

# Back to the future: history of imaging in Radiation Oncology

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France

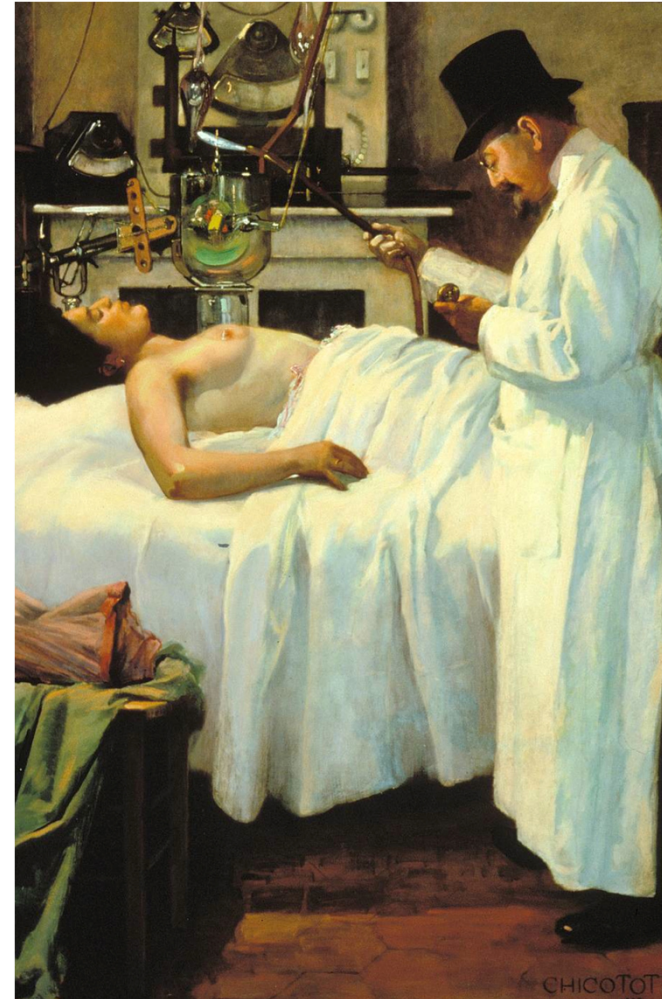
A journey from medical art ...  
... to personalized Radiation Oncology

The invaluable role of imaging

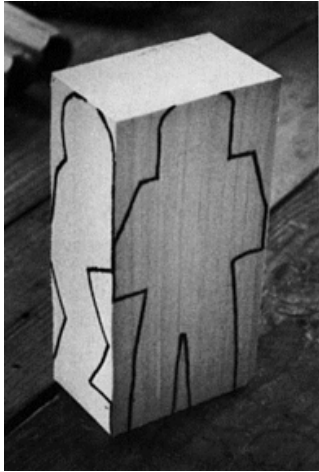
# From medical art ...

Discovered in 1895 and immediately used for the treatment of cancer...

Why so quickly?  
Surgery was the only option but it was not armless...



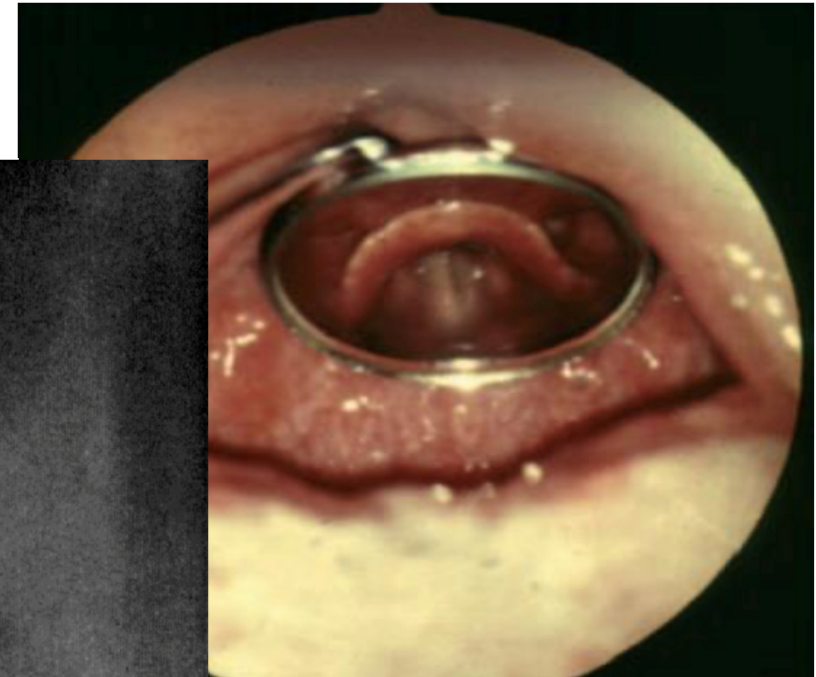
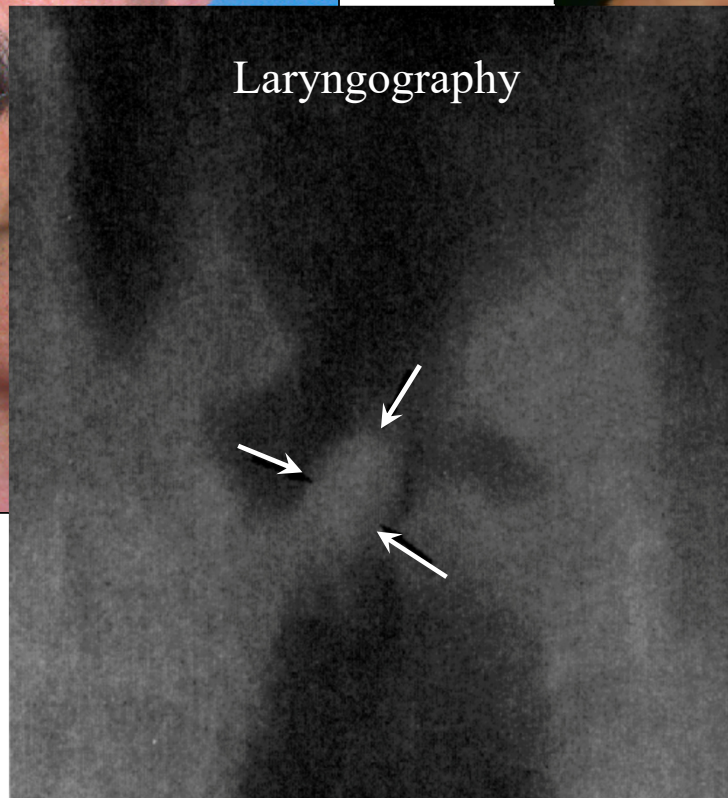
“1-D imaging”



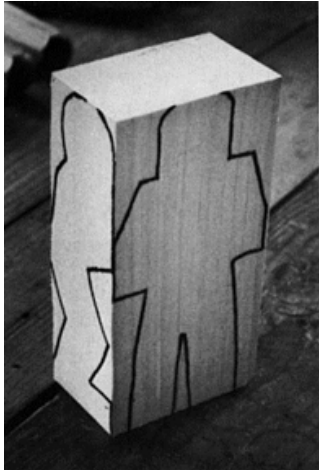
< 1950

# First steps of radiotherapy...

## Clinical imaging



“1-D  
treatment”



< 1950

# First steps of radiotherapy...

“Medical art”

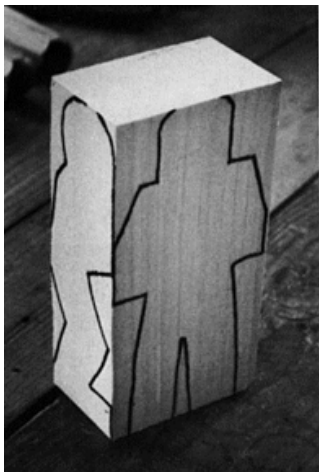
Curie Institute, Paris / T1-T3 (?) laryngeal tumor / 180 kV X-Ray / 3800-8600 R

LOCATION	1919-1939		1940-1946		TOTAL 1919-1946	
	Treated	Clinically Healed	Treated	Clinically Healed	Treated	Clinically Healed
Vestibulum and ventricular cavity	80	11	70	16	150	27
Limited cord	15	7	11	10	26	17
Extensive cord	96	15	49	22	145	37
Subglottis	10	1	2	1	12	2
Total	201	34	132	49	333	83
Percentage	17		37		25	

Baclesse, J. Faculty Radiologist, 1952

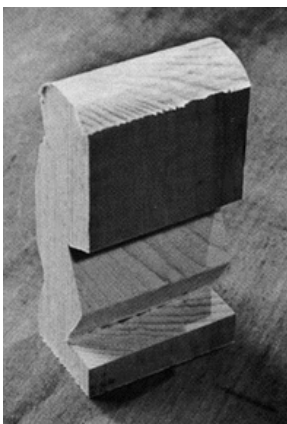
# Some progresses...

“1-D Imaging”



< 1950

2-D Imaging

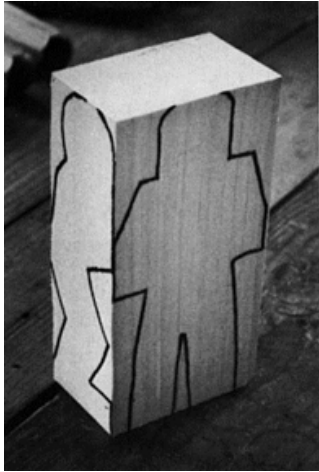


≈ 1960



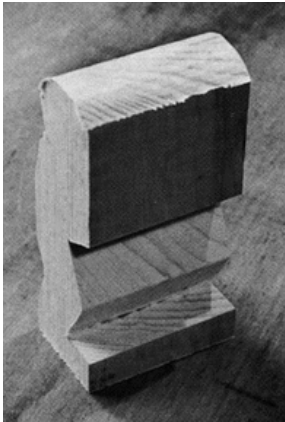
PROTOTYPE du 1er SIMULATEUR  
LEUVEN , 1967.

“1-D  
treatment”



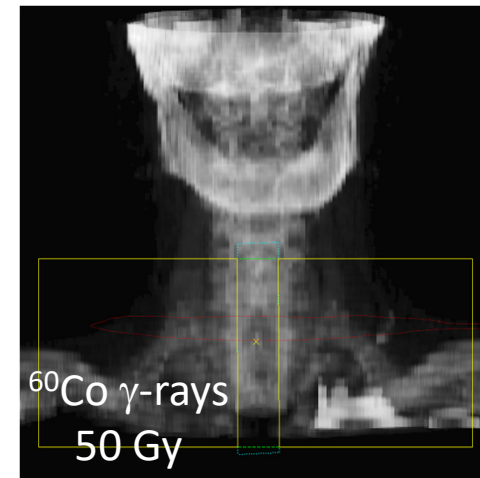
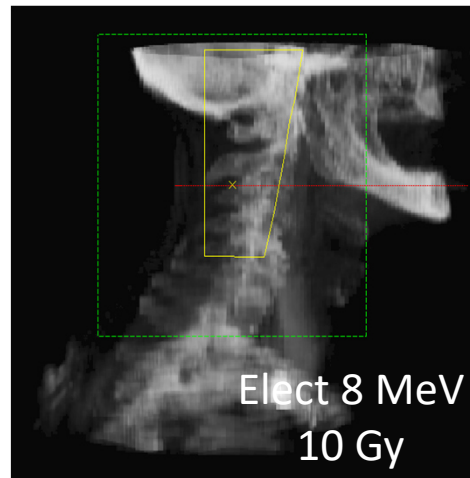
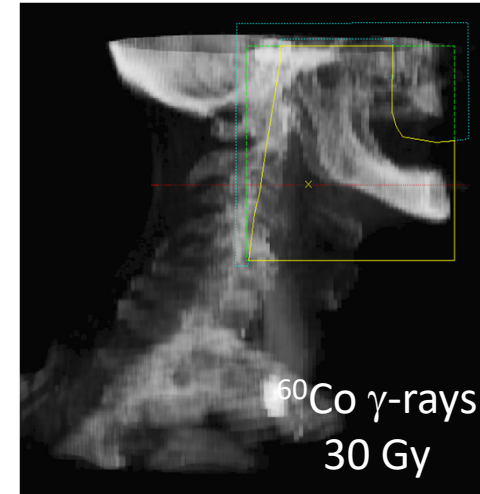
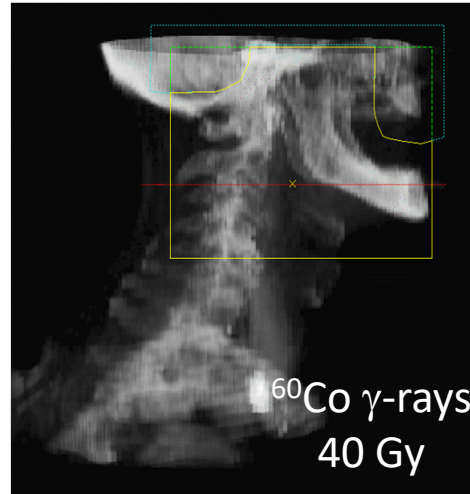
< 1950

2-D treatment

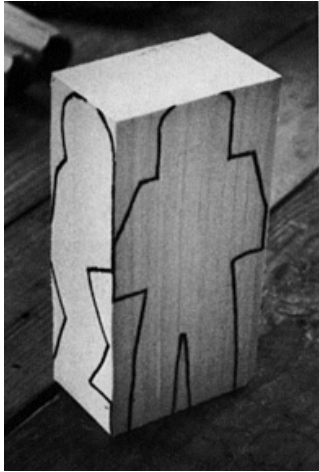


≈ 1960

# Some progresses...

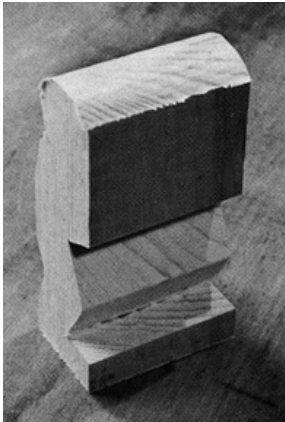


“1-D  
treatment”



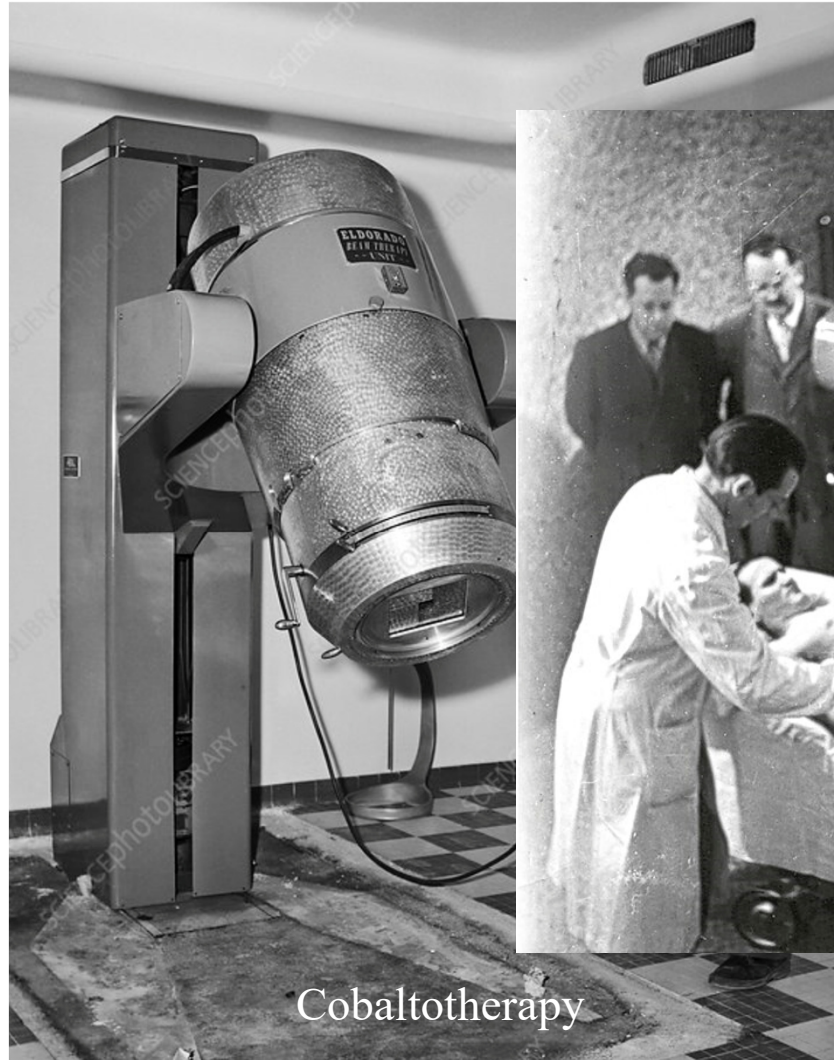
< 1950

2-D treatment



≈ 1960

## Some progresses...

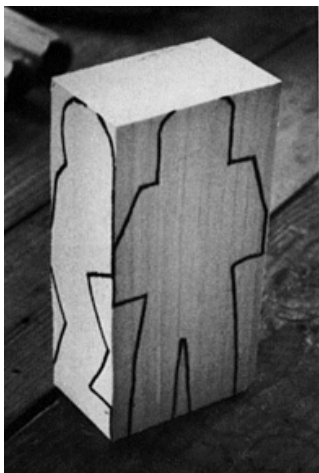


Cobalt therapy in Borgo  
Valsugana, Italy, 1953

Cobaltotherapy

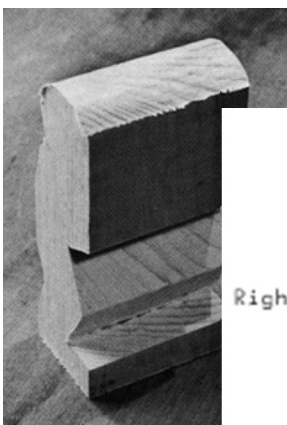


“1-D  
treatment”



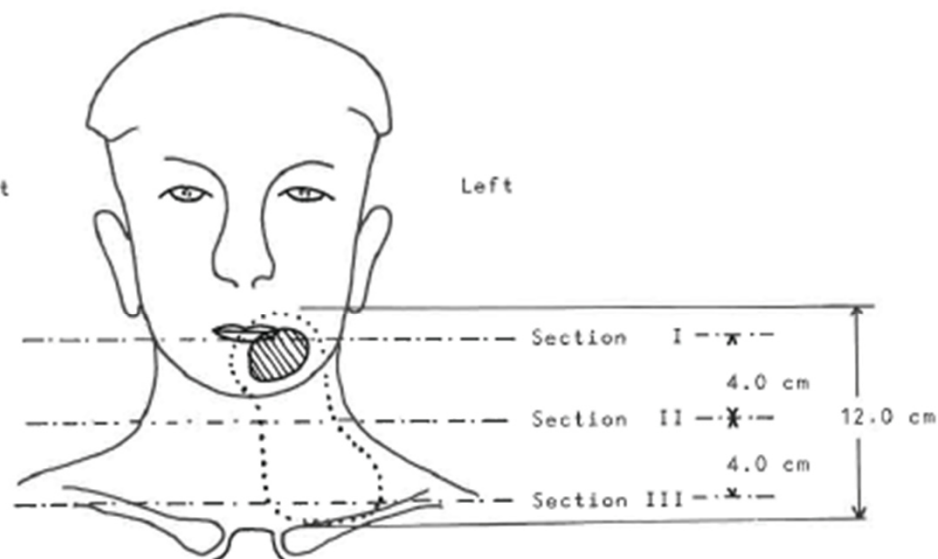
< 1950

2-D treatment



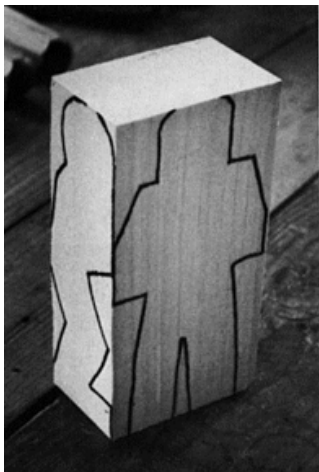
≈ 1960

## Some progresses...



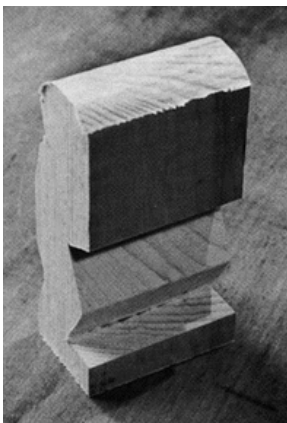
# Some progresses...

“1-D Imaging”



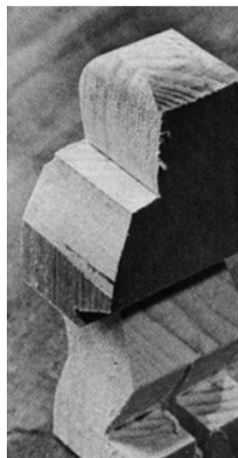
< 1950

2-D Imaging

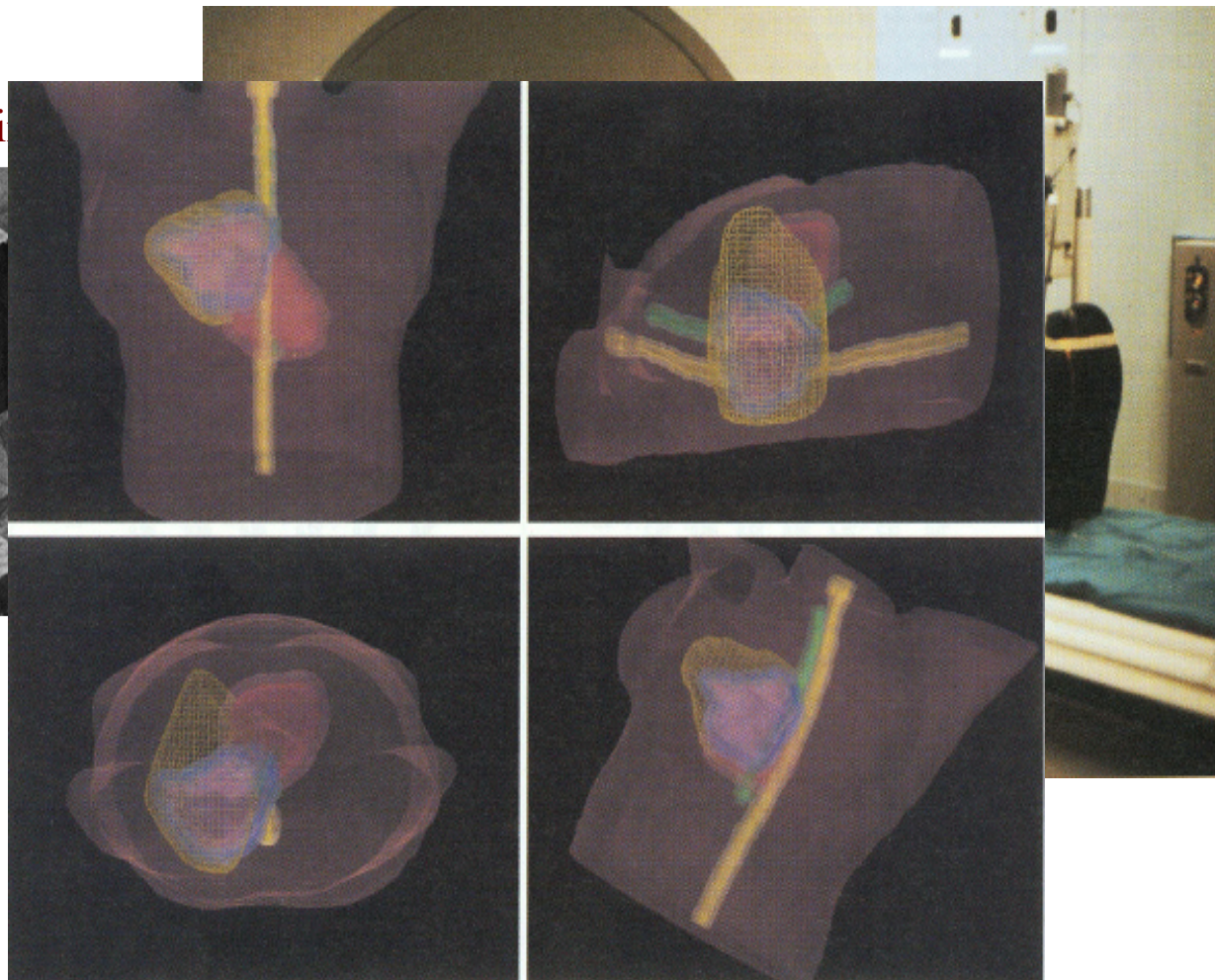


≈ 1960

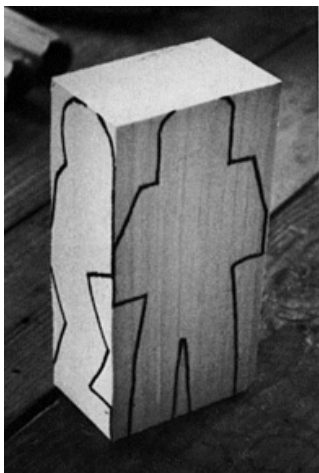
3-D Imaging



≈ 1990

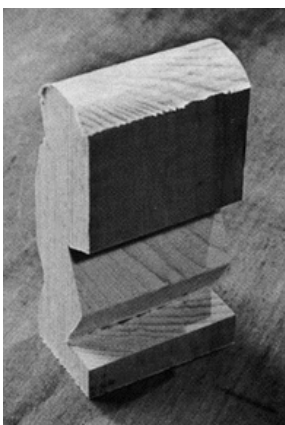


“1-D  
treatment”



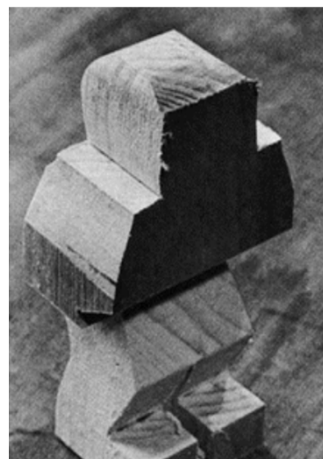
< 1950

2-D treatment



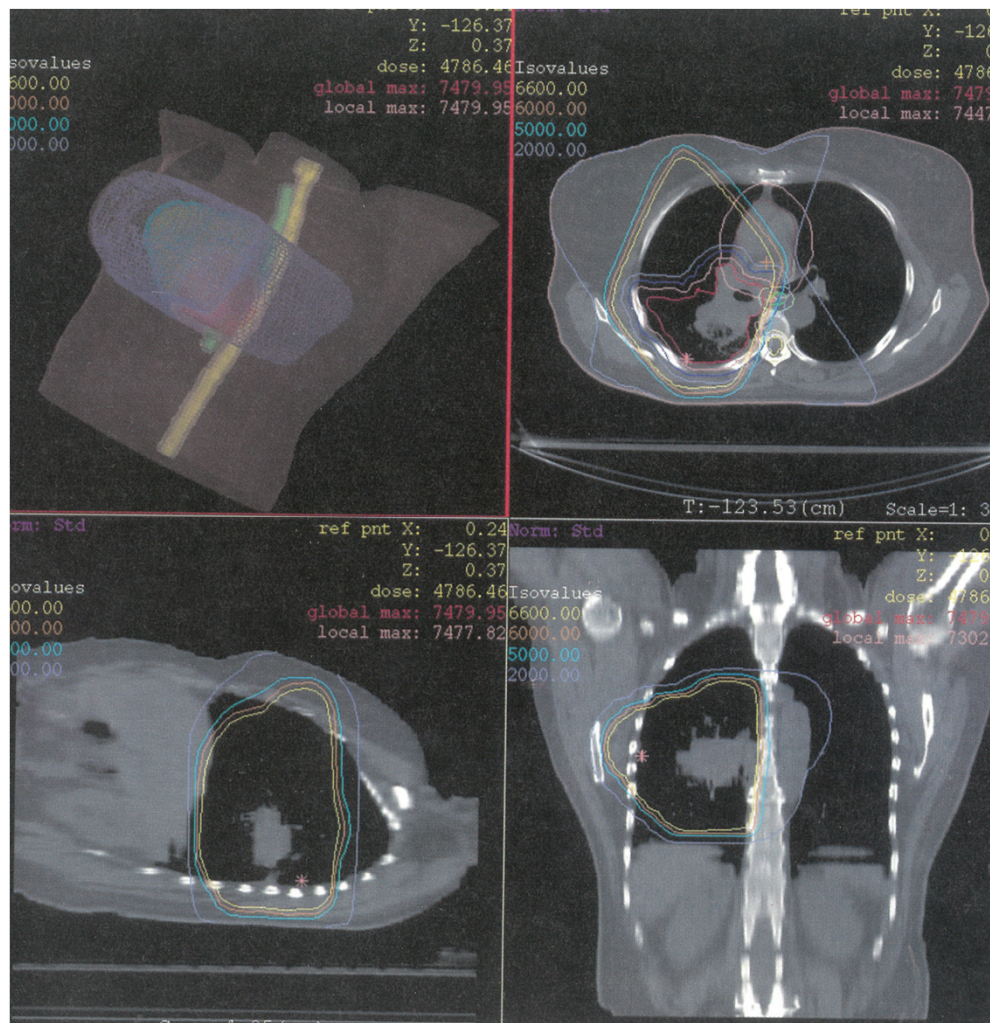
≈ 1960

3-D treatment



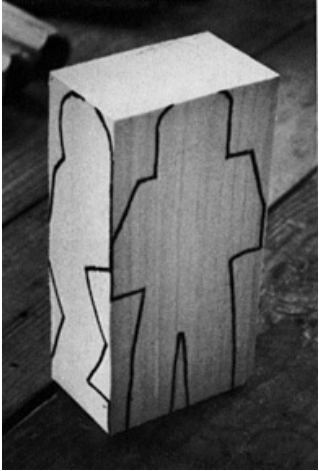
≈ 1990

## Some progresses...



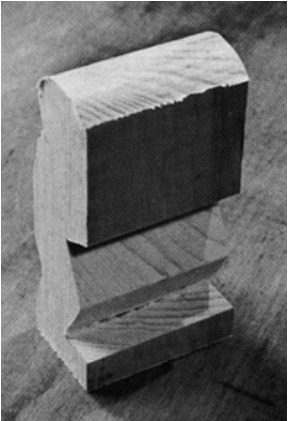
# Some progresses...

“1-D Imaging”



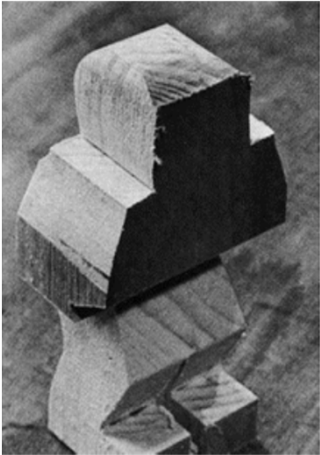
< 1950

2-D Imaging



≈ 1960

3-D Imaging



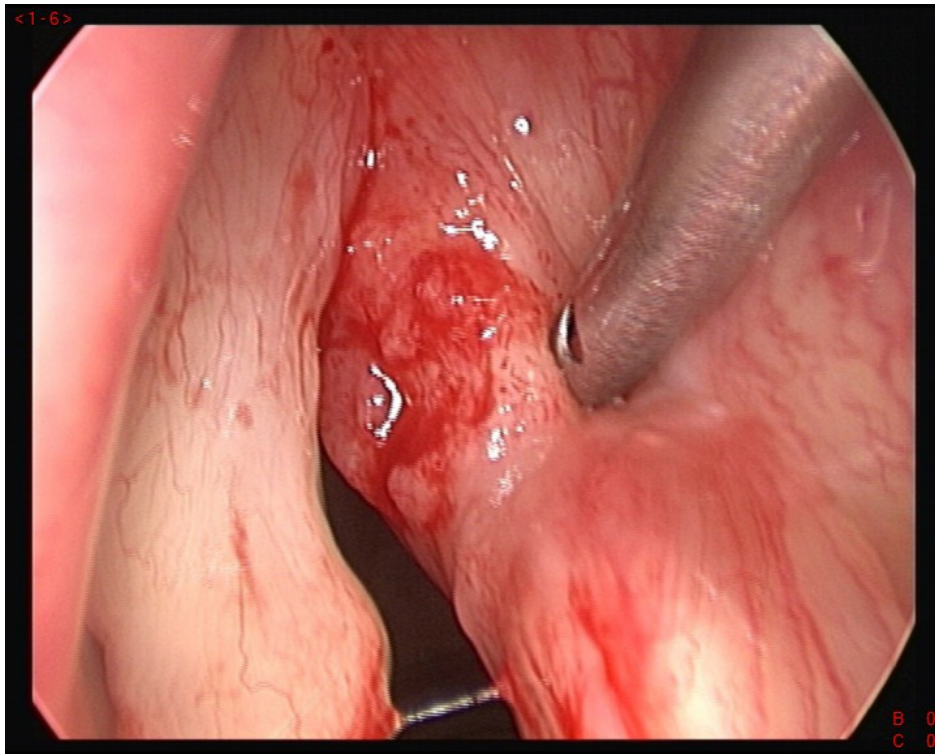
≈ 1990

Multimodality  
Imaging

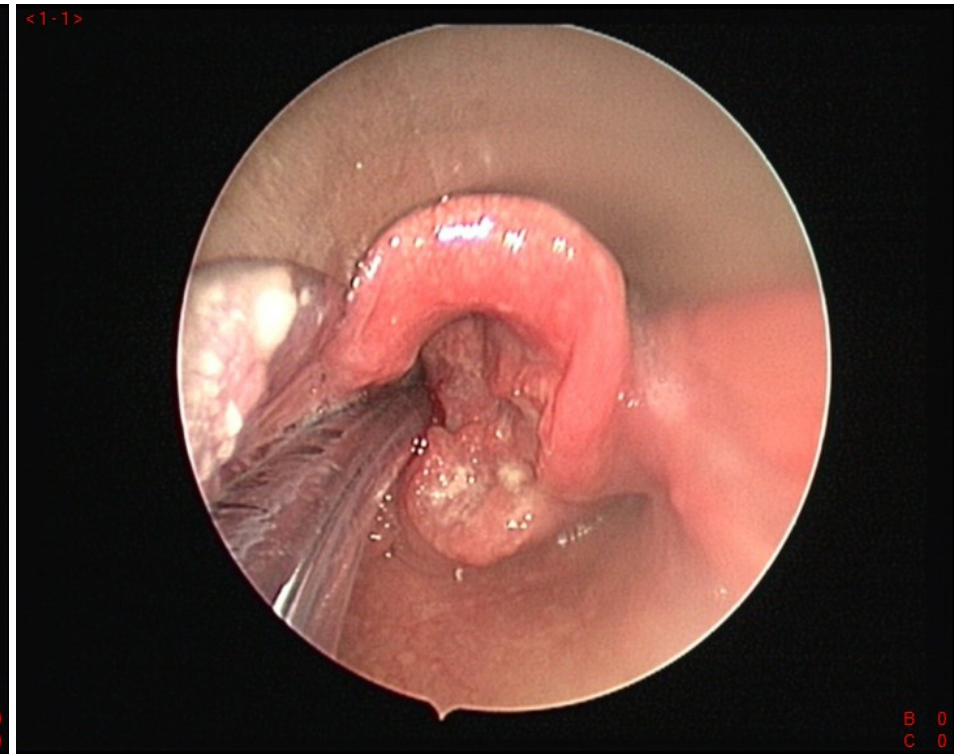


≈ 2000

# Target volume: clinical examination



T1a glottic larynx

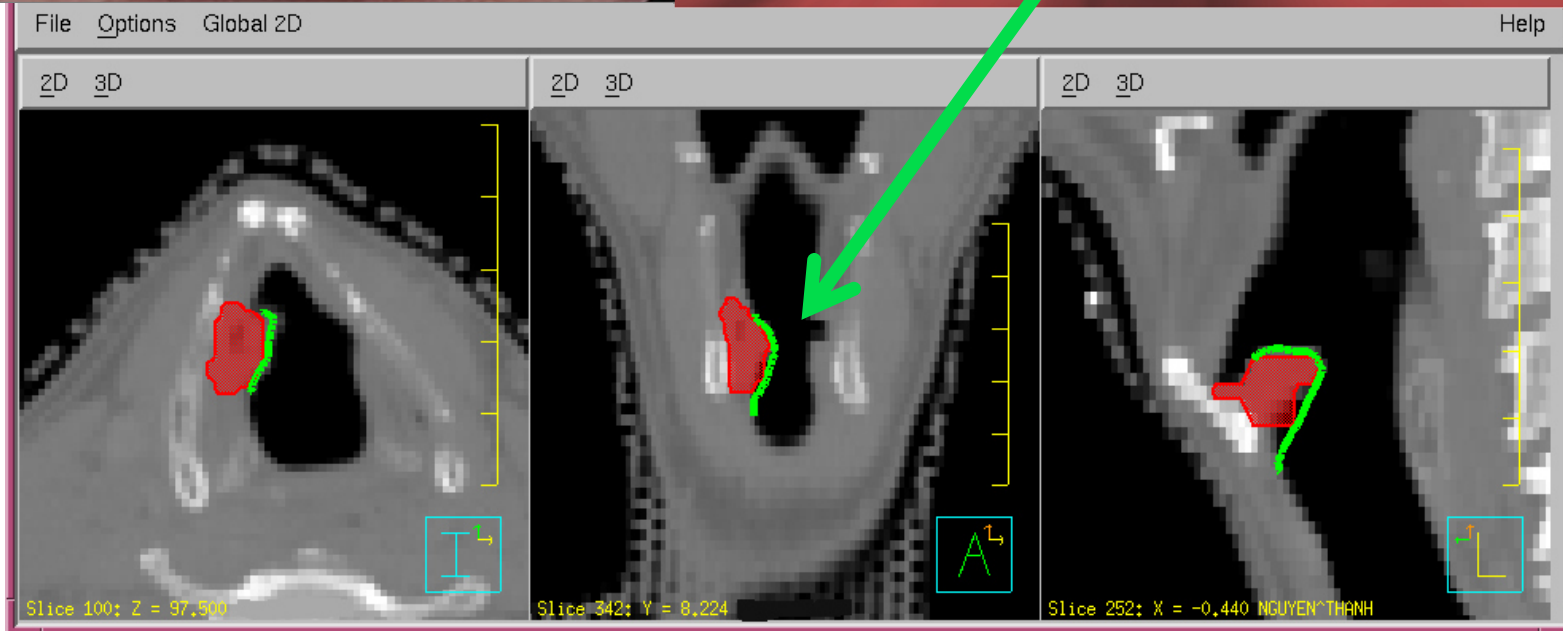
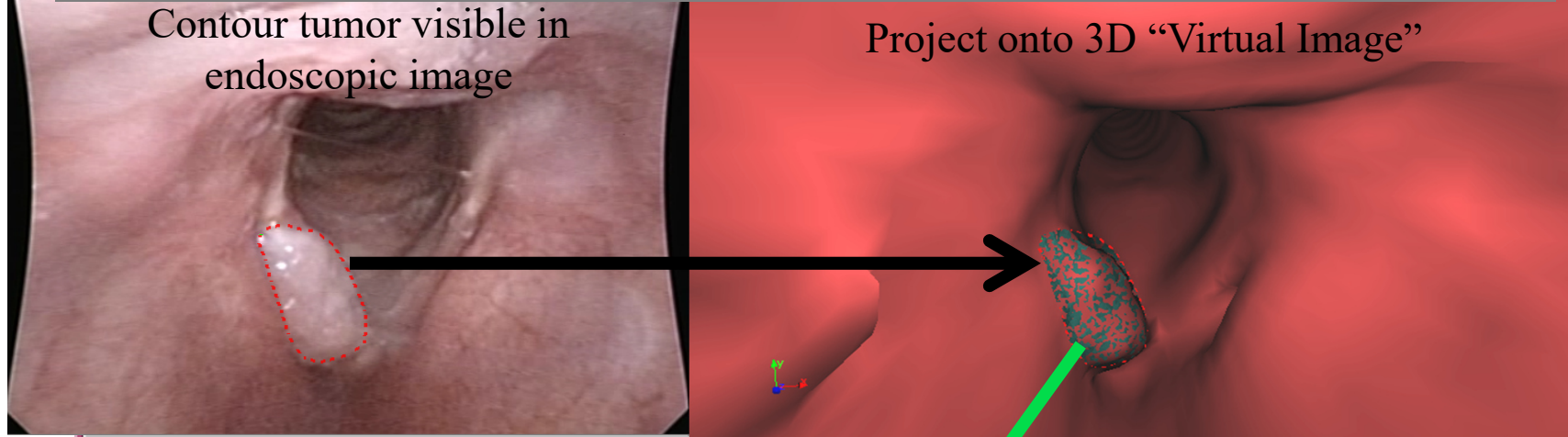


T3 supra-glottic larynx

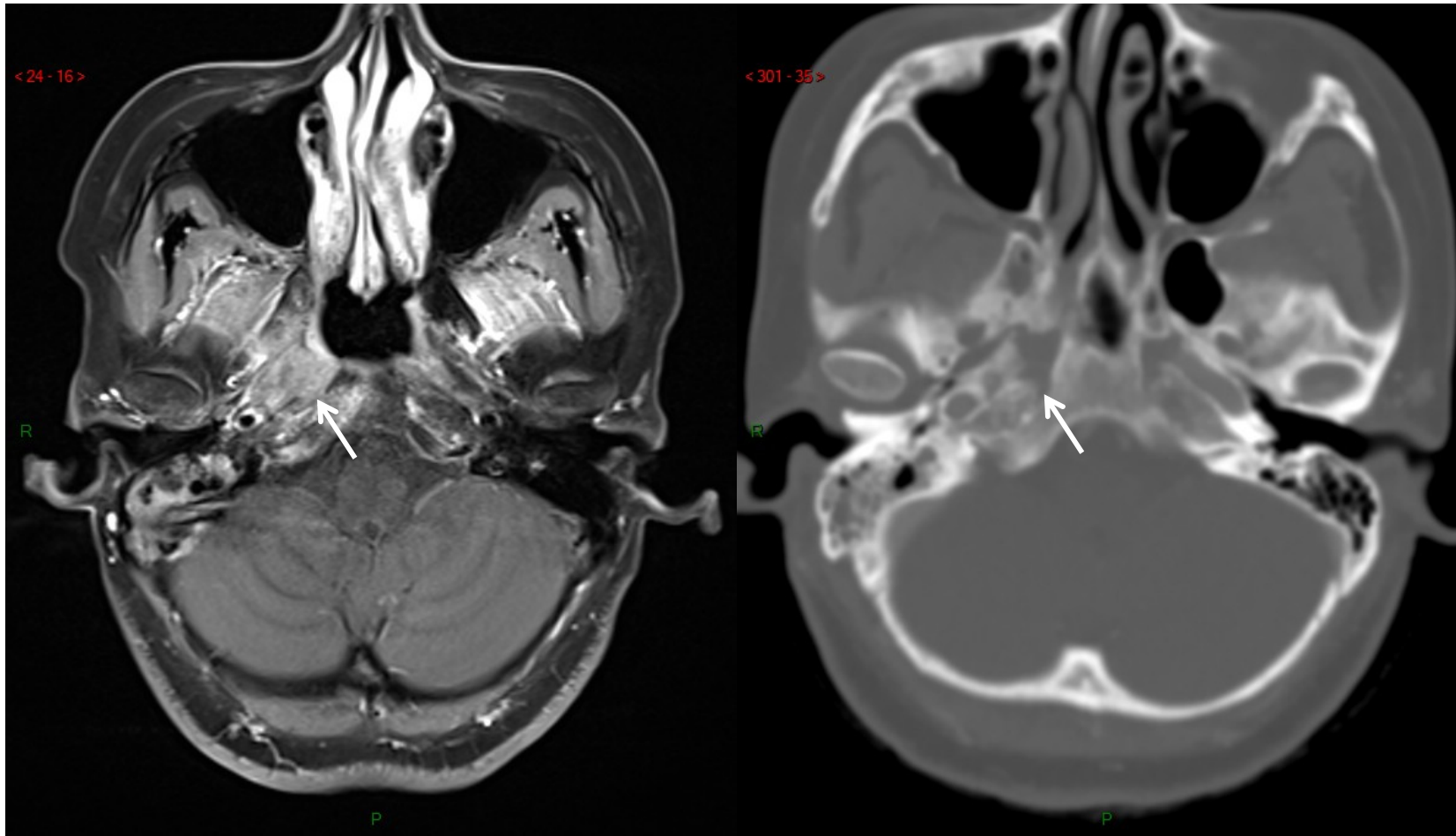
# Clinical Impact: Endoscopic Contouring

Contour tumor visible in endoscopic image

Project onto 3D "Virtual Image"



# Multimodality imaging for target visualisation

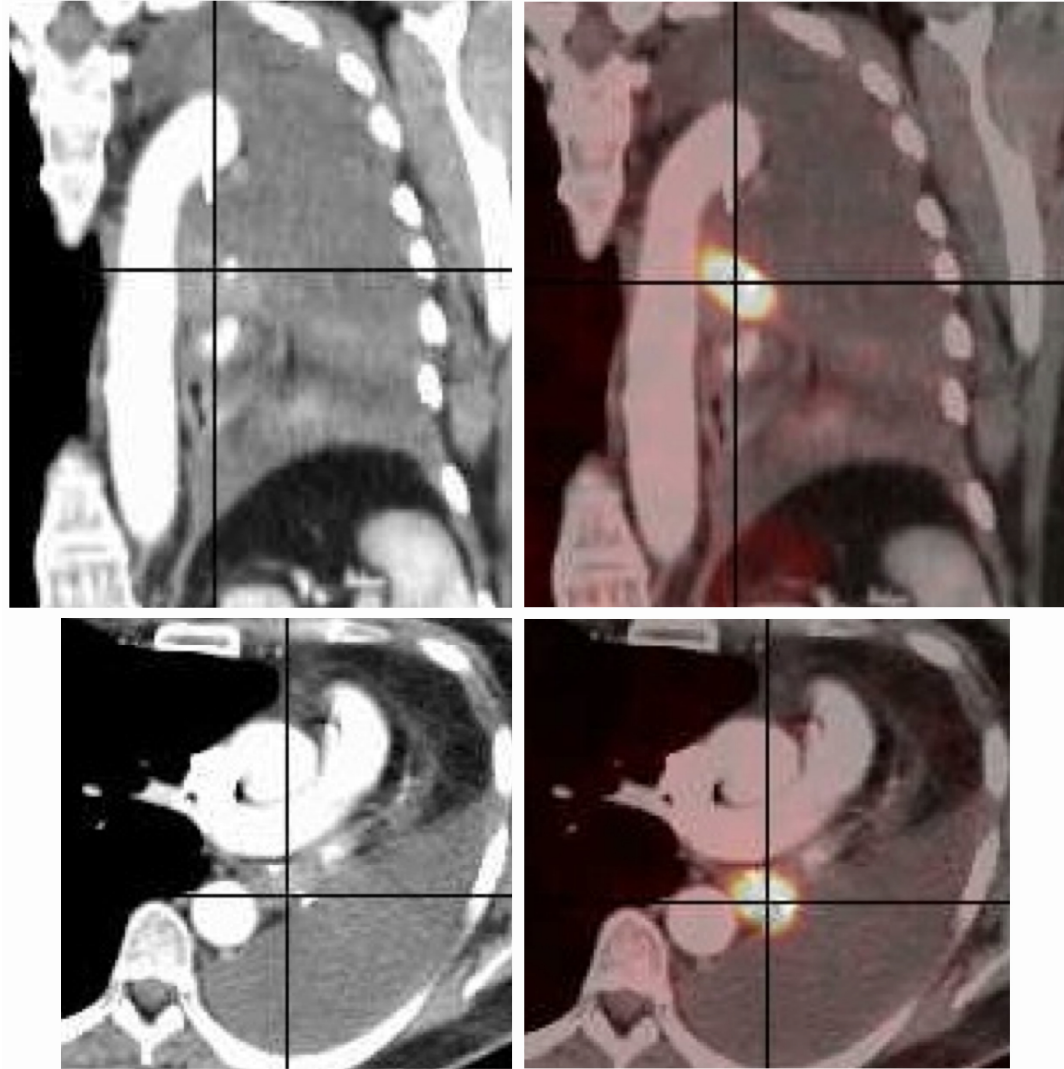


Gadolinium-enhanced T1 FatSat

Contrast-enhanced CT (bone window)

# Multimodality imaging for target visualisation

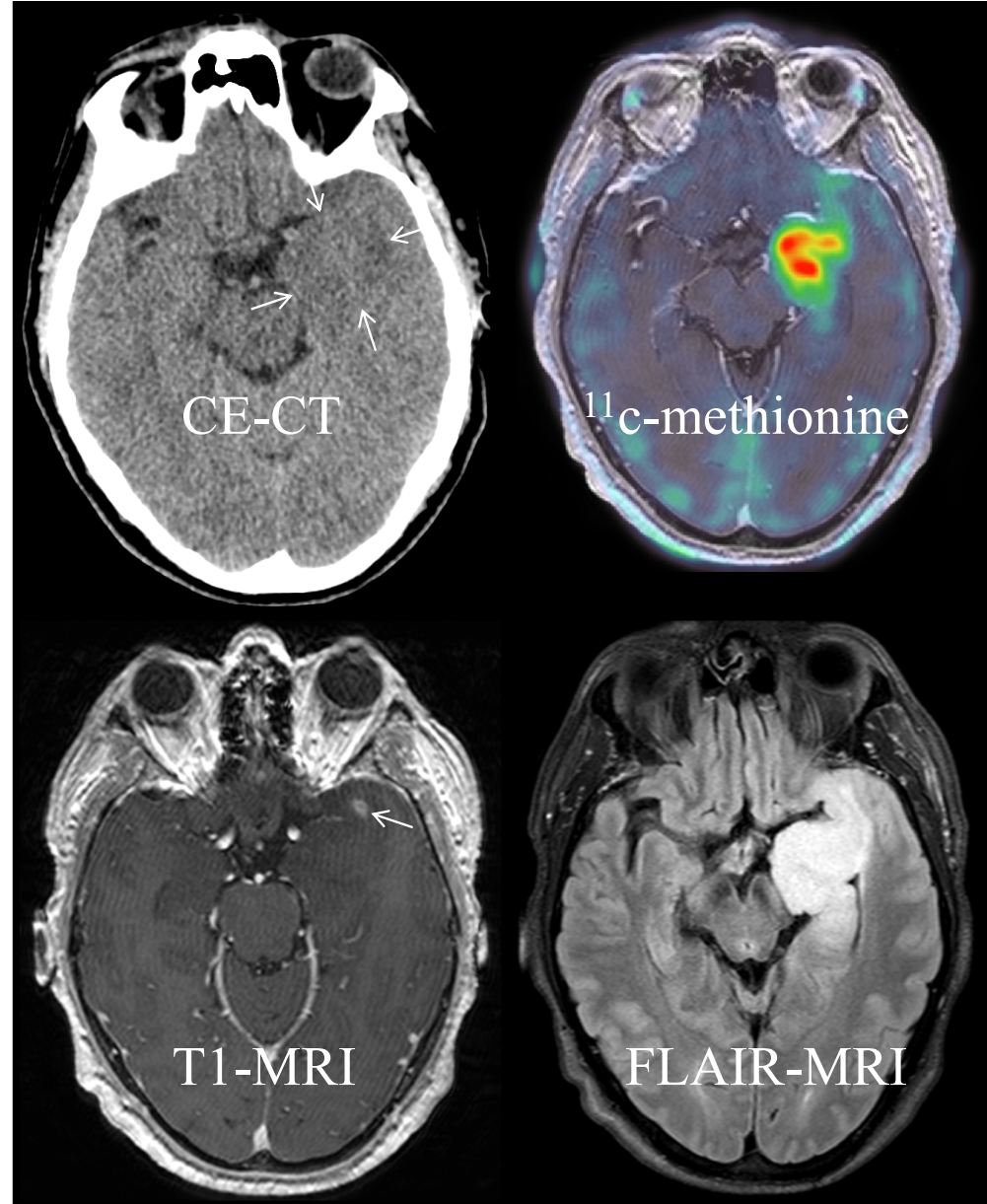
Anatomic  
&  
molecular  
imaging





# Multimodality imaging for target visualisation

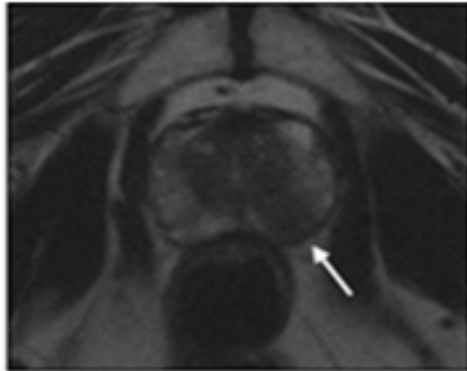
Anatomic  
&  
molecular  
imaging



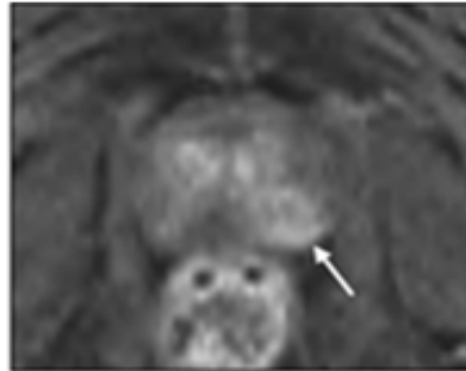
Courtesy of L. Renard

# Multimodality imaging for target visualisation

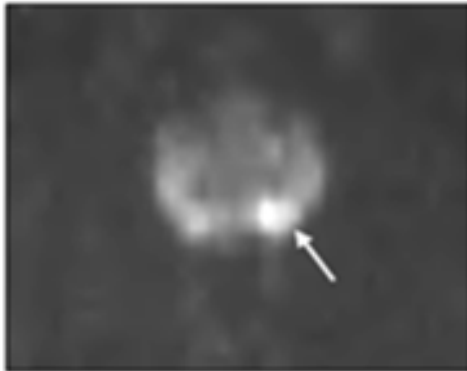
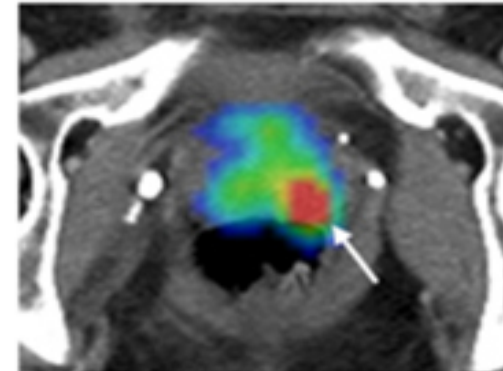
T2w MRI



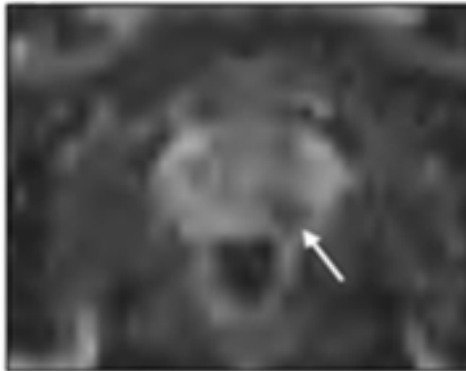
DCE MRI



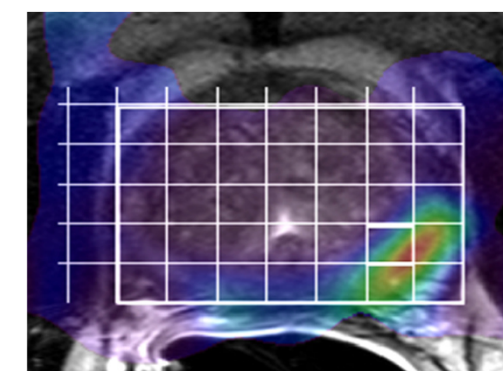
$^{11}\text{C}$ -Choline PET-CT



DW MRI: b1000



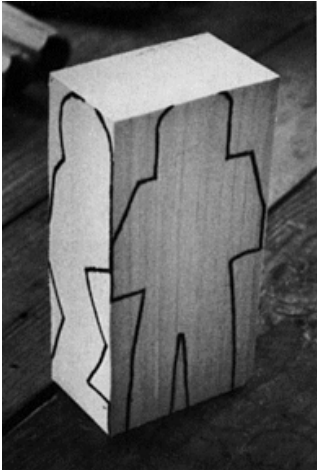
DW MRI: ADC map



MRS

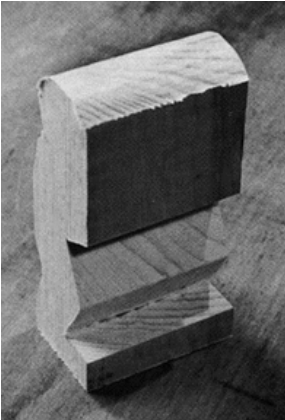
# Some progresses...

“1-D  
treatment”



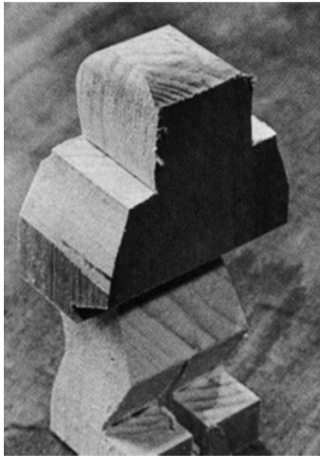
< 1950

2-D treatment



≈ 1960

3-D treatment



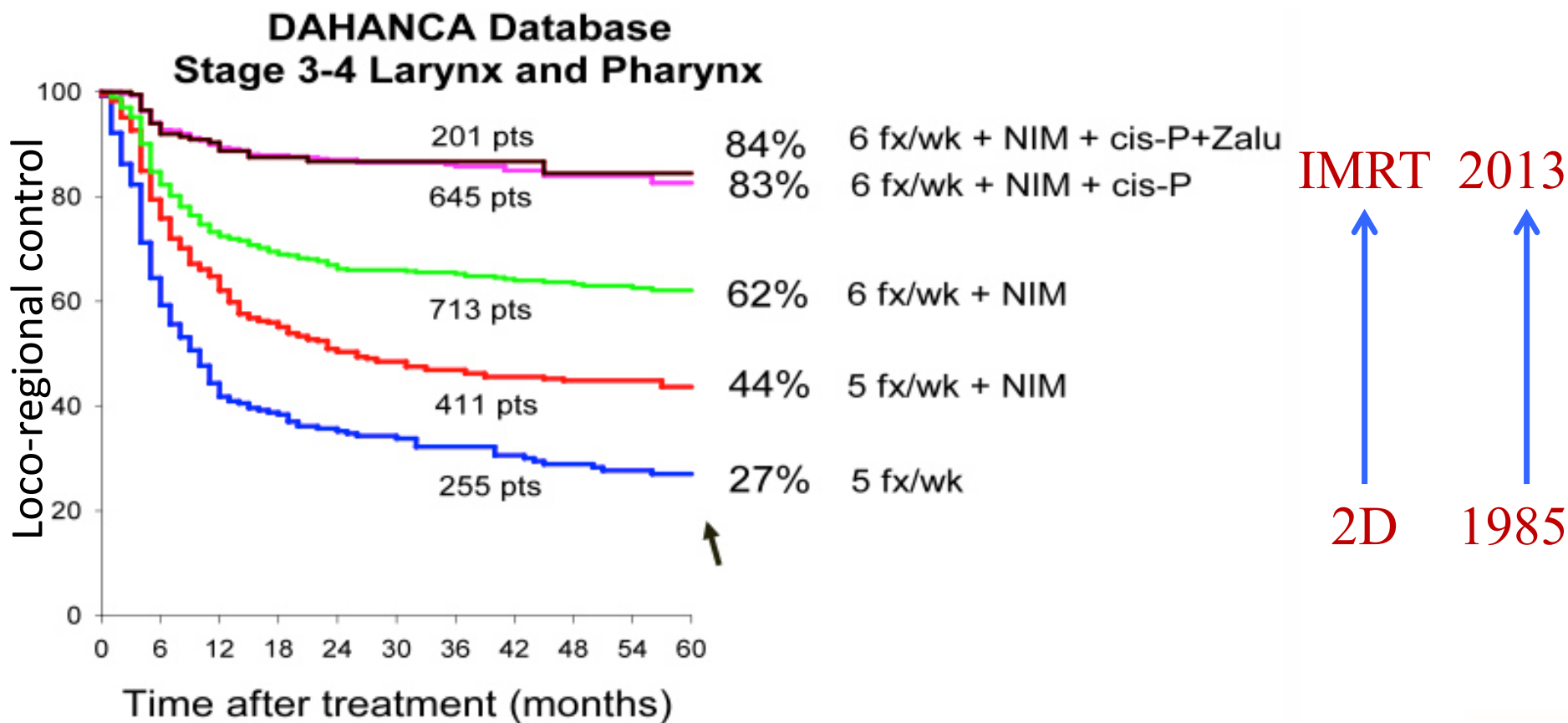
≈ 1990

IMRT/VMAT



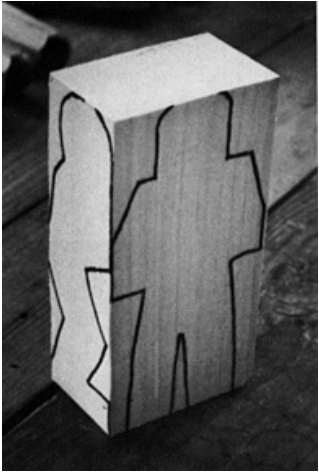
≈ 2000

# Thirty years of progresses: the Danish example



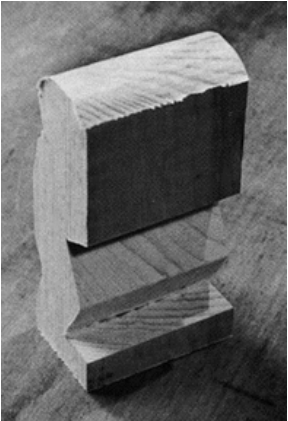
# Some progresses...

“1-D Imaging”



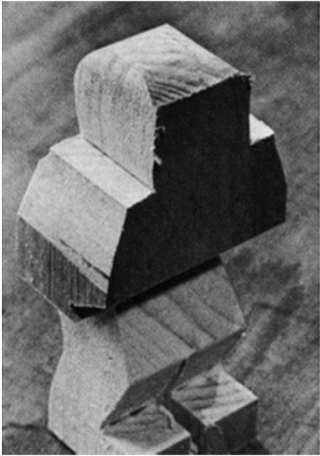
< 1950

2-D Imaging



≈ 1960

3-D Imaging



≈ 1990

Multimodality  
Imaging



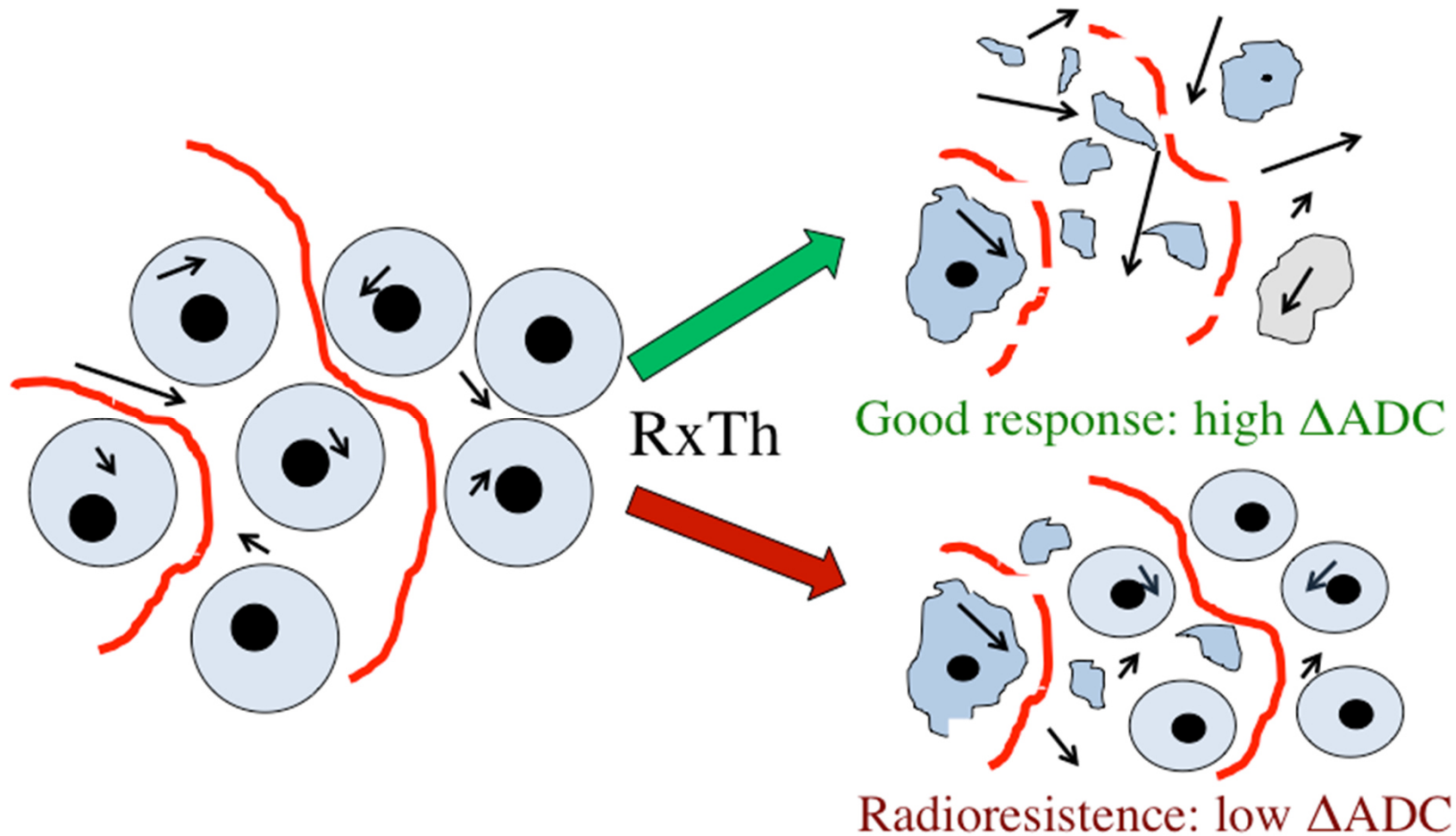
≈ 2000

Molecular  
Imaging



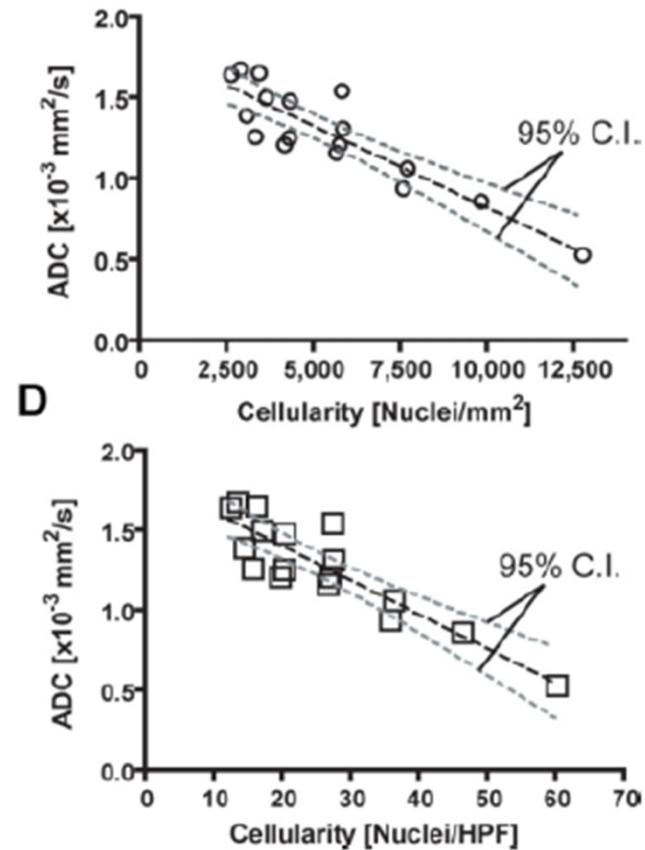
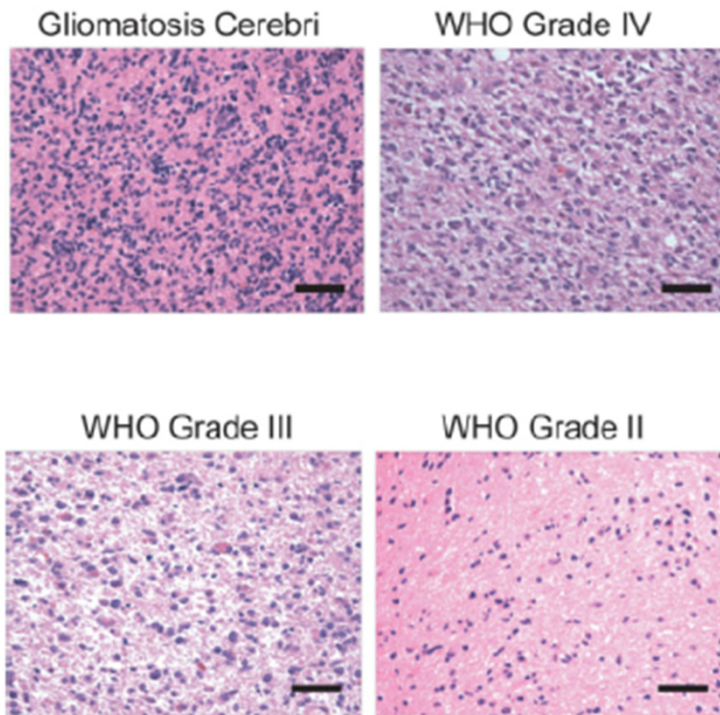
≈ 2010

# DW-MRI as surrogate of cell density?

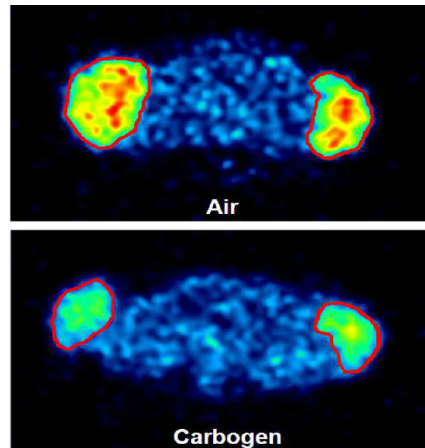
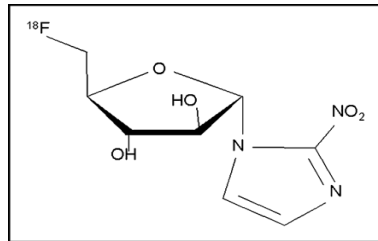


# DW-MRI as surrogate of cell density?

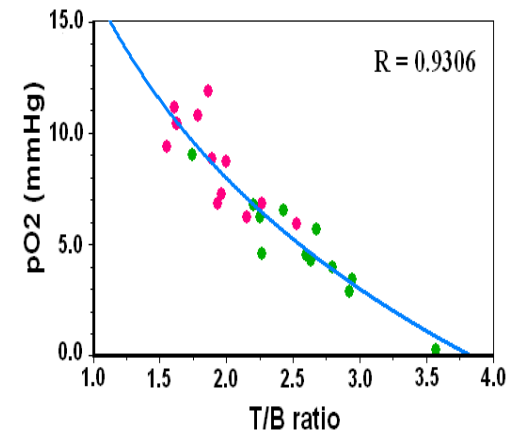
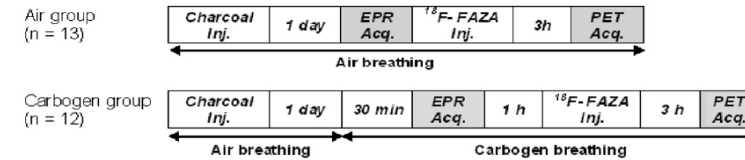
## Correlation between cell density and ADC value in 17 patients with WHO I-IV glioma



# Validation of molecular imaging: comparison between $^{18}\text{F}$ -FAZA PET and EPR oximetry



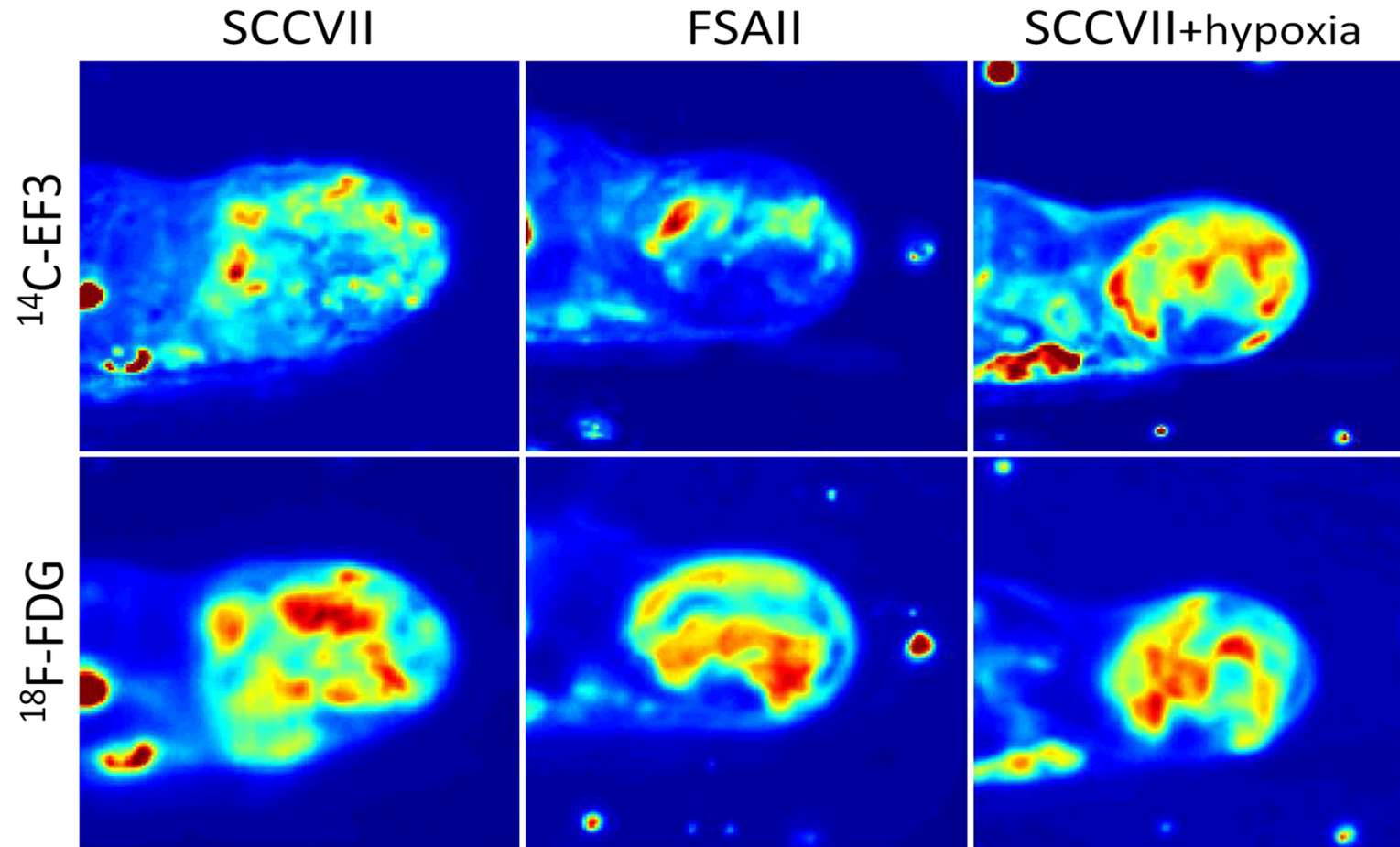
(b)  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FAZA PET and EPR oximetry



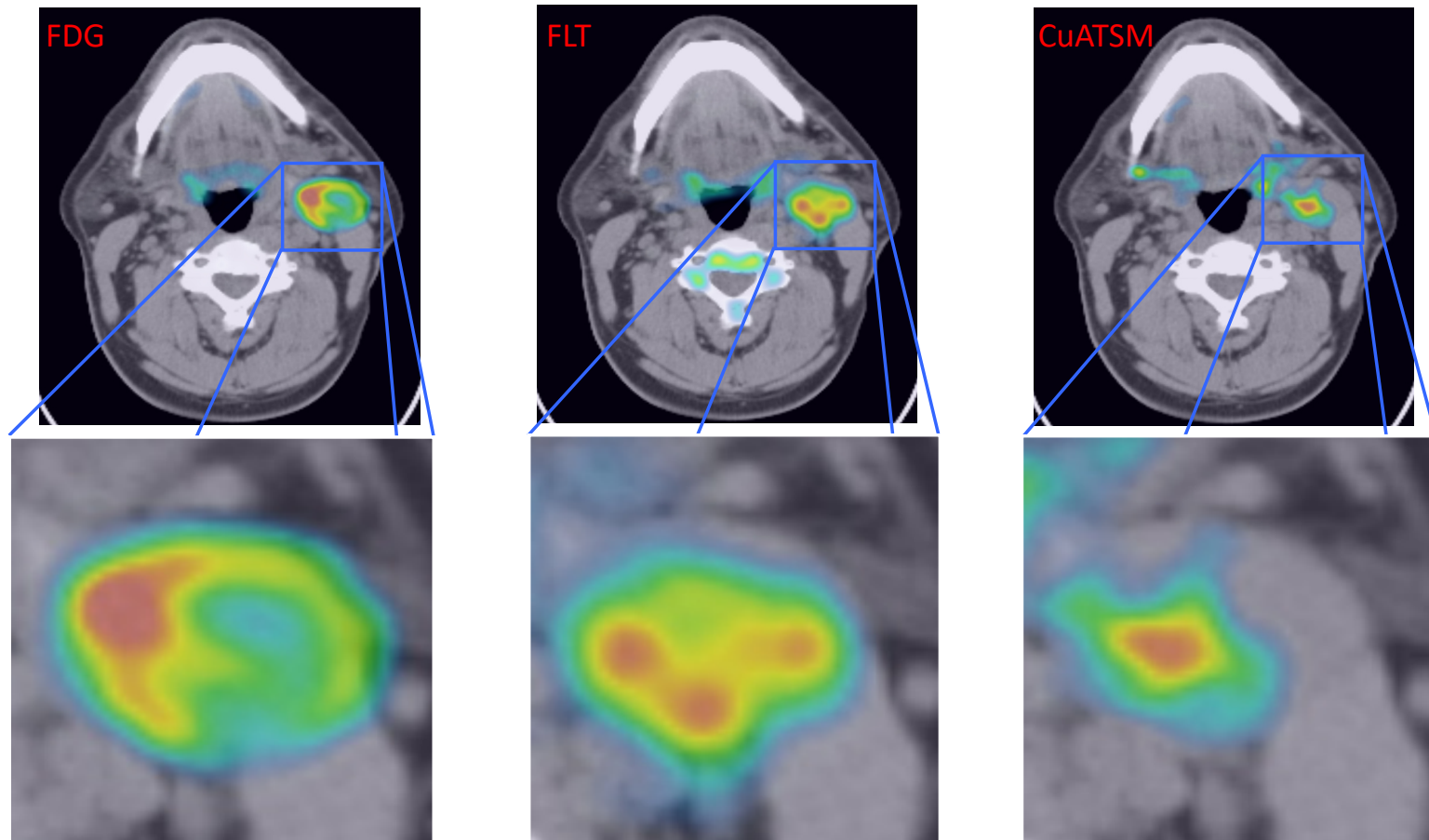
Accumulation increases under 10 mm Hg (radiobiologically relevant hypoxia)



# Comparison between $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET and $^{14}\text{C}$ -EF3 auto-radiography

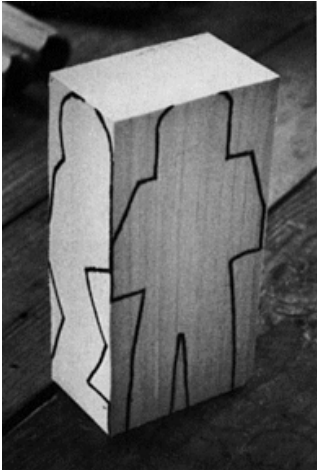


# Tumor heterogeneity on imaging



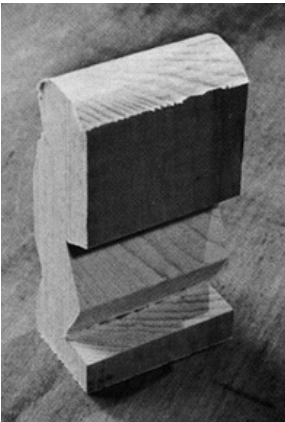
# Some progresses...

“1-D  
treatment”



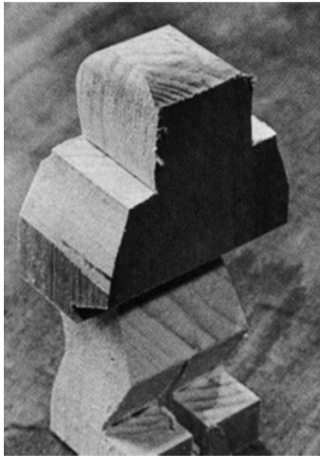
< 1950

2-D treatment



≈ 1960

3-D treatment



≈ 1990

IMRT/VMAT



≈ 2000

Dose  
Painting



≈ 2010

# Spatial accuracy of modern imaging equipment (data on phantom)

Imaging modality	Spatial accuracy
CT scanner	$\approx 0.3$ mm
MRI scanner	$\approx 1$ mm
PET-CT	$\approx 4-5$ mm

## An image ...



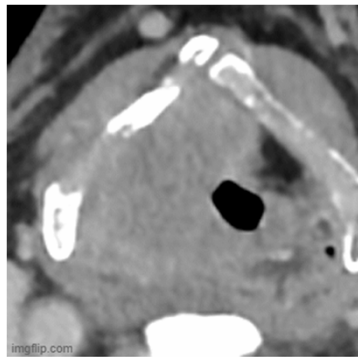
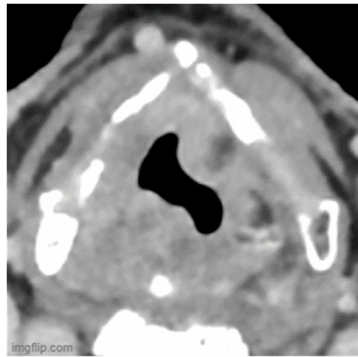
Betrayal of images

This is not an  
apple...

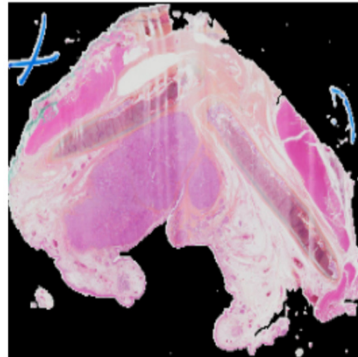
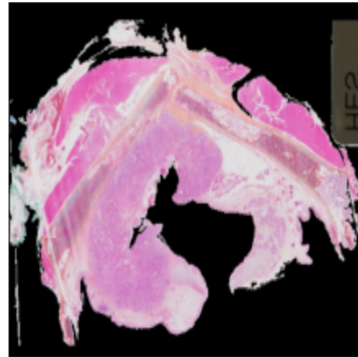
R. Magritte, 1964

# From primary tumor GTV to CTV

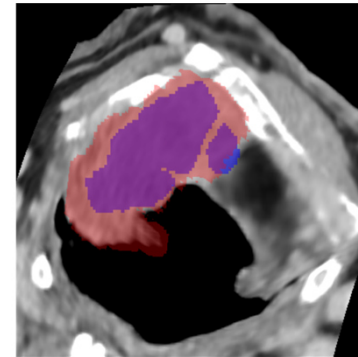
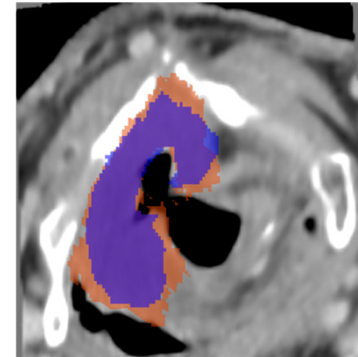
## IA-based correlation between pathology and imaging



Registration of CT on pathology



Ground truth

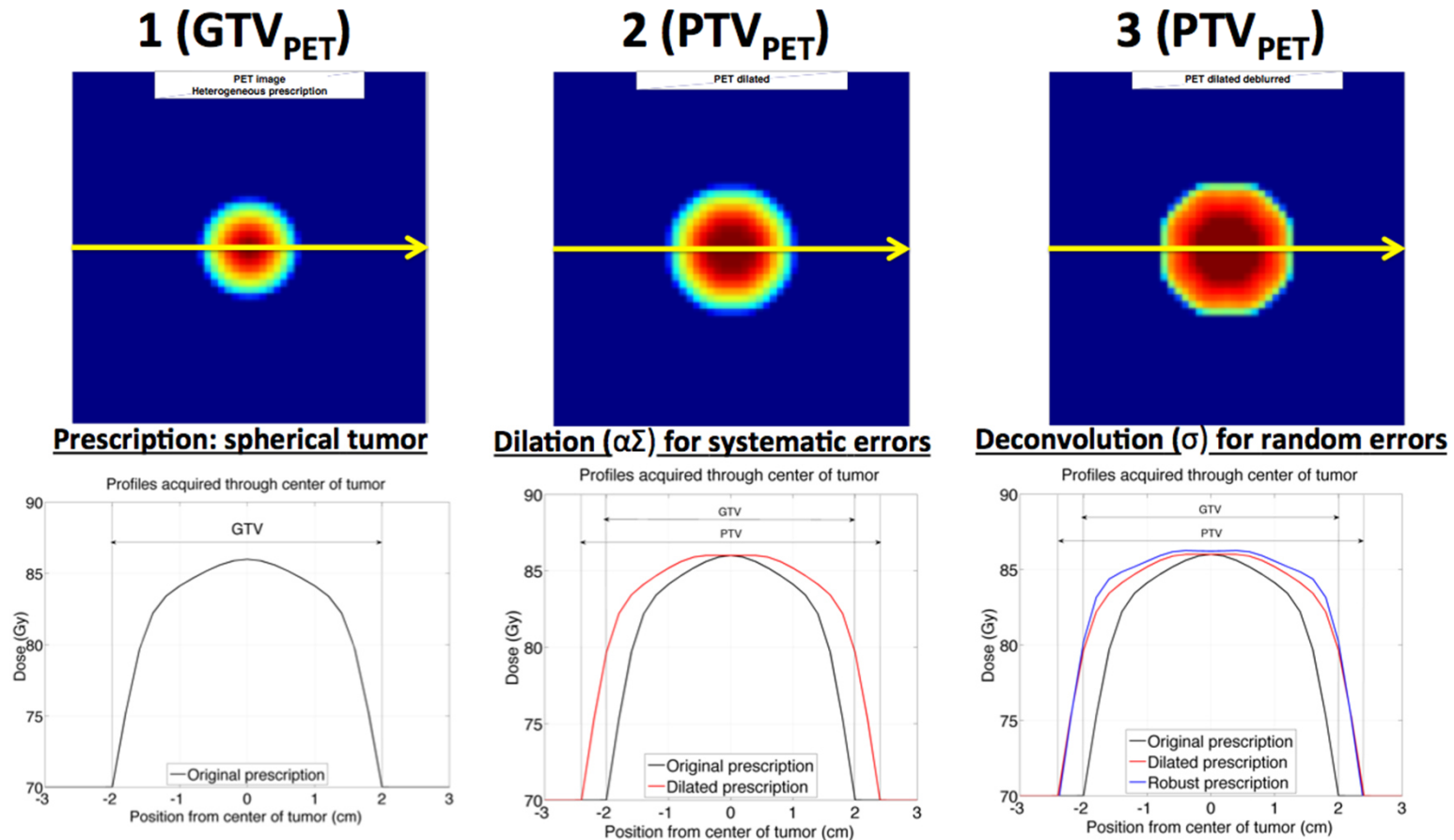


Registration of pathology on CT

Average GTV overestimation of  $\approx 25\%$

# Dose painting and geometric uncertainties

## Effect of 5 mm translations and 3 mm blurring



# Dose painting and dose painting ...

Dose Painting  
By Number



Contour-driven  
DPBN

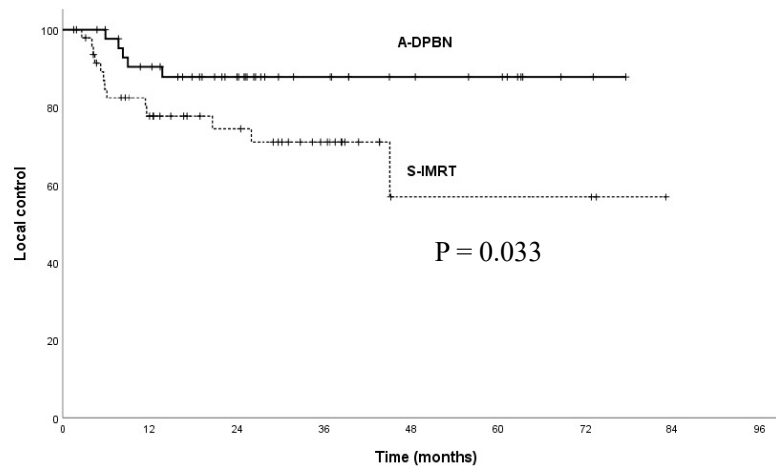
(discretization of the dose-painted  
volumes)



# Randomized trials on dose painting / dose escalation in locally advanced HNSCC

Local control

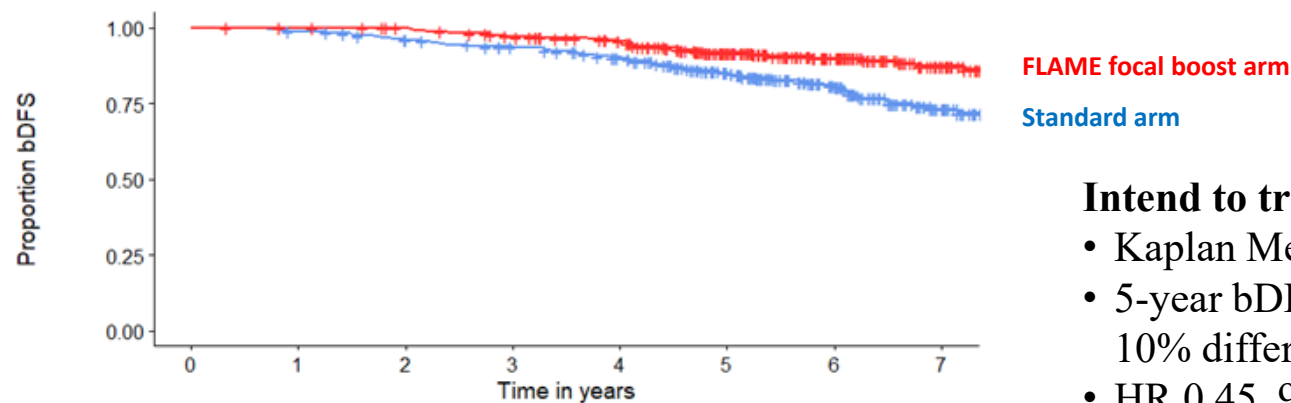
	A-DPBN	S-IMRT
1Y	91%	78%
2Y	88%	75%



- FDG-PET planning
- Adaptive IMRT, FDG-PET W1&2
- Median dose of 69 Gy  $\gg$  81 Gy
- $> 80$  Gy in  $< 1.75$  ml
- Late mucosal ulcer in active smokers and drinkers

# Focal dose escalation for high-risk disease: the FLAME trial

## Biochemical disease-free survival

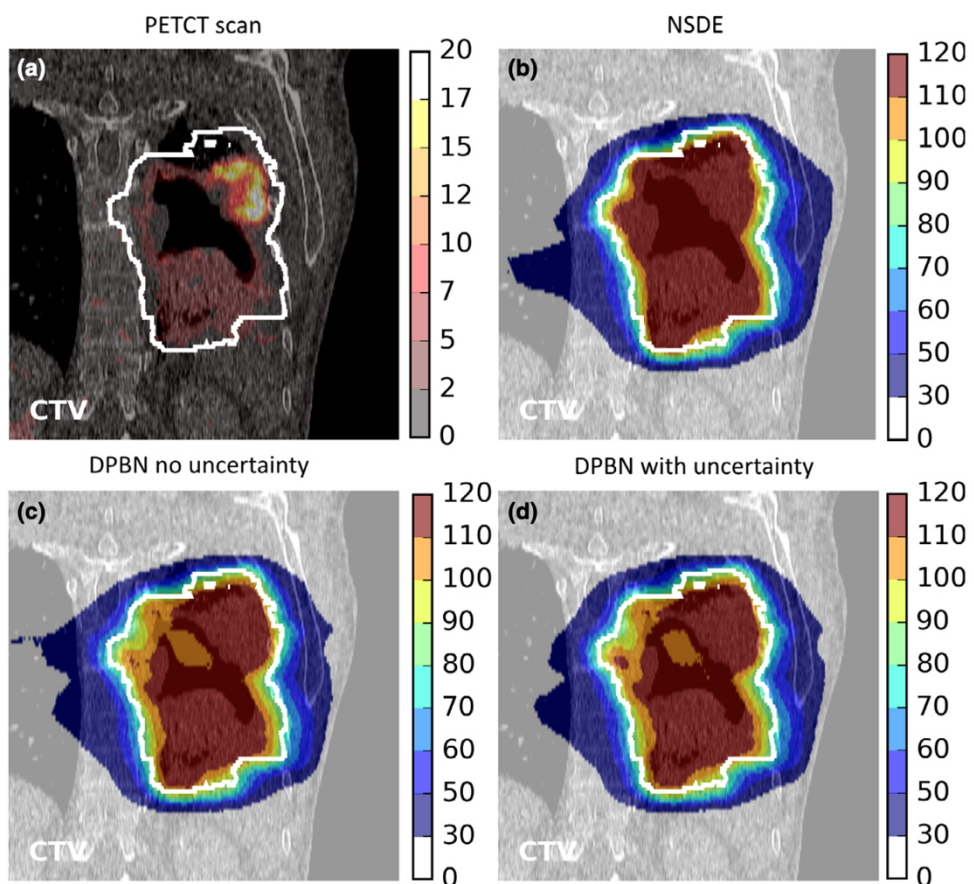


### Intend to treat:

- Kaplan Meier: log-rank  $p < 0.001$
- 5-year bDFS: 85% vs 92% (95%CI 4-10% difference)
- HR 0.45, 95% CI 0.28-0.71,  $p < 0.001$

		N at risk (cumulative events)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Standard		276 (0)	272 (3)	260 (11)	247 (17)	229 (26)	182 (38)	127 (46)	67 (56)
Focal boost		281 (0)	279 (0)	274 (0)	261 (8)	244 (11)	188 (21)	135 (24)	80 (27)
		Cumulative censoring							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Standard		0	1	5	12	21	56	103	153
Focal boost		0	2	7	12	26	72	122	174

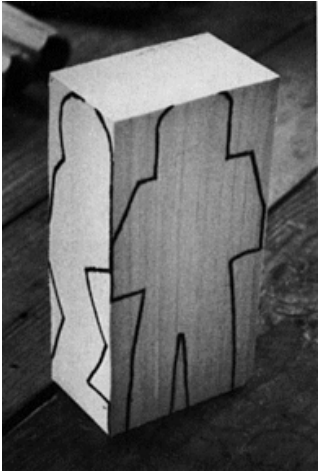
# Dose painting or non-selective dose escalation?



- 12 pts with NSCLC
- FDG-PET
- Standard 60 Gy vs up to 30 Gy dose escalation
- Selective vs non-selective dose escalation
- ☞  $DPBN \gtrsim NSDE > 60 \text{ Gy}$

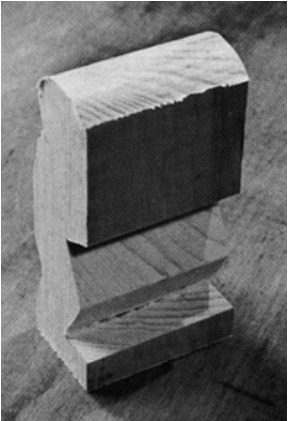
# Some progresses...

“1-D Imaging”



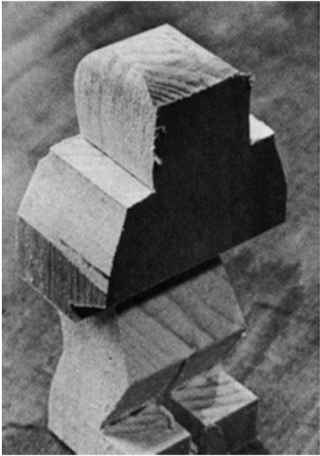
< 1950

2-D Imaging



≈ 1960

3-D Imaging



≈ 1990

Multimodality Imaging



≈ 2000

Molecular Imaging



≈ 2010

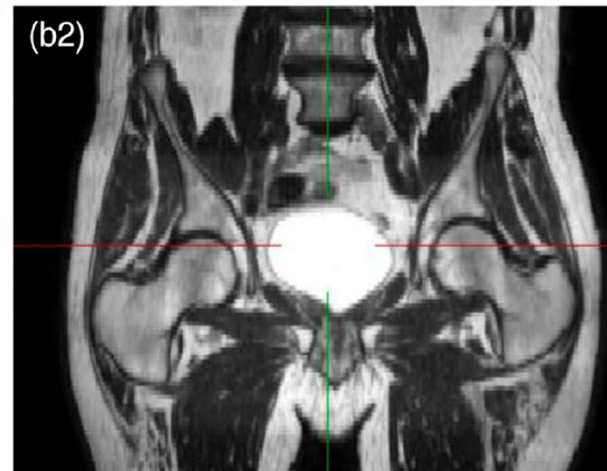
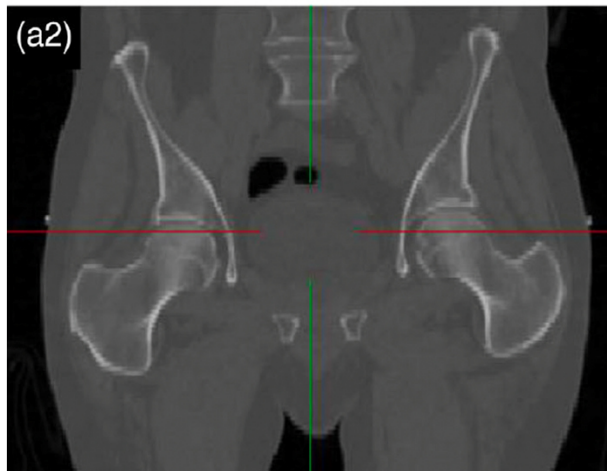
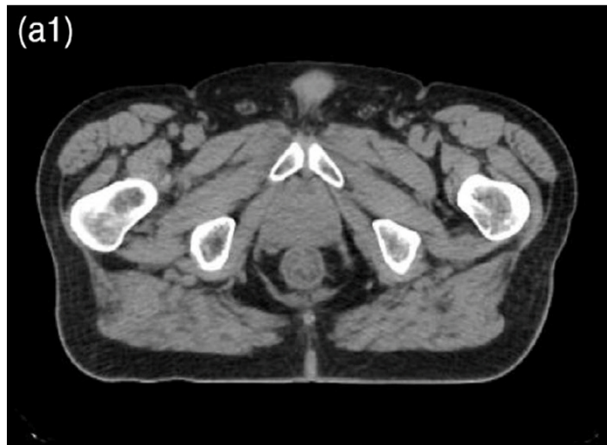
Synthetic Images



> 2023

# Synthetic images

What is what?

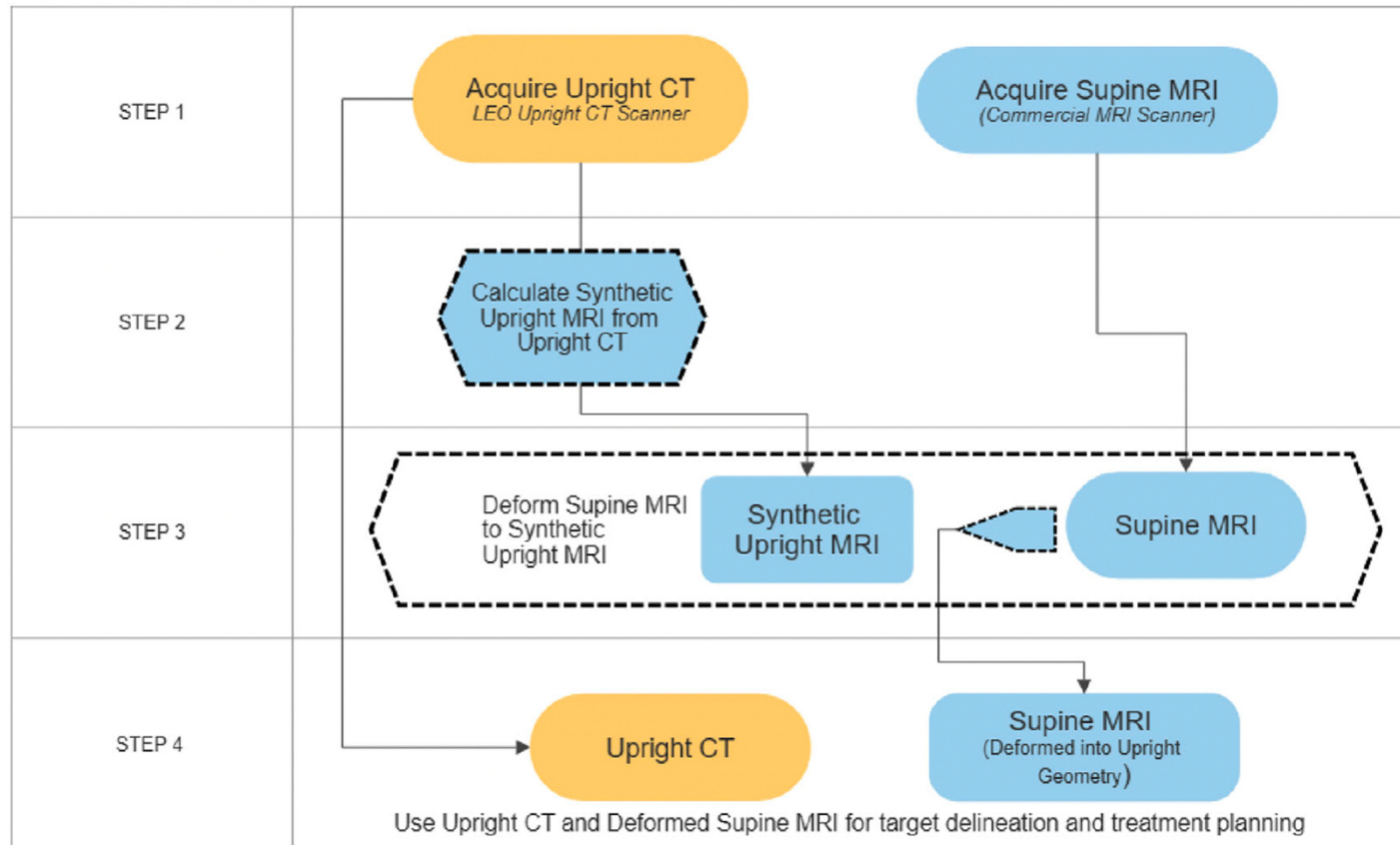


CT or CT?

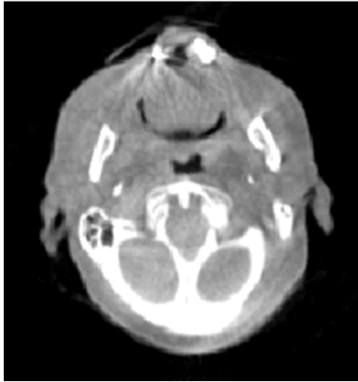
MRI or MRI?

# Synthetic images

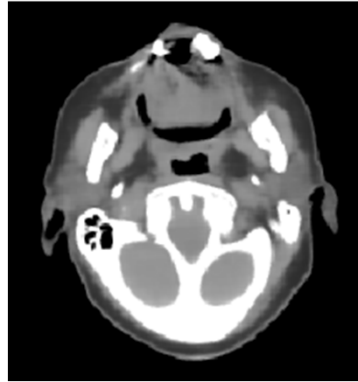
## From supine MRI to vertical MRI for up-right treatment



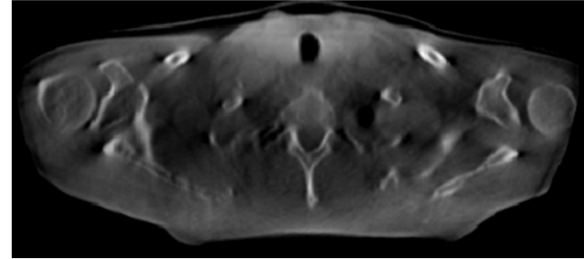
CBCT



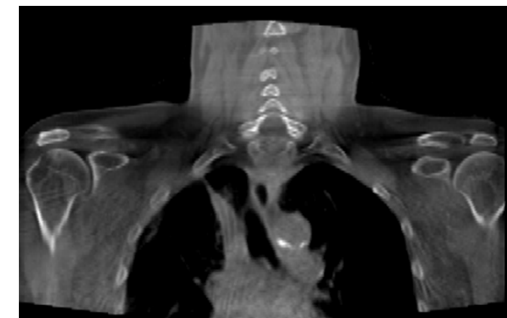
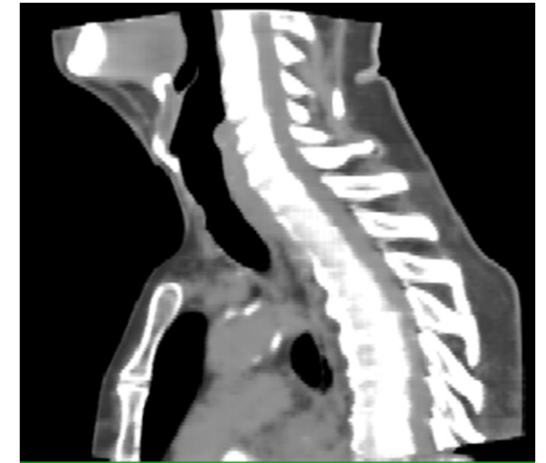
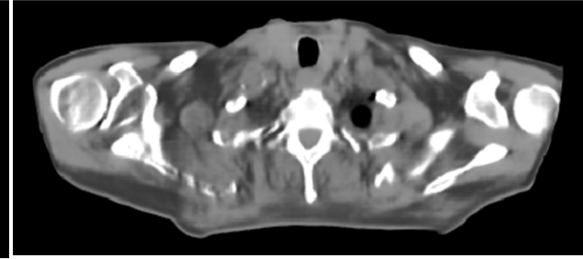
Synthetic CT



CBCT

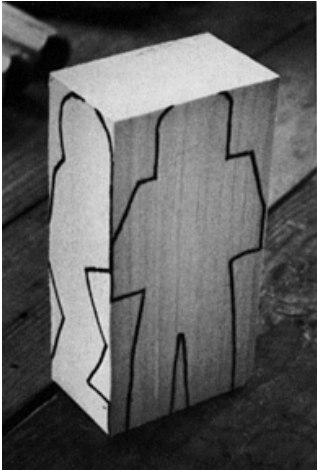


Synthetic CT



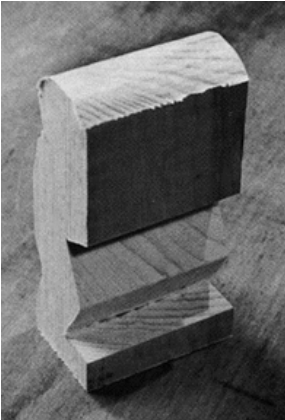
# Some progresses...

“1-D  
treatment”



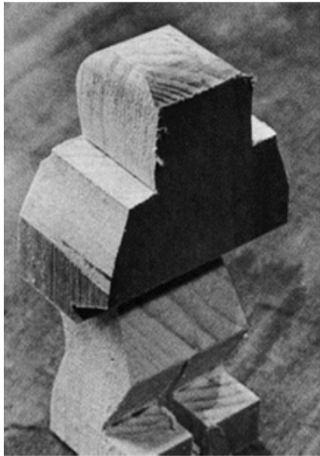
< 1950

2-D treatment



≈ 1960

3-D treatment



≈ 1990

IMRT/VMAT



≈ 2000

Dose  
Painting



≈ 2010

Dose calculation on  
synthetic images



> 2023

Courtesy of John Schreiner, Kingston Regional Cancer Centre, Ontario

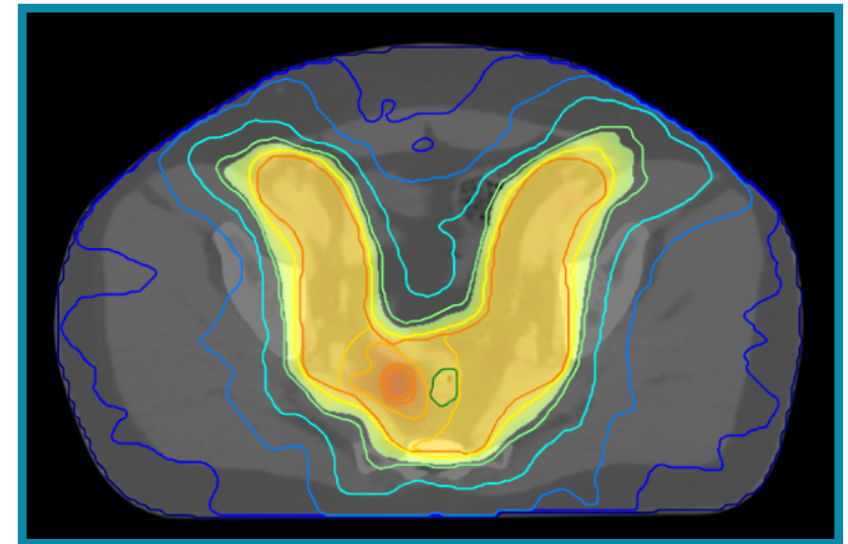


# Dose generation on synthetic-CT from CBCT

- Retrospective study performed on 19 primary prostate cancer patients (10 Varian CBCTs and 9 Elekta CBCTs)
- Planning CT warped to the daily CBCT to eliminate changes due to positioning or organs movements
- Treatment plans optimized on the planning-CT with a clinical TPS
- Dose recalculated on the planning-CT and synthetic-CT of the same patient

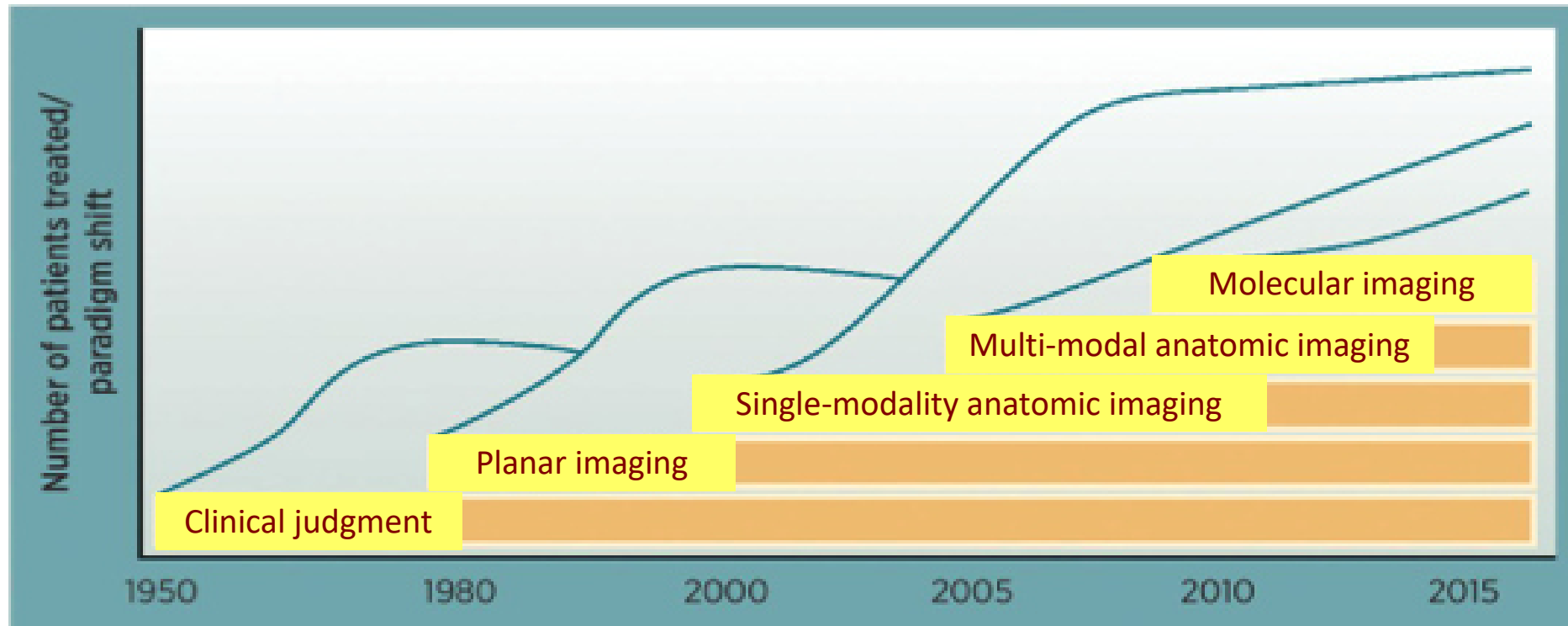
	DVH parameters	Median relative dose difference (%)	Mean relative dose difference (%)	Min relative dose difference (%)	Max relative dose difference (%)
PTV	Dmean	0,170	0,212	0,007	0,658
	Dmax	0,199	0,327	0,004	1,322
	D98	0,149	0,181	0,005	0,501
	D95	0,160	0,188	0,002	0,540
	D50	0,180	0,234	0,011	0,896
	D5	0,164	0,234	0,004	1,340
	D2	0,170	0,241	0,001	1,359

Median and mean (min and max) relative dose difference for PTV between planning-CT and synthetic-CT from CBCT

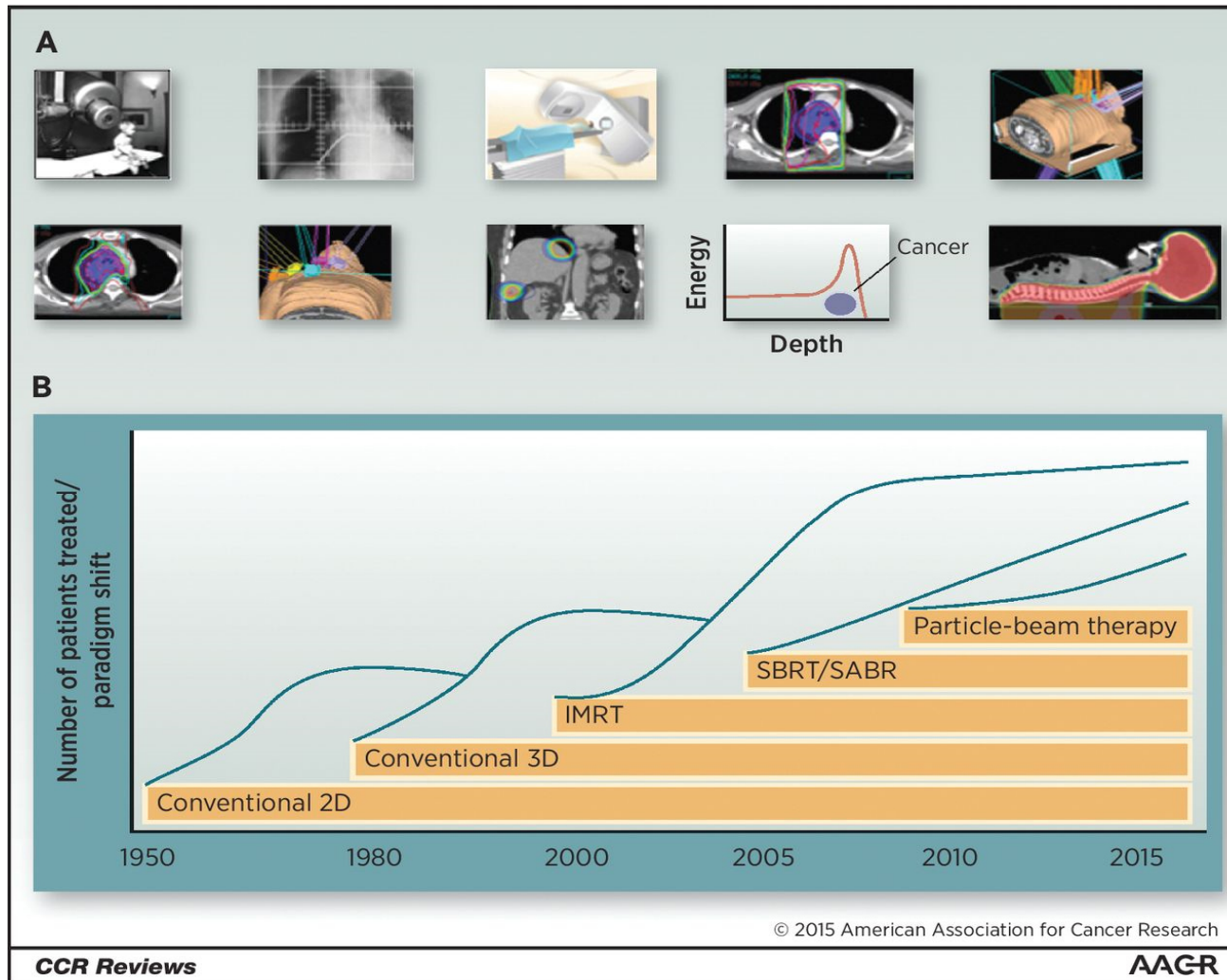


Synthetic-CT from CBCT with isodose and dose map

# Imaging evolution for improved Target Volume & normal anatomy definition



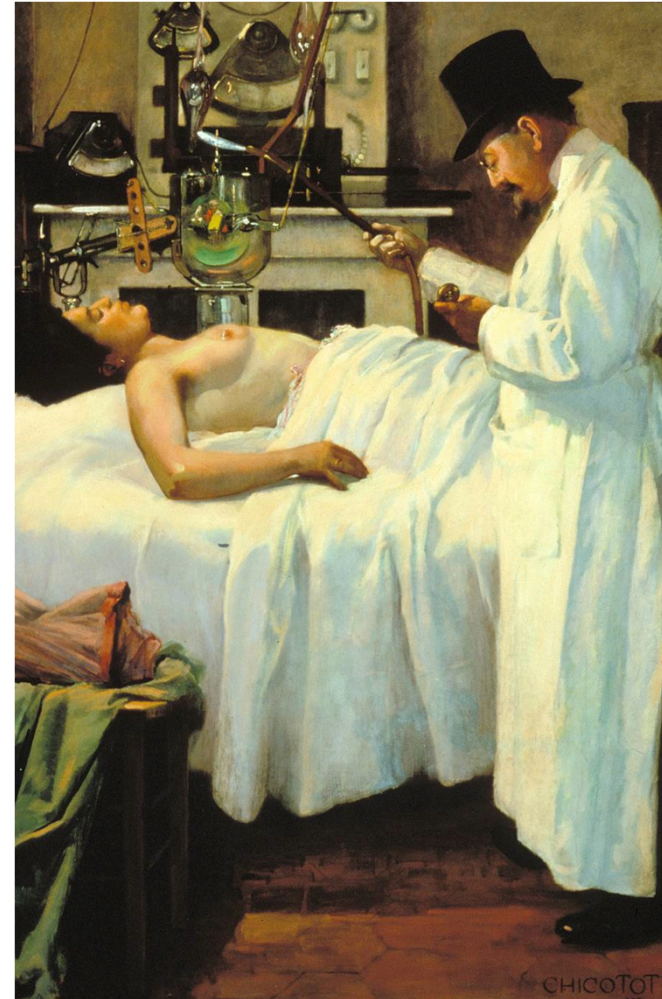
# Evolution of Radiotherapy delivery for improved dose distribution and patient outcome



# From medical art ...

Discovered in 1895 and immediately used for the treatment of cancer...

Why so quickly?  
Surgery was the only option but it was not armless...



... to personalized Radiation Oncology.



"Here's my omics ..."

One patient ...

One disease ...

One treatment ...