



#275 REAL-WORLD CYBER-SPACE: REPEAT LINAC-BASED SRS FOR HIGH-VELOCITY MULTIPLE BRAIN METASTASES

Alejandro Rodríguez Camacho¹, Sergio Moreno Jimenéz¹, José Omar Santellán Hernández¹, Eva Hernández Neri¹, Guillermo Gutiérrez Aceves¹, Miguel Celis-López¹, Enrique Caballé Pérez², Oscar Arrieta-Rodríguez², Bernardo Cacho Díaz², Monica Serrano Murillo², Talia Wegman Ostrosky², Alipio González Vázquez², Alberto Gonzalez Aguilar², Dharely Cid Sánchez², Juan Romero Valencia¹
National Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery¹; INCan. Mexico City, Mexico².

5

SRS courses

63

metastases treated

20.71 cm³

cumulative treated volume

39 mo

WBRT-free survival

0

symptomatic radionecrosis

CYBER-SPACE decision logic

Objective / Methods

Single-patient real-world implementation.
Serial VMAT SRS; MRI surveillance q12 weeks.
Endpoint: WBRT-free survival.

Decision algorithm

MRI surveillance q12 weeks

New / progressive metastases

Triage: volume + OARs + NANO

Salvage SRS if feasible

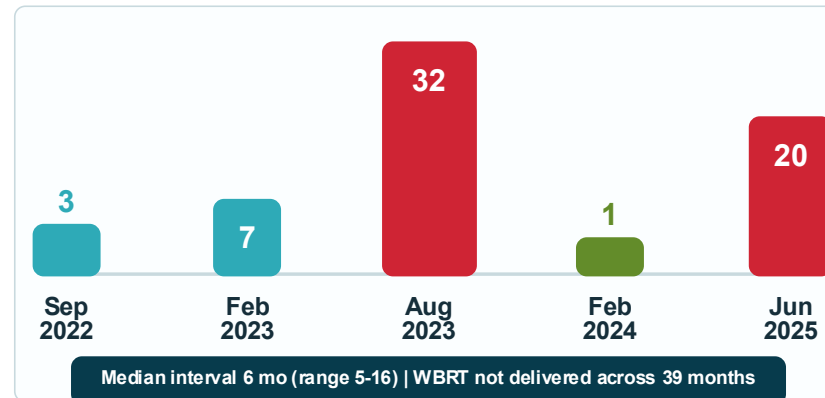
WBRT considered for LMD, excessive progression, or constraint failure

Why WBRT was deferred

- Low cumulative intracranial volume
- Predominantly subcentimeter targets
- Preserved neurologic function (NANO 0)
- OAR constraints remained feasible

Longitudinal course and outcomes

Serial SRS timeline: lesions per course

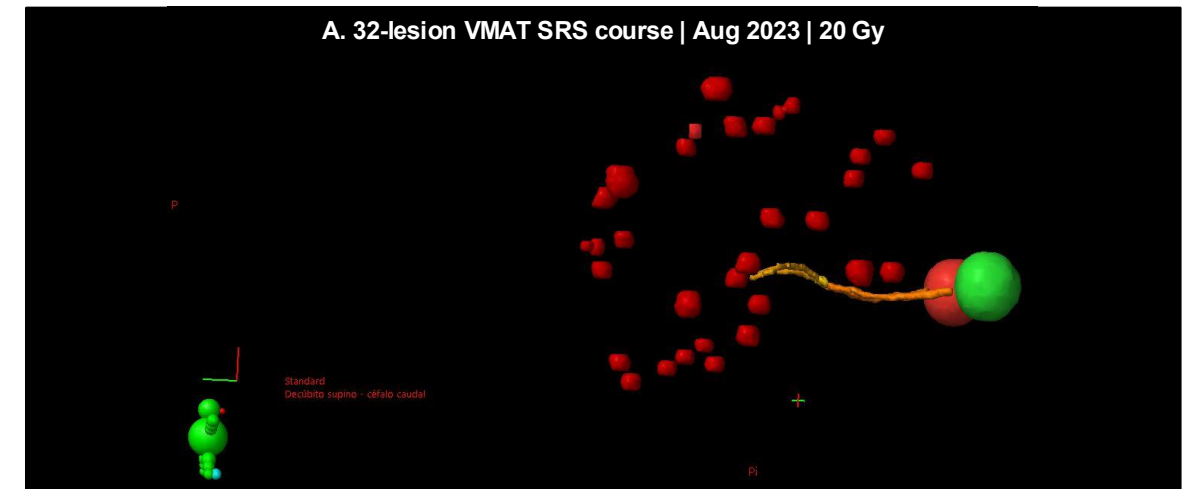


Results and safety

Burden	63 metastases; 5 courses (3/7/32/1/20 lesions)
Volume	20.71 cm ³ cumulative treated intracranial tumor volume
Dose	22 Gy low-burden; 20 Gy for 32- and 20-lesion courses
Response	Best response complete / partial by RANO-BM
Safety	NANO 0; no radiographic or symptomatic radionecrosis
WBRT	Not delivered; 39-month WBRT-free survival

3D SRS treatment views

A. 32-lesion VMAT SRS course | Aug 2023 | 20 Gy



B. 20-lesion salvage SRS course | Jun 2025 | 20 Gy

