PRACTICUM OF IMAGE-GUIDED PROSTATE IMPLANT

Hideo Kubo

Abstract: This paper is based on my invited talk at the Brachytherapy Subcommittee of JASTRO meeting in June of 2003 in Tokyo. It presents basic information regarding seed implant, specifically, iodine 125 (I-125) seed implant history, characteristics and dosimetry of I-125, minimum equipment requirements for implant and snapshots of pictures taken during a seed implant procedure in the operating room. It can not be stressed enough that the seed implant program is only successful when one has a good collaborative team including members from Urology, Radiology, Radiation Oncology, Medical Physics and other medical support staff.

Key words: Prostate, I-125 seed, Permanent implant, Ultrasound, Image-gided implant

医学教育における放射線生物学の貢献

大西 武雄

CONTRIBUTION OF RADIATION BIOLOGY TO THE EDUCATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

Takeo Ohnishi

Abstract: Education in radiation biology for medical students was initiated about 40 years ago. Radiation biology supports the diagnostics and therapeutics of radiology and radiation oncology. The studies about the effectiveness of these disciplines in promoting human health have been advanced remarkably since the discovery of radiation and radioactivity. At the same time, these fields have been swayed by many misgivings. Recently, the progress in radiation biology has continued to receive support from advances of molecular biology. Therefore, radiation diagnostics and therapeutics are also explained from a molecular basis. However, molecular biology has also provided much important information about the biological harmful effects of radiation and radioactivity on human health such as the cell death, mutation and carcinogenesis. Radiation sensitivities and radiation-induced cancer are well understood from the perspective of advance in the classification of DNA damage, DNA repair mechanism and function of cancer-related genes. Furthermore, radiation biology has given much useful information to the beginning of life, evolution and continuance of life. Herein, I introduce the contributions of radiation biology in medical education.

Key words: Radiation Biology, Fundamental Medicine for Radiology, Medical Education

要旨:日本における医学教育に放射線生物学の教育が始まって約40年近くなる.医学にかかせない放射線医学の診断学と治療学を支える学問として,放射線生物学の教育がなされてきた.放射線・放射能が発見されて以来,それらの効能は大きな進歩をとげてきたと同時に,それらによる障害も危惧されて,いくつかの危険性も指摘されてきた.一方,分子生物学のめざましい発展が放射線生物学の発展に大きく貢献してきた.診断・治療におけるしくみを分子のレベルから理解することができるようになってきた.また,放射線・放射能の人体影響,特に細胞死・突然変異・発がんを分子レベルから理解できるようになってきた.放射線・紫外線・化学物質によるDNA損傷とその修復機構,がん関連遺伝子の機能などの研究成果が放射線・紫外線・化学物質に対する感受性やそれらによる発がんのしくみを究明しつつある.また,生物学に生命の誕生から,進化,生きているしくみに関する多くの科学的情報を与えてきたことを紹介した.

原体照射発展の足跡と今後の展開

田中 良明

DEVELOPMENT OF CONFORMATION RADIOTHERAPY: OVERVIEW AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Yoshiaki TANAKA

Abstract: In radiation therapy of malignant tumors, more than 40 years has elapsed since the conformation radiotherapy was introduced for clinical use. The idea of this irradiation technique is that in order to obtain a good local control rate for tumors and reduce severe complications, a high dose is given as much as possible to the tumorous lesion, and irradiation is spared to the surrounding normal tissue. This treatment policy is now actively used and this technique has been developed furthermore through an application of diagnostic imaging for treatment planning, use of treatment planning system with computer technology, and broad distribution of a newly designed multi-leaf collimator (MLC). These examples of development in technology are stereotactic radiotherapy, three-dimensional conformation radiotherapy (3D-CRT), and IMRT (intensity modulated radiotherapy). With such a situation, various kinds of conformation radiotherapy have been introduced with different methodologies and technologies, and the term of the meaning of "conformal" is now understood with various methods in use. Now, radiation oncology has been developed in the field of computerized technology and fundamental biochemical research such as normal tissue tolerance or gene analysis. The object of research work in conformation radiotherapy had been mainly to improve the dose distribution so far, however, more optimal irradiation methods might be developed with the support of modern biochemical research projects. In this article, development of conformation radiotherapy is overviewed historically and future prospects are discussed.

Key words: Conformation radiotherapy, Multi-leaf collimator, Treatment planning

要旨:放射線治療において,原体照射法の概念が登場してから40年以上が経過した.原体照射法の理念は,放射線治療において癌の病巣部に対してはその領域にできるだけ一致した高線量を照射し,しかも周囲の健常組織への線量を減することにより,局所制御の向上と障害発生の低減を得ようとするものである.この治療指針は現在でもそのまま通用するものであり,その後,コンピュータを応用した画像診断の進歩や治療計画システムの普及,多分割絞り(multi-leaf collimator: MLC)の改良など,周辺機器類の技術的改良をもふまえて一段と発展してきた.その代表例が定位照射法であり,三次元原体照射法であり,IMRT(intensity modulated radiotherapy)である.このような状況から,原体照射の種類も,その技術的内容からみてさまざまなものが含まれるようになり,用語の使われ方も多様化してきた.いっぽう放射線腫瘍学に関する基礎的研究も進み,これまで原体照射法は主として物理的線量分布の改善に主眼が置かれていたが,今後は生物学的観点をもふまえた至適照射法を求めて,より理想的な照射法へと発展するであろう.本稿では,これまでの原体照射の発展の足跡を概説し,今後の展開の見通しについて触れることにする.

ミニファントムおよびビルドアップキャップによる ヘッド散乱係数の評価

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THE DETERMINATION OF HEAD SCATTER FACTORS WITH MINIPHANTOM AND BUILD-UP CAP

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(Received 2 July 2003, accepted 26 August 2003)

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to compare miniphantoms and build-up caps for determination of head scatter factors. We measured the head scatter factors of photon beams of 4 MV, 6 MV, 10 MV (Varian-Clinac600C and 2100C) and 10 MV, 14 MV, 20 MV, 21 MV, 25 MV, 50 MV (Scanditronix-Microtron MM22 and MM50) with miniphantoms and build-up caps. In the range of higher energy than 10 MV, the head scatter factors measured with the build-up caps were higher than those measured with the miniphantoms. The differences were getting more significant in larger fields and in higher energy than 10 MV. The differences were insignificant in 4 MV, 6 MV and 10 MV of Clinac. We confirmed the contamination electrons had much influence on the build-up caps with higher energy photon beams than 10 MV. The build-up caps were useful to determine head scatter factors in lower energy than 10 MV. The miniphantoms were useful to determine head scatter factors in higher energy than 10 MV. Both of miniphantoms and build-up caps are necessary for measuring head scatter factors for 10 MV photon beams. Either miniphantoms or build-up caps can be selected depending on accuracy head scatter factors.

Key words: Miniphantom, Head scatter factor, Collimator scatter factor, Dosimetry

要旨:この論文の目的は,ヘッド散乱係数の測定においてミニファントムとビルドアップキャップを比較することである.我々は,ミニファントムとビルドアップキャップを用いて,4 MV,6 MV,10 MV(Varian社Clinac600C,2100C)と10 MV,14 MV,20 MV,21 MV,25 MV,50 MV(Scanditronix社マイクロトロンMM22,MM50)の光子ビームのヘッド散乱係数を測定した.10 MVよりも高いエネルギー領域において,ビルドアップキャップを用いて測定したヘッド散乱係数は,ミニファントムによるヘッド散乱係数よりも高い値を示した.その相違は,照射野が大きいほど,また10 MVより高いエネルギーの光子ビームほど著しかった.一方,Clinacの4 MV,6 MV,10 MVについて,明らかな差はなかった.我々は,10 MVを越える光子ビームにおけるビルドアップキャップによる測定は,混入電子の影響が大きいことを確証した.各エネルギーについてミニファントムとビルドアップキャップの有用性を検討すると,ビルドアップキャップは10 MVよりも小さいエネルギーにおいて有用である.ミニファントムは10 MVよりも高いエネルギーにおいて有用である.ラニファントムは10 MVよりも高いエネルギーにおいて有用である.10 MV光子ビームについては,ミニファントムとビルドアップキャップの両方を用いて測定し,高い精度のヘッド散乱係数が得られる方を選択すべきである.

EFFECTS OF INHOMOGENEITY CORRECTION ALGORITHMS ON MONITOR UNITS CALCULATION: ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL CASES OF LUNG CANCER

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(Received 28 August 2003, accepted 27 October 2003)

Abstract: Purpose: To investigate the effects of inhomogeneity correction algorithms on dose calculations using an inhomogeneity phantom and clinical cases of lung cancer.

Materials and methods: Two inhomogeneity correction algorithms, the Batho (generalized Batho Power Law) and equivalent tissue-air-ratio (ETAR) equipped with Cadplan Helios ver. 6.01, were evaluated in the present study. Using phantoms with 5 and 10 cm cork layers between water density material layers, the central axis depth doses for points beyond the cork layer were measured and compared with the calculated doses, with and without inhomogeneity corrections. Photon beams of 6 and 10 MV were used. We analyzed the values of the monitor unit (MU) of 50 beams calculated with and without correction algorithms using patient data from patients with lung cancer.

Results: In the phantom experiments, the measured doses showed overdoses of 6.7-21.8% compared with the calculated doses without inhomogeneity correction algorithms. The measured doses with the Batho algorithm ranged from 0.938 to 1.003 of the calculated dose. The ETAR algorithm had a tendency to predict lower values than the Batho algorithm. In the patient data analysis, the Batho and ETAR yielded underdosing of 4.2% and 5.6% on average, respectively, compared with the uncorrected doses.

Conclusions: The inhomogeneity correction algorithms, Batho and ETAR, are effective in predicting the doses delivered to points beyond the lung. However, in using these correction algorithms in clinical studies, the underdosing of the tumor doses should be considered compared with the uncorrected doses.

Key words: inhomogeneity correction algorithm, lung cancer

要旨:【目的】肺癌に対する放射線治療において,不均質部補正アルゴリズムの適用の有無が照射線量に及ぼす影響をファントム実験と臨床症例を用いて検討した.

【対象と方法】本研究では,Cadplan Helios ver. 6.01に搭載されたBatho法とequivalent tissue-air-ratio(ETAR)法の2つの不均質部補正アルゴリズムを用いた.ファントム実験は6 MVと10 MVのエネルギーを使用し,5 cmおよび10 cmのコルク層をWater density materialの層で挟み作成した肺ファントムを用いて施行した.臨床症例の検討は,肺癌の放射線治療に用いた50照射ビームに関して,不均質部線量アルゴリズムを使用する場合としない場合のMonitor Unit(MU)の値を比較検討した.

【結果】ファントム実験においては,不均質部補正を用いない場合,実測線量は計算線量に対し6.7~21.8%の過線量の照射となった.臨床症例の検討では,Batho法とETAR法を用いた場合のMU値は,不均質部補正アルゴリズムを用いない場合の照射線量と比較した場合,それぞれ平均値で4.2%,5.6%低い値を示した.

【結論】不均質部補正アルゴリズムを使用することは、肺癌の照射線量計算において有効である、放射線腫瘍医は、不均質部補 正アルゴリズムを適用する場合、適用しない場合と比較して数%の低線量の照射になる可能性があることに注意する必要がある。

肺癌放射線治療において不均質部補正アルゴリズムが照射線量計算に及ぼす影響

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筑波大学陽子線医学利用研究センターにおける 陽子線治療の臨床試験報告

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RESULTS OF A SAFETY TEST FOR PROTON BEAM THERAPY EQUIPMENT AT THE PROTON MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER (PMRC), UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA

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Abstract: A new hospital-based proton radiotherapy facility having two treatment rooms with a rotating gantry each and an experiment room with two horizontal beam ports was built at the Proton Medical Research Center (PMRC), University of Tsukuba. We started proton beam therapy as a clinical study to test the safety of the treatment equipment in September 2001. Six patients, a patient with liver metastases from ovarian carcinoma, two patients with lung carcinoma, a patient with cholangiocarcinoma, a patient with local recurrence of rectal carcinoma and a patient with bone metastasis from breast carcinoma, were enrolled in the study. They were considered unsuitable for other modalities of treatment, and were treated by proton beam therapy alone according to the methods used in the old facility at the University of Tsukuba. They were evaluated with regard to unexpected occurrences due to treatment equipment failures and treatment related toxicities. We observed no occurrence of hazardous events to the patients and no toxicities greater than grade II skin toxicities in the six patients. The results showed that the treatment system was safe and reliable for proton beam therapy.

Key words: Proton beam therapy, GCP, Safety test

要旨:筑波大学陽子線医学利用研究センターでは,本格的な治療臨床試験を押し進めるために二基の回転ガントリーと二つの研究用水平ラインを持つ病院付設型の陽子線治療施設が建設され,2001年9月から治療機の安全性を確認するための臨床試験が開始された.陽子線治療以外では治療が困難と考えられる6症例(卵巣癌の肝転移,肺癌2例,胆管細胞癌,直腸癌の骨盤内再発,乳癌の後頭蓋窩転移)を対象とし,これまで筑波大学旧陽子線医学利用研究センターで行ってきた方法に準じて治療し,治療装置の安全性,治療関連の有害反応について評価した.全経過を通じて治療装置の不具合からくる問題はなく,グレード2以上の有害反応は皮膚反応のみであった.この結果から,この陽子線治療装置は安全で,治療の続行に問題はないことが示された.

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TWO CASES OF ANGIOSARCOMA OF THE SCALP INDUCING MRSA INFECTION AT THE INSERTED POINT OF THE CATHETER DURING INTRAARTERIAL INFUSION OF INTERLEUKIN-2 WITH RADIATION THERAPY

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Abstract: The treatment for angiosarcoma remains challenging. The effectiveness of Interleukin-2 (IL-2) has been reported, but no previous reports have been made regarding infection with methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) as a clinical toxicity that occurs with the continuous intraarterial infusion of IL-2 combined with radiation therapy for angiosarcoma. We report two cases of angiosarcoma of the scalp treated with this combination therapy. Intraarterial infusion of IL-2 was performed through selectively inserted 4-French catheters. The catheters were inserted into the external carotid artery under fluoroscopic guidance through the occipital artery, which was exposed by a skin incision. IL-2 was continuously administered through the catheter. Radiation therapy was performed using 6-9 MeV electrons at a fraction dose of 1.8-2.0 Gy, 5 times a week, for a total dose of 68.8-75.6 Gy. It was possible to obtain favorable treatment effects, but MRSA infection, which was probably related to intraarterial infusion of IL-2 through surgically tunnelled intraarterial catheters, occurred in both patients. A combination therapy of continuous intraarterial infusion of IL-2 and radiotherapy is an effective treatment method for angiosarcoma of the scalp. This treatment of choice could contribute to the future management of angiosarcoma. However, there is a possibility of MRSA infection with this treatment.

Key words: MRSA infection, Interleukin-2, Angiosarcoma

要旨:近年血管肉腫に対しInterleukin-2(IL-2)の有効性が報告されている.我々はIL-2持続動注併用放射線治療により良好な抗腫瘍効果をえたものの,有害事象としてmethicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*(MRSA)感染を生じた血管肉腫の2例を経験したので文献的考察を加え報告する.

症例1は73歳の男性で,右頭頂部に暗赤色の腫瘤が出現し近医にて血管肉腫と診断され愛知県がんセンター放射線治療部へ紹介入院となった.電子線照射と両側外頸動脈からのIL-2の持続動注を開始し腫瘍は急速に縮小したが,左側カテーテル挿入部皮膚より排膿を認めた.細菌検査によりMRSAが検出されたため,カテーテルを左浅側頭動脈に再挿入しIL-2の動注を続けた.症例2は75歳の男性で,頭頂部に結節が出現し近医にて血管肉腫と診断され愛知県がんセンター放射線治療部へ紹介入院となった.電子線照射と左外頸動脈からのIL-2の持続動注を開始し腫瘍の縮小を認めたが,カテーテル挿入部皮膚より排膿を認めた.細菌検査によりMRSAが検出されたため,カテーテルを抜去しvancomycinの投与を行った.

これまで我々は頭頸部領域の扁平上皮癌に対してcarboplatinによる選択的持続動注併用放射線治療を行い良好な治療成績を報告したが,本治療中にMRSA感染を呈した症例は1例も認めなかったことより,今回報告したMRSA感染はIL-2によって惹起された可能性が高いものと推測される.血管肉腫に対するIL-2の動注療法においてMRSA感染を生じた報告は我々の調べえた限りではこれまで見られない.しかし,高用量IL-2の有害事象の一つとして感染症が報告されており,この原因として好中球走化性の欠如や細胞性免疫応答の障害の関与が挙げられている.予防法として抗生剤の予防投与や,カテーテルをボートごと皮下に埋め込む方法が報告されている.

IL-2持続動注併用放射線治療はIL-2の投与量や放射線治療との併用の時期など今後検討する課題は多いが,血管肉腫に対する有効な治療法の一つとなりうる可能性があり,MRSA感染予防のために今後ポートの埋め込みなど動注方法そのものを検討する必要があると思われる.

Interleukin-2持続動注併用放射線治療中にカテーテル挿入部にMRSAを併発した血管肉腫の2例 脇坂 昌紀*1,不破 信和*2,松本 陽*1,立花 弘之*2,古平 毅*2,古谷 和久*2,鎌田 実*2,森 宣*1

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放射線治療が有効であったネフローゼ症候群合併肺扁平上皮癌の一例

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A CASE OF SQUAMOUS CELL LUNG CANCER WITH PARANEOPLASTIC NEPHROTIC SYNDROME TREATED WITH RADIOTHERAPY

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Abstract: A case of squamous cell lung cancer with paraneoplastic nephrotic syndrome, successfully treated with radiotherapy alone is reported. A 67-year-old man was admitted with remarkable leg edema and proteinuria. A Chest X-Ray film and CT scan demonstrated a large mass of the left pulmonary hilus with atelectasis of the left upper lobe and lift pleural effusion. His renal disorder was proven to be nephrotic syndrome clinically and membranous glomerulonephritis histopathologically. The patient was given a diagnosis of squamous cell lung cancer and paraneoplastic nephrotic syndrome. Because of his poor general condition, he received radiotherapy alone, consisting of a total dose of 70 Gy, given as fractions of 2 Gy per day 5 days a week. Because the tumor responsed well to radiotherapy, proteinuria and body weight improved with disappearance of leg edema. Paraneoplastic nephrotic syndrome is associated with various malignancies, lung cancer is well known among the causative tumors. Removal of the primary tumor frequently enables improvement of nephotic syndrome. We therefore consider that radiotherapy could be an alternative treatment for unresecteble malignant tumors with paraneoplastic nephrotic syndrome.

Key words: Pareneoplastic nephrotic syndrome, Membranous glomerulonephritis, Lung cancer, Radiotherary

要旨:症例は67歳男性,蛋白尿,両下肢の浮腫を認め入院した.臨床上,ネフローゼ症候群を呈しており,腎病変は膜性腎症であった.精査の結果原発性肺癌及び腫瘍随伴性ネフローゼ症候群と診断された.全身状態が不良であったため,70 Gy/35 frの放射線単独療法が施行された.治療に伴い腫瘍は縮小し蛋白尿は減少,浮腫は消失した.治療後2年間は明らかな腫瘍の再増大及びネフローゼ症候群の再発を認めなかった.腫瘍随伴ネフローゼ症候群はさまざまな悪性腫瘍において認められるが,肺癌は最も頻度の高いもののひとつである.原発巣の治療が成功すれば多くの場合ネフローゼ症候群の改善が得られる.放射線治療は原発巣が切除不能の場合,第一選択となり得ると考えられた.

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定位放射線照射における投与線量の解釈:アンケート調査結果報告 JASTRO H13, H14年度研究課題報告

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ASPECT OF DOSE PRESCRIPTION FOR STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY: THE SURVEY BY QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT OF 2001st AND 2002nd JASTRO THEME STUDY

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