Cavity sensitivity correction factors for alanine dosimetry in Bruker EMX-micro EPR spectrometers

Riis, H. L.; Zimmermann, S. J.; Helt-Hansen, J.; Andersen, C. E.

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Conclusion

Artificial measurements allow us to compare different pre-treatment verification methods in relatively quick way without occupancy of the linac time for measurements. Another benefit from our methodology is that the result is independent of the measurement’s uncertainties. Based on artificial measurements comparison we can decide on clinically adequate gamma criteria and percent of passing points levels for different devices and cancer sites.

EP-1793 Establishing local confidence limit and the optimization of VMAT patient specific quality assurance

J. Kunnanchath1, T. Dufan2, N. Malik3, A. Salah1, V. Knight1, K. Singh1, T. Smith1

1American Hospital Dubai, Radiation Oncology, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Material and Methods

The VMAT patient specific plans for fifty VMAT cases were calculated in Varian Eclipse treatment planning system (TPS) and all the plans were executed in Varian Clinac Trilogy machine. Patient specific QA was performed using portal dosimetry (Varian) and Arch check device (Sun nuclear). The gamma criteria of 3% dose difference and 3mm distance to agreement was used to find the difference between TPS calculated and measured dose distribution.

Area gamma, mean gamma and maximum gamma were calculated and tabulated for the TPS vs. measured planar dose using portal dosimetry. The percentage of pixels passing gamma of one was calculated and tabulated for the TPS vs. measured planar dose using Arch check device. The mean and standard deviation of the gamma results were calculated and the local confidence limit was derived by using the concept of \( \bar{x} \pm 1.96 \sigma \).

Results

In portal dosimetry, the area gamma \( s \), average gamma and maximum gamma were 99.1±1.06, 0.26±0.05 and 2.05±0.53 respectively with gamma criteria of 3% dose difference and 3mm distance to agreement. In Arch check, the average percentage of pixels passed the gamma of one was 99.3±0.7.

Local confidence limit derived for portal dosimetry area gamma, average gamma and maximum gamma were 97%, 0.37 and 3.10 respectively. For Arch check, the confidence limit derived was 98% against the gamma criteria of 3%-3mm.

Conclusion

The local confidence limit for gamma analysis using portal dosimetry and Arch check device was established. Every institution should establish their local confidence limit in order to optimize the patient specific QA based on their machine, QA device and type of plans.

Purpose or Objective

Optimization of VMAT patient specific quality assurance (QA) through establishing the institutional local confidence limit by statistical analysis of gamma results.

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Table 1: Calculated volume correction factors \( k_v \), sensitivity correction factors \( k_s \), temperature, volume, and sensitivity corrected output factors (OF) with SD being one standard deviation (SD) are displayed for the 6 MV FFF beam as function of the field size F5.

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Conclusion

The cavity sensitivity correction was found to influence the alanine measurements in the range of 3 to 17% for the smallest field size depending on the cavity sensitivity correction function applied. A simple analytical expression for the correction factors as function of field size and the radius of the sensitive volume of the detector was obtained. The method presented here would be applicable for other detector geometries and beam energies. The cavity sensitivity correction was found to be small. The differences in the cavity sensitivity corrections functions (Anton/Bruker) might arise from the method used in detection of the cavity correction function and the applied spectrometer.

EP-1795 Scp measurement of a 5 mm diameter cone using a scanning chamber method.

A. Prado1, R. Diaz2, E. Cabello3

1Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Radiofisica y Protección Radiológica, Madrid, Spain
2Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Servicio de Oncología Radioterápica. Sección de Radiofisica., Madrid, Spain