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The Next Generation of the DICOM Standard for Radiation Therapy

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The Next Generation of the DICOM Standard for RT



WG-07 Radiotherapy (RT)

History

What is 2nd Generation RT

Workflow and Data

Key Principles

Design Approaches

Conclusions

Radiotherapy

Dealing with Cancer Treatment through Radiation

DICOM WG-07

*Covering Radiotherapy in DICOM
In continuous Operation since 1995
6 Supplements, 130 CPs*

Next Generation DICOM in Radiotherapy

*Aka: 'DICOM RT 2nd Generation'
Complete new set of DICOM IODs for RT
Supplement 147*

Phase 1: 1st Generation

- 1992 IEC SC 62C, proprietary format
- 1994/5 Ad-hoc Working Group @ Nema: **WG-07**
- 1997 **Supp 11**: RT Plan, RT Image, RT Dose, RT Structure Set
- 1999 **Supp 29**: RT Treatment Record

Phase 2: 1st Generation Extensions

- 2004 **IHE-RO**: Started
WG-07: **Vision** for: Use of DICOM WL in RT / 2nd Generation RT Objects
- 2006 **Supp 102**: RT Ion

Phase 3: 2nd Generation

- 2007 **Supp 147**: Workitem for 2nd Generation RT Objects
- 2007 IHE-RO: First Formal Connectathon
- 2008 DICOM Worklist enters RT: **Supp 96 (WG-06) and Supp 74**, IHE-RO
- 2009 Supp 147: Formal Specification started
- 2013 **Supp 160**: Workitem Workflow and Positioning
- 2013/4 Supp 147 Public Comment (expected)

Why 2nd Generation ?

Clinical

- Advances in Radiotherapy:
 - Modern Clinical Flow:
 - Dynamics requires Flexibility
 - Constant Adaptation to Disease Response
 - More Efficiency Required: Workflow
 - More Safety Required: Tighter Definitions

Applications

- Stakeholders in RT (WG-07):
 - More in depth-understanding of Standard
 - Elevated Experience
 - IHE-RO

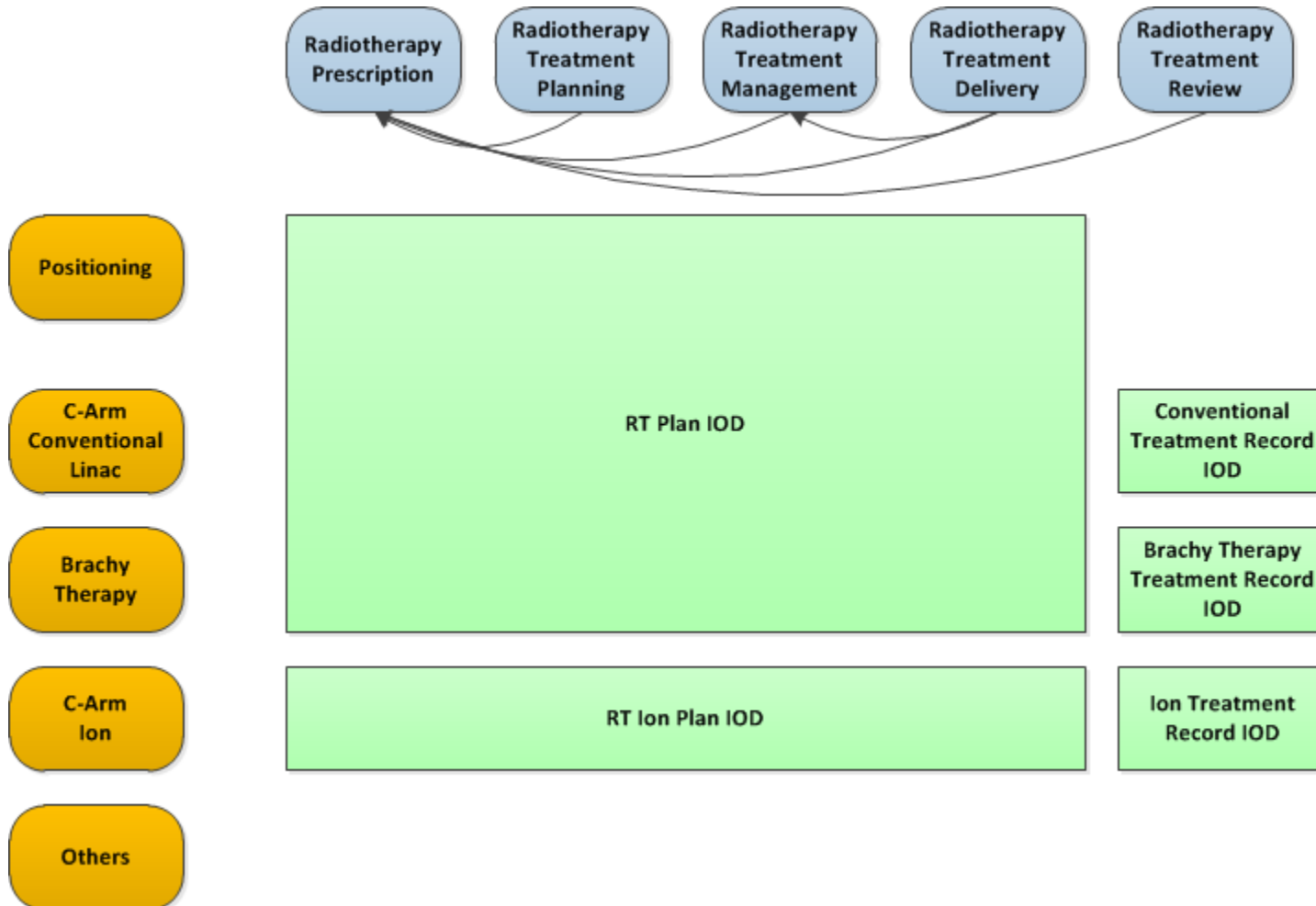
-> Ready to go forward

Why 2nd Generation ?

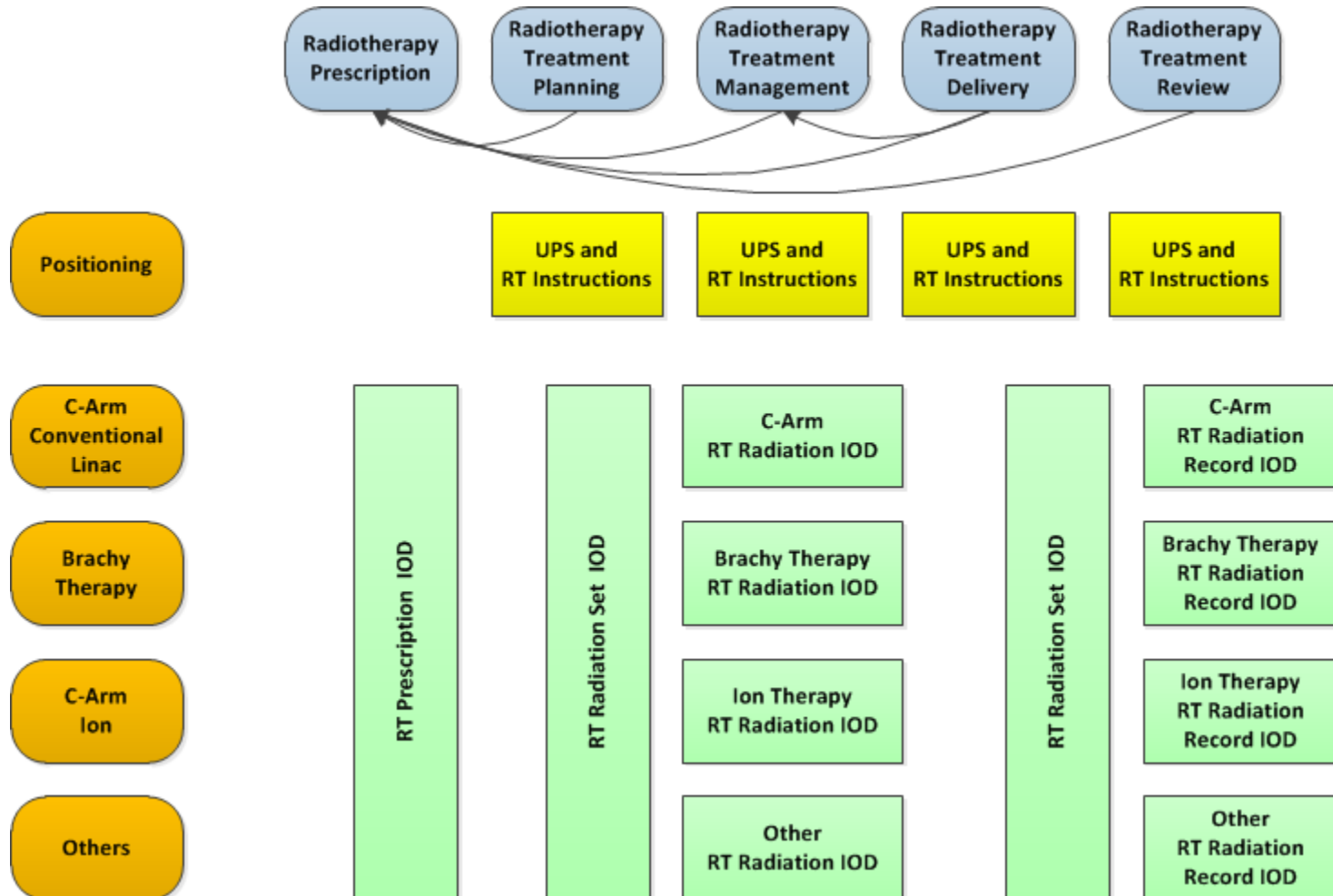
1st Gen Specification Issues

- new Treatment Technologies can't be added easily
- Too much of a static model clinical process
- Integration of new DICOM objects outside RT (e.g. volume and surface segmentation, multi-frame images)
- Large and Complex RT Plan IOD
 - No differentiation between prescription and treatment device parameters
 - Big versioning problem, esp. with adaptive therapy

1st Generation Approach



2nd Generation Approach



- 1. Granularity: Finer-Granularity of Objects**
- 2. Dynamics: IOD Lifetime**
- 3. Workflow Support: Worklist and 'electronic dogtag'**
- 4. Modalities: Separation: Modality-Independent versus Modality-Specific**
- 5. Modalities: Extensibility to new Modalities**
- 6. Conceptual Volumes: Cross-IOD Anatomy Instance References**
- 7. Segmentation: Geometric Information versus RT Payload**
- 8. Optionality: Less optional Attributes**
- 9. Building Blocks: Macros**

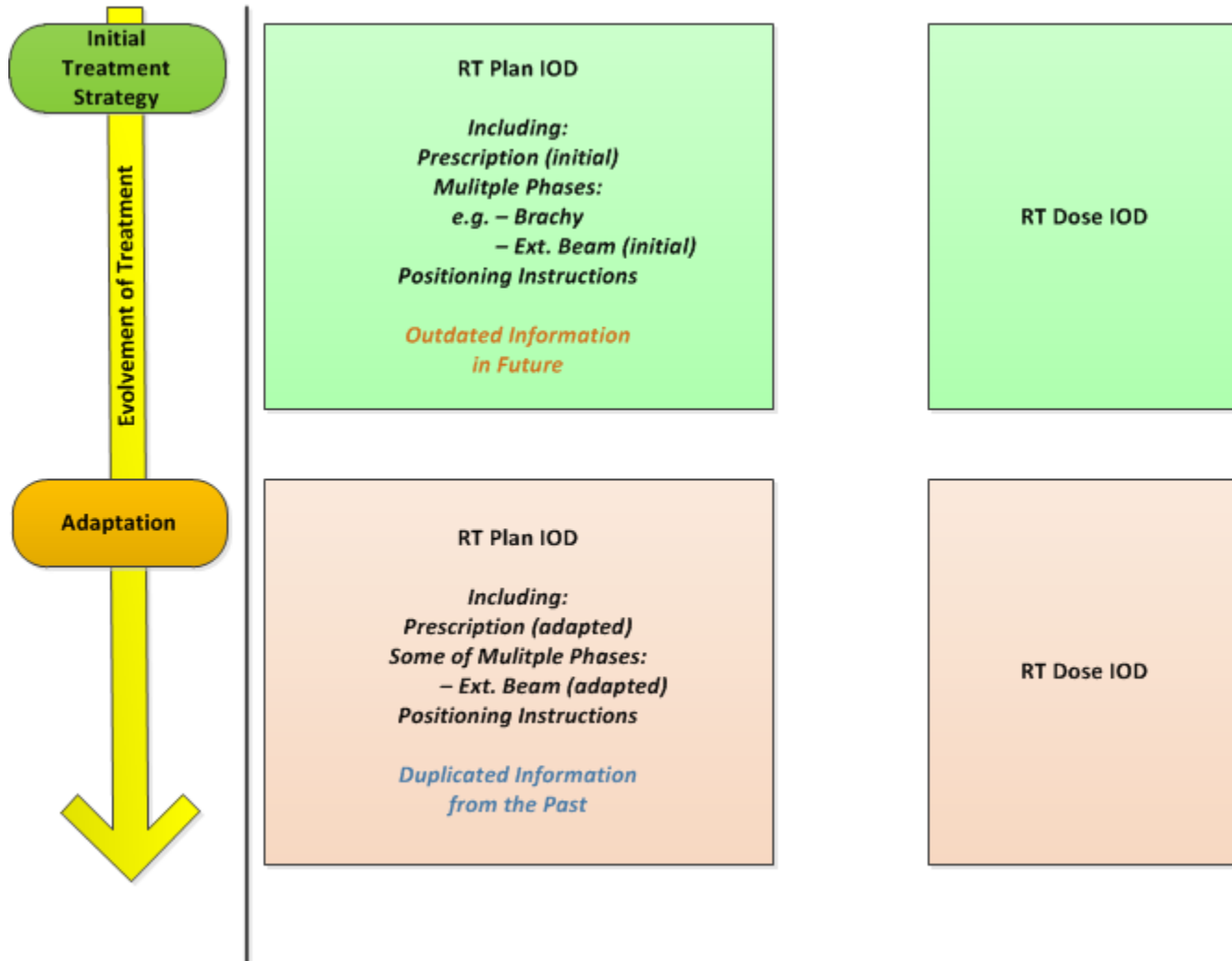
Finer-grained object model

- No complex ‘monster’ objects
- Objects with dedicated purpose
- Objects design along:
 - Frequency of Change (how often)
 - Content of Change (what is changed)

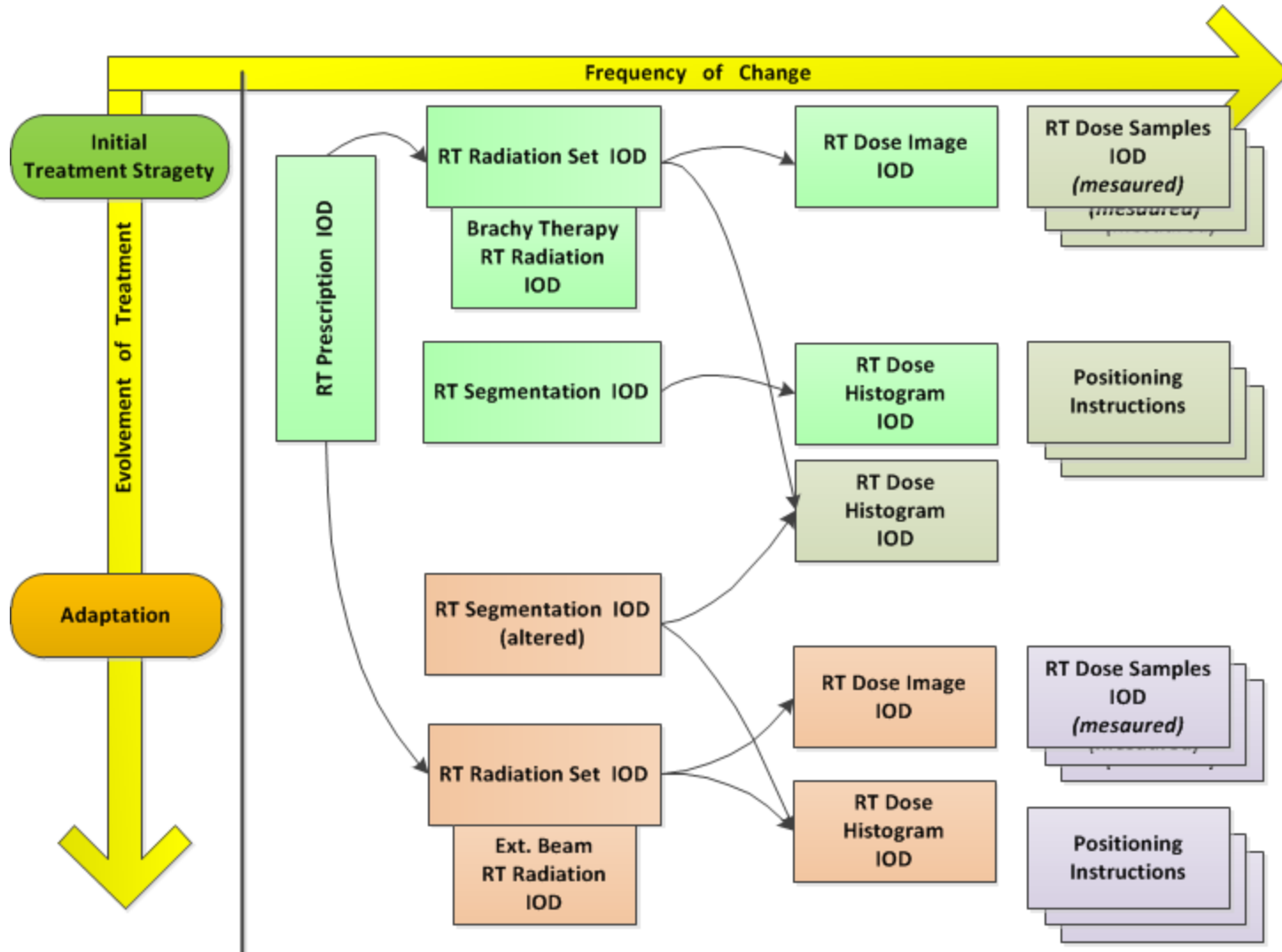
Comprehensive RT Process Perspective

- 1st Generation: Treatment Planning System Focus
- 2nd Generation: Incorporateing complete Treatment Workflow

1st Gen Large Objects



2nd Gen Dedicated Objects



Workflow Enabled

- **Because we have better dedicated objects**
- **Still possible to work with and without DICOM Worklist**

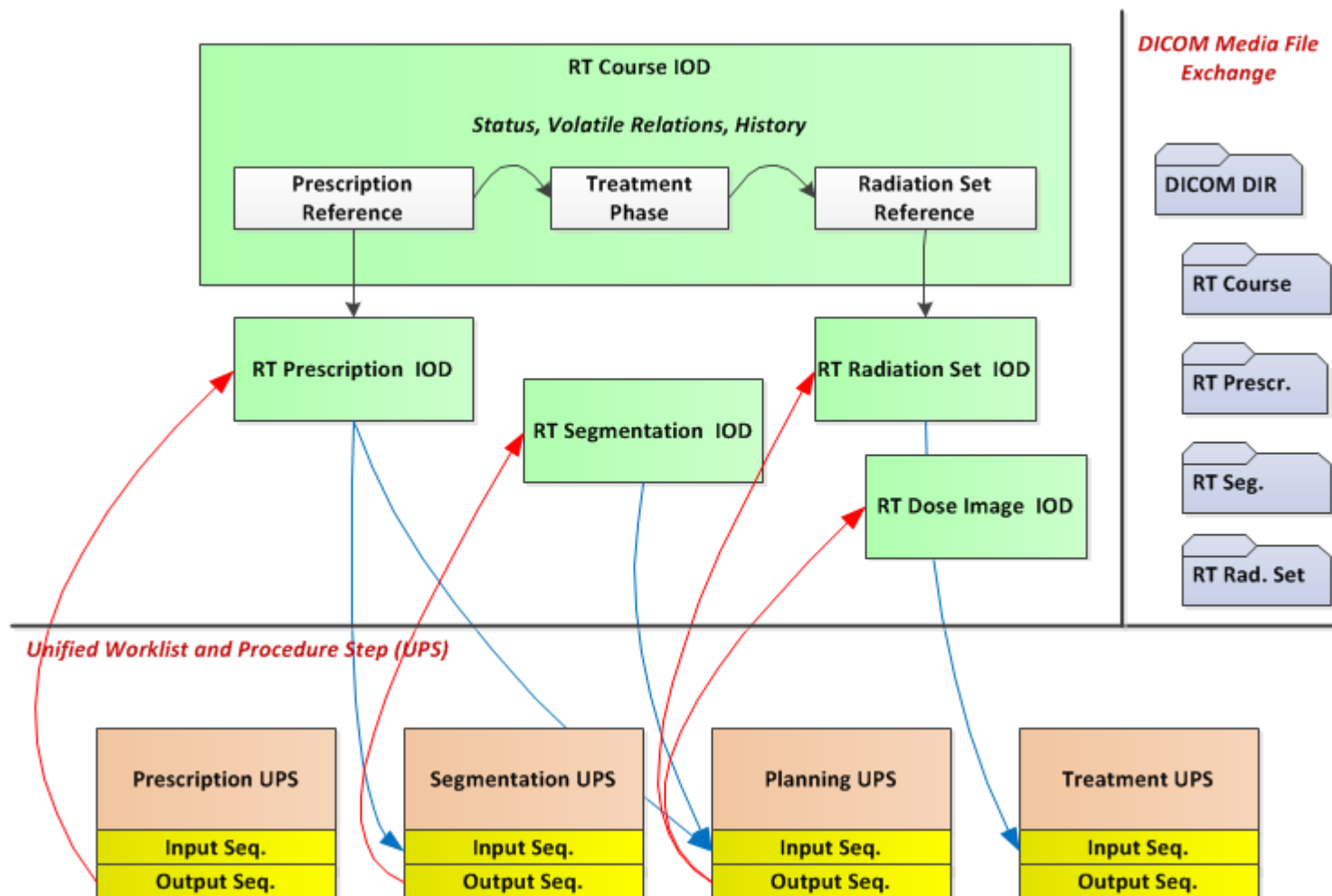
Volatile Information outside IODs

- **Status information**
- **Dynamic Relations**

Addressed By

- **Either: UPS**
- **Or: RT Course IOD**

RT Course and UPS



Modality-Independent Information

- **Abstraction**
- **IODs separate from specifics of modalities / Use of Shared Modules**
- **Handle RT Process Dependencies in this category:**
 - Dose / Treatment Fraction Tracking
 - Relation to Prescription

Modality-Dependent Information

- **Specialization well-defined**

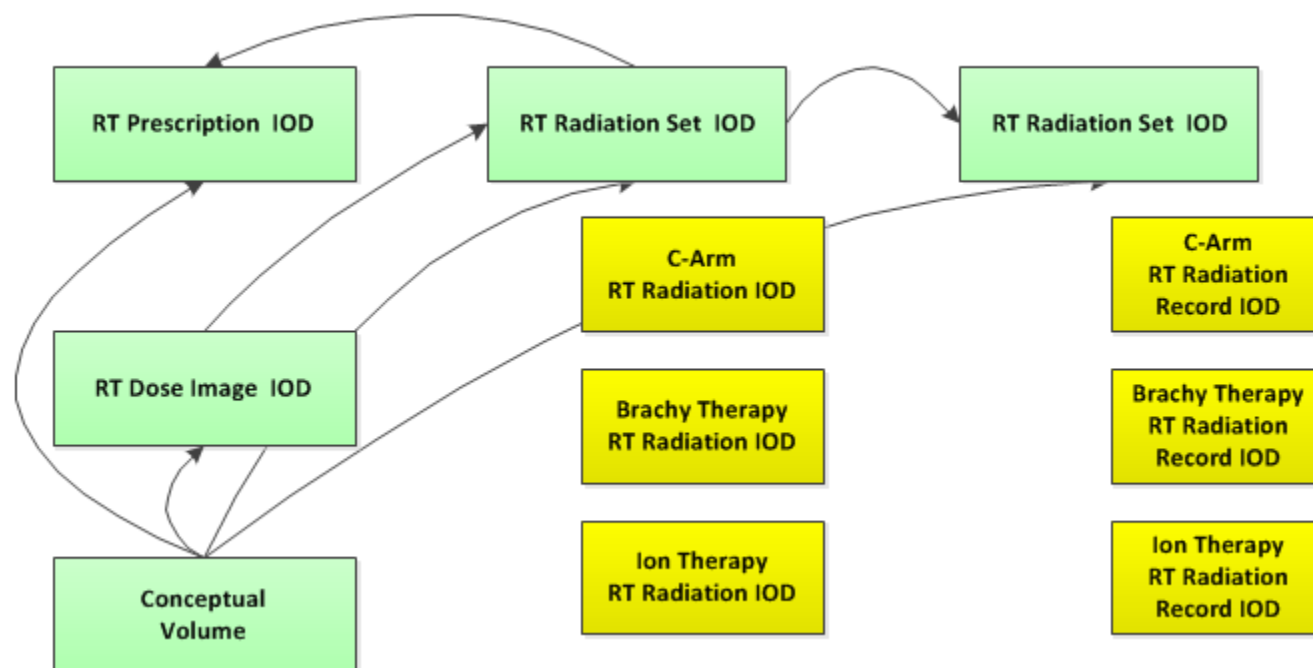
Advantage: Extensibility

- **Add new Tx Modalities IODs without Redesign / Side affects to existing IODS**

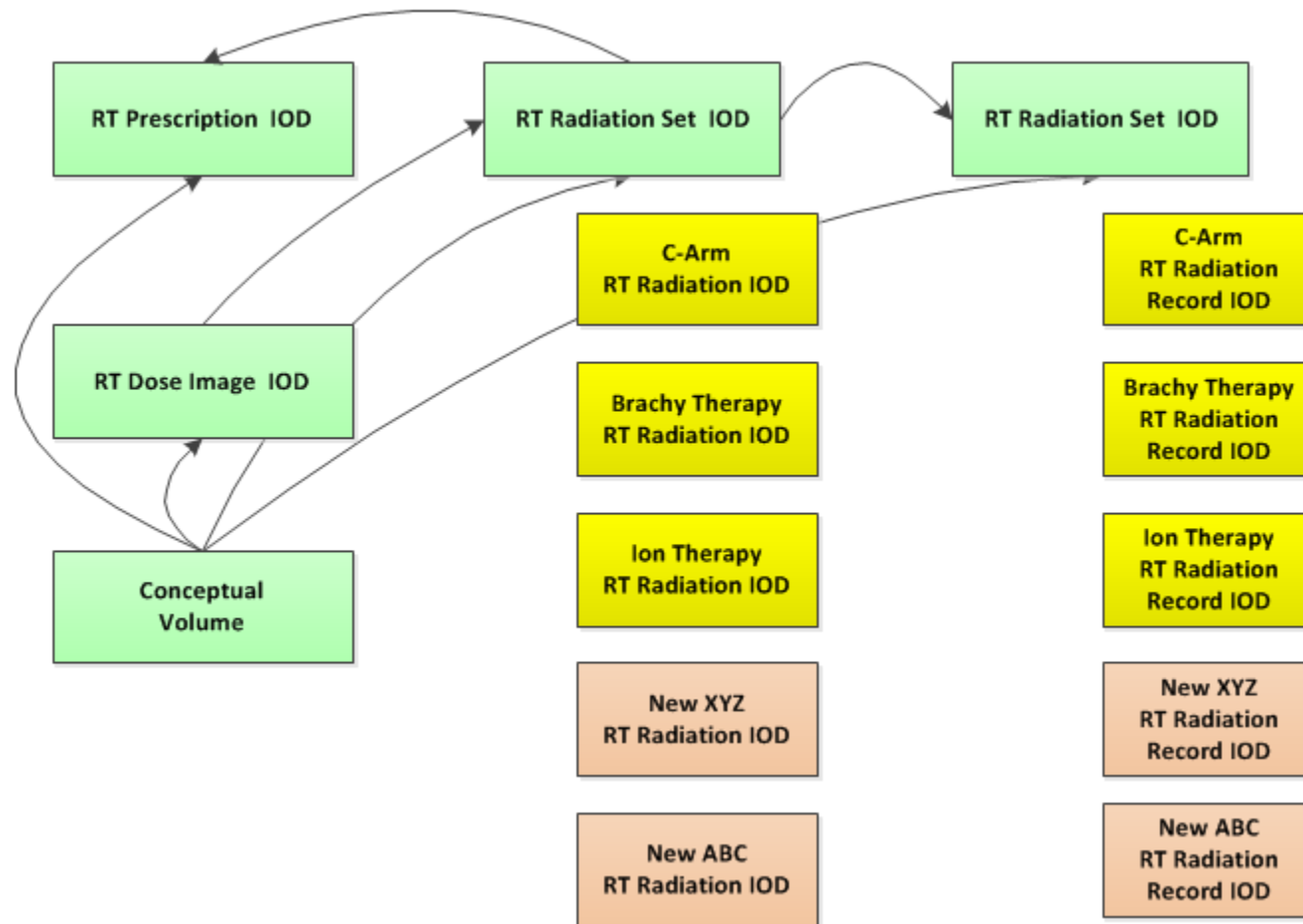
Cost:

- **Future Modalities must comply with generic Structure**

Modalities Today



Modalities Tomorrow



Dose Object

- **Use of Multi-frame approach**
- **Comprehensive dose scope model**

RT Segmentation

- **Adds Radiotherapy Annotation by a Facade IOD**
- **Uses existing IODs for Geometry:**
 - Segmentation IOD
 - Surface IOD
 - Structure Set DIO

Conceptual Volumes

- **Re-identification of Anatomic Entities**
 - Across different SOP instances of different SOP Classes
 - At different points in time
- **Capability of Combinations of such Entities**

Image Frame of Reference to RT Device Transformation

- **Formalism to related the Patient of the Therapeutic Device Geometry**

Conceptual Volumes / Seg.

Radiotherapy Prescription

RT Prescription IOD
Prescribe to:
Tumor: CVol UID = 1
= 50 Gy
Left Lung: CVol UID = 2
Right Lung: CVol UID = 3
Lung: CVol UID = 4
= UID 2 + UID 3
≤ 10.5 Gy

*No Segmentation assumed:
Physician prescribes Target
and Limit Doses for
Volumes, which are truly
Conceptual only*

Segmentation

RT Segmentation IOD
Link Segments:
Tumor: CVol UID = 1
Left Lung: CVol UID = 2
Right Lung: CVol UID = 3

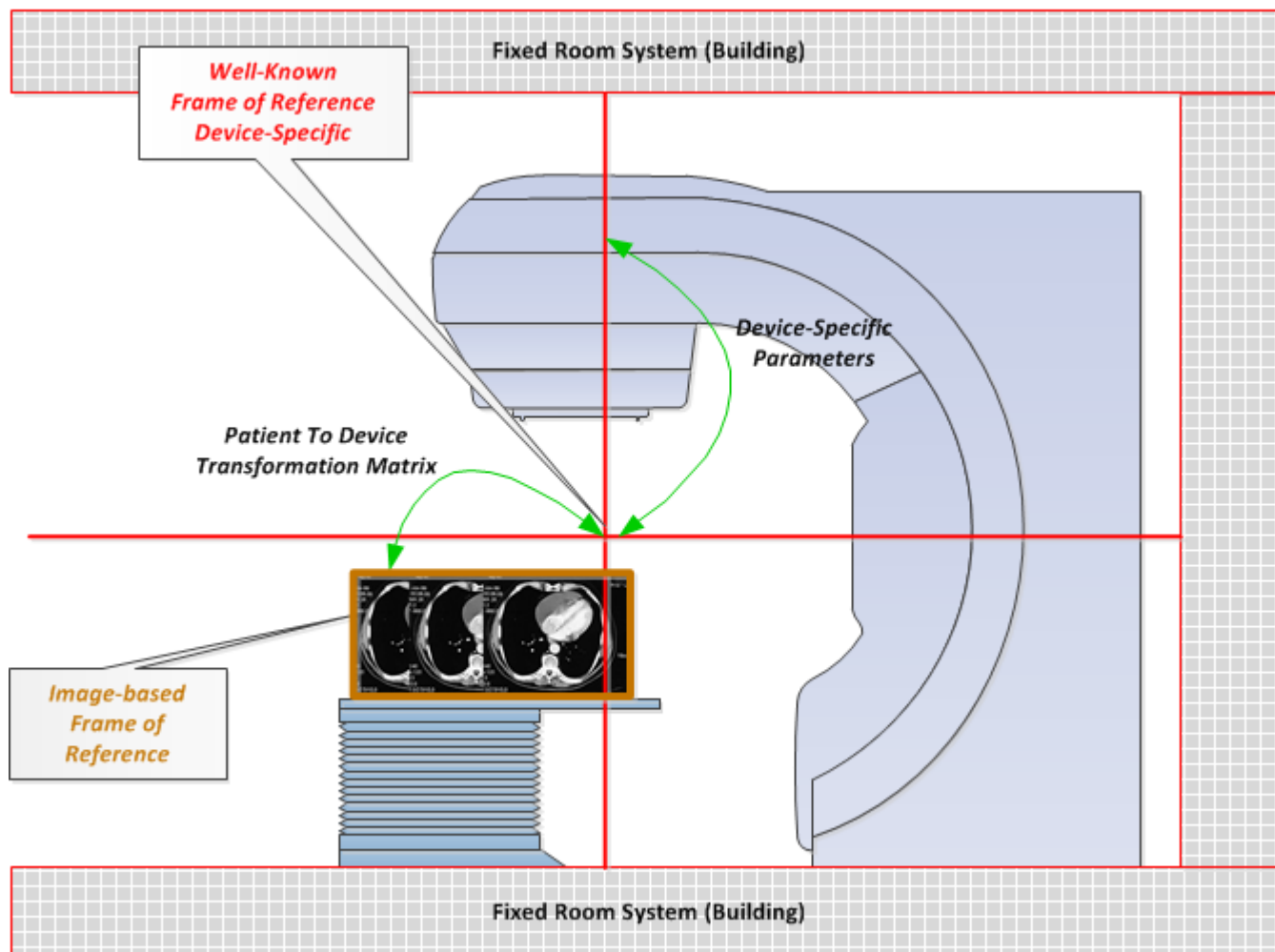
Segmentation IOD
or
Surface IOD
or
Structure Set IOD
Create 3D Segmentation

Radiotherapy Treatment Planning

RT Radiation Set IOD
Compute Dose for:
Tumor: CVol UID = 1
Lung: CVol UID = 4
= UID 2 + UID 3

RT Dose Histogram IOD
Compute DVH for:
Tumor: CVol UID = 1
Lung: CVol UID = 4
= UID 2 + UID 3

FOR to Device System



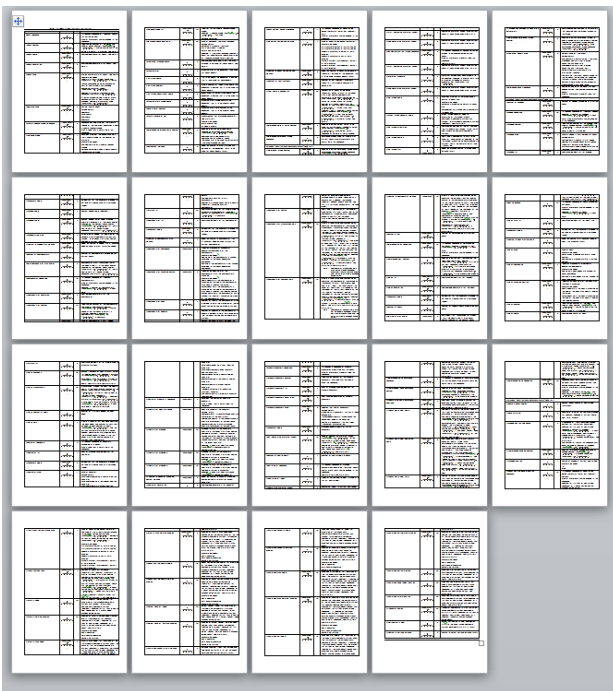
Extensive Use of Macros

- **Supplement has 250 pages – otherwise x3**
- **Stimulate**
 - **Systematic Implementation**
 - **Consistent Implementation**
- **Better Readability**
 - **Some Learning Curve)**
 - **Fast identification of same content**

Approaches for 2-level parameters

- **(sorted out together with WG-06)**
- **Like Segmented Property Category Code / Segmented Property Type Code**
- **Coded Parameter:**
 - **1st level: Use of one CID**
 - **2nd level: Use of CIDs depending on 1st-level Code**

**External Beam:
1st Gen: 11 Pages**



2nd Gen: 1 Page

Table C.8.A.G2-1
C-ARM PHOTON-ELECTRON BEAM MODULE ATTRIBUTES

Attribute Name	Tag	Type	Description
Radiation Particle	(30xx,5110)	1	Particle Type of Radiation. See C.8.A.G2.1.1. Enumerated Values: PHOTON ELECTRON
Treatment Machine Mode Sequence	(30xx,0C97)	1	Annotates the mode of operation for treatment machine. Only a single Item shall be included in this sequence. See C.8.A.G2.1.3.
			>Include 'Code Sequence Macro' Table 8.8-1. Defined CID SUP147017.
Include 'Beam Mode Macro' Table' C.8.A.1.18-1			
C-Arm Photon-Electron Control Point Sequence	(30xx,0C00)	1	Control points used to model the beam delivery. Two or more Items shall be included in this sequence.
>Include 'External Beam Control Point General Attributes Macro' Table C.8.A.1.16-1			
>Include 'RT Beam Limiting Device Positions Macro' Table C.8.A.1.20-1			
>Include 'Wedge Positions Macro' Table C.8.A.1.22-1			
>Gantry Roll Continuous Angle	(30xx,51E)	1C	Treatment machine gantry angle, i.e. orientation of IEC GANTRY coordinate system with respect to IEC FIXED REFERENCE coordinate system (degrees). Required if the Control Point Item Index (30xx,0111) equals 1 or attribute value changes at any Control Point. See C.8.A.1.16.1.1 and C.8.A.G2.1.2.
>Surface Entry Point	(300A,012E)	2C	Patient surface entry point coordinates (x,y,z), along the central axis of the beam, in the patient based coordinate system described in C.7.6.2.1.1 (mm). Required if the Control Point Item Index (30xx,0111) equals 1 or attribute value changes at any Control Point. See C.8.A.1.16.1.1.
>Source to Surface Distance	(300A,0130)	2C	Source to Patient Surface distance (mm). Required if the Control Point Item Index (30xx,0111) equals 1 or attribute value changes at any Control Point. See C.8.A.1.16.1.1.

Enforcement of Contents

- **Less Optionality**
- **Emphasis on Type 1, 1C**

Extensive Use of DICOM Codes

- **Well-defined semantics**
- **Localization Ready**
- **Extensible in controlled manner**
 - **Use of Defined CIDs**
 - **Partly ,Non-Extensible‘ CIDs -> Extension only by WG-07**

Some Recommendations (for DICOM Reformers)

Avoid Large Supplements

- Split it in pieces where possible
(Was not possible in RT)

Maintain elaborate Document History

- Trace of Discussions, Decisions, Reviews

Hold Face-to-Face Workshops

- Homework is a challenge for many participants
- > Work in small Groups during Face-to-Face Meetings

Don't start with Backwards Compatibility

- Homework is a challenge for many participants

Consider the whole Standard

- New Constructs where needed, but don't re-invent
- Check for possibility of general use of your constructs
- Use existing Codes, Language

Design for 20 Years

- Later Incremental Changes compromise Quality
- Add Hooks for Future Development

References



<http://dicom.nema.org/>



<http://www.HL7.org/>



<http://www.IHE.net/>

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Thank you for your attention !