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Brain metastases: Post-whole brain radiotherapy systemic treatment increases survival

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Objective: The prognosis of cancer patients with brain metastases has been dismal even with availability of stereotactic radiosurgery. This study is to explore the impact of post-whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT) systemic treatment.

Material & Methods: A consecutive cohort of patients with brain metastases were treated with WBRT with a dose-fractionation of mostly 30 Gy in 12 fractions, daily treatment, five days per week. Data was analyzed by dividing patients into group-1 patients who received post-WBRT systemic treatment and group-2 patients who did not have post-WBRT systemic treatment.

Results: Between July 1, 2005 to May 1, 2016, 65 patients (male 31 and female 34) aged 25 to 92 years old were identified. About 11 out of 65 patients received post-WBRT systemic treatment including chemotherapy (for 9 out of 11 patients) and target therapy (for 2 out of 11 patients). The median post-WBRT survival for patients who received post-WBRT systemic treatment was 13.5 months, compared to a much short median survival of only 3 months for patients who did not receive post-WBRT systemic treatment.

Conclusion: Post-WBRT systemic treatment increases the overall survival of patients with brain metastases.

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