

Frameless stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases: a review of outcomes and prognostic scores evaluation

ST Mok *, Michael KM Kam, WK Tsang, Darren MC Poon, Herbert H Loong, WM Yeung, TY Yeung, Jimmy Yu, Carlos KH Wong

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stereotactic brain radiosurgery provides good local control in patients with limited brain metastases. A newly developed frameless system allows pain-free treatment. We reviewed the effectiveness of this frameless stereotactic brain radiosurgery and identified prognostic factors that may aid better patient selection.

Methods: Medical records of patients with brain metastases treated with linear accelerator-based frameless stereotactic brain radiosurgery between January 2010 and July 2015 in a university affiliated hospital in Hong Kong were reviewed. Outcomes including local and distant brain control rate, progression-free survival, and overall survival were analysed. Prognostic factors were identified by univariable and multivariable analyses. Association of outcomes with four common prognostic scores was performed.

Results: In this study, 64 patients with 94 lesions were treated with a median dose of 18 Gy (range, 12-22 Gy) in a single fraction. The median follow-up was 11.5 months. One-year actuarial local and distant brain control rates were 72% and 71%, respectively. The median overall survival was 13.0 months. On multivariable analysis, Karnofsky performance status score (>50 vs ≤50) and number of lesions (1-2 vs ≥3) were found to associate significantly with distinct brain progression-free survival (P=0.022, hazard ratio=0.20, 95% confidence interval 0.05-0.80 and P=0.003, hazard ratio=0.31, 95% confidence interval 0.14-0.68, respectively). Overall survival was

associated significantly with Basic Score for Brain Metastases (P=0.031), Score Index for Radiosurgery in Brain Metastases (P=0.007), and Graded Prognostic Assessment (P=0.003). Improvement in overall survival was observed in all groups of different prognostic scores.

Conclusion: Frameless stereotactic brain radiosurgery is effective in patients with oligo-metastases of brain and should be increasingly considered in patients with favourable prognostic scoring.

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▶ A video clip showing frameless stereotactic radiosurgery for brain metastases is available at <www.hkmj.org>



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New knowledge added by this study

- Survival of patients with brain metastases has significantly improved over the past decade.
- Frameless stereotactic brain radiosurgery is effective and has acceptable toxicities.

Implications for clinical practice or policy

- Calculation of a prognostic score can aid clinicians in the identification of patients who will benefit most from stereotactic brain radiosurgery.

Introduction

Patients with brain metastases have previously had poor survival of only 3 to 4 months with non-surgical treatment.^{1,2} Substantial improvement has been achieved in recent years with the advance of systemic treatment and radiation techniques.

Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) was first delivered with the Cobalt-60 Gamma Knife system by Leksell in 1951.³ Today, SRS can also be delivered via the linear accelerator (LINAC) system and proton beam system. It is usually indicated in patients with oligo-brain metastases (≤4) with a diameter of less than 4 cm.⁴

用於腦轉移瘤的無框架立體定位放射外科手術： 治療結果和預後評估的評估

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引言：立體定位放射外科手術能讓腦轉移瘤患者得到良好的局部控制。新開發的無框架系統能達致無痛治療。本文回顧此技術的效用，並找出有助選擇合適患者的預後因素。

方法：回顧香港一所大學教學醫院，在2010年1月至2015年7月期間腦轉移瘤患者的病歷資料，患者均接受直線加速器結合無框架立體定向腦放射治療。我們分析腦轉移瘤的局部和遠處控制率，以及無進展生存期和總生存期的結果。通過單變量和多變量分析確定預後因素，並找出這些結果與四項常見的預後評估是否相關。

結果：本研究中，64名（94個病變）腦轉移瘤患者每次接受劑量的中位數為18 Gy（介乎12-22 Gy）。隨訪期中位數11.5個月。一年統計局部和遠處腦部控制率分別為72%和71%。生存期中位數13.0個月。多變量分析中，發現Karnofsky行為狀態評分表（ >50 比 ≤ 50 ）和病變數目（1-2比 ≥ 3 ）與腦部無進展生存顯著相關（ $P=0.022$ ，風險比 $=0.20$ ，95%置信區間0.05-0.80； $P=0.003$ ，風險比 $=0.31$ ，95%置信區間0.14-0.68）。總體生存率與腦轉移基本評分（ $P=0.031$ ）、放射治療分級指數（ $P=0.007$ ）和等級預後評估標準（ $P=0.003$ ）顯著相關。所有預後評估的不同組別的生存期均有整體改善。

結論：無框架立體定向腦放射外科手術對腦轉移瘤患者具成效，應使用在有良好預後評估的患者中。

It is particularly advantageous for lesions in the deep brain parenchyma that are not easily accessible by surgery. A frame-based system was initially used to immobilise the patient. A frameless system was later developed to minimise patient suffering and was reported to have comparable outcomes to the framed-based system.⁵ Since the introduction of a frameless system, SRS or even fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy has been increasingly used to treat patients with oligo-brain metastases. Patients do not have to undergo painful frame placement. Rather, they undergo simple planning procedures over 2 consecutive days. The patient is required to return only for mould fitting and planning of computed tomography. Together with diagnostic fine-cut magnetic resonance imaging co-registration, oncologists can easily contour the target on the radiotherapy planning system. With the use of the ExacTrac system (Brainlab AG, Germany) to verify treatment position, the magnitude of error is reported to be only 0.7 mm, and the mean deviation between frame-based and image-guided initial positioning is just 1.0 mm (standard deviation, 0.5 mm).⁶ A frameless system became one of the choices of treatment in SRS and was included in the ASTRO policy.⁷ The recommended dosages according to the RTOG 9005 trial are 24 Gy, 18 Gy, and 15 Gy for tumours of ≤ 20 mm, 21-30 mm, and 31-40 mm in maximum diameter, respectively.⁸ For framed SRS,

1-year local progression-free survival (PFS) was reported to be up to 70% to 90%, and median overall survival (OS) of 6 to 12 months.⁹⁻¹⁵ The outcomes of frameless SRS have been reported only in limited series, with 1-year local control of 79% to 95%.^{5,16-18}

Patient selection and tailor-made management are indeed challenging. Several scoring systems have been modelled to predict survival of patients with brain metastases, including the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Recursive Partitioning Analysis (RTOG RPA),¹⁹ Basic Score for Brain Metastases (BSBM),²⁰ the Score Index for Radiosurgery in Brain Metastases (SIR),²¹ Graded Prognostic Assessment (GPA),²² and Disease-Specific Graded Prognostic Assessment (DS-GPA).²³ These scoring systems were developed at a time when treatment strategies were also rapidly evolving with the availability of more accurate diagnostic imaging, better radiotherapy techniques, and more effective systemic and targeted agents. A paradigm shift to more aggressive treatment of oligo-metastasis as a result of longer cancer survivorship now requires further validation of these scoring systems.

In this study, we reviewed the outcomes of patients who underwent LINAC-based frameless SRS and identified prognostic factors that affect survival. By doing so, we hope to gain a better understanding of which patients will benefit from SRS without jeopardising their quality of life.

Methods

Records of patients who underwent frameless SRS for limited brain metastases in a university-affiliated hospital between January 2010 and July 2015 were retrospectively reviewed. Patient data were extracted from paper records and the Clinical Management System of the Hospital Authority, Hong Kong by investigators in charge of the study. Data extracted included gender, age, type of primary malignancy, date of diagnosis of malignancy and brain metastases, extracranial disease status and control at treatment time, diagnostic and monitoring modalities, presence of convulsions, and steroid and anticonvulsant use before and after treatment period. Treatment details including immobilisation technique, number of lesions, dose and fractionation, and volume of lesions were reviewed from department records and the Brainlab iplan system (Brainlab AG, Germany). Prognostic scoring including RTOG RPA, BSBM, SIR, and GPA were calculated (Appendix 1¹⁹⁻²³).

Outcome parameters including local and distant brain control, PFS, and OS were generated using SPSS (Windows version 22.0; IBM Corp, Armonk [NY], US). Univariable analysis with Cox proportional hazards model was performed to generate prognostic factors for local and distinct brain PFS (defined as the time from treatment to documented local progression/distinct brain

progression or death) and OS. For each outcome, statistically significant non-modifiable patient and disease factors in univariable analysis together with important treatment factors were included in respective multivariable analysis using Cox proportional hazards model. The enter method was used for variable selection process. Kaplan-Meier survival curve for OS was generated for different prognostic scoring groups and log rank significance was calculated. The study was approved by clinical research ethics committee of the NTEC-CUHK Cluster, Hospital Authority, Hong Kong, with patient informed consent waived.

Results

Demographics

A total of 68 patients were screened during the study period. Four patients who were treated with fractionated stereotactic radiotherapy and single-fraction SRS in the same treatment were excluded, and thus 64 patients were included. All patients were treated with frameless LINAC-based SRS with ExacTrac system verification, while contouring and dosimetry with the Brainlab iplan system. Dose administered was based on tumour diameter: 22 Gy to lesions of ≤ 2 cm, 18 Gy to lesions of 2.1-3.0 cm, and 15 Gy to lesions of 3.1-4.0 cm. A 1.5-mm margin was allowed from gross tumour volume to planning target volume. Deviation of dose prescription from departmental protocol was permitted at the individual physician's discretion.

Among the 64 patients, there were 40 men and 24 women. The median age at the time of treatment was 58 years (range, 22-95 years). The median Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status was 1 (range, 0-3), and Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) score was 80 (range, 40-100). Primary disease included carcinoma of breast (n=7), lung (n=45), gastrointestinal (n=2), renal cell (n=6), thyroid (n=1), osteosarcoma (n=1), germ cell (n=1), and epithelioid haemangioendothelioma (n=1). Further details of demographics are summarised in Table 1.

Treatment

A total of 94 lesions were treated with a dose of 12 Gy to 22 Gy according to size (12 Gy, n=6; 15 Gy, n=12; 16 Gy, n=2; 18 Gy, n=48; 20 Gy, n=14; 22 Gy, n=12). The median dose was 18 Gy. The median size of lesion treated was 19 mm (range, 3-43 mm).

Outcomes

The median follow-up time was 11.5 (range, 0.4-56.4) months. One-year actuarial local control rate was 72% (95% confidence interval [CI], 57%-83%) and distant control rate was 71% (95% CI, 56%-82%). The median local PFS was 11.2 (95% CI, 8.4-11.2)

months. The median distinct brain PFS was 10.8 (95% CI, 8.4-13.1) months. The median OS was 13.0 (95% CI, 10.6-11.3) months.

Toxicities

Four (6.3%) patients had acute toxicities, mainly brain oedema, and one patient had a seizure for 3 days after treatment. Eight (12.5%) patients had delayed seizure after a median time of 10.5 months. One patient had radionecrosis confirmed pathologically after surgical resection. There were 43 (67.2%) patients who were prescribed steroid before treatment, and eight (12.5%) patients became steroid dependent until their demise. Steroid prescription was not found to affect OS significantly. Nonetheless among the steroid group, becoming steroid dependent was associated with poorer prognosis, with a median OS in the steroid-dependent group of 0.92 months versus 13.6 months in the non-steroid-dependent group ($P < 0.005$, log rank; Appendix 2, Fig a). The worse survival of steroid-dependent patients was independent of volume of brain metastases.

Prognostic patient and disease factors

Potential prognostic factors of survival including patient factors such as gender, age, and performance status; and disease factors such as primary cancer, presence of extracranial disease, pre-existing convulsion, number of brain lesions, and size and volume of the largest lesion were examined with reference to decision for SRS treatment by univariable analysis using Cox proportional hazards model. It was found that OS was associated significantly with age (≤ 70 vs > 70 years; $P = 0.011$) and KPS score (> 50 vs ≤ 50 ; $P = 0.008$). Local PFS was associated significantly with age (≤ 70 vs > 70 years; $P = 0.043$) and KPS score (> 50 vs ≤ 50 ; $P = 0.021$). Distinct brain PFS was associated significantly with age (≤ 70 vs > 70 years; $P = 0.02$), presence of extracranial disease (presence vs absence; $P = 0.038$), KPS score (> 50 vs ≤ 50 ; $P = 0.009$), and number of brain lesions ($< 1-2$ vs ≥ 3 ; $P = 0.016$). Results of univariable analysis are summarised in Table 2.

Treatment factors

Dose relationship

Dose relationship for each lesion was analysed separately. Lesions prescribed > 18 Gy had statistically significant superior time to progression (radiologically documented local progression) than those given ≤ 18 Gy, with a 1-year local control rate of 88% vs 60% (Appendix 2, Fig b). Some patients had more than one lesion treated with different doses. Nonetheless after taking into account the highest dose given in the same patient, dose did not affect local PFS or OS significantly (Table 2); dose was not analysed in distinct brain PFS as it should not affect

TABLE I. Demographics and treatment details

	No. (%) of patients
Gender	
Male	40 (62.5)
Female	24 (37.5)
Age-group (years)	
18-30	2 (3.1)
31-40	6 (9.4)
41-50	11 (17.2)
51-60	18 (28.1)
61-70	18 (28.1)
71-80	8 (12.5)
>80	1 (1.6)
Primary malignancy (subtype)	
Breast	
Luminal A	1
Luminal B	4
Her2	2
Basal-like	0
Lung	
NSCLC/adenoCa NOS	16
NSCLC/adenoCa unknown mutation	1
NSCLC/adenoCa EGFR mutant*	17
ALK+	3
SqCC	5
SCLC	2
Unknown	1
Gastrointestinal	2 (3.1)
Renal cell carcinoma	6 (9.4)
Thyroid (papillary)	1 (1.6)
Osteosarcoma	1 (1.6)
Germ cell	1 (1.6)
Epithelioid haemangioendothelioma	1 (1.6)
ECOG performance status	
0	5 (7.8)
1	41 (64.1)
2	15 (23.4)
3	3 (4.7)
Extracranial disease control	
Uncontrolled	27 (42.2)
Controlled	22 (34.4)
Complete remission	15 (23.4)

Abbreviations: adenoCa = adenocarcinoma; ALK+ = anaplastic lymphoma kinase positive; CT = computed tomography; ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; Her2 = human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; NOS = not otherwise specified; NSCLC = non-small-cell lung carcinoma; PET-CT = positron emission tomography-computed tomography; SCLC = small-cell lung cancer; SqCC = squamous cell carcinoma; SRS = stereotactic radiosurgery; WBRT = whole-brain radiotherapy; WBS I131 = whole-body scan iodine 131

* adenoCa EGFR mutant (exon 19 deletion: n=8; exon L858R mutant: n=6; exon 18 missense mutant: n=1; exon 19 I795 mutant: n=1; exon 21 L861Q mutant: n=1)

TABLE I. (cont'd)

	No. (%) of patients
Presence of extracranial metastases	
Yes	42 (65.6)
No	22 (34.4)
No. of brain lesions	
1	37 (57.8)
2	16 (25.0)
3	8 (12.5)
4	1 (1.6)
≥5	2 (3.1)
Imaging modality	
At treatment	
CT only	5 (7.8)
CT and MRI	59 (92.2)
Monitoring	
CT	35 (54.7)
PET-CT	3 (4.7)
MRI	16 (25.0)
WBS I131	1 (1.6)
Nil	9 (14.1)
Pre-existing convulsion	
Yes	11 (17.2)
No	53 (82.8)
Breakthrough convulsion	
Yes	8 (12.5)
No	56 (87.5)
Steroid use during SRS	
Yes	43 (67.2)
No	19 (29.7)
Unknown	2 (3.1)
Steroid dependent afterwards	
Yes	8 (12.5)
No	54 (84.4)
Unknown	2 (3.1)
WBRT	
WBRT >3 months before	10 (15.6)
Concomitant WBRT	25 (39.1)
Salvage WBRT	9 (14.1)
Lifelong WBRT	43 (67.2)
Progressive disease after SRS	
Local	10 (15.6)
Distinct	23 (35.9)
Salvage treatment on disease progression	
WBRT	9 (14.1)
SRS	1 (1.6)
Surgery	1 (1.6)

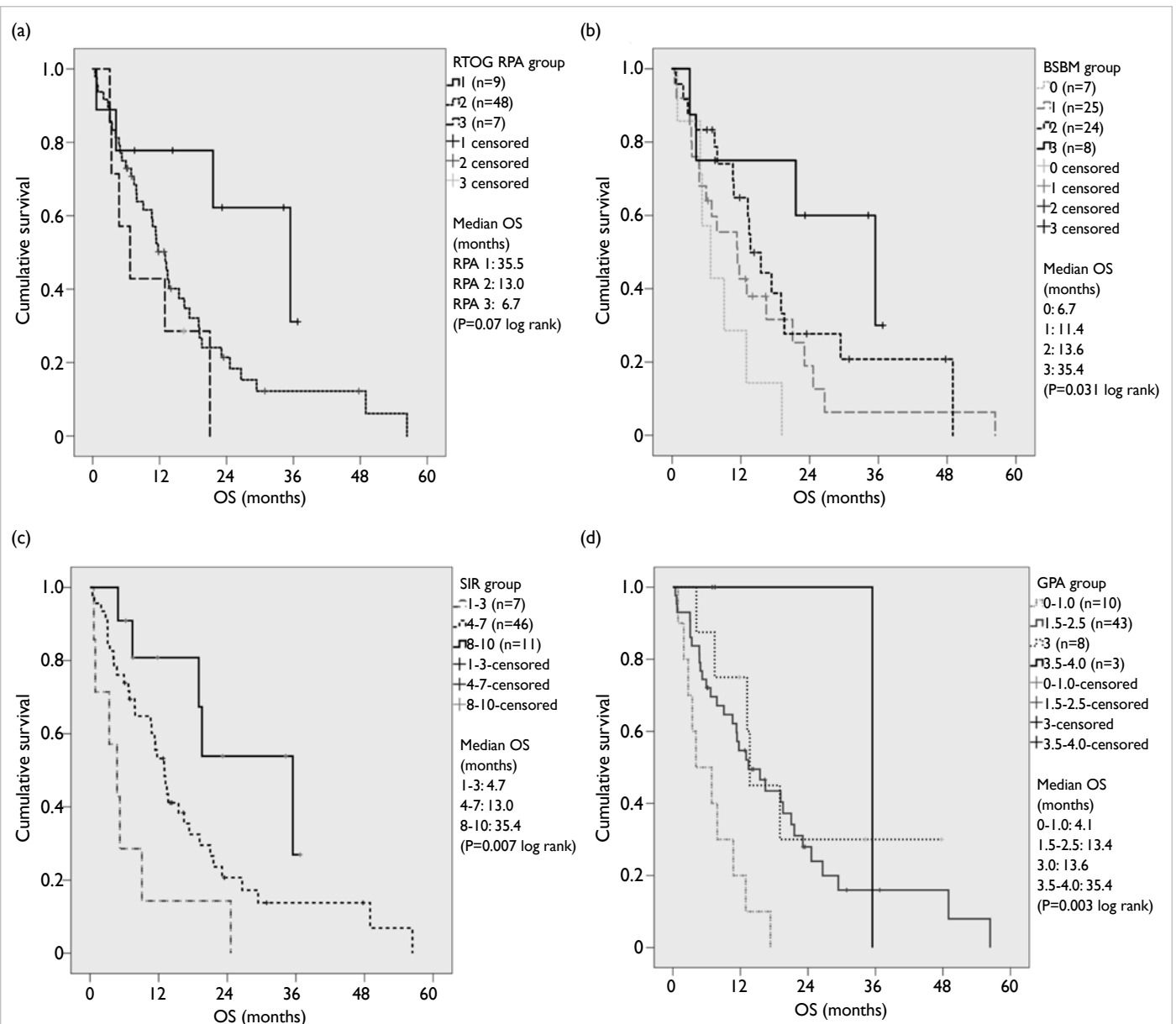


FIG. Overall survival (OS) according to prognostic score grouping: (a) RTOG RPA, (b) BSBM, (c) SIR, and (d) GPA
Abbreviations: BSBM = Basic Score for Brain Metastases; GPA = Graded Prognostic Assessment; RTOG RPA = Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Recursive Partitioning Analysis; SIR = Score Index for Radiosurgery in Brain Metastases

distant brain progression.

Effect of whole-brain radiotherapy

With particular reference to the effect of whole-brain radiotherapy (WBRT), it was found that concomitant WBRT (within 3 months of treatment with SRS) did not have a statistically significant impact on OS, local PFS, or distant brain PFS (Table 2).

Multivariable analysis

Multivariable analysis using Cox proportional hazards model and taking patient, disease, and treatment factors into account identified that

statistically significant factors associated with distinct brain PFS were KPS score (>50 vs ≤50; P=0.022, hazard ratio [HR]=0.20, 95% CI=0.05-0.80) and number of brain lesions (1-2 vs ≥3; P=0.003, HR=0.31, 95% CI=0.14-0.68) [Table 3].

Primary lung cancer

Of note, a large number of patients in the group had primary lung cancer (n=45), most of which were non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [n=42]. Among NSCLC patients, a sensitive activating EGFR mutation (exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation) was present in 14. Three other patients

TABLE 2. Univariable analysis by categorical variables

Variable	No. (%) of patients	Local PFS		Overall survival		Distinct brain PFS	
		HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Patient factors							
Gender							
Male	40 (62.5)	1.21 (0.69-2.14)	0.502	1.249 (0.69-2.27)	0.47	1.02 (0.58-1.77)	0.95
Female	24 (37.5)						
Age (years)							
≤70	56 (87.5)	0.45 (0.21-0.97)	0.043	0.61 (0.40-0.89)	0.011	0.40 (0.19-0.86)	0.02
>70	8 (12.5)						
KPS score							
>50	61 (95.3)	0.49 (0.27-0.90)	0.021	0.43 (0.23-0.80)	0.008	0.44 (0.24-0.81)	0.009
≤50	3 (4.7)						
KPS score							
≥80	46 (71.9)	0.74 (0.41-1.34)	0.32	0.63 (0.34-1.17)	0.149	0.78 (0.43-1.44)	0.43
<80	18 (28.1)						
Disease factors							
Primary cancer							
Lung	45 (70.3)	1.12 (0.62-2.02)	0.71	1.01 (0.74-1.38)	0.95	1.18 (0.65-2.12)	0.59
Non-lung	19 (29.7)						
Presence of extracranial disease							
Presence (disease under control/not under control)	49 (76.6)	1.25 (0.90-1.73)	0.19	1.41 (2.98-2.01)	0.06	2.06 (1.04-4.08)	0.038
Complete remission (no disease except brain)	15 (23.4)						
No. of brain lesions							
1-2	53 (82.8)	0.76 (0.54-1.08)	0.127	0.73 (0.51-1.04)	0.08	0.66 (0.46-0.93)	0.016
≥3	11 (17.2)						
Pre-existing convolution							
Presence	11 (17.2)	1.12 (0.79-1.59)	0.52	1.06 (0.73-1.52)	0.78	1.04 (0.73-1.49)	0.83
Absence	53 (82.8)						
Size of the largest lesion (mm)							
<20	35 (54.7)	0.83 (0.63-1.09)	0.18	0.65 (0.36-1.16)	0.15	0.86 (0.65-1.13)	0.29
≥20	29 (45.3)						
Volume of the largest lesion (mL)							
<10	33 (51.6)	1.28 (0.71-2.12)	0.46	1.38 (0.77-2.46)	0.27	1.26 (0.72-2.18)	0.42
≥10	31 (48.4)						
Treatment factors							
Dose (Gy)							
>18 (any lesion in the same patient)	20 (31.3)	0.78 (0.57-1.07)	0.12	0.84 (0.61-1.15)	0.15	N/A	N/A
≤18	44 (68.8)						
Concomitant WBRT							
Yes	25 (39.1)	0.85 (0.64-1.13)	0.27	0.90 (0.67-1.22)	0.51	0.89 (0.67-1.18)	0.43
No	39 (60.9)						
Steroid use*							
Yes	43 (67.2)	1.24 (0.91-1.70)	0.17	1.36 (0.96-1.91)	0.081	1.16 (0.85-1.58)	0.36
No	19 (29.7)						

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; KPS = Karnofsky performance status; N/A = not applicable; PFS = progression-free survival; WBRT = whole-brain radiotherapy

* Data were missing for two cases

TABLE 3. Multivariable analysis by categorical variables with Cox regression model

Variable	Local PFS			Overall survival			Distinct brain PFS		
	Median survival (months)	HR (95% CI)	P value	Median survival (months)	HR (95% CI)	P value	Median survival (months)	HR (95% CI)	P value
Age (years)									
≤70	11.3	0.84 (0.54-1.32)	0.45	13.4	0.76 (0.48-1.21)	0.25	11.3	0.42 (0.16-1.06)	0.067
>70	3.3			3.4			2.5		
KPS score									
>50	11.3	0.61 (0.31-1.18)	0.14	13.4	0.27 (0.07-1.00)	0.068	11.3	0.20 (0.05-0.80)	0.022
≤50	4.7			4.7			2.4		
Presence of extracranial disease		N/A			N/A				
Presence (uncontrolled/controlled)							9.0	1.10 (0.55-2.22)	0.78
Absence							17.0		
No. of brain lesions		N/A			N/A				
1-2							11.3	0.31 (0.14-0.68)	0.003
≥3							5.8		
Dose (Gy)								N/A	
>18	11.4	0.77 (0.55-1.06)	0.11	19.1	0.87 (0.62-1.21)	0.40			
≤18	9.8			13.0					
Concomitant WBRT									
Yes	12.9	0.81 (0.58-1.12)	0.20	13.6	0.90 (0.64-1.26)	0.53	12.9	0.56 (0.45-1.66)	0.66
No	7.4			10.7			7.4		
Steroid use									
Yes	9.0	1.25 (0.89-1.76)	0.19	11.4	1.32 (0.91-1.91)	0.15	10.4	1.29 (0.63-2.66)	0.48
No	14.0			21.5			11.3		

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; KPS = Karnofsky performance status; N/A = not applicable; PFS = progression-free survival; WBRT = whole-brain radiotherapy

carried a less common mutation: exon 21 861Q (n=1), exon 18 missense (n=1), and exon 18 179S (n=1). Patients with an exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R mutation had superior OS compared with the non-mutational group (P=0.019, HR=0.281, 95% CI=0.097-0.814) but there was no statistically significant difference in local or distant brain control. Among the 14 patients with sensitive activating EGFR mutation, three patients who were diagnosed with brain metastases received WBRT before SRS treatment, and six patients were given SRS together with WBRT. Again, concomitant WBRT was not shown to affect local/distinct brain PFS or OS. For epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) treatment, 12 of 14 patients had lifelong EGFR-TKI treatment, with a median survival of 19.5 months; one with exon 19 deletion and one with exon 18 missense deletion did not have EGFR-TKI treatment. There were seven patients who were prescribed EGFR-TKI before SRS treatment (range of duration, 5.7-21.4 months), and eight patients who were started on or continued on more

lines of EGFR-TKI after SRS treatment.

Association with available prognostic scoring

Overall survival was significantly associated with BSBM (P=0.031, log-rank), SIR (P=0.007, log-rank), and GPA (P=0.003, log-rank) [Fig]. A comparison of median survival of the current study with the other original studies is shown in Table 4.¹⁹⁻²² Of note, DS-GPA was not analysed due to the small number of patients with breast, gastrointestinal, and renal cell primaries. The calculation of GPA and DS-GPA of lung primary was the same.

Discussion

Brain metastasis has previously been considered an end-of-life event. With the development of new systemic therapies that are effective in both extracranial and intracranial diseases, together with a better understanding from clinical trials of the advantages of SRS, oncologists are more willing to offer SRS to patients with limited brain metastases.

TABLE 4. Comparison of median overall survival in the present study according to prognostic scoring group with that of original studies¹⁹⁻²²

	Median overall survival time (months)	
	Original study	Present study
RTOG GPA, ¹⁹ 1997		
I	7.7	35.5
II	4.5	13.0
III	2.3	6.7
BSBM, ²⁰ 2004		
3	7.0	35.5
2	5.1	13.7
1	3.4	11.4
0	2.2	6.7
SIR, ²¹ 2000		
8-10	8.8	35.5
4-7	6.0	13.0
1-3	2.1	4.7
GPA, ²² 2008		
3.5-4.0	11.0	35.5
3	6.9	13.7
1.5-2.5	3.8	13.4
0-1.0	2.6	4.1

Abbreviations: BSBM = Basic Score for Brain Metastases; GPA = Graded Prognostic Assessment; RTOG RPA = Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Recursive Partitioning Analysis; SIR = Score Index for Radiosurgery in Brain Metastases

At the other extreme, studies have compared the efficacy of WBRT with supportive care in patients with advanced brain metastases. The latest news from the QUARTZ trial, conducted by the UK Medical Research Council Group, presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology Meeting in 2015²⁴ (full paper awaited) was striking for oncologists. They randomly allocated 538 NSCLC patients with brain metastases that were not amenable to surgery or SRS to either optimal supportive care (OSC) plus WBRT (20 Gy/5 fractions) or OSC alone. There was no significant difference in survival between the OSC+WBRT group and OSC-alone group, with the median survival being 65 and 57 days, respectively. Quality of life was also assessed in this study. The difference between the mean quality-adjusted life-years was -1.9 days only (OSC+WBRT 43.3 vs OSC-alone 41.4 days) and did not meet the initial defined criteria of significance. These data revealed that we are encountering a group of patients with very heterogeneous tumour behaviour and thus personalised treatment is required.

This retrospective study included patients who underwent frameless SRS during January 2010 to July 2015, after commencement of frameless SRS

treatment in our centre. Limitations of this study including small number of patients and information bias are inevitable. Nonetheless, the outcomes of patients with brain metastases who underwent frameless SRS in our centre are compatible with those from other large clinical trials that used frame-based systems in terms of control rate, median OS and PFS, and toxicities. Approximately 13% of patients had a complication of steroid dependence that may have been due to treatment or natural disease progression. Steroid dependence was associated with poor survival, independent of volume of tumour. Prolonged use of steroid has been associated with decreased immunity that may underlie superimposed infection. Therefore, tailing down of steroid dose as early as possible in accordance with patient symptoms is strongly recommended.

This study revealed that OS was significantly associated with previously identified prognostic scoring group such as BSBM, SIR, and GPA. Among the three, BSBM and GPA are more convenient to use as only three or four factors are considered respectively, and the information should be easily available in a clinic (including age, KPS, control of primary cancer, presence of extracranial metastases, and number of brain metastases). Data relating to volume of the largest brain lesion included in SIR may not always be available as the reporting radiologist may only report lesion diameter. In terms of patient selection, for patients with GPA of 0-1.0, the median OS was 4.1 months in our study compared with 2.6 months in the original study, and similar to that of patients given WBRT alone. It may be more appropriate to prescribe WBRT alone or best supportive care for this group of patients in lieu of SRS. An important observation from the result of our study is that survival of patients was significantly improved compared with a previous cohort (Table 4). This reflects a significant improvement in systemic treatment over the last decade. Thus, the use of high technology radiation techniques such as SRS is increasingly considered by radiation oncologists to achieve the best outcomes.

Another important aim of this study was to identify prognostic factors of survival in order to avoid futile treatment in those patients who will have a poor outcome despite SRS. Due to the small number of patients in this study, we were not able to identify patients with superior survival among different primaries, similar to DS-GPA. It is of note that a large number of patients in our study had primary lung cancer. In the NSCLC subgroup, patients with an activating *EGFR* mutation had significantly better survival than those without mutation, and the majority of this group had EGFR-TKI lifelong. Of note, EGFR-TKI has been shown in various studies to have PFS and survival benefit

in patients with *EGFR*-activating mutation.²⁵⁻³² In a recent retrospective multi-institutional study with more than 300 patients, outcomes of patients with *EGFR*-activating mutation were analysed following treatment with upfront SRS followed by *EGFR*-TKI, upfront WBRT followed by *EGFR*-TKI, and upfront *EGFR*-TKI.³³ Patients in the upfront SRS and upfront WBRT group had significantly superior OS and intracranial PFS compared with those with upfront *EGFR*-TKI.³³ Therefore, in patients with oligo-brain metastases harbouring an *EGFR*-activating mutation, SRS followed by *EGFR*-TKI should be considered a standard treatment, and WBRT reserved until there is frank brain disease progression to conserve cognitive function. In addition, SRS combined with efficacious systemic treatment with good brain penetration while omitting WBRT should also be considered in other primaries, although further studies are awaited to validate the benefit.

The beneficial effect of WBRT in addition to SRS is controversial. Recent evidence shows it improves local control but not survival.^{34,35} Nonetheless, in view of toxicity of somnolence, malaise and cognitive impairment with WBRT, many clinicians may prefer delaying WBRT until there is frank disease progression after SRS. In a recent meta-analysis, the benefit of additional WBRT was not observed in patients who were 50 years old or younger in terms of survival or distant brain control.³⁶ Initial omission of WBRT in this young age-group had no adverse effect on distant brain relapse rate. We were unable to replicate improvement in brain control with WBRT or demonstrate an interaction of age with benefit of concomitant WBRT, possibly due to the small size and retrospective nature of our current study. Number of brain metastases was identified as a significant prognostic factor of brain PFS. Patients with three or more brain metastases had worse PFS than those with one or two brain metastases (5.8 months vs 11.3 months). Again due to the small number of patients, we were unable to demonstrate whether concomitant WBRT could improve brain PFS in patients with three or more brain metastases. Further prospective studies are warranted to verify whether concomitant WBRT should be considered in patients with a higher disease load or age over 50 years.

Frameless SRS for oligo-brain metastases is painless and well tolerated, and should be increasingly considered in patients with good prognostic scores. Its combination with effective systemic treatment has significantly improved survival over the past decade. Nonetheless it is important to individualise treatment for patients with brain metastases according to their inherited prognostic risk factors. High precision treatment with SRS with or without WBRT should be offered to patients with oligo-brain metastases with good prognostic scores and

favourable primary histology. For patients with *EGFR*-activating mutation, SRS followed by *EGFR*-TKI is a superior choice of treatment. Based on the latest evidence, it may be advisable to give SRS alone and reserve WBRT as salvage for patients with limited brain metastases who are 50 years or younger. Further, WBRT alone can be offered to patients with multiple symptomatic brain metastases and unfavourable prognostic scores. Best supportive care with dexamethasone alone may be considered for patients with very poor performance status.

Conclusion

Frameless SRS is effective and safe for patients with oligo-metastases of brain. Identification of patients with brain metastases who would benefit from SRS is important. Current available prognostic scoring systems provide a good estimation of survival. Frameless SRS should be increasingly considered in patients with favourable prognostic scores.

Appendices

Additional material related to this article can be found on the HKMJ website. Please go to <<http://www.hkmj.org>>, and search for the article.

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Declaration

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