

# MRI guided Therapies: seeing what you treat



Universitair Medisch Centrum  
*Utrecht*

Chrit Moonen



# Interventional radiology

- Vascular interventions
- Image guided biopsies
- Image guided drug infusion
- Tumor ablation
  - *Radiofrequency*
  - *Microwave*
  - *Laser*
  - *High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU)*
    - US guided HIFU
    - MRI guided HIFU

# MRI guided

# High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU)



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PC

MRI with HIFU

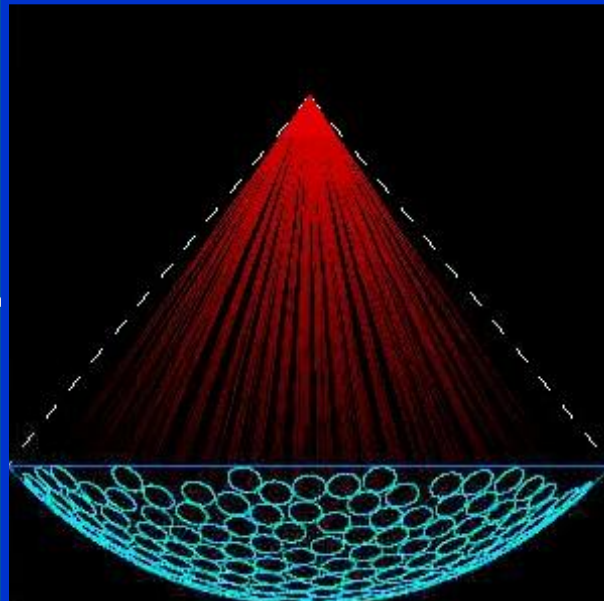


anatomy and  
temperature mapping



thermo-therapy

position and  
power control



TRANSDUCER

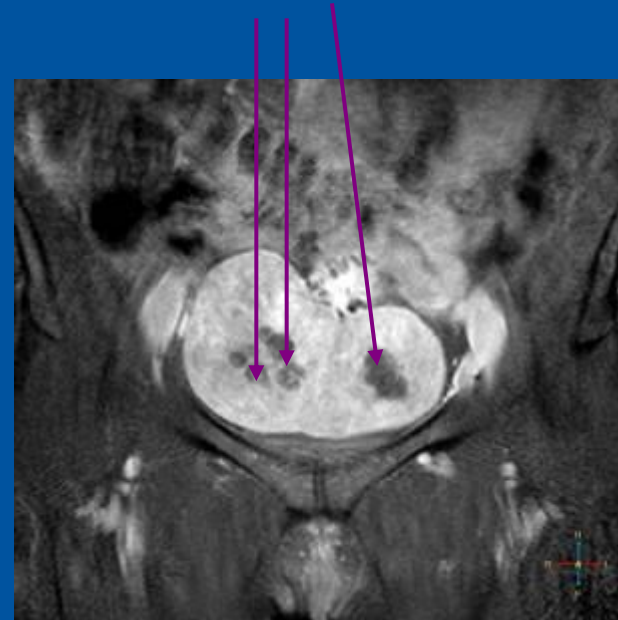
# MRI guided Focused ultrasound: clinical applications

Patient 1 (Uterine Fibroid) 20/11/2008, Philips/CHU Bordeaux (Pr Trillaud)

## HIFU Ablation



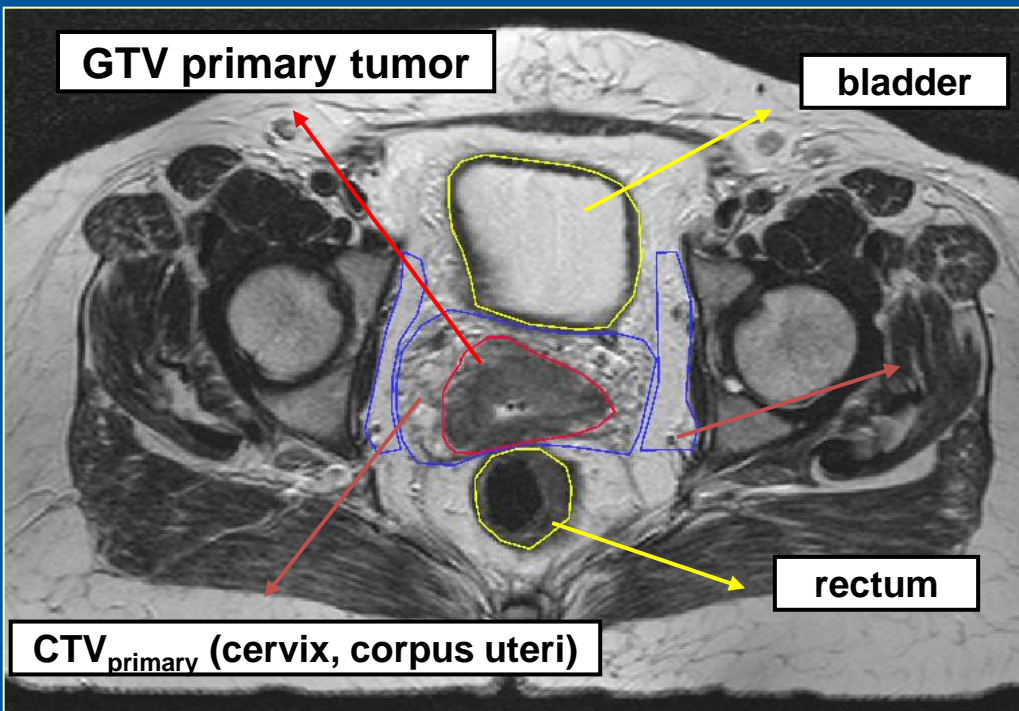
Before



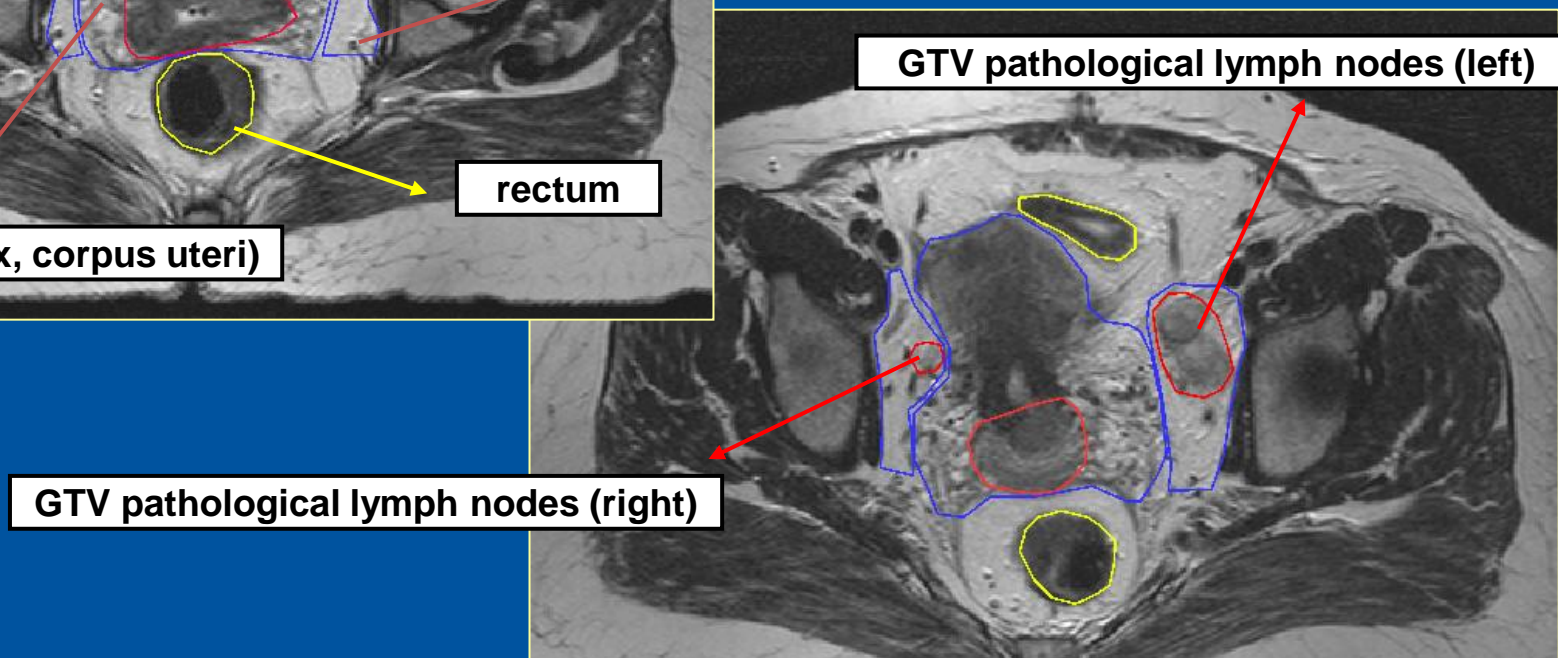
After

- Standard-of-Care for many types of cancer
- High-Precision Treatment (Gamma-knife, linear accelerator, proton beam)
- Pre-planning is image guided
  - *Definition of Gross Tumor Volume (GTV)*
  - *Definition of Clinical Target Volume (CTV)*
  - *Identification of Organ At Risk (OAR)*
- Until now, treatment itself is not (real-time) image guided
- Mobile organs are generally not treated with RadioTherapy
- Modern RadioTherapy moves towards real-time image guidance (US, X-ray, MRI)

# MRI offers superb soft tissue visualization



T2 weighted MRI sequence cervix



# Real time breathing related motion



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irregular breathing von Hippiel Lindau kidney tumour

# Breathing related motion



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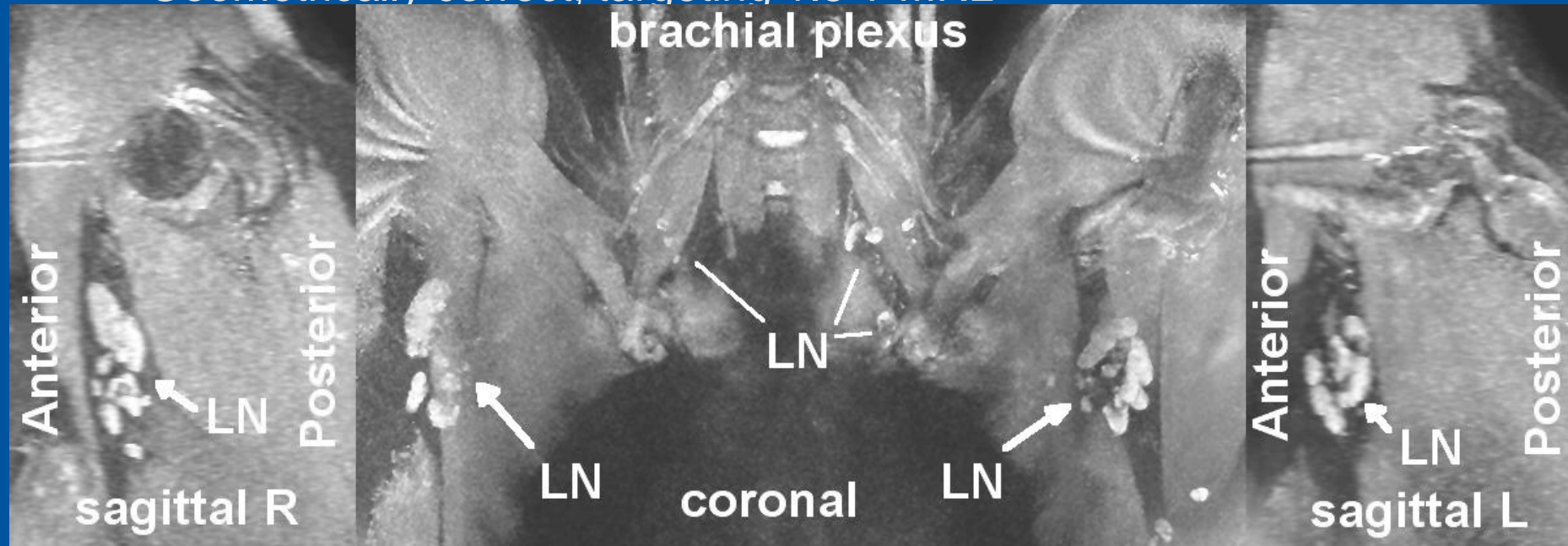
irregular breathing von Hippel Lindau kidney tumour



# New 3D T2-FFE sequence with unique potential lymph nodes breast cancer patients



- 3D T2-FFE with some intrinsic diffusion weighting, fat suppression and black blood imaging
- Resolution 0.7x0.7x1 mm
- Geometrically correct, targeting 1.5 T MRL



T2-FFE MRI axillary lymph nodes



# Vision: MRI guided Therapy

- With MRI we see the GTV and we can follow/track tumours
- The GTV is hard to track with present day radiotherapy
- Tumour infiltrations are relatively well visualized
- We want to use the actual MRI to better track the GTV and spare OAR

Conclusion UMCU: MRI guided cancer treatment, **seeing what you treat**

# Outline



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Utrecht

- MRI guided RadioTherapy
- MRI guided Focused Ultrasound
- Image Guided Chemotherapy
- Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions

# Outline



University Medical Center  
Utrecht

- MRI guided RadioTherapy
- **MRI guided Focused Ultrasound**
- Image Guided Chemotherapy
- Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions

# Volumetric MR-HIFU ablation of breast cancer using a dedicated breast platform



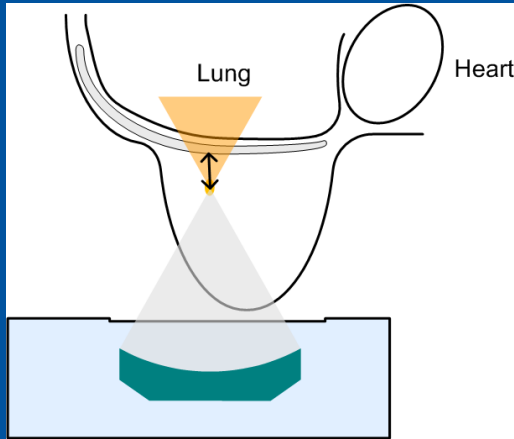
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- Phase 1 study on patients with pathologically proven invasive breast cancer (n=10)
  - *Feasibility study to assess safety and treatment accuracy in patients with breast cancer*
- Treat-and-resect protocol
  - *Surgery between 48 hours and one week after HIFU treatment*
- Sentinel lymph node procedure
  - *Peritumoral injection of radioactive colloid just before surgery*
  - *Detection during surgery*

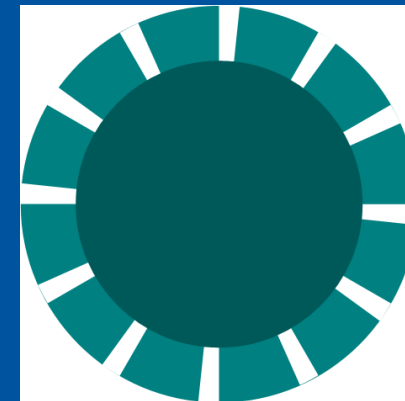
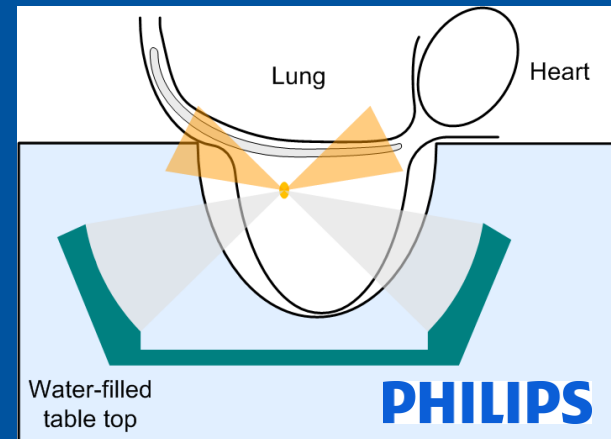
# Dedicated breast MR-HIFU system



“Conventional” approach



Dedicated system  
with lateral sonication



transducer top view

# Dedicated breast platform

## Sonalleve Breast MR-HIFU



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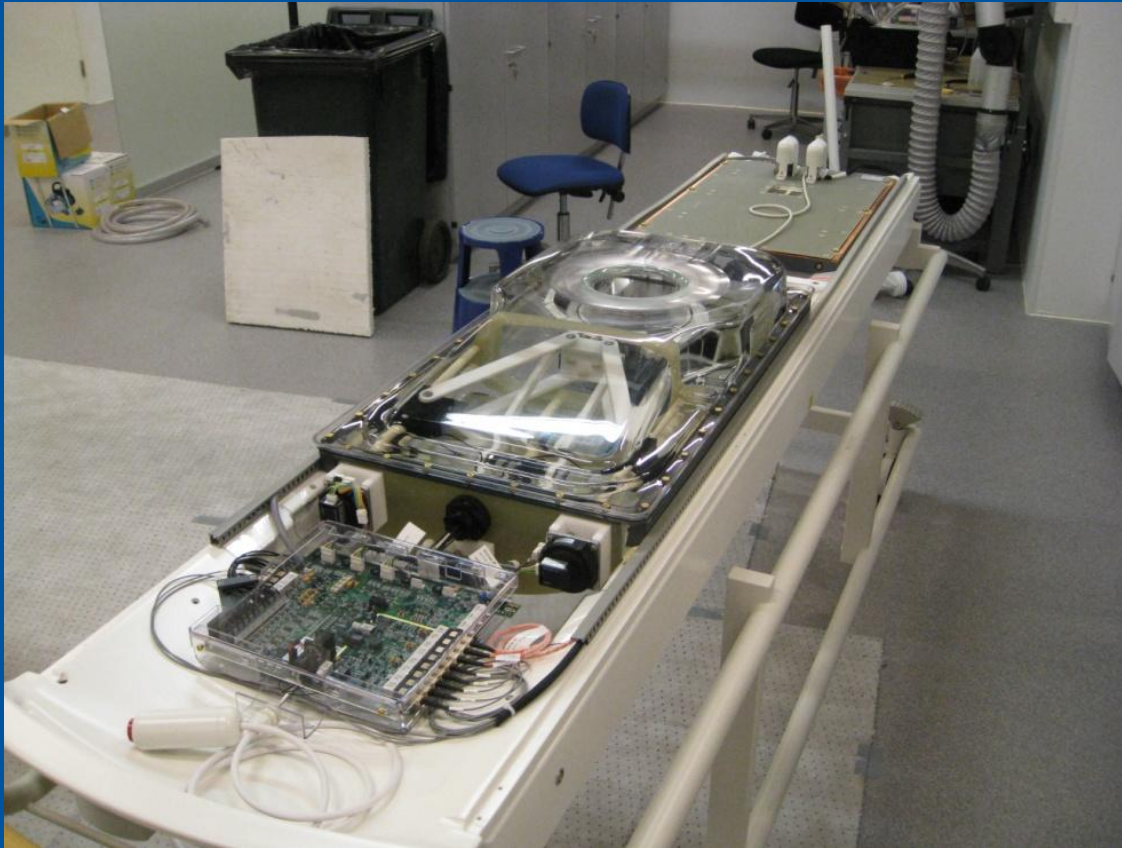
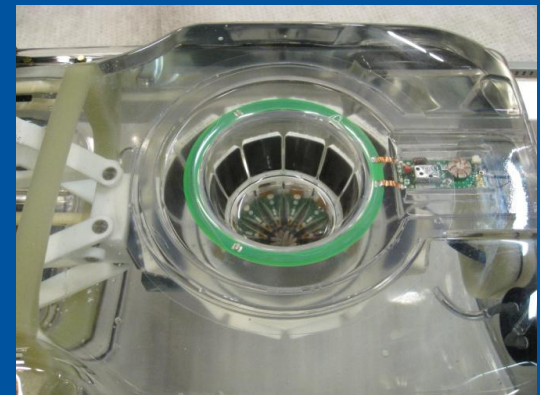


Table top without covers



Water box with transducer  
and motors

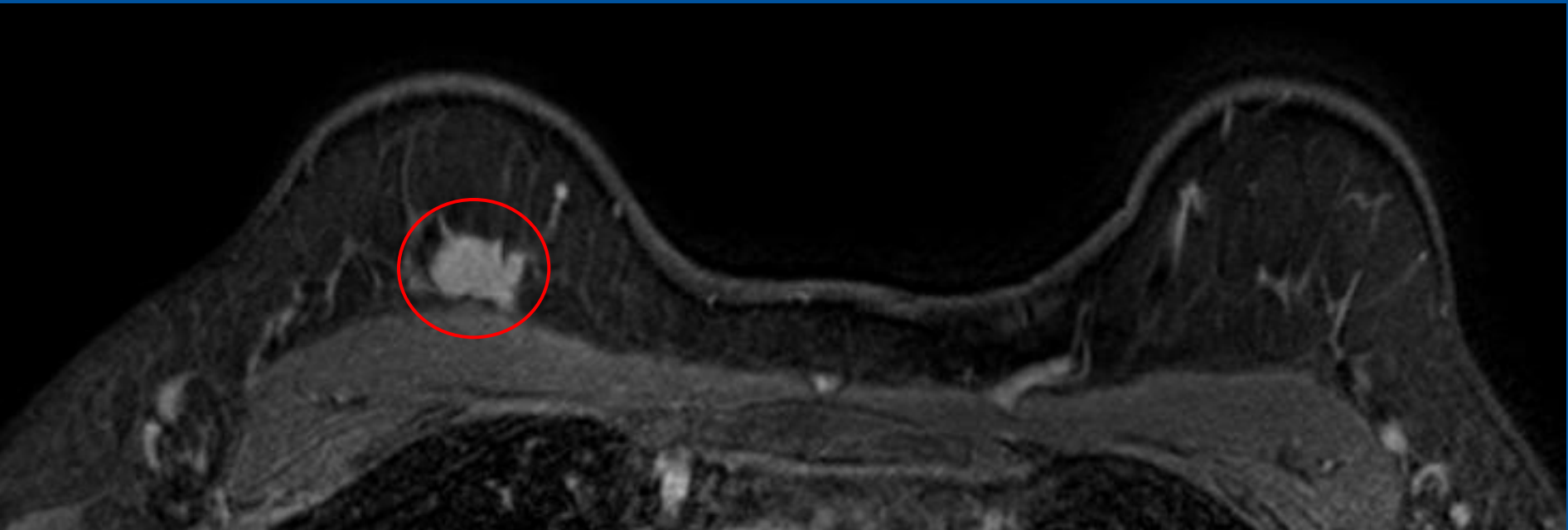


Close-up of breast cup, single-  
element RF coil, and transducer

# Results: 3 Tesla MRI



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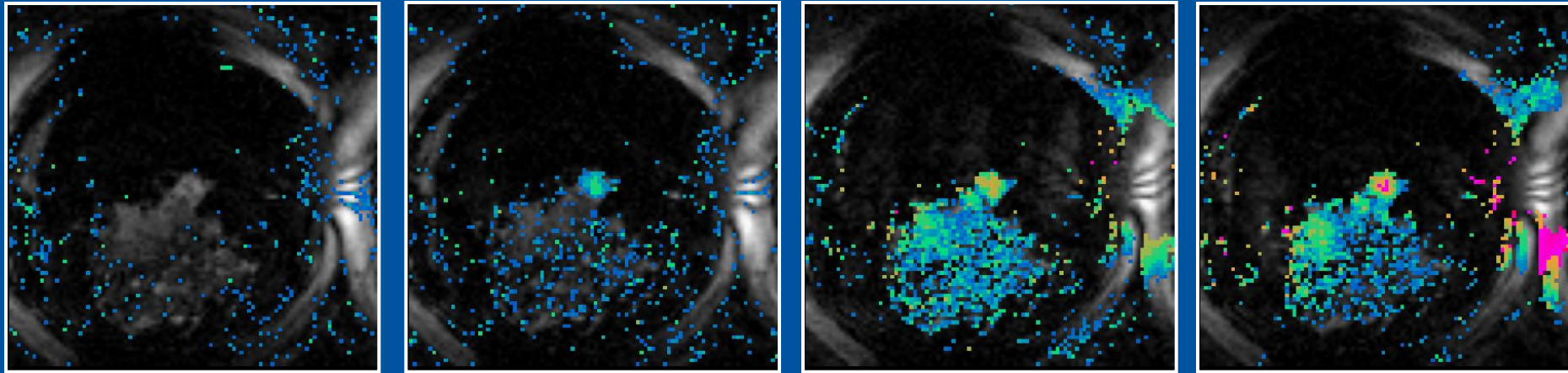




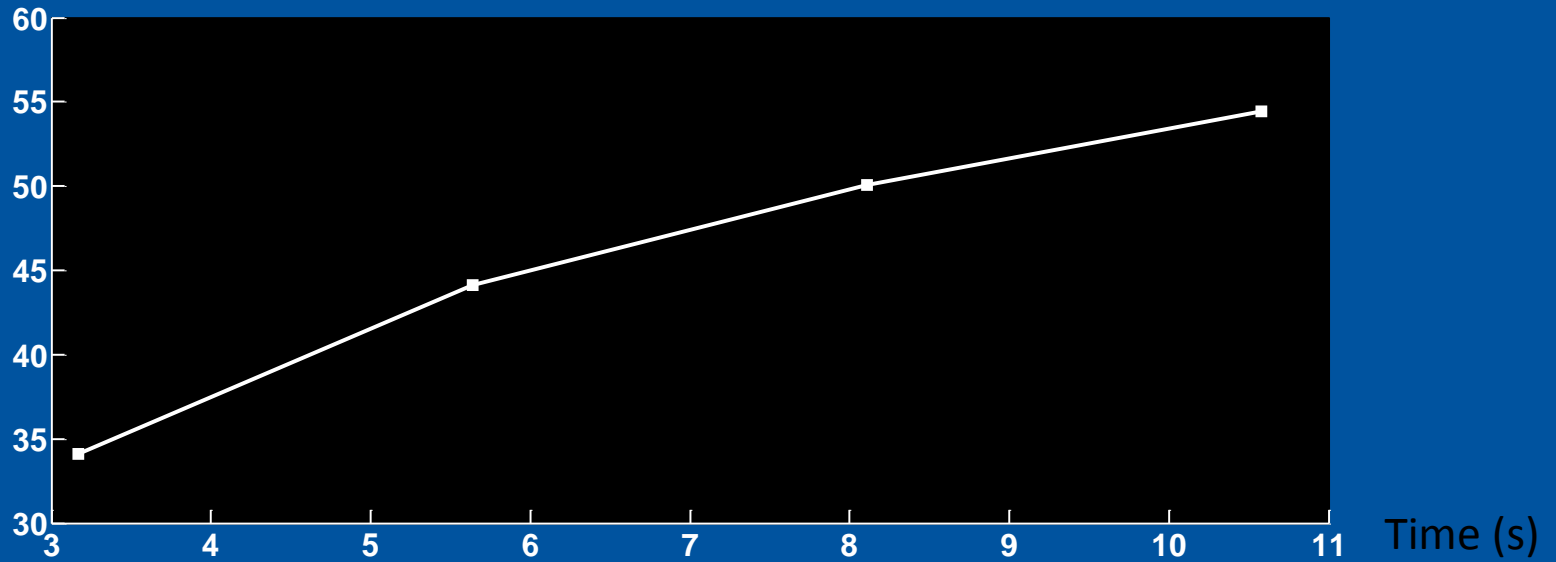
# Results: MR-HIFU



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Temp  
(°C)





# Results: after MR-HIFU ablation

- Minimal pain after MR-HIFU ablation
- Lumpectomy three days after MR-HIFU ablation
  - *Detection of sentinel lymph node*
  - *No damage to pectoral muscle*
- Pathology
  - *No macroscopic or microscopic changes visible in tumor tissue (patient 1)*
  - *Macroscopic changes visible in tumor tissue (patient 2) with diameter corresponding with thermal dose threshold*

# Outline



University Medical Center  
Utrecht

- **MRI guided RadioTherapy**
- MRI guided Focused Ultrasound
- Image Guided Chemotherapy
- Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions

# Development of the ultimate MRI targeting system for RadioTherapy

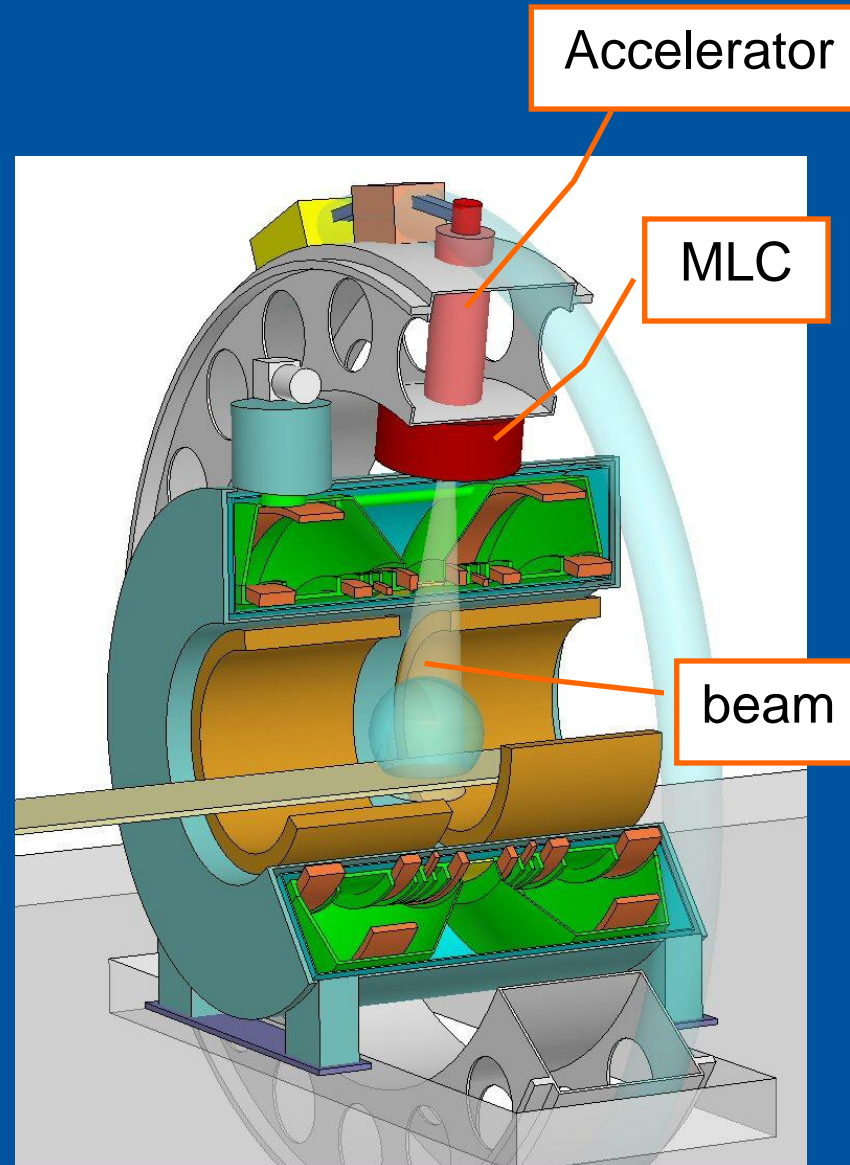


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- Diagnostic quality MRI
- Targeting accuracy 0.5-1 mm
- On line/intrafraction/breathing
- Therapy plan update continuously
- Dose accumulation
- High dose rate
- Good IMRT properties (penumbra, scatter, transmission)
- Fast MLC



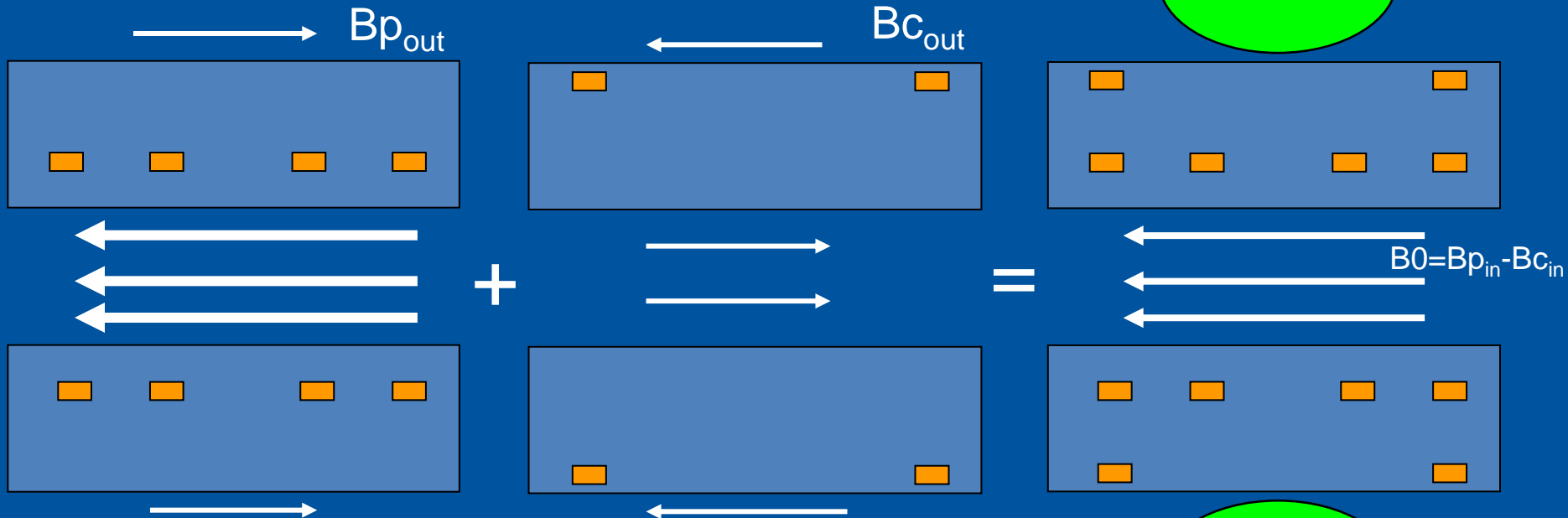
# Concept of MRI accelerator



# Principle of active B field shielding

$$B_{0_{out}} = B_{p_{out}} - B_{c_{out}} = 0$$

0 T area

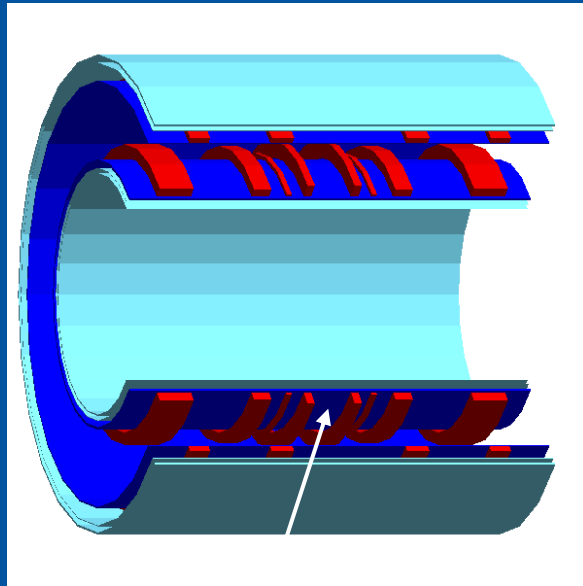


cross section through magnet

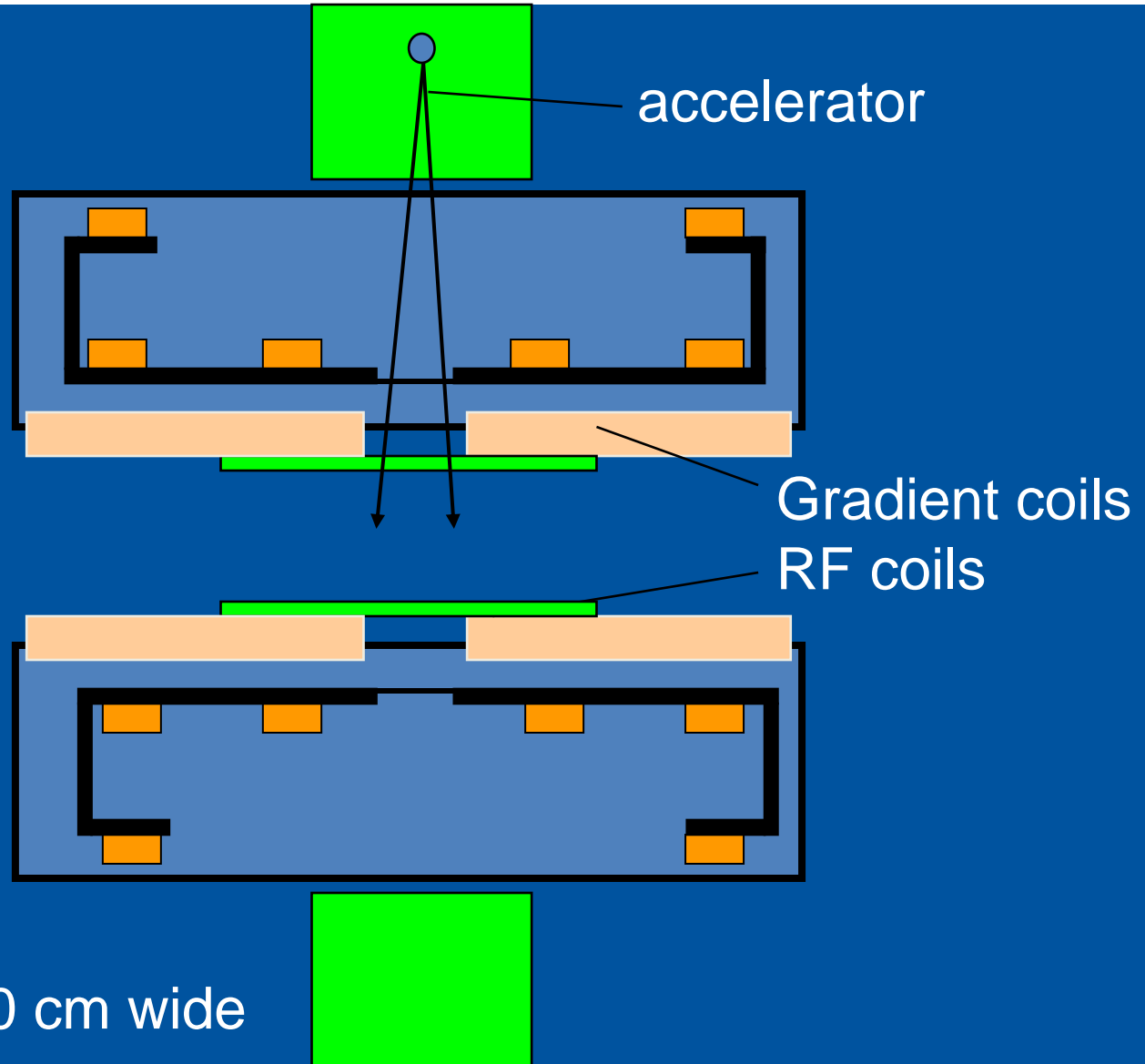


0 T area

# Radiation windows



window for beam



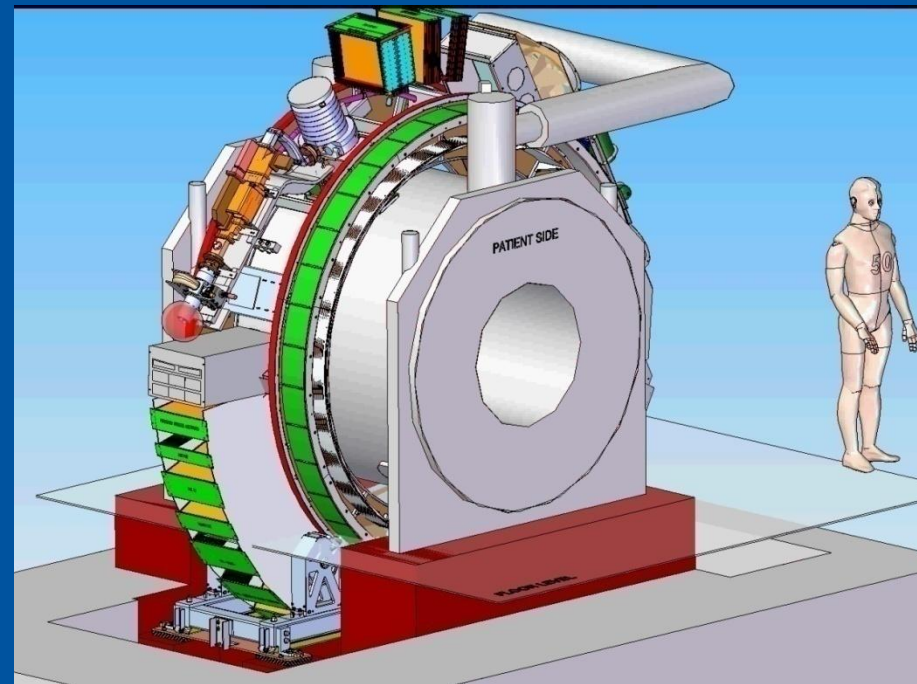
Present design:  
field 24 cm long x 40 cm wide

# Specifications MRI accelerator



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- 1.5 T diagnostic MRI
- 6 MV linac
- Simultaneous irradiation and MRI
- Continuously rotation
  - *Both directions*
  - *10 RPM*
  - *0.1 degree accuracy*
- 1 mm spherical volume as target
- MLC Field size 24x56 cm<sup>2</sup>
  - *7 mm leaves at isoc*





# Philips and Elekta go MRI



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- Tumor characterization
- MRI simulation: delineation
- MRI guidance
  - *MRI treatment guidance external beam*
- MRI treatment response assessment

# Outline



University Medical Center  
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- MRI guided RadioTherapy
- MRI guided Focused Ultrasound
  - *Liver- preclinical (large animal)*
- Image Guided Chemotherapy
- Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions

# Magnetic Resonance guided HIFU of liver and kidney



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## Challenges :

### 1. motion:

- Artifacts in MRI thermometry
- Target tracking/gated HIFU

### 2. Presence of ribs

- Block propagation of HIFU
- Burn risk in and around ribs

### 3. Highly perfused organs

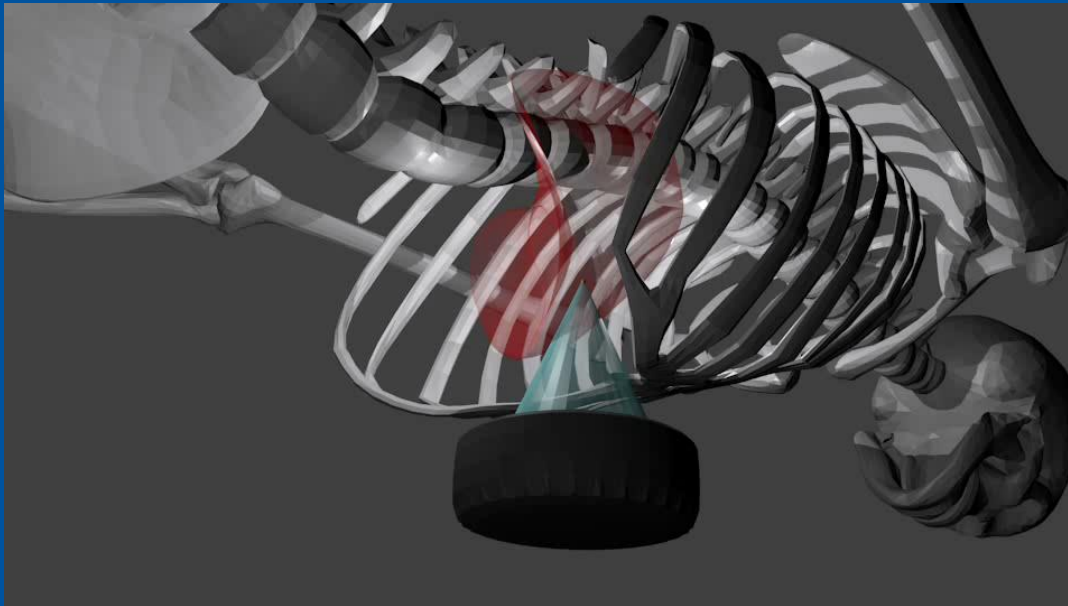
- Cooling due to flow/perfusion
- High HIFU energy deposition
- Burn risk in near and far field

# MRgHIFU for cancer therapy: Challenges for HIFU in the liver



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## #1: Respiratory motion



- Motion Tracking:
  - MRI
  - Ultrasound
- HIFU guidance
  - Beam steering
  - Gated sonication

# MRgHIFU for cancer therapy: Challenges for HIFU in the liver

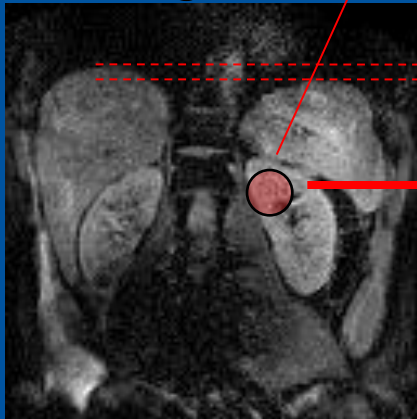


## #1: Respiratory motion

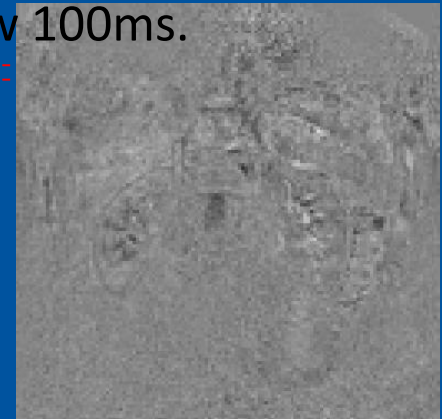
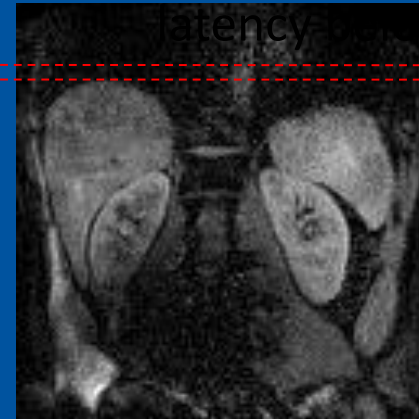
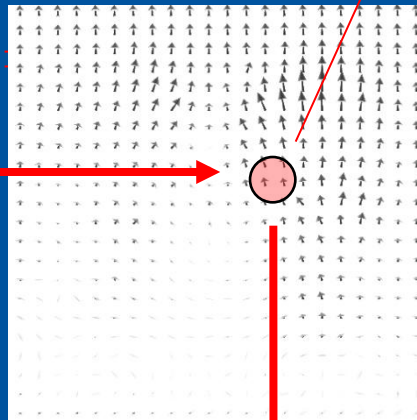
Abdominal flow based image registration  
Breathing volume based affine image registration

Optical flow based image registration  
Identify designated target position. Look up the current target location

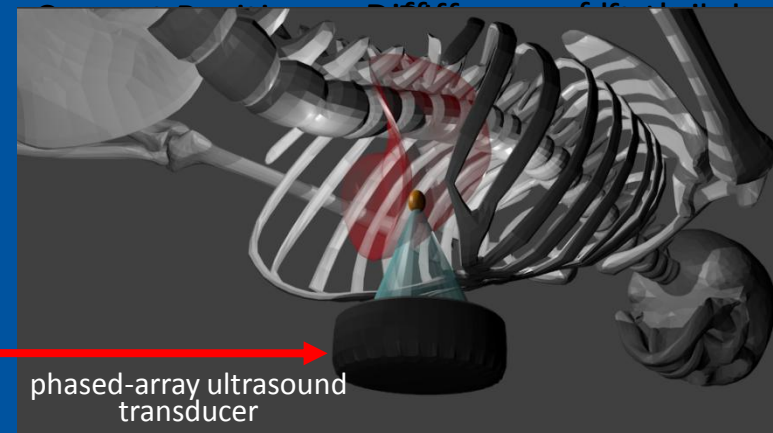
For respiratory motion this is done at a rate of 10Hz with a latency of ~100ms.



Reference Position



Update focal point position



phased-array ultrasound transducer

# Towards clinical MR-HIFU treatment in the liver



## Interventional Pre-Planning

- Preparatory scanning
- Evaluate acoustic access
- Determine diffractive/refractive effects
- Estimate duty-cycle/volumetric ablation rate (treatment duration)

## Treatment

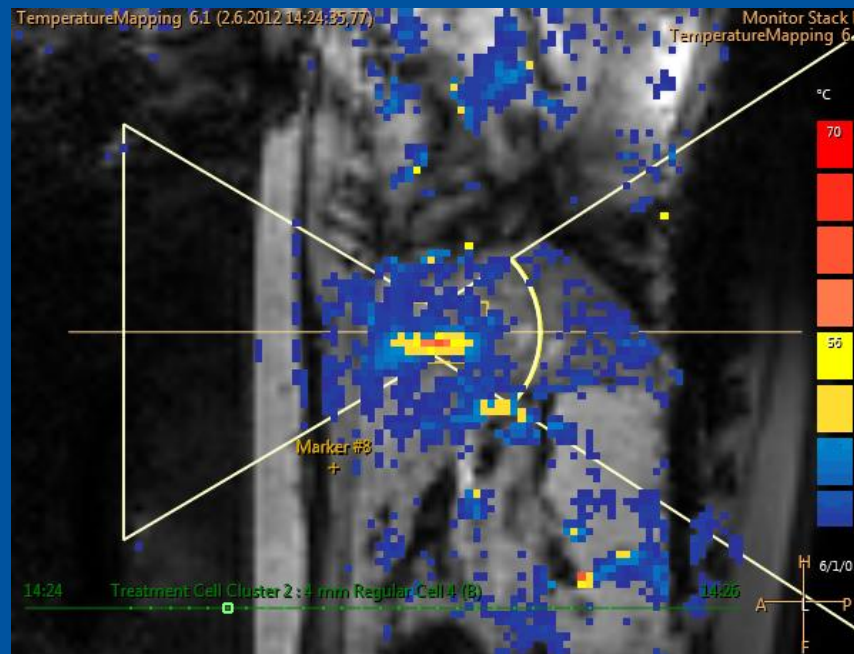
- Inter-costal firing
- Respiratory motion compensation
- Feed-back control

## Evaluation

- Comparison of Contrast-Enhanced MR images to thermal dose maps
- Correlation of histopathological Findings and thermal dose maps

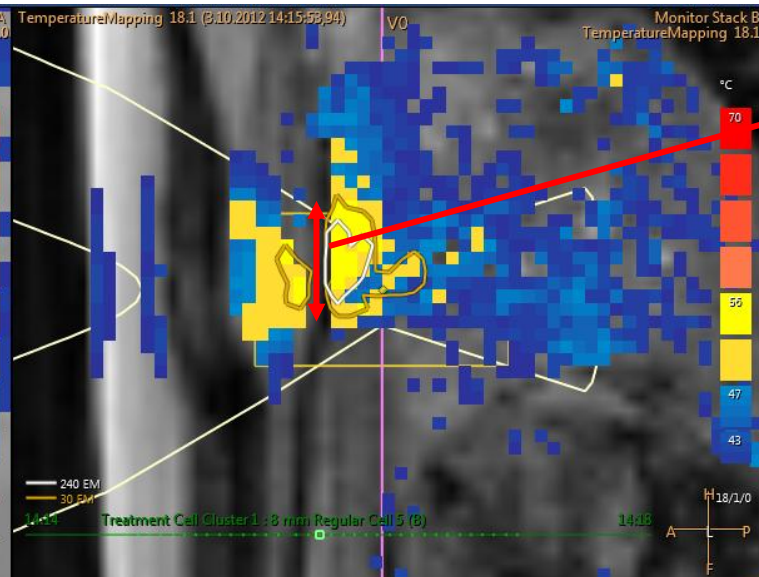
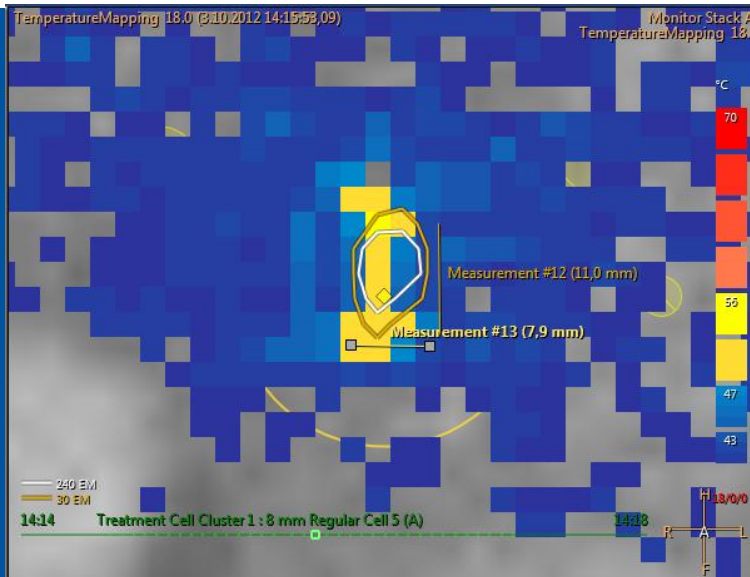
# Treatment

- Inter-costal firing
- Respiratory motion compensation
- Temperature feed-back control

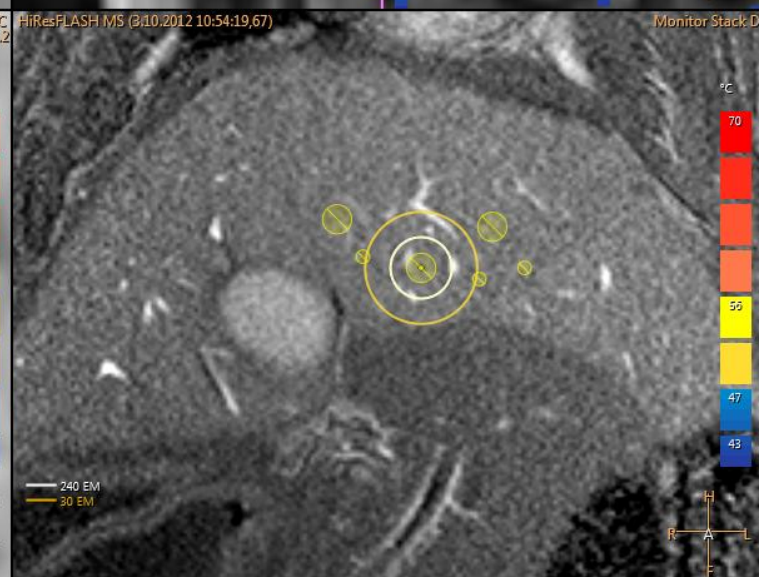
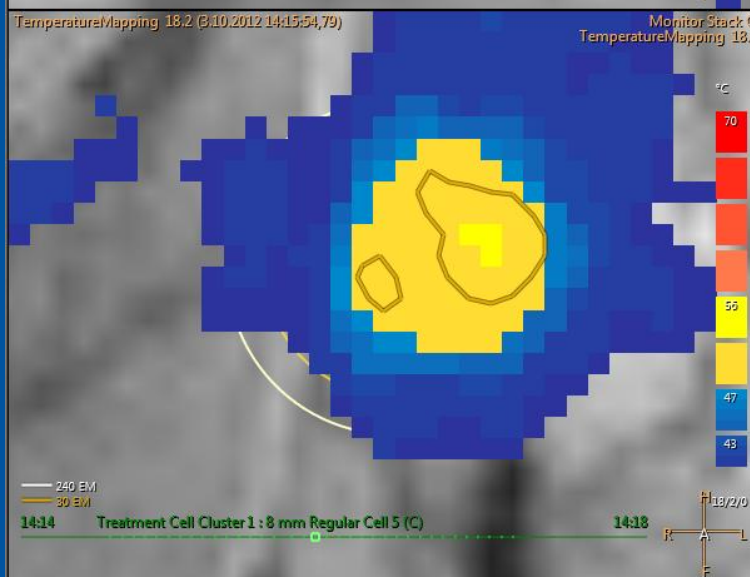


Liver ablations under clinical conditions

# Continuous sonication with gated thermometry

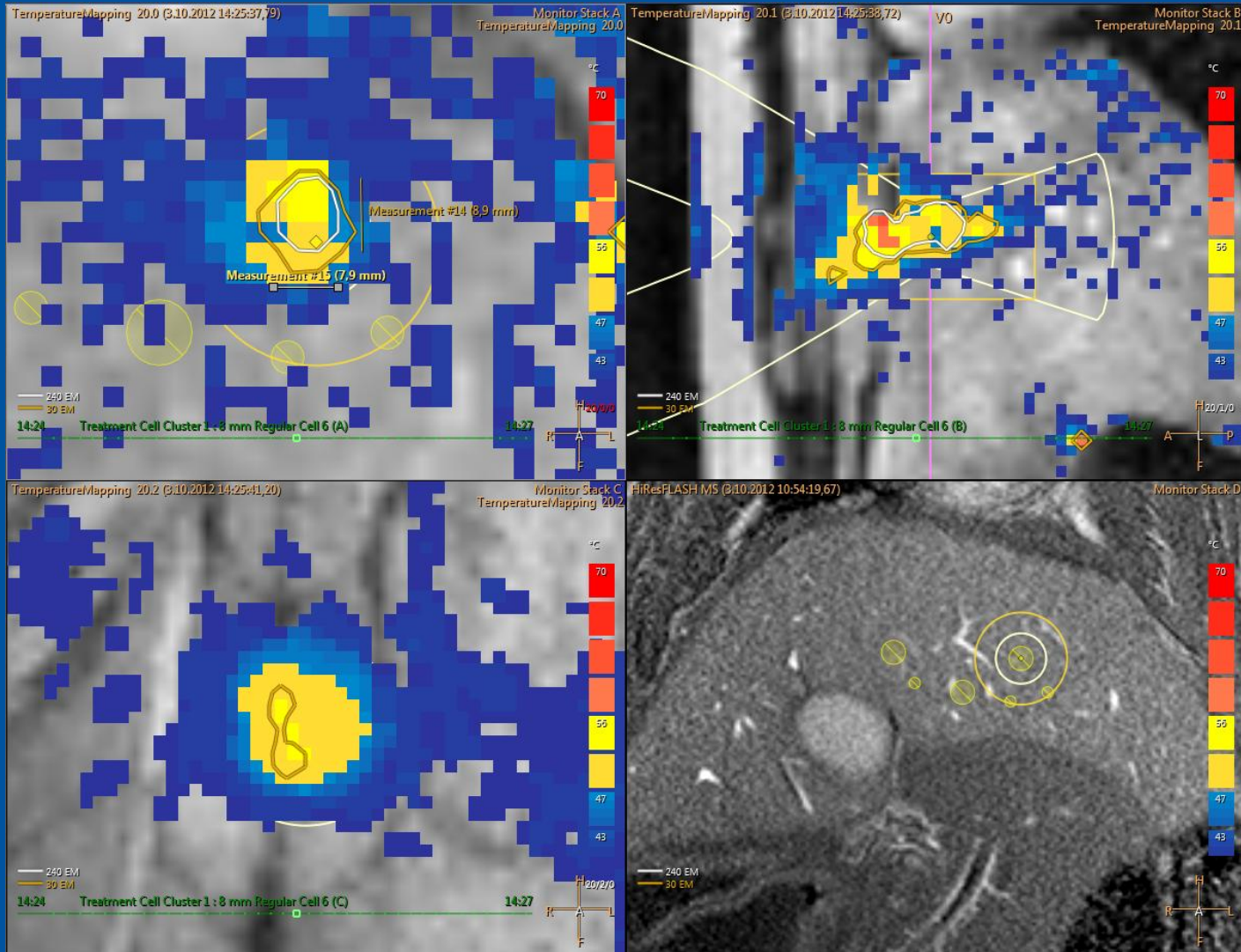


smearing of energy due to breathing motion





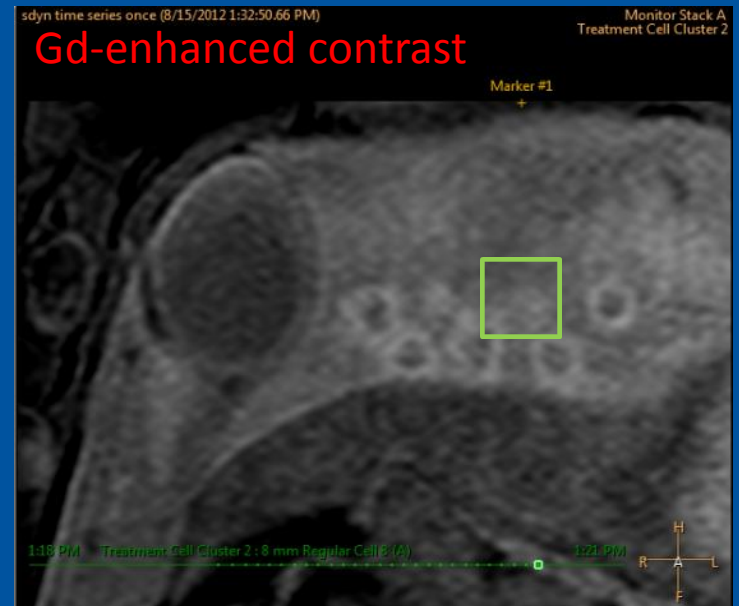
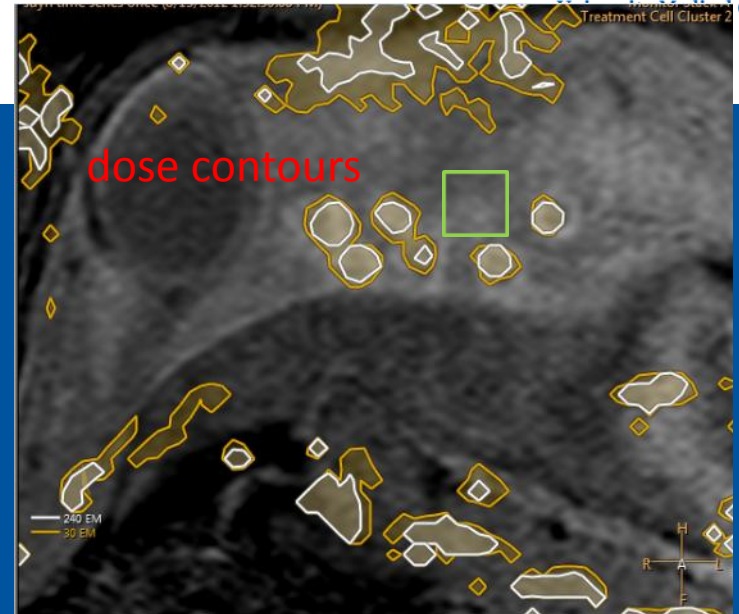
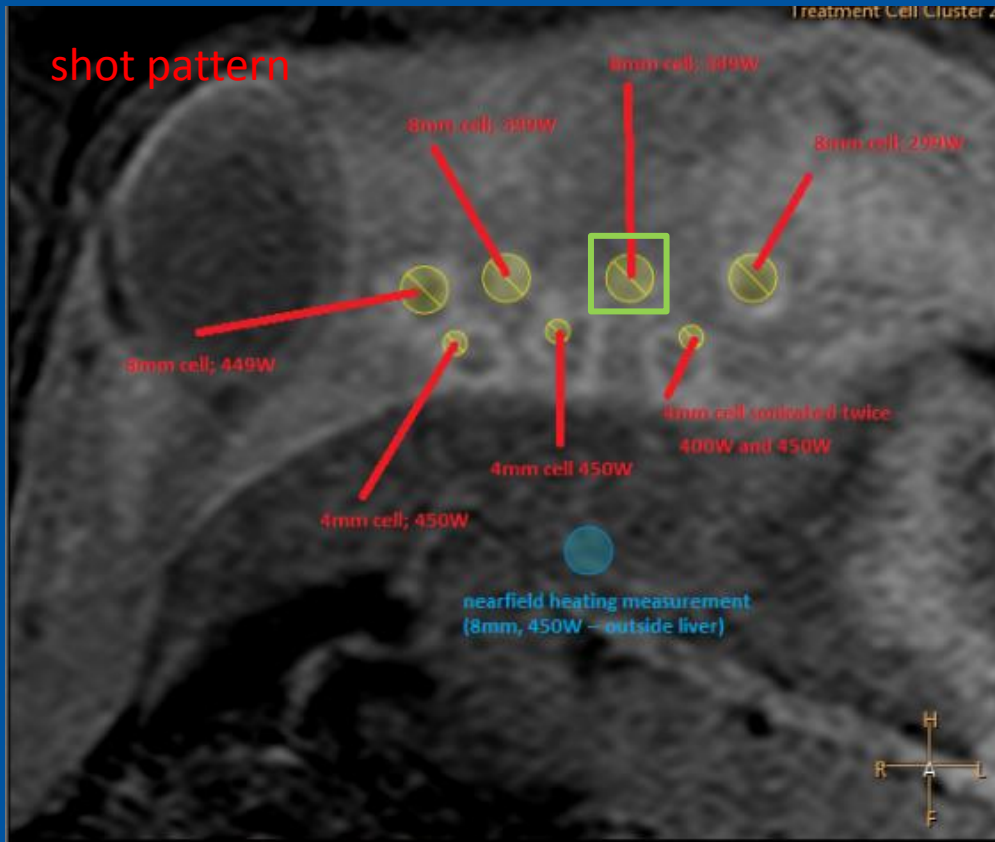
# Reference: gated sonication



- adapted duration to duty-cycle
- isotropic shape

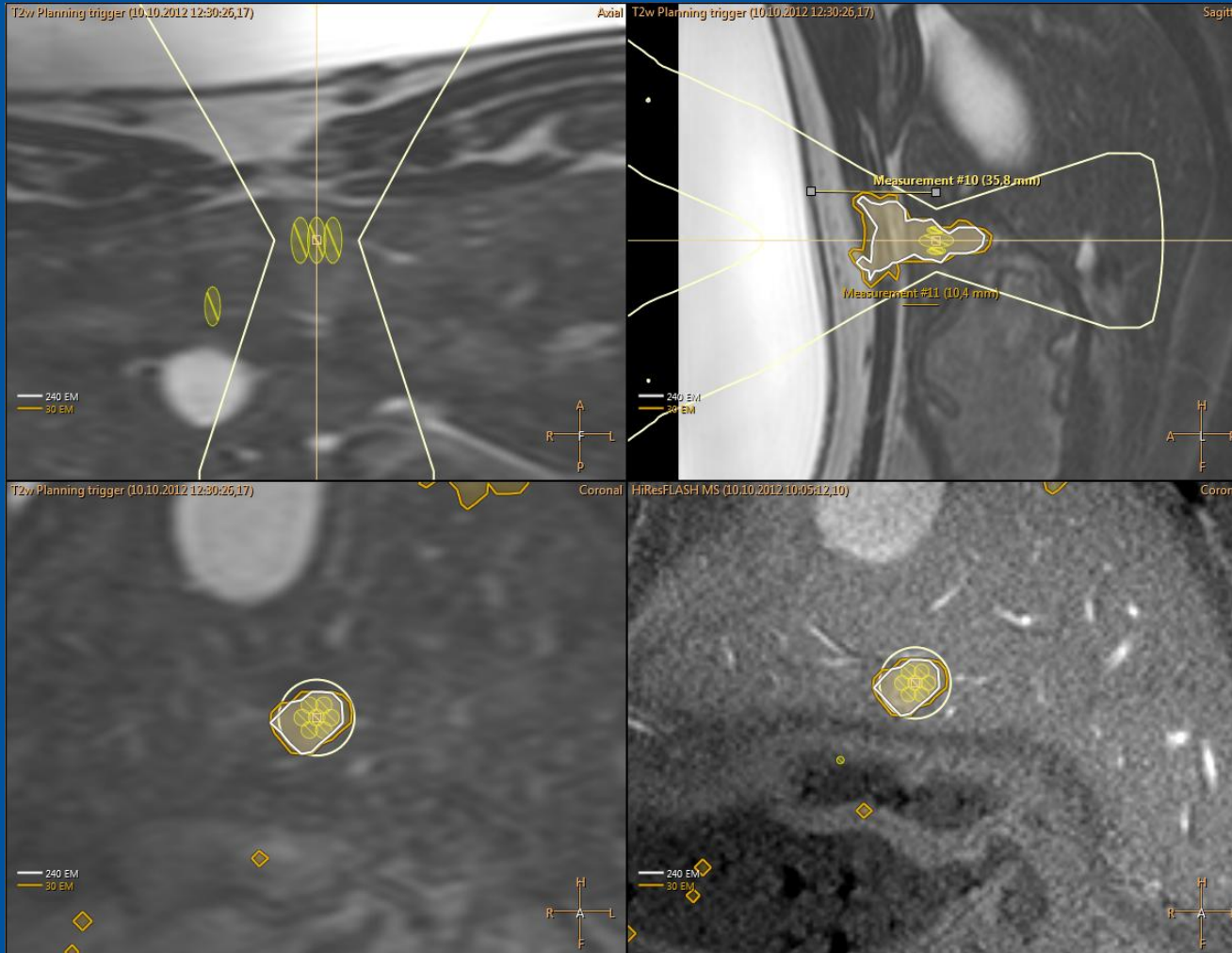
layered structures in beam-path strongly heated → oedemal (all sonications)

# Power calibration animal 4



What about the 8mm 349W sonication?

# Case study: Larger volume ablation



→ feasible for  
unobstructed,  
shallow shot

- ablation of region with 10mm diameter
- location:  
35mm from skin, 12mm inside liver
- 7 cells @ 4mm
- cooling time between shots > 10 min
- check for oedema with T2 while waiting

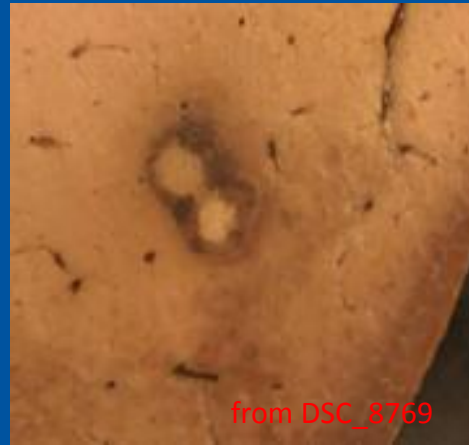
# Larger volume ablation: pathology puzzle



from DSC\_8777



from DSC\_8772



from DSC\_8769



from DSC\_8767



from DSC\_8765

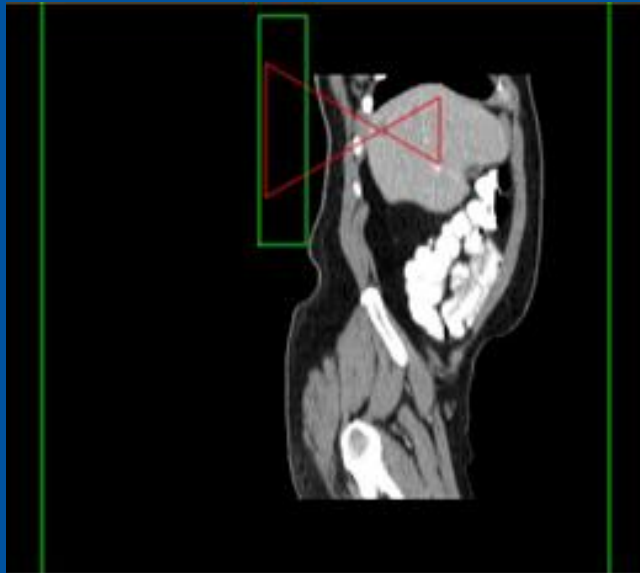


from DSC\_8762

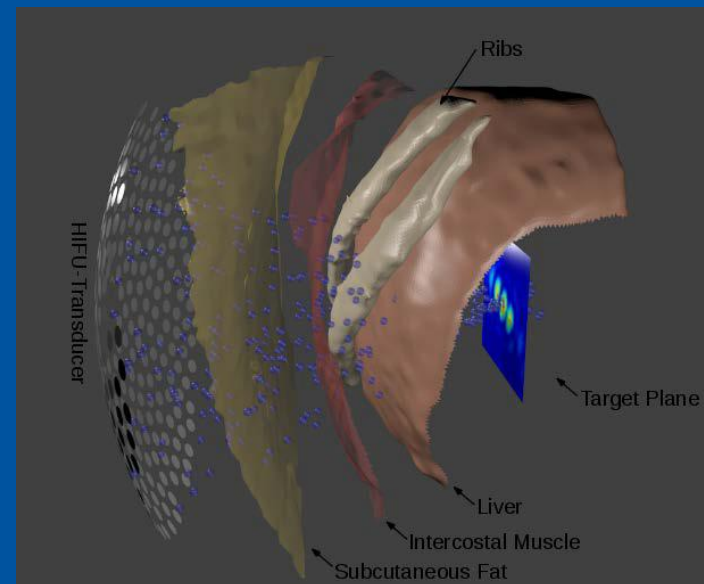


from DSC\_8760

# Intercostal-firing: The problem

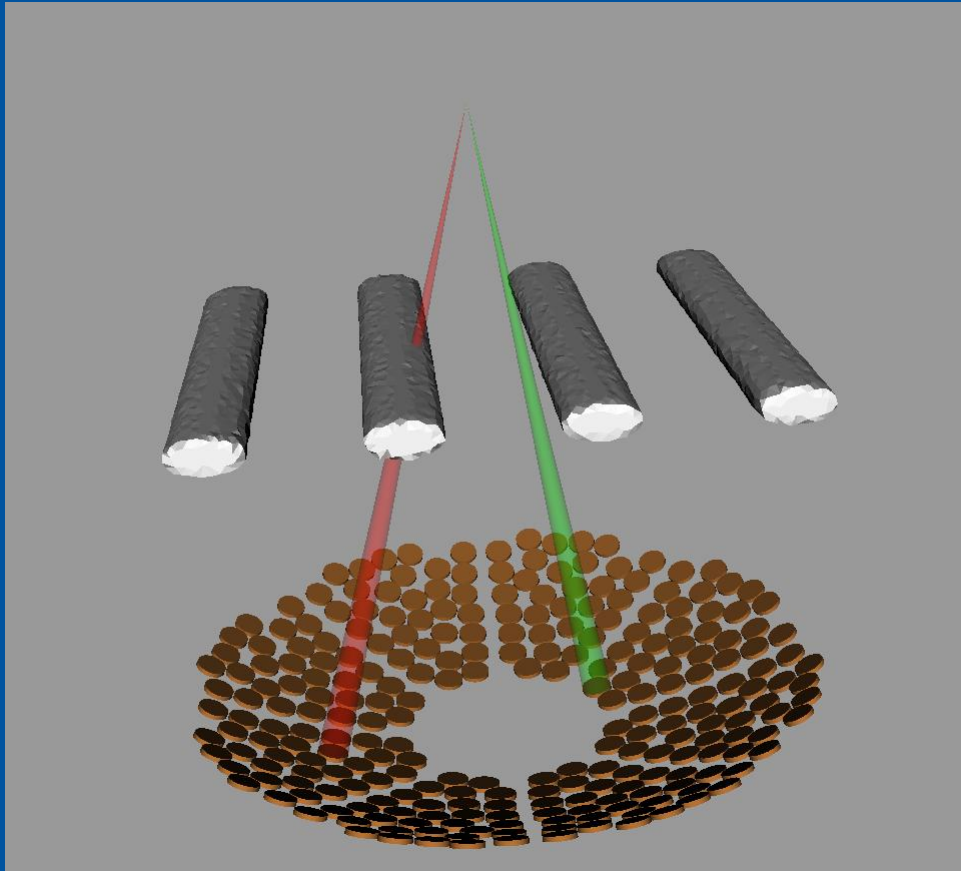


MRI / CT based preplanning tools



Treatment simulations for  
patient selection

# Geometric Shadow



Determine shadowed  
fraction of area  $A_s$



If  $A_s > \text{threshold}$ :  
Switch Element OFF

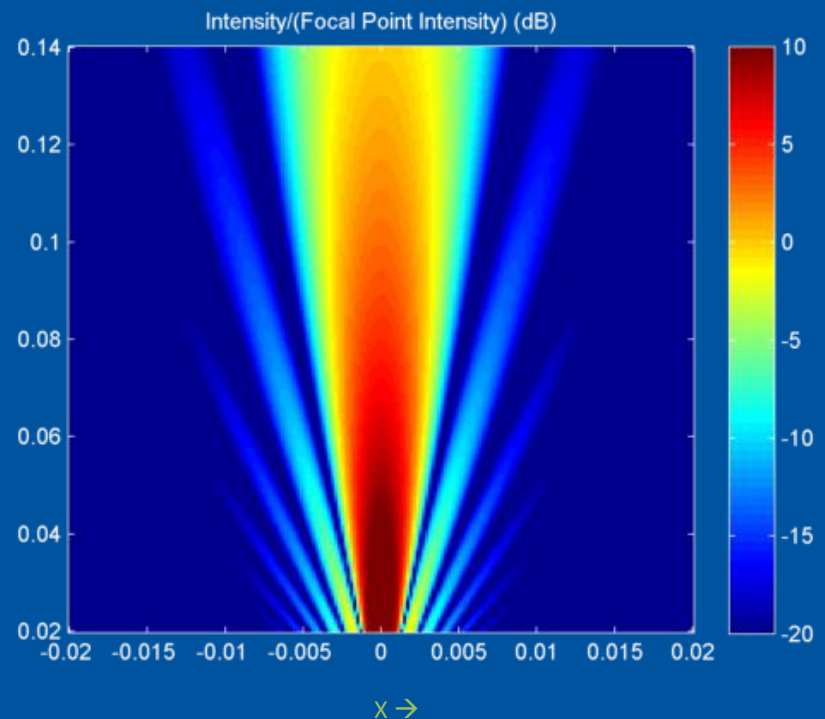


$$P_{elem} \leftarrow P_{elem} \frac{n_{total}}{n_{active}}$$

# Intensity-based thresholding

- Shadow casting ignores transmission characteristics
  - *'Blocked' elements can contribute to focus*
  - *'Unblocked' elements can expose the ribs*

## Element Directivity Pattern



10% of focus intensity @  $|x| = 6\text{mm}$

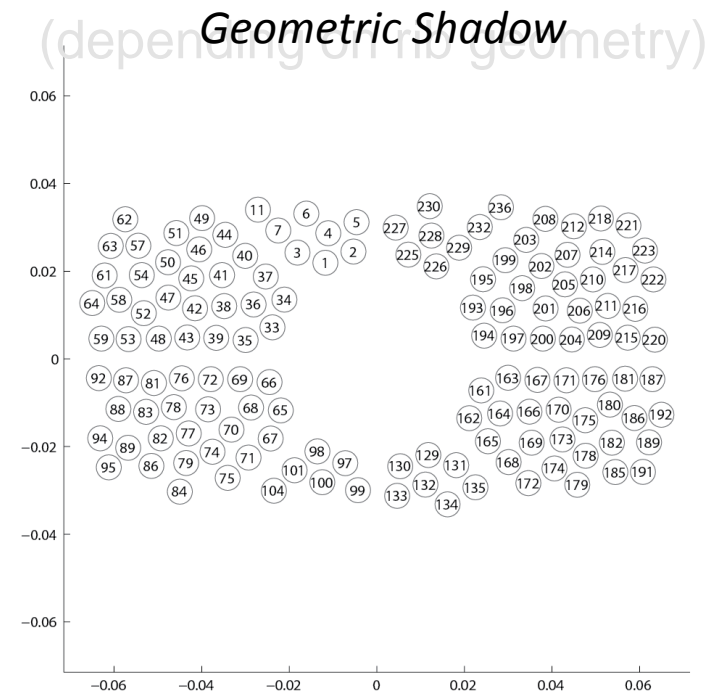
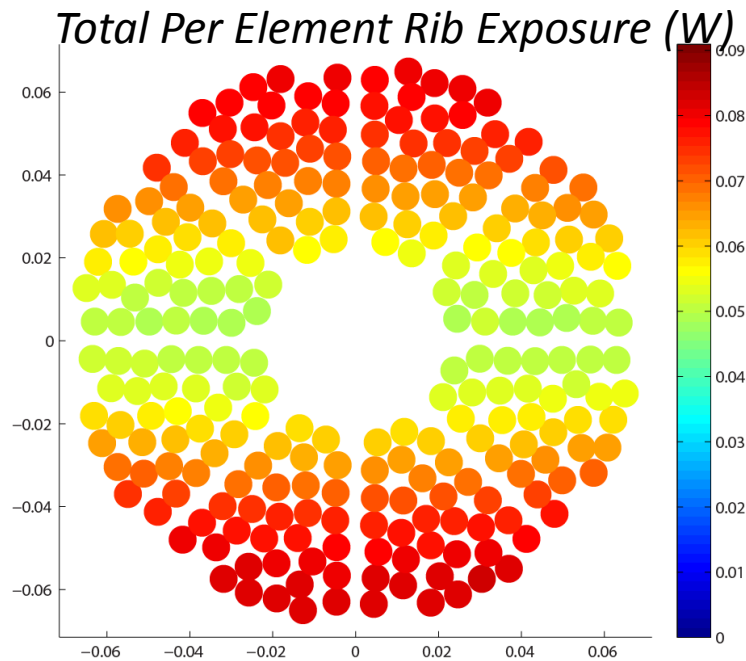
# Geometric Shadow

## Pro

- Fast
- Relatively Simple

## Contra

- Requires rib segmentation
- Weak correlation with exposure

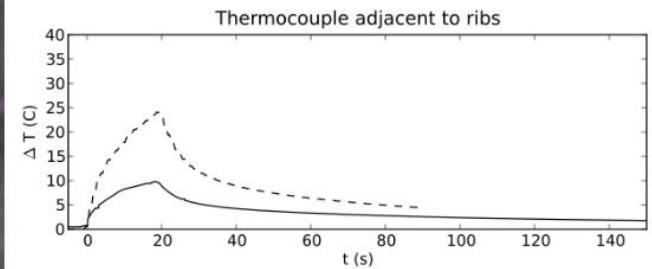
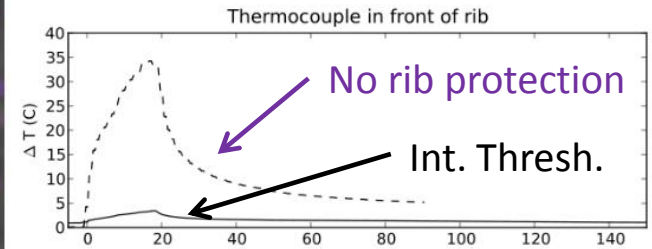
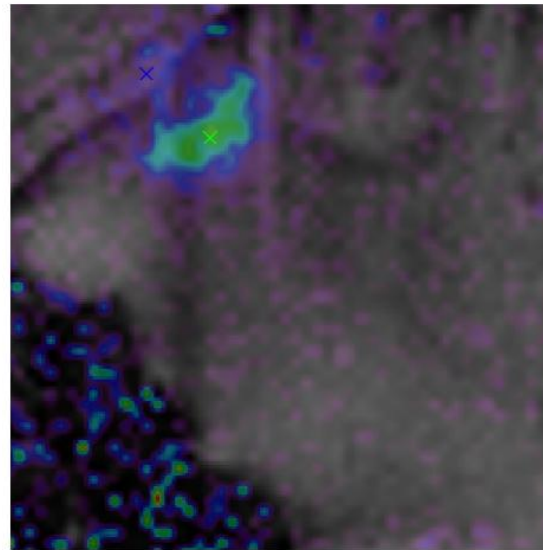
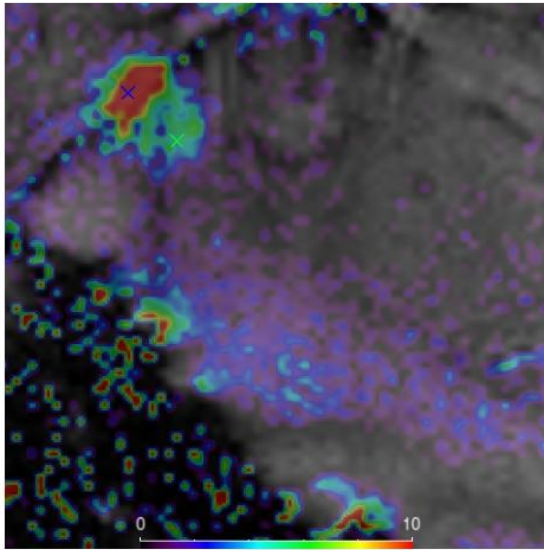




# Intensity-based switch-off

PRFS Thermometry @ rib level

Thermocouple measurements



No Rib Protection

| Intensity Threshold

# Outline



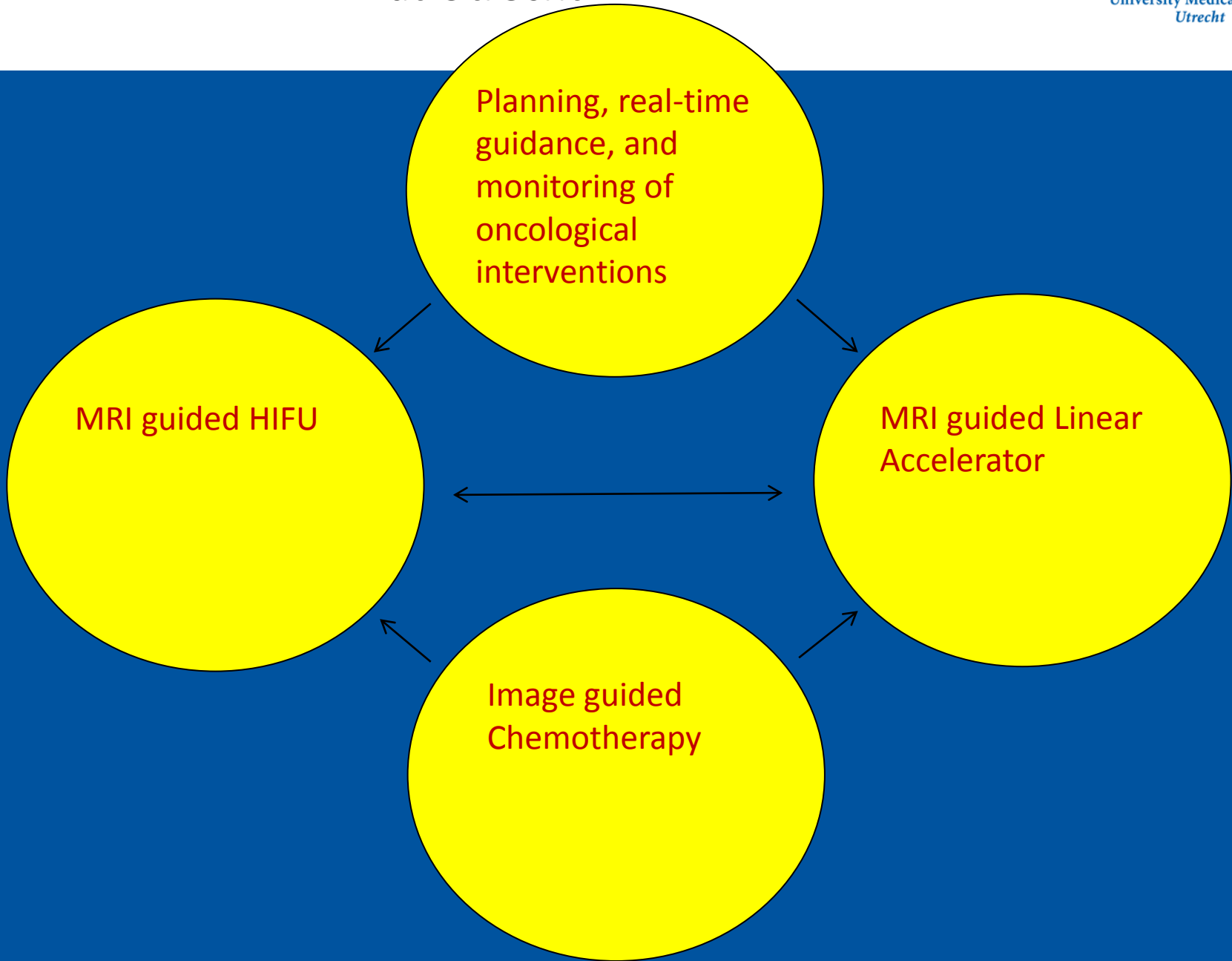
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- MRI guided RadioTherapy
- MRI guided Focused Ultrasound
- Image Guided Chemotherapy
- Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions

# Center for Image Guided Oncological Interventions at Utrecht



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# Applications of Focused Ultrasound



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- MR-HIFU for Image Guided, Local Drug Delivery
  - *Extravasation*
  - *Membrane permeabilization*
  - *Triggered drug release from nanocarriers*

# Blood Brain Barrier (BBB)

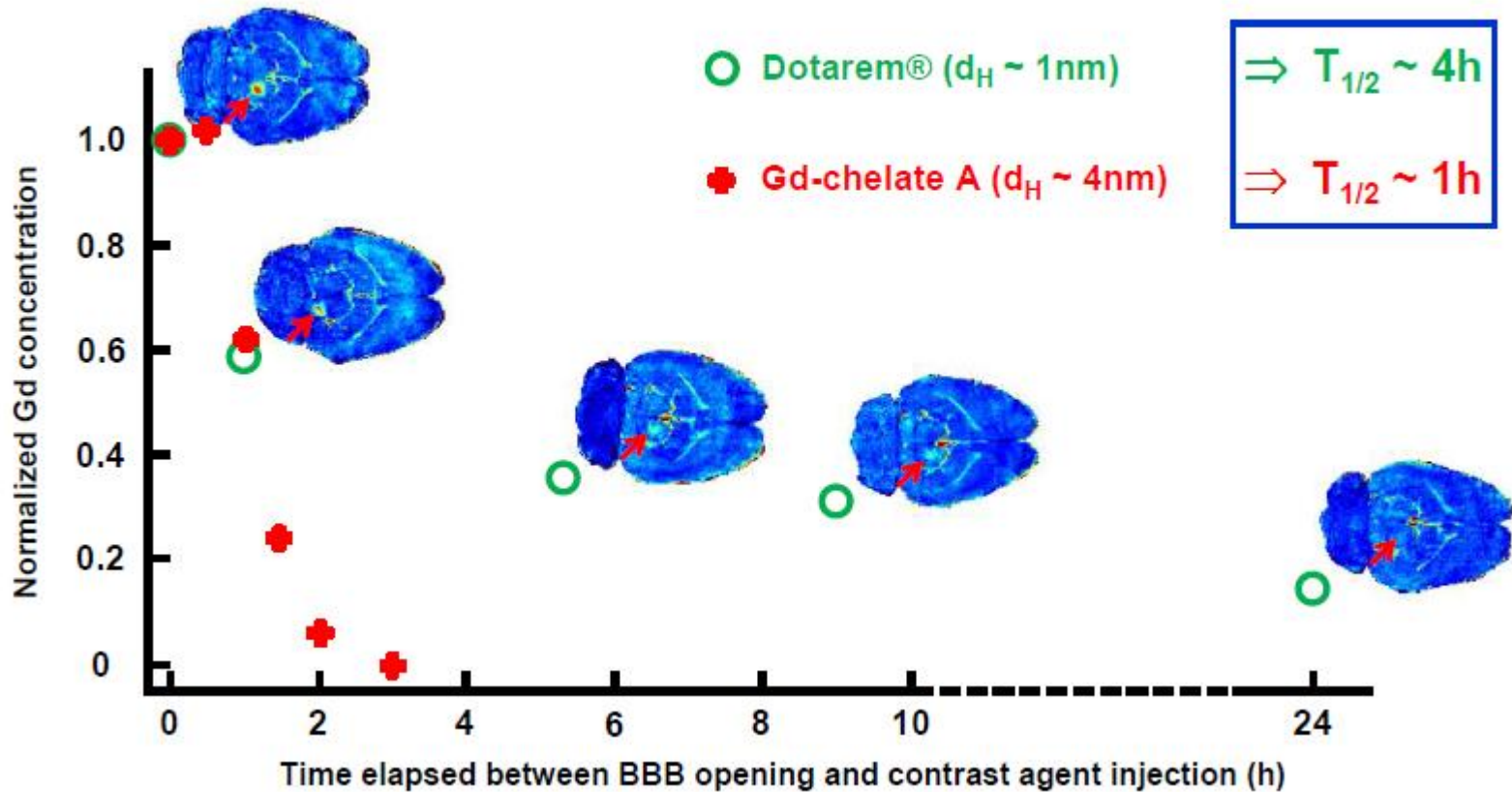


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- **The primary hurdle to the use of drugs in the central nervous system for most small molecule agents and all large molecule agents**
- **Methods developed to bypass the BBB are invasive, non-targeted and/or require the development of new drugs**

# Focused Ultrasound and Microbubbles: BBB opening

## BBB closure dynamics



# Applications of Focused Ultrasound



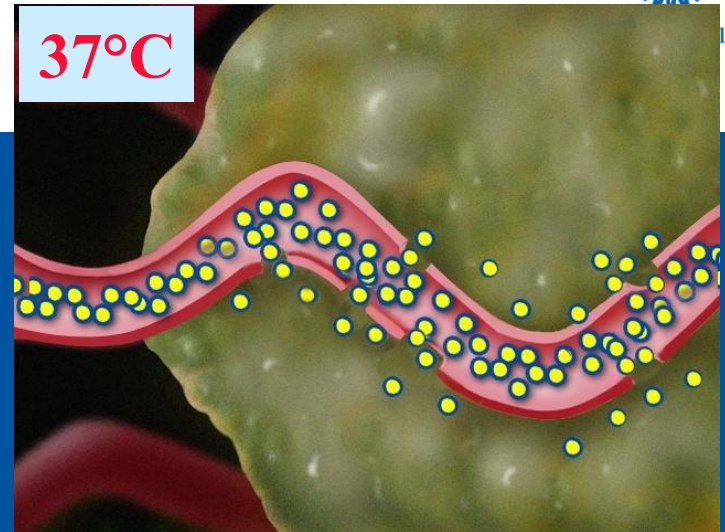
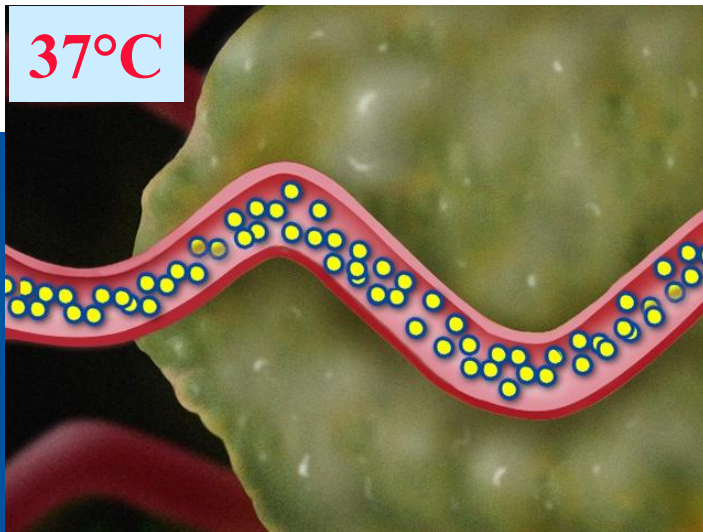
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- MR-HIFU for Image Guided, Local Drug Delivery and Gene
  - *Extravasation*
  - *Membrane permeabilization*
  - *Triggered drug release from nanocarriers*

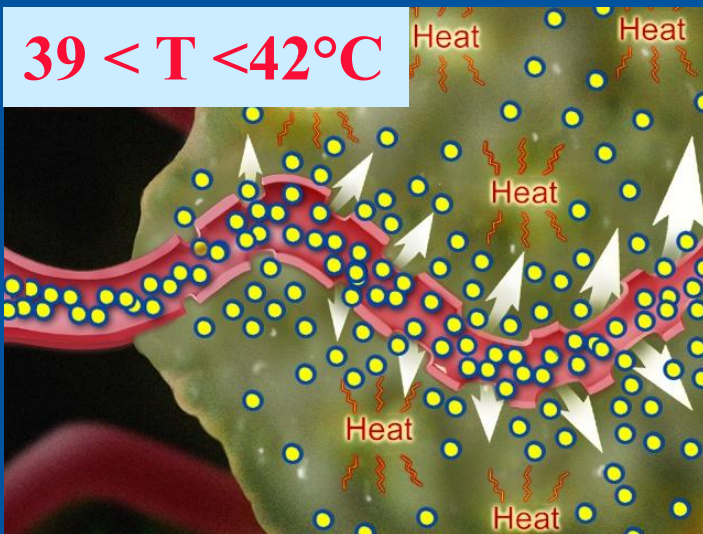
# Low Temperature Heat Sensitive liposomes



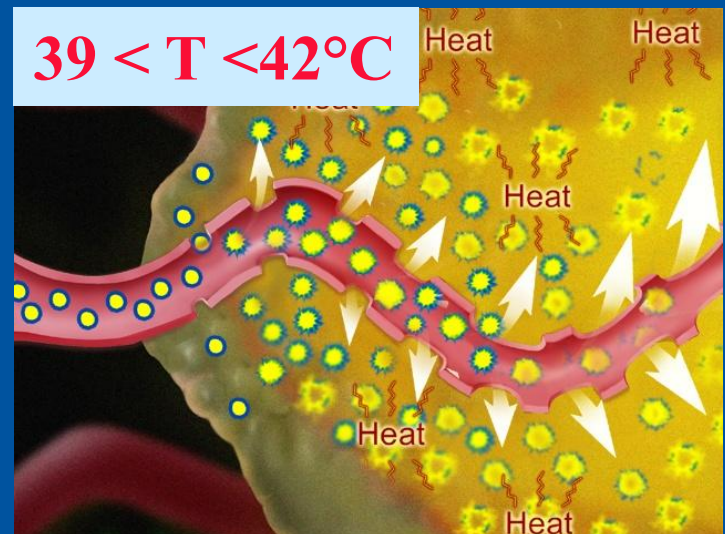
Center



Leaky tumor vessels



Heat adds permeability / extravasation

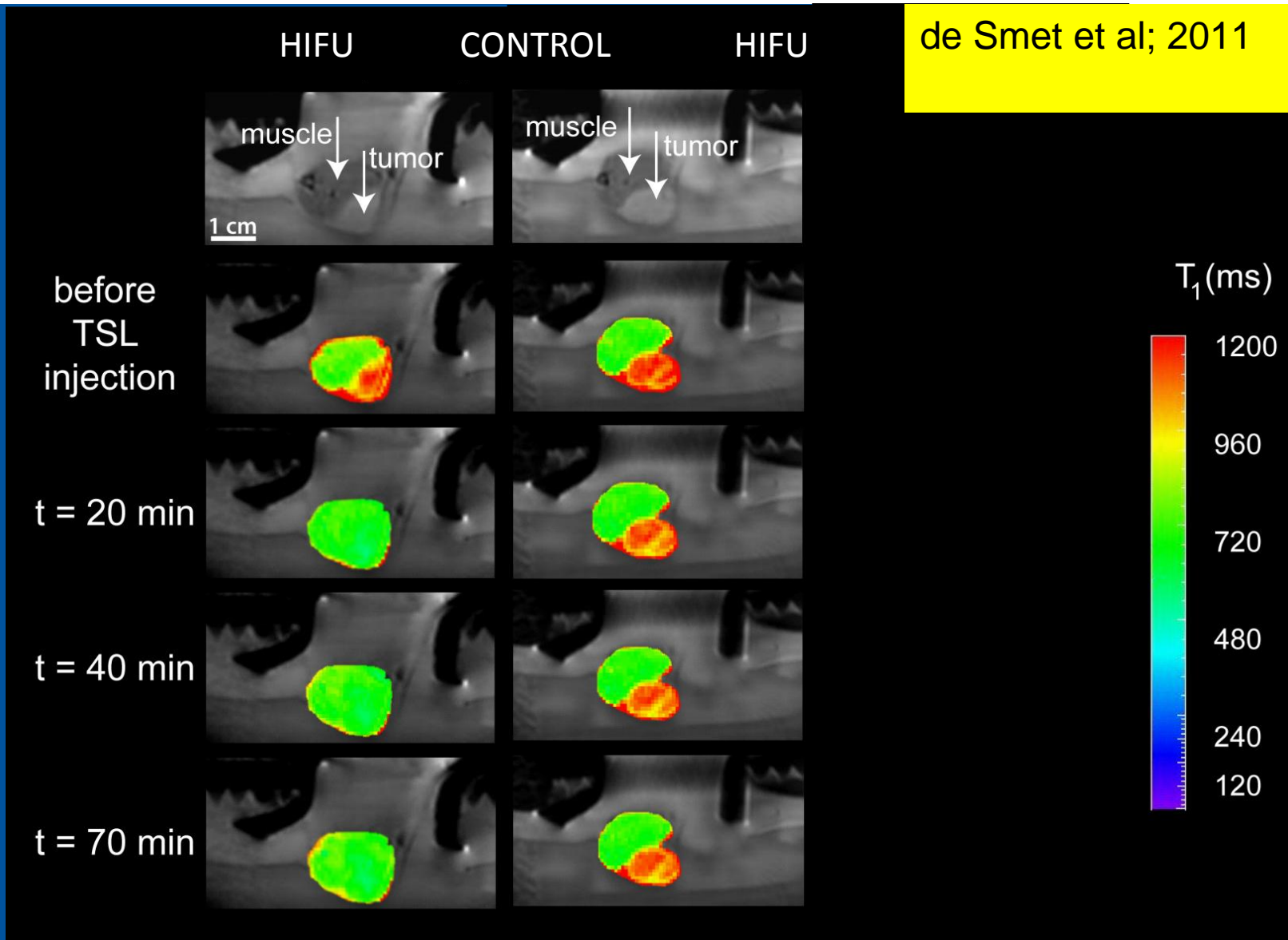


Cargo deployed @ 39-42 deg



# Co-release of MRI contrast agents from liposomes visualized with $T_1$ -maps

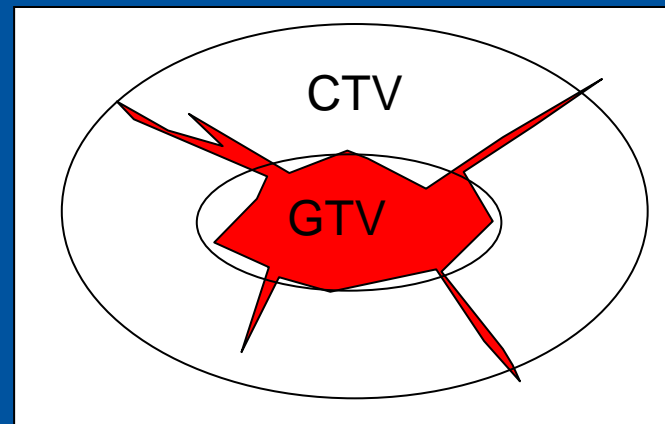
de Smet et al; 2011



# Present indications Cancer Therapy

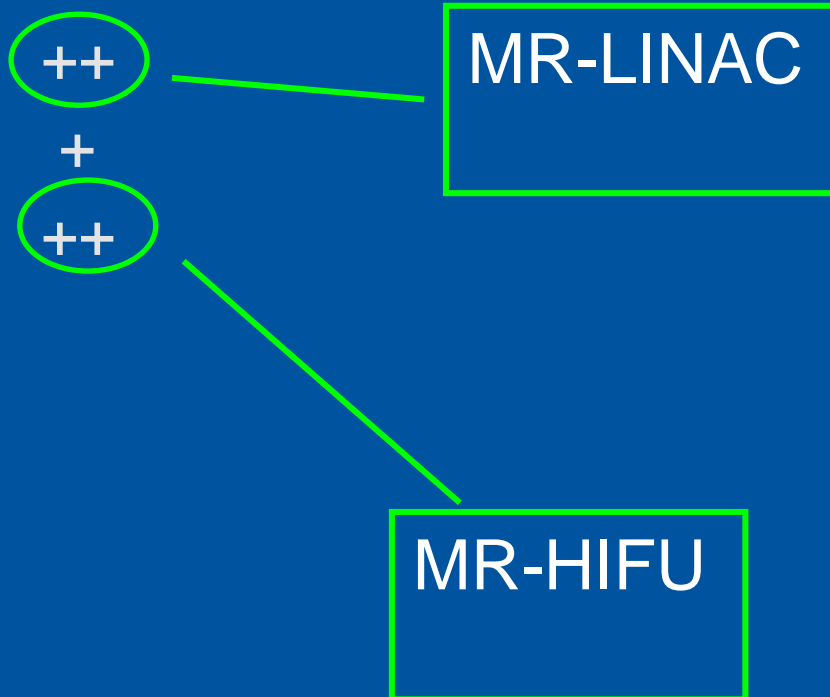


	distant	CTV	GTV
Chemo	+	+	-
RT	-	++	-/+
Surgery	--	-/+	+



# Development MR-HIFU and MR-LINAC

	distant	CTV	GTV
Chemo	+	+	-
RT	-	++	++
Surgery	--	-/+	+
HIFU	-	+	++



MR-LINAC

MR-HIFU

# Centre for Image Guided Oncological Interventions (CIGOI)



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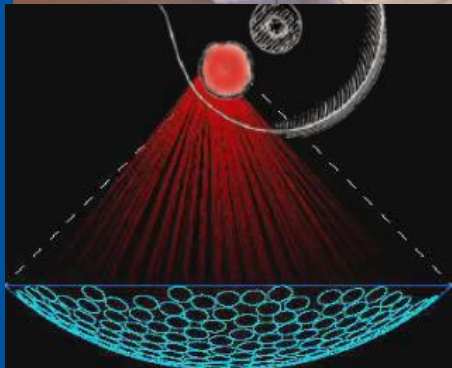
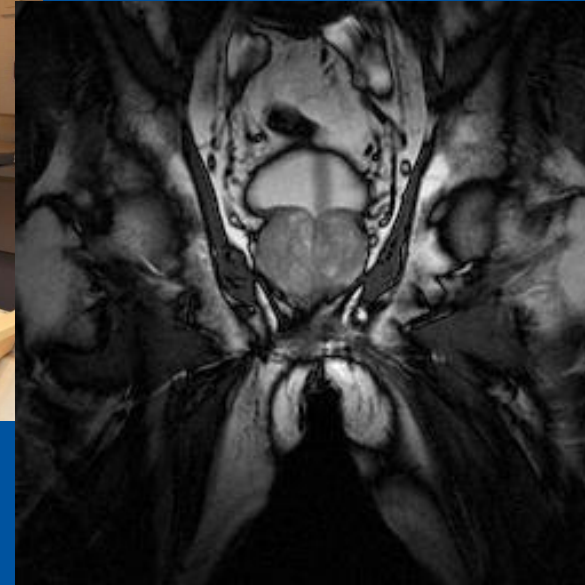
MR-LINAC

MRI guided brachytherapy

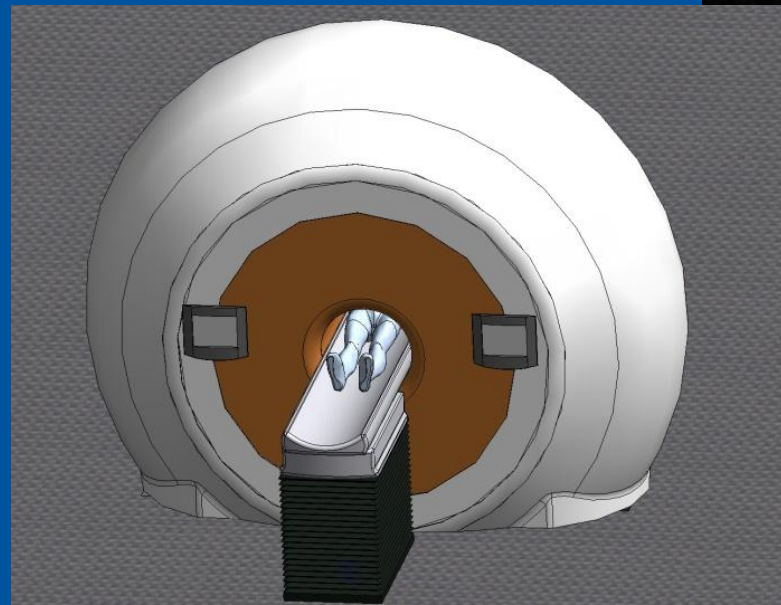
MR-HIFU



HDR robotic brachytherapy



HIFU



MRI linac

# Summary



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- *MRI guidance of RadioTherapy and MR guided HIFU will set the next stage in high-precision tumor therapy*
- *Synergy in development (motion descriptors, target tracking)*
- *MR-LINAC will be the next standard-of-care in RadioTherapy*
- *MR-HIFU offers many complementary features and may be added to the Surgical, RT and Chemo therapies*
- *MR-HIFU may lead to MR guided Drug Delivery*



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## Imaging Division, UMCU; Pharmaceutical Sciences UU

Jan Lagendijk, Marco van Vulpen, Bas Raaijmakers, Baudouin Denis de Senneville, Mario Ries, Clemens Bos, Anna Yudina, Wilbert Bartels, Gert Storm, Maurice van den Bosch, Willem Mali et al

## Philips Healthcare

Charles Mougnot, Max Köhler, Sham Sokka and the Helsinki team

## Financial support

European Union (Project SonoDrugs), CTMM project s VOLTA and HIFU-CHEM, ERC project Sound Pharma

The logo for SonoDrugs, featuring the text 'SONO DRUGS' in white on a blue background. The word 'SONO' is followed by three curved lines representing sound waves, and 'DRUGS' is to the right.

SONO DRUGS

