

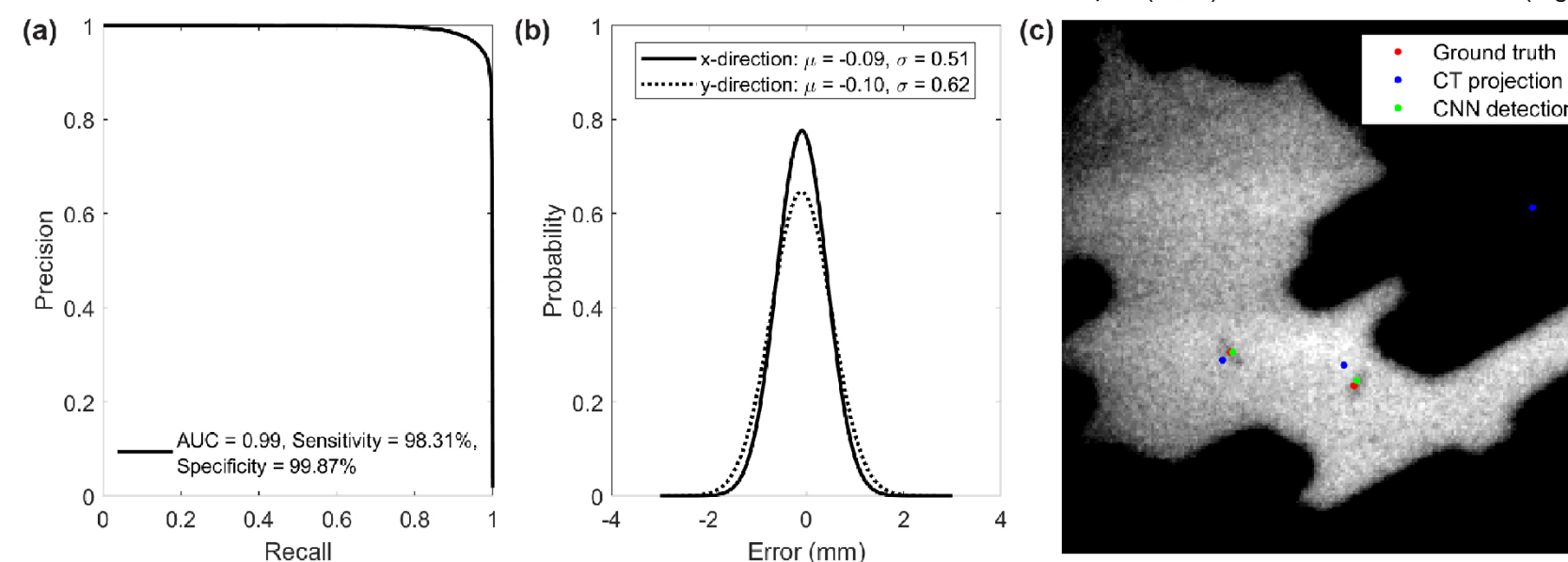
## INTRODUCTION

- Monitoring fiducial marker locations using beam's-eye-view images is ideal as it eliminates the need for additional imaging equipment and provides target information in the most important frame of reference: the view of the treatment beam.
- Furthermore, the additional imaging dose from real-time fluoroscopic monitoring is high and can be unacceptable.<sup>1</sup>
- However, accurate tracking is challenging for VMAT treatments due to low contrast and MLC leaves occluding markers.
- Current common marker segmentation methods typically use template matching approaches.<sup>2,3</sup>

**We present a novel beam's-eye-view fiducial marker monitoring system based on a convolutional neural network (CNN) classifier.**

## RESULTS

- The monitoring system had a mean error of  $-0.1 \pm 0.5$  mm and  $-0.1 \pm 0.6$  mm in the x- (lateral, anterior/posterior) and y- (superior/inferior) directions of the MV images, respectively (Fig. 3b).
- The [1st, 99th] percentiles of the error were [-1.6, 0.9] mm in the x-direction, and [-2.0, 1.3] mm in the y-direction.
- The classifier had a sensitivity of 98.31% and specificity of 99.87%. The area under the PRC plot (AUC) of the classifier was 0.99 (Fig. 3a).



**Figure 3.** (a) Precision-recall curve (PRC) plot of the CNN classifier performance, (b) Probability Distribution Function (PDF) of the error between the CNN tracking and ground truth in the x- and y-directions, (c) Example CNN monitoring compared to the CT projection position and ground truth.

## CONCLUSIONS

- We present the first application of a CNN classifier in a real-time monitoring system for fiducial markers in beam's-eye-view images.
- Monitoring using beam's-eye-view images can reduce the need for kilovoltage imaging during the treatment, hence lowering the patient's imaging dose.
- The high classification performance on unseen MV images demonstrates that the classifier can successfully identify fiducial markers during different VMAT treatments.

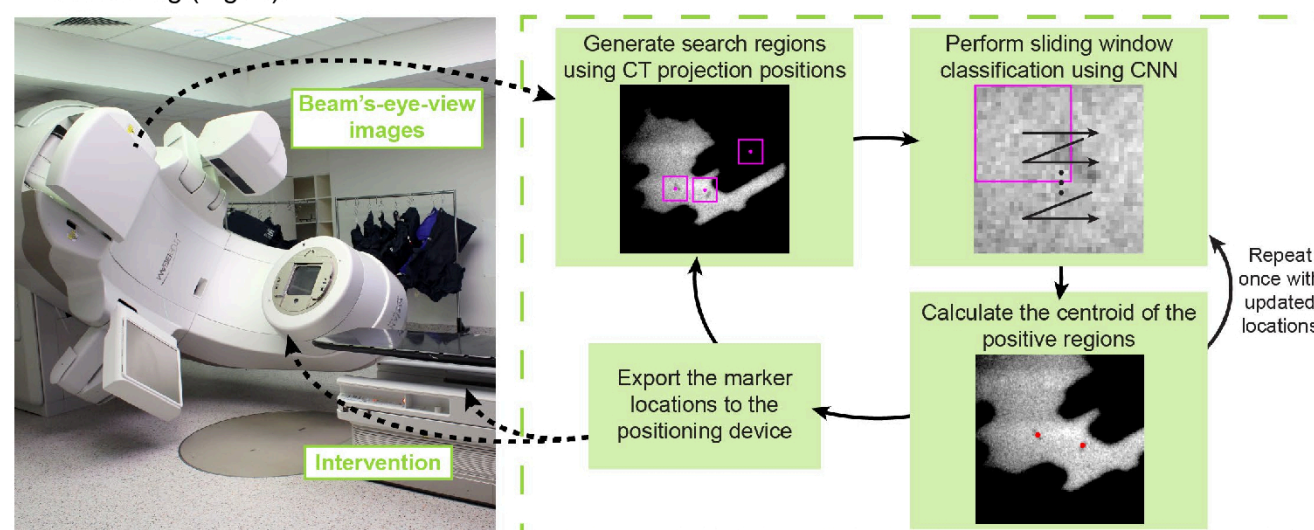
**The sub-millimetre accuracy and precision of the marker tracking system demonstrates that it can be feasibly used for real-time monitoring applications.**

## REFERENCES

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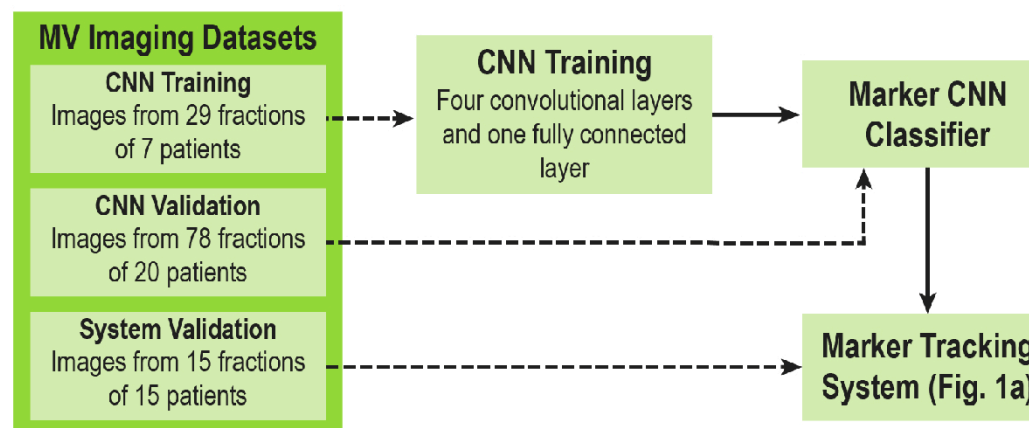
## METHOD

- A real-time multiple object tracking system based on a CNN classifier was developed for intrafraction monitoring (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1.** Schematic of the automated CNN marker monitoring workflow.

- The real-time tracking performance of the system was enabled by biasing the search region using the known 3D locations of the markers acquired from the patient's CT (Fig. 1).
- We trained and validated the classifier using labelled MV images of prostate cancer patients with implanted fiducials undergoing VMAT treatments (Fig. 2). The monitoring system accuracy was compared with manual identification.



**Figure 2.** Overview of the method and datasets utilised.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

E: adam.mylonas@sydney.edu.au  
W: image-x.sydney.edu.au  
@imagexinstitute