

가

* . * . † . † . * . *
 * . * . * . * . † . †

___ : (angiographically occult vascular malformation, AOVМ)
 AOVМ

_____ : 1995 2 1999 12 AOVМ 11 (12) 가

가
 67 80% (80%) 13 25 Gy (16 Gy)
 , 8 20 mm (14 mm)

___ : 12 56 (42) 3 5, 6, 12
 1 가 2

T2

___ : 1 AOVМ

가

가 AOVМ (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)

(angiographically occult vascular malformation, AOVМ) 가 AOVМ

가 가 AOVМ

(nidus) 가 MRI 가

AOVМ MRI AOVМ

가 AOVМ

1, 2) AOVМ 가

2001 1 31 2001 3 9

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11 : 가

2 CT MRI

CT 3 mm MRI T1

MRI 2 mm T2

1995 2 1999 12 가

37 가

AOVM

11 (12) 26 68 (40 image), (sagittal image), (axial image) (>2 mm)

5:6 5 (45%), 5 (45%), 5

(45%), 2 (18%) 가 1 (9%)

5 (42%), 3 (25%), 2 (17%), 1

(8%), 1 (8%) 2

(venous angioma) 0.3 4.2 cm³ (0.9 cm³)

(Fig. 1).

MRI MRI 80%) 13 25 Gy (16 Gy)

T1 T2 가 (hemosiderin)가 Kjellberg 1%

가 AOVМ 3 6 6 12 1 MRI

(5) (2 6 6 12

) 가

Cosman-Robert-Wells (Radionics, Inc., Burlington, MA, USA)

(computerized tomography, CT) 12 56 (42)

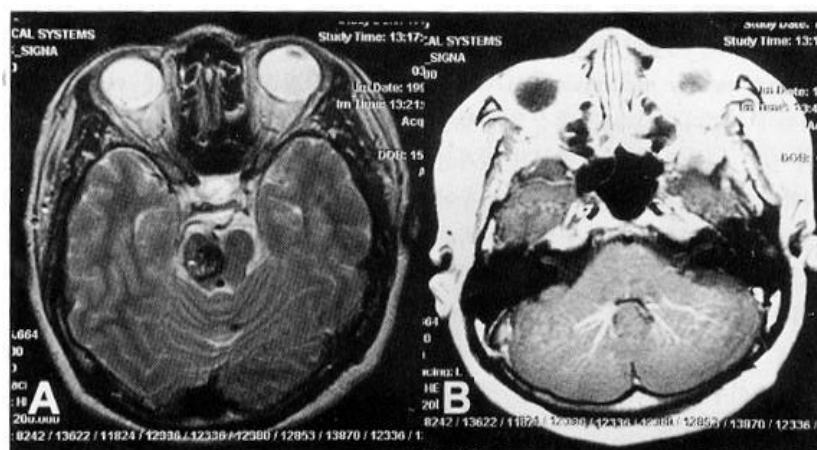


Fig. 1. (A) Axial T2-weighted MRI shows a prominent core of increased signal intensity (methemoglobin) surrounded by a rim of decreased signal (hemosiderin) in the midbrain. (B) A bilateral cerebellar venous angioma was associated in the same patient.

가 3 , 2 2
 4, 5, 8 가 가 2
 3 5, 6, 12 1
 1 가 1 51
 MRI 20 × 15 mm
 (fronto-parietal lobe) (Fig.
 2). 20 mm
 80% 25 Gy
 11 MRI T1
 30 mm 가
 7 T2
 가 8 1 14

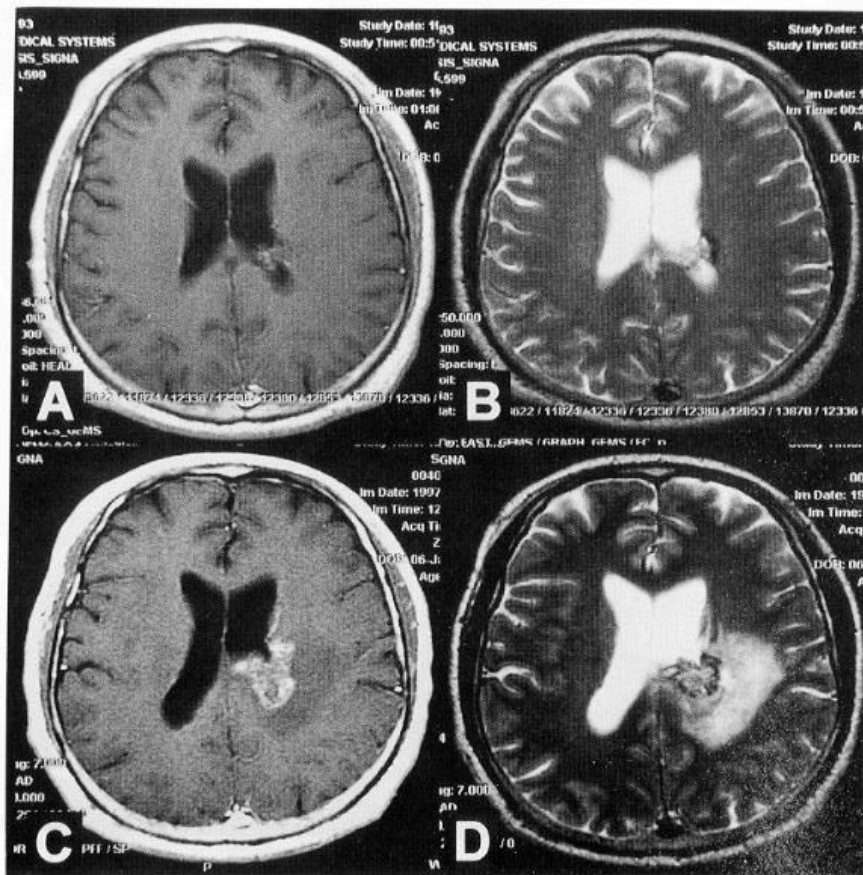


Fig. 2. Pre-treatment T1- and T2-weighted axial MRI scan (A and B) of an AOVm in 51-year-old male shows 20 mm sized lesion located in the deep fronto-parietal lobe. He received stereotactic radiosurgery of 25 Gy to the 80% isodose surface. Radiation-induced necrosis (C) and peripheral edema (D) appeared 11 months after treatment.

11 : 가
 가 MRI T1
 51 가 15 mm 가
 26 MRI 가 35
 가 , 가 27
 17 MRI
 가
 27
 2
 51
 MRI 10 × 10 mm
 (Fig. 3). 12 mm
 80% 15
 Gy . 8

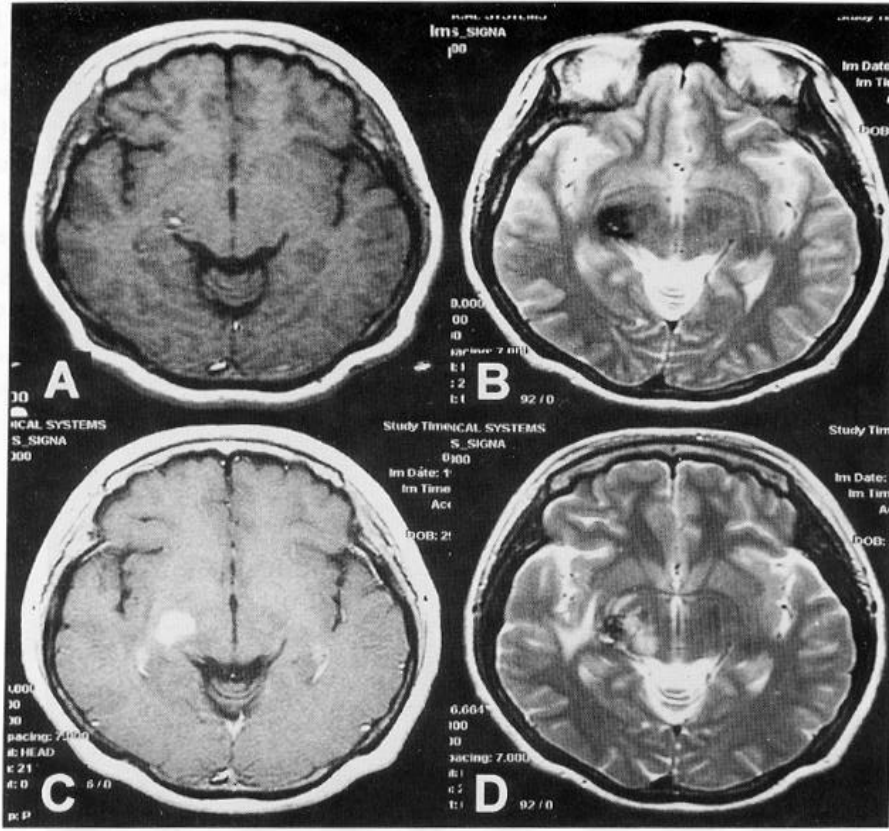


Fig. 3. Axial T1- and T2-weighted MRI (A and B) of 51-year-old female shows an AOVM at right basal ganglia. Stereotactic radiosurgery was performed with the dose of 15 Gy to 80% isodose surface using 12 mm collimator. At 8 months after radiosurgery, increased high signal on the gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted image (C) was consistent with radiation necrosis and combined also with increased T2-weighted high signal (D).

25 AOVМ , Amin-Hanjani ¹⁰⁾ 24 가 AOVМ 95 AOVМ

1966 McCormick ⁴⁾ AOVМ 12

MRI AOVМ AOVМ ^{11, 12)}

AOVМ Simard ¹³⁾ 138 (mass effect)가 1/3

Lobato ¹⁾ 262 AOVМ (44%), (31%), 1 10 (10%), (4%), (11%)

185 AOVМ 32%, 8% 60%, ¹⁴⁾ 6)

30 AOVМ 36.7%, 3.3% 60.6%, 가 가 ¹⁵⁾

가 MRI AOVМ 가 2 ¹⁵⁾ 30 AOVМ

Robinson ⁷⁾ 34 AOVМ 1 1 5 (5%) ⁶⁾ 30 AOVМ ¹⁰⁾ 95

21 가 17 (40%) AOVМ Huber ¹⁶⁾ 43 AOVМ

MRI Rigamonti ⁸⁾ 가 가 T2 가 가

Tomlinson ⁹⁾ MRI MRI

11 :

가

가

가

, MRI

, 가

가
가

.^{17, 18)} AOVМ

가

가

. AOVМ
¹⁹⁾ AOVМ

가 가

가 .²⁰⁾

4 5 , 8

AOVМ 가

,
3

가

가

가
1 2

AOVМ

가

가

가

AOVМ

. Pittsburgh¹¹⁾

. Kondziolka¹²⁾ 47

가

32%

2

8.8%, 2

1.1%

. Amin-

AOVМ

24

100

Harjani¹⁰⁾ 95

(98)

17.3%

2

4.5%

AOVМ

5 12

3

가

12

46 56

가

AOVМ

2 3

²¹⁾

AOVМ

가

AOVМ

가

Weil ²²⁾ 6

3

2 (19%)

가 1 (9%)

, Kondziolka ¹²⁾ 47

12 (26%) MRI

, 4 (9%)

. Amin-Hanjani ¹⁰⁾ 95 26

(26%)

, 16 (16%)

3 (3%)

. Karlsson ²³⁾ 22

15 Gy

18 Gy 6 (27%)

7 가

AOVM

Frickinger 3%

integrated logistic formula²⁴⁾ Kjellberg 1%

³⁾

가

가

¹⁰⁾가

가

^{9, 10)}

AOVM

가

AOVM

가

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Abstract

**Clinical Experience of LINAC-based Stereotactic Radiosurgery
for Angiographically Occult Vascular Malformations**

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Purpose : To establish the role of stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) for the treatment of patients with angiographically occult vascular malformation (AOVM).

Materials and Methods : Eleven patients (12 lesions) with AOVM were treated with linear accelerator-based SRS between February 1995 and December 1999. A magnetic resonance imaging of each patients showed well-circumscribed vascular lesion with reticulated core of heterogeneous signal intensity and peripheral rim of low signal intensity. SRS were performed with the median peripheral dose of 16 Gy (range 13-25). A single isocenter was used with median collimator size of 14 mm (range 8-20) diameter.

Results : With a median follow-up period of 42 months (range 12-56), rebleeding occurred in 3 AOVMs at 5, 6 and 12 months after SRS but no further bleeding did. Two patients experienced radiation-induced necrosis associated with permanent neurologic deficit and one patient showed transient edema of increased T2 signal intensity.

Conclusion : SRS may be effective for the prevention of rebleeding in AOVM located in surgically inaccessible region of the brain. Careful consideration should be needed in the decision of case selection and dose prescription because the incidence of radiation-induced complications is too high to be accepted.

Key Words : Stereotactic radiosurgery, Angiographically occult vascular malformation, Rebleeding, Complication