Abstract Title: Electron Return Effect Predictions From Treatment Planning System of An MR-Linac Underestimate the Observations Seen Using Scintillation and Cherenkov Optical Imaging

b)

8.0 r 1.560 r 1.560 r

5 0.4

0.2

d) 1.2

2.0 Dose

0.0 z

0.4

e) 1.2

<u>ا ۵.8</u>

0.6 N

0.4

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In this work, ERE was measured for the first time on an MR-linac using a novel optical method (scintillation and Cherenkov excited fluorescence) in phantoms. This method allows for real-time, 2-D measurement of dose distributions without the need to perturb the beam and solid-air interface with a detector. Results suggest that it is possible that the TPS is under-reporting the extent of dose escalation due to ERE, as well as the localization of the dose escalation.

ViewRay TPS predicts areas of elevated dose due to the electron return effect (ERE)

Optical images of Cherenkov light and scintillation <u>experimentally</u> visualize ERE

Comparison of horizontal cross beam profiles through I the center of each cavity

> Comparison of vertical PDD curves 2mm to the left of each cavity

Comparison of vertical PDD curves through the center of each cavity

