Subject Index

Acoustic neuroma
  fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy
    safety and efficacy 218, 219
  large tumor treatment with fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy
    outcome 172, 173
    overview 169, 170
  patient history 170
  post-treatment course 171
  treatment planning and delivery 170, 171
  magnetic resonance imaging 141
  observation versus treatment 140
  radiosurgery for vestibular schwannoma
    cancer risk 153, 154
    cranial nerve function sparing 4–6, 145
    dose planning 141, 142
    dose volume/tumor control
      relationship 142, 143
    efficacy 143, 144
    Gamma Knife® surgery
      case illustrations 178–180
      goals 185, 186
      image-guided and robotized microradiosurgery 176–178, 184
      outcomes 180–183
      overview 176
    hearing preservation rate 144, 166
    image-guided Gamma Knife® microsurgery with constructive interference in steady state 230, 231
  linac radiosurgery 147, 148
  neurofibromatosis type 2 patients 146, 147
  proton beam radiosurgery 147
  quality of life 152
  recurrent vestibular schwannoma 152
  stereotactic radiation therapy 148–150
  surgical resection comparison 150, 151
  tumor volume and radiosurgery
    conformation indices 95–99
  surgical resection
    complications 140, 141
    microsurgery after radiosurgery 152, 153
  treatment goals 139
  Acromegaly, see Pituitary adenoma
  Adrenocorticotropic hormone, central adrenocortical insufficiency risks with radiosurgery 241, 242
  Arteriovenous malformation
    corticospinal tractography for Gamma Knife® treatment planning, see
    Diffusion tensor imaging
    critical zones for radiosurgery
      circulation times 319, 320
      complications 324
      defining and study design 317–320, 329
      embolization combination therapy 324–328
fistular pressures and flow patterns 318
oblation rate prediction 316, 317
outcomes 323
patient characteristics 320–323
dose planning 2

Gamma Knife® radiosurgery for high-grade pediatric malformations
case illustration 336–339
follow-up by targeting drainer side nidus 335
time division versus spatial division
staged radiosurgery 333
treatment planning 334–336

hemorrhage risk 300, 301
image fusion of CINE angiograms,
computed tomography angiograms,
and magnetic resonance angiograms 101–111

radiosurgery overview 10, 11, 100, 101

University of Pittsburgh radiosurgery experience
embolization adjunct therapy 311, 312
hemorrhage risk 305, 308
imaging changes after radiosurgery 308, 309
large malformation management and staged volume radiosurgery 310, 311
late complications 309
nidus obliteration 305
obliteration rate 308
patient demographics 301, 302
residual malformation management after radiosurgery 309, 310

Brain metastasis
Gamma Knife® radiosurgery for one to four metastases
costs 266
patient characteristics and study design 259, 260
peripheral dose distribution 261
salvage treatment 265, 266
survival 261–264
image-guided Gamma Knife® microsurgery with constructive interference in steady state 229–231

Brain metastasis, see also Whole brain radiation therapy
linac radiosurgery of resection cavity following surgical removal
outcomes 271–274
study design 269

Bromocriptine, acromegaly management 238

Cabergoline, acromegaly management 238

Cavernous hemangioma, fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 220
Chemodectoma, fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 220

Chondrosarcoma
fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 218, 220
radiosurgery overview 7

Chordoma
fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 218, 220
radiosurgery overview 7

CINE angiogram, arteriovenous malformation image fusion with computed tomography angiograms and magnetic resonance angiograms 101–111

Cluster headache
clinical features 348, 349

Beam calibration, see Miniature ion chamber calibration

Brain edema
hydrobolic oxygen therapy
benefits 345, 346
mechanism of action 345
study design 342–344
stereotactic radiosurgery complication 342
Gamma Knife® radiosurgery of trigeminal nerve or sphenopalatine ganglion
outcomes 350–356
study design 349, 350
medical treatment 349
Computed tomography
arteriovenous malformation image fusion with CINE angiograms and magnetic resonance angiograms 101–111
platinum coil insertion guidance for liver lesion localization 404, 405, 407, 408
target localization accuracy 20, 22
Constructive interference in steady state, image-guided Gamma Knife® microsurgery
acoustic neuroma 230, 231
advantages and limitations 233, 234
brain metastasis 229–231
cavernous sinus tumor 232–234
facial neurinoma 231, 232
instrumentation 228
preoperative simulation 234
prospects 235
trigeminal schwannoma 231–233
Corticospinal tractography, see Diffusion tensor imaging
Craniopharyngioma, fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 220
Cushing’s disease, see Pituitary adenoma
CyberKnife®
glioblastoma multiforme study
outcome evaluation 291, 292
patient features 290
prospects 295, 296
statistical analysis 292
survival 292–296
overview 367, 368
spinal metastasis dose distribution
comparison of CyberKnife® and intensity-modulated radiotherapy
CyberKnife® instrument 58
dose volume histograms 59, 60
intensity-modulated radiotherapy 58
isodose distributions 63
organs at risk 59, 61, 62, 64
study design 57, 58
summary of findings 64
vertebral body tumor management
comparison with Novalis® Shaped-Beam Surgery Unit 375, 376
outcomes 373–375
principles 368, 369
study design 369–373
Diffusion tensor imaging
corticospinal tractography for Gamma Knife® treatment planning
advantages 136, 137
arteriovenous malformation findings 131–133, 135
fiber tracking 130, 131
image registration 131
overview 128–130
patients 130, 132
radiation delivery evaluation 131, 136
principles 133–135
Dose volume histogram
overview 45
spinal metastasis dose distribution
comparison of CyberKnife® and intensity-modulated radiotherapy 59, 60
verification, see Monte Carlo dosimetric verification, Three-dimensional gel dosimetry
whole brain radiation therapy with hippocampal avoidance 254
Emboli
arteriovenous malformation
critical zones for radiosurgery 324–328
University of Pittsburgh radiosurgery adjunct therapy 311, 312
platinum coils for liver lesion localization in stereotactic body radiation therapy
advantages over gold markers 409
case illustration 405, 406
computed tomography-guided implantation 404, 405, 407, 408
overview 403, 404
patient characteristics 406, 407
treatment planning and delivery 405

Epilepsy
Gamma Knife® volume of near-target peripheral isodose line versus isodose value 75–82
radiosurgery overview 12

Essential tremor, Gamma Knife® management 11

Fabrikant Award Lecture 1–12
Facial neurinoma, image-guided Gamma Knife® microsurgery with constructive interference in steady state 231, 232
Facial pain, see Trigeminal neuralgia
Follicle-stimulating hormone, hypogonadism risks with pituitary radiosurgery men 243 women 244

Fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy
large acoustic neuroma treatment with fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy outcome 172, 173 overview 169, 170 patient history 170 post-treatment course 171 treatment planning and delivery 170, 171

skull base tumors
evaluation of safety and efficacy acoustic neuroma 218, 219 adverse effects 220, 221 cavernous hemangioma 220 chemodectoma 220 chondrosarcoma 218, 220 chordoma 218, 220 craniopharyngioma 220 dosing 222–224 meningioma 216, 218 nasal carcinoma 217 pituitary adenoma 215

Gamma Knife®
acoustic neuroma tumor volume and radiosurgery conformation indices 95–99 arteriovenous malformation management, see Arteriovenous malformation beam calibration, see Miniature ion chamber calibration brain metastasis radiosurgery for one to four metastases costs 266 patient characteristics and study design 259, 260 peripheral dose distribution 261 salvage treatment 265, 266 survival 261–264 cluster headache radiosurgery of trigeminal nerve or sphenopalatine ganglion outcomes 350–356 study design 349, 350 diffusion tensor imaging corticospinal tractography, see Diffusion tensor imaging facial pain management 361–364 image-guided microsurgery with constructive interference in steady state acoustic neuroma 230, 231 advantages and limitations 233, 234 brain metastasis 229–231 cavernous sinus tumor 232–234 facial neurinoma 231, 232 instrumentation 228 preoperative simulation 234 prospects 235 trigeminal schwannoma 231–233 indications 3 meningioma treatment in cavernous sinus 196
schwannoma management, see Acoustic neuroma, Schwannoma
volume of near-target peripheral isodose line versus isodose value 75–82
Glial tumors, radiosurgery overview 9, 10
Glioblastoma multiforme
CyberKnife® study
outcome evaluation 291, 292
patient features 290
prospects 295, 296
statistical analysis 292
survival 292–296
stereotactic radiosurgery modes 289
treatment overview 289
Growth hormone, deficiency risks with pituitary radiosurgery 244, 245
HexaPhant® accuracy test 392–395
Hi-Art®, see TomoTherapy Hi-Art®
Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
brain edema and radiation-induced necrosis management
benefits 345, 346
mechanism of action 345
study design 342–344
overview 341, 342
Hypogonadism, risks with pituitary radiosurgery
men 243
women 244
Hypopituitarism, radiosurgery risks 240, 241
Hypothyroidism, risks with radiosurgery 242, 243
Intensity-modulated radiotherapy
Monte Carlo simulation dose calculation 84–93
spinal metastasis dose distribution
comparison of CyberKnife® and intensity-modulated radiotherapy
CyberKnife® instrument 58
dose volume histograms 59, 60
intensity-modulated radiotherapy 58
isodose distributions 63
Ketoconazole, Cushing’s disease management 239
Lanreotide
acromegaly management 239
thyroid-stimulating hormone-producing adenoma management 240
Linear accelerator, see also CyberKnife®,
Intensity-modulated radiotherapy
acoustic neuroma radiosurgery 147, 148
brain metastasis radiosurgery of resection cavity following surgical removal
outcomes 271–274
overview 269
study design 269, 271
treatment planning 270
life span
average 24
indicators 24
performance over time 25, 26
meningioma radiosurgery in cavernous sinus 196, 197
meningioma stereotactic radiosurgery
cavernous sinus meningioma 196, 197
clivus and foramen magnum meningiomas 203–210
target coordinate location verification
computed tomography target localization accuracy 20, 22
hardware 19, 20
overview 19
treatment delivery verification 20–23
Luteinizing hormone, hypogonadism risks with pituitary radiosurgery
men 243
women 244
Lymphoma, see Primary central nervous system lymphoma
Magnetic resonance imaging, see also
Constructive interference in steady state,
Diffusion tensor imaging
acoustic neuroma 141
arteriovenous malformation image fusion
of CINE angiograms, computed
tomography angiograms, and magnetic
resonance angiograms 101–111
shift phenomena with 3.0 Tesla scanners
findings 119–126
overview 114
pulse sequences 117, 124
study design 115, 116
target localization 118, 119
three-dimensional gel dosimetry for dose
volume histogram verification 47, 48, 54
Meningioma
cavernous sinus tumors
overview 189–191
patient characteristics 193
radiotherapy approaches and
outcomes
follow-up 197, 198
fractionated radiotherapy 197
Gamma Knife® 196
linac radiosurgery 196, 197
overview 191–194
surgical outcomes 195, 196
treatment decision 198, 199
clivus and foramen magnum
meningiomas
linac stereotactic radiosurgery
outcomes 203–210
overview 202, 203
fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy
safety and efficacy 216, 218
radiosurgery overview 6, 7
Metastasis, see Brain metastasis, Spinal
metastasis
Miniature ion chamber calibration
A16 ion chamber 71–74
absolute dose measurement 70, 71
dose in water 68, 70, 71
dose to plastic medium 67, 68
gas calibration factor determination
68, 69
PR-05P ion chamber 71, 72
$P_{\text{rep}}$ determination 69
$P_{\text{wall}}$ determination 69
TG-21 protocol 66, 67
Mitotane, Cushing’s disease
management 239
Monte Carlo dosimetric verification
clinical application 37–39
intensity-modulated radiosurgery dose
calculation 84–93
multi-leaf collimator model 30–37
output factors 35
overview 29, 30
performance 40–42
Multi-leaf collimator, dosimetry, see Monte
Carlo dosimetric verification
Nasal carcinoma, fractionated stereotactic
radiotherapy safety and efficacy 217
Neurofibromatosis type 2
acoustic neuroma radiosurgery
146, 147
intracranial neurofibroma
radiosurgery 165
Novalis® Shaped-Beam Surgery Unit
overview 367
spinal metastasis management
case illustrations 381
outcomes 379–383
overview 378, 379
study design 379
vertebral body tumor management
comparison with CyberKnife®
375, 376
outcomes 373–375
principles 368, 369
study design 369–373
Octreotide
acromegaly management 239
thyroid-stimulating
hormone-producing adenoma
management 240
Paranasal carcinoma, fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 217

Pegvisomant, acromegaly management 239

Pituitary adenoma
- adrenocortical insufficiency risks with radiosurgery 241, 242
- fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy safety and efficacy 215
- growth hormone deficiency risks with radiosurgery 244, 245
- hypogonadism risks with radiosurgery men 243
  women 244
- hypopituitarism risks of radiosurgery 240, 241
- hypothyroidism risks of radiosurgery 242, 243

management
- acromegaly 238, 239
- Cushing’s disease 239, 240
- thyroid-stimulating hormone-producing tumors 240
- radiosurgery overview 7

Prescription isodose volume, acoustic neuroma tumor volume and radiosurgery conformation indices 95–99

Primary central nervous system lymphoma
- chemotherapy 277, 278
- clinical features 276, 277
- stereotactic radiosurgery
  - dosimetry and efficacy 278, 279
  - failure analysis 285
  - neurotoxicity 281, 284, 285
  - patient features 278–281
  - rationale as salvage therapy 278, 284
  - whole brain radiation therapy 277

Radiation-induced necrosis, hyperbaric oxygen therapy
- benefits 345, 346
- mechanism of action 345
- study design 342–344

Schwannoma, intracranial distribution 159, 160
- Gamma Knife® radiosurgery
  - neurological control and response 162, 163
  - outcome scoring 161, 163, 166
  - overview 160, 161
  - trigeminal schwannoma 164
  - tumor control and response 161, 162
  - vestibular schwannoma, see Acoustic neuroma

Sphenopalatine ganglion, cluster headache
- Gamma Knife® radiosurgery of trigeminal nerve or sphenopalatine ganglion
  - outcomes 350–356
  - study design 349, 350

Spinal metastasis
- dose distribution comparison of CyberKnife® and intensity-modulated radiotherapy
- CyberKnife® instrument 58
- dose volume histograms 59, 60
- intensity-modulated radiotherapy 58
- isodose distributions 63
- organs at risk 59, 61, 62, 64
- study design 57, 58
- summary of findings 64
- Novalis® Shaped-Beam Surgery Unit
  - management
  - case illustrations 381
  - outcomes 379–383
  - overview 378, 379
  - study design 379
- Spine, see Spinal metastasis, Vertebral body tumor
- Stereotactic body radiation therapy
  - instrumentation 398, 399
  - overview 398
  - platinum embolization coils for liver lesion localization
    - advantages over gold markers 409
    - case illustration 405, 406
    - computed-tomography-guided implantation 404, 405, 407, 408
overview 403, 404
patient characteristics 406, 407
treatment planning and delivery 405
prospects 401, 402
simulation 399–401
TG-21 protocol, see Miniature ion chamber calibration
Three-dimensional gel dosimetry, dose volume histogram verification
data processing and dose volume histogram calculation 48, 49
differential histograms
Gamma Knife® 49, 50, 52, 53
linear accelerator 49, 51, 52
gel calibration and irradiation 47
magnetic resonance imaging 47, 48, 54
performance and limitations 53, 54
phantom construction 45–47
TomoTherapy Hi-Art®
components 385–388
dose conformality 392, 392
functional overview 385
HexaPhant® accuracy test 392–395
mechanical and dosimetric accuracy verification 391, 392
patient positioning accuracy 389–391
stereotactic localization algorithm accuracy 388, 389, 394
Trigeminal nerve
cluster headache Gamma Knife®
radiosurgery of trigeminal nerve or sphenopalatine ganglion outcomes 350–356
study design 349, 350
radiofrequency lesioning 353, 354
Trigeminal neuralgia, radiosurgery
Gamma Knife® radiosurgery 361–364
overview 12, 360
prognostic factors 360, 361
Trigeminal schwannoma, see also Schwannoma
Gamma Knife® radiosurgery 164
image-guided Gamma Knife® microsurgery with constructive interference in steady state 231–233
Vertebral body tumor, CyberKnife® and Novalis® Shaped-Beam Surgery Unit management
comparison of systems 375, 376
outcomes 373–375
principles 368, 369
study design 369–373
Vestibular schwannoma, see Acoustic neuroma
Whole brain radiation therapy
hippocampal avoidance
conformation number 250, 253, 255
dose volume histograms 254
field width and pitch 251–253, 255
rationale 248, 249
target coverage values 250–252
technique 249–251
neurocognitive function outcomes 248
prognosis in brain metastasis 247, 248
prophylaxis 259, 263