**Introduction & Objectives:** Previously, advancement to a metastatic stage was viewed as “incurable disease dissemination,” with subsequent therapies focusing only on avoiding progression and symptom control. SABR is a novel therapy that employs precision irradiation of an image-defined extracranial lesion, with a total radiation dosage administered in a small number of fractions. Due to an increase in the number of patients with limited sites of metastatic spread after initial treatment, it is important to assess the effectiveness of SABR in treating these sites. There is limited high-level evidence to support its use in the treatment of oligometastatic disease, and even less data on its short- and long-term benefits/risks. This project aims to discover the outcome of SABR treatment for oligometastatic abdominal cancer, as well as the factors that influence them.

**Materials & Methods:** This study is an observational, single-centre, retrospective case series. 47 patients (42 prostate, 5 other) were identified with oligometastases treated with SABR from the period of 01/01/2016-01/07/2022. Clinicopathological data, details of treatment and follow up encounters were collected and analysed using IBM-SPSS to provide descriptive statistics, survival and regression analyses.

**Results:** P-values were calculated for a range of factors, with performance status being 0.043 and 0.014 for progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) respectively, indicating that baseline performance status impacts the outcomes of SABR. Median PFS was not reached for prostate and 40 months for other cancers (n-6) (95% CI 0-92.4) and p=0.097. PFS estimates at 1, 2 and 3 years was 94.8%, 82.9% and 72.4%. Median OS was not reached for prostate cancer or other, with a p-value of 0.517. OS estimates at 1, 2 and 3 years 97.1%, 97.1% and 85.9% for prostate. Median OS for patients not treated with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) was 44 months (95% CI 16.5-71.5) versus not reached for those treated with ADT, with a p-value of 0.027.

**Conclusions:** This project shows the effectiveness of SABR in a real-life setting in treating oligometastases of the abdomen/pelvis. Further study, however, is needed to identify what aspects of performance status specifically influence SABR outcomes, and validated on a larger scale.