Wang En Min

China

Dr Enmin Wang is the Former Director of Cyberknife Center and Professor at Department of Neurosurgery, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University

He is one of neurosurgeons engaged in Leksell Gamma Knife radiosurgery in China since 1993. Up to now, he has treated more than 10000 patients with brain tumors or AVM using Leksell Gamma Knife. Since 2007, he has been engaged in CyberKnife Radiosurgery treatment, focusing on brain tumors, cerebral arteriovenous malformations, spinal tumors and recurrent gliomas. He has treated more than 10000 patients using Cyberknife.

He studied neurosurgery at UCL and The National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery in UK from August 2000 to August 2001.

He has published more than 60 papers and the author in 18 books, including “Cyberknife NeuroRadiosurgery”. He received 3 Scientific Awards in China. He is the Member Chinese Medical Association, ASTRO, ASCO and ISRS (International Stereotactic Radiosurgery Society and Education Board Member)

Topic: Cyberknife Radiosurgery for Cranioorbital Tumors —-Huashan Experience

Cranioorbital tumors are located in both the cranial cavity and the orbital cavity. These tumors result in difficult operations. Surgical complications, and ophthalmic complications are especially common. The author reports 52 patients with cranio-orbital tumors treated using Cyberknife radiosurgery. Cyberknife, with mask immobilization of the patient's head, provides hypofractionated radiation therapy, which reduce the adverse effects on optic nerves. Thirty-two patients had two staged Cyberknife treatment at 6 months interval. Of these 52 patients, 40 had sphenoid meningioma invading into orbit, 5 had optic nerve meningioma, 2 patients had metastases invading into orbit and 5 patients had orbital cavernous hemangiomas. The tumor control rate was 88% at 5 years. Thirty -five patients preserved or improved their optic vision. Six patients had tumor recurrence and had the second Cyberknife radiosurgery. Our conclusion is that Cyberknife radiosurgery has become a promising therapy for cranio-orbital tumors.