

* , † ‡
* . * . † . ‡

_____ : 20 40% , 1 15%
가 70 90% 가

_____ : 1987 1 1998 1
71 가 , , 63 (24 89) 50 , 21 ,

_____ : 34 가 29 ,
14 , 8 , 7 64.9% .
가 (n=27) 16 1 15.0% , 2 64 5.1% .
(p=0.0018). 가 37 33 가 10 (n=7)
40 16 (p= 0.0438).

_____ : 가

)

가 가

20 40%

^{1,2)}

가

^{3,4)}

1 가 가 1987 1 1998 1
71
63 (24 89) 가 50 , 가
21 .
48 (67.6%)

가

(2) , (2) , , , , ,

1998
1999 10 18 1999 12 1

3 :

22 , 14 , 8 , 34 (47.9%), 가 29 (40.8%), 가 14 (19.7%), 가 14 (19.7%)

1 , 3 . 가 가 32 (8), (7), (6), (6)

(45.1%) (Table 2). ECOG

가 39 (54.9%) . 가 1 가 5 , 2 가 53 , 3 가 12 , 4가 1

28 (87.5%) 가 .

3 , 1 16

가 , , . 41 (59.4%)

가 20 (51.3%), 28 (40.6%)

5 (12.8%), 5 (12.8%), 2 (5.1%), , 가 가 37 (53.6%), 가 32

(46.4%) (Table 1).

1 8 , 2.

6 , 5 , 1 . 가 27 64

(38.0%) , 2 (2.8%) ,

가 42 (59.1%) , , , , , ,

2 , , , 1 (

Table 1). 가

가 17

10 . 8 , 가 4 2

가 7 , 가 15

(: 2 92) .

가 (Linear accelerator, NEC 1000X,

Japan) 30 Gy 2 10

Kaplan-Meier 가 log rank test

(Performance status, PS),

$p < 0.05$.

1. 가

2

Table 1. Patients Characteristics

Age	
Median (range) (years)	63 (25 - 89)
M:F ratio	50 : 21
Performance status (ECOG)	
1	5 (7.0%)
2	53 (74.7%)
3	12 (16.9%)
4	1 (1.4%)
Primary site	
Lung	48 (67.6%)
Breast	5 (7.0%)
Colorectal	5 (7.0%)
Unknown	4 (5.6%)
Others	9 (12.7%)
Brain metastasis on initial diagnosis	
Yes	32 (45.1%)
No	39 (54.9%)
Extracranial metastases	
Yes	42 (59.2%)
Bone	27
Lung	15
Liver	12
Adrenal gland	4
Skin	4
No	27 (38.0%)
Unknown	2 (2.8%)
No. of brain metastatic lesions	
Single	37 (52.1%)
Multiple	34 (47.8%)
Treatment method	
Complete WBRT alone	54 (76.0%)
Incomplete of WBRT	10 (14.1%)
Surgical resection + WBRT	7 (9.9%)

WBRT : whole brain radiation therapy

Table 2. Clinical Manifestations of Brain Metastases Sub-Tumors

Symptoms & Signs	No	%
Headache & Dizziness	34	47.9
Motor weakness	29	40.8
Mental change	14	19.7
Nausea & Vomiting	14	19.7
Visual disturbance	8	11.2
Speech disturbance	7	9.8
Personality change	6	8.4
Memory disturbance	6	8.4
Urinary incontinence	4	5.6
Seizure	3	4.2
Facial palsy	3	4.2
Paresthesia	2	2.8
Dysmetria	1	1.4
Anosmia	1	1.4
Polyuria & Polydipsia	1	1.4

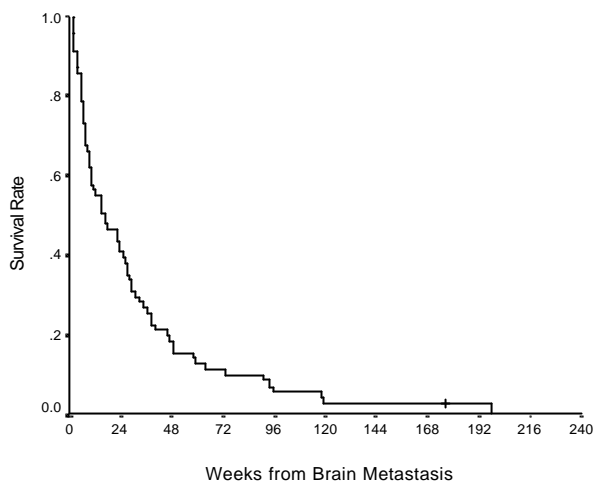


Fig. 1. Overall survival curve of the patients with brain metastases (n=71).

10
20
가
3 33
가
15.0%, 2
1
1 가 176
(Fig. 1).

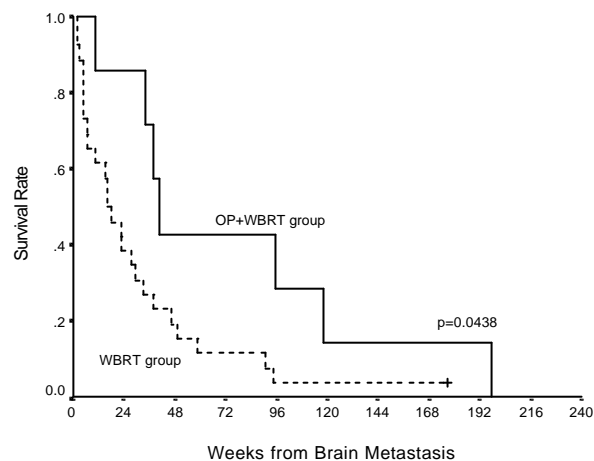


Fig. 2. The difference of survival curve between surgery plus whole brain radiation therapy (WBRT) (n=7) and WBRT alone (n=30) in patients with single brain metastasis.

30 Gy
14.2%
3 6
40, 1 39.8%
(p=0.0250).
가 (n=37)
16
40
(p=0.0438)(Fig. 2).

3.
(Table 3).
ECOG 1 2 가 16
, 1 17.2% 3 4 11, 1
5.6%
(p=0.2313).
가
가
가 27, 1 18.4%
가 12, 1

Table 3. Prognostic Variables

	Median Survival (weeks)	One year Survival (%)	p Value
Treatment	16	14.2	0.0250
Complete WBRT [†] alone	3	0	
Incomplete WBRT [†]	40	39.8	
Surgery + WBRT [†]	16	14.2	0.0438
Treatment on single metastasis	40	39.8	
WBRT alone	18	12.4	0.3867
Surgery + WBRT [†]	15	15.9	
Age			
< 65	10	19.3	0.8860
≥ 65	25	4.4	
Sex			
Male	16	17.2	0.2313
Female	11	5.6	
Performance Status(ECOG)			
1,2	15	16.0	0.1705
3,4	23	0	
Primary Cancer Site			
Lung	8	0	
Breast	10	21.9	
Colorectal			
Unknown	27	18.4	
Initial brain metastasis			
Yes	12	11.5	0.0692
No	10	6.4	
Extracranial metastasis			
Yes	33	27.9	0.0018
No	18	18.1	
Number of brain metastasis			
Single	12	11.1	0.2079
Multiple			

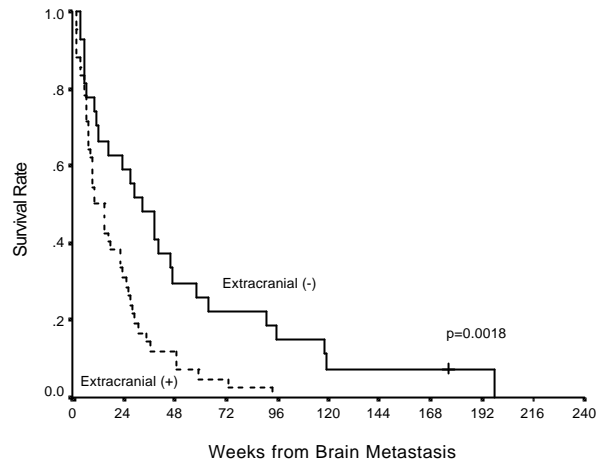


Fig. 3. The difference of survival curve between the patients with extracranial metastases (n=42) and the patients with brain metastases alone (n=27).

[†]whole brain radiation therapy

11.5% (p=0.0692).
가 가
가 33 ,1 27.9% 가 .6)
가 가 10
,1 6.4% (p=0.0018)(Fig. 3).
가
10 ,
48%, 15.0%, 11%, 9%, 5%
1, 2)

67.6% 가 가
, ,
, .5)
가 가 가
가 , 59.2% 가
가 , , 가
가 가
42 53%,
27 40%, 31%, 15 20%,
17 20%, 10%
, , , ,
, .
가 .6)
70 90% 50%
1 65% .7)
64.9%
3 9 1 9% 16%
3, 8) 16 , 1
15.0% 가
가
Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) 20 Gy/1 40

Gy/4 5가
 8)
 , 10 12 Gy
 , 1, 2
 , 4 10
 , 9)
 가 가
 10)
 가 11)
 가 가
 30 Gy 10
 10 30 Gy
 , 4
 가 가
 12)
 가 4 (stereotactic
 gamma-knife
 radiosurgery) 13)
 가 가
 가 가
 가 14, 15)
 , 7
 40
 가 가
 가 8, 16, 17)
 16)
 가 , 6
 가 15, 18)
 가 가
 가 1
 , , ,
 가 , 2 가

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Abstract

The Role of Radiotherapy in Patients with Brain Metastasis

Soon Nam Lee, M.D.^{*}, Mi-Soon Choo, M.D.^{*}, Kyung-Ja Lee, M.D.[†], and Eunmi Nam, M.D.[‡]

^{*}Departments of Internal Medicine and [†]Radiation Oncology, College of Medicine, Ewha Womans University

[‡]Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Sung Kyun Kwan University, Samsung Medical Center

Purpose : Brain metastases are the most frequent metastatic neurologic complication of systemic cancer. Even if the prognosis of brain metastases is grave, with available treatments, most patients experience effective palliation of neurologic symptoms and meaningful extension of life. We evaluated the clinical features and prognostic factors of the patients who were diagnosed as solid tumors with brain metastasis and received radiotherapy for brain metastases.

Materials and Methods : Between January 1987 and January 1998, 71 patients with brain metastases from solid malignancy were included. We reviewed neurologic symptoms and signs of patients and evaluated improvement of neurologic symptoms and signs. Survival durations after brain metastasis were analysed according to several factors such as age, performance status, primary malignancies, the presence of brain metastasis at initial diagnosis of primary tumor, multiplicity of brain metastasis, the presence of metastases other than brain, and treatment method.

Results : Frequent symptoms associated with brain metastasis were headache (47.9%), motor weakness (40.8%), nausea and vomiting (19.7%) and mental change (19.7%). Palliation of these symptoms was accomplished in 64.9% of cases. The overall median survival time was 16 weeks and 1- and 2-year survival rates were 15.0% and 5.1% respectively. Patients without extracranial metastases (n=27) had longer median survival than patients with extracranial metastases (33 weeks vs 10 weeks, $p=0.0018$). In patients with single brain metastasis (n=37), the median survival time was longer in patients treated with surgery plus radiotherapy than in patients treated with radiotherapy alone (40 weeks vs 16 weeks, $p=0.0438$).

Conclusion : Patients who has brain metastases only constitute a prognostically favorable group and they may be benefited from radiotherapy and surgery if indicated.

Key Words : Brain metastases, Radiation therapy, Prognostic factors