

Seeing the Whole Plan - a Comprehensive, Open-Source Dashboard for External Beam Treatment Plan Review and Quality Assessment

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ABSTRACT

This work describes the in-house development and implementation of a locally executed, open-source treatment plan review application, PANORAMA, that is integrated directly into a commercial treatment planning system (TPS) and oncology electronic medical record (EMR) via vendor-provided programmatic interfaces.

The objective of this effort was to develop a simple, integrated resource for treatment planners and reviewers to improve standardization and efficiency of external beam treatment plan review in a community hospital setting.

Prospective incorporation of PANORAMA as part of the planning and review process resulted in considerable time-savings for both dosimetrists and physicists and accelerated the adoption of institutionally defined standards.

INTRODUCTION

Independent treatment plan review is essential, but comprehensive manual review is time-intensive, repetitive, and sensitive to reviewer variability. Treatment planning discrepancies can span prescription, imaging, structures, beam parameters, dose calculation, and treatment preparation. Early detection by treatment planners can prevent downstream rework and make physics plan review more targeted. Furthermore, open implementation of review tools enables transparent assessments and calculations and facilitates the use of locally relevant clinical rulesets.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

A standalone C# application, PANORAMA, was implemented using a vendor scripting API¹ for TPS data access and an EMR data access API and is launched from within the TPS. Automated checks for many common planning errors were implemented, as summarized in Table 1. Institutional rulesets and protocol values were developed, were centrally administered within the tool and designed to be selectively displayed according to user role. Additional external plan-corrective scripts were developed to be launched from within the application to address common errors and deviations while limiting the data-contact surface of PANORAMA itself. Use of this tool was made routine as part of institutional workflows: for dosimetrists after plan completion and prior to physics submission, and for physicists during technical review before plan release for physician review, patient-specific QA, and treatment approval. Metrics of application use were evaluated.

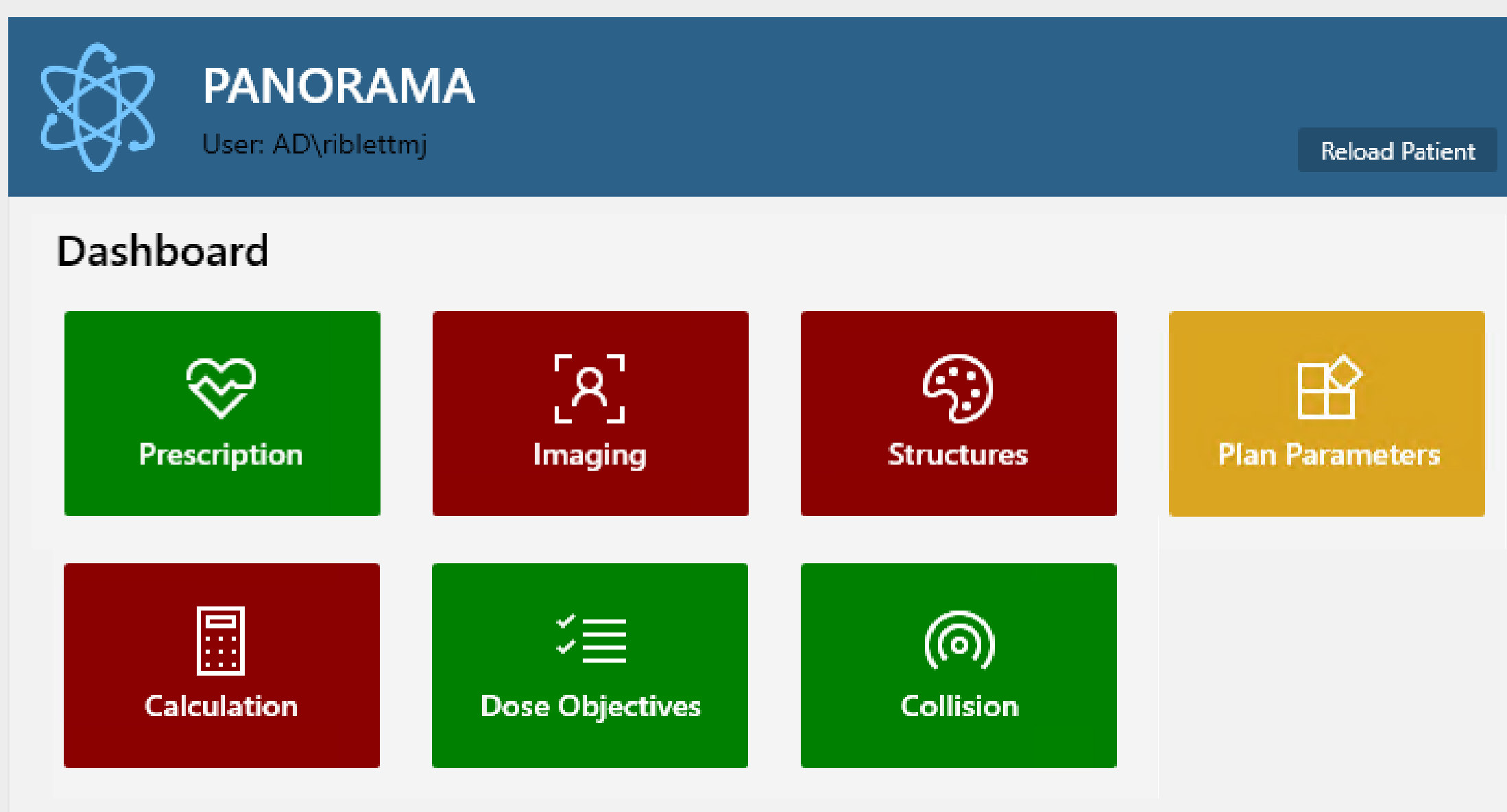


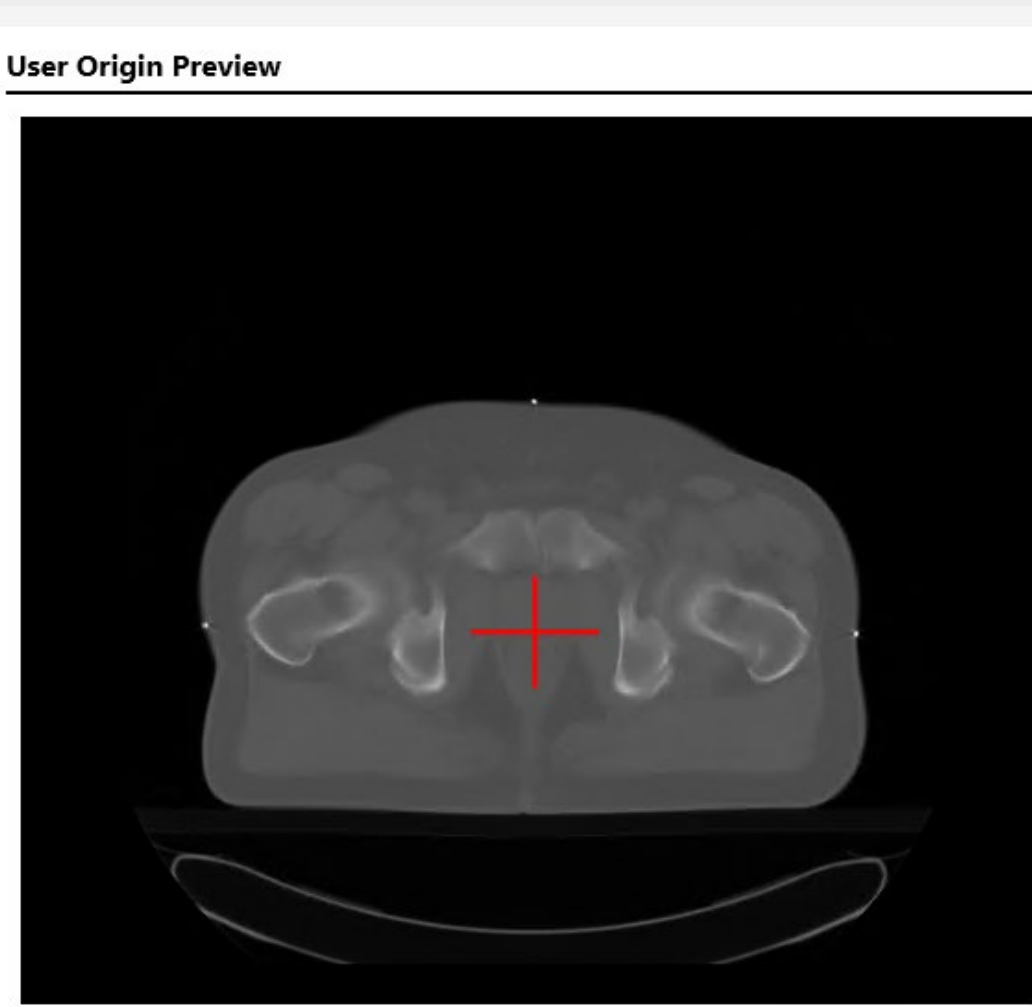
Figure 1. Simple, visually telling dashboard for conveying plan status to the clinician.

Table 1. Representative set of automated checks and features addressed.

Category	App Evaluation	Source	Failure or Risk Addressed	App Status
Prescription	EMR vs TPS prescription match (target, dose, fractions, technique, energy, bolus)	TPS + EMR	Wrong dose, fractions, technique; documentation mismatch	Implemented
Imaging	CT slice thickness, acquisition date, scanner metadata, user origin set	TPS	Incorrect dataset selection; setup and dose calculation risk	Implemented
Structures	TG-263 structure naming, laterality	TPS	Wrong structure selection; downstream goal evaluation errors	Implemented
Structures	Structure quality (holes/contiguity)	TPS	Dose metric instability; contour integrity concerns	Ongoing
Fields	Treatment field geometry (gantry/collimator/couch), isocenter consistency	TPS	Setup errors; nonstandard geometry	Implemented
Modulation	Complexity metrics (MU ratios, MU per arc-degree)	TPS	Over-modulation; QA fragility	Implemented
Dose calc	Algorithm, grid size, dose calculation settings	TPS	Incorrect algorithm or calculation grid; QA failures	Implemented
Constraints	Target/OAR constraints from clinical goals + extended metrics	TPS	Missed constraints; incomplete TPS-native evaluation	Implemented
Constraints	EQD2 assessment (when applicable)	TPS	Incomplete evaluation across fractionation schemes	Implemented
Collision	Collision clearance checks	TPS	Collision risk; inefficiency during treatment prep	Implemented
Automation	Launch corrective tools (e.g., naming correction utility)	TPS + EMR	Time-consuming manual edits; repeated kick-backs	Ongoing

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Structure Quality Checks											
Target Structures											
Structure	DICOM Type	Volume	Density Override	Laterality	Resolution	Naming	Axial Gaps	Islands	Holes	Contiguity	
GTV_1	GTV	24.51 cc	None		High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
GTV_2	GTV	2.37 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
GTV_3	GTV	2.38 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
GTV_4	GTV	2.39 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
PTV	PTV	50.50 cc	None		High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Organ-at-Risk Structures											
Structure	DICOM Type	Volume	Density Override	Laterality	Resolution	Naming	Axial Gaps	Islands	Holes	Contiguity	
Bladder_1	ORGAN	185.71 cc	None		High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Bladder_2	ORGAN	119.13 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Bowel_Lg	ORGAN	55.88 cc	None		High	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
Femur_L	ORGAN	226.16 cc	None	Left - Pass	High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Femur_R	ORGAN	239.95 cc	None	Right - Pass	High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Femur_R1	ORGAN	214.71 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Prostate	ORGAN	36.51 cc	None		High	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Rectum1	ORGAN	91.04 cc	None		Normal	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Sacrum	ORGAN	148.67 cc	None		Normal	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Body / External / Support Structures											
Structure	DICOM Type	Volume	Density Override	Laterality	Resolution	Naming	Axial Gaps	Islands	Holes	Contiguity	
BODY	EXTERNAL	1646.63 cc	None		Normal	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	



Figures 2-5. Example of check summary for field parameters (top), structure sets (bottom-left) for an evaluated treatment plan, highlighting checks that pass (green), receive warning (yellow) or fail (red) assessments. Quick visualization of relevant assessments, such as user origin (bottom center), provides an expedient means for clinical stakeholder review of non-quantitative checks. Integrated administration of PANORAMA (bottom-right) facilitates straightforward management of users, roles, and application configuration.

RESULTS

From August 2022 to January 2026, over 11,000 plan instances representing more than 3,500 unique courses of treatments were prospectively reviewed using PANORAMA across all external beam techniques. Typical analysis runtime was 20-30 seconds per plan. Surveyed users (n=11; 5 physicists, 6 dosimetrists) estimated a median time savings of 27 minutes per plan review (range 15 to 75 minutes; greatest for complex stereotactic plans) compared with performing a similar-depth manual review; re-review was shortened by referencing prior check results. Usage counts include draft, comparison, revised, and final plan reviews.

At implementation, institutional compliance with TG-263² nomenclature was made mandatory for plan approval with adoption accelerated by flagging noncompliance in existing TPS templates. Extended dosimetric assessments in PANORAMA beyond those found natively within the TPS improved compliance with clinical protocol constraints and facilitated rapid performance of cumulative dose evaluations. Planners noted the integrated gantry clearance check as a highly-valued PANORAMA feature to ensure plan deliverability.

DISCUSSION

PANORAMA is innovative in that it provides transparent, role-configurable automated checks and extends native TPS evaluation capabilities with additional clinically relevant metrics and logic, all while supporting rapid iteration of feature enhancements based on clinical stakeholder feedback. Critically, the application runs locally, is audit-logged, and does not store PHI making it highly-practical for clinical use and IT/IS approval.

To date, incorporation of PANORAMA into clinical workflows has resulted in considerable clinical efficiency gains and cost-savings in its deployed setting: estimated at approximately 0.7-0.75 full-time equivalent (FTE) of planner effort per year for a community hospital-based practice treating 1200-1400 patients per year in a mixed suburban-rural locale.

Active development remains ongoing, including the addition of new quality checks and automation pathways for treatment plan-corrective actions. The open-source nature of PANORAMA's development extends the invitation to other clinicians and researchers to collaborate on future enhancements by providing a core application that can be easily extended or customized for individual use cases, while minimizing the effort and cost barriers to entry.

CONCLUSIONS

A fast, transparent, open-source plan review application integrated into the TPS supported the prospective review of thousands of plans with substantial user-reported time savings and improved standards compliance, while remaining highly extensible.

REFERENCES

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