

Neden Cyberknife?

Effective
erradication
of all tumor
cells



Janus, roman god

Avoiding injury
to
the normal
tissues

Radyocerrahinin amacı



1. Planlanan Hedef Volüm (PTV) marjını minimize etmek,
2. Hedef volüme yüksek fraksiyon dozlarını vermek,
3. Hedef volüm dışındaki sağlıklı dokuların dozunu azaltmak.

SRS-Teknik gereksinim !!!



**Hassas doz algoritmaları
(Monte Carlo vs.)**



Targetin doğru görüntülenmesi



**İntrafraksiyon hareketin tespiti /
düzeltilmesi**

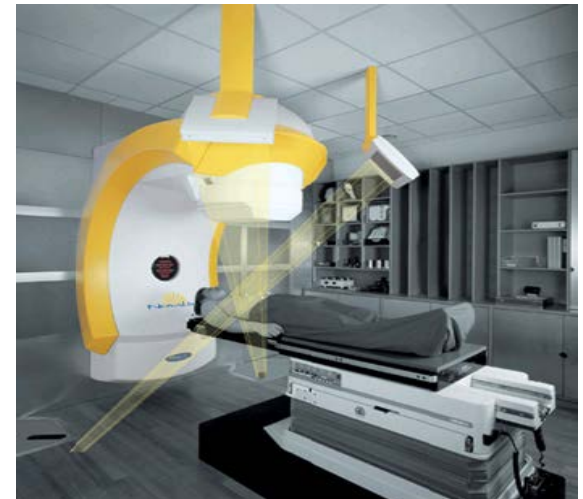
Klinik gereksinim

Optimum doz fraksiyon şemaları

Targetin ve kritik organların konturlanması
için daha iyi görüntülenme, füzyon(MR,PET)

RADYOCERRAHİ

- Gamma-knife
- Linak bazlı RC
- Cyberknife
- TomoTherapy



Cyberknife

**İzosantrik
veya non
izosantrik
huzmeler**

**Yüksek target
dozu ve
target dışında
hızlı doz
gradyenti**

**Hassas ve
doğru tedavi**

**Tek veya az
sayıda
fraksiyonda
yüksek doz**

A volumetric study of CyberKnife hypofractionated stereotactic radiotherapy as salvage for progressive malignant brain tumors: initial experience

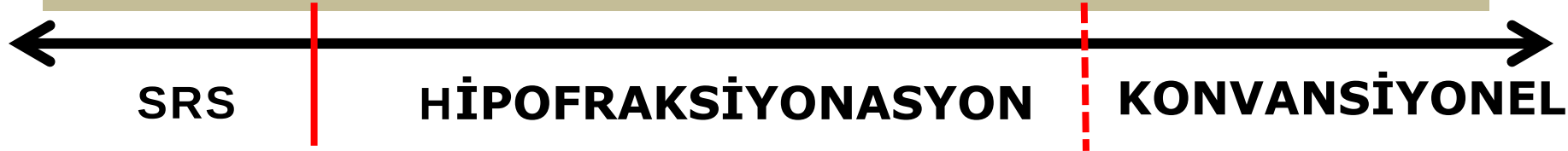
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**Baylor Radiosurgery Center and [†]Department of Neurology, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas,
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Tek fraksiyon vs hipofraksiyon karşılaştırması

**KONVANSİYONEL FRAKSİYONASYON
HİPOFRAKSİYONASYON
STEREOTAKTİK RADYOCERRAHİ (SRS)**



1

5

Fraksiyon sayısı

35

45

>5Gy

Fraksiyon büyüklüğü

1.8 – 2.0 Gy

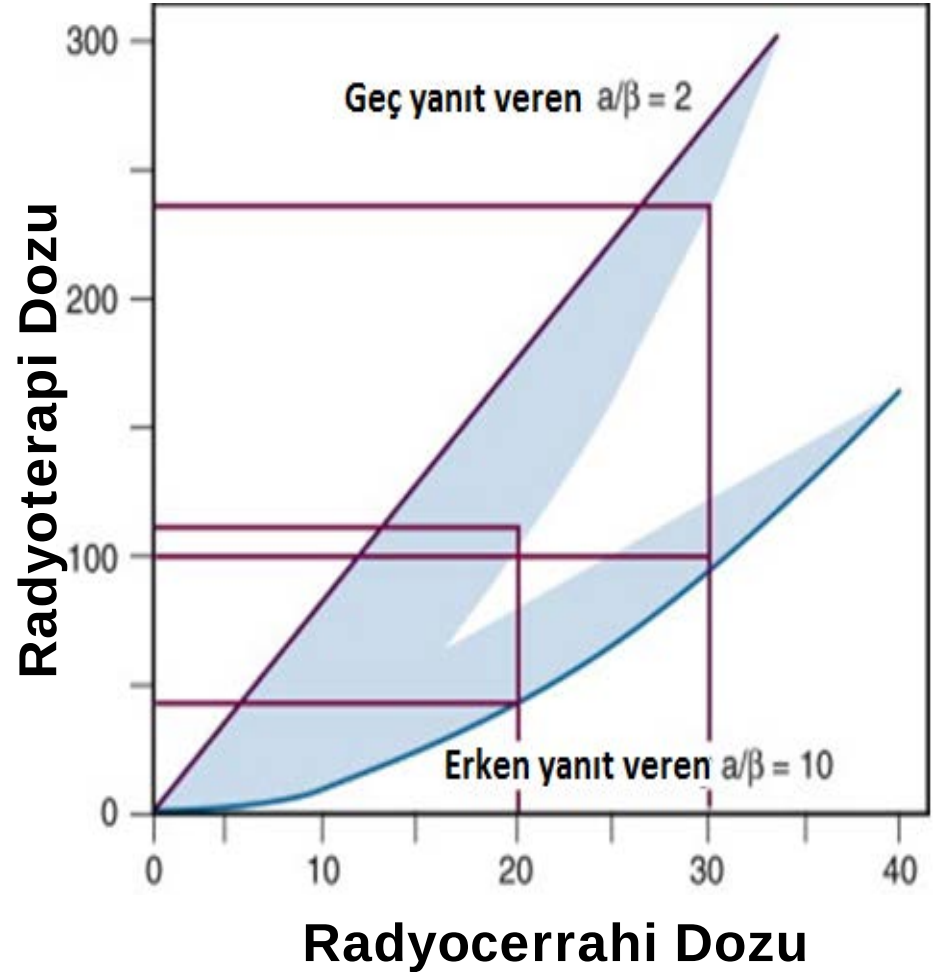
BİYOLOJİK AMAÇ

Tümör kontrolü

Normal doku koruması

Fraksiyonasyonun etkisi

- Fraksiyonasyon sinir dokusunu korur (optik sinirin α/β oranı küçüktür: <3 Gy).
- Hipofiz adenomunun α/β oranı bilinmiyor. Eğer optik sinirin α/β oranından büyükse hipofiz adenomunun tedavisinde fraksiyone tedavilerin, RC'den daha etkili olması beklenir.



Radyocerrahi biyolojisi

Küçük hacme bir fr'da tedavi: Normal dokuya etkisi tümörde oluşan etkisinden daha fazla

Olumsuz etkileri:

Işınlanan normal doku hacmi çok küçük olmalı
Redistribüsyon etkisinin görülmemesi
Reoksijenasyon etkisinin ortadan kalkması

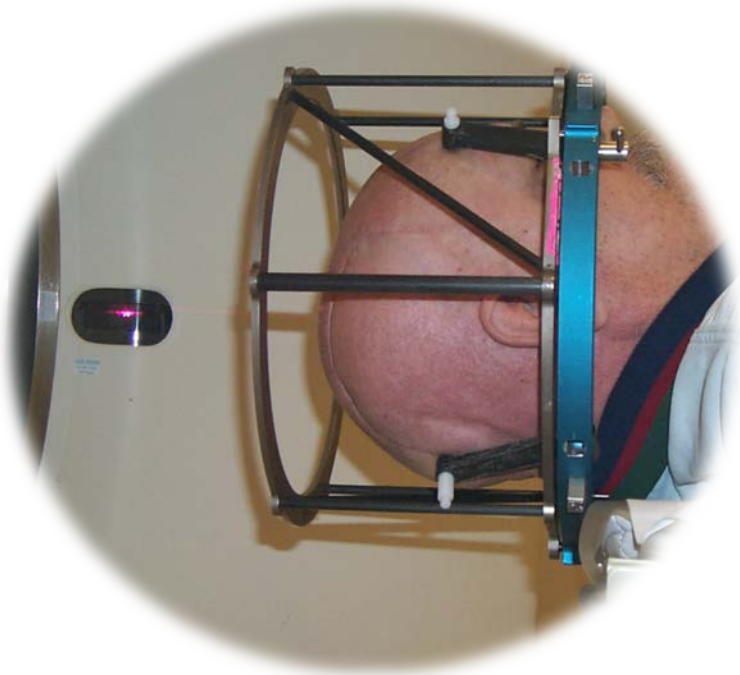
Olumlu etkileri:

Minimal toksisite ile klinik etkinlik
Repopulasyon minimal
Fraksiyonlar arası belirsizliklerin olmaması
Tedavi alanındaki normal doku hacminin en aza indirilmesi nedeniyle yüksek doz radyasyon verilebilmesi

Radyocerrahide Lineer Kuadratik Modelin Uygunluđu

- Fraksiyone radyoterapinin biyolojik etkisini dođru hesaplayan LQM'in hipofraksiyone tedavinin etkisini olduđundan dűşűk, bir fraksiyonda tedavinin etkisini olduđundan yűksek hesapladıđı deneysel alıřmalarda gűsterildi.
- *In vitro* deneylere kıyasla *In vivo* deneylerde, muhtemelen reoksijenasyon nedeniyle hesaplanan ile gerekleřen biyolojik etki farkı daha da belirgindir.
- BED in vivo tűműr yanıtının ۆlűlmesinde kesinlikle gűvenilmez bir ۆlektir. 2-5 fr aralıđında basit bir řekilde toplam doz, tűműrűn radyasyon yanıtının daha iyi bir ۆlűsű olabilir.

Neden Cyberknife?



Medical Physics

Comparison of advanced irradiation techniques with photons for benign intracranial tumours

L. Cozzi^{a,*}, A. Clivio^{a,b}, G. Bauman^c, S. Cora^e, G. Nicolini^a, R. Pellegrini^d, E. Vanetti^{a,b},
S. Yartsev^c, A. Fogliata^a

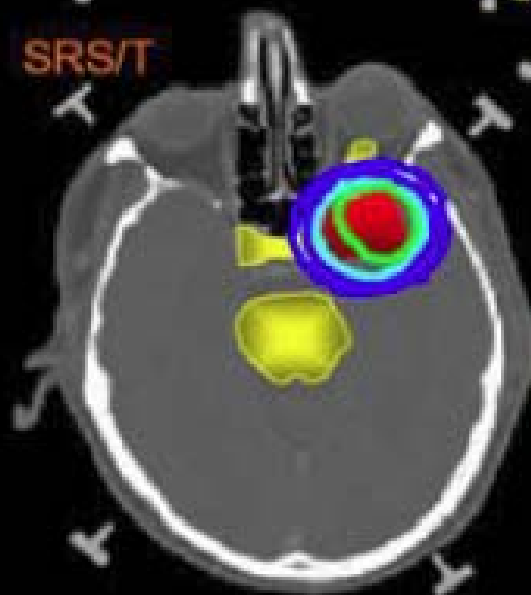
^aOncology Institute of Southern Switzerland, Medical Physics, Bellinzona, Switzerland, ^bUniversity of Milan, Medical Physics
Specialisation School, Milan, Italy, ^cLondon Regional Cancer Program, London Health Sciences Centre, London, Ont., Canada,

^d3-D Line Medical Systems srl. Milan, Italy, ^eOspedale di Vicenza, Medical Physics, Vicenza, Italy

- **Stereotactic arc (SRS/T)**
 - Non coplanar arc 20-40 mm konik kolimator
- **Dynamic intensity-modulated arc radiation therapy (AMOA)**
 - 20-40 derece 3-5 arc, tek isocenter
- **Intensity modulation (IMRT)**
 - 5mm MLC
- **Cyberknife**
 - 120-150 ışın
- **Helical tomotherapy (HT)**
 - 0,625mm 64 MLC

Meningioma

SRS/T



IMRT



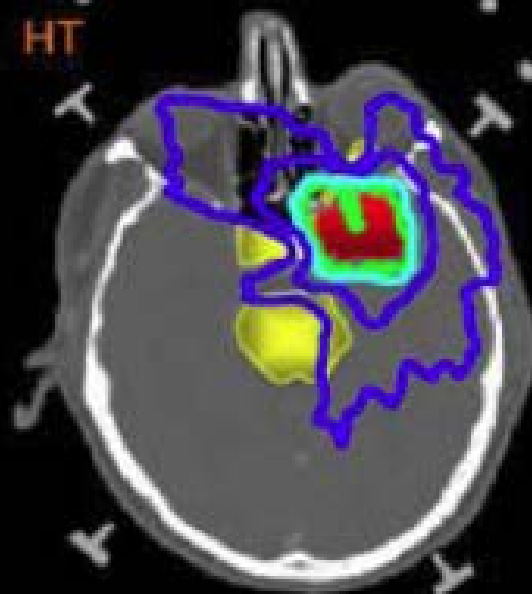
100 %

90 %

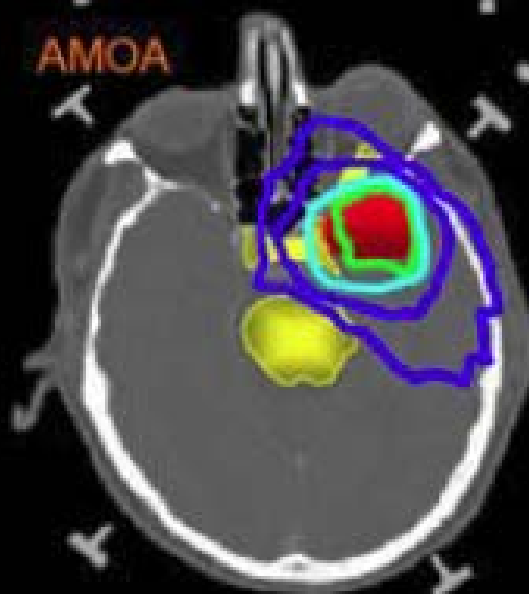
80 %

30 %

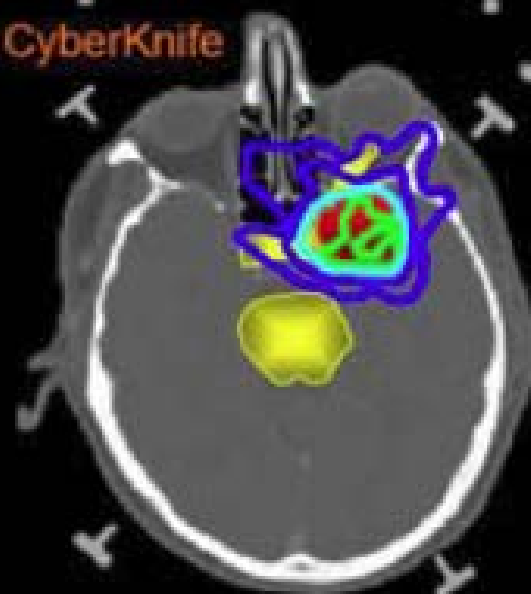
HT

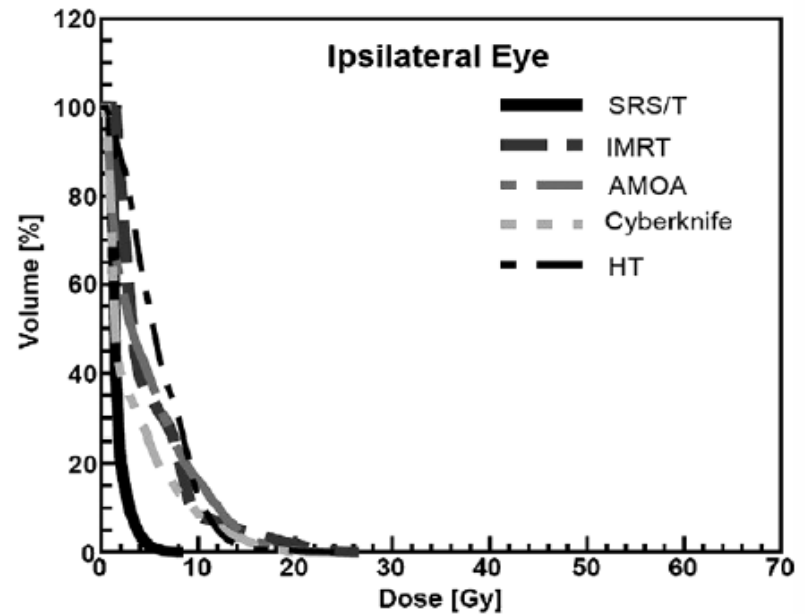
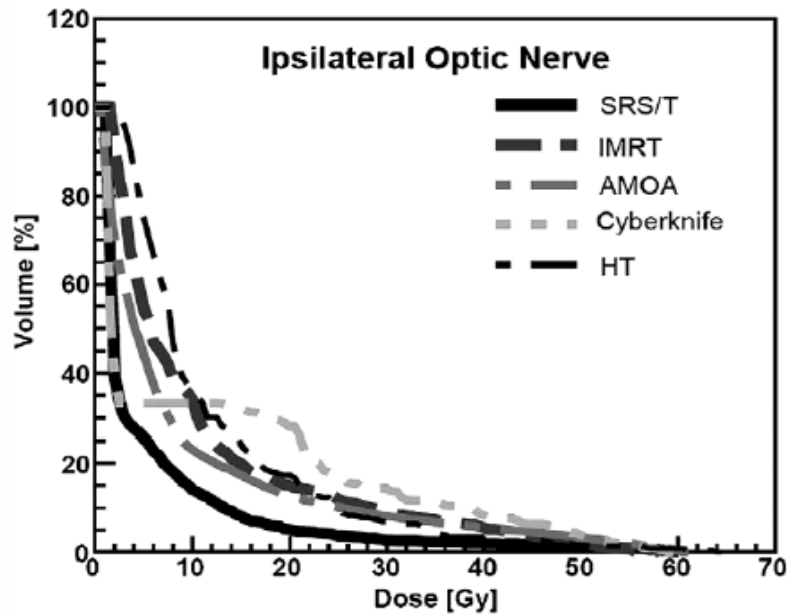
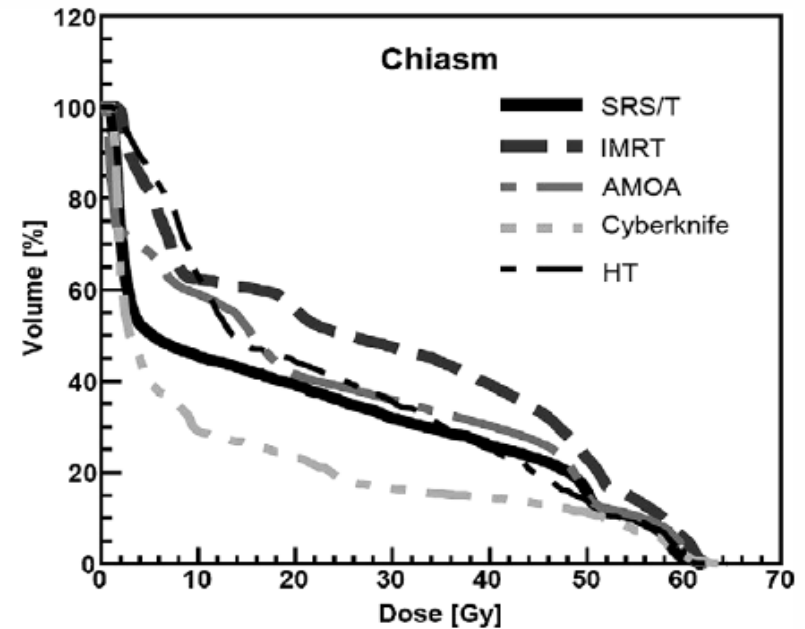
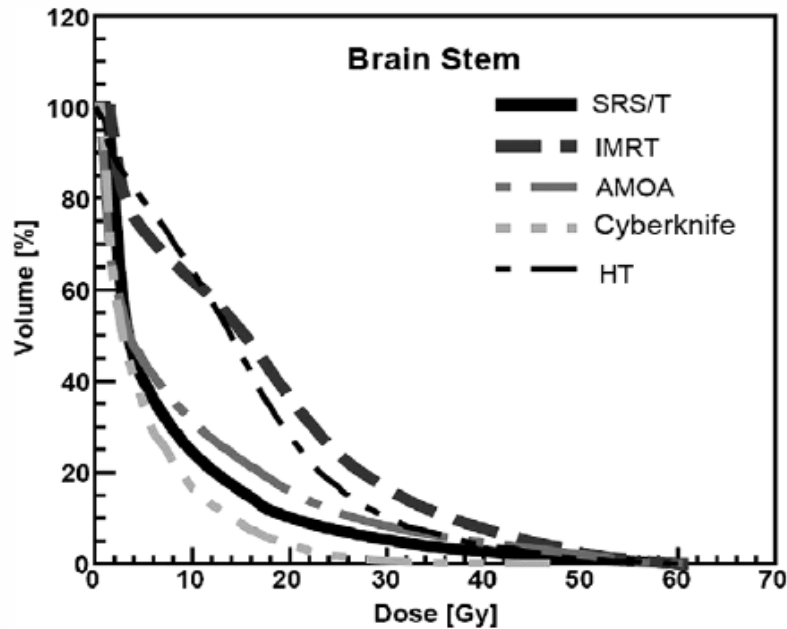


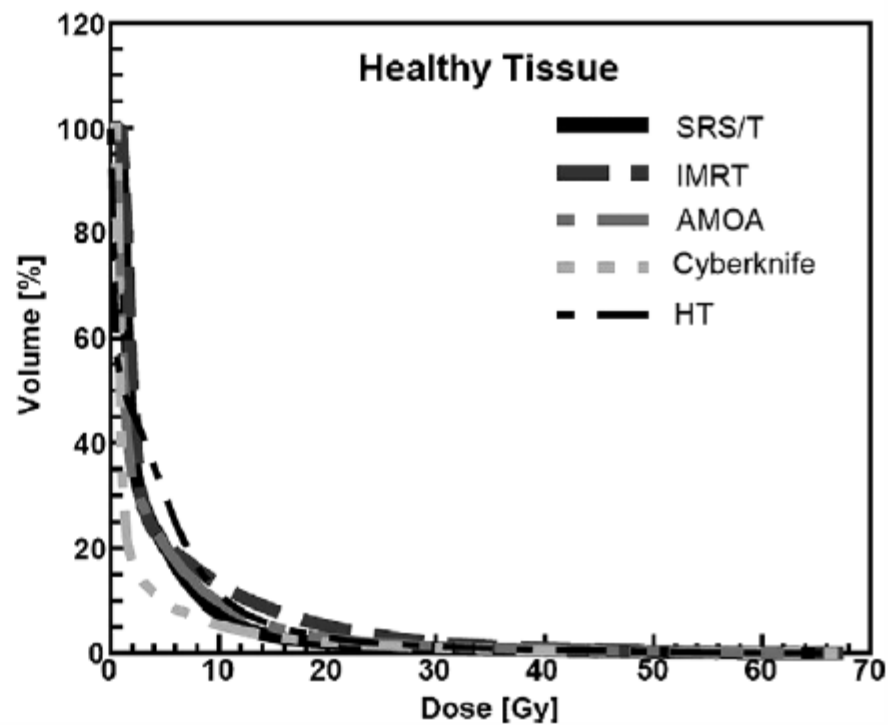
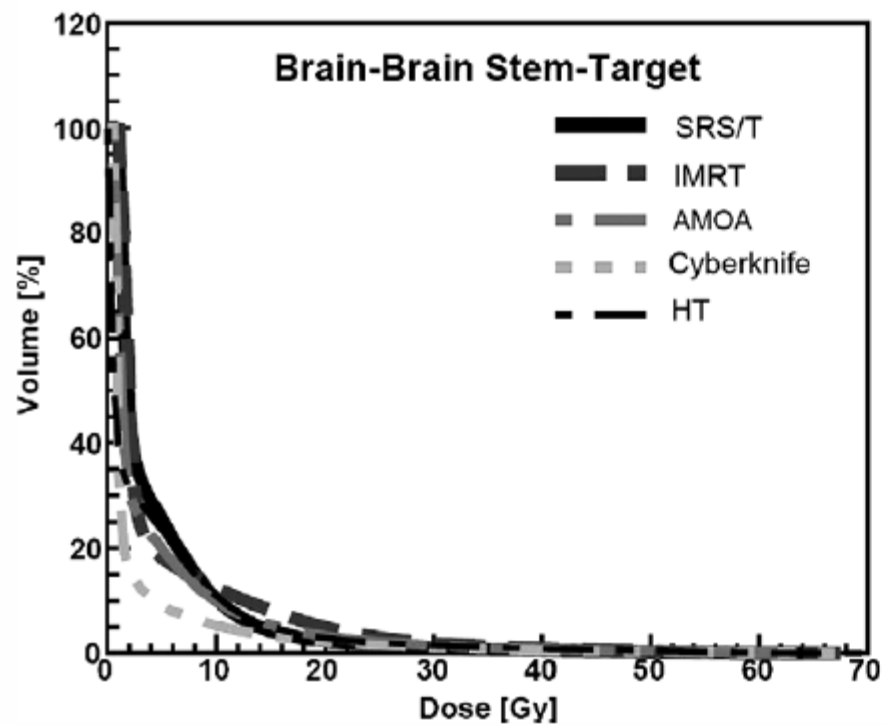
AMOA



CyberKnife







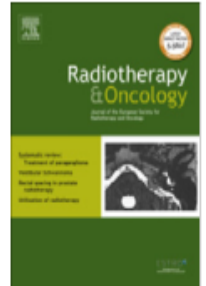


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journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



Vestibular Schwannoma

Dosimetric comparison of different treatment modalities for stereotactic radiosurgery of arteriovenous malformations and acoustic neuromas

Thierry Gevaert^{a,b,*}, Marc Levivier^c, Thomas Lacornerie^d, Dirk Verellen^{a,b}, Benedikt Engels^{a,b}, Nick Reynaert^d, Koen Tournel^{a,b}, Michael Duchateau^{a,b}, Truus Reynders^{a,b}, Tom Depuydt^{a,b}, Christine Collen^{a,b}, Eric Lartigau^d, Mark De Ridder^{a,b}

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A B S T R A C T

Purpose: We investigated the influence of beam modulation on treatment planning by comparing four available stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) modalities: Gamma-Knife-Perfexion, Novalis-Tx Dynamic-Conformal-Arc (DCA) and Dynamic-Multileaf-Collimation-Intensity-Modulated-radiotherapy (DMLC-IMRT), and Cyberknife.

Material and methods: Patients with arteriovenous malformation ($n = 10$) or acoustic neuromas ($n = 5$) were planned with different treatment modalities. Paddick conformity index (CI), dose heterogeneity (D_H), gradient index (GI) and beam-on time were used as dosimetric indices.

Results: Gamma-Knife-Perfexion can achieve high degree of conformity ($CI = 0.77 \pm 0.04$) with limited low-doses ($GI = 2.59 \pm 0.10$) surrounding the inhomogeneous dose distribution ($D_H = 0.84 \pm 0.05$) at the cost of treatment time ($68.1 \text{ min} \pm 27.5$). Novalis-Tx-DCA improved this inhomogeneity ($D_H = 0.30 \pm 0.03$) and treatment time ($16.8 \text{ min} \pm 2.2$) at the cost of conformity ($CI = 0.66 \pm 0.04$) and Novalis-TX-DMLC-IMRT improved the DCA CI ($CI = 0.68 \pm 0.04$) and inhomogeneity ($D_H = 0.18 \pm 0.05$) at the cost of low-doses ($GI = 3.94 \pm 0.92$) and treatment time ($21.7 \text{ min} \pm 3.4$) ($p < 0.01$). Cyberknife achieved comparable conformity ($CI = 0.77 \pm 0.06$) at the cost of low-doses ($GI = 3.48 \pm 0.47$) surrounding the homogeneous ($D_H = 0.22 \pm 0.02$) dose distribution and treatment time ($28.4 \text{ min} \pm 8.1$) ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: Gamma-Knife-Perfexion will comply with all SRS constraints (high conformity while minimizing low-dose spread). Multiple focal entries (Gamma-Knife-Perfexion and Cyberknife) will achieve better conformity than High-Definition-MLC of Novalis-Tx at the cost of treatment time. Non-isocentric beams (Cyberknife) or IMRT-beams (Novalis-Tx-DMLC-IMRT) will spread more low-dose than multiple isocenters (Gamma-Knife-Perfexion) or dynamic arcs (Novalis-Tx-DCA). Inverse planning and modulated fluences (Novalis-Tx-DMLC-IMRT and CyberKnife) will deliver the most homogeneous treatment. Furthermore, Linac-based systems (Novalis and Cyberknife) can perform image verification at the time of treatment delivery.

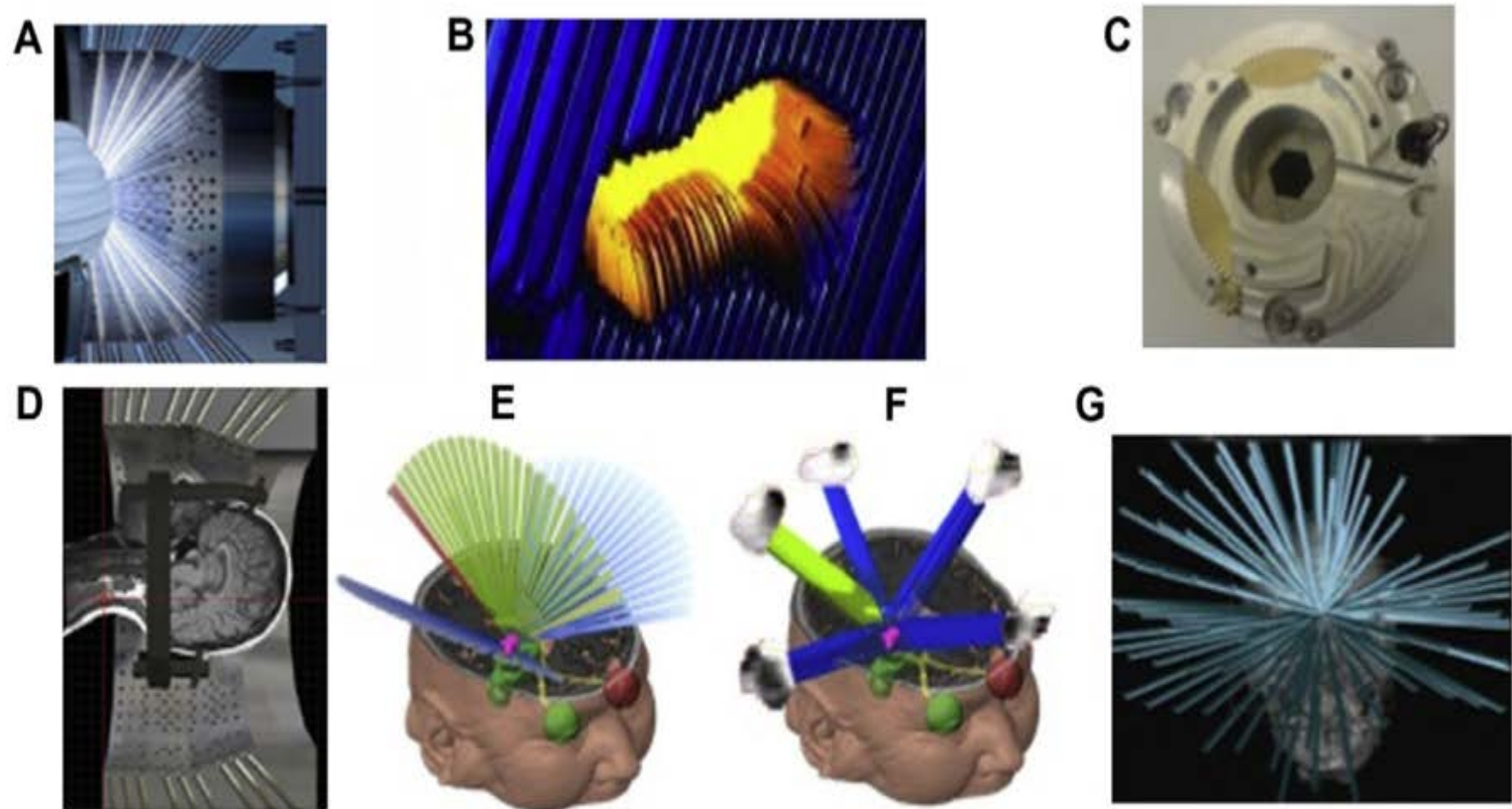


Fig. 1. Different beam modulations: the Gamma Knife Perfexion uses 192 cobalt-60 sources arranged in a cylindrical configuration in five rings (A) with three different collimator sizes (4-, 8-, and 16-mm). The beam size changed automatically by moving 24 sources over the selected collimator set (D) (Courtesy of Elekta). The Novalis Tx uses a HDMLC (B) with the DCA (E) or DMLC technique (F) (Courtesy of Brainlab). The Cyberknife uses dodecagon collimator (C) with multiple focal entries (G) (Courtesy of Accuray).

Table 1

The dosimetric results of the Gamma Knife Perfexion, Novalis DCA and IMRT, and Cyberknife systems.

		Perfexion	Novalis Tx		Cyberknife
			DCA	IMRT	
Maximum dose	Mean	33.93	21.31	21.39	21.16
	SD	7.59	4.58	4.88	4.61
	Mean acoustic neurinomas	24.26	15.48	14.92	15.25
	SD	0.21	0.57	0.34	0.56
	Mean arteriovenous malformation	38.77	24.23	24.63	24.13
	SD	3.42	2.03	1.45	1.93
Paddick conformity index	Mean	0.77	0.66	0.68	0.77
	SD	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
	Min	0.68	0.59	0.52	0.67
	Max	0.84	0.74	0.89	0.85
	Mean acoustic neuromas	0.76	0.67	0.66	0.75
	SD	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
	Mean arteriovenous malformation	0.80	0.65	0.70	0.80
	SD	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04
Dose heterogeneity index	Mean	0.84	0.30	0.18	0.22
	SD	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
	Min	0.71	0.25	0.09	0.21
	Max	0.92	0.35	0.28	0.26
	Mean acoustic neuromas	0.83	0.29	0.18	0.22
	SD	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02
	Mean arteriovenous malformation	0.86	0.32	0.18	0.21
	SD	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
Gradient index	Mean	2.59	3.16	3.94	3.48
	SD	0.10	0.55	0.92	0.47
	Min	2.47	2.48	2.74	2.81
	Max	2.81	4.45	6.00	4.54
	Mean acoustic neuromas	2.55	3.00	3.52	3.41
	SD	0.07	0.36	0.64	0.46
	Mean arteriovenous malformation	2.68	3.77	4.78	3.62
	SD	0.11	0.51	0.85	0.49
Treatment time	Mean	68.1	16.8	21.7	28.4
	SD	27.5	2.2	3.4	8.1

Report of AAPM TG 135: Quality assurance for robotic radiosurgery

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Cyberknife Cihazında Kalite Kontrol

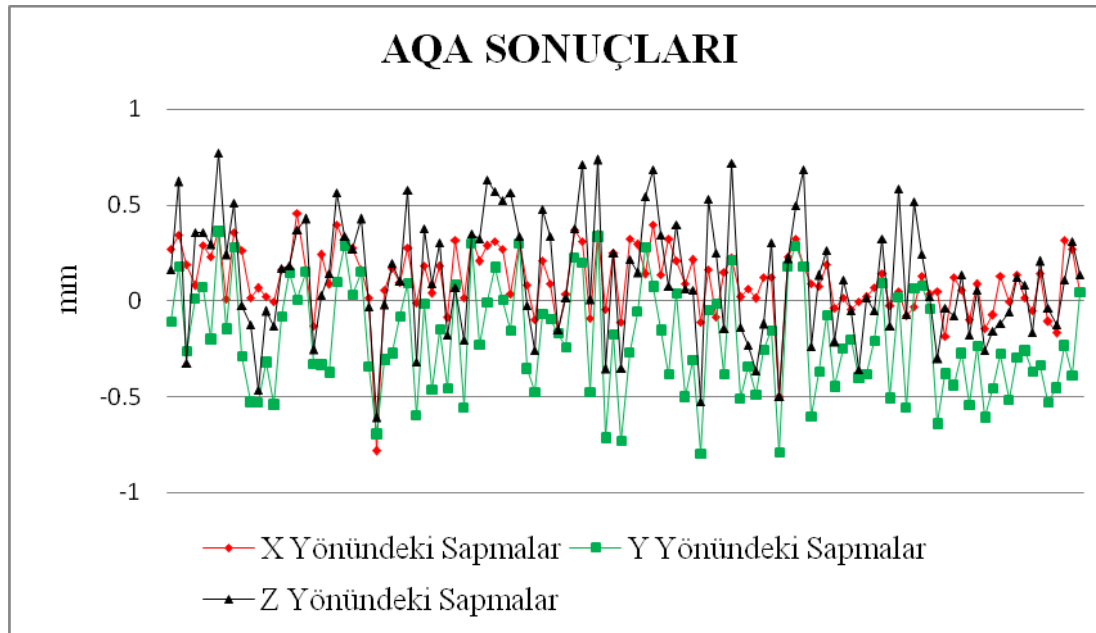
AQA Testi



- CyberKnife cihazının hedefleme doğruluğunu ölçen bir testtir.
- Radyopak metal bir küre içeren AQA fantomuna yatay ve dikey olarak iki adet film yerleştirilir.
- Bir AP ve bir lateral ışın içeren QA planı yapılır.
- Fantom bu plan doğrultusunda ışınlanır.
- Filmler özel bir yazılım programıyla değerlendirilir.
- Günlük olarak yapılır.

Cyberknife Cihazında Kalite Kontrol

✓ AQA Testi Bulguları



MERKEZDEN SAPMA
DEĞERLERİ

X yönünde;

$0,10 \pm 0,18$ mm

Y yönünde;

$-0,31 \pm 0,21$ mm

Z yönünde;

$0,33 \pm 0,16$ mm

olarak bulunmuştur.

Cyberknife Cihazında Kalite Kontrol

Ne çektim şu
fizikçilerden
be....



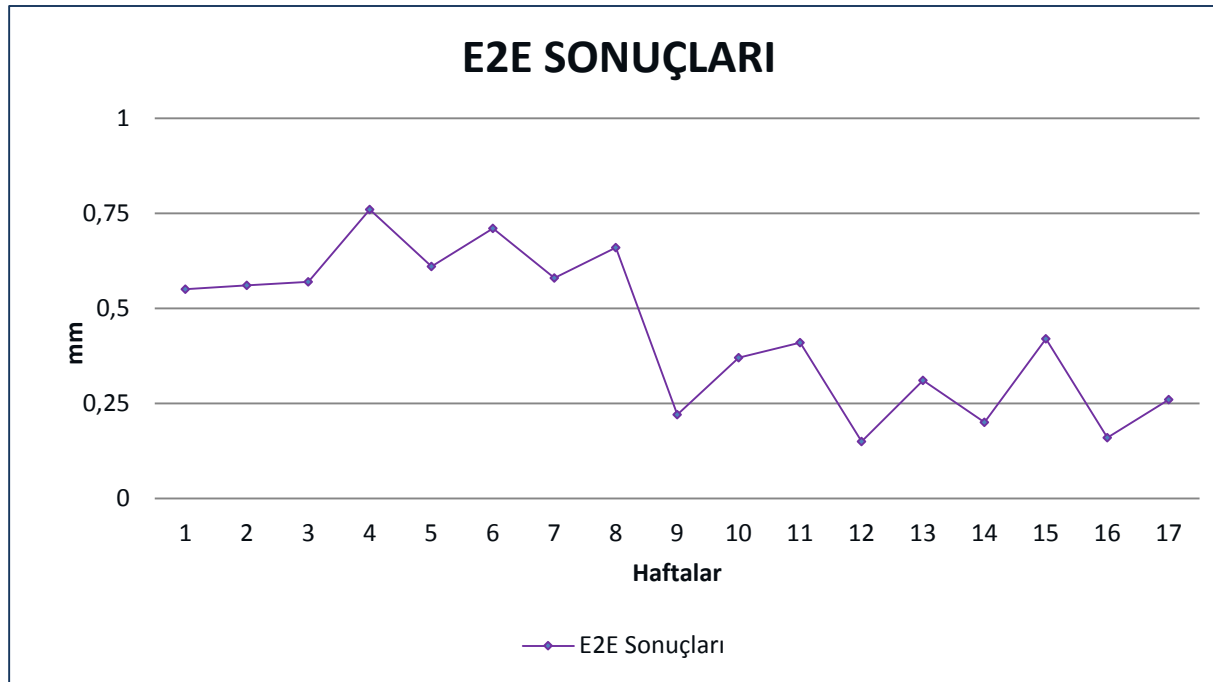
E2E Testi



Geometrik doğruluğu etkileyen tüm parametreleri hesaba katan bir testtir.

Cyberknife Cihazında Kalite Kontrol

✓ E2E Testi Bulguları



Ortalama toplam sistem hatası $0,44 \pm 0,19$ mm.

SRS-Teknik gereksinim



**Hassas doz algoritmaları
(Monte Carlo)**



Targetin doğru görüntülenmesi



**İntrafraksiyon hareketin tespiti /
düzeltilmesi**

Cyberknife'in zayıf yanları

- 4 lezyondan fazlası, target konformitesini bozuyor.
- Normal beyin dokusu çok fazla ışınlanıyor.
- 5mm Cone-Output ölçümleri **HATALI !!!**



Çıkarın beni
buradannn.....



Ben de kafaya
çakıyorum ama
benimkiler
acıtmıyor...!!!

