

RADIOTHERAPY COMBINED WITH AuNPs

The combination of high-Z nanoparticles and external radiotherapy leads to an **increased radiation effect in tumoral cells** without an increase of the patient dose [1].

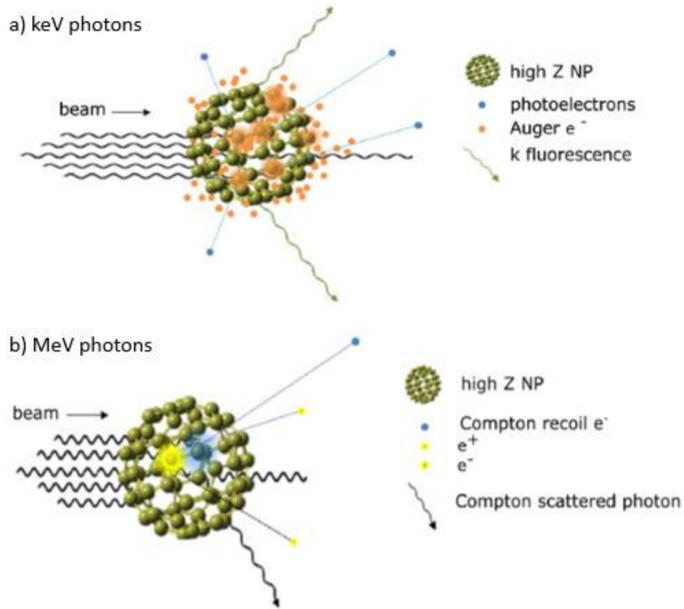


Figure 1. Interaction between the radiation and the NP [1].

OBJECTIVE

Develop **realistic simulations** to model the effect of AuNPs on the biological response of GBMs and **compare** the results obtained using a **spherical cell geometry** and a **realistic cell model** with the **experimental values**.

MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

Simulations were carried out using TOPAS [2] and TOPAS-nBio [3].

Geometry: **Realistic** vs Spherical Cell Models

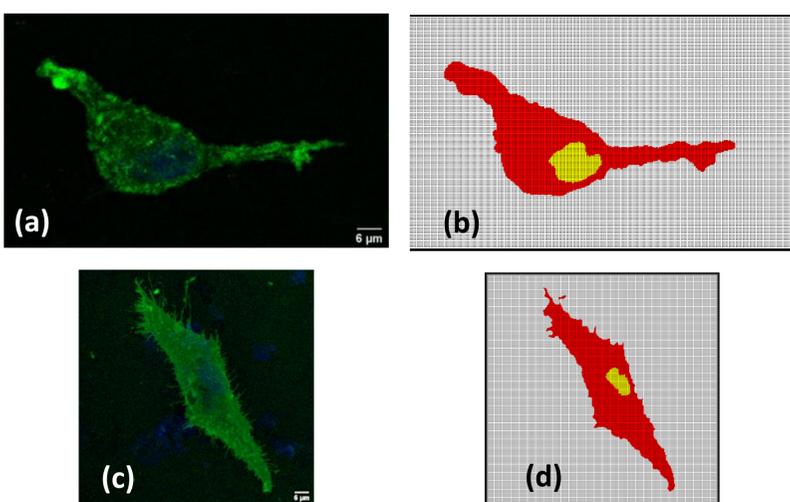


Figure 2. Realistic cell geometry modeling. (a) central slice of the confocal microscopy image and (b) the reconstructed cell phantom defined in TOPAS of GBM cell line U87; (c) central slice of the confocal microscopy stack and (d) the equivalent slice of the reconstructed cell phantom defined in TOPAS of GBM cell line U373.

Spherical cell models - three variants were simulated:

- **Geometry 1:** volume-based sizing
- **Geometry 2:** cross-sectional area and ratio cytoplasm/nucleus sizing
- **Geometry 3:** thickness and ratio cytoplasm/nucleus sizing

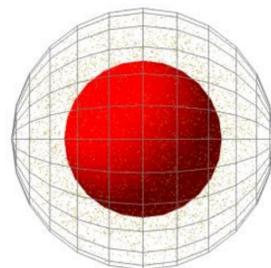


Figure 3. Spherical cell model.

Irradiation: Cobalt-60 source

- Beam direction perpendicular to the cell plane

Physics List: Geant4-DNA and Livermore

Score: Deposited energy in each voxel of the phantom.

Deposited Dose per primary particle D_N on the Nucleus \rightarrow **Linear Quadratic Model**

$$d = N * D_N$$

$$L_n = \begin{cases} \alpha d + \beta d^2, & d \leq D_t \\ (\alpha + 2\beta D_t)d - \beta D_t^2, & d > D_t \end{cases} \quad S = \exp(-L_n)$$

Results: EXPERIMENTAL VS MC SIMULATION

The **best agreement** with the experimental data is obtained when simulations using the **realistic cell model** are performed, in the absence and in the presence of AuNPs. The results obtained using a **spherical cell model** vary a lot with the size of the cell and the nucleus [4].

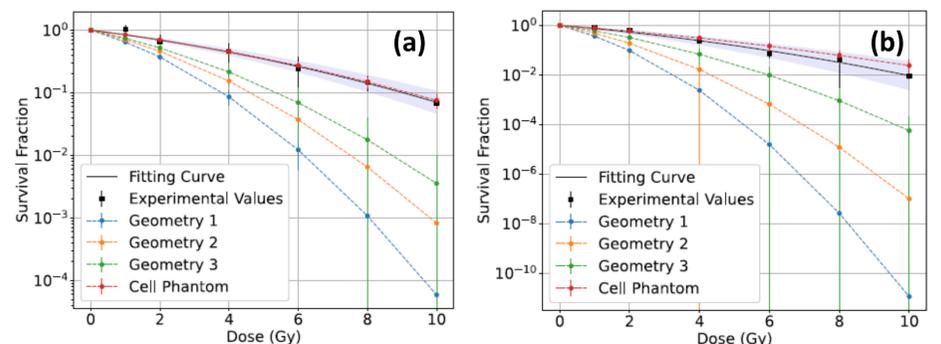


Figure 4. Comparison of the experimental survival curve with the ones obtained by MC simulation, in the absence of AuNPs, for (a) U87 and (b) U373 cell lines.

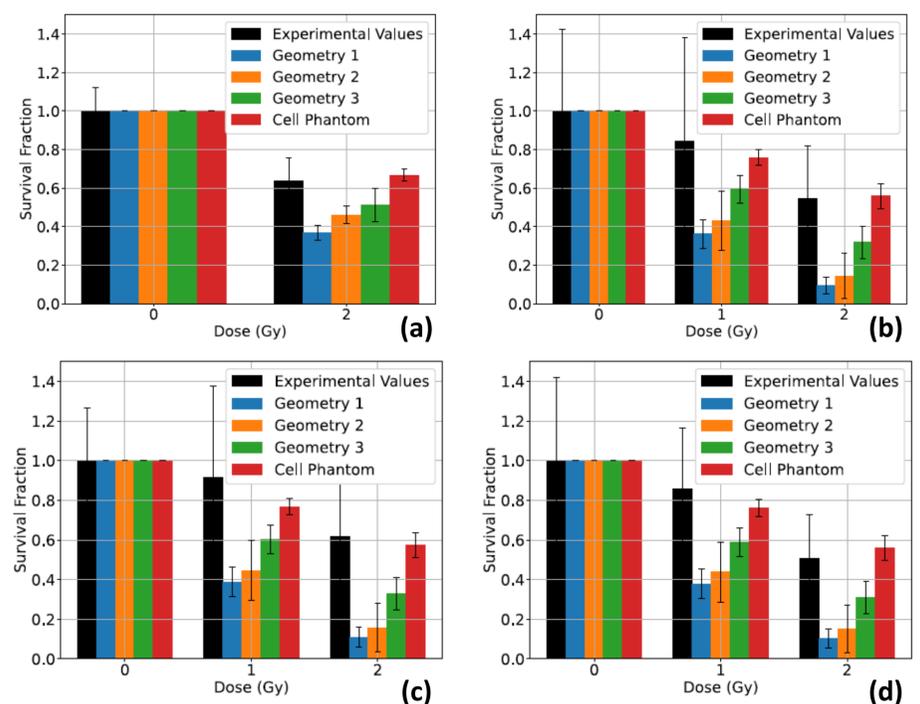


Figure 5. Comparison between the measured survival fractions and MC simulations for different AuNPs concentrations and the two GBM cell lines: (a) 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for the U87 line; (b) 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, (c) 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, and (d) 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for the U373 line.

CONCLUSION

Realistic cell geometry modeling was **essential to benchmark** the simulations against the **experimental results** with a Co-60 source.

References

- [1] Z. Kuncic, et al., "Nanoparticle radio-enhancement: principles, progress and application to cancer treatment", Phys. Med. Biol, 2018
- [2] J. Perl, et al., "Topas: an innovative proton monte carlo platform for research and clinical applications," Med Phys, 2012.
- [3] J. Schuemann, et al., "Topas-nbio: An extension to the topas simulation toolkit for cellular and sub-cellular radiobiology," Radiat Res, 2019.
- [4] J. Antunes, et al. "Utility of realistic microscopy-based cell models in simulation studies of nanoparticle-enhanced photon radiotherapy." BPEX, 2024.