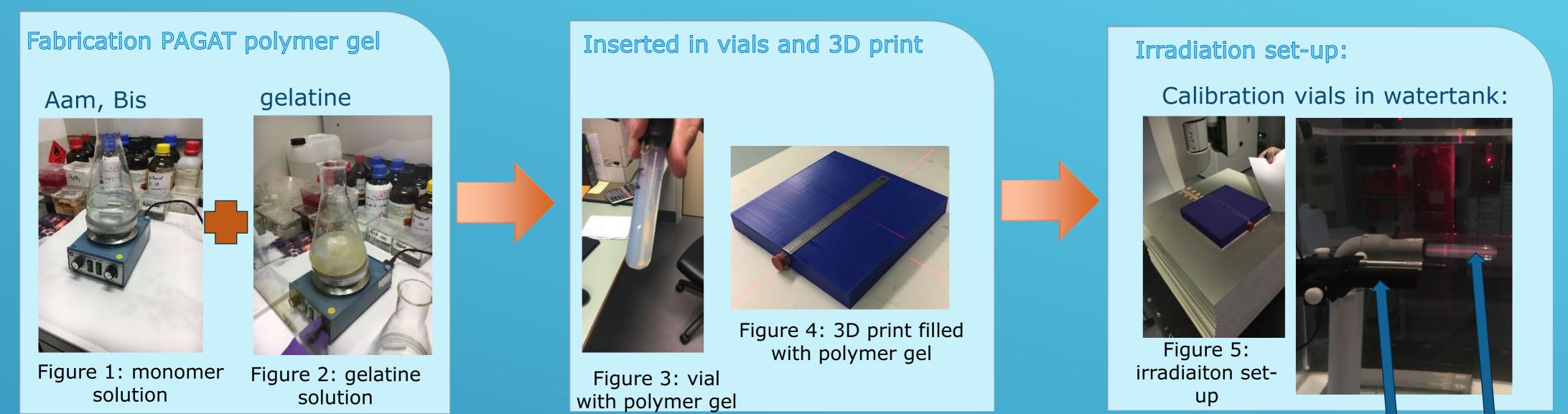
Masterproef industriële ingenieurswetenschappen

Feasibility of a 3D printed bolus integrated with polymer gel dosimetry

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Vial with gel Ionization chamber

Introduction:

Nowadays high conformal radiation treatments (IMRT, VMAT, PT and IMPT) require 3D dosimetry in-vivo to verify the dose distribution in a proper way. In an attempt to meet these demands, 3D printed boluses with polymer gel as 3D dosimetric component are assessed. A bolus is used as a rangeshifter which results in higher doses near superficial tumours.

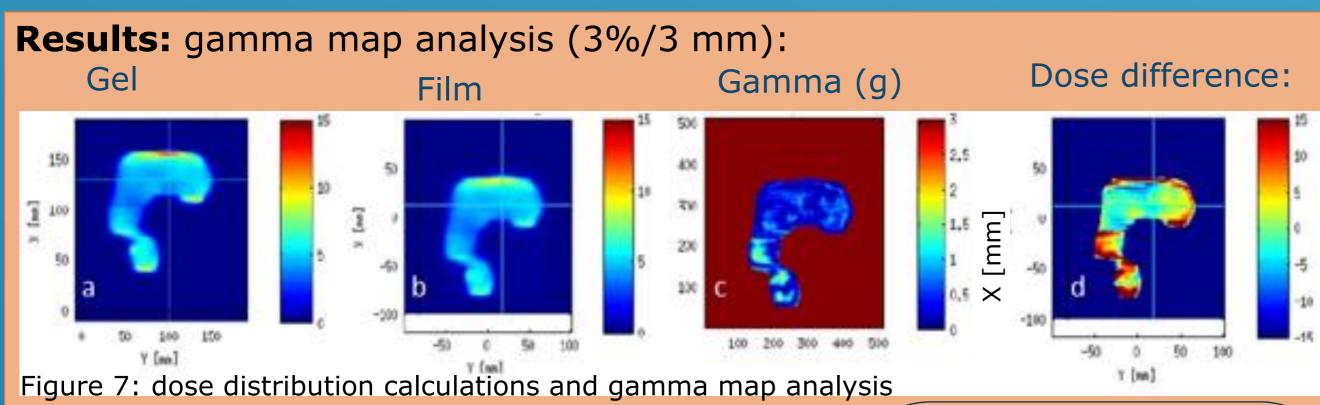
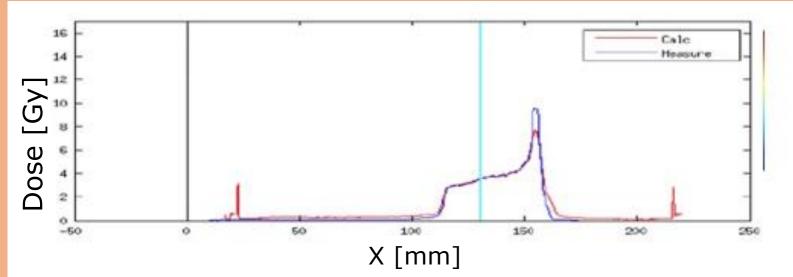


Figure 8 Dose profiles (Gy) along the blue lines



Gamma criteria analysis: The agreement between a measured and predicted radiation dose is expressed by the gamma score for each measurement point hereby allowing a dose difference of 3% or 3 mm distance or any quadratic

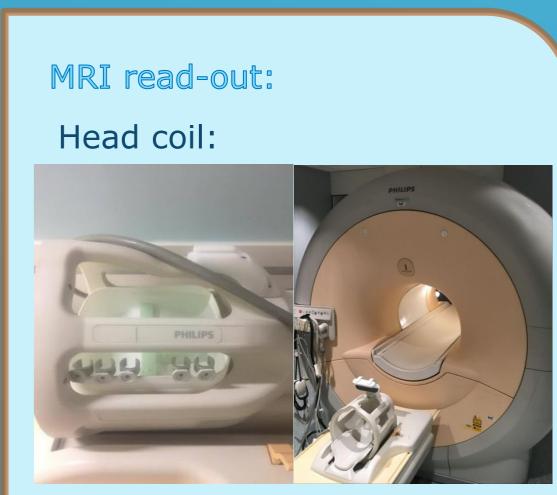
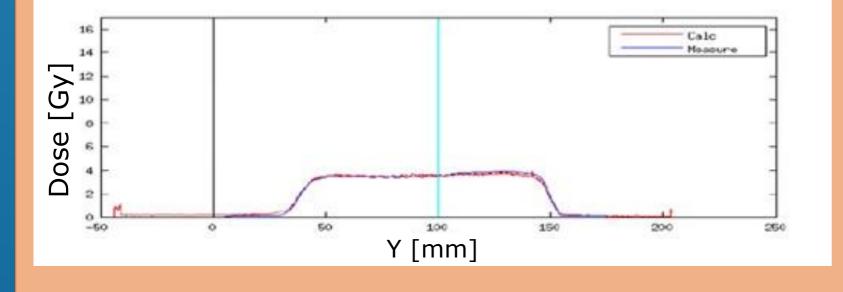
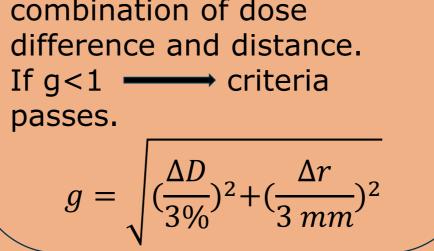


Figure 6: MRI read-out

Conclusion:

Gel dosimetry for filled 3D printed boluses is feasible and results in good dose agreement with film dose measurements and TPS dose prediction when strict protocols for gel fabrication and MRI read-out are used. Further improvements in dosimetry accuracy of the in-filled gels is expected with an adequate vial calibration and temperature controlled MRI read-out is obtained.





References:

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D. A. Low, W. B. Harms, S. Mutic, and J. A. Purdy, \A technique for the quantitative evaluation of dose distributions," Medical physics, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 656{661, 1998

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