

What is Gamma Knife Radiosurgery?

Gamma Knife surgery is a unique method that delivers extremely focused radiation beams to targets in the brain. The radiation source used is called cobalt. The shape and dose of the radiation is optimized to hit only the target, without damaging surrounding healthy tissue.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact your doctor or the

Gamma Knife Center
Dominican Republic



CENTRO GAMMA KNIFE DOMINICANO

CEDIMAT
Plaza de la Salud

CEDIMAT Plaza de la Salud, Dr. Juan M. Taveras R.
Ensanche La Fé. Santo Domingo. República Dominicana

Oficina: 809 732 1771 | 809 565 9989 ext. 2801 | info@gkdom.com

www.gammaknifedominicano.com

GAMMA KNIFE
STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY
KNIFELESS RADIOSURGERY



CENTRO GAMMA KNIFE DOMINICANO

CEDIMAT
Plaza de la Salud



2. Imaging

After your head frame is in place, a number of advanced imaging tests - such as an MRI or CT scan will be required to precisely locate the size, shape and location of your tumor, lesion or abnormality. If your physician is treating a blood vessel abnormality, an angiogram may also be required. The coordinate markers on your head frame, which are part of the images taken, will help your physician develop an exact plan for your procedure.

3. Treatment Planning

Once your images have been taken, you can sleep, rest or relax while your physician develops your specialized treatment plan. First, your brain images are computerized. Then, using Leksell Gamma Knife 3-D planning software, a treatment protocol is planned. No two treatment plans are alike; every patient's plan is specifically designed to address his or her specific medical condition.

4. The Treatment

Once your treatment plan is complete, you'll lay down on the treatment table and your head frame will be attached to the helmet for your first treatment. You'll be awake during the procedure and able to communicate with your Gamma Knife team through a video and audio connection.

When Gamma Knife Surgery begins, the treatment table, which is much like the one you were on for your MRI or CT scan, will move into the dome section of the unit.

The team will be monitoring your procedure at all times. There may be several treatments lasting anywhere from two to forty-five minutes during your Leksell Gamma Knife session.

Back to your normal routine

Once your treatment is complete, the head frame will be removed. If you had an angiogram, you might have to lie quietly for several more hours. Some patients experience a mild headache or minor swelling where the head frame was attached, but most report no problems. Your doctor will tell you whether or not he wants you to stay overnight for observation or if you can go home immediately. Either way, you should be able to return to work or your normal routine in another day or so.

The effects of your Gamma Knife treatment will occur over time. Radiation treatments are designed to stop the growth of tumors or lesions, which means they won't disappear immediately but over a period of weeks or months. Your physician and Gamma Knife team will stay in contact with you to assess your progress, which will include follow-up MRI or CT images in the near future and periodic check-ups.

What are the risks?

As with every procedure, there are some risks associated with gamma knife surgery. In order to make an informed decision and give your consent, you need to be aware of the possible side effects of this procedure.

Your doctor will talk to you about the potential risks and side effects of Gamma Knife Surgery for your individual circumstances.

Conditions Treated with Gamma Knife Surgery

Arteriovenous malformation (AVM) is formed when blood vessels don't connect together properly and the arteries and veins join together in a complex tangle.

Brain metastasis is a cancer that has spread to the brain from another site in the body. It mostly commonly spreads from the breast and lung but can come from other areas.

Pituitary Adenomas The pituitary gland, a small gland near the base of the skull, is the master gland which controls the hormones within your body.

Trigeminal neuralgia is a condition affecting a nerve in the face. It causes an intense stabbing, burning or electric shock type of facial pain.

Meningioma is a common, usually benign (non cancerous), tumour found on the surface of the brain.

Acoustic Neuroma also known as a vestibular Schwannoma, is a cranial nerve tumour which is benign (non cancerous) and, in most cases, slow growing. The cells that form an acoustic neuroma are called Schwann cells.



Neurosurgeons of Gamma Knife Center Dominican Republic:

Dr. Diones Bienvenido Rivera Mejía
 Dr. Giancarlo Hernández
 Dr. Luis Eduardo Suazo de la Cruz
 Dr. José Orlando Bidó Franco
 Dr. Santiago Valenzuela Sosa
 Medical Physicist Herwin Speckter

The Benefits of Gamma Knife Radiosurgery

The accuracy of the Gamma Knife Radiosurgery system enables a high dose of radiation to be focused on a very precise area. This means one treatment is generally all that is needed.

One of the major benefits of gamma knife radiosurgery is that it is non-invasive.

Other benefits include the following:

- There is no incision. This means you won't need to shave your head and you'll have no scars to heal. It also avoids the risks that can be associated with open surgery, such as bleeding and infection.
- You're unlikely to have hair loss or nausea
- The procedure is relatively painless and in most cases a general anaesthetic isn't needed.
- We find that most people get back to their normal activities in a day or two (compared to two to six weeks of recovery time with conventional brain surgery).
- Gamma Knife Radiosurgery usually has minimum complications. Indirect comparisons suggest it produces fewer complications than other treatment techniques.

About the Gamma Knife Procedure

There are several steps to the procedure but these will all be done in one day. You will be asked not to eat or drink anything for four hours before your procedure (unless you have diabetes).

1. The Head Frame

One of the key components of Leksell Gamma Knife - the tool that allows your doctor to precisely pinpoint your tumor or problem - is the special stereotactic head frame. This lightweight frame, which is attached to your head with four small screws, ensures that the radiation beams are precisely targeted. The frame also prevents your head from moving during the treatment procedure, which ensures that only the target area in your brain receives radiation.