

Alliance N0577 (CODEL): Phase III Intergroup Study of Radiotherapy with Concomitant and Adjuvant Temozolomide Versus Radiotherapy With Adjuvant PCV Chemotherapy in Patients with 1p/19q Co-deleted Anaplastic Glioma or Low Grade Glioma (CODEL)

Kurt A. Jaeckle and Michael Vogelbaum

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Rationale



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NCI National Clinical Trials Network

a National Cancer Institute program

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster There is an expanding body of knowledge related to molecular events in oligodendroglioma, which has generated considerable excitement. Recent investigations have identified several markers of potential prognostic or predictive significance, including 1p/19q deletion, t(1;19)(q10;p10) translocation, PTEN mutation, EGFR and PDGFR amplification, MGMT gene promoter methylation, IDH-1 and IDH-2 mutations, and genomic alterations and proteomic analyses.

Translational tumor tissue investigations within CODEL explore the molecular phenotype and signaling events within codeleted anaplastic and low grade gliomas, and correlations with patient outcome. In addition, the study will identify the timing and extent of deterioration in neurocognitive status (and QOL), using validated test instruments, and attempt to dissect that change which is due to tumor progression, or from adverse effects of treatment,. These data will be of great import in optimizing the design of future studies involving patients with codeleted oligodendroglial tumors.



Rationale

Objective

Follow Up

Treatment Schedule **Eligibility Criteria** 

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Objective



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## **Primary**

 To determine whether patients who receive radiotherapy with concomitant temozolomide followed by adjuvant temozolomide (RT + TMZ  $\rightarrow$  TMZ) (ARM B) have a marginally better progression free survival (PFS) as compared with patients who receive radiotherapy followed by adjuvant PCV chemotherapy (RT  $\rightarrow$  PCV) (ARM A).

## Secondary

- Time to progression: To determine whether patients who receive RT + TMZ → TMZ have a significantly longer time to progression (clinical or radiographic progression) as compared with patients who receive radiotherapy followed by adjuvant PCV chemotherapy (RT  $\rightarrow$  PCV).
- · Neurocognitive and quality of life correlates.
- · Translational correlative analyses involving exploratory molecular biomarker status (methylomic and sequencing analyses) and neuroimaging findings with outcome.



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