



STUDY SYNOPSIS

Protocol title:	A phase III randomized-controlled, single-blind trial to improve quality of life with stereotactic body radiotherapy for patients with painful bone metastases
Short title/acronym:	ROBOMET
Protocol number:	CTOR18072GZA
BUN:	B099201838350
Sponsor:	GZA vzw Oosterveldlaan 22, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium
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Investigator(s)/study center(s):	Dr. Piet Dirix, GZA Dr. Piet Ost, UZ Gent
Study objectives and endpoints:	<p>Primary objective To double the complete response rate of antalgic radiotherapy for symptomatic bone metastases while at the same time decreasing acute toxicity through the use of stereotactic body radiotherapy, delivering a single fraction dose of 20.0 Gy with high precision.</p> <p>Primary endpoint Pain response at the treated index site 30 days after RT.</p> <p>Secondary objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To compare pain flare at 24-48-72 hours after radiotherapy. - To compare the duration of pain response. - To compare re-irradiation need. - To assess acute toxicity in both arms. - To assess late toxicity in both arms. - To assess quality of life in both arms. - To assess subsequent symptomatic skeletal events. <p>Secondary endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pain flare at 24-48-72 hours after radiotherapy, defined as an increase in pain score of 2 or more above baseline at the treated site with stable OMED, or an increase of 25% or more in OMED compared with baseline with the pain score stable or 1 point above baseline [14]. For calculation of OMED, the conversion tool provided in Attachment 2 can be used. 2. Duration of pain response, i.e. time until pain progression (defined as an increase in pain score of 2 or more above baseline at the treated site with stable OMED, or an increase of 25% or more in OMED compared with baseline with the pain score stable or 1 point above baseline) [14]. 3. Re-irradiation need. 4. Acute toxicity, as measured with CTCAE version 5.0 (Attachment 3)



	<p>5. Late toxicity, as measured with CTCAE version 5.0 (Attachment 3)</p> <p>6. Quality of life according to the EORTC QLQ-C30 & BM22 questionnaires [15], see Attachments 4 and 5.</p> <p>7. Subsequent SSE, defined as symptomatic pathologic fractures, radiation or surgery to bone, and spinal cord compression.</p>
Study design:	Randomized, single-blinded, phase III
Planned sample size:	126
Medical condition under investigation	Cancer patients with painful bone metastases who are referred for palliative, antalgic single-fraction radiotherapy
Participant selection criteria:	<p>Each potential subject must satisfy all of the following criteria to be enrolled in the study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ≥ 18 years old. 2. Histologically confirmed malignancy. 3. Pain score ≥ 2 on a scale from 0 to 10 (measured as the worst pain for the previous 3 days at the index site). If analgic dosing adjustment is done less than 1 week before initiation of irradiation, a run-in period is recommended to minimize the risk that the analgesic effects will confound the measurement of the RT effects [14]. 4. Radiological or (bone) scintigraphic evidence of bone metastasis at the site of pain. 5. Per lesion no more than 3 consecutive spine segments involved with one unaffected vertebral body above and below. 6. No more than 3 painful lesions needing treatment. 7. Life expectancy estimated at > 3 months. 8. Patients who have received the information sheet and signed the informed consent form. 9. Patients must be willing to comply with scheduled visits, treatment plan, and other study procedures. <p>Each potential subject must NOT satisfy any of the following criteria to be enrolled in the study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myeloma. 2. Bone metastasis in previously irradiated sites. 3. Previous radioisotope treatment for bone metastases within 30 days of randomization. 4. Complicated bone metastasis, i.e. impending and/or existing pathological fracture, spinal cord compression or cauda equina compression. A Spine Instability Neoplastic Score of ≥ 13 is considered unstable (see Attachment 10); a Bilsky-grade of $\geq 1a$ is considered impending or existing spinal cord compression; for femoral lesions, an unstable lesion is defined as >3 cm axial cortical involvement and/or circumferential cortical involvement $>50\%$ (see Attachment 11).



	<p>5. Patients with significantly altered mental status or with psychological, familial, sociological or geographical condition potential hampering compliance with the study.</p> <p>6. Individual deprived of liberty or placed under guardianship.</p>
Treatment:	<p>Standard treatment: RT with a single fraction dose of 8.0 Gy to the metastasis.</p> <p>Experimental arm: SBRT with a single fraction dose of 20 Gy to the metastasis.</p>
Safety/tolerability:	Rate of AE including SAE, AEs and CTCAE grade
Trial registration:	This study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov with Identifier: NCT03831243

Funding source: Financial support is provided by Kom op tegen Kanker.