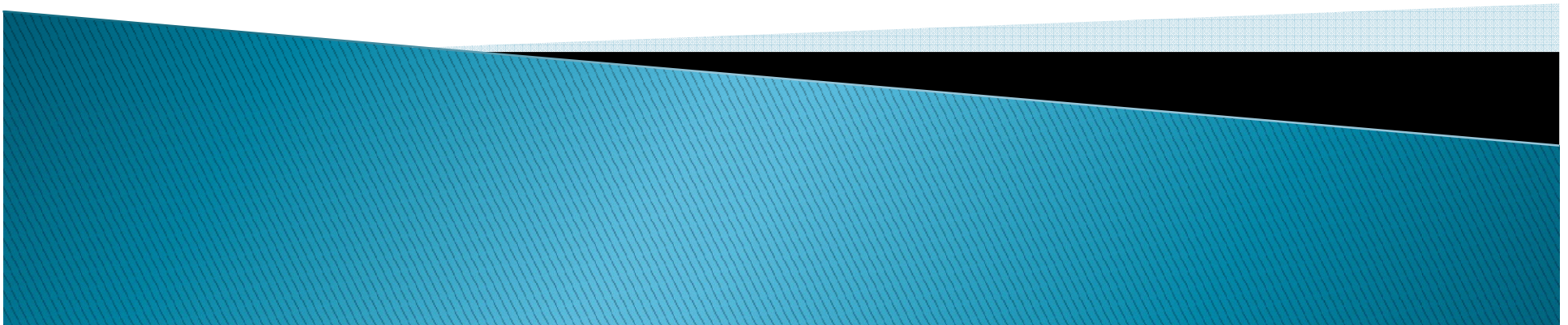


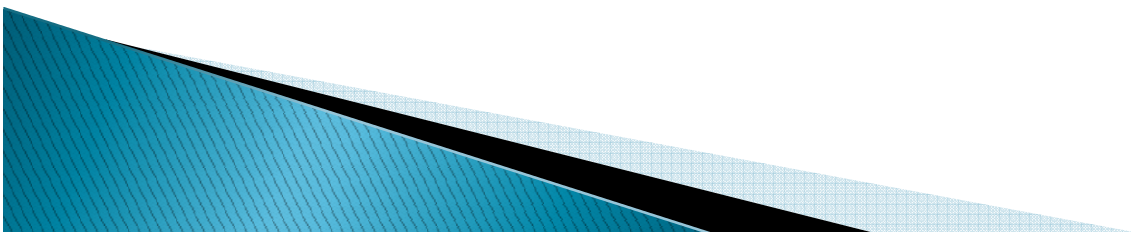
Noninvasive Canine Stereotactic Frame

Leon Corbeille, Ali Johnson, Kim Kamer, Lein Ma
BME 200/300
October 17, 2008



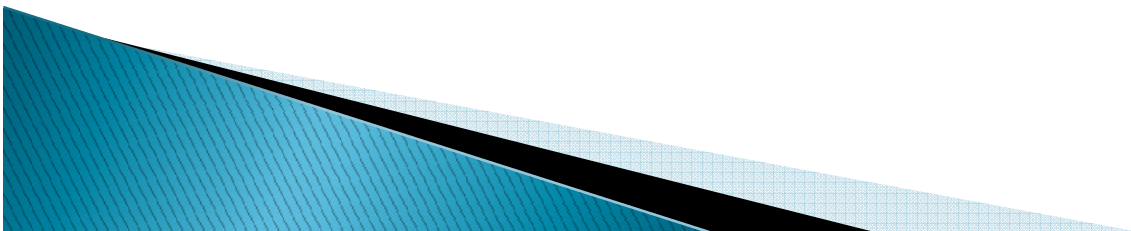
▶ **Client:** Michael Deveau
Dept. of Surgical Sciences
School of Veterinary Medicine

▶ **Advisor:** John Webster
Dept. of Biomedical Engineering



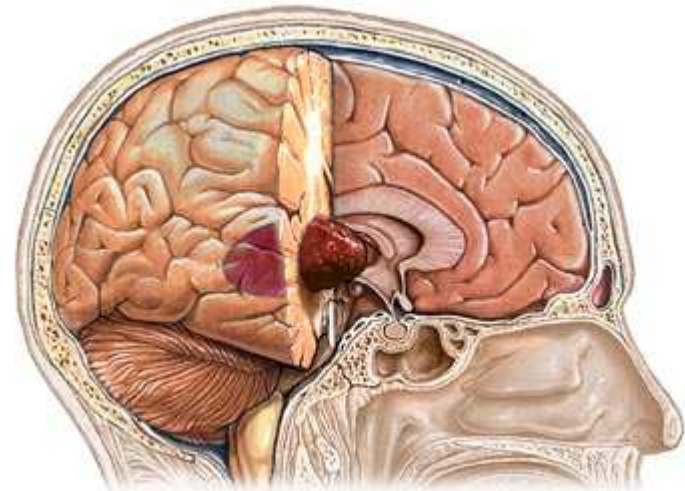
Overview

- ▶ Radiation/IMRT Therapy
- ▶ Noninvasive Stereotactic Frame
- ▶ Client requirements
- ▶ Possible prototype designs
- ▶ Future work
- ▶ Acknowledgments & References



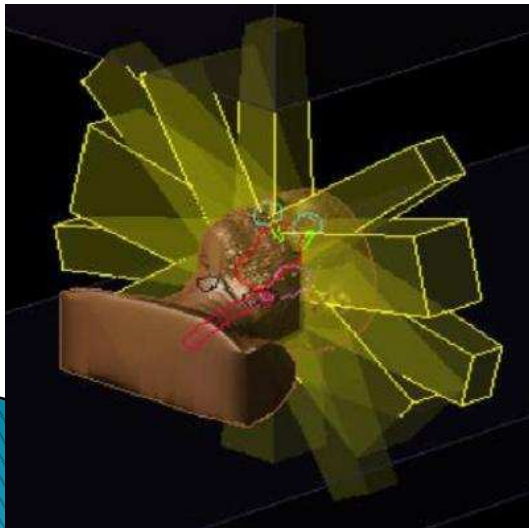
Radiation Therapy

- ▶ Treatment for cancerous tumors
- ▶ Ionizing radiation kills cancerous cells
- ▶ Has been successful
- ▶ Intensity of radiation is limited
- ▶ Too much radiation to healthy tissue

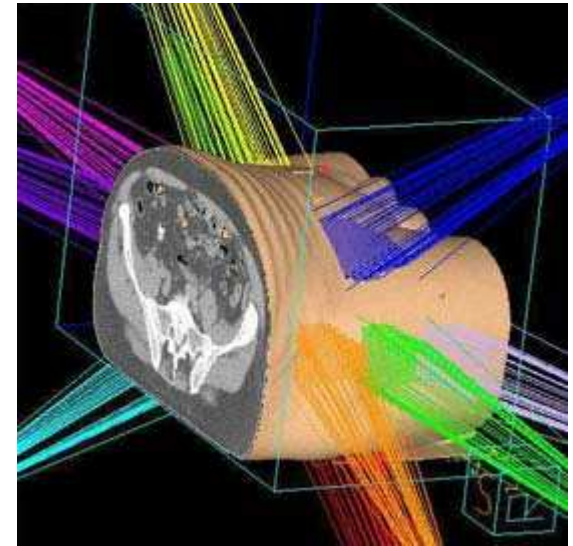


IMRT

- ▶ Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy
- ▶ High dose to tumor
- ▶ Low dose to healthy organs
- ▶ Uses a medical linear accelerator
- ▶ Changes beam path to hit target



<http://www.nd.edu/~hliu/schoolpage/medical.htm>



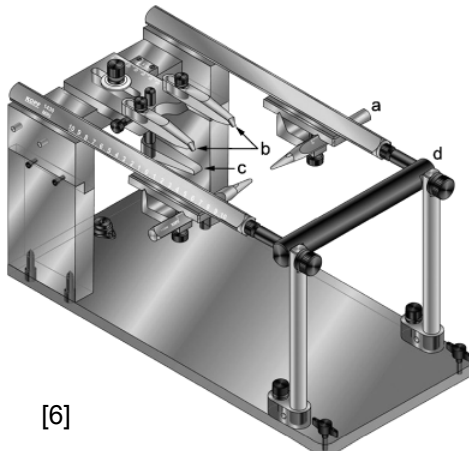
<http://www.mayoclinic.org/imrt/howitworks.html>

Determining Treatment

- ▶ Computed Tomography (CT) scan
- ▶ Computer program designs treatment.
- ▶ Tomotherapy machine gives radiation.
- ▶ Canine must be in same position.



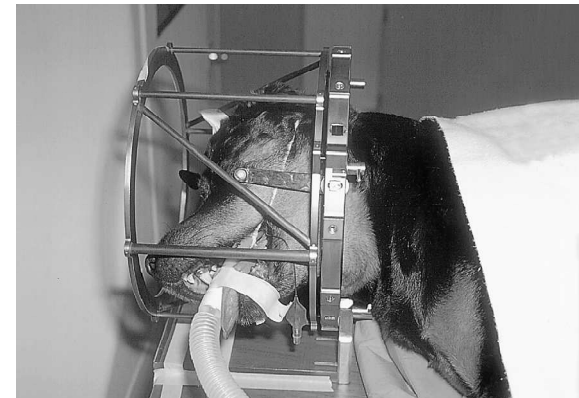
Current Positioning Systems



- Pro: Probes in dog's ears position accurately
- Con: Invasive

Pro: Rigid

Cons: Invasive, nonadjustable, incompatible with smaller dogs



[3]

Design Proposal

- ▶ Design a noninvasive stereotactic frame for canines during radiation therapy
 - Accurate to 0.5°
 - Adjustable for different size dogs
 - Reusable

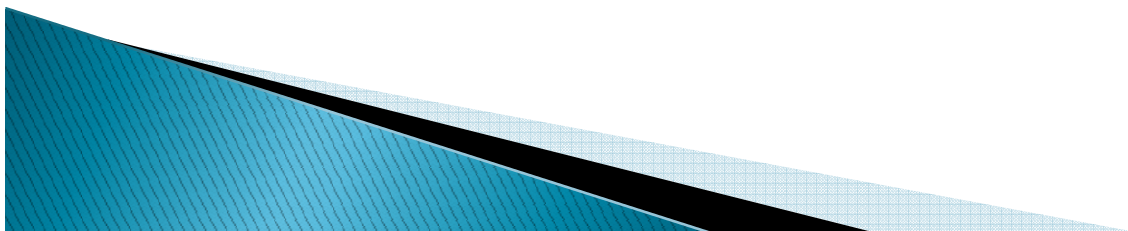


Client Specifications

- ▶ Noninvasive frame
- ▶ Mouth stabilized using bite block
- ▶ Adjustable 10° in pitch and yaw
- ▶ Frame should allow different sized endotracheal tubes down mouth



http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2044/1526994732_a2869b420b.jpg



Material Constraint

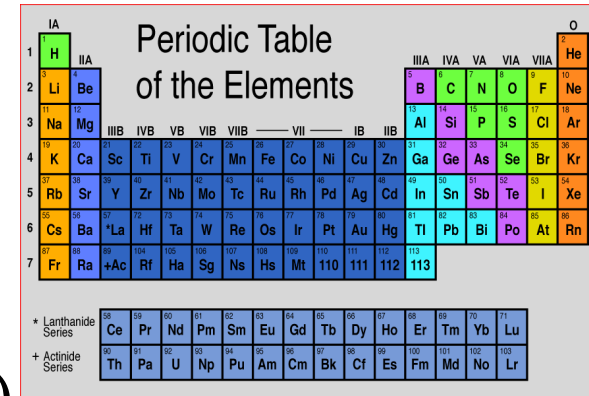
▶ Frame

- Low atomic number
- Light weight
- Not porous
- Reusable (up to 10 times a day)

▶ Tomotherapy machine diameter is 0.84 m

▶ CT diameter is 0.51 m

▶ Cost efficient



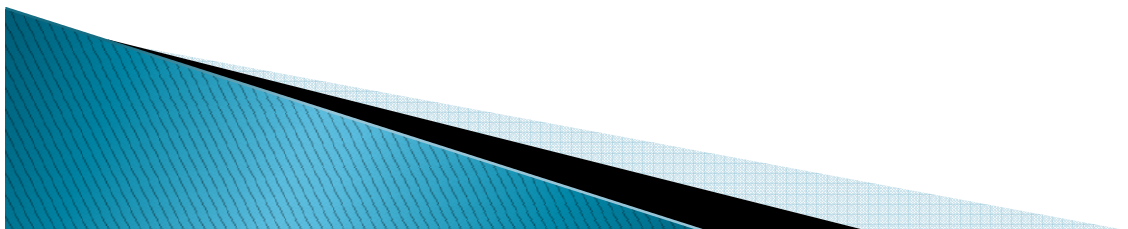
Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2											18	19	20			
H	He											Ne	Ar	Kr	Xe	Rn	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar										
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Ha	Sg	Ns	Hs	Mt	110	111	112	113					

+ Lanthanide Series
Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu

+ Actinide Series
Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

<http://facstaff.gpc.edu/~pgore/PhysicalScience/periodic-table.gif>



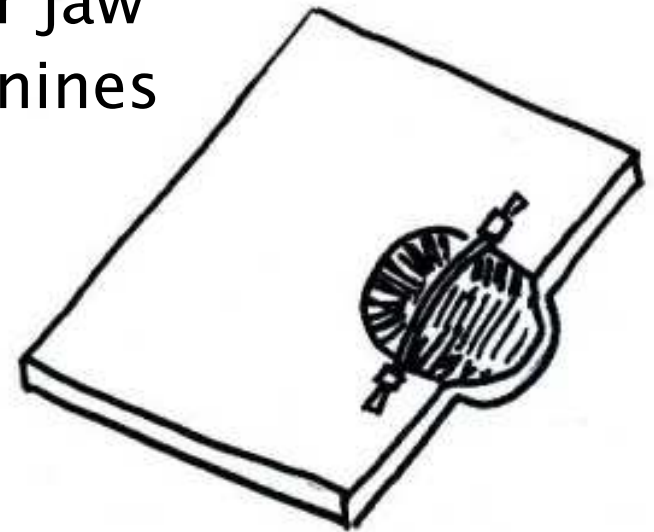
Dental Mold

- ▶ Disposable
- ▶ Made out of putty that hardens in about 3 minutes
- ▶ Canine teeth lock it in place
- ▶ Holds shape for up to 2 weeks



Design Option 1

- ▶ Upper jaw placed in valley with bite block underneath
- ▶ Straps secure upper jaw to sheet
- ▶ Pros
 - Lower jaw doesn't hinder radiation
 - Easy to maneuver around lower jaw
 - Compatible with all sizes of canines
- ▶ Cons
 - Upper jaw in fixed position
 - Difficult to adjust



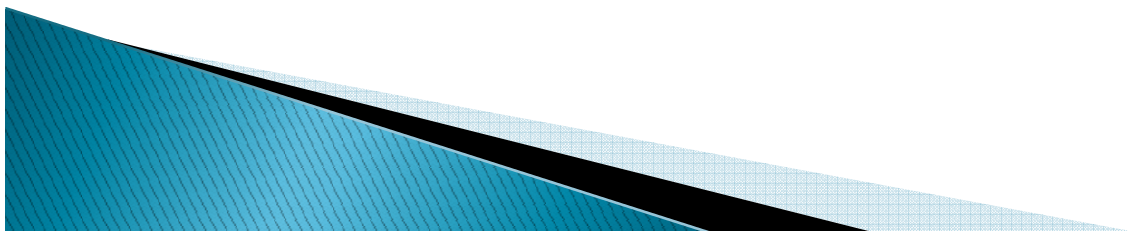
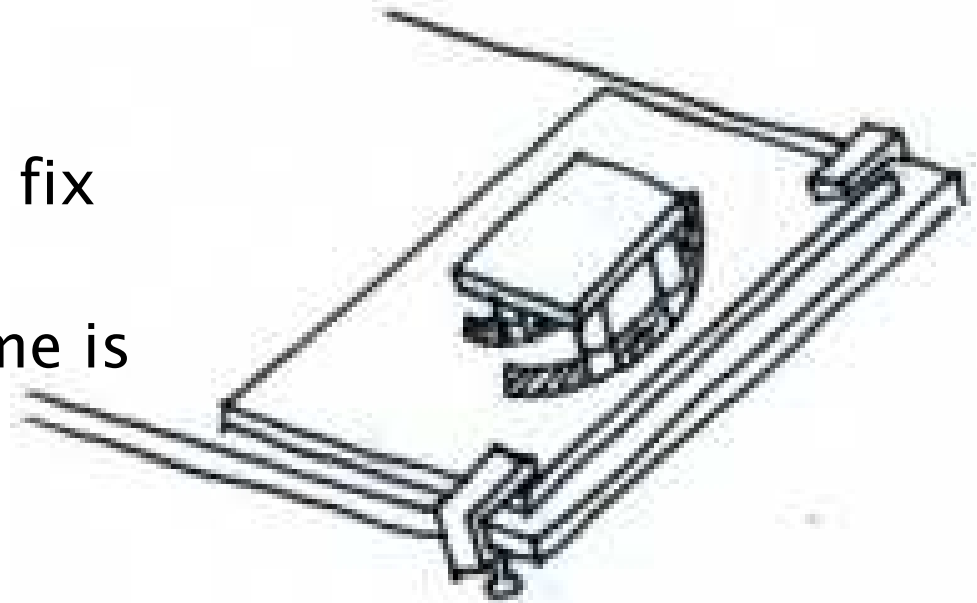
Design Option 2

▶ Pros

- Movable in yaw and pitch
- Will fit to any size canine

▶ Cons

- Easy to adjust but hard to fix
- Not fixed tightly to table
- Accuracy decreases if frame is removed from table



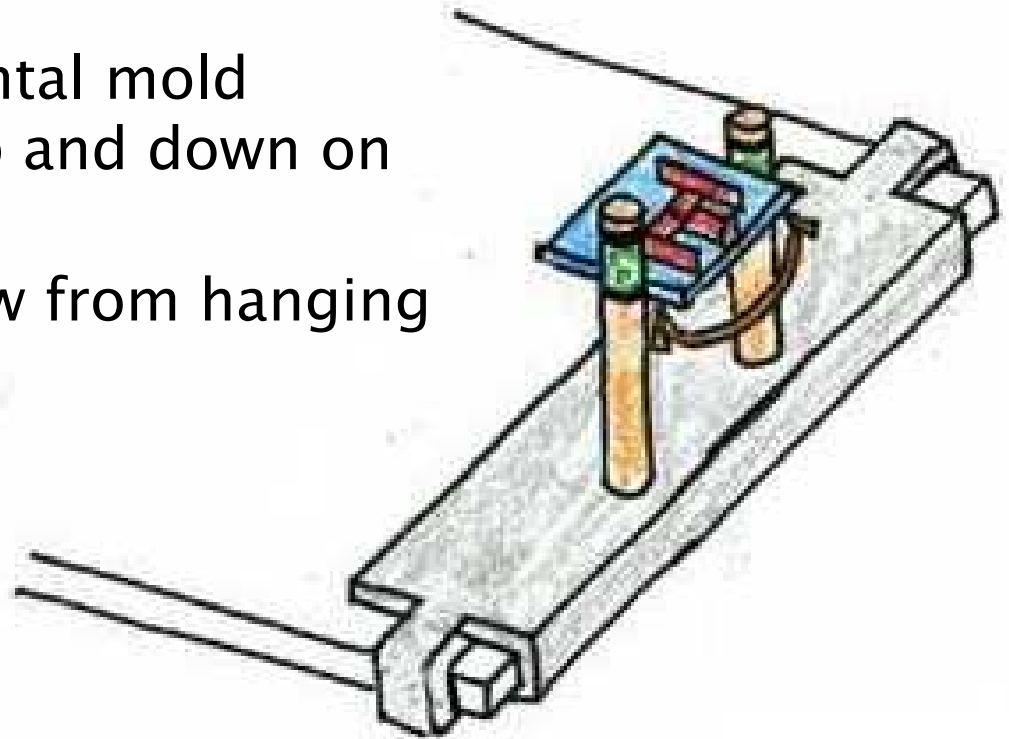
Design Option 3

▶ Pros

- Adjustable in pitch and yaw
- Bite block adjusts to fit different sized dental molds
- Whole bite block/dental mold mechanism slides up and down on numbered axis
- Strap keeps lower jaw from hanging freely

▶ Cons

- Difficult to construct



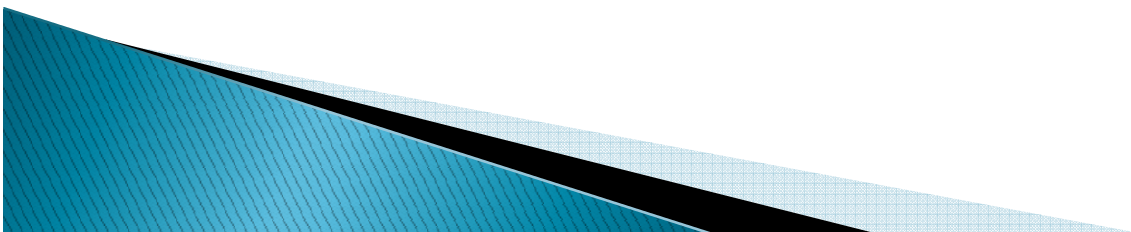
Design Matrix

Design Criteria	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Prototype Cost	9	7	4
Mass Production Cost	9	7	6
Ability to move in yaw	1	9	9
Ability to move in pitch	1	3	9
Feasibility of development	7	2	3
User Friendliness	3	5	8
Rigidity	2	3	9
Total	32	36	48

Scale: 1 – 10 (1 poor, 10 excellent)

Future Works

- ▶ Order parts
- ▶ Assemble prototype
- ▶ Test fit of device in hospital environment
- ▶ Test accuracy with real dog
- ▶ Finalize prototype



Acknowledgements

- Michael Deveau
- Department of Surgical Sciences
- School of Veterinary Medicine
- Dentistry and Oral Surgery Department

References

- ▶ [1] Giroux, A., Jones, J., Bohn, J. H., Duncan, R., Waldron, D., & Inzana, K. (2002). A new device for stereotactic CT-guided biopsy of the canine brain: Design, construction, and needle placement accuracy. *Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound*, 43(3), 229–236.
- ▶ [2] Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT). (2008). Retrieved 10/11, 2008, from <http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info.cfm?pg=imrt&bhcp=1>
- ▶ [3] Lester, N. V., Hopkins, A. L., Bova, F. J., Friedman, W. A., Buatti, J. M., Meeks, S. L., et al. (2001). Radiosurgery using a stereotactic headframe system for irradiation of brain tumors in dogs. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, 219(11), 1562–1567.
- ▶ [4] Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. (2008). *Intensity modulated radiation therapy*. Retrieved 10/12, 2008, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/imrt/howitworks.html>
- ▶ [5] Radiation therapy for cancer: Questions and answers. (2008). Retrieved 10/12, 2008, from <http://www.cancer.gov/CANCERTOPICS/FACTSHEET/THERAPY/RADIATION>
- ▶ [6] Troxel, M. T., & Vite, C. H. (2008). CT-guided stereotactic brain biopsy using the Kopf stereotactic system. *Veterinary Radiology & Ultrasound*, 49(5), 438–443.





**Got any
dog-gone good
questions?**

