Supplemental online content for:

Radiosurgery for Brain Metastases: Changing Practice Patterns and Disparities in the United States

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eFigure 1: Patient Selection Flowchart: National Cancer Data Base Query
eFigure 2: Brain Stereotactic Radiosurgery Utilization Trends for Patients with Metastatic Cancer From 2004 to 2014 by Cancer Type
eFigure 3: Brain Stereotactic Radiosurgery Utilization Trends for Patients With Metastatic Non–Small Cell Lung, Breast, or Colorectal Cancers or Melanoma by Race/Ethnicity
Patients aged >18 years, diagnosed with NSCLC, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, or melanoma between 2004–2014, with metastatic disease (N=646,980)

Patients who received external-beam RT to the brain (n=83,184)

Patients with documented radiation modality and dose information (n=75,953)

SRS cohort (n=12,250) 16.1%

Non-SRS cohort (n=63,703) 83.9%

eFigure 1. Patient selection flowchart: National Cancer Data Base query.
Abbreviations: NSCLC, non–small cell lung cancer; RT, radiotherapy; SRS, stereotactic radiosurgery.
**eFigure 2.** Brain SRS utilization trends for metastatic cancer patients from 2004 to 2014 by cancer type. Abbreviations: NSCLC, non–small cell lung cancer; SRS, stereotactic radiosurgery.
eFigure 3. Brain SRS utilization trends for patients with metastatic non–small cell lung, breast, and colorectal cancers and melanoma by race/ethnicity. Abbreviation: SRS, stereotactic radiosurgery.