

2007 11 13 / 2008 3 12 1 / 2008 3 18

.....

: (indicator)

가 : Interactive Data Language (version 5.5)

가 0.5 mm, 0.5 mm, 256 mm, 512x512

DICOM 3.0 가

50 mm 30 mm 50 mm 9 45

가 x, y, z 3° , xy, yz, zx 3° , xyz

3°

: 가 0.1 mm

x, y, z 1 3° 가 2.6 mm, 2 °

3.7 mm, 3 3° 4.5 mm .

0.2±0.2 mm 0.1 mm, 2 ±0.2 mm, 3

: 가

가

: 가 , , ,

1. Resonance, MR) 가 [4-8].

(indicator)가 (fiducial marker)

[1-

3]. ,

가 (Magnetic

$y = -50.0, 0.0, 50.0$ mm
 $z = 50.0, -30.0, 0.0, 30.0, 50.0$ mm
 $Z = 0.0$ mm
 9
 2x2 mm
 Fig. 1A 가
 Fig. 1B
 Fig. 1B

2.

2.1 가

가
 Interactive Data Language (IDL, Research Systems, Inc.
 Boulder, Colorado, USA) version 5.5

MR 2.2 가

IDL

가

가

3°

Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine
 (DICOM, National Electrical Manufacturers Association,
 Rosslyn, Virginia, USA) 3.0 Standard [9]. 가

0.5 mm

0.5 mm

512x512

(field of view) 256 mm

(Leksell GammaPlan, Elekta AB, Stockholm, Sweden)
 version 5.3

MR (MR Coordinate Indicator, Leksell
 Systems, Elekta AB, Stockholm, Sweden)

가 , y

, z

3.

2.0x2.0 mm

가

45

3.1 가

$x = -50.0, 0.0, 50.0$ mm,

가

가

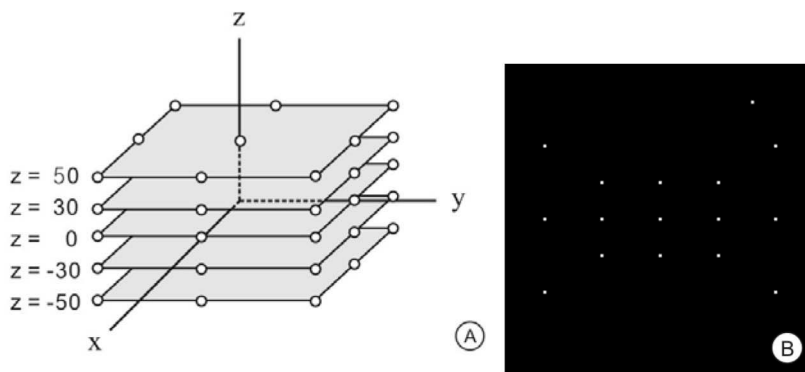


Fig. 1. A: Location of measuring points in the virtual phantom. At each axial plane with $z=-50.0, -30.0, 0.0, 30.0,$ and 50.0 mm, there were nine measurement points. The nine points are located around a square of length 100 mm and at the center which is on the z -axis. B: An axial image of the virtual phantom with $z=0.0$. Around the center of the image, nine measurement points are located. Three white points at the left end and three white points at the right end are fiducial markers. The white point at the upper right corner of the image is to indicate the anterior left direction of the virtual phantom.

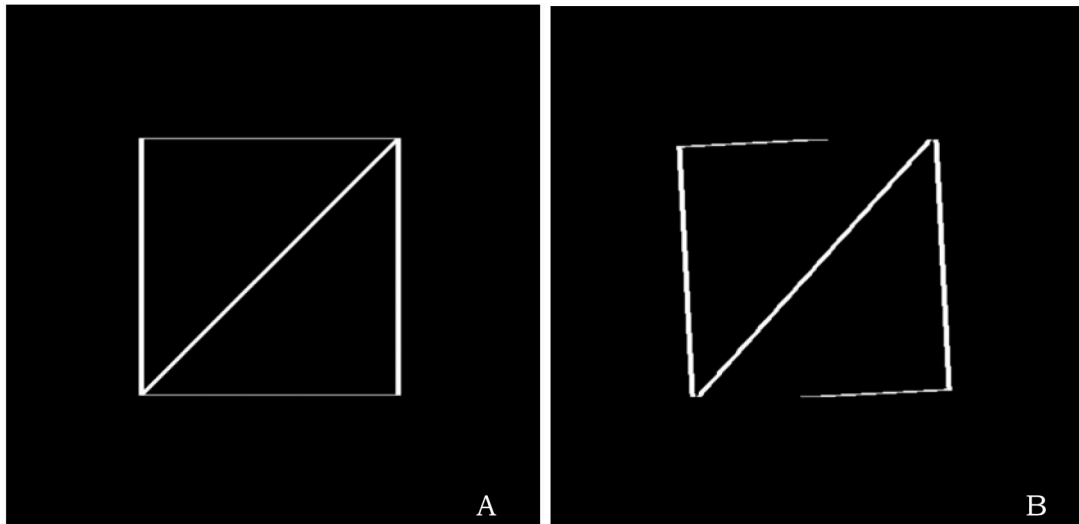


Fig. 2. A: A sagittal image of the virtual phantom before any rotation. The bottom line of the square made of fiducial markers of the Leksell MR indicator is parallel to the horizon. B: A sagittal image of the virtual phantom after 3° rotation around the x-axis. The bottom line of the square is slanted against the horizon. The posterior upper portion and anterior lower portion of the MR indicator are cut away due to a rotation around the x-axis.

Fig2A 가 MR
 Fig. 2B x 3° 가 MR 가

3.2

Table 1 x, y, z 3° 3° 45 3° 3° x 3° y 3°

fitting 가 0.0 mm, 0.12 mm 가 3° MR 가

Table 1. Errors of the fiducial markers in image registration procedure and errors in the location of the measurement points after various rotations are performed. Rotation angle of each rotation is 3°.

Rotation axes	Image registration error (mm)		Mean position error (mm)	Theoretical maximum error (mm)
	Mean	Maximum		
None	0.0	0.12	0.0 ± 0.1	0.0
1 axis	0.1	0.42	0.0 ± 0.1	2.6
2 axes	0.2	0.46	0.2 ± 0.2	3.7
3 axes	0.2	0.47	0.2 ± 0.2	4.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x_0, y_0) \quad z \\
 & (x_i, y_i) \quad x_i = x_0 \cos \theta - y_0 \sin \theta, \quad y_i = x_0 \sin \theta + y_0 \cos \theta \\
 & \text{cos} \quad \sqrt{2(x_0^2 + y_0^2)(1 - \cos \theta)}
 \end{aligned}$$

MR
MR

가

가

Table 1 Table 1 4.
(3°) 45
0.2±0.2 mm

MR

x, y, z 3°

3° 가

가 0.2 mm

가

가

가

가 가 [10].

(M20709005484-08B0900-48410)

(Computed Tomography: CT) MR

가 MR

[4-8].

MR

가

MR

MR 가 MR

가 MR

가 가

가 MR

가 가

가

가

가

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Verification of Indicator Rotation Correction Function of a Treatment Planning Program for Stereotactic Radiosurgery

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Abstract - Objective: This study analyzed errors due to rotation or tilt of the magnetic resonance (MR) imaging indicator during image acquisition for a stereotactic radiosurgery. The error correction procedure of a commercially available stereotactic neurosurgery treatment planning program has been verified.

Materials and Methods: Software virtual phantoms were built with stereotactic images generated by a commercial programming language, Interactive Data Language (version 5.5). The thickness of an image slice was 0.5 mm, pixel size was 0.5x0.5 mm, field of view was 256 mm, and image resolution was 512x512. The images were generated under the DICOM 3.0 standard in order to be used with Leksell GammaPlan[®]. For the verification of the rotation error correction function of Leksell GammaPlan[®], 45 measurement points were arranged in five axial planes. On each axial plane, there were nine measurement points along a square of length 100 mm. The center of the square was located on the z-axis and a measurement point was on the z-axis, too. Five axial planes were placed at z=-50.0, -30.0, 0.0, 30.0, 50.0 mm, respectively. The virtual phantom was rotated by 3° around one of x, y, and z-axis. It was also rotated by 3° around two axes of x, y, and z-axis, and rotated by 3° along all three axes. The errors in the position of rotated measurement points were measured with Leksell GammaPlan[®] and the correction function was verified.

Results: The image registration errors of the virtual phantom images was 0.1±0.1 mm and it was within the requirement of stereotactic images. The maximum theoretical errors in position of measurement points were 2.6 mm for a rotation around one axis, 3.7 mm for a rotation around two axes, and 4.5 mm for a rotation around three axes. The measured errors in position was 0.1±0.1 mm for a rotation around single axis, 0.2±0.2 mm for double and triple axes. These small errors verified that the rotation error correction function of Leksell GammaPlan[®] is working fine.

Conclusion: A virtual phantom was built to verify software functions of stereotactic neurosurgery treatment planning program. The error correction function of a commercial treatment planning program worked within nominal error range. The virtual phantom of this study can be applied in many other fields to verify various functions of treatment planning programs.

Keywords : Virtual phantom, Stereotactic images, Radiosurgery, Rotation correction