

두개인두종의 감마나이프 치료 후 장기 추적 결과

김윤석 · 이도희 · 라동숙 · 전영일 · 안재성 · 전상룡 · 김정훈
노성우 · 나영신 · 김창진 · 권 양 · 임승철 · 이정교 · 권병덕

= Abstract =

Long-term Results of Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Craniopharyngioma

Yun Sok Kim, M.D., Do Heui Lee, Ph.D., Dong Suk Ra, R.N.,
Young Il Chun, M.D., Jae Sung Ahn, M.D., Sang Ryong Jeon, M.D.,
Jeong Hoon Kim, M.D., Sung Woo Roh, M.D., Young Shin Ra, M.D.,
Chang Jin Kim, M.D., Yang Kwon, M.D., Seung Chul Rhim, M.D.,
Jung Kyo Lee, M.D., Byung Duk Kwun, M.D.

*Department of Neurological Surgery, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine,
University of Ulsan, Seoul, Korea*

Objective : The optimal treatment of craniopharyngioma is controversial. Despite recent advances in microsurgical management, complete surgical removal of craniopharyngioma remains very difficult. Radiation added to surgery is effective, but radiation therapy resulted in untoward side effect in young patient. Gamma knife radiosurgery offers the theoretical advantage of a reduced radiation dose to surrounding structures during the treatment of residual or recurrent craniopharyngioma compared with fractionated radiotherapy. We described retrospective analysis of tumor size and clinical symptoms of patients after gamma knife radiosurgery in residual or recurrent craniopharyngioma were performed.

Material and Methods : From September 1990 to January 2000, 18 patients of craniopharyngioma were treated by gamma knife radiosurgery. All patient had undergone surgery, but residual or recurrent tumor was found and all of them treated postoperative gamma knife radiosurgery. The mean age was 19(from 6 to 66) and male to female ratio was 10 to 8 and 8 patients were below 15 years old. In young age group(below age 15), the average volume of the tumor was 2904.8mm³ and mean maximal gamma knife dose was 34.9Gy. In old age group(older than 15), the average volume of the tumor was 2590.4mm³ and mean maximal gamma knife dose was 45.2Gy. The size of the tumor was average 2730.1mm³(88 - 12000mm³), mean average radiation dose was 40.7Gy and the mean prescription dose was 17.6 Gy(4 - 35Gy) delivered to a median prescription 50.7% isodose.

Results : The follow up was from 1 year to 9 years(mean 59.1 months) after gamma knife radiosurgery. The tumor was controlled in 13(72.2%) patients. The tumor decreased in 9 patients and not changed in 4 patients. The tumor size increased in 4(22.2%) patients during follow up period. In two cases the tumor size increased because of its cystic portion was increased, but their solid portion of the tumor was not changed. In another two patients, the solid portion of the tumor was increased. So, one patient underwent reoperation and the other patient underwent operation and repeated gamma knife radiosurgery. The tumor recurred in one case(5.6%) that is a outside of irradiated site.

The presenting symptoms were improved in 4 patients(improved visual acuity in 1, controlled increased intracranial pressure sign in 3 patients). In one case, visual acuity decreased after gamma knife radiosurgery. The endocrine symptoms were not influenced by gamma knife radiosurgery.

Conclusion : Craniopharyngioma can be treated successfully by gamma knife radiosurgery. Causes of the tumor regrowth are inadequate dose planning because of postoperatively poor margination of the tumor, close approximation

of optic nerve and residual tumors outside the target lesion. Recurrence can develop 4 years after gamma knife radiosurgery. Volume is important, but the accurate targeting is more important to prevent tumor recurrence. If the tumor definition is not clear during planning gamma knife surgery, long - term image follow up is required.

KEY WORDS : Leksell Gamma Unit · Knife radiosurgery · Craniopharyngioma.

59.1

서 론

8%
2%
8
11)
2/3 20
10 , 8 6 66 ,
11 , 15 15 8 ,
(15) 10 , 27.6
19.4 .
가 2
3

가 . , 가
30% 가
7)가 frame
1~3mm
4). 가 가
2
2)5). 15 1
9 2904.8mm³,
34.9Gy , 15
2590.4mm³,
45.2Gy . 2730.1mm³
(88~12000mm³) 50% is-
odose line 4Gy 35Gy
17.6Gy .

연구 대상 및 방법

1990 2000
18
1 9 18 1 9 59.1
, 13(13/18, 72%)

연구 결과

Table 1. Patients profile of the patients who were treated with gamma knife radiosurgery

No.	Age	Sex	Operation	GKR	Volume	Marginal dose	Result () : year	Tx.
1	13	F	87/07	90/09/06	1496	35(50%)	Stable	No
2	20	M	90/06/13 and WBRT(5400rads)	91/06/17	5000	4(40%)	Stable	No
3	19	M	90/07/10	91/08/06	5175	30(50%)	Decrease	No
4	25	F	90/11/11	91/11/05	1620	30(50%)	Disappear	No
5	16	F	89/02/21	93/06/25	4140	13(50%)	Other site recur(97)	Op + WBRT
6	6	F	93/02/26 93/05/13	93/07/13	855, 384	20(55%), 13(50%)	Disappear	No
7	25	F	94/04/08 94/04/13	93/08/25	1560	8(50%)	Cyst increase(99)	Op
8	66	M	93/11/02	93/12/10	1045	20(50%)	Cyst increase(98)	Op
9	29	M	91/11/12 92/06/05	94/02/24	1955	35(50%)	Decrease	No
10	13	M	94/02/04 95/08/30	94/08/25 96/06/05 98/01/22	4200 2352 528	8(50%) 15(50%) 20(50%)	Recur(95) Recur(97) Recur(99)	Op + 2nd, 3rd GKR
11	7	M	94/08/25	94/09/27	87.5	8(50%)	Disappear	No
12	9	M	92/08/05	95/01/10	1350	13.4(50%)	Disappear	No
13	44	F	89/04 90/04	95/02/24	2312, 900, 400	10(70%), 15(50%), 15(50%)	Recur(95, 99)	Op(#2)
14	12	F	95/03/30	95/05/30	12000	8(50%)	Stable	No
15	6	M	96/05/03	97/01/16	1872	18(50%)	Decrease	No
16	16	M	99/05/04	99/11/18	497	23(50%)	Stable	No
17	8	M	98/07/07	99/12/16	994	18(50%)	Stable	No
18	16	F	99/01/06	00/01/16	1300	25(50%)	Stable	No

GKR : gamma knife radiosurgery, Op : operation, Tx. : treatment, WBRT : Whole brain radiotherapy

4(4/18, 22%)
1(1/18, 5.6%)
2
4 10 4 11
Ommaya reservoir
가 15
1560, 1045mm³
8, 20Gy
가 44
가 가
400mm³
10, 15, 15Gy
가
3 11
13
mm³
Gy
50% isodose line
1 7
2312, 900,
70, 50, 50% isodose line
3
10
고 찰
Amacher¹⁾ 111
75% 가
10 가
2
가 9
가 3
가 16
4140mm³,
13Gy
50% isodose line
3 9
12
1
가 1
3
11
1

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