

## Lung Module Appendix C

**UPDATED MAY 15<sup>TH</sup>, 2017** 



#### Disclaimer

- This learning module was created as a guideline to standardize and facilitate the education and training of lung IGRT.
- This information was compiled as a result of a province-wide initiative examining the current state of lung IGRT.
- This module is designed to be adjusted to include your centre's site specific policies and procedures, including tolerances and thresholds.
- This material is based on a guideline previously created by members of the Radiation Therapy Community of Practice (CoP) – IGRT Education Working Group, and adapted by the Lung IGRT Working Group under the Lung CoP.



## Scope

 This training module pertains to specifically radical, non-SBRT lung cancer patients



## Cross Sectional Anatomy

- Knowledge of thoracic cross-sectional anatomy is beneficial.
- https://www.rtog.org/CoreLab/ContouringAtlases/LungAtlas.a spx



#### Imaging Recommendation

- Daily kV CBCT
- Please follow your departmental procedure
- CBCT guidelines:
  - Optimize image quality and dose for the thorax
  - At minimum, include entire tumour volume and vertebrae at the same level
- Due to the challenges inherent to the thorax, it is recommended that there is a level of expertise required



#### IGRT Guidelines

- 1. Bony match to spine
- 2. Ensure the visible mass is within the PTV
- 3. Evaluate spinal canal
- 4. Evaluate any OARs, if applicable



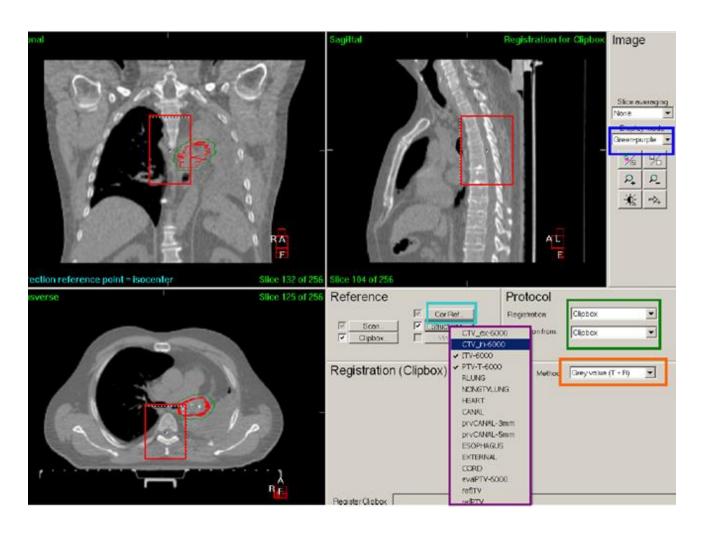
#### 1. Bony match to spine

 Bony match to spine, first using automatic matching software (clipbox as per departmental policy), followed by manual adjustments

 Verify SUP/INF positioning (e.g. with carina, insertion of last rib, etc.)

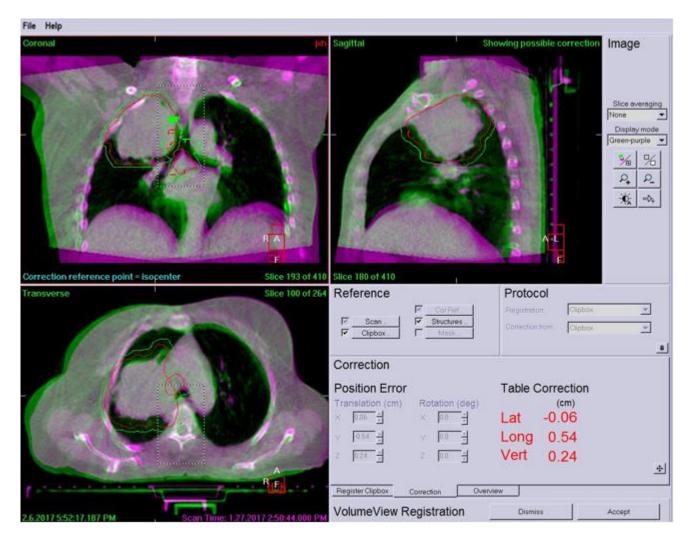


## Lung IGRT Clipbox





# 2. Ensure the visible mass is within the PTV





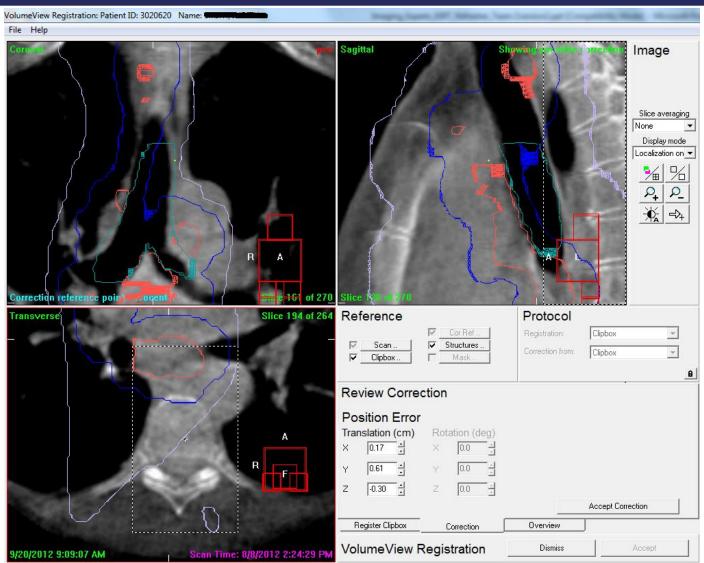
#### 3. Evaluate spinal canal

 Where critical doses are close to the canal, additional evaluation may be required (isodose lines may be used to flag these situations).

\*\*\*NB. Do not shift based on isodose lines



## 3. Evaluate spinal canal





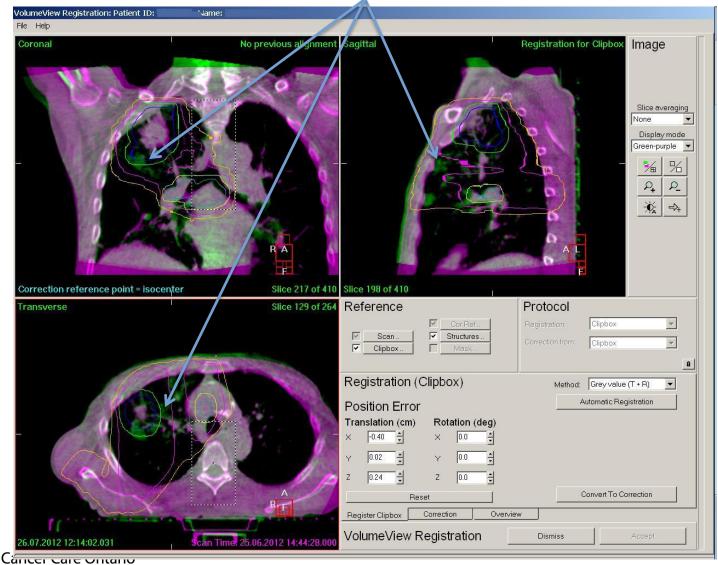
#### Scenarios you may encounter

- Atelectasis (+/- fluid)
- Collapsed lung
- Re-inflated lung
- Growth of tumour
- Shrinkage of tumour
- Shift of tumour (i.e. target outside PTV)
- Poor tumour visibility (i.e. poor image quality)
- Pt rotation/roll/pitch
- Carina mis-match

If you encounter any of the above situations while imaging, please consult with your multi-disciplinary team.

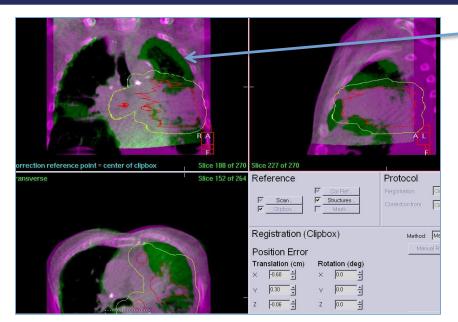


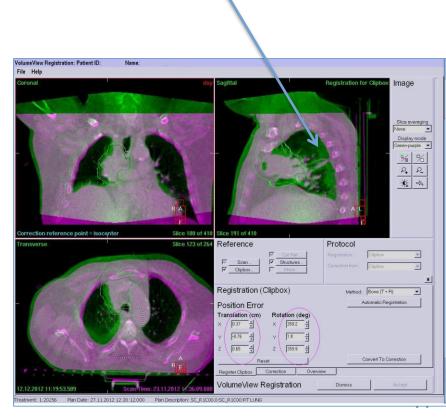
#### Atelectasis





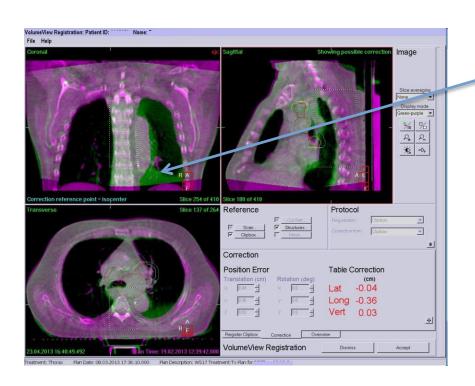
## Collapsed Lung/Fluid in Lungs

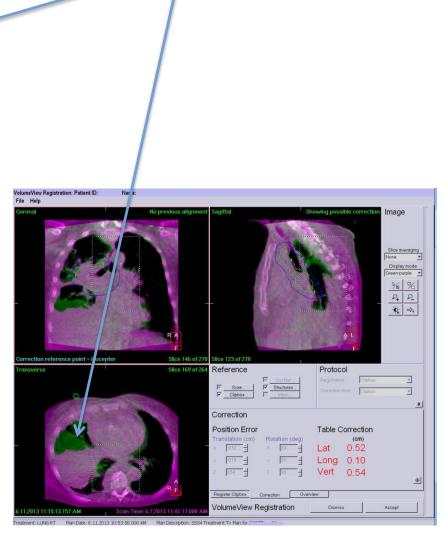






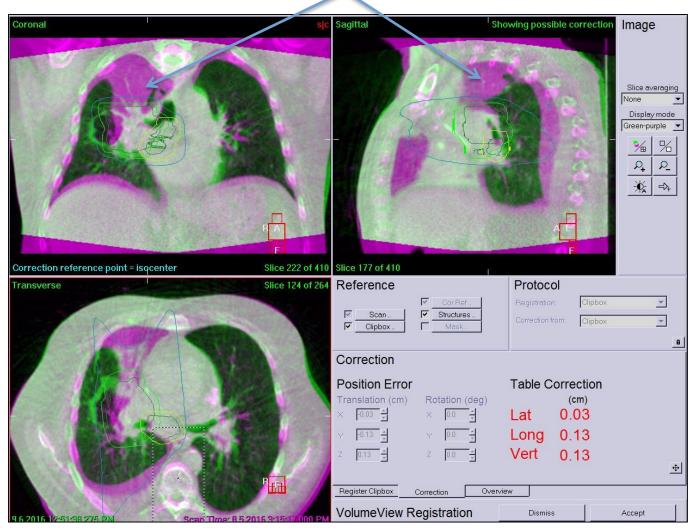
## Collapsed Lung/Fluid in Lungs







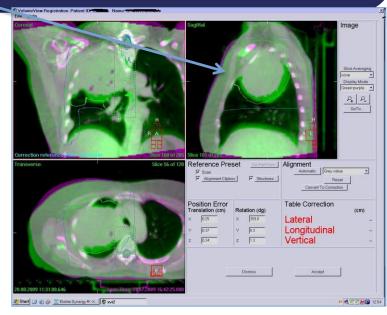
## Re-Inflated Lung

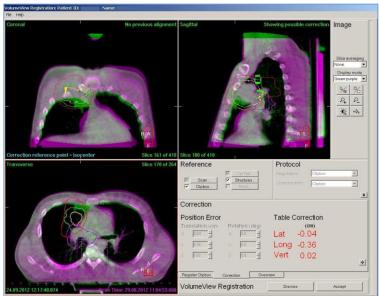




#### Growth of Tumour

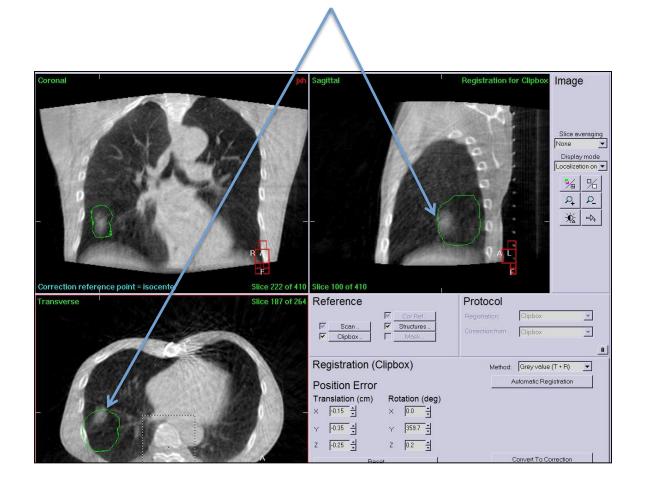






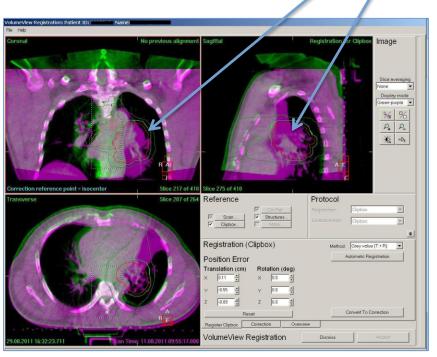


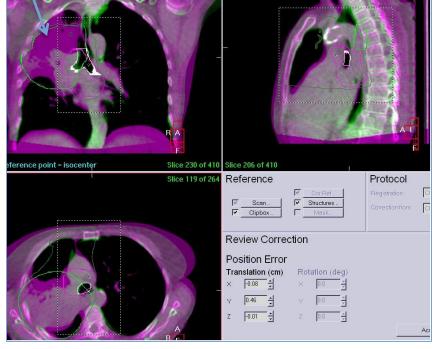
#### Mass Outside of PTV





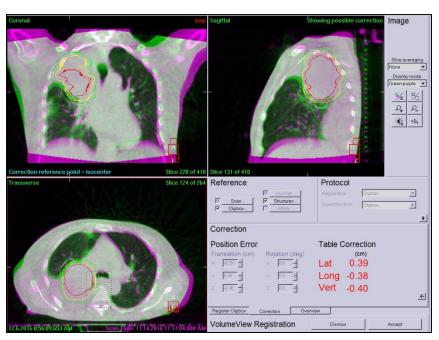
## Shrinkage of Tumour

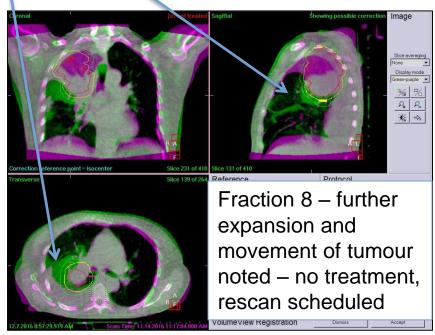






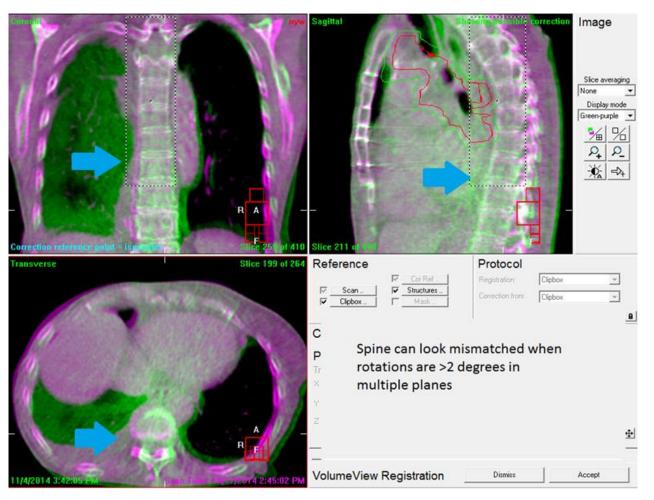
#### Shift of Tumour





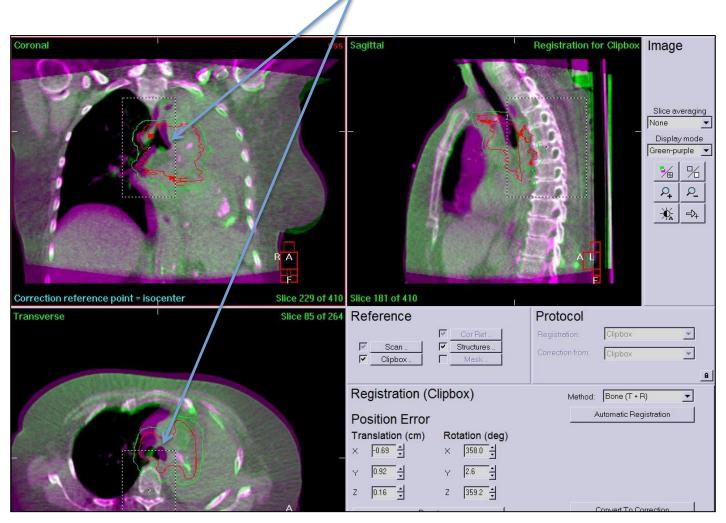


#### Patient Rotation/Roll/Pitch



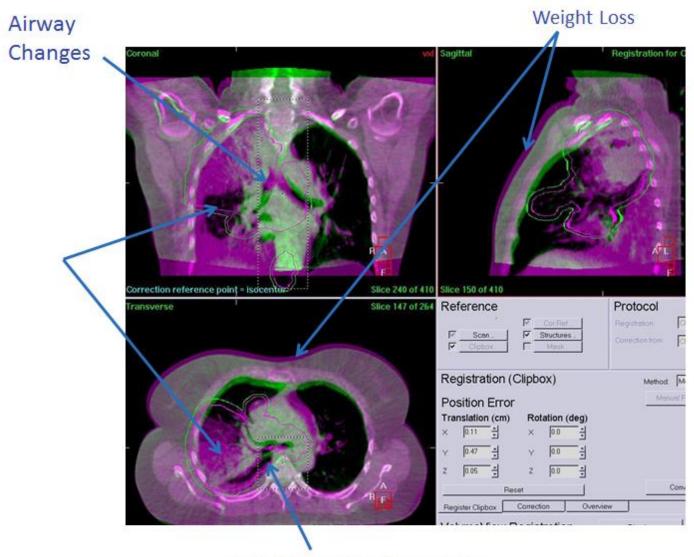


#### Carina Mis-Match





## Multiple Issues





#### Troubleshooting

- Large Rotations: adjust patient's body, and note tattoo displacement for future setup replication
- Large Displacements: resetup required?
- Neck Rotations (Apical Lesions/Nodal Targets): move patient up/down bed, add padding under head/neck
- Clavicle Displacement: adjust patient's arm
- Weight Loss: check depths/tolerance, notify RO+physics+planner
- Target Changes: notify RO
- Non-Target Changes: if PTV coverage is OK, proceed with treatment; if not, call RO to unit call RO immediately for large effusions or gross lung changes
- Some tips:
  - Ensure clipbox is around spine (do not include ribs/tumour as they do not represent a stable part of anatomy, and results will not provide troubleshooting clues)
  - Avoid manual tweaking unless OK'd by RO
  - Notify RO of changes the earlier the better

