Subject Index

Adrenocorticotropic hormone-producing pituitary adenoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery 85–88, 91, 93
Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)
dural arteriovenous fistula Gamma knife radiosurgery
case studies 42
complications 41
endovascular technique combination 43
indications 38, 39
outcomes 41, 43
overview 38
patient characteristics 39, 40
Furukawa Seiryo Hospital Gamma knife radiosurgery
bleeding risks 24–26
complete obliteration rates 22
delayed cyst formation after surgery 26–28
dose-planning refinement effects on outcomes 28, 29
embolization effects 23–25
first surgery 22, 23
follow-up 22
repeat surgery 23
treatment policy and parameters 21, 22
treatment system 21
Astrocytoma, see Glioma
Basal ganglia cavernous malformation, see Cavernous malformation
Brain metastasis
lung cancer Gamma knife radiosurgery
indications 151
pathology 144
patient characteristics 142, 143
prognostic factors 144, 147–150
radiation injury differentiation from tumor recurrence 152
salvage treatment 146, 151, 152
small cell lung cancer 151
survival curves 144, 146–149
treatment planning 143–145
multiple lesion Gamma knife radiosurgery
case presentations 161–165
outcomes 157, 158
patient characteristics 155, 156
prognostic factors 158–161
prospects 167, 168
treatment planning and administration 156, 157
survival time prediction 12–18
whole brain radiation therapy 142, 154, 166, 167
Brainstem cavernous malformation, see Cavernous malformation
Cavernous malformation, central nervous system
Gamma knife radiosurgery
goals 36
indications 32
perifocal edema 33, 35
rebleeding rates 33–35
response 33
Cavernous malformation, central nervous system
  Gamma knife radiosurgery (cont.)
    treatment dose 32, 33
    symptomatic lesions 31
Cavernous sinus meningioma, see Skull-base meningioma
Central pain, Gamma knife thalamotomy 177, 179, 180
Chordoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
  case presentations 117, 118
  outcomes 117, 119, 120
  patient characteristics 117
Cobalt, import and loading 5, 7
Craniopharyngioma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
  case presentations 67–72
  follow-up 65
  origins of tumors 63, 74
  outcomes
    classification 66, 67
    long-term 69, 73
    neurological and endocrinological outcomes 66
    response rates 73
  overview 63, 64
  patient characteristics 64–66
  prognostic factors 75
  radiosensitivity 74, 75
  treatment planning 64, 65, 75
Dural arteriovenous fistula, see Arteriovenous malformation
Education
  clinical start-ups 9
  information exchange 7
  personnel exchange 8, 9
  user meetings 7, 8
Facial nerve function, vestibular schwannoma
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 45, 53, 54, 58, 59
Gamma knife thalamotomy
  central pain 177, 179, 180
  frequency of use 170
  involuntary movement
    hospitalization 171
    indications 171
  outcomes 173–177, 180
  re-operation 177, 178
  technique 171–173
Germ cell tumor
  epidemiology 134
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 134–137
Glioma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
  patient characteristics 121, 122
  response rates by grade 123–125, 127
  survival curves 124, 126, 127
  treatment planning 123
Growth hormone-producing pituitary adenoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery 79, 81–83, 90
Hearing preservation, vestibular schwannoma
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 45, 52, 53, 57, 58
Hemangioblastoma
  epidemiology 129
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 130–132
Hemangiopericytoma
  epidemiology 132
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 132, 133
Historical perspective, Gamma knife radiosurgery in Japan
  approval for marketing and sales 3
  cobalt import and loading 5, 7
  early years 1, 2
  education
    clinical start-ups 9
    information exchange 7
    personnel exchange 8, 9
    user meetings 7, 8
  growth in early 1990s 3, 4
  indications over time 5
  installation dates, locations, and models 6
  Model B at Tokyo University hospital 2, 3
  number of patients treated 5
  reimbursement 4
  treatment planning systems 4, 5, 7
Hydrocephalus, vestibular schwannoma
  Gamma knife radiosurgery 54, 55
Lung cancer, Gamma knife radiosurgery of brain metastasis
  indications 151
  pathology 144
  patient characteristics 142, 143
  prognostic factors 144, 147–150
  radiation injury differentiation from tumor recurrence 152
  salvage treatment 146, 151, 152
small cell lung cancer 151
survival curves 144, 146–149
treatment planning 143–145
Lymphoma, see Primary central nervous system lymphoma

Meningioma, see Skull-base meningioma
Metastasis, see Brain metastasis

Nonvestibular schwannoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
case presentations 114, 115
outcomes 113, 115, 116
patient characteristics 113
Normal tissue complication probability (NTCP), survival time prediction in brain metastasis 12–18

Parkinson's disease, see Gamma knife thalamotomy

Pituitary adenoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
adrenocorticotropic hormone-producing adenoma 85–88, 91, 92, 93
case presentations 143–145
cases 113, 115, 116
comparative outcome 92, 93
growth hormone-producing adenoma 79, 81–83, 90
historical perspective 77, 78
nonfunctioning adenoma 78–80, 89, 90
patient characteristics 78
prolactin-producing adenoma 83–85, 90, 91, 93

Posterior fossa meningioma, see Skull-base meningioma

Primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL)
epidemiology 137
Gamma knife radiosurgery 137–140
Prolactin-producing pituitary adenoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery 83–85, 90, 91, 93

Schwannoma, see Nonvestibular schwannoma; Vestibular schwannoma
Skull-base meningioma (SBM)
Gamma knife radiosurgery
cavernous sinus meningioma 101–105, 108, 109
patient characteristics 97, 98
posterior fossa meningioma 105–107, 109, 110

treatment strategies 98–100
treatment options 96
Survival time (ST), prediction in brain metastasis 12–18

Thalamotomy, see Gamma knife thalamotomy

Thalamus cavernous malformation, see Cavernous malformation

Tremor, see Gamma knife thalamotomy

Trigeminal nerve function, vestibular schwannoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery 54

Trigeminal neuralgia (TGN)
Gamma knife radiosurgery
efficacy 183, 185, 186
elderly patients with intractable neuralgia 188, 189
optimal targeting 187, 188
patient selection 183, 189
prospects 189, 190
treatment planning 183–185
treatment options 182, 183

Tumor control probability (TCP), survival time prediction in brain metastasis 12–18

Vestibular function, vestibular schwannoma
Gamma knife radiosurgery 55, 56, 59, 60

Vestibular schwannoma, Gamma knife radiosurgery
case presentations 143–145
cases 113, 115, 116
comparative outcomes 92, 93
growth hormone-producing adenoma 79, 81–83, 90
historical perspective 77, 78
nonfunctioning adenoma 78–80, 89, 90
patient characteristics 78
prolactin-producing adenoma 83–85, 90, 91, 93

Whole brain radiation therapy (WBRT), metastasis management 142, 154, 166, 167