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Running title

FSRT for recurrent high grade gliomas after avastin failure

Conflict of Interest Notification

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ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objectives: Bevacizumab failure is a major clinical problem in the management of high grade gliomas (HGG), with a median overall survival of less than 4 months (m). This study evaluated the efficacy of fractionated stereotactic re-irradiation (FSRT) for patients with HGG after progression on Bevacizumab.

Materials/Methods: Retrospective review was conducted of patients treated with FSRT after progression on bevacizumab. A total of 36 patients were identified. FSRT was most commonly delivered in 3.5 Gy fractions to a total dose of 35 Gy. Survival from initial diagnosis, as well as from recurrence and re-irradiation, were utilized as study endpoints. Univariate and multivariate analysis was performed.

Results: Among the 36 patients, 31 patients had recurrent glioblastoma, and 5 patients had recurrent anaplastic astrocytoma. The median time from initial bevacizumab treatment to FSRT was 8.5 m (range 2.3 – 32.0 m). The median plan target volume for FSRT was 27.5 cc (range 1.95 – 165 cc). With a median follow up of 20.4 m, the overall survival of the patients since initial diagnosis was also 24.9 m. The median overall survival after initiation of bevacizumab was 13.4 months. The median overall survival from FSRT was 4.8 m. FSRT treatment was well tolerated with no Grade >3 toxicity.

Conclusions: Favorable outcomes were observed in patients with recurrent HGG who received salvage FSRT after bevacizumab failure. The treatment was well tolerated. Prospective study is warranted to further evaluate the efficacy of salvage FSRT for selected patients with recurrent HGG amenable to FSRT, who had failed bevacizumab treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Malignant gliomas are the most common brain tumors, with an estimated yearly incidence of 3 per 100,000 people in the United States.¹ Despite multiple modalities for definitive therapy (which include resection, radiation therapy (RT) and chemotherapy), these lesions have an unfortunately high rate of recurrence.² Therefore, even despite recent treatment advances in targeted therapies for glioblastoma (GBM) and high grade glioma (HGG) such as bevacizumab, the long-term outcomes for these patients remain poor.

In modern clinical practice, treatment failure of recurrent HGGs largely represents failure of bevacizumab therapy.³ In addition to disease recurrence itself driving poor outcomes, there is evidence that these patients who fail bevacizumab also harbor disease that is resistant to other systemic therapies.⁴ Therefore, treatment options for these recurrent patients remain limited and their prognosis is dismal with a recent review of sixteen studies reporting an overall survival (OS) of under 4 months after bevacizumab failure.⁴⁻⁶

Multiple modalities of radiotherapy have been investigated for this population, including stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) and brachytherapy. These interventions have been shown to have modest utility, but with the potential for significant associated toxicity. In that context, fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy (FSRT) is a promising treatment modality for the treatment of these refractory HGGs. This modality possesses the precise targeting advantages of SRS but with the dose-sparing radiobiologic properties of fractionation to allow greater sparing of surrounding critical structures, thus limiting toxicity.^{7,8} Taken together, FSRT therefore possesses the potential for decreased toxicity as compared to SRS while still providing excellent local control.⁹ The present study sought

to evaluate the safety and efficacy of FSRT in patients who failed therapy with bevacizumab.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

The Thomas Jefferson University institutional review board approved this single-institution, retrospective study. Patients who received FSRT salvage after progression on bevacizumab were included. A total of 36 patients were identified from 2006 to 2013. Patients who received FSRT within 2 months of initiation of bevacizumab were excluded. Patients were followed with MRI scans and clinical assessment, which were obtained 6 to 8 weeks after FSRT and at approximately 2-month intervals thereafter.

Treatment Planning

Treatment decisions were based on consensus recommendations following discussion in our institution's multidisciplinary brain tumor board consisting of radiologists, neurosurgeons, neuro-oncologists, neuropathologists and radiation oncologists. Prior to 2004, treatment planning was conducted with the X-knife 3-D planning system (Radionics, Burlington, MA, USA), which delivered 6 MV photons with a dedicated stereotactic 600SR linear accelerator (Varian, Palo Alto, CA, USA). From 2004 to 2013, treatment planning was carried out with Brain Lab (Novalis) using mMLC leaves with a leaf thickness of 3 mm and Exac Trac on board imaging. All patients undergoing irradiation were fitted with custom-made Brainlab (Munich, Germany) thermal plastic masks for immobilization. Treatment planning MRI and computed tomography (CT) images were obtained and fused. All patients had thin cut (1-1.5 mm) fat suppressed coronal post-contrast MRI. The gross tumor volume (GTV) was defined on MRI using the gadolinium enhanced T1 weighted series, as peripherally enhancing tissue. Surrounding edema was not purposely included in the treatment volume. The planning target volume was the GTV with minimum margin (0-2 mm per the treating physician). Critical normal structures, such as optic nerves, chiasm, and brainstem were also contoured. Treatment planning was carried out with Brain Lab iplan (Munich, Germany). The radiation planning used dynamic conformal arcs, IMRT

Table 1. Patient Demographic and Treatment Information. Descriptive data on our study cohort is shown, encompassing demographic data, clinical information and treatment information.

Number of patients	36
Gender	
Male	17
Female	19
Median Age at FSRT salvage (range)	56 years (37-73)
Median KPS at FSRT salvage (range)	80 (50-100)
Histology at Recurrence	
GBM	30
Anaplastic glioma	4 (3-4)
Other	2 (1-2)
Median Volume of Recurrence (range)	27.5 cc (1.95-165)
Median Radiation Dose (range)	35 Gy (30-37.5)
Median time from Bev to FSRT (range)	(2.4-32.1)

(intensity modulated radiation therapy) or hybrid-Arcs (Brainlab, Munich, Germany), a combination of dynamic arcs with IMRT beams. The patients were treated with FSRT to a median PTV dose of 35 Gy delivered in 3.5 Gy fractions.¹⁰ The dose was reduced to 30 Gy in 3 Gy fractions for large targets, and high critical normal structure dose. The constraints for normal critical structures include: brainstem max dose <20 Gy; optic nerve max dose < 15 Gy, chiasm max dose < 15 Gy.

Statistical analysis

The primary end point of the study was overall survival from initial diagnosis, as well as survival from first recurrence and re-irradiation (described in greater detail under Statistical Analyses). Toxicity was also graded using Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) criteria. Overall survival was defined as the time from initial diagnosis to the time of death. Date of recurrence was defined as the date of radiographic evidence of progression. Survival from recurrence and from reirradiation were therefore defined as the time from this radiologic evidence or radiation therapy until death, respectively. Kaplan-Meier curves were generated for the overall survival endpoint. Cox proportional hazard modeling was used for multivariate analysis with factors analyzed in a step-wise fashion. All statistical analysis was performed using the STATA data analysis and statistical software version 13.1 (STATA Corporation).

RESULTS

Patient Population and Treatment Parameters

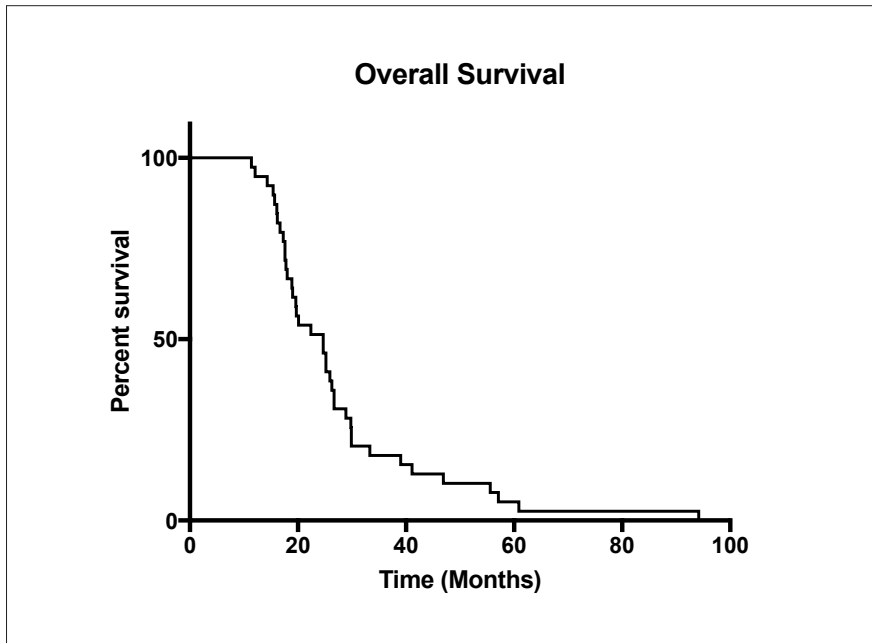
We identified 36 patients with either anaplastic astrocytoma (5 patients) or glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) (30 patients) who had clinical and radiographic evidence of tumor progression on bevacizumab and received FSRT between 2006 and 2013 (Table 1). One patient had gemistocytic astrocytoma. Patient characteristics are listed in Table 1. There were 17 males and 19 females. All patients received initial surgery and were treated with radiation and temozolomide. The median age at recurrence was 57.1 years (range 37-73). The median Karnofsky Performance Status at recurrence was 80%. Following disease progression on bevacizumab, the median target volume treated with FSRT was 27.5 cc (range 1.95 – 165 cc). The median dose was 35 Gy (range, 30 Gy – 37.5 Gy).

Survival

Patients underwent routine surveillance for a median follow up of 20.4 m after initial diagnosis, with an overall survival from initial diagnosis of 24.9 m. Upon evidence of initial disease recurrence, patients were promptly started on bevacizumab. The median overall survival after initiation of bevacizumab was 13.4 months. The median time from initial bevacizumab treatment to initiation of

Table 2. Survival Statistics. Survival data accrued from the study cohort is shown, expressed as OS from diagnosis, recurrence and from FSRT.

Median Overall Survival (Range)	
From Diagnosis	24.9 months (11.4-94.2)
From First Recurrence	12.0 months (4.2-49.1)
From FSRT	4.8 months (0.5-23.4)

**Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Overall Survival Curve.**

Graph displays OS from the time diagnosis for patients who went on to fail bevacizumab therapy and require FSRT in our study cohort.

salvage FSRT was 8.5 m (range 2.4 – 32 m), and the median overall survival after FSRT was 4.8 m. Data are presented in table form (Table 2) as well as in the form of a Kaplan-Meier survival curve (Figure 1).

Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate analysis was performed to investigate whether different variables in our study population influenced OS from recurrence or from FSRT therapy (Table 3). These included age at recurrence, KPS score, volume of recurrence, histology (AA vs GBM) or re-resection status. Importantly, out of all of these variables, only re-resection demonstrated a statistically significant association with overall survival from recurrence (HR 2.59;

$p=0.04$). Additionally, there was a trend towards significance for re-resection status associated with OS from FSRT (HR 1.87 $p=0.17$).

Toxicity

No patients demonstrated clinically significant acute morbidity, with no grade III or higher toxicity observed. All patients were able to complete the prescribed radiation course without interruption. There were no observed hospitalizations or surgeries for early acute or delayed toxicity in the study population.

DISCUSSION

Despite recent advances such as bevacizumab that have extended overall survival

in patients with high-grade gliomas, treatment failure and disease progression while on bevacizumab remain as an unfortunate reality in managing these patients. Therefore, overall prognosis remains quite poor. Despite this clinical need, there remains a paucity of literature regarding the management of patients who fail bevacizumab. In that context, the present study investigated FSRT as a potential treatment modality to address this problem.

Prior to FDA-approval of bevacizumab, FSRT had been previously studied in the setting of recurrent HGG, with generally favorable results. Multiple studies have shown FSRT to be efficacious, with OS in these studies ranging from 5-11 months. Moreover, these studies showed FSRT to be very well tolerated, with a low rate of grade 3 toxicities, radiation necrosis (RN) and reoperation.¹⁰⁻¹²

Of note, one study (Lederman et al.) observed significantly more toxicity and reoperation (11 of 88 patients) than the others. This toxicity outlier can perhaps be explained by the use of a different dosing regimen (24 Gy in 4 fractions in Lederman et al. versus 30-35 Gy in 6-10 fractions in the other studies).¹³ In a head to head trial, Patel et al. compared stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) with FSRT and showed comparable overall survival and radiographic tumor response between the two modalities, with a trend towards fewer events of radiation necrosis (RN) in the FSRT cohort.¹⁴

The data on FSRT treatment following bevacizumab failure is much more limited. In a retrospective study, Torcuator et al. looked at two cohorts of patients who failed bevacizumab: one that received either FSRT or SRS and one that received no FSRT/SRS. They demonstrated an increased overall survival in patients receiving FSRT/SRS (7.2 vs 3.3 months in untreated patients). Another study that is published only in abstract form by Nehaw et al. similarly looked at RT (including 6 patients who received FSRT) versus non-RT regimens following bevacizumab failure and showed statistically significant increased survival in the radiation group (8.8 vs. 5.4 months for untreated). Despite this small body of literature, neither of these studies investigated FSRT alone after bevacizumab

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis. Multivariate analysis is shown for the study cohort. Variables were tested for association with OS from Recurrence as well as OS From FSRT. Data are expressed as Hazard Ratios (HR) and p-value. P-value of <0.05 was considered significant.

OS from Recurrence Multivariate	
Age at Recurrence	HR=0.99; p=0.67
KPS ≤80	HR=1.27; p=0.61
Volume of recurrence >50cc	HR=1.09; p=0.32
Re-resection yes vs no	HR=2.59; p=0.04
Histology AA vs GBM	HR=0.99; p=0.99
OS from FSRT Multivariate	
Age at Recurrence	HR=1.01; p=0.70
KPS ≤80	HR=0.73; p=0.53
Volume of recurrence	>50cc HR=1.02; p=0.83
Re-resection yes vs no	HR=1.87; p=0.17
Histology AA vs GBM	HR=1.72; p=0.46

failure, nor did they report on safety or toxicity of these approaches.

In that context, the present study represents one of the first studies to specifically investigate the role of FSRT in the context of bevacizumab failure. Indeed, our work builds off of previous work by both our group and others showing comparable benefit and improved safety in FSRT regimens for HGGs as compared to SRS for treatment of HGG in other contexts.^{10,11,13} Specifically, the present study demonstrates the feasibility, efficacy and tolerability of such an approach in patients who fail bevacizumab.

One limitation of our study is the lack of a control cohort for comparison in terms of outcomes to put our overall survival into context. Historically, patients who fail bevacizumab have been shown in a recent review of sixteen studies to have an overall survival of 3.8 months.⁴⁻⁶

Thus, our observed overall survival compares favorably to, and indeed exceeds that mark. Taken in the context of the aforementioned studies which show benefit of RT vs. no RT in bevacizumab failure, and also that FSRT and SRS provide similar OS in recurrent gliomas before bevacizumab treatment, our data are consistent with these previous studies and moreover suggest a role for FSRT in the management of patients who fail

bevacizumab. Despite our findings, it is worth noting that one limitation of our study is the potential bias of our dataset in that it only includes patients who are amenable to therapy with FSRT. Therefore it is difficult to directly compare our survival data to the existing literature, given that the literature includes all patients, whether or not they are eligible for FSRT. Further head-to-head studies will be needed to evaluate FSRT versus other modalities to definitively establish a role and identify populations that would most benefit.

Notably, our multivariate analysis yielded only one variable that was associated with overall survival: re-resection status. Indeed, there is controversy in the literature regarding the prognostic value of re-resection in patients with recurrent HGG,² but our data suggest that re-resection is actually deleterious in terms of survival outcomes. However, given the retrospective nature of the current study, it is difficult to draw strong conclusions from these data, as re-resection status itself may be confounding by representing underlying patient characteristics that lead to poorer prognosis. Future studies will be needed to identify patient populations who will most benefit from an FSRT regimen.

Other limits to our study include a small patient cohort (36) as well as those shortcomings inherent to all retrospective

studies including selection bias and potential treatment differences in a non-randomized study. Despite these potential drawbacks, this study represents, to our knowledge, the largest literature cohort of FSRT patients in the context of bevacizumab failure. Moreover, the dire prognosis of these patients and the paucity of data regarding their management underscores the relevance of the present study, and suggests the need for future prospective randomized trials to improve survival and positively impact the lives of patients with HGG.

CONCLUSIONS

Favorable outcomes were observed using FSRT to treat patients with recurrent HGG and the treatment was well tolerated. Prospective study is warranted to further evaluate the efficacy of salvage FSRT for patients with recurrent HGG after bevacizumab failure.

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