Non-coplanar Radiosurgery Bibliography

Plan Quality Comparison


Sheng K, Shepard DM, Orton CG. Point/Counterpoint. Noncoplanar beams improve dosimetry quality for extracranial intensity modulated radiotherapy and should be used more extensively. Med Phys. 2015 Feb;42(2):531-3. University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Swedish Cancer Institute, Seattle, WA

MacDonald RL, Thomas CG. Dynamic trajectory-based couch motion for improvement of radiation therapy trajectories in cranial SRT, Med Phys. 2015 May;42(5):2317-25. Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; Nova Scotia Cancer Centre, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada


Cranial: Metastatic Disease


* This bibliography is a representative selection, but not necessarily exhaustive list, of literature pertaining to 4π non-coplanar intracranial and extracranial radiosurgery, with additional articles on collision prevention.
Cranial: Malignant Disease


Head & Neck


Liver


Prostate


Nasopharynx


Dosimetry & Quality Control


Collision Prevention


**Comparisons of Cobalt and Linac Radiosurgery**


**SRS for Brain Metastases Versus Whole Brain Radiation Therapy**

Halasz LM, Uno H, Hughes M, D’Amico T, Dexter EU, Edge SB, Hayman JA, Niland JC, Otterson GA, Pisters KM, Theraulz R, Weeks JC, Punjila RS. Comparative effectiveness of stereotactic radiosurgery versus whole-brain radiation therapy for patients with brain metastases from breast or non-small cell lung cancer. *Cancer.* 2016 Jul 1;122(13):2091-100. University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; Duke Cancer Institute, Durham, NC; Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY; University of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; City of Hope, Duarte, CA; The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center, Columbus, OH; The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX


Jairam V, Chiang VL, Yu JB, Kinsely JP. Role of stereotactic radiosurgery in patients with more than four brain metastases, *CNS Oncol.* 2013 Mar;2(2):181-93. Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System and Hofstra-North Shore-LIJ School of Medicine, Manhasset, NY


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**Intended Use Summary**

Varian Medical Systems’ linear accelerators are intended to provide stereotactic radiosurgery and precision radiotherapy for lesions, tumors, and conditions anywhere in the body where radiation treatment is indicated.

**Safety Statement**

Radiation treatments may cause side effects that can vary depending on the part of the body being treated. The most frequent ones are typically temporary and may include, but are not limited to, irritation to the respiratory, digestive, urinary or reproductive systems, fatigue, nausea, skin irritation, and hair loss. In some patients, they can be severe. Treatment sessions may vary in complexity and time. Radiation treatment is not appropriate for all cancers.