Progressing Bevacizumab-Induced Diffusion Restriction Is Associated with Coagulative Necrosis Surrounded by Viable Tumor and Decreased Overall Survival in Patients with Recurrent Glioblastoma

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Patients with recurrent glioblastoma often exhibit regions of diffusion restriction following the initiation of bevacizumab therapy. Studies suggest that these regions represent either diffusion-restricted necrosis or hypercellular tumor. This study explored postmortem brain specimens and a population analysis of overall survival to determine the identity and implications of such lesions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Postmortem examinations were performed on 6 patients with recurrent glioblastoma on bevacizumab with progressively growing regions of diffusion restriction. ADC values were extracted from regions of both hypercellular tumor and necrosis. A receiver operating characteristic analysis was performed to define optimal ADC thresholds for differentiating tissue types. A retrospective population study was also performed comparing the overall survival of 64 patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Patients were separated into 3 groups: no diffusion restriction, diffusion restriction that appeared and progressed within 5 months of bevacizumab initiation, and delayed or stable diffusion restriction. An additional analysis was performed assessing tumor Oβ-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase methylation.

RESULTS: The optimal ADC threshold for differentiation of hypercellularity and necrosis was $0.736 \times 10^{-3}$ mm$^2$/s. Progressively expanding diffusion restriction was pathologically confirmed to be coagulative necrosis surrounded by viable tumor. Progressive lesions were associated with the worst overall survival, while stable lesions showed the greatest overall survival ($P < .05$). Of the 40% of patients with $O\beta$-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase methylated tumors, none developed diffusion-restricted lesions.

CONCLUSIONS: Progressive diffusion-restricted lesions were pathologically confirmed to be coagulative necrosis surrounded by viable tumor and associated with decreased overall survival. Stable lesions were, however, associated with increased overall survival. All lesions were associated with $O\beta$-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase unmethylated tumors.

ABBREVIATIONS: GBM = glioblastoma; MGMT = $O\beta$-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase; OS = overall survival.

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common primary brain tumor in adults, and the standard treatment of surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy is associated with a median survival of 15 months.1 At recurrence, patients typically survive only another 30 weeks.2-4 Bevacizumab is a monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to human vascular endothelial growth factor. It is FDA-approved for recurrent GBM5 and has been shown to improve progression-free survival6 but not overall survival (OS). When given in initial treatment regimens, it has shown no benefit in OS.7,8 The permeability of the blood-brain barrier is reduced by bevacizumab; this reduction complicates the use of gadolinium contrast enhancement for the evaluation of tumor response because tumor enhancement can recede without a true antitumor response.9 As a result, the Response Assessment for Neuro-Oncology group published new suggestions that include antiangiogenic therapy.10 Other multiparametric MR imaging sequences are beginning to gain momentum in detecting infiltrative tumor and determining treatment response. Perfusion imaging methods such as DSC perfusion imaging have been shown to be effective at measuring the response to bevacizumab.11-13 Diffusion-weighted imaging and apparent dif-

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Fusion coefficient temozolomide maps measure the free diffusion of water in tissue. ADC has been shown to inversely correlate with tumor cellularity in glioma, and ADC difference maps or functional diffusion maps are predictive of response to chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and bevacizumab.

Some patients, when given bevacizumab, develop focal regions of diffusion restriction. These lesions, when stable, have been shown to be associated with increased survival.

This generally results in high diffusion and consequent hyperintensity on ADC images. Coagulative necrosis, however, is grossly firm with microscopic “ghostly” cells, in which only the outline and cytoplasm remain but all organelles are absent.

This study explored regions of diffusion restriction following bevacizumab therapy in 2 ways: First, we analyzed tissue samples from patients at postmortem to pathologically confirm tumor cellularity or coagulative necrosis. Next, we assessed a patient population to determine the effect that these lesions have on OS. We then performed a subanalysis on tumor O6-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase (MGMT) methylation, a predictor of overall survival.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patient Population**
The brains from 6 patients with recurrent GBM and regions of focal diffusion restriction (while on bevacizumab therapy) were assessed at postmortem as part of an internal review board–compliant study (PRO17446). Table 1 provides a brief clinical history of each patient. The cohort consisted of 1 woman and 5 men, with a mean age of 54 years (range, 39.9–67.8 years). All patients had surgical resection, concurrent radiation, and temozolomide therapy and bevacizumab at tumor recurrence. The mean period between the initiation of bevacizumab therapy and the appearance of focal regions of diffusion restriction was 316.6 days (range, 34–728 days); the mean period between initiation of bevacizumab therapy and death was 405.6 days (range, 44–827 days); and the mean period between the appearance of a focal diffusion-restricted region and death was 89 days (range, 10–166 days).

**Imaging**
The patients were clinically imaged on either a 1.5T Symphony or Espree (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) or a 1.5T Optima or 3T Discovery (GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) scanner by...
using DWI ($b=0$ and 1000), T1 pre- and postgadolinium, and T2 FLAIR. ADC maps were calculated from DWI by using Analysis of Functional Neuro Images software (AFNI; http://afni.nimh.nih.gov/afni) and the equation $\text{ADC} = \frac{1}{1000} \times \ln(B_0/B_{1000})$.

Imaging, including the ADC maps, was coregistered to the T1-weighted image by using the FMRIB Linear Image Registration Tool (FLIRT; http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/).

**Histology Processing and ADC Correlation**

The tissue was processed as previously published, with some modifications. To prevent tissue distortion during brain fixation, for 4 of the 6 postmortem cases, at the time of removal, we placed brains in patient-specific, MR imaging–derived, 3D-printed molds (Fig 1). Molds were generated by using open-source software, including the FSL Brain Extraction Tool (http://fsl.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/fslwiki/BET) for generating a brain mask, 3D Slicer (www.slicer.org) for wrapping a surface model around the mask, and Blender (www.blender.org) for creating the final mold design. Each was then printed by using a MakerBot Replicator 3D-printer (fifth-generation) (www.makerbot.com). Postmortem slicing of the brains was done by using a universal slicing jig for 2 patients and a customized 3D-printed slicing jig for 4 patients (Fig 2). Each jig was similarly designed in Blender by using the patient’s imaging as described above and printed by using the same 3D printer. Tissue specimens were taken from regions of diffusion restriction as defined by radiologic criteria. Samples were paraffin-embedded, hematoxylin-eosin–stained, and digitized for interpretation and quantification. Each sample was graded to differentiate necrotic regions from viable tumor, and ROIs were manually drawn on each sample to differentiate the 2 tissue types. The digitized histology was then segmented to highlight individual cells and coregistered to the imaging by using custom software and
previously published methods. Figure 3 shows a representative patient in whom the target region of diffusion restriction as defined by imaging is compared with the matching brain section and sample location. The ROIs defining necrotic areas were downsampled to the MR imaging resolution, and ADC values were then extracted from regions of diffusion-restricted necrosis and areas classified as hypercellular. We performed a receiver operating characteristic analysis, iteratively adjusting ADC cutoff values until a maximal area under the curve was obtained for differentiating diffusion-restricted necrosis from hypercellularity for each patient.

Sixty-four patients who underwent bevacizumab treatment for recurrent GBM were retrospectively assessed by using our clinical PACS system to determine whether diffusion-restricted lesions developed following treatment onset (Table 2). Two reviewers (H.S.N. and P.S.L.) determined by consensus which patients developed diffusion-restricted lesions, which were then verified by a board-certified neuroradiologist (S.D.R.). It is the standard practice in our neuro-oncology clinic for patients to undergo MR imaging each month following the onset of bevacizumab therapy for the first 6 months. Follow-up imaging intervals are then extended at the discretion of our neuro-oncologist.

Patients were separated into 3 groups: 1) no diffusion restriction (n = 45), 2) new diffusion restriction that appeared and progressively grew within 5 months of bevacizumab initiation (n = 9), and 3) delayed onset (the lesion appeared >5 months after bevacizumab initiation) or new diffusion restriction (<3 months postbevacizumab) that remained stable for >3 months (onset and progression totaling >5 months) (n = 10). Diffusion-restricted lesion progression or growth was assessed qualitatively within regions of hypercellularity was 0.925 × 10⁻³ mm²/s. In 5 of the 6 patients, the diffusion-restricted necrosis was progressively growing at the time of the patient’s final scan. For these 6 patients, the necrotic regions were surrounded by viable hypercellular nonenhancing tumor. The patient without progressively growing diffusion restriction had recurrent tumor elsewhere, not directly adjacent to the diffusion-restricted lesion.

Figure 5 shows the survival curves comparing no diffusion restriction, progressive diffusion restriction, and stable diffusion restriction, in which patients with stable diffusion restriction had a significantly greater OS than the group with no diffusion restriction (P < .05), while the progressive diffusion restriction group had significantly lower OS than the stable diffusion restriction group (P < .05) (Fig 5, upper section). Although initially stable, at the time of death all diffusion-restricted lesions were progressing in the group with stable diffusion restriction.

Of the 64 retrospective patients, 37 were tested for MGMT methylation. Tumor samples from 8 of 18 patients in the no-diffusion-restriction group were found to be MGMT methylated (40%). None of the patients with methylation developed diffusion-restricted lesions. The patients without methylation, when separated by diffusion-restriction status, showed the same survival trend as that in the overall population analysis (Fig 5, middle section). There was no survival difference between patients with unmethylated stable diffusion restriction compared with the patients with methylation and no diffusion restriction (Fig 5, lower section).

Table 2: Demographics for the retrospective bevacizumab study

| Therapeutic regimen | NDR [n = 45] | STDR [n = 9] | PrDR [n = 9] |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sex | Male | 23 (4/4) | 6 (4) | 8 (4) |
| Female | 22 (6/6) | 4 (3) | 1 (0) |
| Days between bevacizumab initiation and death (median) | 256 (213–298) | 516 (197–835) | 183 (125–241) |
| Recurrences/progression (median) | 2 (1–5) | 2 (1–5) | 2 (1–3) |
| Initial pathology | Grade II | 5 (1/1) | 1 (1) | 0 (0) |
| Grade III | 2 (0/7) | 2 (2) | 1 (0) |
| GBM | 38 (7/8) | 7 (4) | 8 (4) |
| Surgical resection | Surgery + XRT/TMZ + adjuvant TMZ | 45 (8/10) | 10 (7) | 9 (4) |
| Reoperation | 22 (2/5) | 4 (4) | 2 (0) |
| Bevacizumab stopped | 45 (8/10) | 10 (7) | 9 (4) |
| Interferon | 6 (0) | 2 (0) | 3 (0) |
| Iotrocin | 15 (3/2) | 2 (2) | 1 (0) |
| CCNU/BCNU | 8 (5/3) | 2 (2) | 1 (0) |
| Optune® TTF | 2 (0) | 2 (0) | 0 (0) |
| PrLDG | 12 (5/4) | 5 (4) | 3 (2) |

Note: PLDR indicates pulsed low-dose rate radiation; NDR, no diffusion restriction; STDR, stable diffusion restriction; PrDR, progressive diffusion restriction; TTF, tumor treating fields; Meth, methylation; Unmeth, no methylation; CCNU/BCNU, carmustine/lomustine; XRT, radiation therapy; TMZ, temozolomide.

**RESULTS**

Regions of diffusion-restricted necrosis had significantly lower ADC values than nearby hypercellularity (Table 3). The ADC threshold that best differentiated these tissue types was 0.736 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, corresponding to an average area under the curve of 0.816 (Table 3). The average ADC value within diffusion-restricted necrosis was 0.663 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, while the average ADC value for infection was 1.5 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, corresponding to an average area under the curve of 0.925 (Table 3).
DISCUSSION

This study explored focal regions of diffusion restriction following bevacizumab treatment. At postmortem, we found that progressively growing lesions were predominantly coagulative necrotic tissue surrounded by viable nonenhancing hypercellular tumor. Analysis of ADC values showed that a cutoff of $0.736 \times 10^{-3}$ mm$^2$/s best separated diffusion-restricted necrosis and viable hypercellular tumor. We also found that patients with stable diffusion-restricted lesions had significantly greater OS, while those with progressing diffusion restriction had shorter OS than those who never developed lesions. We also found that all the patients who developed diffusion-restricted lesions had unmethylated MGMT and that the patients with stable diffusion restriction showed a survival benefit similar to that of those with MGMT methylation with no diffusion restriction.

Several recent studies have explored these diffusion-restricted lesions. Gupta et al noted that diffusion restriction preceded the development of enhancing tumor in a subset of patients with glioblastoma, independent of bevacizumab therapy; this finding suggested that such restriction represented hypercellular tumor. A case report from Gerstner et al showed pathologically confirmed, non-enhancing tumor colocalized with diffusion restriction. Pope et al investigated low ADC values through histogram analysis and agreed with the conclusion that low values indicated areas of hypercellularity. Other studies, however, have hypothesized that these regions could not correspond to tumor because not all conditions of patients progressed. They instead hypothesized that these regions would most likely be chronic hypoxia and necrosis.

Population studies examining these lesions have likewise found contradictory results. Studies by Mong et al and Bähr et al found that patients who demonstrated stable diffusion restriction following bevacizumab treatment had increased overall survival, again suggesting that the lesions were not viable tumor. The study of Mong et al confirmed gelatinous necrosis in 1 patient through biopsy. In addition, 5 patients from the literature with sampled biopsies and 2 brain donations demonstrated necrosis within these focal regions. Zhang et al however, found that survival was dependent on the size of the focal lesion.

### FIG 4.
Examples of stable and progressive diffusion-restricted lesions occurring following the onset of bevacizumab treatment.

#### Table 3: Summary of the ADC values within regions of DRN and hypercellularity

| Patient No. | ADC DRN | DRN Nvox | ADC HypCel | HypCel Nvox | Scanner | Field Strength |
|-------------|---------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| 1           | 0.578   | 142      | 0.694      | 256         | Optima* | 1.5T           |
| 2           | 0.552   | 122      | 1.000      | 143         | Symphonyb | 1.5T         |
| 3           | 0.622   | 88       | 1.076      | 72          | Optima* | 1.5T           |
| 4           | 0.786   | 237      | 1.170      | 950         | Discoverya | 3T           |
| 5           | 0.699   | 96       | 0.775      | 584         | Symphonyb | 1.5T         |
| 6           | 0.743   | 121      | 0.838      | 129         | Espreeb  | 1.5T           |
| Average     | 0.663   | 134      | 0.926      | 356         |         |                |

Note: DRN indicates diffusion restricted necrosis; Nvox, number of voxels; HypCel, hypercellular.

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Our postmortem findings suggest that regions of diffusion restriction themselves are diffusion-restricted coagulative necrosis. Most important, in 5 of 6 patients, the lesions were progressing at the time of death and were surrounded by viable nonenhancing hypercellular tumor. These tumorous regions are deceptively invisible on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted imaging. This finding may clarify previous reports; if viable tumor was found it would have been reported preferentially to necrosis and given the nature of biopsies, samples could be associated with the incorrect location just adjacent to the actual dark spot.

Diffusion restriction has gained traction as an alternative marker to assess treatment response and tumor progression. Prior glioma studies have found an inverse correlation between ADC and cellularity, tumor grade, and Ki-67 proliferation indices. Increasing ADC values have been associated with a reduction in cellularity attributed to effective treatment, edema, and/or radiation necrosis. Our study finds, however, that coagulative necrosis, which is rare in the brain, is associated with extremely low diffusion values. Two other studies found similar ADC values within diffusion-restricted necrosis of 0.71 and 0.63 × 10⁻³ mm²/s. One study examined the change in ADC values with the onset of bevacizumab treatment for predictive power in survival rates. The authors found that smaller negative changes were more indicative of OS than larger negative changes. We suggest that this finding is because a small drop in ADC value indicates hypercellularity, whereas a large change indicates diffusion-restricted necrosis.

Our results showed that diffusion-restricted lesions could indicate either decreased or increased OS, depending on lesion progression. In our population study, we determined that patients with stable diffusion restriction had a significantly greater OS than those with no diffusion restriction, while patients with progressive diffusion restriction had significantly lower OS than those with both stable diffusion restriction and no diffusion restriction. Patients with stable diffusion restriction may predominantly exhibit necrosis in diffusion-restricted regions, leading to greater OS, while patients with progressive diffusion restriction may exhibit less necrosis surrounded by greater expanding tumor, leading to shortened survival.

Diffusion restriction is typically seen along the ventricles and corpus callosum in qualitative analyses of patients with GBM. This finding was true in most of our patients, with diffusion restriction occurring along the lateral ventricles or corpus callosum. Methylation has been shown to be a strong indicator of survival in patients with GBM. We found that patients with unmethylated stable diffusion restriction on bevacizumab had similar survival compared with those with MGMT methylation with no diffusion restriction. Further investigation is needed to understand the inverse correlation between diffusion restriction and MGMT methylation.

The mechanism behind diffusion-restricted necrosis has been postulated in prior literature. In a case report, Jeyaretna et al hypothesized that bevacizumab exacerbated radiation necrosis, which may lead to the development of focal regions of coagulative necrosis. Others hypothesized that such regions result from bevacizumab-induced chronic hypoxia. These regions were detectable as early as 4 weeks after the initiation of bevacizumab and were maintained for up to 80 weeks. In addition, they have been predominantly observed along white matter tracts, particularly the corpus callosum and corona radiata. Similarly, our cohort of
patients also exhibited a wide time range between the initiation of bevacizumab therapy and the appearance of a focal region of diffusion restriction. Moreover, all regions, except 1, were within white matter.

There are several sources of potential error in this study. First, our patients were not scanned in the same machine, which could produce differences in our ADC threshold calculation. Although ADC is quantitative, magnet strength and other factors contribute to heterogeneity in ADC values. Coregistration of the histology and imaging is also a source of potential error. We minimized tissue distortion and sectioned the brains according to imaging; however, small errors could have occurred during the slicing. Further research is necessary to determine the accuracy of our brain-slicing technology. In addition, because the CSF drains following brain removal, this phenomenon causes the ventricles to shrink, with irreversible distortion compared with in vivo imaging.

Future studies should look at using our calculated ADC threshold for mapping necrotic-versus-hypercellular tumor. This would then allow quantitative monitoring of tumor growth on a voxelwise basis. Future studies should also look at including additional multiparametric MR images that may potentially help differentiate tumor, such as blood-volume maps.

**CONCLUSIONS**

We pathologically confirmed that progressively expanding diffusion restriction in patients undergoing bevacizumab treatment indicates coagulative necrosis surrounded by viable hypercellular tumor. We also determined an optimal ADC cutoff for differentiating diffusion-restricted necrosis from hypercellular tumor. In the population analysis, patients with progressively growing regions of diffusion restriction have decreased overall survival, suggesting that the lesions themselves, when expanding, are necrosis surrounded by viable tumor. Patients with stable lesions, however, showed increased OS over the group with no diffusion restriction. Further research is necessary to establish the biologic basis for bevacizumab causing these lesions.

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