



**NRG Protocol Radiation Therapy Template**

**Disease Site:** Gynecological Cancer\_\_

**Sub-component:** Endometrial Cancer (post-operative treatment after hysterectomy)

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Text that is both underlined and highlighted is either an instruction or a suggestion to be deleted or replaced by the Principal Investigators (PIs) using regular text.

Text that is highlighted but not underlined is an example to be selected (by removing the highlighting), deleted or replaced by the PIs using regular text**.**

**5.2 Radiation Therapy**

This section should clearly describe the modality used to deliver radiation, the method for patient immobilization, and the prescribed dose. Requirements for any applicable credentialing (including phantom irradiation credentialing, image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) credentialing, brachytherapy credentialing, positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) scanner credentialing, and dry run & pre-treatment review should be explicitly specified in the protocol.

Notes 1,2,…: The note(s) included at this point in the protocol should emphasize special information that the study chair does not want the investigator to overlook. An example is a statement that IGRT is required for the study.

**5.2.1** Treatment Technology

List the allowed treatment modalities including the technique and the energy (e.g. photons, protons, electron, brachytherapy, etc.) along with the required capabilities (e.g. intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), IGRT, etc.).

External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT)

Photon Therapy

Radiation therapy can be delivered via 3D-conformal radiation therapy (3D-CRT) or IMRT targeting upper vagina and pelvic nodes. 3D-CRT plans can be a 4-field box arrangement or other field arrangements. IMRT plans may include static field arrangements (e.g. 5-9 fields), volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT), or TomoTherapy. A pseudo-step-wedge intensity modulation (PSWIM) technique is permitted. MR guided treatment is allowed if a maximum field size can cover the entire target areas. 3D-CRT should use 4-18 MV photons and for IMRT, 6-10 MV photons are recommended.

Proton Therapy

A cyclotron or synchrotron-based proton therapy machine must be equipped at least with orthogonal kV x-ray imaging. In-room 3D volumetric imaging capabilities are preferable to monitor anatomical changes. Continuous variable or discrete energies of 70-230 MeV are allowed. The proton energies used for each field should be based on the range and spread-out Bragg peak (SOBP) that is suitable to cover the treatment volume. Double-scattering, uniform scanning, wobbling or intensity-modulated proton therapy (IMPT) using pencil beam scanning is considered an acceptable proton treatment technique. The range shifter is applied when treating shallow target depths.

Brachytherapy

Vaginal cuff brachytherapy can be delivered without EBRT or as a boost. High dose rate (HDR), pulsed dose rate (PDR) or low dose rate (LDR) is permitted. Dose optimization should be used in an effort to create reasonable homogeneity of dose around the surface of the applicator. A vaginal length of 3-5 cm (length of the relevant isodose) can be treated at discretion of the radiation oncologist.

**5.2.2** Immobilization and Simulation

Immobilization

Describe the recommended patient setup and immobilization methods.

EBRT

Photon/Proton Therapy

Patients are to be immobilized in the supine or prone position in an immobilization device. Immobilization should be performed to ensure the pelvis is positioned consistently throughout treatment. This can be accomplished by immobilizing legs with a custom cradle such as a vac-loc, or a non-custom device such as a med-tec.

Proton Therapy

Immobilization devices for proton therapy patients should also be chosen such that the daily setup errors, both translation and rotational, would cause minimal beam range variations through these devices. All the immobilization devices used in the simulation should be commissioned with appropriate proton-stopping power. Excessive amount of immobilization device should not be in the beam path. Prior to the simulation, a water filled rectal balloon is inserted to minimize air and increase vaginal location stability. Proper customized immobilization and assessment and, if necessary, management of internal motion are essential for effective treatment. The skin fold should be carefully assessed if there is a potential to be in the proton beam path. The variations due to daily differences of patients settling into the immobilization devices should be minimized.

Brachytherapy

Patients are in the supine position with the vaginal applicators in place.

Simulation Imaging

This subsection should include information about the extent of CT or MRI imaging, the resolution of the scan including the slice thickness, and details of the allowed/suggested use of contrast agents and the handling of tissue densities when contrast is used.

EBRT

Photon/Proton Therapy

Prior to simulation, radio-opaque marker seeds or clip(s) may be inserted into the vaginal apex to help identify the area by CT scan. Vaginal markers which distend the vagina are not recommended. Moderate bladder filling is encouraged for simulation and treatment to reduce the small bowel treated.

A CT simulation scan is required with a slice thickness ≤3.0 mm to define clinical target volume (CTV) and planning target volume (PTV). The scan regions should be extended from L1 to mid-thigh. One scan should be obtained with the bladder full and one with the bladder empty. These scans will be fused to contour the vaginal internal target volume (ITV). IV contrast and bowel prep-contrast are allowed for better delineation of the contrast enhanced pelvic vessels and small bowel contouring. If contrast material is used, the scans are performed without and with contrast. The scan without contrast is to be used for planning. If only one scan with contrast is obtained, the contrast should be overridden with a density of soft tissues for treatment planning.

Brachytherapy

Patients are simulated with brachytherapy applicators in place with kV AP images, CT or MR imaging. The images should contain the entire brachytherapy applicators and critical structures including the bladder and rectum. Vaginal marker seeds or clips can be used to verify that the applicator is in contact with the vaginal mucosa.

Motion Management Technique

Please remove this subsection if it does not apply to your protocol.

EBRT

The motion of the vagina with bladder filling should be taken into consideration in defining the vaginal ITV. Patients should be simulated with a full and empty bladder to evaluate vaginal motion. Ideally treatment planning should be performed on the full bladder scan and patients should be treated with a full bladder.

Verification imaging or ultrasound to evaluate bladder filling is allowed but not required as long as an ITV is created to ensure that the vagina will be within the vaginal ITV regardless of daily bladder filling status. Treatment with full bladder will help to reduce the volume of bowel treated and should thus be encouraged.

Brachytherapy

A fixation device may be used to minimize applicator rotations during treatment.

**5.2.3** Imaging for Structure Definition, Image Registration/Fusion and Follow-up

Please remove this subsection if it does not apply to your protocol.

EBRT

Photon/Proton Therapy

Pelvic MRI and/or PET-CT fusion with the CT simulation scan is recommended to aid target delineation. Ideally the MRI should be done immediately before or after the planning CT scan. Fusion should be optimized to match the MRI/PET-CT scans to the treatment position. Rigid/deformable image registration between PET-CT and CT simulation scans can be performed and should be reviewed with caution. Deformable image registration between MRI and CT simulation scans is not encouraged to avoid deforming the tumor.

**5.2.4** Definition of Target Volumes and Margins

Note: All structures must be named for digital RT data submission as listed in the table below. The structures marked as “Required” in the table must be contoured and submitted with the treatment plan. Structures marked as “Required when applicable” must be contoured and submitted when applicable.

Resubmission of data may be required if labeling of structures does not conform to the standard DICOM name listed. Capital letters, spacing and use of underscores must be applied exactly as indicated.

Entries in the first column of the list below will be entered and edited by the QA Staff. The PIs are required to specify the information in the second and third columns. The detailed specifications have to include crucial items such as boundary definitions and margins.

EBRT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Standard name | Description | Validation  **Required/Required when applicable/Optional** |
| GTV\_ | GTV to receive cGy | **Required** |
| CTV\_ | CTV to receive cGy | **Required** |
| ITV\_ | ITV to receive cGy | **Contour is required only when ITV approach is used.** |
| PTV\_ | PTV to receive cGy | **Required (Photon only)** |

**Detailed Specifications**

Please refer to the ***RTOG Gynecological Atlas for volume specification. The atlas may be accessed on the RTOG website at:*** <https://www.rtog.org/CoreLab/ContouringAtlases/GYN.aspx>

**GTV\_**: For post-operative patients with no gross disease, there should not be a gross tumor volume (GTV). Patients with residual nodal disease will have a nodal GTV.

**CTV\_**: CTV\_composed of the vaginal ITV and nodal CTV.

**Vaginal ITV**: The vaginal ITV is an expansion of the vaginal CTV which includes the upper half of the vagina as well as the parvaginal tissues that extend from the vaginal apex (or soft tissues of 0.5-2cm above the vaginal radio-opaque marker) to the obturator muscle. The vaginal CTV should be contoured on the full bladder scan. The vaginal CTV should then be expanded to account for vaginal motion by evaluating the position of the vaginal apex on the bladder empty scan. If gas/stool distends the rectum, the CTV is to be expanded to include the anterior half of the rectum to account for evacuation of the rectum. The final vaginal ITV volume will include the posterior wall of the bladder and may include anterior wall of the rectum. and external iliac lymph node regions (<https://www.nrgoncology.org/ciro-gynecologic>). Bone and muscle should be excluded from the nodal CTV. Small bowel may be included if it falls within the nodal CT volume. The CTV will include at least 7 mm margin around the vessels. Approximately 1-2 cm of tissue anterior to the sacrum (S1-S3) may be added to the CTV for adequate coverage of presacral nodes at the discretion of the treating physician (in protocol, the PIs should indicate when treatment of the presacral nodal region is appropriate). In addition, the most antero-lateral margin of the external iliac nodes that lie just proximal to the inguinal canal should be excluded from the CTV (nodal CTV should stop at the femoral head). The CTV should end 7 mm from the L5-S1 (or L4-5 depending on the highest site of nodal disease) interspace to account for the PTV.

**PTV\_**: PTV\_ should be created by expanding the CTV volume by 5-7 mm in all dimensions. (Photon only)

For proton therapy, only CTV is defined as the treatment target, and robustness optimization shall be applied to the CTV to ensure coverage. Much like the PTV is a surrogate to ensure proper CTV coverage in photon therapy, a robustness analysis must be used to verify appropriate CTV coverage for proton treatment.

**5.2.5** Definition of Critical Structures and Margins

Note: All structures must be named for digital RT data submission as listed in the table below. The structures marked as “Required” in the table must be contoured and submitted with the treatment plan. Structures marked as “Required when applicable” must be contoured and submitted when applicable.

Resubmission of data may be required if labeling of structures does not conform to the standard DICOM name listed. Capital letters, spacing and use of underscores must be applied exactly as indicated.

Entries in the first column of the list below will be entered and edited by the QA Staff. The PIs are required to specify the information in the second and third columns. The detailed specifications have to include crucial items such as boundary definitions and margins.

EBRT

Photon Therapy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Standard name | Description | Validation  **Required/Required when applicable/Optional** |
| External | External patient contour | **Required when applicable** |
| External-PTV\_ | All tissues excluding the PTV\_ | **Required when applicable** |
| Spc\_Bowel | The space that the bowel may occupy | **Required** |
| Rectum | Rectum | **Required** |
| Bladder | Bladder | **Required** |
| Femur\_L | Left femur | **Required** |
| Femur\_R | Right femur | **Required** |
| BoneMarrow | Bone Marrow | **Optional** |

Proton Therapy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Standard name | Description | Validation  **Required/Required when applicable/Optional** |
| External | External patient contour | **Required when applicable** |
| External-CTV\_ | All tissues excluding the CTV\_ | **Required when applicable** |
| Spc\_Bowel | The space that the bowel may occupy | **Required when applicable** |
| Rectum | Rectum | **Required** |
| Bladder | Bladder | **Required** |
| Femur\_L | Left femur | **Required** |
| Femur\_R | Right femur | **Required** |
| BoneMarrow | Bone Marrow | **Optional** |

**Detailed Specifications**

Photon/Proton Therapy

**Spc\_Bowel**: Small bowel will be contoured in each slice in which it appears including at least 2 cm but no more than 3-4 cm above the PTV (photon) or CTV (proton). The small bowel will be contoured in its entirety within these parameters, including adipose and mesentery.

**Rectum**: Rectum will be contoured in each slice in which it appears. As a general guideline, the radiation oncologist can consider the maximum caudal extent of the rectum to lie 1.5-2.0 cm from the bottom of the ischial tuberosities. Superiorly, judgment will be required to establish where the rectum ends and the sigmoid colon begins. The transition to the sigmoid colon is marked by increased curvature and tortuosity in its path.

The outer rectal wall will be contoured and filled in, treating the organ as a solid continuous structure, and will be defined from the level of the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

**Bladder**: Bladder will be contoured in each slice in which it appears. The outer bladder wall will be contoured and filled in, treating the organ as a solid continuous structure.

**BoneMarrow**:The pelvic bone will be contoured as a surrogate for the bone marrow. The pelvic bone from the superior to the inferior aspect of the PTV (photon) or CTV (proton) can be auto-contoured. This can be accomplished with use of a CT-density–based auto-contouring algorithm. The femoral heads but not femoral necks should be included in the bone marrow contour.

**5.2.6** Dose Prescription

Note: The information provided in this section can be used for adjusting the dose constraints for treatment planning purposes. This table together with the planning priority table should be used during dose optimization. It is important to remember that ideal plans might not be achievable in all cases. Thus, the Compliance Criteria table could be different than the information given here. Cases will be scored using the Compliance Criteria table.

EBRT

Photon Therapy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Target standard name | Dose (Gy) | Fraction  size (Gy) | # of fractions | Frequency | Dose specification technique |
| CTV\_4500 | 45 | 1.8 | 25 | Daily | Covering 99% of CTV |
| PTV\_4500 | 45 | 1.8 | 25 | Daily | Covering 95% of PTV |
| CTV\_5040 | 50.4 | 1.8 | 28 | Daily | Covering 99% of CTV |
| PTV\_5040 | 50.4 | 1.8 | 28 | Daily | Covering 95% of PTV |

Proton Therapy

Robust optimization to the CTV is recommended for proton therapy, with the setup uncertainties (the same as the PTV margin) in all directions. Range uncertainties should be used according to their institutions’ protocol.

Brachytherapy boost (EBRT Photon + brachytherapy)

HDR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total EBRT (Gy) | HDR dose/fraction (Gy) | No. of HDR fractions | Dose specification point | Total HDR dose (Gy) | Total EQD2Gy(10) (Gy) |
| 45 | 5.0-6.0 | 2-3 | 0.5 cm depth | 10-18 | 56.8-68.3 |
| 45 | 5.0 | 2 | Surface | 10 | 56.8 |
| 50.4 | 5.0-6.0 | 2 | 0.5 cm depth | 10-12 | 62.1-65.6 |
| 50.4 | 5.0 | 2 | Surface | 10 | 62.1 |

where EQD2Gy(10) = Total Biological Equivalent Dose in 2 Gy Fractions for tumor effects (α/β=10)

PDR/LDR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total EBRT (Gy) | PDR/LDR dose/fraction (Gy) | No. of PDR/LDR fractions | Dose specification point | Total PDR/LDR dose at vaginal surface (Gy) | Total dose at vaginal surface (Gy) |
| 45 | 25 | 1 | Surface | 25 | 70 |
| 50.4 | 25 | 1 | Surface | 25 | 75.4 |

Brachytherapy alone

HDR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HDR dose/fraction (Gy) | No. of HDR fractions | Dose specification point | Total HDR dose (Gy) |
| 7.0 | 3 | 0.5 cm depth | 21 |
| 6.0 | 5 | Surface | 30 |
| 4.0 | 6 | Surface | 24 |

PDR/LDR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PDR/LDR dose/fraction (Gy) | No. of PDR/LDR fractions | Dose specification point | Total PDR/LDR dose (Gy) |
| 60 | 1 | Surface | 60 |

**5.2.7** Compliance criteria

The compliance criteria listed here will be used to score each case. Given the limitations inherent in the treatment planning process, the numbers given in this section can be different than the prescription table. The Per Protocol and Variation Acceptable categories are both considered to be acceptable. The Per Protocol cases can be viewed as ideal plans, and the Variation Acceptable category can include more challenging plans that do not fall at or near the ideal results. A final category, called Deviation Unacceptable, results when cases do not meet the requirements for either Per Protocol or Variation Acceptable. Plans falling in this category are considered to be suboptimal and additional treatment planning optimization is recommended.

VxGy[cc], VxGy[%], Vx%[cc], Vx%[%]: Volume [cc or %] receiving Dose or higher [Gy or %]

Dx­­­­­cc[Gy], Dxcc[%], Dx%[Gy], Dx%[%]: Dose [Gy or %] to Volume [cc or % of total volume]

Minimum dose is defined to D98%[Gy] or D98%[%]

Maximum dose is defined as D0.03cc[Gy] or D0.03cc[%]

Mean[Gy] or Mean[%]: Mean dose in Gy or %

**Normalization of Dose:** The plan is normalized such that 95% of the PTV\_ volume receives 95% of prescription dose or higher.

**Note: Deviation Unacceptable occurs when dose limits for Variation Acceptable are not met**

**Target Volume Constraints and Compliance Criteria**

EBRT

Photon Therapy

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of structure | Dosimetric parameter | Per Protocol | Variation Acceptable | Notes  (Please remove this column when notes are not needed) |
| CTV\_4500 | D99% [% of PD] | >=99 | >=95 |  |
| PTV\_4500 | D95% [% of PD] | >=95 | >=90 |  |
| D0.03cc [% of PD] | <=110 | <=115 |  |
| CTV\_5040 | D99% [% of PD] | >=99 | >=95 |  |
| PTV\_5040 | D95% [% of PD] | >=95 | >=90 |  |
| D0.03cc [% of PD] | <=110 | <=115 |  |

Per Protocol range is excluded from Variation Acceptable range. PD = prescribed dose

Proton Therapy

Robust analysis of any proton treatment plan should account for, at a minimum, eight positional offset scenarios (plus/minus in each direction) and range independently.  The value for the position should be similar to the photon’s PTV margin (e.g., 3-5 mm), and the range should be the standard value for the institution (e.g., 3-5%). The margin defined here is as water equivalent distance (WED), not the geometric expansion from the CTV. The beam-specific proximal or distal margins are calculated from the CTV based on the range and the SOBP of the specific beam. The lateral margin considers a setup error of 3-5 mm plus the additional margin required to cover the CTV (e.g., penumbra (passive scattering) or one spot sigma (pencil beam scanning).

For target coverage dose constraints of proton plans, the values reported must be obtained from the worst-case scenario of the robustness analysis. For OAR dose parameters (excluding \_PRV structures) of proton plans, the dose parameters should be reported from the nominal plan only. For OAR that are defined with a \_PRV of proton plans, the dose parameters should be obtained for the worst-case scenario of the robustness evaluation on the nominal structure contour (not the expanded \_PRV structure).

**Normal Structure Constraints and Compliance Criteria**

EBRT

Photon Therapy (IMRT)

Note that constraints may be changed depending on variations in the protocol.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of structure | Dosimetric parameter | Per Protocol | Variation Acceptable | Notes  (Please remove this column when notes are not needed) |
| Rectum | V40Gy [%] | <=80 | <100 |  |
| Bladder | V45Gy [%] | <=35 | <70 |  |
| Spc\_Bowel | V40Gy [%] | <=30 | <70 |  |
| Femurs | D15% [Gy] | <=30 | <=50 |  |
| D0.03cc [Gy] | <=50 | <=55 |  |
| BoneMarrow  (if applicable) | Mean [Gy] | <=27 | <=29 |  |
| V10Gy [%] | <=90 | V25Gy <90% |  |
| V40Gy [%] | <=37 | <60 |  |

Per Protocol range is excluded from Variation Acceptable range.

**Delivery Compliance criteria**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Per Protocol | Variation Acceptable | Notes  (Please remove this column when notes are not needed) |
| Start date (X days/weeks after X)  (Please remove this row when the start date is not specified in the protocol.) | 4-9 weeks after surgery | 4-12 weeks after surgery |  |
| Treatment delays | Interruption of 0 days | Interruption of 1-7 consecutive days |  |
| Overall treatment time | <=50 days | <=56 days |  |

**5.2.8** Treatment Planning Priorities and Instructions

- Critical Structure and Target priorities must be listed in order of decreasing importance (We may also use one importance factor for a group of structures).

The following list is an example

EBRT

1. PTV (photon)/CTV (proton)

2. Spc\_Bowel

3. Rectum

4. Bladder

5. Femurs

6. BoneMarrow (if applicable)

If max dose constraints are exceeded, the following solution can be entertained:

For 3D-CRT, use the field in field technique to decrease hot spots and to reduce the bowel dose.

- Required algorithms

(Convolution/Superposition, Monte Carlo, etc…)

For Convolution/Superposition-type algorithms, dose should be reported as computed inherently by the given algorithm. For Monte Carlo or Grid Based Boltzmann Solver algorithms, conversion of Dm (dose-to-medium) to Dw (dose-to-water) should be avoided. Dm, computed inherently by these algorithms, should be reported.

- Primary dataset for dose calculation

EBRT

Photon Therapy

The primary data set for dose calculations is CT. In the case in which contrast is present during the treatment planning CT, the density of the contrast should be overrode to a representative background electron density. Heterogeneity corrections must be applied.

Proton Therapy

The Monte Carlo algorithm for optimization is highly recommended. If the Monte Carlo optimization is not used, at least the Monte Carlo calculation dose should be calculated as a reference.

Brachytherapy

Planning can be performed on CT or utilizing library plans with dose points reported to the prescription depth (cylinder surface or 0.5 cm). Dose points should be reported along the length of the cylinder at the patient right and left at 2 cm increments. For example, patients treated to the upper 3 cm of the vagina should report dose to the cylinder surface along the cylinder surface at 2 cm from the dome apex. kV AP images or planning CT images can be provided. Heterogeneity corrections are not mandatory. Volumetric dose constraints do not need to be reported for brachytherapy cases, given the low rates of toxicity with cuff and the lack of evidence of dose constraints in vaginal cuff brachytherapy treatment. Instead, verification of the optimal position of the dome in the vagina with CT or an AP film is highly recommended as well as reporting of dose homogeneity along the cylinder.

- Dose matrix resolution

Dose grid size should be ≤3 mm (preferably ≤2 mm to minimize effects of partial volume averaging) in all directions.

- List treatment planning recommendations and give link to FAQs

**5.2.9** Patient specific QA

- Describe technique and give Gamma Index Analysis pass rate recommendation

For photon IMRT/VMAT plans or proton IMPT plans, patient-specific QA is highly recommended. Any patient-specific QA performed should follow respective institutional guidelines. The recommended patient specific QA criterion is that 90% of the comparison points pass gamma criteria of dose difference/distance-to-agreement of ±3%/2 mm with a 10% dose threshold (AAPM TG 218 report).

**5.2.10** Daily Treatment Localization/IGRT

Image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) is radiation therapy using imaging to facilitate accuracy and precision throughout its entire process from target and normal tissue delineation, to radiation delivery, to adaptation of therapy to anatomic and biological changes over time in individual patients. In this section we use the terminology IGRT to focus on image-guidance at the time of radiation delivery to ensure its adherence to the planned treatment.

If protocol requires IGRT, the following information should be provided for localization guidance

* Will simple isocenter localization technique be used at beginning of treatment and weekly thereafter?
* Will more advanced IGRT techniques be used?
* Is IGRT tied to margin reduction?
* Allowed image guidance methods: 2D x-ray, 3D x-ray, electromagnetic localization, optical surface imaging, other
* Image registration techniques: fiducial markers, bone as surrogate, soft tissue, other
* State the frequency for localization checks
* Give recommendations for correcting (e.g. correcting for linear shifts less than 1 cm is not recommended)
* Recording of shift information must be provided for the IGRT credentialing process
* Other

EBRT

Daily IGRT is required for this protocol when the IMRT or IMPT treatment technique is used. Any form of online imaging is acceptable, such as MV or kV planar imaging, MVCT or MV CBCT, kV CBCT, CT on rails, etc. The AAPM recommendations for verifying the coincidence of the imaging and treatment reference points must be adhered to the daily use of IGRT. At the time of simulation, it is recommended to place the isocenter along the patient’s midline 1.5 cm caudal to the inferior border of the sacroiliac joint. In general, the CT or CBCT will be used for setup verification using bone landmarks only and not for soft tissue alignment. Small soft tissue shifts (≤3 mm) are acceptable. Otherwise, the treating physician may elect to postpone treatment or re-simulate.

Brachytherapy

Daily imaging is not required but recommended for applicator position verification.

**Management of Radiation Dose to the Patient from IGRT**

NRG Oncology is concerned about the estimated doses given from IGRT, and is committed to limiting the imaging dose when IGRT is used in any of its protocols. This can be accomplished by avoiding the use of this technology to make small changes in patient positioning that are within the stated PTV margins. The imaging dose to the patient may become significant if repeated studies are performed for patients with severe set up problems (e.g. requiring frequent corrections that are larger than the PTV margins). It is recommended that patients demonstrating severe set-up problems during the first week of treatment be moved to a treatment with larger margins or re-simulation of the patient.

**5.2.11** Case Review

A group of radiation oncologists will perform ongoing remote RT Quality Assurance Review after EBRT and brachytherapy cases enrolled have been received at IROC Philadelphia and IROC Houston respectively.