North Estonia Medical Centre

The Role of Medical Physicists in Modern Radiotherapy Kätlin Tiigi <u>Katlin.tiigi@regionaalhaigla.ee</u> North Estonia Medical Centre Head of Radiotherapy Department / Radiotherapy medical physicist / Radiation Protection officer 101 101



Medical physicist – (MP)

- MP is a healthcare professional who applies principles of physics to medicine, particularly in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. They ensure safe and effective use of radiation and other physical agents in medical procedures.
- Radiation Therapy Design and implement treatment plans for cancer patients using radiation. Ensure the accurate delivery of radiation doses. Monitor and maintain radiation equipment.
- Diagnostic Imaging Optimize the performance of imaging equipment such as X-ray, MRI, CT, and ultrasound. Develop and maintain protocols to minimize radiation exposure while ensuring highquality images. Calibrate and test imaging devices.
- Nuclear Medicine Oversee the use of radioactive materials for diagnosis and treatment. Ensure proper handling and disposal of radioactive substances. Develop protocols for imaging and therapeutic procedures involving radiopharmaceuticals.
- Responsibilities: Quality Assurance, Safety, Research and Development, Clinical and Technical Support, Education and Training

Education of MP-s

- > TalTech curricula Biomedical Engineering and Medical Physics (very wide spectra trained together)
- > Certification by the professional union Eesti Biomeditsiinitehnika ja Meditsiinifüüsika Ühing (EBMÜ)
- No clinical residency available for MP-s in Estonia people trained abroad (personal and hospital funds)
- Currently in Estonia we have 11 MP-s in diagnostic and nuclear medicine; 9 MP-s in radiotherapy (clinical MP-s)



Level 8 (engineer, MP)

- Level 7 certification + 4 years of work experience + 80 training points
- Recertification every 5 years

MP in Radiotherapy team

- Radiation oncologist
- > Other doctors (consultants)
- Nurses
- Radiotherapy technicians
- > MP-s and dosimetrist
- **Engineers**
- > Secretarys

Modern radiotherapy

- > Aim maximum tumor control & minimal side effects
- High doses (30-150 Gy) used to kill cancer cells
- External beam radiotherapy (EBRT) radiation is directed to patient from outer source, nowadays mainly electrical sources (linacs), used to be Co-60 sources
- Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRT, ablative radiation doses)
- Brachytherapy with radioactive sources
- HDR (*high dose rate*) source is used on multiple patients
- LDR (*low dose rate*) sources will be permanent in human body
- Medical imaging computed tomography (CT); magnetic resonance imaging (MRI); positron emission tomography (PET) to see the tumor and normal tissue around it



Linear accelerators



Particles in radiotherapy





Quality of dose distribution in human body

NEMC radiotherapy department

- Ca 1900 external beam cases treated annually; 120-170 fractions per day
- 300 HDR brachytherapy procedures annually
- 76 beds for outpatients 30 level II (chemoradiation, located in premises), 46 level III (nursing department, located 15 min away)
- CT and MRI (only) based planning (both located in radiotherapy department, GE, Spectronic)
- 4 linear accelerators (2 x Varian Clinac, 2 x Varian Truebeam with SRT capability, 1 with SGRT capability), 1 HDR Unit (Elekta Flexitron) – 2 oldest are being renewed 2024-2025
- 2-3 new rooms/bunkers in planning

Many different planning systems and IT and AI solutions





Video: <u>Kiiritusravi on Vimeo</u>

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10.00

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KOTTUS



Konsiilium, raviotsus



Suhtlus patsiendiga



Kiiritusravi planeerimise KT



Lisakuvamine PET-KT / MRT



Peer review



Sihtmaht, preskriptsioon



(Auto)kontureerimine



Kujutiste registreerimine



Doosi planeerimine



Raviplaani kinnitamine ja QC



Patsiendi ettevalmistus ja kontroll kiirendil (IGRT)



Ravi kiirendil

Medical imaging



MRI	PET
Excellent	Poor
Excellent	Compromised
Excellent	Limited
Poor	Excellent
	MRI Excellent Excellent Excellent Poor

PET/CT

PET/MR









SUV 8

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Artificial intelligence in RT

- Assist humans and speed up the process
- Models developed by tech companies and MP-s together
- Autosegmentation
- Autoplanning
- Automated QA
- Automation of repetative tasks
- Currently research collaboration contracts with GE, Raysearch





Dose planning



Treatment plan check in tomotherapy



Treatment plan check for moving tumors (breast, lung, liver, pancreas etc)



Treatment plan check with plate detector (>1000 mini ion chambers) under linac





Electron density check – crucial test in dose planning (CT testing)





Tests on linac to ensure 1 mm accuracy



MRI testing – main aspect –geometric distrortion



silicon

epoxy

PTW-DataAnalyz

File Edit View Graphics Tools Window

Inplane Profile Photons

Crossplane Profile Photons PDD

Crossplane Profile Photons PDD Photons

Crossplane Profile Photons Inplane Profile Photons Crossplane Profile Photons PDD Photons

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Linac dosimetry – measure, calibrate and model ionizing radiation. Data will be used in treatment planning and conducting treatments.



Many different detectors and ionization chambers to use - choice of physicist. Wrong detector = wrong dose measurements



Future goals - adaptive radiotherapy

Tumour, lymph nodes, organ at risk (OAR) will change in time (seconds, hours, days, weeks etc) – we need to adapt to reach better outcomes (better tumor control & less side effects)



Pic E. Gerškevitš

* Organs subject to filling and deformation including bladder, rectum, cervix, and stomach etc





We are moving towards adaptive, personalized RT – a lot of work to do and a lot of educated people needed



Adaptive personalized radiotherapy – new treatment plan every day



Peer review



Sihtmaht, preskriptsioon



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Thank you!

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Katlin.tiigi@gmail.com