医用加速器 Varian Clinac 2100Cのモンテカルロシミュレーション 4 MVと10 MV-X線の線量分布,エネルギースペクトル, 角度分布,フルエンス分布,平均エネルギー分布の分析

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MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS FOR A VARIAN CLINAC 2100C ACCELERATOR DOSE DISTRIBUTION, ENERGY SPECTRA, ANGULAR SPREAD, FLUENCE PROFILES AND MEAN ENERGY PROFILES OF 4 AND 10 MV PHOTON BEAMS

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Abstract: This study shows detailed characteristics of realistic radiotherapy photon beams: dose distribution, energy spectra, angular spread, fluence profiles and mean energy profiles. It provides more comprehensive information for radiotherapy photon beams including incident photons and primary photons as well as contaminating electrons and positrons in a radiation beam for different field sizes and beam energies. The EGSnrc Monte Carlo code, BEAMnrc has been used to simulate 4 and 10 MV photon beams from a Varian Clinac 2100C accelerator. A simulated realistic beam is stored in a phase space files, which contains details of each particle's complete history including where it has been and where it has interacted. The phase space files are used to calculate depth-dose components from different particles and surface dose and contribution from different particles to surface dose across the filed. Energy spectra, angular spread, fluence profiles and mean energy profiles at the phantom surface for each particle are also obtained using the phase space information. The accuracy of a simulated beam is validated by the excellent agreement between the Monte Carlo calculated and measured dose distributions except for 10 MV at the 40×40 cm² field in the build-up region. Measured depth-dose curves are obtained from depth-ionization curves by accounting for the stopping-power ratios for realistic beams. At 4 MV, the contaminant charged particles contribute 6% to 26% of maximum dose at the surface when the field size increases from 10×10 to 40×40 cm². Similarly, their contributions at 10 MV are up to 7% and 23% of maximum dose at the surface for 10×10 cm² and 40×40 cm² fields, respectively. However, the fluence of these contaminant charged particles is less than 1.0% of incident photon fluence in all cases.

Key words: Monte Carlo simulations, Linear accelerators, Contaminant charge particles, Dose calculations

要旨:本研究では,実際的な光子ビームの詳細な特性,すなわち線量分布,エネルギースペクトル,角度分布,フルエンス分布,平均エネルギー分布の分析について報告する.この分析は,エネルギーと照射野サイズの違いによる光子,一次光子,混入電子と陽電子の総合的な情報を含んでいる.Varian Clinac 2100C加速器の4 MVと10 MV-X線のシミュレーションにはEGSnrc/BEAMnrc モンテカルロコードを用いた.光子ビームのシミュレーションにおいて,粒子が存在する場所あるいは粒子が相互作用を生じる場所を含む各粒子のすべてのヒストリーに関する情報はPhase space filesに保存される.各粒子の線量分布(深部量曲線と線量プロファイル)の計算には保存されたPhase space filesを用いた.ファントム表面における各粒子成分のエネルギースペクトル,角度分布,フルエンス分布,平均エネルギー分布の分析にもPhase space filesを入力データとして繰り返し使用した.シミュレーションした光子ビームの精度は実測の線量分布との比較から検証した.モンテカルロシミュレーションと実測の深部線量曲線は,10 MVの照射野40×40 cm²のビルドアップ領域を除いてすべてのビームで良い一致であった.実測の深部量曲線の算出においては,測定した電離量曲線を水/空気制限衝突質量阻止能比を用いて変換した.4 MVでの混入荷電粒子による表面線量は,照射野10×10 cm²と40×40 cm²でそれぞれ最大線量の6%と26%であった.同様に,10 MVではそれぞれ7%と23%であった.しかしながら,ファントム表面における混入荷電粒子のフルエンスは,すべての場合において入射光子フルエンスの1%未満に過ぎなかった.

肺癌に対する定位放射線照射による肺障害のCT所見と臨床所見

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CT APPEARANCE OF RADIATION INJURY OF THE LUNG AND CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AFTER STEREOTACTIC RADIATION THERAPY (SRT) FOR LUNG CANCER

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Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the CT appearance of radiation injury to the lung and clinical symptoms after SRT (stereotactic radiation therapy) for small lung cancers.

Methods and Materials: In this analysis, 35 patients with 39 primary or metastatic lung cancers were enrolled. The follow-up at the time of evaluation ranged from 6 to 44 months (median 18 months). SRT was performed by 3D conformal method which focuses a single high dose to the tumor. We evaluated the CT appearance of acute radiation pneumonitis (within 6 months) and radiation fibrosis (after 6 months) after SRT. Clinical symptoms were evaluated by CTCAE ver.3.0.

Results: CT appearance of acute radiation pneumonitis was classified as follows; 1) diffuse consolidation in 12 lesions (30.7%), 2) patchy consolidation and ground-grass opacities (GGO) in 6 lesions (15.4%), 3) diffuse GGO in 5 patients (12.8%), 4) patchy GGO in 1 lesion (2.6%), 5) no evidence of increasing density in 15 lesions (38.5%). CT appearance of radiation fibrosis was classified as follows; 1) modified conventional pattern (consolidation, volume loss and bronchiectasis similar to, but less extensive than conventional radiation fibrosis) in 18 lesions (46.2%), 2) mass-like pattern (focal consolidation limited around the tumor) in 10 lesions (25.6%), 3) scar-like pattern (linear opacity in the region of the tumor associated with volume loss) in 11 lesions (28.2%). Eleven of 15 lesions which had no evidence of increasing density of acute radiation pneumonitis progressed to scar-like pattern of radiation fibrosis. Most of these patients had pulmonary emphysema. Patients who were diagnosed more than Grade 2 pneumonitis were significantly more in diffuse consolidation pattern than in other pattern (p=0.00085). Patients who were diagnosed more than Grade 2 pneumonitis were significantly less in no evidence of increase density pattern than in other pattern (p=0.0026). Conclusion: CT appearance after SRT was classified into five patterns of acute radiation pneumonitis and three patterns of radiation fibrosis. Most of patients who were classified into no evidence of increasing density of acute radiation pneumonitis progressed to scar-like pattern of radiation fibrosis, and had pulmonary emphysema. Most of these patients were not also diagnosed more than grade 2 pneumonitis, therefore we are able to suggest these patients were good candidate for SRT.

Key words: Stereotactic radiation therapy, Pneumonitis, Pulmonary emphysema

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要旨:【目的】肺癌に対する定位放射線照射による肺障害のCT所見と臨床所見を評価する.

【方法と対象】6ヶ月以上経過観察可能であった35症例39病変を対象とした.CT所見は,急性放射線肺臓炎(治療後6ヶ月以内) と放射線肺線維症(治療後6ヶ月以上)に分類し評価した.放射線肺臓炎の臨床所見はCTCAE ver.3.0で評価した.

【結果】急性放射線肺臓炎のCT所見は, diffuse consolidation: 12病変(30.7%), patchy consolidation and ground-grass opacities (GGO): 6病変(15.4%), diffuse GGO: 5病変(12.8%), patchy GGO: 1病変(2.6%), no evidence of increasing density: 15病変(38.5%)に分類可能であった.放射線肺線維症のCT所見は, modified conventional pattern(通常分割照射で認める consolidation, volume loss, traction bronchiectasisがより限局的): 18病変(46.2%), mass-like pattern (consolidation, traction bronchiectasisを原発腫瘍周囲の2 cm以内に認める): 10病変(25.6%), scar-like pattern (原発腫瘍の占拠部位に10 mmまたはそれ以下の線状影を認める): 11病変(28.2%)に分類可能であった.No evidence of increasing densityと分類した急性放射線肺臓炎の15例中11例はscar-like pattern に分類される放射線肺線維症に移行し,このような症例の多くは肺気腫を有していた.臨床症状は,急性放射線肺臓炎においてdiffuse consolidationと分類した病変は有意にG2以上の症状を認め(p=0.00085), no evidence of increasing densityと分類した病変は有意にG2以上の症状を認め(p=0.00085), no evidence of increasing densityと分類した病変は有意にG2以上の症状を認めなかった(p=0.0026).

【結語】定位照射後の肺臓炎のCT所見について検討し,急性放射線肺臓炎において5つ,放射線肺線維症において3つのパターンに分類した.照射終了後2~3ヶ月の段階では腫瘍の周辺にCT上明らかな異常所見を認めないか,認めてもわずかな変化のみであったno evidence of increasing densityであった症例の多くはscar-like patternに移行し,このような症例は基礎疾患として肺気腫を合併している割合が高いが,有意にGrade 2以上の放射線肺臓炎が少なく,定位照射の良い適応と考えられた.

前立腺癌根治放射線治療後の生化学的再発の意義

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BIOCHEMICAL FAILURE AFTER RADICAL EXTERNAL BEAM RADIOTHERAPY FOR PROSTATE CANCER

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(Received 27 September 2004, accepted 28 March 2005)

Abstract: Purpose: To evaluate biochemical failures after radical external beam radiotherapy for prostate cancer.

Material and Methods: A total of 143 patients with prostate cancer (5 cases in stage A2, 95 in stage B and 43 in stage C; 18 in low risk group, 37 in intermediate risk group, 67 in high risk group and 21 in unknown group) were included in this study. Patients of stage A2 and B underwent external irradiation of 46 Gy to the prostate gland and seminal vesicle and additional 20 Gy to the prostate gland, while patients of stage C underwent external irradiation of 66 Gy to the prostate gland and seminal vesicle including 46 Gy to the pelvis. Neoadjuvant hormonal therapy was done in 66 cases, and long-term hormonal therapy in 75 cases; two cases were treated with radiation therapy alone.

Results: The 3-year relapse free survival rates by stage A2, B and C were 100%, 96.7% and 88.1%, respectively. The 3-year relapse free survival rates by low, intermediate and high risk groups were 100%, 92.3% and 89.7%, respectively. Biochemical failure was noted in nine cases during the average observation term of 32.2 months; in this group the median of PSA value was 2.6 ng/ml, the doubling time was 8.6 months, and the term of biochemical failure was 33.2 months. Six of eight cases with biochemical failure were the neoadjuvant hormonal therapy group, but bNED curve showed no significant difference between neoadjuvant and long-term hormonal groups.

Conclusion: It is supposed that unnecessary hormonal therapies were performed based on the nonspecific diagnosis of biochemical failure after radical radiotherapy in our group of patients. A precise criterion of biochemical failure after radical radiotherapy for prostate cancer is necessary.

Key words: Prostate cancer, Biochemical failure, Radiotherapy, Hormonal therapy

要旨:【目的】前立腺癌に対する根治放射線治療後の生化学的再発の意義を検討する.

【対象と方法】1997年7月より2003年5月までに産業医科大学病院・放射線科にて前立腺癌に対して根治放射線治療を施行した病期,A2期:5例,B期:95例,C期:43例,Low risk group:18,Intermediate risk group:33,High risk group:67,分類不能:21の総143例を対象とした.内分泌療法は2例で未併用,ネオアジュバントが66例,長期併用が75例であった.放射線治療は病期Bまで前立腺局所照射66 Gy,Cは全骨盤に46 Gy後に前立腺に縮小し66 Gyの照射を行った.生化学的再発の基準はPSA値の3回連続上昇後,追加治療を施行された症例とした.

【結果】3年生化学的非再発生存率は病期別ではA2期:100%,B期:96.7%,C期:88.1%,リスクグループ別ではLow risk group: 100%, Intermediate risk group:92.3%, High risk group:89.7%であった.8例に生化学的再発が認められた.生化学的再発時のPSA中央値は2.6 ng/ml,倍加時間中央値は8.6ヶ月,再発期間中央値は33.2ヶ月であった.8例中6例が放射線治療後離脱群であったが,放射線治療後離脱群と継続群間に生化学的非再発生存率において有意差は認められなかった.

【結語】生化学的再発の診断にて,不要な追加内分泌療法が早期に施行されている可能性が示唆された.根治放射線治療後の生化学的再発の明確な基準が必要である.

ワガナーの反復摂動原理に基づいて開発した 高エネルギーX線スペクトル推定法の特性

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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF A HIGH-ENERGY X-RAY SPECTRA ESTIMATION METHOD BASED ON THE WAGGENER ITERATIVE PERTURBATION PRINCIPLE

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Abstract: We have redeveloped a high-energy X-ray spectra estimation method reported by Iwasaki *et al* (*Radiat Phys Chem* **67**: 81, 2003). The method is based on the iterative perturbation principle to minimize differences between measured and calculated transmission curves, originally proposed by Waggener *et al* (*Med Phys* **26**: 1269, 1999). Estimating spectra of 4-15 MV X-ray beams from a linear accelerator, we describe characteristic features of the redeveloped method with regard to parameters including the pre-spectrum, energy bin width, measured transmission data, interpolated transmission data, and crevice.

Key words: High-energy X-ray spectra, Iterative perturbation technique, Transmission analysis

要旨:岩崎ら(*Radiat Phys Chem* **67**: 81, 2003)によって発表せられた高エネルギーX線スペクトル推定法を再開発した.この推定法は,Waggenerら(*Med Phys* **26**: 1269, 1999)によって提案された反復摂動原理(測定及び計算された透過率曲線間の相違を最小にする)に基づいている.線形加速器からの4~15 MV X線ビームのスペクトルを再構築して,初期スペクトル,エネルギービンの巾,測定透過率データ,補間透過率データ,スペクトルの割れなどに関して再開発した方法の特性を調べた.

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気道狭窄を呈した局所進行非小細胞肺癌に対する放射線治療と Nd-YAGレーザー治療の併用療法の有用性に関する検討

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RADIOTHERAPY AND ND-YAG LASER FOR LOCALLY ADVANCED NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER WITH MALIGNANT AIRWAY STENOSIS AND DYSPNEA

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Abstract: Locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer is often inoperable. It is difficult to choose the optimal therapy for locally advanced lung carcinoma with malignant airway obstruction. We applied Neodymium-yttrium-aluminum garnet (Nd-YAG) laser therapy combined with external beam radiotherapy. Seven patients were treated with Nd-YAG laser and 60 Gy and more of conventional radiotherapy. All patients had malignant airway obstructions and severe dyspnea at the beginning of Nd-YAG laser therapy. These patients received good to excellent palliation and were able to have normal daily lifes after the treatments. The Nd-YAG laser combined with external radiotherapy may be one of the most useful treatment for locally advanced lung cancer with malignant airway stenosis to improve quality of life.

Key words: Radiotherapy, Nd-YAG laser, Lung cancer, Airway stenosis, Dyspnea

要旨:局所進行非小細胞肺癌において気道狭窄を伴い縦隔リンパ節腫大の著明な症例は手術適応に乏しく治療に難渋する.今回われわれは,気道狭窄により呼吸困難を呈し,緊急治療を要した局所進行非小細胞肺癌患者7例を対象に,YAGレーザー治療と放射線外部照射(60 Gy~66 Gy目標)の併用療法を施行した.患者は強い呼吸困難を訴えたため原則としてYAGレーザー治療を先行し,引き続き放射線治療が開始された.治療開始時,呼吸困難のために仰臥位が困難であった多くの症例は治療早期に症状が改善し,全例治療完遂が可能であった.治療により酸素投与は不必要で独歩移動が可能となり通常生活が可能となり,局所制御効果も良好であった.

強度気道狭窄を伴う局所進行肺癌においてYAGレーザー治療併用放射線治療により気道狭窄は改善し,高いQOLを得ることが出来た.

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口腔底癌の放射線治療成績

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TREATMENT RESULTS OF FLOOR OF MOUTH CANCER WITH DEFINITIVE RADIOTHERAPY

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(Received 3 February 2005, accepted 18 April 2005)

Abstract: Purpose: To report treatment results of floor of mouth cancer with definitive radiotherapy. Materials and Methods: Sixty-five patients with newly diagnosed floor of mouth cancer received definitive (chemo-) radiotherapy at the department of Radiation Oncology at Aichi Cancer Center. Thirty-five patients were treated with only external irradiation, 28 patients with the combination of external irradiation and brachytherapy, and 2 patients with only brachytherapy. Twenty-nine patients received chemotherapy. Systemic chemotherapy was done for 22 patients with advanced disease (both locally-advanced and neck lymph node metastases), and intra-arterial chemotherapy for 7 patients with locally advanced disease.

Results: Five-year overall survival rate (OS) was 59% and 5-year progression free survival rate was 49%. Five-year OS for stage I + II was 69% and that for stage III + IV was 51%. We found 23 recurrences, which were divided into 10 in floor of mouth, 7 in neck lymph nodes, 2 in both, and 4 in distant areas. Late complications were found in 30 patients. Thirteen patients had developed mandibular osteomyelitis, 7 of which required surgical intervention. Soft tissue necrosis was found in 12 patients, and only one received surgery. Double cancers were found in 25 patients. There were 7 oral cancers and 6 esophageal cancers.

Key words: Floor of mouth cancer, Radiotherapy, Brachytherapy

要旨:【目的】当院における口腔底癌の放射線治療成績について報告する.

【対象と方法】1967年3月~2002年12月の間に扁平上皮癌と診断された口腔底癌新鮮例65例に対し根治的放射線治療(化学放射線治療)を行った.治療法は,外照射のみ35例,外照射および組織内またはモールドによる照射28例,組織内照射のみ2例だった. 局所線量は,外照射のみの症例では中央値64 Gy (36~82),小線源治療を併用したものでは外照射36 Gy (14~81)・小線源54 Gy (30~108)であった.全身化学療法は22例,動注化学療法は7例で施行されていた.

【結果】全体の5年生存率は59%,5年無再発生存率は49%であった.Stage別の5年生存率はI+II期69%,III+IV期51%であった.再発は23例で,初発再燃部位の内訳は口腔底10例,頸部リンパ節7例,口腔底+リンパ節2例,遠隔転移4例で,23例中19例は原病死していた.晩期有害事象は30例(46.1%)で認められ,潰瘍12例,骨髄炎13例,骨露出2例,頸部硬結3例で,潰瘍1例・骨髄炎7例で手術が必要であった.重複癌は25例(38.4%)30部位で認められ,最も多かったのは口腔癌7例,次が食道癌6例だった.

経会陰的前立腺I-125小線源治療における シード線源移動に及ぼす因子の検討

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FACTORS INFLUENCING UPON THE INCIDENCE OF SEED MIGRATION IN I-125 SEED TRANSPERINEAL PROSTATE IMPLANTATION

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(Received 16 March 2005, accepted 11 May 2005)

Abstract: Objective: Transperineal I-125 seed brachytherapy for prostate cancer is rapidly expanding in Japan. Seed migrations to lung and abdomen are well known complication in the seed brachytherapy. The rate of incidence and the predisposing factors were studied.

Material and Method: From April 2004 through January 2005, 36 patients underwent transperineal I-125 seed brachytherapy for prostate cancer. In all patients loose I-125 seeds were inserted with Mick applicator according to modified peripheral loading pattern. One day, 1 week, and 1 month after the procedure, posteroanterior and lateral chest X-rays and abdominal X-ray were performed.

Results: Abdominal and chest seed migrations were seen in 11 (30.6%) and 14 (38.9%) patients, respectively. In total, 20 patients (55.6%) showed seed migrations. Forty-two I-125 seeds migrated out of 2,508 implanted seeds. Most of the migrations were seen until 1 month after the procedure. The preplanned number of the extraprostatic seeds had a statistically significant influence upon the incidence of seed migration.

Conclusions: Seed migration is not a rare phenomenon in transperineal I-125 seed brachytherapy for prostate cancer. To confirm seed migration, X-ray examinations 1 month after the procedure are suited. At the preplanning, the number of extraprostatic seeds should be limited to minimal to decrease the incidence of seed migration. In future, the introduction of linked I-125 seeds is preferred.

Key words: Prostate cancer, Brachytherapy, I-125 seed, Migration, Embolization

要旨:【目的】I-125シード線源を用いた前立腺がん経会陰的小線源療法がわが国においても急速に拡大しつつある.シード線源による小線源治療では肺や腹部への線源移動が発生することが知られている.わが国におけるその頻度と発生に関与する因子を解析した.

【対象と方法】2004年4月から2005年1月までに36症例の前立腺がんに対してI-125シード線源による経会陰的小線源治療が施行された、全例で相互に連結されていないフリーのI-125シードがMickアプリケータを使用して挿入された、線源配置は原則としてmodified peripheral loadingに従った、小線源挿入翌日、1週間後、1ヶ月後に正側胸部X線および腹部X線が撮影された、

【結果】腹部への線源移動は11例(30.6%),肺への線源移動は14例(38.9%),計20例(55.6%)に見られた.挿入された2,508個のシード線源中42個が移動した.ほとんどの線源移動は1ヶ月以内に発生した.プレプランで前立腺外に挿入されるように計画されたシード線源数が,シード線源移動の発生と統計学的に有意に相関した.

【結論】I-125シード線源を用いた前立腺がん経会陰的小線源療法ではシード線源の移動は決して稀ではない.シード線源移動を確認するためには,治療1ヶ月後のX線撮影が適している.シード線源移動を減少させるためには,できる限り前立腺外に配置されるシード線源を少なく抑えるとともに,相互に連結されたシード線源を導入していくことが必要であろう.

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全国放射線治療施設の2003年定期構造調査報告

日本放射線腫瘍学会・データベース委員会

PRESENT STATUS OF RADIOTHERAPY IN JAPAN THE REGULAR STRUCTUE SURVEY IN 2003

JASTRO Database COMMITTEE

(Received 6 December 2004, accepted 18 April 2005)

Abstract: To ascertain the basic structural characteristics of radiation oncology facilities in Japan, we conducted a national survey on their status in 2003. Responses were obtained from 100% of potential facilities and 726 facilities delivered radiation therapy for 149,793 new patients.

The numbers of full time employee (FTE) JASTRO-certified oncologists, radiation oncologists, radiation therapists, physicists and radiation therapy nurses were 369, 941, 1,555, 70 and 717, each. The cooperative efforts of radiation oncologists and staff members of facilities are critical to the success of Radiation therapy.

Key words: Census, Radiotherapy facility, Radiotherapy device, Radiotherapy staff

要旨:日本放射線腫瘍学会データベース委員会による2003年放射線治療施設構造調査が実施された.調査は2003年の状況を問うアンケート方式で行われ,同年放射線治療が行われた726全施設よりデータ提供の協力が得られた.2003年の稼動装置はテレコバルト42台,ガンマナイフ40台,粒子線装置6台を含む861台であり,全新規患者は149,793名であった.2001推計患者129,343名からすると2年間で13%の新規患者増があったと推測された.

資料1 日本放射線腫瘍学会・データベース委員会 構成メンバー(2004年12月現在)

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125Iシード線源による前立腺密封小線源治療を受けた患者に対する 1 cm線量当量率の測定

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MEASUREMENT OF 1 CM DOSE EQUIVALENT RATE FOR A PATIENT TREATED WITH 125I PROSTATE BRACHYTHERAPY

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(Received 24 January 2005, accepted 14 March 2005)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to quantify 1 cm dose equivalent rate of patients with localized prostate cancer treated with ¹²⁵I seed implantation, to evaluate predictive factors for the measured dose and to assess radiation safety to the general public.

Ionization chamber, which is authorized to detect the photons with an energy lower than 30 keV, was used to measure the photons emitted by I-125 with a mean energy of 27.4 keV. Measurements of the 1 cm dose equivalent rate were taken at one meter perpendicular from the skin surface in the anterior, lateral and caudal directions in the supine position for 70 patients treated with ¹²⁵I seed implantation.

As a result, the 1 cm dose equivalent rate measured from the anterior direction was the highest and correlated with the depth of the prostate from the patient's surface. In 7 patients, the 1 cm dose equivalent rate at 1 meter from the anterior skin surface exceeded 1.8 μ Sv/h of the limitation of discharge criteria, but their total seed activity was less than 1,300 MBq. Their depth of prostate from the skin surface was thin compared with the depth of the remaining patients, whose dose rate was 1.8 μ Sv/h or less. This result gives a warning that the 1 cm dose equivalent rate from a thin patient could exceed 1.8 μ Sv/h even if a patient contains less overall seed activity than the limit of the criteria, so adequate instructions are needed to minimize the exposure to the public.

The estimated value of the patient's peripheral dose equivalent rate from our data was $0.0008 \,\mu\,Sv^{\bullet}\,m^2/MBq/h$, which was much lower than the effective dose rate constant of $0.0014 \,\mu\,Sv^{\bullet}\,m^2/MBq/h$ adopted as a evaluation of radiation exposure of ¹²⁵I seed source in Japan. The mean value of the 1 cm dose equivalent rate per 1 MBq at 1 meter from the anterior skin surface was $0.0015 \,\mu\,Sv^{\bullet}\,m^2/MBq/h$, which was nearly equal to the effective dose rate constant adopted in Japan.

Therefore, these data suggest that radiation safety to the general public is kept with in Japanese discharge criteria calculated from the effective dose rate constant of ¹²⁵I seed source.

Key words: I-125 seed, Dose equivalent, Brachytherapy, Prostate

要旨:本研究の目的は, 125 Iシード永久挿入術を受けた局所前立腺癌の患者に対して1 cm線量当量率を測定し,得られた測定値に影響を与える主な要因について解析すること,そして介護者,公衆などに対する放射線防護上の安全性について検討することである. 125 Iの平均エネルギーが27.4 KeVであることを考慮して,30 KeV未満の低エネルギー 線の測定が可能な電離箱式サーベイメータを用いた. 125 Iシード永久挿入術を受けた患者70例に対し,ベッド上仰臥位にて人体前面,左右両側面および足元方向について体表面から1 m離れた地点で1 cm線量当量率を測定した.結果は,人体前面からの測定値が最も大きく,線源から体表面までの距離が大きく影響した.7例が人体前面方向において退出基準の1つである1.8 μ Sv/hを越えていたが,いずれも投与量は1,300 MBq以下であり,前立腺から体表面までの距離は1.8 μ Sv/h以下の場合と比較して短かった.やせ型の体型の場合,投与量が基準値以下であっても1.8 μ Sv/hを越える可能性があり,患者が第3者に接する状況に応じて充分な指導が必要である.また,我々が測定結果から求めた患者周辺線量当量率の推定値は,0.0008 μ Sv·m²/MBq/hとなり,本邦において 125 Iシード線源の外部被ばく線量の評価に用いている実効線量率定数0.0014 μ Sv·m²/MBq/hを大幅に下まわった.そして,人体前面方向における1 MBqあたりの1 cm線量当量率の平均値は0.0015 μ Sv·m²/MBq/hとなり,本邦で用いている実効線量率定数とほぼ等しかった.よって,本邦が採用している 125 Iシード線源を用いた場合の実効線量率定数により計算し決定された退出基準値は,介護者,公衆などの安全性を充分に確保しているといえる.

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