| • 計畫中文名稱               | 數位內容及知識分享在放射腫瘤學之應用子計畫二:放射腫瘤治療計畫自動化發展以知識爲基礎的影像處理工具(I)   |        |             |
|------------------------|--|--------|-------------|
| • 計畫英文名稱               | Development of Knowledge-Based Image Processing Tools toward Automatic Radiation Treatment Planning(I)   |        |             |
| • 系統編號                 | PB9709-3522  | • 研究性質 | 應用研究        |
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| • 執行機構                 | 臺北醫學大學醫學資訊研究所  |        |             |
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| • 研究領域                 | 資訊科學軟體   |        |             |
| • 研究人員                 | 陳祺賢,蕭正英  |        |             |
| • 中文關鍵字                | 治療計劃自動化;標定治療目標;自動化影像分割;分次放射治療;強度調控放射治療   |        |             |
| • 英文關鍵字                | treatment planning automation; target volume; automated segmentation; fractionation; intensity-modulated radiotherapy  |        |             |
| • 中文摘要                 | 近代的放射療法譬如分次(fractionated)放射治療的再改善和強度調控放射治療(intensity-modulated radiotherap, IMRT),允許放射腫瘤專科醫師增加輻射劑量至腫瘤的所在,同時減少腫瘤周圍的正常組織所受的輻射劑量。目前放射療法的最新發展是實時影像導引放射療法(real-time image guidance in radiotherapy, IGRT)。但是,此類方法在做放射療法計劃時,由於要反覆比對治療後腫瘤和正常組織的三度(3D)空間體積變化 (volumetrics),導致放射腫瘤專科醫師以人工精確標定 3D 治療目標(target volume)的工作量大增。另外,IGRT 所使用的硬體設備並未標準化及普遍化,許多醫療機構在最近的將來恐無法使用此種技術。這項研究的目的在發展影像分割的演算法,應用於分次強度調控放射治療計劃,以期使放射治療計劃自動化,減輕射腫瘤專科醫師的負擔。本計劃中各種放射治療計劃的標定治療目標,在第一次放射治療時先由放射腫瘤專科醫師以人工定義。根據這些最初的標定治療目標,所發展的影像分割演算法將被應用的在隨後所取得的治療後腫瘤影像上,而自動化地標定治療目標。根據文獻回顧,我們推測有四種自動化分割演算法可能符合我們的需求:主動等高線法(active contour),數學形態學(mathematical morphology),基於圖形的分割法(graph-based methods),及貝氏圖像分類法(Bayesian image classification)。我們將開發結合數種上述演算法的自動化影像分割法,以標定各種放射治療目標,然後將各個不同組合的自動化影像分割法所做出的放射治療計劃與一位放射腫瘤專科醫師以人工標定治療目標的放射治療計劃做比較。目前少數的例子顯示,這些自動化影像分割法所標定的治療目標似乎與專家定義的目標大致一致。我們將進一步研究,這些分割法是否可應用在更多一般性的放射治療病例,以及此種自動化放射治療計劃用於模擬放射治療的成效。 |        |             |
| <ul><li>英文摘要</li></ul> | Advancements in radiotherapy such as refinements in fractionation and inter  |        |             |

increase the dose of radiation delivered to tumors while minimizing the dose delivered to surrounding normal tissue. The most recent development is real-time image guidance in radiotherapy (IGRT). However, due to the periodicity of the comparison of 3D volumetrics of tumors and normal tissues, the manual effort required from the radiation oncologists to produce accurate radiation treatment plans based on 3D targets has increased. Additionally, hardwares for IGRT are not standardized, nor widely available. The purpose of this study was to implement frationated IMRT in an algorithmic segmentation-based planning approach. The various target volumes were first defined by radiation oncologists on the initial treatment planning. Based on these initial target volumes, automated volume delineation methods were applied on the subsequent imaging results. After having reviewed previous works on automated segmentation, we speculated that four of them are promising: active contour, mathematical morphology, graph-based methods, and Bayesian image classification.

Algorithms that combined two or three of them were developed to encompasse various target volume pixels. Each resulting plan generated from the automated segmentation was compared against the treatment plan from an expert radiation oncologist. The preliminary results showed that these algorithms seemed to generate good conformity on target volumes with those defined by experts. Applications of these algorithms on the simulation of radiotherapy would be investigated in the future.