

**Verslag van het college van geneesheren
RADIOTHERAPIE-ONCOLOGIE
contract 1 januari 2010 – 31 december 2010**

**Rapport du collège de médecins
RADIOTHERAPIE- ONCOLOGIE
contrat 1 januari 2010– 31 décembre 2010**

**Prof. Pierre Scalliet
Voorzitter-Président**

DEEL 2:
RESULTATEN

1. Werkgroep prostaat brachytherapie

Dr. P. Spaas

Belgian Working Group Prostate Brachytherapy

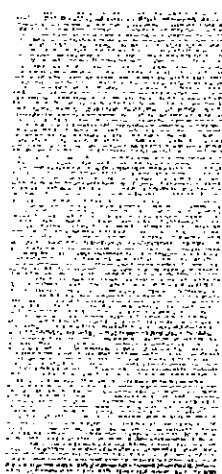
Philippe Spaas moet verslag maken: opvragen

PARTICIPATING CENTRES

AZ Sint-Maarten DUFFEL
Sint-Elisabethziekenhuis TURNHOUT
AZ Sint-Augustinus WILRIJK
AZ Middelheim ANTWERPEN
UZ LEUVEN
UCL St-Luc BRUXELLES
Europaziekenhuis BRUSSEL
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AZ Groeninge KORTRIJK
Hellig Hartziekenhuis ROESELARE
AZ Sint-Lucas GENT
CHU CHARLEROI
Hôpital de Jolimont HAINE ST PAUL
Sart-Tilman LIEGE
Limburgs Oncologisch Centrum
Clinique St-Élisabeth NAMUR

2. On site visits: alanine dosimetry of the radiotherapy machines in Belgium

Ir. B. Schaeken – 12/10/2010



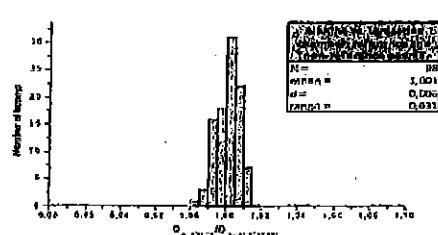
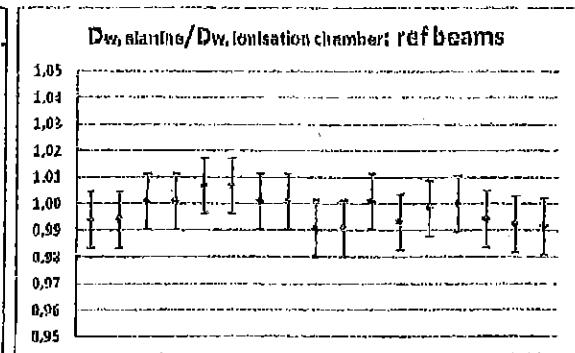
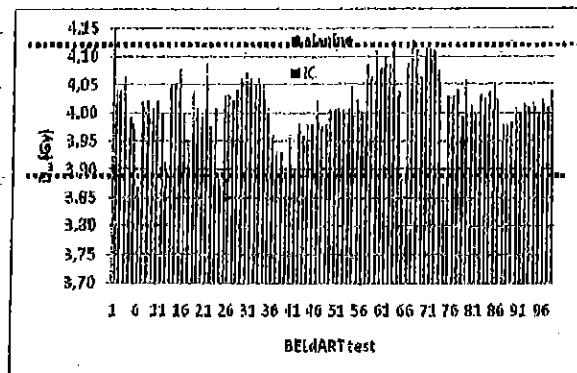
E

Belgian Dosimetry Audits in RadioTherapy

1. Actual status:

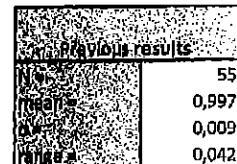
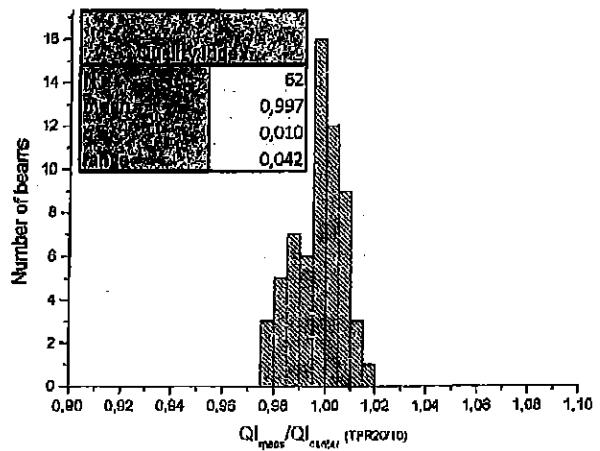
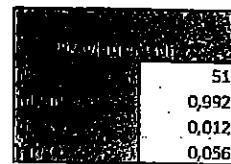
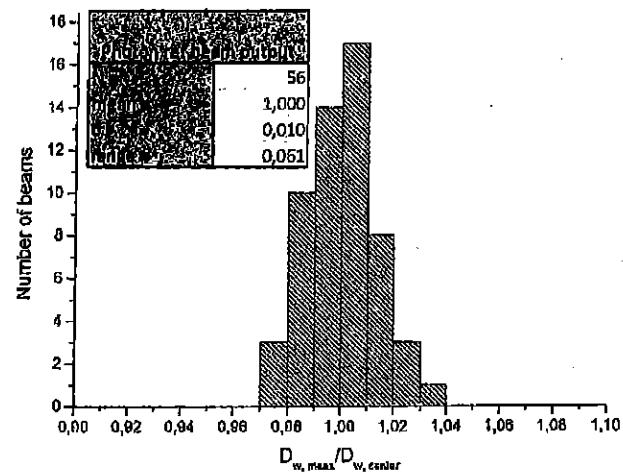
- 36 linacs: Varian: 11;
 Siemens: 7;
 Elekta: 16;
 Novalis: 1;
 BrnInLabAB/MHI "Vero": 1
- Dosimetry was checked in
- 64 photon beams: 4x 4MV; 1x 5MV; 32x 6MV; 1x 10MV; 17x 15MV; 9x 18MV
- 54 electron beams: 2x 4MeV; 1x 5MeV; 18x 6MeV; 1x 7MeV;
 3x 8MeV; 2x 9MeV; 3x 12MeV; 1x 14MeV; 9x 15MeV;
 12x 18MeV; 1x 20MeV; 1x 25MeV
- For 1st run measurements in photon beams:
 - $D_{\text{meas}} / D_{\text{stated}} = 0.999, \sigma = 0.019$ (#778)
 - $D_{\text{alumline}} / D_{\text{ionometry}} = 1.001, \sigma = 0.008$ (#98)

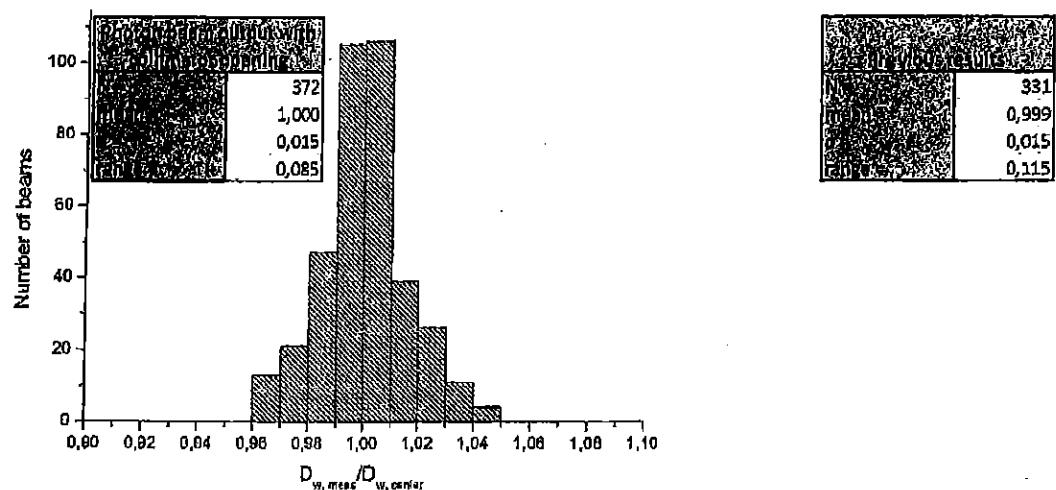
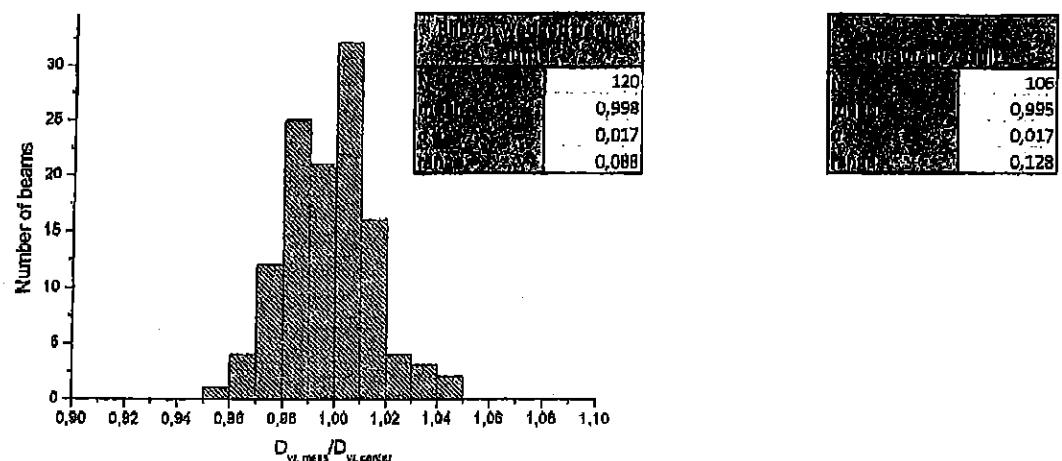
2. Traceability:

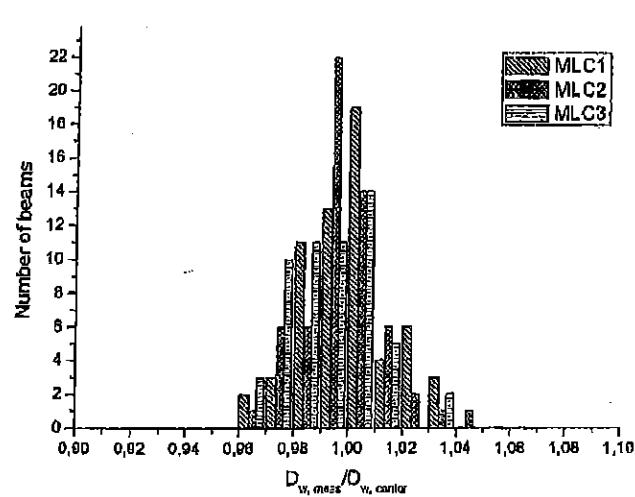


Statistical Summary	
N =	17
mean =	0,998
s =	0,005
range =	0,015

3. Results end september:

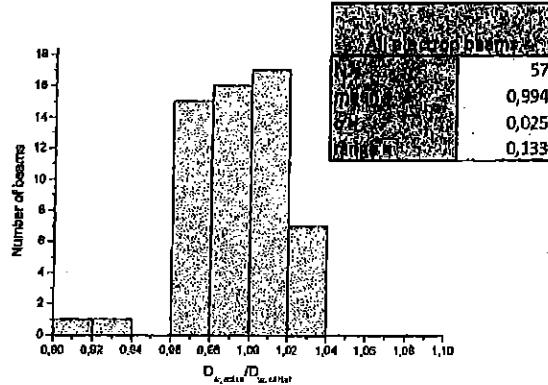




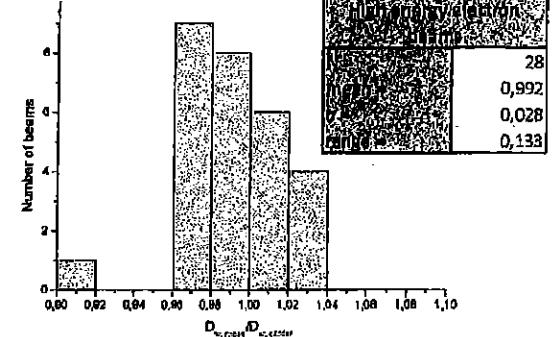
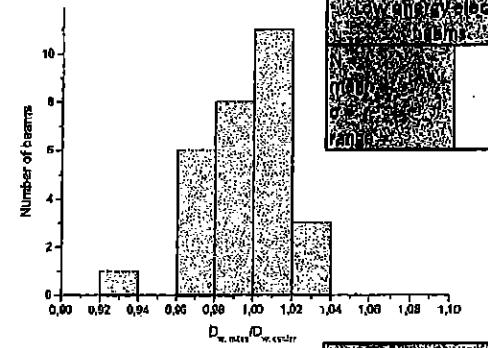


MLC Type	Count	Mean	SD
MLC1	51	1,004	0,014
MLC2	51	0,999	0,013
MLC3	49	0,991	0,014
Total	151	0,058	0,065

3. Results end september:



MLC Type	Count	Mean	SD
MLC1	48	1,002	0,024
MLC2	24	0,997	0,022
MLC3	24	1,006	0,026
Total	96	0,141	0,084



output measurements	D _{max} /D _{center}	1s	R(min-max)	#
photon ref beam	1.000	0.010	0.061	56
QI (open beam)	0.997	0.010	0.042	62
wedged photon beam	0.998	0.017	0.088	120
regular field sizes	1.000	0.015	0.085	375
MLC 1-3	1.000	0.016	0.071	61
	0.988	0.015	0.077	59
	0.993	0.017	0.072	56
electron beams	0.994	0.025	0.133	57

Results are incl. 2nd, 3rd run measurements

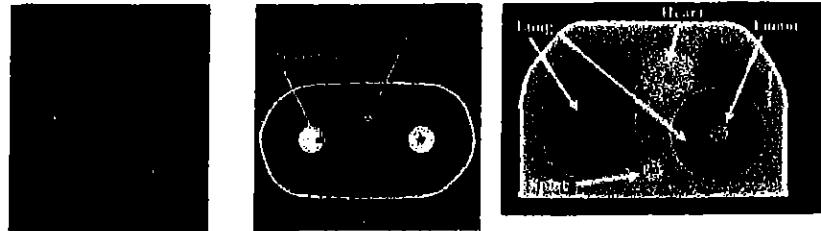
If deviations are observed, it's likely that they are systematic, even within optimal level...

Finding explanations for a deviation needs a detailed look-up...

Out of tolerance situations disappear in a 2nd run, although a clear explanation is difficult to find...

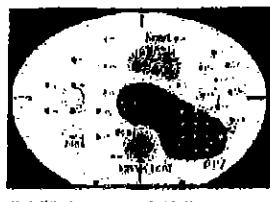
4. Future: what did "the others"? (end-to-end tests for IMRT)

The RPC:



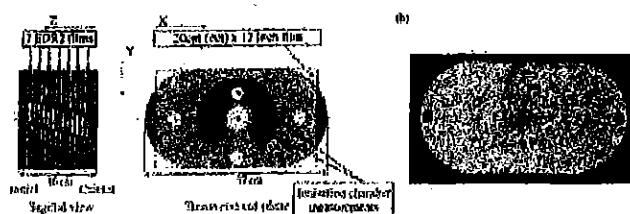
Design and Implementation of an anthropomorphic QA phantom for IMRT for the radiation therapy oncology group
Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 63, 2005
Design, development and implementation of the RPC's pelvis and thorax anthropomorphic QA phantoms
Med Phys 34, 2007

The Swiss:



The Swiss IMRT dosimetry intercomparison using a thorax phantom
Med Phys 37, 4424-4431, 2010.

In the EU:



An inter-centre QA network for IMRT verification: results of the ESTRO QUASIMODO project
Radiother Oncol 76, 2005

In the UK:



- 1- A dosimetric intercomparison of kilovoltage X-rays, megavoltage photon and electrons in the Republic of Ireland
Radiother Oncol 48, 1998.
- 2- A versatile phantom for QA in the UK medical research Council RT01 trial in conformal therapy for prostate cancer
Radiother Oncol 80, 2006.
- 3- Dosimetry audit for a multi-center IMRT head and neck trial
Radiother Oncol, 36, 2009.

And far away...



Multicenter dosimetry study of mantle treatment in Australia and New Zealand
Radiother Oncol 40, 1996

5. Future:

- Preservation of BELdART-expertise/ resources
 - End project: feb 2012
 - 1.8 FTE (\approx 84.000 €)
 - 207 beams within BELdART; \approx 247 beams present + 6 Tomo
 - Offering actual basic checks as "mailed audits"
 - Offering beam output check for Tomotherapy

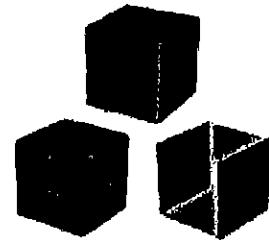
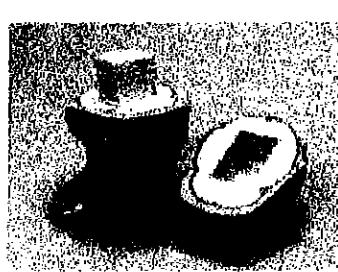


Static MSR field rotational MSR field plan class MSR field

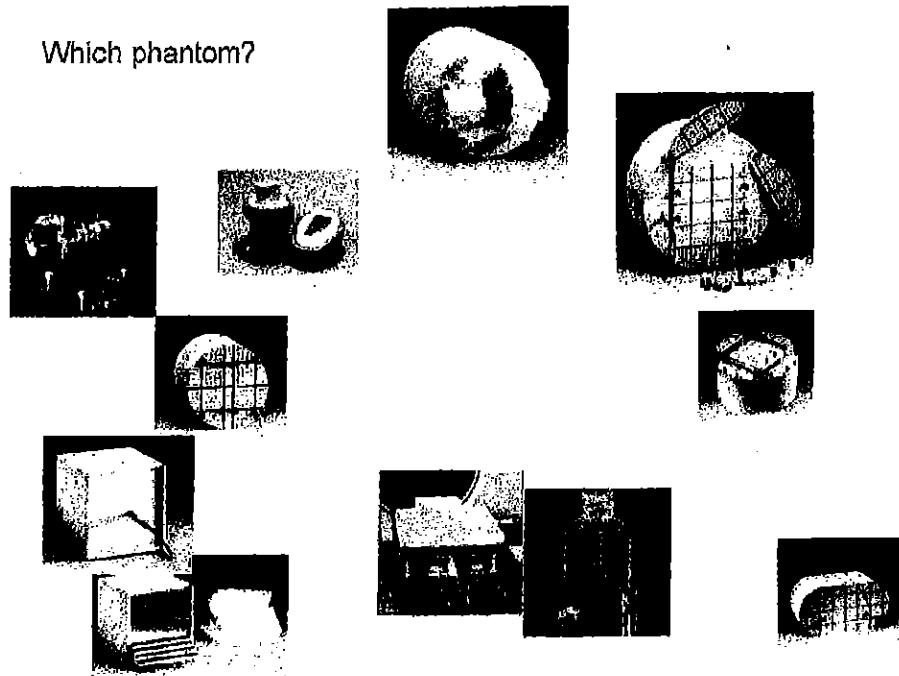
- Offering end-to-end test for IMRT: "plan class MS test"
 - head (stereotactic, IMRT brain,..)
 - thorax (lung...)
 - Pelvis (prostate, gyneco, ..)
 - H & N: ?

How we could proceed?

- complete the audit for the 40 remaining beams, as it is (visited audit)
- prepare for IMRT:
 - check 6 Tomo-machines (feasibility study now)
 - check Intra-cranial IMRT treatment
 - brain lesion IMRT
 - radiosurgery
 - dedicated, standardized phantom... (\approx 24.000 €)
 - localization/ delineation becomes important!
 - benchmark with TLD (?)



Which phantom?



3. On site visits: Radiotherapie voor prostaatca

Dr. Katia Vandeputte

Dr. Danielle Van den Weyngaert

Poster

A federal audit of the Belgian radiotherapy departments for prostate cancer radiotherapy treatment.Katia Vandeputte^a, Danielle Vandenweyngaert^b, Luc VanUytself^c, Pierre Scalliet^d, The Belgian Federal College of Radiotherapy

a Department of Radiation oncology, Cl. St. Elizabeth, Namur, Belgium, b Department of Radiotherapy UZA – ZNA, Antwerpen, Belgium c Department of Radiationoncology Hellig Hart Ziekenhuis, Roeselare, Belgium, d, Department of Radiationoncology, University Hospital Saint Luc, Université Catholique de Louvain Brussels, Belgium

Purpose: On behalf of the Belgian Federal College of Radiotherapy, an external audit of 375 prostate cancer patients (pts) files treated with external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) only or postoperatively was performed in all of the 25 Belgian radiotherapy centres.

Methods: Between May 2008 and October 2009 two experienced radiation oncologists from different centres site-visited all 25 departments . The verified items were : age of the patients; tumour staging (clinical and pathological); risk groups according to D'Amico; use of hormonal therapy (HT); dose-, volume prescription and quality control of the radiation treatment; type of surgery if performed; delay between surgery and start of EBRT postoperatively.

Results: 375 files were examined of which 236 (63 %) were treated with EBRT only and 139 (37%) received EBRT postoperatively. Mean age in EBRT only group was 72 yrs (range 49 –87) and 66 years (range 45-80) in the postoperative group. A pathological nodal staging was noted in 8.4 % of the EBRT only files by a lymphadenectomy pre-EBRT and in 45 % of the EBRT postoperative files.

Within the EBRT only group 11% were low risk patients, 30 % intermediate risk and 48 % high risk. The data of 11 % of the patients were insufficient to assess their risk. In the EBRT postoperative group, the preoperative risk assessment was low for 4 % , intermediate for 15%, high for 19% and 62 % was not assessable .

EBRT only group

In the postoperative EBRT group 33.8% of the pts received **adjuvant radiotherapy, (A-RT)** within 4 months after surgery with a mean PSA of 0.38 ng/ml (range 0.01 -4) at the start of radiotherapy. The A-RT started 15.8 weeks (range 3-54) after surgery. **Salvage EBRT (S-RT)** for rising PSA, was performed in 60.4 % of the pts with a mean PSA of 1.29 ng/ml (range 0.01 - 11.31) and the mean interval between surgery and start of EBRT was 170.2 weeks (range 12-800). **RT for clinical local recurrence** was performed in 5.8 %. Mean PSA in that group was 3.88 ng/ml (range 3.5 -12.50) and the mean interval between surgery and diagnosis of local recurrence and start of EBRT was 460.3 weeks (range 52-780).

In the postoperative EBRT group the **dose prescription** was respectively 65.8 Gy (range 60 -73.8) for A-RT group, 67.9 Gy (range 60 -74.4) for S-RT group and 69.5 Gy (range 64 -74) for the clinical local recurrence group.

EBRT postoperative group:

In the EBRT only group, no significant difference in prescribed total **dose to the prostate** was seen between the different risk groups. The average prescribed dose to the prostate was 72.5Gy. However, important fluctuations between minimum and maximum prescribed dose was noted, from 54Gy (at 4, palliative RT) to 83.6 Gy. The variability in dose prescription is much larger for the **dose to the seminal vesicles** which varies from 53 Gy to 60.12 Gy. The minimum and maximum prescribed dose varies from 45 Gy to 83.6 Gy.

The indication of **lymph node irradiation** varies between the different centers and was performed in 17 of the 25 centers. In the EBRT only group, a total of 157 pts (42 %) received **hormonotherapy** concurrently with the radiation treatment: 6/26 (23 %) of low risk pts, 35/70 (50 %) of intermediate risk pts, 107/113 (95%) of high risk pts and 9/27 (33%) of pts with undeterminable risk.

Dose prescription prostate

Dose prescription seminal vesicles

Conclusion: There was a high degree of conformity in most of the Belgian radiotherapy centers with the minimal requirements for documentation of radiotherapy prescription and administration. For the exclusive radiotherapy indications, variations in doseprescription are especially seen for seminal vesicles and pelvic lymph nodes. There is a clear trend for concomitant hormonal treatment for more aggressive tumors.

Postoperative radiotherapy is very well established and is commonly started as soon as PSA is rising.

A multidisciplinary approach is essential to keep clinical habits adapted to the current medical standards

Barcelona ESTRO 2010

72.08 GY

73.64 GY

72.43 GY

72.54 GY

Dose prescription lymph nodes

Hormone prescription**53.59 Gy****60.12Gy****56.44Gy****54.43Gy*****Dose prescription prostate******Dose prescription seminal vesicles*****4%****16%****22%****89%*****RT Dose******PSA at start of RT******Delay to start RT*****60.4%****33.8 %****5.8 %*****Postop. RT indication*****11%****30%****48%****11%****23%****50%****95%****33%****15 weeks****170 weeks****460 weeks****0.38ng/ml****1.29ng/ml****3.88ng/ml**

4. Procare

Prof. Dr. P. Scalliet

6-9-2011

Improving care of rectal cancer in Belgium by standardizing CTV delineation**The PROCARE RT project**

Eszter Hortobagyi

Prof. Karin Haustermans, Prof. Pierre Scalliet

Introduction

- Current status
- Review procedure
- Analysis of results
- Next steps

- Current status
- Review procedure
- Analysis of results
- Next steps

Brief history

- 2009 Nov – first Aquilab Installation
- 2010 March – start of the review with 3 centers
- 2010 April – launch of the official test /4 centers/
- 2010 May – full operation between 10 centers
- 2011 March – 18 centers participating

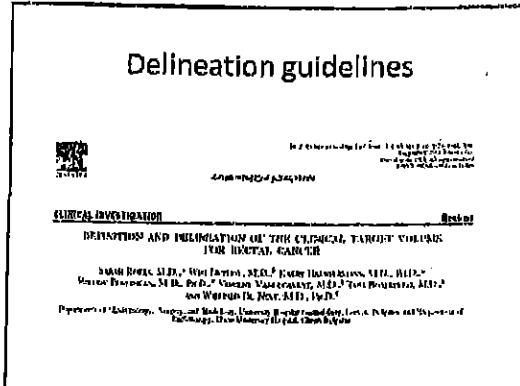
Clinical guidance

- 2010 March – /On the previous College meeting/ a CD distributed
 - Procare guidelines
 - A CTV delineation atlas
 - The ESTRO teaching course presentation
 - An OAR delineation atlas
 - The manuscript on CTV delineation

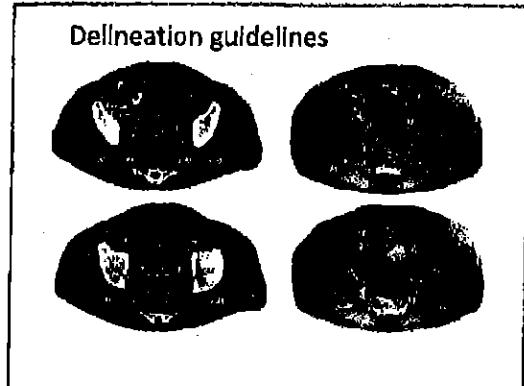
Clinical guidance

- Guidelines for CTV delineation peer reviewed and published
 - A common solution to all
- Guidelines for OAR reviewed by abdominal radiologist (F. Claus)
- Eszter Hortobagyi trained by UZL and half time appointed to Procare project

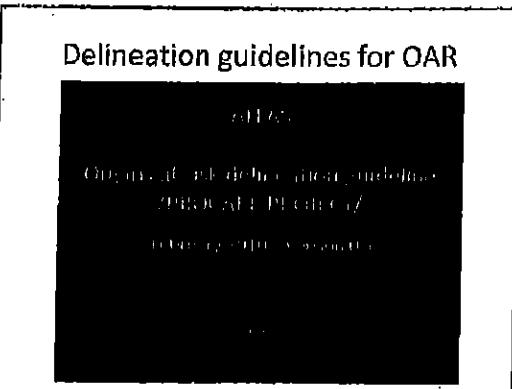
Delineation guidelines



Delineation guidelines



Delineation guidelines for OAR

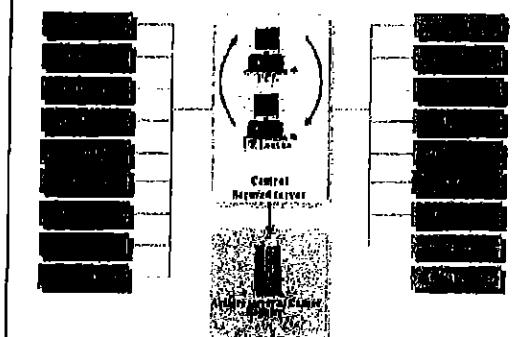


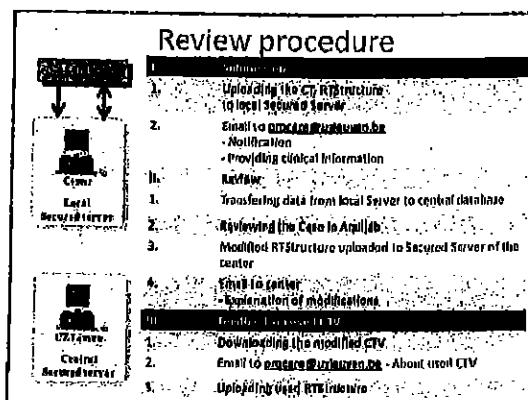
Current situation

- 21 centers agreed to participate in the QA Procare network with Aquilab as platform
 - 20 centers have their license installed
 - 18 centers have been connected to the network /submitted at least one case/

- Current status
 - Review procedure
 - Analysis of results
 - Next steps

Structure of the system





Required Information

- Name of the sender hospital
- Identification of the patient
- National registration number -/IN SZ-NSS/-
- TNM Staging
- Localization of the tumor
- Name of the hospital where the surgery or chemotherapy is planned
- Any further comment

Agreement

- Contours are reviewed within 24 hours
- If uncertain: supervision by Professor Scalliet and/or Professor Haustermans
- Modified CTV structures are sent back as "CTV-mod"
- It is not mandatory to implement the modifications!
- Please send back "CTV-used"

Agreement

- Delineation of OAR is not required but highly recommended
- UZ Leuven is checked by UCL and vice versa
- The final database will be archived at the Cancer Registry using national registration number-NISZ/INSS

Cases submitted (as of 2011 Feb)

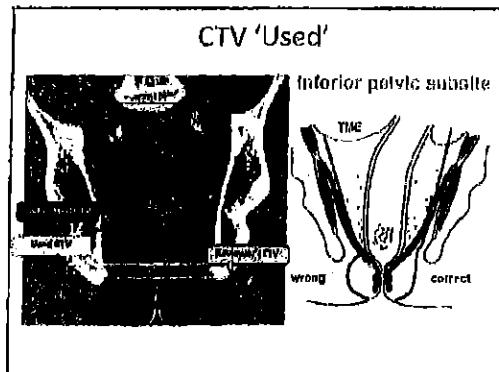
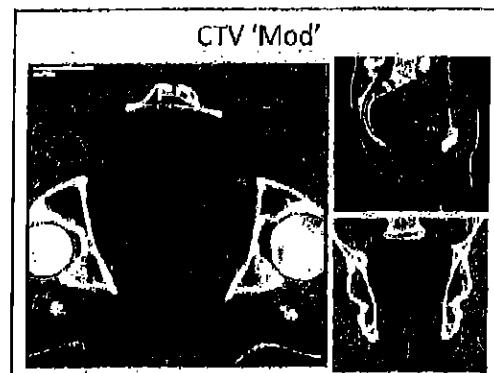
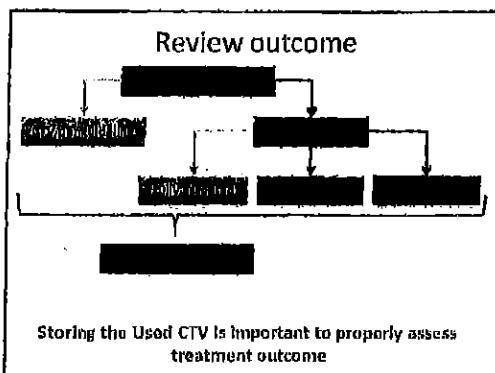
	2010						2011					
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Center 1		9	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	
Center 2		4	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Center 3												1
Center 4	2	1	2	4	1	3	3	2	4	7	5	4
Center 5					1	0	0	2	5	0	0	
Center 6		1	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	5	1	
Center 7								9	3	1	1	
Center 8		4	3	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	
Center 9		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Center 10		2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	
Center 11		3	2	6	8	3	2	3	2	3	2	0
Center 12		5	10	5	6	14	8	5	9	12	6	4
Center 13								1	1	2	9	9
Center 14									9	4	3	0
Center 15		2	1	0	4	1	2	3	9	4	3	0
Center 16		7	2	4	5	1	1	0	2	5	2	2
Center 17		3	3	0	3	2	5	8	7	6	2	
Center 18							2	1	1	3	4	

Cases submitted (as of 2011 Feb)



Localization (as of 2011 Feb)		
Third	Nr. of cases	% of cases
Low	202	45.4%
Low-Med	20	4.6%
Med	123	28.3%
Med-High	19	4.4%
High	62	14.3%
Not provided	9	2.1%
Total	435	

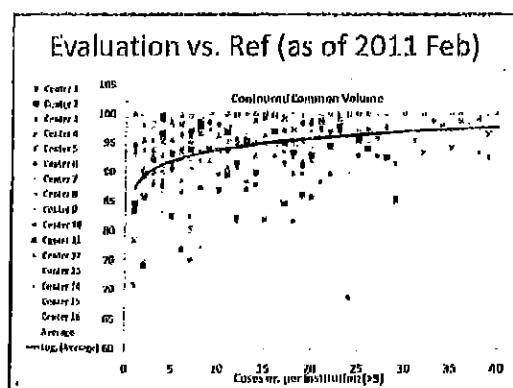
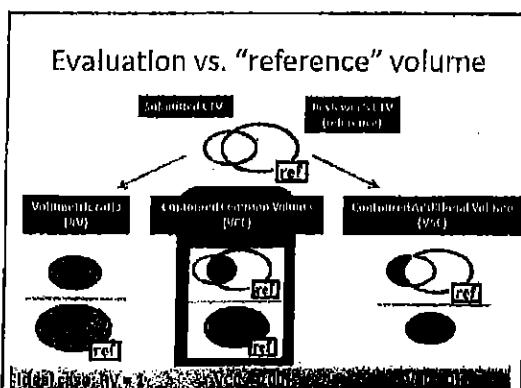
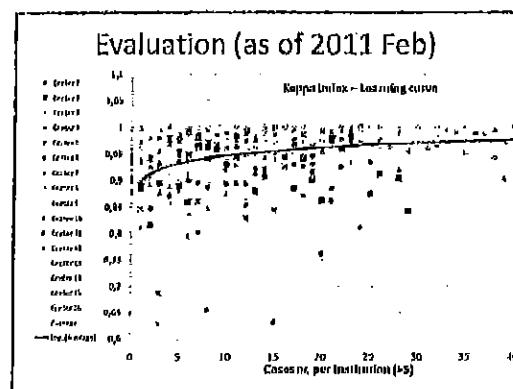
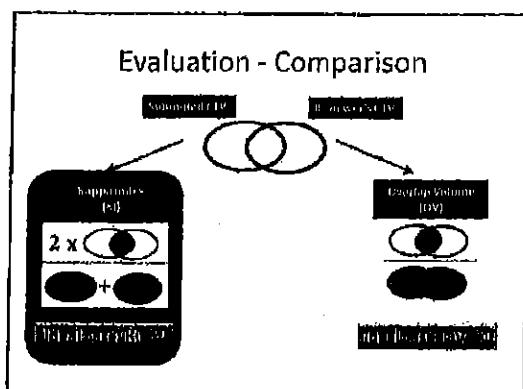
	Used unmodified	Modified	% modified
Center 1	20	20	0.0%
Center 2	28	28	0.0%
Center 3	1	1	100.0%
Center 4	30	20	66.7%
Center 5	8	8	100.0%
Center 6	21	19	9.5%
Center 7	8	8	100.0%
Center 8	10	10	100.0%
Center 9	2	2	100.0%
Center 10	12	11	8.3%
Center 11	7	6	14.3%
Center 12	37	32	13.5%
Center 13	34	17	50.0%
Center 14	18	19	5.6%
Center 15	21	22	4.8%
Center 16	29	25	13.8%
Center 17	40	38	5.0%
Center 18	23	18	21.7%
Total	435	306	70.3%



Review outcome (as of 2011 Feb)					
	Modified	Unmodified	Polymerized	Rejected	Accepted
Center 1	44	23	3	0	0
Center 2	28	26	0	0	0
Center 3	1	0	0	1	0
Center 4	35	34	0	0	0
Center 5	6	1	3	2	0
Center 6	10	9	0	0	0
Center 7	8	7	1	0	0
Center 8	0	0	0	0	0
Center 9	9	2	0	0	0
Center 10	11	8	0	3	0
Center 11	9	3	1	0	0
Center 12	23	15	1	0	0
Center 13	17	15	0	0	0
Center 14	15	13	3	1	0
Center 15	28	14	0	0	0
Center 16	35	19	0	6	0
Center 17	29	13	6	12	1
Center 18	17	11	0	5	1
Total	70.6%	5.9%	16.7%	6.9%	

OARs (as of 2011 Feb)		
All cases	435	
OAR present		
Femoral heads	356	81.8%
Bladder	407	93.6%
Small bowel	305	70.1%

- Current status
- Review procedure
- Analysis of results
- Next steps



- Current status
- Review procedure
- Analysis of results
- Next steps

Procare - Radiotherapy Submission Form
Version 1.0 - 2011 March

Instructions:
1. Please indicate who the author(s) of this study are and which of them
is the lead author.
2. Please indicate the journal where this article will be submitted.

3. Please indicate the journal where this article has been published.
1. Not previously published in any journal.
2. Previously published in a journal.

4. Please indicate:
1. The publication date.
2. Name of the journal.
3. Name of the editor.

5. Please indicate whether the study has been presented at a meeting or not.
1. No.
2. Yes. If yes, please indicate the name of the meeting and the date.

6. Please indicate whether the study has been submitted to a conference or not.
1. No.
2. Yes. If yes, please indicate the name of the conference and the date.

This page is valid for both sections A and B.

The 2010 EORTC Procare Form

PROCARE on the web

- <http://www.registredcancer.be/>
- PROCARE
 - Latest news

5. Incident report systems

Prof. Dr. P. Scalliet

Prof. Dr. C. WELTENS

ADHECO

An incident management system used for incident registration and benchmarking is proposed by Adheco (<http://www.adheco.be/>). The proposed system is the PRISMA RT system. In this system both the analysis and classification of the incidents are performed by trained personnel of the department itself, but benchmarking with other departments (national, international) is also possible.

Quality management systems (QMS)**C. WELTENS**

The implementation of a Quality Management System in the Belgian Radiotherapy departments is coordinated by the College. This project consists of 3 sub-projects:

1. Installation of an INCIDENT REPORT SYSTEM
2. Participation to external dosimetry audits (see chapter about Beldart)
3. Participation to on site audits (organized by the college, starts in 2011)

The installation of Quality management systems is funded by the "Nationale Kanker Plan/Plan National Cancer". This plan includes the progressive installation of a QMS in all radiotherapy departments (5 departments start each year). The QMS consists of the installation of an incident reporting system and the participation to external dosimetry audits. Furthermore on site audits are planned.

In 2010 the College focused on the preparation of the Implementation of the Incident Report System.

Following steps were prepared in 2010:

1. Configuration Hosting environment
2. Installation Benchmark environment
3. Installation Basic Environment (Proof of concept)
4. Installation 25 environments (13 Dutch, 12 French)
5. Communication towards all members to officially announce the project
6. At the same time invite all members to join network
7. Invite members to participate in POC
8. Communicate further timelines:
 - o Start POC
 - o Evaluation & validation POC
 - o Start national Network
9. Start PR activities towards media

Planning for 2011:

1. Information to all radiotherapy departments about installation of PRISMA RT
2. Installation of the system in the 5 first departments: ZNA, Sint Augustinus, UZLeuven, Bordet en Roeselare
3. Education of the quality coordinators

Planning for 2012

1. Installation of the system in the 5 departments: CHU André Vésale, Saint Luc, CHIREC, Baudour, RUG
2. Organisation of a national and international benchmark

6. IMRT

M. Van Dijcke

MT. Hoornaert

**QA of IMRT treatments in Belgium
Survey of the physical aspects**

Marie-Thérèse Hoornaert
Michel Van Dycke

College radiothérapie - réunion chefs de
service 19/03/2010

Introduction

- ❖ Purpose : overview of the situation in Belgium regarding QA programs for the physics part of IMRT
- ❖ Diffusion : Website BHPA to the members

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Introduction

- ❖ Questionnaire divided in three parts :
 - General information
 - Specific IMRT QC on treatment machines
 - Patient related QA

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Preliminary results

 Answers : 15 / 25 centres

- 14 doing IMRT

- 1 not

 Incomplete questionnaires

 1 centre, 2 questionnaires

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General information from 14 centres

Type	Modality	First treatment	% IMRT	localisation
StepShoot : 7	7 Varian	1 in 1995	2 = 63%	Prostate,
Dynamic : 8	1 Novalis	Others :	• > 50% : 2	HN,
	4 Elekta	2001 to	• (20-50)% : 1	Brain,
Rapid Arc : 2	2 Siemens	2009	• (10-20%) : 4	Breast (?)
Tomo : 3	3 Tomo		• < 10% : 5	Gyn
			• no answer : 3

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Patient related QA

* Before start of treatment :

- individual field fluence
 - α°
 - treatment gantry angle
- global dose distribution

* During treatment

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Management machines

Specific leafs performed	Type	Performed by	Periodicity	Time spent
12 yes	Machine + type	Physicist	D.W.M.	11 answers : 10 min ~ 3h (mean 47 min)
2 no	IMRT			
1 ?	dependent: Ex DMLC : Garden fence Sweeping gap			Equipment dependant

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Patient related QA

before treatment

Performing	Each patient	Time spent	MU check	Who
14 yes	12/14 (85.7%)	15 min (1) Up to 4h Mean 92 min	7 (50%)	Physicist 100% (1 + other)
1 ?				

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Patient related QA

before treatment

Individual fields	Detectors	Analysis	Acceptation criteria	Protocols
12 yes	Films : 3	γ	95% pts	ESTRO draft : 3
2 no	2D array: 11	3mm,3% :	$\gamma < 1 : 8$	
1 ?	IC : 6 (some) EPID : 7	11	Missing answers	

• Patient related QA

during treatment

Global	Detectors	Analysis	Acceptation criteria	Each patient
12 yes	Films : 6	γ	90-95% pts	9 yes
2 no	2D array: 4	3mm,3%	$\gamma < 1$	3 no
1 ?	IC : 7 (some)	Dose : 3-5%	Missing answers	1 ?

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• Patient related QA

during treatment

• Performed by 4 centres only

- In vivo : TLD, transit dosimetry, diode
- Other methodology :
 - analysis of delivered fluence
 - Measured sinograms from CT det

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• Total MU related QA

MU

• total MU for 2 Gy :

- ont répondu : prostate 11
head and neck 8
- prostate : min 300 (mean linac 432)
max 1050 (mean linac 734)
- Head Neck : min 390 (mean linac 673)
max 1500 (mean linac 1200)
- Difference tomo/SMLC/DMLC

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Conclusions

❖ Preliminary results :

- missing answers from centres performing IMRT
- one answer/centre → one answer/machine
- incomplete answers : acceptation criteria
- difficult analysis :
 - small numbers
 - different configuration
- Complementary informations to be asked to some participants

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Conclusions

❖ Comparison with other studies:

- IAEA
- Dutch (In Holland IMRT school)