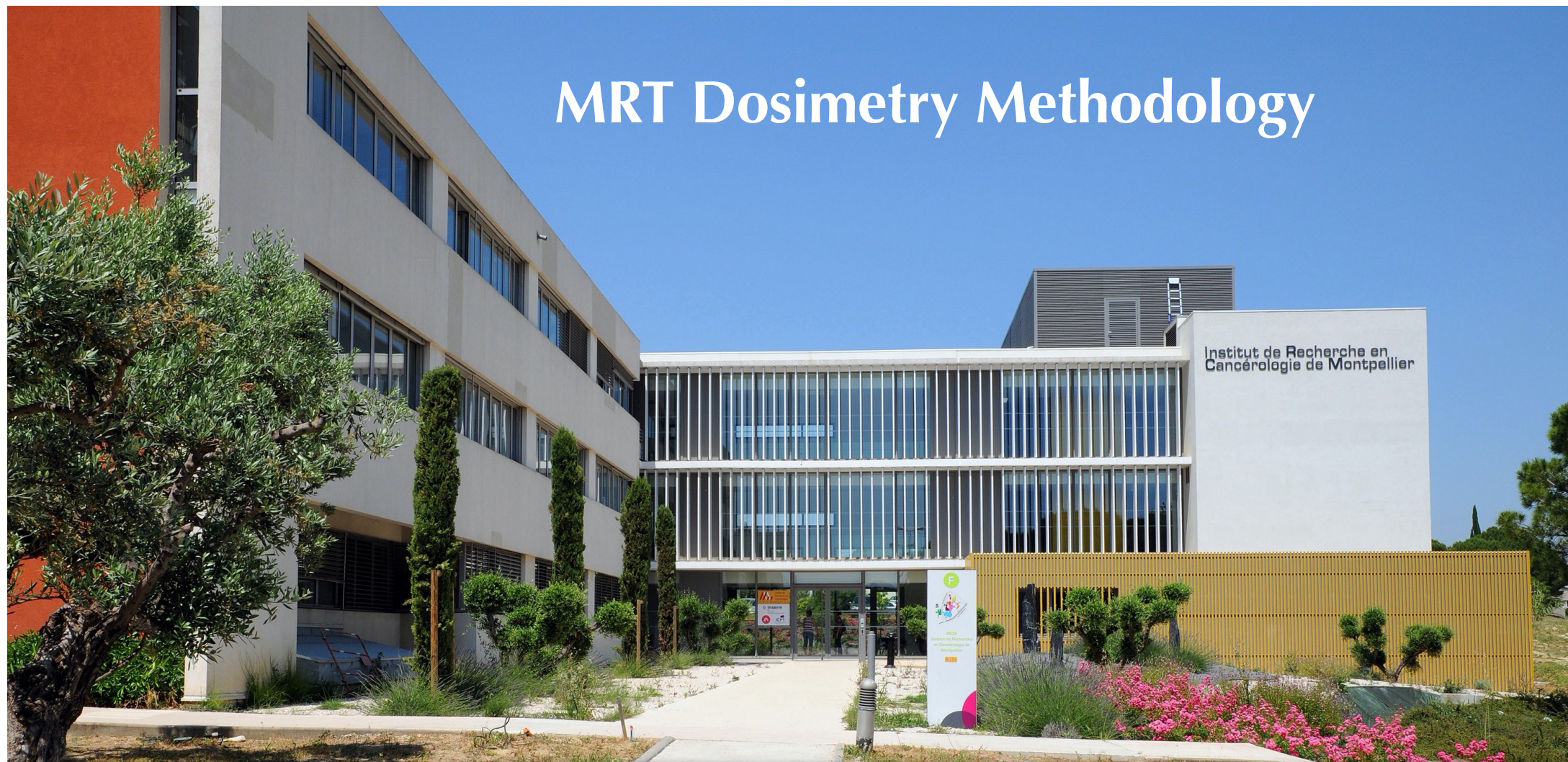


MRT Dosimetry Methodology



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Institut de Recherche en Cancérologie de Montpellier



Declaration of interest

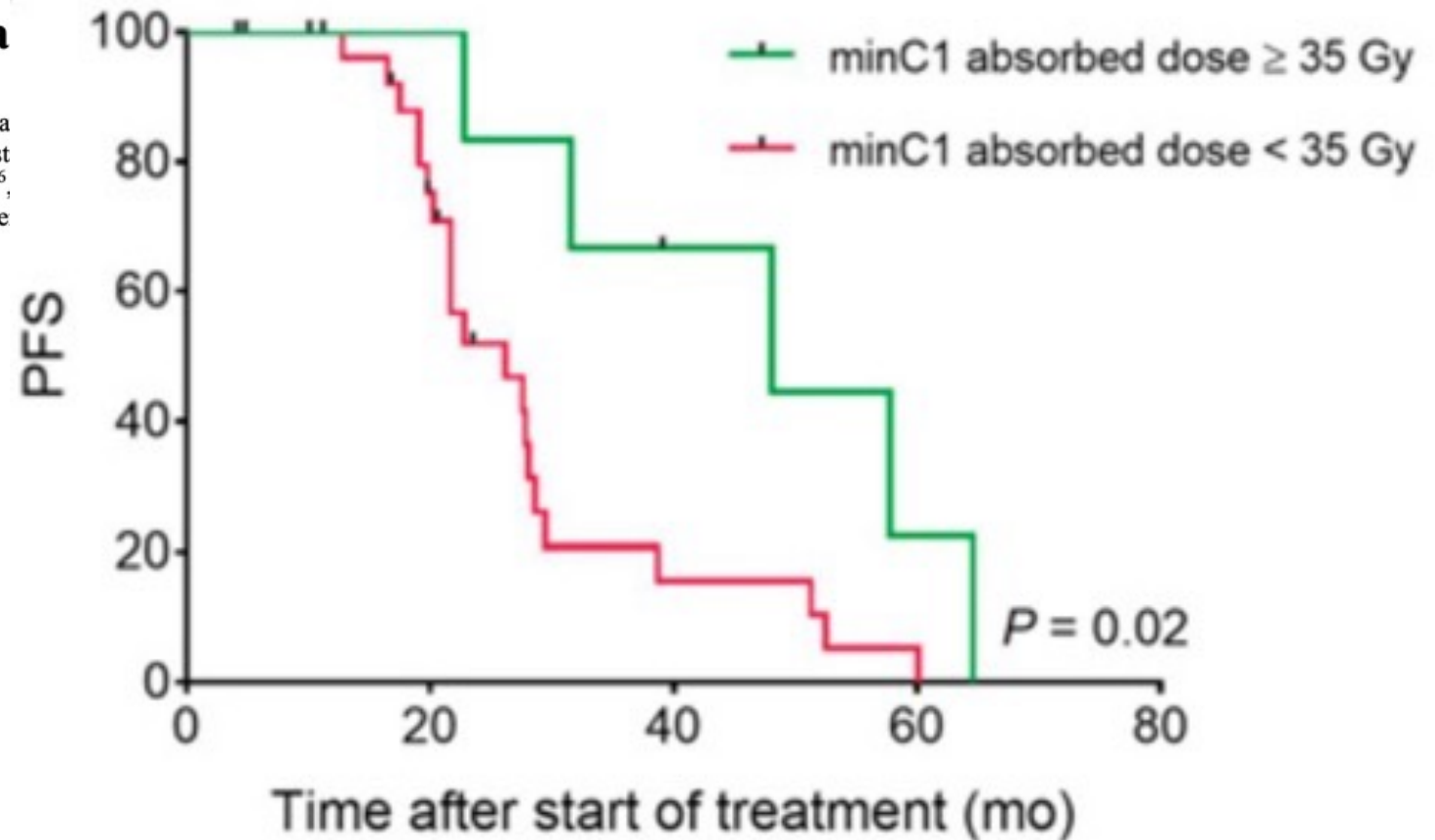
- M Bardiès supervises 2 PhD students (JA Fragoso and S Veloza Awad) sponsored by DOSIsoft
- M Bardiès is a consultant for CLARIO

Prediction of ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE PRRT Outcome Using Multimodality Imaging in Patients with Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors: Results from a Prospective Phase II LUMEN Study

Magdalena Mileva¹, Gwennaëlle Marin², Hugo Levillain², Carlos Artigas¹, Camille Van Bogaert³, Clémentine Marin², Rachele Danieli², Amelie Deleporte⁴, Simona Picchia⁵, Konstantinos Stathopoulos⁵, Christiane Jungels⁴, Bruno Vanderlinden², Marianne Paesmans⁶, Lieveke Ameye⁶, Gabriela Critchi¹, Loubna Taraji-Schiltz¹, Chloe Velghe⁶, Zéna Wimana^{1,7}, Maria Bali⁵, Alain Hendlisz⁴, Patrick Flamen¹, and Ioannis Karfis¹

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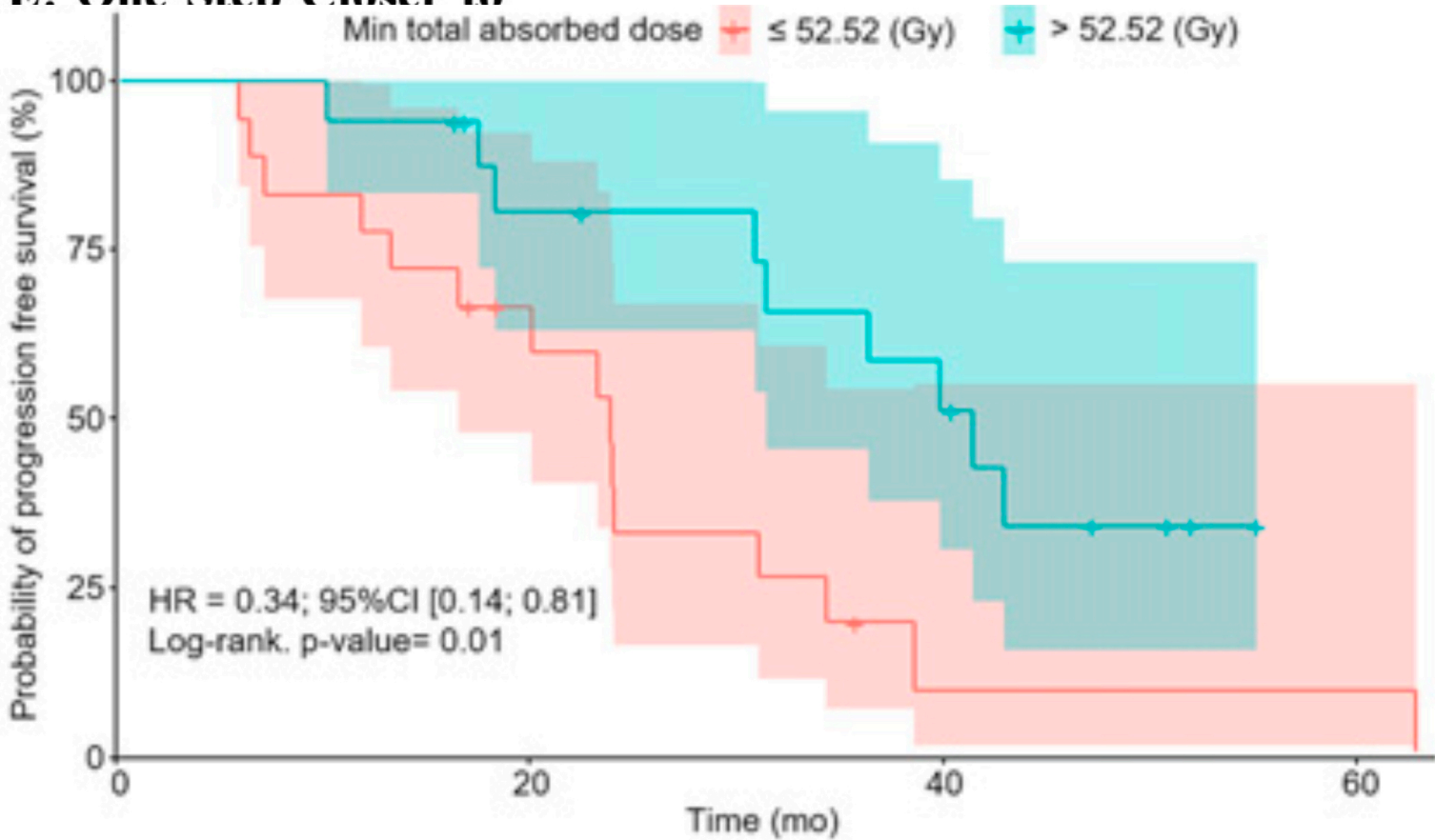


Absorbed Dose–Response Relationship in Patients with Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors Treated with [¹⁷⁷Lu]Lu-DOTATATE: One Step Closer to Personalized Medicine

Kévin Hebert^{*1}, Lore Santoro^{*1,2}, Maeva Monnier³, Florence Castan³, Ikrame Berkane¹, Eric Assénat⁴, Cyril Fersing^{1–5}, Pauline Gélibert⁶, Jean-Pierre Pouget², Manuel Bardiès^{1,2}, Pierre-Olivier Kotzki^{1,2}, and Emmanuel Deshayes^{1,2}

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The LUTADOSE trial: tumour dosimetry after the first administration predicts progression free survival in gastro-entero-pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (GEP NETs) patients treated with [^{177}Lu] Lu-DOTATATE

Marco Maccauro¹  · Mariarosaria Cuomo^{1,2} · Matteo Bauckneht^{3,4}  · Matteo Bagnalasta¹  · Stefania Mazzaglia¹ · Federica Scalorbi¹  · Giovanni Argiroffi¹ · Margarita Kirienko¹  · Alice Lorenzoni¹ · Gianluca Aliberti¹ · Sara Pusceddu⁵ · Calareso Giuseppina⁶ · Garanzini Enrico Matteo⁶ · Ettore Seregni¹ · Carlo Chiesa¹ 

Received: 19 December 2023 / Accepted: 26 July 2024

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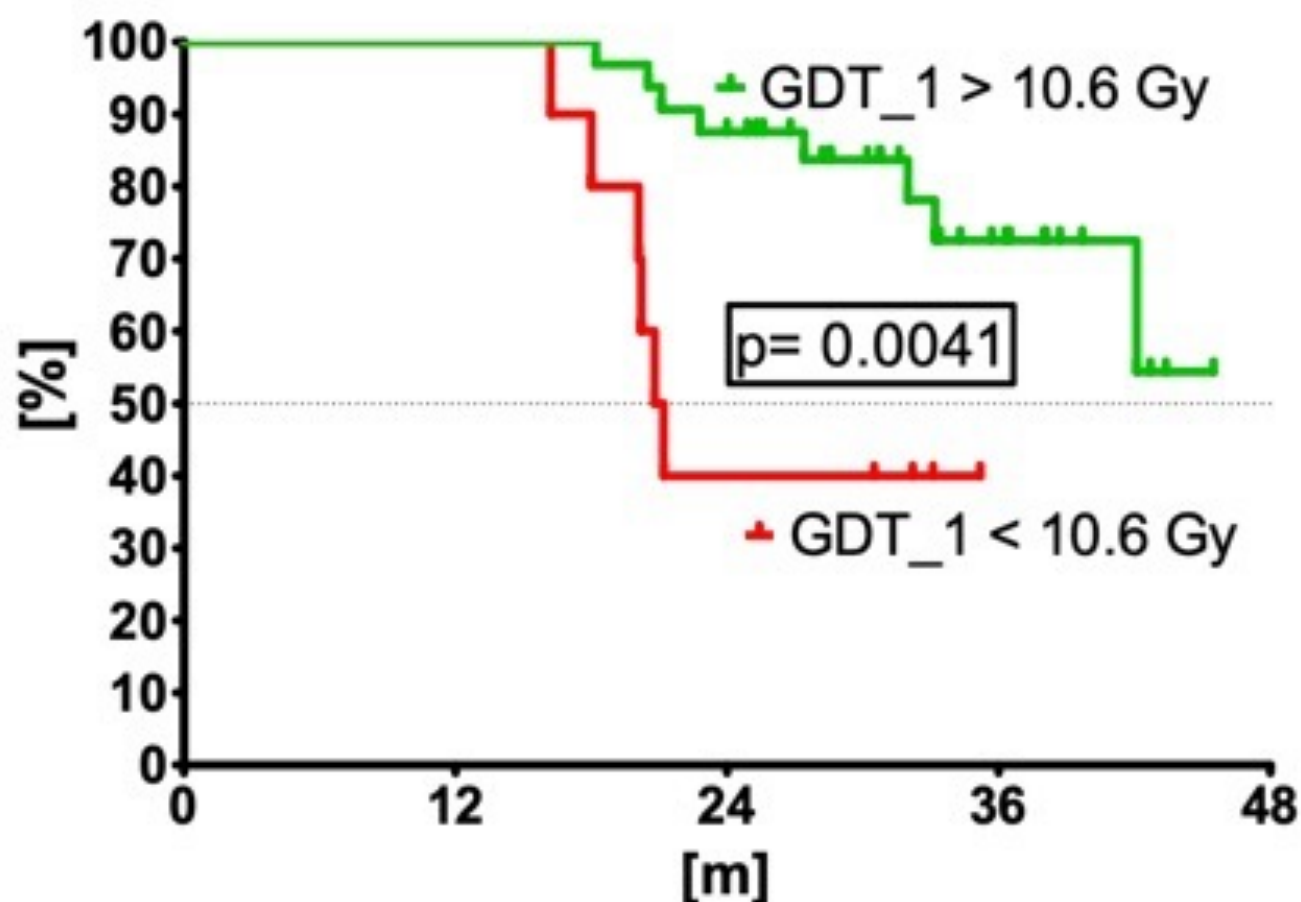
The LUTADOSE trial: tumour dosimetry at 68Ga predicts progression free survival in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (GEP NETs) patients treated with 177Lu-DOTATATE

Marco Maccauro¹ · Mariarosaria Cuomo^{1,2} · Matteo Baucknecht¹ ·
Federica Scalorbi¹ · Giovanni Argiroffi¹ · Margarita Kirienko¹ ·
Sara Pusceddu⁵ · Calareso Giuseppina⁶ · Garanzini Enrico Mat

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PFS stratified on GTD_1

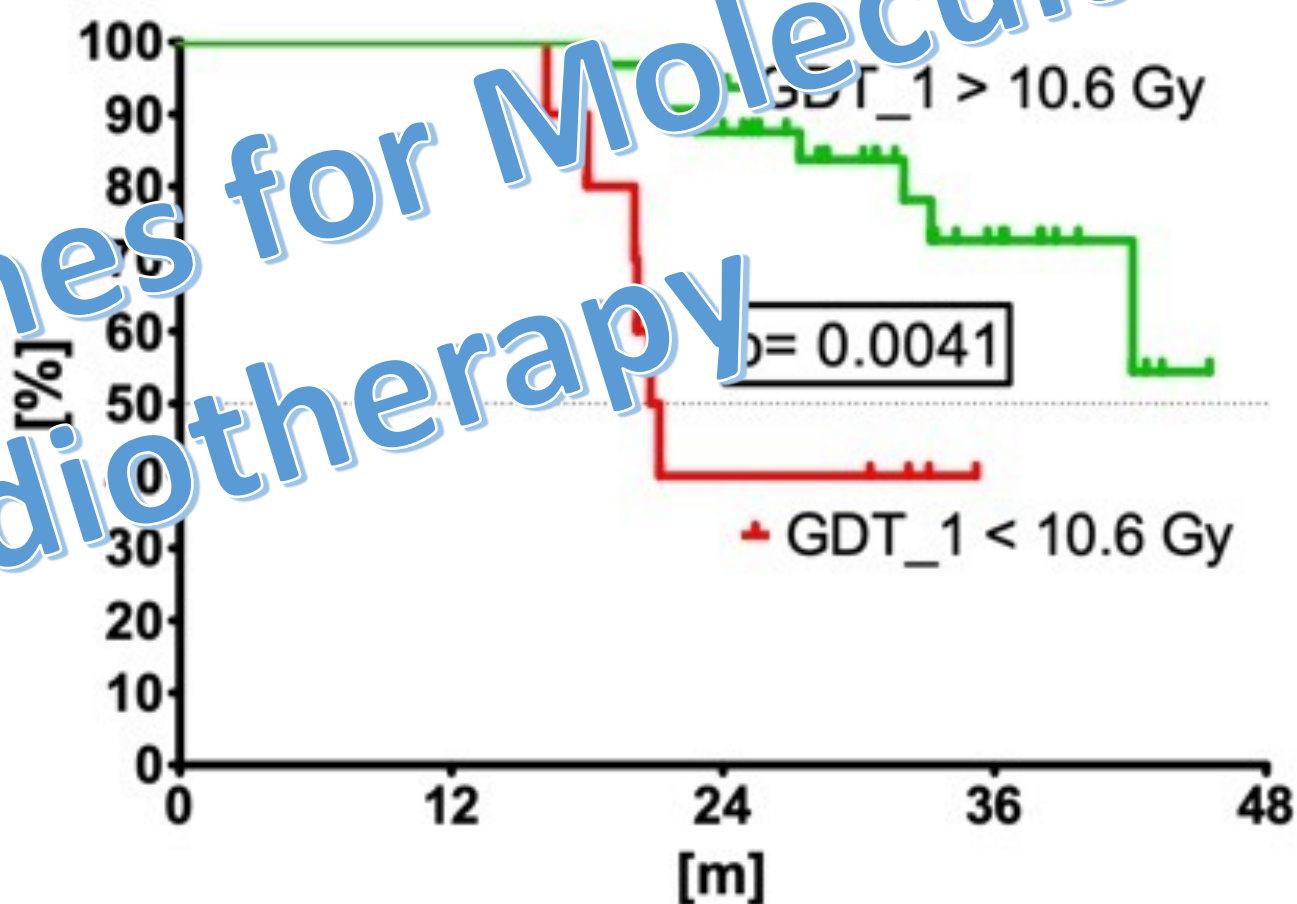


The LUTADOSE trial: tumour dosimetry at predicts progression free survival in gast neuroendocrine tumours (GEP NETs) pati Lu-DOTATATE

Marco Maccauro¹ · Mariarosaria Cuomo^{1,2} · Matteo Bauckne
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Tirier

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PFS stratified on GDT

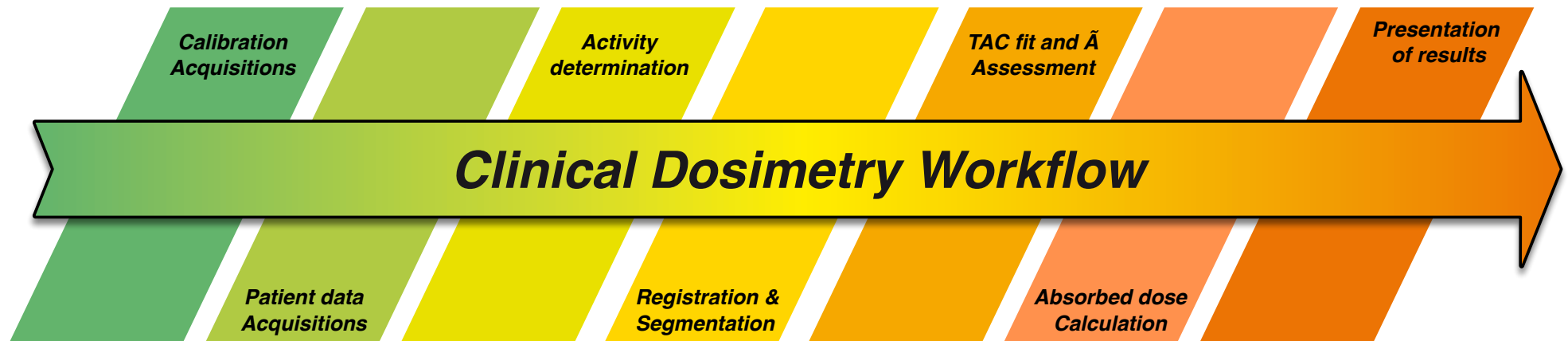


Same pathology, different approaches, similar conclusions...

	Mileva et al.	Hebert et al.	Maccauro et al.
Modality	SPECT/CT	SPECT/CT	SPECT/CT
Time points	3	4	3
Patients	35 patients/83 lesions	35 patients/146 lesions	35 patients/165 lesions
Segmentation	SPECT from PET ^{68}Ga pretherapy	CT lag pretherapy	SPECT or CT during therapy
Dosimetric Index	$D_{\text{normal}} \text{ at } C_1$	$D_{\text{Cumulated min}}$	Global Tumour Dose (GTD) at C_1

Standardisation & Traceability:
Quality Assurance

Clinical Dosimetry Workflow



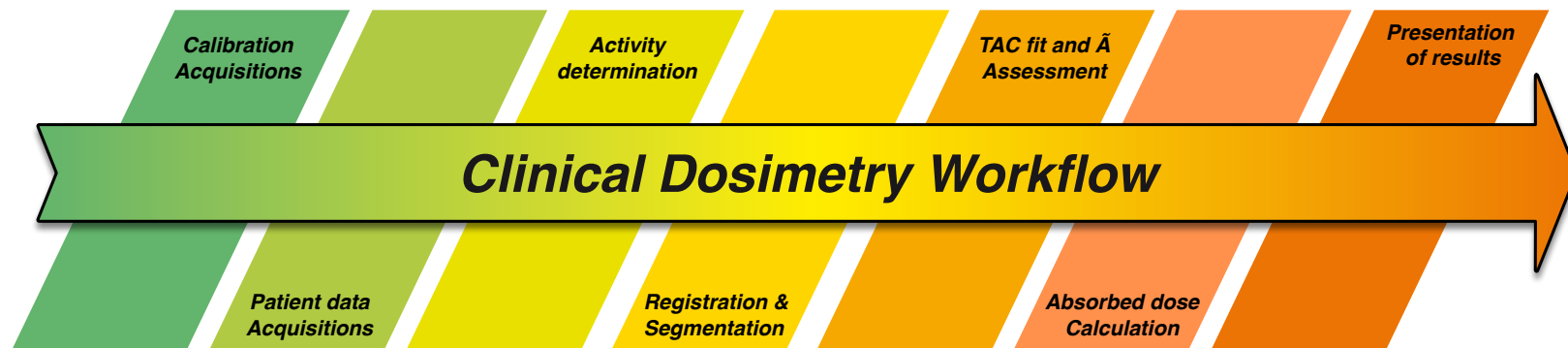
Adapted from: Bardiès and Gear (2021)

Scientific Developments in Imaging and Dosimetry for Molecular Radiotherapy. *Clinical Oncology* 33(2) 117-124

- Clinical dosimetry is a sequence of steps:
- All steps should be treated with the same care!
- Software may address some parts of the clinical dosimetry workflow (CDW)

RATIONALE COST Deliverable 4.1

- **Clinical dosimetry workflow (CDW):**
 - Ensemble of steps that lead from Calibrations to Reporting
 - CDW is composed by Individual Building Blocks



RATIONALE COST Deliverable 4.1

- **Clinical dosimetry workflow (CDW):**
 - Ensemble of steps that lead from Calibrations to Reporting
 - CDW is composed by Individual Building Blocks
- **Individual Building Blocks (IBB)**
 - Independent steps that compose the CDW.
 - Example: Reconstruction, Registration, Radiation transport and energy deposition, etc.
 - IBBs have an input and an output

Examples of IBB

- **Registration**

- **Input:** Images or Structures, for the whole FOV or for specific VOIs

Rigid, elastic, or AI-based

- **Output:** Images or Structures

- **S Value Calculation (part of calibrations)**

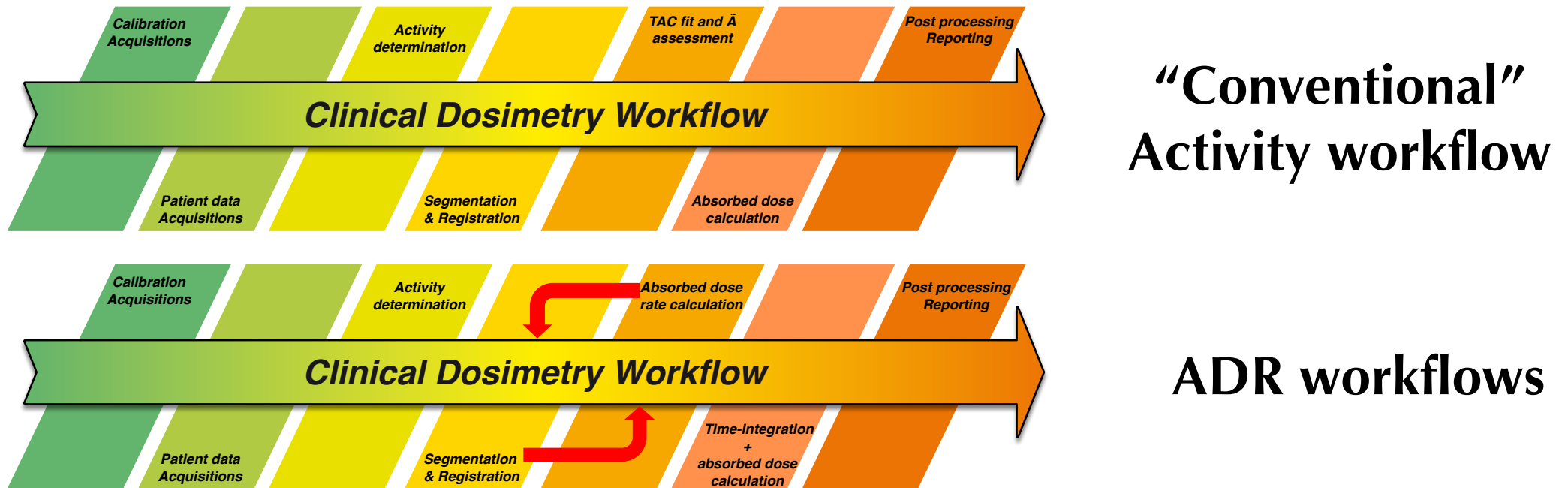
- **Input:** Segmented anthropomorphic models (mathematical or voxel-based or hybrid), radionuclide emission data (radiation type, yield and energy)

Radiation transport and energy deposition algorithm

- **Output:** SAFs or S Values tables for the segmented structures of the model

IBBs are independent, but may be connected (Registration and Segmentation)

Examples of Clinical dosimetry workflows:



Different Clinical Dosimetry Workflow if:

- Changing IBBs in the CDW,
- Changing the order of the IBBs in the CDW
- Changing how IBBs are treated (rigid vs. elastic segmentation for example)

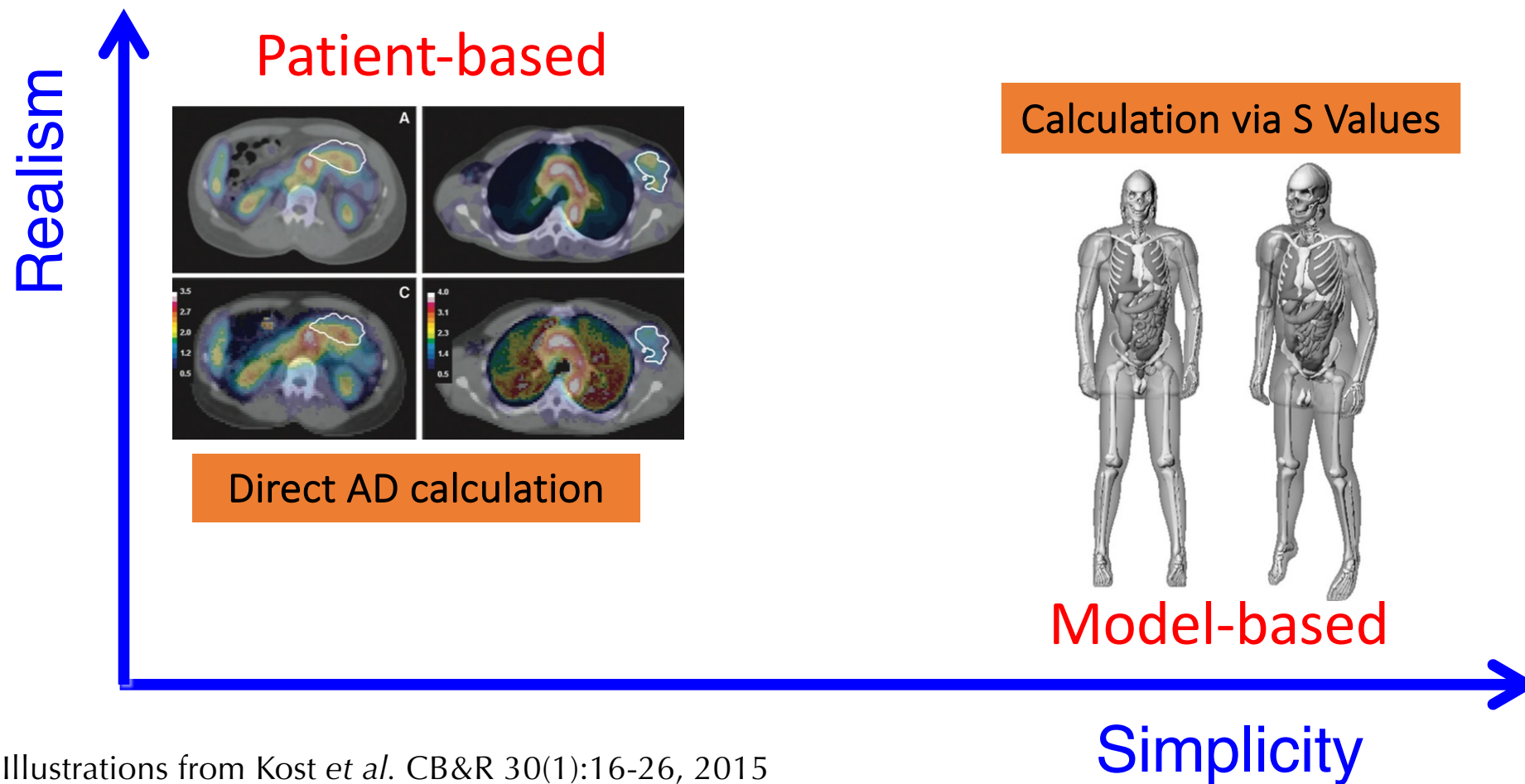
Approaches

- Group CDWs that share a common characteristic that impacts the CDW
- Examples:
 - Treatment planning vs. Verification dosimetry
 - Model-based vs. Patient-based dosimetry
 - Reference dosimetry vs. Patient-specific dosimetry
 - Imaging-based vs. Non-imaging-based dosimetry
 - Multi-time points vs. Single time point...

Patient dosimetry procedures

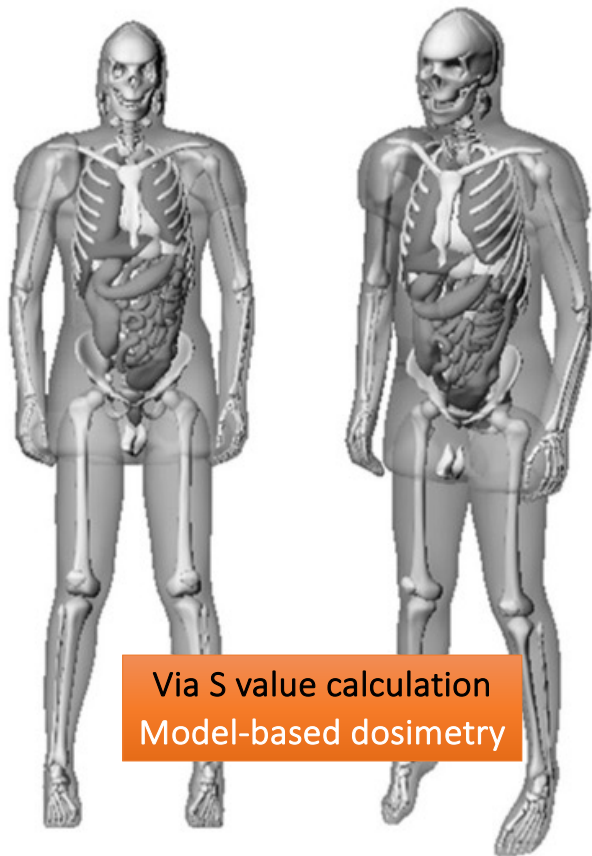
- **3 levels of description:**
 - Individual Building Blocks
 - Clinical Dosimetry Workflows
 - Approaches
- Should allow characterising ALL patient dosimetry procedures reported in the literature
- Dosimetry reporting should ALWAYS document IBBs, CDWs and Approaches
- A step in direction of traceability...

Patient-based vs. Model-based



Illustrations from Kost *et al.* CB&R 30(1):16-26, 2015

Patient-based vs. Model-based



Via S value calculation
Model-based dosimetry

FIG. 3. Anterior views of the RADAR adult male NURBS phantom. NURBS, Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline; RADAR, Radiation Dose Assessment Resource.

- Different clinical dosimetry workflows!
- Different software

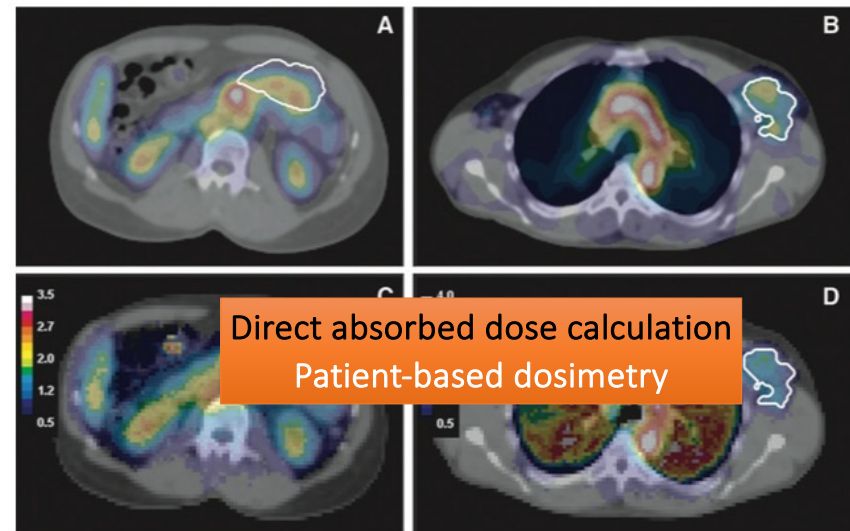


FIG. 5. Fused SPECT/CT images for patient 1 (A) and patient 2 (B) with matching 3D dose maps overlaid on CT for patient 1 (C) and patient 2 (D). The dose maps are displayed in units of Gy. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/cbr

Model-based approach

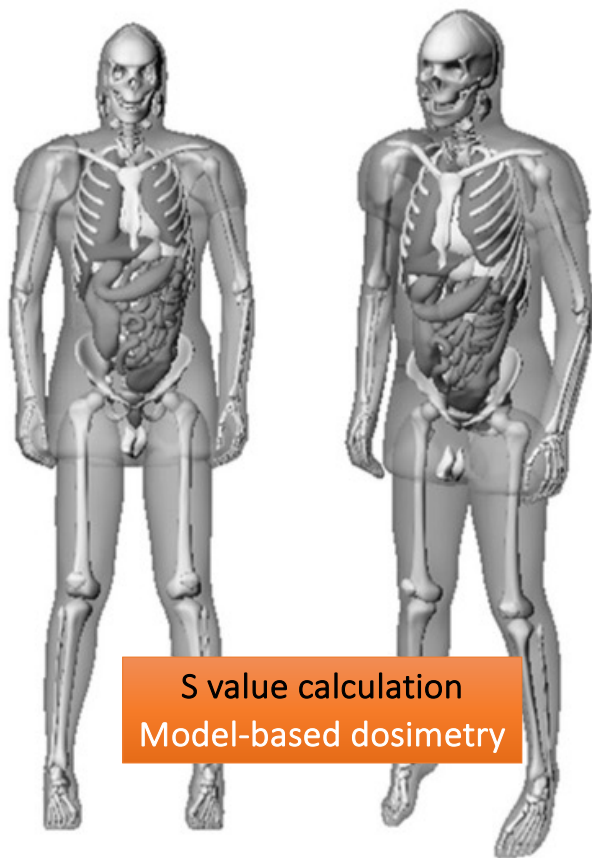


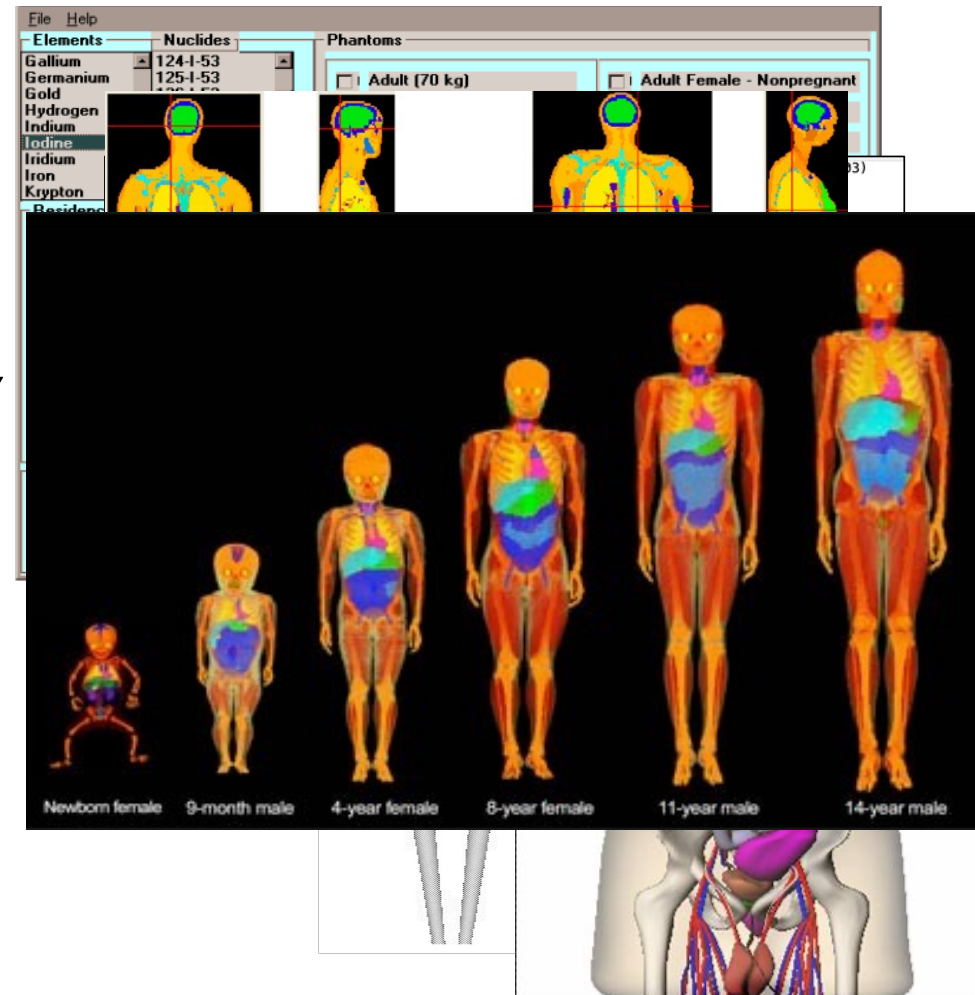
FIG. 3. Anterior views of the RADAR adult male NURBS phantom. NURBS, Non-Uniform Rational B-Spline; RADAR, Radiation Dose Assessment Resource.

- S: absorbed dose in the target per decay in the source
- **Consequences:**
 - S: for one radionuclide & one model
 - \neq algorithms (LED, Conv., Monte Carlo)
 - Pre-computation: 1 source, many targets (may take a while – calibration IBB)
 - Allows for absorbed dose calculation for targets outside image FOV!
 - Allows for reference dosimetry (diagnostics)
 - For a reference model, not your patient, but...

Model-based dosimetry software

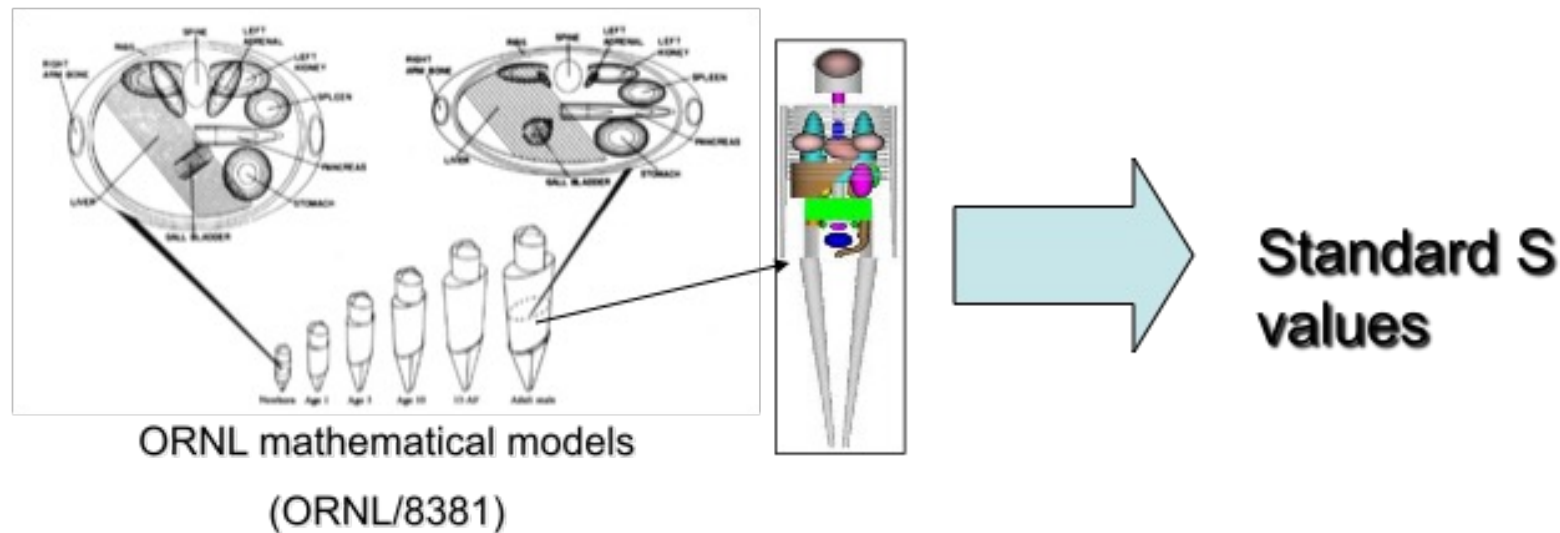
First software to have been proposed:

- MIRDose:
Stabin MG J Nucl Med. 1996 37(3):538-46
- OLINDA V1:
Stabin et al. J Nucl Med. 2005 46(6):1023-7
- IDAC-DOSE 2.1:
Andersson et al. EJNMMI Research 2017
- OLINDA V2:
Stabin Health Phys. 2023 124(5):397-406.
- MIRDcalc:
Kesner et al. J Nucl Med. 2023 64(10):1668



Mass adjustment:

A means to go towards personalisation

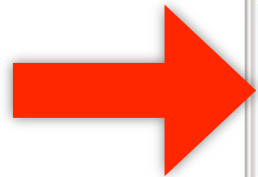


$$S_{Patient} = S_{Model} \times \frac{m_{Model}}{m_{Patient}} \quad (\text{for } \alpha, \beta, \bar{e})$$

Different scaling for X and γ

For self irradiation only!

Example: OLINDA mass adjustment



Model-based to “adjusted-model-based”

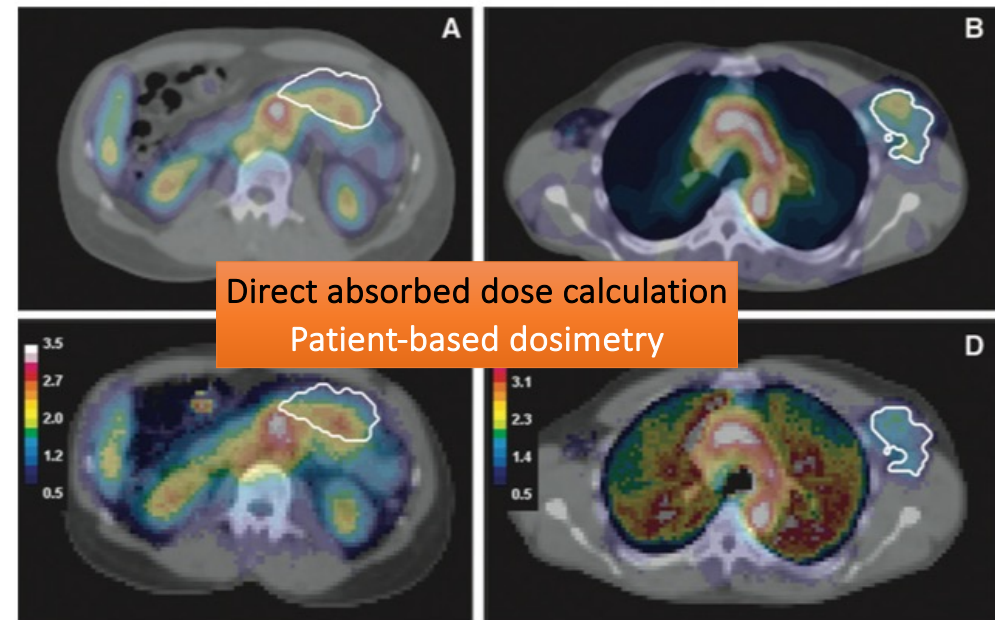
Input Data:

1420.0	Brain	1120.0	Red Marrow
351.0	Breasts	120.0	Osteogenic Cells
10.5	Gallbladder Wall	3010.0	Skin
167.0	LLI Wall	183.0	Spleen
677.0	Small Intestine	39.1	Testes
158.0	Stomach Wall	20.9	Thymus
220.0	ULI Wall	20.7	Thyroid
316.0	Heart Wall	47.6	Urinary Bladder Wall
299.0	Kidneys	79.0	Uterus
1910.0	Liver	0.0	Fetus
1000.0	Lungs	0.0	Placenta
28000.0	Muscle	73700.0	Total Body
8.71	Ovaries		

Alpha Weight Factor	Beta Weight Factor	Photon Weight Factor	
5.0	1.0	1.0	Reset organ values
Multiply all masses by:	1.0		DONE

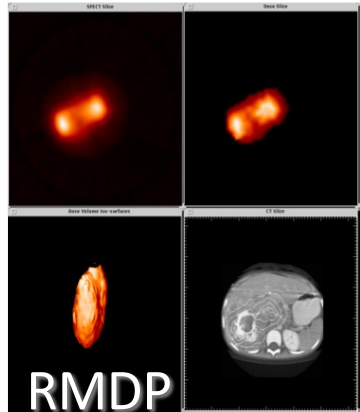
Patient-based dosimetry

- **Fully** based on patient images:
 - (Cumulated) activity maps (SPECT or PET)
 - Density maps (CT)
- No need for S but still MIRD formalism!
- One pass calculation!
 - \neq algorithms (LED, Conv., Monte Carlo)
- Accuracy (vs. time)?
 - Debatable (rapidly changing panorama)
- Implemented in most commercial software

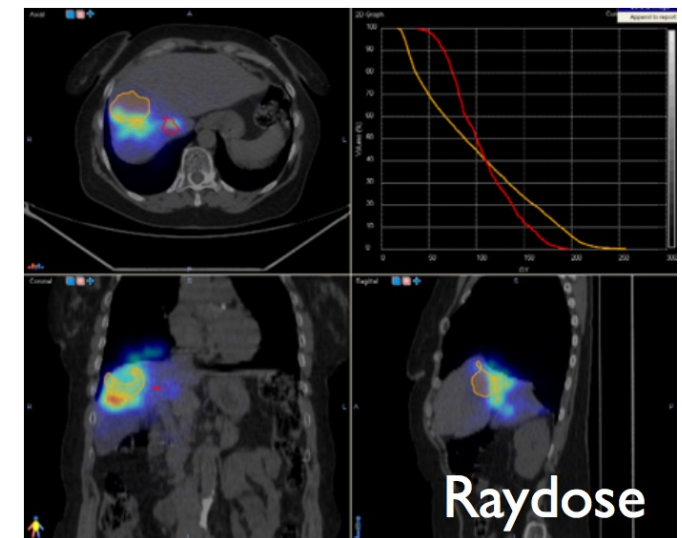
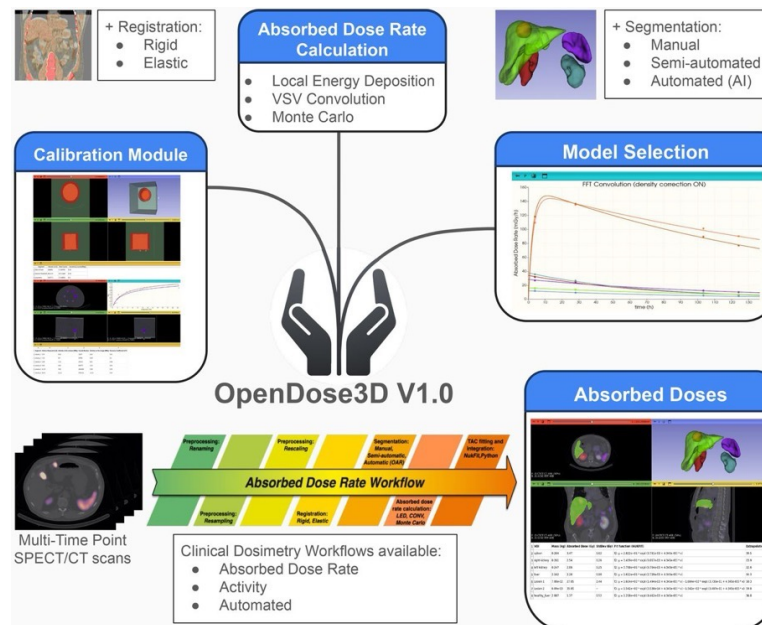


Patient-based dosimetry software

- Fully image-based
- Address “some” parts of the clinical dosimetry workflow
- **Academic** or commercial software




NukDOS



Patient-based dosimetry software

- Fully image-based
- Address “some” parts of the clinical dosimetry workflow
- Academic or **commercial** software

 VOXIMETRY

DOSI  soft
PLANET Dose

HERMES Dosimetry Software

 **HERMES**

HERMES *Medical Solutions*

 SurePlan.MRT

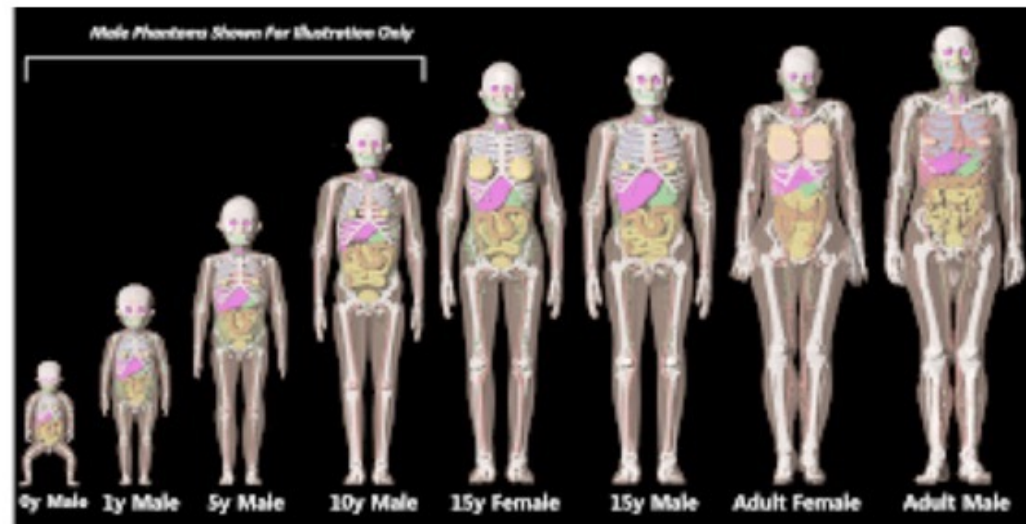
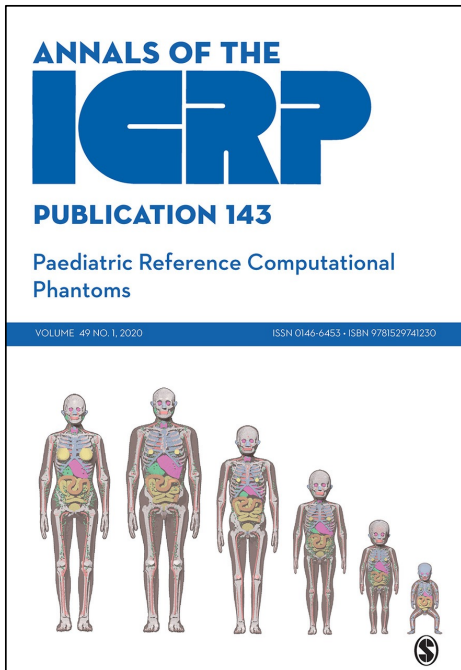
Organ vs. Voxel-based approaches?

MIRDcalc organ level dosimetry

- 333 isotopes (ICRP Publication 107),
- Family of 12 ICRP phantoms with 79 source organs and 43 target organs each



ICRP voxelized phantoms used in MIRDcalc software



- www.mirdsoft.org (MIRD pamphlets 28a and 28b 2023)

Conclusions

- Traceability means documenting all steps of patient dosimetry
 - Individual Building Blocks
 - Clinical Dosimetry Workflows
 - Approaches
- Store ALL relevant data (patient dosimetry may require a lot!)
 - Need of a specific DICOM format for MRT dosimetry
 - Ongoing Joint EFOMP/AAPM/EANM/SNMMI Workgroup on QSPECT and MRT dosimetry standards (Jaroslav Ptacek)
- Document, document, document...
 - Lassmann *et al.* EANM Dosimetry Committee guidance document: good practice of clinical dosimetry reporting. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging* **38**, 192–200 (2011)

Thank you

