



X-Line™
Radiopaque Adhesive

For radiotherapy, X-Line™ allows for easy and accurate body contouring of CT images within the extended field of view.



The following CT simulators are most affected

GE Lightspeed RT and Siemens SOMATOM RT series models need X-Line to treat obese patients

Three radiopaque lines on an adhesive

The lines are spaced 1" apart on a transparent skin adhesive roll with perforations every 2".

Adhere to regions that may fall within the eFOV, orienting the lines along the patient longitudinally.

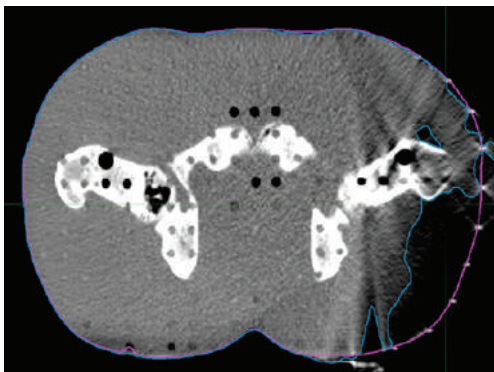
The lines create hyperdense dots in the CT slices; connect-the-dots™ to contour the body.

Effectively contour obese patients

More than 100,00 obese cancer patients in Canada and the United States¹⁻³ cannot be accurately contoured with most CT simulators.^{4,5}

"X-Line allows for more accurate delineation of the external body contour in the extended field of view (eFOV) by simply connecting the dots on the CT image."

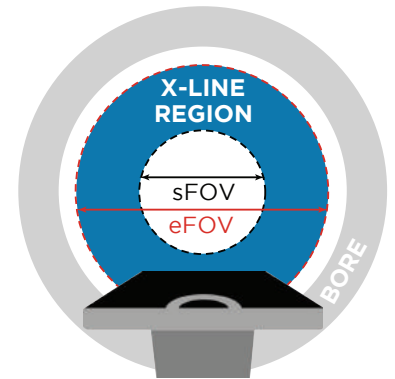
Dr. Kirpal Kohli, Medical Physicist BC Cancer Agency



Body shaped CT phantom that falls within the eFOV. The X-Line dots show the true contour in purple.



X-Line is applied over regions that are likely to protrude into the eFOV.



X-Line is useful for imaging patients within the eFOV of CT simulators.

Current methods of eFOV body contouring are inaccurate and may be harmful

Guessing the body contour

Guessing the body contour around distortion puts the patient at risk for improper treatment doses.⁶⁻¹⁰ Displacement of 1-5 cm into the eFOV can result in distortions of up to 15% of the CT slice area.¹⁰

Relying on software

Image reconstruction software makes distorted regions appear clearer, but does not improve the accuracy of the resulting contour.⁵ Patients are similarly at risk of improper radiation treatment doses.⁶⁻¹⁰

Fusing multiple CT scans

When multiple scans are used to image distorted regions,^{11,12} patients are exposed to unnecessary X-ray radiation.^{9,13} Extremely obese patients can experience up to 70-80 times the effective radiation dose of normal-weight patients.¹⁴

A Proposed Solution to Accurate Delineation of External Body Contour Within CT Extended Field of View (eFOV) and the Evaluation of Dosimetric Impact From Image Distortion in eFOV

Huang V, Kamarn J, D'Arcy R, Kohli K
Presented at AAPM 2016, July 2016

“With the aid of X-Line, the external body contour was accurately delineated within the eFOV.”
“X-Grid provides clear visualization of body anatomy extending beyond the sFOV.”



An assessment of image distortion and CT number accuracy within a wide-bore CT extended field of view

Beeksma B, Truant D, Holloway L, Arumugam S
Published in Australasian Physical & Engineering Sciences in Medicine, June 2015



“For all phantom geometries, objects within the eFOV were geometrically **overestimated... from 0.22 to 15.94 %...**”

“... significant image artefacts from the eFOV reconstruction alter the... geometric contours of shapes within this region.”

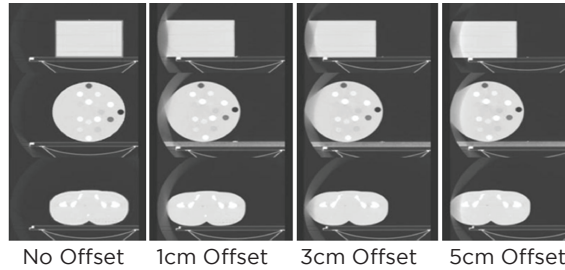


Figure 4
Rectangular, circular, and body-shaped phantoms offset 0, 1, 3, and 5 cm into the eFOV

Dosimetric impact of image artifact from a wide-bore CT scanner in radiotherapy treatment planning

Wu V, Podgorsak M, Tran T, Malhotra H, Wang I
Published in Medical Physics, June 2011



“... artifacts from eFOV reconstruction are inevitable, with image distortions spreading out laterally...”

“The SSD distortion alone can cause a target dose calculation reduction of 2%–3%”

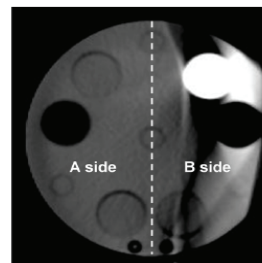


Figure 6
Image of the mini CT phantom located in the vicinity of the outer region of 65 cm eFOV where the “A” side was completely within the sFOV and the “B” side was within the eFOV.

REF Code Description

X-Line™ 50L1 50ft roll

Distributed by
Beekley Corporation
One Prestige Lane
Bristol, CT 06010 USA
Tel: 1.800.233.5539 or +1.860.583.4700

Contact us now to order X-Line for your clinic.
Call 1.800.233.5539 • Visit beekley.com • Email info@beekley.com

1. Fryar CD, Carroll MD, Ogden CL. Prevalence of overweight, obesity, and extreme obesity among adults: United States, 1960–1962 through 2011–2012. Hyattsville: NCHS; 2014.
2. Canadian Cancer Society's Advisory Committee on Cancer Statistics. Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015. Toronto: Canadian Cancer Society; 2015.
3. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts 2016. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2016.
4. Centre for Evidence-based Purchasing. GE LightSpeed RT CT scanner technical evaluation. London: NHS Purchasing and Supply Agency; 2005.
5. Shugard E, Mistry N, Cheung J, Pouliot J, Chen J. Evaluating the dosimetric accuracy of extended field-of-view CT reconstructions using clinical data with real patient geometries. Paper presented at: 57th Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine, 2015; Anaheim.
6. Buckley O, Ward E, Ryan A, Colin W, Snow A, Torreggiani W. European obesity and the radiology department. What can we do to help? European Radiology. February 2009;19(2):298-309.
7. Kalra MK. CT in obesity: tips and tricks. Paper presented at: 3rd CT Dose Summit: Strategies for CT Scan Parameter Optimization, 2013; Phoenix.
8. Wu V, Podgorsak M, Tran T, Malhotra H, Wang I. Dosimetric impact of image artifact from a wide-bore CT scanner in radiotherapy treatment planning. Medical Physics. July 2011;38(7):4451-4463.
9. Costello JE, Cecava ND, Tucker JE. CT radiation dose: current controversies and dose reduction strategies. American Journal of Roentgenology. December 2013;201(6):1283-1290.
10. Beeksma B, Truant D, Holloway L, Arumugam S. An assessment of image distortion and CT number accuracy within a wide-bore CT extended field of view. Australasian Physical & Engineering Sciences in Medicine. June 2015;38(2):255-261.
11. Fisher CM, Fortenberry BR, Jhingran A, Eifel PJ. Novel technique for simulation and external beam treatment planning for obese patients. Practical Radiation Oncology. September 2011;1(3):152-155.
12. Wu H, Zhao Q, Cao M, Das I. A line profile-based double partial fusion method for acquiring planning CT of oversized patients in radiation treatment. Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics. March 2012;13(2):20-31.
13. Berrington de González A, Mahesh M, Kim KP, et al. Projected cancer risks from computed tomographic scans performed in the United States in 2007. Archives of Internal Medicine. December 2009;169(22):2071-2077.
14. Yanch JC, Behrman RH, Hendricks MJ, McCall JH. Increased radiation dose to overweight and obese patients from radiographic examinations. Radiology. July 2009;252(1):128-139.