

Platform for Research
and Applications
with Electrons



Projet Emblématique



Programme SESAME



Introduction: VHEE Grid-therapy on PRAE

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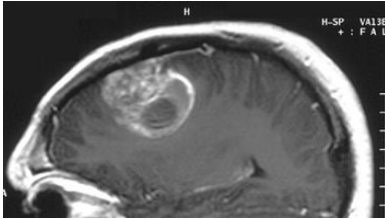
Comprendre le monde,
construire l'avenir



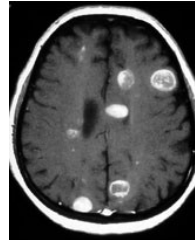
Limitations of radiotherapy

- Limitations of “conventional” radiotherapy

Radioresistant, bulky and diffuse cancers (*glioblastomas*)



Non-localized tumors (*metastases*)

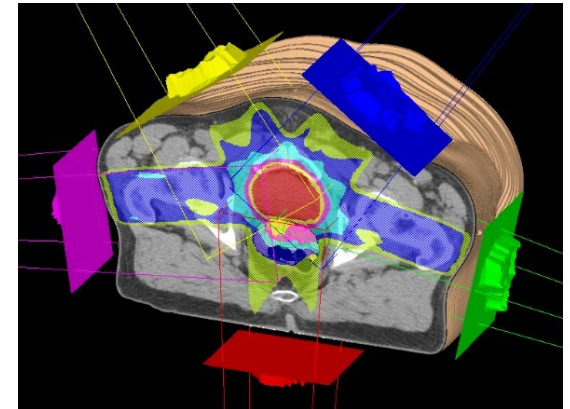


Clinical electron accelerator
(X-rays ~6-25 MV)

→ Toxicity to healthy tissue limits the dose

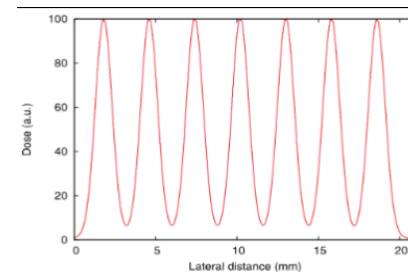
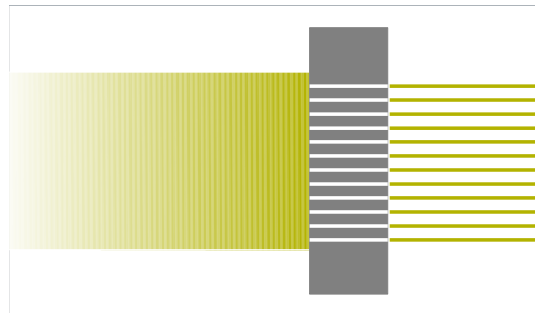
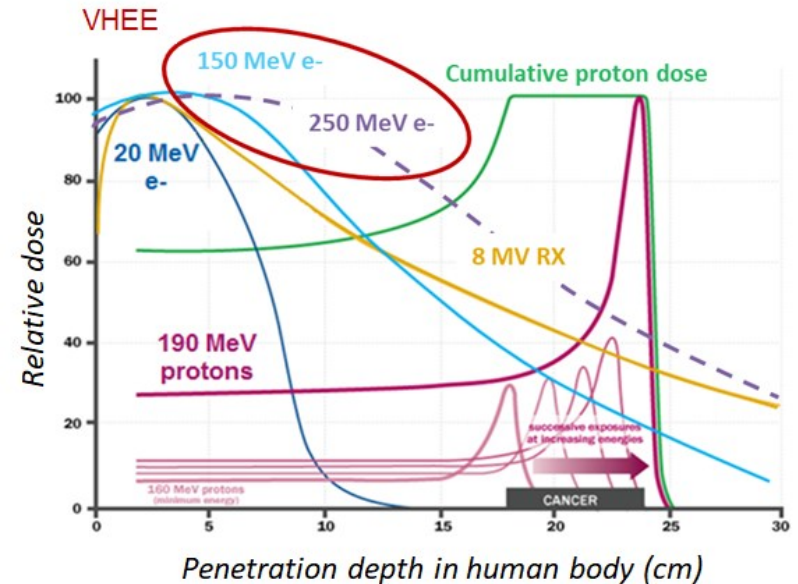
- Standard dose-delivery:

- ✓ **Particles (95%):** X-rays 6-25 MV (every tumors), electrons 3-18 MeV (surface tumors)
- ✓ **Time fractionation:** 2Gy/session, 5 session/week
- ✓ **Dose:** 40-70 Gy
- ✓ **Dose rate:** 30-70 mGy/s
- ✓ **Field sizes:** 2 - 40 cm²



Limitations of radiotherapy

- How to improve the treatment:
 - Induce a more efficient tumoral irradiation:
 - Particle/energy: hadrontherapy (*p*, *C-ion*)
 - Targeted radiotherapy (*nanoparticles*)
 - Preserve the healthy tissues:
 - Particle/energy (hadrontherapy, **VHEE**...)
 - Dose delivery: **spatial fractionation of dose with small beams** (beam sizes < mm), “**FLASH**” (high dose rate > 40 Gy/s)



→ Play on physical parameters to induce a different biological effect

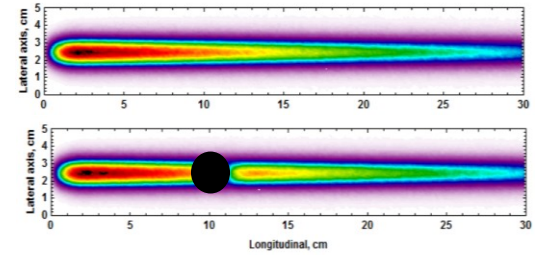
Advantages VHEE (50-250MeV) for radiotherapy

VHEE beams: advantages vs MV photons

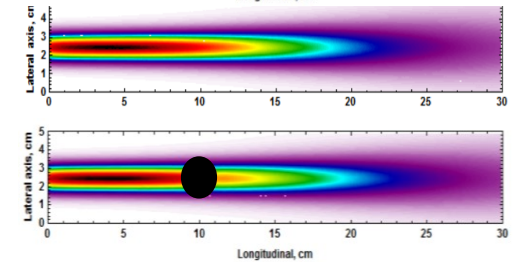
- ✓ **Dose profile:** deep-seated tumors with flatter profile than photons and reduced penumbrae
- ✓ **Magnetic collimation:** pencil beam scanning
- ✓ **Heterogeneities:** no electronic disequilibrium at interfaces
- ✓ **Clinical case comparisons:** compared to VMAT (gold std in photon radiotherapy) → Better protection of OAR (prostate, pediatric, Lung, brain, H&N...)

Agnese Lagzda

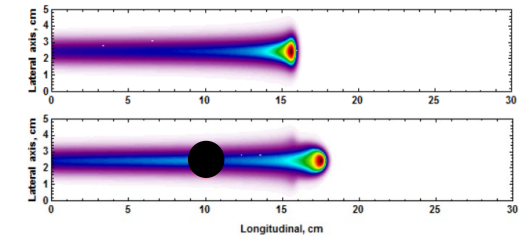
6 MV photons



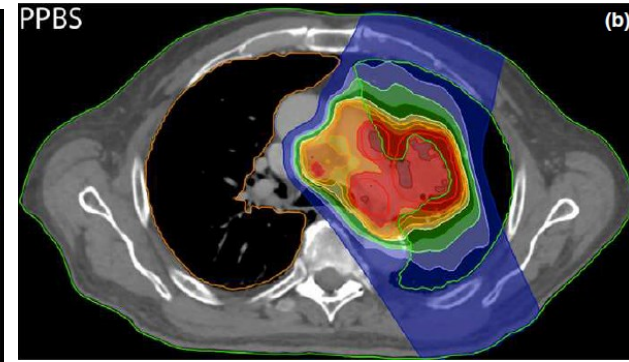
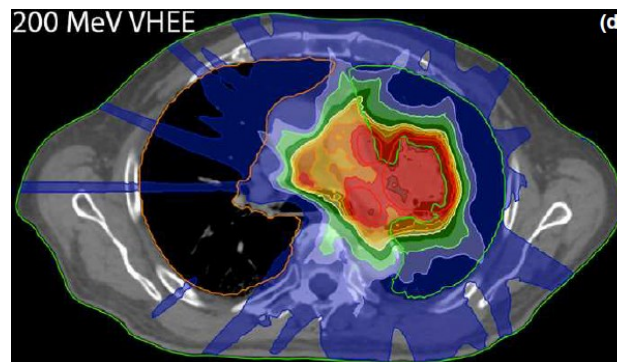
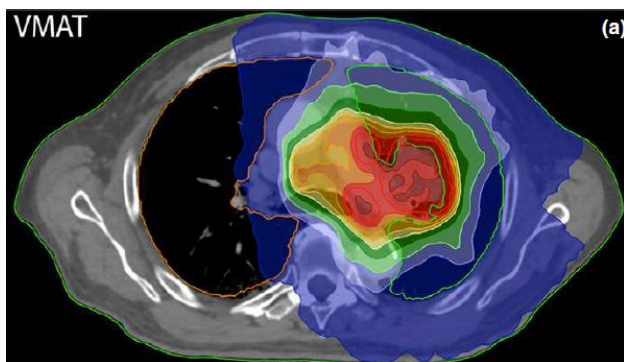
200 MeV VHEE



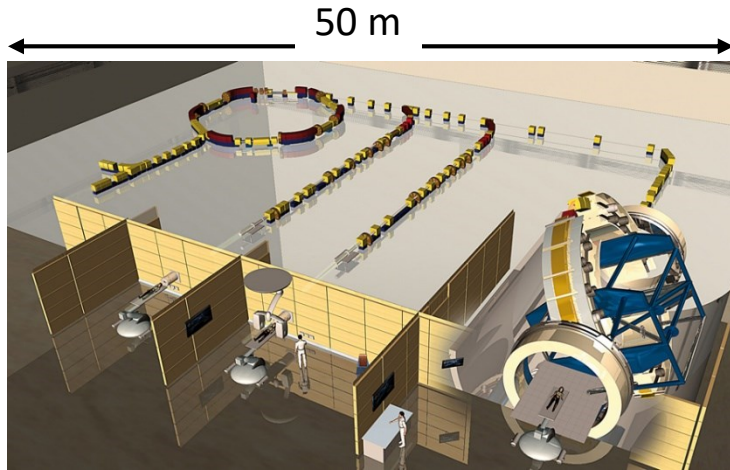
150 MeV protons



Lung tumor : comparison X-ray, VHEE, & protons Schuler, 2017 (Stanford)



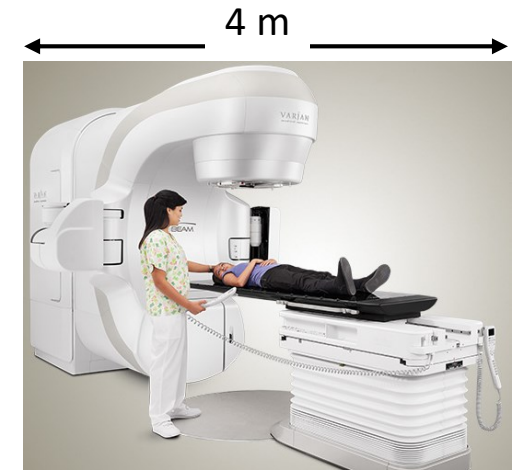
Impact of the cost and size of the facilities on the number of treated patients



Hadrontherapy center of Heidelberg
(~130 hadron centers in world, cost 50-100 M€)

VHEE
(~10 M€ ?)

Potential **cost-effective**
approach



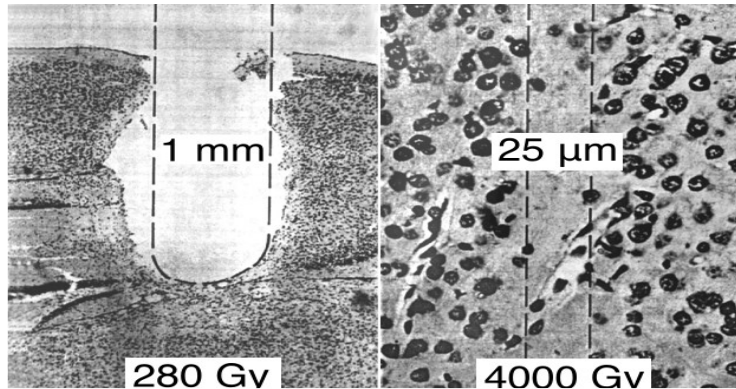
Standard medical accelerator
(~ 500 en France, ~1 M€)

VHEE beams: advantages vs protons

- ✓ Cost and ease of beam manipulation, more compact accelerators
- ✓ For our mini-beams applications: very small beam sizes (<1mm) and low penumbrae

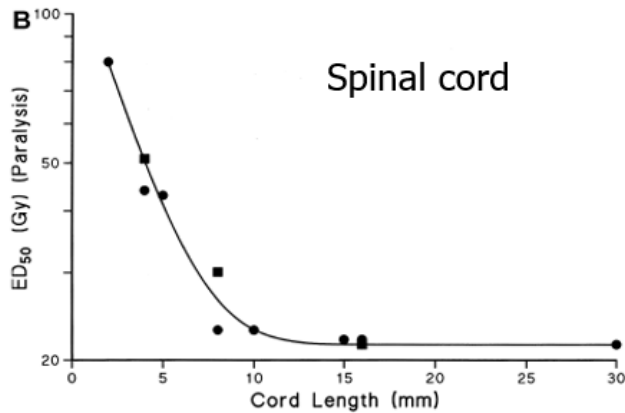
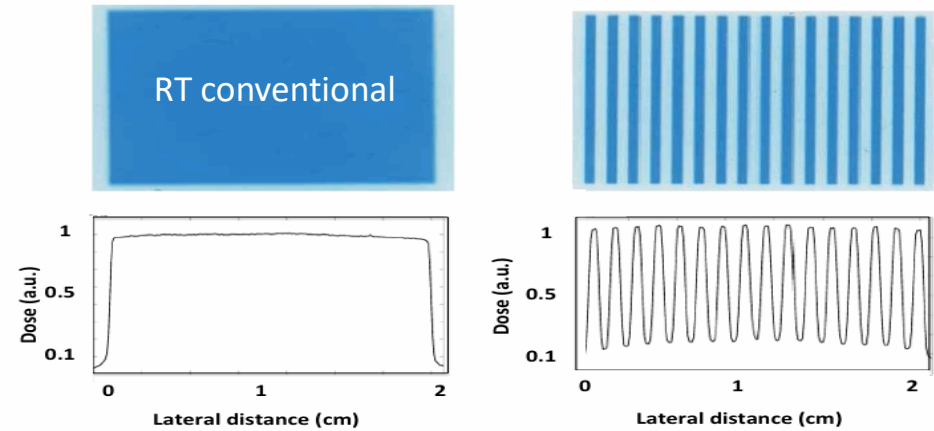
- Spatial Fractionation and dose-volume effect

Very small beam sizes (< 1 mm²)

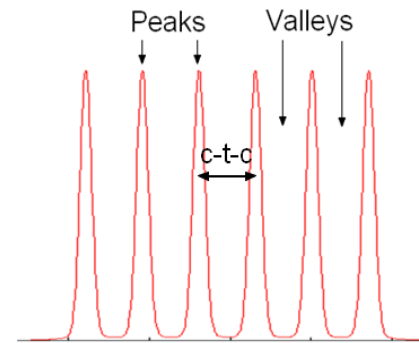


Zeman et al., Science (1959)

+ Spatial Fractionation of Dose



Hopewell et al., Radioth. Oncol. (2000)



$$PVDR = \frac{D_{\text{peak}}}{D_{\text{valley}}}$$

↗ PVDR = ↗ tolerance normal tissues

↘ D_{valley} to guaranty tissue preservation

→ Dose-volume effect = the smaller the beam size, the higher the tolerance dose in healthy tissues.



Microbeam radiation therapy (25-100 μm beams) born at synchrotrons

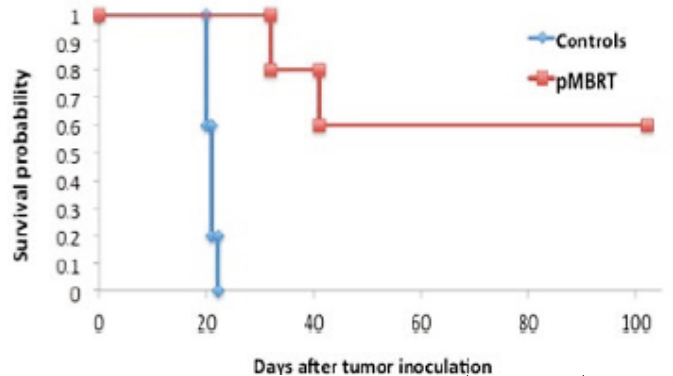
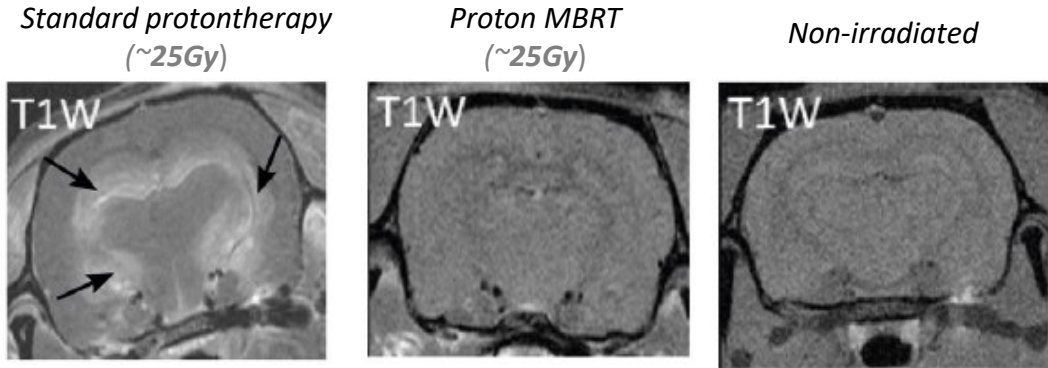
Toward clinics using Mini-Beam Radiation Therapy (MBRT, 400-700 μm beams)

✓ Experimental evidences with Photon MBRT:

- Remarkable increase of the rat brain dose tolerance (up to **100 Gy/session**), against lethal dose at **20 Gy** in standard irradiation → [Prezado et al. 2015, 2017](#)
- Life span increase in 9L gliosarcoma-bearing rats, interlaced MBRT (100 Gy) → [Prezado et al 2012](#)

✓ Experimental evidences with Proton MBRT:

- Remarkable tissue-sparing with pMBRT irradiation → [Prezado et al. 2017](#)
- Tumor regression on RG2 glioma bearing rats with fully fractionated pMBRT → [Prezado Estro2018](#)





Microbeam radiation therapy (25-100 μm beams) born at synchrotrons

Toward clinics using microbeam radiation therapy (25-100 μm beams)

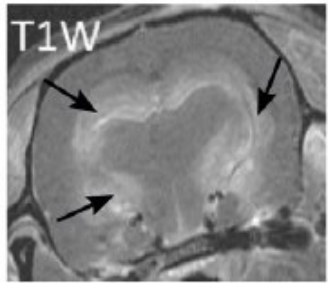
- ✓ **Experimental**
 - Remarkable tumor regression against local control
 - Life span
- ✓ **Experimental**
 - Remarkable tumor regression
 - Tumor regression

What biological effects to explain the tissue sparing and differential response normal/tumor ?

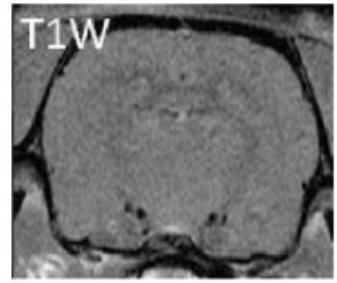
- Repopulation of peak regions from valleys ?
- Effect on immature vasculature ?
- Hypoxia ?

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→ Prezado *et al* 2012
BRT → Prezado *et al* 2018

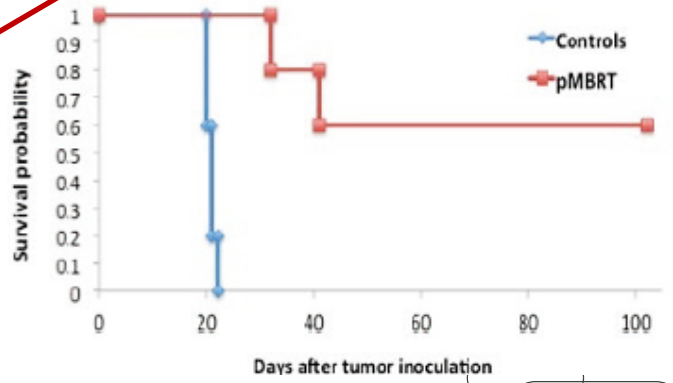
Standard protontherapy (~25Gy)



Proton MBRT (~25Gy)



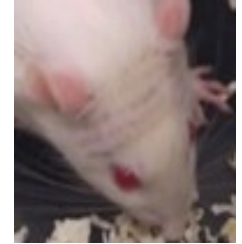
Non-irradiated



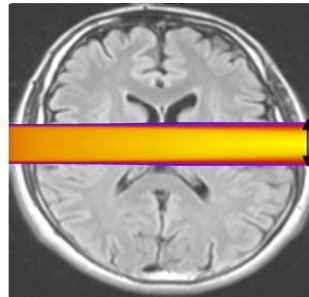
Main objective on PRAE: evaluate *in vivo* the therapeutic benefit of VHEE grid-therapy



Use the advantages of VHEE beams with SFR approach (*skin and normal tissue sparing*)

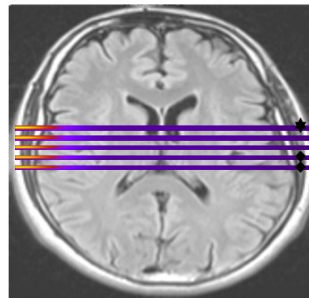


Very High Energy Electrons (VHEE)



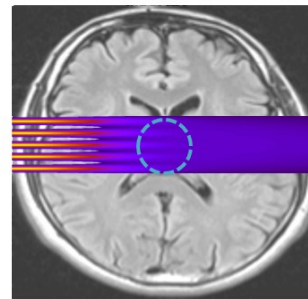
> 1 cm

MiniBeam Radiation Therapy (MBRT)

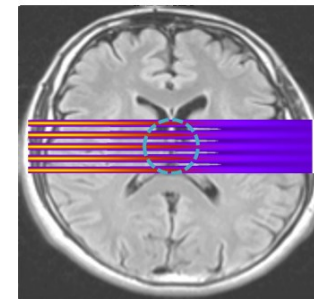


< 1 mm
1-2 mm

eHGRT: electron High-energy Grid Radiation Therapy



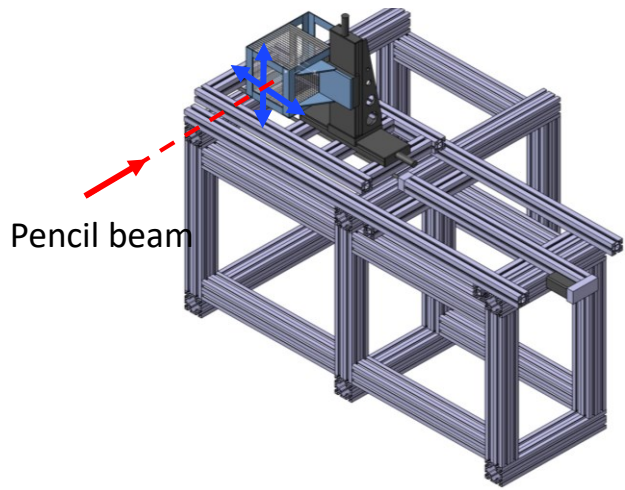
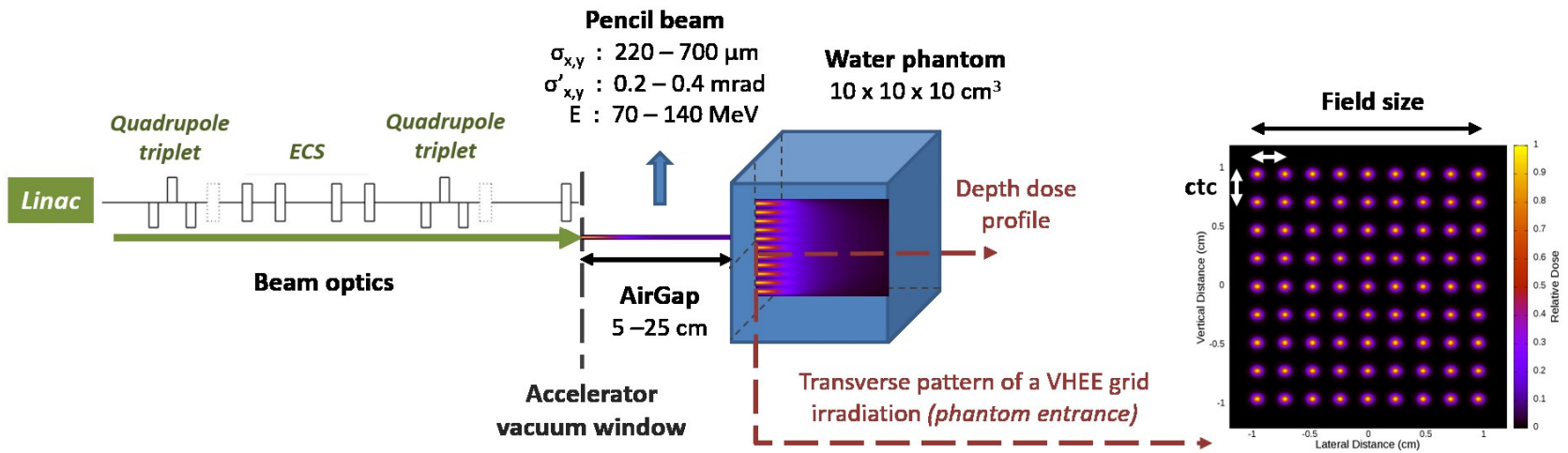
Homogeneous dose in tumor



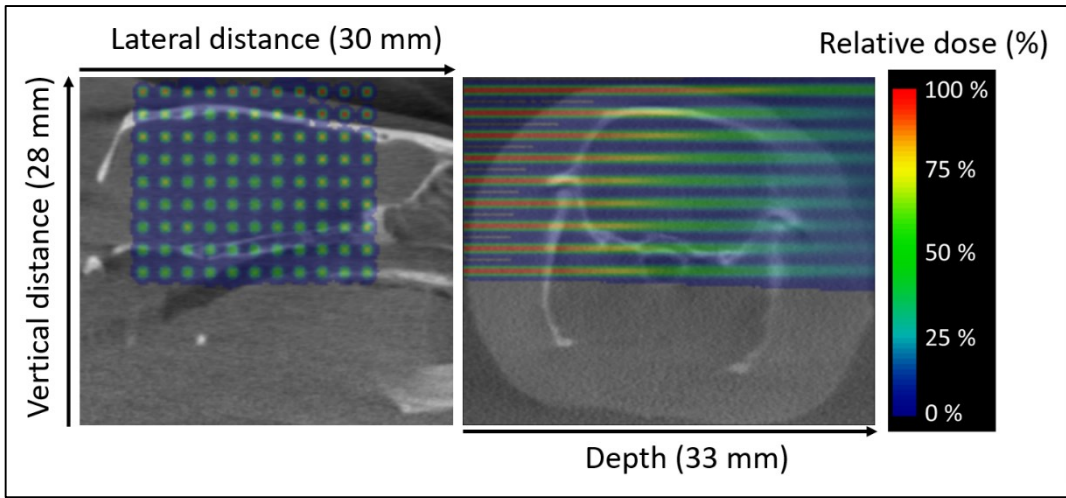
Fractionated dose in all brain

*Dosimetric proof of concept on human brain
Martinez-Rovira & Prezado 2015*

Beam-optics calculations for preclinical experiments :

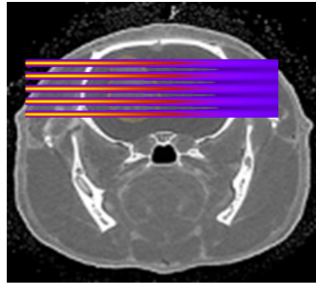


Calculation in rat head

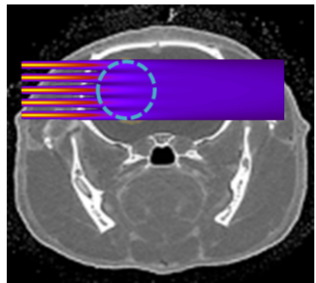
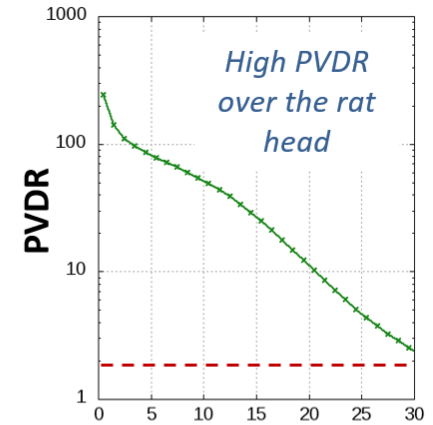
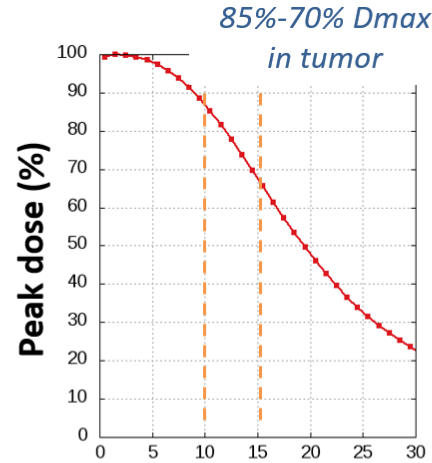
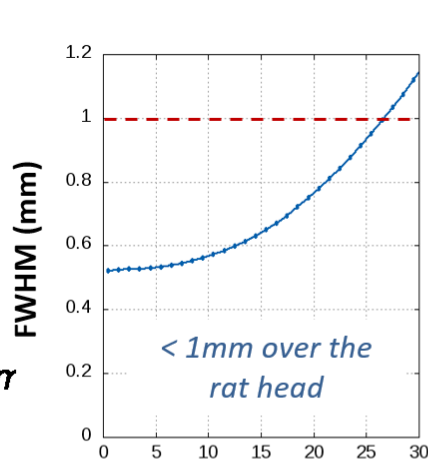


ESTRO 2018: Delorme R. et al. EP-2198
 IPAC 2018: A. Faus-Golfe et al. MOPML051

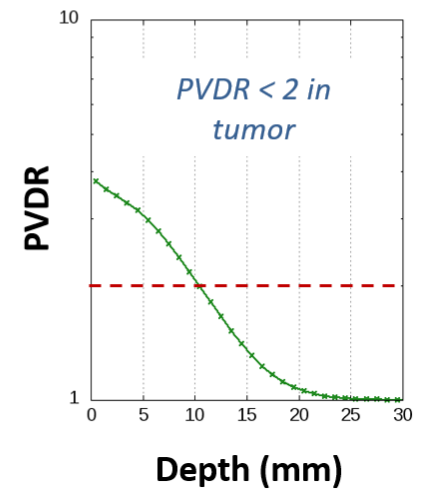
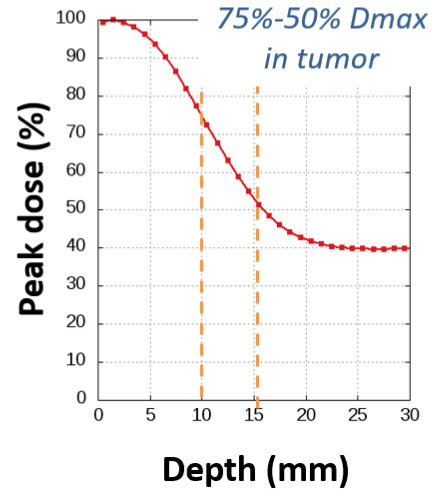
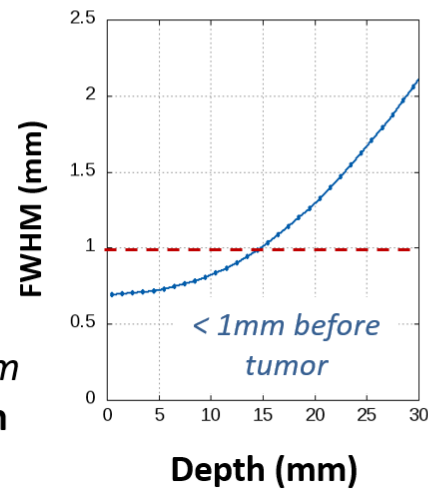
Dosimetry optimization: VHEE grid calculation in a rat head



140MeV, σ 220 μ m, ctc 1800 μ m
Healthy tissue sparing optimization



70MeV, σ 220 μ m, ctc 1200 μ m
Tumor control optimization



Delorme R. et al. EP-2198. Radiother Oncol. 2018;127:S1214-S1215.

What do we need to achieve the goal of preclinical experiments :

✓ Reliable experimental dosimetry:

- No current standard for VHEE
- Very small beam sizes used: gafchromics, micro-diamond (?)
- Potential high dose rate / pulse: ion recombination factors, is it enough?



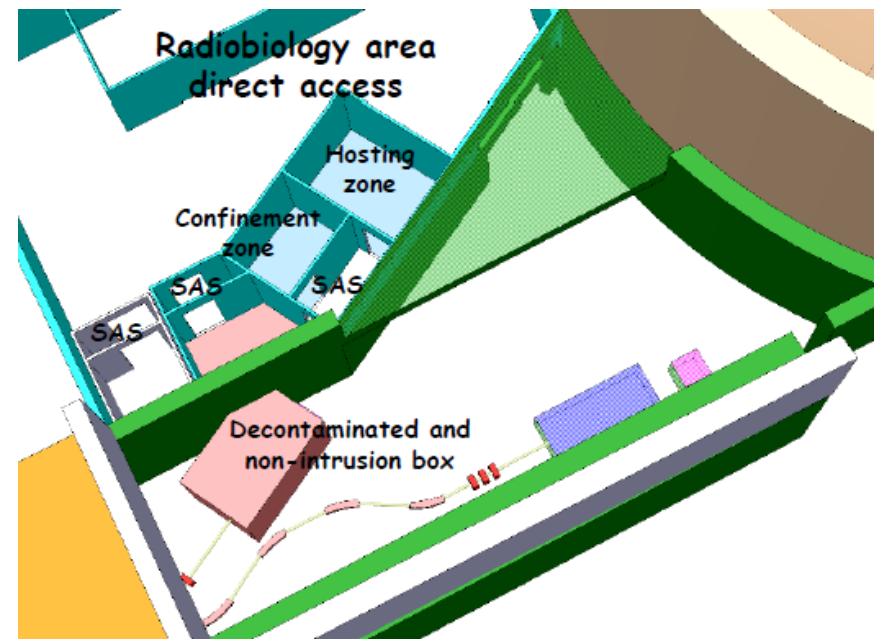
Anna Subiel: VHEE dosimetry research program at NPL

Andreas Schüller: Radiation dosimetry of electron beams up to 50 MeV at MELAF

✓ Adapted infrastructure for animal and biological experimentation :



*Frédéric Pouzoulet:
Animal experimentation
on radiation beamlines*



- ✓ **Objectives:** go towards the clinics with SFR approaches + explore **VHEE therapy**.
- ✓ Need for **animal experimentation** to study the radiobiological processes
- ✓ Need for ***in vitro* standards** for VHEE.
- ✓ Beam characteristics on PRAE for biological applications:



- Small beam-size: $150 \mu\text{m} < \sigma < 10 \text{ mm}$
- Energies: 70 – 140 MeV
- Small divergence: 0.1 – 0.4 mrad
- Dose rate: 0.035 Gy/s – 40 kGy/s *

→ **In vivo experiments would be a PRAE specificity compared to other VHEE facilities.**

- ✓ Other **radiobiology studies** on VHEE beams (on PRAE ?) :
 - High dose rates ($> 100 \text{ Gy/s}$): interesting for **FLASH therapy**
→ **Vincent Favaudon**: *Dose, dose-rate, beam-on time: what requisites for the “FLASH effect” ?*
 - Effect of **time-structure of pulsed beams** on cells
→ **Emilie Bayart**: *Effect of ultra-short laser-accelerated particle pulses pace on cells survival*



The extended PRAE Collaboration:

M. Alves, D. Auguste, P. Ausset, M. Baltazar, S. Barsuk, M. Ben Abdillah, L. Berthier, J. Bettane, S. Blivet, D. Bony, B. Borgo, C. Bourge, C. Bruni, J.-S. Bousson, L. Burmistrov, H. Bzyl, F. Campos, C. Caspersen, J-N Cayla, V. Chambert, V. Chaumat, J-L Coacolo, P. Cornebise, R. Corsini, O. Dalifard, V. Dangle-Marie, R. Delorme, R. Dorkel, N. Dosme, D. Douillet, R. Dupré, P. Duchesne, N. El Kamchi, M. El Khaldi, W. Farabolini, A. Faus-Golfe, V. Favaudon, C. Fouillade, V., Frois, L. Garolfi, Ph. Gauron, G. Gautier, B. Genolini, A. Gonnin, D. Grasset, X. Grave, M. Guidal, E. Guérard, H. Guler, J. Han, S. Heinrich, M. Hoballah, J-M Horondinsky, H. Hrybok, P. Halin, G. Hull, D. Ichirante, M. Imre, C. Joly, M. Jouvin, M. Juchaux, W. Kaabi, S. Kamara, M. Krupa, R. Kunne, V. Lafarge, M. Langlet, P. Laniece, A. Latina, T. Lefebvre, C. Le Galliard, E. Legay, B. Lelouan, P. Lepercq, J. Lesrel, D. Longieras, C. Magueur, G. Macmonagle, D. Marchand, A. Mazal, J-C Marrucho, G. Mercadier, B. Mathon, B. Mercier, E. Mistretta, H. Monard, C. Muñoz Camacho, T. Nguyen Trung, S. Niccolai, M. Omeich, A. MardamBeck, B. Mazoyer, A. Pastushenko, A. Patriarca, Y. Peinaud, A. Perus, L. Petizon, G. Philippon, L. Pinot, P. Poortmanns, F. Pouzoulet, Y. Prezado, V. Puill, B. Ramstein, E. Rouly, P. Robert, T. Saidi, V. Soskov, A. Said, A. Semsoum, A. Stocchi, C. Sylvia, S. Teulet, I. Vabre, C. Vallerand, P. Vallerand, J. Van de Wiele, M.A. Verdier, P. Verelle, O. Vitez, A. Vnuchenko, E. Voutier, S. Wallon, E. Wanlin, M. Wendt, W. Wuensch, S. Wurth

With the support of:



References:

1. Marchand D. et al. *A new platform for research and applications with electrons: the PRAE project*. EPJ Web Conf. 2017;138:1012. doi:10.1051/epjconf/201713801012.
2. Barsuk S, Borgo B, Douillet D, et al. *First Optics Design And Beam Performance Simulation Of Prae: Platform For Research And Applications With Electrons At Orsay*. In: IPAC 2017, Copenhagen, Denmark. ; 2017.