

Molecularly Targeted Drugs Plus Radiotherapy and Temozolomide Treatment for Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma: A Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review

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Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common primary malignant brain tumor that nearly always results in a bad prognosis. Temozolomide plus radiotherapy (TEM+RAD) is the most common treatment for newly diagnosed GBM. With the development of molecularly targeted drugs, several clinical trials were reported; however, the efficacy of the treatment remains controversial. So we attempted to measure the dose of the molecularly targeted drug that could improve the prognosis of those patients. The appropriate electronic databases (PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library) were searched for relevant studies. A meta-analysis was performed after determining which studies met the inclusion criteria. Six randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) were identified for this meta-analysis, comprising 2,637 GBM patients. The benefit of overall survival (OS) was hazard ratio (HZ), 0.936 [95% confidence interval (CI), 0.852–1.028]. The benefit with respect to progression-free survival (PFS) rate was HZ of 0.796 (95% CI, 0.701–0.903). OS benefit of cilengitide was HZ of 0.792 (95% CI, 0.642–0.977). The adverse effects higher than grade 3 were 57.7% in the experimental group and 44.1% in the placebo group (odds ratio, 1.679; 95% CI, 1.434–1.967). The addition of molecularly targeted drugs to TEM+RAD did not improve the OS of patients with GBM; however, it did improve PFS in patients treated by cilengitide who could not get improvement in OS. The rate of adverse effects was higher in the experimental group than in the placebo group.

Key words: Molecularly targeted drugs; Radiotherapy and temozolomide; Treatment; Glioblastoma (GBM); Newly diagnosed; Overall survival (OS)

INTRODUCTION

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common and most lethal primary malignant brain tumor (1) that affects about 3 in 100,000 individuals each year with a median overall survival (OS) of <1.0 year (2). This disease usually develops in the cerebral hemisphere (3). Because the neoplasms are very aggressive, patients usually have a poor quality of life, and between 1973 and 1998 no new treatment had been developed (4). In 1999, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the use of temozolomide for treatment of GBM (5), and the standard treatment for newly diagnosed GBM is now maximal safe resection followed by radiotherapy plus chemotherapy with temozolomide (TEM+RAD) (5–7), which has improved OS from less than 1 year to 15 months (8). Because GBM remains the most dangerous brain tumor, research and development of new drug treatments continue.

Molecularly targeted drugs block the growth of cancer cells by interfering with specifically targeted molecules that are necessary for tumor growth (9). This therapy is

widely used for several kinds of malignant tumor, and the prognosis has improved. Angiogenesis has emerged as the primary target of drug development (10), and bevacizumab, a humanized immunoglobulin G1 monoclonal antibody that inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), plays an important role in angiogenesis (11). Bevacizumab was the first FDA-approved antiangiogenic agent that proved effective against metastatic colorectal, breast, and lung cancers (12–15). After it was proven effective in recurrent GBM, it was used in the treatment of GBM (16,17). It was approved for newly diagnosed GBM in 2005 after the Stupp trial. In phase II clinical trials, bevacizumab proved effective against newly diagnosed GBM combined with TEM+RAD (2,10,18–23). Cilengitide is an inhibitor of $\alpha v \beta_3$ and $\alpha v \beta_5$ integrins, which are important proteins in angiogenesis (24). In phase I and II clinical trials, cilengitide showed antitumor activity. Nimotuzumab is a monoclonal antibody that blocks against epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) (25) and binds more specifically to EGFR-overexpressing cells. It has shown

Table 1. The Quality of Included Studies Using Jadad Scores

Study	Generation of Random Sequence	Allocation Concealment	Blindness	Withdrawals	Score	Quality
Chinot et al. (29)	2	2	2	1	7	High
Gilbert et al. (30)	2	2	2	1	7	High
Stupp et al. (24)	2	2	2	1	7	
Westphal et al. (25)	2	2	1	1	6	High
Nabors et al. (32)	2	2	1	1	6	High
Chauffert et al. (10)	1	1	2	1	5	High

promising efficacy against GBM in phase II trials. In 2014, the research of Wang et al. showed that nimotuzumab combined with TEM+RAD could improve progression-free survival (PFS) and OS to 10.0 and 15.9 months (26). In 2010, the phase I/II clinical trial of Stupp et al. (7) showed that the addition of cilengitide could improve the median PFS and OS to 8 and 16.1 months. The same results were reported in an experiment with bevacizumab by Mayer (27) in 2015 and Hicks et al. (28) in 2015. But in 2014, two randomized clinical trials, AVAglia and RTOG-0825, showed no improvement in OS by combining a molecularly targeted drug with TEM+RAD. So we decided to measure the dose of the molecularly targeted drug that could improve the prognosis of those patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Search Strategy

A literature search of PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library databases was performed by

two reviewers (S.J.H. and H.H.Y.) independently from November 20, 2015 to February 20, 2016 to identify all studies that related to the molecularly targeted drugs and newly diagnosed GBM. Any disagreement was resolved unanimously by discussion. The following terms were used in the database searches: [(glioblastoma) OR (glioblastoma multiforme)] AND (newly diagnosed) AND (temozolomide) AND (radiotherapy) AND [(molecularly targeted) OR (anti-angiogenesis)]. In addition, the references cited in the articles and included in the analyses were reviewed for other citations.

Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for the clinical trials for this meta-analysis were as follows: (1) designed to compare the efficacy of molecularly targeted drugs combined with TEM+RAD and with TEM+RAD alone; (2) randomly controlled; (3) adult patients (≥ 18 years old) with a Karnofsky Performance Status score ≥ 60 and normal hematologic, renal, and hepatic function; (4) >100 GBM

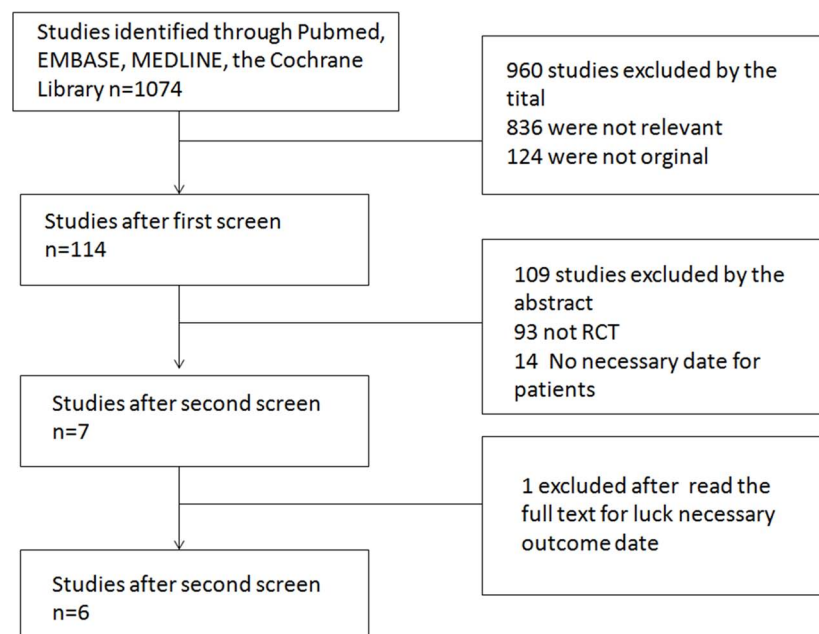
**Figure 1.** Study selection flow chart.

Table 2. Information on the Included Studies

Study/No. of Patients	Treatment	OS HRs and 95% CIs	PFS HRs and 95% CIs	Subgroup				Adverse Events Grades 3 and 4	
				MGMT-Methylated HZs	MGMT-Nonmethylated HZs	RPA Class			
						III	IV	V	
Chinot et al. (29)		0.88 (0.76–1.02)	0.64 (0.55–0.74)	PFS 0.61 (0.46–0.82)	PFS 0.56 (0.46–0.68)	PFS 0.64 (0.44–0.93)	PFS 0.62 (0.51–0.74)	PFS 0.72 (0.54–0.96)	
458	Bev+Rad+Tem								306/458
463	Rad+Tem								238/463
Gilbert et al. (30)		1.13 (0.93–1.37)	0.79 (0.66–0.94)	OS 2.27 (0.91–5.68)	OS 1.02 (0.66–1.57)	OS 0.98 (0.54–1.81)	OS 1.14 (0.90–1.44)	OS 1.01 (0.66–1.56)	
320	Bev+Rad+Tem			PFS 1.39 (0.67–2.89)	PFS 0.72 (0.48–1.07)	PFS 0.74 (0.43–1.25)	PFS 0.78 (0.63–0.96)	PFS 0.70 (0.46–1.06)	126/303
317	Rad+Tem								93/300
Stupp et al. (24)		1.02 (0.81–1.29)	0.93 (0.76–1.13)	PFS 1.02 (0.81–1.29)	N/A	OS 0.63 (0.31–1.31)	OS 1.08 (0.84–1.39)		
272	Cil+Rad+Tem			OS 0.93 (0.76–1.13)					169/272
273	Rad+Tem								158/273
Westphal et al. (25)		0.862 (0.568–1.308)	0.953 (0.669–1.359)	OS 0.864 (0.273–2.734)	OS 0.807 (0.457–1.425)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
75	Nim+Rad+Tem								23/75
74	Rad+Tem								8/74
Nabors et al. (32)		0.686 (0.484–0.972)	0.822 (0.595–1.134)	N/A	PFS 0.822 (0.595–1.134)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
88	Stand Cil+Rad+Tem			N/A	OS 0.794 (0.575–1.096)	N/A	N/A	N/A	47/88
88	Intensive Cil+Rad+Tem				(0.575–1.096)				36/88
89	Rad+Tem								30/89
Chauffert et al. (10)		N/A	0.82 (0.56–1.19)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
60	Bev+Iri+Rad+Tem								37/57
60	Rad+Tem								26/56

OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; HZ, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; RPA, recursive-partitioning analysis; Bev, bevacizumab; Rad, radiotherapy; Tem, temozolomide; N/A, not available.

Meta Analysis

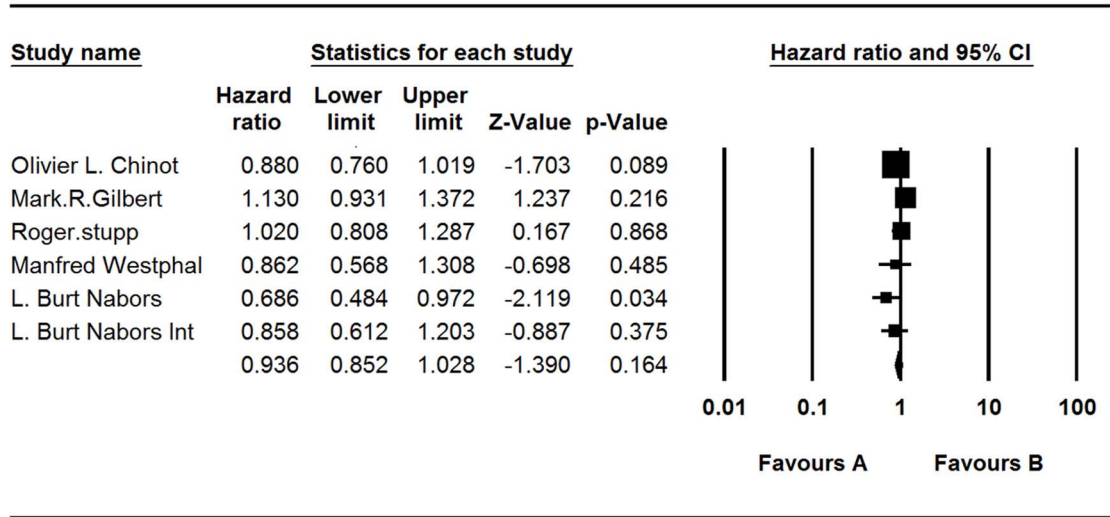


Figure 2. Comparison of OS between the (A) experimental group and the (B) TEM+RAD group.

patients enrolled; and (5) data were available for PFS or OS. Studies containing molecularly targeted drugs combined with other treatments other than TEM+RAD and published in other languages with an English version were excluded.

Methodological Quality

Critical appraisal of the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was based on the Jadad score, which reviews randomization, allocation concealment, blinding, and dropouts (withdrawals) in the trials to assess their

methodological quality. A score of 1–3 is considered a low-quality trial, while a score of 4–7 is considered a high-quality trial. The results are shown in Table 1.

Studies Identified

The electronic searches resulted in the identification of 1,074 publications. The titles and abstract were examined to exclude irrelevant studies, resulting in 114 potentially eligible articles. The full text of those remaining articles was then examined, and seven studies (10,24,25,29–32) remained, of which one [Peters et al. (31)] was excluded

Meta Analysis

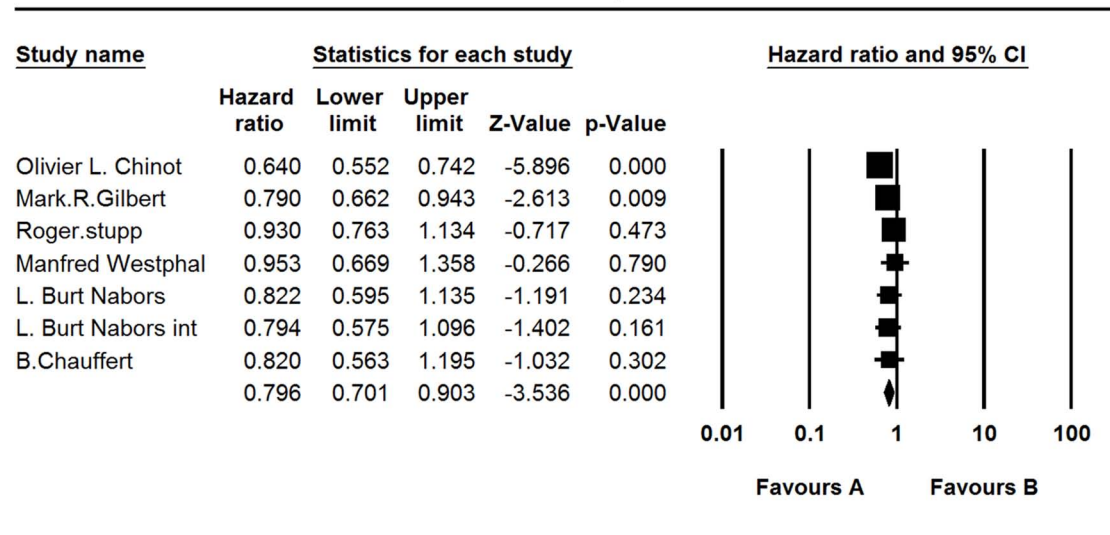


Figure 3. Comparison of PFS between the (A) experiment group and the (B) TEM+RAD group.

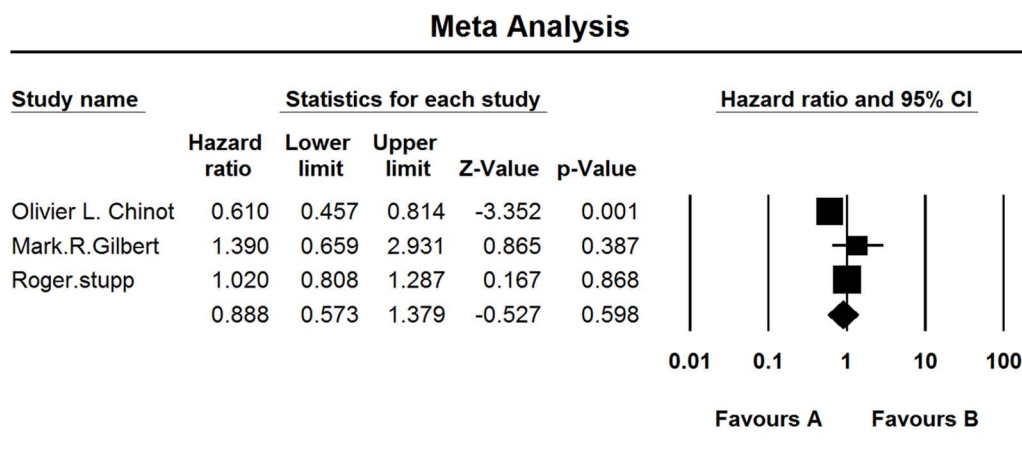


Figure 4. Comparison of PFS of MGMT-methylated patients. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

for lack of data. Eventually, six RCTs comprising 2,637 newly diagnosed GBM patients were included in this meta-analysis (Fig. 1). The sample size ranged from 921 to 120 patients. All studies were published in English, and three were international. Three studies were on bevacizumab, two were on cilengitide, and one was on nimotuzumab (Table 1).

Statistical Analyses

Specific parameters of the included studies [author, number of patients, treatments, hazard ratio (HZ) of OS, HZ of PFS, *O*⁶-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase (MGMT)-methylated patients, recursive-partitioning analysis (RPA) class, and adverse effects] were collected (Table 2). A meta-analysis was performed using Comprehensive Meta-Analysis ver. 2.0 (Biostat, Englewood, NJ, USA). The HZ with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to assess the outcomes of the studies, and a

value of $p < 0.05$ indicated statistical significance. The odds ratio (OR) was used to assess the outcomes of any adverse effects. I^2 statistics were performed to evaluate the heterogeneity among the studies, which was defined as low (0–25%), moderate (25–50%), high (50–75%), and extreme (>75%). Begg's tests were performed to create funnel plots to assess publication bias. A sensitivity analysis was performed for each study, and the impacts of different interventions were evaluated.

RESULTS

Five included studies investigated the OS of GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant differences among the studies ($I^2 = 13.871$), the fixed effects model was used (HZ, 0.936; 95% CI, 0.852–1.028; $p = 0.164$) (Fig. 2).

All included studies investigated the PFS of GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed high

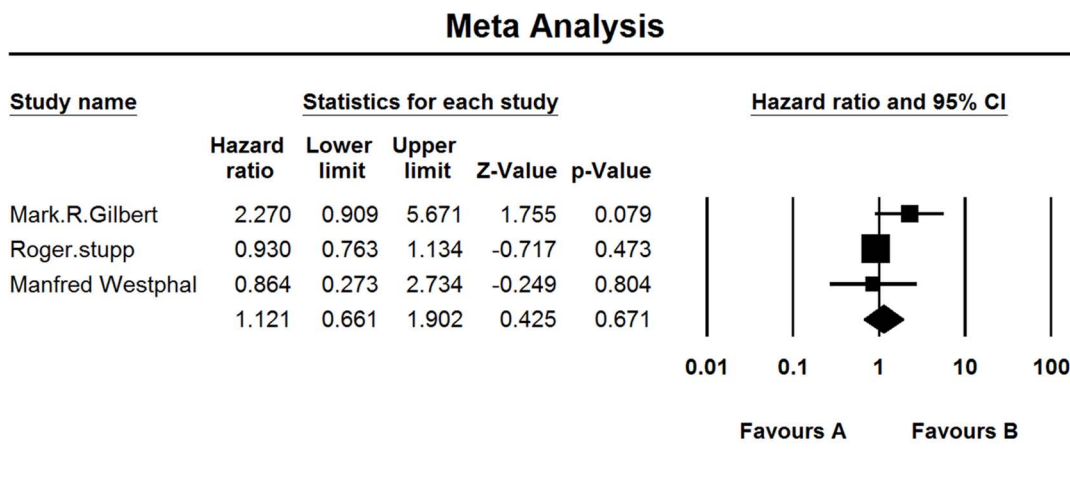


Figure 5. Comparison of OS of MGMT-methylated patients. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

Meta Analysis

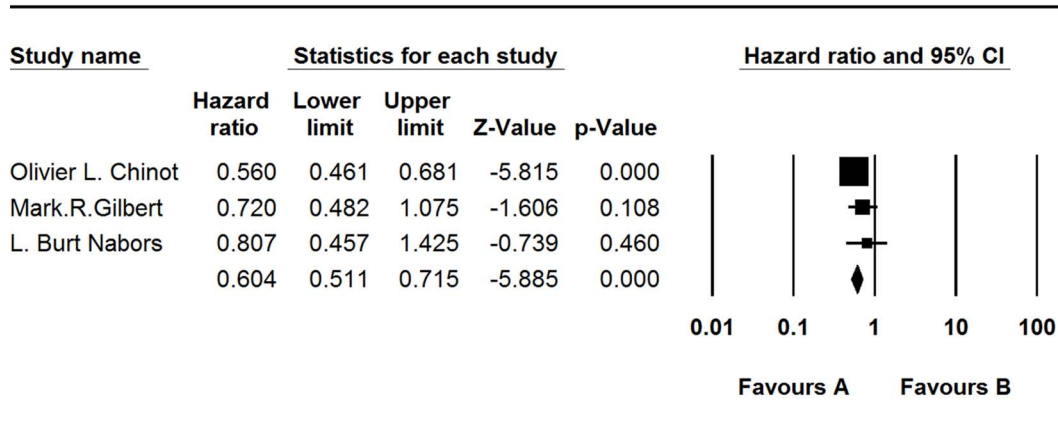


Figure 6. Comparison of PFS of MGMT-nonmethylated patients. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

significant differences among the studies ($I^2=46.513$), the random effects model was used (HZ, 0.796; 95% CI, 0.701–0.903); $p<0.001$) (Fig. 3).

Three studies investigated the PFS of MGMT-methylated GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed high significant differences among the studies ($I^2=77.972$), the random effects model was used (HZ, 0.888; 95% CI, 0.573–1.379; $p=0.598$) (Fig. 4).

Three studies investigated the OS of MGMT-methylated GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed middle significant differences among the studies ($I^2=43.205$), the random effects model was used (HZ, 1.121; 95% CI, 0.661–1.902; $p=0.671$) (Fig. 5).

Three studies investigated the PFS of MGMT-nonmethylated GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant differences among the

studies ($I^2=13.451$), the fixed effects model was used (HZ, 0.604; 95% CI, 0.511–0.715; $p=0.000$) (Fig. 6).

Three studies investigated the OS of MGMT-nonmethylated GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant differences among the studies ($I^2=0.000$), the fixed effects model was used (HZ, 0.857; 95% CI, 0.677–1.085; $p=0.200$) (Fig. 7).

Three studies investigated PFS and two for the OS of patients treated by bevacizumab. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant differences among the studies ($I^2=47.891$ and $I^2=75.369$), the random effects model was used [(HZ, 0.989; 95% CI, 0.774–1.263; $p=0.929$) and (HZ, 0.722; 95% CI, 0.612–0.853; $p=0.000$)] (Fig. 8).

Two studies and three groups investigated PFS and two for the OS of patients treated by cilengitide. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant difference among

Meta Analysis

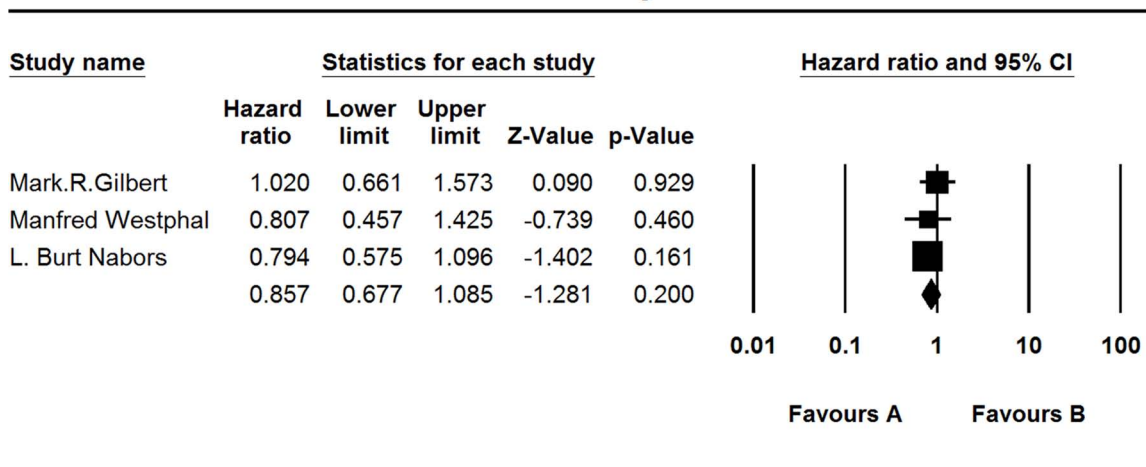


Figure 7. Comparison of OS of MGMT-nonmethylated patients. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

the studies ($I^2=0.000$ and $I^2=0.000$), the fixed effect model was used [(HZ, 0.792; 95% CI, 0.642–0.977; $p=0.030$) and (HZ, 0.848; 95% CI, 0.700–1.027; $p=0.092$)] (Fig. 9).

Three studies investigated the RPA classes of the patients. The comparison is shown in Table 3.

All studies investigated the adverse effects experienced by the GBM patients. When the test for heterogeneity showed no significant differences among the studies ($I^2=36.615$), the fixed effects model was used (OR, 1.679; 95% CI, 1.434–1.967; $p<0.001$) (Fig. 10).

Qualitative Assessment and Publication Bias

The quality of the studies included in this meta-analysis is shown in Table 1. It can be seen from the funnel plot that publication bias was low in all the comparisons (Fig. 11).

DISCUSSION

The treatment of GBM is of utmost importance in the fields of neuroscience and oncology (11,13,33,34). With the discovery of temozolomide, OS and PFS have significantly

improved (21), and the TEM+RAD treatment has been used worldwide (3,21,35,36). However, GBM is still the worst primary tumor of the central nervous system (5). Molecularly targeted drugs are widely used in the treatment of many kinds of malignant tumors and are highly specific and effective; they are believed to be the future of malignant tumor treatment (4,5,37–39). In this meta-analysis, the efficacy of new molecularly targeted drugs plus TEM+RAD treatment was measured for newly diagnosed GBM.

The results of this study showed that the new molecularly targeted drugs do not improve the OS of newly diagnosed GBM but can improve PFS of these patients (40). OS was most widely used in the studies for gauging the new treatments for cancer. In this meta-analysis, HZ of OS (0.936) did not show a significant difference (95% CI, 0.852–1.028). However, in the phase II clinical trials, there was improvement in the experimental group (10,23,41,42). This could have been because the RCTs included in this meta-analysis had larger populations. However, our research showed that patients could not get

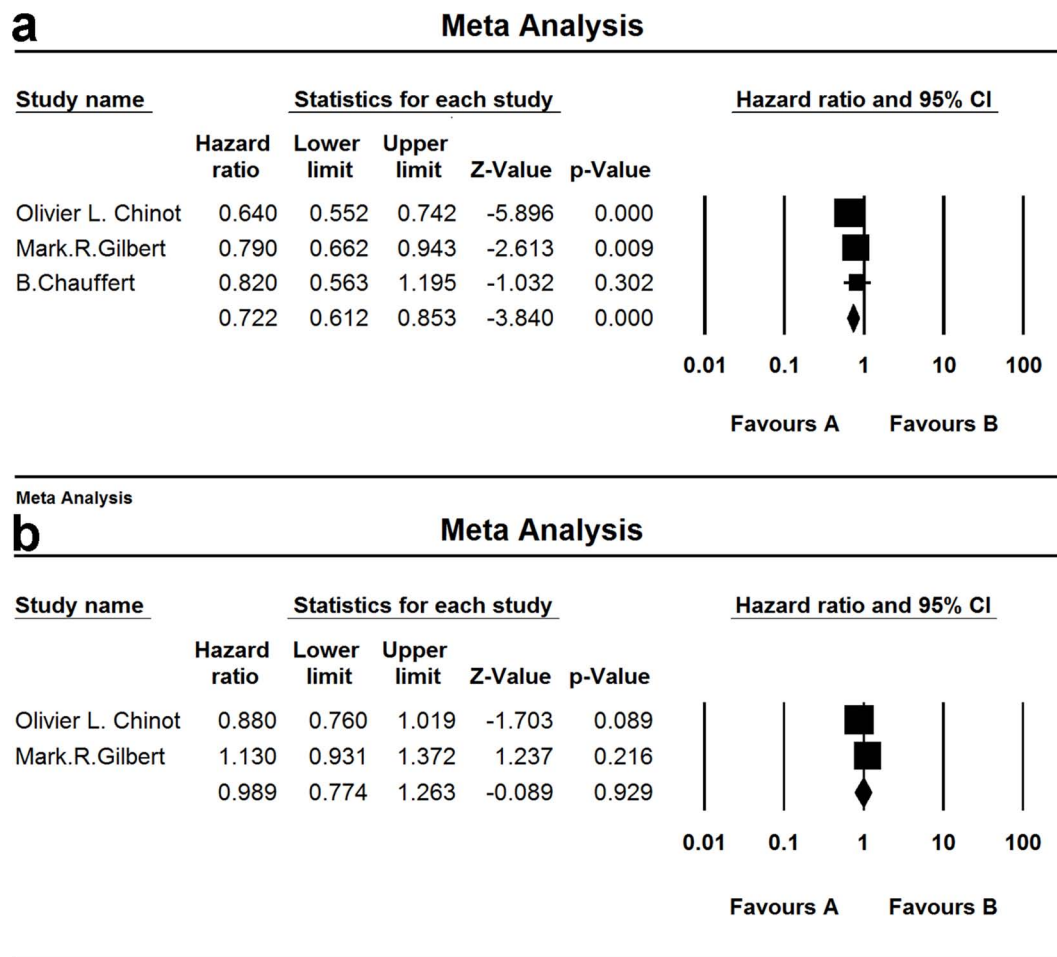


Figure 8. Comparison of OS and PFS of patients treated by bevacizumab. (a) Comparison of PFS; (b) comparison of OS. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

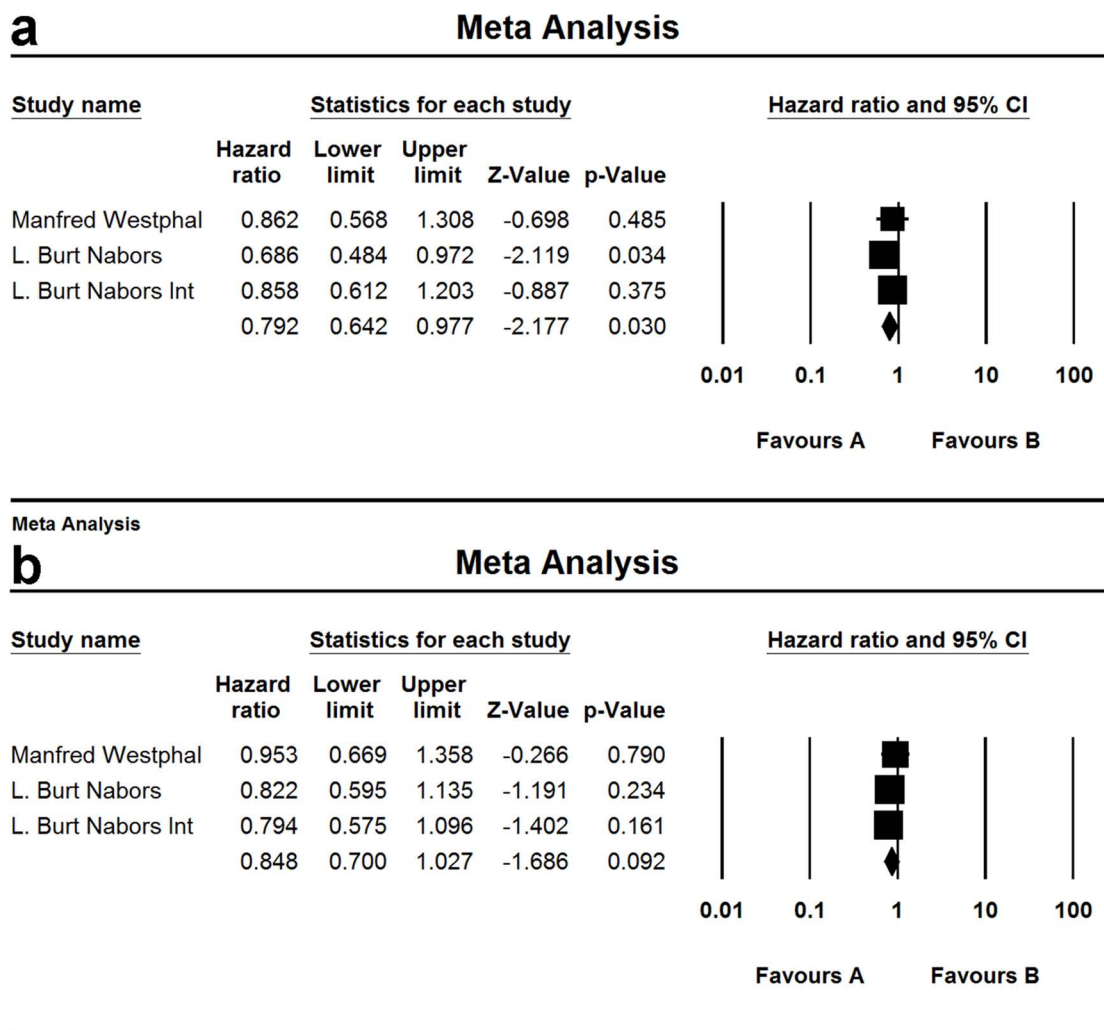


Figure 9. Comparison of OS and PFS of patients treated by cilengitide. (a) Comparison of PFS; (b) comparison of OS. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

the benefit of OS from a combination of cilengitide with TEM+RAD. After the research of Stupp et al. (24), cilengitide was thought to be useless in the treatment of GBM. But further studies may still be needed for deep analysis to find out which group of patients is fit for treatment with cilengitide. This meta-analysis showed improved PFS (0.769; 95% CI, 0.704–0.840; $p < 0.001$); the median PFS in the experimental group was 3–4 months longer than that

of the placebo group. Although OS was widely used for gauging the efficacy of cancer treatments, a recent study (40) found that PFS might be an appropriate surrogate for OS in GBM; however, our meta-analysis showed that PFS and OS are poorly correlated ($R^2 = 0.002$). When molecularly targeted drug treatments did not improve OS but did improve PFS, we determined that the new molecularly targeted drugs cannot improve the prognosis of newly diagnosed GBM even though PFS is correlated with the quality of life in cancer patients. In our meta-analysis, two studies provided data on the quality of life using different scales (13,14,43,44). In one study (45), the median time of the Karnofsky scale was 70 or higher, much higher than that in the placebo group. In another study (25), the functional scales (physical, roles, emotional, cognitive, and social) favored the experimental arm but without statistical significance. In the 2015 analysis by Taphoorn et al., health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in AVAglio was studied,

Table 3. Analysis of the RPA Classes

	I^2	HZ	95% CI	p
OS of RPA III	<0.001	0.816	0.514–1.298	0.391
PFS of RPA III	<0.001	0.671	0.494–0.912	0.011
PFS of RPA IV	59.664	0.688	0.597–0.794	0.000
PFS of RPA V	39.149	0.799	0.629–1.015	0.066

OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; HZ, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; RPA, recursive-partitioning analysis.

Meta Analysis

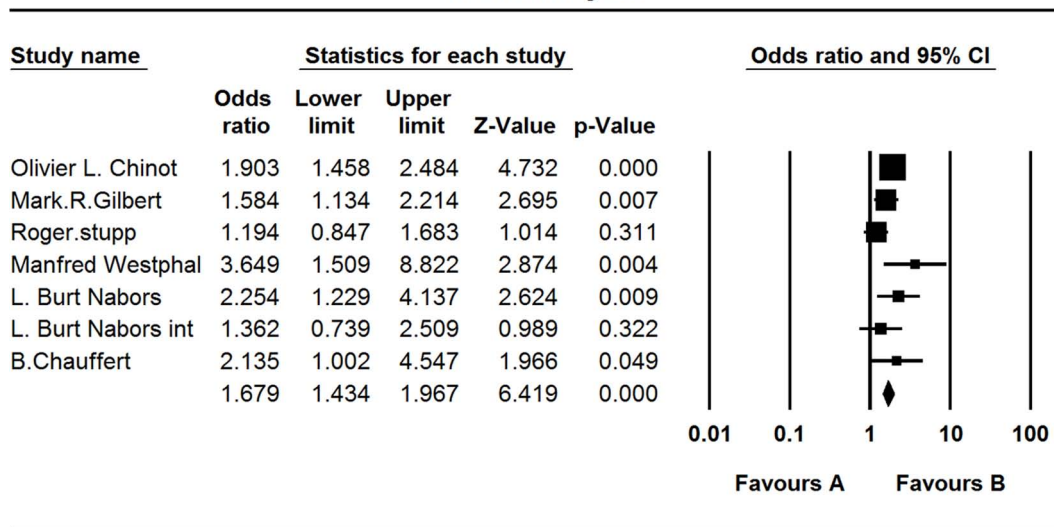


Figure 10. Comparison of adverse effects. (A) Experimental group and (B) TEM+RAD group.

and the result showed that the addition of bevacizumab to TEM+RAD gave no improvement in HRQoL during the PFS (46). In our study, the addition of molecularly targeted drugs to the TEM+RAD standard treatment showed no improvement in OS or the quality of life.

Correlative Factors

Many studies highlighted the MGMT promoter status as a predictive tool and indicated that biomarker testing

could be helpful in deciding on individualized treatment (10,12,14,18) because the MGMT-methylated GBM patients are usually more sensitive to chemical therapy (20). However, in our meta-analysis, the molecularly targeted drug plus TEM+RAD treatment gave no difference on OS in either the MGMT-methylated patients or the MGMT-nonmethylated patients, but it did improve PFS in both. Thus, in our meta-analysis, we considered that MGMT status cannot be used as a biomarker. But in

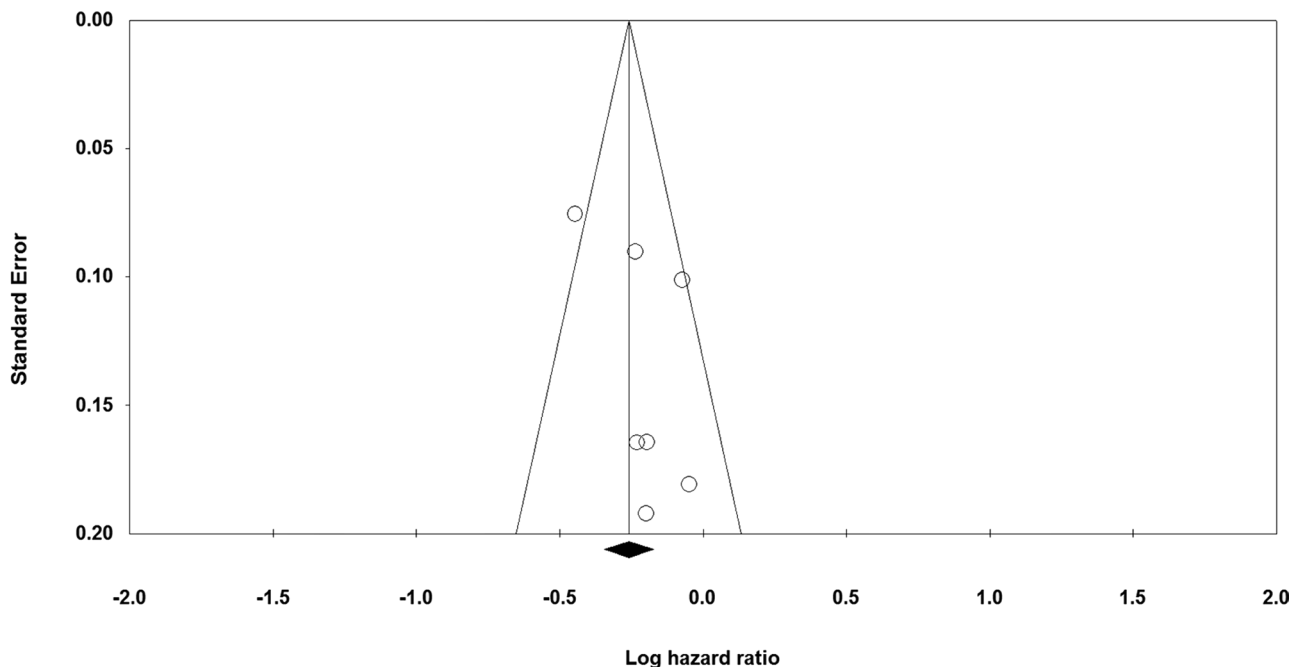


Figure 11. Funnel plot of PFS between the experimental group and the TEM+RAD group.

2015, Sandmann et al. did a further study of the AVAglio and RTOG-0825 trials (47). This multivariable analysis found that the proneural subtype of GBM may derive OS benefit from the addition of bevacizumab to TEM+RAD therapy. The RPA classes are as follows in GBM: class III, <50 years old and a Karnofsky performance score of ≥ 90 (on a scale of 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better function); class IV, <50 years old and a Karnofsky performance score of <90 (or ≥ 50 years old, a Karnofsky performance score of ≥ 70 , a gross total or partial tumor resection, and an ability to work); and class V, ≥ 50 years old, a Karnofsky performance score of ≥ 70 , a gross total or partial tumor resection, and an inability to work (or ≥ 50 years old, a Karnofsky performance score of ≥ 70 , and tumor biopsy specimen only; or ≥ 50 years old and a Karnofsky performance score of <70) (14,25,29,48–50). In each class, OS and PFS were analyzed. The results showed that in RPA class III, OS HZ showed no difference, and in RPA classes III and IV, PFS HZ showed that molecularly targeted drugs could improve PFS in newly diagnosed GBM patients. In RPA class V, there was no difference in PFS HZ. But since there are just two to three studies included in our analysis, the bias was large. Our results showed that patients who got a higher RPA class got more benefit from the molecularly targeted drug. The same thing was found by Hawkins-Daarud et al. in 2015. That study showed that the subpopulation of patients who would receive the greatest benefit from bevacizumab and radiation therapy is those with large, aggressive tumors and who are not eligible for GTR (51). The addition of bevacizumab has been proven useful for the patients with recurrent disease that is more aggressive after recurrence. So the molecularly targeted drug may bring a benefit for the higher subgroup, although more studies are needed.

Safety Considerations

The adverse effect of treatment is very important to patients. In our meta-analysis, the adverse effects at grade 3 or higher were measured. We found that molecularly targeted drugs resulted in more adverse effects (OR, 1.661; 95% CI, 1.413–1.953; $p < 0.001$). As reported by these studies, the most common adverse effects were lymphopenia and thromboembolic events. These studies also showed that most of these effects were connected with molecularly targeted drugs (24,25,29,30).

Study Limitations

In this meta-analysis, molecularly targeted drugs were measured for newly diagnosed GBM using six RCTs. As shown in the funnel plot in Figure 11, there is publication bias in the comparisons, and this could have influenced the results of our meta-analysis. The MGMT biomarker was also measured in this study, and no difference was indicated; however, there are more biomarkers that were

not mentioned in these studies and might also be connected to the treatments. The standard treatment for newly diagnosed GBM was surgery before TEM+RAD therapy; however, we did not compare this protocol because of the lack of data.

The present meta-analysis and systematic review confirmed that molecularly targeted drugs could improve PFS but could not improve OS or prognoses and, in fact, could result in more adverse effects. The development of new drugs and discovery of new biomarkers are still of utmost importance.

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