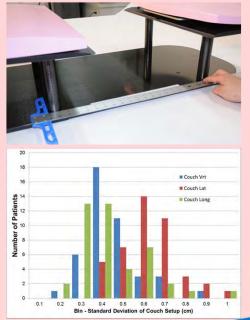
Symposium: Prone Breast -- Rationale, Simulation, Planning and Treatment

Oncology Conference

for The rapists

and Dosimetrists





QA - Prone Breast Board and Its Dosimetric Effect

Inter-fractional Prone Breast Setup Variation

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Medical Physicist
Assistant Professor



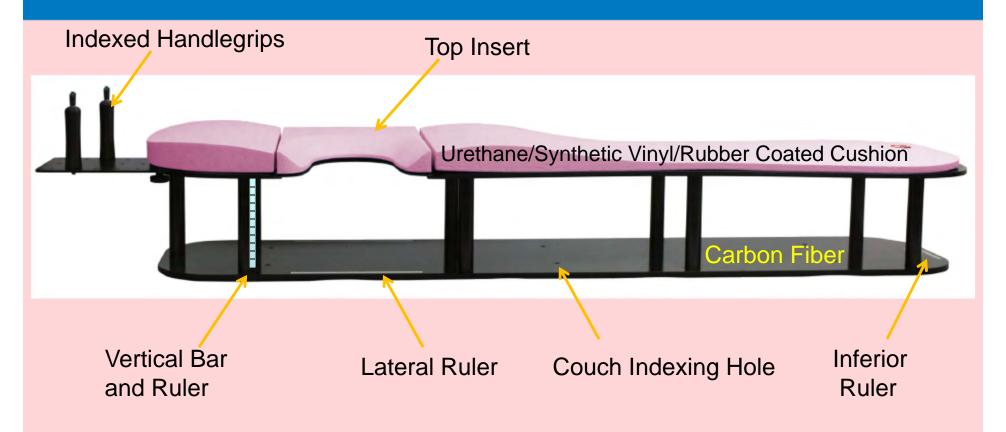
Prone vs Supine





Adapted from http://www.qfix.com

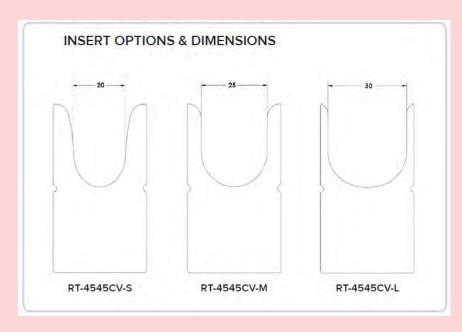




*Prone breast board (ClearVue, Qfix, Avondale, PA) figure and information adapted from http://www.raditec.ch/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/M085_Sell-Sheet-Access-ClearVue.pdf

WELLOW STAND PREVENT& CURE CANCER







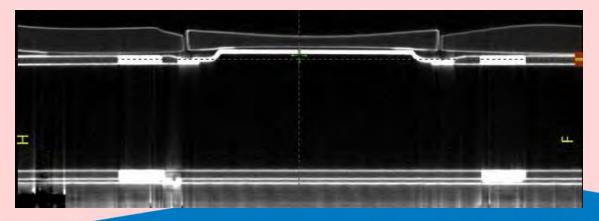
*Prone breast board (ClearVue, Qfix, Avondale, PA) figure and information adapted from http://www.raditec.ch/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/M085_Sell-Sheet-Access-ClearVue.pdf



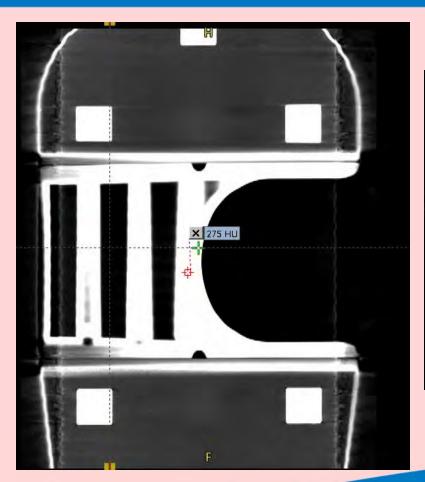
- Check board structure integrity

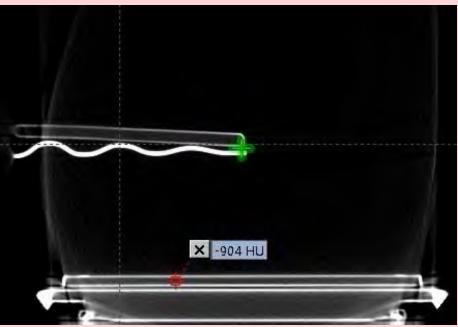


- CT scan of the board









& CURE CANCER



- Scale Ruler QA
 - Following vendor provided procedure*

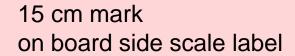


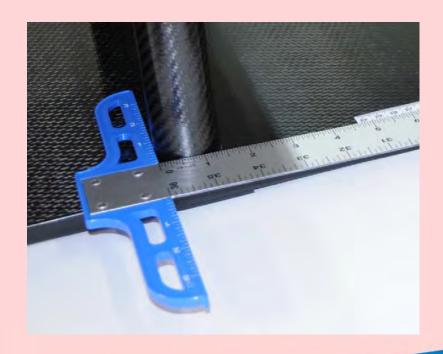
From the foot of the table, Place ruler on the right side of bottom plate of ClearVue. Align the ruler so that the 0 mark is aligned with the edge of the inferior post on the cutout

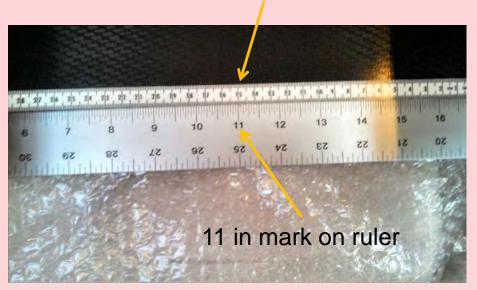
*Adapted from instruction provided by ClearVue, Qfix, Avondale, PA



Zero of Ruler aligned with edge of post

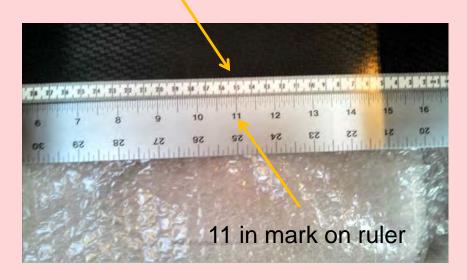




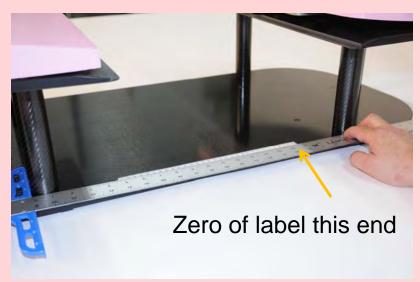




15 cm mark on board side scale label

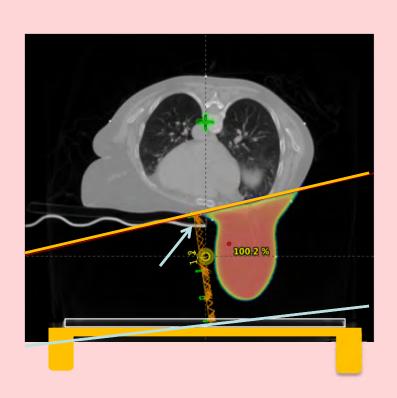


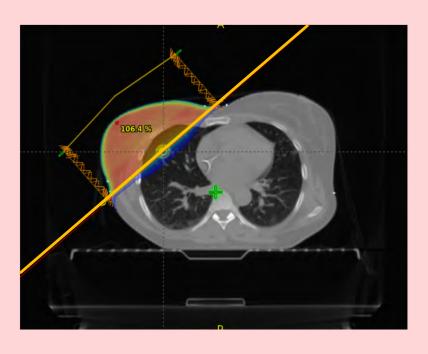
Side scale: 0 cm to 30 cm running superior to inferior



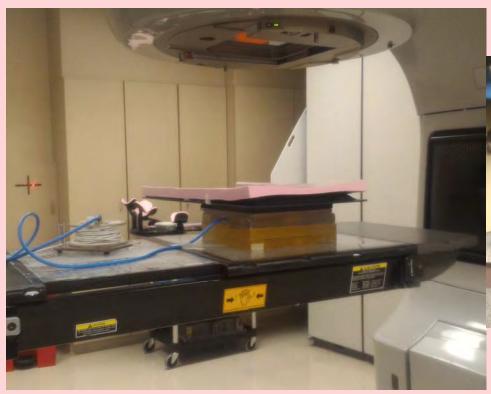


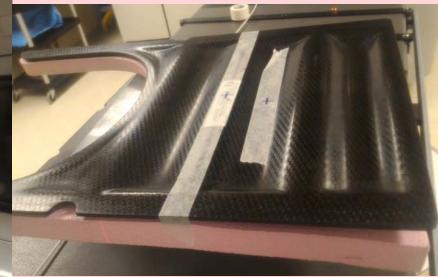
Prone vs Supine





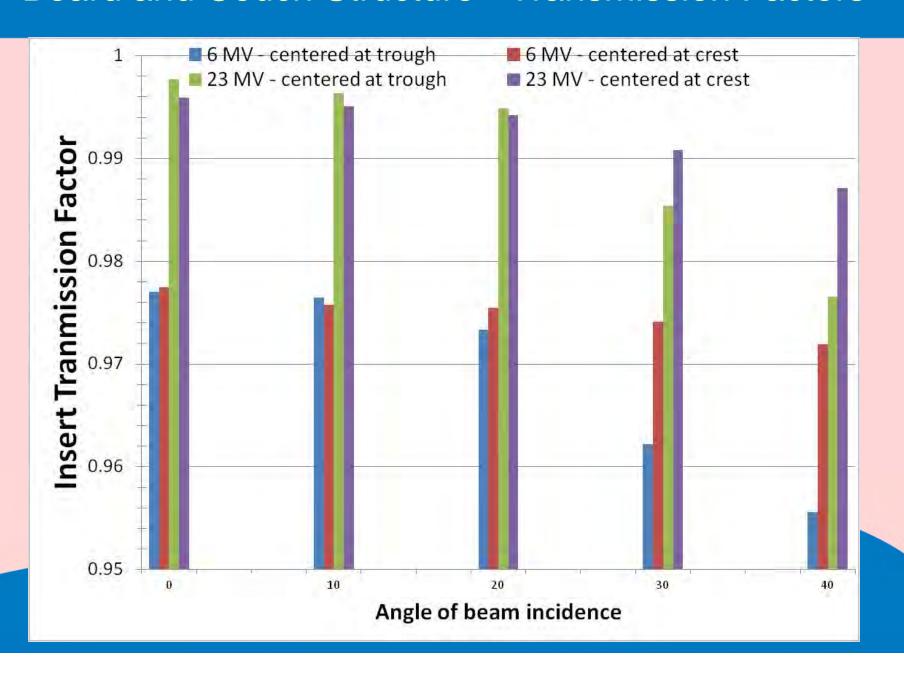


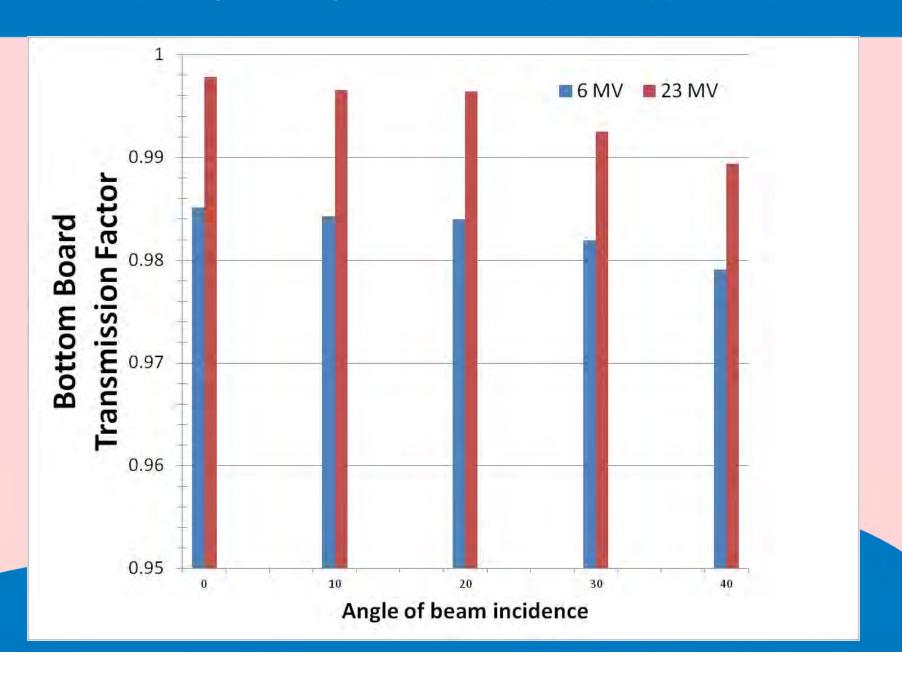


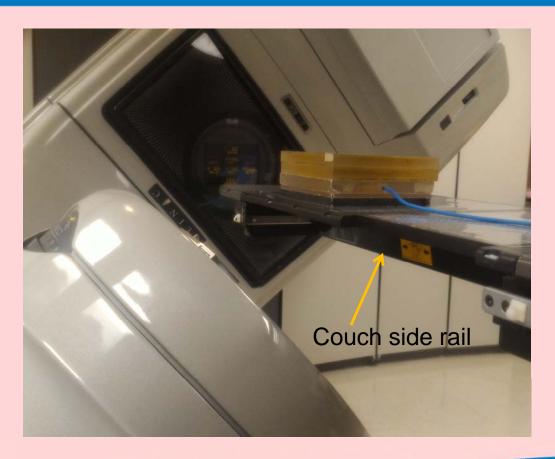


Dosimetor: Cylindrical Farmer Chamber (PTW, Germany)









Transmission Factor (TF) Measured @ Gantry 245°

6MV: TF = 0.962

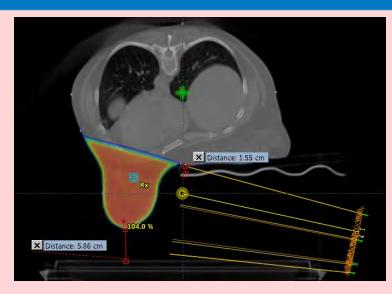
23MV: TF = 0.979



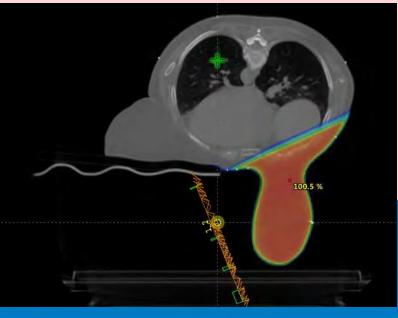


Breast Size vs Air Gap

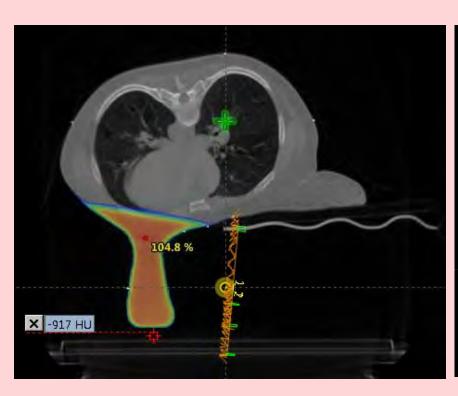








Large Pendulous Breast – w. 19 mm Styrofoam







Increased Skin Dose from the Breast Board



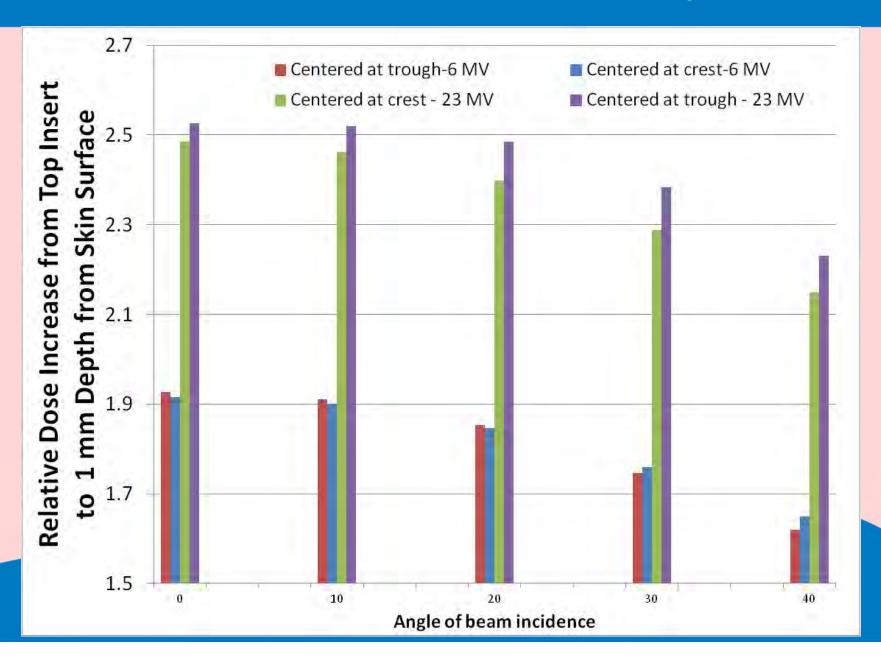
Measurement used Parallel Plate Markus Chamber (PTW, Germany) w. 1 mm build up cap



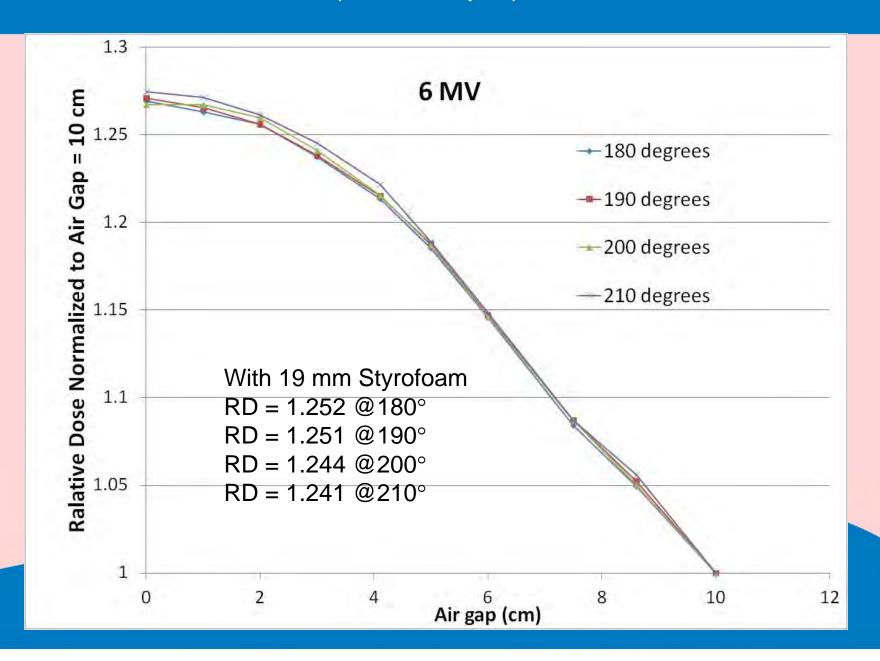
& CURE CANCER



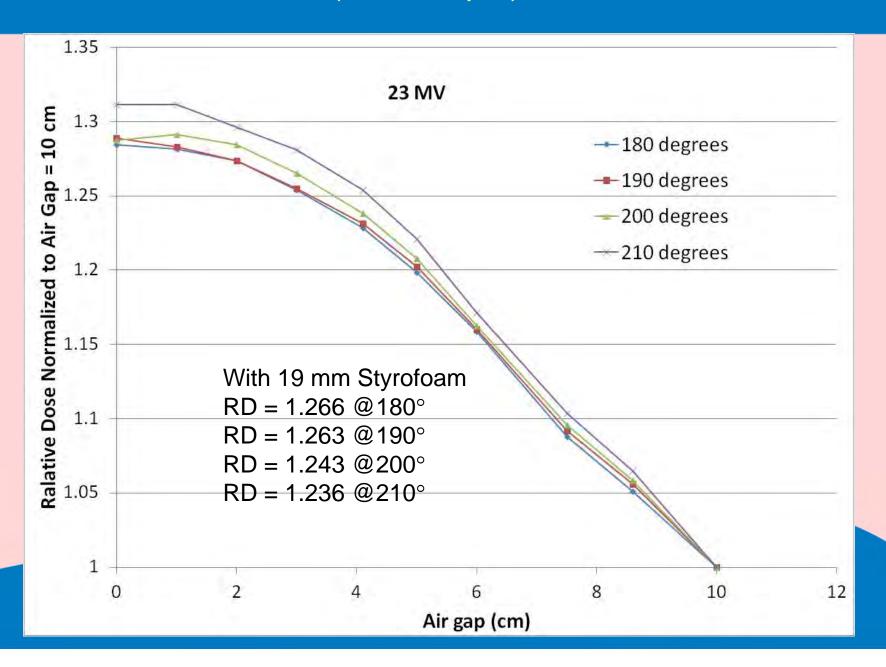
Increased Skin Dose from the Top Insert



Increased Skin Dose (1 mm depth) from the Bottom Board



Increased Skin Dose (1 mm depth) from the Bottom Board



Summary I

- Quality Assurance for Prone Breast Board is crucial to ensure accurate patient setup and dose delivery
- It is necessary to evaluate and understand the potential dosimetric effects from the Prone Breast Board
 - Attenuator: reduces dose to target
 - Bolus effect: increases dose to skin





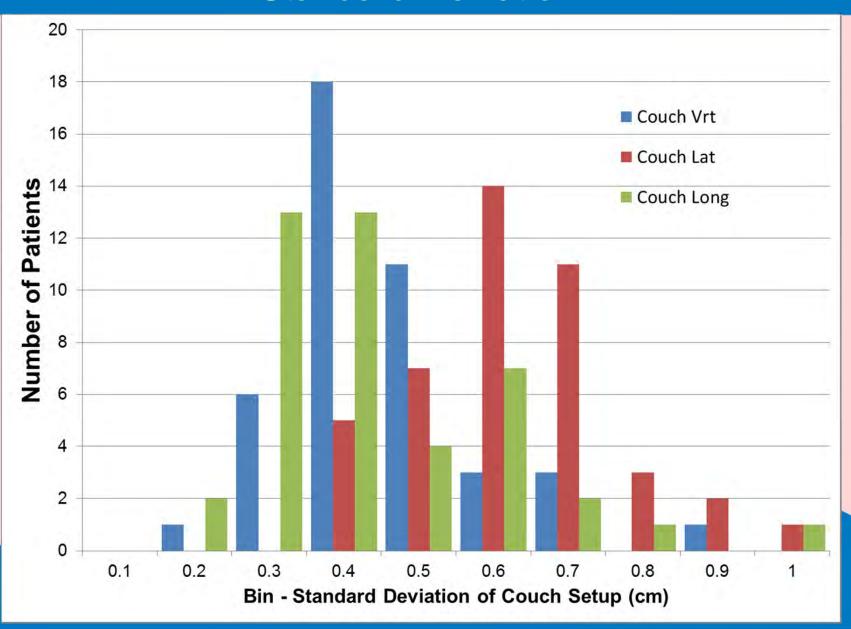
Inter-fractional Setup Variation

- Prone breast board is indexed to the treatment couch
- Lasers aligns to indexed rulers scale
- Lateral tatoo (CT mark) on breast
- Day-to-day table position variation represents the potential inter-fractional setup variation
- Analyzed 43 patients





Distribution of Inter-fractional Table Position Standard Deviation



Inter-fractional Table Position Variation – Patient Pool (45 patients)

- Small size (Air gap > or = 9 cm):11 patients
- Medium size (Air gap < 9 cm; and > or = 6 cm):
 15 patients
- Large size (Air gap < 6 cm; and > or = 2 cm):
 11 patients
- Very Large Size (Air gap < 2 cm):
 4 patients
- Very Large Pendulous landing on Styrofoam:
 2 patients



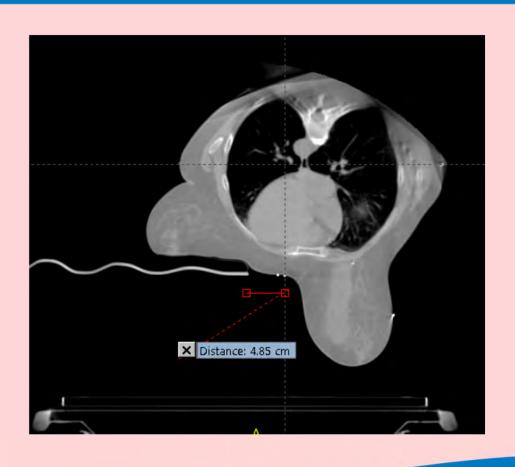


Inter-fractional Table Position Variation

Dimension	# patients	Vrt	Lat	Long
S	11	0.37 ± 0.09	0.54 ± 0.15	0.29 ± 0.11
M	17	0.40 ± 0.10	0.56 ± 0.13	0.42 ± 0.21
L	11	0.39 ± 0.16	0.57 ± 0.14	0.45 ± 0.15
VL	4	0.48 ± 0.22	0.61 ± 0.18	0.37 ± 0.07
VLP	2	0.34 ± 0.13	0.62 ± 0.02	0.42 ± 0.16
Total	45	0.39 ± 0.13	0.56 ± 0.14	0.39 ± 0.17



Example - Possible Instability and/or Discomfort



Patient 10

2.67 Gy x 15 fx

= 40 Gy:

 $SD_{Vrt} = 6.9 \text{ mm}$

 $SD_{lat} = 8.0 \text{ mm}$

 $SD_{Long} = 5.6 \text{ mm}$





Summary II

- Inter-fractional setup variation is largest at the lateral direction (with mean standard deviation ~6 mm at couch lateral)
- Little difference among different size groups for table setup variation (smallest breast size group had slightly smaller variation)
- Patient's comfort and stability is important for setup reproducibility
- Proper couch tolerance should be implemented in order to reduce chances of setup error





Acknowledgement

- Conference Organizing Committee
- RPCI prone breast team
- RPCI physics team and QA associates
- Amy Jessica Lau data collecting/analysis
 (Medical Physics Program, University at Buffalo)





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