## **Proton Therapy for Brain Tumors**

James J Urbanic, MD Associate Professor

UCSD Medical Director – California Protons Cancer Therapy Center



#### Disclosures

- Employment University of California, San Diego
  - California Protons Cancer Therapy Center
- Industry
  - Bristol Meyers Squibb Consultant
- Cooperative Groups
  - Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology
    - Rad Onc PI AFT 16 and AFT 46



#### **Proton Beam Techniques**

- Passive Beam Scattering
  - Double Scattering System
    - Loma Linda University
    - Harvard MGH
    - MPRI Room 1
- Uniform Beam Scanning
  - "Wobbling beam"
    - Midwest Proton Radiotherapy Institute Rooms 2, 3
    - University of Florida
    - MD Anderson Cancer Center
- Active Beam Scanning
  - Spot Scanning
    - PSI
    - MD Anderson Cancer Center
    - Harvard







### Proton Therapy Components: Beamline



## Passive Beam Scattering Double Scattering System

Loma Linda University Harvard MGH MPRI Room 1 - Indiana University (Closed)



### **Passive Beam Lateral Scattering**





MODULATOR WHEEL

Pure Bragg Peak

Modulator consists of multiple identical sectors



Spread Out Bragg Peak (SOBP)

The modulator needs to be rotated around its axis parallel to the proton beam direction

#### The Spread Out Bragg Peak



#### Modulator Wheel (HCL)





## Uniform Beam Scanning "Wobbling beam"

Midwest Proton Radiotherapy Institute Rooms 2, 3 – Indiana (Closed) University of Florida MD Anderson Cancer Center



# Wobbling (Uniform Scanning) beam delivery system at MPRI in Gantries



**MOORES CANCER CENTER** 

## Proton Beam Wobbling

Beam Wobbler



#### Range Shifter











**Bussiere and Adams 2003** 

#### Lucite range compensator

#### aperture

#### Compensator 3D Distal Shaping



As well as spreading out the Bragg peak, the final range itself must be shaped to the distal surface of the target volume taking into account heterogeneities





### Proton Beam with Beam Modification



## Active Beam Scanning Spot Scanning

PSI MD Anderson Cancer Center Harvard

**California Protons** 

University of Maryland



### Active Beam Spot Scanning (Pencil Beam Scanning, "PBS")



Single beam...



#### (lateral scanning



= 3d conformed dose)

Courtesy of PSI

+ scanning in depth

### Pencil Beam Scanning Technique to Delivery Highly Conformal Therapy



### Scanning Beam



#### Cumulative Dose

UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center

Dong/MDACC

21

### Gantry Assembly



UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center

### Gantry Wheel





#### IMPT vs Passive Scatter



**iego** er Center

#### IMPT vs Passive Scatter coronal 10 Gy cloud



#### IMPT vs Passive Scatter 50 Gy Cloud



#### Passive scatter vs IMPT

Lung\_R

Cord

5

Unapproved

Unapproved

UW-IMPT

UW-IMPT

IMPT

IMPT



1529.9

36.5

100.0

100.0

100.0

99.8

0.0

4.1

6890.4

3947.5

1728.0 -



Fields Dose Prescription 🗆 Field Alignments 📮 Plan Objectives 📮 Optimization Objectives Dose Statistics Calculation Models Plan Sum

- 🎒 B	Brain_BST	<ul> <li>Brain_BST - Retired - Dose V</li> </ul>	O Plan Uncertainty Par	meters					<b>X</b>				fe	ş
- 🏭 В	Brain_BST:1										03.057			Ĩ
B	Brain_BST_MU	100	Generate Plan U	ncertainty Parameters						78,571 85,714	92,857	100	107.14	
— 🎇 В	Brain_BST_MU:1			Isocenter shift:	[cm]								Alliny	
🖻 🖪 GBM	√ initial : R0		Calif		1941								ALL T	
- 🏭 В	Brain		Calib	ation curve error:	[70]								Allin 7	
B	Brain:1			Generate									Alliny	
В	Brain:2		8										Allin7	
1		- 80	Plan Uncertainty	/ Parameters									7 تنتريتهُ	
- 2 = Refer	rence Points		Isocenter	shift coordinates are expre	ssed in the planning	coordinate system se	elected in RT Administration.						Allin7	
	.TV_6000												Alliny	
Dose Dose	2 nonthinty Docor		10	Patient Setup Error		Constanting Columbia Col		^						
	1 X++0 20cm +4 00%	2	UI UI	X [cm]	Y [cm]	Z [cm]	Curve Error [%]	Calculation Status	Kemove				Tالتتلأث	
RU1	10 7:+0.30cm -4.00%	<u>60</u>	RU1	+0.30	0.00	0.00	+4.00	Calculated	Remove				Allin	
- RU1	11 Z:-0.30cm +4.00%	8	RU10	0.00	0.00	+0.30	-4.00	Calculated	Remove				ALLIN	
- @ RU1	12 Z:-0.30cm -4.00%	ture	RU11	0.00	0.00	-0.30	+4.00	Calculated	Remove				ALLIN 7	
- 🕡 RU2	2 X:+0.30cm -4.00%	truc	RU12	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.00	Calculated	Remove				7 نتتتته	
RU3	3 X:-0.30cm +4.00%	tal S	RU2	+0.30	0.00	0.00	-4.00	Calculated	Remove				<u>Alexa</u>	
- 🕡 RU4	4 X:-0.30cm -4.00%	°L to	RU3	-0.30	0.00	0.00	+4,00	Calculated	Remove				<u>Allı</u> T	
- 🕡 RU5	5 Y:+0.30cm +4.00%	o 40 9	RU4	-0.30	0.00	0.00	-4.00	Calculated	Remove	N.			<b>ATTICK</b>	
🐨 🕡 RU6	5 Y:+0.30cm -4.00%	Rat	RU5	0.00	+0.30	0.00	+4.00	Calculated	Remove				<b>ATTIN</b>	
- 💓 RU7	/ Y:-0.30cm +4.00%		RU6	0.00	+0.30	0.00	-4.00	Calculated	Remove				T	
- 🛡 RU8	3 Y:-0.30cm -4.00%		RU7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	+4.00	Calculated	Remove				Allin	
💓 RU9	) Z:+0.30cm +4.00%		RU8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	-4.00	Calculated	Remove	And the second s			Timit	
Fields	ls	20	RU9	0.00	0.00	+0.30	+4.00	Calculated	Remove				Aller 7	
0. D	_RAO									No. Contraction of the second se			A	
- <mark>2</mark> P	2TV6000												ATTI	
	Beam Line									Contraction of the second s			A	
	_RPO													
	PTV6000													
	Seam Line	0					Add New		Pomove All	1100 1200	1300	1400	1500	
- <b>P</b>	PTV6000						Additivew		temove Air					
— 🌠 в	Beam Line		Plan Uncertaint	Dose Calculation										
				matically after nominal dor	co-colculation		Plan uncertainty dor	ses are calculated for ear	ch parameter set.					
Fields Dos	se Prescription 🖵 Field Alignm	nents 🛄 Plan Objectives 🛄	Calculate afte	Calculate after clicking OK					les a sea	L.		1-0		
Show DVH	Structure	Approval Status	20	anoming and			computer.			Max Dose [cGy]	M	ean Dose [cGy]	101.0 - 1	1
<b>Ž</b>	brainstem	Approved	19							0.0	12/9./		401.9	Ê.
	CTV 40	Approved	R					ОК	Cancel	1136.8	1492.4		1438.6 1	
÷	atv 46	Approved	Branna							1130.0	1452.4		1450.0	



Plan Objectives	Optimization Objectives	Dose Statistics Ca	alculation Mod	dels Plan Sum				
val Status	Plan	Course		Volume [cm³]	Dose Cover.[%]	Sampling Cover.[%]	Min Dose [cGy]	Max Dose [
ved	Brain_BST	Brain						
ved	Brain_BST	Brain		0.2	100.0	100.0	4.8	
ved	Brain_BST	Brain		0.2	100.0	100.6	0.0	

#### BN001 – HGG Hypofx RT vs Stnd Fx RT



#### BN003 – Obs vs RT GTR Grade II Meningioma





#### BN005 – Low Grade Glioma IDH Mutant Low/Int Grade



\* Randomization is 2:1 in favor of protons
 Impaired cognitive function requires a Clinical Trials Battery composite score < -0.5.</li>



<sup>33</sup>Strat Factors: 1p19q; GTR vs STR; baseline cognition

### Objectives - LGG

- 1. Cognitive preservation
  - Secondary / Tertiary Endpoints
    - QOL
    - Safety
    - Outcomes



#### Photon vs Proton











### Meningioma case – skull base



#### **Brain Necrosis**

Progression-Free Survival of Children With Localized Ependymoma Treated With Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy or Proton-Beam Radiation Therapy



Type of RT	Brain necrosis 6/79 (8%)
PT	3(50%)
IMRT	3 (50%)
Cancer	July 1, 2017
	Sato

### Radiation Necrosis and White Matter Lesions in Pediatric Patients With Brain Tumors Treated



Bojaxhiu IJROBP 2018 PSI Data



RN Grade	N=	%
Grade 1	17	59
Grade 2	8	28
Grade 4	2	6.5
Grade 5	2	6.5
Total (median, 5 mo;1-26)	29	17*

The characteristics of the 4 patients presenting with grade 4-5 toxicities were very young (median,2.9 years; range, 2.3-3.3 years), and half of them presented with ependymoma. Of note, 50% of these challengingpatients had pre-PT pons infarction

Int J Radiation Oncol Biol Phys, Vol. 100, No. 4, pp. 987-996, 2018



#### Brainstem Injury in Pediatric Patients With Posterior Fossa Tumors Treated With Proton Beam Therapy and Associated Dosimetric Factors

Michelle S. Gentile, MD, PhD, Beow Y. Yeap, ScD, Harald Paganetti, PhD, Claire P. Goebel, BA, Dillon E. Gaudet, BA, Sara L. Gallotto, MS, Elizabeth A. Weyman, BA, Michael L. Morgan, CMD, RT(R)(T), MSPH, Shannon M. MacDonald, MD, Drosoula Giantsoudi, PhD, Judith Adams, CMD, Nancy J. Tarbell, MD, Hanne Kooy, PhD, Torunn I. Yock, MD

International Journal of Radiation Oncology • Biology • Physics Volume 100, Issue 3, Pages 719-729 (March 2018) DOI: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2017.11.026



43



Fig. 1





International Journal of Radiation Oncology • Biology • Physics 2018 100, 719-729DOI: (10.1016/j.ijrobp.2017.11.026) Copyright © 2017 Elsevier Inc. Terms and Conditions

44

Factor	Total cohort (N=216), n (%)	Patients with brainstem injury, n (%)	P value
Young age (<5 y)	69 (31.9)	2 (2.9)	.67
No GTR	64 (29.6)	1 (1.6)	.74
Neurologic complications after surgery	121 (56.0)	5 (4.1)	.02
Tracheostomy	9 (4.2)	0 (0)	.98
PEG tube placement	35 (16.2)	0 (0)	.59
Posterior fossa syndrome	50 (23.1)	3 (6.0)	.02
High-dose chemotherapy with stem cell rescue	29 (13.4)	2 (6.9)	.04
Chemotherapy	180 (83.3)	4 (2.2)	.60

#### **Table 3** Crude rate of brainstem injury in study patients with conventional high-risk factors

Abbreviations: GTR = gross total resection; PEG = percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy.

In summary, our proton cohort data on pediatric patients with primary brain tumors of the posterior fossa demonstrate a low rate of brainstem injury with PRT (2% at 5 years), which is consistent with photon cohort data. Our dosimetric analysis further suggests this rate could be driven even lower if the  $D_{max}$  and  $V_{55}$  are kept <55.8 Gy RBE and  $\leq 6.0\%$ ,



UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center

### **Clinical RBE**

#### **Proton therapy: RBE = 1.1**







RBE depends on • energy/LET

• dose

• tissue



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

Table 7.1 Linear Energy Transfer	(IET) T THE	
of Various Radiations	$LET \leftrightarrow Ener$	Energy
Radiation	LET (keV/µm)	
Photons		
<sup>60</sup> Co (~1.2 MeV)	0.3	
200-keV X-ray	2.5	
Electrons		
1 MeV	0.2	
100 keV	0.5	
10 keV	2	
1 keV	10	
Charged particles		
proton 2 MeV	17	
alpha 5 MeV	90	
carbon 100 MeV	160	
Neutrons		
2.5 MeV	15-80	
14.1 MeV	3-30	















#### **Passive Scatter Techniques**



UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center





Considering all these factors, we can conclude that if the objective is to minimize the volume of the brainstem being treated, then the dose-sparing approach should be preferred. The LET-sparing techniques may be beneficial if the maximum dose to the brainstem is the main concerning factor because they can achieve a lower maximum dose of approximately 2% compared with the dose-sparing techniques.











#### 2+ year follow-up





#### UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center

#### 2+ year follow-up

64





#### 2 year follow-up



UCSD RI GE 3T CTIPM1 CTIPMUCSD1 12/18/2018 Ser Time:12:07:07 acq tm:12:01:25

NSA1 MTX:0 256 256 0 HFS AX T1 REFMT + C CONT:19 Multihance CTI MRI CTO











### **Thank You**

Time for Questions?



