RapidArc Radiosurgery Bibliography*

Cranial: Metastatic Disease


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* This bibliography is a comprehensive selection of articles but is not necessarily an exhaustive list of literature pertaining to RapidArc® radiosurgery.
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Frameless single-isocenter intensity modulated stereotactic radiosurgery for simultaneous treatment of multiple 
Center, La Jolla, CA

Health System, Detroit, MI

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Plan quality and treatment planning technique for single isocenter cranial radiosurgery with volumetric modulated arc 

Wang JZ, Rice R, Mundt AJ, Sandhu A, Murphy KT. Feasibility and advantages of using flattening filter-free mode 
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Wang JZ, Pawlicki T, Rice R, Mundt AJ, Sandhu A, Lawson J, Murphy KT. Intensity-modulated radiosurgery with 
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Lagerwaard FJ, van der Hoorn EA, Verbakel WF, Haasbeek CJ, Slotman BJ, Senan S. Whole-brain radiotherapy 
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Anand AK, Kumar P, Patir R, Vaishya S, Bansal AK, Chaudhoory AR, Punnakal AU, Malhotra H, Munjal RK. 
Fractionated stereotactic radiosurgery with volumetric modulated arc therapy (RapidArc®) for reradiation in 

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**Cranial: Benign Disease**

Clinical efficacy and safety of surface imaging guided radiosurgery (SIG-RS) in the treatment of benign skull base tumors. 

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Philadelphia, PA

Swamy ST, Radha CA, Arun G, Kathirvel M, Subramanian S. Planning and Dosimetric Study of Volumetric Modulated 
Arc Based Hypofractionated Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Acoustic Schwannoma - 6MV Flattening Filter Free 

appraisal of RapidArc® radiosurgery with flattening filter free photon beams for benign brain lesions in comparison 
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Switzerland, Bellinzona, Switzerland

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Cranial: Neurovascular Disease

Cranial: General Radiosurgery


Head & Neck

Spine


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Thoracic


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Genitourinary


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Gynecology


General SRS & SBRT


**Physics and Dosimetry**


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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.