# Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Cranial and Spinal Hemangioblastomas: A Single-Institution Retrospective Series

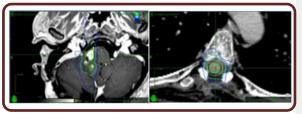
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## **Objective**

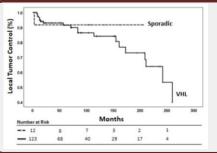
- Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) emerges as a compelling approach for cranial and spinal hemangioblastomas (HB), particularly in addressing multiple lesions linked with von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease.
- This study aims to provide the largest longterm analysis of efficacy and adverse effects of SRS for cranial and spinal HB at a single institution.

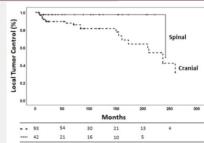
## **Study Design**

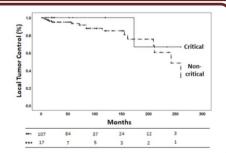


- Retrospective Analysis: 135 HB in 35 patients following CyberKnife SRS from 1998 to 2022
- Patient Cohort: (1) 28 patients with 123 VHL associated HB; (2) 7 patients with 12 sporadic HB
- Treatment Precision: median single-fraction equivalent dose (SFED) of 18 Gy to the 77% median isodose line

#### Results

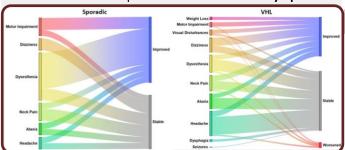


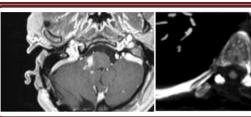




- Median Follow-Up Duration: 57 months (Range: 3-260)
- Progression Rates:
  - Sporadic HB: 8.3%
  - VHL-associated HB: 16.2%
- 5-Year Local Tumor Control (LTC) Rates:
  - Sporadic HB: 91.7%
  - VHL-associated HB: 92.9%
- Symptomatic Improvement:

74.8% showed improved tumor-associated symptoms





- Radiation-induced Adverse Effect:
  - 5.7% developed radiation necrosis
  - 1 out of 2 cases required surgical resection

### Conclusion

SRS is a **safe and effective treatment modality** for patients with HB in **critical** locations such as the brainstem, cervicomedullary junction, and **spinal cord**, and in patients with multiple HB associated with **VHL** disease.

