



Compass三维剂量验证系统在鼻咽癌容积旋转调强放射治疗计划剂量验证中的应用*

吴广鑫^① 蔡勇君^② 陈济鸿^② 柏朋刚^② 王艺辉^{①*}

[文章编号] 1672-8270(2019)08-0005-05 [中图分类号] R814.2 [文献标识码] A

[摘要] 目的: 探讨Compass三维剂量验证系统在鼻咽癌容积旋转调强放射治疗(VMAT)计划剂量验证中产生的剂量差异, 并分析其原因。方法: 选取17例鼻咽癌患者, 在Monaco上制定VMAT计划并将其传至Compass, 运用Compass自身计算的剂量(CD)和通过实测重建的剂量(RD)两种方法验证靶区和危及器官(OAR)的 γ 通过率、 $D_{1\%}$ 、 $D_{99\%}$ 、 D_{mean} 等参数。结果: 治疗计划系统(TPS)-CD的所有 γ 通过率均>97.5%, TPS-RD的所有 γ 通过率均>95.0%, 且TPS-CD的每一个 γ 通过率均大于TPS-RD中对应的 γ 通过率, 两者靶区的 γ 通过率比较差异有统计学意义($t=2.110, t=2.749, t=2.489, t=2.687, t=2.798, t=2.881, t=2.921; P<0.05$), 但两者在OAR比较则无统计学意义。TPS-RD的靶区 $D_{1\%}$ 、 D_{mean} 及 $D_{99\%}$ 的三项指标绝对剂量差均<200 cGy, 百分差<2.5%, 且这三项指标在TPS和RD之间的差异均无统计学意义; 左右晶状体的三项指标的剂量在TPS和RD之间的差异均有明显统计学意义($t=4.328, t=4.658, t=4.210, t=4.511, t=4.896, t=5.241; P<0.05$); 脊髓、脑干、左右腮腺等OAR的 $D_{99\%}$ 在TPS和RD之间的差异有统计学意义($t=4.018, t=4.035, t=3.646, t=4.112; P<0.05$), D_{mean} 和 $D_{1\%}$ 在TPS和RD之间的差异均无统计学意义。结论: Compass三维剂量验证系统在VMAT计划剂量验证中可直观、快速的分析出靶区和OAR的理论和实际照射剂量差异, 为剂量的精准实施提供数据支持。

[关键词] Compass三维剂量验证系统; 鼻咽癌; 容积旋转调强放射治疗; 剂量验证

DOI: 10.3969/J.ISSN.1672-8270.2019.08.002

Application of Compass 3D dose verification system in dose verification of VMAT planning for nasopharyngeal carcinoma/WU Guang-xin, CAI Yong-jun, CHEN Ji-hong, et al//China Medical Equipment, 2019, 16(8):5-9.

[Abstract] Objective: To investigate the dose difference of Compass three-dimensional (3D) dose verification system in the dose verification of volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT) planning for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC), and to analyze the reasons of dose difference. **Methods:** 17 patients with NPC were selected. VMAT planning was formulated on Monaco and was transmitted to Compass. Both computerized dose (CD) that was calculated by Compass and reconstructed dose (RD) that was actual measured were used to verify the series of parameters included γ -ray pass rate, $D_{1\%}$, $D_{99\%}$ and D_{mean} at target region and organ at risk (OAR). **Results:** All of γ -ray pass rates of TPS-CD were higher than 97.5% and those of TPS-RD were higher than 95%, respectively. And γ -ray pass rate of each item of TPS-CD was significantly higher than that of TPS-RD ($t=2.110, t=2.749, t=2.489, t=2.687, t=2.798, t=2.881, t=2.921, P<0.05$). While the differences of OAR between the two results were no significant. The each absolute dose difference of $D_{1\%}$, D_{mean} and $D_{99\%}$ of target region between TPS and RD was less than 200 cGy, and the percentage difference of each absolute dose difference was less than 2.5%, and the difference of them between TPS and RD was no significant. And the differences of dose of above 3 indicators of left and right crystalline lens between TPS and RD were significant ($t=4.328, t=4.658, t=4.210, t=4.511, t=4.896, t=5.241, P<0.001$). The differences of $D_{99\%}$ of OARs included spinal cord, brainstem, left and right parotid gland between TPS and RD was significant ($t=4.018, t=4.035, t=3.646, t=4.112, P<0.05$), while that of D_{mean} and $D_{1\%}$ between TPS and RD were no significant, respectively. **Conclusion:** The compass 3D dose verification system can directly and rapidly analyze the dose differences of target region and OAR between theoretical radiation and actual radiation in VMAT planning dose verification, and can provide data support for the precise implementation of dose.

[Key words] Compass three-dimensional (3D) dose verification system; Nasopharyngeal carcinoma; Volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT); Dose verification

[First-author's address] Department of Radiotherapy, The 909th Hospital of PLA Joint Service Support Force(The Affiliated Southeast Hospital of Xiamen University), Zhangzhou 363000, China.

容积旋转调强放射治疗(volumetric modulated arc therapy, VMAT)是近年来发展起来的一种新的调强放射治疗(intensity modulated radiation therapy, IMRT)^[1-2]技术, 该技术对治疗计划系统(treatment planning system, TPS)、网络系统以及直线加速器的各项参数提出了更高的要求, 对剂量精

准提出了更高的标准。鼻咽癌采取VMAT时, 因其靶区复杂、危及器官(organ at risk, OAR)较多、剂量梯度较大等因素更加要求放射治疗剂量的精确。

Compass三维剂量验证系统是一种先进的验证设备, 能够提供基于患者的各个靶区和OAR等感兴趣区域(region of interesting, ROI)的二维和三维剂

*基金项目: 福建省卫生计生中青年骨干人才培养项目(2017-ZQN-15)“基于机器学习的智能自动调强放疗计划设计”

①解放军联勤保障部队第909医院(厦门大学附属东南医院)放疗科 福建 漳州 363000

②福建省肿瘤医院放疗物理中心 福建 福州 350011

*通信作者: 411642647@qq.com

作者简介: 吴广鑫, 男, (1991-), 本科学历, 物理师, 从事肿瘤放射治疗工作。



量信息,为各ROI理论和实际的剂量差异提供更多的信息^[3]。目前Compass的临床应用研究主要集中在食管癌^[4]、宫颈癌^[5]、前列腺癌^[6]以及直肠癌^[7]等肿瘤方面,对鼻咽癌的研究相对较少。基于以上原因,本研究回顾性分析17例鼻咽癌单弧VMAT计划的剂量验证数据,分析各ROI理论和实际照射剂量差异的原因,为鼻咽癌VMAT技术剂量的精准实施提供数据支持。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取解放军联勤保障部队第909医院收治的17例无转移鼻咽癌患者,其中男性12例,女性5例;年龄41~69岁,平均年龄(53.70±6.93)岁。根据中国鼻咽癌分期2017版本^[8-9](AJCC第八版)进行分期。①T分期:T2、T3及T4分别为4例、8例和5例;②N分期:N1、N2和N3分别为6例、5例和6例;③临床分期:Ⅱ期4例,Ⅲ期6例,Ⅳa期7例。所有患者均行单弧VMAT放射治疗计划。

1.2 仪器设备

采用SOMATOM Definition双源64排CT模拟机(德国西门子公司),IBA Compass 3.1b三维剂量验证系统,PTW Unidose电离室及固体水;Synergy直线加速器(瑞典医科达公司)及Monaco 5.11治疗计划系统。

1.3 靶区及OAR的勾画和剂量设定

依据2010鼻咽癌调强放射治疗靶区及剂量设计指引专家共识^[10]原发肿瘤及咽后淋巴结的肿瘤靶区GTV_{nx}-P、临床靶区CTV1-P以及计划靶区CTV2-P的处方剂量分别为7128cGy、6600cGy和5600cGy;双侧颈部转移淋巴结GTV_{nd}-R/L-P和预防照射区CTV_{nd}-R/L-P的处方剂量分别为6600cGy和5600cGy。OAR包括脊髓、脑干、视交叉、左右腮腺、视神经、晶体、颞叶、垂体及下颌骨等。OAR限量值:脊髓<45 Gy,脑干<54 Gy,腮腺D₅₀<35 Gy,眼晶状体<7 Gy,视交叉<54 Gy,颞颌关节<70 Gy,颞叶<60 Gy,眼球<30 Gy。

1.4 VMAT计划设计

17例单弧VMAT计划的优化参数为:蒙特卡罗(Monte carlo, MC)算法,能量为6 MV的X射线,治疗床及准直角度均为0°,最大控制点数设定范围100~120^[11]。MC算法不确定度模式1%,机架旋转角度为顺时针180°~360°,最小子野宽度1 cm,区域

分割为30°,计算网格3 mm,优化模式为OAR优先(constrained)模式。

1.5 验证流程

按照厂商标准将Compass的MatriXX和角度传感器分别固定在直线加速机头和机架上,依据建模的数据加2 cm的固体水于Matrixx表面做剂量建成,依次进行初次本底测量、预照射、再次本底测量、几何位置和绝对剂量校准以及机架角度校正等步骤,以上步骤均符合标准后通过放射治疗网络管理系统Mosaik执行相应的VMAT计划。

1.6 验证结果评价指标

采用3 mm、3%、阈值为1的γ通过率标准对各ROI分别计算治疗计划系统和COMPASS自身计算剂量的γ通过率比较(treatment planning system-computer dose, TPS-CD)和治疗计划系统和实测重建剂量的γ通过率比较(treatment planning system-reconstructed dose, TPS-RD)的γ通过率。通过剂量体积直方图(dose volume histogram, DVH)读取各ROI在TPS及RD上的D_{1%}和D_{99%}平均剂量D_{mean}等数据,并分别计算TPS-RD之间差值的绝对值和百分比,D_{1%}和D_{99%}分别表示靶区1%和99%体积受到的照射剂量。

1.7 统计学方法

采用SPSS17.0软件对数据进行统计分析,所有数据均以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)记录。对TPS-CD和TPS-RD的γ通过率比较,TPS-RD的D_{1%}、D_{99%}及D_{mean}等剂量学比较均采用配对t检验,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

表1 靶区和OAR的γ通过率比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

ROI	TPS-CD(%)	TPS-RD(%)	t值	P值
GTV _{nx} -P	98.9±0.43	96.1±2.55	2.110	0.049
CTV1-P	99.1±0.52	97.2±2.13	2.749	0.016
CTV2-P	98.8±0.39	96.3±1.93	2.489	0.038
GTV _{nd} -L-P	97.6±1.53	95.1±3.15	2.687	0.018
CTV _{nd} -L-P	98.1±0.95	95.9±2.89	2.798	0.017
GTV _{nd} -R-P	97.9±1.49	95.2±2.63	2.881	0.015
CTV _{nd} -R-P	98.0±1.61	95.6±2.11	2.921	0.010
脊髓	98.3±1.67	98.2±1.33	1.337	0.201
脑干	99.3±0.48	98.6±0.42	1.116	0.309
左腮腺	98.6±1.23	96.9±1.85	1.411	0.192
右腮腺	97.8±1.31	96.3±2.16	1.651	0.115
左晶状体	99.8±0.09	99.7±0.13	0.681	0.508
右晶状体	99.7±0.11	99.6±0.16	0.702	0.498

注:表中ROI为感兴趣区域;TPS-CD为治疗计划系统和COMPASS自身计算剂量的γ通过率比较;TPS-RD为治疗计划系统和实测重建剂量的γ通过率比较

表2 靶区和OAR的TPS-RD绝对剂量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

ROI	指标	TPS(cGy)	RD(cGy)	差值		TPS-RD	
				绝对值	百分比	t值	P值
GTV _{nx} -P	D _{1%}	7700.1 ± 124.9	7614.9 ± 141.9	85.5 ± 40.3	1.11 ± 0.63	0.161	0.812
	D _{mean}	7461.3 ± 159.9	7356.6 ± 110.6	104.7 ± 38.3	1.40 ± 0.41	1.322	0.549
	D _{99%}	7142.2 ± 130.4	7056.2 ± 145.3	85.0 ± 39.1	1.19 ± 0.54	1.286	0.551
CTV1-P	D _{1%}	7558.6 ± 143.2	7494.2 ± 152.7	64.4 ± 50.6	0.84 ± 0.43	0.171	0.809
	D _{mean}	7099.4 ± 109.6	7006.6 ± 89.6	92.8 ± 63.3	1.31 ± 0.34	1.283	0.564
	D _{99%}	6415.3 ± 100.7	6325.2 ± 110.3	90.1 ± 42.1	1.40 ± 0.44	1.396	0.405
CTV2-P	D _{1%}	7218.6 ± 159.6	7100.2 ± 171.7	118.4 ± 61.3	1.64 ± 0.43	1.411	0.355
	D _{mean}	6472.3 ± 111.3	6400.6 ± 100.4	92.8 ± 72.6	1.11 ± 0.38	0.999	0.682
	D _{99%}	5338.3 ± 98.4	5252.2 ± 95.6	86.1 ± 62.1	1.61 ± 0.29	1.336	0.522
GTV _{nd} -L-P	D _{1%}	7146.8 ± 169.3	7009.3 ± 158.6	137.5 ± 51.6	1.92 ± 0.33	1.423	0.348
	D _{mean}	6808.8 ± 106.1	6720.2 ± 80.2	88.6 ± 61.7	1.30 ± 0.41	1.282	0.579
	D _{99%}	6441.1 ± 108.7	6358.2 ± 75.5	82.9 ± 44.9	1.29 ± 0.38	1.334	0.539
CTV _{nd} -L-P	D _{1%}	7096.3 ± 119.6	7039.3 ± 138.2	57.0 ± 29.3	0.80 ± 0.19	0.865	0.689
	D _{mean}	6180.4 ± 79.4	6090.3 ± 61.2	90.1 ± 54.6	1.46 ± 0.49	1.261	0.598
	D _{99%}	5107.1 ± 99.3	5036.2 ± 45.5	70.9 ± 46.2	1.39 ± 0.51	1.252	0.602
GTV _{nd} -R-P	D _{1%}	7136.9 ± 144.3	6989.3 ± 132.1	147.6 ± 52.1	2.06 ± 0.33	1.367	0.429
	D _{mean}	6859.3 ± 106.1	6780.6 ± 99.2	78.7 ± 51.3	1.15 ± 0.38	1.225	0.639
	D _{99%}	6399.8 ± 108.7	6338.2 ± 52.6	61.8 ± 45.3	0.96 ± 0.29	1.246	0.632
CTV _{nd} -R-P	D _{1%}	7066.8 ± 109.2	6999.2 ± 107.2	67.6 ± 39.4	0.96 ± 0.37	0.361	0.753
	D _{mean}	6170.3 ± 66.4	6090.3 ± 41.9	90.0 ± 49.6	1.30 ± 0.59	1.036	0.647
	D _{99%}	5138.9 ± 77.3	5059.6 ± 42.3	79.3 ± 51.2	1.54 ± 0.47	1.127	0.641
脊髓	D _{1%}	3788.9 ± 203.9	3692.6 ± 209.6	96.3 ± 41.1	2.54 ± 0.81	1.349	0.448
	D _{mean}	2109.6 ± 144.3	2023.6 ± 159.8	86.0 ± 31.9	4.07 ± 1.27	1.603	0.159
	D _{99%}	608.2 ± 400.1	726.6 ± 509.2	118.4 ± 66.9	19.4 ± 17.1	4.018	0.001
脑干	D _{1%}	5003.1 ± 503.9	4870.6 ± 489.1	132.5 ± 51.8	2.65 ± 0.72	1.333	0.522
	D _{mean}	2711.4 ± 344.3	2623.6 ± 369.8	87.8 ± 41.3	3.23 ± 0.97	1.594	0.203
	D _{99%}	511.2 ± 301.3	428.3 ± 279.1	82.9 ± 46.2	16.2 ± 7.6	4.035	0.001
左腮腺	D _{1%}	5103.9 ± 311.1	5002.7 ± 299.3	101.2 ± 37.8	1.98 ± 0.66	1.356	0.436
	D _{mean}	2783.1 ± 356.2	2651.2 ± 369.7	131.9 ± 40.4	4.73 ± 1.91	1.685	0.143
	D _{99%}	1368.4 ± 199.3	1221.2 ± 181.2	147.2 ± 53.5	10.7 ± 2.89	3.646	0.005
右腮腺	D _{1%}	4903.1 ± 283.1	4976.2 ± 299.3	73.1 ± 29.8	1.49 ± 0.56	1.036	0.647
	D _{mean}	2671.5 ± 309.6	2771.6 ± 289.5	100.1 ± 41.3	3.75 ± 1.33	1.471	0.248
	D _{99%}	1271.5 ± 185.1	1111.6 ± 169.3	159.9 ± 31.5	12.6 ± 3.31	4.112	0.001
左晶状体	D _{1%}	400.9 ± 79.6	305.3 ± 88.3	95.6 ± 21.2	23.8 ± 11.4	4.328	0.001
	D _{mean}	311.6 ± 68.3	231.6 ± 59.7	80.0 ± 19.7	25.6 ± 10.2	4.658	0.001
	D _{99%}	253.9 ± 57.7	198.6 ± 62.3	55.3 ± 14.6	21.7 ± 9.3	4.210	0.001
右晶状体	D _{1%}	421.3 ± 97.1	319.3 ± 72.1	102.3 ± 35.2	24.2 ± 18.9	4.551	0.001
	D _{mean}	313.3 ± 46.3	225.6 ± 49.2	87.7 ± 29.1	28.0 ± 16.7	4.896	0.001
	D _{99%}	261.9 ± 51.4	179.6 ± 42.3	82.3 ± 25.2	31.4 ± 15.8	5.241	0.001

注：表中ROI为感兴趣区域；TPS为治疗计划系统；RD为实测重建剂量的绝对值；TPS-RD为治疗计划系统和实测重建剂量的绝对剂量比较

2 结果

2.1 靶区和OAR的 γ 通过率比较

γ 通过率TPS-CD均>97.5%，TPS-RD均>95%，且TPS-CD均大于TPS-RD。两者靶区的 γ 通过率比较差异均具有统计学意义($t=2.110, t=2.749, t=2.489, t=2.687, t=2.798, t=2.881, t=2.921; P<0.05$)，OAR比较则差异无统计学意义，见表1。

2.2 靶区和OAR的TPS-RD绝对剂量比较

TPS-RD的靶区D_{1%}、D_{mean}及D_{99%}三项指标绝对剂量差异均无统计学意义；左右晶状体三项指标绝对

剂量差异均有明显统计学意义($t=4.328, t=4.658, t=4.210, t=4.511, t=4.896, t=5.241; P<0.05$)；脊髓、脑干、左右腮腺等OAR的D_{99%}差异有明显统计学意义($t=4.018, t=4.035, t=3.646, t=4.112; P<0.05$)；D_{mean}和D_{1%}差异均无统计学意义，见表2。

3 讨论

近20年来，放射治疗技术发展日新月异，剂量精确性要求越来越高，验证方法已由传统的二维发展为三维。三维剂量验证优势明显，不仅可以探测剂量传递中或者TPS的错误，还可以在患者图像中立体显示剂量



偏差分布,因此作为三维剂量验证设备之一的Compass已经得到了广泛的运用^[12,3]。该系统由探测器和软件两部分组成,探测器是由1020个平行电离室组成的MatriXX矩阵,测量有效面积为24.2 cm × 24.2 cm,灵敏度体积为0.07 cm³,间距7.62 mm。软件部分由Beam Commissioning、Detector Commissioning以及Patient 3D Dosimetry组成。①Beam Commissioning模块的功能是拟合直线加速器剂量学模型,包括百分深度剂量、离轴比曲线和因子及输出因子等因素;②Detector Commissioning模块的功能是在验证之前标定MatriXX矩阵的几何位置和电离室的绝对剂量;③Patient 3D Dosimetry模块可利用其自带的卷积/超分割算法(collapsed cone convolution, CCC)对TPS的原始计划进行独立计算,即基于TPS数据重新计算剂量,也就是CD,此外还可将MatriXX矩阵固定于机头上,实际照射后采集注量图和角度信息后基于CCC算法重建出三维剂量分布,也就是RD。

本研究中,Compass三维验证系统和Monaco在使用之前都必须与相应的直线加速器模型拟合,建模和数据拟合的过程中必然会产生误差,且Monaco使用的MC算法与Compass的CCC算法也存在误差,两种误差最终体现出来的是TPS-CD之间的 γ 通过率,各ROI在TPS-CD的 γ 通过率都在97.5%以上,表明上述两种误差带来的影响较小。各ROI在TPS-RD的 γ 通过率均低于TPS-CD,这是因为影响TPS-RD的 γ 通过率原因除了与TPS-CD共同因素之外还有验证时Compass摆位精度、直线加速器MLC走位与机架旋转精度、剂量标定与剂量率的准确性等因素。靶区相关ROI的两组 γ 通过率比较具有统计学意义,这是因为靶区所在空间为高剂量区域且剂量梯度落差大,较多的参考点无法在半径为3 mm的球体空间匹配到剂量相同的点,双侧颈部淋巴转移区及其预防照射区的 γ 通过率低于原发肿瘤相关靶区,考虑是由于其所处空间毗邻皮肤,因剂量建成的原因导致一定的剂量误差^[13]。OAR相关ROI的两组 γ 通过率比较无统计学意义,是因为其所在空间为低剂量区且剂量梯度落差小,基于上述原因有较高的 γ 通过率。

本研究对TPS-RD绝对剂量进行了统计对比,虽然绝对剂量对比体现的只有局部,临床实际应用以体现全局对比的 γ 通过率验证为主,但仍可为剂量的精准实施进一步提供数据支持。通过表2可见靶区D_{1%}、D_{mean}及D_{99%}三项指标绝对剂量差均<200 cGy,百分差

均<2.5%,且差异均无统计学意义,提示TPS的理论剂量和实际的重建剂量高度吻合。晶状体三项指标绝对剂量差异均有明显统计学意义,除晶状体外的OAR的D_{99%}差异有统计学意义,D_{mean}和D_{1%}差异均无统计学意义,所有OAR有统计学差异的指标均为低剂量区,但其绝对剂量差均<200 cGy,临床实际意义不大,临床应用中舍弃低剂量区绝对剂量的对比。本研究仅为17例患者资料,可能存在统计学偏差,且此类研究受所选患者的TNM分期、靶区勾画和计划制定的主客观差异、直线加速器的型号和性能以及TPS的型号等因素影响较大。基于以上原因,本研所得验证数据可能与类似研究有一定的差距,故未做横向对比。

4 结语

通过本研究的分析,在使用Compass三维验证系统时,应综合考虑靶区复杂程度、ROI的体积及所处位置以及剂量梯度等因素,并以 γ 通过率验证为主,绝对剂量验证进一步提供数据支持。

参考文献

- [1] Kairn T, Papworth D, Crowe SB, et al. Dosimetric quality, accuracy, and deliverability of modulated radiotherapy treatments for spinal metastases[J]. Med Dosim, 2016, 41(3): 258-266.
- [2] Liu Q, Liang J, Stanhope W, et al. The effect of density variation on photon dose calculation and its impact on intensity modulated radiotherapy and stereotactic body radiotherapy[J]. Med Phys, 2016, 43(10): 5717-5729.
- [3] Godart J, Korevaar EW, Visser R, et al. Reconstruction of high-resolution 3D dose from matrix measurements: error detection capability of the COMPASS correction kernel method[J]. Phys Med Biol, 2011, 56(15): 5029-5043.
- [4] 刑晓汾, 褚薛刚, 郑旭亮, 等. Compass在食管癌IMRT三维剂量验证中应用研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2015, 24(3): 323-330.
- [5] 褚薛刚, 刑晓汾, 催桐, 等. CompassR在宫颈癌调强放疗三维剂量验证中的应用研究[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2015, 35(7): 548-549.
- [6] Sdrolia A, Brownsword KM, Marsden JE, et al. Retrospective review of locally set tolerances for VMAT prostate patient specific QA using the COMPASS(®) system[J]. Phys Med, 2015, 31(7): 792-797.
- [7] 段隆焱, 蔡刚, 陈毅, 等. Compass在直肠癌术前调强放疗三维剂量验证中的应用[J]. 中国医学物理学杂志, 2017, 34(12): 1200-1205.
- [8] Pan JJ, Ng WT, Zong JF, et al. Proposal for the 8th edition of the AJCC/UICC staging system



透析用水脱氯装置的设计及其应用研究

蒋忠伟^① 曹靖^① 钟森杰^①

[文章编号] 1672-8270(2019)08-0009-03 [中图分类号] R197.39 [文献标识码] A

[摘要] 目的: 设计两种透析用水脱氯装置, 采用无水亚硫酸钠滴定中和氯的方法, 对透析用水氯超标时的现象进行应急处理。方法: 针对应用原水桶脱氯装置和应用微型泵脱氯装置的两种透析用水脱氯装置设计, 透析当日检测到氯超标时应用无水亚硫酸钠滴定的方法进行中和氯, 氯达标后在原水、软水及反渗透水处进行取样, 检测硫酸盐的含量。结果: 经实验证实, 透析当日检测氯超标时应用浓度为1g/L, 38滴/min滴速的亚硫酸钠溶液滴入1000L原水桶中进行中和, 氯达标后检测到原水及软水处的硫酸盐含量为104mg/L, 反渗透水硫酸盐含量<5mg/L。结论: 应用无水亚硫酸钠滴定中和氯的方法能有效解决透析当日检测氯超标的应急处理, 对避免患者溶血反应等急性并发症具有重要意义。

[关键词] 透析用水; 氯超标; 无水亚硫酸钠; 应急处理

DOI: 10.3969/J.ISSN.1672-8270.2019.08.003

Study on the design and application of dechlorination device for water in dialysis/JIANG Zhong-wei, CAO Jing, ZHONG Miao-jie//China Medical Equipment, 2019, 16(8):9-11.

[Abstract] Objective: To design two kinds of dechlorination device for water used in dialysis, and to adopt the method of titration and neutralization for dechlorination by anhydrous sodium sulfite so as to implement emergency treatment for the phenomenon that the concentration of chlorine exceeded standard in the water of dialysis. **Methods:** Aimed at the two kinds of designs of dechlorination devices, included applying original bucket to implement dechlorination and applying micro pump to implement dechlorination, for the water of dialysis, the titration method of anhydrous sodium sulfite was used to neutralize chlorine in the water when the concentration of chlorine exceeded the standard on that day of dialysis. After the concentration of chlorine reached the standard, through sampling at original water, soft water and reverse osmosis water to detect the concentration of sulfate. **Results:** The experiment confirmed that the applied concentration was 1 g/L when the concentration of chlorine exceeded standard on that day of dialysis, and the solution of sodium sulfite was dropped in original bucket as the speed of 38 drips/min to implement neutralization. After the concentration of chlorine reached the standard, the detected concentrations of sulfate at original water and soft water were 104 mg/L, and it was less than 5mg/L at reverse osmosis water. **Conclusion:** The method of neutralizing chlorine by the titration of anhydrous sodium sulfite can effectively emergently treat the problem that the detected chlorine exceeds the standard on that day of dialysis. It has important value in avoiding acute complications of patients such as hemolytic reaction.

[Key words] Dialysis water; Chlorine exceeding standard; Anhydrous sodium sulfite; Emergency

[First-author's address] Section of Medical Equipment, South Department of Shanghai 6th People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201499, China.

血液透析是肾功能衰竭患者应用最多的一种肾脏替代治疗方法, 随着血液透析质量控制监管力度的不断加强, 患者的平均透析寿命逐年增长。在透析过程中, 患者一次透析需要120~150L反渗水, 一年将接受15000~26000L透析用水, 如果透析用水中化学污染物存在超标, 将会引起患者恶心、呕吐、溶血、贫血等急

慢性透析并发症, 严重者可危及生命^[1]。因此对透析用水有极高的化学纯净度要求, 以确保透析安全。

近年来, 国内外有关透析用水氯超标导致的不良事件屡有报道, 至今除了及时更换活性炭尚无有效的方法解决此类问题。为此, 本研究针对透析当日检测透析用水氯超标时通过滴定亚硫酸钠溶液的方法予以

①上海健康医学院附属第六人民医院南院医学装备处 上海 201499

作者简介: 蒋忠伟, 男, (1975-)。本科学历, 高级工程师, 从事医疗设备的维护与管理工作。

- for nasopharyngeal cancer in the era of intensity-modulated radiotherapy[J]. Cancer, 2016, 122(4):546.
- [9] 中国鼻咽癌临床分期工作委员会. 中国鼻咽癌分期2017版本(2008鼻咽癌分期修订专家共识)[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2017, 26(10):1119-1125.
- [10] 中国鼻咽癌临床分期工作委员会. 2010鼻咽癌调强放疗靶区及剂量设计指引专家共识[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2011, 20(4):267-269.
- [11] 洪楷彬, 张瑜, 柏朋刚, 等. 控制点数量设定对Monaco5.11计划系统制定鼻咽癌单弧容积旋转调强放射治疗计

- 划的剂量学影响[J]. 中国医学装备, 2018, 15(1):18-21.
- [12] Tyagi N, Yang K, Yan D. Comparing measurement-derived(3DVH) and machine log file-derived dose reconstruction methods for VMAT QA in patient geometries[J]. J Appl Clin Med Phys, 2014, 15(4):54-66.
- [13] 柏朋刚, 李奇欣, 陈开强, 等. Compass系统在鼻咽癌容积旋转调强剂量验证中的应用[J]. 中华放射医学与防护杂志, 2012, 32(3):304-307.

收稿日期: 2018-11-14