

_____ : _____ 가
 _____ : 1993 1998
 19 9 , (suprasellar) 1 , 2 가 9 .
 7 (gem cell tumor) 5 , (endodermal sinus tumor) 2 .
 2.4 cm³ 74 cm³ 50% 10 Gy
 20 Gy 10 54 .
 _____ : 19 14 (74%) 2 (11%), 10 (53%) .
 7 (36%) 가 가 2 ,
 가 6 가 3 , 가
 가 4 가 20 cm³ 8 2
 , 4 , 1 .
 가 20 cm³ 6 가 2 , 가 3 . 1 ,
 가 20 cm³ 가 가 2 , 가 3 . 5
 가 20 cm³ 가 4 (21%) 3
 . 9 3
 _____ : 가
 가 가 가 20 cm³ , ,
 가 , , 가 가 20 cm³ ,
 가 , 가가 가 ,
 가 가 가 .

: , , , , ,
 _____¹⁾
 1% 2. 3)
 2 6% 4)
 (suprasellar) 10 21
 3 , , 가 68% 5)
 1998 가
 1999 10 19 2000 1 19 5 80 100%
 . 6 9)

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MRI LGU B23004, 53B . , .
 19 13 0.1 0.3 mm .
 1 5 6000 Ci ± 10% .
 , MRI 2 Digital Equipment Corporation Micro-
 (Table 3). Vax II OS open VAX/VMS version A5.5
 , (suprasellar), KULA
 가 9 , 가 1 , 50% .
 가 4 , 가 10 Gy 20 Gy 15
 가 4 , 가 3. 가 가 MRI
 (Table 3). 가 가 가 MRI
 . 2.4 cm³ 74 cm³ , 50%
 18 cm³ . beta-HCG AFP 가 가 가 가
 . 8 가 가 가 가 가 가
 beta-HCG 가 5 AFP 가 4 , 가 MRI 가 가 MRI
 가 1 (Table 3). 가 가 가 가 가 가
 2. 가 54 17 . 10
 Electa Instrument AB 가

Table 3 Clinical Summary of 19 Patients

No. of Case	Pathology	Location	CSF Cytology	Myelography	Spine MRI	beta-HCG	AFP	Tumor (GK) vol. (cm ³)	GK Dose (50%,Gy)	Response	Recurrence
1	NA	P	NA	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	24	18	CR	N
2	NA	P	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	abn'l	8	15	NR	Y
3	GCT	S+P+V	(-)	n'l	n'l	abn'l	n'l	20	12	PR	Y
4	EST	P+V	NA	NA	NA	n'l	abn'l	18	18	PR	Y (S)
5	NA	S+P+BG	NA	NA	NA	abn'l	n'l	12	12	PR	Y
6	GCT	S+P+V	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	25	12	NR	Y
7	NA	P	NA	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	6	15	NR	N
8	GCT	S+P+V	NA	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	23	13	PR	Y (S)
9	NA	P	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	19	15	CR	N
10	GCT	BG+V	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	39	10	PR	Y (S)
11	NA	P	NA	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	3	12	NR	N
12	NA	S	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	13	15	NR	N
13	GCT	S+BG	(-)	n'l	NA	abn'l	n'l	65	20	PR	Y
14	NA	P	(-)	n'l	NA	abn'l	abn'l	9	20	NR	Y
15	NA	P+BG	NA	NA	NA	n'l	n'l	12	18	NR	Y
16	NA	P+V	(+)	NA	n'l	abn'l	n'l	74	15	PR	Y (S)
17	NA	P	(-)	n'l	NA	n'l	n'l	13	17	PR	Y
18	NA	P	(-)	n'l	NA	n'l	n'l	18	13	PR	Y
19	EST	P	(-)	NA	NA	n'l	abn'l	37	12	PR	Y

Abbreviations :GK, gamma knife; NA, not available; GCT, germ cell tumor; EST, endodermal sinus tumor; P, pineal, S, suprasellar; V, ventricle; BG, basal ganglia; n'l, normal; abn'l, abnormal; CR, complete remission; PR, partial remission; NR, no response; N, no, Y, yes, Y(S), yes(spinal)

3가 , 7 3 10
 3, 6, 13 cm³ 3
 27 1 가 14
 11 (79%) 20, 22, 27
 5 15 27
 , 3 , 4 , , , .
 , , , . 2.
 가
 가 2 (case No 17,18),
 1. 가 6 (case
 19 14 (74%) . 19 No 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15)
 2 (11%), 3 (case No 6, 19), 가
 10 (53%), 7 (36%) . 2 가 4 (case 4, 8, 10, 16) (Table 4).
 (case 1, 9) 가 , 14 20 cm³
 2.4 cm³, 19 cm³ 20 cm³ 8
 2 (case 17, 18),
 12 cm³ 74 cm³ , 4 (case 2, 3, 5, 14, 15),
 6 beta-HCG AFP 가 1 (case 4) 1

Table 4. Patterns of Failure according to Various Factors

Number of recurred case	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ventricular Lesion or Invasion		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			
Multiplicity		✓(3)*	✓(2)	✓(3)	✓(3)	✓(3)	✓(2)	✓(2)		✓(2)	✓(2)			
Tumor Volume (cm ³)	8	20	18	12	25	23	39	65	9	12	74	13	18	37
Tumor Dose (Gy)	15	12	18	12	12	13	10	20	20	18	15	17	13	12
Tumor Marker	AFP													
	beta-HCG													
Recurrence within original tumor bed											✓	✓	✓	
Recurrence beyond but contiguous with tumor bed	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Recurrence separate from pretreatment tumor bed														
Ventricle														
lateral					✓									✓
3rd					✓						✓			
4th							✓				✓			
Brain														
frontal lobe														
temporal lobe				✓										
parietal lobe														
Spine														
C-spine			✓											
T-spine						✓	✓							
L-spine											✓			

*Number in the parenthesis indicates number of lesion.

가 20 cm³ 6
 (case 13), 가 1
 (case 6, 19), 가 3 (case 8, 10, 가
 16) (Table 4). 가
 5 가
 20 cm³ 가
 4 (21%) 1 ,
 2 , 1 2 ,
 가 2 . 4 3
 가 20 cm³ . 4 MRI
 6 4 (67%) 가 8 10, 16, 23 25, 34)
 4 가
 가 2 가 5 , 3 . 가
 가 4 9 . 3 가
 (case 5, 13, 15) 16, 33) Haddock 33) 12
 가 2 , 114 5 , 10 가
 가 4 . 가
 가 5 4(case 2, 14, 17, 18) ($p=0.03$) 가 22)
 1 (case 19) 가
 HCG AFP 가 14 8 beta- 가 9, 15, 26,
 5 가 31) 가
 7 4 beta-HCG AFP 가 가
 Wolden et al⁹⁾ 22 1
 Shirato et al²⁶⁾
 10 92%
 Kitamura et al²⁹⁾ 2 4
 cm 7, 8, 27, 37) 8×8 cm²
 19 14 (74%) 28)
 5 80 100% 가 29, 30)
 6 9) 가 가 30, 36)
 가 12 . 가 40)
 가

· : .

가 . Kitamura et al²⁹⁾ . 4 . 2

가 14 . 12 . 2

15 . 가 20 cm³ .

3 4 (EP) . CT 가 .

45 × 4.5 cm² 18 × 13.5 cm² 1.5 cm 가 2 .

24 Gy 12 가 2 .

40 (가 2 .

) (target volume) 가 9 6 가

1 가 3

가 . 가 3

가 . 가 6 5 .

가 . 가

Sawamura et al³⁰⁾ Jenkin et al²⁸⁾ .

Jennings et al⁵⁾ . Sawamura

19 . et al³⁰⁾ . , 3 , ,

가 5 가 3가 .

가 20 cm³ .

20 cm³ .

2 , 가 1 . 가

5 , 가 1 . 가

1 가 20 cm³ . 가

6 가 1 , 가 가 .

가 2 , 가 3 . 가

가 .

26 38)

Shirato et

al²⁶⁾ 4 cm Sawamura et al³⁰⁾ 3

가

6 . 9
 가 가 6 4 가
 가 . 가 가
 가 8, 14, 16) 가 20 cm²
 가 가 가
 가 가 . 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 9)가 5
 39) 14 8 beta-
 가 HCG AFP 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 8 (case 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18)
 5 가 가
 가가
 5 80 100%
 74% 가
 가 . 20 cm³ ,

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Abstract

Failure Pattern of Pineal and Ectopic Pineal Germ Cell Tumor
after Gamma Knife Radiosurgery

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Purpose : This study was performed to determine the optimal treatment volume of patients treating with radiation therapy for intracranial germ cell tumor.

Materials and Methods : From 1993 to 1998, 19 patients with intracranial germ cell tumors treated by gamma knife radiosurgery were analyzed. The location of tumor was as follows; 9 cases on pineal region, 1 case on suprasellar region, and 9 cases of multiple lesion. 7 patients were pathologically verified; 5 cases of germ cell tumor and 2 cases of non germinomatous germ cell tumor. Tumor volume was ranged from 2.4 cm³ to 74 cm³. Irradiation dose was 10 Gy to 20 Gy with 50% isodose curve. Follow up period was 10 months to 54 months.

Results : Recurrences were observed in 14 cases among 19 (74%) patients. Complete remission and partial remission were achieved in 2 (11%) and 10 (53%) respectively. No response was observed in 7 (36%). 2 cases were recurred within original tumor bed. 6 cases were recurred beyond but contiguous with tumor bed. Ventricular relapses separated from pretreatment tumor bed were 3. Spinal recurrences were 4. Among 8 recurred cases of which tumor volume is smaller than 20 cm³, 2 were recurred within original tumor bed, 4 were recurred beyond but contiguous with tumor bed, and 1 spinal recurrence. Meanwhile, 6 cases of which tumor volume larger than 20 cm³, 1 case was recurred beyond but contiguous with tumor bed, 2 ventricular recurrences separated with original tumor bed, and 3 spinal recurrences. 5 cases which did not show any recurrence sign showed characteristics of single lesion, tumor volume smaller than 20 cm³ and normal tumor marker. All of 4 cases of spinal recurrences happened in the case having ventricular invasion or lesion. Among 9 cases having multiple lesion, only 3 cases recurred within original tumor bed or around tumor bed, the other 6 cases recurred separated from pretreatment tumor bed.

Conclusion : Gamma knife radiosurgery is not recommended for the treatment of intracranial germ cell tumor. It is because of small treatment volume and inadequate radiation dose that are characteristics of gamma knife radiosurgery. Tumor volume, ventricular invasion or ventricular lesion in multiple lesion are important factors to be considered for the wide field radiation therapy. Tumor volume smaller than 20 cm³, single lesion, no ventricular lesion or invasion, and normal tumor marker are ideal indications for small involved field radiation therapy. Prophylactic spinal irradiation seems to be necessary when there is ventricular lesion, ventricular invasion, and multiple lesions. When the tumor volume is larger than 20 cm³, multiple lesions, abnormal tumor marker, and whole ventricular irradiation or partial brain irradiation would be possible and neoadjuvant chemotherapy would be most beneficial in these group.

Key Words : Germ cell tumor, Intracranial, Failure pattern, Radiosurgery, Gamma knife