

Real-time MRI Guided Prostate Radiotherapy

Harvey Quon, MD and Sangjune Laurence Lee, MD

PROSTAID Calgary
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Objectives

- Describe the importance of imaging to radiotherapy planning and delivery

External Beam Radiotherapy

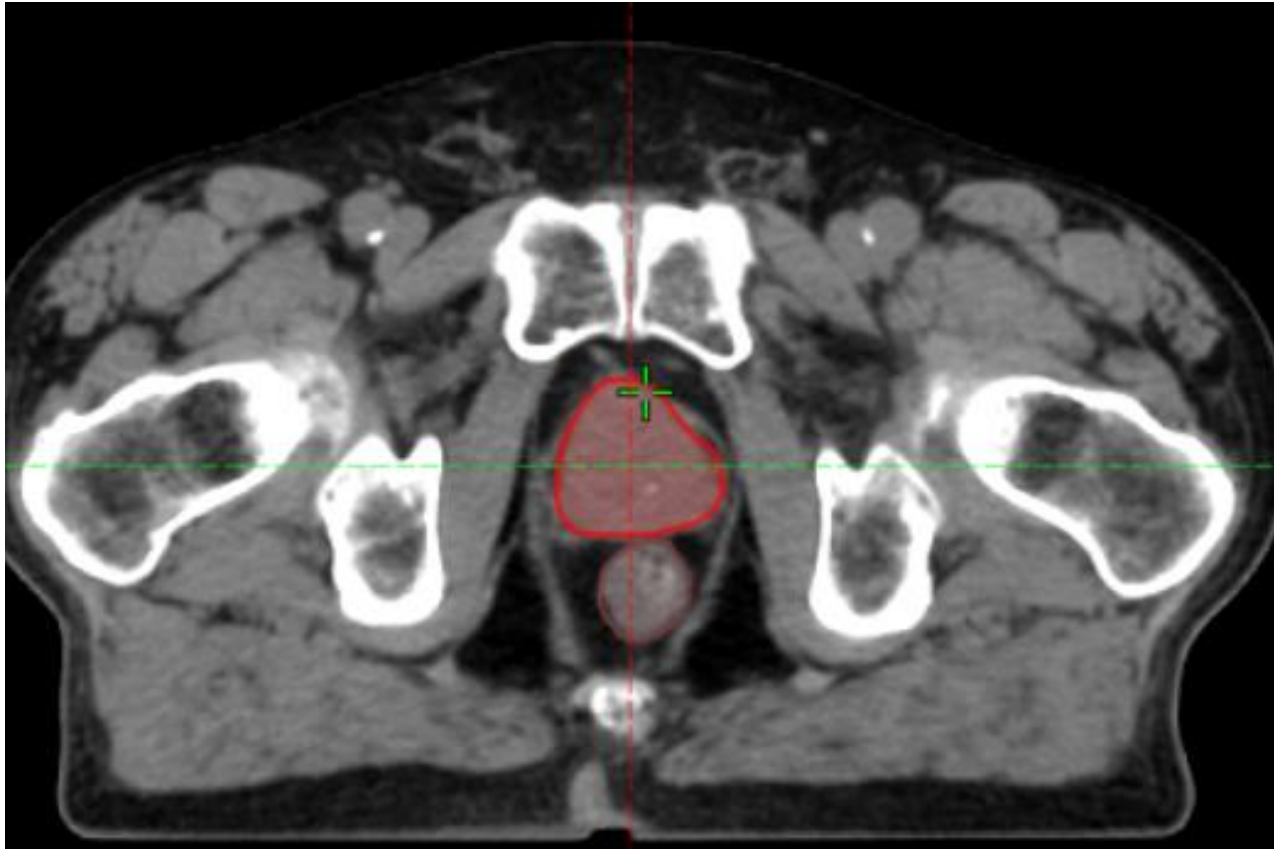
Simulation / Planning



Delivery

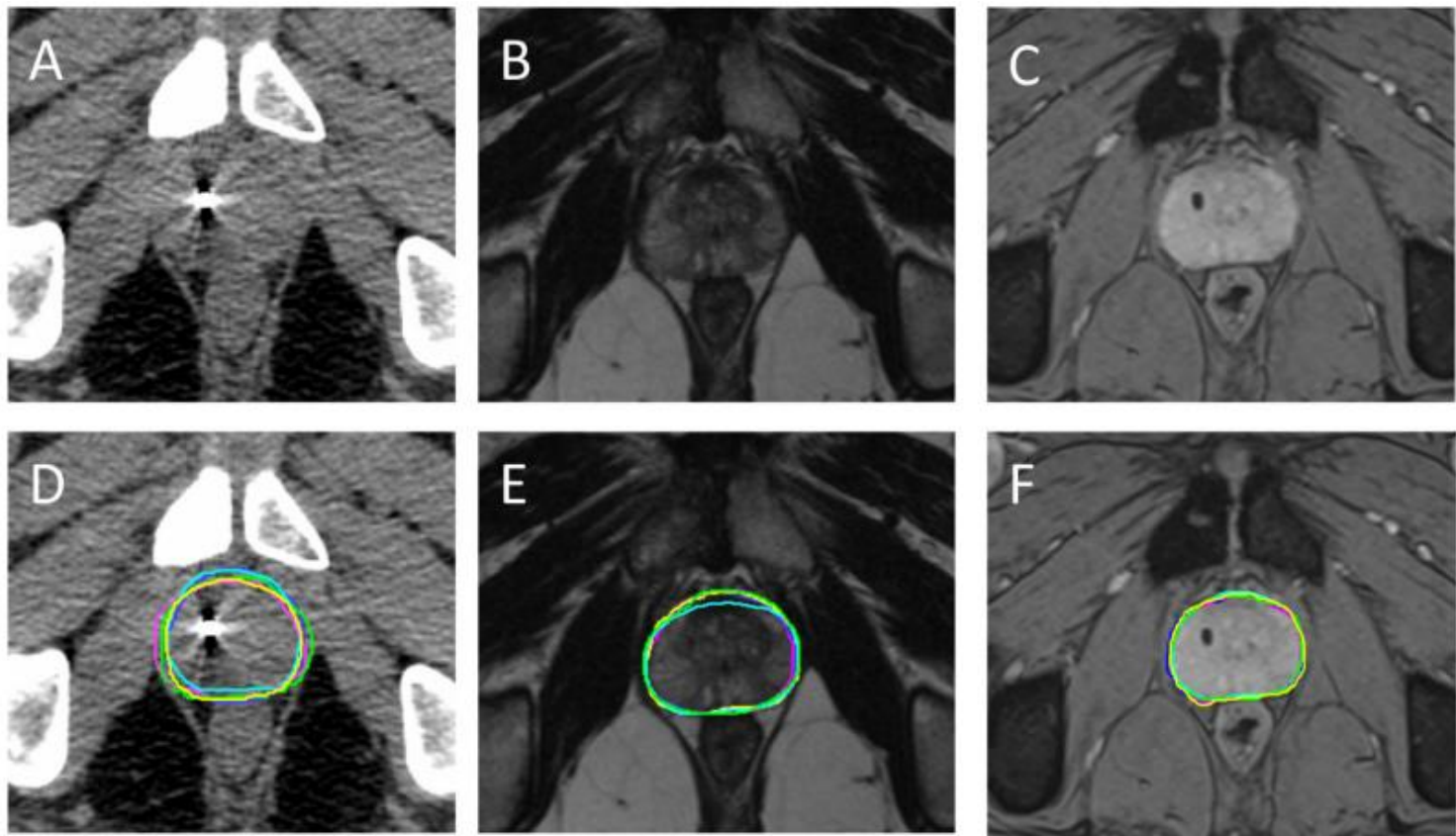


Simulation / Planning



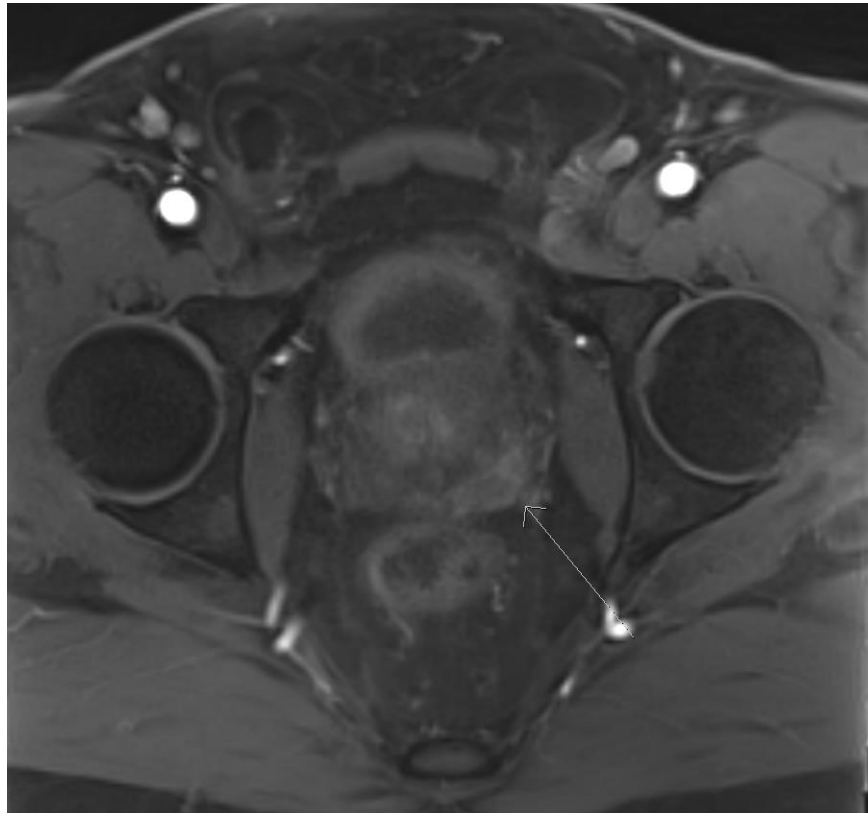
CT vs MRI

- MRI has superior soft tissue visualization vs CT
- Prostate contoured is more accurate, with smaller volumes and less variability between physicians when using MRI compared to CT

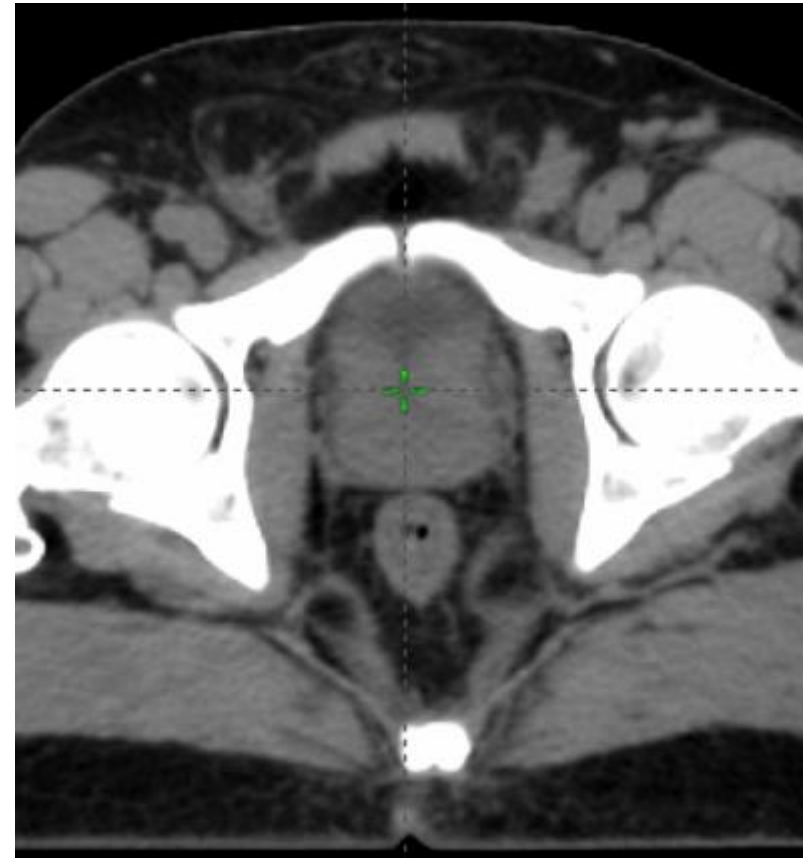


Dominant Intraprostatic Nodules

MRI



CT



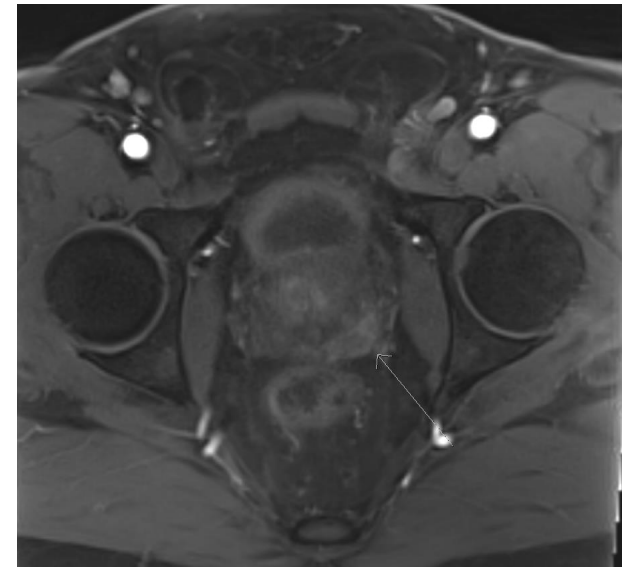
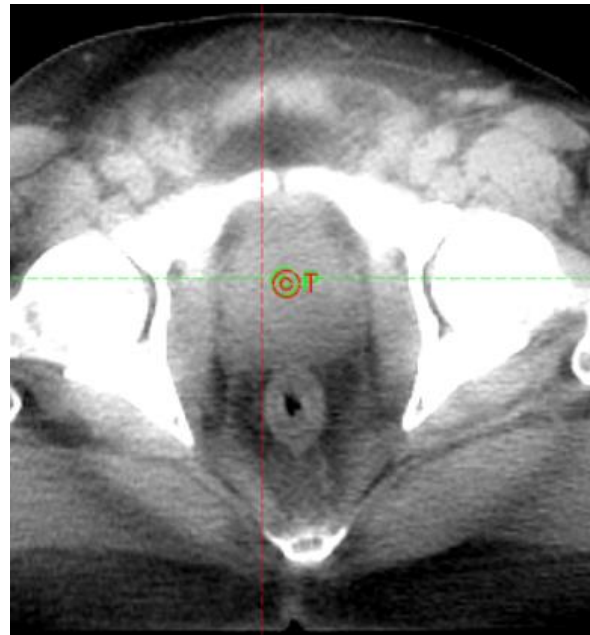
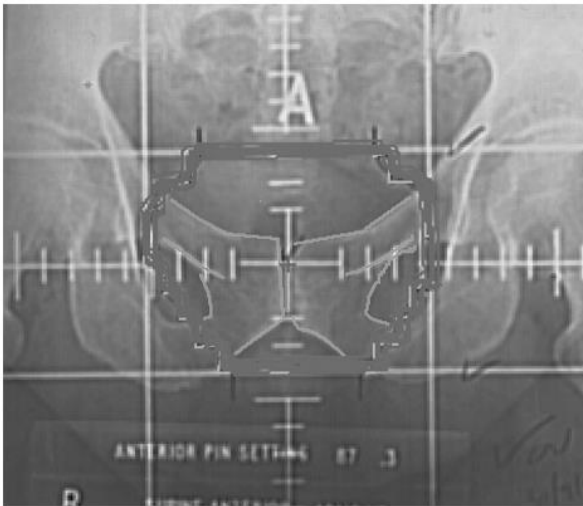
Treatment Delivery

- Daily image guidance allows an image (x-ray, CBCT, MRI) to be taken just prior to each RT fraction

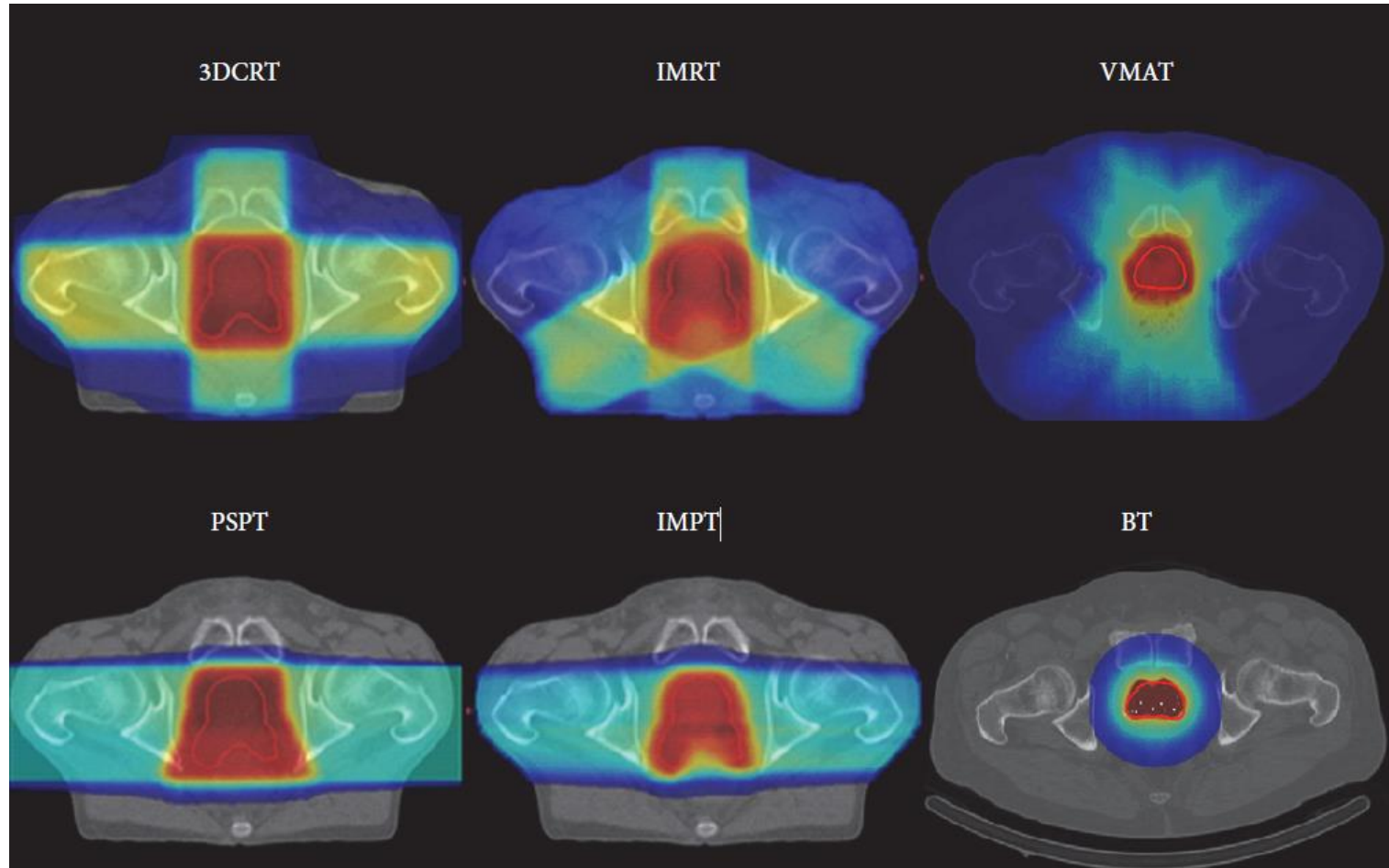
X-ray

CBCT

MRI

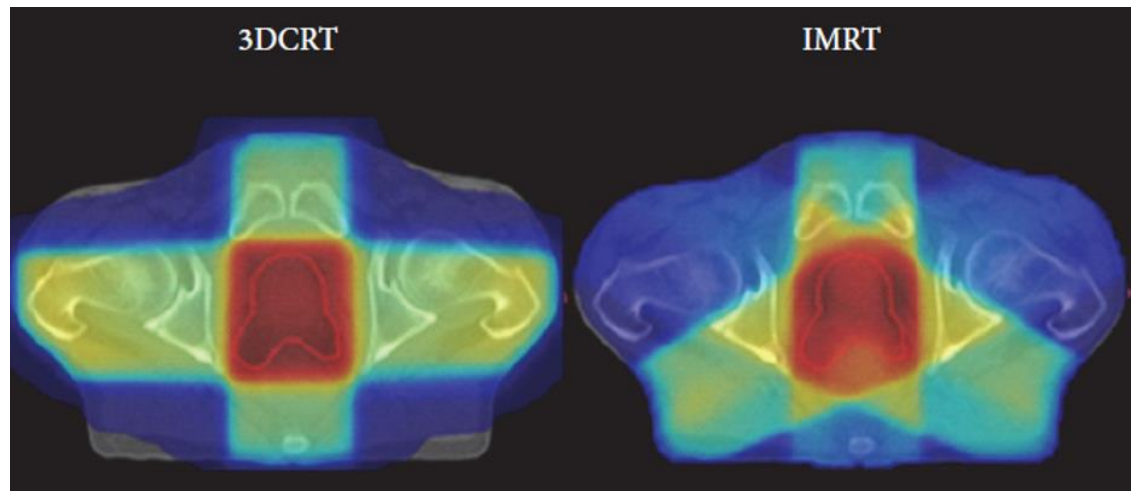
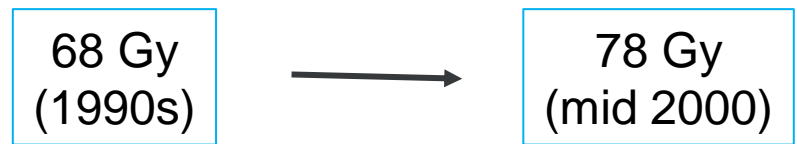


Delivery Techniques



Treatment Delivery

- Combined with image guidance, improved radiation delivery techniques (3DCRT, IMRT, VMAT) have allowed the delivery of increased doses with comparable side effects and improved cancer control



Trend towards fewer fractions

78 Gy in 39 fractions

Over 8 weeks

2 Gy per day

~2005



60 Gy in 20 fractions

Over 4 weeks

3 Gy per day

~2015

- Trend led by effort to reduce costs and to improve patient convenience
- Larger doses in fewer fractions = hypofractionation

Biological basis for hypofractionation

Head and Neck
Squamous cell
carcinoma

Prostate
adenocarcinoma

**BED if
 α/β ratio
= 10 Gy**

**BED if
 α/β ratio
= 1.5 Gy**

**78 Gy in 39
fractions
42.7 Gy in 7
fractions
36.25 Gy in 5
fractions**

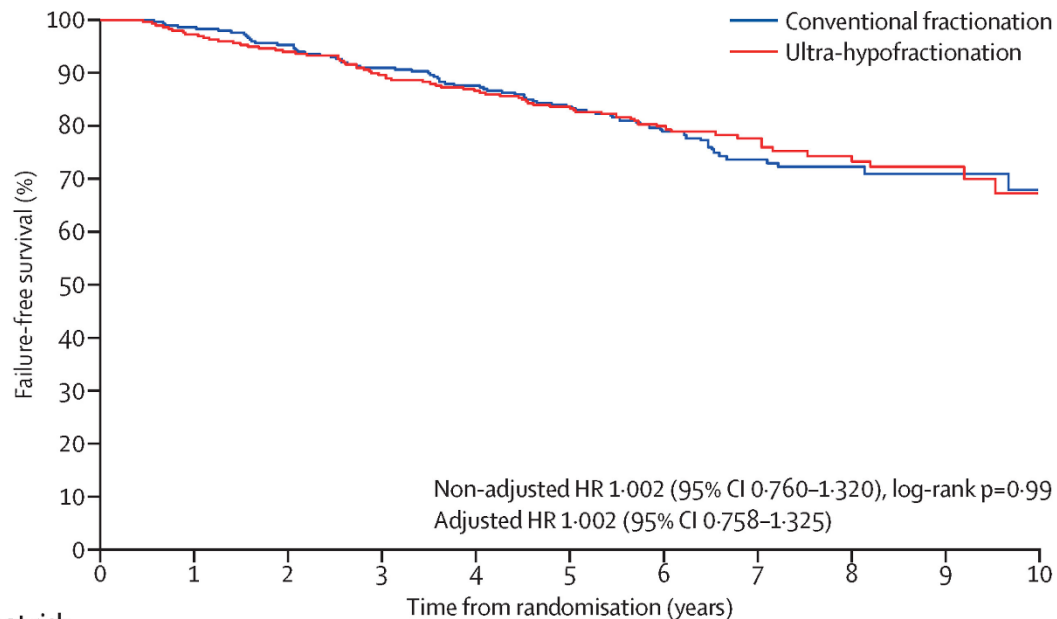
94 Gy
69 Gy
63 Gy

182 Gy
216 Gy
211 Gy

- Higher doses per fraction results in higher overall biological equivalent dose (BED) in prostate cancer

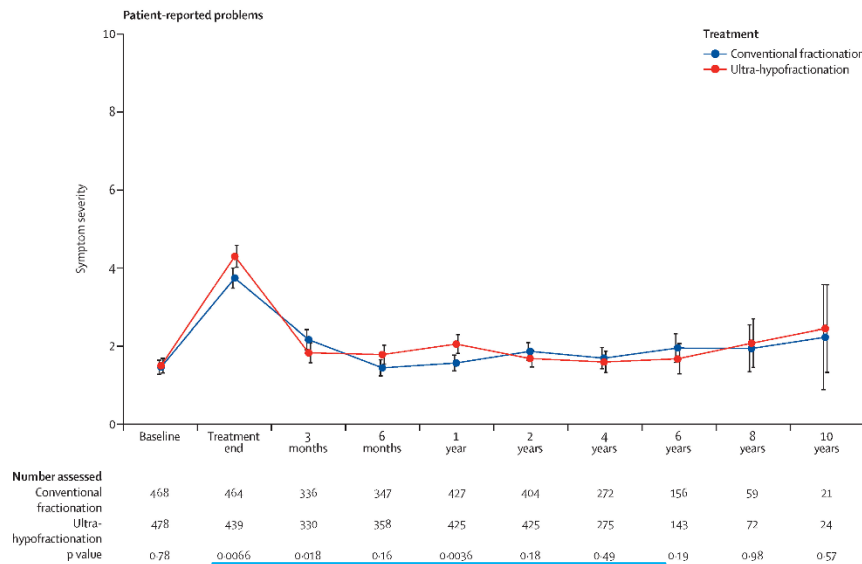
Ultra-hypofractionation

- Ultra-hypofractionation = less than 5-7 fractions
- Ultra-hypofractionation (5-7 fractions) shown to be safe and effective compared to conventional fractionation (39 fractions)

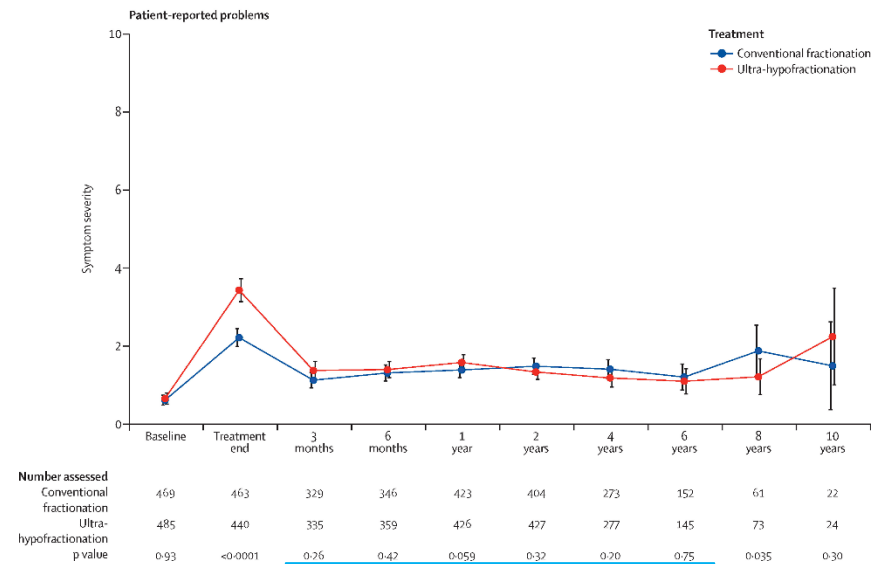


Ultra-hypofractionation

- Rates of urinary and bowel side effects equivalent between ultra-hypofractionation and conventional fractionation in Widmark 2019 study
- Other studies have shown worse toxicity



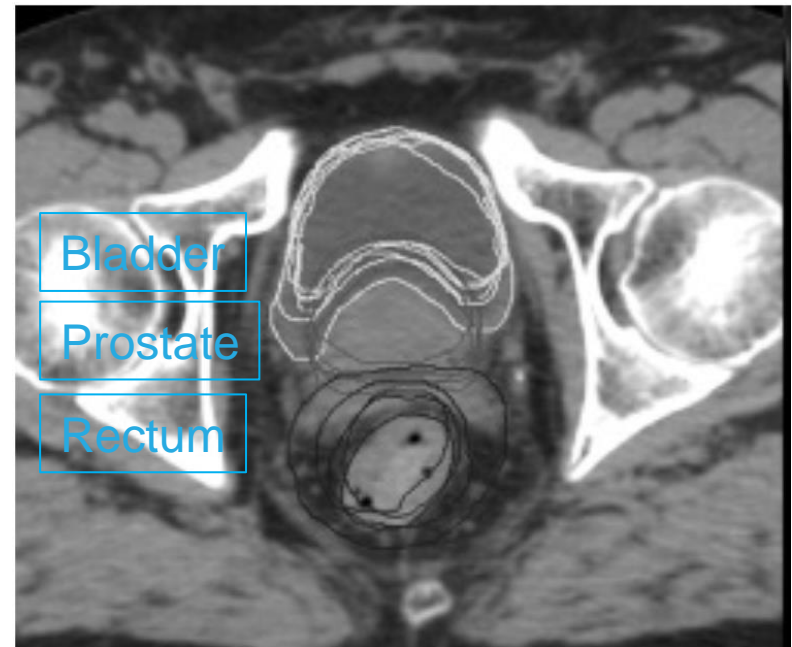
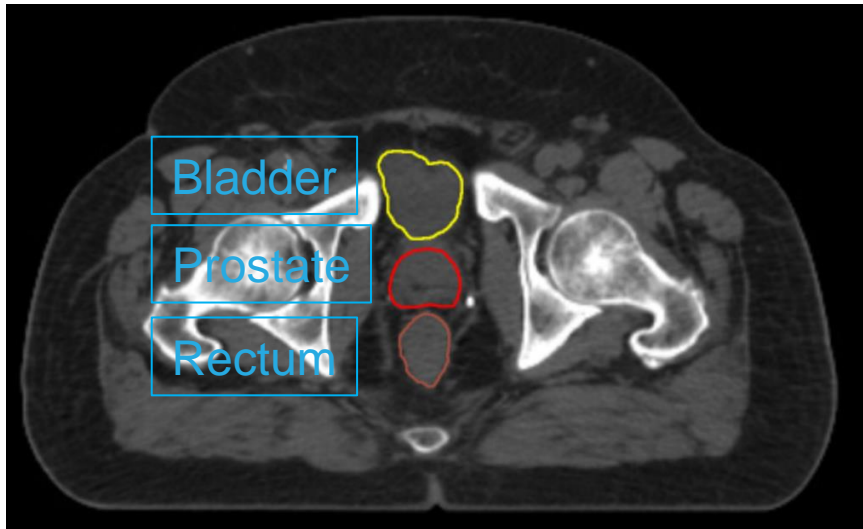
Urinary side effects



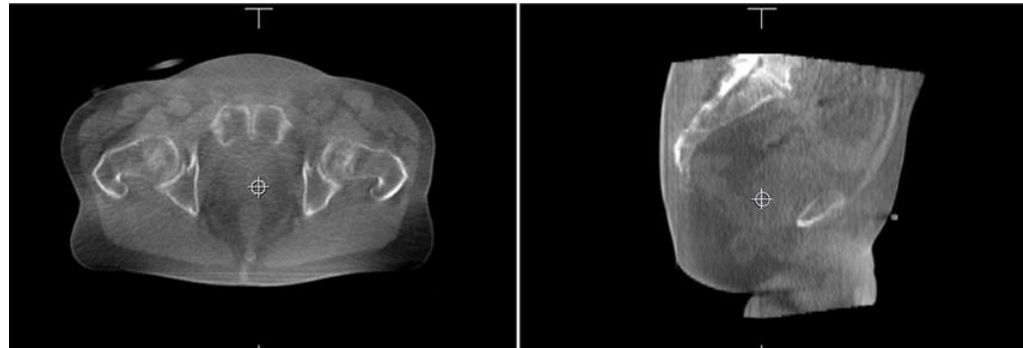
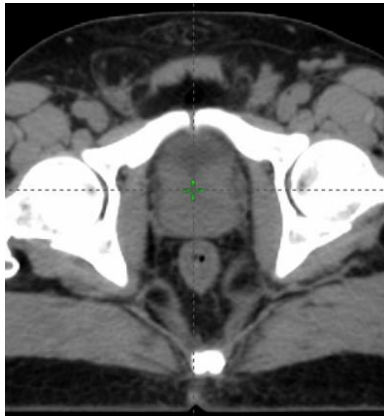
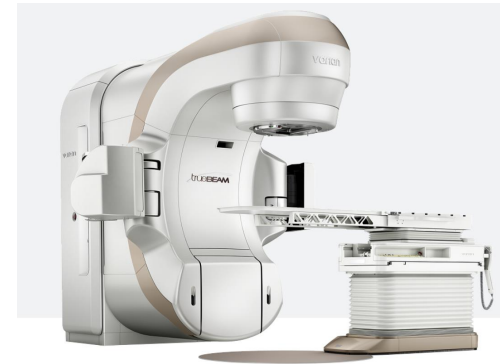
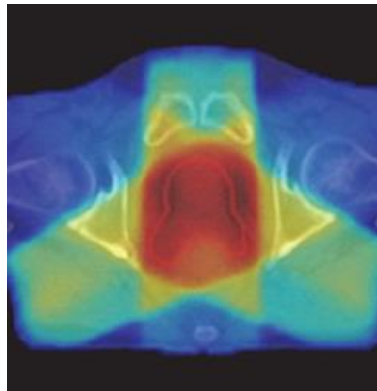
Bowel side effects

Organs at risk

- Prostate sandwiched between bladder and rectum

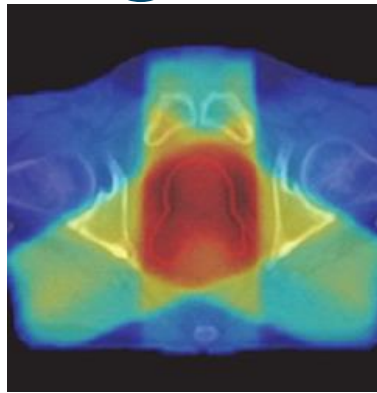


Conventional work flow



Cone beam CT used for patient positioning

MRI guided work flow

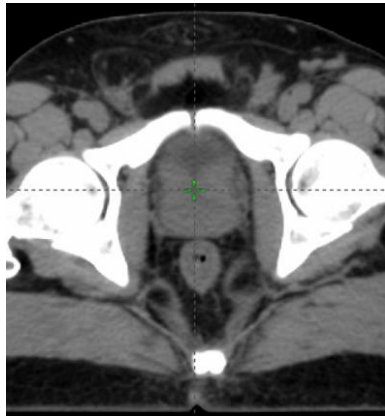


CT and MRI
Simulation

Radiation
Planning

Daily MRI

Radiation
Delivery

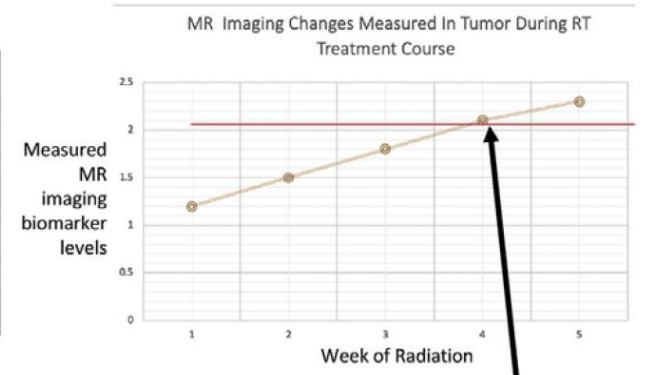
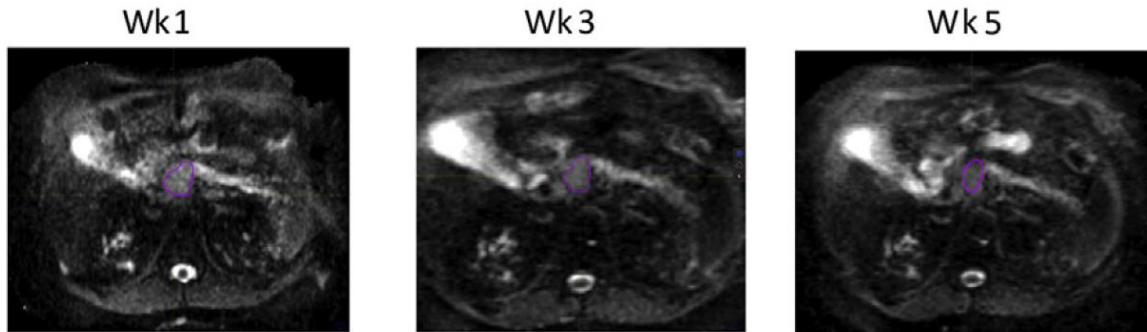


- MRI used for:
- patient positioning
 - Adapting plan according to changes in bladder and rectal position

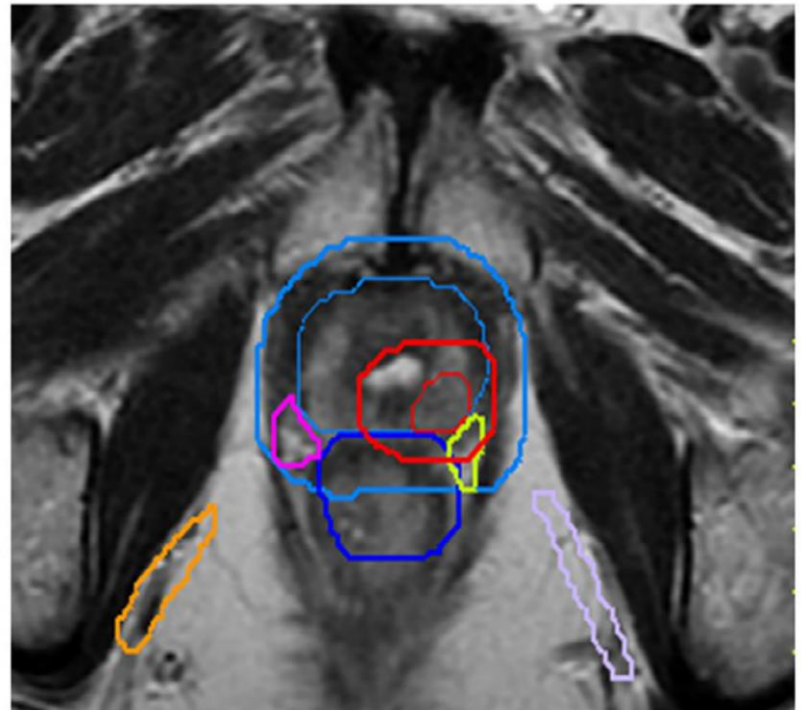
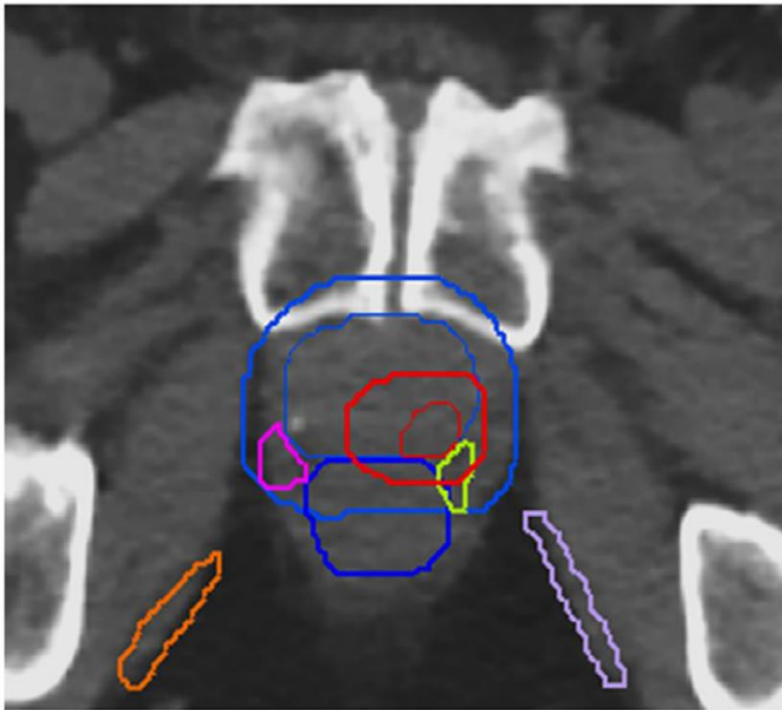
Real time gating



Adaption based on biology

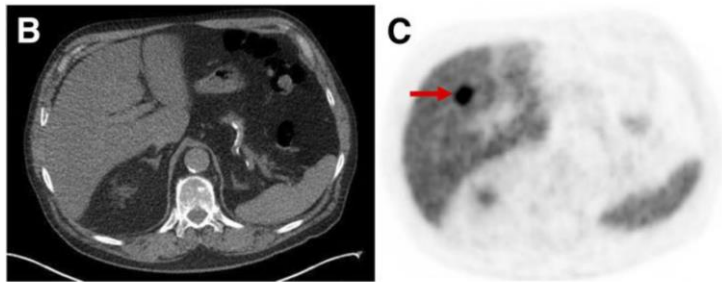


Precision targeting

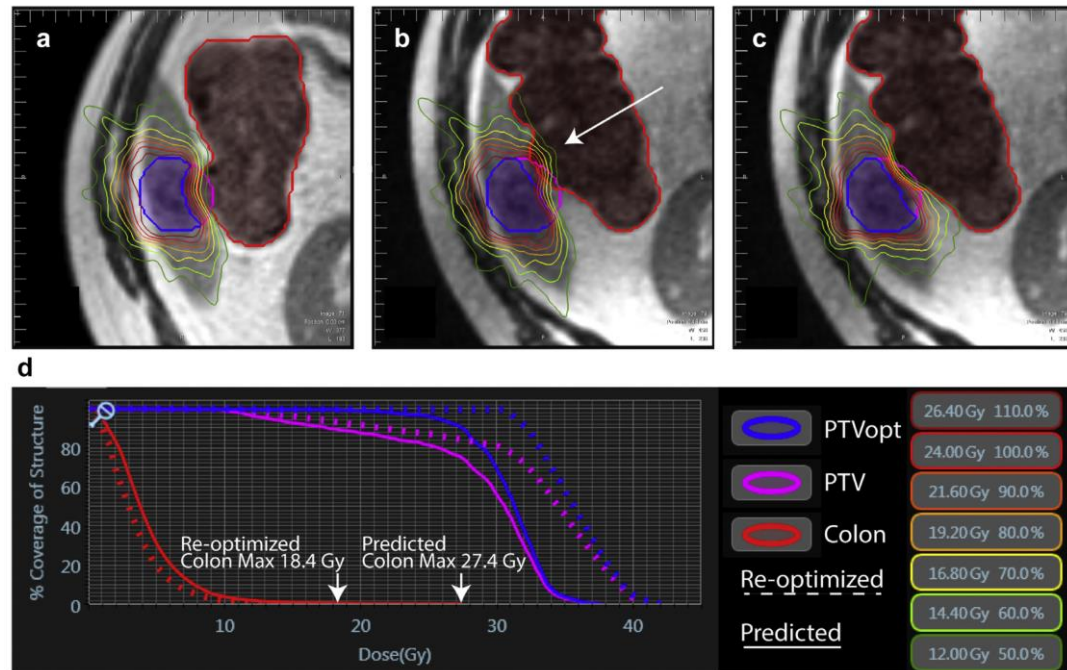


- Increase dose to dominant prostate lesion (red)
- Decrease dose to sensitive structures to maintain sexual function (nerves: pink and lime, blood vessels: orange and purple)

Treatment of limited metastases



Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen–Targeted PET Imaging



Safe treatment of metastatic lesions

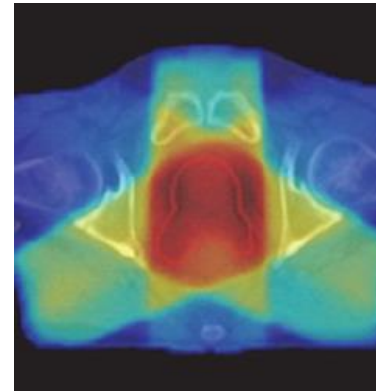
New Calgary Cancer Centre



Operational in 2023

Challenges in real-time MRI guided prostate radiotherapy

- Limited availability
- Time consuming treatments
 - Applications of artificial intelligence
 - To delineate tumor and surrounding organs
 - To register different images
 - To convert MRI to CT
- Collection and pooling of data between institutions to demonstrate statistical and clinical improvements



Radiation
Planning

Daily MRI



Your support needed

