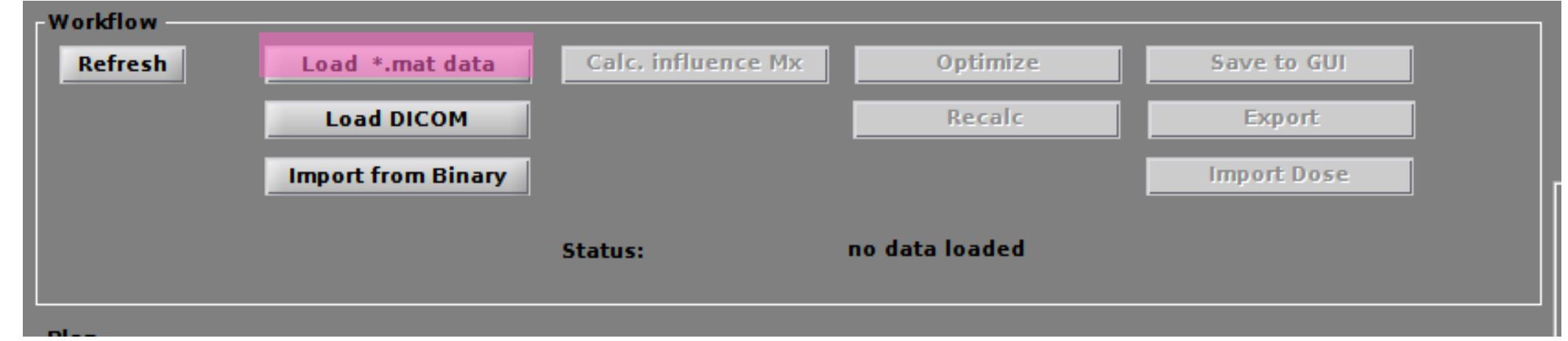


Premete "Calc. Influence MX"  
per calcolare la matrice di influenza  
relativa al caso in oggetto (apparirà  
una barra di stato)

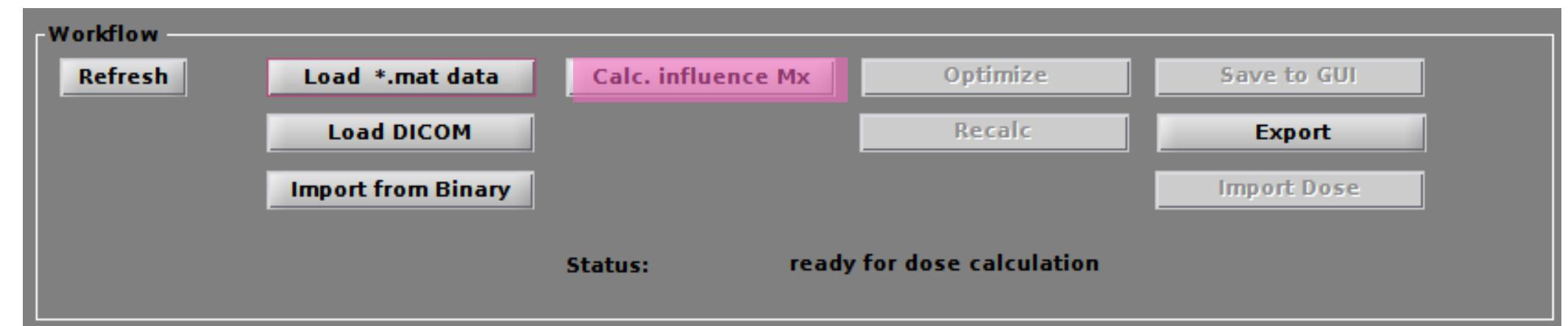


# Iniziamo: workflow

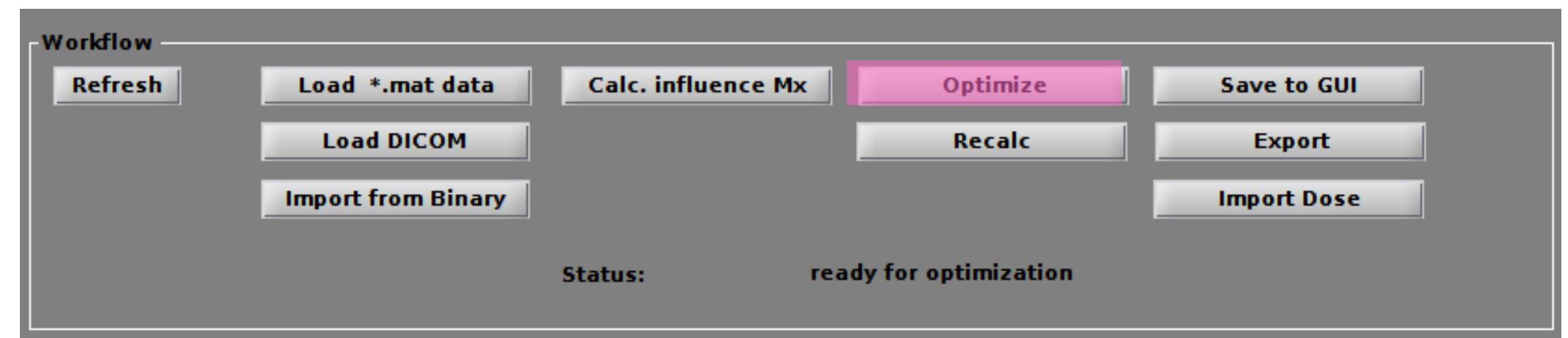
Premete "Load \*.mat data" e andate nella cartella MATRAD applications/phantoms per selezionare un caso studio



Premete "Calc. Influence MX" per calcolare la matrice di influenza relativa al caso in oggetto (apparirà una barra di stato)



Ora il piano è pronto per l'ottimizzazione quindi premete "Optimize" (questa procedura può durare un po')





**Workflow**

Refresh   Load \*.mat data   Calc. influence Mx   Optimize   Save to GUI  
Load DICOM   Recalc   Export  
Import from Binary   Import Dose

Status: plan is optimized

**Plan**

boxel width in [mm] 5  
Gantry Angle in ° 0 90  
Couch Angle in ° 0 0  
Radiation Mode photons  
Machine Generic  
IsoCenter in [mm] 240 240 240  Auto.  
# Fractions 30  
Type of optimization none

3D conformal  
 Run Sequencing  
Stratification Levels 7  
 Run Direct Aperture Optimization

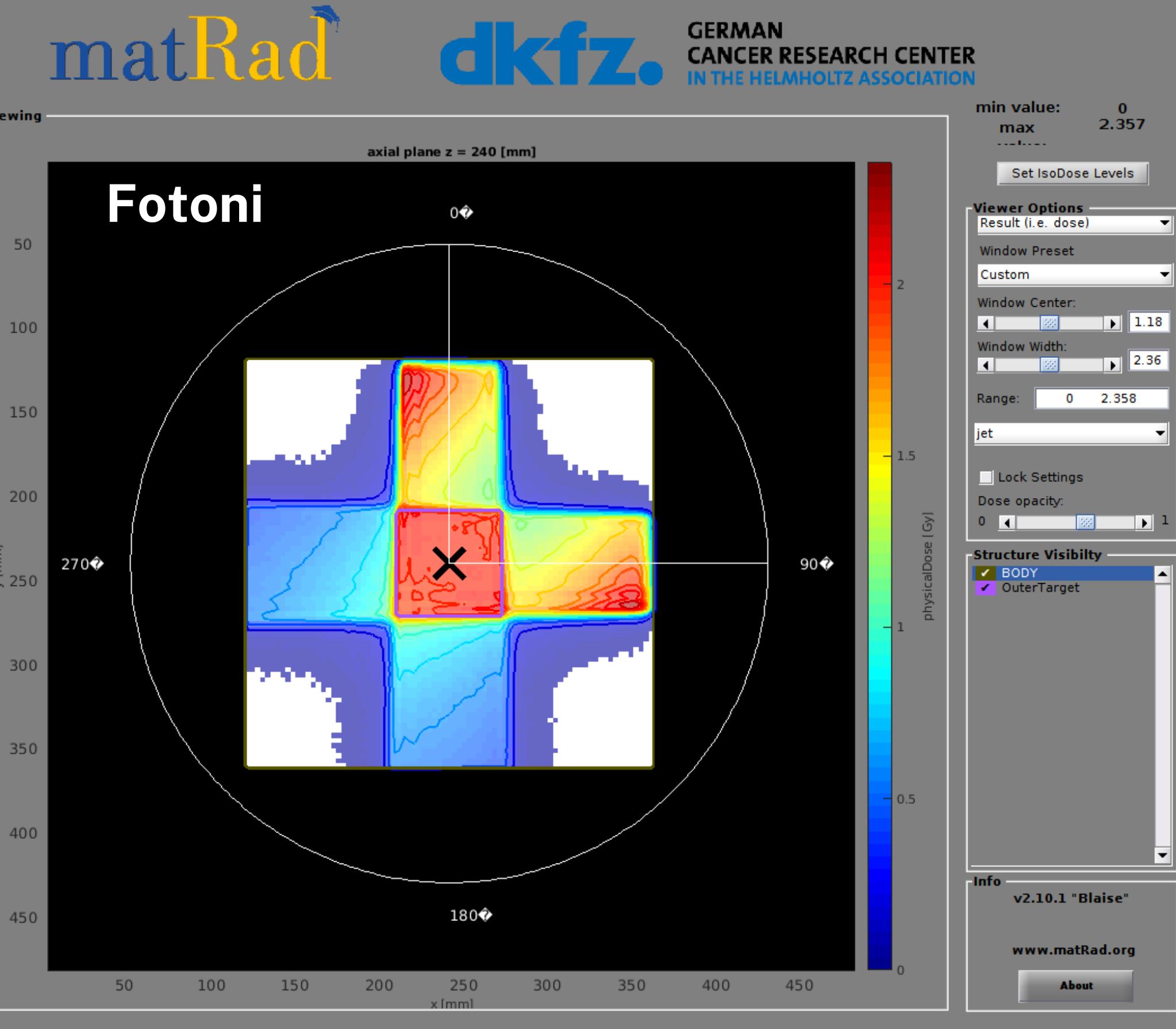
**Objectives & constraints**

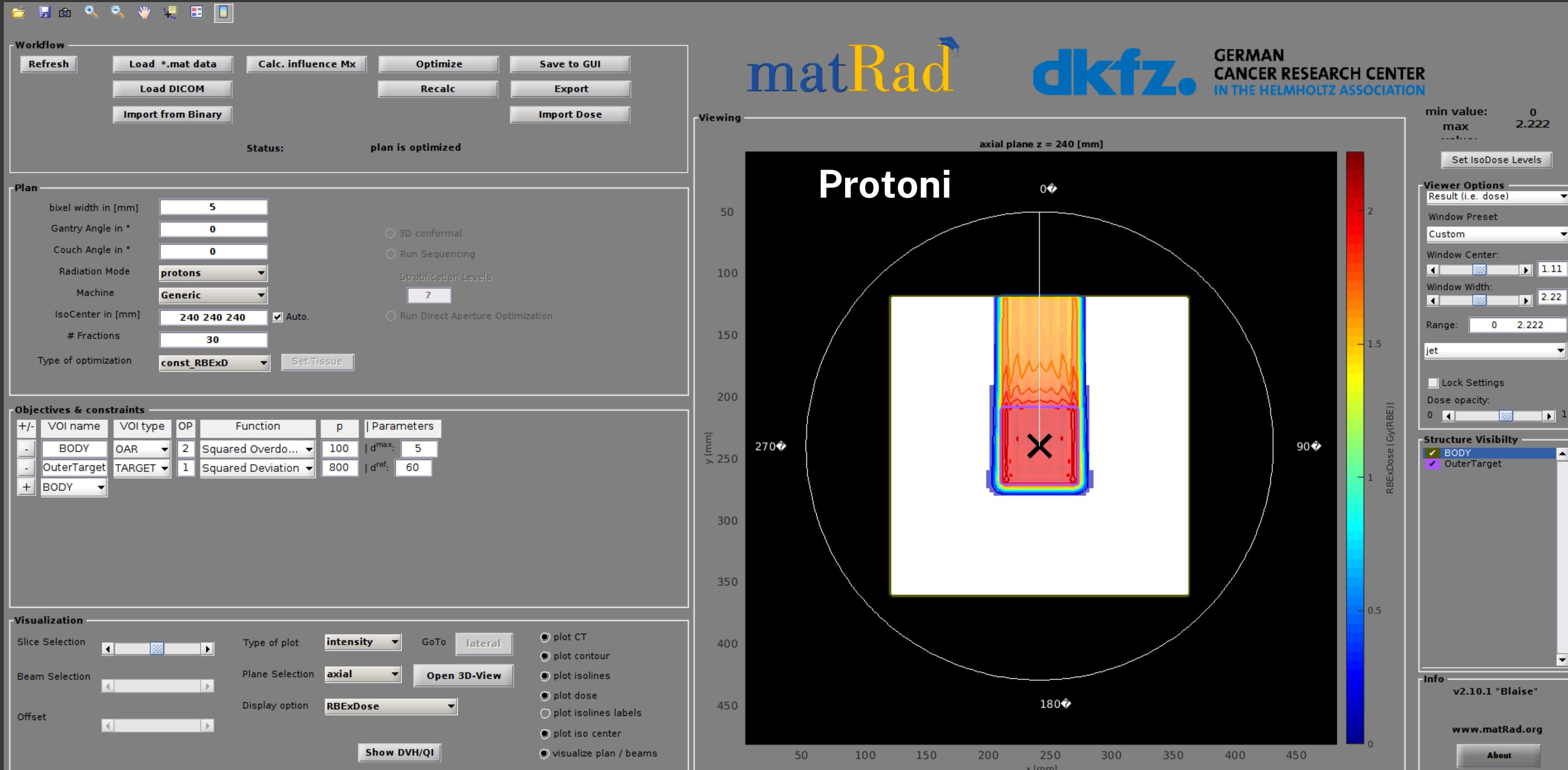
+/-	VOI name	VOI type	OP	Function	p	Parameters
-	BODY	OAR	2	Squared Overdo...	100	d <sup>max</sup> : 5
-	OuterTarget	TARGET	1	Squared Deviation	800	d <sup>ref</sup> : 60
+	BODY					

**Visualization**

Slice Selection   Type of plot intensity   
Beam Selection   Plane Selection axial   
Offset   Display option physicalDose

plot CT  
 plot contour  
 plot isolines  
 plot dose  
 plot isolines labels  
 plot iso center  
 visualize plan / beams





**Workflow**

Refresh   Load \*.mat data   Calc. influence Mx   Optimize   Save to GUI  
Load DICOM   Recalc   Export   Import Dose  
Import from Binary

Status: plan is optimized

**Plan**

bixel width in [mm] 5  
Gantry Angle in ° 0  
Couch Angle in ° 0  
Radiation Mode carbon  
Machine Generic  
IsoCenter in [mm] 240 240 240 Auto.  
# Fractions 30  
Type of optimization LEMIV\_RBExD Set Tissue

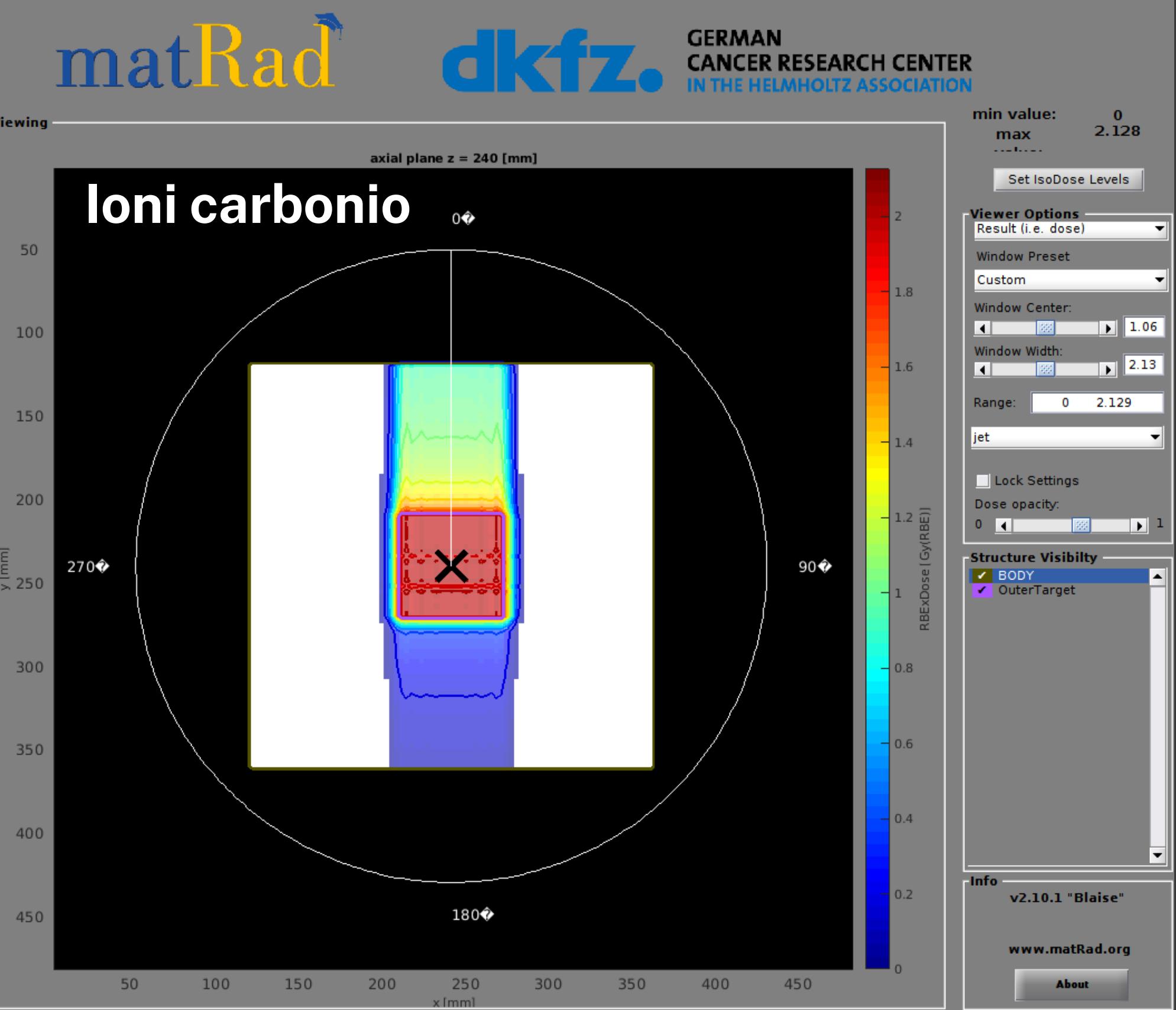
**Objectives & constraints**

+/-	VOL name	VOL type	OP	Function	p	Parameters
-	BODY	OAR	2	Squared Overdo...	100	d <sup>max</sup> : 5
-	OuterTarget	TARGET	1	Squared Deviation	800	d <sup>ref</sup> : 60
+	BODY					

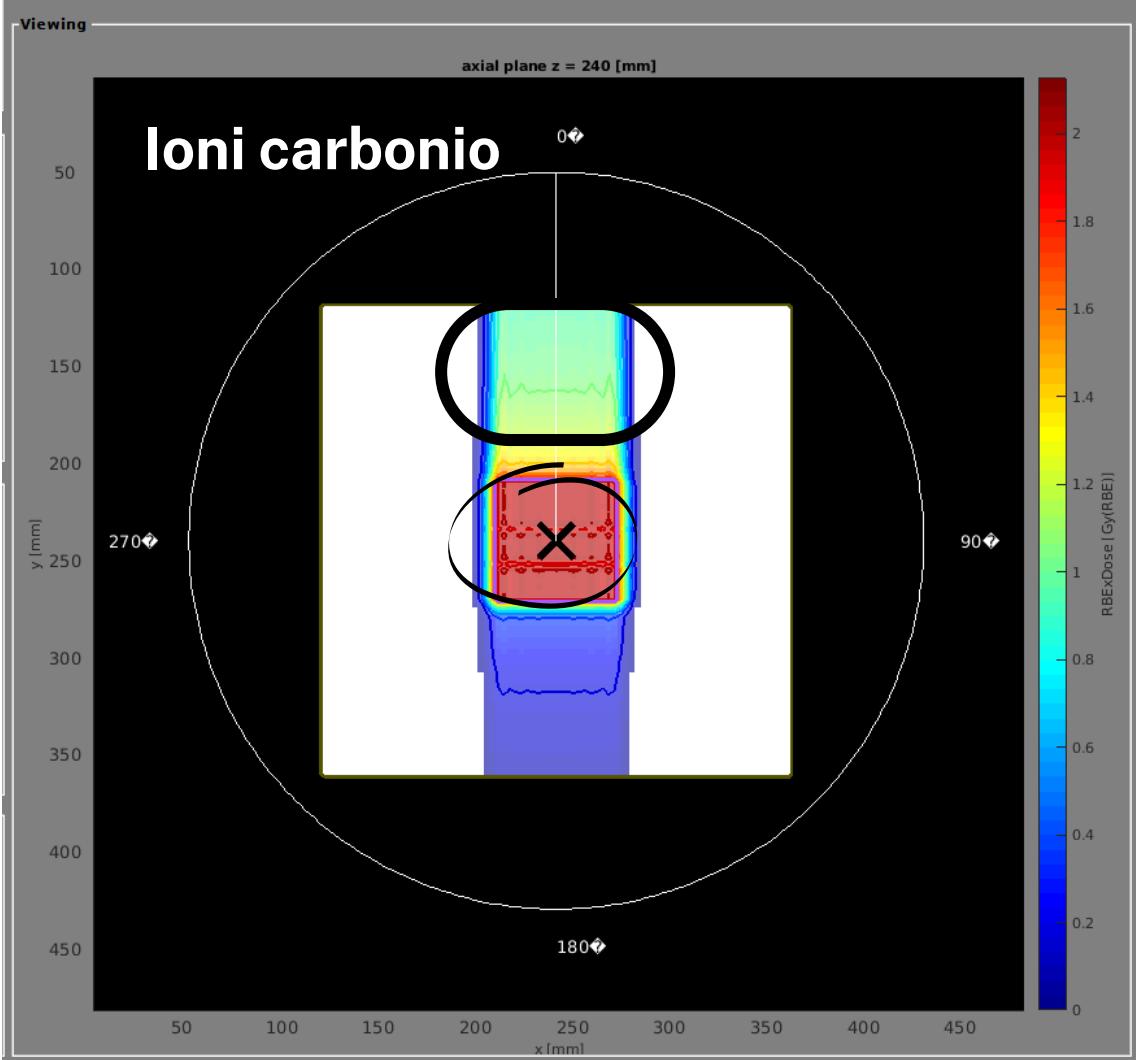
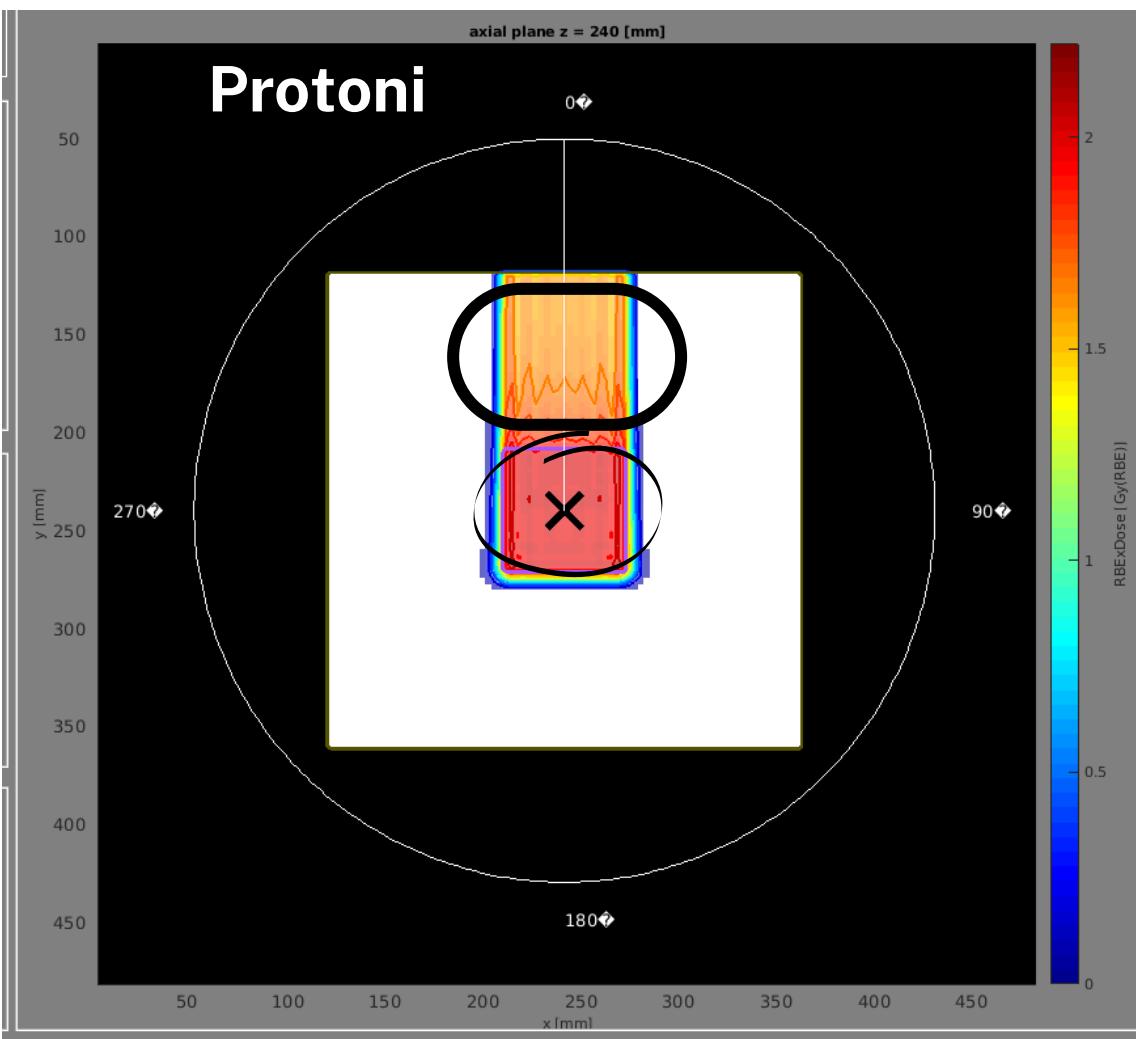
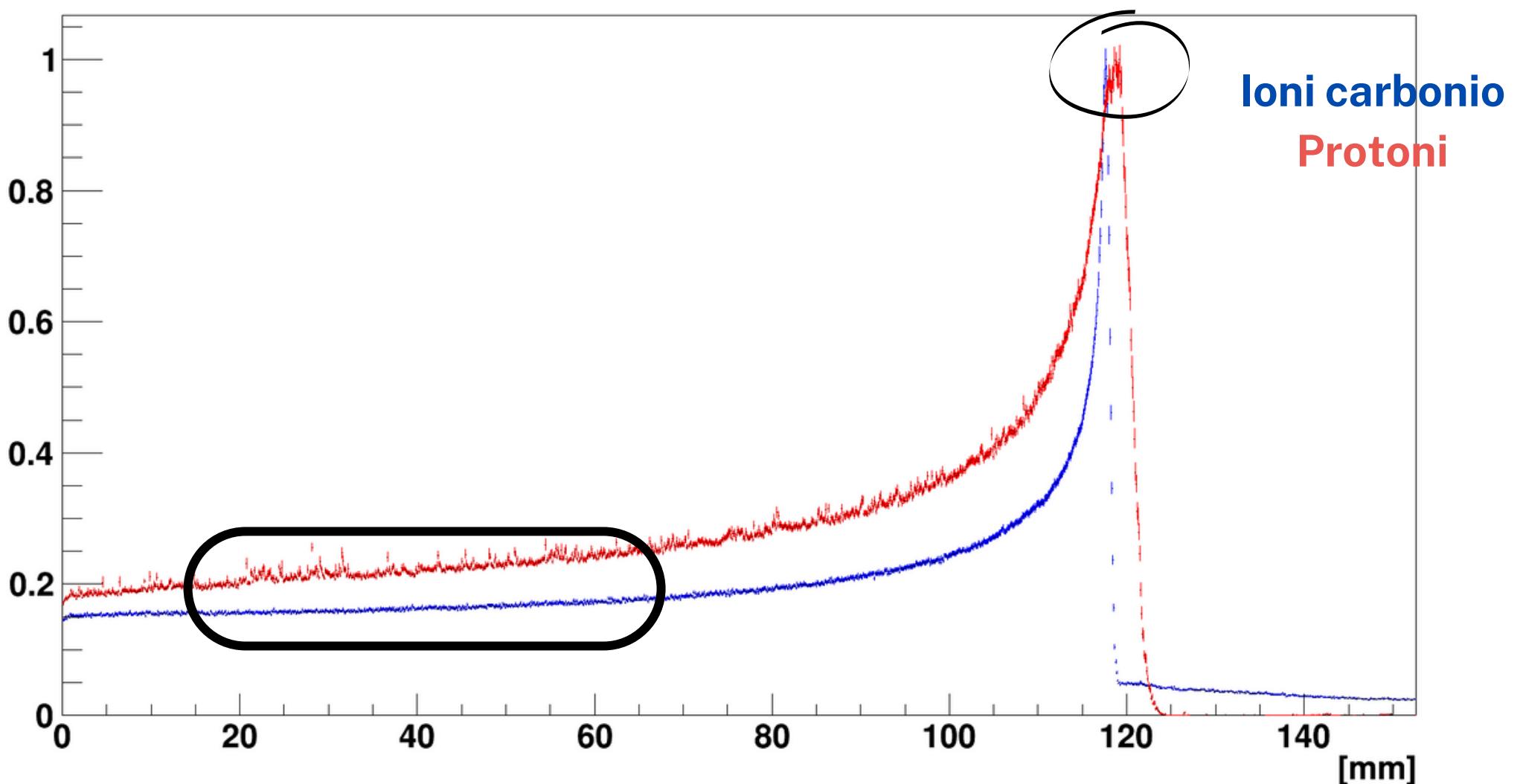
**Visualization**

Slice Selection   Type of plot intensity   GoTo lateral  
Beam Selection   Plane Selection axial   Open 3D-View  
Offset   Display option RBExDose   Show DVH/QI  

- plot CT
- plot contour
- plot isolines
- plot dose
- plot isolines labels
- plot iso center
- visualize plan / beams

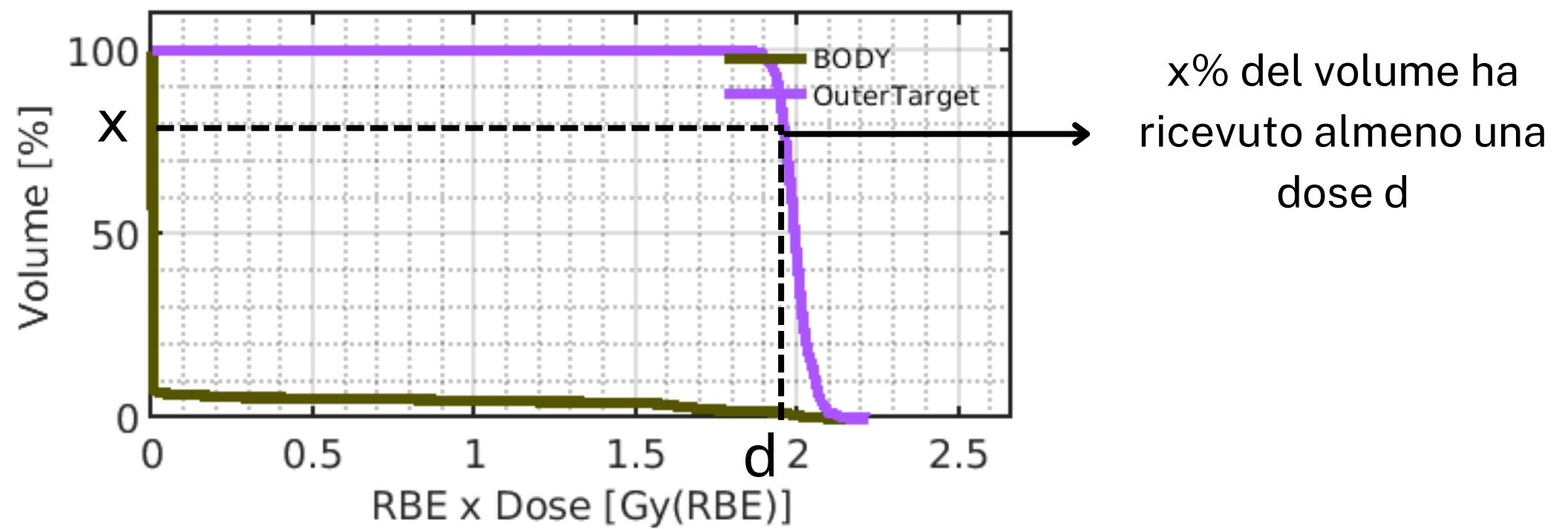


Al netto della "coda", gli ioni carbonio rilasciano meno dose nei tessuti sani a parità di dose rilasciata nel tumore!



# Strumenti utili: DVH

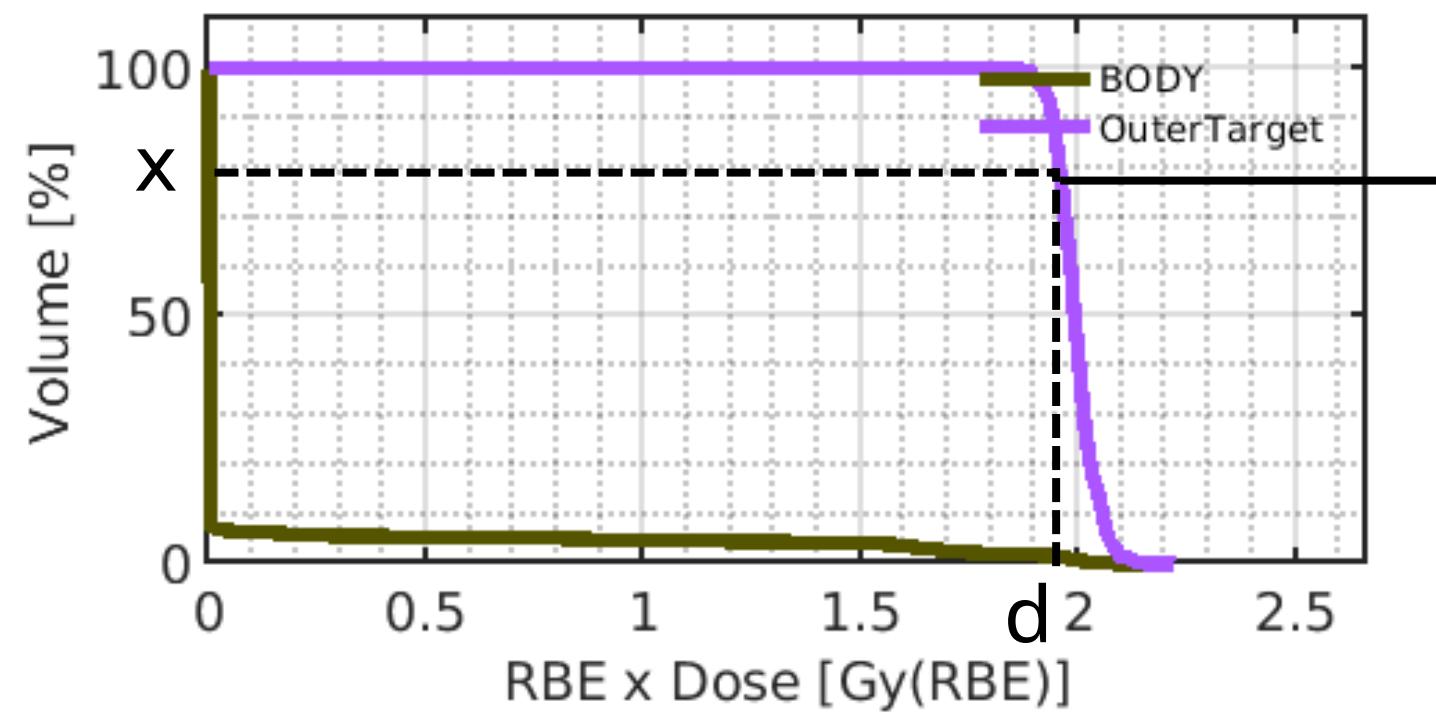
DVH (Dose Volume Histogram) è uno strumento molto utile per valutare la bontà di un piano di trattamento



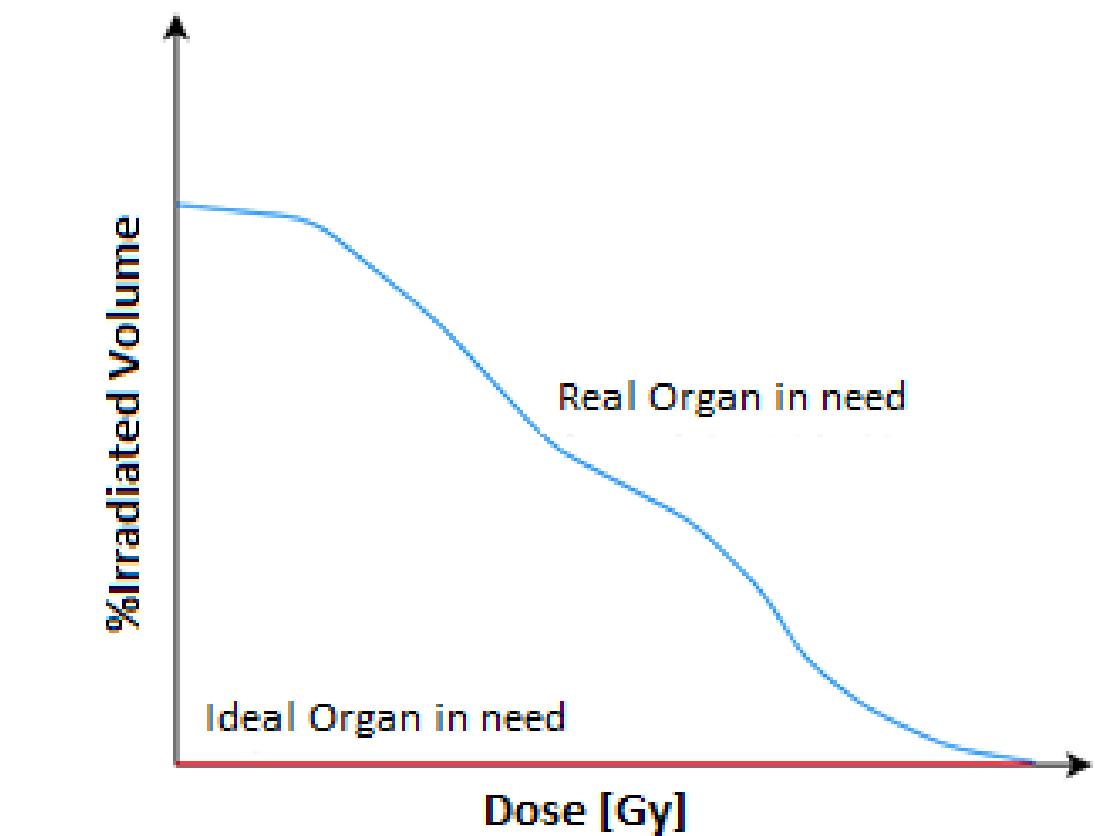
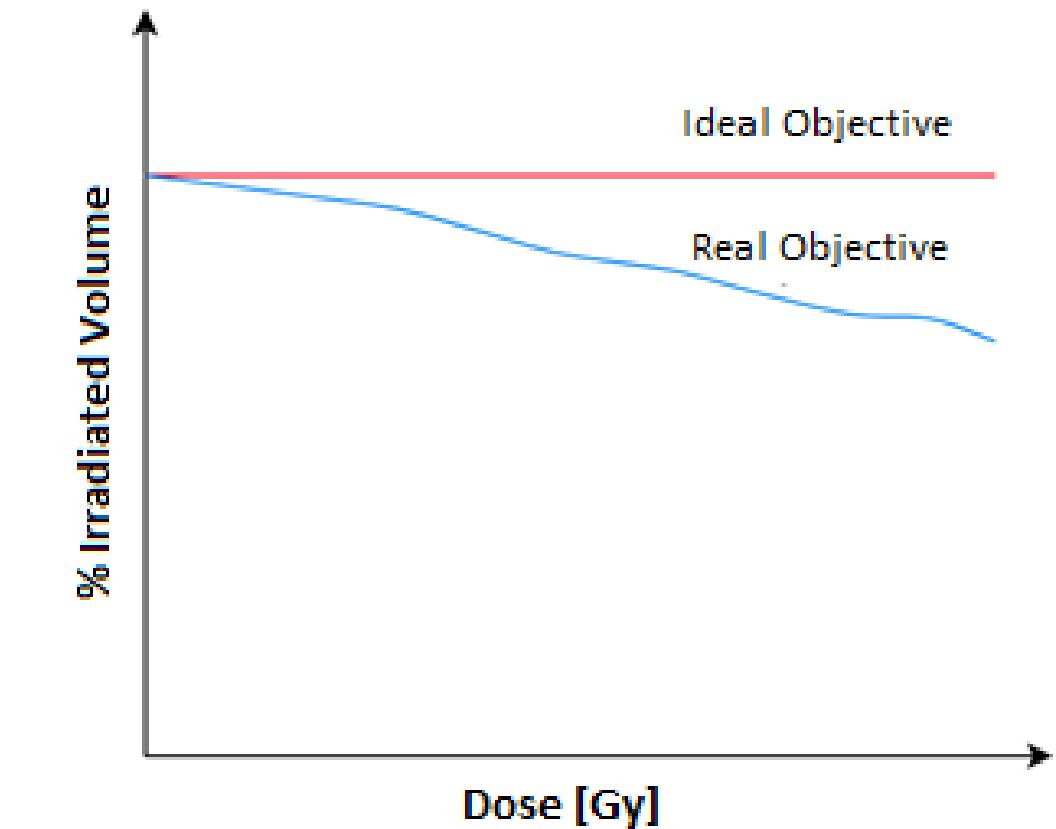
x% del volume ha  
ricevuto almeno una  
dose d

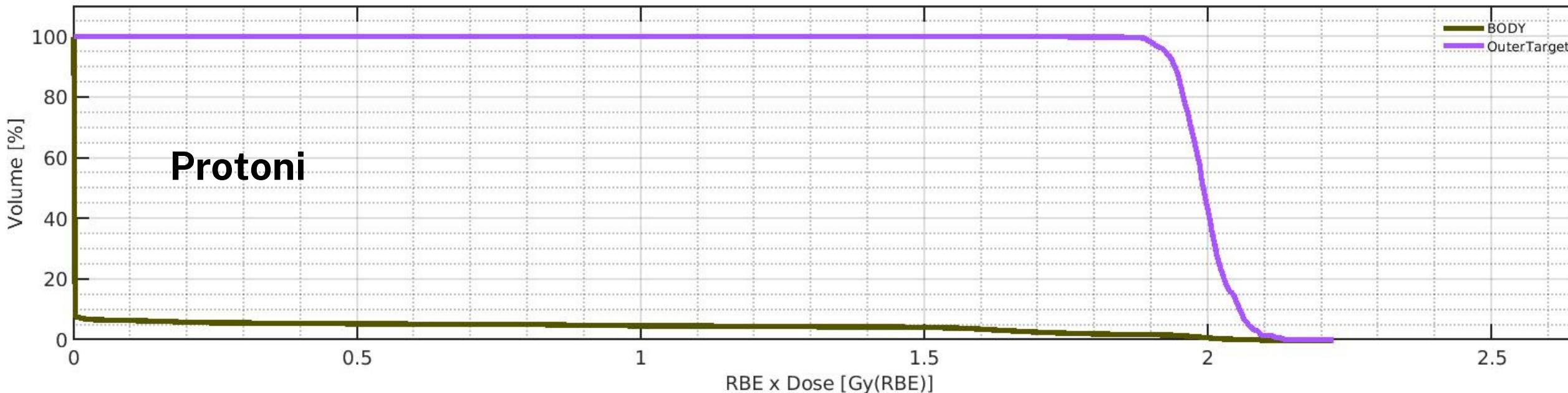
# Strumenti utili: DVH

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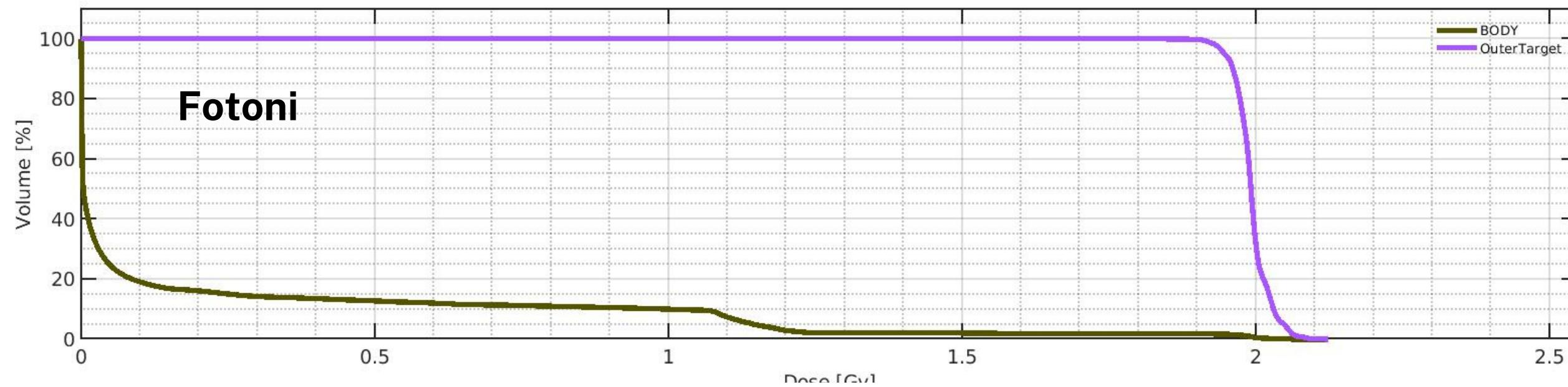


$x\%$  del volume ha ricevuto almeno una dose  $d$





	mean	std	irax	min	D_2	D_5	D_50	D_95	D_98	V_0Gy	V_0.4Gy	V_0.8Gy	V_1.3Gy	V_1.7Gy	V_2.2Gy	Cl_2Gy	H_2Gy
BODY	0.0904	0.3789	2.2224	0	1.8071	0.8541	0	0	0	1	0.0551	0.0513	0.0442	0.0263	7.5267e-1	-	-
OuterTarget	1.9940	0.0455	2.2224	1.7502	2.0924	2.0710	1.9916	1.8252	1.9010	1	1	1	1	1	1.40192e-1	0.6510	7.0001



	mean	std	irax	min	D_2	D_5	D_50	D_95	D_98	V_0Gy	V_0.4Gy	V_0.8Gy	V_1.2Gy	V_1.6Gy	V_2.1Gy	Cl_2Gy	H_2Gy
BODY	0.1731	0.4109	2.1239	0	1.5308	1.1449	0.0036	0	0	1	0.1353	0.1101	0.0292	0.0170	1.8817e-1	-	-
OuterTarget	1.9900	0.0290	2.1239	1.0441	2.0506	2.0479	1.9916	1.8464	1.9012	1	1	1	1	1	0.0011	0.5975	5.0750

# **Procediamo con il caso TG119**

