RADIATION THERAPY ONCOLOGY GROUP

RTOG 0420

A PHASE II STUDY OF RADIATION THERAPY PLUS LOW DOSE TEMOZOLOMIDE FOLLOWED BY TEMOZOLOMIDE PLUS IRINOTECAN FOR GlioBLASTOMA MULTIFORME

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document History</th>
<th>Version/Update Date</th>
<th>Broadcast Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendment 4</td>
<td>4/1/11</td>
<td>5/19/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>2/7/06</td>
<td>2/7/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment 3</td>
<td>8/10/2005</td>
<td>8/12/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment 2</td>
<td>6/21/05</td>
<td>7/5/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>2/7/2006</td>
<td>2/7/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment 1</td>
<td>3/14/05</td>
<td>4/6/05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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INDEX

Schema
Eligibility Check

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Patient Selection
4.0 Pretreatment Evaluations
5.0 Registration Procedures
6.0 Radiation Therapy
7.0 Drug Therapy
8.0 Surgery
9.0 Other Therapy
10.0 Tissue/Specimen Submission
11.0 Patient Assessments
12.0 Data Collection
13.0 Statistical Considerations

References

Appendix I - Sample Consent Form
Appendix II - Performance Status Scoring
Appendix III - Study Agent Shipment Form
Appendix IV - Enzyme vs. Non-enzyme Inducing Anti-Seizure Medications (3/14/05)
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TEMOZOLOMIDE PLUS IRINOTECAN FOR GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME

SCHEMA

R  Radiation Therapy
   2.0 Gy x 30 fractions, 5 days a week x 6 weeks for a total dose of 60 Gy

E  Concurrent Chemotherapy

G  Temozolomide for 6 weeks during radiation beginning the night before the first dose of
   radiation

I  Post-Radiation Chemotherapy

S  Temozolomide and irinotecan for 1 year or until progression or unacceptable toxicity,
   beginning 4 to 6 weeks after completion of radiation therapy

Patient Population:  (See Section 3.0 for Eligibility)

Histopathologically confirmed, newly diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme
Diagnosis made by surgical biopsy or excision
The tumor must be supratentorial in location.
Patient must have recovered from surgery or any post-operative infection or complication prior to study entry,
and therapy must begin ≤ 5 weeks after surgery.

Required Sample Size (6/21/05):  157 patients
1. Does the patient have histopathologically confirmed newly diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme?

2. Diagnosis made by surgical biopsy or excision?

3. Is the tumor supratentorial?

4. Has the patient recovered from the effects of surgery, post-operative infection, or other complications?

5. Will therapy begin ≤ 5 weeks after surgery?

6. Does the patient have an estimated survival of at least 8 weeks?

7. Zubrod performance 0-1?

8. Age ≥ 18 years?

9. Has a diagnostic contrast-enhanced MRI or CT scan been performed preoperatively prior to study entry?

10. Has a diagnostic contrast-enhanced MRI or CT scan been performed postoperatively prior to study entry?
   If no, was diagnosis by stereotactic biopsy?

11. Do the patient’s laboratory values meet the criteria specified in Section 3.1.12?

12. Does the patient require steroid medications?
   If yes, is the patient on stable or decreasing doses for at least 2 weeks prior to study entry?

13. Is the patient receiving an enzyme inducing antiepileptic drug?
   If yes, will the patient be switched to an NEIAED per Section 3.1.10?

14. Is the patient pregnant or lactating?

15. Is the patient’s histology grade less than glioblastoma multiforme?

16. Does the patient have recurrent malignant glioma?

17. Does the patient have any detected tumor foci below the tentorium or beyond the cranial vault?

18. Does the patient have any major medical or psychiatric illness, which in the investigator’s opinion will prevent administration or completion of the protocol therapy?

19. Has the patient had prior malignancies, except for non-melanomatous skin cancers, or carcinoma in situ of uterus, cervix or bladder, unless disease free for ≥ 5 years?

20. Has the patient received any prior radiation to the head or neck (except for T1 glottic cancer) resulting in overlap of radiation fields?

21. Can the patient be regularly followed by the investigator?
22. Is the patient known to have Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)?
23. Have all the pre-treatment evaluations been done as specified in Section 3.1?
24. Has the patient had prior chemotherapy?

The following questions will be asked at Study Registration:

1. Name of institutional person registering this case?
2. Has the Eligibility Checklist (above) been completed?
3. Is the patient eligible for this study?
4. Date the study-specific Consent Form was signed? (must be prior to study entry)
5. Patient’s Initials (First Middle Last) (if no middle initial, use hyphen)
6. Verifying Physician
7. Patient’s ID Number
8. Date of Birth
9. Race
10. Ethnic Category (Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino, Unknown)
11. Gender
12. Patient’s Country of Residence
13. Zip Code (U.S. Residents)
14. Patient’s Insurance Status
15. Will any component of the patient’s care be given at a military or VA facility?
16. Treatment Start Date
17. Medical Oncologist
18. Tissue used for research in current study?
19. Tissue kept for cancer research?
RTOG Institution # __________
Case # __________

__________ (Y/N)  20. Tissue kept for medical research?

__________ (Y/N)  21. Allow contact for future research?

The Eligibility Checklist must be completed in its entirety prior to calling RTOG. The completed, signed, and dated checklist used at study entry must be retained in the patient's study file and will be evaluated during an institutional NCI/RTOG audit.

Completed by ___________________________  Date ___________________________
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Glioblastomas are rapidly growing primary brain tumors associated with a high degree of morbidity and mortality. Current management is based on cytoreduction through a combination of surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy. Despite this multi-disciplinary approach to treatment, glioblastoma remains a life-threatening disease.

Overall median survival for patients with newly diagnosed glioblastomas and Karnofsky performance status (KPS) > 60 treated with radiation and chemotherapy after surgery reported in several randomized trials ranges from 42 to 95 weeks.1 Fine et al. reported the results of meta-analysis of 16 randomized trials evaluating the use of various chemotherapeutic regimens in patients with newly diagnosed malignant gliomas.2 These data suggest that patients with newly diagnosed malignant gliomas, including glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), may benefit from adjuvant chemotherapy in terms of survival. The most commonly used agent or regimen in these studies included a nitrosourea.

The nitrosoureas, BCNU and CCNU, are chemotherapeutic agents approved for the treatment of patients with malignant glioma at first relapse. Response rate (defined as responders plus stable disease) for single agent BCNU in the treatment of patients with GBM at recurrence has been reported at 29% with a median time to progression of 22 weeks.3 The median time to progression for recurrent malignant gliomas following treatment with various other chemotherapeutic agents ranges from 16-50 weeks.3 Response rates (defined as responders plus stable disease) in these same studies have ranged from 0-55% in patients with GBM. A single chemotherapeutic agent has not emerged as a standard in the treatment of patients with malignant glioma or GBM at relapse.

1.2 Temozolomide

Temozolomide is a cytotoxic alkylating agent that has demonstrated clinical antitumor activity, been relatively well-tolerated, and has an acceptable safety profile in phase I and II trials in patients with various advanced cancers, including malignant gliomas.4,9 Temozolomide has an uncomplicated and well-defined pharmacokinetic profile.10 Temozolomide was shown to be effective in prolonging progression-free survival (PFS) and maintaining or improving health-related quality of life (HRQL) in adult patients with recurrent high-grade gliomas.11 Temozolomide has been shown to provide better, six month progression-free survival, overall survival, and better overall quality of life when compared to Procarbazine alone in GBM patients.12 Temozolomide also has demonstrated clinically meaningful efficacy in anaplastic astrocytoma (AA) patients in first relapse.4,5 Patients benefited from the use of temozolomide irrespective of the exact tumor histology.7

1.3 Irinotecan (CPT-11)

A phase II trial at Duke University of CPT-11 given at a starting dose of 125 mg/m² weekly to patients with recurrent high grade glioma has accrued 60 patients.13 Evaluation of efficacy indicates that 10 patients have demonstrated a partial response, 3 patients a minimal response (25-50% disease regression), 13 patients continue with stable disease, 31 patients have progressed, 2 patients are too early to evaluate and 1 patient is non-evaluable for a response. Of note, the toxicity appears to be less than predicted from the colon carcinoma phase II experience. In the Duke trial, diarrhea was seen in only approximately 15% of patients and virtually no myelosuppression was observed that warranted dose reduction. A possible explanation for this lower than anticipated toxicity may be that these patients are being treated with anticonvulsants and corticosteroids.

Studies have demonstrated that patients receiving enzyme-inducing anti-epileptic drugs (EIAED) show decreased plasma levels of certain chemotherapeutic drugs when administered at conventional doses.14-16 Failure to achieve adequate plasma levels of such drugs may account for lack of efficacy in past brain tumor trials. Based on the results of preclinical studies, phenobarbital (an EIAED) may enhance the conversion of CPT-11 to SN-38 and the formation of SN-38G from SN-38.17 Additionally, phenobarbital has been combined with CPT-11 to successfully treat a patient with Gilbert’s syndrome, which is associated with decreased UDP-GT enzyme activity.11,18 However, in preclinical studies, valproic acid (not an EIAED) inhibits the primary clearance mechanism of the CPT-11 metabolite, SN-38 resulting in nearly a three-fold increase in AUC for this active compound.17
1.4 Rationale for Using Temozolomide During Radiation Therapy
Temozolomide has been given in a more extended dosing schedule without unacceptable toxicity. Brock et al described results using a daily schedule for seven weeks in recurrent glioma. Stupp used this schedule in a pilot study in which newly diagnosed glioblastoma patients were treated with radiation therapy and 6 weeks of daily temozolomide at 75mg/m²/day, followed by temozolomide with the 5-day schedule. The results showed the combination of radiation therapy and daily temozolomide were very tolerable and the survival data was highly encouraging. At the 2004 ASCO meeting, Stupp et al reported a multicenter, randomized prospective trial comparing external beam radiation therapy alone to adjuvant temozolomide 75mg/m² per day during radiation therapy followed by temozolomide in the 5 day schedule every 28 days for 6 cycles. This demonstrated a survival benefit in the chemotherapy arm.

1.5 Rationale for Using Temozolomide and Irinotecan (CPT-11)
CPT-11 and temozolomide have both been tested in recurrent malignant gliomas after radiation and chemotherapy, with temozolomide being the most recently registered drug by the FDA for treatment of patients with this stage of disease. Although in contrast to the Duke study noted above, CPT-11 has demonstrated modest activity in a prior NABTC phase 2 study of recurrent GBM and anaplastic astrocytoma, preclinical studies in glioma xenograft models suggested that there was a schedule dependent enhancement of antitumor activity when CPT-11 is combined with temozolomide. The enhanced activity seems to require exposure to the alkylating agent prior to or concomitant with exposure to CPT-11. The mechanism for this schedule dependent enhancement of cytotoxicity may be in part related to the creation of topoisomerase I-DNA covalent complexes by O6 alkylation of guanine residues by temozolomide.

In a recent phase 1-2 study of temozolomide and CPT-11 in patients with recurrent malignant glioma conducted by the NABTC, the MTD for CPT-11, when administered on days 1 and 15 with temozolomide 150mg/m² on days 1-5, for patients receiving enzyme inducing antiepileptic drugs, was 500mg/m². Dose limiting toxicities were primarily diarrhea and myelosuppression. In the phase 2 component of the trial, the 6-month progression-free survival was 38% and 5 GBM patients demonstrated partial responses. In the phase 1 component, there were 4 responses (1 CR and 3 PR) in 21 patients entered. In another phase 1 study using a different schedule involving temozolomide 200mg/m² on days 1-5 with weekly infusions of CPT-11 during the first 4 weeks of 6-week cycles, the MTD was not reached at 100mg/m² of CPT-11, and 1 CR and 2PRs were noted. In yet another phase 1 study involving only subjects on EIAEDs, temozolomide was given on days 1-14, and CPT-11 on day 7 or 8 and both drugs were escalated to their single agent MTD. In this study, the phase 2 doses were determined to be 150mg/m² of temozolomide and 350mg/m² of CPT-11. Median survival for the GBM cohort was 9.5 months. There were 4 CR and 6 PR in this study. Gruber tested 2 schedules of CPT-11 and temozolomide in a single institution phase 2 study. In the first cohort, 6 patients were treated with temozolomide 200mg/m² per day on day 1-5 and irinotecan 125mg/m² on days 6, 13, and 20 of 28-day cycles. In the second, 24 patients received temozolomide 200mg/m² on days 1-5 and CPT-11 350mg/m² on day 6 of 28-day cycles. Two patients began on the first schedule and were switched to the second. Of 18 GBM, there were 2 complete and 3 partial responses. The median duration of response was 24 weeks and 6-month progression free survival was 39%.

These data suggest that the combination of CPT-11 and temozolomide is one of the most active regimens yet tested in recurrent malignant glioma. This regimen should be tested in the adjuvant setting to determine whether overall survival will exceed that of historical controls in the RTOG database.

1.6 Modification of Irinotecan/Chemotherapy (8/10/05)
Interim safety analysis of patients entering this trial and reaching at least the first dose of cycle 1 of adjuvant combination therapy indicates that use of the 200mg/m² dose of irinotecan is associated with severe hematologic toxicity. In the cohort of the first 15 patients, 8 had grade 3 or 4 hematologic toxicity in the first 3 cycles. Because similar toxicity was not seen in the NABTC trial of this combination for recurrent malignant gliomas, the study chairs conclude that
the prolonged concomitant low dose temozolomide given with radiation is sensitizing patients to hematologic toxicity from the initial doses of irinotecan. The treatment protocol has been modified to reduce the dose intensity of irinotecan in the initial cycles. See Section 7.2.

Since the phase 2 clinical trial of CPT-11 and temozolomide for recurrent glioblastoma performed by the NABTC used the 200mg/m² dose of CPT-11 and there is insufficient evidence from other phase 1 or phase 2 trials with this combination to determine if there is a threshold dose of CPT-11 required for the increased activity of the combination, the investigators have designed the modifications in the dosing scheme for the first 3 cycles to allow for dose escalation to the full dose of 200mg/m² if no significant toxicity occurs. The starting dose for the first dose in cycle 1 has been halved to 100mg/m², and dose delay of the day 15 dose in cycle 1, as well as use of G-CSF and/or e-poietin at any point in the first cycle is permitted, but not further dose decrease below 100mg/m².

2.0 OBJECTIVES (3/14/05)
2.1 To determine if this treatment regimen improves the overall survival of patients with newly diagnosed supratentorial glioblastoma multiforme.
2.2 To evaluate short- and long-term toxicity of this treatment regimen.
2.3 To report progression-free survival of patients with newly diagnosed supratentorial glioblastoma multiforme treated with this regimen.

3.0 PATIENT SELECTION
3.1 Conditions for Patient Eligibility (3/14/05)
3.1.1 Histopathologically confirmed newly diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme.
3.1.2 Diagnosis must be made by surgical biopsy or excision.
3.1.3 The tumor must be supratentorial in location.
3.1.4 The patient must have recovered from the effects of surgery, or post-operative infection and other complications before entry into the study.
3.1.5 Therapy must begin < 5 weeks after surgery.
3.1.6 Patients must have an estimated survival of at least 8 weeks.
3.1.7 Zubrod performance score 0-1
3.1.8 Age ≥ 18.
3.1.9 Patients receiving steroids should be on stable or decreasing doses for at least 2 weeks prior to study entry.
3.1.10 Patients requiring antiepileptic drugs must be receiving only non-enzyme inducing antiepileptic drugs (NEIAED) for 14 days prior to initiation of irinotecan. Patients receiving EIAEDs may be switched to NEIAEDs during the period of radiation therapy if the EIAED is discontinued 14 days prior to day 1 of the first cycle containing irinotecan. (See Appendix IV.)
3.1.11 Patients of reproductive potential must practice an effective method of birth control during and for 2 months after treatment.
3.1.12 Hematologic, renal, and hepatic status should be documented. If anemia is present to the extent that the hemoglobin is less than 10 grams, and the hematocrit is less than 30%, then correction by transfusion is indicated before entry into the study.
   Hematologic: Hemoglobin ≥ 10 grams
   Absolute neutrophil count ≥ 1500 (ANC) per mm³
   Platelets ≥ 100,000 per mm³
   Renal: BUN ≤ 25 mg
   Creatinine ≤ 1.5mg
   Hepatic: Bilirubin ≤ 1.5mg/dL
   ALT or AST ≤ 2 x institutional uln
3.1.13 A diagnostic contrast-enhanced MRI or CT must be performed preoperatively and postoperatively before study entry, within 28 days prior to registration (preferably within 72 hours of surgery), prior to the initiation of radiotherapy. The postoperative scan is not required if the patient was diagnosed by stereotactic biopsy.
3.1.14 Within 14 days prior to registration: complete history and general physical examination; detailed neurological examination immediately prior to beginning protocol treatment; steroid
and anti-convulsant doses must be documented; CBC with differential, platelet count, blood
chemistries (total protein, albumin, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, BUN creatinine, uric acid,
total bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, LDH, AST, ALT). (2/7/06)

3.1.15 Negative serum pregnancy test within 5 days prior to registration for females of child-
bearing potential.

3.1.16 The patient must sign a study-specific informed consent prior to study entry. If the patient’s
mental status precludes his/her giving informed consent, written informed consent may be
given by the responsible family member.

3.2 Conditions for Patient Ineligibility (3/14/05)

3.2.1 Gliomas graded less than glioblastoma multiforme.
3.2.2 Recurrent malignant gliomas.
3.2.3 Tumor foci are detected below the tentorium or beyond the cranial vault.
3.2.4 Major medical illnesses or psychiatric impairments that in the investigator’s opinion will prevent
administration or completion of the protocol therapy.
3.2.5 Previous malignancies except for non-melanomatous skin cancers and carcinoma in situ of the
uterine cervix or bladder, unless disease free for ≥ 5 years.
3.2.6 Prior radiation to the head or neck (except T1 glottic cancer), resulting in overlap of radiation
fields
3.2.7 Pregnant or lactating women, as treatment involves unforeseeable risks to the participant and
to the embryo or fetus.
3.2.8 Patients who cannot be regularly followed by the investigator.
3.2.9 Known diagnosis of clinical Acquired Immune Deficiency (AIDS), due to the potential for
increased complications from treatment.
3.2.10 Prior chemotherapy.

4.0 RECOMMENDED PRETREATMENT EVALUATIONS
Not applicable. See all required evaluations in Section 3.0.

5.0 REGISTRATION PROCEDURES
5.1 Pre-Registration Requirements
Each institution must submit a Study Agent Shipment Form (Appendix III) to CTSU Regulatory
Office (Fax 215-569-0206) as soon as the individual responsible for the study agent has been
identified. This must be done prior to registration of the institution’s first case (the shipment
form is only submitted once). Allow adequate processing time (7-10 days) before calling to
register the first case.

5.2 Registration
5.2.1 Online Registration
Patients can be registered only after eligibility criteria are met. The RA will register the patient
by logging onto the RTOG Web site (www.rtog.org), going to ‘Data Center Login” and selecting
the link for new patient registrations. A username and password is required. The system
triggers a program to verify that all regulatory requirements (OHRP assurance, IRB approval)
have been met by the institution. The registration screens begin by asking for the date on which
the Eligibility Checklist was completed, the identification of the person who completed the
checklist, whether the patient was found to be eligible on the basis of the checklist, and the
date the study-specific informed consent form was signed.

Once the system has verified that the patient is eligible and that the institution has met
regulatory requirements, it assigns a patient-specific case number. The system then moves to
a screen that confirms that the patient has been successfully enrolled. This screen can be
printed so that the registering site will have a copy of the registration for the patient’s record.
Two e-mails are generated and sent to the registering site: the Confirmation of Eligibility and
the patient-specific calendar. The system creates a case file in the study’s database at the
DMC (Data Management Center) and generates a data submission calendar listing all data
forms, images, and reports and the dates on which they are due.
If the patient is ineligible or the institution has not met regulatory requirements, the system switches to a screen that includes a brief explanation for the failure to register the patient. This screen can be printed.

In the event that the RTOG Web registration site is not accessible, participating sites can register a patient by calling RTOG Headquarters, as discussed in Section 5.2.2.

5.2.2 Dial-in Registration
Patients can be registered only after eligibility criteria are met. Patients are registered prior to any protocol therapy by calling RTOG Headquarters at (215) 574-3191, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET. The patient will be registered to a treatment arm and a case number will be assigned and confirmed by mail. The Eligibility Checklist must be completed in its entirety prior to calling RTOG. The completed, signed, and dated Checklists used at study entry must be retained in the patient’s study file and will be evaluated during an institutional NCI/RTOG audit.

6.0 RADIATION THERAPY [NOTE: INTENSITY MODULATED RT (IMRT) IS NOT ALLOWED.]

6.1 Dose Definition and Schedule
Radiotherapy must begin within ≤ 5 weeks of surgery. One treatment of 2.0 Gy will be given daily 5 days per week for a total of 60.0 Gy over 6 weeks (As described in Section 6.3). All portals shall be treated during each treatment session. Doses are specified as the target dose that shall be to the center of the target volume. For the following portal arrangements the target dose shall be specified as follows:

6.1.1 For two opposed coaxial equally weighted beams: on the central ray at mid-separation of beams
6.1.2 For an arrangement of two or more intersecting beams: at the intersection of the central ray of the beams
6.1.3 For complete rotation or arc therapy: in the plane of rotation at the center of rotation
6.1.4 Treatment with a single beam is not acceptable due to unacceptable tumor dose inhomogeneity.
6.1.5 The technique of using two opposing co-axial unequally weighted fields is not recommended due to unacceptable hot spots and unacceptable dose inhomogeneity; however, if this technique is utilized, the dose shall be specified at the center of the target volume.
6.1.6 Other or complex treatment arrangements: at the center of the target volume

6.2 Technical Factors
Treatment shall be delivered with megavoltage machines of a minimum energy of Cobalt 60. Selection of the appropriate photon energy (ies) should be based on optimizing the RT dose distribution within the target volume and minimizing dose to non-target normal tissue. Photon energies > 10 MV should be utilized only in dual energy beam arrangements using at least one beam with energy ≤ 10 MV. Source skin distance for SSD techniques or source axis distance for SAD techniques must be at least 80 cm. Source sizes must be no more than 2 cm in Cobalt 60 machines. For Cobalt 60 machines, secondary collimation is required. Electron, particle or implant boost is not permissible.

6.3 Localization, Simulation, and Immobilization
The patient shall be treated in the supine or other appropriate position for the location of the lesion. A head-holding device that is transparent to x-rays must ensure adequate immobilization during therapy and ensure reproducibility.

6.4 Treatment Planning
Treatment plans may include opposed lateral fields, a wedge pair of fields, rotation, or multiple field techniques. CT/MRI-guided treatment planning is necessary to assure accuracy in the selection of field arrangements. Inability to achieve field placement as defined by the protocol will result in variation scores at RTOG Headquarters reviews. The target volume for both the initial volume and the conedown volume shall be based on the preoperative CT/MRI. This initial target volume shall include the contrast-enhancing lesion and surrounding edema (if it exists) demonstrated on CT/MRI plus a 2.0 centimeter margin. If no surrounding edema is present, the initial target volume should include the contrast enhancing
lesion plus a 2.5 centimeter margin. The initial target volume will be treated to 46 Gy in 23 fractions. After 46 Gy, the tumor volume for the conedown treatment should include the contrast-enhancing lesion (without edema) on the pre-surgery CT/MRI scan plus a 2.5 centimeter margin.

Isodose distributions for the initial target volume and the conedown target volume are required on all patients, including those treated with parallel opposed fields. A composite plan is required showing the respective target volumes. The inhomogeneity within the target volume shall be kept to ≤ 10%. The minimum dose to the target volume should be kept within 10% of the dose at the center of the volume. The use of vertex fields requires either a diagram or a photograph of the treatment position to be submitted to RTOG Headquarters.

6.5 Dose Limitation to Critical Structures
The lens and cervical spine must be shielded from the direct beam at all times. When possible to do without shielding gross tumor, attempts should be made to limit the dose to the optic chiasm to 54 Gy, the retina of at least one eye (but preferably both) to 50 Gy, and the brain stem to 60 Gy. When the optic chiasm must be included in the full dose, then there may be a finite unknown risk of developing blindness.

6.6 Radiation Toxicity
6.6.1 Acute
Expected acute radiation-induced toxicities include hair loss, fatigue, and erythema or soreness of the scalp. Potential acute toxicities include nausea and vomiting, or temporary aggravation of brain tumor symptoms such as headaches, seizures, or weakness. Reactions in the ear canals and on the ear should be observed and treated symptomatically.

6.6.2 Early Delayed
Possible early delayed radiation effects include lethargy, transient worsening of existing neurological deficits occurring 1-3 months after radiotherapy treatment.

6.6.3 Late Delayed
Possible late delayed effects of radiotherapy include radiation necrosis, endocrine dysfunction, or radiation-induced neoplasms.

6.7 Treatment Delays
RT will be delayed or interrupted if the platelet count is < 20,000. RT will not begin or resume until the platelet count is ≥ 20,000. Hematological toxicities should be rated on a scale of 0-5 as defined in the revised NCI Common Toxicity Criteria v.3.

6.8 Documentation Requirements
At the completion of treatment, the following should be forwarded to RTOG Headquarters: daily treatment record, all isodose distributions, simulation and portal films of the large and conedown fields, and the radiotherapy summary per Section 12.1. In addition, CT/MRI documentation must be submitted per Section 12.2.

6.9 RT Quality Assurance Review
6.9.1 The Radiation Oncology Co-Chair, Christina Tsien, M.D., will perform an RT Quality Assurance Review after complete data for the first 30 cases enrolled has been received at RTOG Headquarters. Dr. Tsien will perform the next review after complete data for the next 30 cases enrolled has been received at RTOG Headquarters. The final cases will be reviewed within 3 months after this study has reached the target accrual or as soon as complete data for all cases enrolled has been received at RTOG Headquarters, whichever occurs first. These reviews will be on-going and performed at the RTOG semi-annual meetings as well as at RTOG Headquarters.

6.10 Radiation Adverse Event Reporting — RTOG AE TELEPHONE LINE (215) 717-2762
All acute and late adverse events from protocol radiation therapy will be reported and scored for severity using the NCI Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 3.0. A copy of the CTCAE v3.0 can be downloaded from the CTEP home page (http://ctep.info.nih.gov). Please note that this study will not be using separate toxicity scales for acute and late radiation adverse events.

6.10.1 Documentation
Radiation therapy is combined with chemotherapy administration in this protocol; therefore, ALL serious adverse events are reported using the appropriate reporting form (MedWatch/AdEERS) as stated in Section 7.0 of this protocol.

6.10.2 Summary of AE Reporting in Protocols Involving Radiation Treatment

6.10.2.1 RT Treatment With Chemotherapy Administration

- Report Grade 4/Grade 5 AEs;
- Telephone report within 24 hours of discovery;
- Document using the appropriate report — MedWatch or AdEERS within 10 days (a dictated summary and CRF’s may also be indicated);
- Institutional reporting as required;
- For DEATH WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF TREATMENT:
  - Telephone report to RTOG within 24 hours of discovery;
  - Follow guidelines outlined in Section 7.0 of this protocol for AE reporting.

7.0 DRUG THERAPY

Institutional participation in chemotherapy studies must be in accordance with the Medical Oncology Quality Control guidelines stated in the RTOG Procedures Manual.

7.1 Concurrent Chemotherapy During Radiation Therapy (3/14/05)

Temozolomide, 75mg/m²/day will be given orally daily for 6 weeks during radiation therapy, beginning the night before the first fraction of radiation, including weekends and holidays. The last dose of temozolomide will be given the night before the last fraction of radiation. Doses will be rounded to the nearest 5 mg to accommodate capsule strength. Capsules are available in 250 mg, 100 mg, 20 mg, and 5 mg strengths.

Temozolomide should be taken on an empty stomach, either prior to eating in the morning or no less than 2 hours after eating or drinking other than water if taken in the evening before bedtime. Taking the daily dose before bedtime may minimize gastrointestinal toxicity. The timing of the dose is left to the discretion of the investigator. Temozolomide should be taken with water.

7.1.1 Drug therapy for prophylaxis of pneumocystis pneumonia: Beginning within 48 hours of beginning temozolomide and radiation therapy, subjects will receive pneumocystis carinii prophylaxis with either trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole or pentamidine. For subjects allergic to sulfa compounds, pentamidine (or dapsone or atovaquone) will be the drug used, for other subjects the choice is left to the discretion of the investigator.

7.1.1.1 Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole: 1 double strength tablet (equivalent to trimethoprim 160mg and sulfamethoxazole 800mg)/day for 3 days consecutively each week during radiation treatment and for 2 weeks after the completion of radiation treatment.

7.1.1.2 Aerosolized pentamidine: Beginning within 48 hours of beginning radiation therapy, subjects will receive 300mg of pentamidine every 28 days either by nebulizer mask or an inhalation tent until 14 days post conclusion of radiation therapy.

7.1.1.3 Intravenous pentamidine: Beginning within 48 hours of beginning radiation therapy, subjects will receive 300mg of pentamidine every 28 days iv until 14 days post conclusion of radiation therapy.

7.1.1.4 Dapsone: 50 mg tablet BID or 100 mg po QD will be given daily during radiation treatment and for 2 weeks after the completion of radiation treatment. A G6PD qualitative assay is suggested prior to starting dapsone therapy. The most common toxicity of dapsone is hemolytic anemia, usually dose related and occurring with increased frequency in subjects with G6PDH deficiency. It is recommended that determination of G6PDH activity in peripheral blood be determined prior to starting dapsone therapy. In patients who develop clinically significant hemolytic anemia, the drug should be discontinued. If patients develop grade 2 neuropathy, dapsone should be discontinued. Patients with prior Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction should not be given dapsone for prophylaxis. See Section 9.1.

7.1.1.5 Atovaquone: Atovaquone may be used as an alternative for PCP prophylaxis in this study. Atovaquone should be administered 1500mg po daily with food.
beginning on the day prior to beginning radiation therapy and continuing for 14
days after completion of radiation therapy. See Section 9.1.
The decision to continue pneumocystis prophylaxis beyond the endpoints noted above is left to
the discretion of the investigator. Subjects who continue to demonstrate lymphopenia after the
continuous daily temozolomide has been discontinued should be considered for ongoing
prophylaxis.

7.2 Post-Radiation Chemotherapy (3/14/05) (8/10/05)
Beginning 4-6 weeks after completion of radiotherapy, temozolomide, 150mg/m²/day will be
given orally for 5 days (Days 1-5) during week one and irinotecan 100mg/m² on days 1 and 15.
Decisions regarding hematologic toxicity will be made based on laboratory results obtained on
day 1 and 14 of each cycle, or on the laboratory results demonstrating the most severe grade if
additional laboratory tests had been done at the investigator's discretion. If there is no greater
than grade 2 hematologic toxicity after day 1, the day 15 dose will be given at 100mg/m². The
day 15 dose may be delayed for up to 14 days for hematologic toxicity to return to grade 2 or
less. If grade 3 or greater hematologic toxicity occurred during cycle 1, the dose of irinotecan
during cycle 2 will remain at 100mg/m² and no further dose escalation will be permitted. If
there is no greater than grade 2 hematologic toxicity during cycle 1, the irinotecan dose will be
increased to 150mg/m² on day 1 and day 15 of cycle 2. If greater than grade 2 hematologic
 toxicity occurs after day 1 cycle 2, the day 15 dose will be reduced to 100mg/m², and no further
dose escalation will be permitted. If there is no greater than grade 2 hematologic toxicity in
cycle 2, then the dose of irinotecan will be increased to 200mg/m² on day 1 and day 15 of cycle
3. If greater than grade 2 hematologic toxicity occurs after day 1 cycle 3, the day 15 dose will
be reduced to 150mg/m², and no further dose escalation will be permitted. If there is no greater
than grade 2 hematologic toxicity during cycle 3, subsequent cycles will dose 200mg/m²
irinotecan on days 1 and 15. If grade 3 or 4 hematologic toxicity occurs during cycle 3, at
which time patients would be receiving 200mg/m² of CPT-11, and grade 3 or 4 hematologic
 toxicity recurs at the decreased dose of 150mg/m², one further dose decrease to 100mg/m² is
allowed. If grade 3 or 4 toxicity occurs at dose greater than 100mg/m², and the counts have
not recovered to platelet count of 100,000 or greater and ANC of 1500 or greater after a 2-
week dose delay, patients may be treated with the next dose of CPT-11 50mg/m² lower than
the dose causing the dose delay. Dose delay greater than 28 days requires that patients be
withdrawn from the study.
Dose modifications for subsequent cycles will follow the guidelines below. This schedule will continue without interruption for one year or 12 complete 28-day treatment cycles (whichever is longer), as long as there is no tumor progression and toxicity is ≤ grade 3. Self-administration of temozolomide is permitted. Zofran (4mg) or Kytril (1-2mg) po may be used for prevention of nausea associated with temozolomide on days 1 – 5.

Administration of G-CSF is permitted at the discretion of the investigator at any point in any cycle. For patients who require administration of G-CSF during any of the first 3 cycles, there should be no further dose escalation of irinotecan dose above the dose which produced hematologic toxicity requiring G-CSF treatment. If patients maintain absolute neutrophil count above 1500 with prophylactic growth factor support at any dose in any of the first 3 cycles, they may continue to receive their current CPT-11 dose.

Administration of e-poietin is permitted at any point in any cycle at the investigator’s discretion. For patients who require administration of e-poietin during any of the first 3 cycles, there should be no further dose escalation of irinotecan dose above the dose which produced hematologic toxicity requiring e-poietin treatment. Once e-poietin had been required for treatment of
chemotherapy induced anemia at any point in any cycle, patients may receive e-poietin prophylactically with subsequent chemotherapy doses. If patients maintain Hgb and HCT levels not greater than grade 2 toxicity with prophylactic e-poietin, they may continue to receive CPT-11 at the current dose.

Temozolomide should be taken on an empty stomach, either prior to eating in the morning or no less than 2 hours after eating or drinking other than water if taken in the evening before bedtime. Taking the daily dose before bedtime may minimize gastrointestinal toxicity. The timing of the dose is left to the discretion of the investigator. Temozolomide should be taken with water. If temozolomide is taken prior to breakfast, the subject should wait at least 1 hour prior to eating or drinking liquids other than water.

7.3 Temozolomide (Temodar®)
7.3.1 Formulation
Other Names: - methazolastone; Temozolomide is supplied in white opaque, preservative-free, two-piece, hard gelatin capsules of the following p.o. dosage strengths: 5 mg, 20 mg, 100 mg, and 250 mg. Each capsule contains drug substance in combination with lactose, anhydrous NF, colloidal silicon dioxide NF, sodium starch glycolate NF, tartaric acid NF, and stearic acid NF. The capsule shells contain gelatin NF, titanium dioxide USP, and sodium lauryl sulfate NF.

7.3.2 Mode of Action
Alkylating agent of imidazotetrazinone class.

7.3.3 Storage and Stability
The capsules are packaged in 30 cc, 28 mm, 48 Type I amber glass bottles (30 capsules/bottle) and should be stored between 2 and 30 degrees centigrade. Capsules are stable for at least 30 months when stored in amber glass bottles at this temperature.

7.3.4 Supply
Temozolomide is manufactured by Schering-Plough and is available commercially. For this study, commercial drug will be used. Capsules are available in 250 mg, 100 mg, 20 mg, and 5 mg strengths.

7.3.5 Pharmacokinetics: Temozolomide is rapidly and completely absorbed after oral administration; peak plasma concentrations occur in 1 hour. Food reduces the rate and extent of temozolomide absorption. Mean peak plasma concentration and AUC decreased by 32% and 9%, respectively, and $T_{max}$ increased 2-fold (from 1.1 to 2.25 hours) when temozolomide was administered after a modified high-fat breakfast. Temozolomide is rapidly eliminated with a mean elimination half-life of 1.8 hours and exhibits linear kinetics over the therapeutic dosing range. Temozolomide has a mean apparent volume of distribution of 0.4 L/kg (%CV=13%). It is weakly bound to human plasma proteins; the mean percent bound of drug-related total radioactivity is 15%.

7.3.6 Metabolism and Elimination: Temozolomide is spontaneously hydrolyzed at physiologic pH to the active species, 3-methyl-(triazen-1-yl)imidazole-4-carboxamide (MTIC) and to temozolomide acid metabolite. MTIC is further hydrolyzed to 5-amino-imidazole-4-carboxamide (AIC), which is known to be an intermediate in purine and nucleic acid biosynthesis and to methylhydrazine, which is believed to be the active alkylating species. Cytochrome P450 enzymes play only a minor role in the metabolism of temozolomide and MTIC. Relative to the AUC of temozolomide, the exposure to MTIC and AIC is 2.4% and 23%, respectively. About 38% of the administered temozolomide total radioactive dose is recovered over 7 days: 37.7% in urine and 0.8% in feces. The majority of the recovery of radioactivity in urine is as unchanged temozolomide (5.6%), AIC (12%), temozolomide acid metabolite (2.3%), and unidentified polar metabolites(s) (17%). Overall clearance of temozolomide is about 5.5 L/hr/m².

7.3.7 Special Populations
7.3.7.1 Creatinine Clearance: Population pharmacokinetic analysis indicates that creatinine clearance over the range of 36-130 mL/min/m² has no effect on the clearance of temozolomide after oral administration. The pharmacokinetics of temozolomide have not been studied in patients with severely impaired renal function (CLcr < 36 mL/min/m²). Caution should be exercised when temozolomide is administered to patients with severe renal impairment. Temozolomide has not been studied in patients on dialysis.
7.3.7.2 Hepatically Impaired Patients: In a pharmacokinetic study, the pharmacokinetics of temozolomide in patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment (Child’s-Pugh Class I-II) were similar to those observed in patients with normal hepatic function. Caution should be exercised when temozolomide is administered to patients with severe hepatic impairment.

7.3.7.3 Gender: Population pharmacokinetic analysis indicates that women have an approximately 5% lower clearance (adjusted for body surface area) for temozolomide than men. Women have higher incidences of Grade 4 neutropenia and thrombocytopenia in the first cycle of therapy than men.

7.3.7.4 Age: Population pharmacokinetic analysis indicates that age (range 19-78 years) has no influence on the pharmacokinetics of temozolomide. In the anaplastic astrocytoma study population, patients 70 years of age or older had a higher incidence of Grade 4 neutropenia and Grade 4 thrombocytopenia in the first cycle of therapy than patients under 70 years of age. In the entire safety database, however, there did not appear to be a higher incidence in patients 70 years of age or older.

7.3.8 Drug-Drug Interactions: In a multiple dose study, administration of temozolomide with ranitidine did not change the Cmax or AUC values for temozolomide or MTIC. Population Analysis indicates that administration of valproic acid decreases the clearance of temozolomide by about 5%. The clinical implication of this effect is not known. Population analysis failed to demonstrate any influence of co-administered dexamethasone, prochlorperazine, phenytoin, carbamazepine, ondansetron, H2-receptor antagonists, or phenobarbital on the clearance of orally administered temozolomide.

7.3.9 Known Potential Adverse Events
Hematological: Thrombocytopenia and leukopenia.
Gastrointestinal: Nausea, vomiting, anorexia.
Hepatic: Elevated liver enzymes (reversible)
Skin: Rash, alopecia
Other: Constipation, diarrhea, stomatitis, fatigue, decreased performance status, headache

Temozolomide is potentially mutagenic and should be handled with appropriate precautions by both staff and patients. Capsules should not be opened. If capsules are accidentally opened or damaged, rigorous precautions should be taken with the capsule contents to avoid inhalation or contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Procedures for proper handling and disposal of anticancer drugs should be considered.

7.3.11 Contraindications: Temozolomide is contra-indicated in patients who have a history of a hypersensitivity reaction to any of its components or to DTIC.

7.3.12 Pregnancy Category D:
Temozolomide may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus. Women of childbearing potential should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant during therapy with temozolomide.

Treatment of a man with temozolomide may increase the risk of birth defects if he causes a woman to become pregnant while he is taking temozolomide. Men treated with temozolomide may have difficulty causing a woman to become pregnant after their treatment is completed. Men receiving temozolomide should be directed to use effective contraception while they are being treated. There is insufficient data to know what the risk of subsequent problems with fertility will be. Similarly, women who are treated with temozolomide may have difficulty becoming pregnant in the future and may at be at increased risk of having children with birth defects. There is insufficient evidence to determine what the risk of these complications will be.

7.3.13 Temozolomide Dose Modification (3/14/05) (8/10/05)
The dose of temozolomide given in each cycle will be 150mg/m². No dose modification of the temozolomide dose is allowed. Subjects developing grade 3 hematologic toxicity will be managed by modifying the doses of CPT-11 as indicated in Section 7.2 if the toxicity occurs in cycles 1 to 3 or in Section 7.4.7 if toxicity occurs in subsequent cycles.

7.4 Irinotecan (CPT-11)
7.4.1 Chemistry: Irinotecan hydrochloride trihydrate (CPT-11, (4S)-4, 11-diethyl-4-hydroxy-9-((4-piperidinopiperidino) carbonyloxy)-IH-pyroano(3′,4′:6,7)indolzino(1,2-b)quinoline-3, 14(4H, 12H)dione hydrochloride trihydrate) is a topoisomerase I inhibitor.

7.4.2 Formulation: The drug is supplied in two forms: 2 ml vials containing 40 mg of drug and 5 ml vials containing 100 mg of drug. The drug is supplied in brown vials and appears as a pale-yellow-to-yellow crystalline powder and pale yellow transparent solution when reconstituted.

7.4.3 Administration: Irinotecan will be diluted with D5W to a total volume of 500 ml and infused intravenously over 90 minutes. Nothing else should be added to the bag.

7.4.4 Storage and Stability: Irinotecan vials must be stored in a cool, dry place, protected from light in a locked cabinet accessible only to authorized individuals. It is stable for at least three years at room temperature. CPT-11 is stable for at least 24 hours in glass bottles or plastic bags after reconstitution with D5W.

7.4.5 Toxicity: Virtually all phase I and II studies of CPT-11 have reported neutropenia and/or late diarrhea (diarrhea occurring more than 8 hours after CPT-11 administration) as the dose-limiting toxicities (depending upon the schedule). Other commonly observed adverse events include nausea and vomiting, anorexia, abdominal cramping, alopecia, asthenia, lymphocytopenia, and anemia. Dehydration has occurred as a consequence of diarrhea, particularly when associated with severe vomiting. Patients may have an acute syndrome of lacrimation, diaphoresis, abdominal cramping, and diarrhea (early diarrhea) during or shortly after CPT-11 administration: this syndrome is thought to be cholinergically mediated. Prophylactic or therapeutic administration of atropine should be considered in patients experiencing cholinergic symptoms. Each patient should be instructed to have loperamide readily available and to begin treatment for late diarrhea (generally occurring more than 24 hours after administration of CAMPTOSAR) at the first episode of poorly formed or loose stools or the earliest onset of bowel movements more frequent than normally expected for the patient. One dosage regimen for loperamide used in clinical trials (note: this dosage regimen exceeds the usual dosage recommendations for loperamide) consisted of the following: 4 mg at the first onset of late diarrhea and then 2 mg every 2 hours until the patient is diarrhea-free for at least 12 hours. During the night, the patient may take 4 mg of loperamide every 4 hours. Premedication with loperamide is not recommended. The use of drugs with laxative properties should be avoided because of the potential for exacerbation of diarrhea.

Sporadic cases of pulmonary toxicity, manifested as shortness of breath, nonproductive cough, and transient infiltrates on chest X-ray have been reported. Infrequent occurrences of mucositis or colitis (sometimes with gastrointestinal bleeding) have been observed. Occasionally, abnormalities of serum creatinine, hepatic enzymes, or thrombocytopenia have been observed. CPT-11 may cause local irritation at infusion sites. Extravasation necrosis of the skin has not been reported in U.S. studies.

7.4.6 Supply (3/14/05): Irinotecan is commercially available. It is manufactured by Pfizer and will be supplied by Pfizer for this study. The drug will be distributed by a vendor (I.V. Solutions, Inc.) under contract to RTOG. The investigator, or a responsible party designated by the investigator, must maintain a careful record of the inventory and disposition of all drugs received using the Drug Accountability Record form. Irinotecan will be distributed by I.V. Solutions, Inc. The Study Agent Shipment Form must be submitted to the CTSU Regulatory Office (Fax 215-569-0206) as soon as the individual responsible for the study agent has been identified. Canadian Institutions must submit the Study Agent Shipment Form and documentation of IRB approval to RTOG Headquarters (Fax 215-574-0300). This must be done prior to registration of the institution’s first case.

The irinotecan will not be shipped by I.V. Solutions, Inc. until the patient has been registered. The drug will be shipped approximately 8 weeks after registration since patients will not receive irinotecan until after radiation is completed. I.V. Solutions, Inc. generally ships drug Mondays through Thursdays. Canadian shipments, may require additional time. RTOG will notify I.V. Solutions, Inc. to initiate each of these shipments. Each institution is responsible for notifying the RTOG Regulatory Associate at 215-574-3185 if the drug does not arrive on the expected date.
Vials with intact stoppers may be used for subsequently enrolled patients. At the close of the study, unused, unopened, unexpired drug marked clearly with the institution number of the site returning the agent should be returned to I.V. Solutions. All other drug can be destroyed or disposed of at the site according to institutional policy. The equivalent of a faxed or mailed memo or e-mail from the responsible party to I.V. Solutions specifying that this was done with the institution number included will be required. In case, where drug expires and requires replacing, the drug can be destroyed on site and reordered through the normal reorder procedure noting that the re-supply is to replace the destroyed expired drug. Additional questions about supply and delivery should be directed to:

Gary F. Mead, R.Ph, MHA
I.V. Solutions, Inc.
162 North Main Street
Old Forge, PA 18518
(570) 457-9201
Fax (570) 457-0465

7.4.7 Dose Modifications (8/10/05)

7.4.7.1 Dose Levels: Blood counts will be monitored every week during drug therapy.

7.4.7.2 Dose adjustments during treatment: Guidelines for dose adjustments during the first 3 cycles are provided in Section 7.2. Treatment will continue without dose adjustment for the first 28-day cycle as long as there are no toxicities > grade 3. For grade 3 or greater toxicities, day 15 treatment will be withheld and the patients will be monitored weekly until toxicities resolve to grade 2 or better and the dose given on day 15 of the cycle decreased by 50mg/m². Dose adjustment to below 100mg/m² of CPT-11 is not permitted, and patients who would require such a dose adjustment will be taken off study and continue with temozolomide only.

7.4.7.3 Dose adjustments for the subsequent courses: subsequent course will start (as long as the treatment is beneficial) after complete resolution of toxicities to grade 2 or better. A minimum of a two-week rest period will be required if there is grade 3 or greater toxicity. Dosage for the subsequent course will be 50mg/m² below the dose that produced toxicity. Dose reduction below 100mg/m² per dose is not allowed. There will be no dose re-escalation after dose reduction. If subjects develop grade 3 toxicity during treatment at the 50mg/m² dose reduction, and the current dose is 150mg/m², a second dose reduction to 100mg/m² will be allowed. Patients requiring dose reductions below 100mg/m² will be removed from study.

7.4.7.4 Use of growth factors and blood products for hematologic toxicity: if the only grade 3 toxicity requiring further dose reduction of dose delay is neutropenia, subjects may receive G-CSF as clinically indicated, at any point in any cycle. If the only grade 3 toxicity is anemia, subjects may receive R-epoetin and/or transfusion of packed red cells at the clinical discretion of the investigator.

7.5 Modality review

The Medical Oncology Chair, Frank Lieberman, MD will perform a Chemotherapy Assurance Review of all patients in this trial. The goal of the review is to evaluate protocol compliance. The review process is contingent on timely submission of chemotherapy treatment data as specified in Section 12.1. The scoring mechanism is: per protocol; variation, acceptable; deviation unacceptable; not evaluable for chemotherapy review; incomplete chemotherapy. A report is sent to each institution once per year to notify the institution about compliance for each case reviewed in that year.

7.6 Adverse Event Reporting—RTOG AE TELEPHONE LINE (215) 717-2762 OR (800) 227-5463

7.6.1 Beginning July 1, 2011, this study will utilize the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 4.0 for AdEERS reporting of adverse events. A copy of the CTCAE...
v4.0 can be downloaded from the CTEP home page (http://ctep.cancer.gov). All appropriate treatment areas should have access to a copy of the CTCAE v4.0. All AE reporting on the study case report forms will continue to use CTCAE version 3.0.

7.6.2

All serious adverse events (SAEs) will be reported using the AdEERS (Adverse Event Expedited Reporting System) application accessed via the CTEP web site (https://webapps.ctep.nci.nih.gov/openapps/plsql/gadeers_main$.startup).

The following guidelines for reporting adverse events (AEs) apply to all NCI/RTOG research protocols. The following AEs experienced by patients accrued to this protocol and attributed to the protocol treatment (definitely, probably, or possibly related) should be reported:

- Death on study (from start of protocol treatment to 30 days post protocol treatment)
- Hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization on study (from start of protocol treatment to 30 days post protocol treatment)
- Life threatening event
- Persistent or significant disability or incapacity
- Congenital anomaly/birth defect
- Intervention required to prevent permanent impairment/damage

7.6.3

The following steps must be taken to report Serious Adverse Events that occur while the patient is on this trial:

- Within 24 hours of discovery of the adverse event, call the RTOG Headquarters Adverse Events (AE) telephone line, (215) 717-2762, or to (800) 227-5463, X4189;
- Within 10 working days, file a report using the Adverse Event Expedited Reporting System (AdEERS). Use the patient’s case number as the patient ID when reporting via AdEERS;
- Reporting requirements and timing of reporting are dependent on the Phase of the trial, grade, attribution, and whether the event is expected or unexpected as determined by the protocol and/or Investigator's Brochure. Please read the protocol thoroughly for this important information.
- AEs reported through AdEERS also must be reported in routine study data submissions (appropriate case report forms).

7.6.4

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) that is diagnosed during or subsequent to treatment in patients on NCI/CTEP-sponsored clinical trials must be reported using the NCI/CTEP Secondary AML/MDS Report Form available at http://ctep.info.nih.gov. The report must include the time from original diagnosis to development of AML/MDS, characterization such as FAB subtype, cytogenetics, etc., and protocol identification (RTOG study/case numbers). This form will take the place of the FDA Form 3500 (MedWatch) or a report via the AdEERS system and must be mailed within 30 days of AML/MDS diagnosis to the following addresses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigational Drug Branch</th>
<th>RTOG Headquarters</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(NCI/CTEP)</td>
<td>AML/MDS Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O Box 30012</td>
<td>1818 Market Street, Suite 1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethesda, MD 20824</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA 19103</td>
</tr>
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</table>

All forms submitted to RTOG Headquarters must include the RTOG study and case numbers; the non-RTOG intergroup study and case numbers must be included, when applicable. NCI will be creating a pathway for this on the AdEERS site in the future.

Death from any cause while the patient is receiving protocol treatment and up to 30 days after the last protocol treatment must be telephoned to RTOG Headquarters Adverse Events (AE) telephone line, (215) 717-2762, or to 1-800-227-5463, X4189 within 24 hours of discovery. Any late death (more than 30 days after last treatment) attributed to the protocol treatment (possible, probable or definite) should be reported to RTOG Headquarters via the AE telephone line within 24 hours of discovery. An expedited report, if applicable, will be required within 10 days.
7.6.5 The table below summarizes the requirements for reporting serious adverse events (SAEs).

### Summary of Expedited Reporting Requirements for All Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribution</th>
<th>ADVERSE EVENT</th>
<th>Grade 1</th>
<th>Grade 2</th>
<th>Grade 3 and/or *Hospitalization</th>
<th>Grade 4 and/or *Hospitalization</th>
<th>Grade 5 and/or *Hospitalization</th>
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<td>AdEERS</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definite</td>
<td>AdEERS</td>
<td>AdEERS</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>AdEERS</td>
<td>AdEERS</td>
<td>AdEERS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AdEERS – ADVERSE EVENT EXPEDITED REPORTING SYSTEM

*For Hospitalization Only: Any medical event equivalent to CTCAE Grade 3, 4, 5 which precipitated hospitalization (or prolongation of existing hospitalization) must be reported regardless of requirements for phase of study, expected or unexpected attribution.

Expedited reporting may not be appropriate for specific expected adverse events for certain Phase II and Phase III protocols. In those situations, the adverse events that will not have expedited reporting must be specified in the text of the approved protocol. For example, an expected Grade 3 event that is definitely related to an investigational agent is only to be reported if the patient is hospitalized using the generic reporting criteria. In a trial of an investigational agent in which Grade 3 diarrhea requiring hospitalization is expected, only diarrhea requiring ICU care (Grade 4) might be designated for expedited reporting.

RTOG telephone number available 24 hours daily: (215) 717-2762 or (800) 227-5463, ext. 4189.

Report the events using Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 4.0.

A list of agent specific expected adverse events can be found in the protocol document and/or consent form.

**Known/expected** adverse events are those that have been previously identified as having resulted from administration of the agent or treatment. They may be identified in the literature, the protocol, the consent form, noted in the drug insert, or in the Investigator's Brochure.

**Unknown/unexpected** adverse events are those thought to have resulted from the protocol treatment.

### 8.0 SURGERY

(Not applicable to this study)

### 9.0 OTHER THERAPY

#### 9.1 Pneumocystis prophylaxis (3/14/05)

All patients must receive prophylactic therapy to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia during the concomitant administration of temozolomide and radiation therapy.

Acceptable regimens are:

- trimethoprim 160mg/sulfamethoxazole 800mg daily for 3 days each week, beginning on day 1 of radiation therapy and continuing for 14 days after completion or radiation therapy; or aerosolized or intravenous pentamidine 300mg every 28 days beginning on day 1 of radiation therapy and concluding 14 days after completion of radiation therapy. Aerosolized pentamidine may cause (occur in 10-25% of patients): headache, bronchospasm, shortness of breath, chills, cough, metallic taste; uncommonly (1-10% of patients): low white cell counts, low red cell counts, low platelet counts may occur; rarely (fewer than 1%): liver injury that resembles hepatitis, collapsed lung (pneumothorax), and severe allergic reactions may occur. Sulfa-trimethoprim may cause nausea, malaise, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia. Uncommonly, allergic reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, hepatic injury, pseudomembranous enterocolitis, renal failure,
aplastic anemia, clotting disorders, hyperkalemia, hyponatremia may occur. Rarely, diuresis and hypoglycemia may occur.

- For subjects allergic to sulfa compounds, pentamidine (or dapsone or atovaquone) will be the drug used. The choice is left to the discretion of the investigator.
  - Dapsone: 50 mg tablet BID or 100 mg po QD will be given daily during radiation treatment and for 2 weeks after the completion of radiation treatment. A G6PD qualitative assay is suggested prior to starting dapsone therapy. The most common toxicity of dapsone is hemolytic anemia, usually dose related and occurring with increased frequency in subjects with G6PDH deficiency. It is recommended that determination of G6PDH activity in peripheral blood be determined prior to starting dapsone therapy. In patients who develop clinically significant hemolytic anemia, the drug should be discontinued. If patients develop grade 2 neutropathy, dapsone should be discontinued. Patients with prior Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction should not be given dapsone for prophylaxis. Uncommon side effects include peripheral neuropathy, usually dose related, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis, kidney injury, vertigo, blurred vision, tinnitus, fever, headache, lupus like syndrome, and retinal and optic nerve damage. In some patients, visual loss associated with ischemic/hypoxic retinopathy or optic neuropathy related to severe hemolytic anemia has been irreversible.
  - Atovaquone: Atovaquone should be administered 1500 mg po daily with food beginning on the day prior to beginning radiation therapy and continuing for 14 days after completion of radiation therapy. Commonly seen side effects with atovaquone include rash, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, hyponatremia, cough. Uncommon side effects are fatigue, anemia, neutropenia, hypoglycemia, elevated amylase levels, elevated transaminase levels. Rarely, vortex keratopathy, pancreatitis, acute renal impairment, and hypersensitivity skin rash are seen.

9.2 Permitted Supportive Therapy

All supportive therapy for optimal medical care will be given during the study period at the discretion of the attending physician(s) within the parameters of the protocol and documented on each site's source documents as concomitant medication.

9.2.1 Steroids may be given as clinically indicated. The total dose must be recorded pre-treatment, and at the time of each treatment evaluation. Steroids will be used in the smallest dose that will afford the patient satisfactory neurologic function and the best possible quality of life.

9.2.2 Antiepileptic drugs (3/14/05): Subjects requiring antiepileptic drugs must be managed using NEIAEDs. For subjects who have been started on EIAEDs, a NEIAED may be substituted during interval between the end of radiation therapy and the beginning of the first cycle of irinotecan and temozolomide administration. The subject must be off the EIAEDs at least 14 days prior to day 1 of cycle 1 of irinotecan and temozolomide. Subjects who require NEIAED for seizure control should be maintained on the same drug throughout the study. Dose adjustments may be made as clinically indicated.

The choice of NEIAED is left to the clinical judgment of the investigator. In the absence of a contraindication or indication for another NEIAED, levetiracetam is one appropriate choice. Patients may be converted to levetiracetam as follows: patients > 60 years old 250 PO BID mg x 2 days, then 500 mg PO BID x 2 days (at which time EIAED taper will begin), then 1000 mg BID. Patients 60 or younger may start at 500 mg PO BID. A taper for phenytoin will be at 100 mg/day; carbamazepine 200 mg/day; phenobarbital 30 mg/day. See Appendix IV.

9.2.3 Loperamide (Imodium®): For symptoms of diarrhea and/or abdominal cramping that occur at any time during a treatment cycle with irinotecan, patients will be instructed to begin taking loperamide. Loperamide should be started at the earliest sign of (1) a poorly formed or loose stool or (2) the occurrence of 1 to 2 more bowel movements than usual in one day or (3) a significant increase in stool volume or liquidity. Loperamide should be taken in the following manner: 4 mg at the first onset of diarrhea, then 2 mg every two hours around the clock until diarrhea-free for at least 12 hours. Patients may take loperamide 4 mg every four hours during the night. Additional antidiarrheal measures may be used at the discretion of the treating physician. Patients should be instructed to increase fluid intake to help maintain fluid and electrolyte balance during episodes of diarrhea.

9.2.4 Anticholinergics: lacrimation, diaphoresis, flushing, abdominal cramping, diarrhea, or other symptoms of early cholinergic syndrome may occur shortly after receiving irinotecan. Patients should be instructed to contact their treating physician promptly in case such events occur
while they are taking their irinotecan. In past studies, atropine, 0.25-1 mg given intravenously or subcutaneously, has been used as therapy for these symptoms in patients receiving intravenous irinotecan. Combination anticholinergic medications containing barbiturates or other agents (e.g., Donnatal®) should not be used because these may additionally affect irinotecan metabolism. Patients who have troublesome cholinergic symptoms may receive prophylactic intravenous or subcutaneous atropine in subsequent courses. Anticholinergics should be used with caution in patients with potential contraindications (e.g., obstructive uropathy, glaucoma, tachycardia, etc.).

9.2.5 Antiemetics: patients should receive dexamethasone (Decadron®) 10 mg IV as a pretreatment antiemetic for treatment with irinotecan. (Please Note: patients should only receive this dose just prior to the irinotecan treatment, and should not use Decadron beyond this point to control nausea between treatments). Patients should also be given ondansetron (Zofran®) at 8 mg IV or granisetron (Kytril®) at 1-2 mg IV. Atropine 1mg IV is also given prior just prior to irinotecan infusion and may be repeated in 1-2 hours if abdominal cramping occurs. The addition of lorazepam (Ativan®) at 1-2 mg IV or PO prior to irinotecan infusion may also be considered if clinically indicated. Zofran may be used for prevention of nausea associated with temozolomide on Days 1 – 5 (Section 7.2). Because late nausea and vomiting may occur for several days following irinotecan administration, prochlorperazine (Compazine®) 10 mg PO every six hours as needed might be considered to ameliorate these events. Other antiemetics such as 5HT3 antagonists or lorazepam (Ativan®) PO bid may be used at the discretion of the investigator for late nausea and vomiting.

9.2.6 Anticoagulants: patients who are taking Coumadin® may participate in this study; however, it is recommended that INR or prothrombin time be monitored carefully. Irinotecan may modify the effectiveness of warfarin anticoagulation. It is recommended that subjects receiving warfarin while on study have PT and INR determinations at least weekly during the first cycle of irinotecan and temozolomide. The frequency of INR determinations in subsequent cycles is left to the clinical judgment of the investigator. Subcutaneous heparin or fractionated heparin products are also permitted.

9.2.7 Growth Factors (8/10/05): routine prophylactic use of G-CSF in the first course of therapy is not mandated. Use of G-CSF is permitted at any point in any cycle and secondary prophylaxis with G-CSF in subsequent courses may be administered at the discretion of the investigator. Epoetin may be used at any point in any cycle at the investigator’s discretion. Use of GM-CSF is not permitted at any time. Prophylactic administration of G-CSF in a patient who is experiencing difficulties with neutropenia may be used at any point in any cycle at the investigator's discretion. Therapeutic use in patients with serious neutropenic complications such as tissue infection, sepsis syndrome, fungal infection, etc., may be considered at the investigator's discretion.

9.2.8 Infections are to be treated with the appropriate antibiotics and recorded.

9.2.9 Analgesics and any other medications are to be specified and their doses recorded.

9.3 Non-permitted Supportive Therapy

9.3.1 No other chemotherapy treatment can be received while on protocol treatment.

10.0 TISSUE/SPECIMEN SUBMISSION

10.1 Tissue/Specimen Submission

The RTOG Tissue Bank at LDS Hospital in Utah acquires and maintains high quality tissue from RTOG trials. Tissue from each block is preserved through careful block storage and processing. The RTOG encourages participants in protocol studies to consent to the banking of their tissue. The RTOG Tissue Bank provides tissue specimens to investigators for translational research studies. Translational research studies integrate the newest research findings into current protocols to investigate important biologic questions. In this study, tissue will be submitted to the RTOG tissue bank for the purpose of tissue banking for patients who have consented to participate in the tissue banking component of the study.

10.2 Specimen Collection for Tissue Banking

Tissue specimens for banking should be taken from pre-study diagnostic biopsy or surgery. The following must be provided in order for the case to be evaluated for the Tissue Bank:

10.2.1 One H&E stained slide
10.2.2 A paraffin-embedded tissue block of the tumor or a 2 mm diameter core of tissue, punched from the tissue block containing the tumor with a skin punch and submitted in a plastic tube labeled with the surgical pathology number. NOTE: A kit with the punch, tube, and instructions can be obtained from the Tissue Bank. If both of these tissue types are unavailable, 15 unstained slides may be submitted. Block, core, or slides must be clearly labeled with the pathology identification number that corresponds to the Pathology Report.

10.2.3 A Pathology Report documenting that the submitted block, core, or slides contain tumor. The report must include the RTOG protocol number and patient’s case number. The patient’s name and/or other identifying information should be removed from the report. The surgical pathology numbers and information must NOT be removed from the report.

10.2.4 A Specimen Transmittal Form clearly stating that tissue is being submitted for the RTOG Tissue Bank; if for translational research, this should be stated on the form. The form must include the RTOG protocol number and patient’s case number.

10.2.5 Submit materials for tissue banking to:

LDS Hospital
Dept. of Pathology
E.M. Laboratory
8th Ave & C Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84143
(801) 408-5626
FAX (801) 408-5020
holly.goold@ihc.com

10.3 Reimbursement
RTOG will reimburse submitting institutions $300 per case for fresh or flash frozen tissue, $200 per case for a block or core of material, or $100 per case for unstained slides. After confirmation from the RTOG Tissue Bank that appropriate materials have been received, RTOG Administration will prepare the proper paperwork and send a check to the institution. Pathology payment cycles are run twice a year in January and July and will appear on the institution’s summary report with the institution’s regular case reimbursement.

10.4 Confidentiality/Storage

10.4.1 Upon receipt, the specimen is labeled with the RTOG protocol number and the patient’s case number only. The RTOG Tissue Bank database only includes the following information: the number of specimens received, the date the specimens were received, documentation of material sent to a qualified investigator, type of material sent, and the date the specimens were sent to the investigator. No clinical information is kept in the database.

10.4.2 Specimens for tissue banking will be stored for an indefinite period of time. If at any time the patient withdraws consent to store and use specimens, the material will be returned to the institution that submitted it.

Deleted: http://www.rtog.org/tissuebank/tissuefaq.html
11.0 PATIENT ASSESSMENTS (3/14/05)

11.1 Study Parameters

SEE SECTION 11.2 FOR EVALUATION TIMEPOINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Assessments</th>
<th>Pre-Treatment Evaluation</th>
<th>Each Week During RT</th>
<th>During Chemotherapy</th>
<th>Follow up Per Section 12.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History/Physical</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zubrod</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological exam</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBC with diff; platelets</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood chemistries*</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroid/anti-convulsant levels</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRI or CT with contrast</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serum pregnancy test</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Mental Status</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. A complete history and physical including documentation of all measurable disease as well as signs and symptoms must be performed within 14 days prior to registration.
b. CBC with differential and platelet count are required for study treatment and must be done < 72 hours prior to the treatment cycle; CBC also will be performed every 2 weeks during chemotherapy.
c. MRI or CT of the brain must be performed within 28 days prior to registration and prior to initiation of radiation therapy (preferably post-operatively within 72 hours of surgery) and every 2 months during therapy.
d. Following completion of radiation therapy but just prior to post RT chemotherapy, then every 2 cycles (2 months). Note: Patients are to be followed with the same radiological study (Gd-MRI vs. Contrast CT) as the baseline study. The post-operative scan is not required if the patient was diagnosed by stereotactic biopsy.
e. Blood chemistries include total protein, albumin, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, BUN, creatinine, uric acid, total bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, LDH and SGOT(AST) or SGPT(ALT). (2/7/06)
f. Within 14 days prior to registration.
g. Within 5 days before study entry.

11.2 Evaluation During Study (3/14/05)

11.2.1 A neurologic examination should be performed once a week during radiation therapy, post radiation, every 2 months during chemotherapy and then at the time of neurologic deterioration.

11.2.2 A physical examination should be performed every two months; CBC, diff platelet every week during radiation and then every 2 weeks during chemotherapy; blood chemistry and anticonvulsant every 2 months.

11.2.3 Skin within the treatment portal shall be examined at least once per week during radiation therapy.

11.2.4 The Gd-MRI/contrast CT of the brain shall be obtained prior to radiotherapy, every 2 cycles (2 months) during therapy, and at the time of neurologic deterioration. Attention is drawn to the occurrence of "early delayed radiation reactions" that occur usually within the first 10 weeks post treatment and last up to 6-8 weeks. These transient adverse signs and symptoms spontaneously improve without therapy. They are considered to be due to transient
demyelination. Caution is, therefore, urged in diagnosing and treating recurrent tumor during the first 2-3 months post irradiation.

11.2.5 Considering that radio-necrosis is usually indistinguishable from tumor progression by CT/MRI imaging, Thallium-SPECT, PET or spectroscopic MRI imaging is encouraged in all cases at the time of suspected progression / necrosis.

11.2.6 Overall survival will be measured from registration until death.

11.2.7 Mental status will be measured by the Mini-Mental Status Exam (MMSE) prior to the start of protocol treatment and during follow-up.

11.2.7.1 Instructions For Administration of MMSE

The MMSE can be administered by physicians, nurses, or assistants trained in the administration of this assessment. The person administering the MMSE should be sensitive to patients who may be embarrassed by their inability to answer these questions. Patients should be assured by explaining that this is another way to see how treatment may be affecting their brain tumor. It also needs to be made clear to the patient that it is very important to obtain this type of information directly from them. The test administrator should understand that either the correct answer is given or not, and there is no partial credit given.

11.3 MRI/CT Review

The serial MRI/CT scans shall be examined at the institution by an independent reviewer, a neuro-radiologist. The evaluation of the scans will be compared to and correlated with the patient's clinical course.

11.4 Overall Response

11.4.1 Progression (P): shall be defined as a > 25% increase in tumor area (two diameters) provided that this scan was performed with the patient currently receiving, for at least 7 days, a dose of steroids that at least equals the dose he/she was taking at the time of the previous scan.

11.4.2 If the patient meets the criteria in Section 11.4.1, no further protocol chemotherapy will be administered.

11.4.3 Once progression is documented, subjects will be followed for overall survival but progression free survival will be determined by the time point at which progression is documented under protocol guidelines. Subjects who demonstrate progression and who are removed from the treatment protocol may receive other therapeutic agents including standard regimens or other experimental agents.
12.0 DATA COLLECTION

Data should be submitted to:

RTOG Headquarters
1818 Market Street, Suite 1600
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Patients will be identified by initials only (first middle last); if there is no middle initial, a hyphen will be used (first-last). Last names with apostrophes will be identified by the first letter of the last name.

12.1 Summary of Data Submission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Form (A5)</td>
<td>Within 2 weeks of study entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Evaluation Form (I1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreatment MRI/CT scan (both pre- and post-surgery) (C1) and reports (C3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology Report (P1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slides/Blocks (P2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Mental Status Exam (MS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final Dosimetry Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily Treatment Record (T5)</td>
<td>Within 1 week of RT end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isodose Distribution (T6)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation or DRRs and port films of all fields (TP)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Calculation Form (TL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy Form (T1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Form (TF)</td>
<td>Within 1 week of concurrent chemotherapy end then after every course (2 cycles) during post-RT chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up Form (F1)</td>
<td>Week 13 (Day 90 from the start of radiation therapy) and then Every 3 months from start of treatment for 2 years; q 6 months x 3 years, then annually. Also at progression/relapse and at death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Mental Status Exam (MS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Event Form (AE)</td>
<td>As applicable for toxicity assessment reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autopsy Report (D3)</td>
<td>As applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2 CT/MRI Documentation

The contrast-enhanced MRI/CT taken before surgery and after-surgery-before-radiotherapy begins must be submitted within two weeks of registration. The patient should consistently be followed with the same diagnostic study.

13.0 STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Study Endpoints

13.1.1 Overall survival.

13.1.2 Short- and long-term toxicities.

13.1.3 Progression-free survival.

13.2 Background

Stupp et al. report median survival time per RPA class from the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) phase III study of radiation therapy combined with temozolomide as 17.0, 14.6, and 11.8 months, for RPA class III, IV, and V, respectively. These median survival times correspond to hazard rates of 0.0281, 0.0502, and 0.0753, respectively. The RTOG current GBM database contains 1457 RPA class III through V patients (from RTOG studies 74-01 (arms 3 and 4), 79-18, 83-02, 90-06, 94-11), with a distribution of 17%, 45%, 38%, respectively. Combining the hazard rates from the EORTC trial based on the RPA distribution from the RTOG GBM database results in a combined hazard rate of 0.0506, which corresponds to a median survival time of 13.69 months. The sample size calculation will be based upon this fixed survival rate.

13.3 Sample Size (6/21/05)

The primary objective of this study is to determine whether standard radiation therapy with temozolomide followed by temozolomide plus irinotecan improves overall survival in GBM RPA class III-V patients, compared to the published survival results from the EORTC phase III trial (see Section 13.2). The sample size calculation uses a Z-test comparing the logarithm of the hazard ratio found in Schoenfeld and Richter (1982) (adjusted for a single-arm trial). A similar formulation can be found in D. Collett's Modelling Survival Data in Medical Research (Sections 9.2, 9.3). This trial aims to improve median survival time by 35% from 13.69 months to 18.48 months. Assuming at least an approximately exponential distribution of survival times, this improvement corresponds to a 26% reduction in hazard rate from 0.0506 to 0.0375 deaths per month, which is equivalent to a hazard ratio of 0.74. Sixty deaths are required for a Type I error rate of 0.10 (1-sided) with 85% statistical power to detect a decrease in hazard rate at least this large. These figures require 94 patients accrued over 12 months and at least 18 months of follow-up for each patient (i.e., 18 months of follow-up after accrual ends).

Adjusting for a 95% eligibility/evaluability rate, 99 patients are needed in order to accrue 94 eligible patients. In summary, this study requires a total sample size of 99 patients.

Following the entry of the 99th patient to the study, an analysis of the rate of patients who began the adjuvant treatment was done. On the basis of the first 25 patients on the study, there were 4 patients experiencing progression following radiation, 1 patient refusing adjuvant protocol treatment, 1 patient not being able to start adjuvant due to inadequate blood counts, and 1 patient treated with IMRT (thus being ineligible). Only 2 patients were confirmed to have begun adjuvant CPT-11, and the remaining 16 had either yet to document what had occurred post the completion of radiation. Therefore the true rate of inevaluability is likely well above the 5% anticipated at the conception of the protocol. Based upon the preliminary results, an ineligibility/inevaluability rate of at least 40% is possible. This study then would require a sample size of 157 patients.

The table below shows accrual of several of the most recent RTOG ph I or ph I/II GBM studies. With the exception of the last study listed, the RTOG experience had been that 92-98% of patients accrued to these studies started study therapy and thus could be analyzed in the patient cohort estimating efficacy of the treatment regimen. It is likely that the statistician who originally
designed this study (and who is no longer with the RTOG) used this information in the design of the study to estimate patient analyzability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Accrual Period</th>
<th>Total Accrual</th>
<th>Patients analyzable</th>
<th>Percent analyzable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0211</td>
<td>04/2002 - 05/2004</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0021</td>
<td>01/2001 - 12/2001</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9806</td>
<td>12/1998 - 08/1999</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>9803</td>
<td>11/1998 - 09/2003</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9710</td>
<td>08/1998 - 11/1999</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RTOG 9710 differed from the other studies listed above in that the agent under study was only given adjuvantly 4-6 weeks after the completion of radiotherapy. The study opened with a targeted sample size of 84 (for 80 analyzable patients). After the first 57 patients on that study were looked at in terms of starting the agent of interest and a rate of 26% was observed, the sample size was increased to 108. Additionally, the recently published results of the EORTC/NCIC ph III trial reported that 22% of patients of patients receiving concurrent radiation and temozolomide were not able to start adjuvant therapy. Given that information (22% EORTC/NCIC – 28% observed currently from RTOG 0420 – 50% from previous RTOG study 9710), we feel that increasing the targeted sample size with the assumption that up to 40% of patients cannot be analyzed, is justified.

13.4 Inclusion of Women and Minorities (6/21/05)

In conformance with the National Institute of Health (NIH) Revitalization Act of 1993 with regard to inclusion of women and minority in clinical research, we make the following observations. The recursive partitioning analysis of the RTOG database for patients entered into glioma trials failed to show any treatment interaction with gender. The RTOG found no difference in survival of glioblastoma multiforme patients by race. Since there are no publications found to support a possible interaction between different radiation therapy schedule and either gender or race, the sample size will remain the same. A statistical analysis will be performed to examine the possible difference between the genders and among the races.

The projected gender and ethnicity accruals appear below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Category</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnic Category: Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>99</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Category</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial Category: Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The projected distribution of patients for the study based upon the first 99 patients entered is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Category</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic Category: Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Category</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Racial Category: Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.5 Patient Accrual (6/21/05)

The study is projected to accrue 12 cases per month, based upon the monthly accrual for prior RTOG GBM studies. Allowing for low accrual during the first six months while institutions are obtaining IRB approval, accrual should be completed within 12 months of study activation. If the average monthly accrual rate (excluding the first six months) is less than six patients, the study will be re-evaluated with respect to feasibility.

The first 99 patients were accrued to the study in a period of six and a half months, with the last 83 patients entering in under 4 months (for an average of 23.7 patients a month). At that rate, the study sample size of 157 should be reached within 11 months of study activation.

13.6 Analyses Plans

13.6.1 Interim Analyses

Interim reports with statistical analyses are prepared every six months until the initial manuscript reporting the treatment results has been submitted. The reports contain:

a) the patient accrual rate with a projected completion date for the accrual phase;
b) accrual by institution;
c) the frequency and severity of the toxicities;
d) the results of any completed study chair modality reviews.

Through examining the above items, the statistician and study chairs can identify problems with the execution of the study. These problems will be reported to the RTOG Brain Committee and, if necessary, the RTOG Research Strategy Committee, so that corrective action can be taken.

13.6.2 CDUS Tracking (8/10/05)

This study will be monitored by the Clinical Data Update System (CDUS) version 3.0. Cumulative CDUS data will be submitted quarterly by electronic means. Reports are due January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31.

13.6.3 Analysis for Reporting the Initial Treatment Results
This analysis will be undertaken when each patient has been potentially followed for a minimum of 18 months. All information reported in the interim analyses (Section 13.6.1) will be included in the final report. All eligible patients receiving any protocol drug will be included in the efficacy analysis. Patients not included in the final analysis will be listed, with the reason for exclusion. Survival will be calculated as the time from study entry until death, regardless of cause. Patients who are alive at the time of the last follow-up will be analyzed as censored observations. The hazard (death) rate will be calculated, using the Kaplan-Meier estimate of 18-month survival [hazard rate = -ln (18-month survival)/18]. A one-sided Z-test, at a 0.10 significance level, will be performed to test the difference between the logarithm of the observed hazard rate and the logarithm of the fixed hazard rate of 0.0506 per month. The variance of the Z-statistic will be estimated by the reciprocal of the number of deaths at 18 months. A statistically significant result will support the development of a phase III trial comparing this regimen to the current standard at that time.

Because the distribution of patients in this by RPA class may differ from that assumed in the study design, a fixed hazard rate based on the observed distribution may be recalculated, such that the observed hazard rate is also compared to this recalculated fixed hazard rate.
REFERENCES (6/21/05)


20. Yung WK A. A phase I/II trial of irinotecan in patients with recurrent malignant glioma. 103 patients (accrual complete; phase I manuscript submitted, phase II manuscript in preparation) personal communication, 2004.


A PHASE II STUDY OF RADIATION THERAPY PLUS LOW DOSE TEMOZOLOMIDE FOLLOWED BY TEMOZOLOMIDE PLUS IRINOTECAN FOR GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME

This is a clinical trial (a type of research study). Clinical trials include only patients who choose to take part. Please take your time to make your decision. Discuss it with your friends and family. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) booklet, “Taking Part in Clinical Trials: What Cancer Patients Need To Know,” is available from your doctor.

You are being asked to take part in this study because you have a brain tumor called a supratentorial glioblastoma multiforme (GBM).

WHY IS THIS STUDY BEING DONE?

The purpose of this study is to find out what effects (good and bad) radiation therapy combined with temozolomide followed by treatment with the combination of chemotherapy drugs temozolomide and irinotecan have on you and your cancer. Temozolomide is a chemotherapy agent approved by the FDA for treating some brain tumors. Irinotecan is a chemotherapy drug that has been tested alone and in combination with temozolomide in patients with recurrent glioblastoma.

This research is being done because currently, there is no proven curative treatment for newly diagnosed glioblastoma.

HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL TAKE PART IN THE STUDY (6/21/05)

About 157 people will take part in this study.

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY?

There are two parts of treatment to this study:

1. Radiation therapy along with temozolomide (75mg/m²/day) chemotherapy.
   Radiation treatments will be given once a day, 5 days a week for 6 weeks. During the radiation therapy treatment, you will take temozolomide, which is supplied as capsules,
every day (7 days a week), by mouth at bedtime beginning the night before the first
radiation treatment and continuing until the night before the last radiation treatment.

2. Chemotherapy with irinotecan and temozolomide (3/14/05)

Beginning 4 to 6 weeks after completion of treatment with radiation therapy with
temozolomide, you will begin treatment with irinotecan and a higher dose of
temozolomide. A complete set of treatments with the combination of drugs is called one
cycle. For the combination of temozolomide and irinotecan, one cycle takes 1 month
(28 days). You will be treated with 12 complete cycles of chemotherapy unless your
tumor grows during treatment or you have side effects that require stopping treatment.

The irinotecan is given twice during each treatment cycle, on the first and 15th day of
each 28- day cycle. Irinotecan is given as an intravenous infusion.

On the first 5 days of each 28- day cycle, you will take temozolomide 150mg/m².
Temozolomide is taken by mouth in pill form.

Modification in chemotherapy (8/10/05)
A group of experts in brain cancer from the RTOG Brain Committee, the study chairs,
and the RTOG study statistician periodically review the data throughout the study. They
have found that using the full dose of irinotecan (200mg/m²) may cause severe
problems with low white cell counts and platelet counts. In the first 15 patients treated,
8 had serious problems with low white cell counts or platelet counts. The investigators
believe that the blood count problems are the result of temporary injury to the bone
marrow cells, which make blood cells, caused by the combination of daily temozolomide
during the 5 weeks of radiation therapy. The investigators expect that the chance of the
combination chemotherapy causing blood count problems will decrease as you get
farther into the treatments and farther away from the initial radiation therapy.

The dose of irinotecan chosen originally for this study was based on results from a
study using the combination of irinotecan and temozolomide. That study demonstrated
the effectiveness of the combination chemotherapy using the irinotecan at 200mg/m².
The investigators want to use as close to that dose as possible in this study, without
compromising your safety.

The study was changed so that the first cycle will use half of the old dose of irinotecan,
100mg/m². If you do not have serious problems with your blood counts, the second
cycle of treatment will go up to a dose of 150mg/m². If you do not have serious
problems with your blood counts, the dose will be increased to the full dose of
200mg/m² for the third cycle. If you have problems with low white cell counts during
the chemotherapy, you may receive a drug that causes the bone marrow to make more
white cells. You may be given a similar drug if you have problems with low red cell
counts. If you require drugs to make your bone marrow make more blood cells after
any of the doses of the first 2 cycles, your dose of irinotecan will not be increased
further, even if the bone marrow stimulating drugs prevent your blood counts from falling
after subsequent doses.
Because there is a risk of contracting a type of pneumonia called pneumocystis pneumonia when you are receiving temozolomide at the same time as radiation therapy to the brain, you will receive a preventive treatment chosen by your doctor. These include:

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxasole tablets: You will take these antibiotic pills daily for 3 days in a row every week while you are receiving radiation therapy and for 2 weeks after the conclusion of radiation.

or

Aerosolized pentamidine: If you take this inhaled antibiotic, called aerosolized pentamidine, you will receive breathing treatments through an inhaler mask similar to an oxygen mask for 45 minutes once a month beginning on the day prior to radiation therapy and ending 2 weeks after the conclusion of radiation therapy. Alternatively, you may sit inside a small tent and breathe in the antibiotic in spray form in the air inside the tent. You may also receive pentamidine by intravenous infusion once a month beginning within 2 days prior to starting radiation therapy and ending 2 weeks after the conclusion of radiation therapy.

or

Dapsone: Dapsone is a drug taken by mouth daily during radiation and for 2 weeks after the conclusion of radiation. If your doctor chooses to use dapsone, you will have a blood test to make sure your body can breakdown the drug properly.

or

Atovaquone: Atovaquone is taken by mouth with food beginning the evening before you start radiation therapy and continuing for 14 days after the conclusion of radiation therapy.

IF YOU TAKE PART IN THIS STUDY, YOU WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING TESTS AND PROCEDURES

Procedures that are part of regular cancer care and may be done even if you do not join the study.

- Initial surgery to remove your tumor or biopsy to determine the type of tumor. Biopsy is the surgical removal of a small bit of tissue for examination under the microscope to determine the type of tumor.
- Routine blood tests: blood counts, glucose testing, blood tests to check liver and kidney function, urine tests
- Blood tests to determine the level of antiseizure medicine in your blood
- MRI or CT scans
- Monthly neurological examination and physical examination
- Mini mental status exam with the monthly neurologic examination
- Blood pregnancy test

Standard procedures being done because you are in this study. (3/14/05)

- Routine blood tests: blood counts. These tests are done every 2 weeks during the period of time you are receiving chemotherapy.
• Blood tests to determine the level of antiseizure medicine in your blood and blood tests to check liver and kidney function performed every 2 months or as clinically needed.
• MRI or CT scans prior to radiotherapy, every 2 months during chemotherapy, and at neurologic deterioration.
• Neurological examination once a week during radiation therapy, post radiation, every 2 months during chemotherapy, and neurologic deterioration and physical examination every 2 months.
• Mini mental status exam prior to the start of protocol treatment and follow-up.
• Blood pregnancy test within 5 days before study entry and as needed during the trial if there is any question about your becoming pregnant.

Procedures that are being tested in this study.

None

HOW LONG WILL I BE IN THE STUDY? (3/14/05)

You will receive radiation therapy and chemotherapy with temozolomide for 6 weeks. Four to six weeks after the radiation therapy with temozolomide ends, you will receive chemotherapy with a higher dose of temozolomide and with irinotecan for 12 complete cycles of chemotherapy as long as your cancer does not progress and you do not experience severe side effects. You will be seen every month during the year of temozolomide and irinotecan chemotherapy, then in follow-up every 3 months for the next 2 years, and then every 6 months for 3 years, then annually.

Your doctor may decide to take you off this study if it is in your medical best interest, drug supply is insufficient, your condition worsens, or new information becomes available and this information suggests the treatment will be ineffective or unsafe for you. It is unlikely, but the study may be stopped early due to lack of funding or participation.

You can stop participating at any time. However, if you decide to stop participating in the study, we encourage you to talk to the investigator who is treating you and your regular doctor first.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE STUDY?

While on the study, you are at risk for these side effects. You should discuss these with the researcher and/or your regular doctor. There also may be other side effects that we cannot predict. Other drugs will be given to make side effects less serious and uncomfortable. Many side effects go away shortly after the radiation therapy and chemotherapy are stopped, but in some cases side effects can be serious or long lasting or permanent.
Risks and side effects related to the procedures and drugs we are studying include:

**Risks Associated with Temozolomide:**

**Common (more than 10 out of 100 patients)**
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Decreased appetite
- Headache
- Constipation
- Drowsiness/fatigue

**Uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 patients out of 100)**
- Decrease in blood counts that may cause infection, bleeding, and bruising
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Weight loss
- Weakness
- Sores in your mouth
- Hair loss
- Numbness or tingling
- Abdominal pain/jaw pain
- Skin rash
- Weakness of hands and feet
- Injury to the liver: this usually is detected by blood tests
- Elevated liver enzymes (reversible)

When temozolomide is given during radiation therapy, there is a risk of a type of pneumonia called pneumocystis pneumonia, which is caused by a parasite that infects the lungs. This can cause shortness of breath, difficult breathing, and even death. You will receive an antibiotic to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia. (3/14/05)

**Reproductive**
Temozolomide given in the dose and frequency used in this study may make it harder for a woman to become pregnant or for a man to cause a woman to become pregnant even after the chemotherapy has been completed. There is not enough information about temozolomide in men and women of childbearing age who subsequently try to have children to know how likely problems will be.

**Risks Associated with Radiation Therapy**

**Common (more than 10 out of 100 patients)**
- Temporary partial hair loss with some areas of permanent hair loss
- Headache
Fatigue Sleepiness
Dry mouth
Altered sense of taste
Scalp redness or soreness

Uncommon (more than 1 but less than 10 patients out of 100)
Hearing loss, Dryness of the ear canal and redness of the external ear if in radiated area

Rare (less than 1 out of 100 patients)
Eye injury resulting in blindness
Mental slowness, behavioral changes
Severe damage to normal brain tissue that may require additional surgery
Brain swelling in the area receiving the radiation therapy
Seizure

Risks Associated with Irinotecan (CPT-11)

Likely- occurs in more than 25% of people (more than 25 out of 100 people)
Delayed diarrhea (occurring within hours of receiving study drug and lasting up to 5-7 days)
Sweating
Flushing
Abdominal cramping
Runny nose
Teary eyes
Sudden urge to have a bowel movement occurring shortly after the irinotecan infusion.
Note: Dehydration has occurred as a consequence of diarrhea, particularly when associated with severe vomiting. Diarrhea that occurs at a time when the white blood cell count is low can be especially dangerous, which can make you more susceptible to severe infections that could be life-threatening. Should you experience a fever or other sign of infection when your white blood cell count is very low, you may need to be admitted to the hospital for precautionary measures and receive intravenous antibiotics until your blood cell counts rise to safe levels.

Diarrhea has been the most frequent severe side effect associated with receiving irinotecan. When severe diarrhea has occurred, some patients have had to be admitted to the hospital to receive intravenous fluids until the diarrhea resolved (usually in 5-7 days). With early recognition and proper treatment, the likelihood of severe diarrhea may be decreased. In order to minimize the severity of the diarrhea, you are advised to follow these directions:

1. Be aware of your bowel movements. If they become softer than usual or if you have any increase in the number of bowel movements over what is normal for you, begin taking loperamide tablets right away.
2. Take two loperamide (Imodium®) tablets immediately after the onset of diarrhea or increased frequency of bowel movements, and then take one tablet every two hours until you have been without a bowel movement for 12 hours straight. At night, you may take two tablets every four hours so that you won't have to wake up so often. Make sure that you drink plenty of fluids (soups, juices, etc.) to replace the fluids lost in the bowel movements. If your soft bowel movements or diarrhea do not stop within 36 hours, call your doctor. Should you become weak, lightheaded, or feel faint, call your doctor immediately. Don't take loperamide tablets unless you have loose or frequent stools or diarrhea.

Common- occurs in 10% to 25% of people (10-25 people out of 100 people)
Nausea and vomiting
Lack of appetite
Delayed abdominal cramping (stomach pain that can last for 5-7 days)
Hair loss
Weakness
Decrease in blood cells (due to the drug preventing your body from making and keeping new blood cells)

Uncommon-occurs in 1% to 10% of people (1 to 10 out of 100 people)
Mouth sores
Frequent bowel movements (sometimes with blood noted in your bowel movements)
Serious kidney problems

Rare- occurs in less than 1% of people (less than 1 out of 100 people)
Lung problems with symptoms shortness of breath, nonproductive (dry) cough, and abnormal chest x-ray
Abnormal blood, kidney and liver lab results
Redness or irritation of your skin at infusion sites

Note: If you are on a blood thinner (coumadin), you will need to be monitored for any interaction between irinotecan and coumadin. If you have any bleeding or bruising, you should let your physician know.

There have been deaths reported from these combinations of side effects. Although the risk of death is low, you should tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of these side effects.

Reproductive
Irinotecan has been shown to cause birth defects in animals. To avoid risk to the fetus, it is important that you not become pregnant during the conduct of this study. It is also advised that study participants (or their female sexual partner) not become pregnant for one week after injection of the study drug. Avoiding sexual activity is the only certain method to prevent pregnancy. However, if you choose to be sexually active, you should use an appropriate “double barrier” method of birth control (such as female use of a diaphragm, intrauterine device (IUD), or contraceptive sponge, in addition to male use of a condom) or the female should be using prescribed “birth control” pills, injections, or implants. If you choose to be sexually active during this study, you should understand that even with use of these birth control measures, pregnancy could still result. The
risks of receiving the study drug while pregnant include potential loss of pregnancy or possible birth defects. Irinotecan given in the dose and frequency used in this study may make it harder for a woman to become pregnant or for a man to cause a woman to become pregnant even after the chemotherapy has been completed. There is not enough information about irinotecan in men and woman of childbearing age who subsequently try to have children to know how likely problems will be.

As with any experimental procedure, there may be adverse events or side effects that are currently unknown and certain of these unknown risks could be permanent, severe, or life threatening.

**Risks of antibiotic treatments to prevent pneumocystis pneumonia (3/14/05)**

**Risks of oral trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole:**

Common (occurring in 10-25% of people)
- Nausea,
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Skin rash

Uncommon (1-10 of 100 patients)
- Low white blood cell counts
- Low blood platelet counts (problems with blood clotting)
- Liver irritation resembling hepatitis
- Low red cell counts,
- Abnormalities in blood tests that measure liver functions

Rare (less than 1 out of 100 patients)
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome (a severe skin reaction similar to a bad burn that can involve the lining of the mouth and eye)
- Very low white cell counts, platelet counts, red cell counts
- Allergic reaction similar to severe asthma with difficulty breathing
- Life threatening injury to the liver or kidneys

**Risks of aerosolized pentamidine**

Common (more than 10 of 100 patients)
- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Bronchospasm (difficulty breathing due to squeezing closed breathing passages in the lungs)
- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness
Rash

Uncommon (1-10 out of 100 patients)
Headache

Rare (less than 1 in 100 patients)
Abnormal heart rhythms
Low white blood cell counts
Low blood sugar
High blood sugar
Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas causing belly pain)
Kidney damage
Liver irritation resembling hepatitis
Eye irritation
Blurred vision

Risks of dapsone

Uncommon (1-10 out of 100 patients)
Abdominal pain
Nausea
Vomiting
Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas causing belly pain)
Kidney injury
Vertigo (spinning sensation)
Blurred vision
Tinnitus (Noises or buzzing in the ears)
Fever
Headache
Lupus like syndrome (might include joint pain, aching, skin rashes, fever, sores in the mouth, kidney injury), which usually resolves when drug is stopped.
Numbness, pins and needles, and loss of strength and coordination in hands and feet by injuring the nerves in the arms and legs. Usually this improves if the dapsone is stopped.
Dapsone may cause low red blood cell counts by speeding up the breakdown of red cells. If you develop this problem the dapsone will be stopped.

Rare (less than 1 in 100 patients)
Retinal and optic nerve damage, which may cause permanent visual loss or blindness.

Risks of atovaquone

Common (more than 10 of 100 patients)
Skin rash
Nausea
Vomiting
Diarrhea
Headache
Hyponatremia (low blood sodium)
Abnormal liver blood tests
Cough

Uncommon (1-10 out of 100 patients)
Fatigue
Anemia (low red blood cell count)
Neutropenia (low white blood cell count)
Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar)
Elevated amylase levels (blood test reflecting inflammation of the pancreas)

Rare (less than 1 in 100 patients)
Inflammation of the cornea of the eye, which may cause visual problems
Inflammation of the pancreas that is severe enough to cause symptoms like pain, vomiting, nausea
Kidney problems
Serious skin rash requiring stopping the drug and treatment with anti-inflammatory medicine

ARE THERE BENEFITS TO TAKING PART IN THE STUDY?

If you agree to take part in this study, there may or may not be direct medical benefit to you. The treatments in this study are being tested to determine if they are more effective than other treatments for newly diagnosed glioblastoma based on the results of studies of patients with glioblastomas, which had recurred after the initial treatment. The treatments being tested in this study may be no different or worse in comparison to other treatments that are considered standard therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. We hope the information learned from this study will benefit other patients with brain cancer in the future.

WHAT OTHER OPTIONS ARE THERE?

You may choose to not participate in this study. Other treatments that could be considered for your condition may include the following: radiation therapy without chemotherapy, radiation therapy with other types of chemotherapy than the combination being tested in this study, radiation treatments using a technique called radiosurgery, or other experimental treatments. Experimental treatments may include experimental drugs or other types of treatments. You could also decide to have no further antitumor treatment.
Your doctor can tell you more about your condition and the possible benefits of the different available treatments. Please talk to your regular doctor about these and other options.

WHAT ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY?

Efforts will be made to keep your personal information confidential. We cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality. Records of your progress while on the study will be kept in a confidential form at this institution and in a computer file at the headquarters of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG). Your personal information may be disclosed if required by law.

Organizations that may inspect and/or copy your research records for quality assurance and data analysis include the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) and groups such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Cancer Institute (NCI) or its authorized representatives, and qualified representatives of Pfizer, Inc.

WHAT ARE THE COSTS?

Irinotecan will be provided free of charge by Pfizer, Inc. for this study. Temozolomide is commercially available.

Taking part in this study may lead to added costs to you or your insurance company. Please ask about any expected added costs or insurance problems.

In the case of injury or illness resulting from this study, emergency medical treatment is available but will be provided at the usual charge. No funds have been set aside to compensate you in the event of injury.

You or your insurance company will be charged for continuing medical care and/or hospitalization. Medicare should be considered a health insurance provider. You will receive no payment for taking part in this study.

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS AS A PARTICIPANT?

Taking part in this study is voluntary. You may choose not to take part or you may leave the study at any time. If you choose to stop participating in the study, you should first discuss this with your doctor. In order to provide important information that may add to the analysis of the study, he/she may ask your permission to submit follow-up data as it relates to the study. You may accept or
refuse this request. Leaving the study will not result in any penalty or loss of benefits to which you are entitled. A group of experts in brain cancer from the RTOG Brain Committee, the study chairs, and the RTOG study statistician will be reviewing the data from this research periodically throughout the study. We will tell you about the new information from this or other studies that may affect your health, welfare, or willingness to stay in this study.

WHOM DO I CALL IF I HAVE QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS?
(This section must be completed)

For information about your disease and research-related injury, you may contact:

_________________________  __________________________
Name                              Telephone Number

For information about this study, you may contact:

_________________________  __________________________
Name                              Telephone Number

For information about your rights as a research subject, you may contact:
(OHRP) suggests that this person not be the investigator or anyone else directly involved with the research)

_________________________  __________________________
Name                              Telephone Number

Please note: This section of the informed consent form is about additional research studies that are being done with people who are taking part in the main study. You may take part in these additional studies if you want to. You can still be a part of the main study even if you say ‘no’ to taking part in any of these additional studies.

Consent Form for Use of Tissue for Research

About Using Tissue for Research

You are going to have (or have had) a biopsy (or surgery) to see if you have cancer. Your doctor will remove some body tissue to do some tests. The results of these tests will be given to you by your doctor and will be used to plan your care.

We would like to keep some of the tissue that is left over for future research. If you agree, this tissue will be kept and may be used in research to learn more about cancer and other diseases.

Your tissue may be helpful for research whether you do or do not have cancer. The research that may be done with your tissue is not designed specifically to help you. It might help people who have cancer and other diseases in the future.
Reports about research done with your tissue will not be given to you or your doctor. These reports will not be put in your health record. The research will not have an effect on your care.

**Things to Think About**
The choice to let us keep the left over tissue for future research is up to you. No matter what you decide to do, it will not affect your care.

If you decide now that your tissue can be kept for research, you can change your mind at any time. Just contact us and let us know that you do not want us to use your tissue. Then any tissue that remains will no longer be used for research.

In the future, people who do research may need to know more about your health. While (doctor/hospital) may give them reports about your health, it will not give them your name, address, phone number, or any other information that will let the researchers know who you are.

Sometimes tissue is used for genetic research (about diseases that are passed on in families). Even if your tissue is used for this kind of research, the results will not be put in your health records.

Your tissue will be used only for research and will not be sold. The research done with your tissue may help to develop new products in the future.

**Benefits**
The benefits of research using tissue include learning more about what causes cancer and other diseases, how to prevent them, and how to treat them.

**Risks**
The greatest risk to you is the release of information from your health records. We will do our best to make sure that your personal information will be kept private. The chance that this information will be given to someone else is very small.

**Making Your Choice**
Please read each sentence below and think about your choice. After reading each sentence, circle "Yes" or "No". If you have any questions, please talk to your doctor or nurse, or call our research review board at IRB's phone number.

No matter what you decide to do, it will not affect your care.

1. My tissue may be kept for use in research to learn about, prevent, or treat cancer.
   - Yes
   - No

2. My tissue may be kept for use in research to learn about, prevent or treat other health problems (for example: diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, or heart disease).
   - Yes
   - No

3. Someone may contact me in the future to ask me to take part in more research.
WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?
You may call the NCI’s Cancer Information Service at 1–800–4–CANCER (1–800–422–6237) or TTY: 1–800–332–8615
Visit the NCI’s Web sites for comprehensive clinical trials information at www.cancer.gov клиничалтриалс
or
For NCI’s general information about cancer visit www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/

SIGNATURE
I have read all the above, asked questions, and received answers concerning areas I did not understand. I have had the opportunity to take this consent form home for review or discussion.

I willingly give my consent to participate in this program. Upon signing this form I will receive a copy. I may also request a copy of the protocol (full study plan).

_____________________                     ____________________             ___________
Patient’s Name                                   Signature             Date

_____________________                     ____________________
Name of Person Obtaining Consent               Signature             Date
APPENDIX II

KARNOFSKY PERFORMANCE SCALE

100  Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease
90  Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs or symptoms of disease
80  Normal activity with effort; some sign or symptoms of disease
70  Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or do active work
60  Requires occasional assistance, but is able to care for most personal needs
50  Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care
40  Disabled; requires special care and assistance
30  Severely disabled; hospitalization is indicated, although death not imminent
20  Very sick; hospitalization necessary; active support treatment is necessary
10  Moribund; fatal processes progressing rapidly
  0  Dead

ZUBROD PERFORMANCE SCALE

0  Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease activities without restriction
(Karnofsky 90-100)
1  Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature. For example, light housework, office work
(Karnofsky 70-80)
2  Ambulatory and capable of all self-care but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours (Karnofsky 50-60)
3  Capable of only limited self-care, confined to bed or chair 50% or more of waking hours (Karnofsky 30-40)
4  Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any self-care. Totally confined to bed or chair (Karnofsky 10-20)
5  Death (Karnofsky 0)
APPENDIX III  (3/14/05)

RTOG 0420

STUDY AGENT (Irinotecan) SHIPMENT FORM

Each institution must submit a Study Agent Shipment Form to the CTSU Regulatory Office (Fax 215-569-0206) as soon as the individual responsible for the study agent has been identified. **Canadian institutions must submit the Study Agent Shipment Form and documentation of IRB approval to RTOG headquarters (Fax 215-574-0300).** This must be done prior to registration of the institution’s first case. Allow adequate processing time (7-10 days) to process this form before calling to register the first case.

**SHIP TO:**

Name: ____________________________

Address: __________________________

(No P.O. addresses)

________________________________

________________________________

Telephone: __________________________

Fax#: ______________________________

Email: ______________________________

RTOG Institution#: __________________

Institution Name: ____________________

IRB Approval Date: __________________

Investigator (PI) Signature __________________________ Date: __________

Investigator Name (Print) __________________________

Investigator NCI # __________________________

Send Completed Forms From US Sites to: CTSU Regulatory Office
1818 Market Street, Suite 1100
Philadelphia, PA 19103
FAX 215 569-0206

Send Completed Forms From Canadian Sites to: RTOG HQ
1818 Market Street, Suite 1600
Philadelphia, PA 19103
FAX 215 574-0300

RTOG Headquarters Approval __________________________ Date: __________

43
Enzyme vs. Non-enzyme Inducing Anti-Seizure Medications

EIAEDs:
- Carbamazepine (Tegretol, Tegretol XR, Carbatrol)
- Oxcarbazepine (Trileptal)
- Phenobarbital
- Primidone (Mysoline)

Non-EIAEDs:
- Valproic acid (Depakote, Depakene) (Note: try to avoid inhibitor of CYP3A4)
- Gabapentin (Neurontin)
- Lamotrigine (Lamictil)
- Topiramate (Topamax)
- Tiagabine (Gabitril)
- Zonisamide (Zonegran)
- Levatriacetam (Keppra)
- Clonazepam (Klonopin)
- Clonozam (Frisium)