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Trento Institute for
Fundamental Physics
and Applications

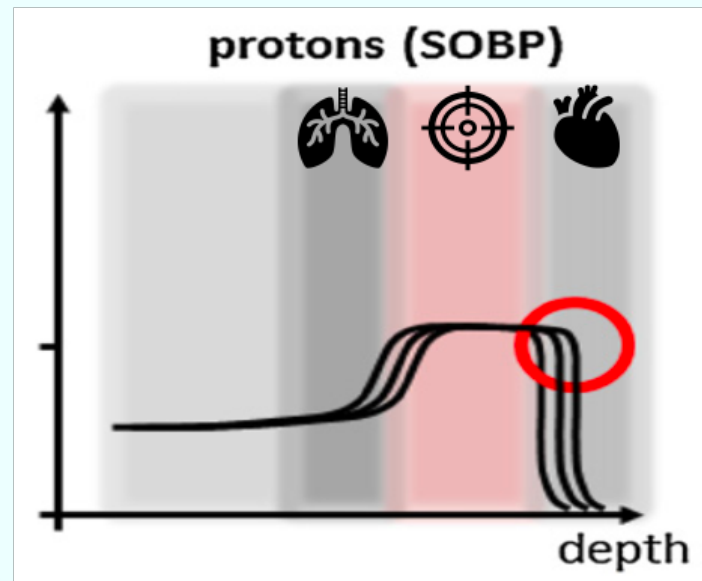
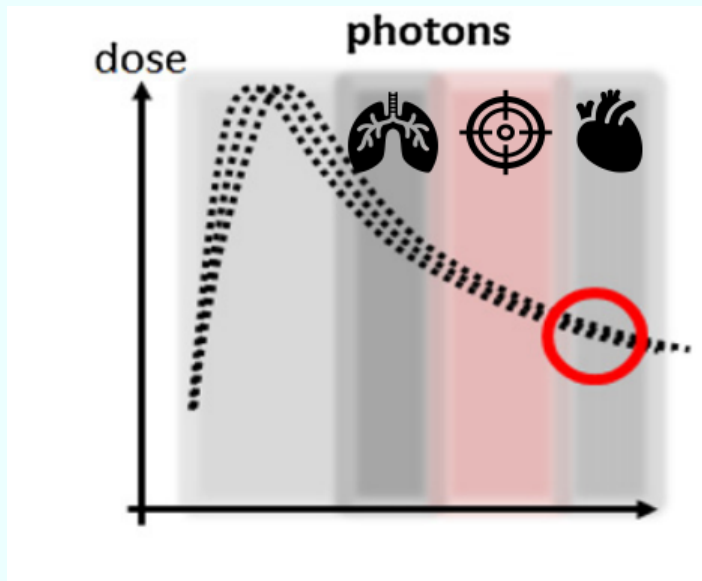
Labeling The Tumor With ^{31}P , ^{63}Cu And ^{89}Y Provides An In Vivo Prompt Gamma-Based Range Verification For Therapeutic Protons

Giorgio Cartechini, Elena Fogazzi, Luna Pellegrini, Marie Vanstalle, S. D. Hart, Chiara La Tessa

6th July 2023



PROTON RANGE UNCERTAINTIES



Knopf and Lomax 2013 Phys. Med. Biol.



SOURCES OF RANGE UNCERTAINTIES

Systematic:

- CT calibration and resolution
- Mean excitation energy in tissues
- Dose calculation in heterogeneities
- Relative Biological Effectiveness
- ...

Random:

- Patient setup
- Beam reproducibility
- Measurements uncertainty in water for commissioning
- ...

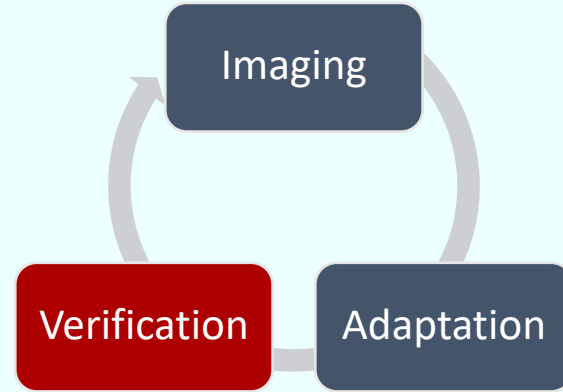
Total uncertainty: 2.4% + 1.2 mm
3-7 mm of uncertainty

Durante and Paganetti Rep. Prog. Phys. (2016)

ADAPTIVE RADIO THERAPY



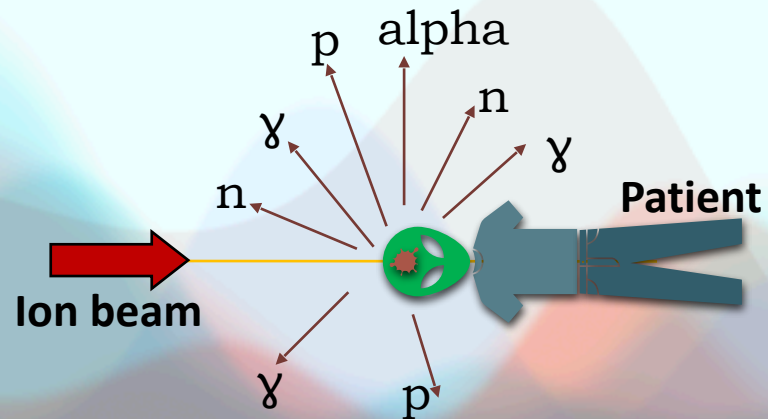
Holy Grail:
Online **detection** and
reaction to proton range
deviations

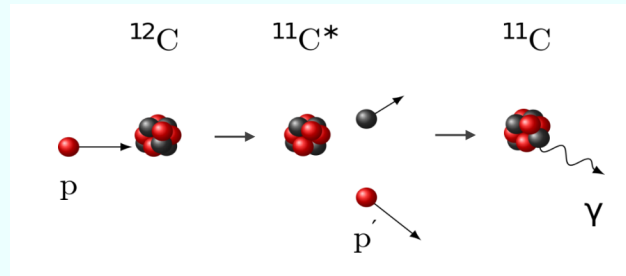
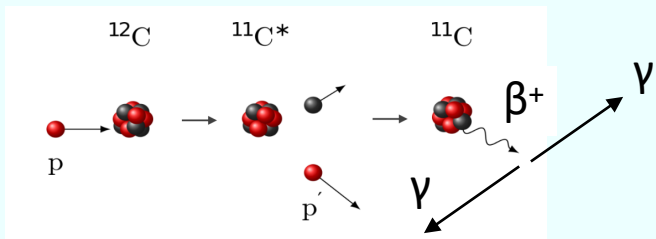


Realistic achievement:

in vivo range verification

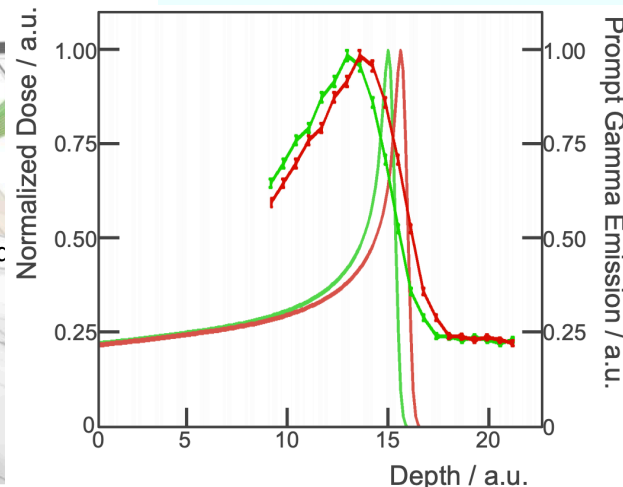
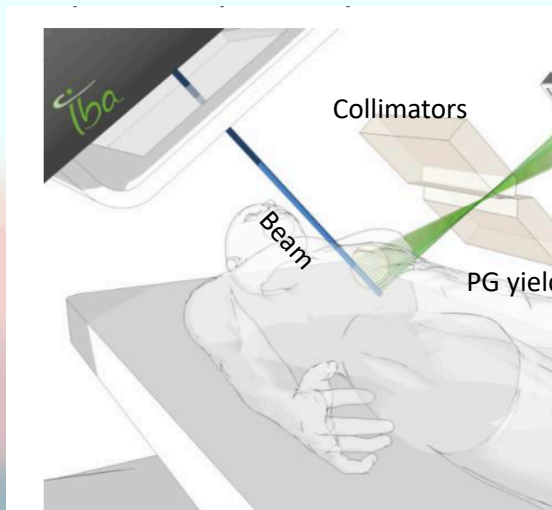
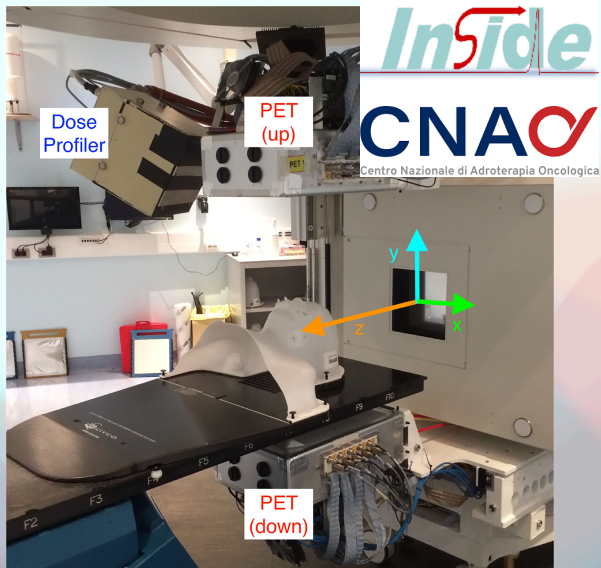
- Detect range deviations
- Independent quality assurance





Positron Emission Tomography

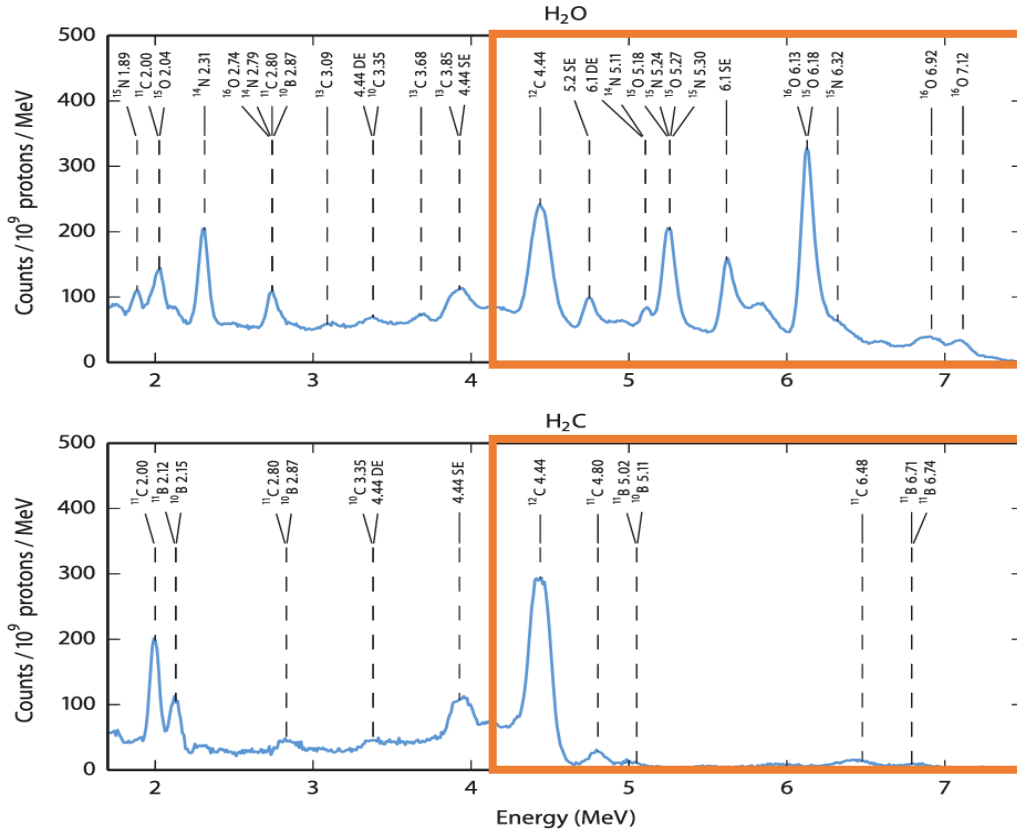
Prompt gamma Imaging



C. Richter et al., Radiother Oncol. 2016



PROMPT GAMMA SPECTROSCOPY- PGS

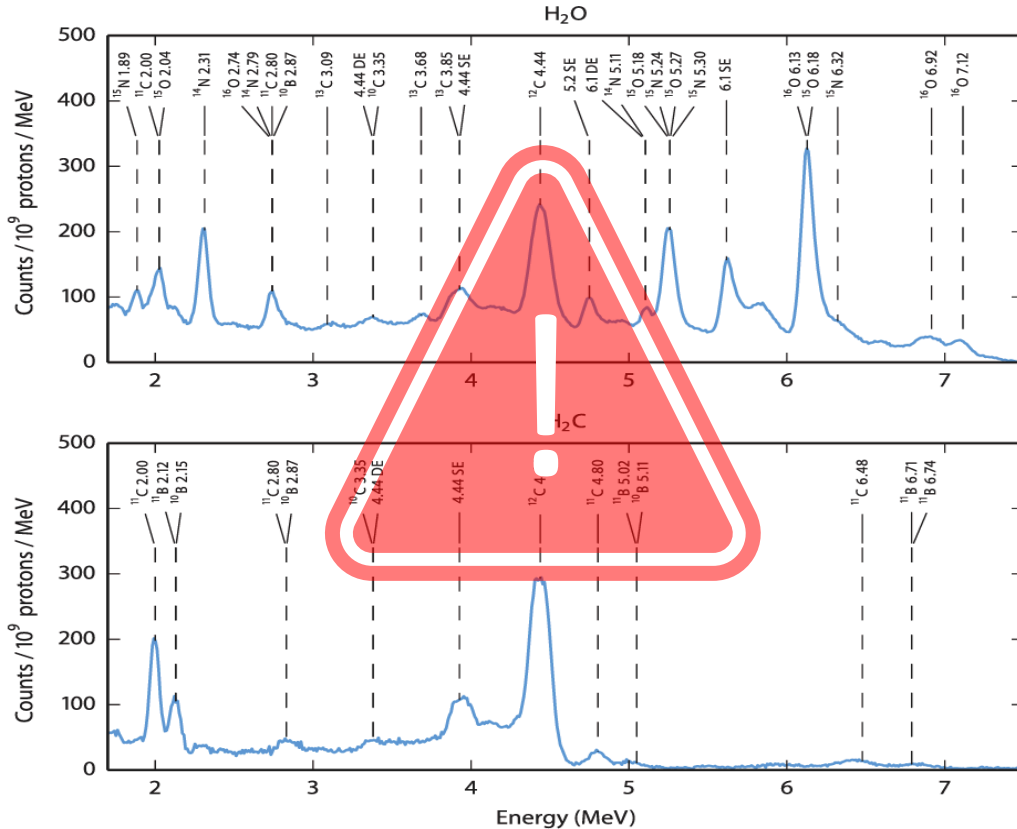


PGS can predict **at the same time:**

- Absolute proton range
- Elemental material composition



PROMPT GAMMA SPECTROSCOPY-PGS

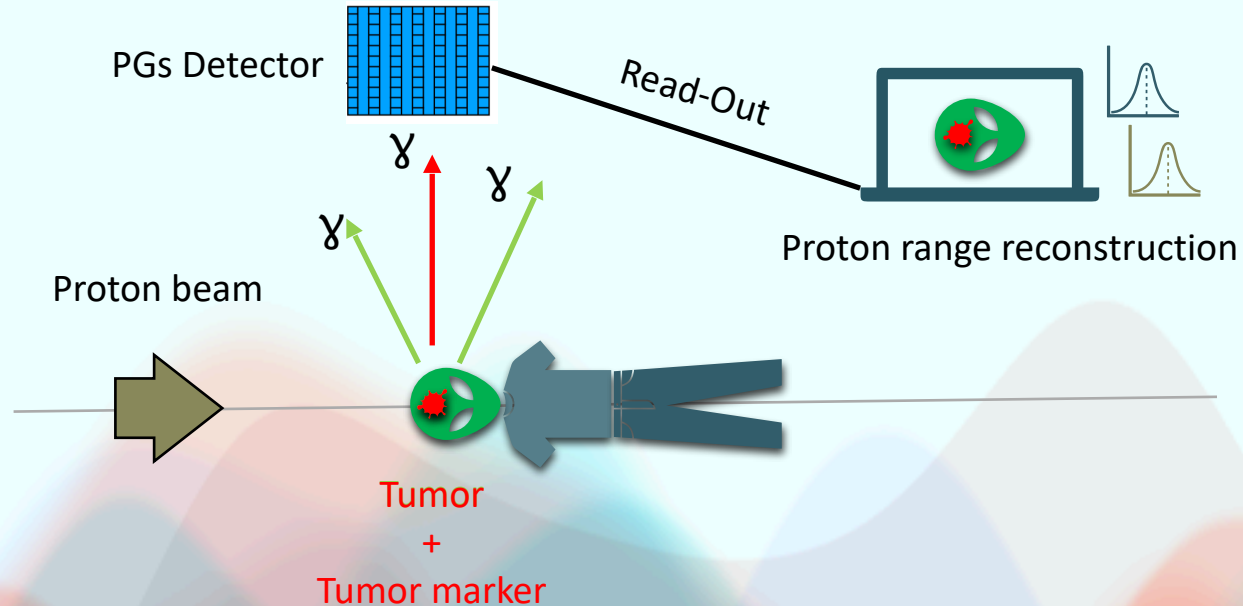


Main limitation: PG statistics

10^7 - 10^8 protons per Bragg curve result in 2-3 mm range accuracy

A DIFFERENT APPROACH

What if the tumor could be loaded with a “marker element” that can not only enhance the production of PG but also emit a signature spectrum?

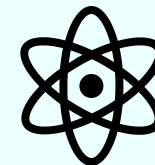


Similar approach already proposed using metal nanoparticles or inserts

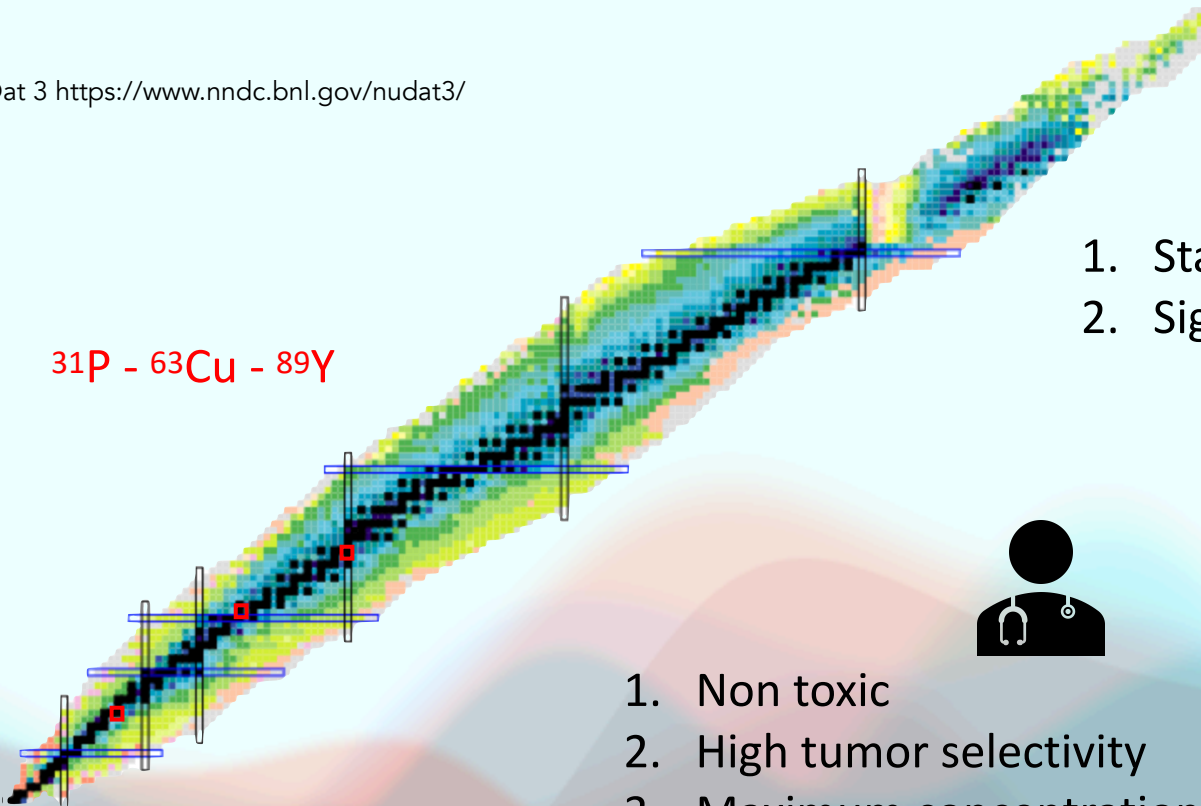


MARKER ELEMENT

NuDat 3 <https://www.nndc.bnl.gov/nudat3/>



^{31}P - ^{63}Cu - ^{89}Y



1. Stable
2. Signature PG spectrum



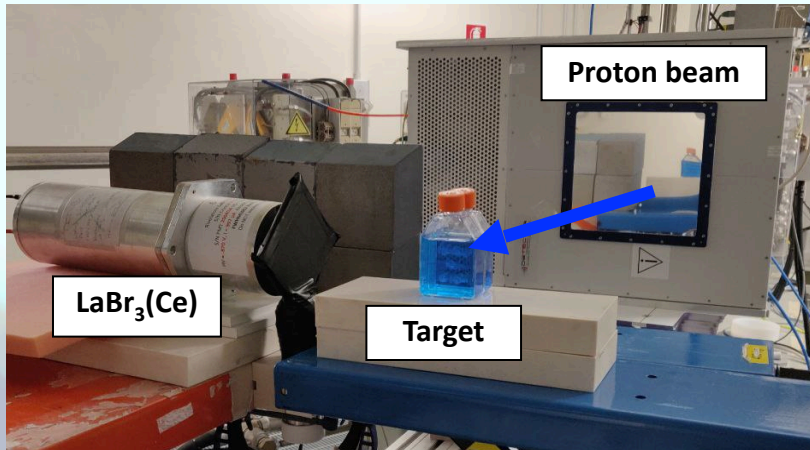
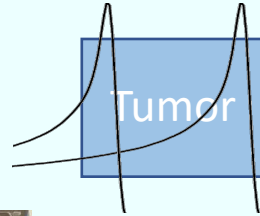
1. Non toxic
2. High tumor selectivity
3. Maximum concentration achievable



- PG spectroscopy measurements
- Characterization of PG emission spectra from ^{31}P , ^{63}Cu , ^{89}Y targets

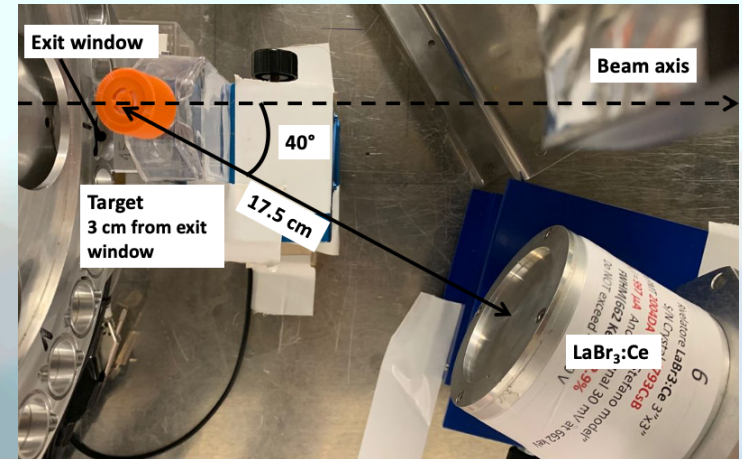
Trento proton therapy center, Italy

70 MeV proton beam
4 cm range in water



Cyrcè cyclotron Strasbourg, France

25 MeV proton beam
0.5 cm range in water

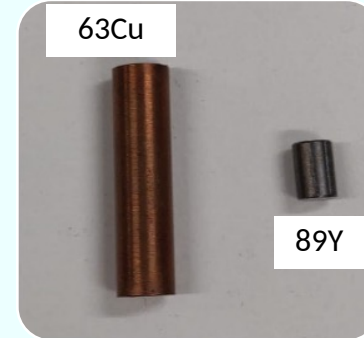




TARGETS

Solid targets

- 100% element concentration
- Only ^{63}Cu and ^{89}Y



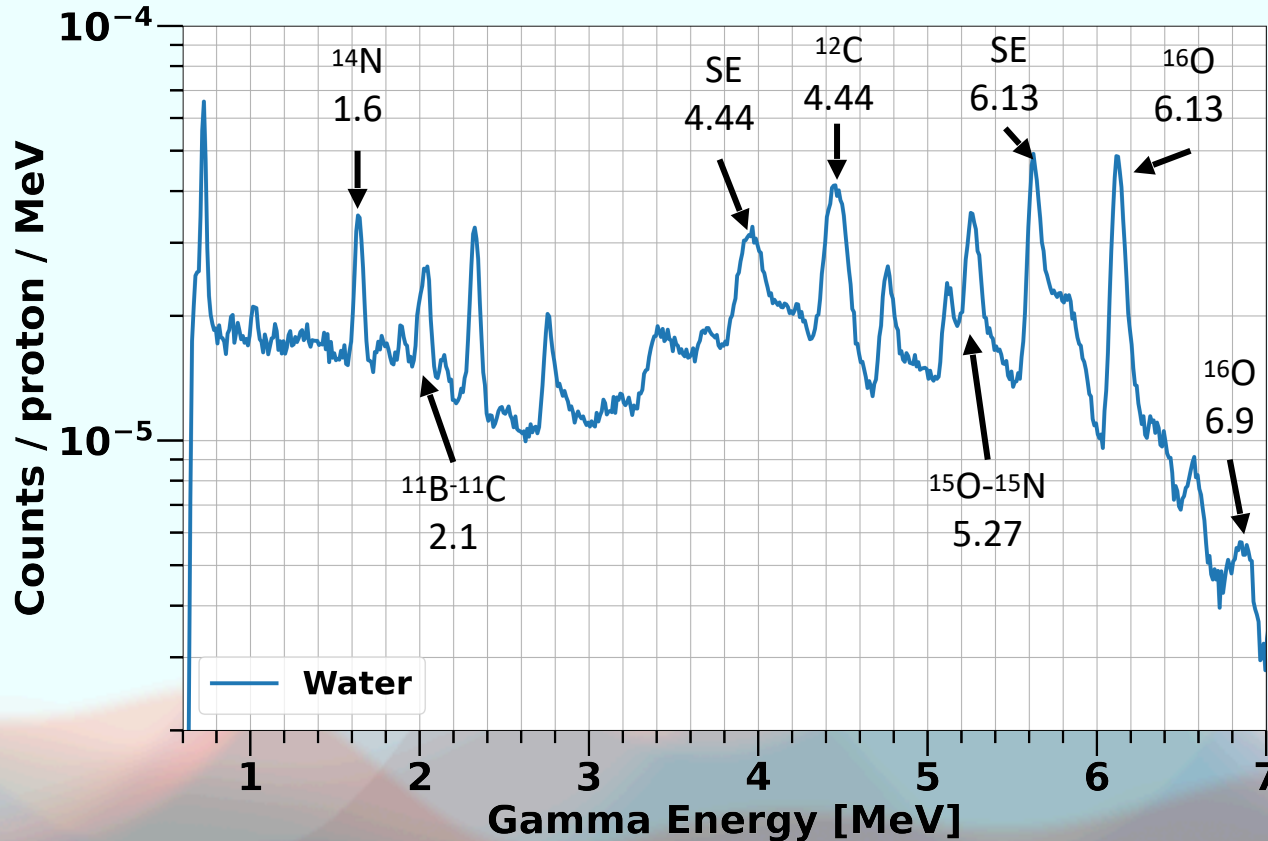
Water-based solutions:

- $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Y}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Pure water
- 5% to 0.1% mass fraction



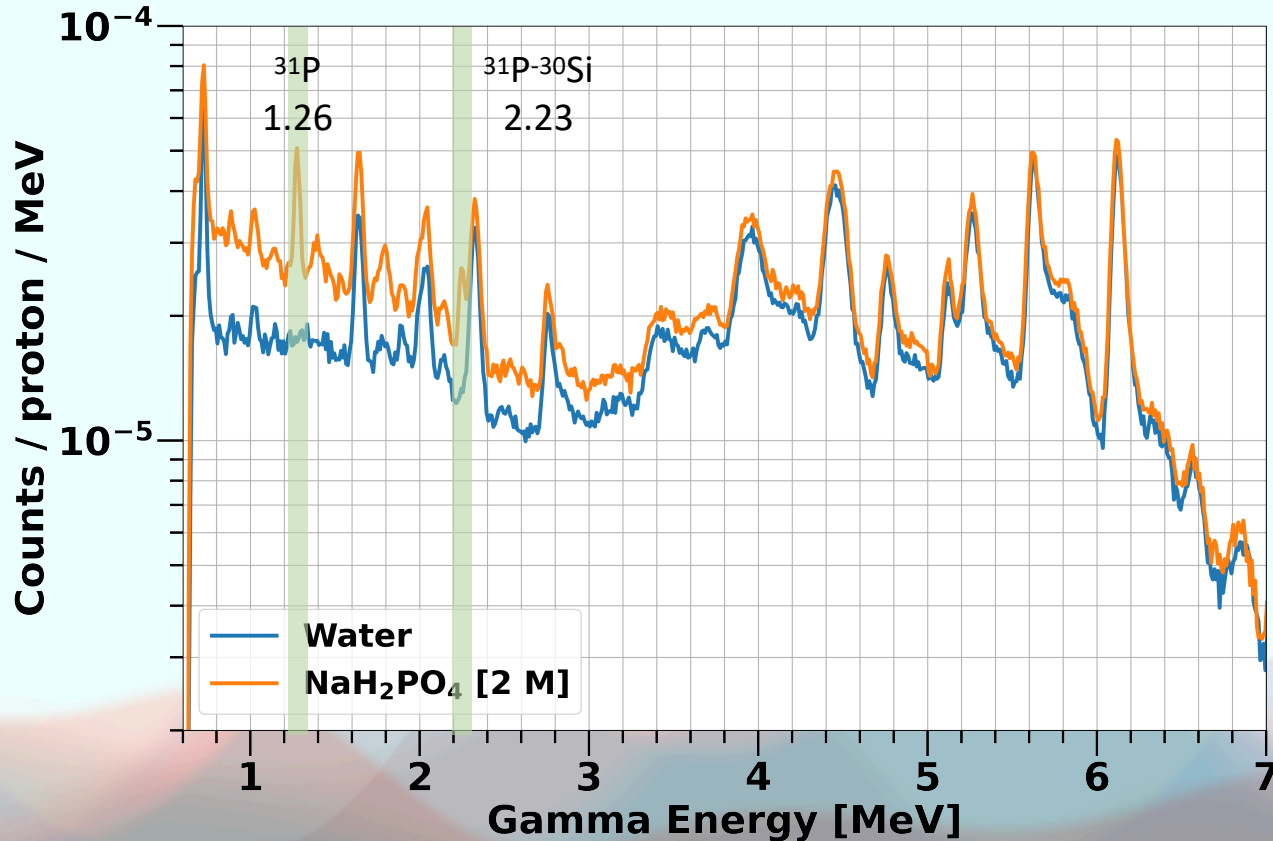


PG ENERGY SPECTRUM: 70 MeV + H₂O



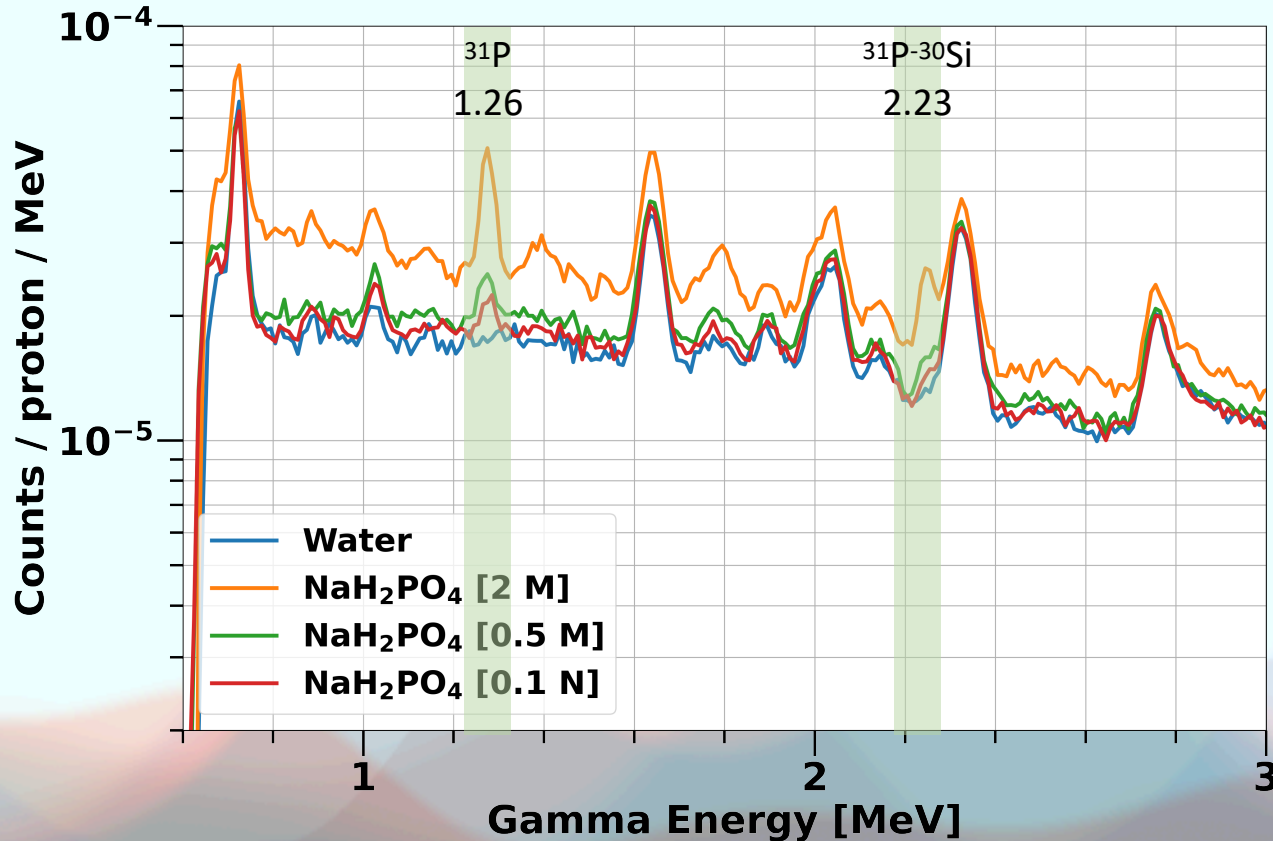


PG ENERGY SPECTRUM: 70 MeV + NaH₂PO₄



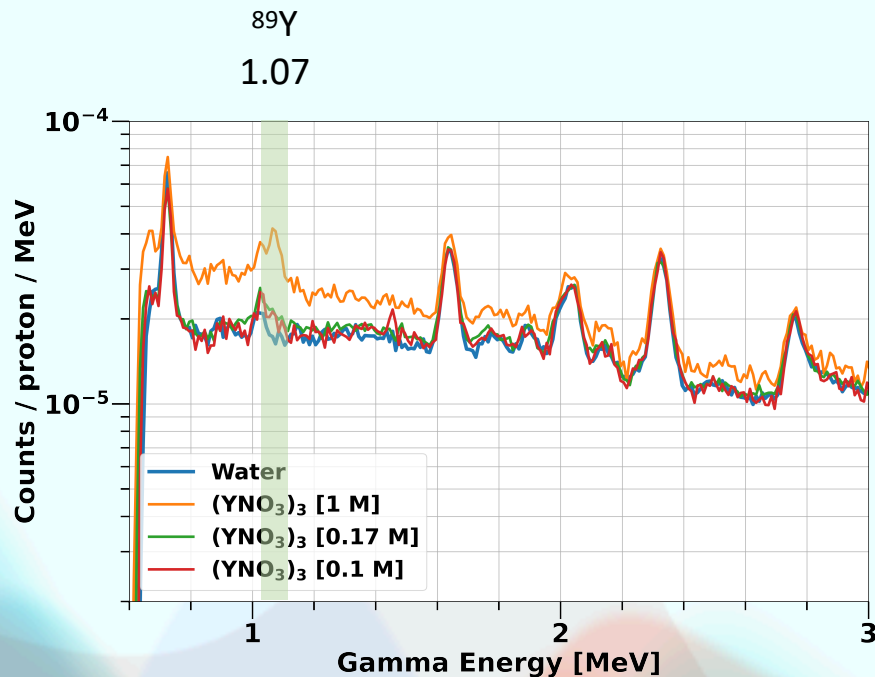
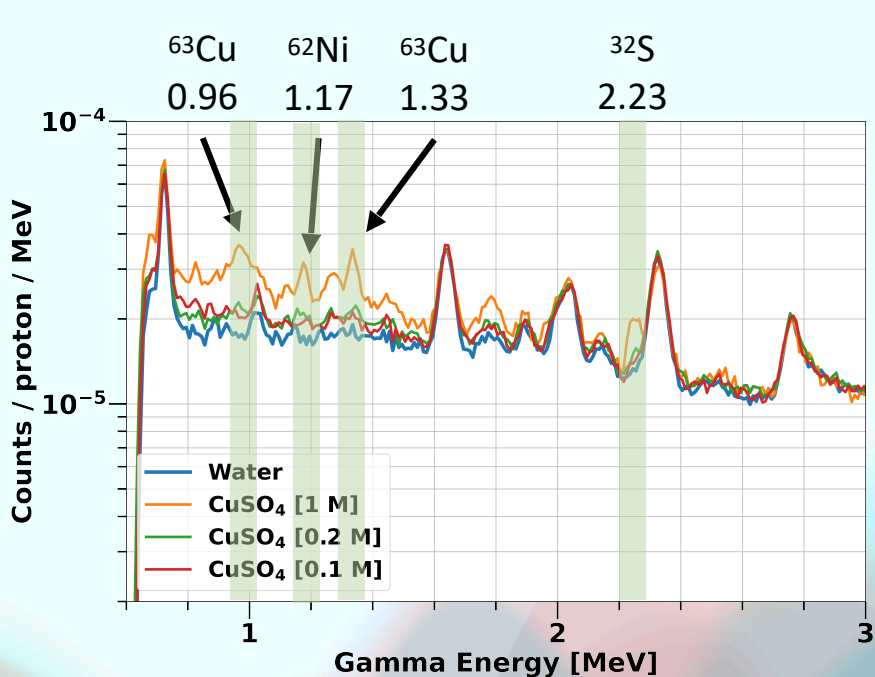


PG ENERGY SPECTRUM: 70 MeV + NaH₂PO₄



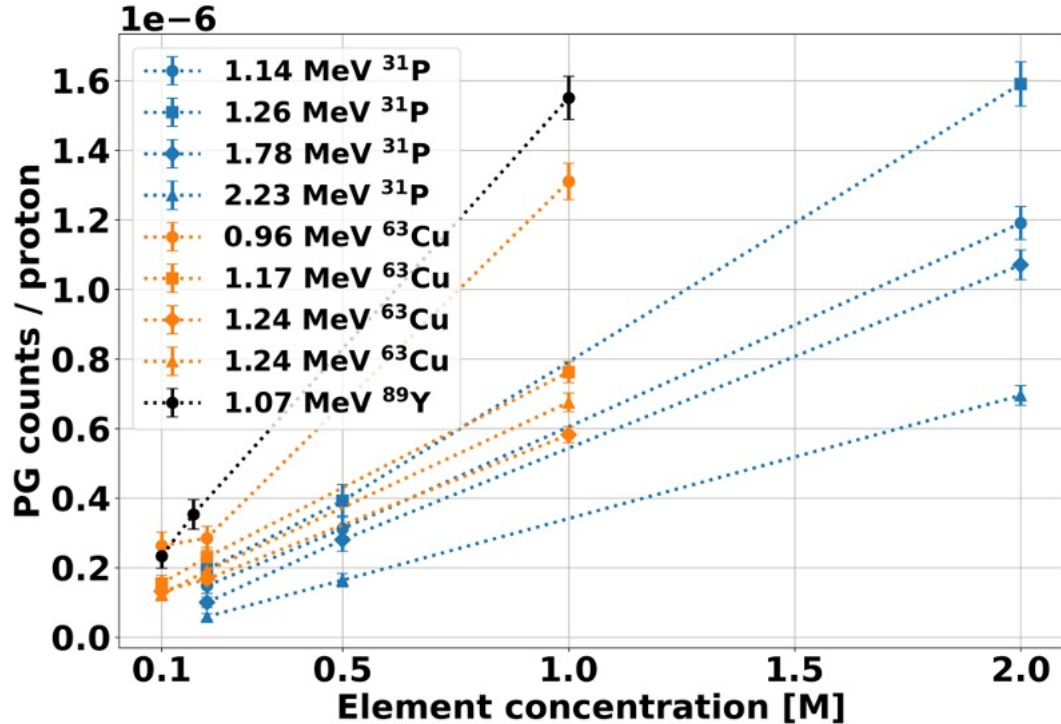


PG ENERGY SPECTRUM: 70 MeV + CuSO₄ and Y(NO₃)₃





EXTRAPOLATION AT REALISTIC CONCENTRATIONS

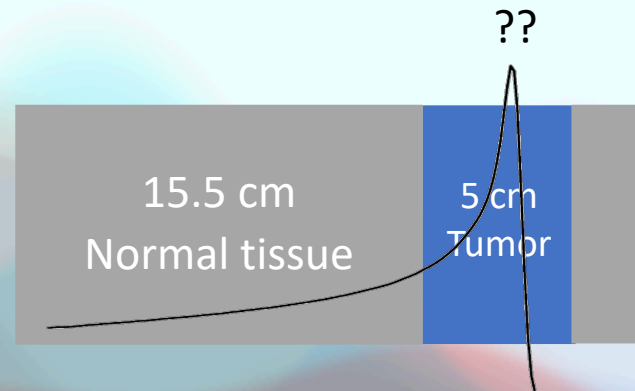
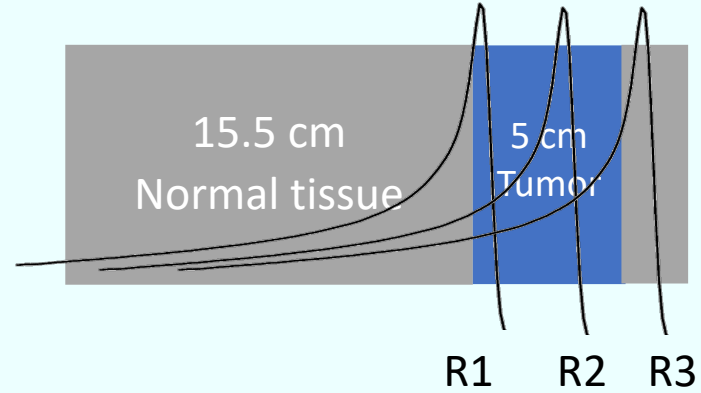
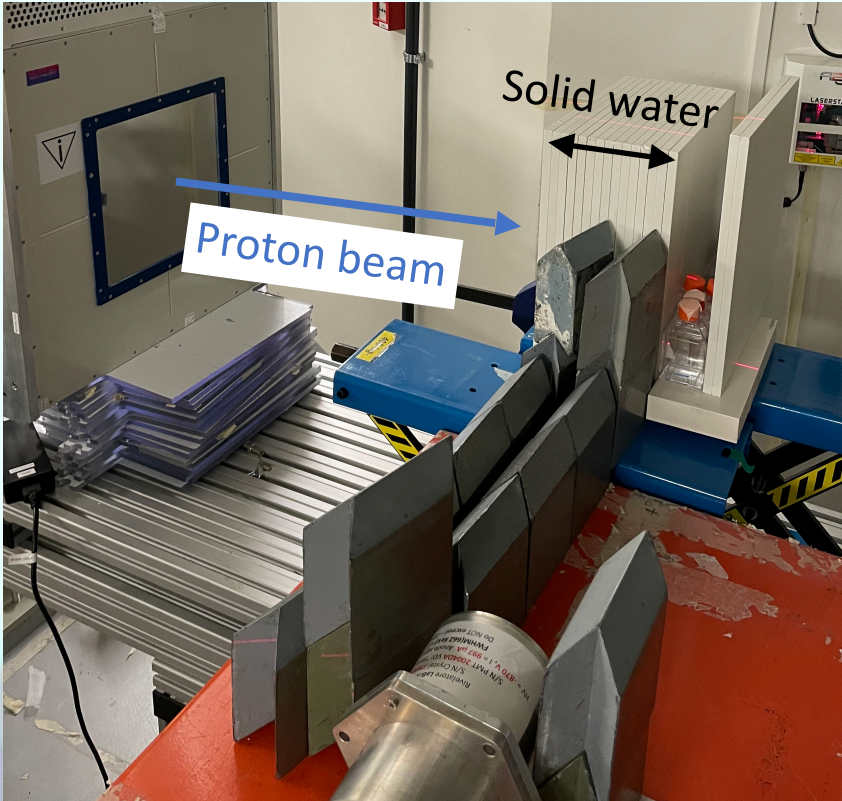


- Assumptions:

- **0.4 mM** element concentration in tumor
- **10^9** delivered protons
- **5 sr** detector solid angle

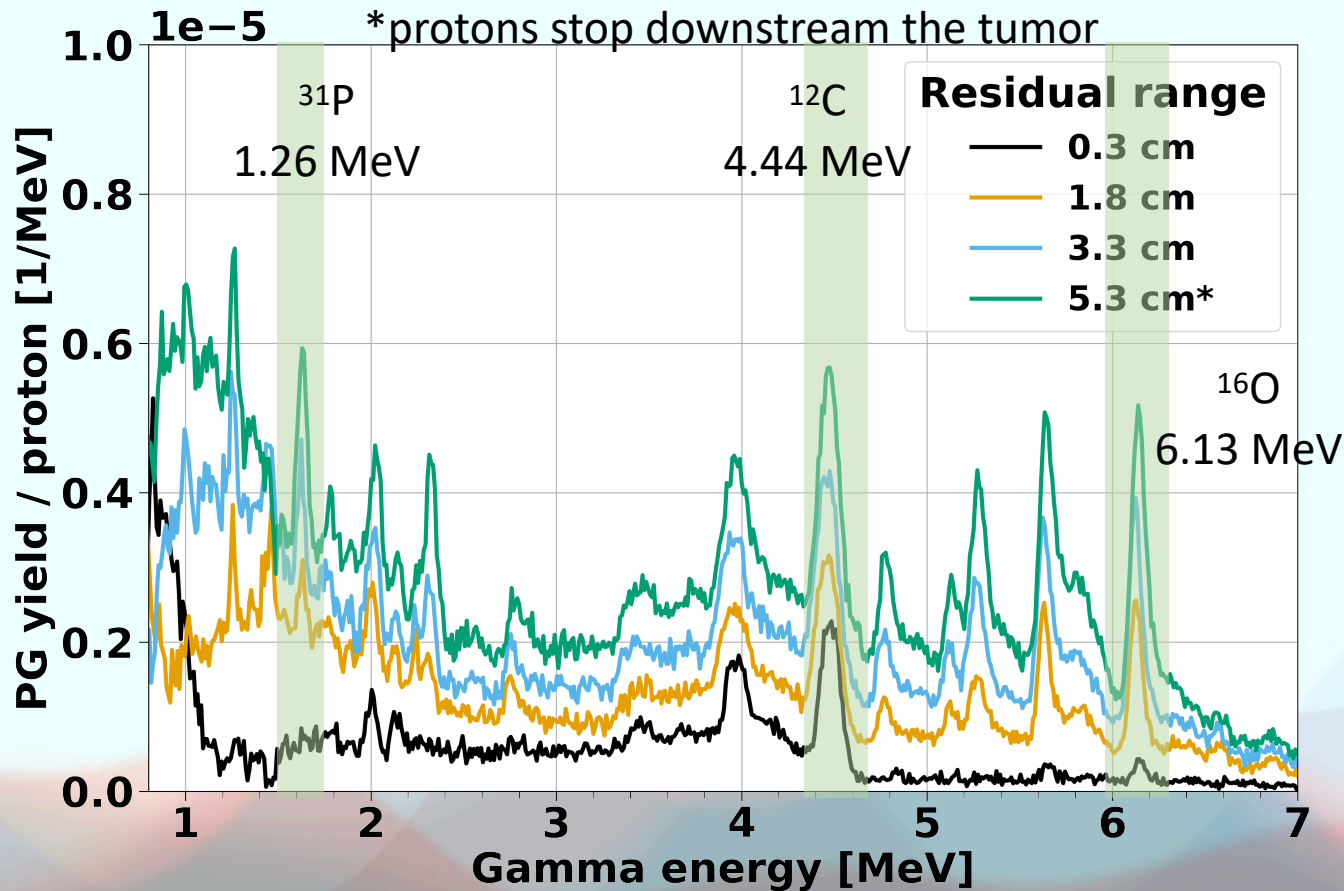
Element	PG counts above background
^{31}P	34 (5)
^{63}Cu	45 (7)
^{89}Y	22 (5)

PROTON RANGE APPLICATION: SIMPLE GEOMETRY



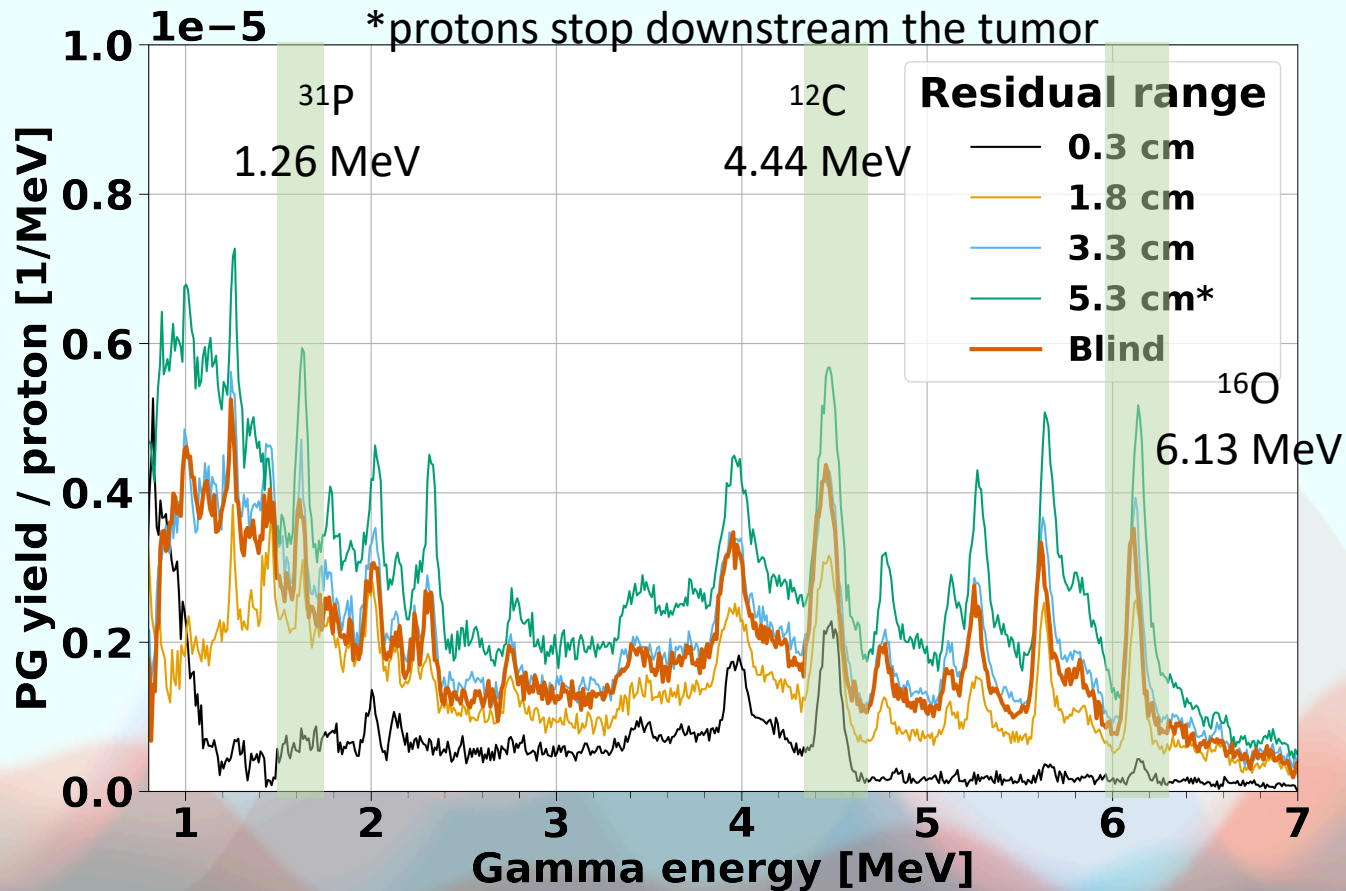


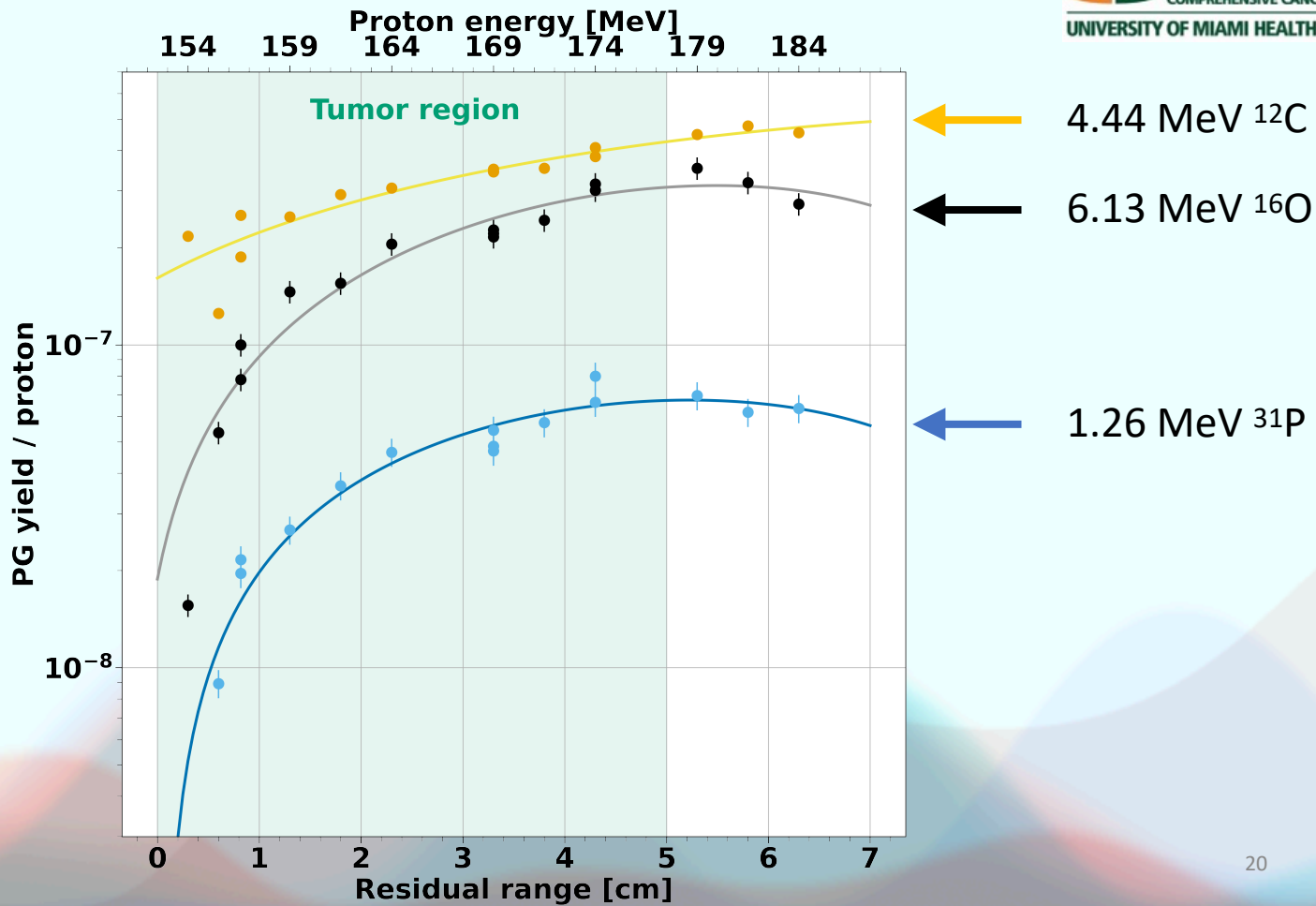
SIMPLIFIED SETUP





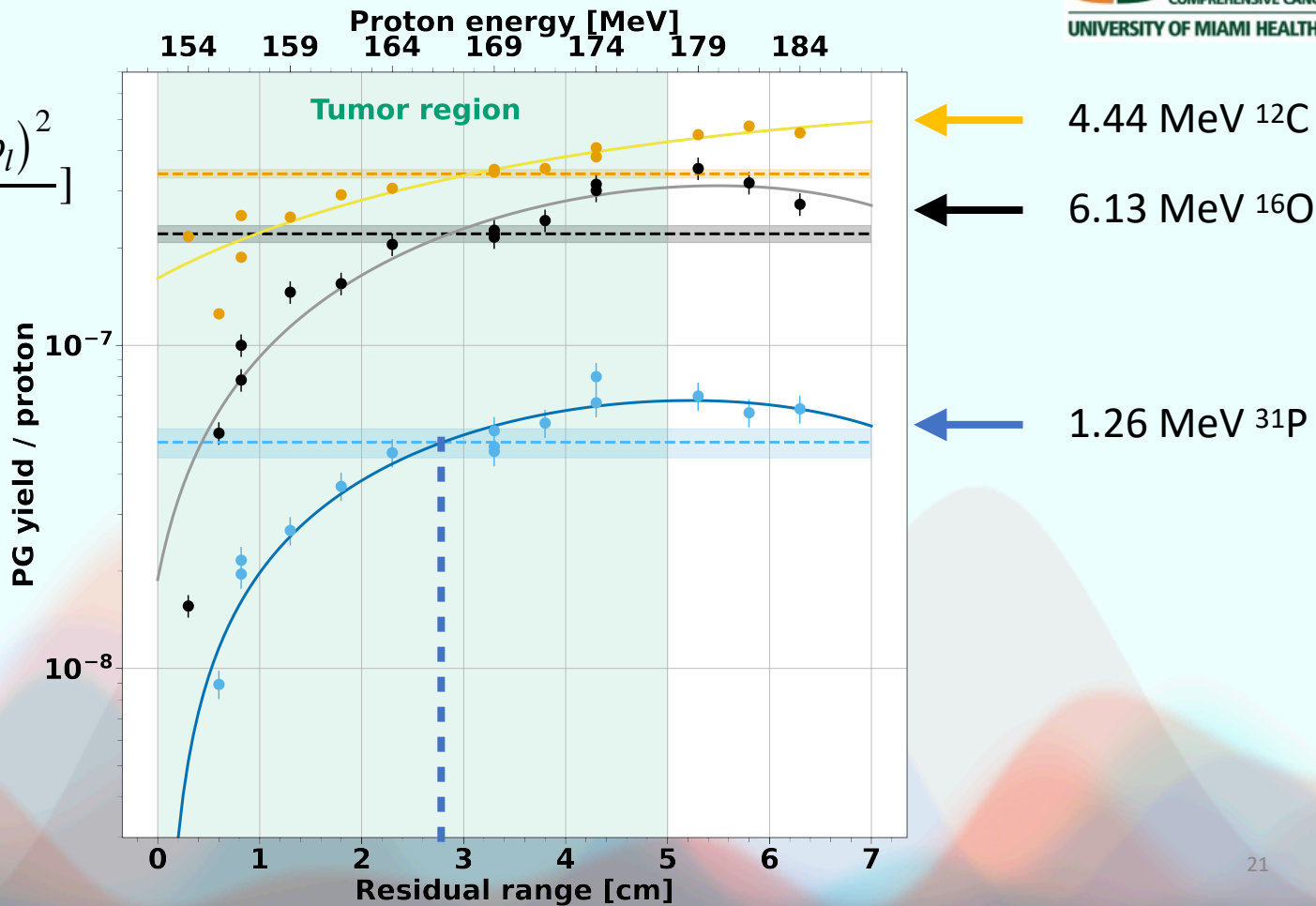
SIMPLIFIED SETUP

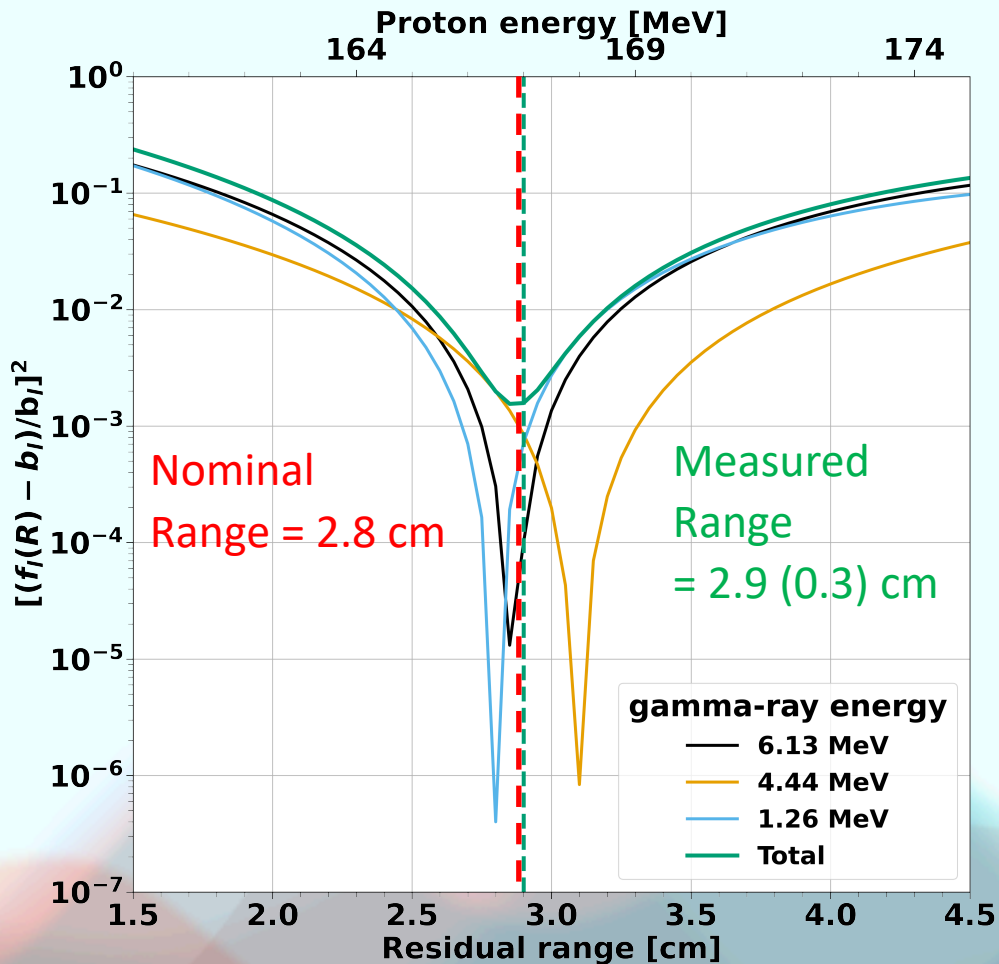






$$\min \left[\sum_l \frac{(f_l(R) - b_l)^2}{b_l^2} \right]$$



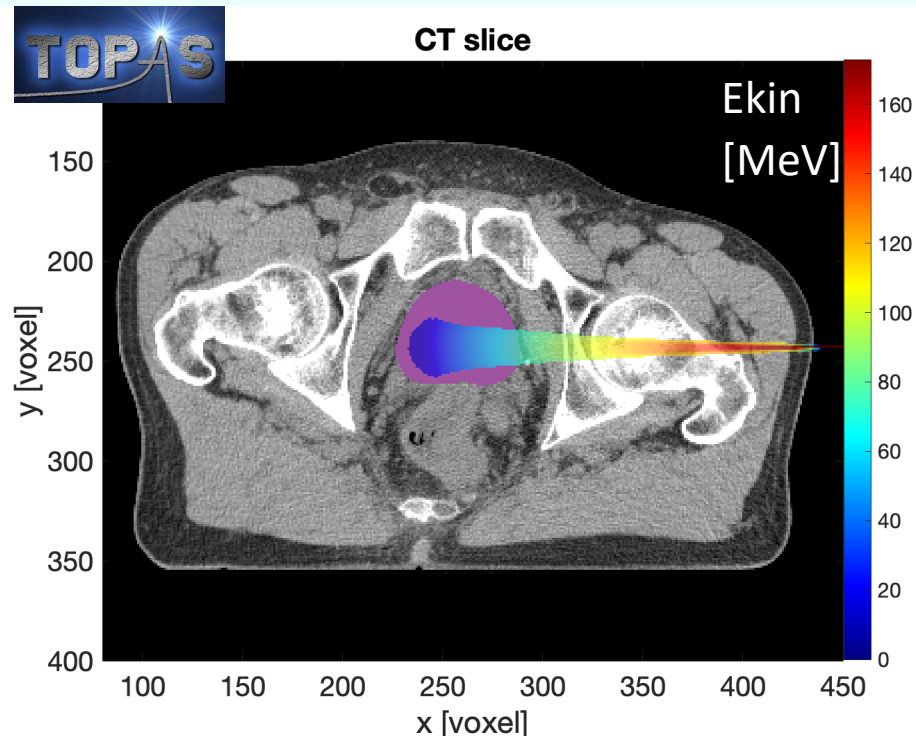
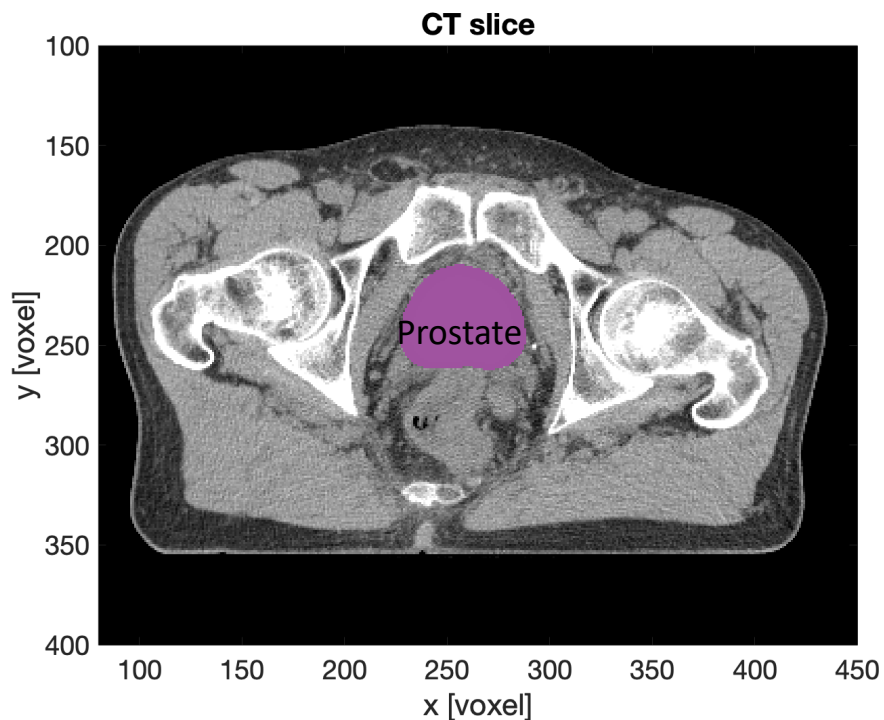


$$\min \left[\sum_l \frac{(f_l(R) - b_l)^2}{b_l^2} \right]$$

NEXT STEP: REAL PATIENT GEOMETRY

1. Label the target with ^{31}P , ^{63}Cu , ^{89}Y

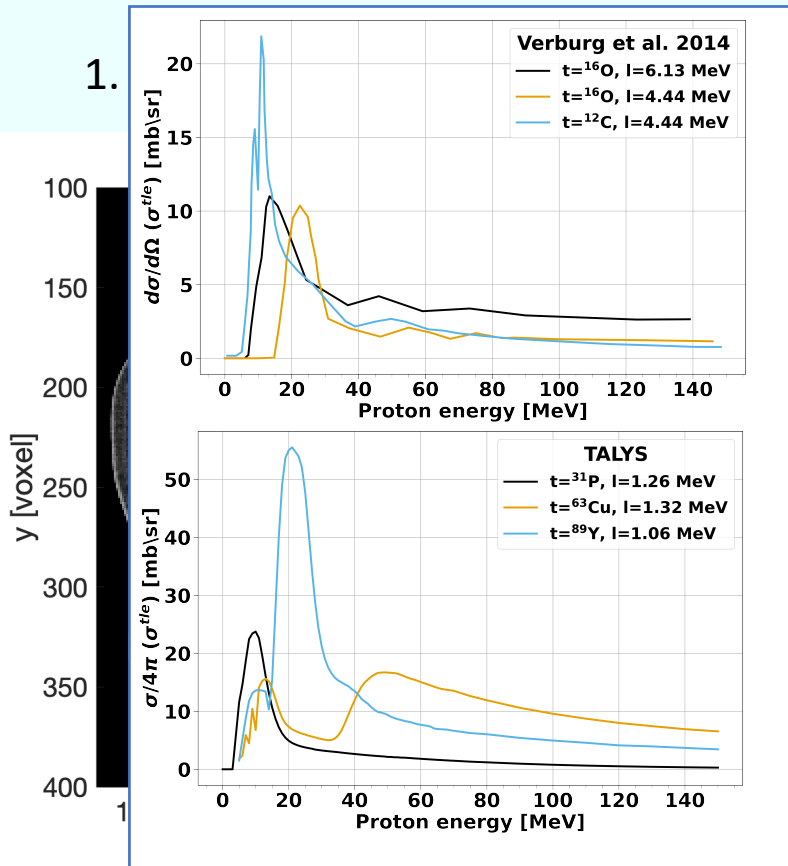
2. Simulation of proton interaction in patient



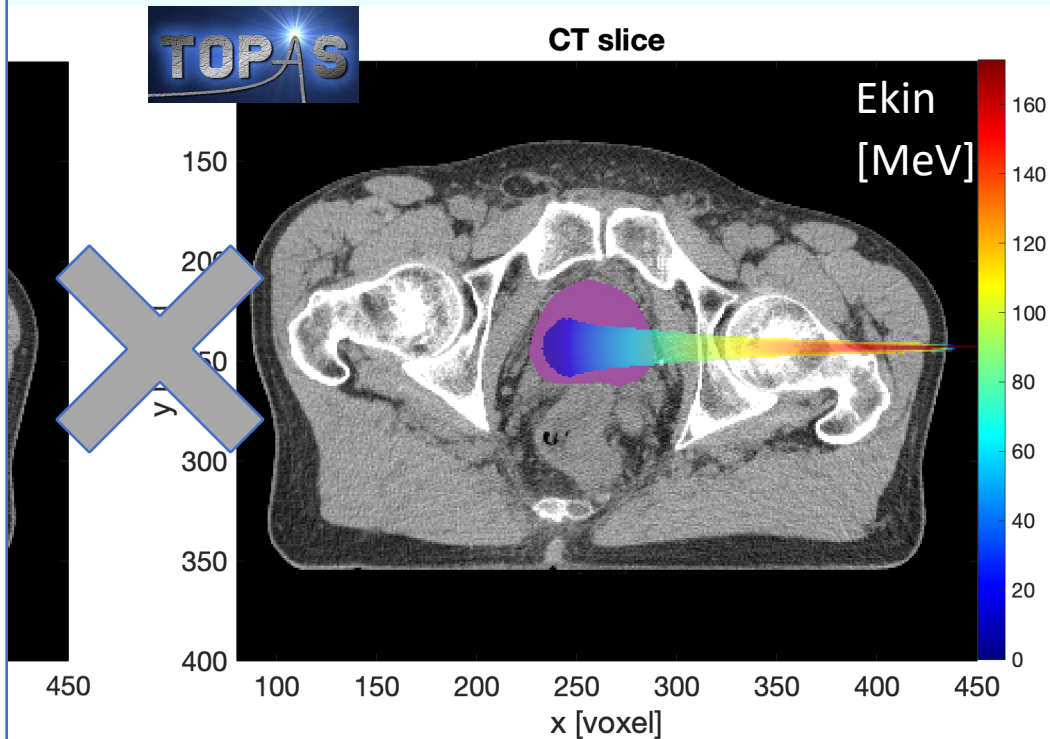


NEXT STEP: REAL PATIENT GEOMETRY

1.



2. Simulation of proton interaction in patient



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

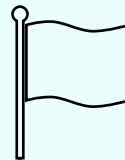


To investigate the feasibility of a novel in vivo range verification approach



Physics

- Which element? ^{31}P , ^{63}Cu , ^{89}Y
- Which PGs? **Below 3 MeV**
- Proton range accuracy?
3 mm (10^{11} p and 2 M)



TAKE HOME MESSAGE



To investigate the feasibility of a novel in vivo range verification approach



Biology

- Element toxicity
- Maximum element concentration
- Tumor heterogeneity



TAKE HOME MESSAGE



To investigate the feasibility of a novel in vivo range verification approach



Clinics

- Physical and biological information on the treatment
- Inter-fraction physiological tumor change

THANK YOU

 frontiers | Frontiers in Physics

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fphy.2023.1071981>

Loading the tumor with ^{31}P , ^{63}Cu and ^{89}Y provides an *in vivo* prompt gamma-based range verification for therapeutic protons

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