Abstract of Interest of robotic stereotactic surgery in the management of brain metastases:

DR.GILBERT KORIR

ABSTRACT: Purpose: The management of malignant brain metastases becomes a main issue for the treatment of patients, because of the survival extension related to the improvement in systemic treatments. Robotic stereotactic radiosurgery (RSR) is a new approach in this indication. The purpose of this analysis was to define the efficacy of RSR, in order to determine prognostic factors of survival and factors of response.

Patients and methods: It was a retrospective, single center (polyclinique de Bordeaux Nord Aquitaine) analysis which I performed from 2013 to 2015, involving patients with malignant brain metastases treated by RSR using the Robotic surgery technique. And I analyzed the following parameters: response to RSR, prognostic and predictive factors of response, and survival.

Results: A total of 72 RSRs were performed among 55 analyzed patients; 62 treatments were assessable with a median follow-up of 9.4 months. The main delivered dose on the 80%-isodose was 20Gy. A complete response was achieved in 40.3% of patients (stability or regression=83.9%). The overall survival was 13 months. The risk of failure was significantly correlated with the increase in metastasis size and non-adenocarcinoma histology. A performance status<2 was the main prognostic factor of survival.

Conclusions : The RSR allowed treating 3 to 5 brain metastases, avoiding an entire brain irradiation, and maintaining survival and quality of life.

Biography:-

Dr GILBERTKORIR Consultant Neurosurgeon at Kenya.

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Consultant Neurosurgeon, Kenya