section and intraoperative viable-disease confirmation, cavities were implanted with commercially-available, collagen-matrix embedded Cs131 seeds (GammaTile, GT Medical Technologies). Prescribed dose was 60Gy at 5mm from the cavity. RESULTS: Twenty patients underwent 24 operations with Cs131 implantation in 25 cavities. Previous SRS occurred a median of 358d preoperatively (range=56-1334). Median maximum preoperative diameter was 3.0cm (range=1.1-6.3) and enhancing volume was 9.5cm3 (range=0.6-69.7). Gross- or near-total resection was achieved in 60% of lesions. A median of 16 Cs131 seeds (range=6-30), with a median activity of 3.5U/seed were implanted. Maximal preoperative diameter and enhancing volume were weakly associated with the number of implanted seeds (correlation coefficients=0.50, 0.41, respectively). There was one postoperative wound dehiscence in a multiply resected and irradiated patient with hydrocephalus. With median follow-up of 12.5 months, 2 tumors recurred (one in-field, one marginal) resulting in a 1-year progression incidence of 9.8% (95%CI=0.0-23.2). Radiographic seed migration was identified in 7/25 cavities (28%) on surveillance scans ranging from 1.9-11.7 months post-implantation, without clinical sequelae. CONCLUSIONS: With >1 year of follow-up, intraoperative brachytherapy with commercially-available Cs131 implants was associated with a high rate of local control and a favorable toxicity profile. Modest correlation between preoperative tumor geometry and implanted tiles in the context of high associated cost suggests a need to optimize planning criteria. A randomized trial of salvage resection with or without Cs131 is ongoing (NCT04690348) to assess the incremental benefit of brachytherapy.

LOCL-16

IMPACT OF MGMT PROMOTER METHYLATION STATUS ON TUMOR DYNAMICS DURING WEEKLY ADAPTIVE RADIOTHERAPY FOR GLIOBLASTOMA

John M. Hudson[1,2], James Stewart[2], K. Liang Zeng[1,2], Hanbo Chen[1,2], Mark Ruschin[2], Hany Soliman[1,2], Chia-Lin Tseng[1,2], Sten Myrehaug[1,2], Zain Husain[1,2], Arjun Sahgal[1,2], Jay Detsky[1,2]; [1]Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. [2]Department of Radiation Oncology, Sunnybrook Odette Cancer Centre, Toronto, Canada

PURPOSE: Adaptive MRI-guided radiotherapy (RT) on a 1.5T-MR-Linac using reduced clinical target volumes (CTV) of 5mm instead of the 15mm standard for glioblastoma (GBM) is currently being evaluated on the UNITED clinical trial (NCT04726397). We explored the morphological changes that occur during adaptive RT with concurrent temozolomide between tumors with MGMT promotor methylation (MGMT-m) vs. unmethylation (MGMT-um). METHODS: Thirty patients with IDH-wildtype GBMs were treated with 60Gy in 30 (n=12) or 40Gy in 15 fractions (n=18) (Fx). The CTV included a 5mm expansion on the gross tumor volume (GTV) +/- FLAIR hyperintense areas-at-risk and a 3mm planning target volume. Planning was performed on a pre-treatment reference MRI (FxRef) followed by weekly on-line adaptive re-planning at Fx1, Fx6, etc. acquired on the MR-Linac. Interim fractions were image-guided by pre-beam-on onboard MRI. The GTV/CTVs were quantified by their absolute volumes, volumes relative to the FxRef and the maximum linear distance from the edges of the reference contour to the weekly adapted contours (migration distance, d_{mig}). MGMT promoter methylation status was explored as a fixed effect in a linear mixed statistical model. RESULTS: Weekly median changes in GTV relative to FxRef in MGMT-um tumors (n=12) were 10.3%, 9.2%, 10.6%, 14.5%, 18.0% and 17.3%, respectively, while for MGMT-m (n=18) were 3.4%, 0.0%, -8.6%, -11.3%, -11.3% and -5.6% (p=0.021). Between FxRef and Fx1, the GTV increased by over 10% in 58% of MGMT-um tumors vs. 33% of MGMT-m tumors. Similar significant trends were observed with the CTVs. MGMT-um tumors had significantly larger d_{mig} compared to tumors with MGMT-m (median 9.6mm vs. 5.8mm, respectively (p=0.018)). CONCLUSIONS: MGMT-um GBM exhibited significant changes in morphology and migration distance between the time of treatment planning to the first treatment fraction, as well as throughout a course of RT. In this population, our results support a greater frequency of imaging and plan adaptation when applying personalized reduced CTV margins.

FINAL CATEGORY: MULTIMODALITY APPROACHES

MMAP-02

A POPULATION - BASED STUDY ON RADIATION THERAPY FOR BRAIN METASTASIS FROM MALIGNANT MELANOMA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF IMMUNOTHERAPY AND STEREOTACTIC TECHNIQUES.

Gaurav Bahl, Thao Nguyen; BC Cancer - Abbotsford, Abbotsford, Canada

BACKGROUND: To evaluate population-based outcomes for patients with brain metastasis from malignant melanoma, treated using radiation therapy, and to assess the impact of immunotherapy (IMT) and stereotactic radiation techniques (SRT). METHODS: Data was obtained from the BC Cancer Registry for all patients diagnosed with Melanoma in British Columbia, between 1st Jan 2005 and 31st Dec 2018. A total of 5133 patients were identified. These patients had received 2244 courses of RT, of which 461 were directed to the Brain, in 419 unique individuals. The median age was 62 years and majority, 89.5% (n=375), had cutaneous melanomas while 44 had mucosal or choroidal primary sites of disease. A total of 106 (25.3%) patients received IMT, and pembrolizumab was most commonly used (n=48). Over 85% of patients (n=358) received Whole Brain Radiation Therapy (WBRT) alone, with 20 Gy/5 being the most common dose fractionation. Stereotactic Radio-Surgery (SRS) or SRT alone was used in 31 patients, while 30 patients received a combination of SRS/SRT and WBRT. The most used fractionation for SRS was 30Gy/1 (n=9), and for SRT was 35 Gy/5 (n=25). Overall Survival (OS) was calculated from the date of starting radiation therapy. RESULTS: After a median follow-up of 43 months (95% CI: 18.2 - 67.7), a total of 377 patients had died, with a Median Survival of 2 months (95% CI: 1.46 - 2.53 months) and a 2 year OS of 11.7%. On univariate analysis, age over 65, use of IMT, and SRS/SRT had a significant impact on 2-year OS (14.5% vs 7.4%, p<0.0001; 27.6% vs 6.7%, p<0.0001; and, 38.7% vs. 7.1% p <0.0001, respectively). These factors retained statistical significance on multi-variable analysis. The 2 year OS for patients who received IMT and SRS/SRT alone (n=22) was 54.7%. CONCLUSION: Selected patients treated aggressively with SRS/SRT and IMT have a median survival of >25 months and a 2-year OS > 50%.

MMAP-04

CYTOTOXIC, TUMOR-HOMING INDUCED NEURAL STEM CELLS AS AN ADJUVANT TO RADIATION IN THE TREATMENT OF NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER LEPTOMENINGEAL METASTASES

Alison Mercer-Smith[1], Wulin Jiang[1], Alain Valdivia[1], Noah Bell[1], Alex Woodell[1], Scott Floyd[2], Shawn Hingtgen[1]; [1]University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA. [2]Duke University, Durham, NC, USA

INTRODUCTION: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common cancer to spread to the brain, and spread to the leptomeninges is particularly devastating, with a median survival of only months. While radiation may offer symptomatic relief, new adjuvant therapies are needed for more durable tumor kill. Spheroidal, human induced neural stem cells (hiNeuroS) transdifferentiated from fibroblasts are inherently tumoritropic. When engineered to secrete the cytotoxic protein TRAIL, they provide the potential for a personalized, targeted approach to NSCLC leptomeningeal metastases. METHODS: hiNeuroS-TRAIL *in vivo* efficacy was determined by tracking the progression and survival of mice with NSCLC leptomeningeal tumors treated with intracerebroventricular hiNeuroS, radiation, or both. To determine the impact of radiation on the tumor tropism of hiNeuroS, we performed 2-dimensional motion assays on hiNeuroS with and without the presence of NSCLC pre- and post-radiation. Migrational capacity *in vivo* was determined by infusing hiNeuroS into the lateral ventricles of mice with established NSCLC tumors and monitoring hiNeuroS accumulation using post-mortem fluorescent analysis. RESULTS/CONCLUSION: Mice treated with the combination of hiNeuroS-TRAIL and 2 Gy showed a significantly reduced mean tumor signal (2.7%) compared to controls (100%) or 2 Gy-only (54.9%). Mice treated with 2 Gy alone showed no significant survival difference compared to controls. Both combination and hiNeuroS-TRAIL-only-treated mice showed a significant improvement in median survival compared to controls (36.6% and 46.3% improvement, respectively). hiNeuroS showed enhanced directionality and displacement in the presence of NSCLC in 2-dimensional motion assays, indicating directional migration, and they maintained this ability following exposure to radiation. Co-localization of hiNeuroS with NSCLC was also observed *in vivo*. These results suggest the potential of hiNeuroS-TRAIL as a powerful adjuvant to radiation in the treatment of leptomeningeal NSCLC.

MMAP-05

PHASE I STUDY OF CONCURRENT PAXALISIB AND RADIATION THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH SOLID TUMOR BRAIN METASTASES OR LEPTOMENINGEAL METASTASES HARBORING PI3K PATHWAY MUTATIONS: RESULTS FROM THE DOSE-ESCALATION COHORT

Jonathan Yang[1], Justin Mann[1], Luke Pike[1], Melissa Zinovoy[1], Robert Young[1], Michael Offin[1], Ryan Mitchell[1], Arousiak Kazarian[1], Tamim Shadat[1], James Garner[2], Jeremy Simpson[2], John Friend[2], Igor Gavrilovic[1], Anna Piotrowski[1], Jessica Wilcox[1], Rachna Malani[1], Eli Diamond[1]; [1]Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA. [2]Kazia Therapeutics Limited, Sydney, Australia

INTRODUCTION: Radiation therapy (RT) is an effective treatment for patients with central nervous system metastases, but disease control is poor in patients with tumors that harbor PI3K pathway alterations. We hypothesized that combining RT with paxalisib, a CNS-penetrant small molecule PI3K/mTOR inhibitor, could abrogate this effect via downregulation of prosurvival pathways. METHODS: This is a single institution, open-