

The DCCC Brain Tumor Center

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A Systematic Review of Targeted Therapy for Neurofibromatosis Type-2 Mutated Vestibular Schwannomas

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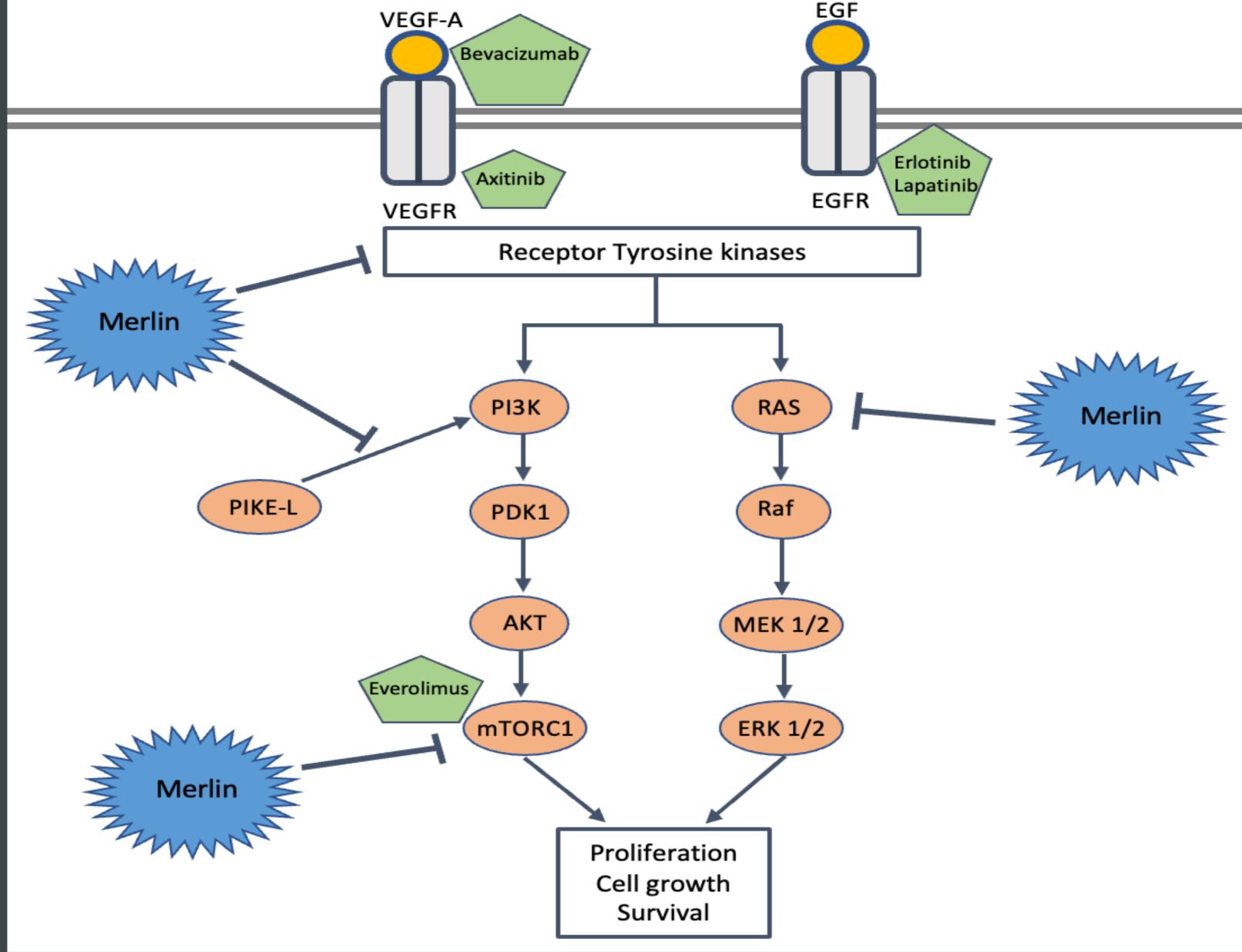
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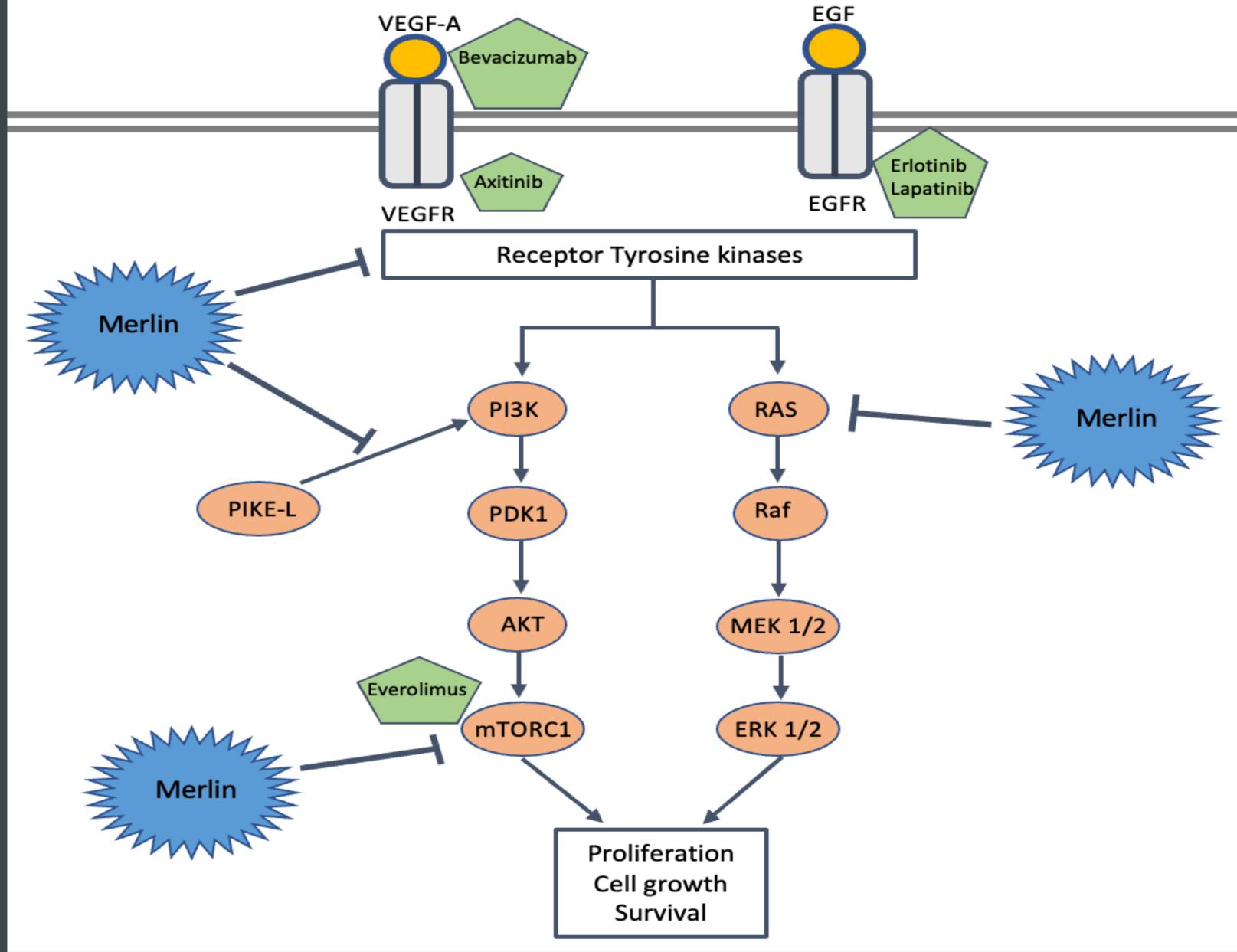
BACKGROUND

Neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2) is an autosomal dominant tumour pre-disposing syndrome caused by mutations in the NF2 gene. One of its hallmarks is bilateral vestibular schwannomas (VS) causing hearing loss.



Figure 2: Signalling pathways regulated by Merlin





AIM

To summarize the clinical efficacy and safety of targeted agents when treating NF2 patients with VS.

METHODS

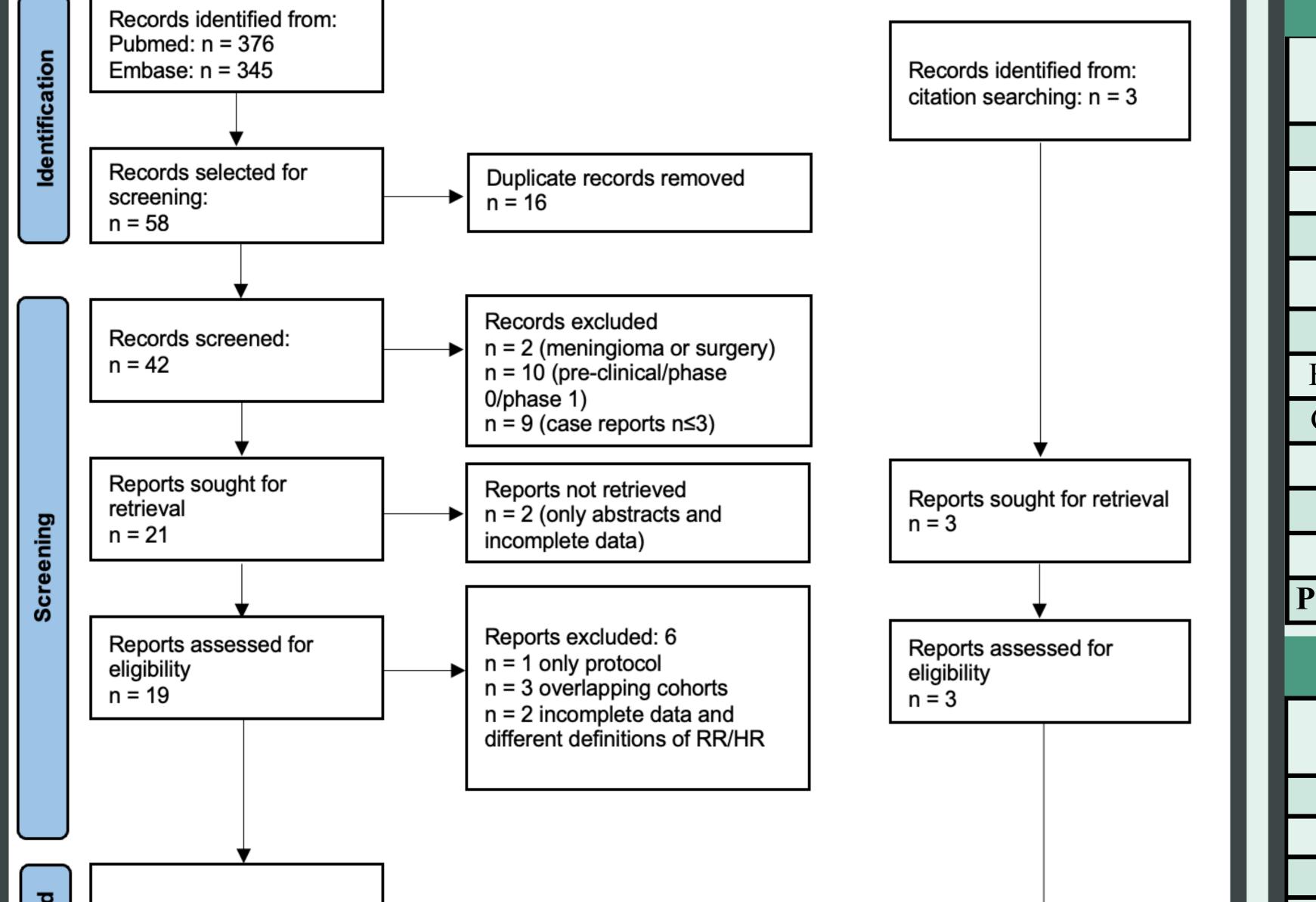
Primary outcome

- **Radiographic response:** > 20% decrease in tumour volume, 1)
- **Hearing response:** Significant increase in word recognition scores 2)

Figure 1: Selection process of the studies according to the PRISMA guidelines

Identification of studies via databases and registers

Identification of studies via other methods



| Table 1: Overview of studies investigating bevacizumab | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Study | Cohort size | Dosage and scheduling | | | Radiographic response | Hearing response | | | |
| Morris et al, 2016 | 61 | 5mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 32% | 45% | | | |
| Blakeley et al, 2016 | 14 | 7.5 mg/kg/3 weeks | | | 43% | 36% | | | |
| Plotkin et al, 2019 | 22 | 10 mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 32% | 41% | | | |
| Alanin et al, 2014 | 12 | 10 mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 50% | 33% | | | |
| Plotkin et al, 2012 | 31 | 5 mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 55% | 57% | | | |
| Farsctschi et al, 2015 | 3 | 5 mg/kg/2-3 weeks | | | 100% | 0% | | | |
| Goutagny et al, 2016 | 16 | 5 mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 36% | NR | | | |
| Hochart et al, 2014 | 7 | 5-10 mg/kg/2 weeks | | | 14% | 25% | | | |
| Sverak et al, 2019 | 17 | 5-10 mg/kg every 2-6 weeks | | | 47% | 56% | | | |
| Renzi et al, 2019 | 17 | 5-10 mg/kg/2-3 weeks | | 12% | 62% | | | | |
| Pooled data (95% CI) | 200* | 5-10 mg/kg/2-3 weeks | | 38% (32-45) | 45% (36 – 54) | | | | |
| Table 2: Overview of studies investigating other drugs | | | | | | | | | |
| Study and drug | | Cohort | R | adiographic | Hearing | | | | |
| | | | size | | response | response | | | |
| Karajannis et al, 2013, Everolimus | | | 10 | | 0% | 0% | | | |
| Goutagny et al, 2014, Everolimus | | | 10 | | 0% | 0% | | | |
| Karajannis et al, 2012, Lapatinib | | | 21 | | 6% | 31% | | | |

| Reports included in review | Plotkin et al, 2010, Erlotinib | 11 | 0% | 17% | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| j n = 16 | Tamura et al, 2019, VEGFR vaccine | 7 | 29% | 40% | | | | | |
| | Phadnis et al, 2020, Axitinib | 12 | 17% | 25% | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CONCLUSION | | | | | | | | | |
| CONCLUSION | | | | | | | | | |
| Bevacizumab was the most effective targeted treatment | | | | | | | | | |
| • Hearing response rate of $45\% (36 - 54)$ | | | | | | | | | |
| • Radiographic response rate of $38\% (32 - 45)$ | | | | | | | | | |
| • The most common grade 3-4 toxicities were hypertension, proteinuria and menorrhagia | | | | | | | | | |
| • A lower bevacizumab dosage (5mg/kg), compared to a higher dosage (10mg/kg) showed similar efficacy and was associated with lower toxicity | | | | | | | | | |
| • Other targeted agents, like lapatinib and the VEGF receptor vaccine show | | | | 5 | | | | | |