



## Patient Case Study: Simple Bolus, BCC of the Nose

### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

Silver Cross Hospital  
New Lenox, IL, USA

---

#### Overview

Adaptiiv Medical Technologies Inc. (Adaptiiv) provides cancer centers with regulatory cleared software to design to design patient-specific radiotherapy accessories that can be 3D printed.

The following case demonstrates the application of technology used in clinical radiation oncology through the creation of simple bolus for electron radiotherapy. This case is a great example of how Adaptiiv's software can be used to create a custom-shaped bolus around the nose.



## Description

This case study demonstrates a clinical application of 3D printing in radiation oncology by designing and manufacturing a bolus to treat a 57-year-old female with basal cell carcinoma (BCC) of the right nose. The workflow plan was to do a mini CT scan used to generate the bolus and then do a full CT simulation with the 3D printed bolus on the patient's right nose and treat her disease with one electron field. The bolus application was necessary to deliver the prescribed dose to the skin surface.

## Patient History

A 57-year-old female was treated at the University of Chicago Comprehensive Cancer Center at Silver Cross Hospital to manage basal cell carcinoma after Mohs micrographic surgery to the right nose. Her treatment options included a skin graft procedure or radiation therapy; the patient elected for the latter.

## Fabrication and Treatment

The bolus was designed to achieve optimal dose distribution to the small target volume in the right nose and spare tissues distal to it. The width of the bolus was intended to cover the GTV with 20mm margins. Uniform bolus thickness of 7mm was used. DICOM images of the bolus were converted to a stereolithography file. The end product was fabricated with the Airwolf 3D AXIOM 20 M printer, using Cheetah™ by NinjaTek™ TPU filament. The printing duration was approximately 3 hours. The patient received 45Gy over 15 fractions at 6 MeV.

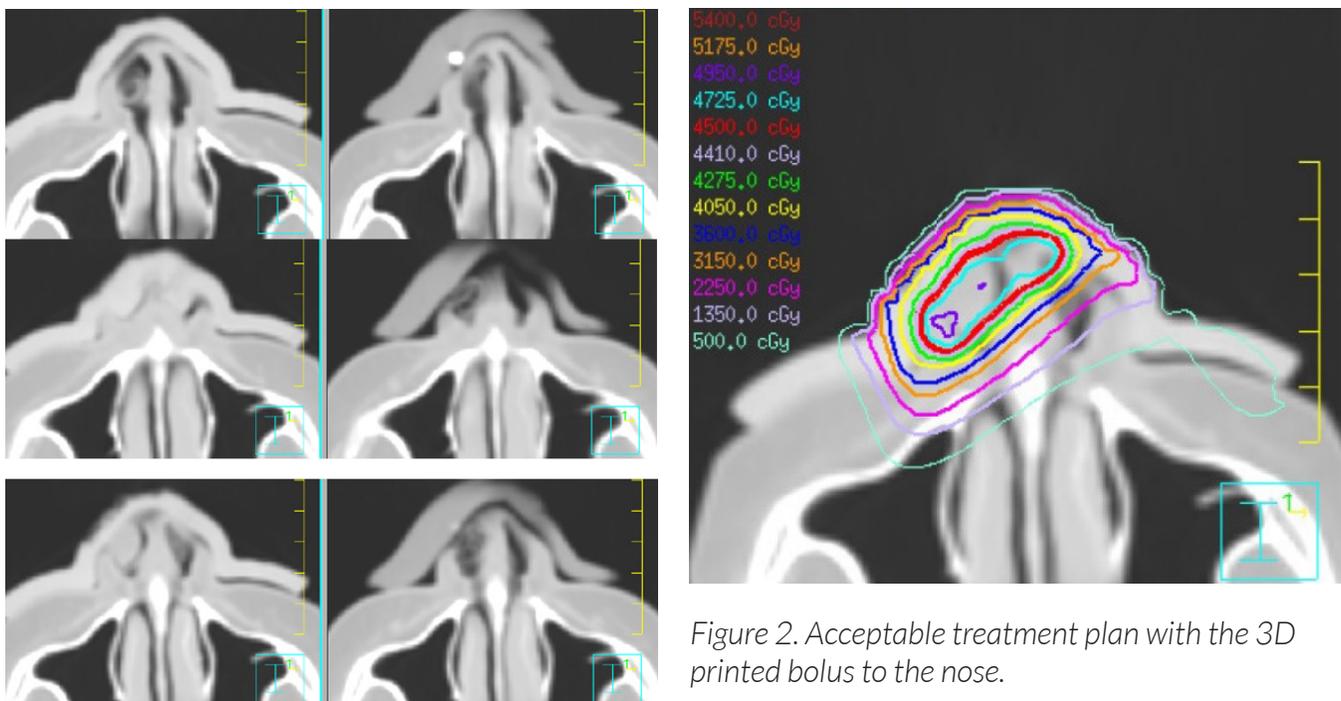


Figure 2. Acceptable treatment plan with the 3D printed bolus to the nose.

Figure 1. Left side, axial CT slices superior-inferior of the right nose with the 3D printed bolus. Right side, corresponding CT slices superior-inferior of the right nose with the wax bolus.

## Results / Findings

The customized bolus was designed in Adaptiiv software. Based on the treatment planning computed tomography (CT), the size of the largest air gap at the interface of the 3D printed structure was 2mm. An acceptable treatment plan was obtained (90% isodose to 100% of GTV) (see Figure 2). The 3D printed bolus was rigid and could be reproducibly placed at the times of planning CT and daily treatments without discomfort.

## Summary

- 1 The Adaptiiv software solution was used to create a patient-specific bolus with superior fit compared to a wax bolus.
- 2 3D printing was used to create a custom-shaped bolus to follow surface irregularities around the nose and fill in the air space, reducing air gaps to no larger than 2mm.
- 3 The bolus could be reproducibly placed at the times of planning CT and daily treatments, improving patient experience and comfort.
- 4 An acceptable treatment plan was obtained (90% isodose to 100% of GTV).



ADAP-CS-08 V00 2022-05-27

**Adaptiiv Medical Technologies Inc.**  
1969 Upper Water Street, Suite 906  
Halifax, NS B3J 3R7

info@adaptiiv.com  
adaptiiv.com

Visit our website at [adaptiiv.com](https://adaptiiv.com) or contact us to learn how Adaptiiv software can meet your clinical needs.