

XSTRAHL IN ACTION: SARRP ASSISTS IN NEUROAXIS THERAPY ON PRECLINICAL MODELS OF CRANIOSPINAL IRRADIATION FOR MEDULLOBLASTOMA



PUBLICATION/STUDY

Preclinical Models of Craniospinal Irradiation for Medulloblastoma

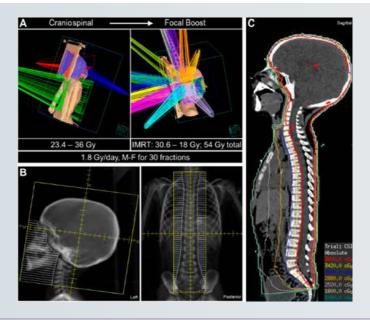




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ΕY

- Medulloblastoma is the most prevailing malignant brain tumor in children and adolescents in the United States.
- Current standard techniques employ computed tomography (CT)-based target delineation, often supplemented by other image-guidance tools, to ensure interfraction reproducibility.
- Delivery of craniospinal irradiation (CSI) to preclinical models of medulloblastoma enables study of radiation dose and volume effects on tumor control and toxicity, hence best identification of precise combination adjuvant therapies.
- CSI has so far employed megavoltage photons delivered through a simple geometric beam arrangement to treat the cranium and spine, with beam collimation to the contours of the both organs. Proton therapy has more recently emerged as a leading irradiation modality for medulloblastoma therapy.



Clinical radiation therapy for medulloblastoma. (A) Three-dimensional rendering of craniospinal irradiation (CSI) (left) in a pediatric patient with medulloblastoma treated in the supine position with parallel-opposed lateral beams (red, purple) and a single posterior-to-anterior (PA) beam (green) and with intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT)-based primary tumor site boost irradiation with multiple beams (right). Typical CSI and boost doses

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administration regimens,

and response evaluation.