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was treated with an IMRS plan designed with the isocenter located at the target center (plan A). A second off-target isocenter plan (plan B) was generated for each case. In all plans the 100% of the prescription dose covered the 99% of the target volume. The plans A and B were compared for the target dosage (conformity and homogeneity indices) and organs at risk (OAR) dose sparing. Peripheral dose falloff was compared by using the metrics V12 (volume of normal brain receiving more than 12 Gy) and CI 50% (conformity index at the level of the 50% of the prescription dose).

Results: The values found for each metric (plan B vs. plan A) were (mean ± SD): CI (1.28 ± 0.15 vs. 1.28 ± 0.15, p = 0.978), HI (1.29 ± 0.14 vs. 1.34 ± 0.17, p = 0.079), maximum dose to brainstem (2.95 ± 2.11 vs. 2.89 ± 1.88 Gy, p = 0.813); maximum dose to optical pathway (2.65 ± 4.18 vs. 2.44 ± 4.03 Gy, p = 0.195) and maximum dose to eye lens (0.33 ± 0.73 vs. 0.33 ± 0.53 Gy, p = 0.970). The values of the peripheral dose falloff were (plan B vs. plan A): V12 (5.98 ± 4.95 vs. 6.06 ± 4.92 cm3, p = 0.622), and CI 50% (6.08 ± 2.77 vs. 6.28 ± 3.01, p = 0.119).

Conclusion: The off-target isocenter solution resulted in dosimetrically comparable plans as the center-target isocenter technique, by avoiding the risk of gantry-couch collision during the CBCT acquisition.

EP-1657
DVH analysis automation in Tomotherapy
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Purpose or Objective: The extraction of the data from DVH, with the aim of perform an analysis of a large number of patients in a research project, is a time-consuming process. Furthermore, in the case of Tomotherapy, the resolution obtained from the DVH is poor. This lack of resolution may suppose an additional source of error of this analysis. With the aim of solving these problems, we have developed an easy macro using the Microsoft Excel®, which allows performing the analysis of as many patients as you wish with a single click, improving the resolution and allowing the analysis of up to 7 structures in each histogram.

Material and Methods: a. Input data: 1. The dose range displayed on the DVH has to be the same in all patients. 2. Up to 7 structures can be chosen in each patient, and the same structure has to be identified with the same color in all the analyzed patients. The seven colors that can be chosen are red, green, blue, cyan, yellow, magenta and black. 3. Thereafter, a screenshot of the DVH has to be saved. b. Programming: Macro in ImageJ: 1. Open the DVH in RGB format image. 2. Split images on the RGB channels. 3. One image is obtained for each structure once the image subtraction has been performed, obtaining one single histogram for each structure. 4. The line tool will allow obtain either the dose reached in a given volume or the volume enclosed in an isodose. 5. The macro generates a plot profile and a list of values, which are saved in an independent .xls archive. Macro in Excel: 1. Opens the .xls files generated by the ImageJ macro. 2. Opens the .xls files. 3. Finds the maximum of every list. 4. Calculates the value of the histogram corresponding to this maximum. 5. Store this value in an .xls archive where all the data analyzed are stored.

Results: I.e., in a case of prostate cancer with seven structures under study, a total of 16 items are analyzed: PTV prostate and PTV nodes: 98% and 2% of volume. Rectum: V50, V60, V65, V70 and V75. Bladder: V65, V70, V75 and V80. Femoral head (left and right): V50 Penile bulb: V90 a. Time per patient: Manual: 10 min Macro: 30 s (time necessary for the preparation of the histogram). b. Resolution: Manual: X axis (dose): 16,95 points per Gy. Y axis (% volume): 0,37 points per 1% of volume. Macro: X axis (dose): 14,84 points per Gy. Y axis (% volume): 3,78 points per 1% of volume.

Conclusion: This new macro is a powerful and user-friendly tool designed to help the investigators to perform a quicker data analysis, allowing to perform it up to ten times faster. This is especially useful in the case of analyzing structures with multiple control points, as is the case of rectum and bladder. Likewise, the results obtained with the macro provide a better resolution than measured data, specially, in the y-axis, where the resolution may be improved about ten times. These kind of macros may be programmed to obtain data from as many patients and as many values as desired in the seven structures of the DVH.

EP-1658
Comparing of two different techniques for WBRT with SIB for patients with single brain metastasis
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Purpose or Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the non-coplanar IMRT and coplanar VMAT techniques for the treatment of patients with single brain metastasis and their influence on the absorbed dose by the OARs.

Material and Methods: Treatment planning computed tomography (CT) scans of 6 patients with single brain metastasis who had received palliative whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) with simultaneous integrated boost (SIB) was recruited. Each patient re-planned with 9 fields non-coplanar IMRT and coplanar VMAT for dosimetric comparison. Details of the field arrangement in IMRT plan are presented in Table 1. Two coplanar full arcs by Varian Millennium 120 MLCs were used in all VMAT plans. Arcs were arranged with 30 degrees collimator to protect MLC leak. Prescribed WBRT dose was 30 Gy in 10 fractions and SIB dose was 39 Gy in 10 fractions. Radiation doses to OARs and targets, conformity and homogeneity index and monitor units from two techniques were tested statistically by pared t-test considering significant level of p-value <0.05.
Table 1. Details of the field arrangement for non-coplanar IMRT

Beam	Gantry Angle	Collimator Angle	Couch Angle
1	10	45	0
2	60	45	0
3	130	45	0
4	170	45	0
5	220	45	0
6	270	45	0
7	320	45	0
8	290	0	90
9	330	0	90

Results: Median PTV30 and PTV39 was 1390 (range: 1110-1810) and 18.3 (range: 2.9-45.6) cc. Radiation doses to both eyes were significantly higher in coplanar VMAT technique (p<0.05) (Table 2). There was no significant dose difference for both lens and targets between both techniques. Monitor unit was significantly higher in IMRT technique (median: 2076 (range: 1759-2201) vs. 617 (range: 584-695), p<0.001).
Table 2. Dose result comparisons of non-coplanar IMRT and coplanar VMAT