

Transcript of media clips

Reid Jockisch (pronounced JO-kish), engineer, Jump Simulation & Education Center

Bolus allows more effective radiation

"Normally when a beam hits the skin, it'll dissipate and that'll increase how the treatment affects that area. And so if it's right on the surface of skin, it can dissipate, and you can't get the correct dose in the way that you need. So a bolus is a piece of silicone that will move that surface of the skin kind of out so that the treatment area can get affected properly." (:27)

Silicone bolus provides a perfect fit.

"It'll literally just stick to the skin because it's silicone and they're soft and stretchy. You can see it's pretty malleable and would be comfortable to wear and it would just like sit right on the eye socket, on the nose, really in the ear in and around the ear, very comfortably." (:16)

Doesn't require separate appointment for design or fit

"The scans that are already a part of their treatment plan can be created or can create the models that we would need to create this so we can kind of do all of it in the background."

Improvement over commercial boluses

"This bolus is better than some of the ways it's been done in the past or some of the ways it's still sometimes done when it's not this kind of hard-to-reach place." Jockisch continues, "And what's used in those cases is really a flat piece of silicone, and that on a patient's nose or ear can create an air gap which changes the way that the radiation interacts with the bolus and that patient's cancer, which might lower the dose or increase the amount of treatments that are necessary for that patient." (:26)

Excited to help cancer patients

"Having an avenue to help a patient have a better experience, whether that be through some of these cancer treatments or some potential new solutions that we might be able to find with the building of the new Cancer Institute is absolutely one of the best parts of my job." (:15)