INNV-21. IN NEWLY-DIAGNOSED Glioblastoma, Frailty / Sarcopenia Predicts 30D Mortality & 30D, 90D, and Overall Mortality As Accurately As Current Standards
Hesham Zakaria, Ankush Chandra, Mohamed Mack, Adam Robin, Tobias Wollert, Victor Chang, Steven Kalkanis, and Ian Lee
Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI, USA, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI, USA

INTRODUCTION: Identification of novel prognostic biomarkers for glioblastoma (GBM) could stratify patients between aggressive or palliative treatments. Frailty, as measured by sarcopenia (lack of muscle mass), has been proven to predict survival in cancers. We evaluate whether the frailty/sarcopenia phenotype (FSP) predicts morbidity and mortality in GBM, and compare it to other survival markers. METHODS: In 237 patients undergoing initial diagnostic surgery for GBM, FSP was defined by temporal muscle thickness from preoperative MRI; patients were grouped into tertiles (thirds) based on size, which corresponded to the severity of FSP. Morbidity and mortality hazard ratios were calculated from surgery using multivariate analysis, accounting for age, gender, past medical history, tumor locale / laterality / eloquence / volume, extent of resection, MGMT / IDH status, and initiation of postoperative chemoradiation. Morbidity was defined as any of the events within 30D: DVT, PE, SSI, UTI, MI, urinary retention, ileus, readmission. RESULTS: FSP at diagnostic surgery predicted any morbidity (OR2.98, P = 0.005) at 30D. FSP at diagnostic surgery was the only risk factor associated with 30d mortality (OR10.0, P = 0.030), and was also strongly associated with overall mortality (OR0.50, P = 0.003). FSP at diagnostic surgery was associated with decreased overall survival (OR4.41, P = 0.001) at a level comparable to other mortality predictors, including temozolomide / EBRT (OR0.27), gross total resection (OR0.54), favorable MGMT (OR0.44) or IDH (OR0.44) mutations, Kaplan-Meier curves display overall survival based on severity of FSP. CONCLUSION: FSP is a preoperative, simple, accurate, and non-invasive methodology to predict 30d morbidity & 30-day, 90-day, and overall mortality from diagnosis in GBM. FSP is independent of age (not an age surrogate), demographic, oncologic, genetic, surgical, and therapeutics factors. Mortality prediction is comparable to other mortality predictors, including temozolomide / EBRT, total resection, MGMT, and IDH. It is a low cost, intuitive, and potentially universal methodology to guide treatment decision making.

INNV-22. TO TREAT OR NOT TO TREAT – TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF VERY ELDERLY Glioblastoma Patients
Peter Baumgartner, Georg Prange, Patrick Harter, Marie-Theres Forster, Marlies Wagner, Joachim Steinbach, Volker Seifert, and Christian Sentf
University Hospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany; Edinger-Institute, Goethe University Medical School, Frankfurt, Germany

OBJECTIVE: The prognosis especially of older patients with glioblastoma is poor. Novel therapies are usually reserved for patients ≥65 years. As the population is growing older, the challenge remains as to how very elderly patients ≥75 years would be treated. Conclusions from studies with this patient subgroup. METHODS: Between 2010 and 2018 we treated a total of 977 patients with glioblastoma at our institution. Of these, 144 patients were ≥75 years at diagnosis. The primary procedure was surgery or biopsy followed by adjuvant treatment, if possible. We retrospectively investigated progression-free and overall survival (OS) and looked at potential prognostic factors influencing survival, including Karnofsky performance score (KPS), surgery type, adjuvant therapy as well as MGMT promoter methylation status. RESULTS: In our very elderly cohort, the median age was 79 years (range: 75–110). Biopsy only was performed in 108 patients, resection was performed in 36 patients. Median OS for the entire cohort was 5.9 months. Patients without adjuvant treatment fared worse than patients receiving either radiotherapy or adjuvant chemotherapy (1.2 vs. 4.4 months, P = 0.001). Multivariate analysis showed that KPS at presentation (≥70 vs. ≤60), surgery type, biopsy, and MGMT status (methylated vs. non-methylated) were significantly associated with OS (≥6 vs. 3 months, P = 0.002; 12.6 vs. 4.9 months, P = 0.003; and 10.5 vs. 3.0 months, P = 0.009, respectively). CONCLUSION: For patients with glioblastoma ≥75 years, the natural course of the disease is devastating, and there is a negative treatment bias in these patients. Very elderly patients, too, benefit from multimodal treatment including microsurgical tumor removal. Treatment options and outcomes should be thoughtfully discussed with patients before treatment decisions are made.

INNV-23. Glioblastoma and Facebook: An Analysis of Perceived Etiologies and Treatments
Naveen Kumar Reddi and Nicholas Blondin, Frank H. Netter MD School of Medicine, Haverford, PA, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA

Facebook has become one of the most widely used platforms by patients and caregivers for information on GBM. As such, physicians treating GBM are challenged with reconciling their medical advice with online media sources. In many cases, the information from these online sources can run counter to the advice given by physicians.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to understand the type of information being shared on a popular GBM Facebook community titled, “Glioblastoma Survivors to Thrivers” with regards to 1. The perceived causes of GBM and 2. The therapies that led to GBM remission. METHODS: All the posts made in May 2019 were specifically screened for information on GBM etiologies and GBM therapies. Within each group, posts were sorted into distinct sub-categories with posts of similar content. The sub-categories were ranked to determine which etiology and therapies were most commonly seen by group members. RESULTS: A total of 83 posts were on the topic of “GBM Etiologies” and 80 on the topic of “GBM Therapies.” Within the “GBM Etiologies”, the reasons for developing GBM were due to 1. Unknown (31.3%) and 2. Previous Radiation Exposure (24.1%) and Chemical Exposure (17%). Genetic (12%) and Infection (12%) were not commonly seen reasons. Within the “GBM Therapies,” the therapies that led to remission were 1. Standard of Care (36.3%) 2. CBD / THC (16.3%) 3. Ketogenic Diet (12.3%) 4. Avastin (7.5%) 5. Optune (7.5%) 6. IV Vitamin C (6.2%) and 7. Ketogenic Diet. CONCLUSION: In the Facebook group titled, “Glioblastoma Survivors to Thrivers,” the top three most commonly posted reasons for developing GBM were “Unknown,” “Previous Radiation Exposure” and “Chemical Exposure.” The top three therapies that led to remission were “Standard of Care” “CBD / THC” and “Ketogenic Diet.”

INNV-26. IN VITRO CHEMO RESISTANCE PROFILES OF CIRCULATING GLIAL CELLS REPLICATE CHEMO CHARACTERISTICS OF TUMOR TISSUE
Dineshakeel Akolkar, Sanket Vaidya, Vighnakar Mhaise, Pradip Devhare, Pooja Fulmali, Revati Patil, Ajay Srinivasan, Vinnet Datta
Stefan Schuster, Jatinder Bhatia, and Rajan Datar
Datar Cancer Genetics Limited, Nasik, India, Datar Cancer Genetics Europe GmbH, Bayreuth, Germany

Survival of high-grade glioma patients remains dismal due to onset of resistance to even the limited systemic treatment option currently available. Concept for indirect prediction of alkylating agent Temozolomide response through MGMT promoter methylation and NTRK fusions for the first time in glioblastoma (GBM) could stratify patients between aggressive or palliative treatments. Treatment options have recently evolved with the introduction of targeted therapies for specific driver mutations. In many cases, the information from these online sources can run counter to the advice given by physicians.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to understand the type of information being shared on a popular GBM Facebook community titled, “Glioblastoma Survivors to Thrivers” with regards to 1. The perceived causes of GBM and 2. The therapies that led to GBM remission. METHODS: All the posts made in May 2019 were specifically screened for information on GBM etiologies and GBM therapies. Within each group, posts were sorted into distinct sub-categories with posts of similar content. The sub-categories were ranked to determine which etiology and therapies were most commonly seen by group members. RESULTS: A total of 83 posts were on the topic of “GBM Etiologies” and 80 on the topic of “GBM Therapies.” Within the “GBM Etiologies”, the reasons for developing GBM were due to 1. Unknown (31.3%) and 2. Previous Radiation Exposure (24.1%) and Chemical Exposure (17%). Genetic (12%) and Infection (12%) were not commonly seen reasons. Within the “GBM Therapies,” the therapies that led to remission were 1. Standard of Care (36.3%) 2. CBD / THC (16.3%) 3. Ketogenic Diet (12.3%) 4. Avastin (7.5%) 5. Optune (7.5%) 6. IV Vitamin C (6.2%) and 7. Ketogenic Diet. CONCLUSION: In the Facebook group titled, “Glioblastoma Survivors to Thrivers,” the top three most commonly posted reasons for developing GBM were “Unknown,” “Previous Radiation Exposure” and “Chemical Exposure.” The top three therapies that led to remission were “Standard of Care” “CBD / THC” and “Ketogenic Diet.”

INNV-27. THE IMPACT OF A DEDICATED MULTIDISCIPLINARY Tumor BOARD ON CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH BRAIN METASTASES
Nancy Wang, Justine Cohen, Nathaniel Goss, Mia Bertalan, Maura Keeley, Michael Parsons, Brian Nahed, Daniel Cahill, Kevin Oh, and Priscilla Brastianos; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Brain metastases (BM) are the most common tumors to affect the central nervous system (CNS). Treatment options have recently evolved with the use of new targeted therapies, immune checkpoint inhibitors, and increased access to clinical trials. We describe our institutional experience with a weekly tumor board dedicated to BM. METHODS: We conducted a single-institution cohort study at an academic hospital. Attendance at tumor board included representatives from neuro-oncology, medical oncology, radiation neuro-ONCOLOGY • November 2019