

가

\* . \* . \* . † . † . \*  
\* . \* . † . † . \* . †

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 , ,

\_\_\_\_\_ : 1995 2 1999 12 26 가

\_\_\_\_\_ : 7:19 , 14 67 ( 51 ) 17

\_\_\_\_\_ : 0.7 16.5 cm<sup>3</sup> ( 4.7 cm<sup>3</sup> )

\_\_\_\_\_ : 46 90% ( 80% ) 10 20 Gy ( 15 Gy )

\_\_\_\_\_ : 1 71 ( 27 ) 1 52 ( 25 )

\_\_\_\_\_ : 1 4 13 (93%)

\_\_\_\_\_ : 1 4 7 (50%) 6 25

( 11 ) , 6 (43%) 가 가 1

(7%) . 6 (23%) , 1

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 ,

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가

\_\_\_\_\_ : , , 가 ,

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 .

\_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 15% , 40 가

\_\_\_\_\_ , 7% .<sup>1, 2)</sup> 가

\_\_\_\_\_ , 90% 5

\_\_\_\_\_ .<sup>3, 5)</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ 가 , 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 20% .<sup>3)</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ 가 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 2001 3 27 2001 5 2 1995 2 1999 12 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 26 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 19 , 14 67 ( 51 ) 가

Te l : (02)34 10- 2603, Fa x : (02)34 10- 2619  
E- ma il : radiop@kim@hanmail.net

11 : 가

(falx) (parasagittal) 11 ) 6

가 , 6 , 4 , 20 1 52 ( 25

2 , (middle fossa) 2 , 1 . 9 ) . 1 2

17 3 6 , 3 1

9 17 1 가 , 3 12 MRI CT 2 6

16

1 79 (

7 ) , 8 1.

9 5 2 , 24

3 , .

17 17 1 14

(65%) 28 가 8 , 5 .

6 , 2 , 1 , 1 13 (93%) 11 (79%)

7 (27%) 10 가 VI V , 2 (14%)

가 4 2 II, III, VIII, XII 5 4 (80%)

1 . 1 61

Cosman-Robert-Wells (Radionics, Inc., Burlington, MA, USA) 4 cm

16.5 cm<sup>3</sup> 27.5 mm

(Computed Tomography :CT) 70% 18 Gy

5 mm , 3 mm 4

가 (mass effect) 7

CT 17

(Magnetic Resonance Image :MRI) CT 1 54

XKnife-3 System (Radionics Software Applications, Inc., Burlington, MA, USA)

(dose-limiting) CT MRI 2.

12 (46%) 1

1.3 4 cm ( 6 가

2.5 cm) 0.7 16.5 cm<sup>3</sup> ( 4.7 cm<sup>3</sup>) , 1 14

7 (50%) (Fig. 1),

46 90% ( 80%) 6 (43%), 가 1 (7%)

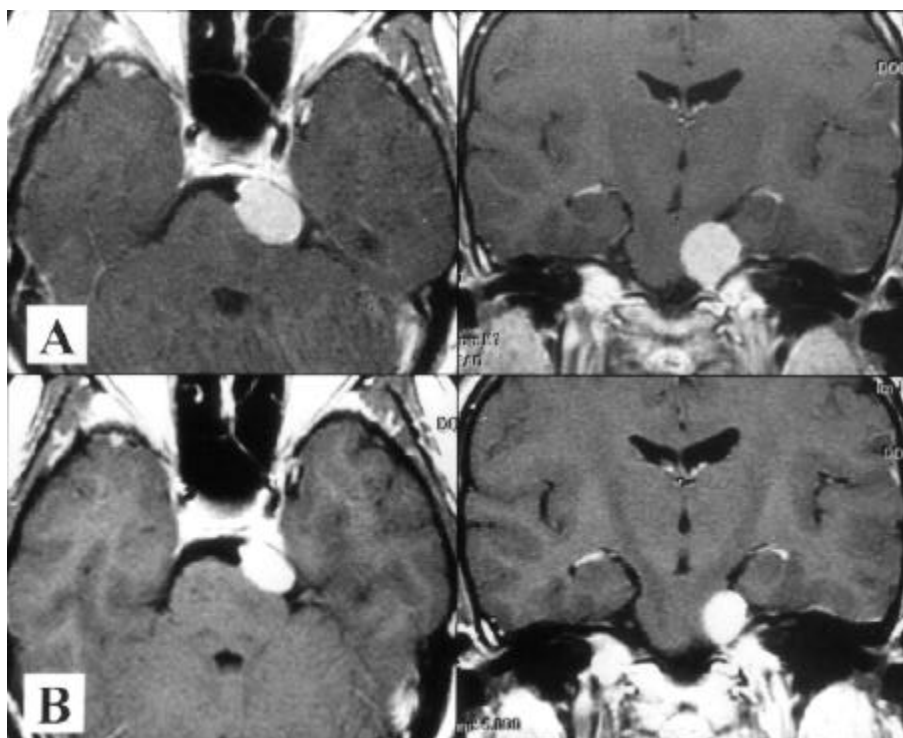
10 20 Gy ( 15 Gy) . 19 6 25 ( 11 ) .

2 3 가

6 1 , 12 42 mm 가 1 . T2

( 22 mm) 3 (21%)

1 71 ( 27 2 8



**Fig. 1.** (A) T1-weighted gadolinium-enhanced axial and coronal MR images obtained in a 33-year-old woman with cerebellopontine angle meningioma based on left petrous apex. She underwent radiosurgery using 22 mm collimator to deliver 13 Gy on the 80% isodose surface. (B) The 13-month follow-up MR images show the reduction of tumor.

**Table 1.** Details of Patients who Developed Complications after Stereotactic Radiosurgery

Patients No.	Tumor Location	Neurological Deficit	Tumor Size (cm)	Tumor Volume (cc)	Marginal Dose (Gy)	Isodose Line (%)	Collimator Size (mm)	Isocenter No.
1	Parasagittal	Seizure	3.2	14.3	14	80	32.5, 38	1
2	Falx	hemiparesis	3.6	13.2	13	80	35, 42	1
3	Falx	Seizure	2.5	6.4	18	53	20, 22	2
4	Cavernous sinus	III, IV CNP	2.7	8.9	13	80	26	1
5	CPA	V CNP	4.0	6.3	13	51	24, 12, 12	3
6	Falx	hemiparesis	3.0	9.5	18	90	34	1

CNP :cranial nerve palsy, CPA :cerebellopontine angle

Transient complication :No. 1-5, Permanent complication :No. 6, Peritumoral edema :No. 1-3

19 35 cm 1.8 cm<sup>3</sup> 18 mm 14 mm  
 (Table 1 No. 1-3). 80% 18 Gy  
 1 4 가 34  
 47 가  
 5 cm (transitional) 가 가  
 (mitotic index)가 8  
 7  
 14



Table 2. Results after Postoperative Radiation Therapy for Subtotally Resected Meningiomas

Authors (year)	No. of patients	Local control rate (%)			
		5 years		10 years	
		No RT	RT	No RT	RT
Barbaro (1987) <sup>10)</sup>	51	59	77	-	-
Taylor (1988) <sup>11)</sup>	132	43	86	20	80
Glaholm (1989) <sup>12)</sup>	186	-	84	-	77
Miralbell (1992) <sup>13)</sup>	115	59	88	-	-
Goldsmith (1994) <sup>14)</sup>	140	-	89	-	-
Kim (2000) <sup>15)</sup>	44	-	94	-	94

RT : radiation therapy

Table 3. Results after LINAC-based Radiosurgery for Benign Meningiomas

Authors (year)	No. of patients	Radiation dose (Gy)	LCR (%)	Complication (%)	
				transient	permanent
Engenhart (1990) <sup>22)</sup>	17	29.0 (mean)	100	29	18
Valentino (1993) <sup>23)</sup>	72	37.0 (mean)	94	4	-
Vallavicencio (1996) <sup>24)</sup>	56	15.0 (mean)	95	-	9
Shafroon (1998) <sup>25)</sup>	70	12.7 (mean)	100	4	-
Hakim (1998) <sup>26)</sup>	106	15.0 (median)	89	-	4.7
Chang <sup>*</sup> (1998) <sup>20)</sup>	24	17.7 (mean)	100	21	4
Present series (2001)	26	15.0 (median)	93	19	3.8

LCR : local control rate (% of tumor not enlarging),  
<sup>\*</sup>cavernous sinus meningiomas

5 26 37%, 10 55 74%, 15 91% (3, 4, 7)

가  
8)

9 5 (56%)<sup>19)</sup>

2.

가  
가가

5, 9)

가 (recur- , 4%

rence-free survival)

(Table 2).<sup>7, 10 16)</sup>

가

가

11, 16, 17)

가

Taylor<sup>11)</sup>

0 17% (10, 11, 13)

3 cm)

가

3

18)

3.

CT MRI

가

; ,

가

가

19)

;

가

Chang<sup>20)</sup>

42%

50%

가

69%



- or alternative to microsurgery. *Neurosurgery* 1993;32:699-705
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**Abstract**

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**LINAC-based Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Meningiomas**

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Seung Jae Huh, M.D.<sup>\*</sup>, Inhwan J Yeo, Ph.D.<sup>\*</sup>, Hyung Jin Shin, M.D.<sup>†</sup>,  
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**Purpose** : To evaluate the role of LINAC-based stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) in the management of meningiomas, we reviewed clinical response, image response, neurological deficits for patients treated at our institution.

**Methods and Materials** : Between February 1995 and December 1999, twenty-six patients were treated with SRS. Seven patients had undergone prior resection. Nineteen patients received SRS as the initial treatment. There were 7 male and 19 female patients. The median age was 51 years (range, 14-67 years). At least one clinical symptom presented at the time of SRS in 17 patients and cranial neuropathy was seen in 7 patients. The median tumor volume was 4.7 cm<sup>3</sup> (range, 0.7-16.5 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mean marginal dose was 15 Gy (range, 10-20 Gy), delivered to the 80% isodose surface (range, 46-90%). The median clinical and imaging follow-up periods were 27 months (range, 1-71 months) and 25 months (range, 1-52 months), respectively.

**Results** : Of 14 patients who had clinical follow-up of one year or longer, thirteen patients (93%) were improved clinically at follow-up examination. Clinical symptom worsened in one patient at 4 months after SRS as a result of intratumoral edema, who underwent surgical resection at 7 months. Of 14 patients who had radiologic follow-up of one year or longer, tumor volume decreased in 7 patients (50%) at a median of 11 months (range, 6-25 months), remained stable in 6 patients (43%), and increased in one patient (7%), who underwent surgical resection at 44 months. New radiation-induced neurological deficits developed in six patients (23%). Five patients (19%) had transient neurological deficits, completely resolved by conservative treatment including steroid therapy. Radiation-induced brain necrosis developed in one patient (3.8%) at 9 months after SRS who followed by surgical resection of tumor and necrotic tissue.

**Conclusions** : LINAC-based SRS proves to be an effective and safe management strategy for small to moderate sized meningiomas, inoperable, residual, and recurrent, but long-term follow-up will be necessary to fully evaluate its efficacy. To reduce the radiation-induced neurological deficit for large size meningioma and/or in the proximity of critical and neural structure, more delicate treatment planning and optimal decision of radiation dose will be necessary.

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**Key Words** : Meningioma, Radiosurgery, Linear accelerator, Neurological deficit