



DEVELOPMENT OF A DETERMINISTIC EYE DOSIMETRY MODEL

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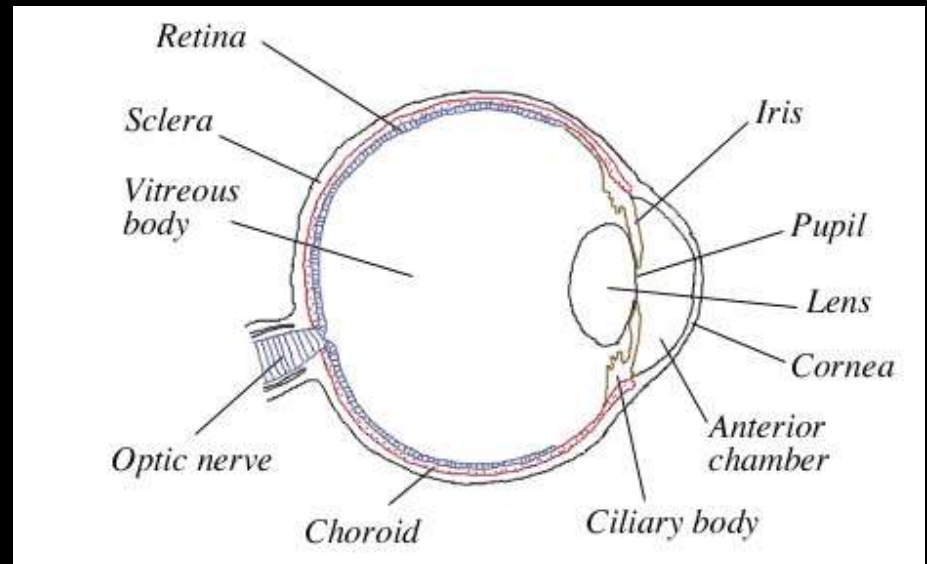


GOALS OF CURRENT RESEARCH

- To describe a comprehensive eye dosimetry model
 - Particle Type
 - Photons
 - Electrons
 - Size and Orientation
 - Beam (Vacuum/Air)
 - Point
 - Planar (Contamination on eyewear)
 - Shielding
 - Lead glass
 - Regular eyewear
 - Energy
 - Monoenergetic photons and electrons
 - Energy Distribution (beta decay)
 - Multiple photopeaks (^{60}Co , ^{192}Ir , etc.)

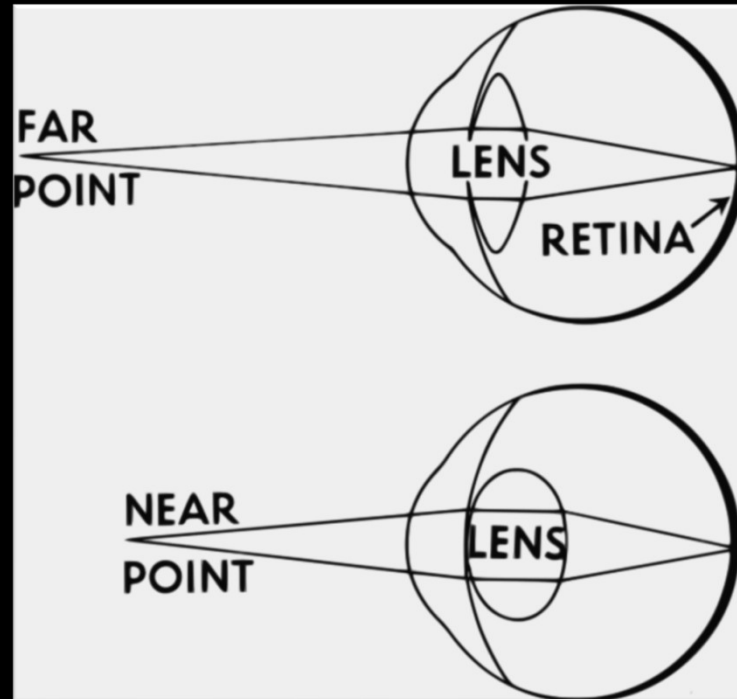
CONVERTING LIGHT INTO SIGHT

- Light enters the eye, refracted by the cornea
- Refracted light directed to the pupil
- The lens then directs the light to the nerve cells in the back of the eye
 - Cones and Rods
- Nerve cells send signal through the optic nerve to the brain



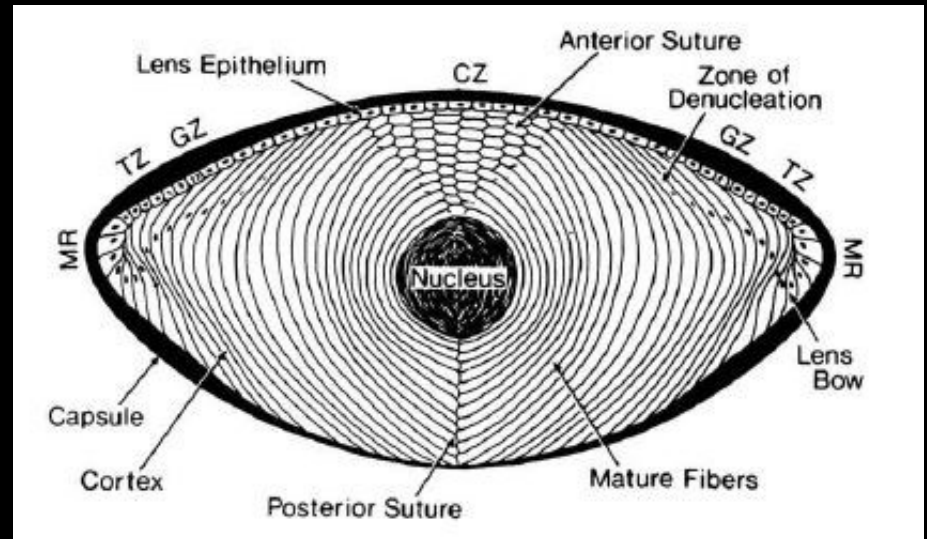
ACCOMMODATION IN THE LENS

- Accommodation: changes in lens shape from contractions of the ciliary muscle
- Dark-focus, or Resting Point of Accommodation, is about 67 cm
 - Measured with lasers in darkness



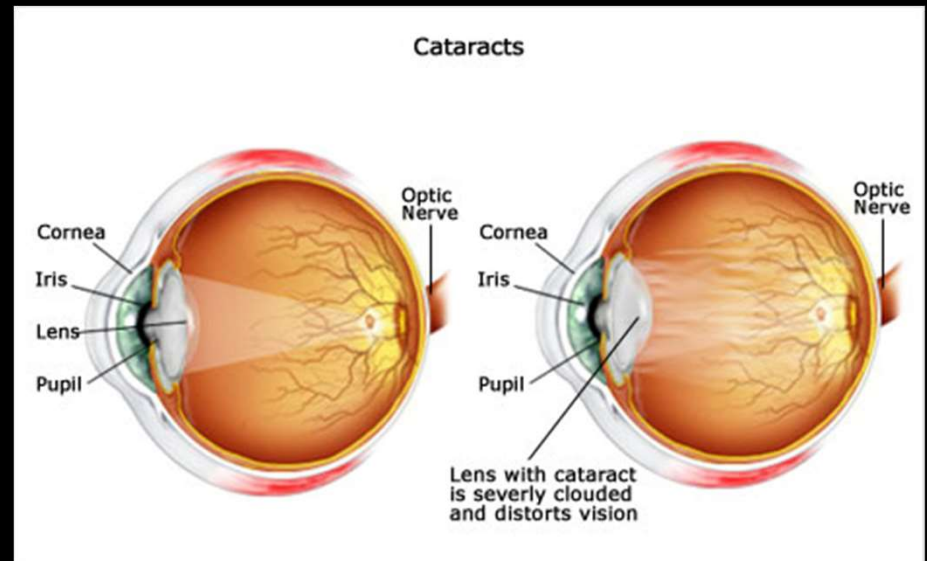
ANATOMY OF THE LENS

- Lens epithelium is divided into four zones
 - Germinative Zone
 - Primary site of the mitotic activity
 - Transitional Zone
 - Differentiating progeny of GZ
 - Meridional Rows
 - Non-mitotic cells which queue into orderly columns
 - Central zone
 - Non-mitotic
- Structure important for transparency
- No mechanism for removal of dead/damaged cells



WHAT IS A CATARACT?

- Cataractogenesis: lens becomes opaque due to built-up damage
- Risk Factors
 - Aging
 - Diabetes
 - Excessive sunlight
 - Smoking
 - Obesity
 - High blood pressure
 - UV and Ionizing Radiation



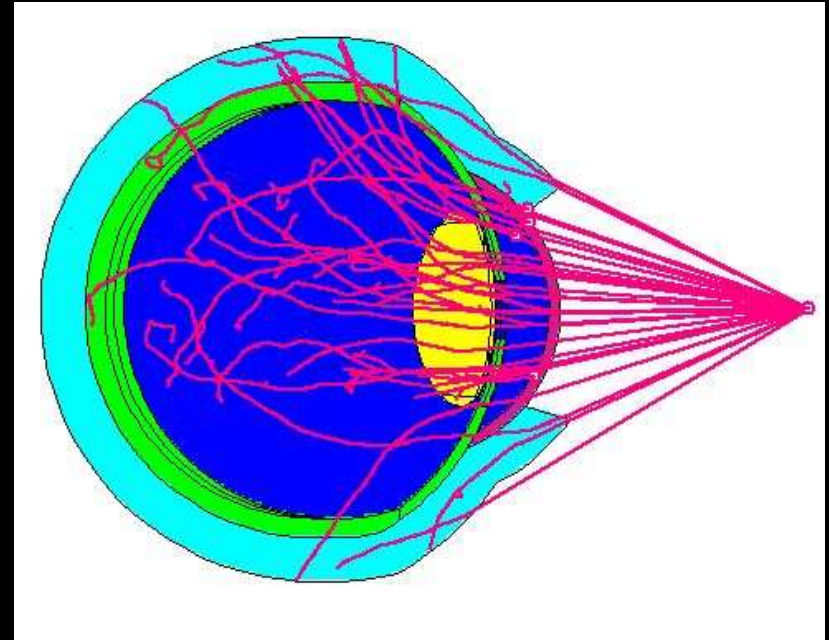


RADIATION INDUCED CATARACTS

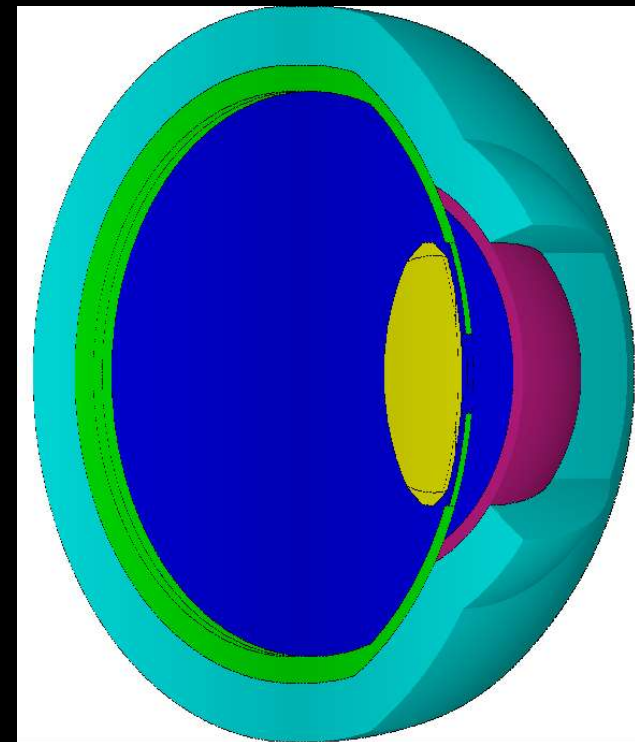
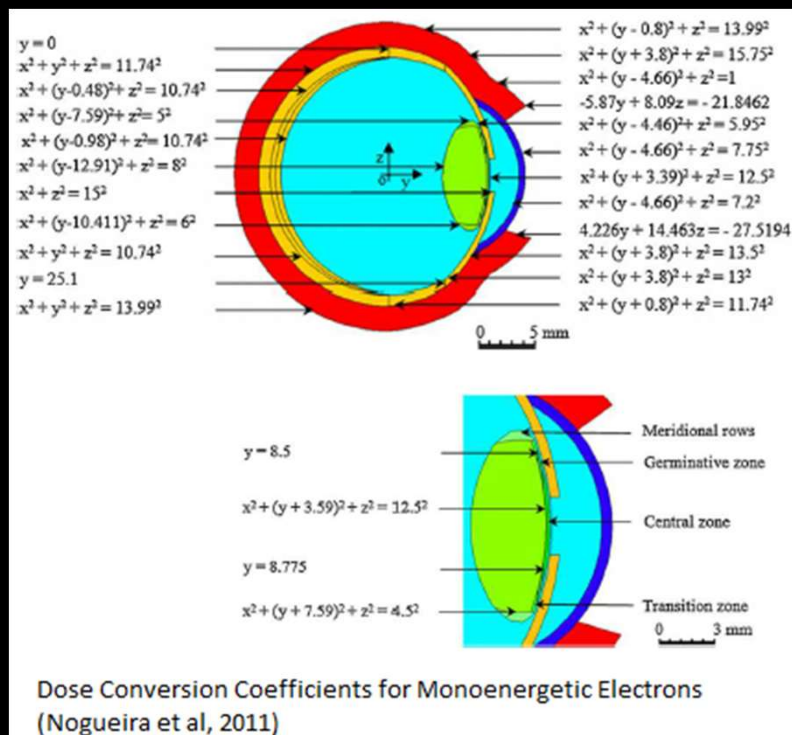
- Dividing cells limited to pre-equatorial region of epithelium are sensitive
 - Cataracts form at posterior pole of lens
- Generally considered deterministic effect
 - 2 Gy acute
 - 5-8 Gy fractionated
- NRC limit: 15 rem (150 mSv)
 - ICRP recently lowered recommendation to 20 mSv

MONTE CARLO METHODS

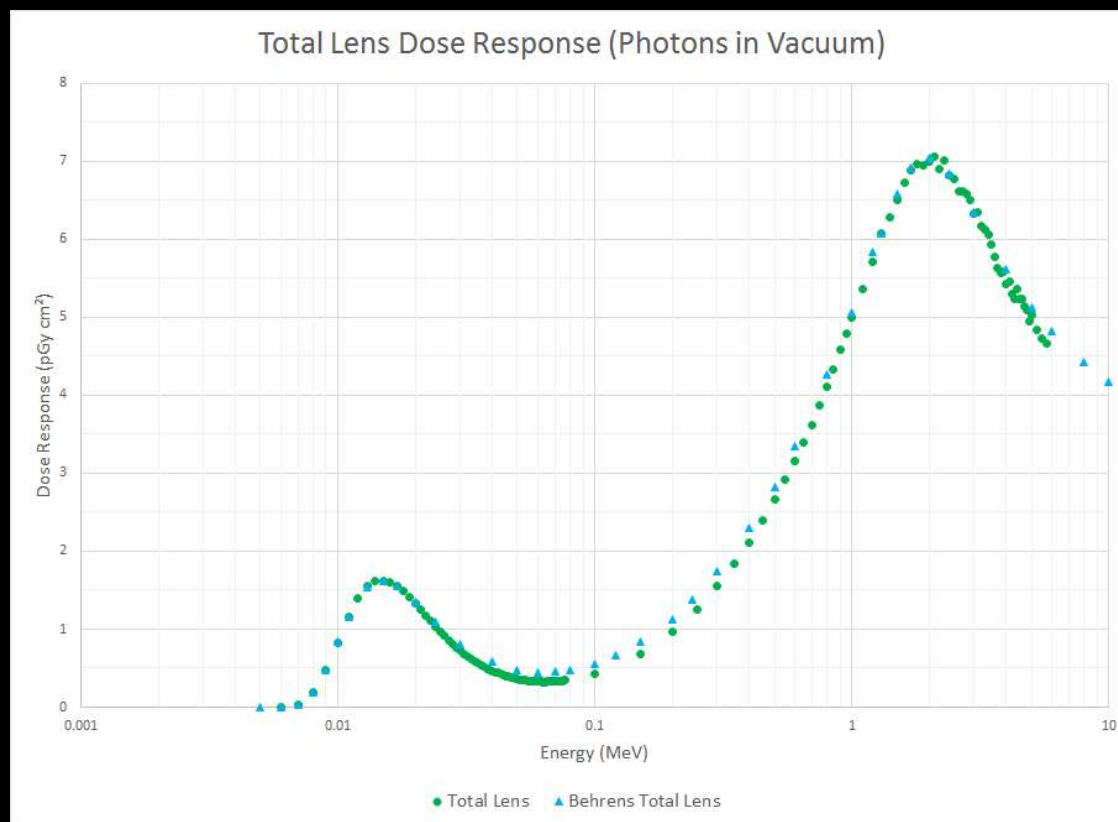
- “Random walk” physics simulator
- Gold standard in particle transport
 - MCNP6, EGS, GEANT, etc.
- Pros
 - Customizable geometries
 - Multiple particle transport
 - Multiple energy
- Cons
 - Time intensive
 - Steep learning curve
 - Output files difficult to decode



MODELLING THE EYE

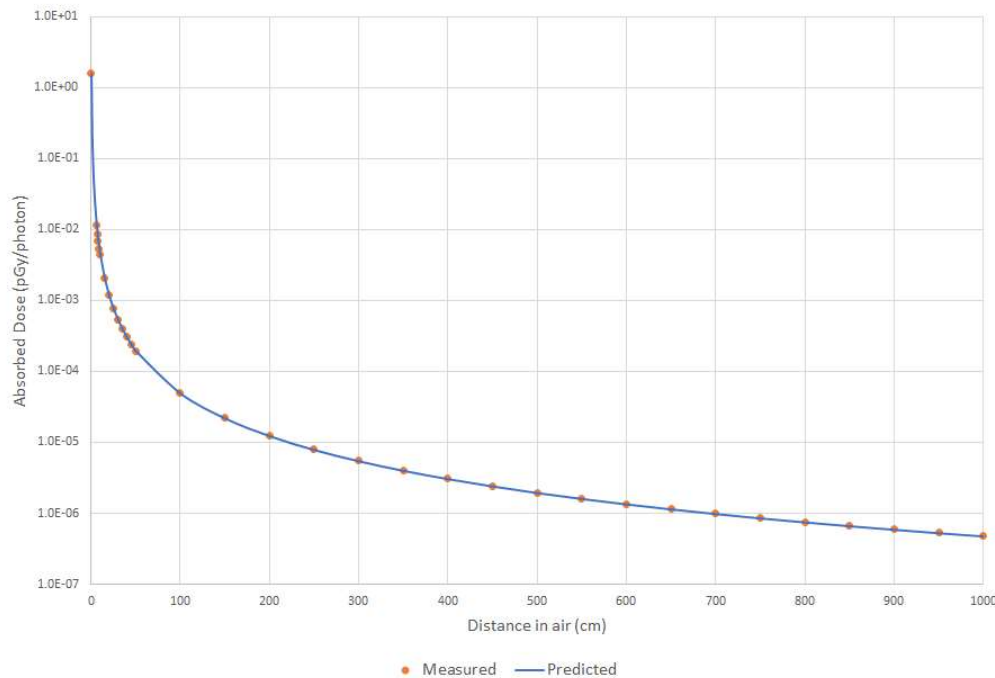


PHOTON BEAM IN A VACUUM



PHOTON POINT SOURCE IN AIR

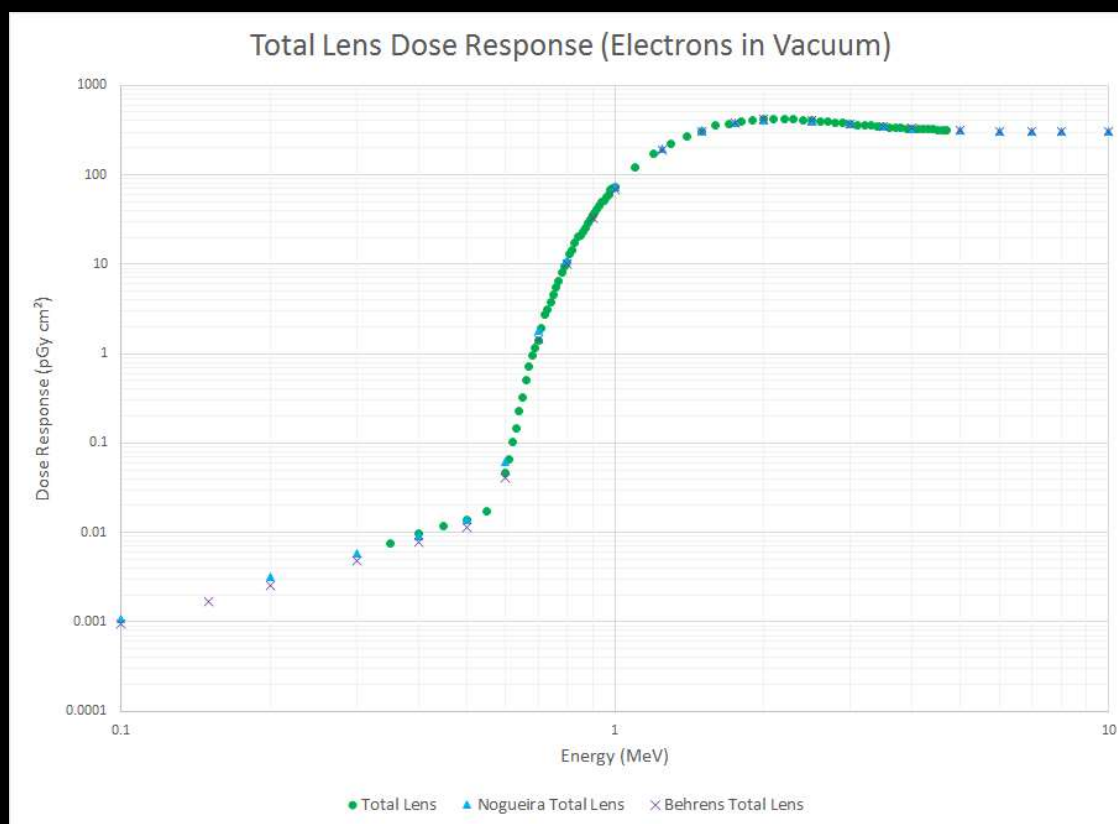
Total Lense Dose (3.2 MeV Photons)



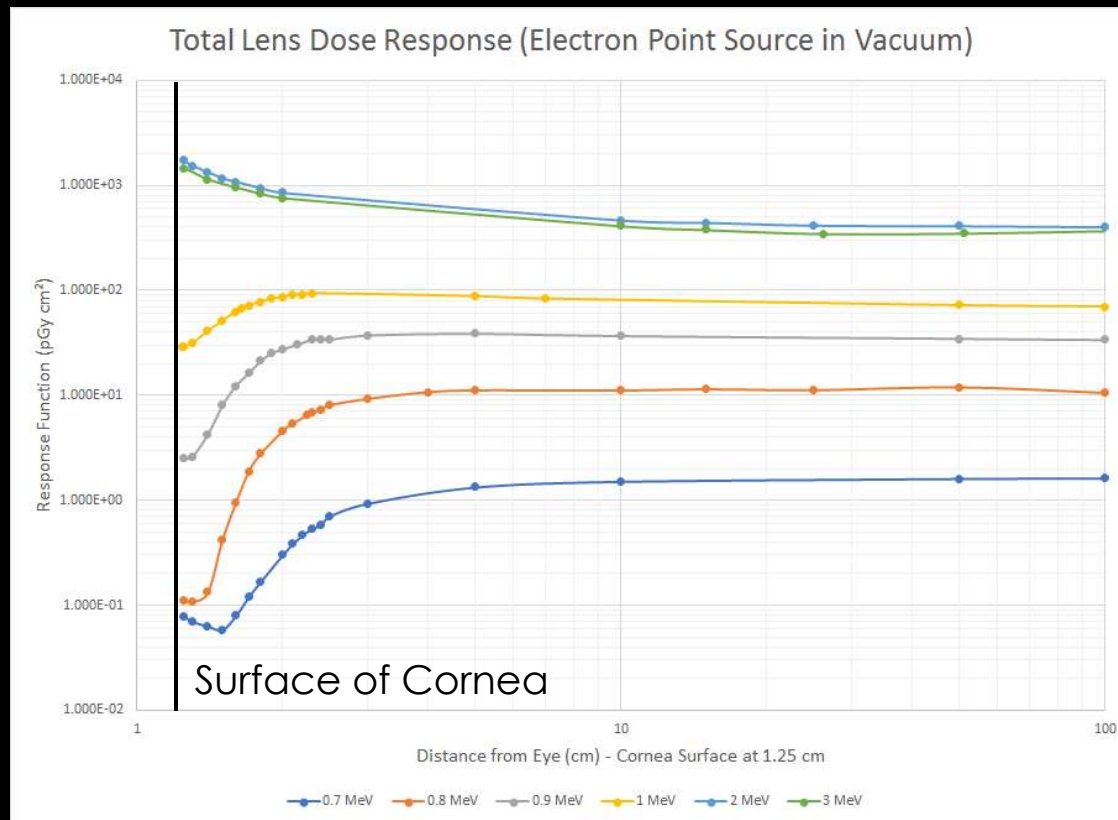
- Monoenergetic point source
- Attenuation factors included
 - Geometric ($1/r^2$)
 - Shielding (tissue and air)
- Parameters are energy dependent

$$D = \frac{A}{(x + r)^2} \exp[-bx]$$

ELECTRON BEAM IN A VACUUM

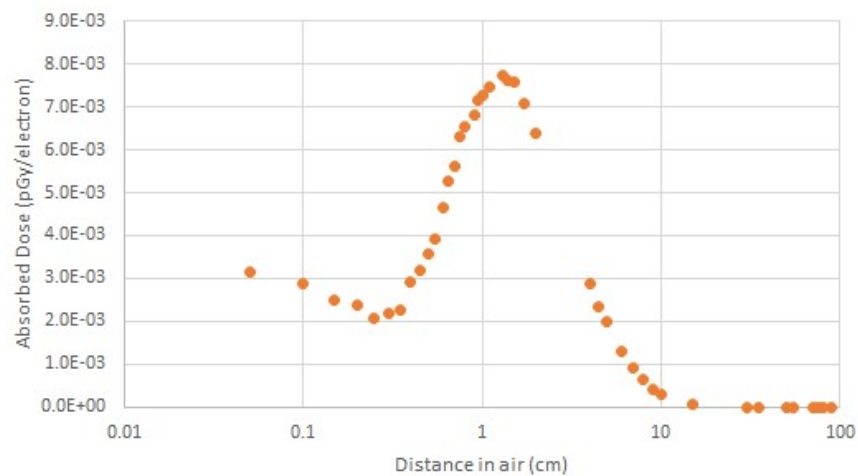


ELECTRON POINT SOURCE IN A VACUUM

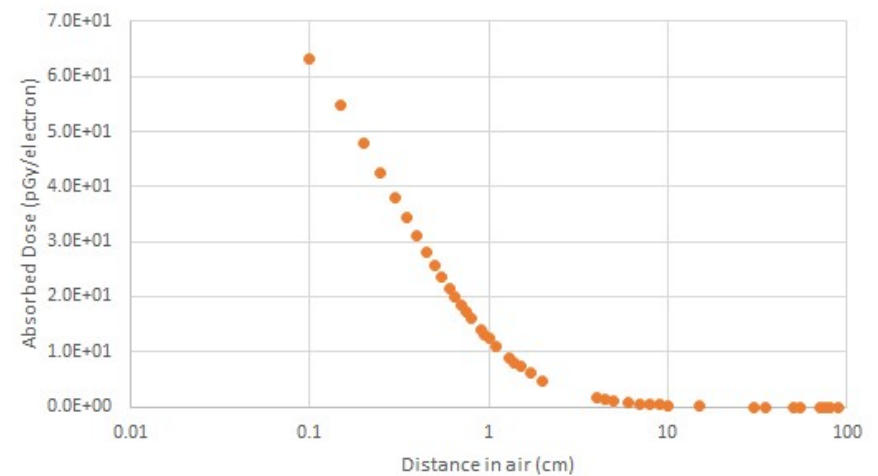


ELECTRON POINT SOURCE IN AIR

Electron Dose Model (0.7 MeV)



Electron Dose Model (2.0 MeV)





POTENTIAL FUTURE RESEARCH

- To expand the comprehensive model to include
 - Particle Type
 - Neutrons
 - Positrons
 - Protons
 - Alphas
 - Heavy Charged Particles/Fission Fragments
 - Size and Orientation
 - Line
 - Volume
 - Secondary scatter
 - Shielding
 - Suspended plastic
 - Additional configurations and materials

QUESTIONS??

