

# Deep learning based MR Only Radiotherapy for head-and-neck cancer

Gepubliceerd: 15-11-2019 Laatst bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

The obtained MR sequences can be converted into synthetic CT scans that are suitable for accurate radiotherapy treatment planning.

<b>Ethische beoordeling</b>	Positief advies
<b>Status</b>	Werving gestart
<b>Type aandoening</b>	-
<b>Onderzoekstype</b>	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

## Samenvatting

### ID

NL-OMON28332

### Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

### Verkorte titel

Deep MR Only RT

### Aandoening

head-and-neck cancer

## Ondersteuning

**Primaire sponsor:** Erasmus MC

**Overige ondersteuning:** EIT Health

## Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

## Uitkomstmaten

### Primaire uitkomstmaten

the percentage of patients in the validation cohort for which the dosimetrical accuracy is within tolerance for at least 80% of the organs and targets when the synthetic CT is used for dose calculations.

# Toelichting onderzoek

## Achtergrond van het onderzoek

**Rationale:** In the Netherlands about 3000 patients are diagnosed with head-and-neck cancer each year of which the majority is treated with (chemo)-radiotherapy. As part of the preparation of the radiotherapy treatment, both a CT scan and a MRI scan are acquired of the patient in treatment position. The MRI scan is acquired to clearly depict and delineate the tumor while the CT scan is necessary to plan the radiotherapy treatment beams. The current preparation procedure has a couple of disadvantages. First, two patient appointments are required for the CT and MRI scan. Second due to unavoidable slight variations in patient position at the time of the CT and MRI, both scans need to be registered. Any misalignment in registration is at the expense of the treatment accuracy. Third, delineation of the organs at risk is a tedious manual process that can takes hours per patient.

Within a European consortium funded by EIT Health we are developing a special type of MRI sequence that can be used to create a synthetic CT scan. We hypothesize that using this synthetic CT it will no longer be necessary to acquire a separate CT, avoiding the problems stated above. Moreover the consortium develops automated tools for contouring based on deep learning that could be used to automatically delineate organs at risk, possibly saving considerable preparation time.

**Objective:** Primary objective: to acquire patient data required to optimize/train a method to generate synthetic CT scans from MRI scans and to determine the suitability of the synthetic CT scans for radiotherapy treatment planning.

Secondary objective: To evaluate if the deep learning based autocontouring can lead to delineations of organs at risk comparable to those delineated by an expert radiation-oncologist.

**Study design:** Technical feasibility study

**Study population:** 60 Patients (age >18 yr) with head-and-neck cancer scheduled for primary (chemo-)radiotherapy where a planning MRI is performed as part of standard work up.

**Intervention (if applicable):** The MRI scanning time of the clinical work is 20 minutes and will be extended for the purpose of this study by 15 minutes.

**Main study parameters/endpoints:** Primary: the percentage of patients in the validation cohort for which the dosimetrical accuracy is within tolerance for at least 80% of the organs and targets when the synthetic CT is used for dose calculations.

Secondary: the percentage of patients in the validation cohort that meet for 80% of the organs the criteria for contouring accuracy, namely that 80% of the contour points need to be within 2 mm from the gold standard contours.

**Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness:** The burden consists of a 15 minutes longer MRI scan time than used in standard

workup: 35 minutes instead of 20 minutes scan time. During the scanning, the patients wear the radiotherapy immobilization mask required for the clinical scans. There are no risks associated with the intervention. The study does not affect the treatment.

### **Doel van het onderzoek**

The obtained MR sequences can be converted into syntegetic CT scans that are suitable for accurate radiotherapy treatment planning.

### **Onderzoeksopzet**

Pre-treatment

## **Contactpersonen**

### **Publiek**

Erasmus MC Cancer Institute  
Steven Petit

0650001704

### **Wetenschappelijk**

Erasmus MC Cancer Institute  
Steven Petit

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## **Deelname eisen**

### **Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)**

60 Patients (age >18 yr) with head-and-neck cancer scheduled for primary (chemo-)radiotherapy where a planning MRI is performed as part of standard work up.

### **Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen**

## (Exclusiecriteria)

Having any physical or mental status that interferes with the informed consent procedure.  
Contraindications for MRI (e.g. claustrophobia, arterial clips in central nervous system)

## Onderzoeksopzet

### Opzet

Type: Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen  
Onderzoeksmodel: Anders  
Toewijzing: N.v.t. / één studie arm  
**Controle:** N.v.t. / onbekend

### Deelname

Nederland  
Status: Werving gestart  
(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-01-2020  
Aantal proefpersonen: 60  
Type: Verwachte startdatum

## Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

**Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld:** Nog niet bepaald

## Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies  
Datum: 15-11-2019  
Soort: Eerste indiening

## Registraties

## Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

## Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

## In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL8167
Ander register	METC Erasmus MC : MEC-2019-0805

## Resultaten