

## Purpose/Objective

To investigate treatment plan quality of head and neck cancers via tumor control and normal tissue complication probability (TCP and NTCP) objectives in the plan optimization process.

## Materials/Methods

Four patients with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma were used to create two sets of simultaneous integrated boost (SIB) treatment plans. One plan used conventional physical objectives for target coverage and OAR sparing while the second plan used TCP and NTCP biological objectives. The Poisson TCP model was used for the targets and the relative seriality NTCP model for the OARs. The models' parameters that were used were taken from the literature or derived from own clinical data. TCP/NTCP values and doses of the respective plans were compared between each other and against the clinical goals.

Structure	$D_{50}$ (Gy)	$\gamma$	$s$	$\alpha/\beta$	Endpoint
PTV-HR	47.0	4.0	—	10.0	Control
PTV-SR	40.0	4.0	—	10.0	Control
Spinal cord	57.0	6.7	1.00	3.0	Cervical myelopathy
Cochlea	46.5	1.1	0.0001	3.0	Tinnitus
Parotid gland	25.8	0.58	0.1	3.0	Xerostomia
SMG gland	46.4	0.45	0.0001	3.0	Xerostomia
Pharyngeal constrictor	65.4	3.14	0.0001	3.0	Dysphagia
Brainstem	65.1	2.4	1.00	3.0	Necrosis infarction
Brain	60.0	2.6	0.64	3.0	Necrosis infarction
Larynx	78.8	4.8	0.66	3.0	Cartilage necrosis
Esophagus	61.5	1.4	0.1	3.0	Clinical stricture
Oral cavity	70.0	3.0	0.50	3.0	Mucositis

**Table 1.** Summary of the TCP/NTCP model parameter values for the different targets/OARs.

## Conclusions

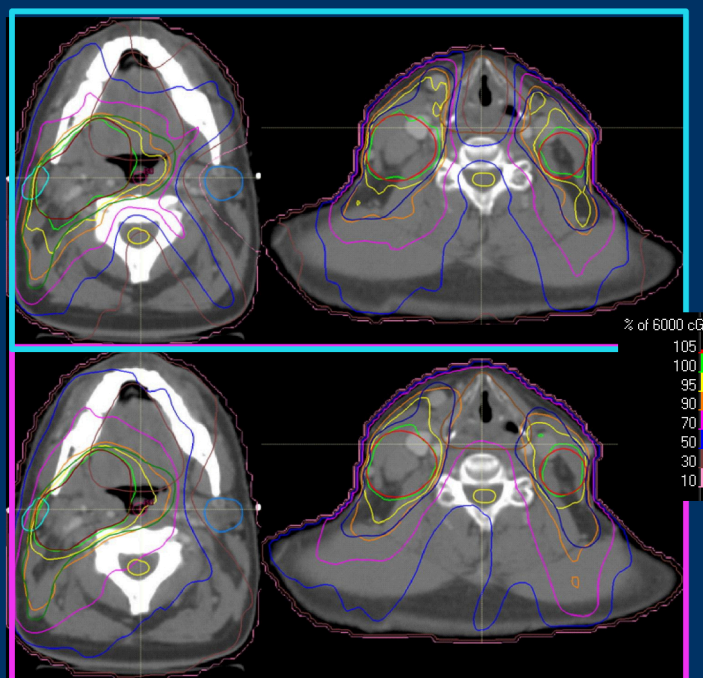
Radiobiological optimized planning can produce nearly clinically acceptable plans but lack the mechanism to push all OAR doses as low as can be achieved.

## Results

- All high risk and standard risk PTV's prescription doses satisfied  $D_{95\%}$  coverage constraint
- Calculated TCP values were  $>98\%$  for all PTVs, in both sets of plans.
- Average  $CI_{60Gy}$  &  $CI_{54Gy}$ : 0.9 & 0.9 for physical and radiobiological optimized plans.
- Physical optimized plans achieved significantly lower clinical goal values for brainstem, cord, left cochlea, and larynx
- All other organs at risk (OARs) the differences between the physical and radiobiological plans were within 3 Gy.

PTV Dosimetric Data		
Plan Type	Physical	Radiobiological
Coverage	$\geq 95\%$	$\geq 95\%$
TCP	$\geq 98\%$	$\geq 98\%$
CI [average]	0.9	0.9

**Table 2.** PTV dosimetric data for all PTVs for both physical and radiobiological optimized plans.



**Fig. 1:** Isodose line distributions of the physical (upper) and radiobiologically (lower) optimized plans for the same patient.

OARs	Clinical goals	Dosimetric Data		
		Physical Average Dose	Radiobiological Average Dose	Physical - RadBio Difference (Gy)
Brain	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brain	$D_{0.1cc} < 60Gy$	48.8	50.1	-1.3
Brainstem	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brainstem	$D_{0.1cc} < 54Gy$	28.2	44.6	-16.3
Left Parotid	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	28.3	27.3	1.0
Left Parotid	$V_{30Gy} \leq 50\%$	22.7	21.9	0.7
Left Parotid	$D_{mean} \leq 26Gy$	17.9	19.2	-1.3
Right Parotid	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	47.8	44.5	3.3
Right Parotid	$V_{30Gy} \leq 50\%$	41.4	38.6	2.7
Right Parotid	$D_{mean} \leq 26Gy$	27.7	26.7	1.0
Left Submandibular	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	38.8	39.0	-0.3
Left Submandibular	$D_{mean} \leq 35Gy$	39.1	39.4	-0.3
Right Submandibular	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	55.8	54.8	1.0
Right Submandibular	$D_{mean} \leq 35Gy$	53.3	52.7	0.5
Constrictors	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	7.3	10.0	-2.8
Constrictors	$D_{mean} \leq 50Gy$	56.4	57.4	-1.0
Left Cochlea	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Left Cochlea	$D_{mean} \leq 45Gy$	8.9	16.6	-7.8
Right Cochlea	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Right Cochlea	$D_{mean} \leq 45Gy$	14.2	17.4	-3.2
Cord	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cord	$D_{0.1cc} < 50Gy$	27.0	45.7	-18.7
Esophagus	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.5	0.5	0.0
Esophagus	$V_{65Gy} \leq 33\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Esophagus	$V_{55Gy} \leq 67\%$	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Larynx	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larynx	$V_{60Gy} \leq 24\%$	2.0	2.3	-0.3
Larynx	$D_{mean} \leq 41Gy$	24.8	45.9	-21.2
Oral Cavity	NTCP $\leq 10\%$	1.0	1.5	-0.5
Oral Cavity	$D_{mean} \leq 39Gy$	39.9	47.1	-7.3

**Table 3.** Average OAR dosimetric data and difference between plans for N = 4 patients. Color indicates which plan showed superior sparing.