

# ***Applications of Plastic Scintillation Dosimetry for Radiation Oncology: A Startup Founder Perspective***

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# From PhD to Entrepreneur

- 2008-2012: PhD in Medical Physics from Laval University (Quebec)
- 2013-2015: Odyssey Fellow at MD Anderson Cancer Center (Houston, TX)
- 2016-2018: Medical Physicist, Researcher and Entrepreneur
- Since 2018: Full-time CEO and co-founder of Medscint inc.



UNIVERSITÉ  
**LAVAL**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

**MDAnderson**  
~~Cancer Center~~

Making Cancer History®



Centre hospitalier  
de l'Université de Montréal



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# Plastic Scintillation Detector (PSD)



## Probe

Scintillator converting ionizing radiation to light.  
Plastic optical guide transmitting light up to the reader.



## Reader

Photodetection module processes and converts light to analog/digital signal.



## Software/User Interface

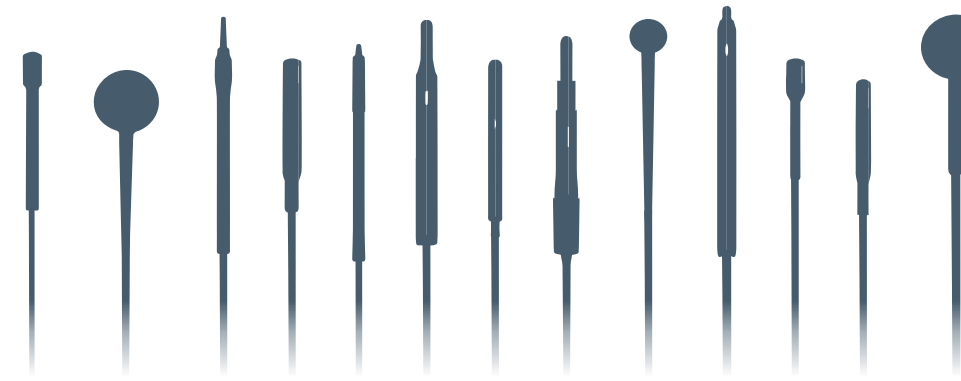
Digital signal processing, visualization and analysis.



# The Stem Effect Challenge



# Some of the PSD advantages



SUB-MILLIMETRIC SIZE



MULTI-POINT



MR-COMPATIBLE



ENERGY INDEPENDENCE



ANGULAR INDEPENDENCE



HIGH DOSE RATE LINEARITY



WATER-EQUIVALENT MATERIAL



REAL-TIME DOSIMETRY



FLEXIBLE PROBE DESIGN



ROBUST STEM CALIBRATION



ROBUST TO RADIATION DAMAGES



LOW DEPENDENCE TO TEMPERATURE

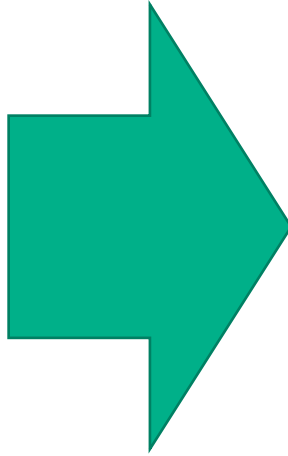


# A Growing Interest for PSDs



# Fields & Applications

- LINAC external beam
- HDR brachytherapy
- MR-Linacs
- Radiosurgery
- Proton & heavy ions therapy
- FLASH radiotherapy
- Radiation Biology
- Veterinary radiation oncology



- Research projects
- Quality assurance
- In phantom applications
- Machine/beam characterization
- In vivo dosimetry





# Small Field Dosimetry

## KEY CHALLENGES

- Volume averaging
- Detector's composition



TECHNICAL REPORTS SERIES NO. 483

## Dosimetry of Small Static Fields Used in External Beam Radiotherapy

An International Code of Practice for  
Reference and Relative Dose Determination

Sponsored by the IAEA and AAPM



### SUB-MILLIMETRIC SIZE

Detector dimensions are ideal for small fields.



### WATER-EQUIVALENT MATERIAL

No perturbation of the radiation field.



### ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Including multiple modalities >100keV





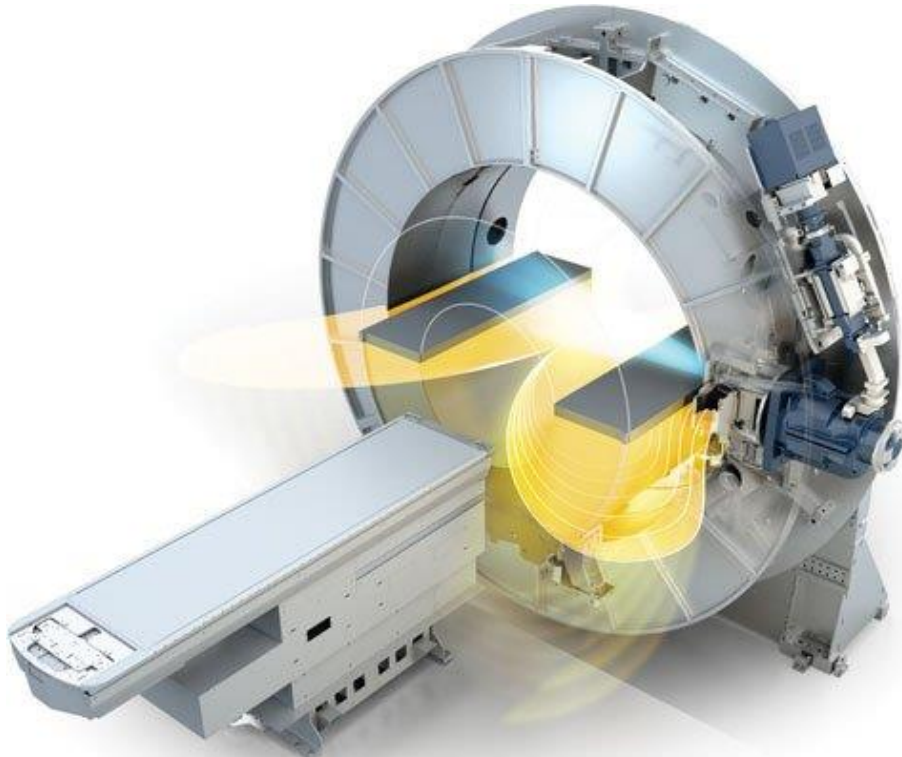
# On board MR-imaging LINACs

## KEY CHALLENGES

- Change in stem effect
- Effects at the boundaries



*Electrons within a MR-LINAC are affected by the magnetic field strength and polarity*



Source: <https://www.itnonline.com/article/promise-mri-guided-radiation-therapy>



### MR-COMPATIBLE

Accurate dosimetry even in strong magnetic fields



### WATER-EQUIVALENT MATERIAL

No perturbation of the radiation field



### ROBUST STEM CALIBRATION

Complete subtraction of the Stem components



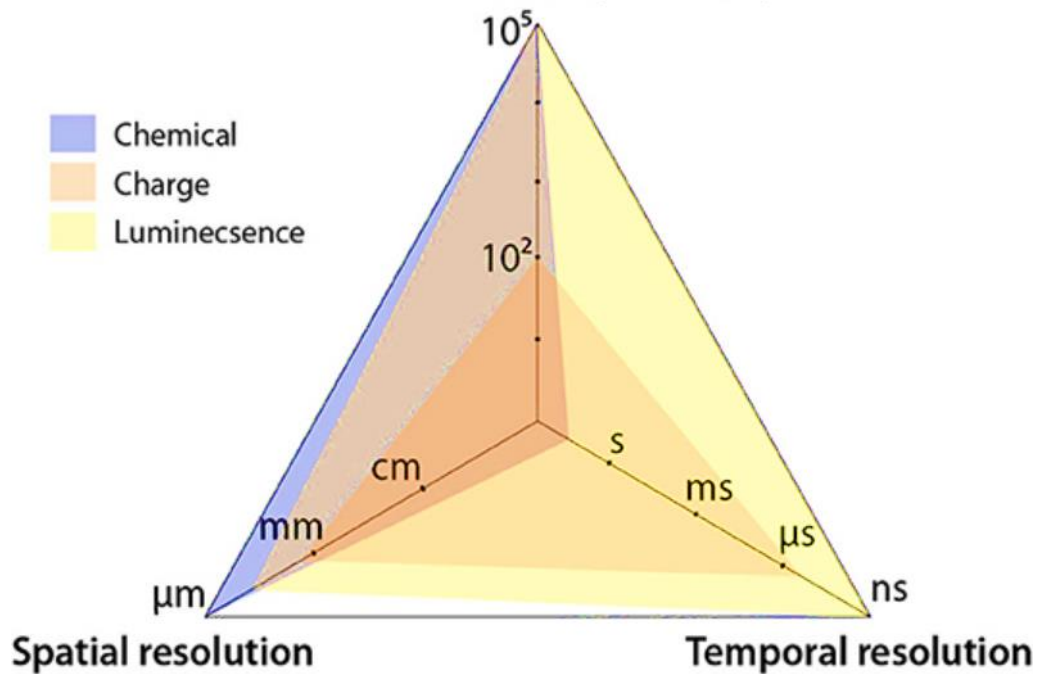
# FLASH Radiotherapy

## KEY CHALLENGES

- Ultra-High dose rates
- Fraction of second delivery
- Detectors subject to saturation



Dose-Rate Linearity Limit (Gy/s)



## REAL-TIME DOSIMETRY

Instant dose measurements for dynamic procedures



## ROBUST TO RADIATION DAMAGES

Can absorb kGys before seeing significant effects



## HIGH DOSE RATE LINEARITY

Linearity high dynamic range

Source: Ashraf, MR et al. Dosimetry for FLASH Radiotherapy: A Review of Tools and Role of Radioluminescence and Cherenkov Emission, Frontiers in Physics, 2020 8:328



# FLASH Radiotherapy

## SPOILER ALERT



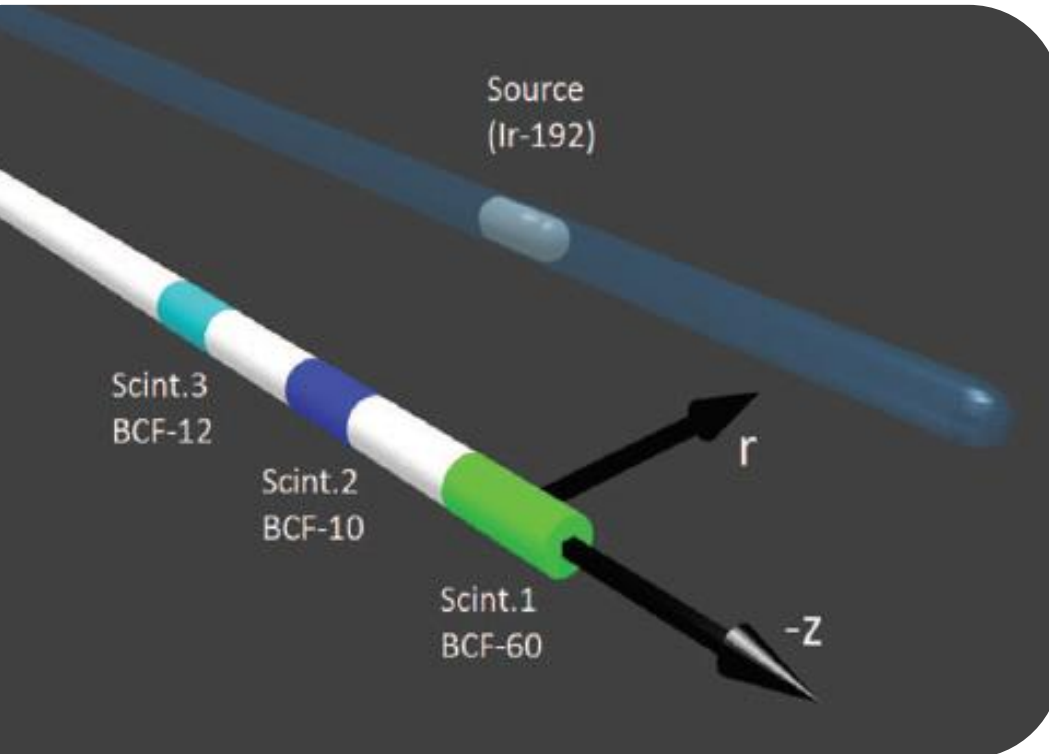
University of Maryland:  
Poirier Y et al, “Novel Plastic Scintillator for Online Dosimetry in Electron FLASH-RT”, work to be presented at AAPM and COMP 2021 annual meetings



# HDR Brachytherapy In Vivo Dosimetry

## KEY CHALLENGES

- High dose gradients
- Detector vs. source position uncertainty



## FLEXIBLE PROBE DESIGN

Can be inserted inside catheters



## SUB-MILLIMETRIC SIZE

Accurate dosimetry even in high dose gradients



## REAL-TIME DOSIMETRY

Instant dose measurements



## MULTI-POINT

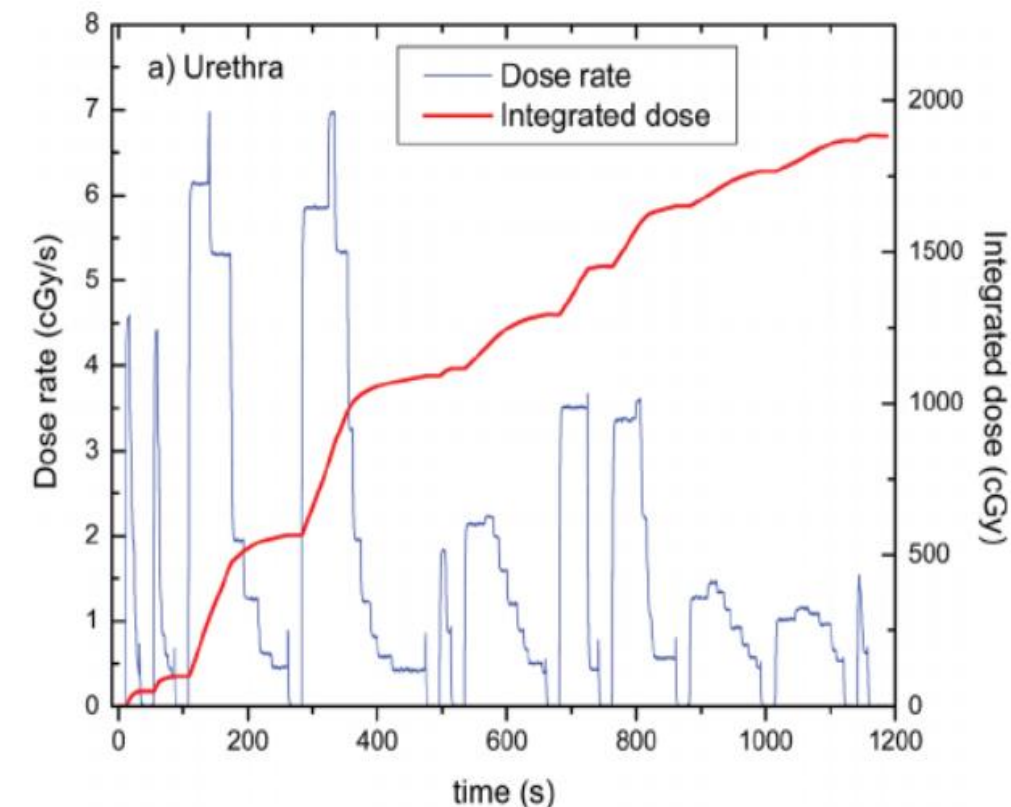
Multiple measurements on a single probe



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Therriault-Proulx F et al "A phantom study of an in vivo dosimetry system using plastic scintillation detectors for real-time verification of  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  HDR brachytherapy" Med Phys. 2011 May;38(5):2542-51.



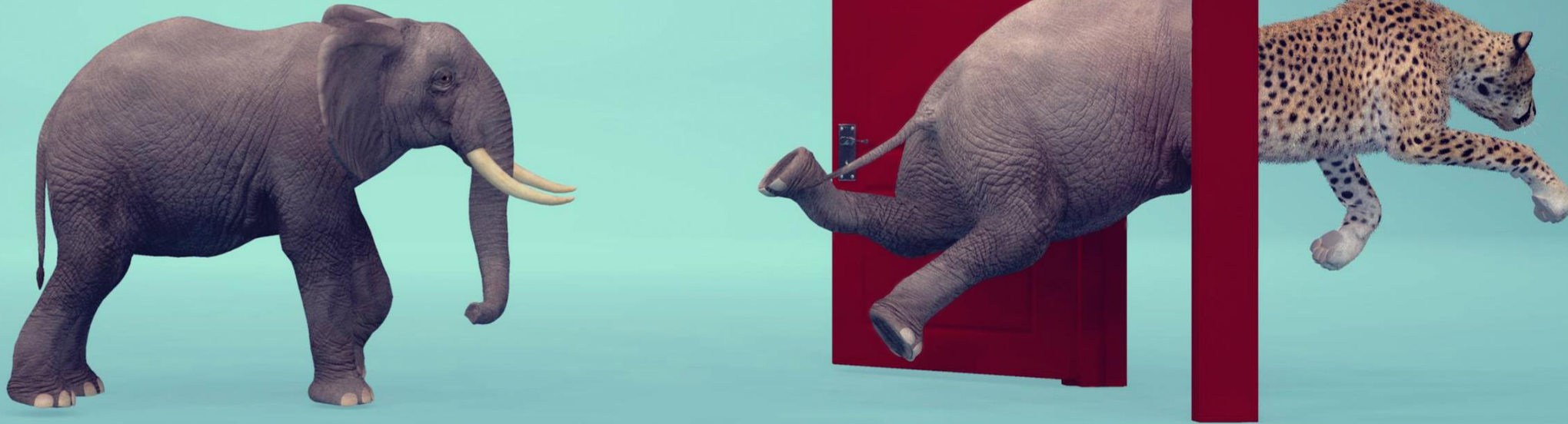
# Perspectives for PSDs

- There is a change in paradigm between standard ion chambers and new optical detectors
- Photonics technologies evolve rapidly
- PSDs are versatile and fit well within the rapid-prototyping innovation landscape
- Light spectral information is key to push the limits of PSDs performances





# Conclusion



**NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO JUMP ON THE PSD TRAIN,  
STILL PLENTY OF INNOVATING RESEARCH AND  
CLINICAL PROJECTS TO BE PUSHED FORWARD!**





# Thank you!

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