# The Effectiveness of The Hybrid 3DCRT-IMRT Planning Technique for The Left Chest Wall and Supraclavicular Fossa (SCF)





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## 01 INTRODUCTION

Radiotherapy plays a crucial role in treating breast cancer, encompassing both the breast and supraclavicular fossa (SCF). However, the proximity of the heart and lungs presents challenges in minimizing radiation-induced toxicity.

A hybrid approach combining intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) with three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3DCRT) is introduced.

# 02 OBJECTIVE

- To assess and compare target conformity and homogeneity.
- Comparing heart and lungs dose sparing between hybrid and 3DCRT techniques in left chest Wall and SCF treatment.

### 03 METHODOLOGY & MATERIAL

Generate treatment plan with Eclipse software

4 field 3DCRT and 12 field fixed beam IMRT with PTV > 22 cm

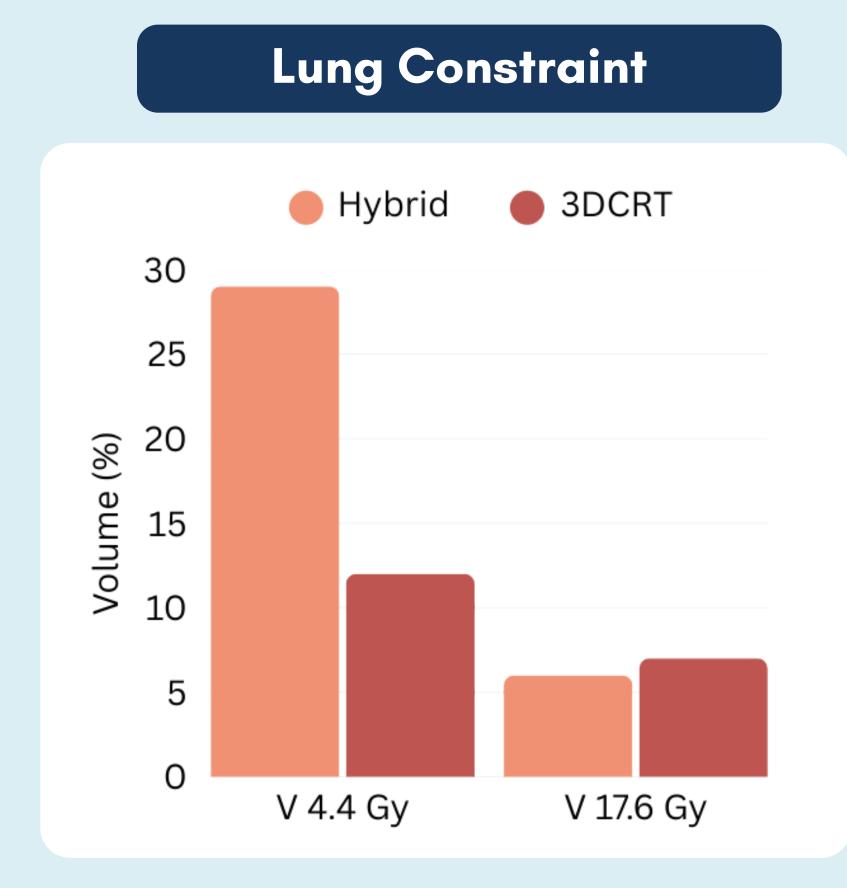
Free breathing setup with 40Gy in 15#

Hybrid with a ratio of 60% (3DCRT) to 40% (IMRT)

Material: Eclipse Planning System

### RESULTS & ANALYSIS

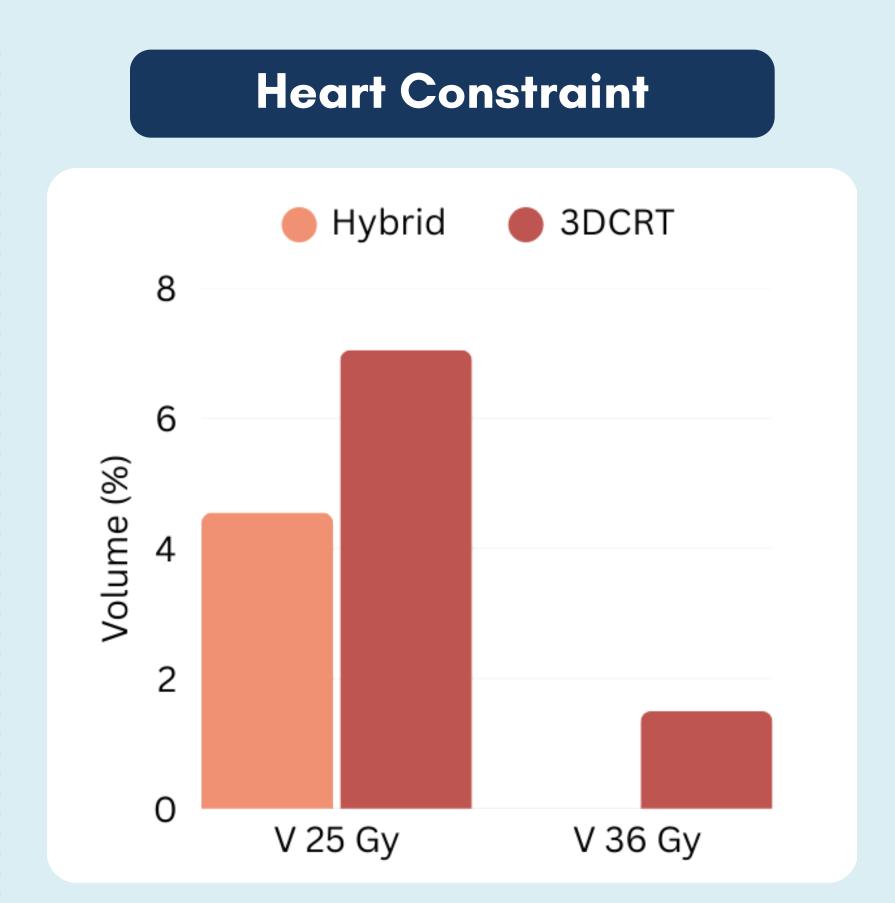
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	V 4.4 Gy	V 17.6 Gy	Mean dose
Hybrid	28.82 %	6.17 %	4.43 Gy
3DCRT	12.42 %	6.88 %	3.03 Gy

# Coverage Hybrid 3DCRT Conformity 1,0 0,8 0,4 0,2 0,0 Homogeneity

	Conformity Index	Homogeneity Index	PTV 95%
Hybrid	0.81	0.14	95.05 %
3DCRT	0.64	0.21	80.2 %



	V 25 Gy	V 36Gy	Mean dose
Hybrid	4.55 %	0 %	3.78 Gy
3DCRT	7.05 %	1.50 %	4.23 Gy

The hybrid radiotherapy technique demonstrated superior target coverage and better cardiac sparing compared to 3DCRT. Although 3DCRT provided better sparing of lungs at low doses (V4.4Gy), both approaches showed comparable dosimetric results in terms of lung V17.6Gy and mean lung dose.

### 05 CONCLUSION

The hybrid technique provides better homogeneity, conformality and bridges the junctional dose irregularities and demonstrates favorable clinical effectiveness, especially in anatomically challenging breast cancer.

### 06 REFERENCES

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