

Dedication

To the dearest persons in my life parents, brothers and sisters.

*To "his" who has always been there for me and supported me in
ways, that cannot expressed in words.*

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank everyone who help me in way or another to make this work appear to light especial thanks to RICK staff (technicians), Biostatistics office (RICK) and my colleague.

Special vote of thanks to Dr/ Mohammed Ahmed Ali , my supervisor.

Abstract

The cervical carcinoma is a common type of malignant tumor among Sudanese female during the last years. The conventional external radiation therapy is common model of treatment for cervical carcinoma in (RICK). The radiation of such cases implemented via four field (Box technique), 2 anterior & 2 posterior & 2 lateral opposed field, as central dose calculation giving a dose of 5000 cGy to 6000 cGy fractionated into 25-30 fractions.

The marks of the field line at the promontory of the sacral cephalic and at the opturator foramen caudally and laterally at the bony pelvic by 1cm.

The main objective of this research is to determine the dose received by rectum & bladder (critical organs), out of central dose calculation versus off Axis dose calculation to (day's method). To fine out of the dose received by balder in each technique.

The data obtained by using simulator and radiation oncological computerizing system (ROCS). The result are analyzed by using statistical processing for social science program (SPSS) that shows the main dose received by bladder in the cases of C.D technique (61.2%) which is result of total irradiation dose for the bladder. In case of O.A.D technique the total dose will be (79.5%).

In rectum irradiation cases, when using C.D technique the total dose received is (59.7%) while in O.A.D technique cases it will be (54.6%).

The increment of dose received by the rectum and bladder is due to utilizing of wider width of the field size for lateral irradiation. To score the aim of international atomic energy agency (IAEA) and (ALARA) principal “as low as reasonable achievable”, we have to use O.A.D

calculation and countdown the lateral field width to include the target volume only, also it will be better to use simulator to obtain the anatomical structures on the contour or will be better to use C.T. Scan for calculation of dose at the side of interest.

الخلاصة

سرطان عنق الرحم من السرطانات السائدة في السودان بين النساء في السنوات الأخيرة. يتم علاجه بصورة روتينية في مستشفى العلاج بالأشعة في الخرطوم، ونموذج العلاج عن طريق الإشعاع من الخارج حيث تنفذ بطريقة التعرض للإشعاع من خلال ٤ مجالات (تقنية الصندوق) مجال أمامي وخلفي ومجالين جانبيين في منطقة الحوض وذلك بجرعة إشعاعية تتراوح بين ٥٠٠٠-٦٠٠٠ (سنتي جراي) في مدى ٢٥-٣٠ يوم .

حدود المجالات تقع على كل من الناتئ العصعصي رأساً وفتحات الساد سفلياً ووحشياً على الامتداد العظمي للحوض.

أهداف هذا البحث هي : تحديد الجرعات الإشعاعية في كل من المستقيم والمثانة كأعضاء حرجة نتيجة لقياس الجرعة عند مركز الجسم مقارنة بطريقة داي وهي قياس الجرعة اللا مركزية.

تم الحصول على البيانات بواسطة كل من جهاز التماثل وجهاز منظومة الحاسوب لتشع الأورام وتم تحليلها بواسطة برنامج علم الإحصاء الاجتماعي والذي أوضح أن في حالة استخدام مركز الجسم في المثانة الجرعة ٦١.٢ % وهي الجرعة الكلية التي تعرضت لها المثانة وفي حالة استخدام الوضع اللا مركزي الجرعة الكلية هي ٧٩.٥ %.

في حالة تشع المستقيم الجرعة المأخوذة في حالة مركز الجسم هي ٥٩.٧ % وفي حالة اللا مركزية ٥٤.٦ %.

من أجل تحقيق مبدأ لارا وهيئة الطاقة الذرية العالمية يجب استخدام قياس الجرعة اللا مركزية وتقليل عرض المجال العلاجي الجانبي لتغطية منطقة الهدف، أيضا يستحسن استخدام جهاز التماثل للحصول على البيانات التشريحية أو استخدام الصور المقطعية باستخدام الحاسوب في قياس الجرعة الإشعاعية وتوزيعها في المنطقة المقصودة.

Abbreviations

- 1- AJCC: American Joint Committee on Cancer.
- 2- AP : Antero Posterior.
- 3- BCD : Bladder Central Dose.
- 4- BJR: British Journal of Radiology.
- 5- BOAD : Bladder Off Axis Dose
- 6- BSF : BackScatter Factor.
- 7- CIN : Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia.
- 8- COF : Collimator Factor.
- 9- COL : Collimator.
- 10- CT . : Cornputerized Tomography.
- 11- Cx : Cervix.
- 12- EQ : Equivalent Square.
- 13- EUGA : Examination Under general Anesthesia.
- 14- FIGO : International Federation of Gynecologists and Obstetrician.
- 15- HPV : Human Papiloma Virus.
- 16- IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 17- IPD: Inter planning Distance.
- 18- INVSQR: Inverse Square.
- 19- LEEP : Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedures.
- 20- OAD : Off Axis Dose.
- 21- PA : Postero Anterior.
- 22- PRIOAF: Primary Off Axis Factor.
- 23- PTB : Primary Transmission Block.

24- RCD :	Rectum Central Dose.
25- ROAD :	Rectum Off Axis Dose.
26- ROCS :	Radiation Oncological Computerized sestion.
27- RT. :	Radiotherapy.
28- SCTOAF :	Scatter Off Axis Factor.
29- SPD. :	Scatter Phantom Distance.
30- SPR :	Scatter Phantom Ratio.
31- SPSS. :	Statistical Processing for Social Science.
32- SSD. :	Source Skin Distance.
33- T.D. :	Tumor Dose
34- TF:	Transmission Factor
35- TPR:	Tissue phantom
36- TPS:	Treatment Planning System

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Assessment of Dose Received By Bladder And Rectum In External Cervical Carcinoma Irradiation

تقويم جرعة الأشعة للمثانة المستقيم في علاج
سرطان عنق الرحم بالأشعاع من الخارج

**A Thesis Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement of
The M.Sc. Degree In Radiation Therapy Technology**

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