Results: High gamma pass rates were achieved. The cCBCT-based doses resulted in 2%/2mm gamma pass rates between 89.4 and 96.4%, while the iCBCT-based doses resulted in gamma pass rates between 98.4 and 100%. The 1%/1mm gamma analysis yielded pass rates between 77.5 and 80.3% for the cCBCT images, while the iCBCT images provided pass rates between 90.7 and 98.7%. For all patients, the iCBCT images provided superior pass rates compared to the cCBCT images. The table below shows all gamma pass rates for the 5 patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gamma criterion</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Pt 1</th>
<th>Pt 2</th>
<th>Pt 3</th>
<th>Pt 4</th>
<th>Pt 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%/2mm</td>
<td>cCBCT</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>98.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iCBCT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%/1mm</td>
<td>cCBCT</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iCBCT</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion: CBCT images can recover the image quality necessary for accurate dose calculations through comprehensive artefact corrections. While the iCBCT doses are accurate, further studies are required to determine how this result can be translated into clinical practice where the accurate dose calculation has potentials within adaptive radiotherapy and CBCT-based online planning. The present study is an important step towards the routine use of CBCT images for adaptive radiotherapy.

Proffered Papers: RTT 4: How to increase the knowledge for patients and staff

OC-0369
Video glasses to reduce claustrophobic anxiety in radiotherapy treatment

V. Althof1, H. Althof1, E. Dahmen2, P. Bouma1
1Radiotherapiegroep, Deventer, Deventer, The Netherlands
2Brainspa, Institute for Biofeedback, Zutphen, The Netherlands

Purpose or Objective: To investigate whether video glasses can reduce the anxiety level in claustrophobic patients in radiotherapeutic treatment. Claustrophobic patients experience a high level of stress and discomfort which can hamper therapeutic procedures and possibly lead to non-optimal treatment. The influence of video glasses (Luna5, Cedexis Inc.) on stress level during radiotherapy was measured using the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and biometrical parameters.

Material and Methods: In radiotherapy, systems may be equipped with a tight bore (CT, Tomotherapy) and the patients are immobilized on the treatment couch. A mild to moderate level of anxiety due to claustrophobia occurs at 10% of the population, a more severe level occurs at 4%. The common method to deal with a claustrophobic patient is to spend time with the patient to simulate treatment or to prescribe a tranquilizer. The idea of the video glasses is to focus patient attention to a movie using images and sounds from nature (‘Beter door Beeld’ Inc.). Volunteers (n=15) underwent a simulation of a radiotherapy treatment on the Tomotherapy system. Each volunteer filled in the BAI form in advance, which estimates the severity of their anxiety, based on a past individual claustrophobic experience. Severe level of anxiety was present in 11 volunteers, moderate level was found in 4 volunteers. Each volunteer was exposed to 3 runs: one without glasses, one with and the third without to measure a possible effect on habituation. The glasses were placed when the volunteer was on the couch (no immobilization). The volunteer was positioned in the bore of the Tomotherapy system and left alone during 2 minutes. After each run the volunteer filled in the BAI form with reference to the anxiety felt during the last run. Moreover, the volunteer was monitored continuously during each run using the Nexus-10 biofeedback system (MindMedia Inc.) to access the experienced level of anxiety more objectively. Results shown here are based on the detection of the high beta EEG wave.

Results: Reduced level of anxiety (based on the BAI score) was indicated by 13 out of 15 volunteers when using video glasses (see figure 1). This was confirmed by the observed trend in the ‘high beta’ brain wave amplitude. This brain signal is associated with stress level. The difference in mean amplitude of this wave between the run with and without video glasses is depicted in figure 2.

Conclusion: Using video glasses with an especially composed movie using images and sounds from nature during radiotherapy treatment, clearly lowers the level of anxiety of claustrophobic volunteers both subjectively based on the questionnaire as objectively by biometric measurements. Feedback of the volunteers overwhelmingly expressed a preference to undergo treatment with video glasses: “it was much easier to relax, never without glasses!”

OC-0370
The influence of virtual training on pelvic radiotherapy education for the multidisciplinary team

A. Williams1, U. Shah1, G. Fury1, L. Codd1, M. Brown1, Y. Tsang1
1Mount Vernon Cancer Centre, Radiotherapy, Middlesex, United Kingdom

Purpose or Objective: Radiotherapy accelerates rapidly and ongoing training is essential to maintain and develop knowledge. A virtual reality environment is one way to provide training.

This study aims to demonstrate how a training package for advanced prostate and cervix radiotherapy can be implemented effectively in a multi-disciplinary setting using a virtual reality environment.

Material and Methods: The training package consists of a virtual reality training tool (visual demonstration) and workbooks (self-filled questions). Each training tutorial is delivered by a senior radiographer and includes identification of pelvic anatomy, review of different radiotherapy treatment planning and delivery techniques (conformal, static field intensity modulated radiotherapy and volumetric modulated radiotherapy), image guided treatment scenarios and radiotherapy related side effects.

The trainees were asked to complete pre and post tutorial questionnaires by grading their knowledge from 1 not confident at all, to 10 being exceptionally confident. These were devised to assess the effectiveness of the training.