

CONTOURING ATLAS FOR PELVIC TUMOR ≥ 200 ML AT DIAGNOSIS TREATED WITH DEFINITIVE RT TO 64.8 GY

Figure 1. 16 year old patient with 12 x 8 x 6 cm pelvic Ewing sarcoma. Prechemotherapy MRI images (A-D) and postchemotherapy MRI images (E-H) are shown.

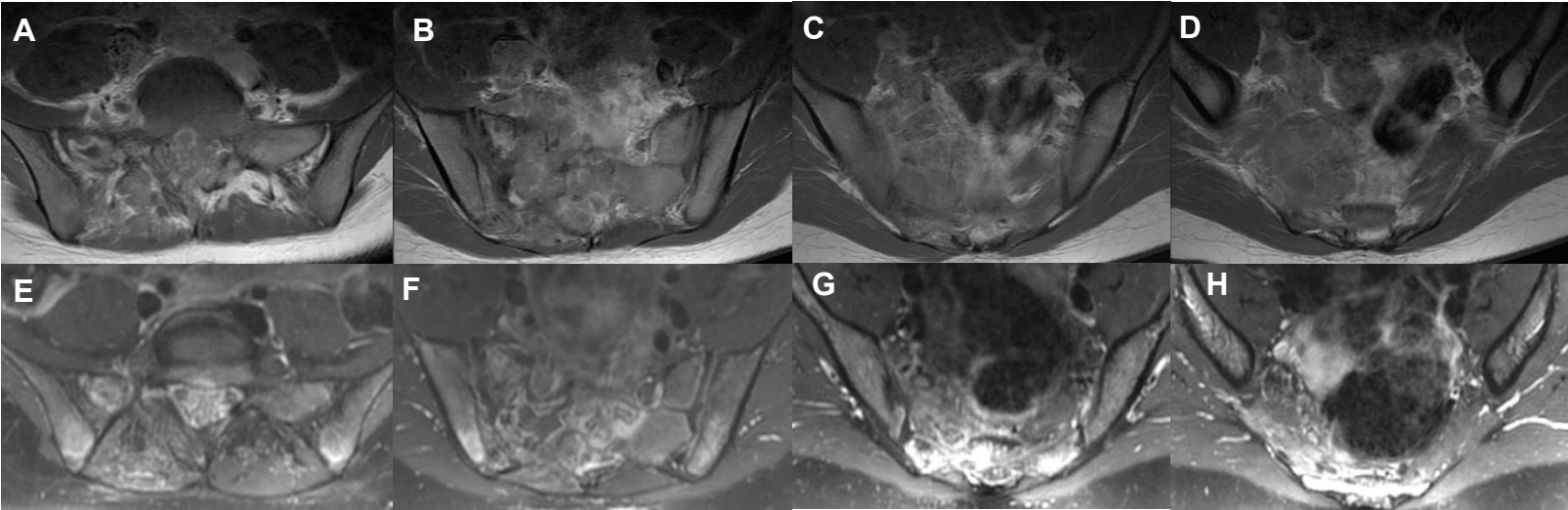


Figure 2. Define GTV_PreChemotherapy on the pre-induction chemotherapy diagnostic scan registered with the simulation scan (orange contour)

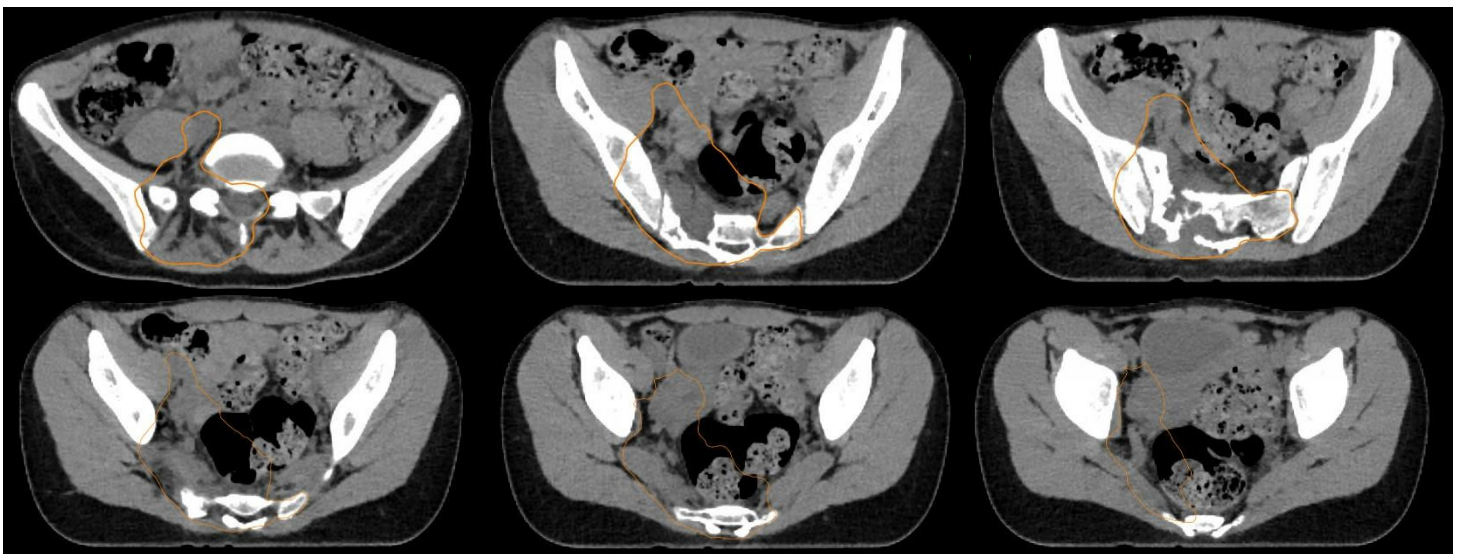


Figure 3. Define GTV1 (red contour) by anatomically modifying for “pushing margins” into the pelvic cavity.

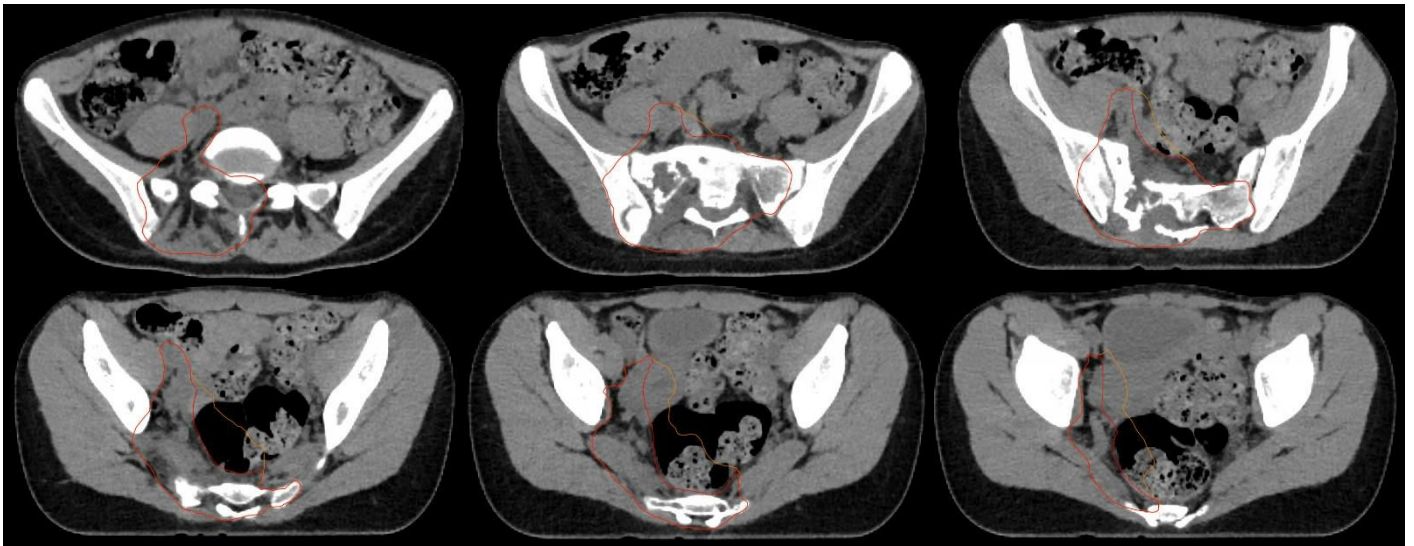


Figure 4. Define CTV1 (pink) by expanding GTV1 (red) by 1 cm. Modify CTV1 anatomically for “pushing margins” into the pelvic cavity.

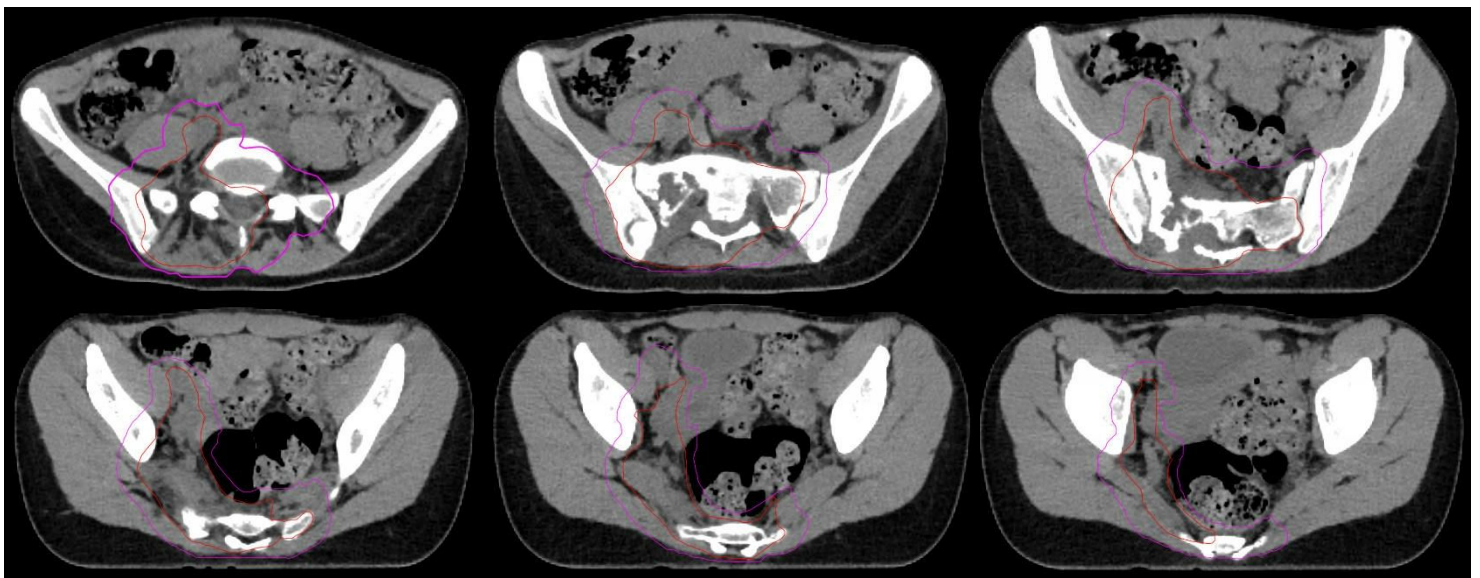


Figure 5. Define GTV2 (green contour) by including prechemotherapy bone disease extent of GTV1 and residual visible tumor as assessed by CT, MRI, PET scan or physical exam.

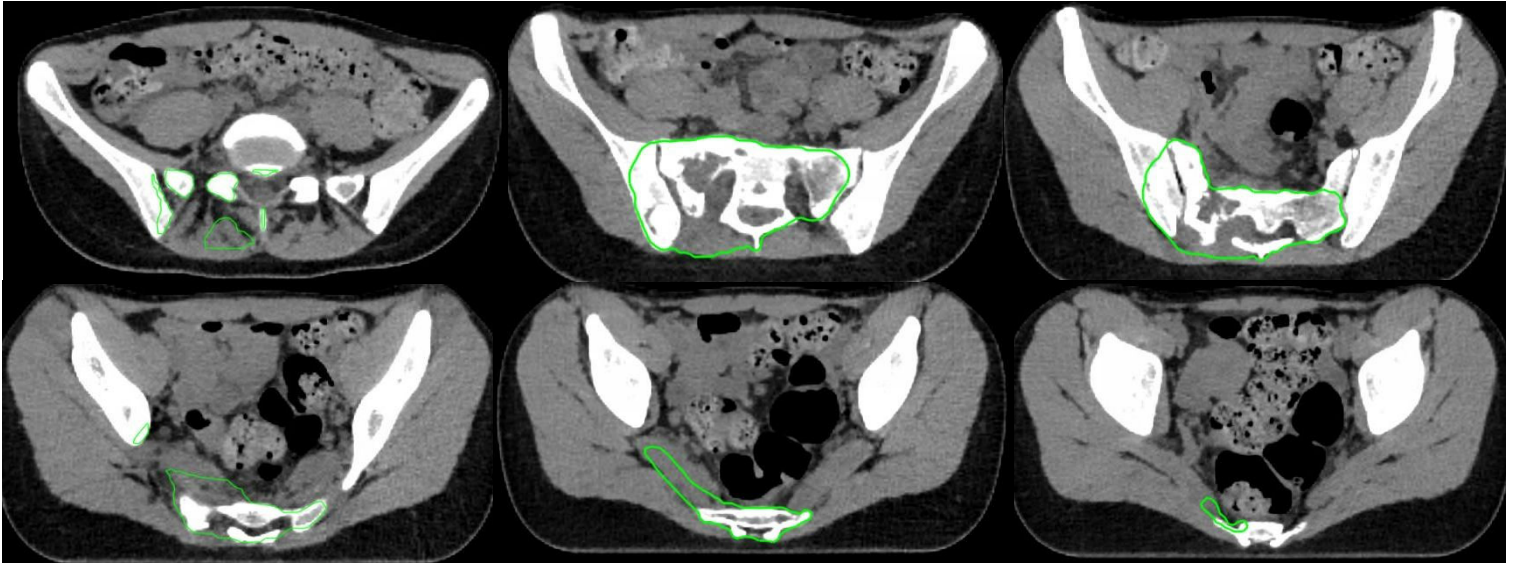


Figure 6. Define CTV2 (blue contour) by expanding GTV2 by 1 cm. Modify CTV2 anatomically for “pushing margins” into the pelvic cavity.

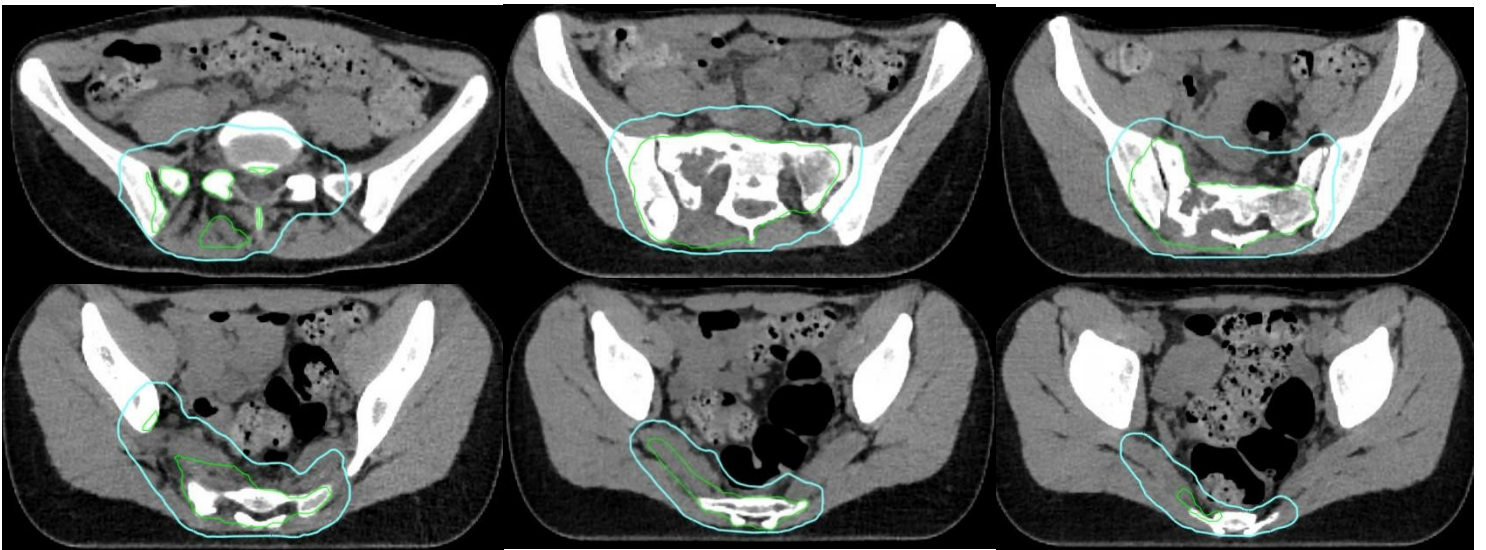


Figure 7. Define GTV3 = GTV2 (green contour).

