

# Comparison of 3-dimensional conforming radiation therapy (3D-CRT) and Inverse Treatment Planning (I-IMRT) for Breast Carcinoma

Nikita Van

PCS 407: Radiation Therapy

Instructor: Dr. Da Silva

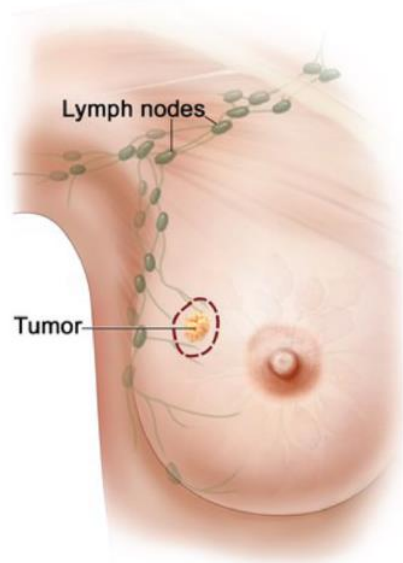
April 7, 2023



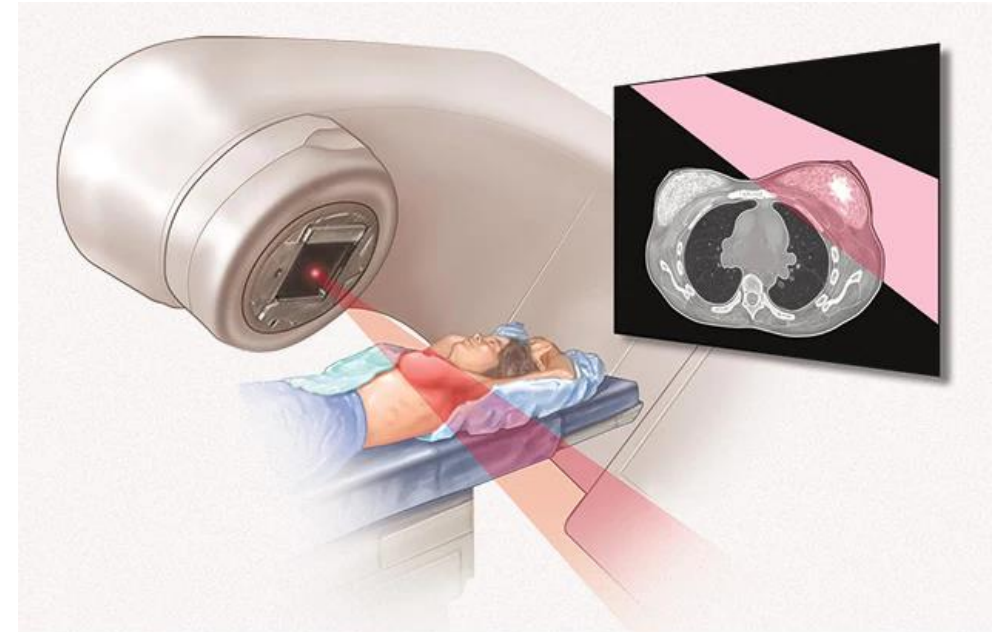
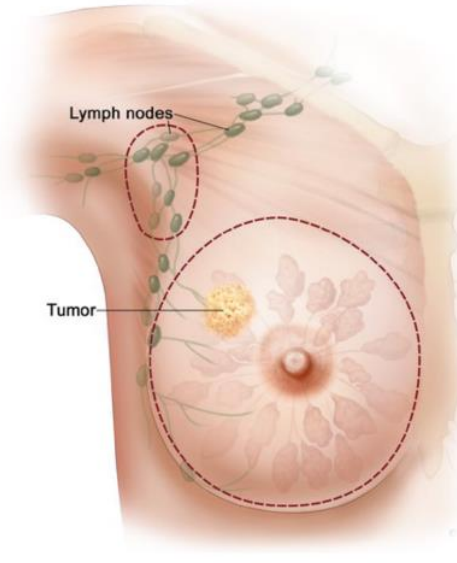
# Introduction

- Breast cancer is the most diagnosed form of cancer among women globally and remains the leading cause of cancer-related deaths
- Radiation therapy (RT) and breast conservation surgery (BCS) has become a standard approach for treating early-stage breast cancer

**Breast-Conserving Surgery**



**Total (Simple) Mastectomy**



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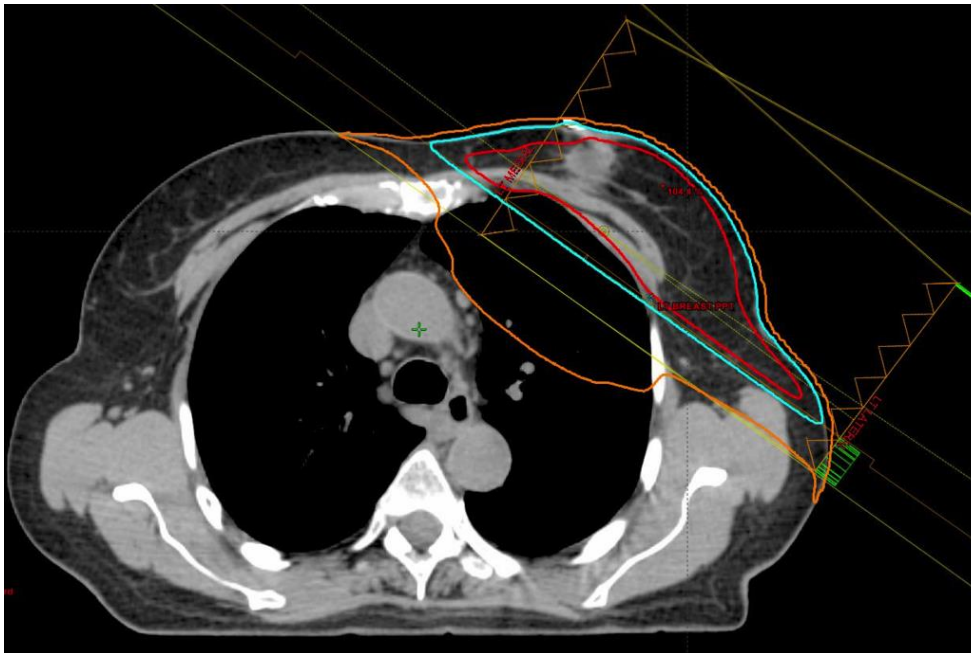
Mayo Clinic. Radiation therapy for breast cancer - Mayo Clinic. Accessed April 7, 2023.  
<https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/radiation-therapy-for-breast-cancer/about/pac-20384940>

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# Whole Breast Radiation Therapy (WBRT)

- Tangential Breast Radiotherapy (TBRT) uses two opposing beams to irradiate the entire breast with 2-dimensional planning.
- Poor dose homogeneity within the planning target volume (PTV) during TBRT is common.
- Increased risk of tissue toxicity and undesirable physical appearances.



Conway JL, Long K, Ploquin N, Olivetto IA. Unexpected Symptomatic Pneumonitis Following Breast Tangent Radiation: A Case Report. *Cureus*. Published online October 22, 2015. doi:[10.7759/cureus.363](https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.363)

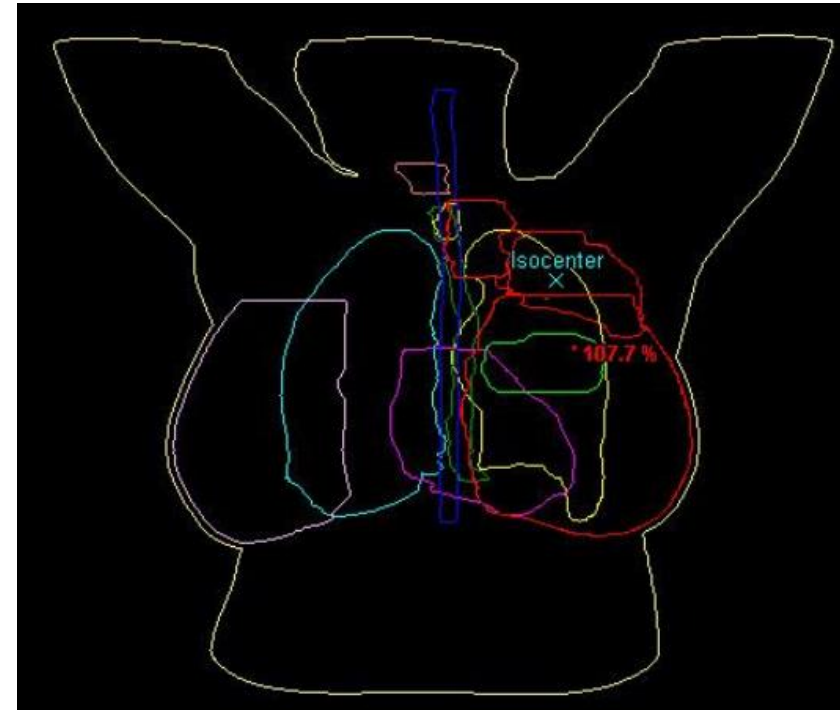
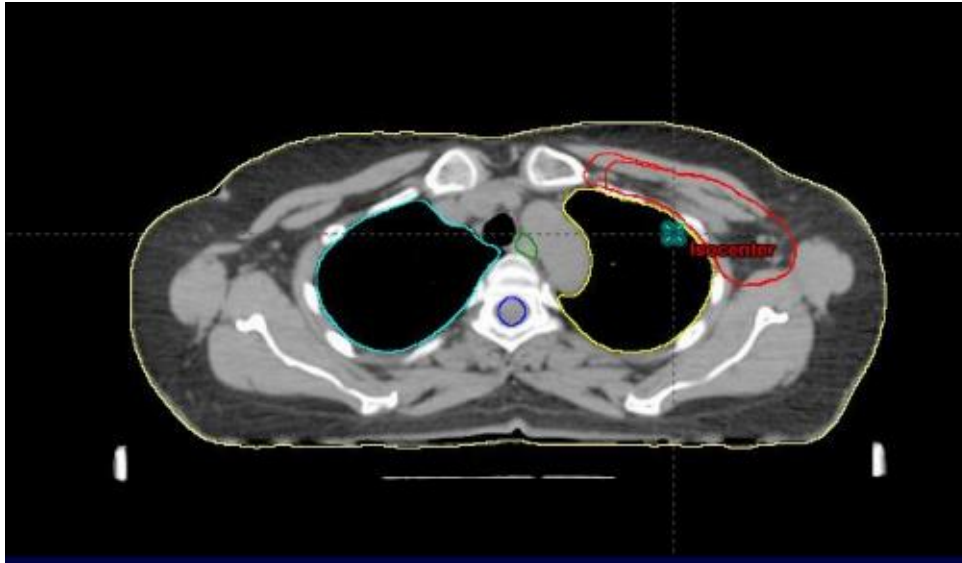


Halm MA. Effect Of An Essential Oil Mixture On Radiation-associated Acute Skin Reactions: A Pilot Study. Published online 2014.



# 3-dimensional conforming radiation therapy (3D-CRT)

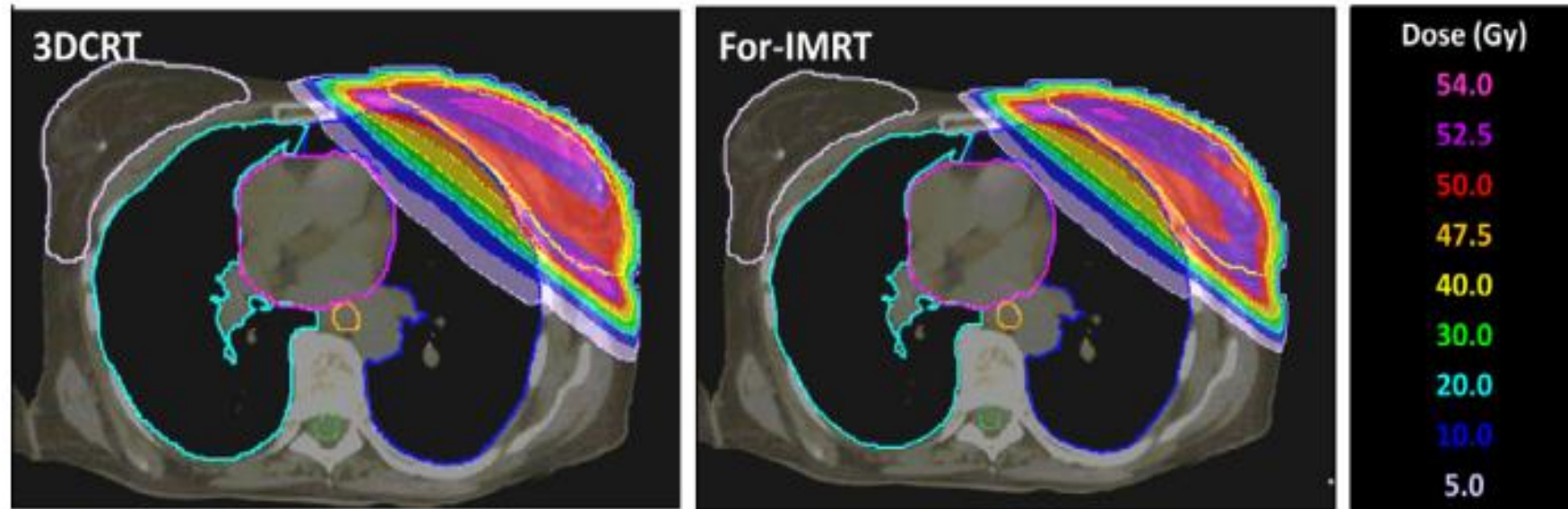
- 3-dimensional conforming radiation therapy (3D-CRT) has become the preferred method for breast cancer treatment, as it enables more accurate dose planning and compensation for missing tissue in all three dimensions
- 3D-CRT is typically based on the utilization of CT imaging and involves a treatment period of 7-8 weeks with fractionated doses with a boost





# Forward Treatment Planning - 3D-CRT

- In forward planning, the planner determines the beam orientation, designs beam apertures, and calculates a 3D dose distribution based on the prescription dose
- The radiation oncology team evaluates and modifies the treatment plan as necessary until an acceptable plan is approved

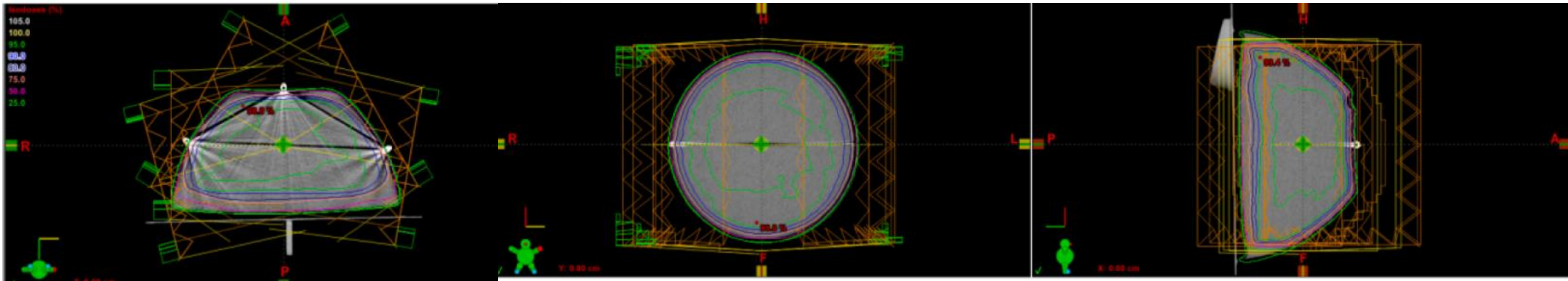


Schubert LK, Gondi V, Sengbusch E, et al. Dosimetric comparison of left-sided whole breast irradiation with 3DCRT, forward-planned IMRT, inverse-planned IMRT, helical tomotherapy, and tomotherapy. *Radiotherapy and Oncology*. 2011;100(2):241-246. doi:10.1016/j.radonc.2011.01.004



# Inverse Treatment Planning – Inverse Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (I-IMRT)

- Inverse planning involves specifying the desired dose to the target volume, setting constraints for OARs, and allowing the treatment planning system to optimize beam weights and angles
- Inverse planning can be used to achieve a more optimal dose distribution, but it requires greater computational power and longer planning times.
- Despite the longer planning times, inverse planning may be advantageous in complex cases where multiple PTVs and OARs are involved



Lizar JC, Volpato KC, Brandão FC, da Silva Guimarães F, Arruda GV, Pavoni JF. Tridimensional dose evaluation of the respiratory motion influence on breast radiotherapy treatments using conformal radiotherapy, forward IMRT, and inverse IMRT planning techniques. *Physica Medica*. 2021;81:60-68. doi:[10.1016/j.ejmp.2020.11.036](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmp.2020.11.036)



# Conclusion

- Both forward and inverse planning techniques have advantages and disadvantages
- Forward planning is faster, simpler, and easier to implement but may result in suboptimal dose distributions
- Inverse planning may result in more optimal dose distributions but requires greater computational power, longer planning times, and may be less intuitive for radiation oncologists

