2003;21(2):107 ~ 111

가 *,‡,§ *,‡,§ *,‡ 가 1995 2 1997 11 3 8 3 , 1 , 5, 가 9 2 가 가 80% 16 Gy(: 14~24 Gy) .11 10 : 49 : 8~73) 2 . 1 8 64 2 T2 1 가 가 : (MRI) AOVM .3) AOVM 가 (angiographiacally occult 가 vascular malformation, AOVM) **AOVM** 가 .4) 1,2) 가 가 (HMP - 95 - G - 1 - 09)

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- 107 -

가

3,6,7)

AOVM

가 가 . ⁷⁾		Table 1. Charac	cteristics of Cavernous	Angioma	
		Characterist	No. of cases		
		Cavernous Sex	es 11/95 (12%)		
	•	M:F		7:4	
		Age (media	7 . 4 18~56 years (37)		
		Site Brainster		5	
		Cerebellu		2	
1995 2 1997 5		Thalamus	- 1		
95 가		Other cer	3		
		No. of blee			
		0		3	
11 .	가 7 ,	1	6		
가 4 18~		2 3 or more	1		
	30 (31)	Symptoms	1		
. MRI		Neurologi	c deficit	7	
가 8 3		Seizure	o donoit	3	
	가 5	Previous tre	eatment		
		Surgery		3	
가 2 ,	가 1	None		8	
가 3		*000.04			
가 8	2	"SRS: Stereot	actic radiosurgery		
	_				
2 3	•				
가	가		10		
7	3		1		
			•		
·			49 (: 8~73)	
		2 가		8	
가 3		64		MRI	
. Tab	1 ما	0.1	. 71.0		
. 140			가 3	, 가 가	
		5 , 가	가 2	•	
가 Green - Knife	.8)				
가 Varian Clinac 2,100C	6 MV X	7 0	0	0	
Variati Office 2, 1000	O WW X	7 3	, 2	, 3	
•					
14~28 mm (16 r	nm)			3 1	
. 0.5	~ 4.4 cm ³ (8		
2	50 ~		0		
80% (80%)	14~24 Gy (14 Gy 70%		
16 Gy) . 18.8	~31.4 Gy (1.7 cm	•	
	, ,		•	•	
22.5 Gy) .		1	64		
•	1		1		
3				1.5 cm	
MRI 1 6	1		000/	1.0 0111	
WIN 1 0	ı	16 Gy	ბ U%		

5 :

1	2						
Table2.EventsafterRadi	osurgery in Ca	vernous Angioma	. 12)				
Туре	No. of cases	Time*		Ko	ndziolka		
Neurologic worsening			47				
With bleeding	2 1	8, 64months 8 months			32	2%	
Without bleeding Imagechange in MRI	ı	o months		2	8.8%		. 7)
With problem	0					가	
Without problem Death	2 0	6, 11months	29.8%	3.2%			.12)
			Liscak	25			
*When the eventoccurred after radiosurgery					4%		
						6.8%	
14 Gy 50%			가			0.070	
•	Γ2 MRI		~1				13)
l	IZ WINI					4	
F000 4		MDI				1	11 3
ECOG 1		MRI			14)		
					•		
		T2 MRI	10		1		1
		가 2 .				64	
70%	22 Gy, 75%		1				
16 Gy	6 ,	11		가			
					가		
12 , 6	MRI						
2		가 MRI			フ	}	가
	2						
ECOG 1 0		(Table 2).	AVM	AC	DVM		
	,				가		. Weil
						6	
					3		
				가		¹⁵⁾ Ko	ndziolka
				DVM	26%	12	az.ioiita
AOVM	가		71 /10	J V IVI	2070	12	
(arteriovenous malfo		\	2	(4%)			
(artenovenous man	offilation, Avivi		2	(4 /0) 7)	A \ / N A		A (A) / M
		MRI		•	AVM		AOVM
가							가 ,
71	AOVM			Tsie	n		
	9)		71	1516	11	12)	
A 01/4 A	•	0.05~0.70//	가			• 1	
AOVM 1	0,11)	0.25 ~ 0.7%/year	Karlsson	Δ	In a land		
		29.8%		Amin - F	anjani		
AOVN	/I						

2003;21(2):107 ~ 111

.^{16,17)}
1 가 28 Gy
MRI 2
31 Gy 21.3 Gy
22.5 Gy 가 2 ,
가 1

가

가 . Amin - Hanjani

27% 6.2% . 18)

가

가 .

AOVM

AVM

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가

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Abstract -

Outcome of LINAC Radiosurgery for a Cavernous Angioma

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<u>Purpose</u>: To establish the role of stereotactic radiosurgery using a linear accelerator for the treatment of patients with cavernous angioma.

Materials and Methods: Between February 1995 and May 1997, 11 patients with cavernous angioma were treated withstereotactic radiosurgery using a linear accelerator. Diagnoses were based on the magnetic resonance imaging in 8 patients, and the histological in 3. The vascular lesions were located in the brainstem (5 cases), cerebellum (2 cases) thalamus (1 case) and cerebrum (3 cases). The clinical presentation at onset included previous intracerebral hemorrhages (9 cases) and seizures (2 cases). All patients were treated with a a linac-based radiosurgery. The median dose of radiation delivered was 16 Gy ranging from 14to 24Gy, which was typically prescribed to the 80% isodose surface (range 50 ~ 80%), corresponding to the periphery of the lesion with a single isocenter. Ten patients were followed - up.

Results: The median follow-up was 49 months ranging from 8 to 73 months, during which time two patients developed an intracerebral hemorrhage, 1 at 8 months, with the other at 64 months post radiosurgery. One patient developed neurological deficit after radiosurgery, and two developed an edema on the T2 weighted images of the MRI surrounding the radiosurgical target. Conclusion: The use of stereotactic radiosurgery in the treatment of a cavernous angioma may be effective in the prevention of rebleeding, and can be safely delivered. However, a longer follow-up period will be required.

Key Words: Cavernous angioma, Stereotactic radiosurgery