

# **AVM: Radiosurgery**

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#### AVM



#### Treatment options:

- 1. Surgery
- 2. Embolization
- 3. SRS
- 4. Observation

### Rigid frame based SRS: Work Flow

Fixation of frame

DSA

CT Scan

Image fusion

Planning

QA (LUTZ test)

Treatment







One day procedure Need admission of patient Frame fixed >6-8 hours

### Frameless SRS: Work Flow

Day 1:

Thermoplastic mask

CT Angio MR Angio CT Scan

Image fusion Planning

QA

Next day:

Treatment with mask





2 days procedure OUT PATIENT No admission of patient

## AVMs

#### **Epidemiology**

- Account for 10% SAH and 1% of strokes
- Autopsy studies show 4-5% incidence in general population
- Males: Female 2:1

#### **Presentation**

- Hemorrhage (50%) usually during 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> decades
- 10-20% risk of death if bleeds
- 10-20% risk of long-term disability
- Increased risk of re-bleed of 6% during first year after initial bleed
- Seizures (25%)
- Headache (15%) migraine-type
- -Pulsatile tinnitus

#### <u>Treatment</u>

- Treatment is surgery early cure, no need to wait for 1-2 years
- -Embolization have it's issues, may re-canalize/ partial obliterate
- -SRS an effective option, but take 2-3 years to cure



### AVM: When to treat

- Deep seated AVMs
- Eloquent area AVMs
- Post-surgery residual AVM
- Post embolization residual AVM
- Patient refuse surgery



- If AVM Bleeding: wait till blood resolves (usually 3 months)
- Symptomatic AVM (Convulsion, headache)
- Nidus size: usually <3 cm

## AVM: NEED to know before treatment

- Post-SRS, need at least 2 years to completely obliterate (cure)
- Risk of **bleed is same**, if not more in first 2 years after SRS
- **DSA is the Gold standard** for diagnosis and response assessment
- **MRA** is close second, but usually need a DSA confirmation
- There is no partial response in AVM
- Either completely cured (obliterated) or FAILED
- FAILURE may be due to 1) Inadequate contour of nidus, 2) Inadequate dose
- Nidus coverage should always be **complete**
- As high marginal dose possible need to be delivered
- If partial obliteration, higher risk of bleed
- Why we are treating to **STOP bleeding**

#### AVM: Why partial obliteration is harmful ?



Higher turbulence with shrinkage of nidus

Higher risk of bleed

## AVM: Prerequisites before Contouring

- **CT scan brain without & with contrast** see bleed, location, nidus volume, mass-effect
- Four vessel DSA (preferable) Arterial contributions & veinous drainage
- Nidus volume & location

#### **Examination-**

- Neurological status Any neuro-deficit
- Any Genetic syndromes **Sturge Weber Syndrome** etc
- ASK for duration of symptoms, history of any neuro-deficit, convulsion, headache (mass effect)
- Any history of bleed or any sign of recent bleed in imaging, withheld SRS procedure till blood gets completely resolved
- Nidus volume will change with blood clot

#### TO DO-

- 1. ALWAYS study DSA (mostly 2D images) images with interventional radiologist & surgeon
- 2. Evaluate ALL the **phases** filling, draining
- 3. Review the site of lesion eloquent area, motor cortex etc
- 4. Approximate 2 D volume estimation
- 5. Inform patients: it will take 2 years at least to respond, may bleed in first 2 years after SRS

Have a plan in mind before starting the procedure

## AVM: know from DSA

From DSA / MRA / CT scan:

-Location of the nidus
-Feeding vessels – cerebral circulation or vertebral circulation contribution
-Anterior circulation / posterior circulation / dual
-Supplied by – anterior cerebral, middle or posterior cerebral artery

NEED to know the supply to locate the nidus & junction of artery & nidus

-Drainage – Superficial drainage, deep drainage or dual -Flow rate - High flow or slow flow circulation

-Nidus volume & extent -Overlying vessels

-Critical structure nearby





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## **AVM: Contouring**

- Nidus volume include: COMPLETE nidus in delayed phase need to be included
- Nidus volume will change with different filling & draining phase, hence **appropriate phase** need to be selected for contouring
- Ideally, **rotational angiogram** in different phase need to be fused with planning CT scan
- If not possible, take CT scan / CT Angio in different phase (arterial, veinous, delayed)
- MR Angio done & fused with CT scan
- Eye balling the DSA 2D films always during contouring



## AVM: Contouring

- Nidus : lesion seen on DSA
- NO CTV margin

- **PTV margin:** 0-2 mm (depending upon setup error and treatment accuracy)

#### Normal brain

OARS: Eye Chiasm Optic nerve Brainstem Spinalcord



## AVM: NEED to know about Dose prescription

- There is **no dose fixed for AVM**
- In **isocentric technique**, dose prescribed at isocentre and isodose line covering the target is assessed
- Peripheral (marginal) dose is considered important for obliteration
- MAX dose or prescribed dose is NOT important for obliteration
- In **multiple isocentric techniques** or in volumetric prescription, marginal dose is calculated
- Preferable marginal dose is 20-24 Gy
- Beyond 24 Gy, no additional benefit
- Less than 18 Gy, obliteration rate drops significantly
- Toxicity (Persistent neurological deficit) depends upon 12 Gy normal brain volume
- Dose prescription done with persistent neurological deficit probability <5% & obliteration rate >80%

#### AVMs: SRS dosimetry



Obliteration depends upon: marginal dose

Complication depends upon: 12 Gy normal brain volume

Higher precision RT: rapid dose fall-off – high marginal dose & low 12 Gy volume

Dose response curve: obliteration rate





Obliteration after SRS depends upon marginal dose

Flickinger et al.. Rad Onc 2002; 63:347-354.

#### Long-term Toxicity % AVM with Symptomatic Radiation Necrosis



## Long-term Toxicity

#### % AVM with Symptomatic Radiation Necrosis



#### AVM: Isocentric accuracy test (LUTZ Test)



### Treatment delivery: Frameless Robotic SRS in AVM





Treatment time: 20-45 min Thermoplast based SRS Pts received Dexa/ PPI No acute toxicity for majority of patients (one pt had brain oedema requiring MDT)

#### Follow up: Protocol



#### Follow up:

- MRA/ MRI every 6 monthly / 12 monthly

-After MRA shows complete obliteration, **DSA needed for confirmation** -Once obliteration is complete: **CURE. No further follow up** -If **NOT obliterated after 2 years**, follow till **3 years** with MRA -**Residual AVM** need **retreatment** – Surgery, embolization or re-SRS

# Case 1

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#### % with In-field Angiographic or MR Obliteration

Obliteration rate = 85%

# Long-term Toxicity

#### % AVM with Symptomatic Radiation Necrosis



## Case 2







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#### % with In-field Angiographic or MR Obliteration

### Long-term Toxicity % AVM with Symptomatic Radiation Necrosis



## Case 3











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1 77 2002.30	14				11			20										
Point Go to >>				N SI The A	A Carlos				$\langle \rangle$									
-3.10,-0.51,43.00								10	H									P
	A A=0 B=1	and the second second		A	and a second	Rav High (C)	82%		10 2	0 30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
Set to Gross-hair Point			1				90% 70%				E	ose(%)	00				100	
Save Plan							60%		Nodes	77		Beams	120					
							23%		Total MU	15088.1		Min MU	17.9			Max MU	149.0	
Save Plan				7			-2082.93 CUY	Max	Dose (cGv)	2682.93	Estimate	d Treatmer	nt Time Pei	Fractio	n (minute	es)	42 🗟	
	Dose Statistics Table Dx Vx Values Plan Information										on							
								Name			Min (CC)	Mean	Max	CI	nCl	ні с		
	R						L	Nidue			2200.34	2487.05	2682.03	2 30	2 30	1 22	100.00	
				S				PTV			2115.60	2407.33	2682.93	1.64	1.65	1.22	99.90	
Standard Display								Left Eye			1.72	2.14	22.68	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 Sector
	_ 100 mm							*Right E	/e		2.44	E 74	61.06	p/o	2/2	2/0	p/o	<b>S</b>
Patient								Brain Ste	311		3.44	5.71 124 57	2682.93	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	
K BINDHU								LENS RI	GHT		1.80	1.85	2.13	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	
1/RT1241								LENS LE	FT		1.80	1.83	2.01	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	
1902215	Lo								11		2.33	28.03	124.70	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	
09 Dec 2017, 01:54:56 PM						54		SKIN			12.16	211.83	648.63	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a 🕞	
Rx 2206 00 cOv				P VL	2:	24			* *								. 🗠	1
0270, 2200.00 CGy																		

12 Gy Normal brain vol: 19.3 cc



#### % with In-field Angiographic or MR Obliteration

## Long-term Toxicity

### % AVM with Symptomatic Radiation Necrosis



## Take HOME

- All cases are different
- Do more cases to learn more
- Individualize treatment accordingly
- Get appropriate imaging
- Excellent immobilization
- Respect OAR Constraints
- Understand required dose
- Discuss



# Thank you <u>duttadeb07@gmail.com</u>