The PCWG2 Bone Scan Form Guidelines Alliance #A031201

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Prostate Cancer and Imaging

- The disease is bone-tropic and lesions are not measurable
- RECIST was developed without using prostate cancer patients
- Imaging is often mis-leading, and sometimes you would have been better off not taking pictures at all

Standard Bone Scans: Poorly Reflect Anti-Tumor Effects

Failure to Reflect Response



After 3 months of treatment

Baseline

PSA=8.6 ng/ml

Courtesy Steve Larson









Baseline PSA= 2.6

3 months of treatment PSA=0.52 ng/ml New lesions=POD by RECIST

4 months of treatment PSA=0.35 ng/ml

18 months of treatment PSA=0.52 ng/ml

Changes in PSA levels in CRPC patients treated with abiraterone acetate plus prednisone.

• Flare on bone scan

• 30% (10/33 patients) of enrolled patients

43.5% (10/23 patients) of PSA responders

The Need for an Imaging Biomarker: PCWG2

Design and End Points of Clinical Trials for Patients With Progressive Prostate Cancer and Castrate Levels of Testosterone: Recommendations of the Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group

Howard I. Scher, Susan Halabi, Ian Tannock, Michael Morris, Cora N. Sternberg, Michael A. Carducci, Mario A. Eisenberger, Celestia Higano, Glenn J. Bubley, Robert Dreicer, Daniel Petrylak, Philip Kantoff, Ethan Basch, William Kevin Kelly, William D. Figg, Eric J. Small, Tomasz M. Beer, George Wilding, Alison Martin, and Maha Hussain

JCO 2008

•Recommendation that radiographic PFS be emphasized rather than PSA as an endpoint

•Criteria proposed for defining POD by bone scans and controlling for flare

The PCWG Proposed Criteria to Standardize the Assessment of Bone Disease

No definition for response provided

Progression:

> 1 new lesion

Worsening scan = progressive disease, regardless of PSA

For control/relieve eliminate end points:

Record outcome as new lesions or no new lesions First scheduled reassessment: No new lesions: continue therapy New lesions: perform a confirmatory scan 6 or more weeks later Confirmatory scan: No new lesions: continue therapy Additional new lesions: progression Subsequent scheduled reassessments: No new lesions: continue New lesions: progression For prevent/delay end points (progression): The appearance of ≥ 2 new lesions, and, for the first reassessment only a confirmatory scan performed 6 or more weeks later that shows a minimum of 2 or more additional new lesions§ The date of progression is the date of the first scan that shows the

change

Scher et al., PCWG2, JCO, 2008

Impact of PCWG2 on Trial Design

- Scans rather than PSA determines how long patients stay on study
- Time to progression (or duration of effect) be emphasized in determining the promotion or abandonment of drugs from phase II to III

Definition of POD: The basics Count to two!!!

- To control for flare:
 - Nobody comes off treatment for new disease on the first post-treatment scan (week 9)
 - You only come off treatment if you have <a>2 new lesions on the first post-treatment scan and you have
 2 new lesions on the subsequent (week 17 scan)
 - This is the "2+2" rule
- Progression otherwise:
 - 2 new confirmed lesions using the week 9 scan as the baseline

Development of Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Consortium Bone Scan Data Capture Forms: The bone scan "assay"

PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool						
	BASEL	INE Scar	Date: (
Patient Identifier:						
Protocol Number:				Protocol Start Da	te:	
	ls t	racer uptake r	elated to me	tastatic disease	e?	
	Yes No					
and a second						
	If yes, indice	If yes, indicate total number of lesions related to metastatic disease [select one]				
	01	2-4	5-9	10-20	□ >20	
Comments				Investigator's Signature		
Version 1.0						Ditton, MSRCC

	PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool					
	12 We	ek Scan	Date: (
Patient Identifier:						
Protocol Number:				Protocol Start D	ate:	
	ls tr	acer uptake r	elated to me	tastatic diseas	se?	
		Ē		0		
		NOTE: IF "NO"	do not fill out th	e form below		
		Draw site(s) o	f NEW lesion(s) on skeleton		
Draw site(s) of NEW lesion(s) on skeleton Check Region(s) of NEW Disease: Skull Thorax Spine Pelvis Extremities						
If yes, indic	ate total numi	ber of NEW les	sions compare (select one)	d to <u>Baseline So</u>	an (Date:/_)
0	01	2	• • •	4	5	□>5
"Presence of new lesions at this time does not confirm progression "						
	Improved	Clinical I	Stable	cie one)	Progression	
Comments				Investigator's Signature		
version 1.0						DO 2000. MISHOE

PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool					
Assessment Worksheet					
Patient Identifier:					
Protocol Number:	Protocol Start Date:				
Date of Scan:	_//				
1. Are there 2 or more new lesions compared to the WEEK 12 SCAN? Yes No If YES, proceed to question 2. If NO, the patient does not have radiographic progression by bone scan.					
2. Is this the first scan perf Ves If YES, proceed to question	ormed POST the WEEK 12 SCAN? No SA. If NO, proceed to question 3B.				
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesions at the WEEK 12 SCAN compared to the BASELINE SCAN?	 3B. Does this scan confirm the presence of 2 or more new lesions seen since the WEEK 12 SCAN? Yes No 				
If YES, patient has met conditions for radiographic progression by bone scan. If NO, the patient does not have radiographic progression by bone scan.					
Comments	Investigator's Signature				
Version 1.0	C 2010, MSKCC				

PCWG2 qualification: multiple phase III placebo-controlled trials with OS endpoints

- "Cou302": Abiraterone/prednisone vs. placebo/prednisone
 - rPFS and OS positive
- PREVAIL: Enzalutamide vs. placebo
 rPFS and OS positive
- ELM-PC4: Orteronel/prednisone vs. placebo/prednisone
 rPFS positive and OS negative

Abiraterone/prednisone vs. Placebo/prednisone



rPFS Was Highly Consistent Between Independent and Investigator Reviews



 Agreement between independent and investigator assessment on rPFS event status was observed (abiraterone group, 430/546 [79%]; prednisone group, 414/542 [76%])*

*based on the IND 2010 – INV 2010 analysis.

IND, independent review; INV, investigator review

Ryan NEJM 2013

Positive Association of rPFS With OS

Association of rPFS and OS at Dec 2011 Interim Analysis*

0.72					
Spearman Rho (r)	Level of Association				
-1	Negatively associated				
0	No association				
1	Positively associated				

*Per Spearman's correlation coefficient estimated through Clayton copula.

Ryan NEJM 2013

Selecting Lesions

- The reviewers are to use their best clinical judgment to ensure that only unequivocal lesions related to prostate cancer are recorded on the eCRF at any time point.
- At follow-up time points only new lesions are to be recorded.

Lesion Assessment

- Changes in intensity are not to be taken into consideration when assessing bone scan lesions.
- Previously identified new lesions thought to be flare at a later visit should be assessed as absent and comments entered on the form.

Missed New lesion

• If a new lesion is overlooked, and not identified until a later time point, record the lesion at the current time point with a comment. Record the date that the lesion could reasonably first be identified.

Missing Anatomy

- Always indicate missing anatomy as an image quality issue.
- If anatomy is missing at baseline and a follow-up visit includes the missing anatomy with lesions, these lesions will not be recorded as new. The overall response for the visit should be Unknown, unless PD can be assessed elsewhere.
- If anatomy is missing at baseline and a follow-up visit includes the missing anatomy with no lesions present all assessment options are valid.
- If anatomy is consistently missing at all time points all assessment options are valid.

Disease progression on bone scan under PCWG2 is defined as:

Date Progression Detected	Criteria for Progression	Criteria for Confirmation or Progression (requirement and timing)	Criteria for Documentation of Disease Progression on Subsequent Scan
Week 9	Two or more new lesions compared to baseline bone scan.	Timing: at least 6 weeks after progression identified or at Week 17	Two or more new bone lesions on the week 17 bone scan (compared to Week 9 scan)
Week 17	Two or more new lesions on bone scan compared to <u>Week 9</u> bone scan.	Timing: at least 6 weeks after progression identified or at Week 25 Visit.	Persistent or increase in number of bone lesions on any subsequent bone scan compared to Week 17 scan.
Week 25 or later	Two or more new lesions on bone scan compared to <u>Week 9</u> <u>bone scan.</u>	Timing: at least 6 weeks after progression identified.	Persistent or increase in number of lesions on bone scan compared to prior scan.

Note: 2 or more lesions that have fused (become 1) since prior assessment should continue to be counted as original number. A single lesion that has split (divided) since prior assessment should still be counted as one lesion.

Eligibility Worksheet

	PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool					
Progression Assessment for Eligibility Worksheet						
Patient Identifier:						
Protocol Number:						
1. Are	Date of Baseline Scan: / / there 2 or more new lesions compared to the SCAN?					
Comments						
Investigator's Signature						
Version 2.0	© 2010, M5KCC					

Eligibility Worksheet

 Patient must have bone disease progression defined by two or more new lesions on the baseline bone scan compared to a previous scan date

Baseline Bone Scan

	PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool					
	BASEL	INE Sca	n Date: ()	
Patient Identifier:						
Protocol Number:				Protocol Start Da	ite:	
	ls t	racer uptake	related to me	tastatic diseas	e?	
	Ves No NOTE: If "NO", do not fill out the form below					
	If yes, indicate total number of lesions related to metastatic disease (select one)					
	\bigcirc 1	O2-4	05-9	<u></u> 10-20	○>20	
Comments				Investigator's Signature		
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Baseline Bone Scan

• Must be within 28 days prior to patients start of treatment

9 Week Bone Scan



Follow-Up Bone Scan (Post-9Wk)



Progression Form (post Week 9)

PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool				
Progression Assessment Worksheet				
Patient Identifier:				
Protocol Number:	Protocol Start Date:			
Date of Scan:	//			
1. Are there 2 or more new lesion Yes If YES, proceed If NO, the patient does not have rad	is compared to the WEEK 9 SCAN? No to question 2. iographic progression by bone scan.			
2. Is this the first scan perfor Yes If YES, proceed to question 3A	med POST the WEEK 9 SCAN? No If NO, proceed to question 3B.			
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesions at the WEEK 9 SCAN compared to the BASELINE SCAN? Yes ONO	3B. Does this scan confirm the presence of 2 or more new lesions seen since the WEEK 9 SCAN? Yes ONo			
If YES, patient has met conditions for radiographic progression by bone scan. If NO, the patient does not have radiographic progression by bone scan.				
Comments	Investigator's Signature			
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Progression Scenarios



Scenario 1: Early BS Flare Slow Progression

- Patient with > 20 bone lesions at baseline scan
- At the Week 9 visit, patient presented with 2 new bone lesions
- Week 17 & 25 patient did not have new lesions compared to the Week 9 bone scan
- 4 new lesions were detected at Week 37
- Follow-up scans were completed at Week 49, >
 5 lesions were detected confirming progression

Scenario 1: Bone Scan Progression



 2 new lesions at the Week 9, stable until Week 39 meeting progression criteria at Week 49.

Scenario 1: Baseline vs 9 Week



• 2 new lesions at the Week 9 bone scan vs baseline

Scenario 1: Baseline & Week 9 Assessments

	PCCT	C Bone S	Scan Ass	essment	t Tool	
	BASEL	INE Sca	n Date: ()	
Patlent Identifier:						
Protocol Number:				Protocol Start D	ate:	
	ls t	racer uptake	related to me	tastatic disea	se?	
	Yes ONO NOTE If "NO", do not fill out the form below					
	lf yes, indica	ate total numb	er of lesions re (select one)	lated to metast	atic disease	
	Oı	O 2-4	O5-9	O10-20	()>20	
Comments				Investigator's Signature		
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Scenario 1: Week 9 vs Week 17



No new lesions at Week 17 compared to Week 9

Scenario 1: Week 17 Assessment



PCCTC Bone Scan	1 Assessment Tool
Progression Asses	ssment Worksheet
Patient Identifier:	
Protocol Number:	Protocol Start Date:
Date of Scan:	
1. Are there 2 or more new lesion Yes If YES, proceed If NO, the patient does not have rad	ns compared to the WEEK 9 SCAN? • No d to question 2. diographic progression by bone scan.
2. Is this the first scan perfor Yes If YES, proceed to question 3A	rmed POST the WEEK 9 SCAN? No A. If NO, proceed to question 3B.
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesions at the WEEK 9 SCAN compared to the BASELINE SCAN?	3B. Does this scan confirm the presence of 2 or more new lesions seen since the WEEK 9 SCAN?
if YES, patient has met conditions for If NO, the patient does not have rad	radiographic progression by bone scan. diographic progression by bone scan.
Comments	Investigator's Signature
/ersion 2 0	

Scenario 1: Week 9 vs Week 25



No new lesions at Week 25 compared to Week 9

Scenario 1: Week 25 Assessment



PCCTC Bone Scan	Assessment Tool
Progression Asses	sment Worksheet
Påtient Identifier:	
Protocol Number:	Protocol Start Date:
Date of Scan:	
1. Are there 2 or more new lesion Ves If YES, proceed If NO, the patient does not have rad	s compared to the WEEK 9 SCAN? No to question 2. lographic progression by bone scan.
2. Is this the first scan perform Yes If YES, proceed to question 3A.	med POST the WEEK 9 SCAN? No If NO, proceed to question 3B.
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesions at the WEEK 9 SCAN compared to the BASELINE SCAN?	3B. Does this scan confirm the presence of 2 or more new lesions seen since the WEEK 9 SCAN?
🔿 Yes 🔷 No	O Yes O No
If YES, patient has met conditions for n If NO, the patient does not have rad	adiographic progression by bone scan. iographic progression by bone scan.
Comments	Investigator's Signature
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Scenario 1: Week 9 vs Week 37



- 4 new lesions at Week 37 compared to Week 9
 - New lesions at T4, right posteromedial 10th and 11th
 rib, left lateral 10th rib

Scenario 1: Week 37 Assessment



PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool					
Progression Assessment Worksheet					
Patient Identifier:	Protocol Start Date:				
Date of Scan:					
1. Are there 2 or more new lesions Yes (If YES, proceed If NO, the patient does not have radio	s compared to the WEEK 9 SCAN? No to question 2. lographic progression by bone scan.				
2. Is this the first scan perform Yes If YES, proceed to question 3A.	med POST the WEEK 9 SCAN? • No If NO, proceed to question 3B.				
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesions at the WEEK 9 SCAN compared to the BASELINE SCAN?	3B. Does this scan confirm the presence of 2 or more new lesions seen since the WEEK 9 SCAN?				
🔿 Yes 🔷 No	🔿 Yes 💿 No				
If YES, patient has met conditions for radiographic progression by bone scan. If NO, the patient does not have radiographic progression by bone scan.					
Comments	Investigator's Signature				
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Scenario 1: Week 9 vs Week 49



- >5 new lesions at Week 49 compared to Week 9
 - New lesions in the ribs, scapula, sternum, and distal femurs

Scenario 1: Week 49 Assessment Progression Confirmed



PCCTC Bone	Scan Assessment Tool	
Progression A	Assessment Worksheet	
Patient Identifier:		
Protocol Number:	Protocol Start Date	
Date of Scan:		
1. Are there 2 or more no	ew lesions compared to the WEEK 9 SCAN? Yes ONO	
If NO, the patient does no	it have radiographic progression by bone scan.	
2. Is this the first sca O If YES, proceed to qu	In performed POST the WEEK 9 SCAN? Yes No uestion 3A. If NO, proceed to question 3B.	
3A. Were there 2 or more new lesi at the WEEK 9 SCAN compared to the B SCAN?	ons 3B. Does this scan confirm the presence ASELINE 2 or more new lesions seen since th WEEK 9 SCAN?	e of e
	🕈 Yes 🔿 No	
If YES, patient has met cond If NO, the patient does no	l litions for radiographic progression by bone scan. At have radiographic progression by bone scan.	
Comments	investigator's Signature	
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Scenario 2: Early Progression

- Patient with 5-9 detectable lesions at baseline scan
- Week 9 bone scan presented with >5 new lesions vs. Baseline bone scan (possible bone scan flare phenomenon)
- At the Week 17 follow up, patient had >5 new lesions compared to the Week 9 bone scan, confirming radiographic progression

Scenario 2: Bone Scan Progression



• Early flare at Wk 9, patient rapidly progressed at Wk 17

Scenario 2: Baseline vs Week 9



>5 new lesions at vveeк э compared to вазение
 Multiple new foci in the spine, bilateral ribs, sternum, scapulae, sacrum, and iliac bones

Scenario 2: Baseline & Week 9 Assessments

	PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool		
	9 Week Scan Date: (
	Patient Identifier: Protocol Number: Protocol Start Date:		
PCCTC Bone Scan Assessment Tool	Is tracer uptake related to metastatic disease?		
BASELINE Scan Date: (Yes O No NoTE If "NO", do not fill out the form below		
Patient Identifier: Protocol Start Data:	Draw site(s) of NEW lesion(s) on skeleton		
Is tracer uptake related to metastatic disease?	Check Region(s) of NEW Disease:		
If yes, indicate total number of lesions related to metastatic disease (select one) 01 02-4 15-9 010-20 >20	Extremities		
Comments Signature Version 2.0 Version 2.0			
	If yes, indicate total number of NEW lesions compared to Baseline Scan (Date:		
	(select one)		
	$\bigcirc 0 \qquad \bigcirc 1 \qquad \bigcirc 2 \qquad \bigcirc 3 \qquad \bigcirc 4 \qquad \bigcirc 5 \qquad \textcircled{>}5$		
	*Presence of new lesions at this time does not confirm progression * Clinical Impression (circle one) Improved Stable Progression		
	Comments Investigator's Signature		

Version 2 0

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Scenario 2: Week 9 vs Week 17



- >5 new lesions at Week 17 compared to Week 9
 - New uptake in the spine, rib cage, and left hemipelvis

Scenario 2: Wk 17 Assessment Progression Confirmed



The PCWG2 Bone Scan Form Guidelines Alliance #A031201

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Contact for Questions