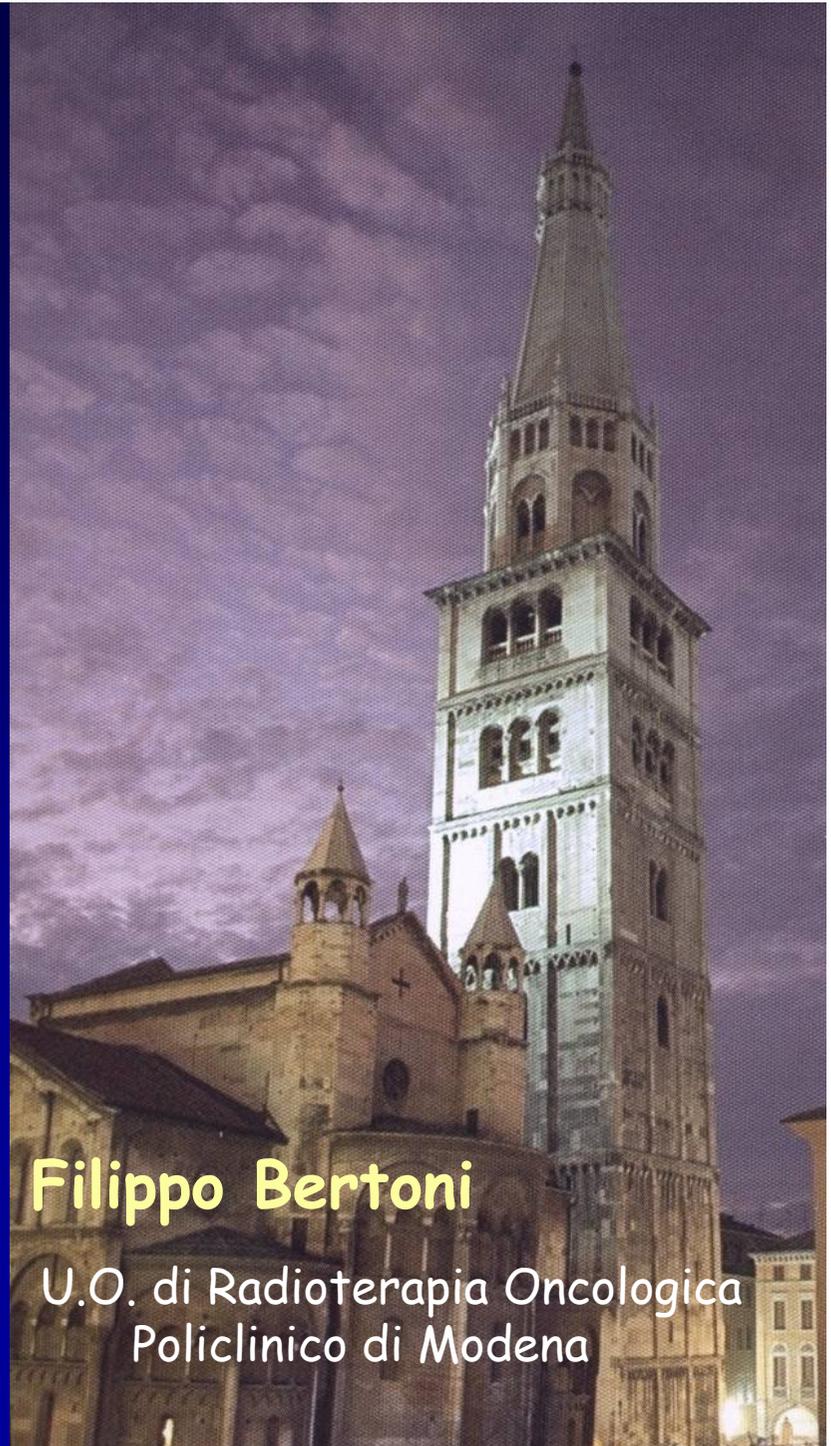


**Evoluzione
della Radioterapia
e prospettive future**

Filippo Bertoni

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Policlinico di Modena



RADIOTERAPIA ONCOLOGICA

Disciplina medica che utilizza radiazioni ionizzanti per il trattamento di neoplasie o altre patologie

- Scoperta raggi X : 1895
- Scoperta del radio : 1898
- Primo paziente : 1899

1922

Radioterapia clinica , come disciplina
(Congresso Internazionale di Parigi)

L'iniziale lavoro dei Padri della radioterapia

Non esistevano all'epoca gli strumenti atti a fornire sistematicità a successi già allora evidenti ma fondati più sulla capacità di osservare e sperimentare del singolo clinico che su una impostazione razionale del lavoro.

I progressi nelle conoscenze vennero da studi soprattutto europei.

Da una condizione di totale empirismo, con la ricerca di effetti qualche volta dimostratisi inesistenti, si giunse gradualmente alla **quantificazione delle risposte biologiche, alla definizione di metodologie di studio, allo sviluppo di tecniche di trattamento.**

In altre parole nacquero le basi scientifiche della radioterapia.

*Si definirono nei primi quaranta anni del novecento **due gruppi di tecniche radioterapiche:***

- la radioterapia transcutanea, la roentgenterapia, all'epoca effettuata con fotoni X di energia sino a 300 kV;
- la curieterapia o brachiterapia con Radio, Radon, Torio;

nei loro complessi rapporti tra dose e tempo di trattamento.

Si cominciarono ad ottenere risultati clinici di rilievo.

IMPORTANZA ODIERNA DELLA RT

La RT è un trattamento loco-regionale importante per il controllo locale delle neoplasie

USA	New cases/year	Deaths/year	Distribution of failures (deaths)			Total deaths L-R tumor
			L-R only	Combination LR + DM	DM only	
Lung	177,000	158,700	55,545	55,545	47,610	111,090
Colon and rectum	133,500	54,900	5,490	13,725	35,685	19,215
Breast	185,700	44,560	6,684	26,736	11,140	33,420
Prostate	317,100	41,400	6,210	26,910	8,280	33,120
Uterus*	49,700	4,900	980	2,450	1,470	3,430
Oral, pharynx, larynx	41,090	12,510	6,255	3,753	2,502	10,008
Bladder	52,900	11,700	3,510	2,925	5,265	6,435
Lymphomas	52,700	23,300	4,660	4,660	13,980	9,320
Pancreas, biliary	46,200	43,000	8,600	25,800	8,600	34,400
Esophagus, stomach	35,100	25,200	7,560	12,600	5,040	20,160
Leukemia	27,600	21,000	8,400	8,400	4,200	16,800
Ovary	26,700	14,800	11,840	740	740	12,580
Brain, CNS	17,900	13,300	12,834	333	133	13,167
Total	1,163,190	469,270	138,568	184,577	144,645	323,145 (69%)

% decessi con sola malattia L-r : 30%

% decessi con malattia Loco-regionale: 69%

50 - 70 % dei pazienti oncologici effettuerà
un trattamento Radioterapico

con finalità :

- Sintomatiche
- Palliative
- Radicali

ESPERIENZE RADIOTERAPICHE

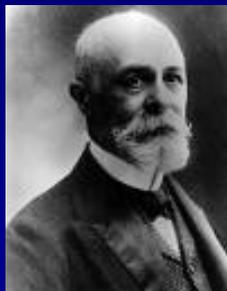
- 1910 Paschkis (Austria) radio (cateteri - applicatori - aghi)
- 1934 Widmann (US) RT ortovoltaggio
- 1962 Bagshaw (US) RT Acc. Lineare
- 1964 Budhraj (UK) TCT
- 1972-77 Carlton-Hilaris-Court Au198 - I125 - Ir192
- 1979 Shipley (US) protoni
- 1979 von Essen (US) pi-mesoni negativi
- 1985 Laramore (US) neutroni



Un poco di Storia: la scoperta delle sorgenti di radiazioni



- 8 novembre 1895: nella "memorabile notte" Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen scopre i Raggi X.



- 1896: Antoine Henri Becquerel scopre la radioattività naturale



- Dicembre 1898: Marie e Pierre Curie annunciano la scoperta del Radio.

L'esordio in medicina:

.....molte incertezze sulle prime osservazioni cliniche

- gennaio 1896: E.H. Grubbé di Chicago usa i raggi X per trattare una paziente con carcinoma della mammella.
- 1897: compaiono le prime notizie su danni da esposizione eccessiva ai raggi X
- 1900: primo caso documentato di guarigione di un tumore (cutaneo del viso) ottenuta con 150 sedute irradiatorie (Tor Stenbeck, Svezia)
- 1903: Graham Bell suggerisce l'impiego interstiziale del Radio

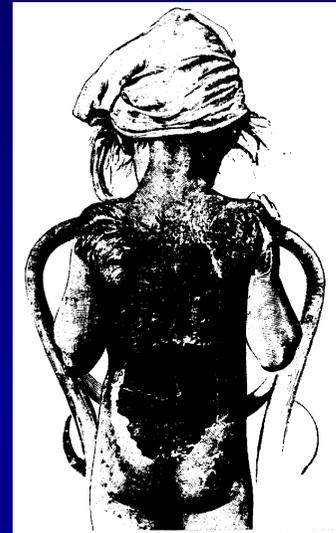
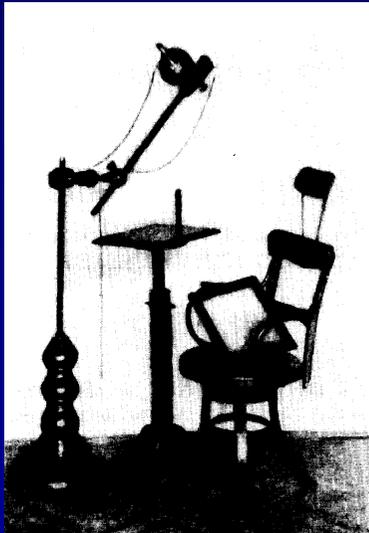


L. Freund (Vienna)24/11/1896: Nevo cutaneo

E.H Grubbé (Chicago)29/1/1896: recidiva ca. mammella

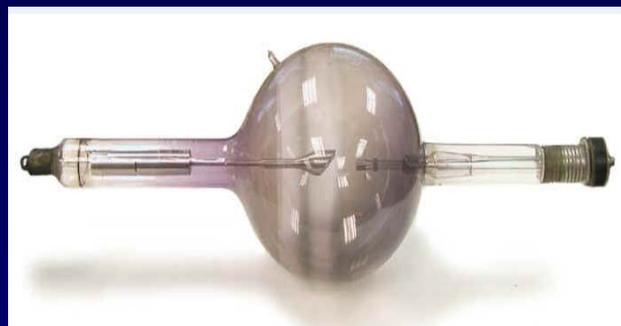
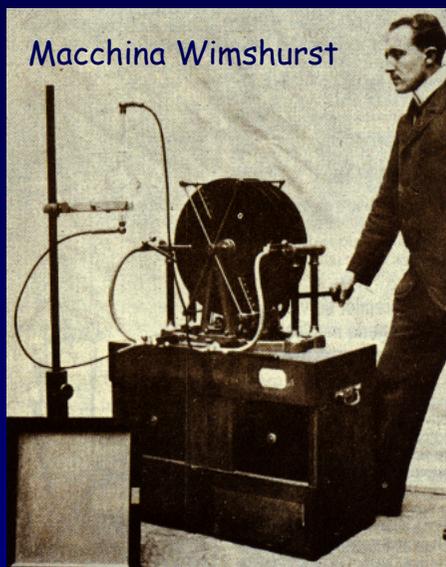
F.H. Williams (Boston)11/1896 : mammella

V. Despeignes (Lione)16/7/1896: ca gastrico avanzato

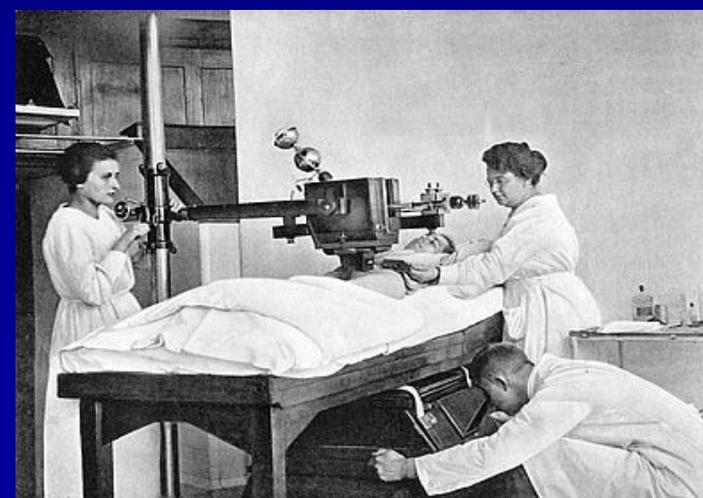


- Unità per Radioterapia (1903)
- Paziente di 5 anni con nevo prima e dopo 1 settimana dalla RT
 - Foto 75 anni dopo

Prime sorgenti per raggi X



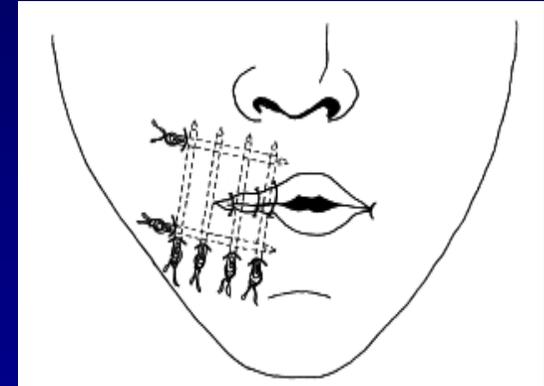
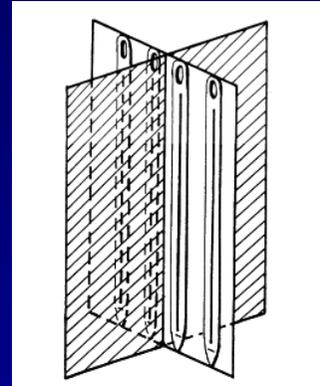
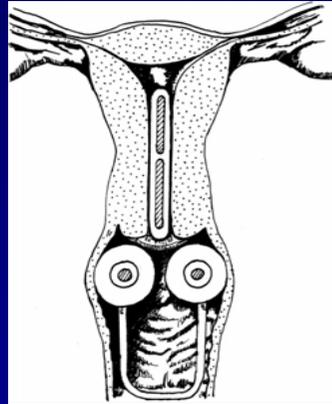
Prime indagini Radiologiche



Primo trattamento brachiterapico

Golden e London (S.Pietroburgo): trattamento di un basalioma del viso
1903

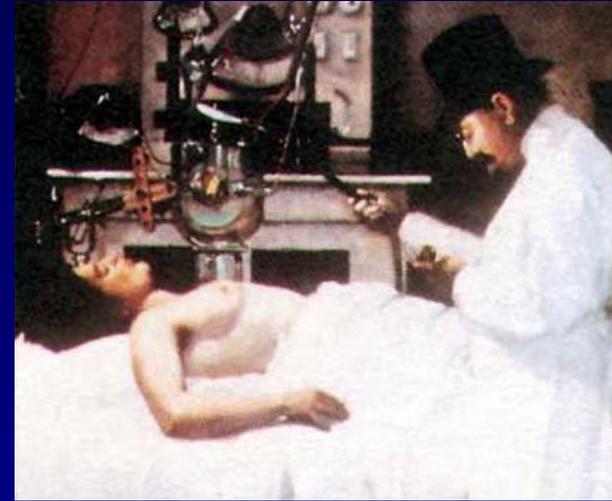
I veri pionieri: ... Pierquin, Richard



Collare con sorgenti di radio - Brachiterapia endocavitaria - Sistema di Parigi e di Manchester

"I ciarlatani" :...Il radio è utile per tutto: inalazione crema di bellezza, bagno stimolante...??

Radioterapia: prime unità di "Teleradioterapia"



- 1919: prima unità di terapia con sorgente di 2,5 g di Radio (Middlesex Hospital).
Campo fisso , SSD di 8-12 cm

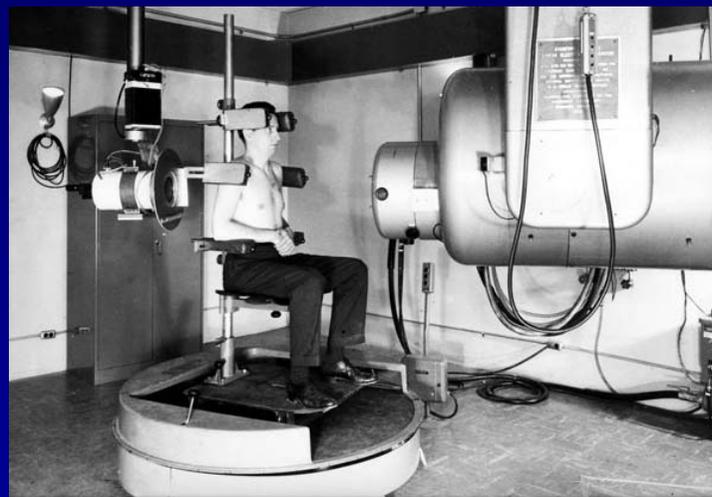
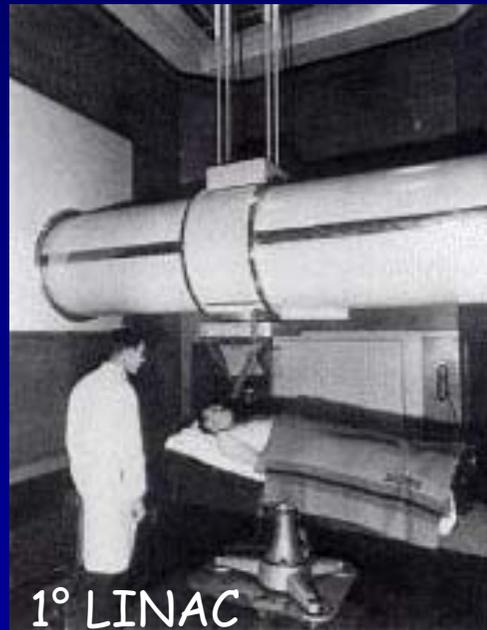
15/1/1934 (Pierre e Irene Curie)

Scoperta della radioattività artificiale (Polonio con target in Alluminio)

Dal 1950: Ir 192, Ce 137, Co60, I125:

Uso medico del $^{226}\text{Radio}$ sospeso in Francia dal 5/10/1976.

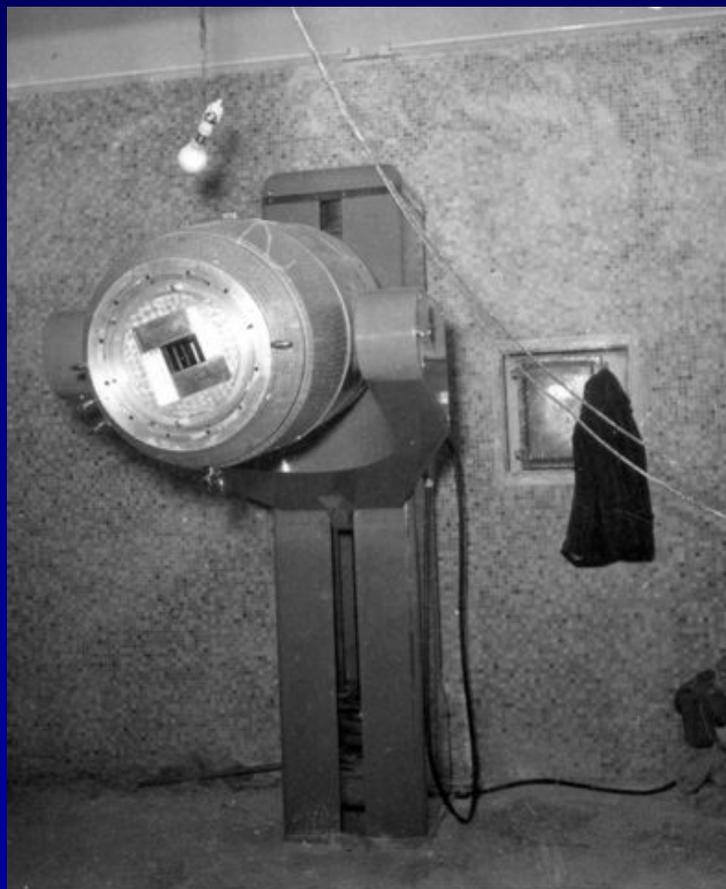
I primi acceleratori: LINAC



La Prima Unità di Cobaltoterapia in Italia

...la " Bomba al Cobalto" di Borgo Valsugana

31/10/1953



I Maestri dell'Istituto del Radio di Brescia



- **Olindo Alberti : Parma 1889- Brescia 1937**
 - Specializzazione: Milano " Felice Perussia" 1920
 - 1922-1937 Istituto di Radiologia e Terapia fisica Spedali Civili di Brescia



- **Giovanni Paltrinieri : S. Felice sul Panaro (MO) 1899- Brescia 1958**
 - Ist P. Curie di Parigi : "...impiego delle gasemanazioni del Radio e valutarne i risultati sui cancerosi..." Specializzazione: Bologna 1928
 - Radiologia a Brescia 1938 (1945 : Istituto del Radio " O. Alberti " autonomo dalla radiologia)

...poiProf. Mauro Piemonte e il Prof. Lorenzo Magno

*Che cosa abbiamo
imparato.....*

Precisazioni radiobiologiche

radiazioni



MATERIA

fase fisica

fase chimica

fase biologica

basso LET

- X
- gamma
- elettroni

alto LET

- Neutroni
- protoni, part. Alfa
- mesoni, ioni pesanti

DIRETTAMENTE
IONIZZANTI

Elettroni, Protoni, part. alfa

INDIRETTAMENTE
IONIZZANTI

Fotoni, neutroni

EFFETTI STOCASTICI

- Leucemie
- Neoplasie solide
- Anomalie genetiche
(malfor., malattie genetiche)

Progressi in radioprotezionistica

EFFETTI GRADUATI

- Acuti (entro 6 settimane)
- Subacuti (tra 6 e 12 mesi)
- Cronici (dal 2° al 5° anno)
- Tardivi (dopo i 5 anni)

Progressi nell'uso clinico sul paziente

Esistono...

FATTORI che influenzano
la risposta al trattamento radiante

Fattori che influenzano la risposta alla RT

- **FISICI**

- Tipo di energia
- Dose assorbita
- Distribuzione della dose nello SPAZIO e nel TEMPO

- **BIOLOGICI**

- Caratteristiche intrinseche: suscettibilità, N° unità esposte, cinetica, attività metabolica, recupero, riparazione
- Caratteristiche ambiente locale e generale: nutrizione, vascolarizzazione, ossigenazione, omeostasi, reattività immunitaria

RADIOSENSIBILITA' = risposta intrinseca all'irradiazione

RADIOCURABILITA' = deriva dal concorso di più fattori

Radiosensibilità intrinseca

Volume neoplastico

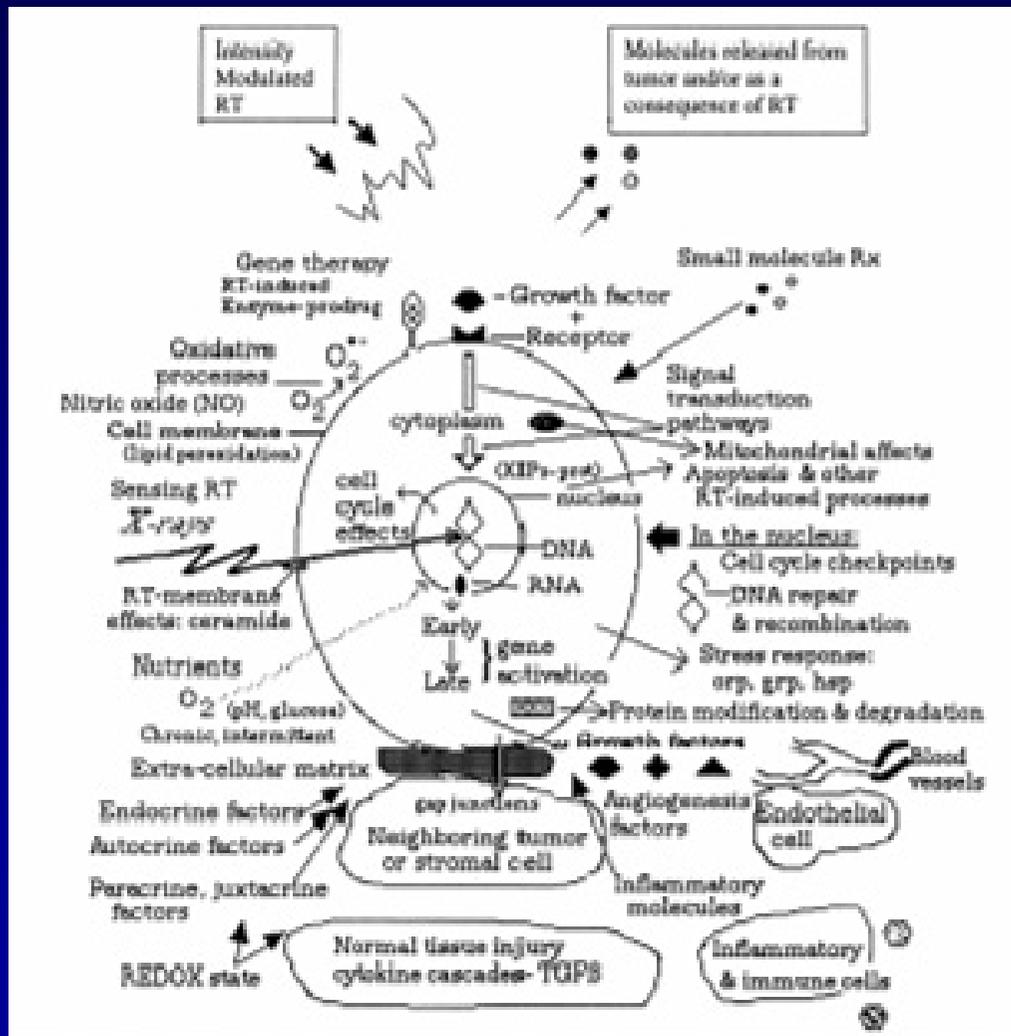
Vascularizzazione

Estensione locale (N) e a distanza (M)

Stato generale del paziente

Tolleranza dei tessuti sani

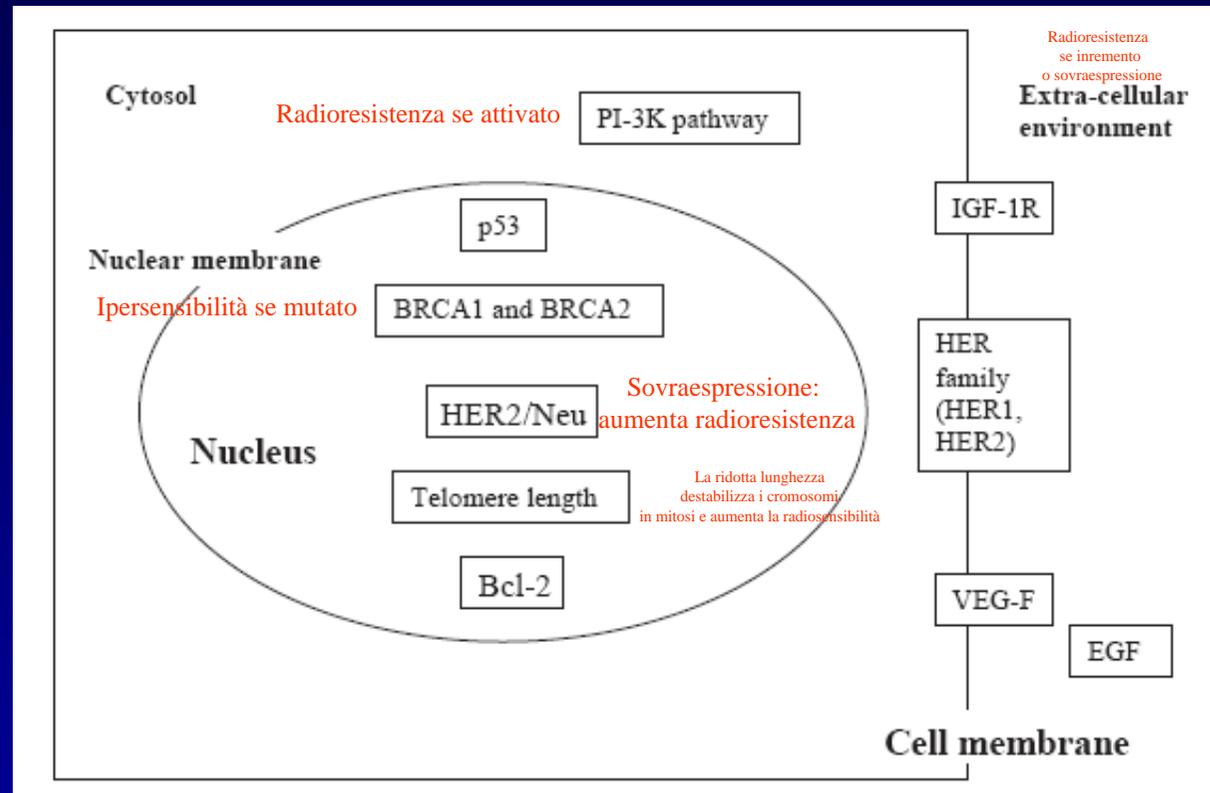
La ricerca traslazionale e i TARGET COMPLEMENTARI



- Sistemi di riparazione del DNA
- Apoptosi
- Trasduttori di segnale
- Stress response-protection
- Proteine post-traslazionali
- Microambiente tumorale:
angiogenesi e COX2 inibitori ,
recettori e fattori di crescita....

RADIORESISTENZA ?

Gene-expression signature ed altro..Esempi



- IGF-IR : recettori per Insulin-like Growth factor
- HER: recettori per Human epidermal growth factor
- PI-3K: Fosfatidil-Inositol -3chinasi (Serina/treonina protein chinasi AKT), effetto chiave della proliferazione cellulare ; attivano la fase S e G2
- P53, BRCA 1-2, Lunghezza telomero, Bcl2(B-cell Leukemia)protooncogene che blocca l'apoptosi e aumenta la sopravvivenza cellulare

LE DOSI NECESSARIE.....

DOSI CURATIVE per diverse neoplasie

20–30 Gy

Seminoma
Dysgerminoma
Acute lymphocytic leukemia

30–40 Gy

Seminoma (bulky)
Wilms' tumor
Neuroblastoma

40–50 Gy

Hodgkin's disease
Lymphosarcoma
Seminoma
Histiocytic cell sarcoma
Skin cancer (basal and squamous cell)

50–60 Gy

Lymph nodes, metastatic (N0, N1)
Squamous cell carcinoma, cervix cancer, and head
neck cancer
Embryonal cancer
Breast cancer, ovarian cancer
Medulloblastoma
Retinoblastoma
Ewing's tumor
Dysgerminomas

60–65 Gy

Larynx (<1 cm)
Breast cancer, lumpectomy

70–75 Gy

Oral cavity (<2 cm, 2–4 cm)
Oro-naso-laryngo-pharyngeal cancers

Bladder cancers

Cervix cancer

Uterine fundal cancer

Ovarian cancer

Lymph nodes, metastatic (1–3 cm)

Lung cancer (<3 cm)

≥80 Gy

Head and neck cancer (>4 cm)

Breast cancer (>5 cm)

Glioblastomas (gliomas)

Osteogenic sarcomas (bone sarcomas)

Melanomas

Soft tissue sarcomas (>5 cm)

Thyroid cancer

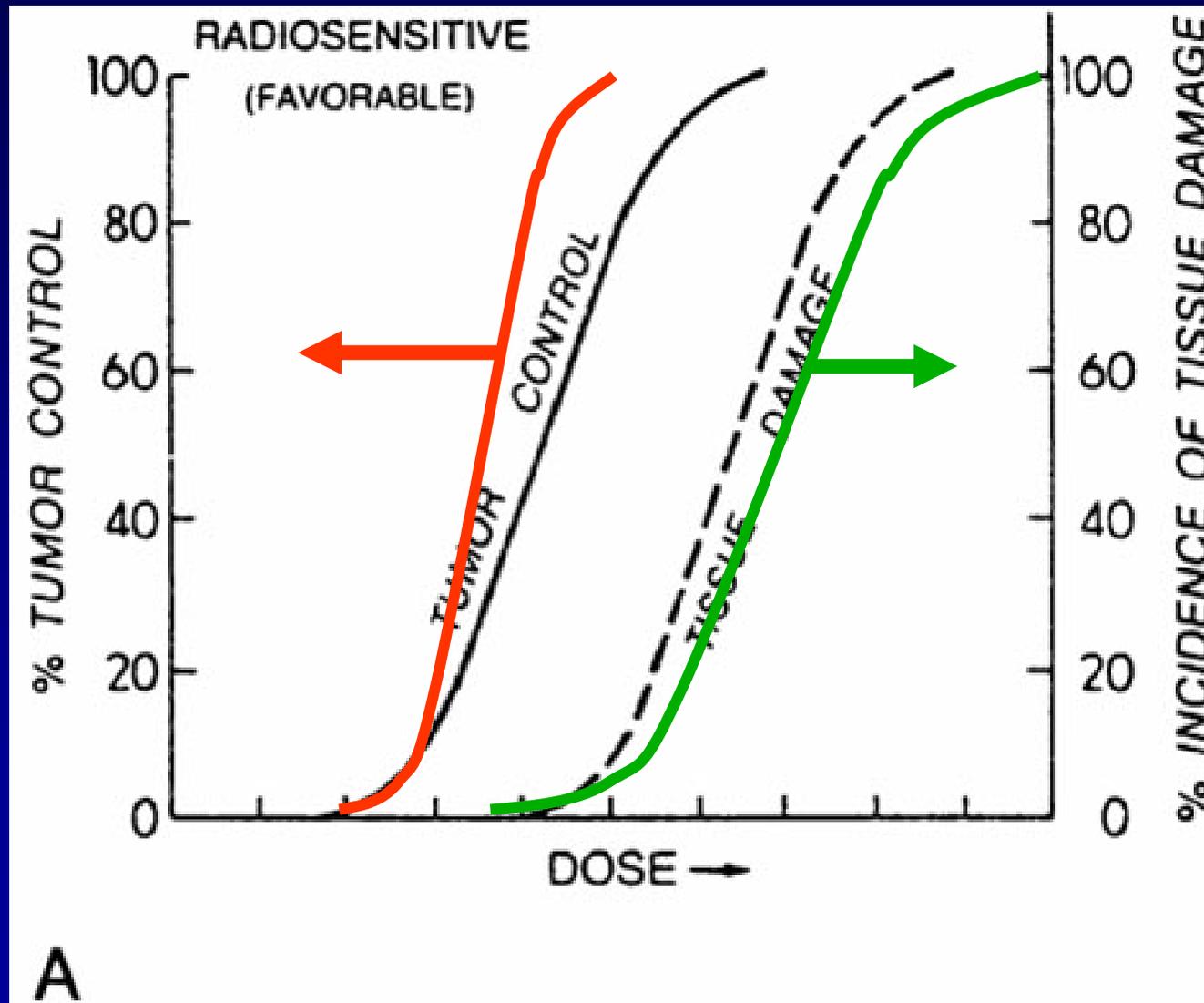
Lymph nodes, metastatic (>6 cm)

DOSI DI TOLLERANZA dei tessuti sani

ORGANO	DANNO a 5 anni	DT5/5	DT50/5
Polmone	Polmonite ,fibrosi	15	30
Cuore	Pericardite, pancardite	40	60
Osso	Necrosi, frattura	60	100
Encefalo	Necrosi ,	50	60
Midollo	Necrosi, mielite	50	55
Cristallino	Cataratta	5	12
Occhio	Panoftalmite	55	100
Tiroide	Ipotiroidismo	45	150
Muscolo	Atrofia	>100	-
Midollo osseo	Ipoplasia	2	5
Feto	Morte	2	4.5

CURVE TCP e NTCP

DIFFERENZIALE TERAPEUTICO



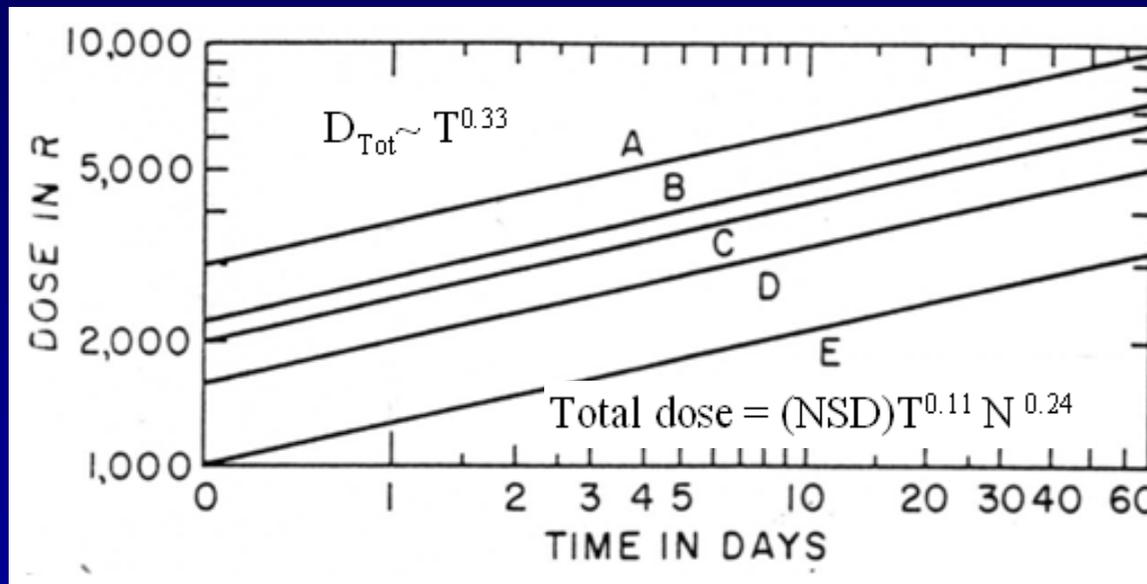
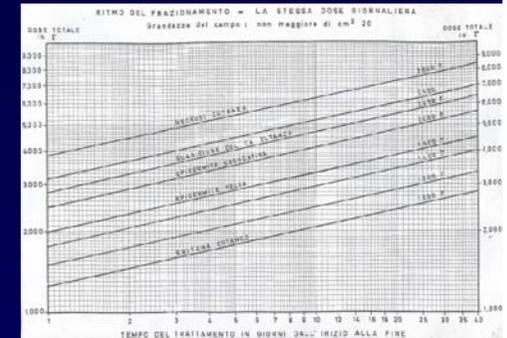
Come incrementare il controllo neoplastico,
superare l'ipossia e il ripopolamento senza
determinare tossicità tardive ?

ATTUALI AMBITI DI RICERCA

- SCHEMI DI FRAZIONAMENTO NON CONVENZIONALI
- IMPIEGO DI FARMACI MODIFICATORI DELLA RISPOSTA
- AVANZAMENTO TECNOLOGICO

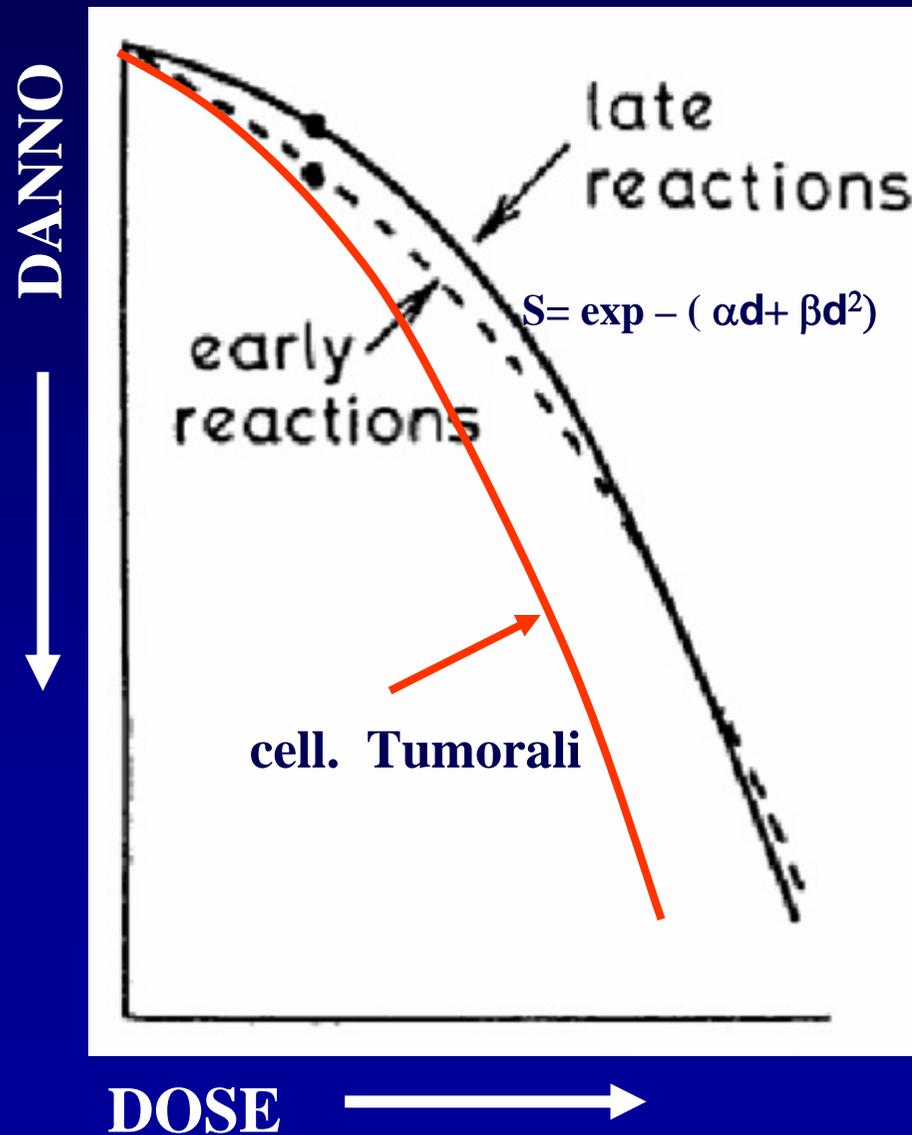
Il frazionamento e la risposta clinica

... dai formalismi empirici
ai modelli teorici



Strandquist e NSD di Ellis....

Modello α/β : curve dose - risposta



Neoplasie

$\alpha/\beta : 6 - 25$

T, metastasi

Early responding tissue

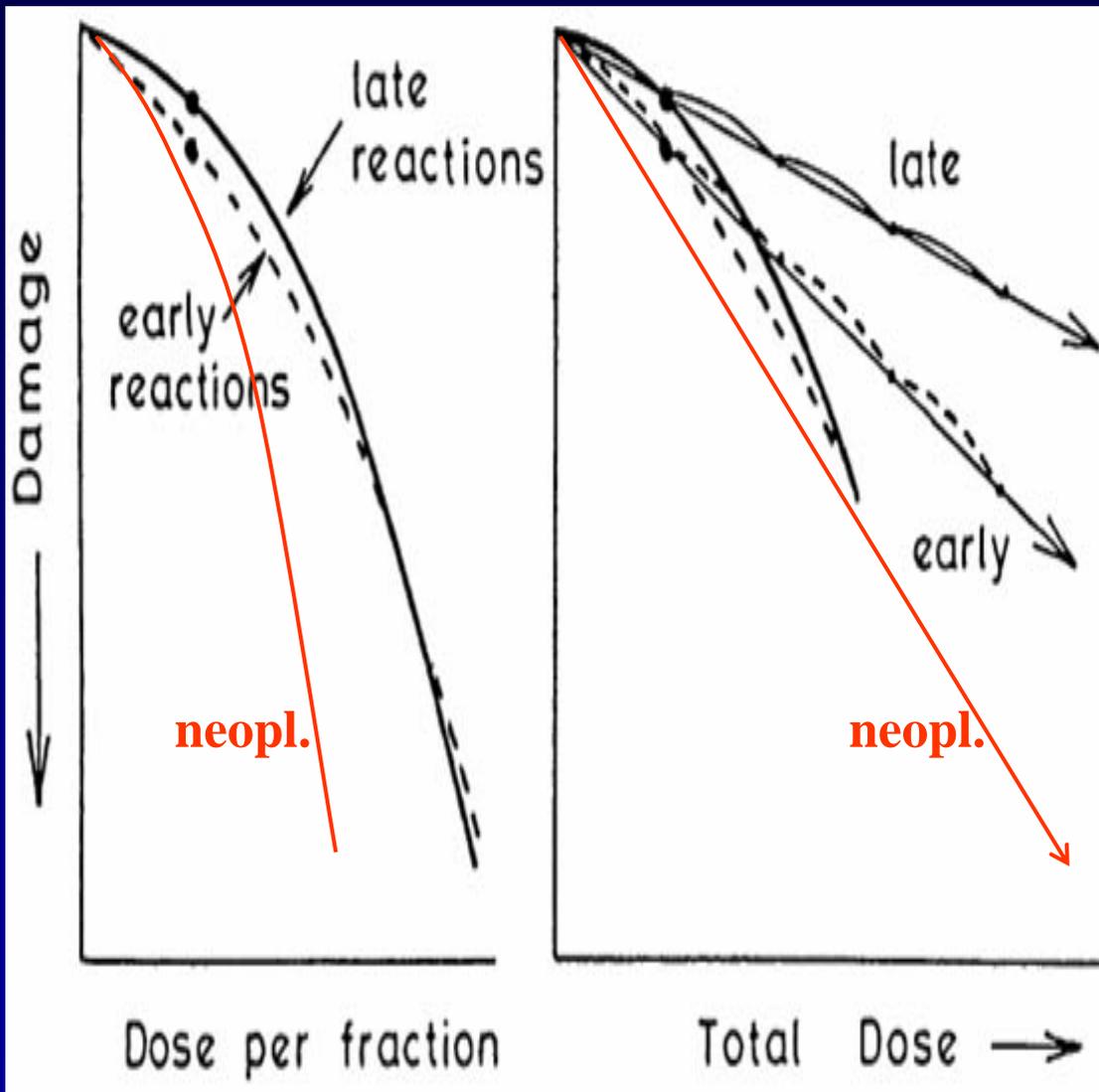
$\alpha/\beta : 7 - 13$

Mucosa , cute, midollo osseo

Late responding tissue

$\alpha/\beta : 1.4 - 5$

Rene, polmone, fegato
midollo spinale, derma



FRAZIONAMENTO

- Convenzionale
- Slit - course
- Accelerato
- Iperfrazionato
- Iperfrazionato -accel.

FRAZIONAMENTO

ACCEL. - IPERFRAZ. E AUMENTO DOSI TOTALI

- Nei tumori dell'orofaringe l'impiego di frazionamenti accelerati o iperfrazionati (70 Gy in 5 settimane o 1,15 Gy/big fino ad 80,5 Gy) incrementa del 15% la **sopravvivenza** senza incremento delle complicanze tardive
- Le sperimentazioni che hanno dato vantaggi prevedevano ≥ 60 Gy in 6 settimane
- Proposta di boost contemporanei



FEBBRAIO 2003

Dal 10/02 : DDP+5FU inf.cont.
poi 3 cicli VBM fino a 2 / 2003



MAGGIO 2003

Dal 24/02 al 9/04/2003: total neck , 5
campi, fotoni da 4 MV, 1,8Gy/f fino a 54
Gy con : boost concomitante, 3 campi,
dal 24/3 al 9/4 : 1,5Gy/f fino a 18 Gy (
tot 72 Gy ICRU))

TRATTAMENTI ASSOCIATI

Chemioterapia concomitante

- **NSCLC**: 6/11 trial e 2 metanalisi dimostrano piccole ma significativi vantaggi in sopravvivenza e controllo locale
- **Ca portio** : 5 trial hanno dimostrato incrementi in controllo locale e sopravvivenza (RR= 0.5 - 0.75)
- **ORL** : 1 metanalisi riporta incremento dell'8% nella spettanza di vita
- **ESOFAGO, ANO -RETTO, VESCICA**: consente trattamenti conservativi

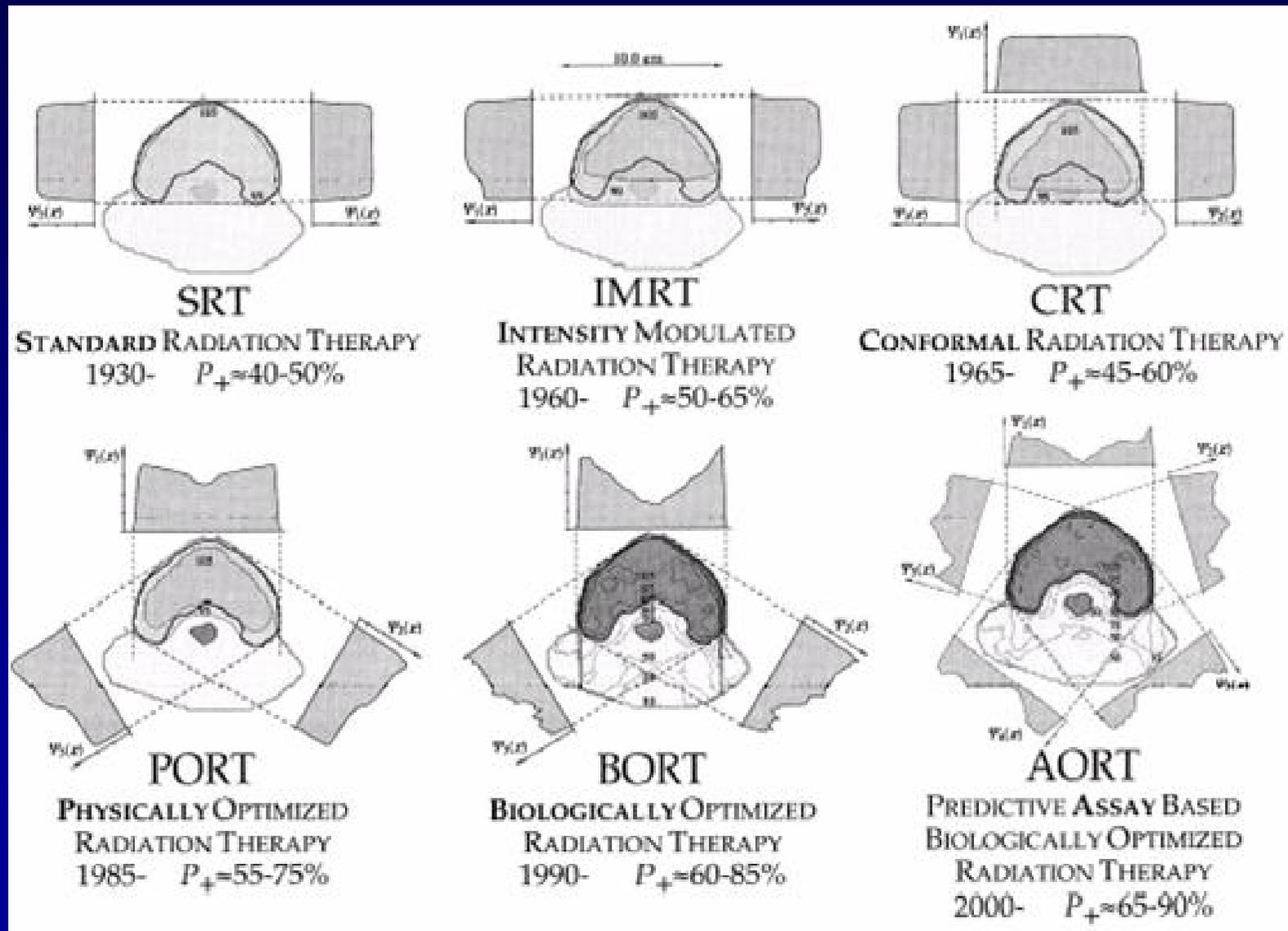
..... e altro : radiosensibilizzanti, radiopotenzianti, radioprotettori, radiosensibilizzanti ipossici

AVANZAMENTO TECNOLOGICO

- Prevalentemente in RTT, ma ora anche in ambito curieterapico e intraoperatorio

- Imaging funzionale (MRN, SPECT, PET, CT-PET)
- Imaging durante la RT (IGRT)
- Modellistica matematica: per passare dal CTV al BTV
- Sistemi di immobilizzazione e verifica
- Unità di RTT

AVANZAMENTO TECNOLOGICO BALISTICO E TCP (tumori laringei)



MODERNE TECNOLOGIE DISPONIBILI

RTT transcutanea

- fotoni
- elettroni
- alto LET

Brachiterapia

- endocavitaria
- interstiziale
- da contatto

IORT

IMRT

IGRT

ART

RT STEREOTASSICA

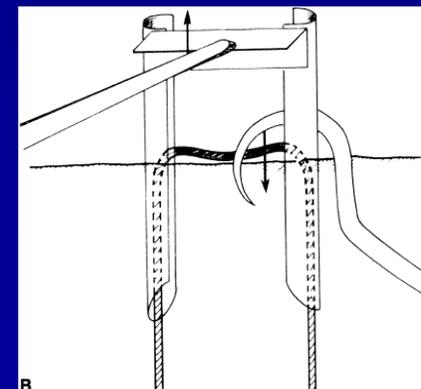
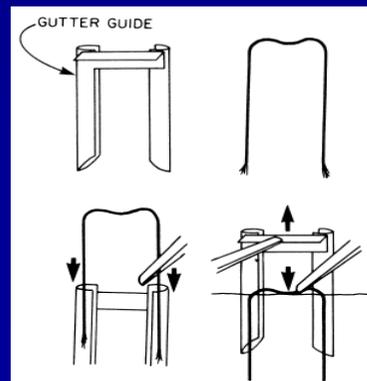
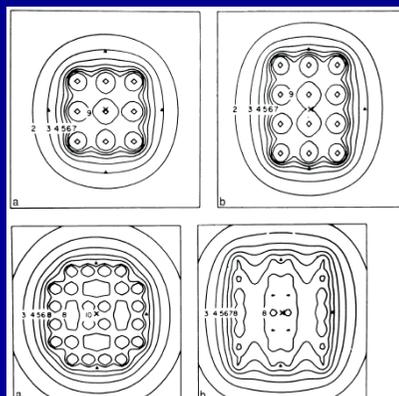
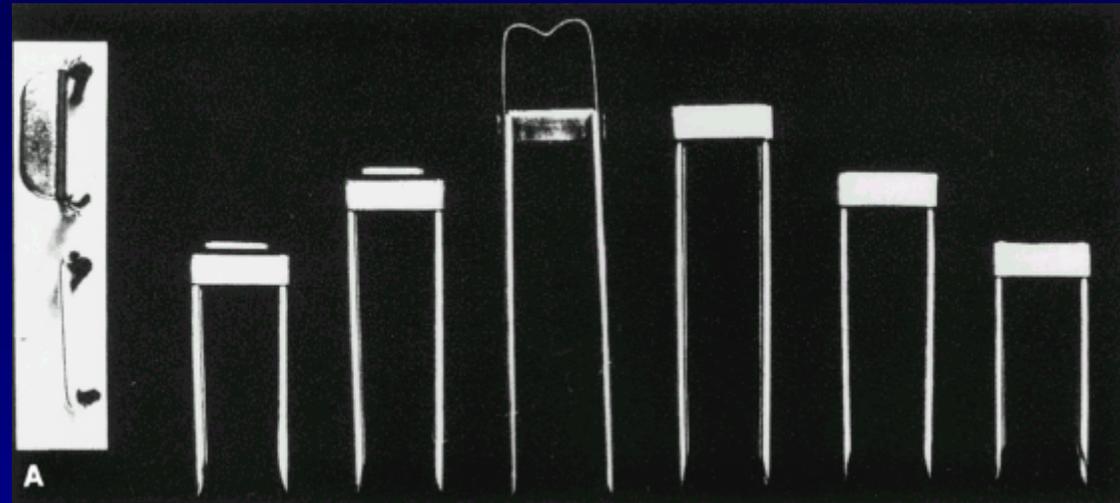
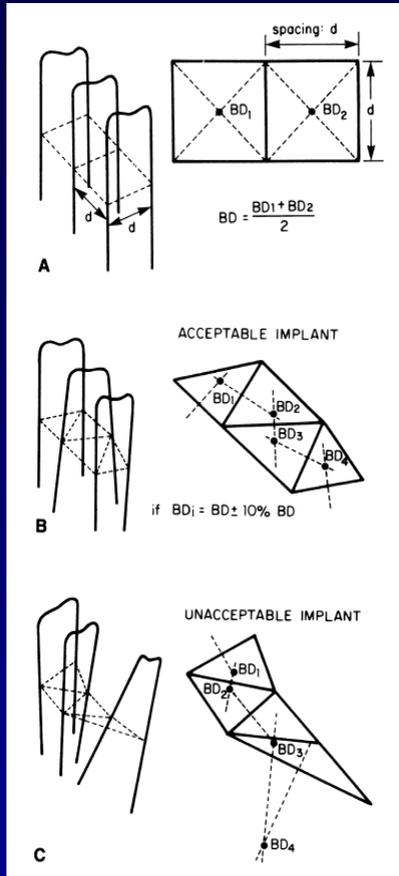
- Radiochirurgia
- RT stereotassica frazionata
- Curieterapia stereotassica

BRACHITERAPIA

- Nuovi isotopi per curieterapia interstiziale , endocavitaria, metabolica: ^{60}Co , ^{137}Cs , ^{192}Ir , ^{125}I , ^{252}Cf , ^{103}Pd , ^{169}Yb , ^{75}Se , ^{145}Sm
- Tecniche di after - loading : manuale o remote loading
- Modifiche di dose-rate :
 - LDR (0,4 - 2 Gy/h)
 - MDR (2 - 12 Gy/h)
 - HDR (12- Gy/h)

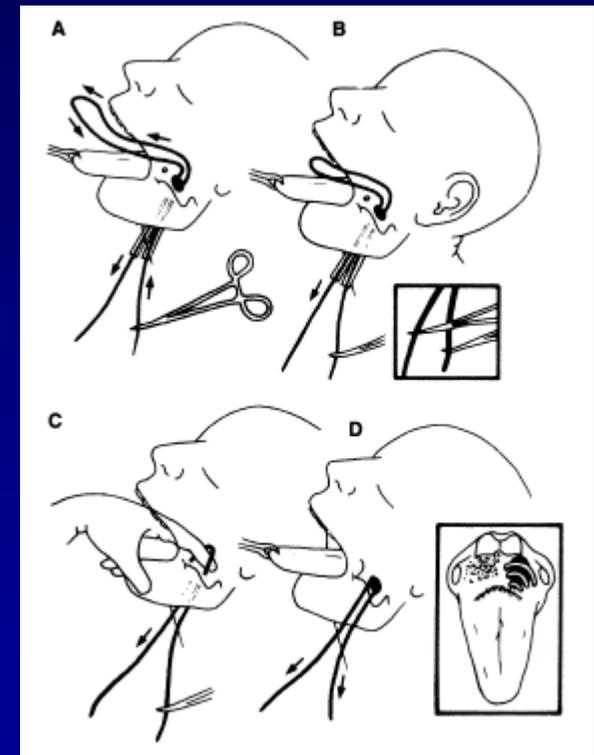
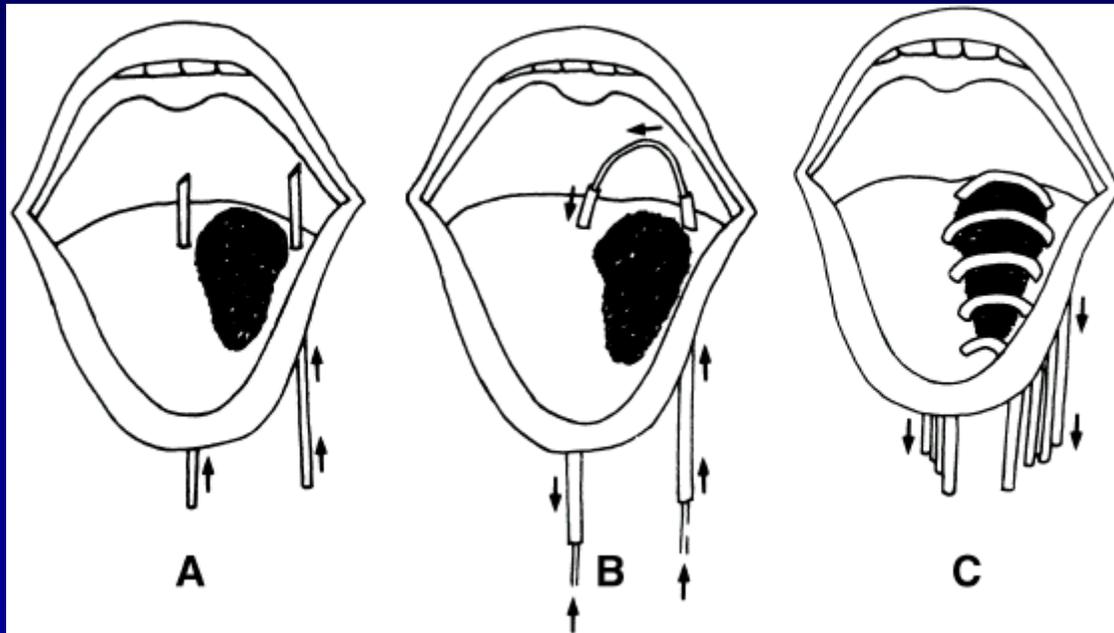
Brachiterapia Interstiziale Low dose-rate

Forcine di Iridio con gronde vettrici

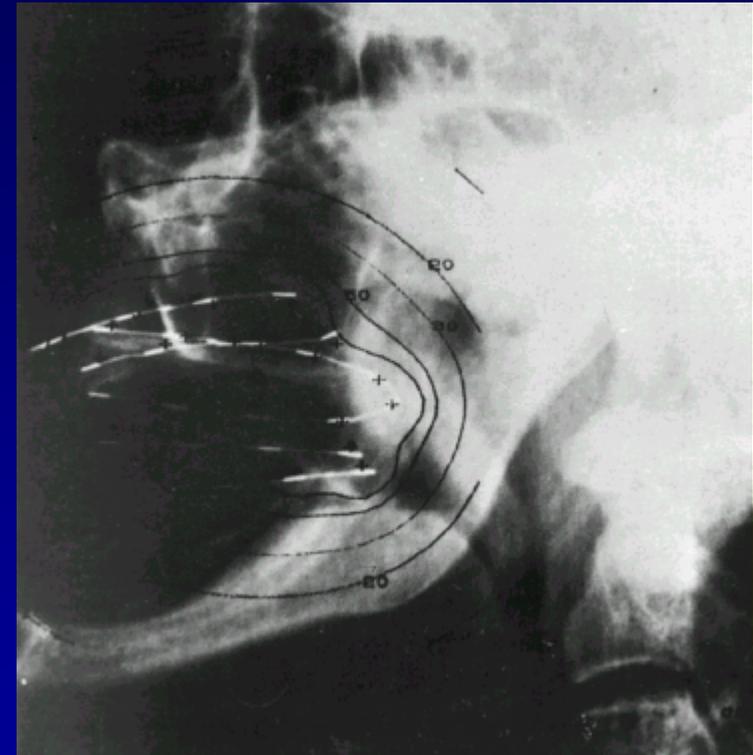
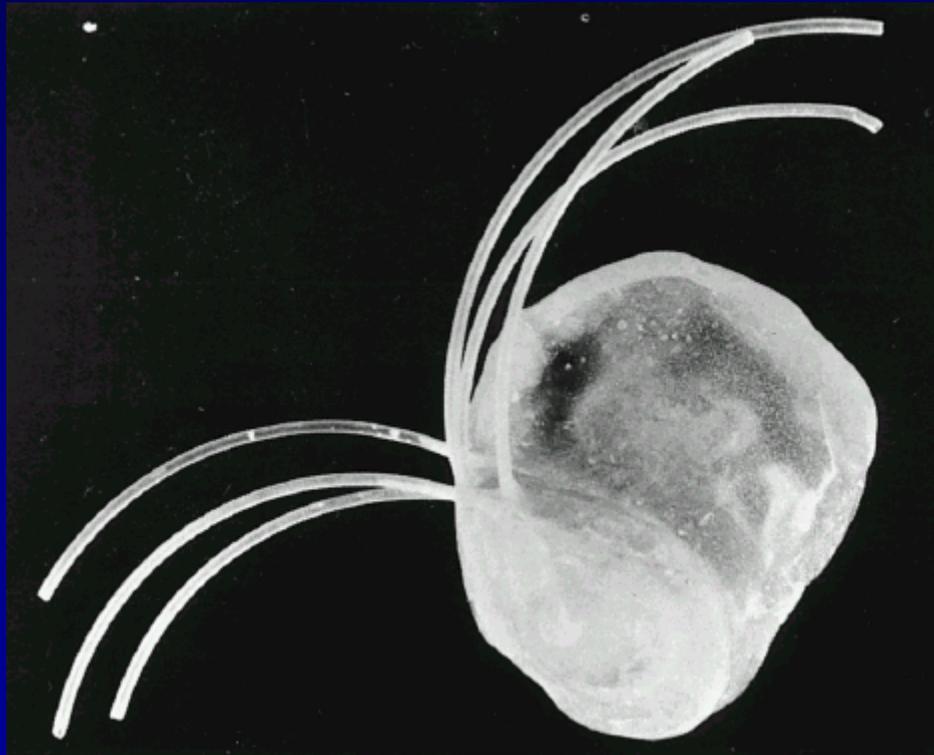


Brachiterapia Interstiziale Low dose-rate

Cateteri in teflon e tubi di nylon con
fili di Iridio



Brachiterapia Interstiziale Alto dose-rate
Cateteri in teflon e tubi di nylon con fili
di fili di Iridio e moulage

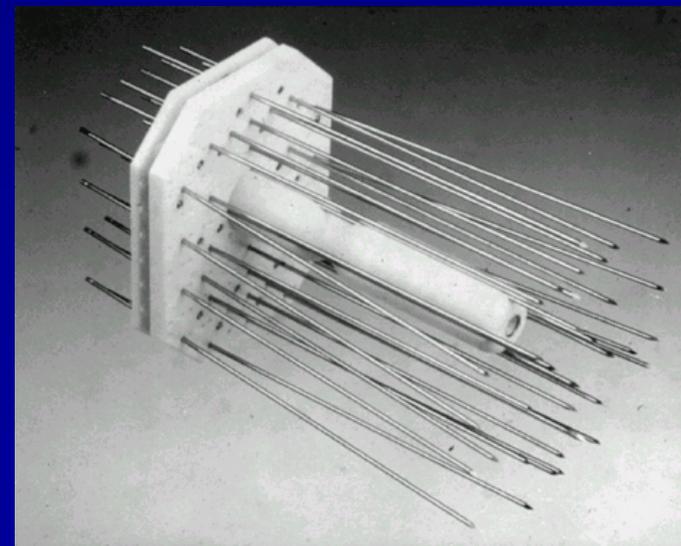
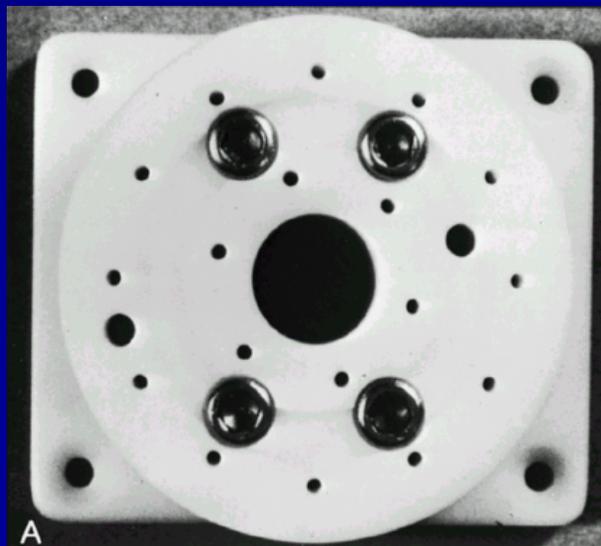
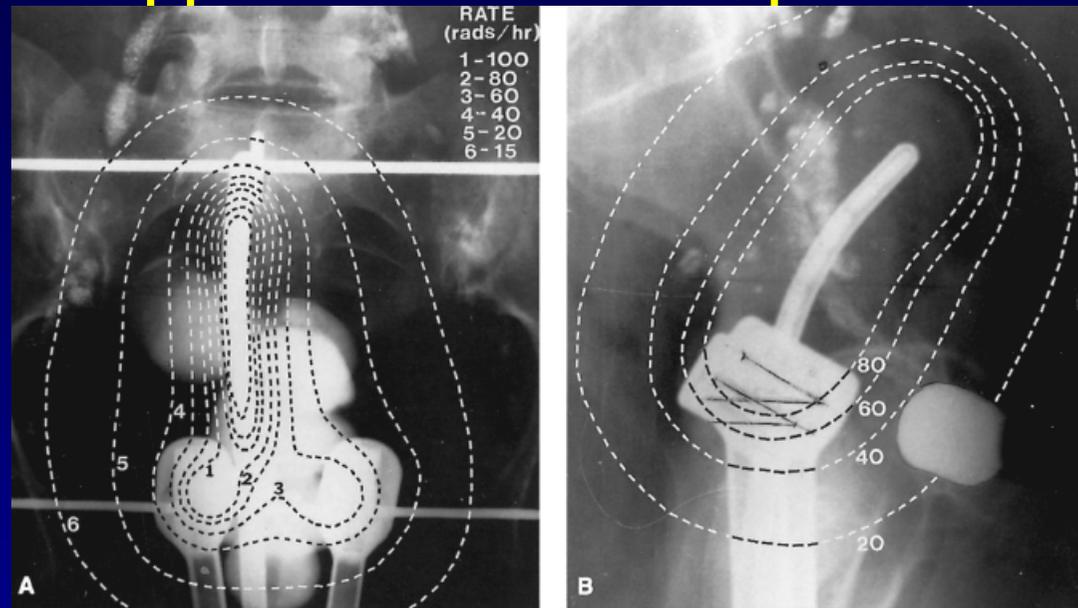


PROIETTORI DI CARICHE CURIETERAPIA REMOTE-LOADING



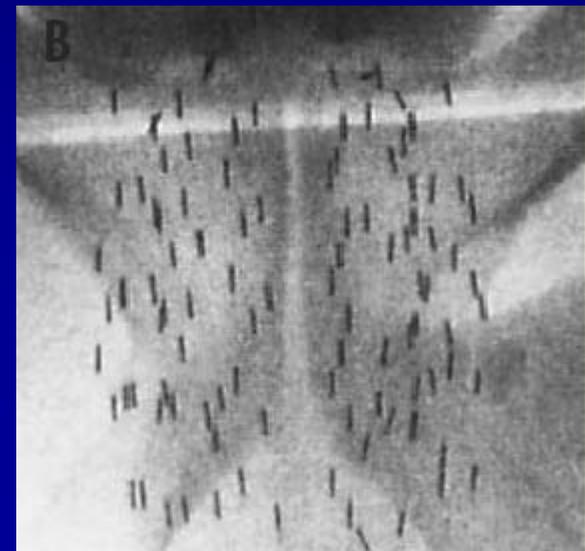
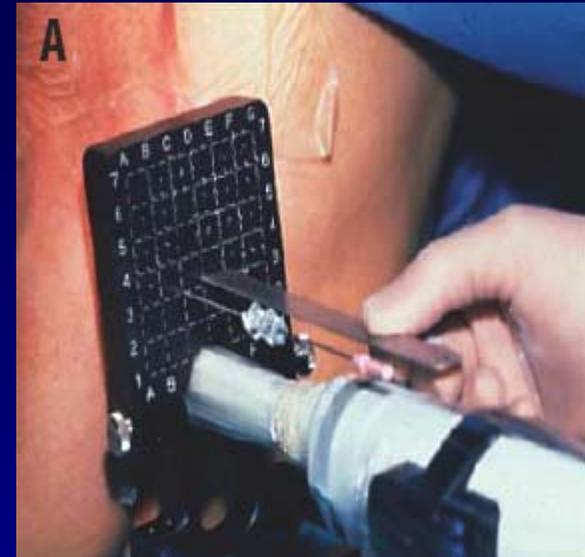
Brachiterapia endocavotaria e interstiziale ad alto dose rate

Applicatori con templete



BRACHITERAPIA (trans-perineal implantation)

- Sorgenti radioattive inserite direttamente nella prostata
- Radioisotopi utilizzati: Iridio192, Iodio125 e Palladio 103
- I migliori candidati per la brachiterapia sono i migliori candidati della chirurgia (T1-2, GPS < 7, PSA =< 10, non TURP precedente, volume < 60 ml)



RT

TRANSCUTANEA

Imaging

migliore definizione del target e degli organi critici

ECOGRAFIA

TAC spirale

RMN

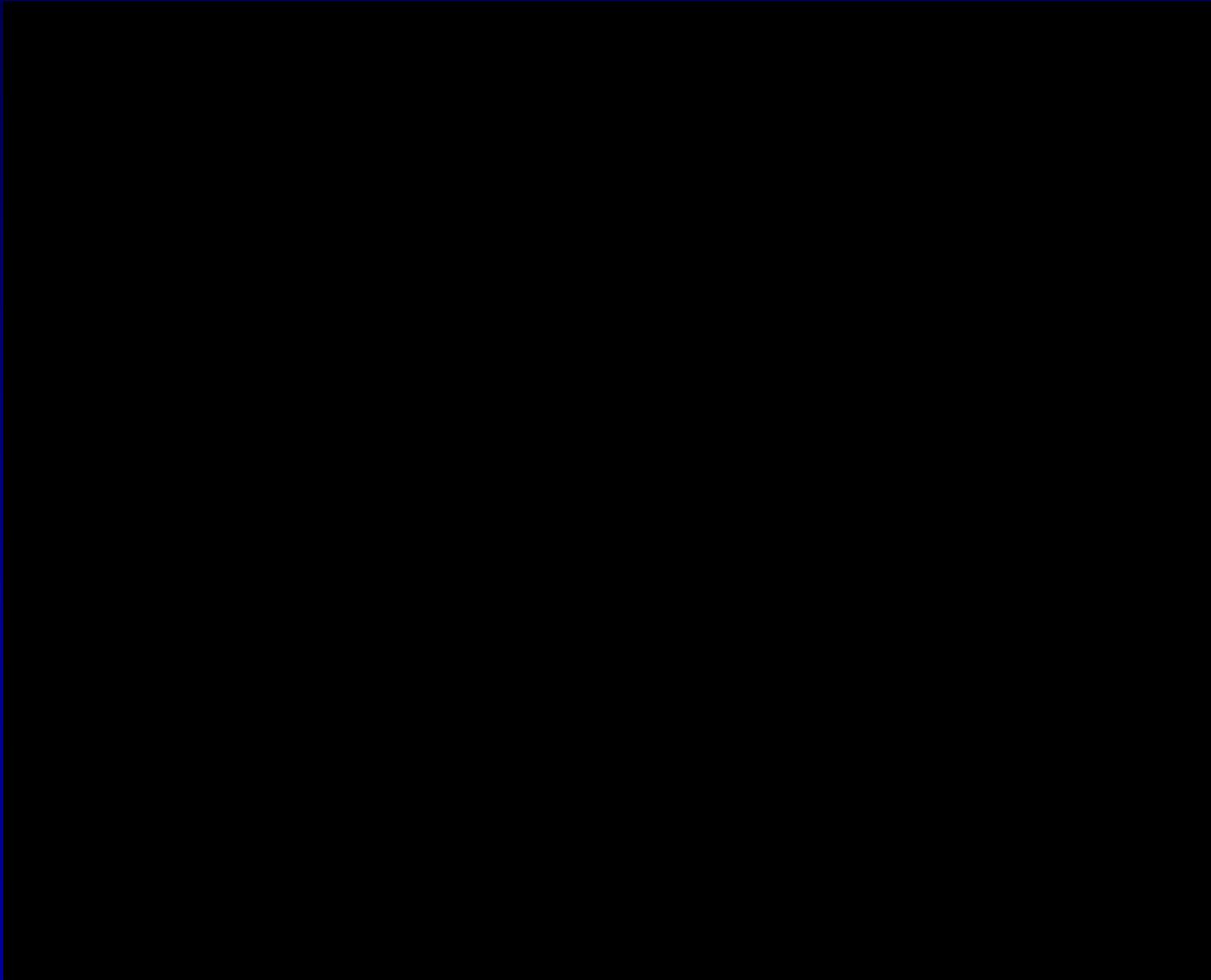
SPECT

PET

Fusione di immagini

TAC-RMN, CT-PET

Fusione di immagini TAC - RMN



SISTEMI DI CENTRATURA

- Simulatore
- TAC
- RMN
- PET-CT

Simulatore



TAC per RT





UNITA' DI TERAPIA



- Gestione computerizzata
- Collimatori asimmetrici
- Dispositivi porta schermi
- Multileaf collimator

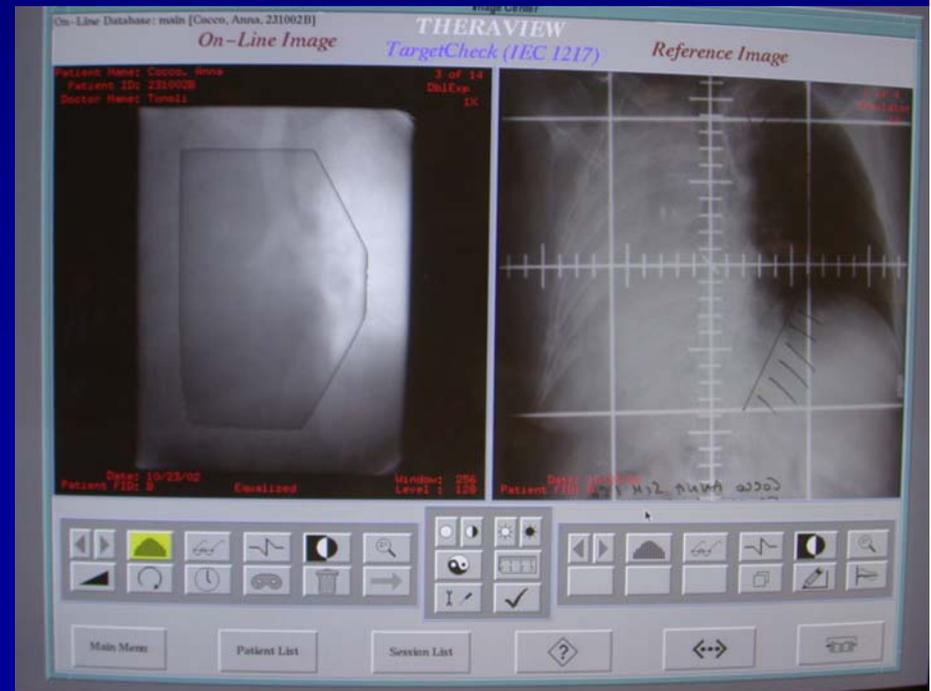
monitoraggio in tempo reale dell' adeguatezza del trattamento

- EPID
- portal film
- dosimetria in vivo
- RVS

RVS

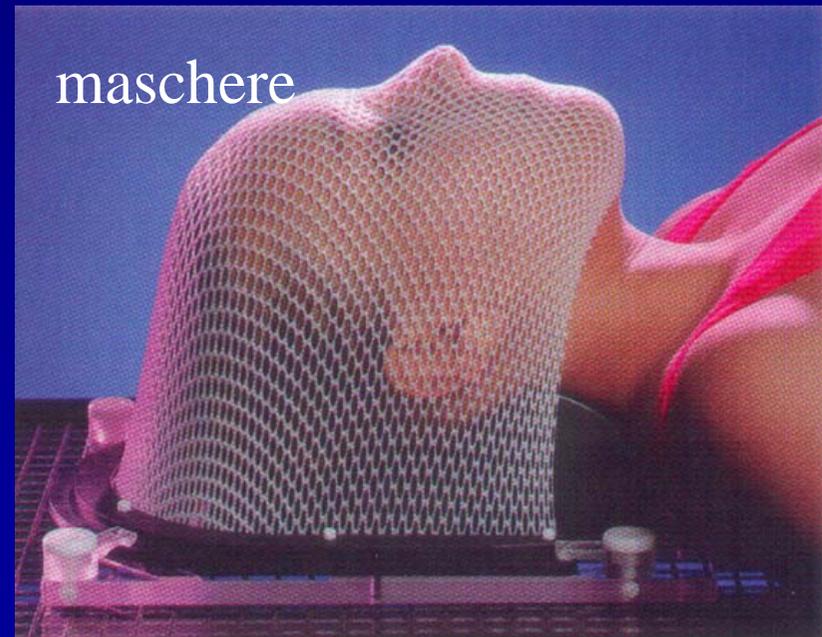
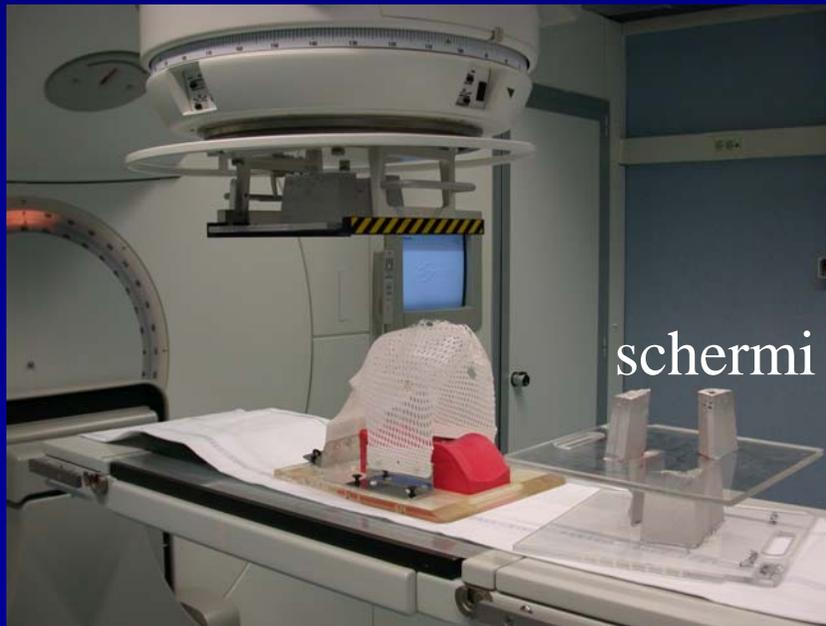
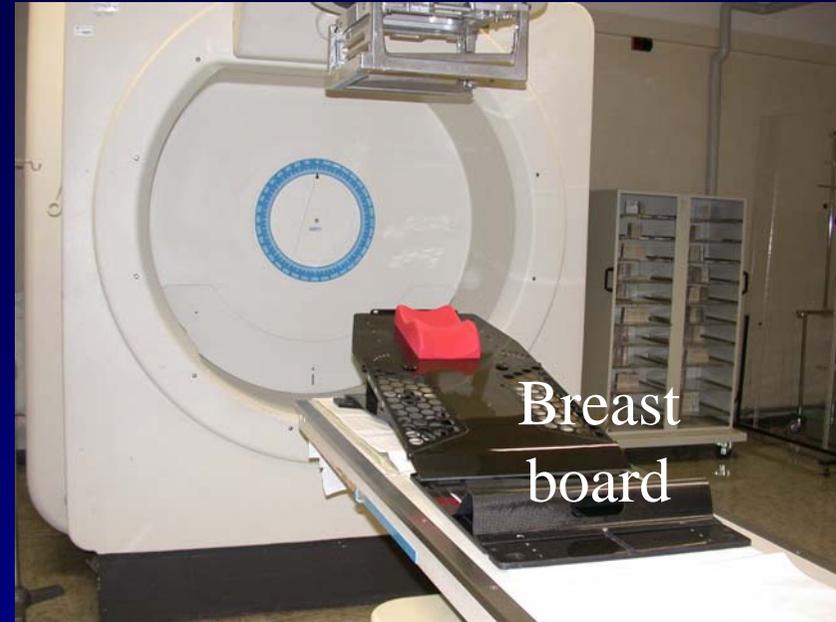


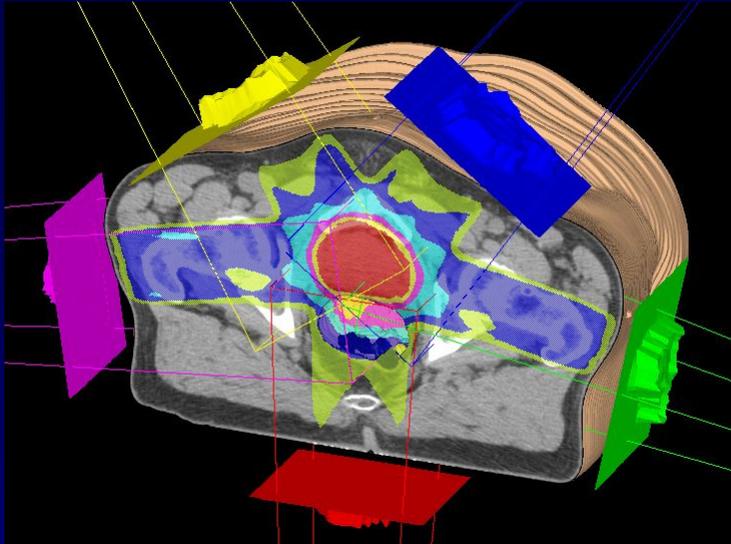
EPID



Sistemi per
RIDURRE GLI ERRORI
di esecuzione del trattamento

Telemetri
L.A.S.E.R. di allineamento
Sistemi di immobilizzazione
EPID



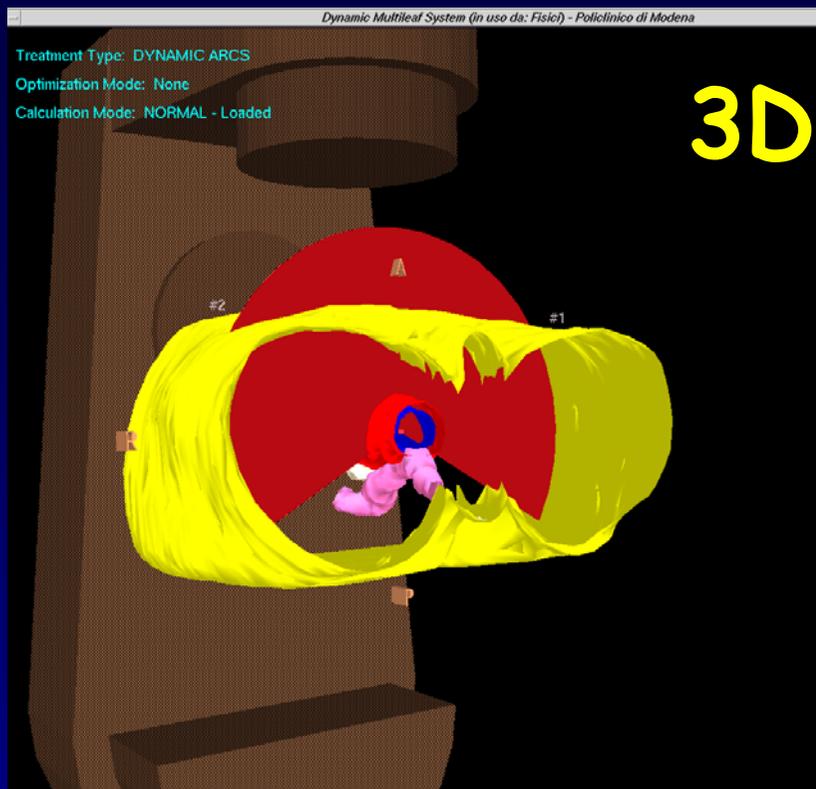


TPS e Elaborazione dei piani di cura

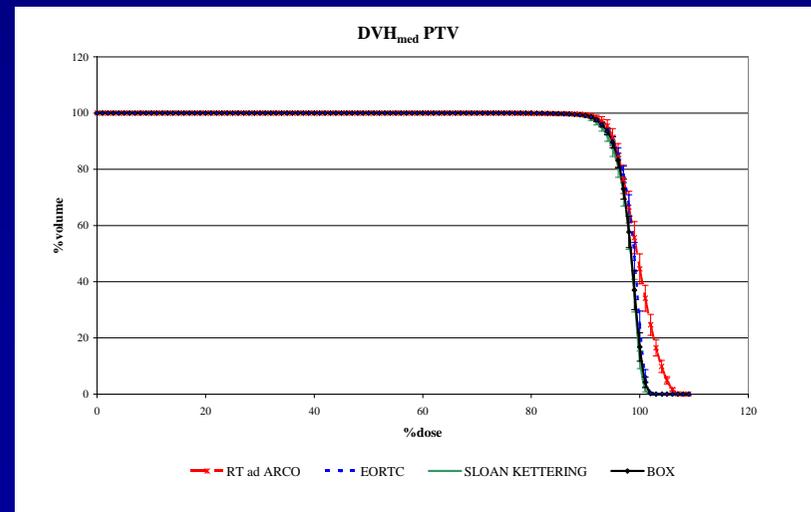
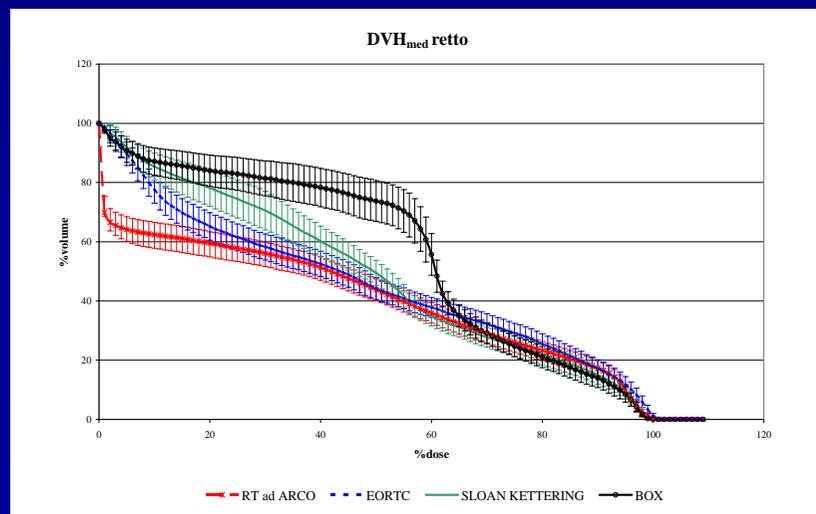
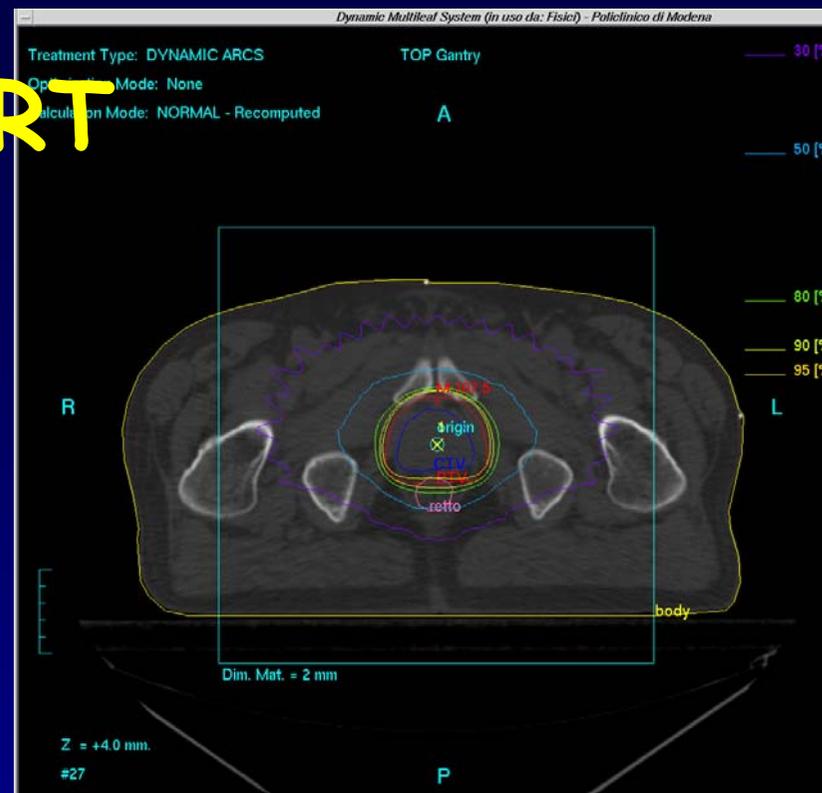
- Definizione automatica di contorni e di volumi isodensi
- Ricostruzione digitale delle immagini
 - Fusione immagini , Beam Eye View, Room Eye View
 - Stampa e memorizzazione delle immagini
- Simulazioni virtuali in 3 D

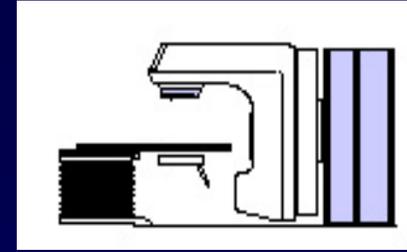
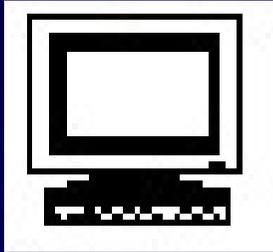
Tecniche di irradiazione sempre più sofisticate e personalizzate: 3D-CRT, IMRT, IGRT, ART

Stime dosimetriche in 3 D , 4D??

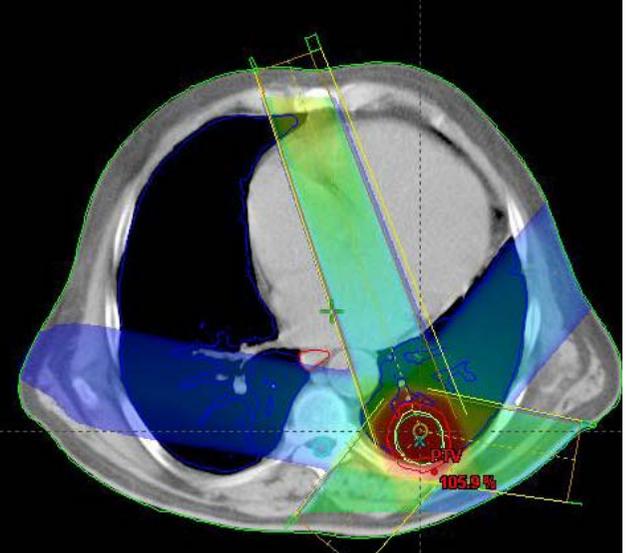
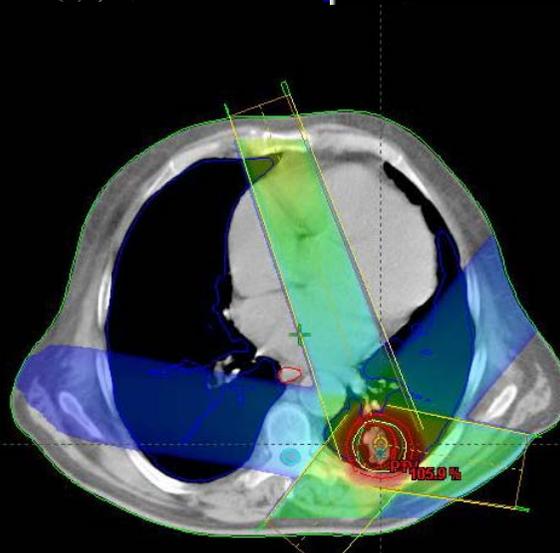
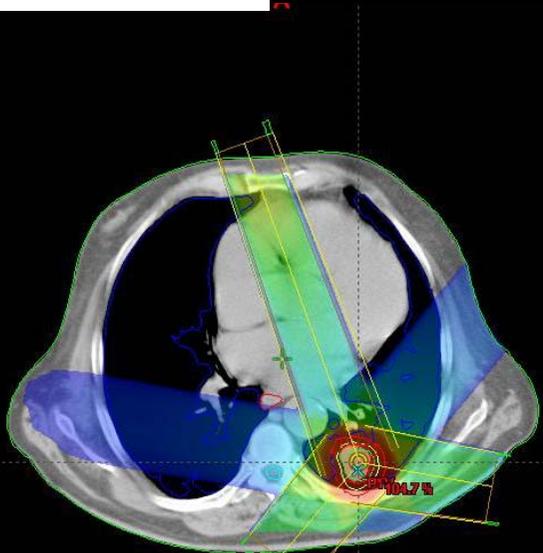
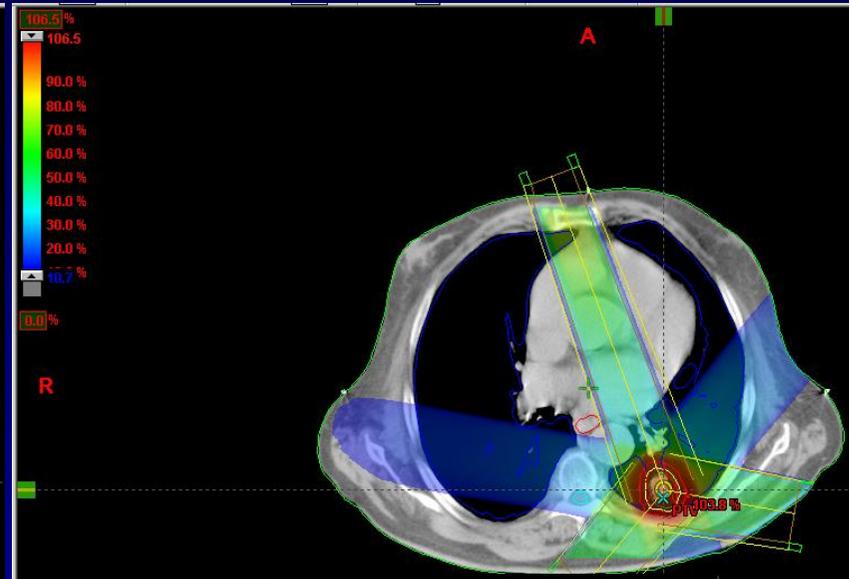
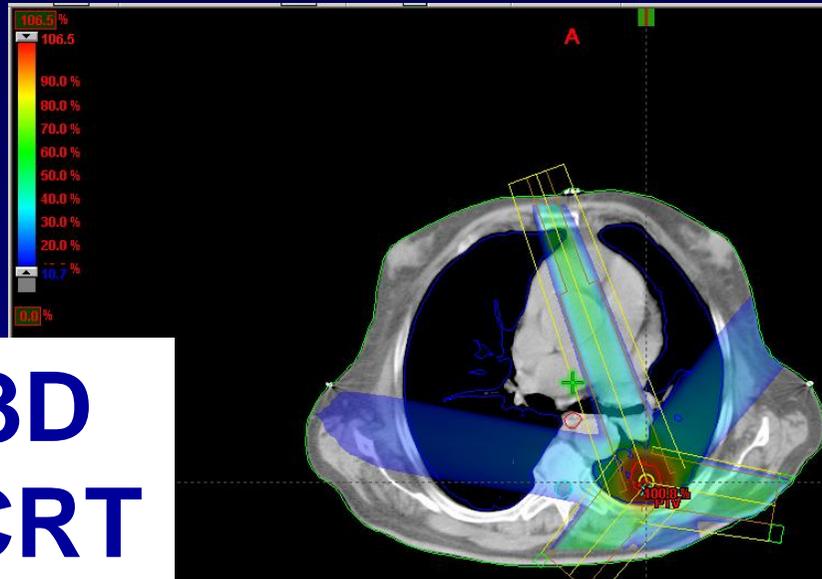


3D-CRT





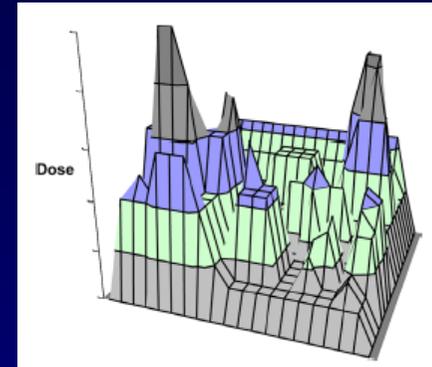
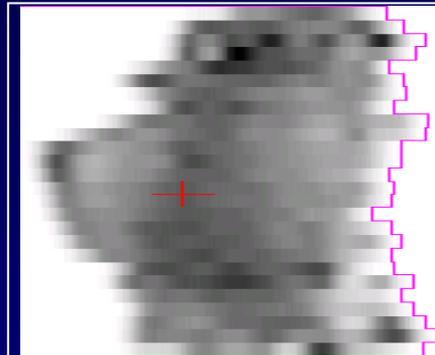
3D CRT



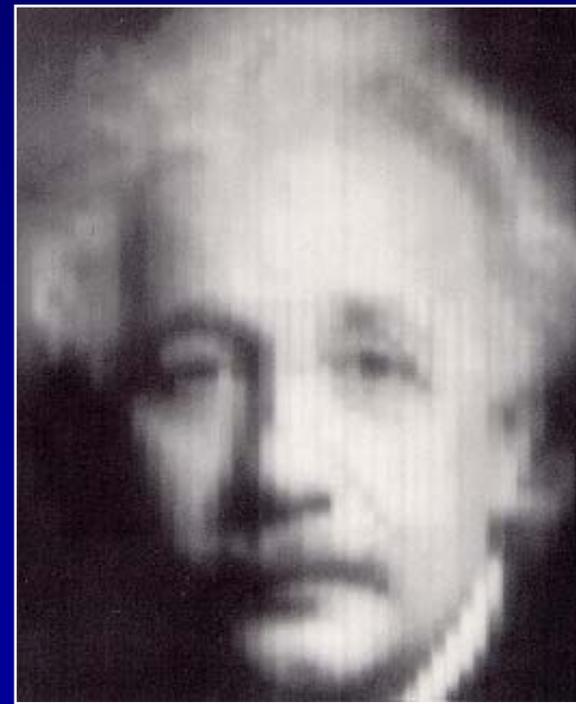
distribuzioni di dose
volutamente
disomogenee

IMRT

caratterizzate da rapidi
gradienti



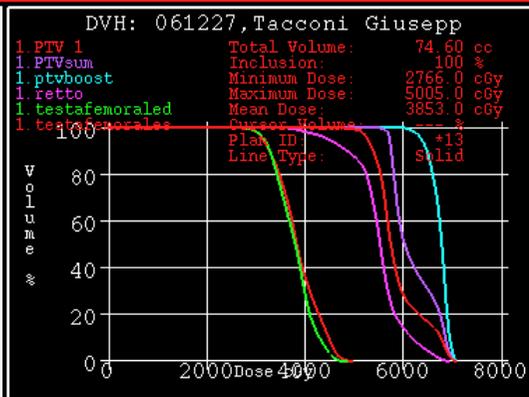
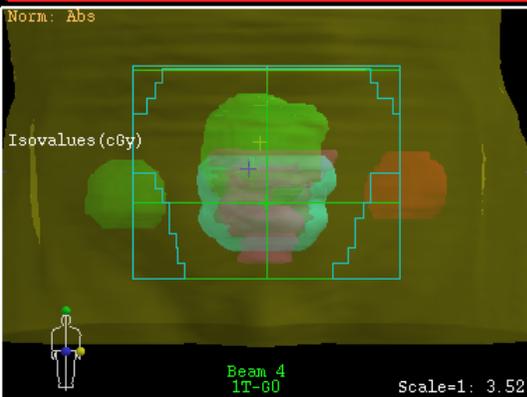
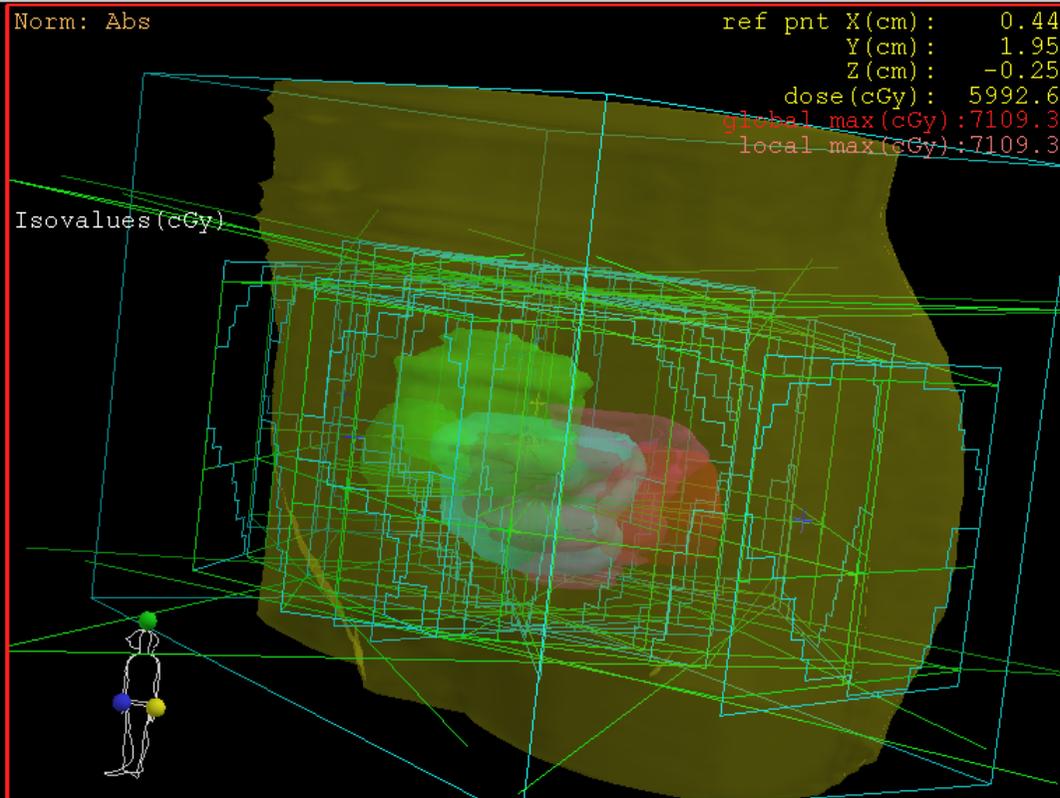
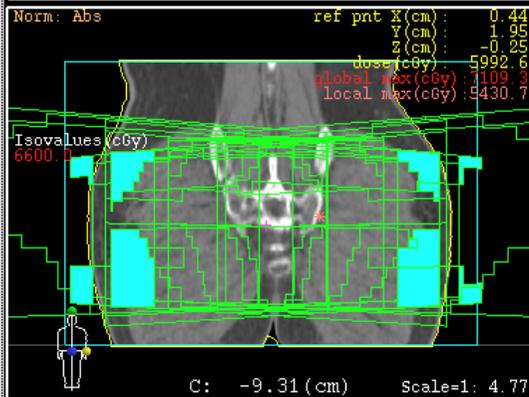
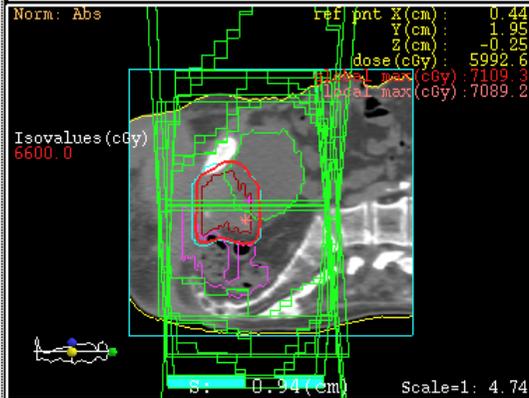
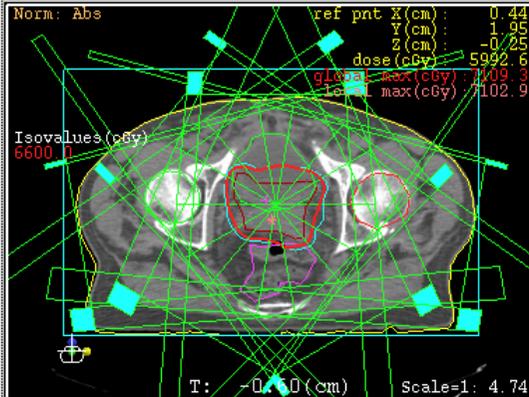
capaci di conformare
le alte dosi al target
ma anche le basse
dosi agli organi a
rischio e quindi di



adattarsi a bersagli di qualunque forma



(Save) W/L Custom [dropdown]



W L

W: 600
L: 40



IMRT

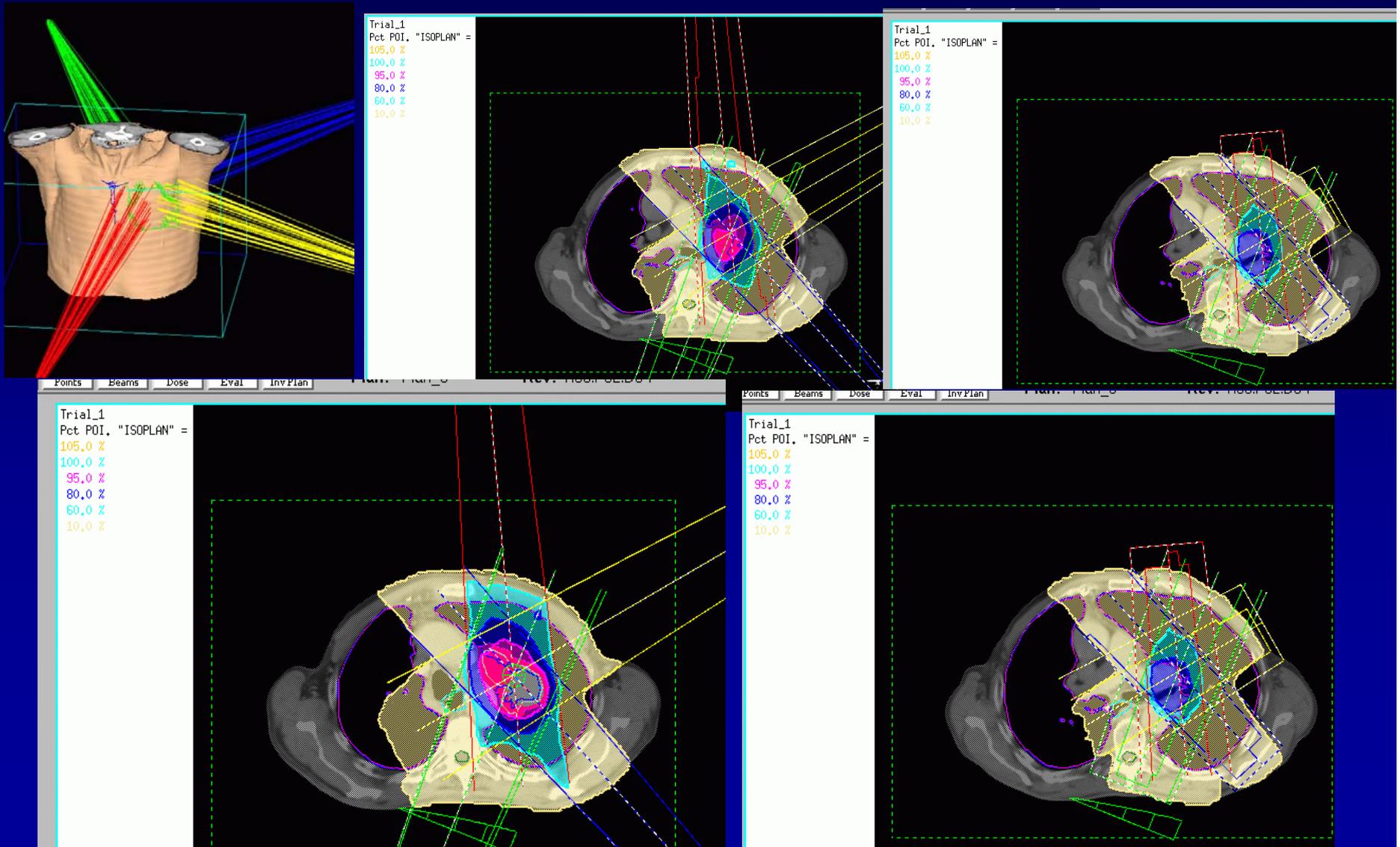
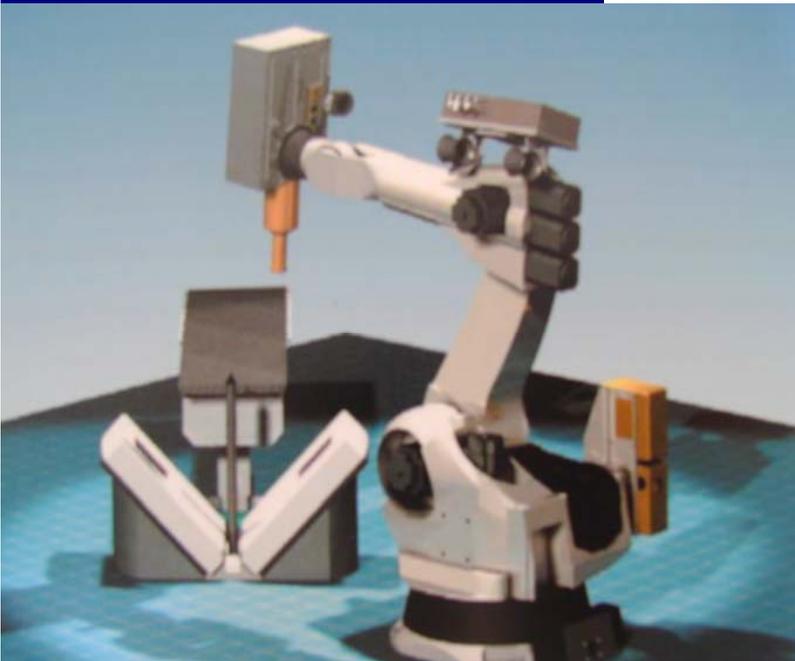
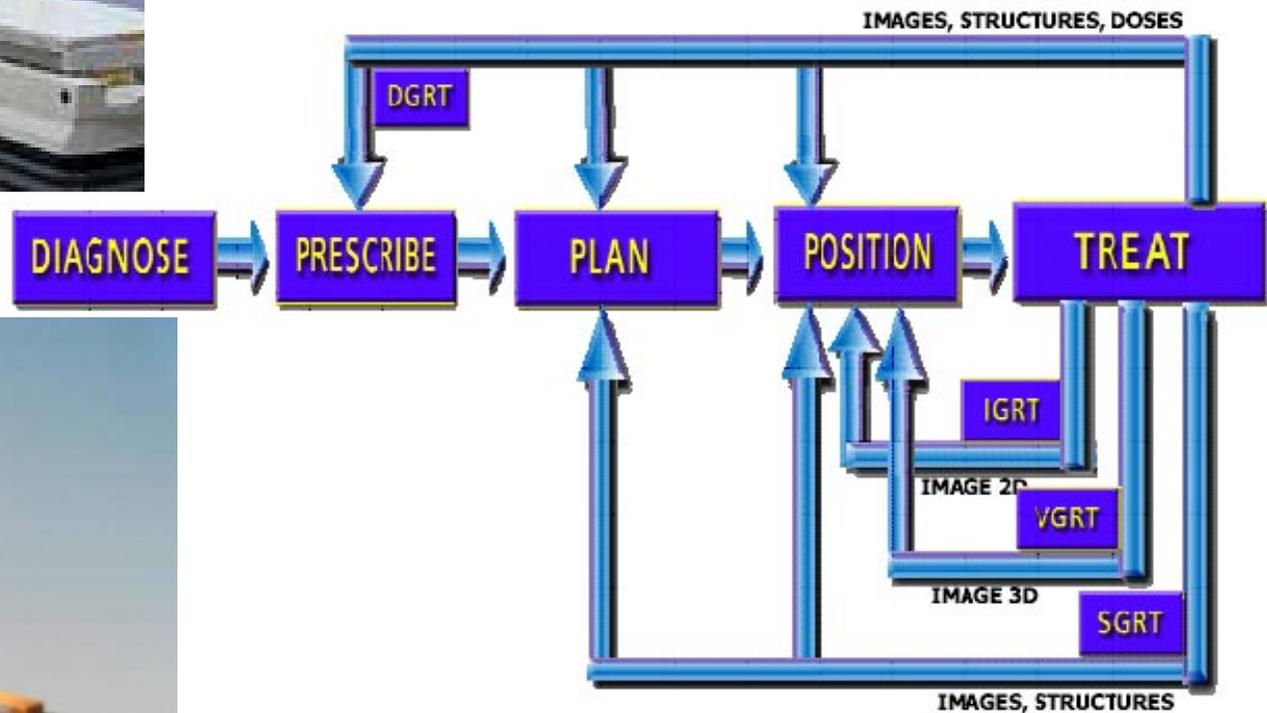


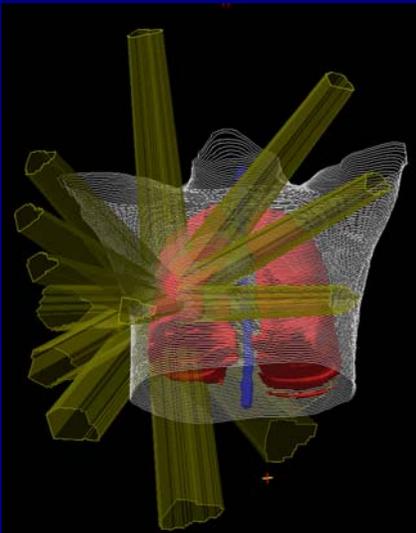
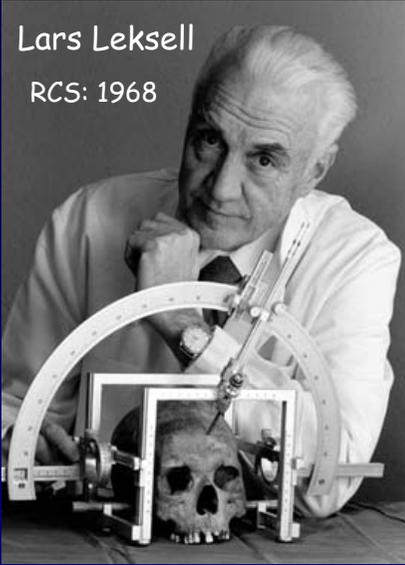


Image guided IGRT - Cyberknife



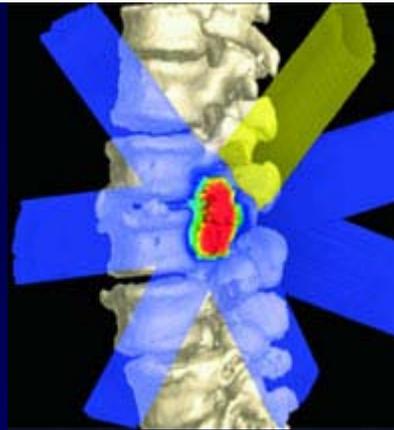
RT STEREOTATTICA BODY ED ENCEFALICA

Lars Leksell
RCS: 1968



Procedura caratterizzata da :

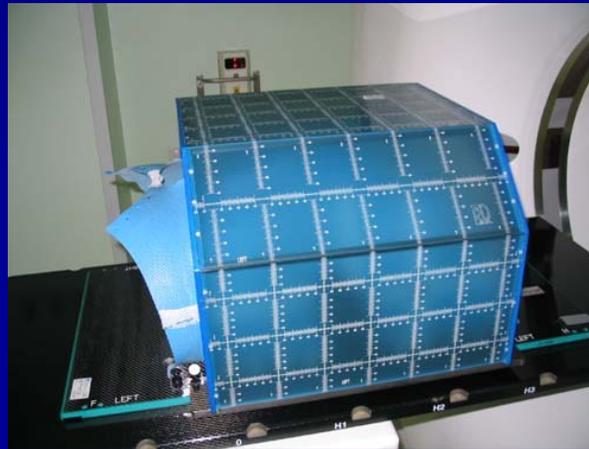
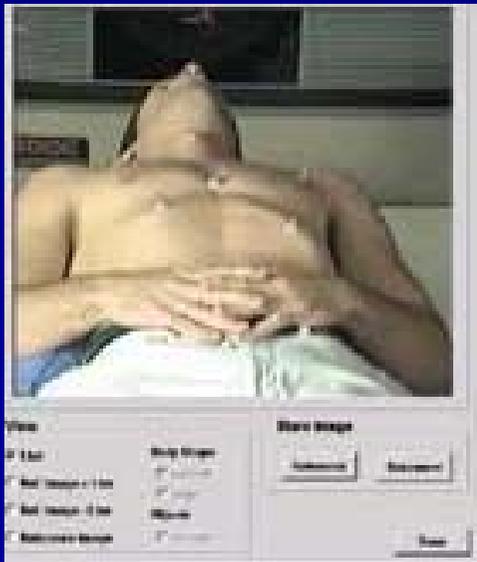
- Studio PDT con imaging multimodale: TC- RMN-PET
- Sistemi di immobilizzazione stereotassici
- Dosi prescritte elevate
- Dosi disomogenee al target
- Radiochirurgia - Ipofrazionamento della dose

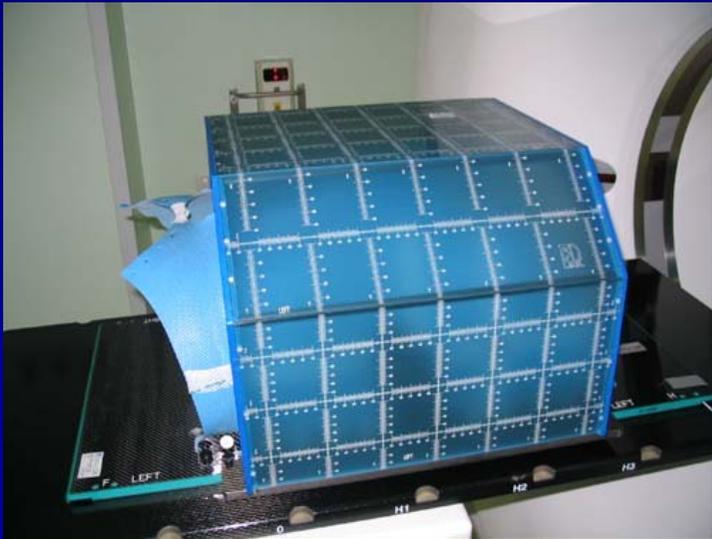
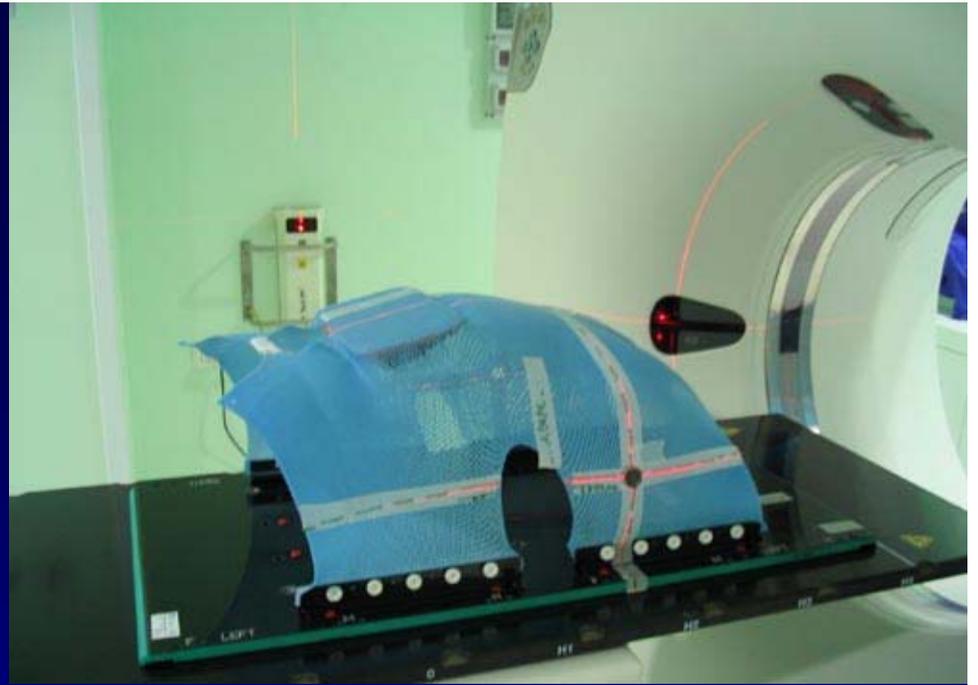
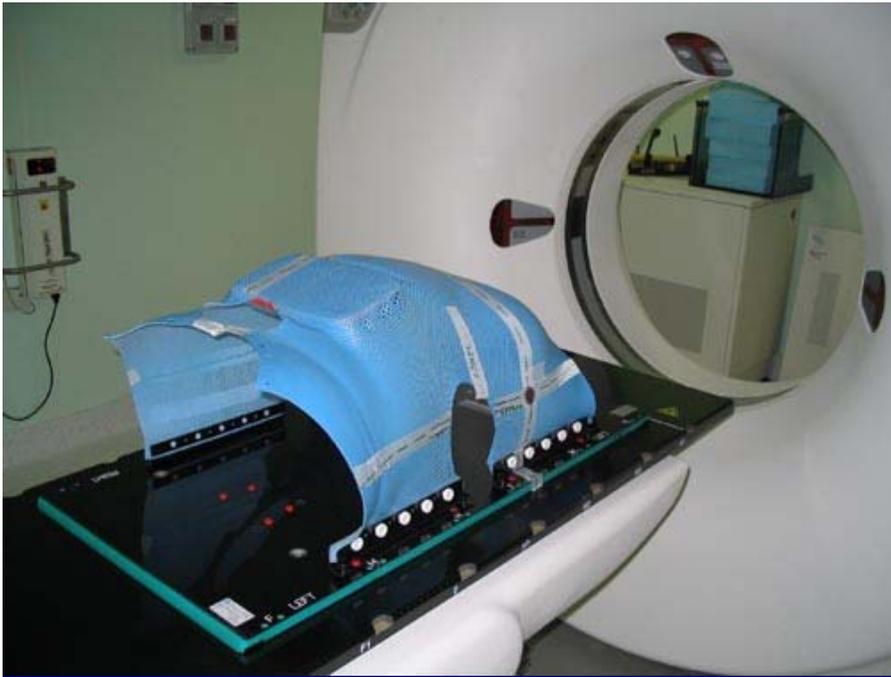


Stereotactic frames

Frameless

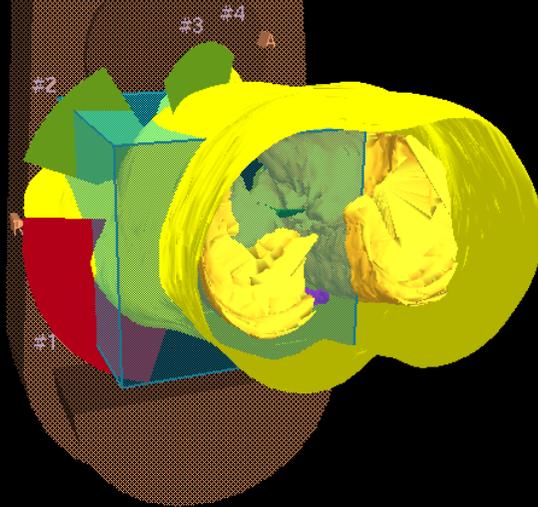
Image guided





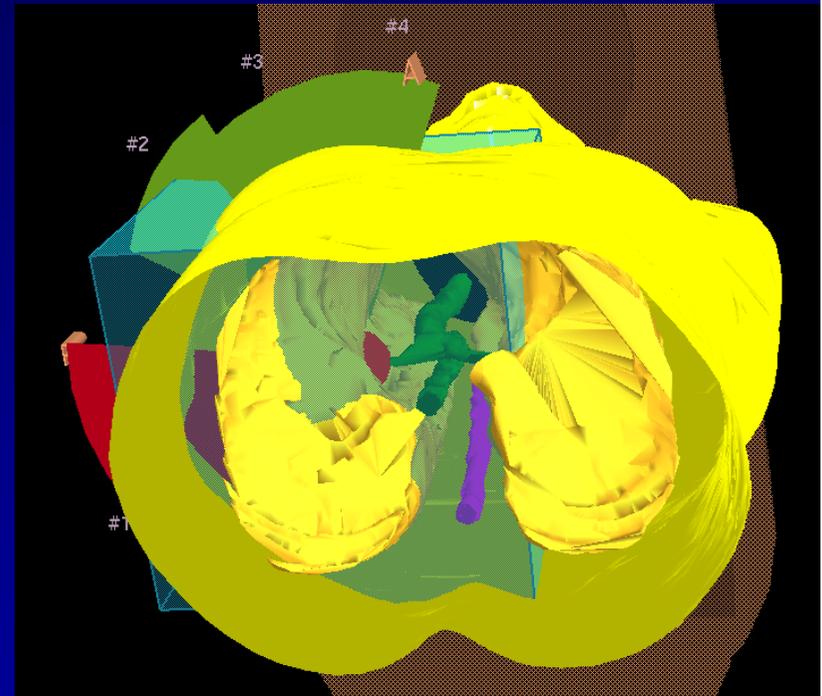
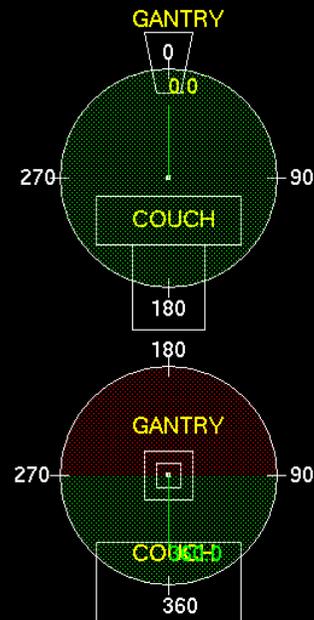
Recidiva parailare dx di NSCLC

Treatment Type: DYNAMIC ARCS
Optimization Mode: AMOA
Calculation Mode: Not Performed

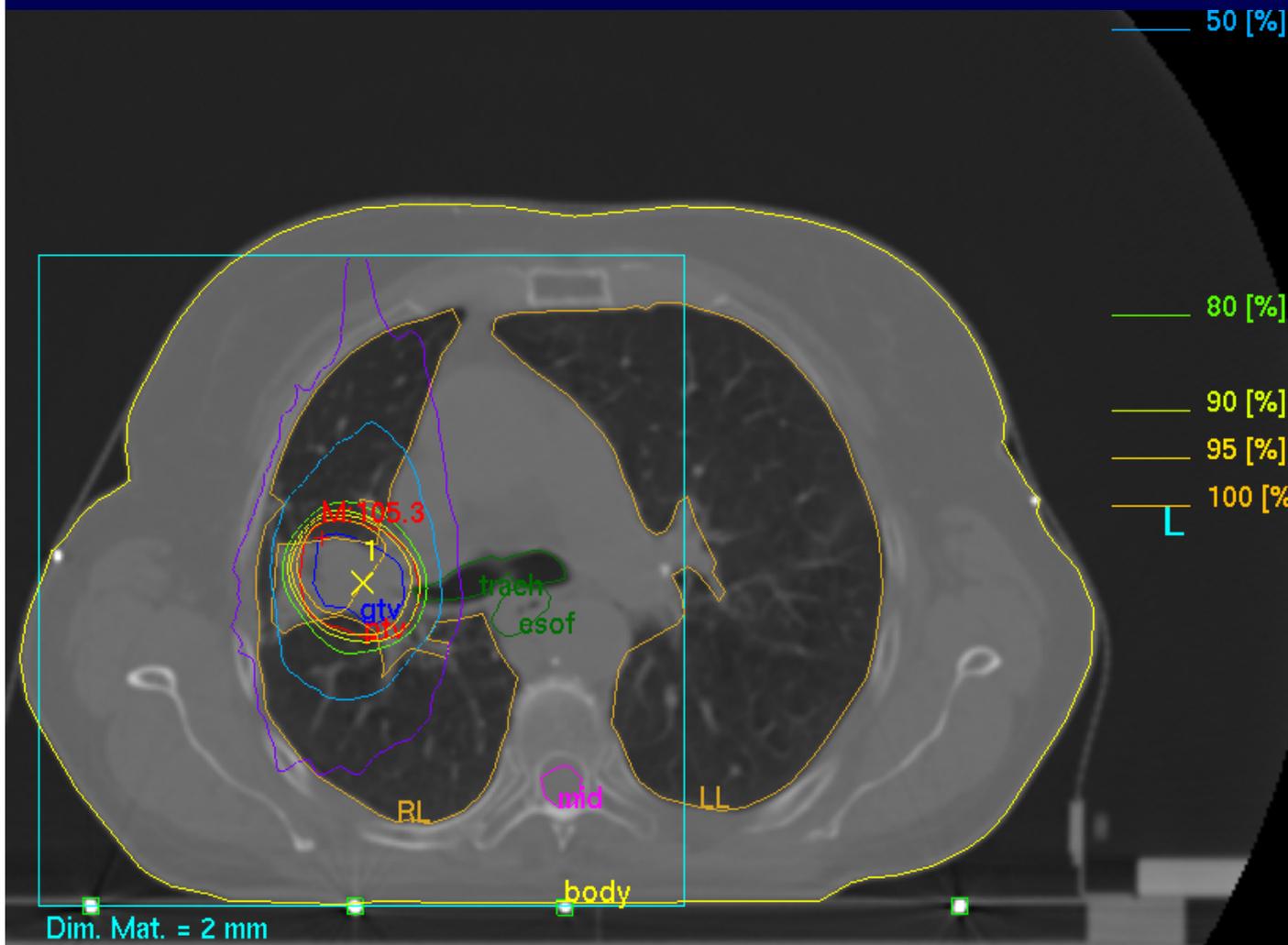


Head First Supine

ElektaPrecise06



Recidiva parailare dx di NSCLC

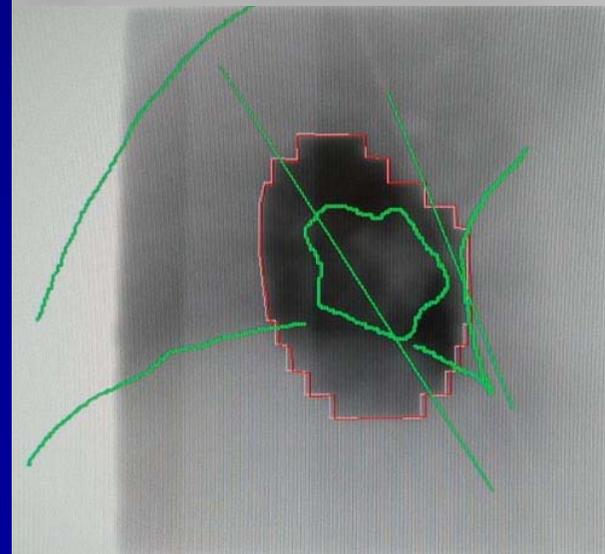
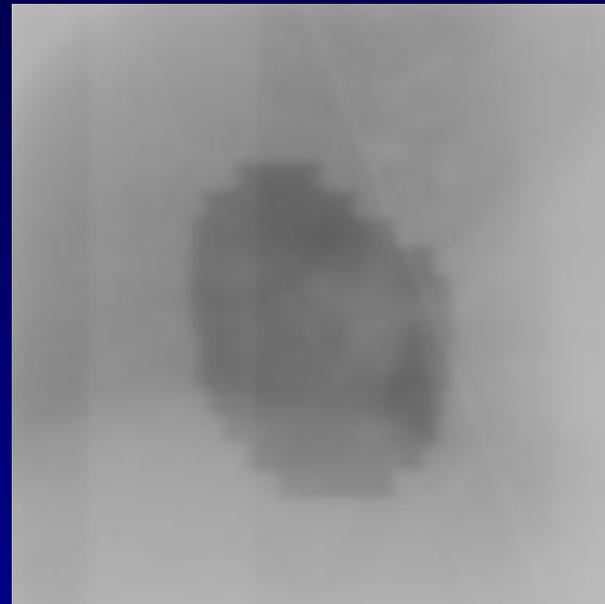
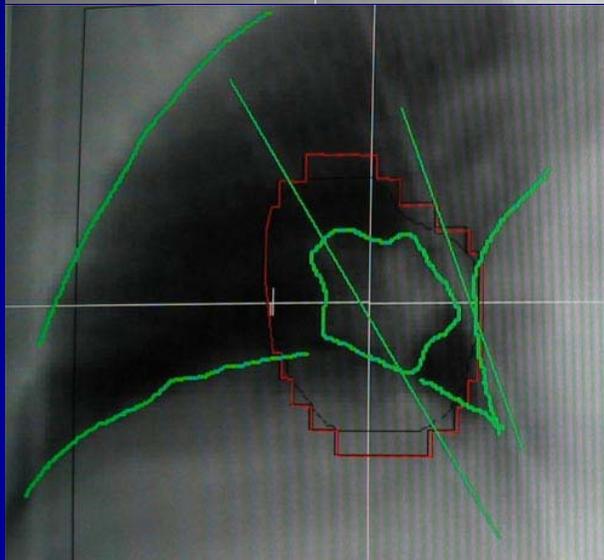
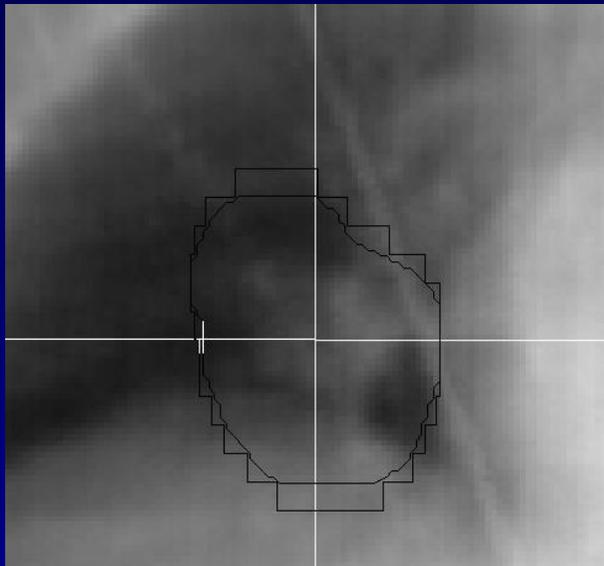


RT precedente 56Gy

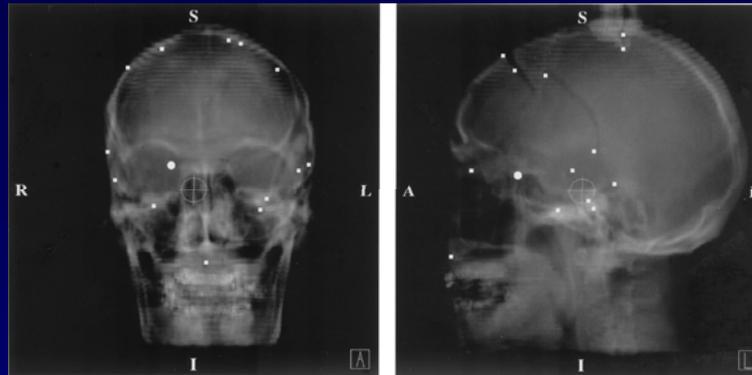
- Lesione parailare dx
- Cinetica a 4 archi
- 5,35 Gy x 5 f ISOC
- Vol. PTV: 28 cc
 - Max 107%
 - Min 80%
- CI 0.79

Controllo pre-terapia , IGRT-2D

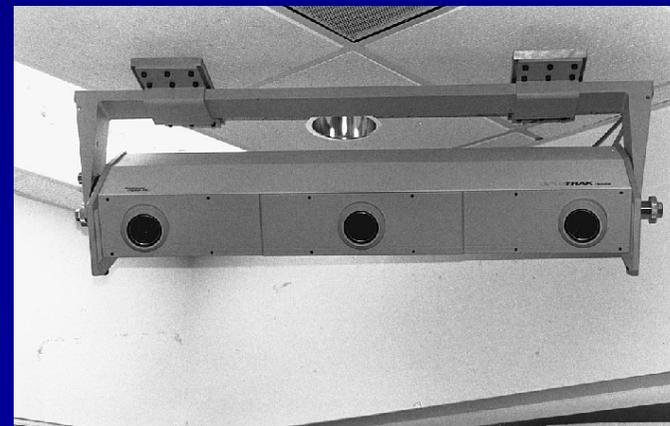
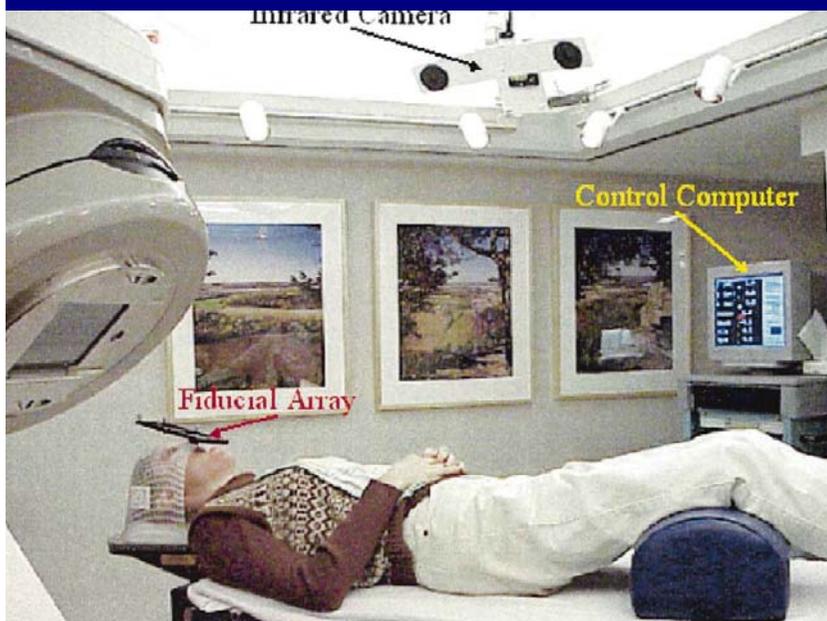
(scostamento misurato : < 1 mm)



Sistemi con impianto di fiduciali

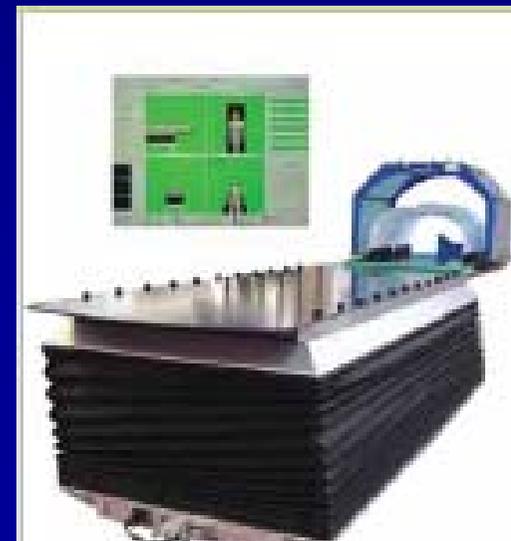
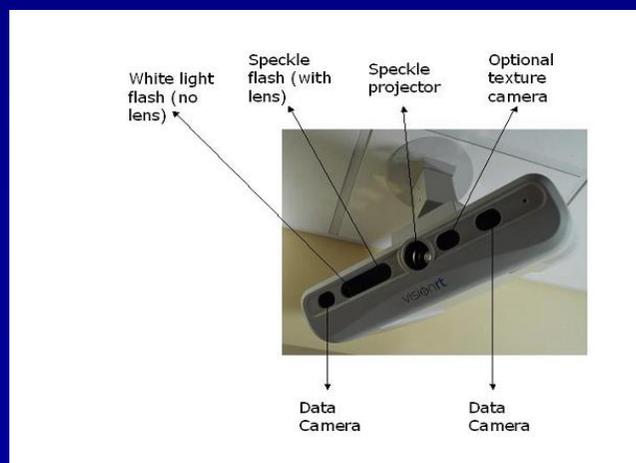
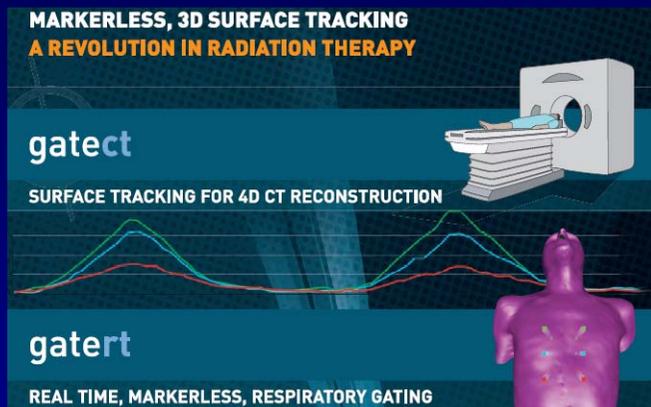


Optic-guided STR



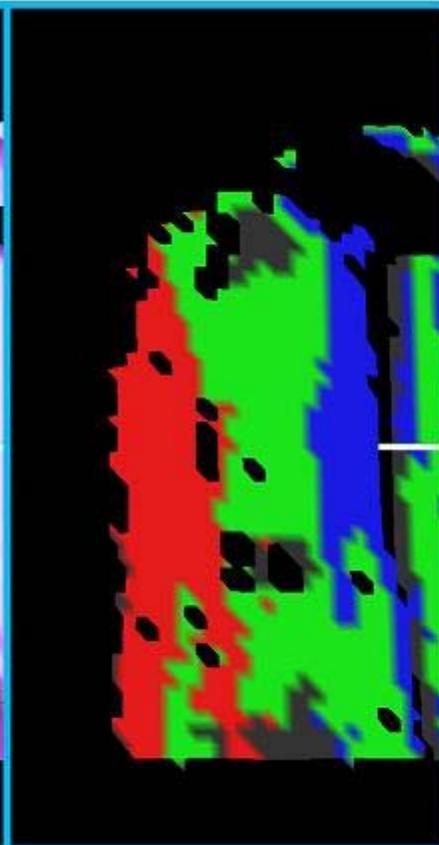
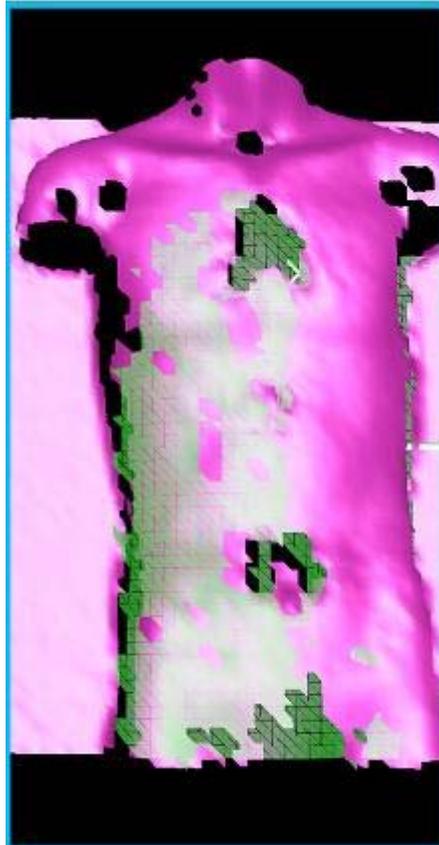
VisionRT - DYNATRAC- Lettino Slim POD

- Analisi del movimento d'organo e lettino motorizzato



Vision RT- Align RT

MARKERLESS, 3D SURFACE TRACKING A REVOLUTION IN RADIATION THERAPY



alignrt VERIFY

Patient ID: **Pazient**
Name:
Patient Notes
Other: 050629 094848

Record Position Gated Capture

Align Capture

Couch Coordinates	Posture Rotations
VRT: 1.3 cm	
LNG: 0.2 cm	0.0°
LAT: 3.8 cm	0.0°
ROT: 3.7°	

End Patient Monitoring

Below	Above
-20mm	20mm
Outer Limits	Zero Limit

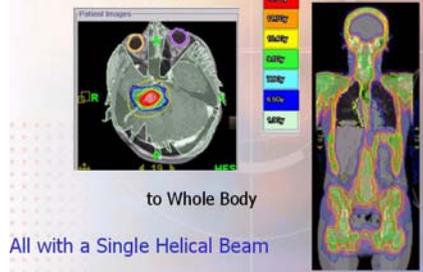
FSD Store Position

planrt

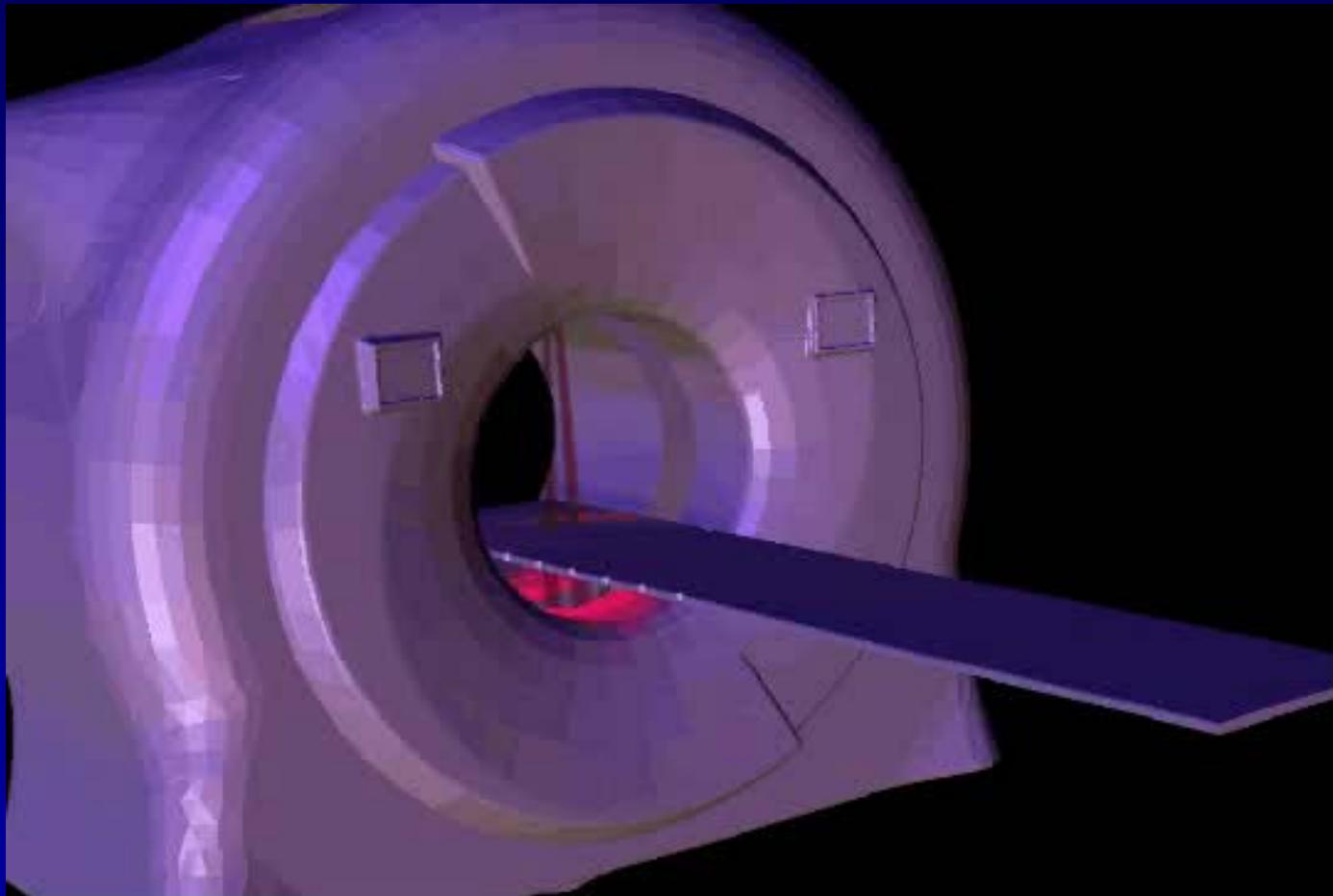
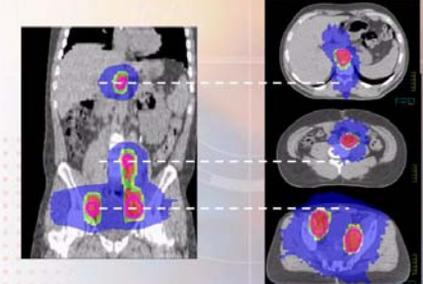
Displaying positional difference...

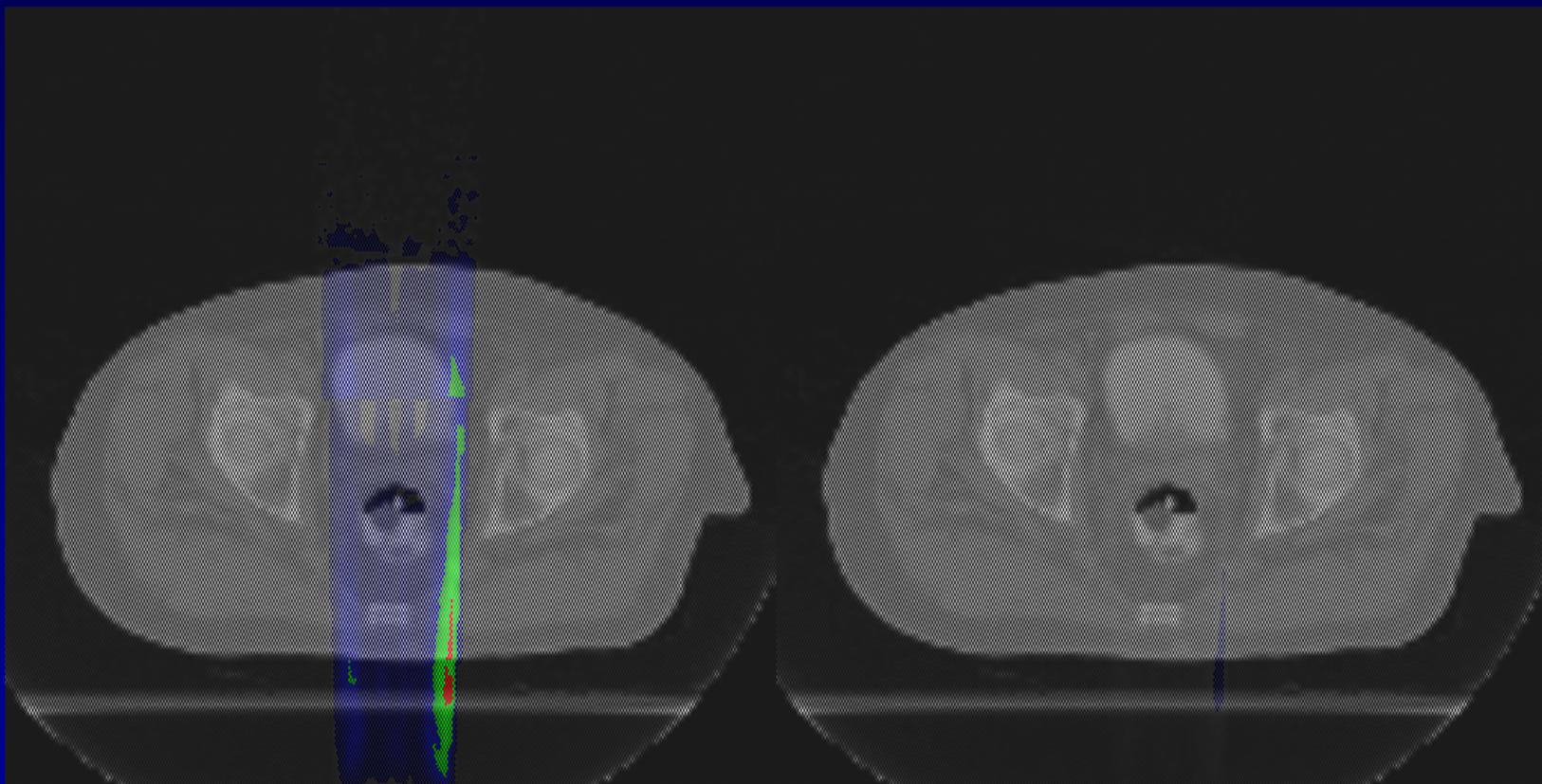
IGRT Tomotherapy

From:
Stereotactic Sized Lesions



Lymph node boost
with multiple isocenters





TOMOTHERAPY

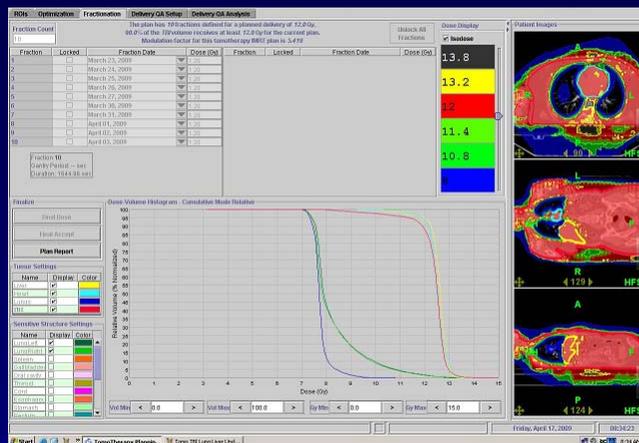
a

MODENA

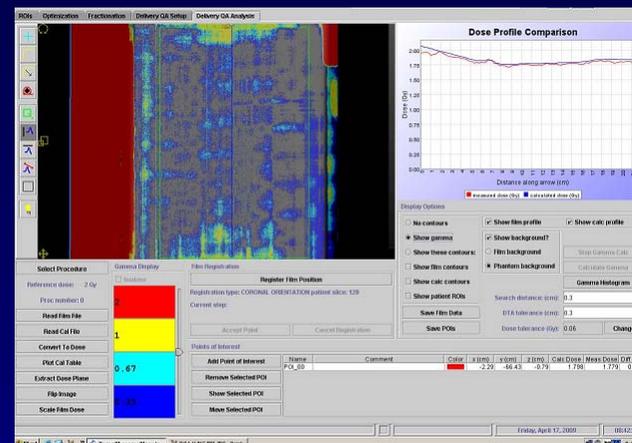
6 Clinical Research Program to acquire Tomotherapy

1. **NSCLC** : Efficacy and tolerances of exclusive and post-surgery radiation therapy treatments with/without chemo association, using CT-PET and Dynamic IMRT. Patients survival and/or time to progression analysis. Procedures and cost-benefit evaluation. (Prof. L.Fabbri, Prof. U.Morandi, Prof. B.Bagni, Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli)
2. **H&N** : Radical treatments with concomitant chemotherapy using SIB, Dynamic IMRT, IGRT and Adaptive Radiation Therapy. Treatment conformity index, patients tolerance, efficacy and cost-benefit evaluation using Tomotherapy (Prof. P.E.Conte, Prof. A.Falchi, Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli)
3. **TBI** (National Health Research - PIO V): Clinical and dosimetric evaluation of Total Body Irradiation using Tomotherapy. Transplant procedure, adequacy and safety evaluations of the treatments using Tomotherapy. Problem solving, efficacy and efficiency. (Prof. G.Torelli, Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli)
4. **PAEDIATRIC** : Clinical evaluation of paediatric treatments. Paediatric patients management and performance assessment for high conformal and complex treatment using Tomotherapy. Clinical advantages and disadvantages. (Prof. P.Paolucci, Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli)
5. **BRAIN** : Clinical study for brain tumors using Tomotherapy. Clinical advantages and disadvantages, cost-benefit impact and patient management (Prof. G.Pinna, Dr. L.Mavilla, Prof. B.Bagni, Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli)
6. **TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**: Technical, dosimetric and cost-benefit evaluation of a Tomotherapy Unit. Routine applicability in a Public Hospital of high conformal, IGRT and Adaptive Radiation Therapy treatments. Develop and optimization of treatment delivery, commissioning and Quality Assurance procedures. Time estimation and requirements to implement protocols and techniques (Dr. F.Bertoni, Dr. C.Danielli, Dr. Eng. M.Lugli)

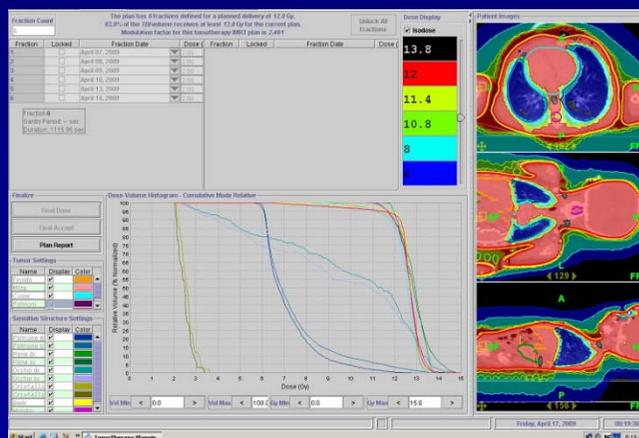
Preliminary evaluation of technical problems with Total Body Irradiation using Tomotherapy



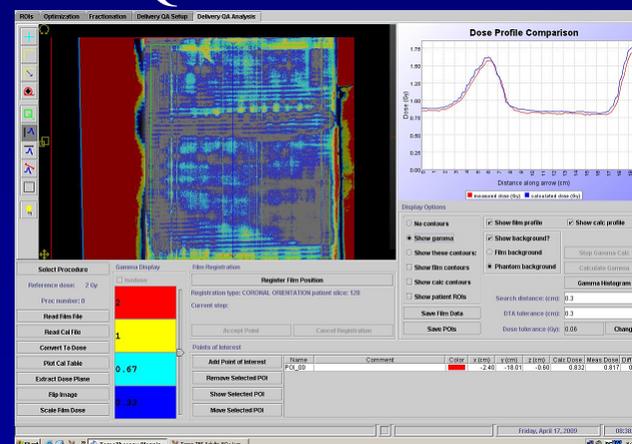
Adult TBI



DQA



Paediatric TBI



DQA Lung

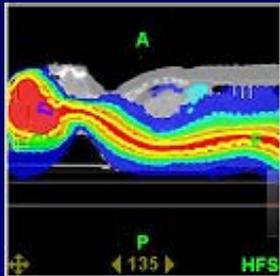
Clinical and dosimetric evaluation for adult and paediatric TBI: optimal dose modulation to PTVs and OARs

National Research and Collaboration (Project N°5 : Program PIO V)

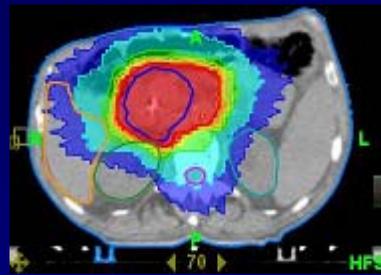
Evolution of the Image Guided Radiation Therapy (IGRT) using Tomotherapy: feasibility and efficacy of Adaptive Radiation Therapy Techniques (ART), Hypo-Fractionation (HF), Target Biological Definition (BTV) and Total Body Irradiation (TTBI)

- MAIN RESEARCH CENTER
 - IRCCS – Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano (1)
- MULTI-CENTER COLLABORATION:
 - IRCCS – Ospedale S. Raffaele di Milano (2)
 - Regione Emilia Romagna - Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova di Reggio Emilia (3)
 - Regione Emilia Romagna - Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Policlinico di Modena (4)
- Objective
 1. Efficacy, efficiency and clinical evaluation of Adaptive Radiation Therapy system using multiple national health institutions, where Tomotherapy units are installed
 2. Prostate hypo-fractionated techniques evaluation to reduce the treatment time and assessment of dose escalation program to reduce the dose per fraction for adjuvant treatments after surgery. Local – Regional control and toxicity evaluation.
 3. Evaluation and definition of multi-modal imaging techniques for radiotherapy biological target definition (BTV). Clinical application and dose distribution optimization using physics and radio-biological parameter to improve clinical treatment efficacy
 4. **Clinical and dosimetric evaluation of Total Body Irradiation using Tomotherapy. Treatment and transplant procedure, adequacy and safety evaluations using Tomotherapy. Problem solving, efficacy and efficiency for human and paediatric treatments.**

Present indications for routine clinical practice in Modena



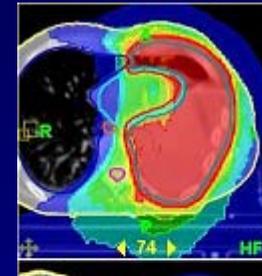
Carinospinal - RT



Pancreas



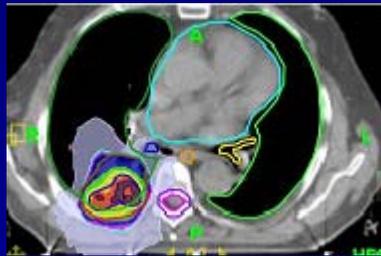
Reirradiation



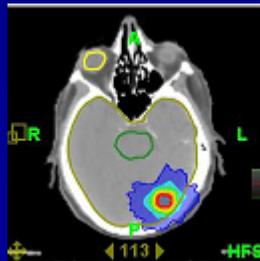
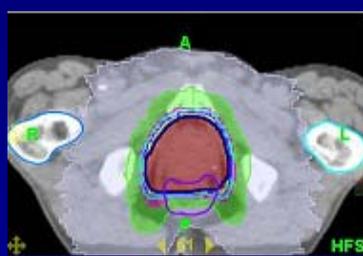
Mesothelioma



H-N



Prostate



RS

.....and preliminary data are consistent with a better tolerance and lower acute toxicity of tomotherapy treatment compared with our other standard treatments (LINAC 3DCRT-IMRT- RCS)

La ricerca: 4D-RT

Riduzione dei volumi di trattamento con metodiche 4D

Parameter	3D standard	3 Multiphase CT	4D Union
Planning CT scan	Free-breathing slice-based	Max. inspiration and expiration breath holding +free-breathing CTs	4D CT
GTV	Standard GTV	GTV_free U GTV_insp U GTV_exp	GTV1 U GTV2 U ... U GTVn
CTV	GTV+0.0 cm	GTV+0.0 cm	GTV+0.0 cm
ITV	CTV+population based tumor motion	ITV=CTV (incl. tumor motion)	ITV=CTV (incl. tumor motion)
PTV	ITV+0.5 (cm) setup	ITV+0.5 cm (setup)	ITV+0.5 cm (setup)

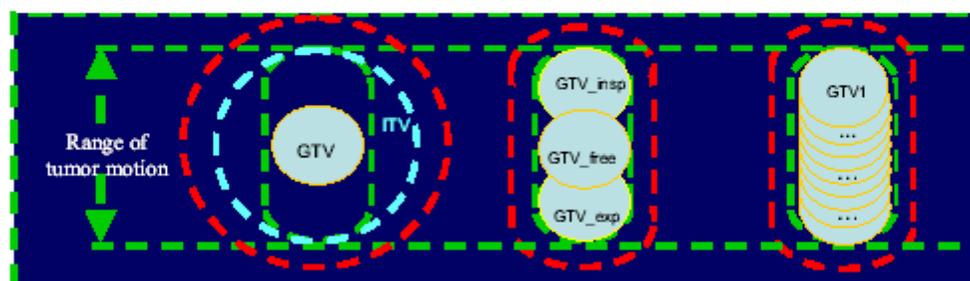
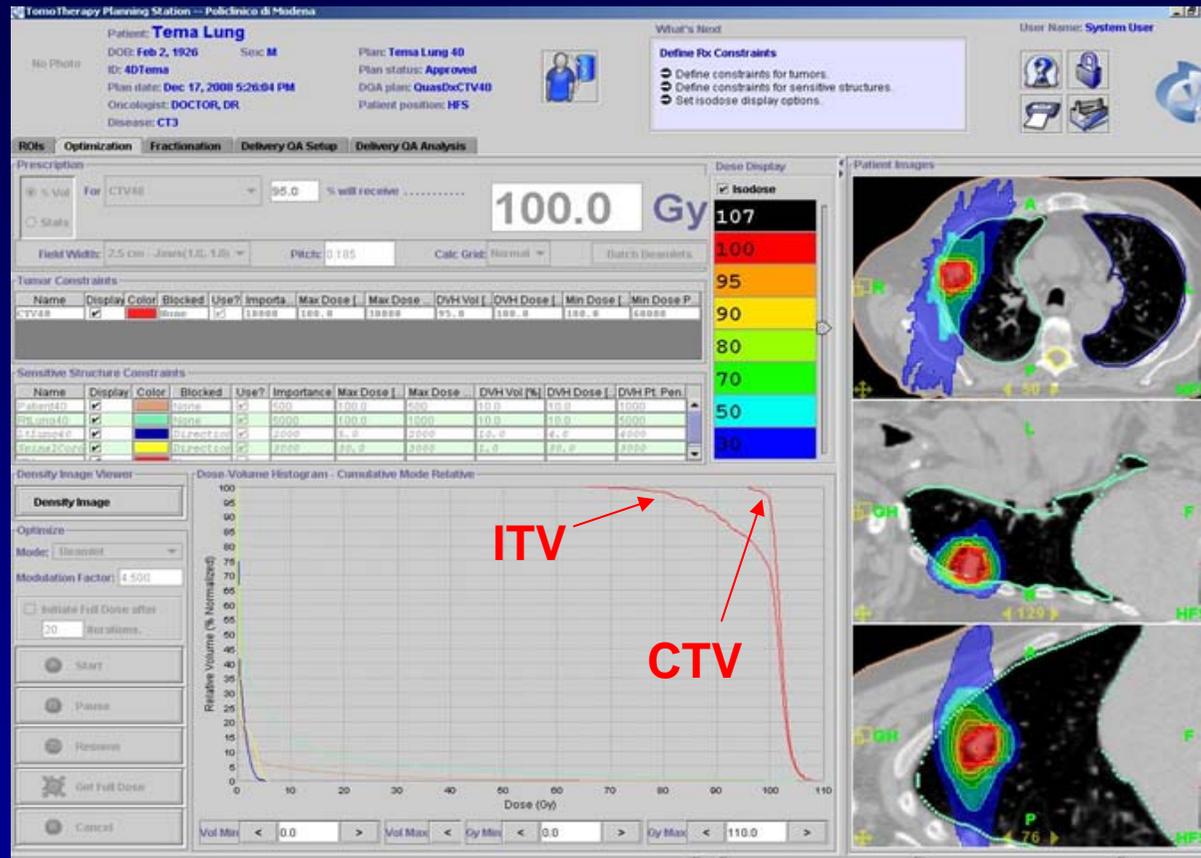


Fig. 10. Schematical comparison between our target definition (second column) with conventional definition (first column) and definition used in four-dimensional (4D) computed tomography (CT) approaches (third column). Conventionally, a target is outlined from a free-breathing CT scan. The gross tumor volume (GTV) is grown either isotropically with a uniform margin using typical site-specific motion values published in the literature. In the 4D CT approach, targets are contoured from each set of CT images resorted according to respiratory breathing phases. Abbreviations as in Fig. 4.

Preliminary evaluation of potential dosimetric uncertainties related to organ motion (ITV 4D)



Simulation of a Lung treatment

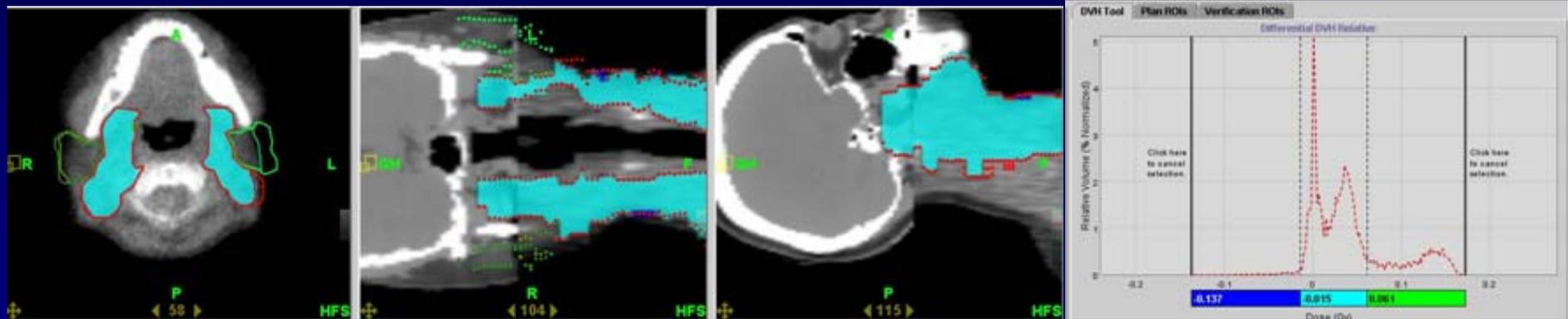
Comparison of the plan calculated on the CTV vs. ITV

The ITV is defined as integrated target of the multiple respiratory phases (20-60%)

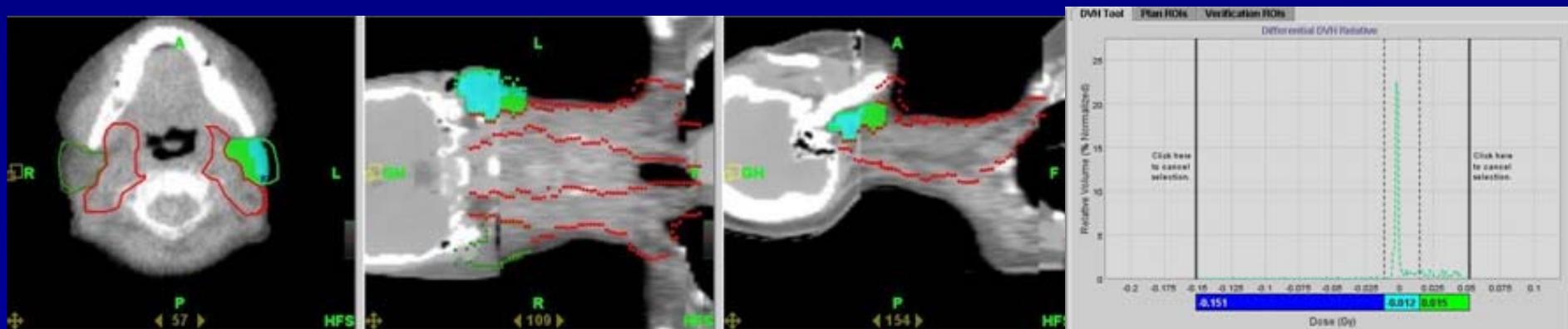
Under-dosage of the ITV without 4D evaluation of the CTV

Tomotherapy consente Adaptive RT

.....During treatment, weight loss of 11 kg changed the anatomy.....
The dosimetric evaluation calculated for re-contoured volumes on MVCT shows.....



5% of PTV vol. received 0,01 Gy /F less and a maximum of 0,06 Gy /F more (~1%Vol)



20 % of left parotid gland vol. received 0,01 Gy / F less

RT con particelle ad alto LET

neutroni

p - mesoni negativi

ioni elio e neon

Protoni , ioni carbonio

Stesso razionale della RTT conformazionale

- ERB variabile da 1,3 a 3,5

.....i risultati clinici sono contrastanti

RT ad alta conformabilità con MLC o adroterapia ?

3D-CRT - IMRT vs. ADROTERAPIA

Protoni, Ioni Carbonio

(effetto biologico incrementato di un fattore 3)

- Rispetto alla IMRT : uguale l'omogeneità al PTV ma ridotta dose fuori dal target
- Protoni proposti per: Rabbdomiosarcomi, retinoblastomi, Ca. fosse nasali;
- INDICAZIONI CONVALIDATE per :Condrosarcomi (controllo 80 - 90%), cordomi, ghiandole salivari

.....collaboriamo con Trento per la RT con protoni e Pavia per la Radioterapia ioni carbonio

WHO, WHERE	COUNTRY	PARTICLE	MAX. CLINICAL ENERGY (MeV)	BEAM DIRECTION	NO. OF TREATMENT ROOMS	START OF TREATMENT PLANNED
RPTC, Munich*	Germany	p	250 SC cyclotron	4 gantries, with scanning, 1 horiz.	5	2007
PSI, Villigen*	Switzerland	p	250 SC cyclotron	Additional gantry, 2D parallel scanning, 1 horiz.	3	2007/08 (OPTIS2/ Gantry2)
NCC, Seoul*	Korea	p	230 cyclotron	2 gantries 1 horiz.	3	2007
UPenn	USA	p	230 cyclotron	4 gantries 1 horiz.	5	2009
Med-AUSTRON	Austria	p, ion	synchrotron	2 gantries 1-2 horiz.	3-4	2011?
Trento	Italy	p	? cyclotron	1 gantry 1 horiz.	2	2010?
CNAO, Pavia*	Italy	p, ion	430/u synchrotron	1 gantry? 3 horiz. 1 vert	3-4	2009?
Heidelberg/GSI Damstadt*	Germany	p, ion	430/u synchrotron	1 gantry, raster scanning, 2 fixed beams	3	2007
iThemba Labs	South Africa	p	230 cyclotron	1 gantry 2 horiz.	3	2009?
RPTC, Koeln	Germany	p	250 SC cyclotron	4 gantries 1 horiz.	5	2009?
WPE, Essen*	Germany	p	230 cyclotron	3 gantries 1 horiz.	4	2009
CPO, Orsay	France	p	230 cyclotron	1 gantry, 4 fixed beams	3	2010?
PTC, Marburg	Germany	p, ion	430/u synchrotron	3 horiz. fixed beams, 1 45 degrees fixed beam	4	2010?
Northern Illinois PT Res.Institute, W. Chicago, IL	USA	p	250 accelerator	2-3 gantries, 1-2 horiz.	4	2011

NECESSITA' DI ADROTERAPIA

Numero di pazienti potenziali in Italia

Terapia con raggi X (fotoni da 5 - 20 MeV)

20'000 pazienti/anno ogni 10 milioni di abitanti

Protonterapia

Categoria A: 1% dei pazienti X = 200 pz/anno ogni 10 M

Categoria B: 10% dei pazienti X = 2'000 pz/anno ogni 10 M

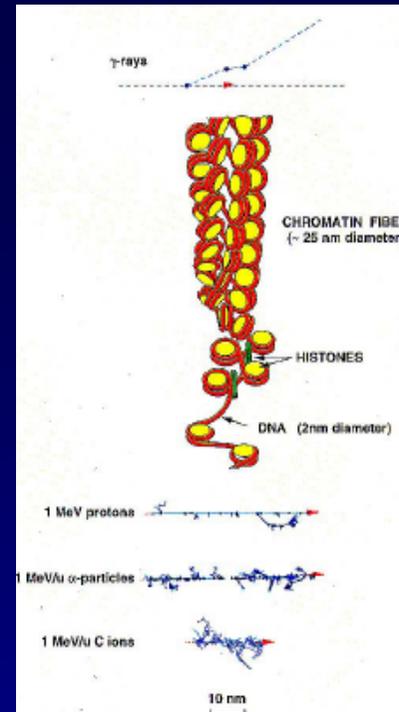
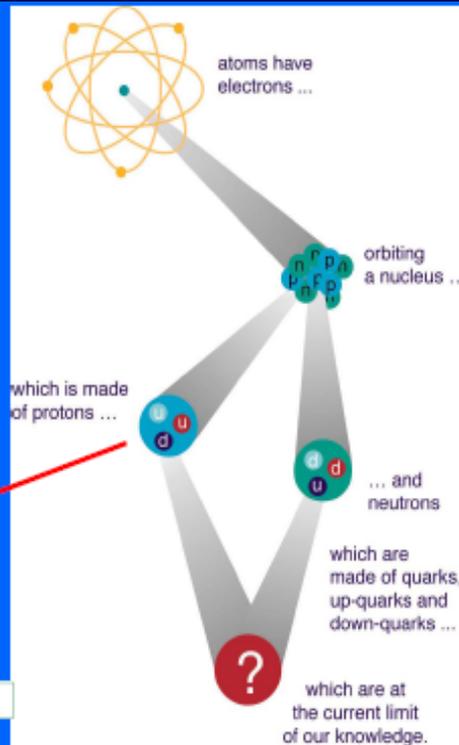
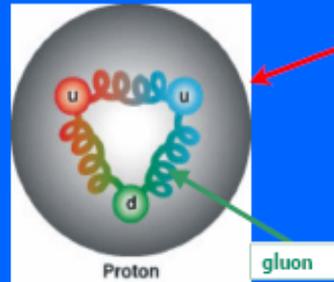
Terapia con ioni carbonio dei tumori radioresistenti

10% dei pazienti X = 2'000 pz/anno ogni 10 M

Associazione Italiana di Radioterapia Oncologica - AIRO:

in Italia 1 centro per carbonio e 3-5 centri per protoni

" Hadrons...
...we know! "



RBE degli ioni Carbonici

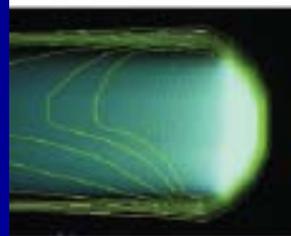
In una cellula uno ione carbonico lascia 23 volte piu' energia di un protone

La "qualità" della deposizione di energia e' diversa e quindi gli effetti diretti sul DNA sono maggiori di quelli indiretti

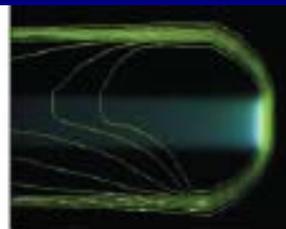
Gli ioni carbonici sono efficaci sui tumori **RADIORESISTENTI**



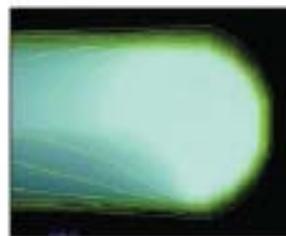
Single beam...



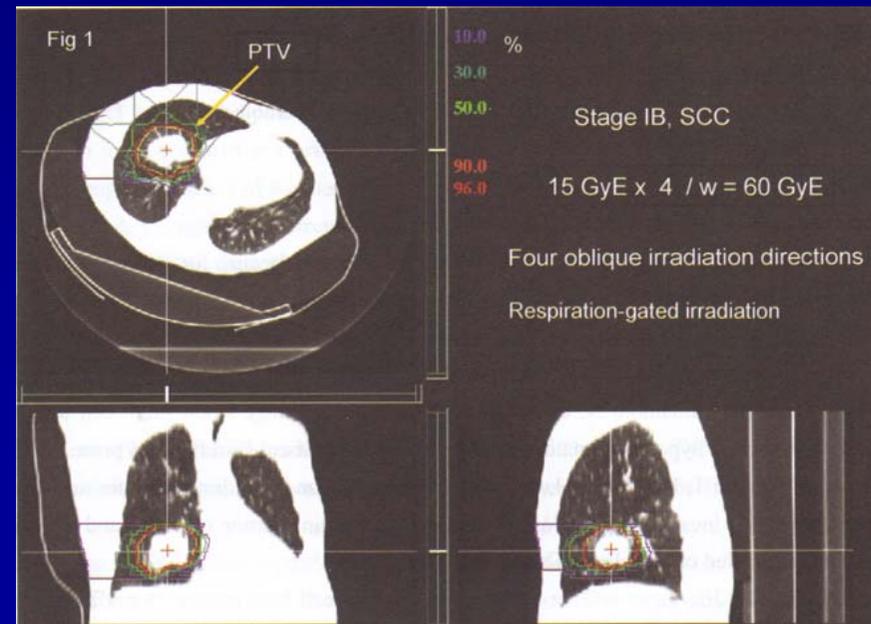
+ scanning in depth



(lateral scanning



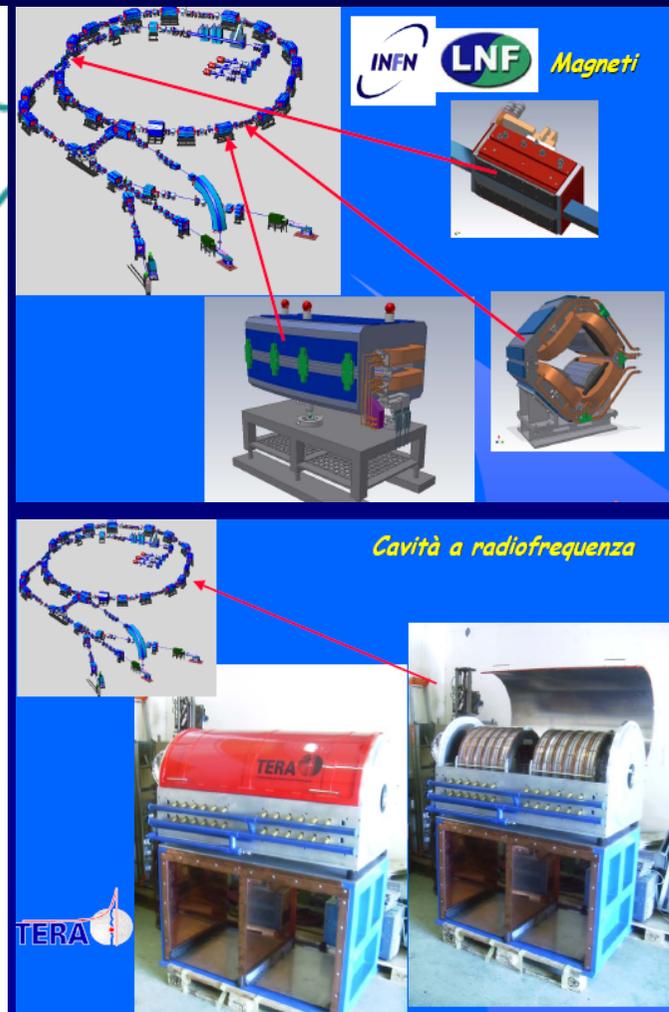
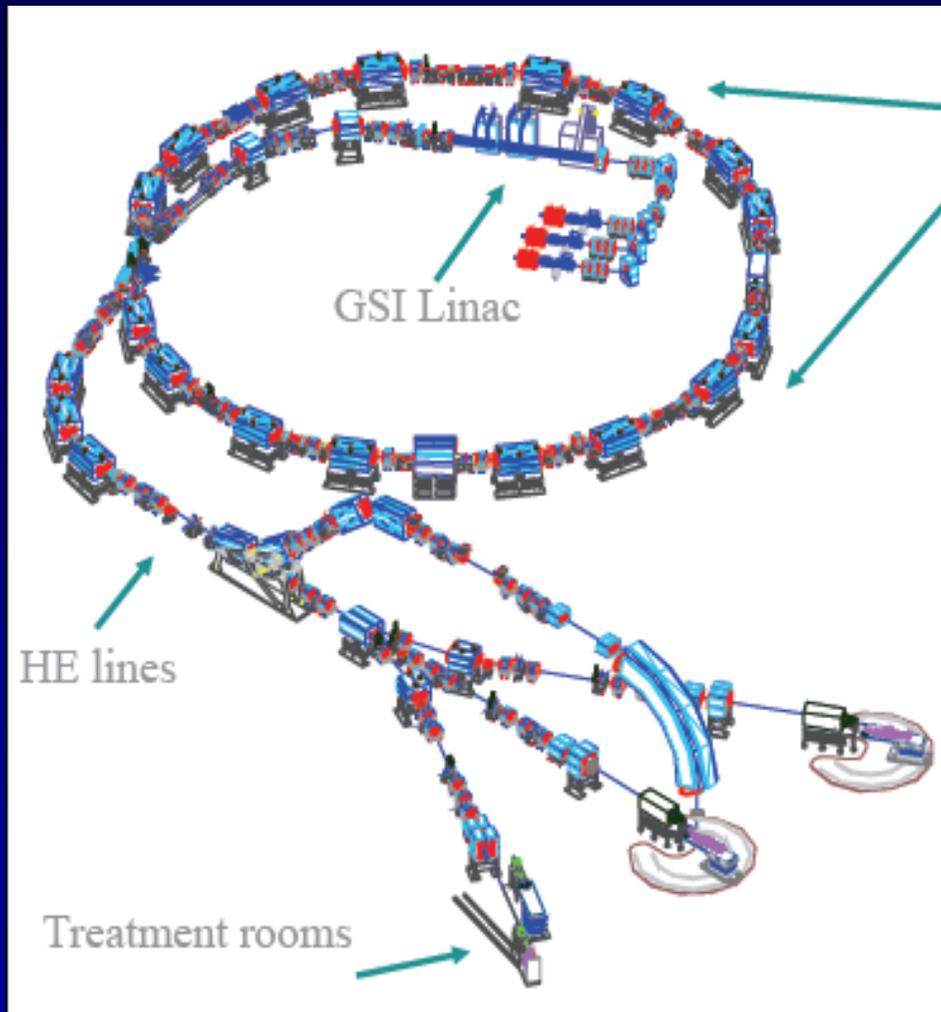
= 3d conformed dose)



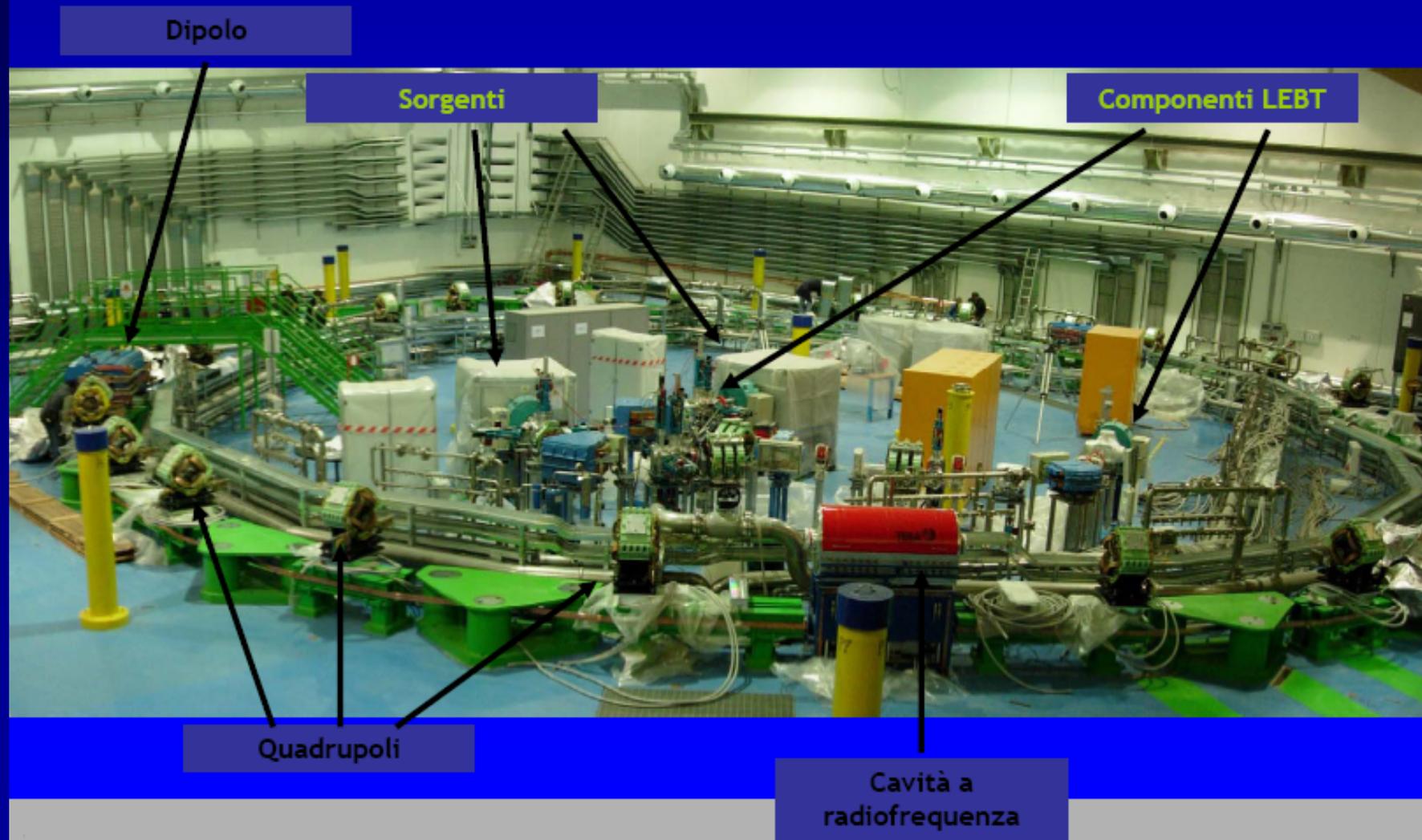
IL C.N.A.O di PAVIA



Il Sincrotrone di Pavia

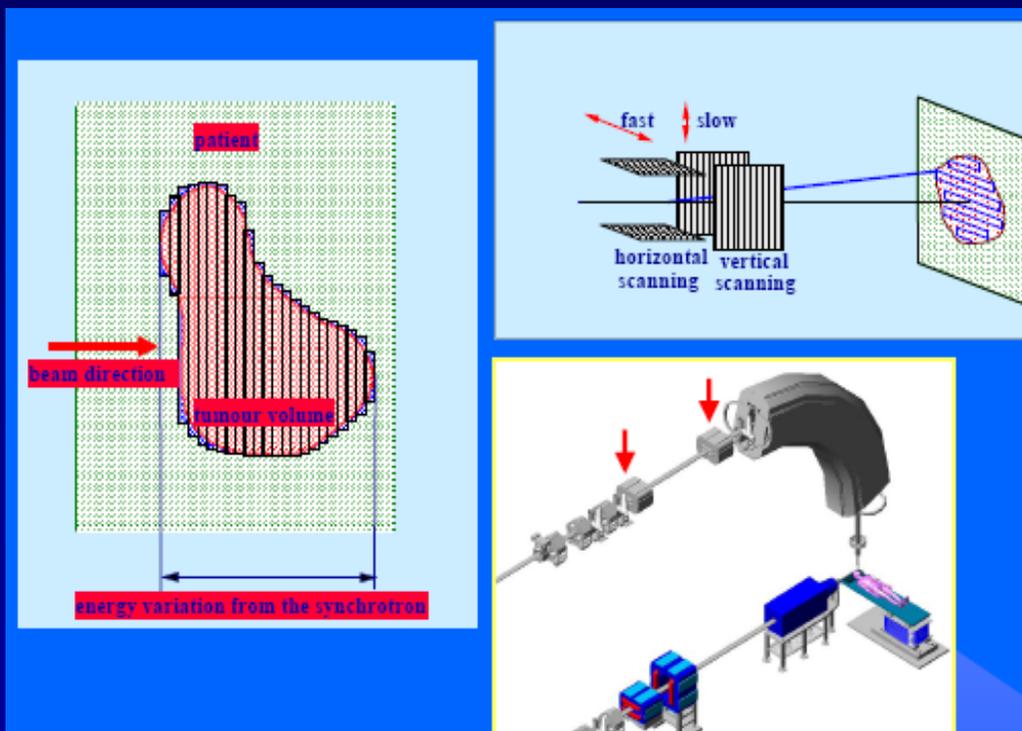
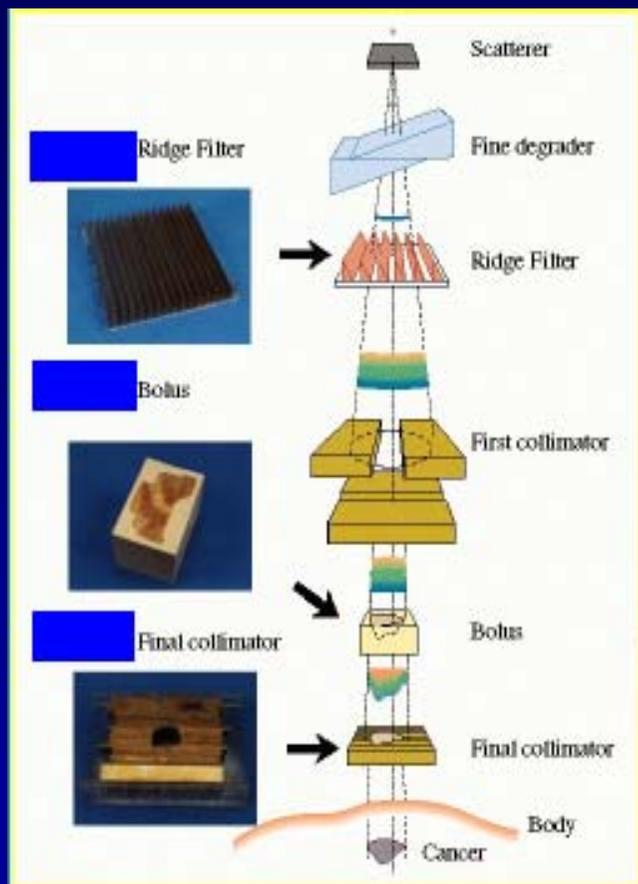


Interno della sala del sincrotrone

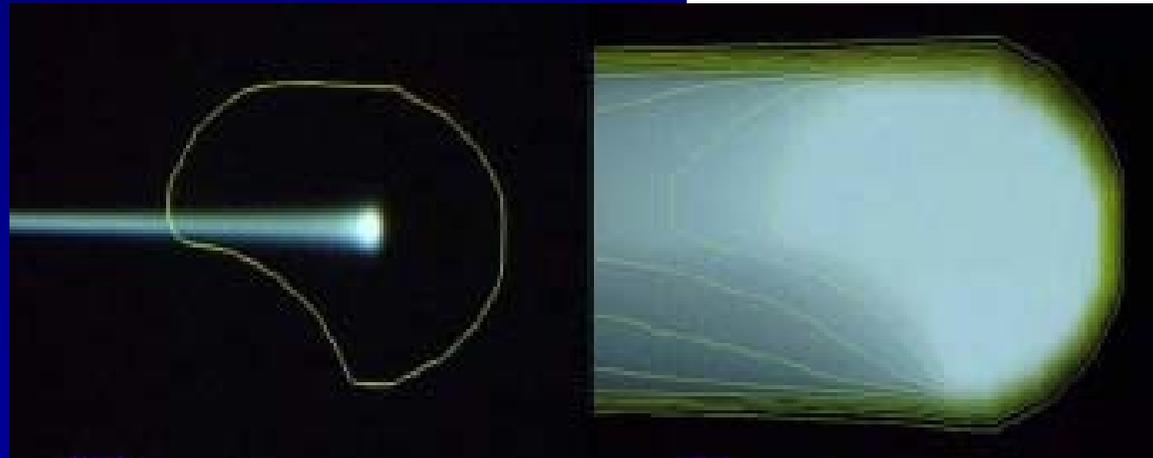
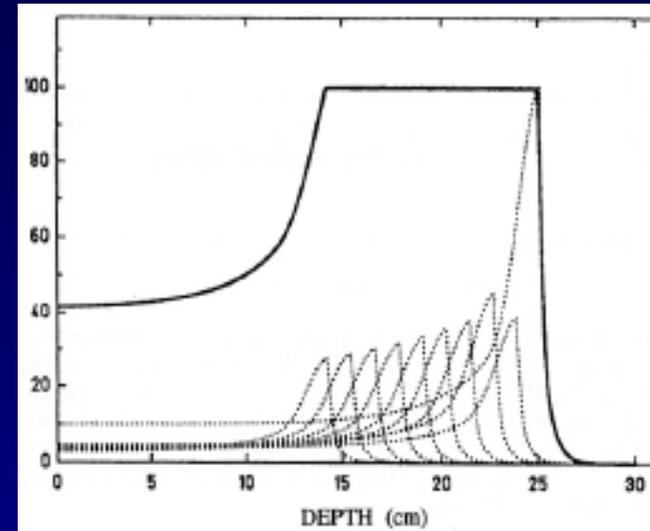
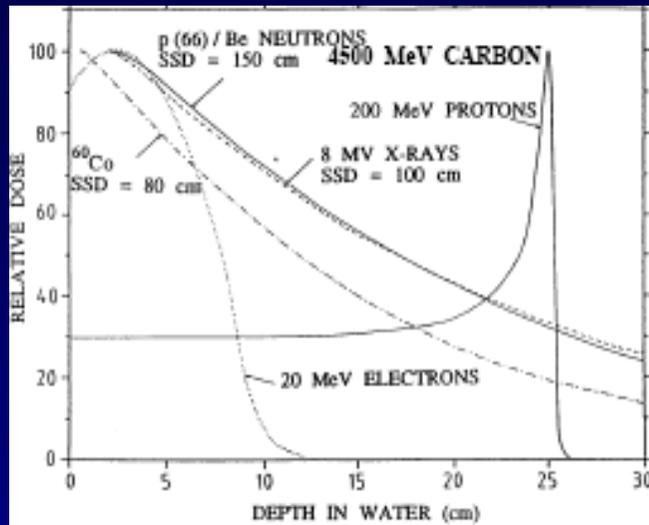


Scanning passivo

Scanning attivo !



La distribuzione della dose



I vantaggi radiobiologici

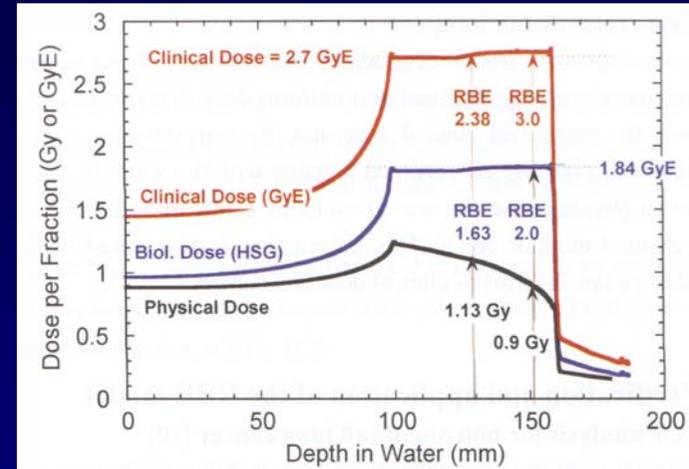
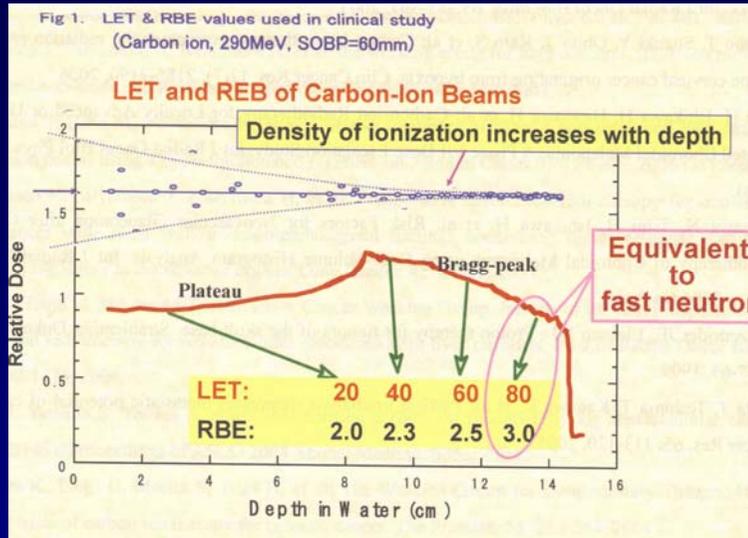
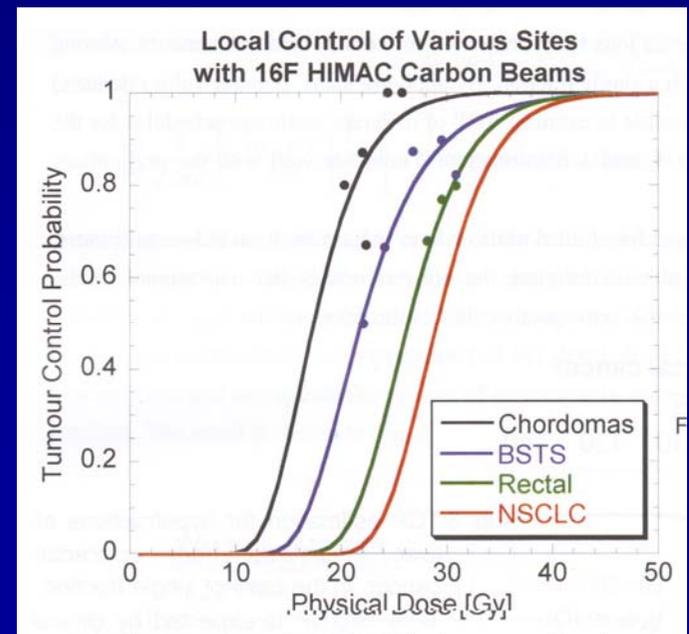
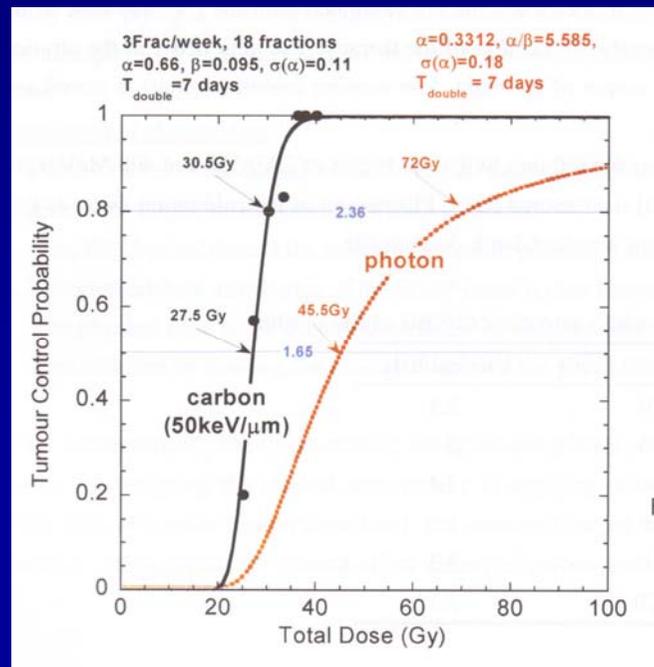


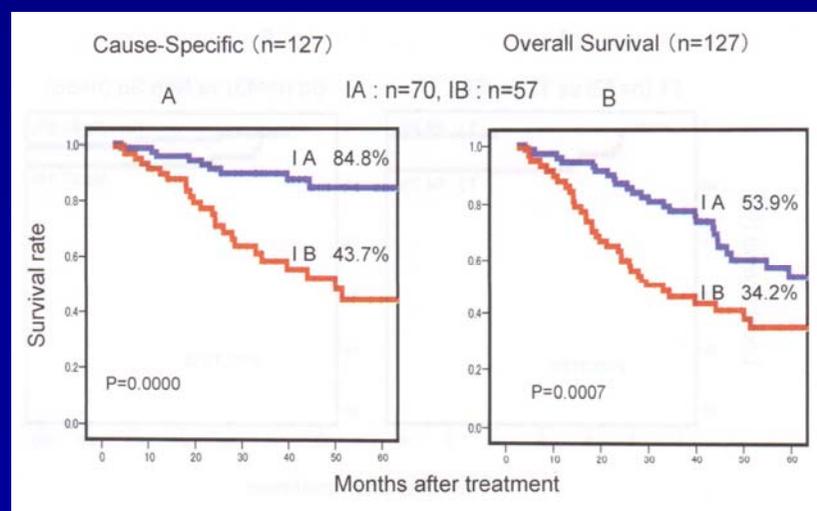
Fig. 1. Schematic method used to determine RBE at the center of SOBP for the clinical situation.



Risultati preliminari sulle neoplasie polmonari Ciba (Giappone)

NSCLC: Peripheral type (Stage I)	90.0 / 18 / 5	5.0	135.0	270.0
	72.0 / 9 / 3	8.0	129.6	302.4
	60.0 / 4 / 1	15.0	150.0	420.0
	42.0 / 1 / 1dy	42.0	-	-
Hilar type	57.6 / 9 / 3	6.4	94.5	205.1

Protocol	Phase	Tumors	GyE / frs / wk	No. Pats	3-year Local Control	Overall Survival	
						3-yr	5-yr
Lung-1 (9303)	I / II	Stage I (Peripheral type)	59.4~95.4/18/6	47	65%	-	42%(61%)*
Lung-2 (9701)	I / II	Stage I (Peripheral type)	72.0~79.2/9/3	34	91%	-	41%(60%)*
Lung-3 (9802)	II	Stage I (Peripheral type)	72.0/9/3	50	95%	-	50%(76%)*
Lung-4 (0001)	I / II	Stage I (Peripheral type)	52.8~60.0/4/1	79	90%	-	41%(62%)*
Lung-3+4	-	Stage I (Peripheral type)	4 and 9 fractions	129	98%	-	57%(79%)*
		- I A (<3cm)		71	99%	-	63%(90%)*
		- I B (>3cm)		58	90%	-	50%(63%)*
Lung-5 (0201)**	I / II	Stage I (Peripheral type)	28~44 (Single irrad)	116	-	-	-
Lung-6 (9801)	I / II	Stage I (Central type)	57.6~61.2/9/3	23	91%	-	21%(39%)
Lung-7 (9903)	I / II	Locally advanced	68~76/16/4	37	88%	-	38%(55%)



Per concludere:

La radioterapia consente oggi trattamenti conservativi, rispettosi della integrità fisica e psicologica del malato, ma non abbiamo raggiunto il tetto dei risultati clinici ottenibili...

...ci attendono in futuro ottime prospettive per un ulteriore miglioramento dei risultati

Non vi sono tuttavia solo difficoltà nei riguardi della ricerca scientifica....

Per una buona radioterapia è necessario disporre di apparecchiature sempre aggiornate, capaci di fornire trattamenti ottimizzati sul piano fisico e biologico,

le conoscenze coinvolte impongono squadre bene dimensionate di professionisti competenti aperti a collaborazioni interdisciplinari.

.....e investimenti accuratamente programmati.

I miglioramenti dei risultati, che ci saranno certamente, investiranno aspetti diversi della disciplina e dipendono dal **progresso in campo tecnologico, biologico, clinico.**

Ma non vi è **progresso possibile** senza un **intelligente, flessibile supporto politico e amministrativo** che consenta agli oncologi radioterapisti in primo luogo di **attuare** per i malati trattamenti allo stato dell'arte, e poi di studiare cure innovative ovviamente anche in un ambito multidisciplinare, laddove risulti utile.

Grazie per l'attenzione