

### SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3 (continued)

## SURGICAL AND RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENTS FOR CANCER

TYPE OF SURGICAL PROCEDURE*	DESCRIPTION	APPLICABLE CANCER
Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS)	A type of external radiation therapy that uses special equipment to position the patient and advanced computer programs to calculate and deliver precisely a single large dose of radiation to a tumor	Brain metastases
Stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) or Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy (SABR)	Administers very high doses of radiation in a few fractions (usually 5 or less), using several beams of various intensities aimed at different angles to precisely target the tumor anywhere in the body	Liver cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, spinal metastases, oligometastases, recurrent cancers requiring re-irradiation
Proton therapy	A type of radiation treatment that uses protons to treat cancer	Pediatric cancers, certain unresectable skull base or head and neck cancers, certain CNS tumors, ocular tumors, recurrent cancers requiring re-irradiation, hepatocellular carcinoma, certain retroperitoneal sarcoma **
Particle therapy	A form of external beam radiotherapy using beams of energetic protons, neutrons, or positive ions such as carbon ion for cancer treatment	Carbon ion therapy is being tested for several solid cancers outside of the US
Neoadjuvant or adjuvant radiotherapy	Radiation is delivered either before (neoadjuvant) or after (adjuvant) surgery, sometimes with concurrent systemic therapy	Multiple cancers
Organ preservation approach	Definite radiotherapy +/- chemotherapy that are designed to produce cure while preserving the organ where the tumor is located	Certain head and neck cancers, breast cancer (with lumpectomy), anal cancer, esophageal cancer, bladder cancer
*Delivered alone or in combination with other types of radiation listed in the table with or without concurrent chemotherapy, targeted therapy or hormonal therapy		**ASTRO group 1 guideline