

### SUMMARY

#### Rationale

Every year about 50 patients are treated with stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) for liver metastases in the Netherlands. In Erasmus MC we treat around 15 patients every year. Local control at 2 years after SBRT for liver metastases has been reported around 90% in many series. Severe toxicity is uncommon.

Although the outcomes of SBRT are very promising, the number of patients included in the majority of the studies is less than 50. This means that efforts should be done to increase the knowledge of SBRT in larger populations. Since the number of patients per institution is low, the only way to achieve this goal is to collect information from different centers.

#### Objective

To benefit from each other's experiences by sharing treatment parameters and follow up data for every patient treated in the Netherlands. Ultimately, the goal is to share this knowledge with the rest of the world by publishing about local control and toxicity in a large number of patients.

#### Study design

Retrospective and prospective registration.

#### Study population

All patients treated for liver metastases with SBRT since 1-1-2013 in Erasmus MC Rotterdam.

#### Intervention

LINAC-SBRT.

#### Main study parameters/endpoints

Demographics, local control, survival, toxicity.

#### Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness

No additional burden, all investigations and treatments are part of the normal treatment and follow-up protocol for patients with liver metastases treated with stereotactic radiotherapy.