First line of treatment of adult glioblastoma patients in England 2013 - 2018 from the Gliocova project

Kerlann Le Calvez 1,2, Radvile Mauricaite 1,2, Matt Williams 1,2
kerlann.lecalvez@nhs.net

1 Radiotherapy Department, Charing Cross Hospital, Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust, London, UK
2 Computational Oncology Laboratory, Imperial College London, London, UK

Background

All adult patients diagnosed with a primary brain tumour... in England... between 2013 and 2018 50,000+ patients to understand care provided, outcomes after treatments and variation of outcomes across the NHS

Detailed analysis of first-line treatments of adult glioblastoma (GBM) patients.

Methods

1 Gliocova

ICD-10 code: C70-C72
WHO morphology: 9440-9442

2 Surgery

59/60 Gy

Chemo-radiotherapy

Maximal treatment

Discussion

Poor survival but outcomes from patients receiving maximal treatment match those from clinical trials

Most patients do not receive maximal treatment so optimisation of delivery of treatment may be improved (still, 65% of patients received sub-maximal)

Limitations of Gliocova

- Private treatments not included
- No oversight on use of primary care
- No interpretation on social care and quality of life data

More information on the Gliocova project

Table 1: Proportion of patients per treatment received and the associated median survival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment type</th>
<th>% of patients</th>
<th>Median survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Maximal&quot;</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Proportion of patients treated per age at diagnosis and sex (in %)

54% underwent debulking surgery and 23%, biopsy

15,294 patients with a glioblastoma diagnosed between 2013 and 2018
60% of whom were male
Median age of 66 years old

- 79% of patients received a treatment
- Over 90% of 18-59 treated
- Less than 30% of 80+ treated