

ABSTRAK

Penelitian mengenai BNCT pada kanker tiroid bertujuan untuk membuat model *phantom* leher menggunakan PHITS, menentukan laju dosis total yang efektif dari tiap variasi konsentrasi ^{10}B dan menentukan lama waktu iradiasi yang efektif untuk terapi kanker tiroid. Model *phantom* leher mengacu dari model *phantom* leher ORNL yang terdiri atas jaringan kulit berbentuk silinder berdiameter 10,8 cm, otot berbentuk silinder berdiameter 10,4 cm, tulang leher (*spine*) berbentuk silinder dengan panjang 5 cm dan lebar 4 cm serta kelenjar tiroid berbentuk seperempat bola di kanan dan kiri berjari-jari 3 cm. Sel kanker terletak di kelenjar tiroid kanan berbentuk bola berdiameter 1 cm pada kedalaman 2,4 cm. Model *phantom* leher diiradiasi menggunakan sumber neutron dari DLBSA berbasis siklotron 30 MeV pada jarak 20 cm untuk merekam fluks neutron termal dan laju dosis hamburan neutron. Variasi konsentrasi ^{10}B sebesar 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, dan 70 μg boron/*g-jaringan*. Data fluks neutron termal dan laju dosis hamburan neutron digunakan dalam perhitungan laju dosis total yang terdiri atas laju dosis boron, laju dosis proton, laju dosis gamma dan laju dosis hamburan neutron. Nilai laju dosis total dan nilai dosis perusak jaringan kanker tiroid sebesar 54 Gy digunakan untuk menghitung waktu iradiasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model *phantom* leher telah berhasil dibuat sesuai model *phantom* leher ORNL dan laju dosis total yang efektif adalah $1,590 \times 10^{-2}$ Gy/s pada konsentrasi 70 μg boron/*g-jaringan* dengan waktu iradiasi yang efektif selama 57 menit.

Kata kunci : Kanker tiroid, BNCT, PHITS, laju dosis total, waktu iradiasi.

ABSTRACT

Research on BNCT in thyroid cancer aims to create a neck phantom model using PHITS, determine the total effective dose rate for each variation of ^{10}B concentration and determine the effective duration of irradiation for thyroid cancer therapy. The neck phantom model refers to the ORNL neck phantom model which consists of cylindrical skin tissue with a diameter of 10.8 cm, cylindrical muscles with a diameter of 10.4 cm, a cylindrical neck bones (spine) with a length of 5 cm and a width of 4 cm and the thyroid gland is a quarter ball on the right and left with a radius of 3 cm. The cancer cells are located in the right thyroid gland and are spherical in shape with a diameter of 1 cm at a depth of 2.4 cm. The phantom neck model was irradiated using a neutron source from a 30 MeV cyclotron-based DLBSA at a distance of 20 cm to record thermal neutron flux and neutron scattering dose rate. The concentration variations of ^{10}B were 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 g boron/g-tissue. Thermal neutron flux and neutron scattering dose rate data are used in calculating the total dose rate consisting of boron dose rate, proton dose rate, gamma dose rate and neutron scattering dose rate. The value of the total dose rate and the value of destroying thyroid cancer tissue of 54 Gy was used to calculate the irradiation time. The results showed that the neck phantom model was successfully constructed according to the ORNL neck phantom model and the total dose rate was $1,590 \times 10^{-2}$ Gy/s at a concentration of 70 g boron/g-tissue with an effective irradiation time of 57 minutes.

Keywords: Thyroid cancer, BNCT, PHITS, total dose rate, irradiation time.