

PREOP-2: a randomised phase II trial of **preoperative** versus postoperative radiosurgery for brain metastases indicated for resection



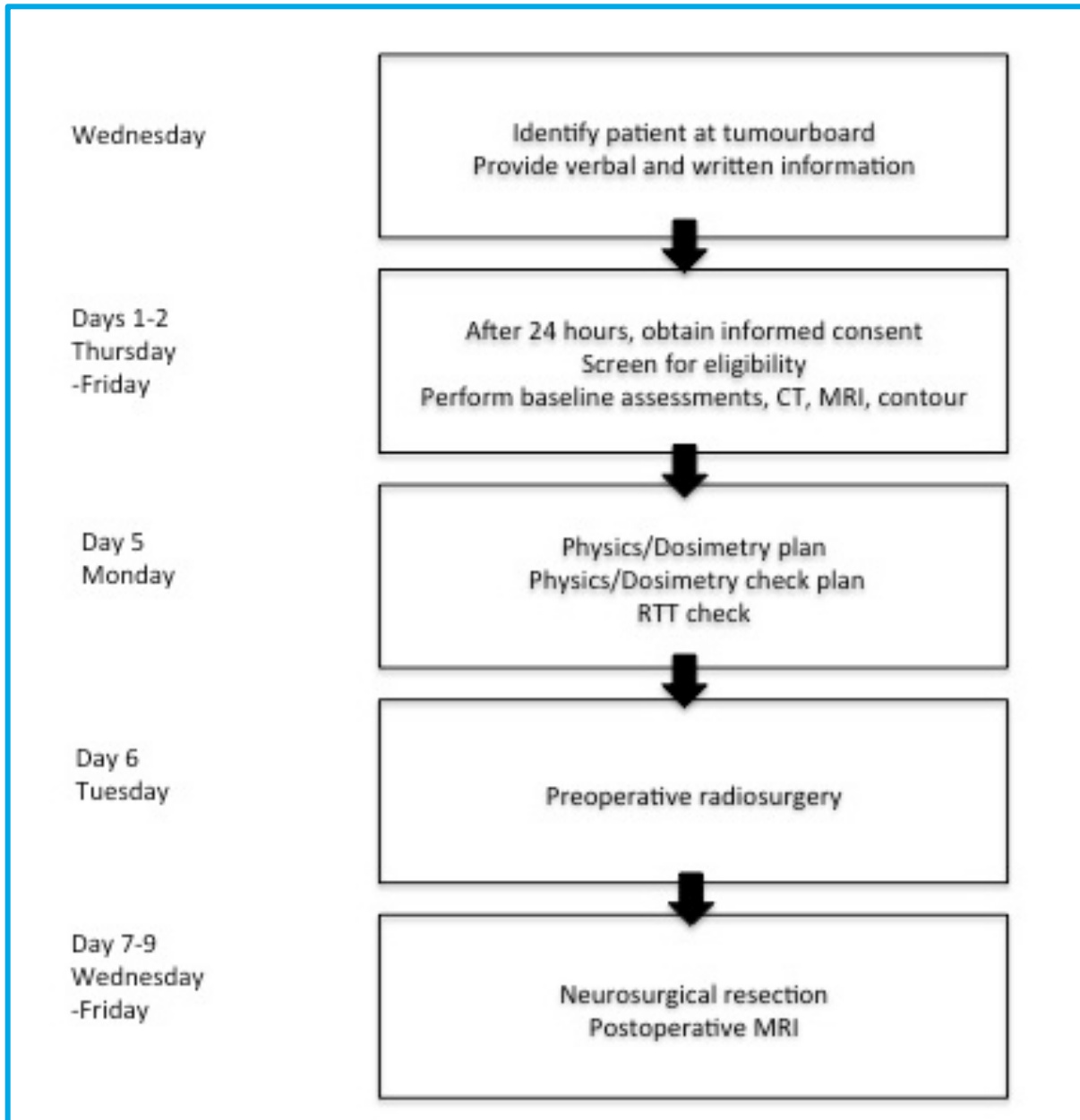
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Preop-1: single arm phase II, pilot data

- 10-20 KSA patients (until Preop-2 opens)
 - Age ≥ 18 , KPS ≥ 70
 - Histological diagnosis of primary or metastatic cancer
 - Ability to take steroids
 - MRI-diagnosis of a clearly demarcated contrast-enhancing brain metastasis up to 5 cm diameter indicated for neurosurgical resection (tumorboard decision). Up to 3 other brain metastases (max. 7cm³ total volume) for primary radiosurgery/stereotactic radiotherapy.
 - Survival estimated by primary clinician >6 months
- Primary endpoint: incidence of leptomeningeal disease at 12 months
- Secondary endpoint: local control, overall survival, neurological death, quality of life (EORTC QLQ C-30 and BN-20)
- Exploratory endpoints: time to SRS, time to neurosurgery, correlative pathology study



Preop-2: Randomised phase II trial, multicentre

- Hypothesis: Reduction in the incidence of leptomeningeal disease from 16% with postop hypofractionated stereotactic radiotherapy (5 x 6 Gy to 70-80%, 2mm PTV margin, consensus guidelines *Soliman et al*) to 4% with single fraction preop SRS at 12 months *Patel KR et al 2017 J Neurooncol* (1 x 15-18 Gy, 1mm PTV margin)
- n=200 (160 + 20% drop-out due to death from extra-cranial disease)
- Multicentre trial, centres with both neurosurgery and stereotactic RT
- Same endpoints
- Grant application decision due 01.04.2020
- International research partners welcome. Feasibility survey to follow.
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