



Shinji Kawabata
Japan

Dr Kawabata, a pioneering force in Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT) for brain tumors, boasts over 200 influential publications. His groundbreaking work, particularly in treating high-grade gliomas and aggressive meningiomas, positions him and his team at the global forefront of BNCT clinical experience. As a revered neurosurgeon and astute researcher, Dr Kawabata adeptly harnesses multi-modality treatments, including innovative BNCT approaches, to challenge formidable brain tumors. His landmark utilization of an accelerator neutron source has propelled BNCT into groundbreaking clinical outcomes, especially highlighted by phase II trial results. These achievements underscore his revolutionary impact on advancing BNCT as a pivotal cancer treatment modality. Dr Kawabata's unwavering dedication as a neurosurgeon and clinical scientist shines, promising a new horizon in cancer therapy. Witness the transformative journey of BNCT under Dr Kawabata's stewardship, a testament to hope and innovation in combating brain tumors.

Topic: BNCT in Malignant Meningioma

Aggressive meningiomas (WHO grade 2-3) pose a challenge due to their high recurrence rates and growth patterns, underscoring the need for both local control and treatment of infiltrative portions. Despite the rarity of high-grade meningiomas, making large-scale clinical trials difficult, they represent a significant treatment challenge, with surgical resection often serving as a limited initial option. At present, radiotherapy stands as the most efficacious treatment, particularly when fractionated external radiation doses surpass 50-60 Gy. This approach has demonstrated effectiveness, particularly when administered promptly after surgery. For residual or recurrent tumors, targeted radiation techniques such as stereotactic radiation or IMRT are utilized, focusing on the necessity of high-dose control and addressing infiltrative areas. Despite limited treatment success post-radiation, Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT) has emerged as a promising approach, with reported results indicating a significant improvement in progression-free survival (13.7 months), sparking global interest in its potential for treating high-grade meningiomas.