

How to stop a tumor that moves with respiration ?

Percussion Assisted Radiotherapy (P.A.R.T.)

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4D Wokshop, Delft, Nov 2021

Percussion Assisted RT

1/ Introduction of PART

2/ Adaptations and applications in Lausanne (CHUV)

First in man experience

- For Radiation therapy
 - Conventional RT
 - Stereotactic RT
 - Proton therapy
- For Imaging
 - Nuclear medicine (PET/CT)
 - Radiology (Chest MRI)

3/ Perspectives

No conflict of interest

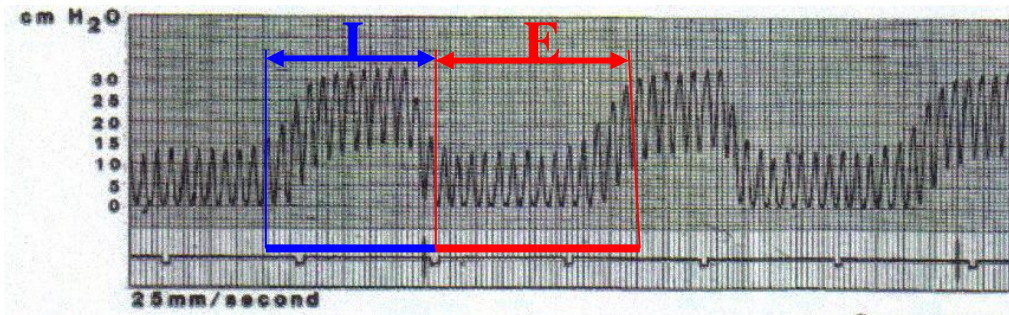
Only the one of my patients!

1/ Intro of PART

Use of high Frequency Percussive Ventilation (HFPV)

1/ Inventor Forrest BIRD – (1921- 2015) - Massachusetts USA
Pilote – Engineer – Medical Doctor - Inventor

2/ Principle of HFPV® :



Curves P/T under HFPV

I Inspiratory
E Expiratory

3/ Indications of HFPV

Ventilation and oxygenation / lung recruitment / Mobilization of secretions

Already in use in all your hospitals for obstructive or restrictive disease !!!!



2/ Adaptations and Applications

2.1/ Adaptations (CHUV Lausanne)

First step: Adaptation of the existing device to minimize breathing movements

Second step: Adaptation of the device for MRI use

2.2/ Experimental applications

- Explore 2 parameters using 10 volunteers

Chest stabilization feasibility

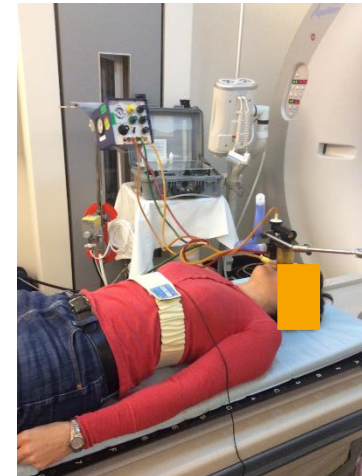
- Reduction of 2/3 of Chest Amplitude
- for at least 3 min 30sec

Reproducibility

2 series of 3 consecutive tests for each volunteer
60 tests performed in total

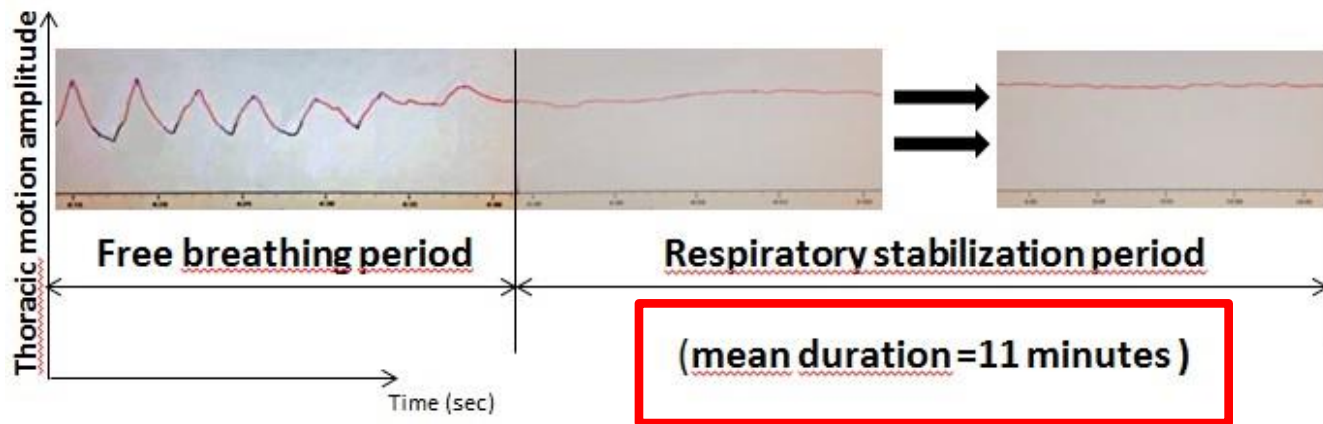
- Describe

Different times registered and clinical parameters
(PtcCo₂, SatO₂, Heart Rate, tolerance)



A reminder

Physiological Apnea << 1min



11 times normal performances of chest stabilization

Success rate 93% for volunteers

2.3/ Clinical application

1/ For Radiotherapy

- After ethical approval, a pilot clinical study to evaluate tolerance and feasibility .
- RT: 4 clinical situations (700 measurments studied)
 - Breast cancer (3DRT – 25 fx)
 - Early lung cancer (SBRT – 8 fx)
 - Locally advanced lung cancer (VMAT – 17fx)
 - Palliative pleural metastases



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



First in man

Apnea-like suppression of respiratory motion: First evaluation in radiotherapy



Nicolas Péguret^{a,1}, Mahmut Ozsahin^{a,1}, Michele Zeverino^c, Bastien Belmondo^b, André-Dante Durham^a, Alban Lovis^d, Julien Simons^b, Olivier Long^b, Frédéric Duclos^a, John Prior^e, Alban Denys^e, Catherine Beigelman^e, Wendy Jeanneret Sozzi^a, Kathleen Grant^b, Véronique Gautier-Dechaud^f, Solange Peters^a, Monique Vienne^f, Raphael Moeckli^c, Jean Bourhis^{a,*}

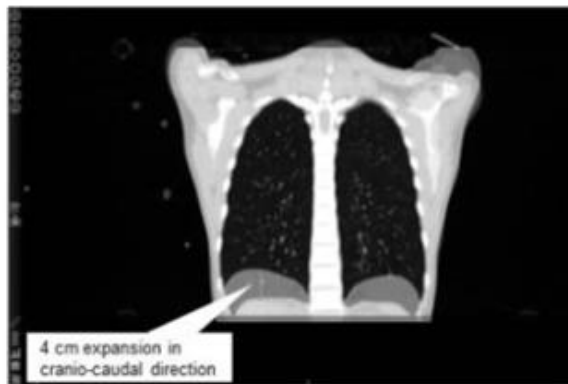
February 2016

- **PART offered favorable dosimetric profiles in 3 out of 4 patients**



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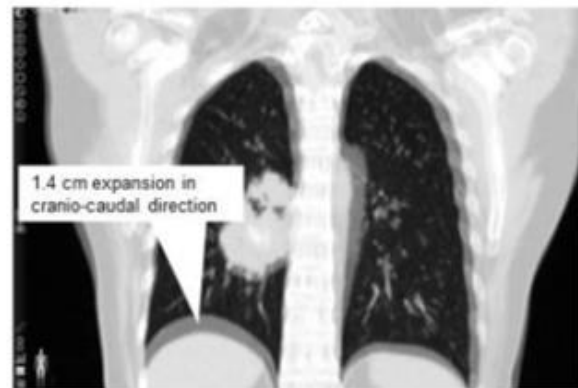
CLINIQUE DES GRANGETTES



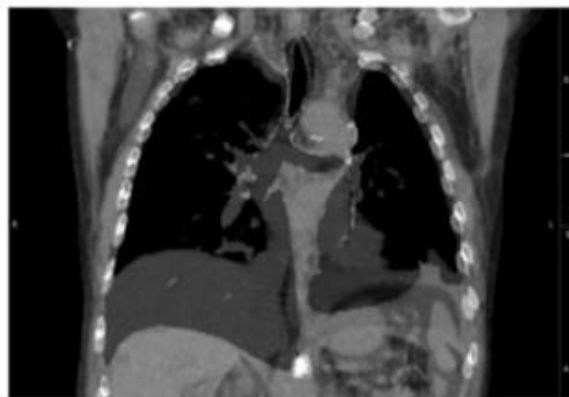
a



b



c



d

a, b, c/
3 patients
with
dosimetric
gain due
to lung
expansion

d/
1 patient
without
gain due
to a
unilateral
lung
expansion
only

Comparison of chest inflation in maximal inspiration and in PART conditions

**Mean duration of chest stabilization
during 50 RT fractions
7.61 min**

	Duration (min:sec)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (range)
<u>Breast 3D RT (patient No. 1)</u>		
BhD for “beam on”	5:41 (0:51)	5:48 (3:07–7:11)
<u>Lung SBRT (patient No. 2)</u>		
BhD for CBCT No. 1 and 2	4:56 (1:04)	5:48 (3:1–7:38)
BhD for “beam on” +CBCT No. 3	10:00 (0:43)	9:58 (8:33–12:41)
<u>Locally advanced NSCLC (patient No. 3)</u>		
BhD for “beam on” +CBCT	9:21 (0:39)	9:08 (8:10–11:35)

1.1/ 1st clinical application: left side breast cancer 34yo

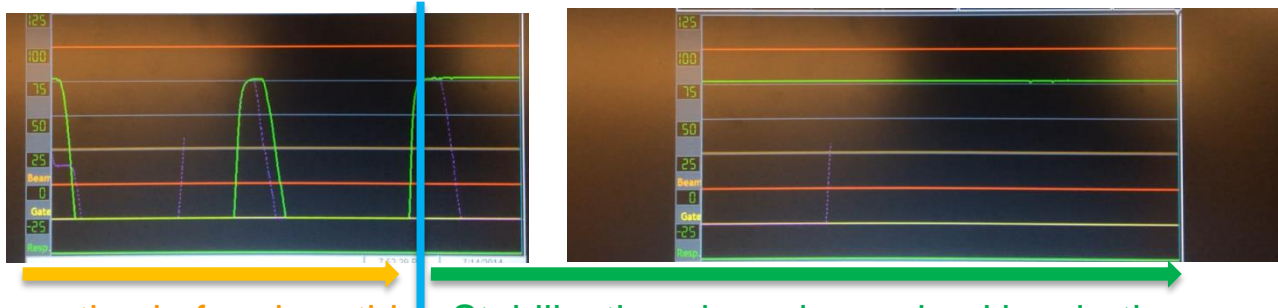
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Visualisation of breathing status

Patient view



Preparation in free breathing (FB) Stabilisation phase in maximal inspiration (start)

RTT view
(video screen)



Stabilisation phase (end) Uninstall and recovery phase in FB

1.2/ 2nd clinical application: lung SBRT



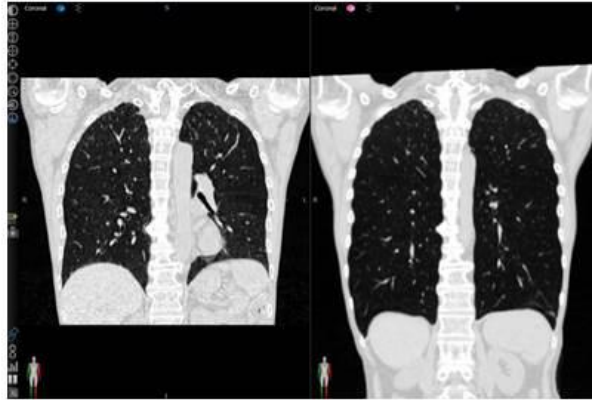


Fig a. Simulation CT in maximal inspiration (left) and in PART position (right)

		FB	MI	PART
Lungs	V20	5.64 %	5.52 %	3.77 %
	Mean dose	4.3 Gy	4.25 Gy	3.35 Gy
	mean dose CL lung	1.12 Gy	1.1 Gy	0.86 Gy
	Total Lungs volume	5602 cc	5702 cc	10468 cc
Spinal cord	Dmax	14.8 Gy	14.5 Gy	10.5 Gy
Oesophagus	Dmax	14.1 Gy	14.1 Gy	11.3 Gy
Trachea or bronchus	Dmax	0.3 Gy	0.3 Gy	2.5 Gy
Heart	Dmax	29.6 Gy	30 Gy	27.6 Gy
	Mean dose	5.63 Gy	4.6 Gy	3.71 Gy
Chest Wall	PRV cote	37 cc	37 cc	40 cc

*Dmax= maximal dose, CL= contralateral, FB= Free breathing by Midventilation
MI=Gating in maximal inspiration, PART= Gating in PART conditions*

Fig b. Dosimetric parameters for different technics to deliver fractionated SBRT for a lung case

PART has a capacity to expand the lung and markedly reduce the lung tissue electron density as compared to MI

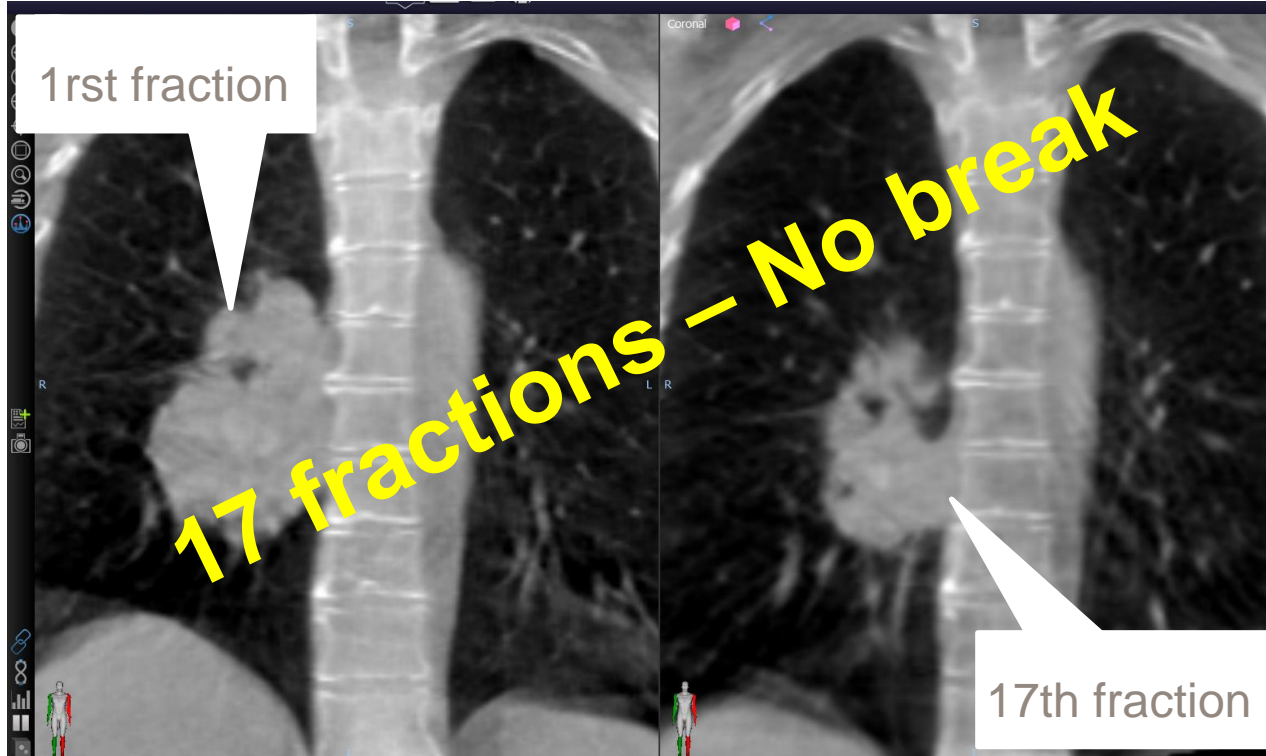
Using PART, the volume of healthy lung tissue included in high dose irradiated volume was halved

1.3/ 3rd clinical application: Locally adv. lung cancer

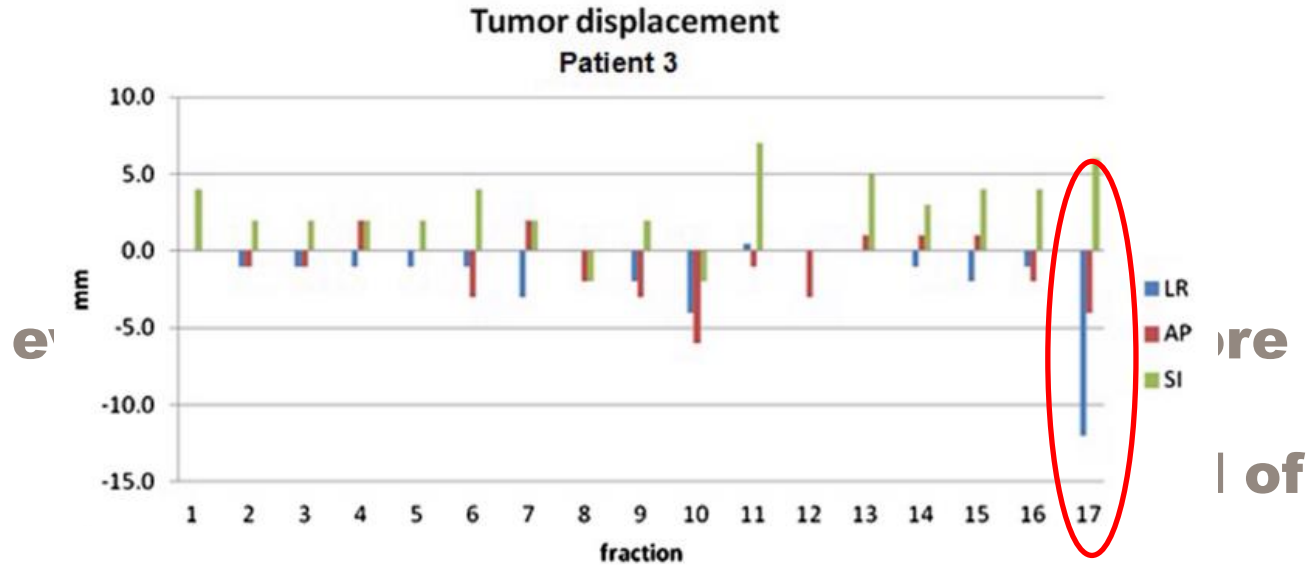
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Radiation effect enhanced due to the use of O₂ with PART
Needs to be confirmed by further studies



1.4/ 4rd clinical application: Hodgkin disease

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Original Article

Percussion assisted radiation therapy in Hodgkin lymphoma allows a marked reduction in heart dose

Durham AD et al., Radiother Oncol, Nov 2020

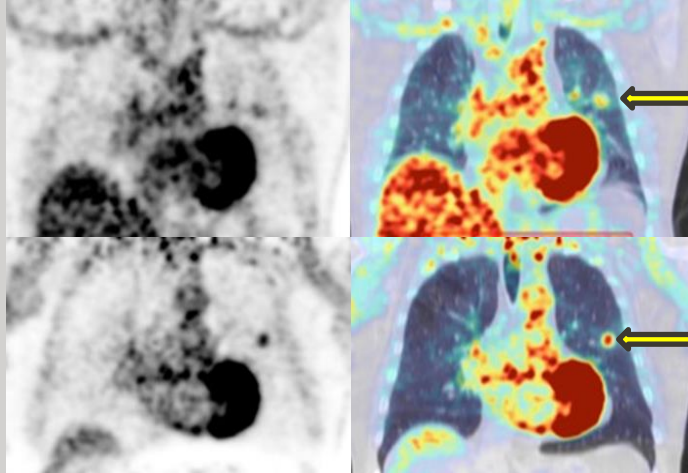
3Gy reduction mean heart dose with PART
Needs to be confirmed by further studies

45 fractions – No break

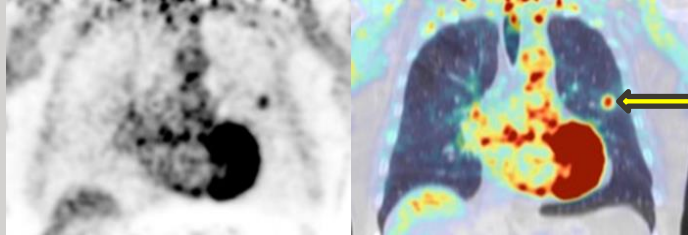
2/ For Imaging

NUCLEAR MEDICINE: PET-CT under HFPV

- a/ Free-breathing (6 min)



- b/



PET/CT FDG for the same patient without HFPV (a) and with (b). SUVmax increases of **29% for PET** under HFPV (b) compared to PET without HFPV (a)

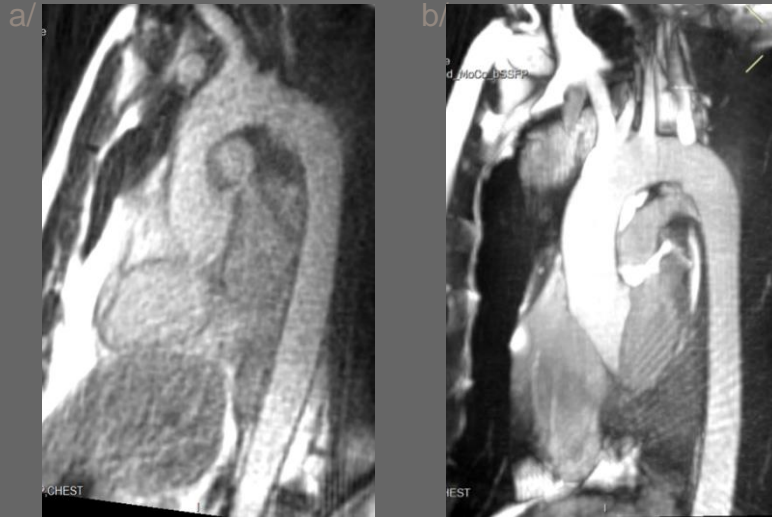
Reduction of Respiratory Motion during PET/CT by Pulsatile-Flow Ventilation (PFV-PET/CT): first clinical evaluation

J Prior*, N Peguret* et al. *co-authors. J Nucl Med. 2015 Dec 3.

- 4 PET/CT performed under HFPV,
- **11 minutes of chest stabilization necessary for PET**

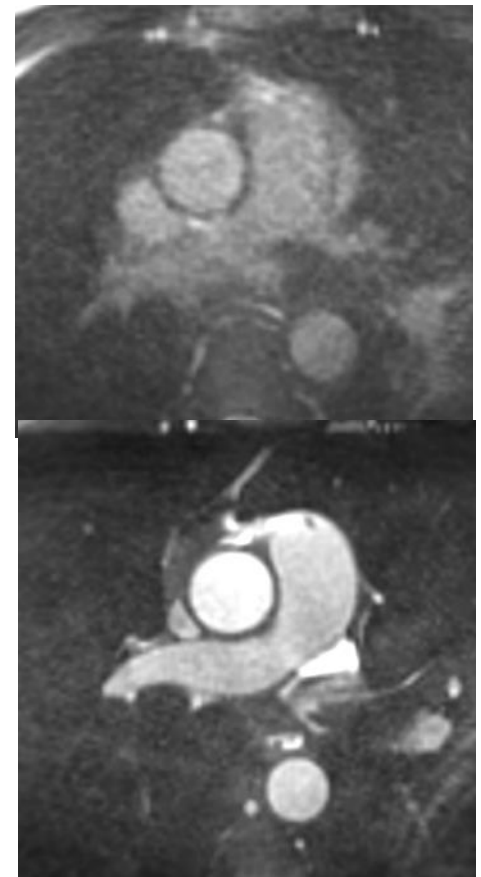
RADIOLOGY: Thoracic MRI under HFPV

- 4 MRI performed under HFPV,
- **8 minutes of chest stabilization**



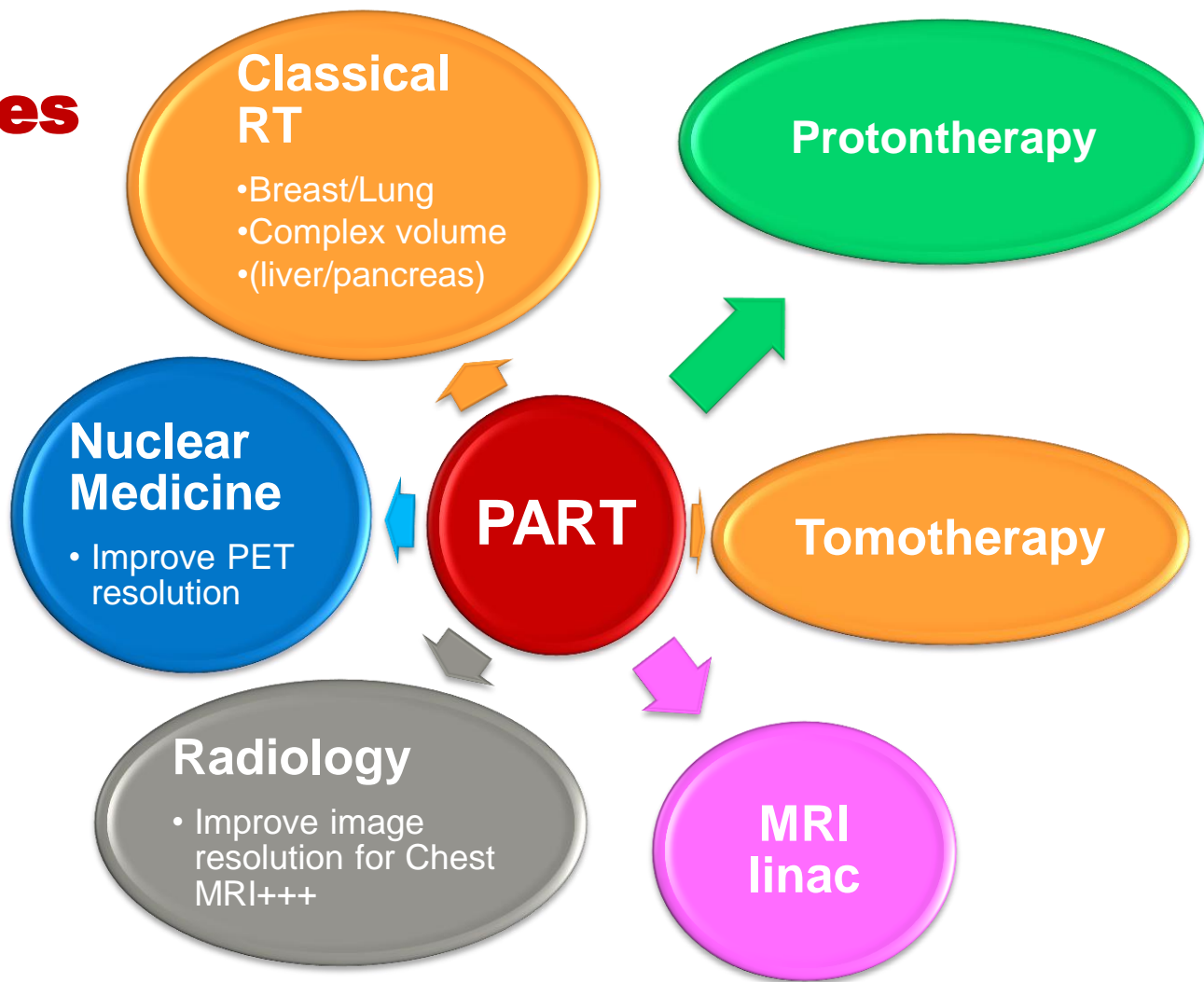
3D radial sequence sagittal reformat showing the Aorta without HFPV (a) and with (b). The cardiac structures and the contour of the aorta are much better in b) than in a). Images without contrast.

Beigelman-Aubry C., Peguret N. PlosOne 2017



**High signal within blood
pool without contrast
Sharp borders**

3/ Perspectives



- **In total, PART is a promising technique**
 - ✓ **Feasible with high success rate**
(77% for patients, 93% for volunteers
after 175 tests performed)
 - ✓ **Well tolerated**
 - ✓ **Perspectives especially with new machines
in RT and in the field of diagnosis**
- **More studies required to confirm its use in
these different areas**

Thank you for your attention!
Let me take a breath to answer your
questions!