

ABSTRAK

Penelitian mengenai penentuan durasi penyinaran efektif pada terapi kanker paru-paru dengan metode BNCT dilakukan dengan membuat model *phantom* organ dada menggunakan PHITS dan menentukan laju dosis total yang efektif. Model *phantom* organ dada mengacu pada model *phantom* MIRD pria dewasa yang terdiri dari kulit dengan bentuk geometri elips ($r=20$ cm), tulang rusuk dengan bentuk geometri elips ($r=1$ cm), otot/jaringan lunak berbentuk elips dengan $r=18$ cm, paru-paru berbentuk dua buah elips simetri masing-masing dengan $r=4$ cm yang menggambarkan paru-paru kanan dan kiri, dan sel kanker dengan bentuk geometri bola dengan diameter 2 cm dan kedalaman 5 cm pada paru-paru kiri. Dengan metode BNCT divariasikan konsentrasi boron dari 30 – 70 $\mu\text{g boron/g}_{\text{jaringan}}$ dengan kenaikan tiap 10 $\mu\text{g boron/g}_{\text{jaringan}}$. Model *phantom* organ dada diiradiasi menggunakan sumber neutron DLBSA berbasis siklotron 30 MeV pada jarak 5 cm untuk mendapat nilai fluks neutron termal dan laju dosis neutron yang digunakan untuk menghitung nilai laju dosis total. Nilai laju dosis total digunakan untuk menghitung lama durasi iradiasi terapi kanker paru-paru. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan *phantom* organ dada telah berhasil dibuat berdasarkan model *phantom* MIRD, laju dosis total efektif untuk terapi kanker paru-paru diperoleh pada konsentrasi 70 $\mu\text{g boron/g}_{\text{jaringan}}$ yaitu sebesar $7,360 \times 10^{-2}$ Gy/s. Dari nilai ini dihitung durasi iradiasi efektifnya dan diperoleh nilai 13 menit 58 detik.

Kata kunci: Durasi iradiasi, terapi kanker paru-paru, BNCT, PHITS, laju dosis total.

ABSTRACT

Research on determining the duration of effective irradiation for lung cancer therapy using BNCT was carried out by modeling chest phantom using PHITS and determine the effective total dose rate for lung cancer. The chest phantom model refers to the adult male MIRD phantom model consisting of skin with elliptical geometry ($r=20$ cm), ribs cage with an elliptical geometry ($r=1$ cm), elliptical muscle/soft tissues ($r=18$ cm), the lungs are in the form of two symmetrical ellipses with $r=4$ cm, that representing the right and left lungs, and cancer cells with a spherical geometry with a diameter of 2 cm and depth of 5 cm in the left lung. With the BNCT method, boron concentration was varied from 30-70 $\mu\text{g boron}/\text{g}_{\text{tissues}}$ with an increase of every 10 $\mu\text{g boron}/\text{g}_{\text{tissues}}$. The chest phantom model was irradiated using a 30 MeV cyclotron-based DLBSA neutron source at a distance of 5 cm to obtain the value of the thermal neutron flux and the neutron dose rate which were used to calculate the total dose rate. The value of the total dose rate was used to calculate the duration of lung cancer irradiation therapy. The results of this study indicate that a chest organ phantom has been successfully created based on the MIRD phantom model, the total effective dose rate for lung cancer therapy was obtained at a concentration of 70 $\mu\text{g boron}/\text{g}_{\text{tissues}}$ is $7,360 \times 10^{-2}$ Gy/s. From this value, the effective duration of irradiation was calculated and the value was 13 minutes 58 seconds.

Keywords: Duration of irradiation, lung cancer therapy, BNCT, PHITS, total dose rate.