



The ACPSEM Medical Image Registration Special Interest Group (MIRSIG) Online Webinars

This seminar (1200, Tue 4th August 2020) is chaired by Michael Jameson

• Talk 2: Training and Using Image Registration Clinically

Presented by Laurel Schmidt

Learning objectives

- Identify the changing roles of RTs and Med Physicists with Image Registration
- Identify what is needed for a training program for staff with image registration
- Recognise the requirements for setting up an image registration training database in your department's software
- Be aware of a safe approach to implement new technology based on a risk vs benefit approach







Training for Using Image Registration Clinically

ACPSEM / MIRSIG Education Webinar Series August 2020 Presented by Laurel Schmidt

Image Registration in Radiotherapy





Clinical Workflow



MIRSIG

Roles and Responsibilities with Image Registration



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Image Registration in Radiotherapy



Image Registration Roles

Med Physics: Software – Validation, verification and QA

New Responsibilities for Med Physicists:

- DIR QA Quantitative Analysis
- PET CT DIR (and MR CT DIR)
- Adaptive Radiotherapy
- Dose accumulation
- Response Assessment





Image Registration Roles

Radiation Therapists:

- Upstream Image dataset acquisition
- Registration Verification
- Downstream exporting and confirming registration in RTPS

New Responsibilities for RTs:

- QA for PET
- Synthetic CT creation from CBCT to assess need for replans
- Contour propagation
 - Rescans
 - Retreatment
- Response Assessment



Adaptive Radiotherapy





Training Approach

Limited formal training available
Vendor / Software Specific

- Site visits and discussions with experienced departments
 - "How-to training" for software (pros and cons)

Critical analysis to assess registration – how to rectify sub-optimal results



Education & Training

- Training and education for all staff groups is required
 - Understand the QA processes
 - Increases safety
 - Decreases time required for registration
- Training for RIR and DIR is important
 - DIR used clinically should have a team approach to QA

Golden Rule #1: Good RIR needed for Good DIR

Golden Rule #2: The amount of QA reflects the risk of the task



Education & Training

Champions / Superusers (Train the Trainer approach) Background theory – physics and RT

Start with basics and build as knowledge levels increase

Read: TG132 and Deforming to Best Practice

K.Brock, et al Use of image registration and fusion algorithms and techniques in radiotherapy: Report of the AAPM Radiation Therapy Committee Task Group No. 132 Med. Phys. 44(7) July 2017

Jeffrey Barber, et al **Deforming to Best Practice**: Key considerations for deformable image registration in radiotherapy (In Press) Journal of Medical Radiation Sciences



Education & Training

Champions / Superusers (Train the Trainer approach)

Develop Competency Based Package

- Understand how DIR works and the basic physics
- Quiz with certificate
- Watch vendor training videos
- Perform cases with competent staff know when to ask for a second check
- Set up a training database with practice cases to compare results

Competency Training Database

MR – CT and PET –CT registrations

Positional Changes

Anatomical Changes

- Weight Gain / Loss
- Surgery
- Chemotherapy





Competency Training Database

- Artefact
- Motion
- Image Quality
- Missing Data







Nuc Med CT and PET



DIR Planning CT – PET with Bolus



INCREASING RISK INCREASING AMOUNT OF QA

CONTOURS

- Contour Propagation for Replans
- AI / Machine based Deep Learning
- Response Assessment

ADAPTIVE RADIOTHERAPY

- Replanning
- Plan of the Day

DOSE ACCUMULATION DOSE WARPING Med Physicists and RT Superusers collaborate to validate / verify



St George Cancer Care Experience

Johnson Yuen and Anna Ralston – RABBIT Risk and Benefit Balance Impact Template



Break up a problem into processes with image registration and how we can optimise workflow and have quality control so that Benefits outweigh Risks

The **RABBIT** focuses on solution to achieve benefits The **RABBIT** helps manage risks & uncertainties (**TG100**)



St George Cancer Care Experience

The **RABBIT** is used to **clinically implement technology**



-What to think about -Balancing trade-offs – QA/Safety vs Feasibility -Best way to implement and actually do it

End goal: everyone (RO, RT, Physics) implements and jointly agrees to clinically release technology -with as much benefits and as little risks as possible



Contour Propagation

- Low Risk -
 - Assess to see if Replan is required (PTVs)
 - Uses patient's own contours
 - Adds contours to a rescan

• High Benefit - Decreases time for Replans

Contour Propagation WE 40 HU 67 HU







- Roles and responsibilities are changing for Image Registration
- Clinical Workflows are changing
- Training staff in image registration
 - Site visit
 - Practice with a training datasets
 - CBA

• Release new technologies based on risk vs benefit

Acknowledgements

- Johnson Yuen
- Joel Poder
- Anna Ralston
- Callie Choong







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Questions and Answers from the August 2020 Webinar Chaired by Michael Jameson (Talk 2 by Laurel Schmidt)

Question 1: When you implemented a training package did you do individual or small group training?

Answers:

We started with identifying a small group to have vendor training with our image registration software. Our physicist created and validated workflows that would simplify the image registration process. We created a training database to practice on and compared our results.

Then we began training RTs that were rostered in planning and the physics staff that would be involved. As the software updates and our techniques change we update our processes and give refresher training to the staff.

Comment on Deforming to Best Practice paper. This is now available online https://doi.org/10.1002/jmrs.417

Question 2: Is creating a dedicated RT for a fixed term e.g. 2 years the most effective way of getting a DIR program under way in a centre.

Answers: ...

Having a dedicated RT is a great way to get new techniques released clinically in a department. At least 1 year is needed for the position to get a real grasp of all the aspects of image registration – especially for more complex tasks like DIR. Rotating to a new RT after the set time allows for a handover period and continuity in the processes that have been introduced.

The dedicated RT position also is a great way to develop the Super-Users in a centre that can troubleshoot.