



## Fiducial Marker Placement

Fiducial marker placement uses imaging guidance to place small metal objects called fiducial markers in or near a tumor in preparation for radiation therapy. The markers help pinpoint the tumor's location with greater accuracy and allow the treatment team to deliver the maximum radiation dose to the tumor while sparing healthy tissue.



Your doctor will instruct you on how to prepare, including any changes to your medication schedule. Tell your doctor if there's a possibility you are pregnant and discuss any recent illnesses, medical conditions, allergies and medications you're taking, including herbal supplements and aspirin. You may be advised to stop taking aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), or blood thinners several days prior to your procedure. You also may be told not to eat or drink anything for several hours before your procedure. Leave jewelry at home and wear loose, comfortable clothing. You may be asked to wear a gown. Plan to have someone drive you home.

## What is fiducial marker placement?

Fiducial marker placement is an image-guided procedure often performed by an interventional radiologist in preparation for certain types of radiation therapy, such as stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) and stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT), or proton therapy.

Fiducial markers are small metal (typically gold) spheres, coils or cylinders about the size of a grain of rice that are placed in or near a tumor to help guide the placement of radiation beams during treatment.

## What are some common uses of the procedure?

Fiducial markers are implanted to define and target lesions located within the soft tissues of the:

- chest, including the lung and chest wall

- abdomen, including the liver, gallbladder, kidney and pancreas
- pelvis, including the prostate
- head and neck.

## How should I prepare?

Prior to your procedure, your blood may be tested to determine how well your kidneys are functioning and whether your blood clots normally.

You should report to your doctor all medications that you are taking, including herbal supplements, and if you have any allergies, especially to local anesthetic medications, general anesthesia or to contrast materials containing iodine (sometimes referred to as "dye" or "x-ray dye"). Your physician may advise you to stop taking aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or blood thinners for a specified period of time before your procedure.

Also inform your doctor about recent illnesses or other medical conditions.

Women should always inform their physician and x-ray technologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant. Many imaging tests are not performed during pregnancy so as not to expose the fetus to radiation. If an x-ray is necessary, precautions will be taken to minimize radiation exposure to the baby. See the Safety page for more information about pregnancy and x-rays.

You will receive specific instructions on how to prepare, including any changes that need to be made to your regular medication schedule. Other than medications, you may be instructed to not eat or drink anything for several hours before your procedure.

You may be asked to remove some or all of your clothes and to wear a gown during the exam. You may also be asked to remove jewelry, eye glasses and any metal objects or clothing that might interfere with the x-ray images.

You should plan to have a relative or friend drive you home after your procedure.

## What does the equipment look like?

Fiducial markers are implanted using a delivery device that looks similar to a biopsy needle. Placement of fiducial markers is guided by computed tomography (CT) or ultrasound and may also involve the use of an endoscope, an illuminated optical instrument.

## How does the procedure work?

Fiducial markers are placed using a needle that is inserted into the area of the lesion with the help of computed tomography (CT) or ultrasound (US). Markers pre-filled in the needle are then advanced to carefully plotted positions in and around the tumor.

## How is the procedure performed?

The placement of fiducial markers is typically performed as an outpatient procedure (several) days before treatment planning begins.

Before the procedure begins, imaging may be performed.

You will be positioned on the examining table.

You may be connected to monitors that track your heart rate, blood pressure and pulse during the procedure.

A nurse or technologist may insert an intravenous (IV) line into a vein in your hand or arm so that sedation or relaxation medication may be given intravenously during the procedure. You may also be given a mild sedative prior to the procedure. You may also be given pre-procedure antibiotics. Typically antibiotics are given for transrectal ultrasound-guided prostate seed placement.

When marker placement is performed on a child, it is more likely that general anesthesia will be required to keep them comfortable during the procedure.

Your physician will numb the area with a local anesthetic.

A very small skin incision is made at the site.

Using computed tomography (CT) or ultrasound (US) guidance, the needle is inserted through the skin and advanced to the site of the lesion and at least three markers are implanted in and around the tumor to establish positional information. The type of imaging and number of markers used depend on the type and location of tumor being treated.

Once the marker placement is complete, the needle is removed.

Pressure will be applied to prevent any bleeding and the opening in the skin is covered with a bandage. No sutures are needed.

Additional images may be taken to confirm the placement of fiducial markers. This procedure is usually completed within one hour. You may be required to stay in an area for observation for several hours.

## What will I experience during and after the procedure?

You will feel a slight pin prick when the needle is inserted into your vein for the intravenous line (IV) and when the local anesthetic is injected. Most of the sensation is at the skin incision site when it is anesthetized using local anesthetic.

You may feel some pressure when the pre-loaded needle is inserted, and the area of the needle insertion may possibly feel sore for a few days. If you have significant pain, your doctor may prescribe pain relief medication.

Aftercare instructions vary, but generally your bandage may be removed one day following the procedure, and you may bathe or shower as normal.

## Who interprets the results and how do I get them?

The interventional radiologist can advise you as to whether the procedure was a technical success when it is completed.

## What are the benefits vs. risks?

- The use of fiducial markers helps pinpoint the location of a tumor with greater accuracy, enabling a treatment team to deliver the maximum dosage of radiation to the tumor while minimizing the dose delivered to nearby healthy tissue.
- Fiducial markers may move away from where they were originally implanted. There must be sufficient time between the implantation of markers and treatment in order for the markers to stabilize.
- Fiducial markers placed in the lung may result in a complication called pneumothorax or collapsed lung, in which air becomes trapped in the space between the lung and the chest wall. This condition may require the insertion of a chest tube to remove the air pocket and re-expand the lung.
- Any procedure where the skin is penetrated carries a risk of infection. The chance of infection requiring antibiotic treatment appears to be less than one in 1,000.

## What are the limitations of fiducial markers?

Fiducial markers are inert elements that typically do not react with the body or result in any imaging artifacts. They typically do not set off airport scanners. There is a small risk that fiducial markers may be misplaced during placement or may migrate to other areas potentially causing adverse events. This risk is very rare.

## Disclaimer

This information is copied from the RadiologyInfo Web site (<http://www.radiologyinfo.org>) which is dedicated to providing the highest quality information. To ensure that, each section is reviewed by a physician with expertise in the area presented. All information contained in the Web site is further reviewed by an ACR (American College of Radiology) - RSNA (Radiological Society of North America) committee, comprising physicians with expertise in several radiologic areas.

However, it is not possible to assure that this Web site contains complete, up-to-date information on any particular subject. Therefore, ACR and RSNA make no representations or warranties about the suitability of this information for use for any particular purpose. All information is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Please visit the RadiologyInfo Web site at <http://www.radiologyinfo.org> to view or download the latest

information.

**Note:** Images may be shown for illustrative purposes. Do not attempt to draw conclusions or make diagnoses by comparing these images to other medical images, particularly your own. Only qualified physicians should interpret images; the radiologist is the physician expert trained in medical imaging.

## Copyright

This material is copyrighted by either the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA), 820 Jorie Boulevard, Oak Brook, IL 60523-2251 or the American College of Radiology (ACR), 1891 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4397. Commercial reproduction or multiple distribution by any traditional or electronically based reproduction/publication method is prohibited.

Copyright © 2019 Radiological Society of North America, Inc.