

presented for the entire cohort. Univariate and multivariate subgroup analysis will be performed to identify possible prognostic factors using the log rank test and the Cox regression method, respectively. Rates of severe side effects and complication rates will be reported descriptively.

Conclusions: This pooled analysis offers the opportunity to evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of a multimodal treatment approach including IORT, EBRT and gross total limb-sparing surgery in a large series of patients with extremity sarcoma treated in European expert centers and therefore may serve as a benchmark for other treatment approaches.

OC-0522

Post-chemoradiation intraoperative electron-beam radiation therapy boost in T4 rectal cancer

F.A. Calvo¹, J.L. Garcia Sabrido², M. Rodriguez², E. Alvarez², E. Del Valle², C. Sole³

¹Hospital Gregorio Maranon, Radiation Oncology, Madrid, Spain

²Hospital Gregorio Maranon, Surgery, Madrid, Spain

³Instituto de Radiomedicina, Surgery, Santiago, Chile

Purpose/Objective: Patients with locally advanced rectal cancer have a dismal prognosis.

Materials and Methods: We investigated outcomes in 77 consecutive patients with T4 tumors treated with preoperative chemoradiotherapy (CRT), surgery and IOERT.

Results: Median follow-up was 62.8 months (range, 4-198). 5 year Loco-regional control, disease-free survival and overall survival was 84%, 68% and 65%.

Conclusions: Overall results after multimodality treatment of T4 are promising. Classification of risk factors for LRR would contributed to propose a prognostic index that could allow us to guide risk-adapted tailored treatment

Poster Discussion: Dose modelling and planning

PD-0523

Fractionation-corrected doses with deformable registration as a tool for treatment plan comparison

E. Boman^{1,2}, L. Pickup³, M. Kapanen^{1,2}, T. Kadir³

¹Tampere University Hospital, Department of Oncology, Tampere, Finland

²Medical Imaging Center and Hospital Pharmacy, Medical Physics, Tampere, Finland

³Mirada Medical Ltd., Oxford Centre for Innovation, Oxford, United Kingdom

Purpose/Objective: In radiotherapy treatment planning for patients with tumor relapse, a number of factors must be taken into account, such as prior treatments to the area, total dose to critical organs, and dose-per-fraction effects within the patient volume. The aim of this study was to develop a simple tool to explore 3D biological dose summation with non-rigid fusion, and to demonstrate its importance in treatment planning.

Materials and Methods: Fine-scale deformable image registration was carried out in Mirada RTx™ (Mirada Medical Ltd., Oxford, UK), and inspected for plausibility using registration QC tools (see Fig 1C). The deformation grids were used to transform dose distributions from prior treatments into the space of the current target CT. Thus, given the number of fractions in each treatment plan, the fractional doses for every voxel in the new planning CT volume were calculated for each treatment.

The software used the linear-quadratic (LQ) model for equivalence calculations, and doses were expressed as 2Gy equivalent dose (EQD2), which were summed voxel-wise to give the EQD2 for the total treatment. The interface was designed to allow users to specify different alpha/beta-ratios per structure on the planning CT, and also to enter a healing parameter to down-scale effects of past treatments.

An illustrative H&N case is presented. A malignancy on the left side of the tongue received standard three dose level simultaneously integrated boost (SIB) treatment (33x2/1.82/1.64Gy at 66/60/54Gy) with a seven field 6MV IMRT technique. The planning CT and PTVs are shown in Fig 1A. Two years after the primary treatment, the patient experienced a relapse on the right side, and a 25x2Gy treatment was planned for the new PTV (Fig 1B). Even after positioning the patient to minimize the difference between CTs, the large tissue deformations due to tumor mass and neck rigidity presented a challenging registration problem. Total doses (in EQD2) to critical organs were investigated, using alpha/beta-ratios of 2.1Gy for the medulla, and 3Gy for other organs.

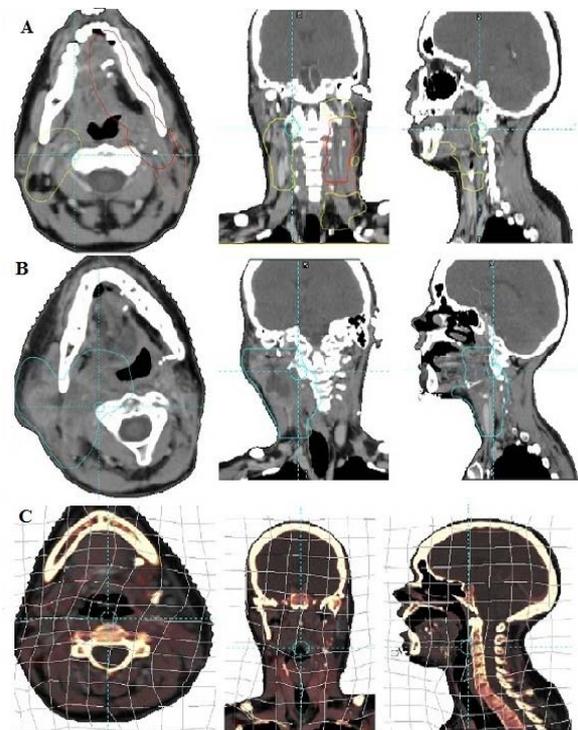


Figure 1: (A) First planning CT with PTV contours for initial radiotherapy treatment; (B) Second planning CT with new PTV for relapse treatment (two years later); (C) Registration deformation grid calculated between the two CTs, showing the extent of soft tissue deformation near the tumors, along with regular fields in areas such as brain and bone, where rigid translations should occur (Mirada RTx™ registration QC).

Table 1: The maximum, 2cc, 1cc and 0.1cc doses for different dose sum methods and organs. "Rigid" uses a 6D rigid registration; "Deformable" uses deformable registration (Mirada RTx); "Raw Sum" is the voxel-wise sum over prescribed doses; "Biol Sum" uses biological effects; "Healing" assumes that the effect of the prior treatment is only 75% of its original dose due to tissue healing. The deviation from the Rigid Raw Sum is shown in brackets (%).

Organ		Rigid Raw Sum	Deformable Raw Sum	Deformable Biol Sum	Deformable Raw Sum with Healing	Deformable Biol Sum with Healing
Medulla	max	65	67 (3.0%)	58 (-10.6%)	61 (-5.8%)	54 (-16.1%)
	D2cc	60	62 (4.9%)	53 (-11.6%)	57 (-3.5%)	49 (-17.1%)
	D1cc	61	63 (4.4%)	54 (-11.4%)	58 (-4.0%)	50 (-17.1%)
	D0.1cc	63	65 (3.7%)	56 (-11.4%)	60 (-5.1%)	52 (-17.3%)
Mandibula	max	112	109 (-2.3%)	108 (-3.2%)	96 (-13.8%)	96 (-13.7%)
	D2cc	105	104 (-1.5%)	101 (-4.4%)	91 (-13.3%)	92 (-12.8%)
	D1cc	107	106 (-1.4%)	104 (-3.6%)	93 (-13.1%)	93 (-13.2%)
	D0.1cc	111	108 (-2.2%)	107 (-3.5%)	95 (-13.8%)	95 (-14.0%)
Area at pharynx	max	106	105 (-0.6%)	106 (-0.4%)	95 (-10.7%)	96 (-9.0%)
	D2cc	97	90 (-6.9%)	90 (-6.7%)	83 (-14.3%)	85 (-11.5%)
	D1cc	98	91 (-7.4%)	91 (-7.7%)	84 (-14.9%)	86 (-12.6%)
	D0.1cc	103	97 (-6.5%)	95 (-7.8%)	88 (-15.3%)	89 (-14.0%)
Larynx	max	106	106 (0.3%)	103 (-2.3%)	93 (-12.0%)	92 (-13.4%)
	D2cc	101	102 (1.5%)	98 (-2.7%)	90 (-11.3%)	89 (-12.1%)
	D1cc	102	103 (1.0%)	100 (-2.6%)	91 (-11.6%)	90 (-12.5%)
	D0.1cc	105	105 (0.2%)	102 (-2.8%)	92 (-12.2%)	91 (-13.2%)

Results: The maximum doses (in EQD2) for different critical organs in the H&N case are presented in Table 1, along with doses calculated without deformable registration or compensation for biological dose effects. For medulla, deformable EQD2 values are approximately 10% less than for the rigid raw sum; for other organs the difference varies from 0 to 8%.

Conclusions: Considerations of dose to organs at risk may be a limiting factor for treatment planning of secondary malignancies at the same site. This work has shown a complete framework to examine re-treatment planning accounting for different patient positions, dose sizes and fractionation schemes of new and previous treatments. This accurate summed EQD2 distribution is helpful in seeing which dose tolerances are reached, and where the treatment plan could be modified further.

PD-0524

Visualization tool for Electromagnetic Dosimetry and Optimization (VEDO) during deep hyperthermia

G.C. Van Rhoon¹, Z. Rijnen¹, D. De Jong¹, M. Franckena¹, M.M. Paulides¹

¹Erasmus MC Cancer Institute, Radiation Oncology, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Purpose/Objective: Hyperthermia is still regarded as the most potent biological sensitizer for radiotherapy and chemotherapy. In addition to positive results multiple phase III trials, in many studies a statistical significant relationships between applied thermal dose and treatment effectiveness were found. The, prospective study of Jones et al. [1] and the large, retrospective study of Franckena et al. [2] are highly convincing and demonstrate a clear rationale for thermal dose escalation. These findings motivated us to develop a software to apply HT under objective control of an on-line hyperthermia treatment planning (HTP) system. International consensus exists that the application of HT will benefit strongly from on-line HTP with 3D-visualization and control of the heating pattern in the patient.

Materials and Methods: A software tool called VEDO (Visualization tool for Electromagnetic Dosimetry and Optimization) was created. The inputs required are: a 3D segmentatio of the patient model comprising all tissues, target, OAR and pre-calculated electromagnetic fields. VEDO calculates Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) distributions and performs optimization using a particle swarm (PS) optimization algorithm. Spatial optimization weighting

regions can be manually set. Clinically important quantifiers like predicted target SAR dose and maximum allowed power, based on SAR in critical tissues, are visualized.

Results:

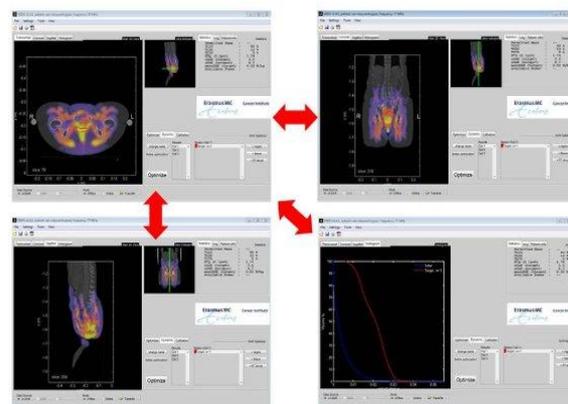


Fig. 1 GUI of VEDO (Visualization tool for Electromagnetic Dosimetry and Optimization)

VEDO provides an instant visualization of the SAR-distribution (as color wash) over the patients CT using the simulated electric fields and real-time measured phase and amplitude of the signals fed to each antenna element. Pre-treatment, VEDO is used by the MDs for decision making. During treatment, VEDO helps the operator to correlate the location of pain-complaints to predicted high SAR values near the indicated region; allowing re-optimization for reduction of the SAR at the indicated 'hot-spot' area. With this, complaint-adaptive SAR steering is used to convert hotspots in re-optimized settings, with reduced local SAR, that can directly be applied to the patient anatomy. In patients with head and neck tumors complaint adaptive SAR steering resulted in at least 20% increase of the SAR delivered to the target. **Conclusions:** VEDO is completely objective and quantitative, and can be evaluated on its effectiveness. The latter is an important step towards abandoning treatment optimization based on experience of the hyperthermia staff members. The simulations using the patient anatomy also provides much more insight as compared to experimental SAR measurements in homogeneous phantoms. Clinical application of VEDO shows that the workflow is feasible and that re-optimization based on patient discomfort is effective in reducing complaints.

1 - Jones EL et al. Randomized trial of hyperthermia and radiation for superficial tumors. JCO. 2005, 3079-85.

2 - Franckena M et al. Hyperthermia dose-effect relationship in 420 patients with cervical cancer treated with combined radiotherapy and hyperthermia. EJC. 2009, 1969-78. Supported by the Dutch Cancer Foundation, EMCR 2009-4448

PD-0525

Analysis of recurrence probability versus pre-treatment FDG-PET SUV for RT patients with HNSCC for dose painting

E. Grönlund¹, S. Johansson¹, A. Montelius¹, A. Ahnesjö¹,
¹Uppsala University Hospital Akademiska Sjukhuset, Department of Radiology Oncology and Radiation Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

Purpose/Objective: To determine the relationship between recurrence locations and pre-RT ¹⁸F-FDG PET SUV data for patients diagnosed with HNSCC.

Materials and Methods: Based on a patient group of 90 patients treated with IMRT or VMAT, a retrospective investigation of local variations in TCP depending on pretreatment ¹⁸F-FDG PET SUV through use of recurrence