



Glioma 2016 – State of the Art and Novel Insights

Roger Stupp, MD

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University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland
President European Organisation for
Research and Treatment of Cancer

Potential Conflict of Interest

Consulting/advisory role to

- Celgene
- Debiopharm
- Ipsen
- Merck KGaA/EMD Serono
- MSD/Merck & Co
- Novartis
- Roche/Genentech

- All honoraria to institution

Travel support received from:

- Novocure Ltd.

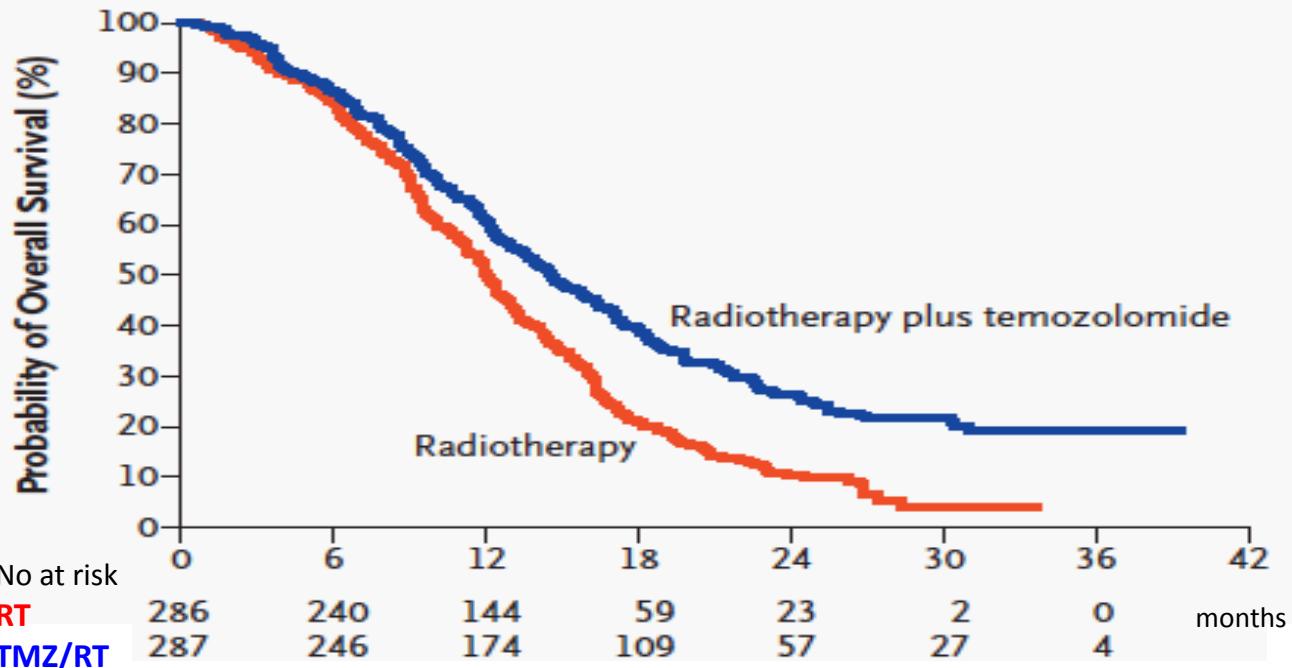
Spouse employee and stockholder of:

- Celgene

Radiotherapy plus Concomitant and Adjuvant Temozolomide for Glioblastoma

Roger Stupp, M.D., Warren P. Mason, M.D., Martin J. van den Bent, M.D.,
Michael Weller, M.D., Barbara Fisher, M.D., Martin L.B. Taphoorn, M.D.,

M.D.,
er, M.D.,
Ph.D.,
auer, M.D.,
Research
he National



N Engl J Med 2005;352:987-96

TMZ/RT → TMZ Is more better ?

The impact of extended adjuvant temozolomide in newly-diagnosed glioblastoma: a secondary analysis

Presentation Society of Neuro-Oncology, Nov. 2015

DT Blumenthal, R Stupp, P Zhang, M Kim, MP Mehta, WP Mason,
MJ van den Bent, M Hegi, RO Mirimanoff, G Cairncross, M Weller, M Gilbert,
V Golfinopoulos, SC Erridge, J Perry, LB Nabors, KL Fink, T Mikkelsen,
D Reardon, T Gorlia

How many maintenance TMZ cycles ?

History

Promising Survival for Patients With Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma Multiforme Treated With Concomitant Radiation Plus Temozolomide Followed by Adjuvant Temozolomide

By Roger Stupp, Pierre-Yves Dietrich, Sandrine Ostermann Kraljevic, Alessia Pica, Ivan Maillard, Philippe Maeder, Reto Meuli, Robert Janzer, Giampaolo Pizzolato, Raymond Mirlabell, François Porchet, Luca Regli, Nicolas de Tribolet, René O. Mirimanoff, and Serge Leyvraz *J Clin Oncol* 20:1375-1382. © 2002

Oncologists: 6 cycles of therapy

Procarbazine, Lomustine, and Vincristine (PCV) Chemotherapy for Anaplastic Astrocytoma: A Retrospective Review of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Protocols Comparing Survival With Carmustine or PCV Adjuvant Chemotherapy

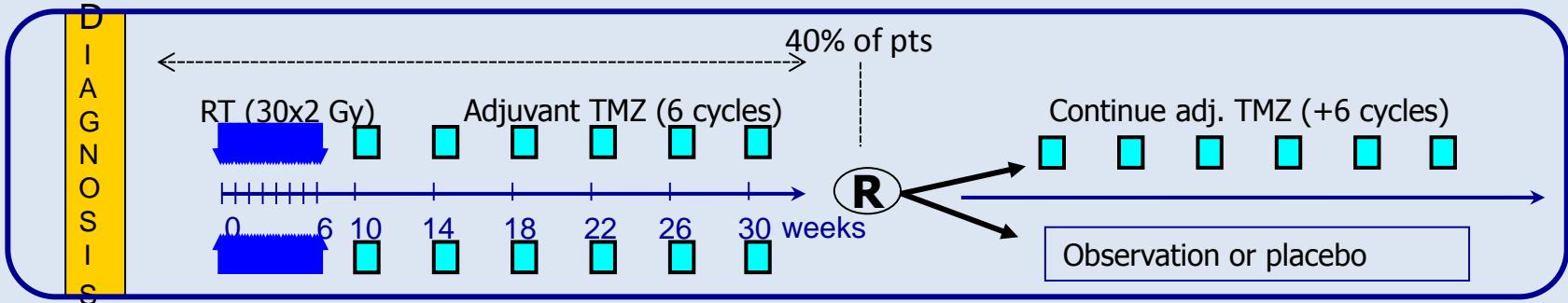
By Michael D. Prados, Charles Scott, Walter J. Curran, Jr, Diana F. Nelson, Steve Leibel, and Simon Kramer *J Clin Oncol* 17:3389-3395. © 1999

Neurologists: 1 year of therapy

- Often 12 cycles of maintenance (adjuvant)
 - USA
- Prolongation to 12 cycles in patients who continue to respond after 6 cycles
 - E.g. further reduction in residual tumor between cycle 3 and cycle 6
- Prolongation until progression
 - Treatment addiction (by patient and MD)

Value of prolonged treatment → randomized trial

Theoretical Trial Design



- How much benefit do you expect ?
- Feasibility (screen 1500 – 2000 pts) ?
- Value of the effort

Pooled analysis of

- 4 randomized trials with common treatment arms of TMZ/RT→TMZ
 - EORTC/NCIC 26981-CE.3 (n=92)
 - EORTC26071-CENTRIC } (n=226)
 - EMD-CORE;
 - RTOG 0525-Intergroup } (n=228) total 546
- Patients received at least 6 cycles of adj. TMZ
 - Patients were progression-free 28 days after start of cycle 6

Alternative Dosing (dose-dense) Temozolomide (TMZ)

RTOG 0525–EORTC–NCCTG intergroup phase III study

Concomitant phase

1173 pts
registered

1125 pts eligible
TMZ/RT

833 pts
randomized

Stratify by: *MGMT*
(30% methyl. rate)

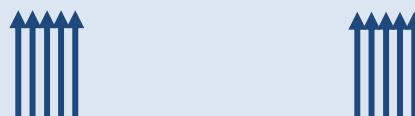
TMZ daily x 6 wks

Radiotherapy (30 x 2 Gy)

Adjuvant phase (6 mo)

Dose-dense TMZ

(75–100 mg/m² daily x 21d)



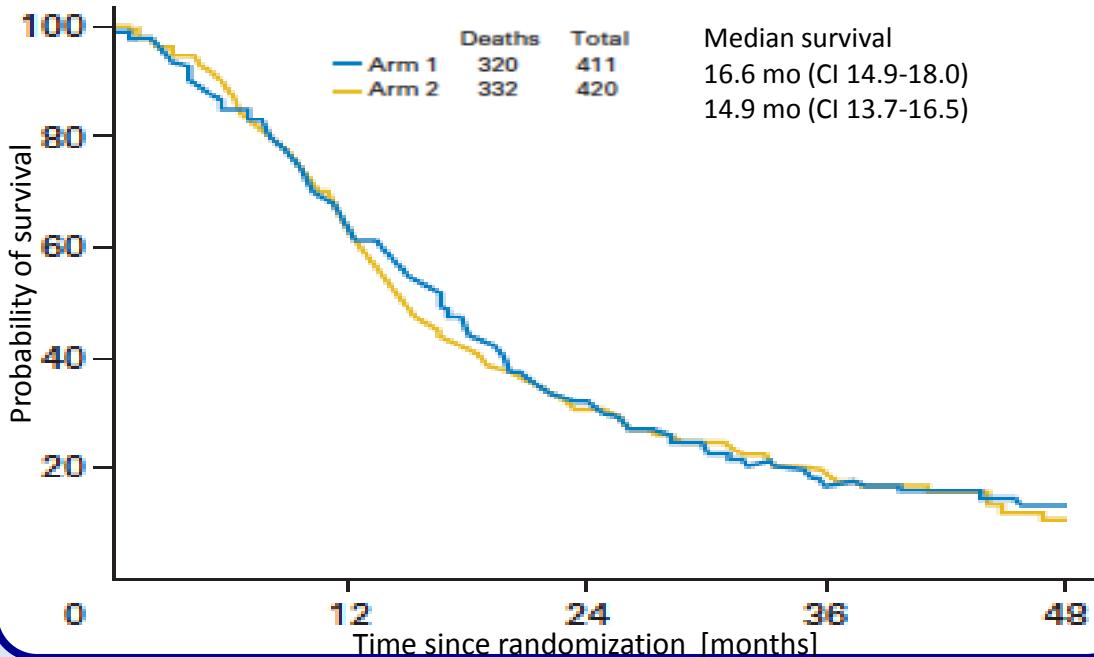
Standard-dose TMZ

(150–200 mg/m² daily x 5d)

R



dose-dense (dd) vs standard dose (sd) TMZ



Treatment:

- 29% pts received > 6 cycles
- No difference between European pts (6 cycles)
- US patients (-12 cycles)

TMZ or PCV which one is better ?

**Is TMZ inferior to PCV
or is PCV inferior to TMZ ?**

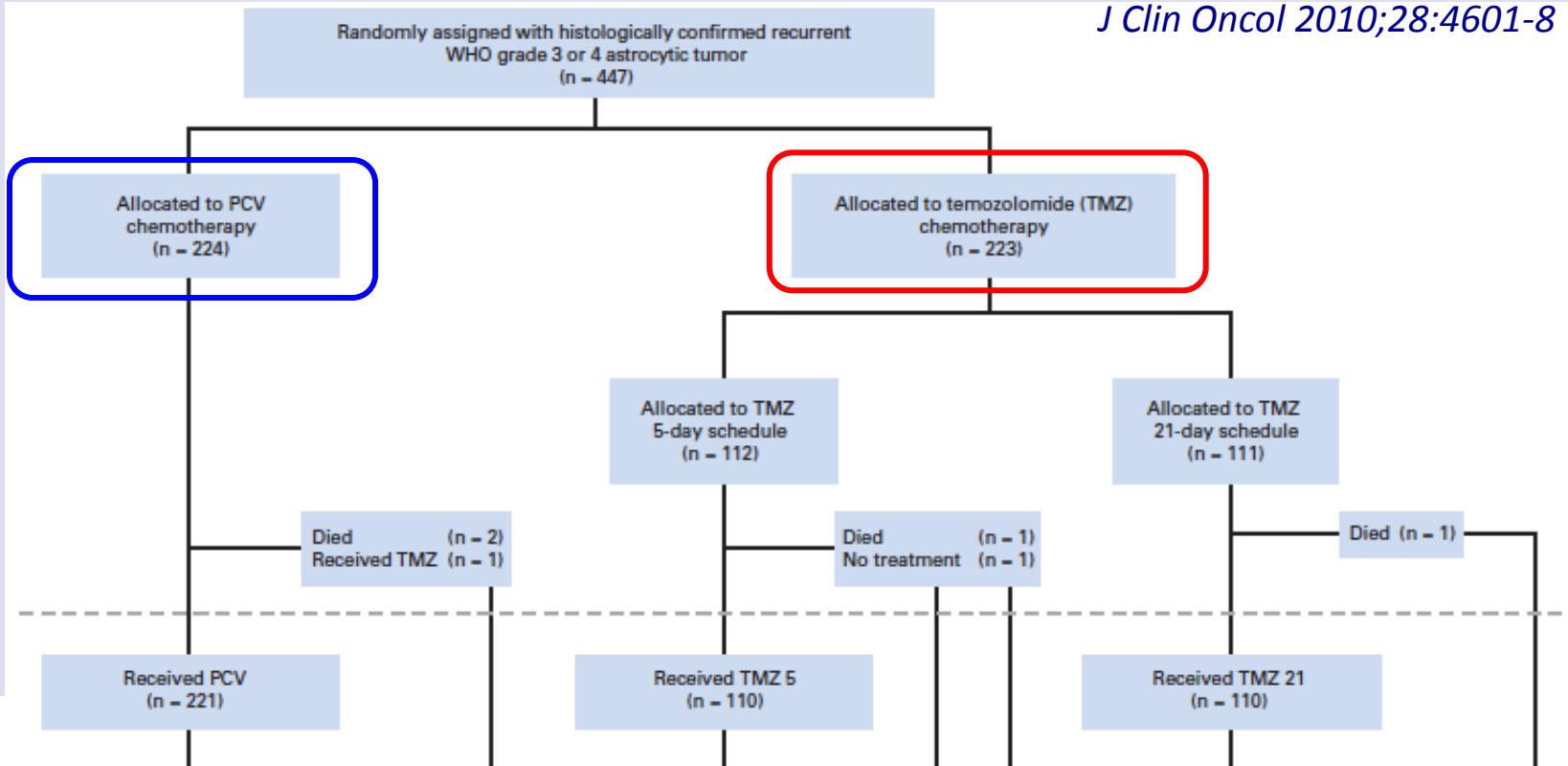
or

Does it matter at all ?

Temozolomide Versus Procarbazine, Lomustine, and Vincristine in Recurrent High-Grade Glioma

Michael Brada, Sally Stenning, Rhian Gabe, Lindsay C. Thompson, David Levy, Roy Rampling, Sara Erridge, Frank Saran, Rao Gattamaneni, Kirsten Hopkins, Sarah Beall, V. Peter Collins, and Siow-Ming Lee

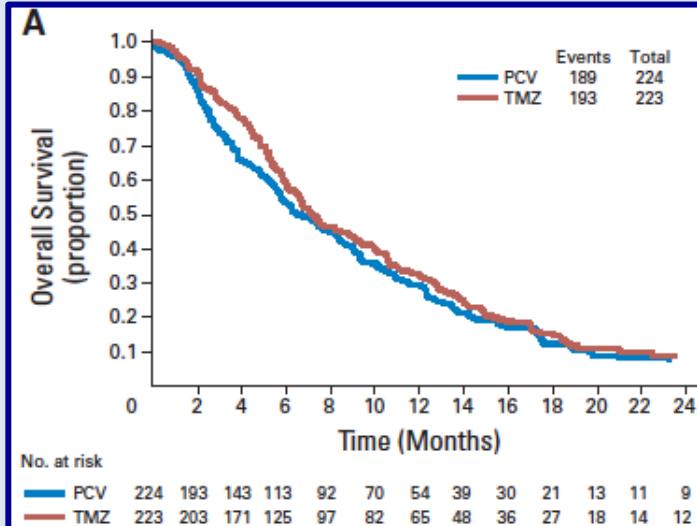
J Clin Oncol 2010;28:4601-8



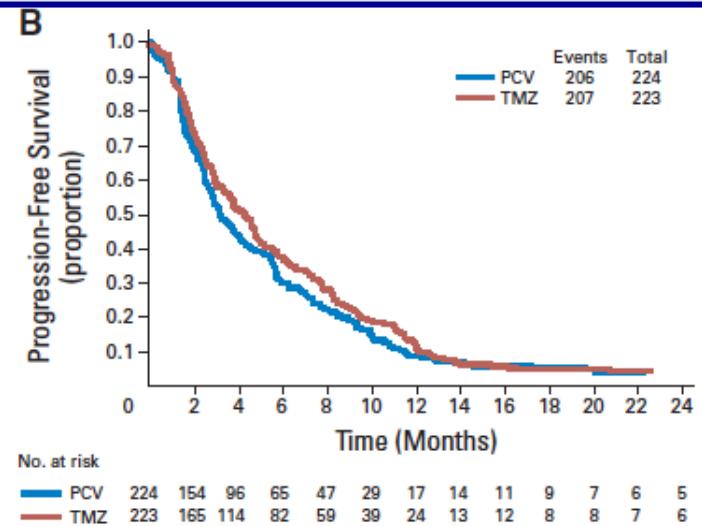
PCV vs TMZ

Brada et al:
J Clin Oncol 2010;28:4601-8

Overall Survival



Progression-free survival





NOA-04-Study

MBER



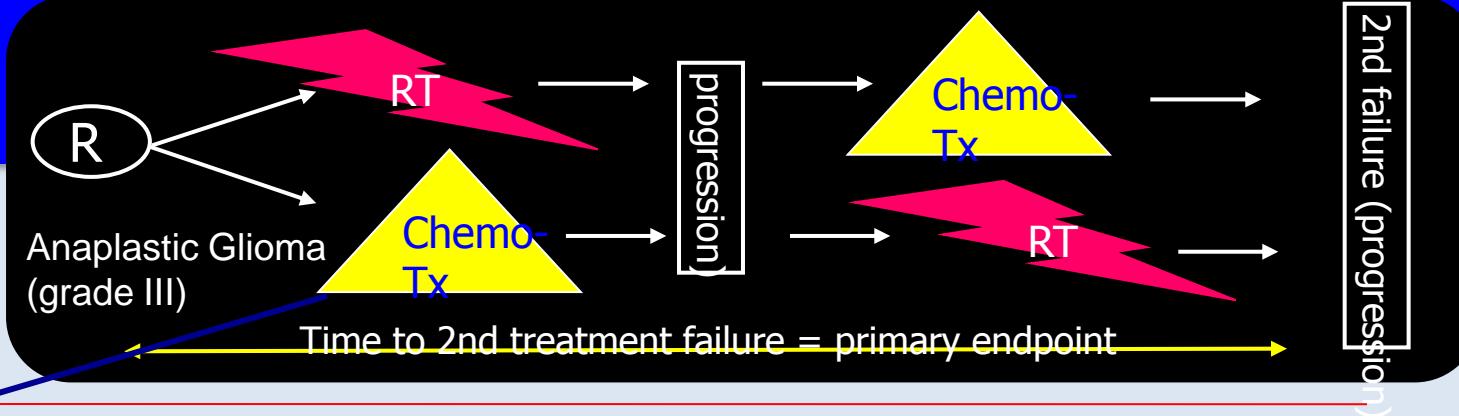
NOA-04: Time to Treatment Failure

	RT (+PCV/TMZ)	PCV/TMZ (+RT)
Discontinuations, n (%) (therapy-related)	0 (0)	14 (8.9)
Median TTF, months (95% CI)		
Astrocytoma	42.7+	43.8 (37.4 - NR)
Oligodendrogloma	32.0 (23.3 - NR)	29.4 (19.0 - NR)
Oligoastrocytoma	54+	54+
TTF 48, % (95% CI)	55.5 (46.3 - 64.7)	46.4 (36.7 - 56.1)

NR = Not reached; TTF 48 = Treatment failure rate at 48 months.

- There does not appear to be a difference in TTF between patients started on PCV (38.8 [26.3 - NR]) versus those started on TMZ (47.0 [35.7-NR]).

10



2nd failure (progression)

TMZ (5/28):

n = 94

PCV:

n = 86

- No difference in outcome whether TMZ or PCV

10



Annual '08 Meeting

Wick ... & Weller

J Clin Oncol 2009; 27:5874-5880

Current Clinically Relevant

Molecular Markers

in Neuro-Oncology

predictive

Prognostic & predictive

prognostic

- *MGMT* promoter methylation

Esteller & Herman. NEJM 2000; 343:1350-4.

Hegi & Stupp. NEJM 2005; 2005;352:997-1003.

- LOH 1p/19q

- → translocation chrs. 1;19

Cairncross & Louis. JNCI 1998 90:1473-9.

Jenkins, Cancer Res 2006; 66:9852-61

- *IDH1+IDH2* mutations

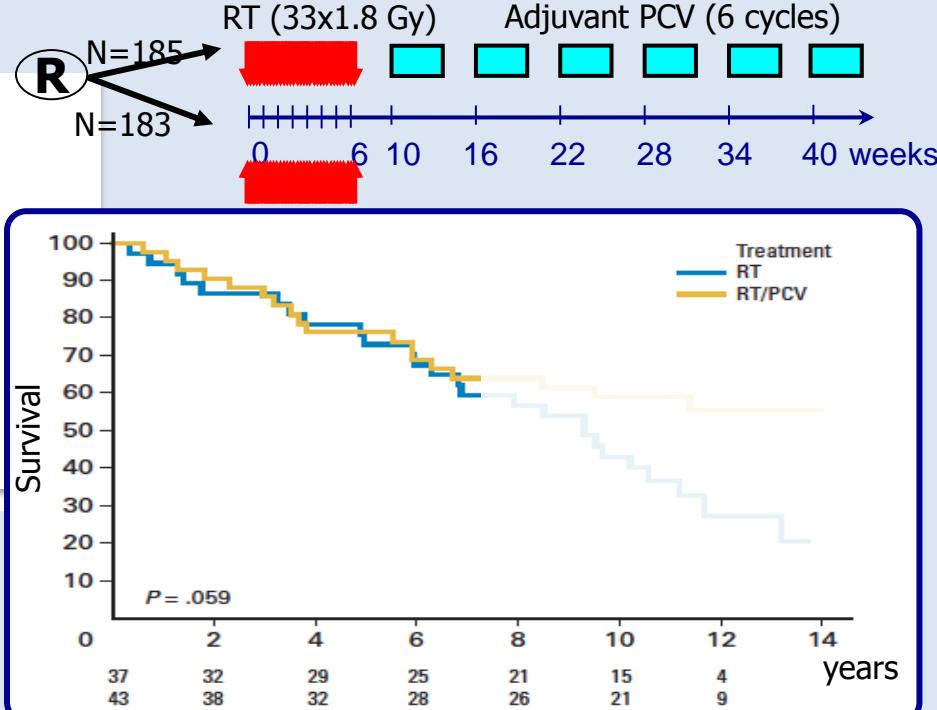
Yan & Bigner. NEJM 2009;360:765-73.

Zhao & Xiong . Science 2009.

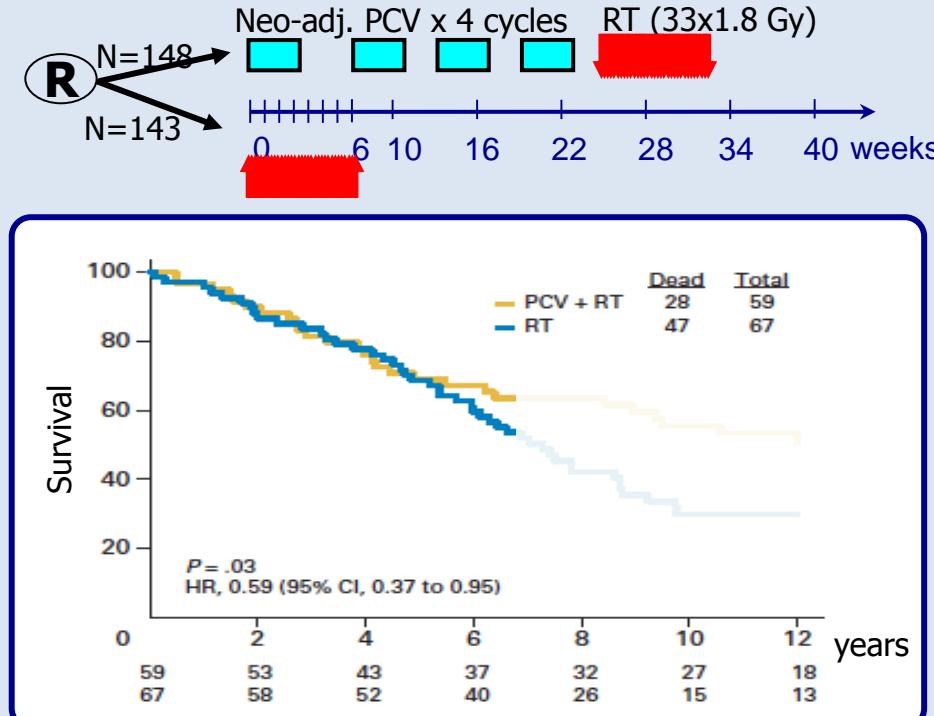
(Neo)adjuvant PCV for 1p/19q oligos: Long-term follow-up



EORTC

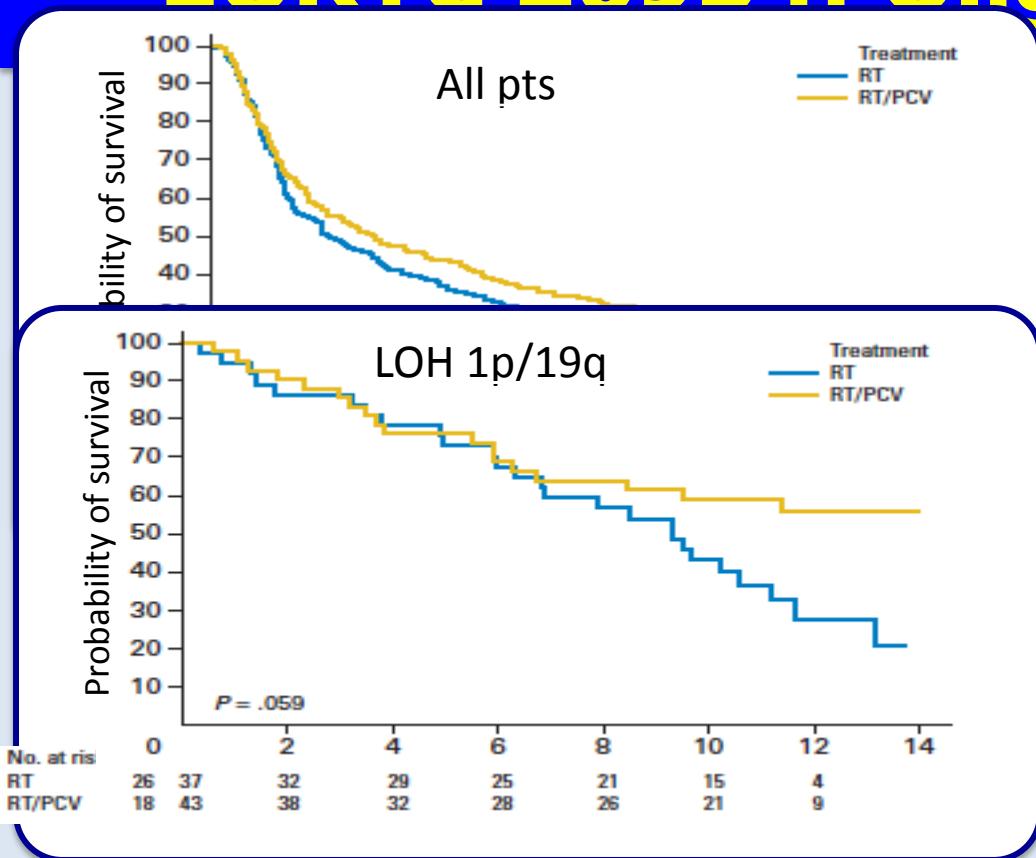


van den Bent et al., J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:2715-22
J Clin Oncol 2013, 31:344-50



Cairncross et al., J Clin Oncol 2006; 24:2707-14
J Clin Oncol 2013, 31:337-43

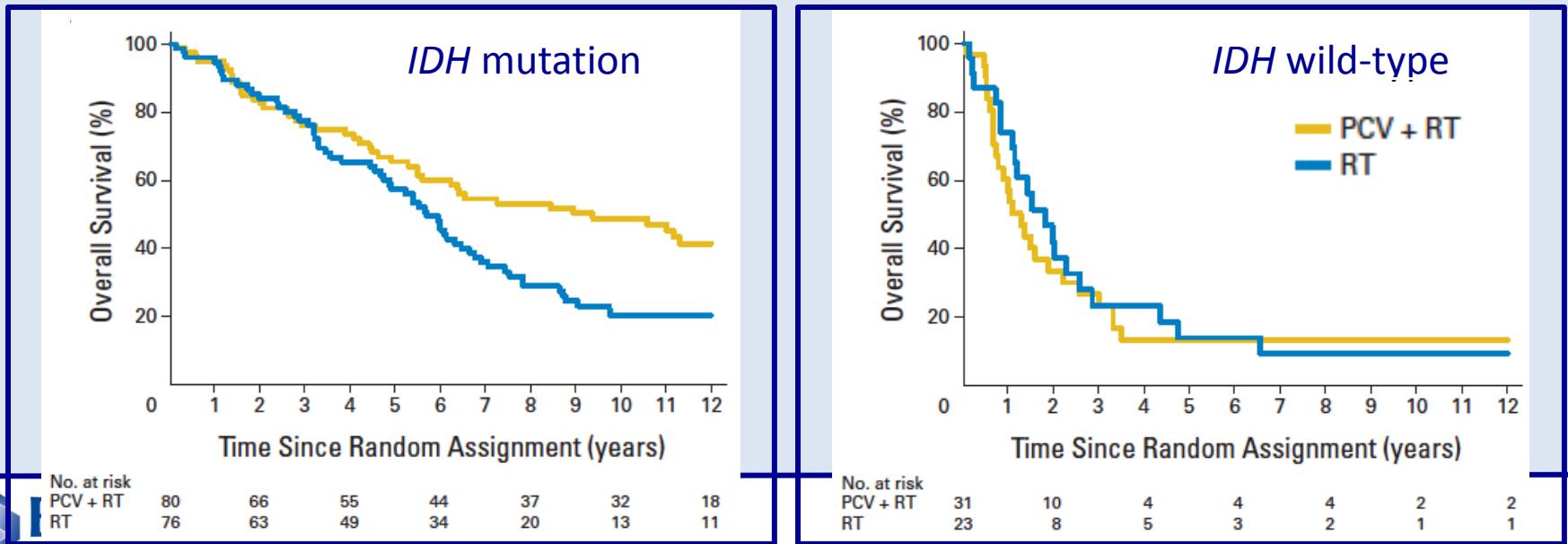
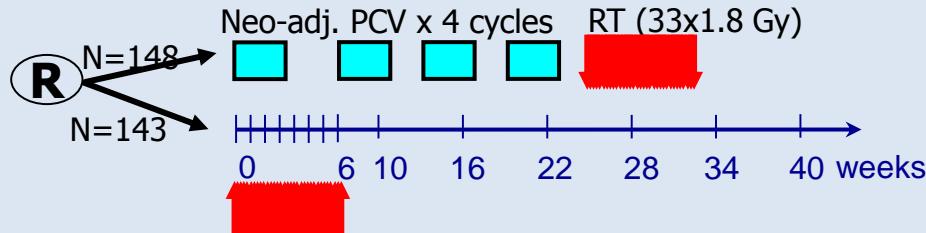
FORTC 26954: Oligo: RT → ± PCV



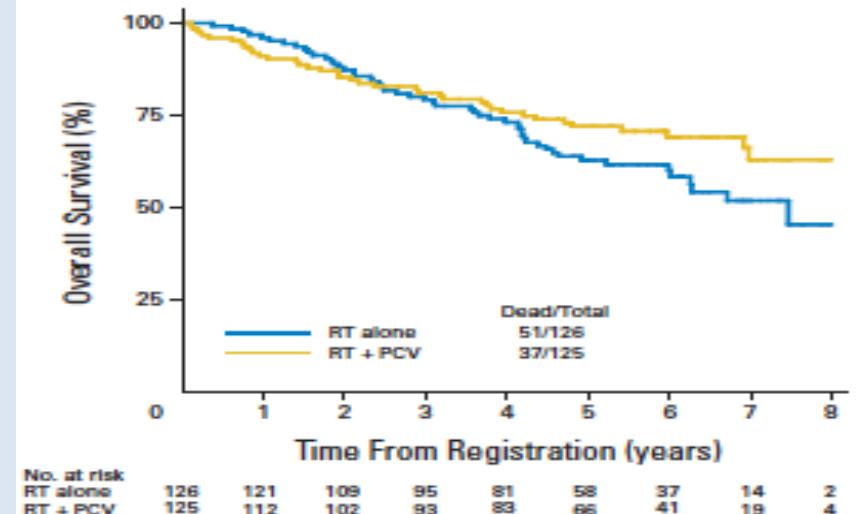
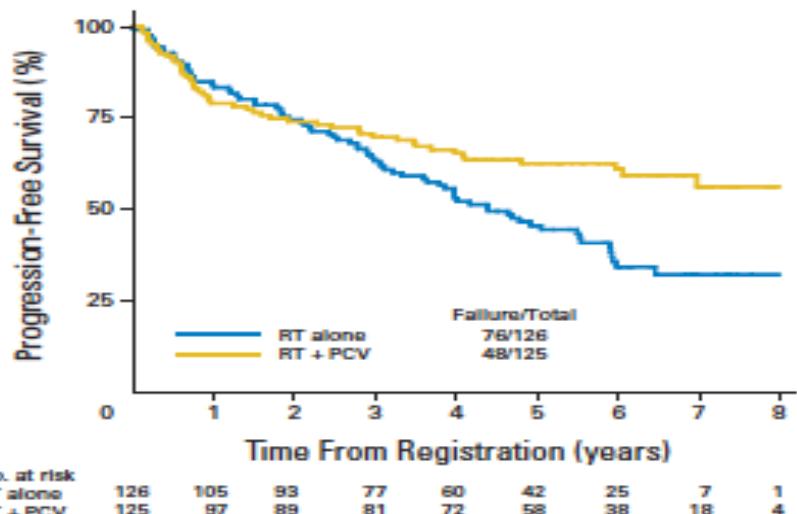
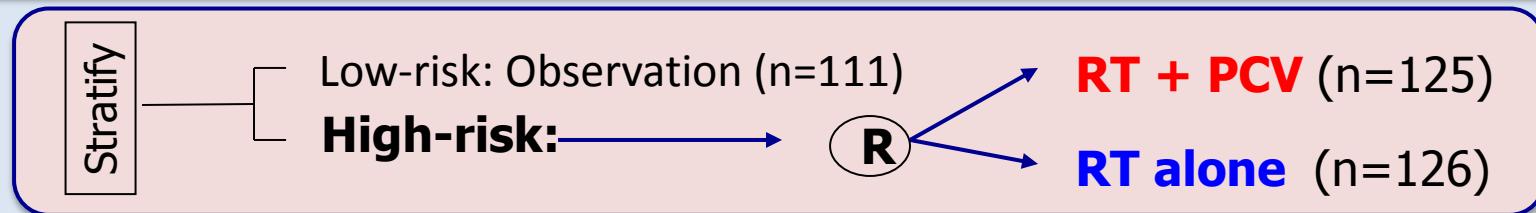
- 368 pts randomized
- After 2 years 217 pts (59%)
- After 10 yrs: 23%
- With LOH 1p/19q: 80
 - After 10 yrs 36 pts
 - 15 RT
 - 21 RT → PCV

RTOG 94-02: neoadj PCV

Cairncross et al for RTOG 94-02: J Clin Oncol 2014; 32:783-790

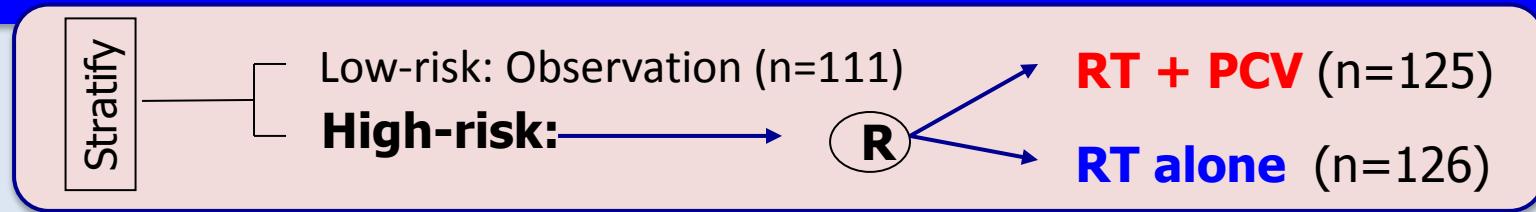


RTOG 98-02: High-risk LGG

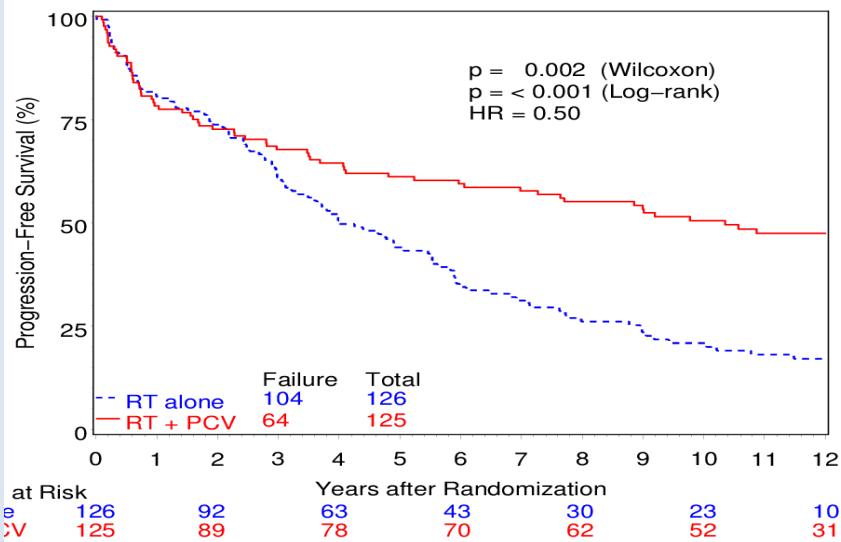


Shaw et al for RTOG-Intergroup: J Clin Oncol 2012; 30:2065-70

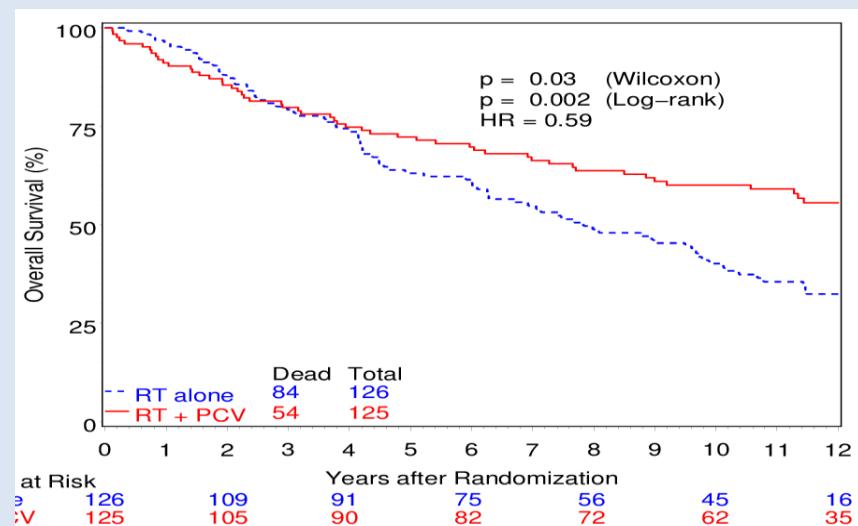
RTOG98-02: RT \pm PCV in LGG



Progression-free survival



Overall survival



LGG: EORTC Phase III Trial

EORTC 22033-26033

Eligibility:

- Grade II glioma
- age > 40
- tumor > 5 cm
- crossing midline/unresectable
- neurological symptoms

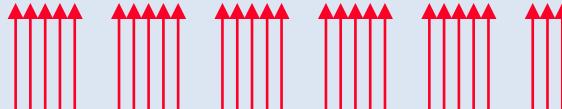
Stratification:

- Age
- Resection
- Histology (Oligo vs. Astro vs. mixed)
- 1p loss (yes/no/unknown.)
- Contrast enhancement
- Center

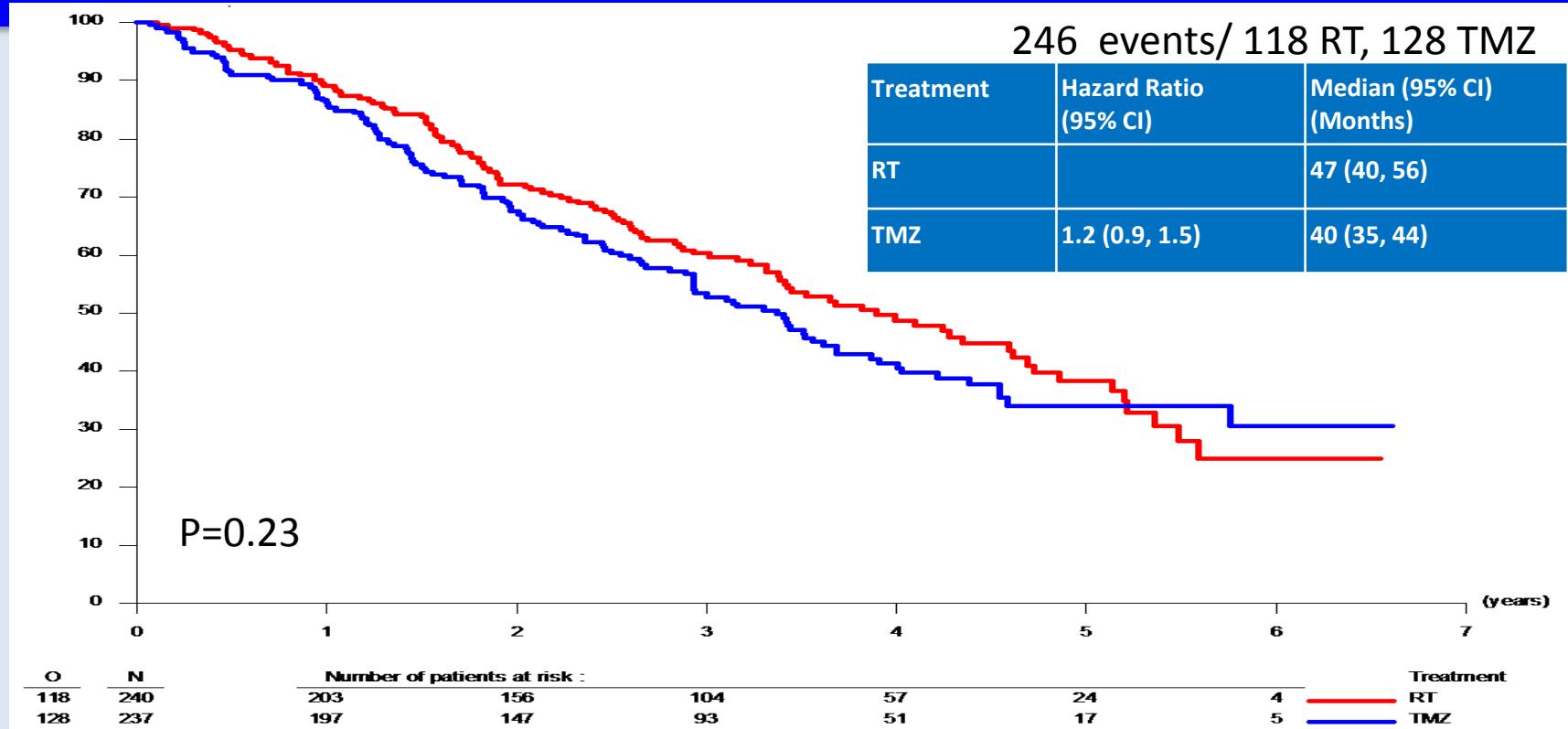
N=237
N=240

TEMOZOLOMIDE
75 mg/m² x 21d / q28d x 12 cy

RADIOTHERAPY
50.4 Gy (28 x 1.8 Gy)

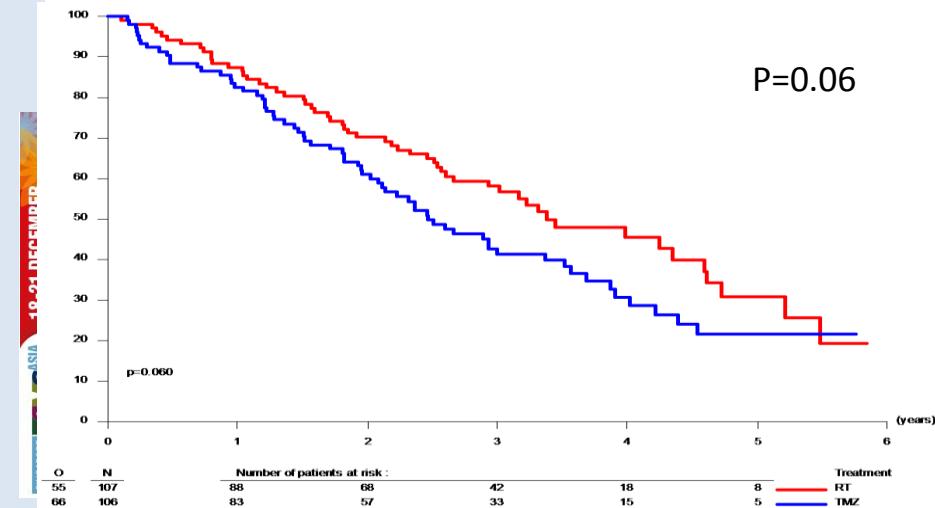


Primary analysis: Progression-Free Survival

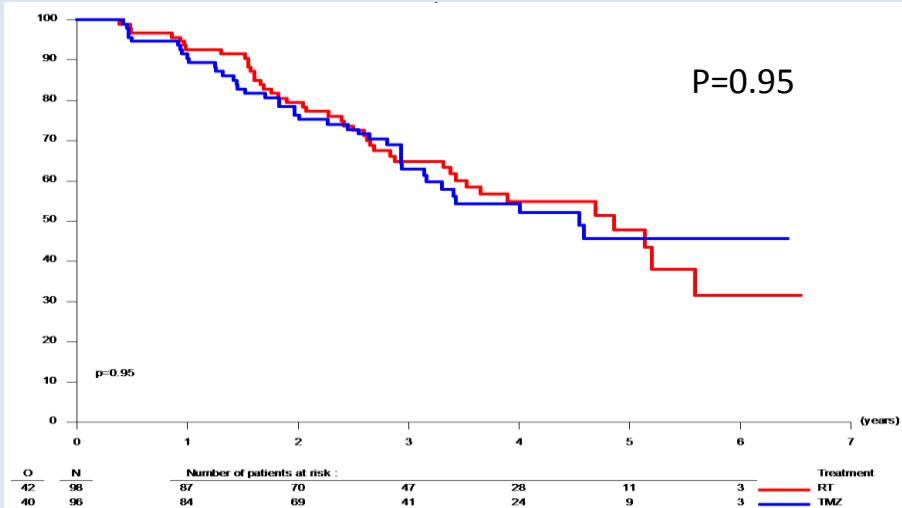


1p status: Progression-Free Survival

1p normal: n = 213; 121 events/ 55 RT, 66 TMZ



1p deleted: n=194; 82 events/ 42 RT, 40 TMZ



Treatment	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Median (95% CI) (Months)
RT		41 (32, 55)
TMZ	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	30 (24, 40)

Treatment	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Median (95% CI) (Months)
RT		Not reached
TMZ	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	74.05 (69.29, N)

Baumert, Hegi .. Stupp. Proc ASCO 2014

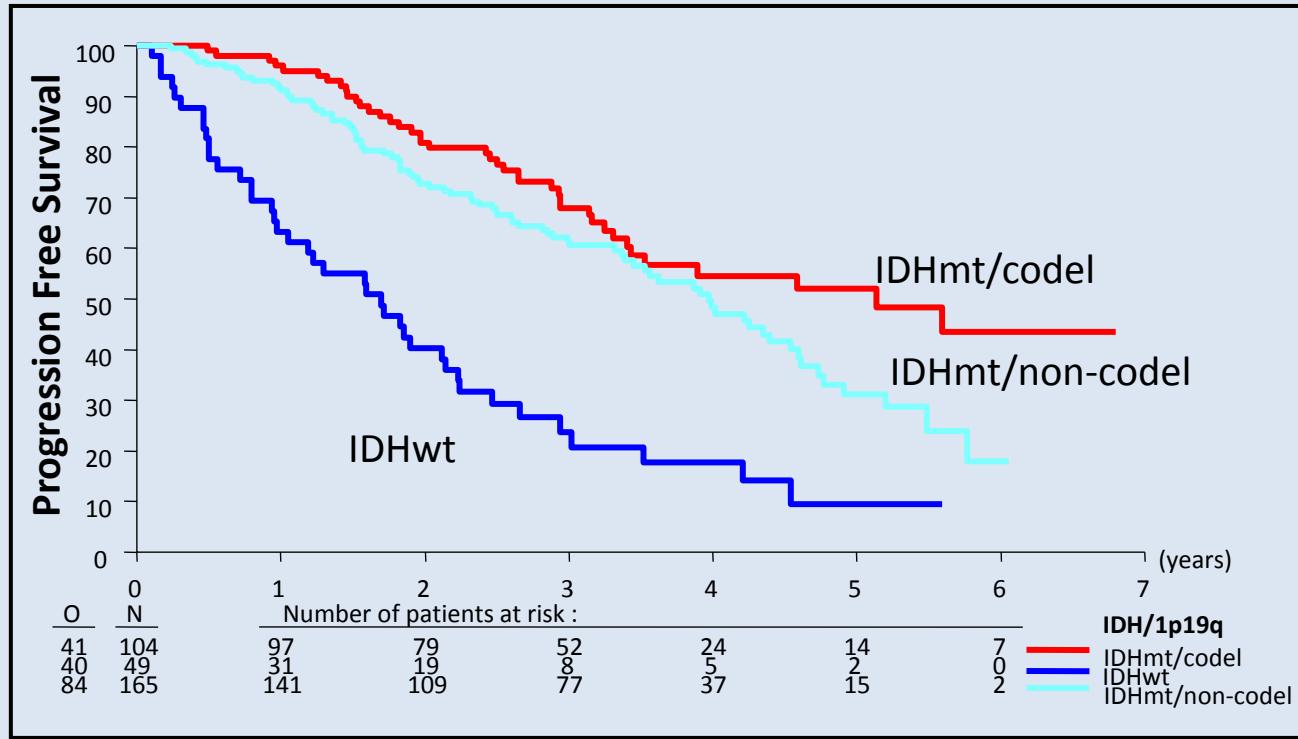
EORTC 22033: Patient Characteristics

	RT N=240 (%)	TMZ N=237 (%)	Total N=477 (%)
Molecular markers			
1p			
1p deleted	98 (40.8)	97 (40.9)	195 (40.9)
1p normal	107 (44.6)	106 (44.7)	213 (44.7)
Missing	35 (14.6)	34 (14.3)	69 (14.5)
1p/19q status			
1p/19q codeleted	55 (22.9)	62 (26.2)	117 (24.5)
1p/19q non-codeleted	125 (52.1)	115 (48.5)	240 (50.3)
Missing	60 (25)	60 (25.3)	120(25.2)
IDH 1/2 mutation status			
IDH 1/2 mutated	164 (68.3)	163 (68.8)	327 (68.6)
IDH 1/2 wild-type	35 (14.6)	30 (12.7)	65 (13.6)

Baumert, Hegi .. Stupp. Proc ASCO 2015

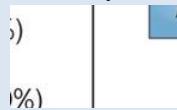


Molecular Characteristics and Outcome



Pathogenetic Evolution of Gliomas

Neural Stem Cell / Progenitor Cell



IDH1/2 mutations (>85%)
MGMT methylation (>85%)

<i>MGMT methylation (<50%)</i>	
<i>TERT mutation (>80%)</i>	
<i>EGFR amplification (40-50%)</i>	
<i>CDKN2A homoz del (>55%)</i>	
<i>PTEN mutation (20-30%)</i>	
<i>NF1 mutation (8%)</i>	
<i>CHR10 loss (80%)</i>	

TP53 mutations (>65%)
ATRX mutation (>65%)

Co-deletion 1p/19q (>75%)
TERT mutation (>60%)

Diffuse Astrocytoma

Oligodendrogloma

Anaplastic Astrocytoma

Anaplastic Oligodendrogl.

Grade II

Grade III

Primary GBM

Secondary GBM

Grade IV

Median age: 55-65 years

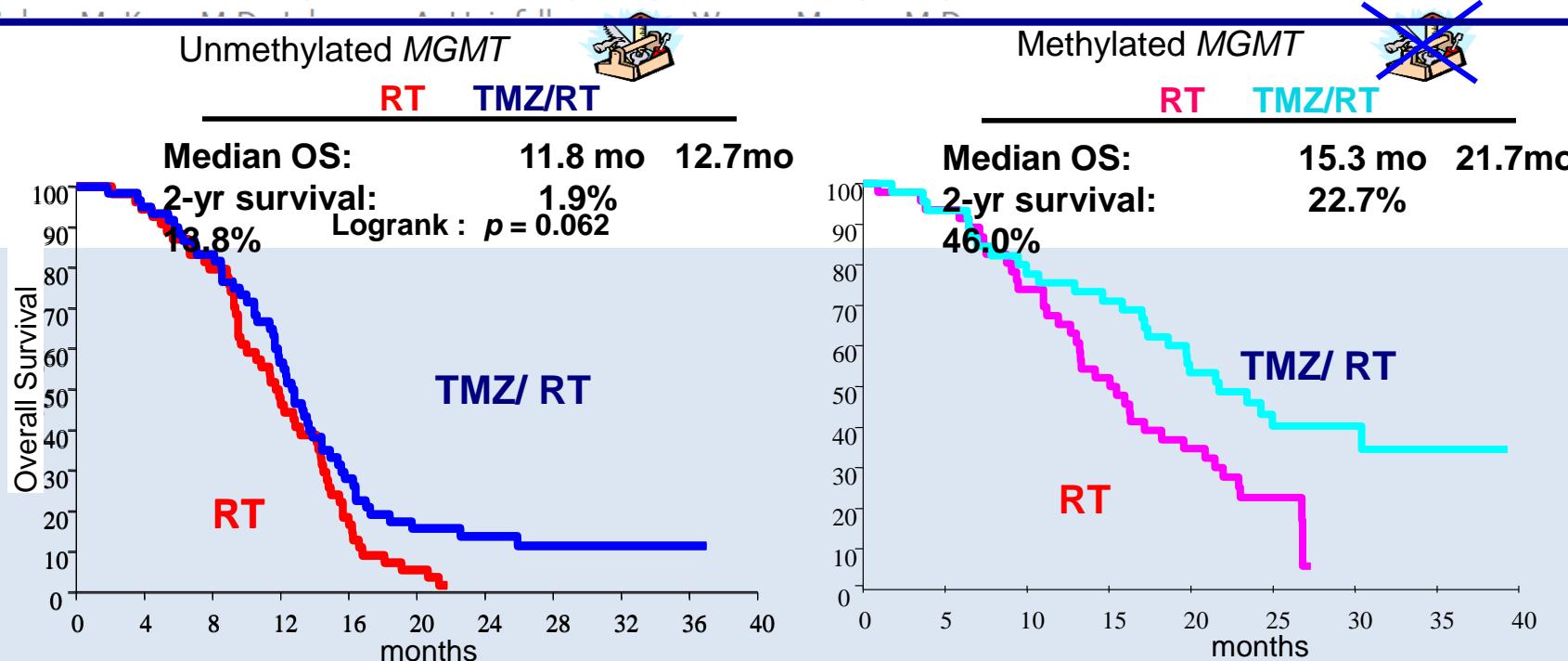
35-45 years

MGMT Gene Silencing and Benefit from Temozolomide in Glioblastoma

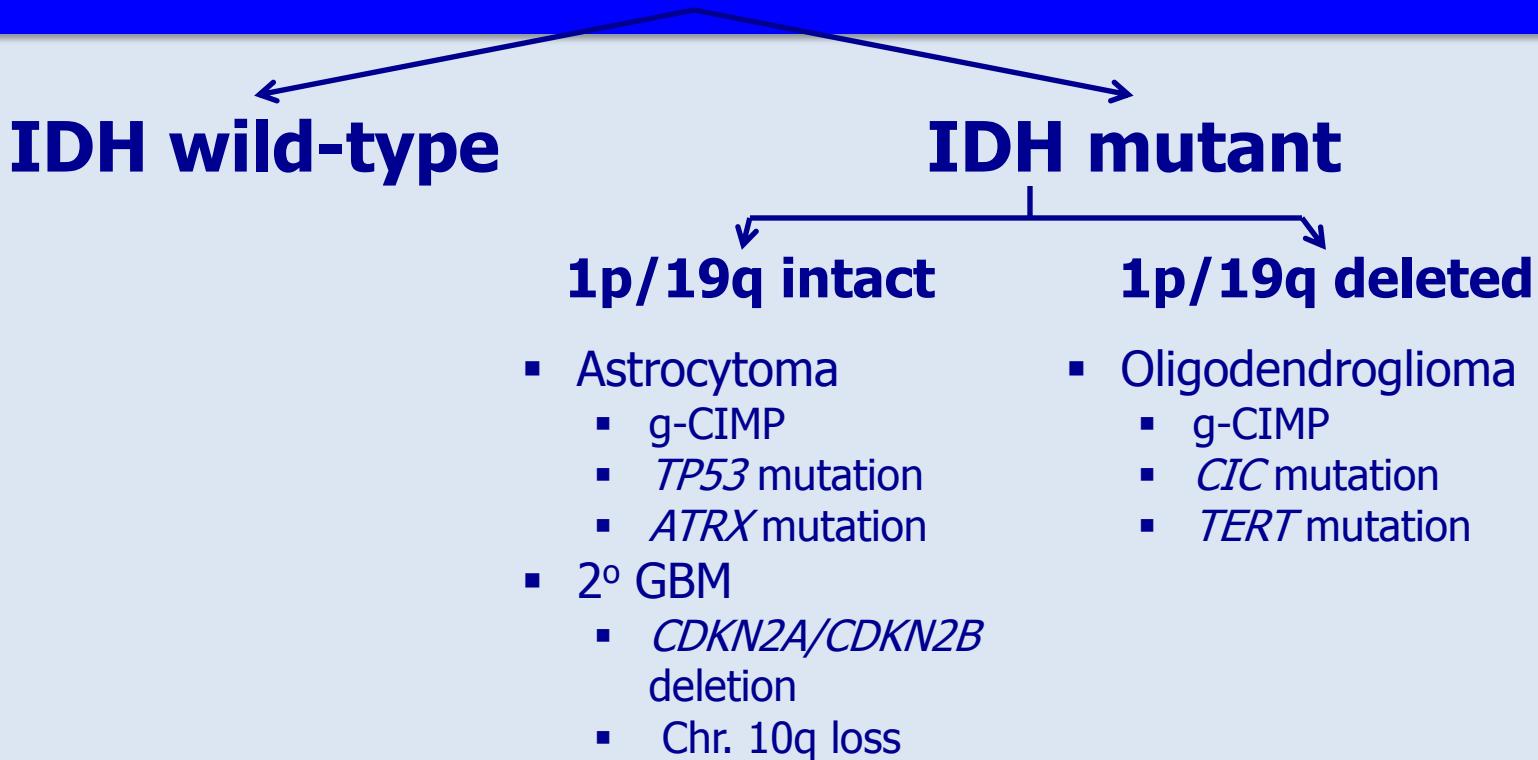
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Monika E. Hegi, Ph.D., Annie-Claire Diserens, M.Sc., Thierry Gorlia, M.Sc.,
Marie-France Hamou, Nicolas de Tribolet, M.D., Michael Weller, M.D.,

MARCH 10, 2005



Molecularly based classification



Molecularly based classification

IDH wild-type

IDH mutant

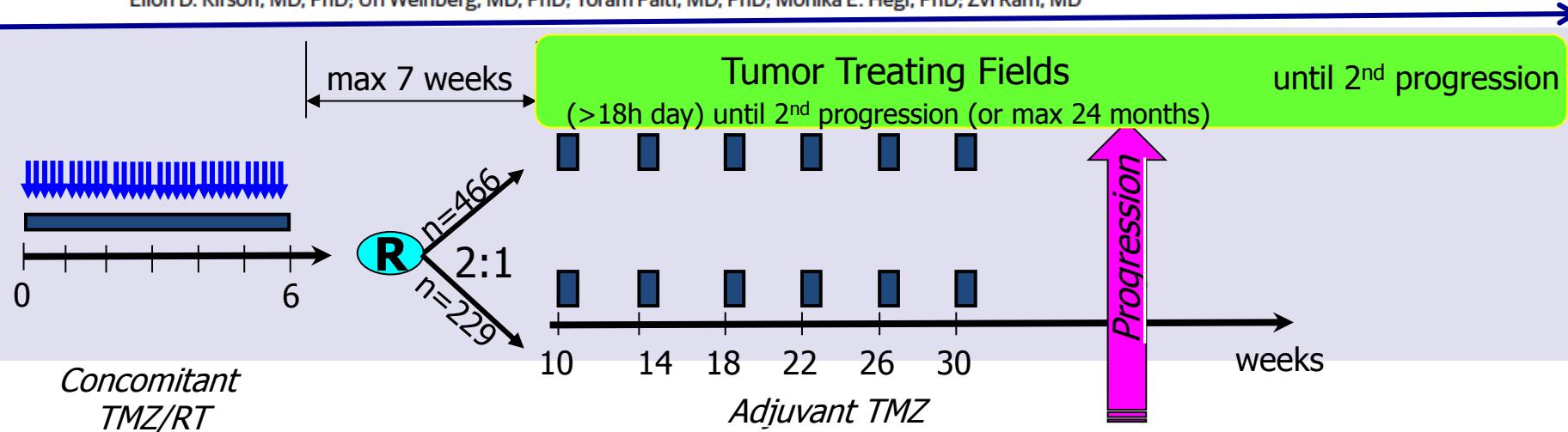
GBM

- *MGMT* Methylated
 - → Temozolomide
- *MGMT* Non-methylated
 - → less or no benefit from alkylating agent chemo
- EGFR amplification
 - EGFRviii mutation
 - → clinical trials
- No EGFR amplification

Maintenance Therapy With Tumor-Treating Fields Plus Temozolomide vs Temozolomide Alone for Glioblastoma A Randomized Clinical Trial

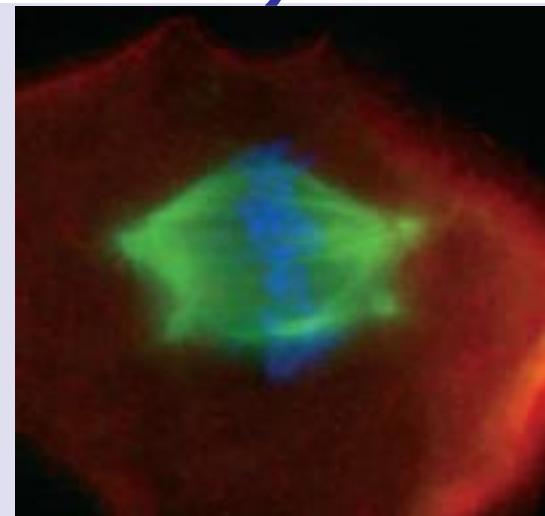
15. December 2015

Roger Stupp, MD; Sophie Taillibert, MD; Andrew A. Kanner, MD; Santosh Kesari, MD, PhD; David M. Steinberg, PhD; Steven A. Toms, MD, FACS, MPH; Lynne P. Taylor, MD, FAAN; Frank Lieberman, MD; Antonio Silvani, MD; Karen L. Fink, MD, PhD; Gene H. Barnett, MD, MBA; Jay-Jiguang Zhu, MD, PhD; John W. Henson, MD, MBA, FAAN; Herbert H. Engelhard, MD, PhD; Thomas C. Chen, MD, PhD; David D. Tran, MD, PhD; Jan Sroubek, MD; Nam D. Tran, MD, PhD; Andreas F. Hottinger, MD, PhD; Joseph Landolfi, DO; Rajiv Desai, MD; Manuela Caroli, MD; Yvonne Kew, MD, PhD; Jerome Honnorat, MD, PhD; Ahmed Idbaih, MD, PhD; Eilon D. Kirson, MD, PhD; Uri Weinberg, MD, PhD; Yoram Palti, MD, PhD; Monika E. Hegi, PhD; Zvi Ram, MD



TTFields: low amplitude alternating electrical fields (1-3 V/cm, 200 kHz)

- Living cells contain ion / charged molecules
 - Charged cell components can generate and be influenced by electric fields
- Generated forces will:
 - Disrupt cell division
 - Interfere with assembly of organelles, either directly or by interrupting spindle checkpoints



multipolar spindle

*Kirson ED et al. Alternating electric fields arrest cell proliferation in animal tumor models and human brain tumors
Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 2007;104(24):10152-10157*

*Kirson ED et al. Disruption of cancer cell replication by alternating electrical fields.
Cancer Res 64, 3288-3295, May 1, 2004*

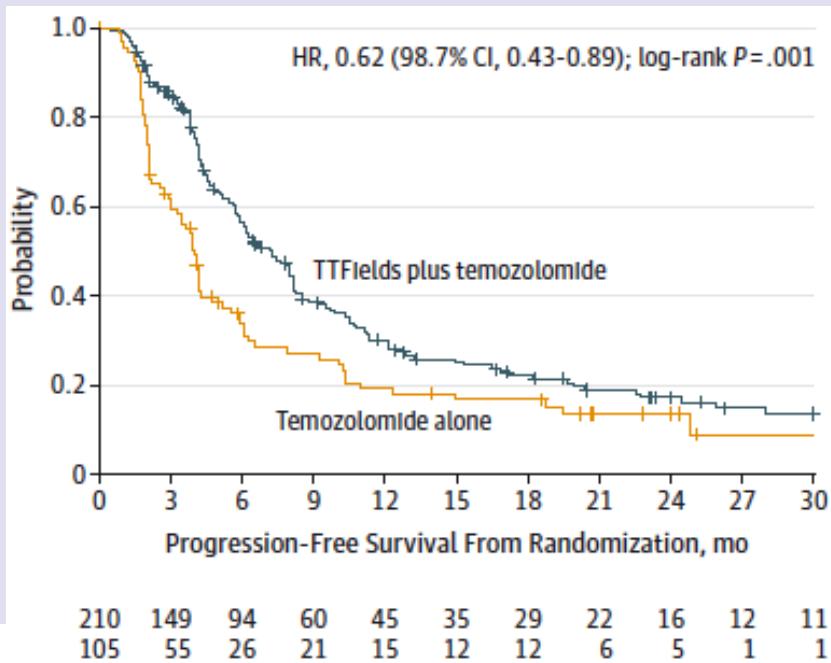
Did not meet eligibility criteria	(n= 52)	
Progr. disease (before random.)		(n= 82)
Did not complete RT/TMZ	(n= 8)	
Cannot tolerate TMZ		(n= 4)
Refusal of randomization		(n= 53)
Did not want the device		(n= 46)
Participation in another trial	(n= 20)	
Travel distance to the site		(n= 18)
Refused any further treatment		(n= 4)
Unknown		(n= 37)

Mature Data
Median f/up
38 months

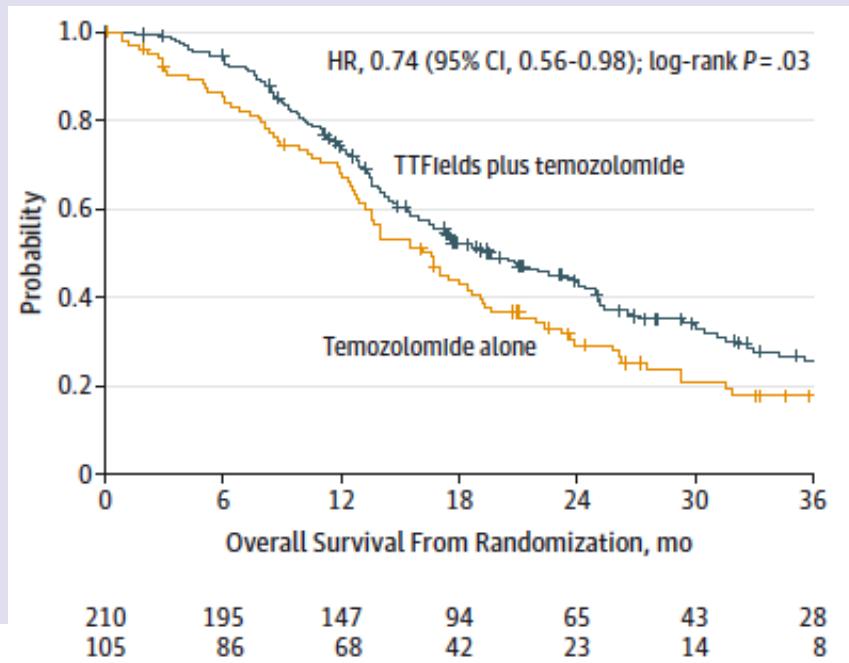
Adj. TMZ ± TTFields

Stupp et al. JAMA. 2015 Dec 15;314(23):2535-2543

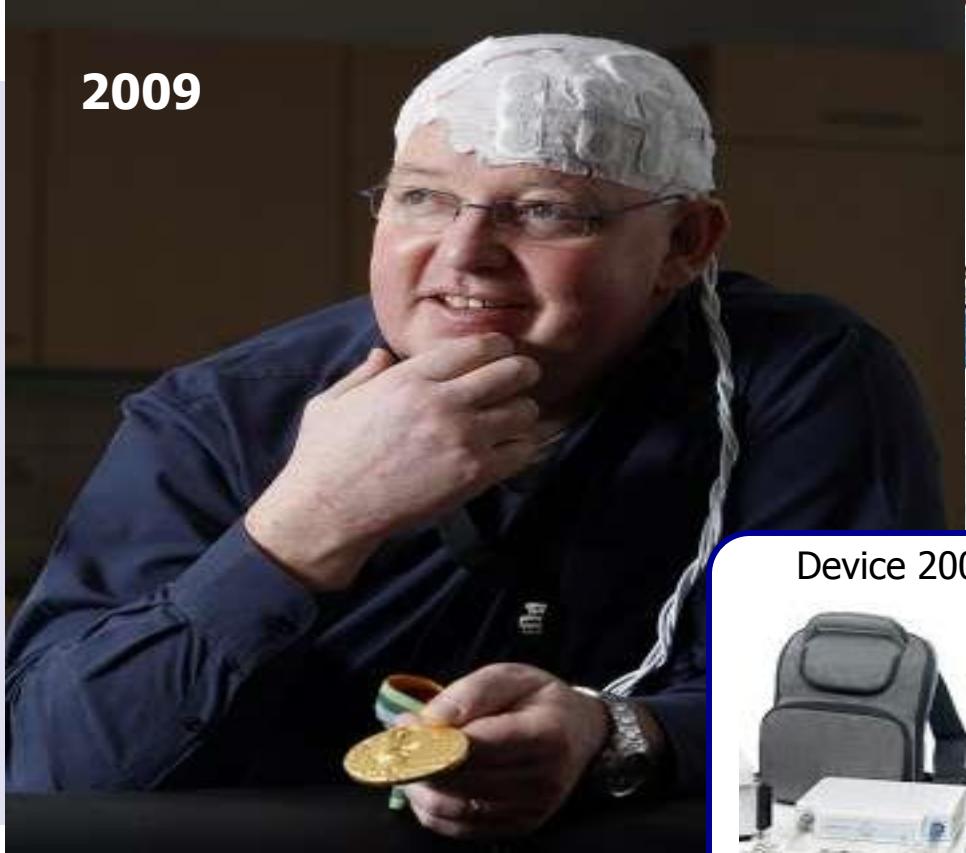
Progression-free survival



Overall survival



2009



2012



Device 2005



Device 2015



© Blick. Foto Benjamin Soland

EORTC 26101

A Phase III Trial Exploring the Combination of Bevacizumab and Lomustine in Patients with First Recurrence of a Glioblastoma

W. Wick on behalf of the EORTC Brain Tumor Group, Society of Neuro-Oncology (SNO) Annual Meeting, San Antonio, 21. November 2015

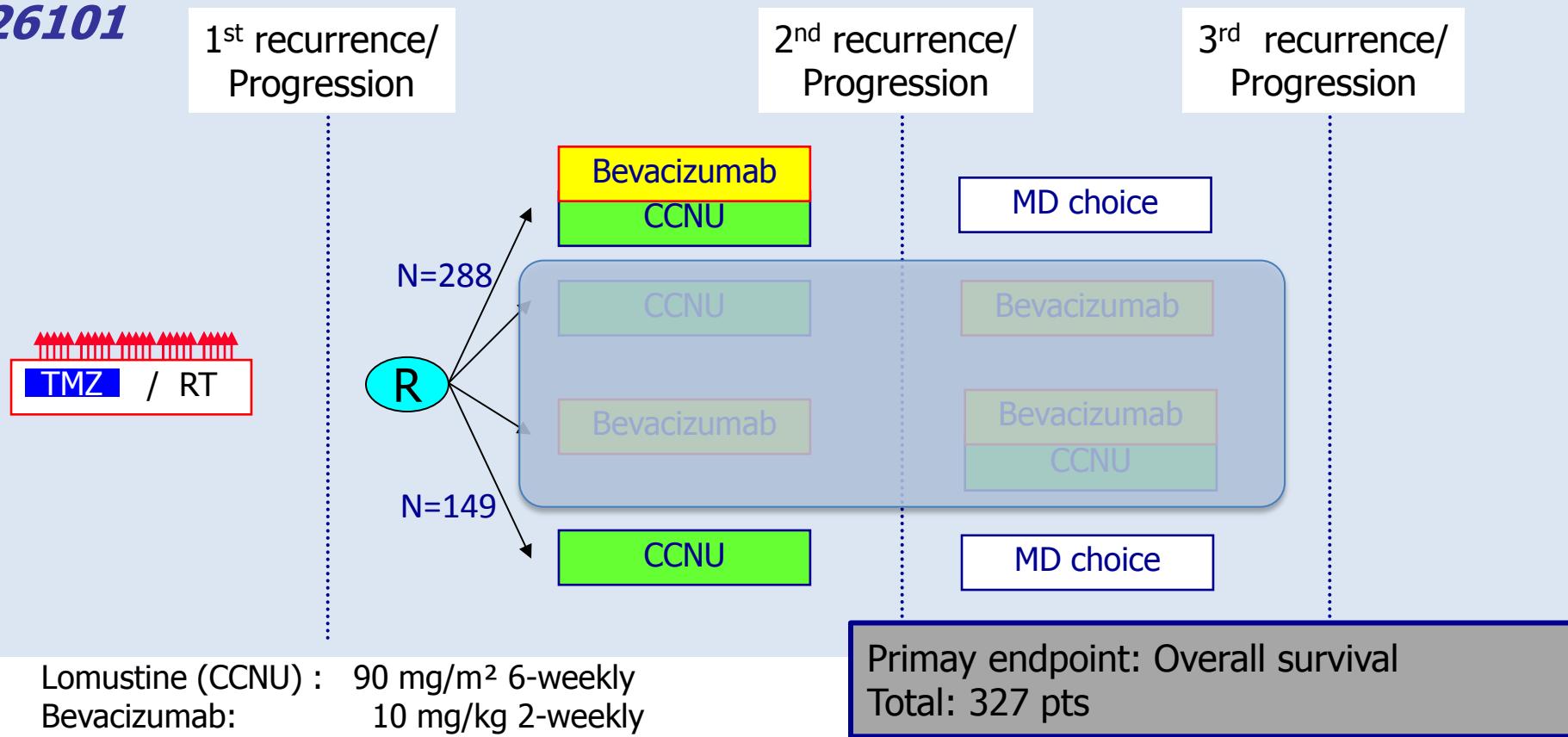


EORTC

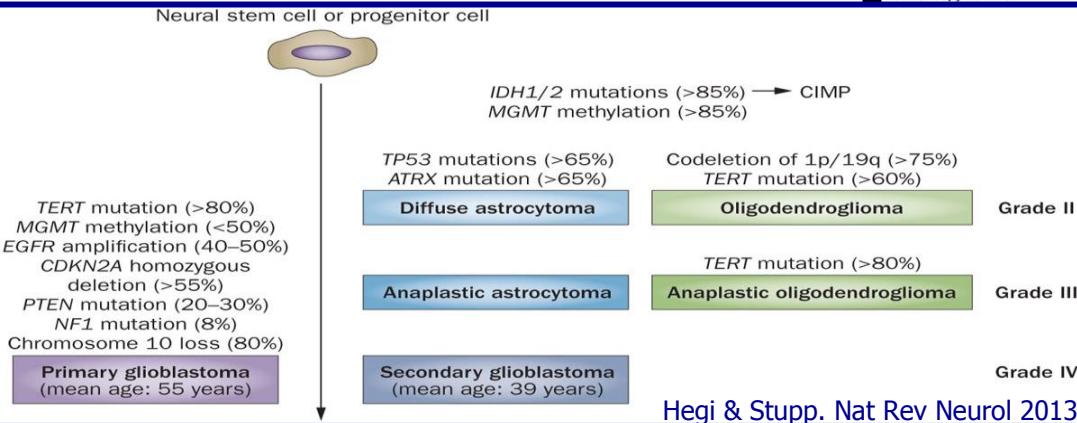
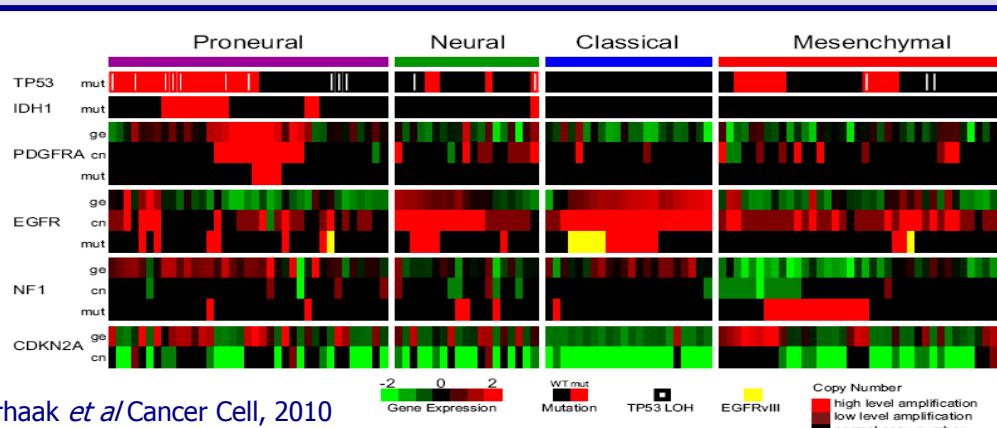
26101

CCNU ± immediate vs delayed bevacizumab

Recurrent GBM



molecular understanding



5th Quadrennial Meeting of the World Federation of Neuro-Oncology

Zurich / Switzerland, May 3 - 7, 2017





University Hospital
Zurich

Zurich University
Cancer Center



University of
Zurich^{UZH}

