


Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy (LITT) in Recurrent Glioblastoma: What Window of Opportunity for This Treatment?

Technology in Cancer Research & Treatment
Volume 23: 1-9
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DOI: 10.1177/15330338241249026
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Abstract

Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy is a minimally invasive treatment option in neurosurgery for intracranial tumors, including recurrent gliomas. The technique employs the thermal ablation of target tissue to achieve tumor control with real-time monitoring of the extent by magnetic resonance thermometry, allowing targeted thermal injury to the lesion. Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy has gained interest as a treatment option for recurrent gliomas due to its minimally invasive nature, shorter recovery times, ability to be used even in patients with numerous comorbidities, and potential to provide local tumor control. It can be used as a stand-alone treatment or combined with other therapies, such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy. We describe the most recent updates regarding several studies and case reports that have evaluated the efficacy and safety of Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy for recurrent gliomas. These studies have reported different outcomes, with some demonstrating promising results in terms of tumor control and patient survival, while others have shown mixed outcomes. The success of Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy depends on various factors, including tumor characteristics, patient selection, and the experience of the surgical team, but the future direction of treatment of recurrent gliomas will include a combined approach, comprising Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy, particularly in deep-seated brain regions. Well-designed prospective studies will be needed to establish with certainty the role of Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy in the treatment of recurrent glioma.

Keywords

brain tumor, glioblastoma, laser interstitial thermotherapy, glioma, radiation necrosis, stereotactic laser ablation, thermotherapy

Abbreviations

LITT, Laser Interstitial ThermoTherapy; GBM, glioblastoma; SRS, stereotactic radiosurgery; OS, overall survival; EOA, extent of ablation; EOR, extent of resection; DVT, deep vein thrombosis

Received: September 24, 2023; Revised: January 22, 2024; Accepted: April 5, 2024.

Introduction

Laser Interstitial ThermoTherapy (LITT; also known as Stereotactic Laser Ablation) is a minimally invasive procedure that is recently gaining popularity in the treatment of malignant brain tumors.¹ Historically, the primary indication for LITT has been for the treatment of recurrent glioblastoma (GBM). However, while laser has long been utilized for open surgery, the earliest cases of LITT for brain tumors were reported in 1983.² After 2006, 3 technological innovations led to the widespread adoption of LITT which in turn led to increased use for tumors and epilepsy: the development of cooled probes suitable

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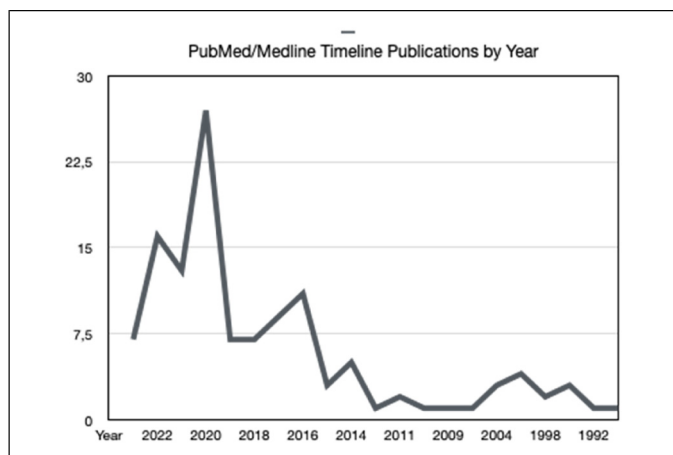


Figure 1. PubMed/Medline number of publications by year.

for MRI; MRI-compatible thermometry; and software that can integrate the results of repeated thermometry to identify cumulative thermal damage of several individual LITT treatments. Indeed, we can notice we can see the continued growth of LITT-related publications in Figure 1, especially since 2020.

This technique, which has been gaining popularity in many hospitals over the past 5 years, allows the surgeon to precisely target the tumor and spare healthy brain tissue. Here, we provide a brief literature review of the various contemporary uses for LITT, particularly in recurrent glioma, and their reported outcomes and limitations (Table 1).

Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy and GBM

In glial disorders in which safe resection is impossible due to lesion site, location in eloquent or deep areas, or near white matter structures, the standard approach is nonoperative management with chemoradiotherapy and worse outcomes occur as a result.^{11,12} Considering that nowadays, according to the literature, less than a third of GBMs can be removed with a gross total resection, it is necessary to evaluate other cytoreductive methods.^{6,8,13,14} Furthermore, approximately 25% of GBM recurrences undergo surgical reoperation and 70% develop local tumor recurrence within a few months of multimodal approach.^{15,16} Nowadays surgery is the standard of care, since effective lesion debulking is critical to increase survival and ensure a good quality of life, the reason why in those who have no contraindications to surgery, subtotal resection is opted for when total resection is not possible, reducing perioperative morbidity and improving survival to optimize the survival benefit.^{17,18} Minimally invasive procedures are becoming increasingly popular in the treatment of hard-to-reach brain tumors. Of these, stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) is still the main one; however, laser interstitial thermal therapy LITT is one of the possible cytoreductive methods of lesions¹⁹ and according to the literature, LITT has a lower absolute risk of complications compared to SRS treatment. Laser Interstitial

Thermotherapy consists of a laser probe that is placed stereotactically to precisely provide warmth to adjacent brain tissue with magnetic resonance thermometry which enables real-time thermal reality and greater control of laser energy release, allowing to carefully monitor the ablation of diseased tissue, sparing the surrounding brain tissue, so as to reduce iatrogenic damage^{19,20} (Figure 2). This technique is based on the release of nonionizing radiation, in this case light, which is transformed into heat and spreads into the surrounding environment leading to cellular thermal damage and coagulative necrosis. In the case of tumors, the higher the levels of proteins and hemoglobin within them, the more it increases the assimilation of light over water in the surrounding edematous tissue and therefore makes it easier to facilitate heating of tumor tissue.²¹ Over time, LITT is recognized as a valid treatment and in some pathologies, such as new-onset gliomas, recurrent gliomas, epileptic foci, recurrent brain metastases, and radiation necrosis,^{10,22} it is also proposed as a first-line choice, particularly in the case of relapsing gliomas,^{23,24} since recurrences are found in the peritumoral region and up to 90% grows within 2 to 3 cm around the primary site and are thought to develop from microscopic glioma cells infiltrating the peritumoral environment before resection of the primary tumor.^{3,25–27}

Potential Advantages for Recurrent Gliomas

There is currently no consensus protocol for LITT. It remains a useful alternative for patients who are poor candidates for surgery.⁹ Several factors, including the patient's comorbidities and the size and anatomic region of the lesion, remain critical when choosing LITT as the primary treatment for suspected high-grade gliomas and as such has been commonly applied in the following situations: postresection recurrence and maximal adjuvant therapy whereby considered refractory patients; high risk of postoperative complications due to concomitant comorbidities and/or localization; small tumor volume sizes up to 30 mm in diameter; patient preference; elderly patients who cannot tolerate prolonged anesthesia or blood loss.^{7,19,28}

For lesions in deep-seated brain regions, gross-total or near-total resection cannot be achieved without significant morbidity and is therefore not commonly tried. In this scenario, LITT is a safe and effective treatment option for recurrent malignant gliomas that are difficult to access including lesions of the thalamus, insula, basal ganglia, and corpus callosum.^{5,29} Beaumont *et al*⁴ demonstrated that LITT represents a safe and effective treatment option for GBM of the corpus callosum with limited complications after the procedure and a survival comparable to safe surgical resection with adjuvant chemoradiation therapy. According to Beaumont *et al*,⁴ in deep-seated brain regions, LITT-associated complications are related to tumor volume and can be almost eliminated by limiting the procedure to tumors up to 15 cm³.⁴

Furthermore, initial data of Kamath *et al*,⁵ the addition of LITT at the time of recurrence resulted in an overall survival (OS) of 11.8 months. Although this is a prolongation of only 2 months, in the context of survival after GBM recurrence, this may represent a limited but significant survival benefit.

Table 1. Details of Analyzed Studies.

Study-type of study	Tumor grade (number of patients)	Mean age (age range)	Baseline KPS	Inoperable due to tumor location? (yes/no; cases)	Tumor area	Tumor volume median	GTA n (%) or mEOA %	Time procedure median (h)	Pre-LITT RT / CHT (cases)	Post LITT treatments (cases)	Complications (cases)	Median overall survival (months)	Discharged to home (%)
Leuthardt <i>et al</i> ³ RCT	20	/	/	/	4 Te 6 Pa 1 In 1 Th 7 Fr 1 Pa/Oc	/	/	/	Yes 19	CHT 20	No	/	14 (70)
Beaumont <i>et al</i> ⁴ Retrospective	6 nGBM 9	54.7 (36-69; M/F 9/6)	81	Yes	7 Fr 2 Pa 6 CC	18.67 cm ³	/	7.7	Yes 6	CHT + RT 8 CHT 4	Edema 1 Hemiparesis 3 Ventriculitis 1 Hydrocephalus 1 Weakness 1 Edema 3 Seizures 3 Hydrocephalus 1 Hyponatremia 1 Infection 1 Mortalities 2	7.2	14 (93)
Kamath <i>et al</i> ⁵ Retrospective	41 nGBM 17	58.8 (35-78; M/F 37/17)	/	Yes; 19	14 Fr 9 Pa 8 Te 8 CC 8 Th 8 ML 2 In	12.5 cm ³	/	2.4	Yes 40	CHT 53 RT 15 Surgery 3		11.5	/
Vega <i>et al</i> ⁶ Retrospective	4 rGBM 4	54 (44-56; M/F 2/2)	90	/	2 BG 1 Th 1 Te	10.15 cm ³	mEOA 90.4%	/	Yes 4	CHT 1 RT 1	CSF leak 1 Transient hemiparesis and mild oculomotor nerve palsy 1 Wound infection 1	5	4 (100)
Shah <i>et al</i> ⁷ Retrospective	14 rGBM 14	54 (29-73; M/F 7/7)	91	Yes	4 Fr 2 Fr/Pa 1 Pa 6 Te 1 Oc	3.8 cm ³	mEOA 87.5	/	/	/	Wound infection 1	7.3	14 (100)
Traylor <i>et al</i> ⁸ Retrospective	49 nGBM 20	56 (15-77; M/F 43/26)	/	Yes	27 DST 42 No DST	10.4 cm ³	GTA 8 (40.6) No GTA 41 (59.4)	/	/	CHT 47 RT 19	Permanent neurological deficits 17 Seizures 4 Impaired cognition 3 Other medical complications 6 Speech aphasia 1	12	/
De Groot		90	90	Yes; 25	15 Th	8.5 cm ³	EOA	3.29	Yes 54	/		8.97	52 (87)

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Study-type of study	Tumor grade (number of patients)	Mean age (age range)	Baseline KPS	Inoperable due to tumor location? (yes/no; cases)	Tumor area	Tumor volume median	GTA n (%) or mEOA %	Time procedure median (h)	Pre-LITT RT / CHT (cases)	Post LITT treatments (cases)	Complications (cases)	Median overall survival (months)	Discharged to home (%)
<i>et al</i> ⁹ Prospective	rGBM 60	59.0 (M/F 32/28)			Others Unkn.		* 18/58; ** 32/58; *** 8/58				Seizure 1 Edema 3		
Muir <i>et al</i> ¹⁰ Retrospective	rGBM 11 Others 2	56 (28-77; M/F 6/7)	87	/	3 In 4 Te 1 Fr 1 Fr /Pa 1 Th 1 CC	12.9 cm ³	GTA after: 7 (53.8) second LITT 2 (15.4) 3nd LITT 2 (66.7)	/	Yes 9	Yes (8)	Weakness 2 Aphasia 2	first-LITT 6.0 second 3.2 3nd 2.1	13 (100)

Abbreviations: RCT, randomized controlled trial; M/F, male/female; nGBM, newly diagnosed glioblastoma; rGBM, recurrent glioblastoma; Fr, frontal; Fr-Pa, frontal-parietal; Pa, parietal; Te, temporal; Oc, occipital; In, insular; Th, thalamic; BG, basal ganglia; CC, corpus callosum; ML, multiple lobes; Unkn, unknown; mEOA, median of extent of ablation, EOA* 100%, EOA ** 91%-100%, EOA*** 51%-90%; GTA, gross total ablation; Mo, months; DST, deep-seated tumor; CHT, chemotherapy; RT, radiotherapy; LITT, Laser Interstitial Thermoablation.

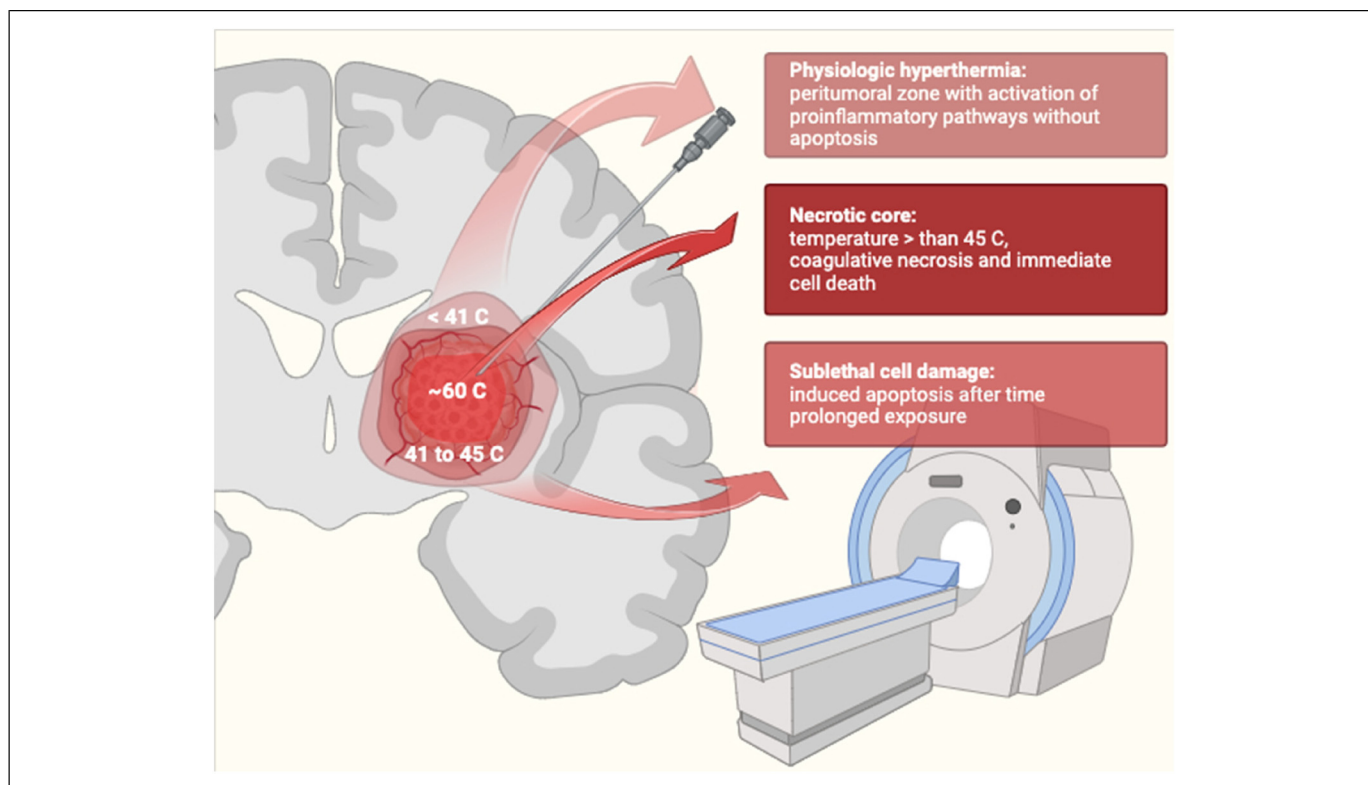


Figure 2. Schematic representation of Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy (LITT) mechanism of action.

Furthermore, this benefit is associated with significantly lower operative morbidity and recovery time compared to conventional craniotomy. On the other hand, while OS in GBM patients who undergo biopsy only followed by chemoradiation has been reported by Stupp *et al* to be 9.4 months,³⁰ Kamaht *et al* showed that the addition of first-line LITT did not demonstrate a survival benefit (OS 9.1 months) compared with these previous data. On the other hand, in recurrent GBM, there is no consensus on the role of repeat surgery.³¹ Many patients with recurrent GBM do not undergo resection but instead receive optimal medical therapy with a median postprogression survival of 7 to 10 months.^{32,33} For those who undergo repeat surgery, median postoperative survival ranges from 5 to 13 months.³⁴ Patients who are eligible for resection may have a survival advantage due to their ability to tolerate surgery because of age, KPS or tumor size and location. When patients cannot be candidates for a second surgery, LITT remains an important treatment alternative, particularly when LITT can be followed with chemotherapy and radiotherapy.^{5,9}

In view of the minimal invasiveness, current research focuses on this technique's ability to break up the blood–brain barrier BBB and elicit immunomodulatory effects.^{35,36} According to Leuthardt *et al*,³ peritumoral hyperthermia causes localized and long-lasting disruption of the BBB which leads to changes in the perilesional vascular structures, and therefore, create a conduit for local therapeutic agents and thus allow for early administration of chemotherapy with minimal impact on wound healing. Indeed Butt *et al*³¹

demonstrated that low-dose doxorubicin given after LITT is well tolerated and correlated with higher OS compared to historical controls treated with bevacizumab or LITT with standard salvage chemotherapy. Over to effects on the BBB and the delivery of chemotherapy, there are implications with radiotherapy as well, as shown by Man *et al*. In addition, hyperthermia has been found to enhance both innate and adaptive antitumor immune responses through different mechanisms. This involves the release of exosomes rich in tumor antigens, amplifying tumor antigen presentation; triggering the expression of immunostimulatory heat shock proteins; elevating cytokines and chemokines production to attract and activate antigen-presenting cells, cytotoxic T cells, and natural killer cells. Additionally, it induces vessel dilatation, disrupting the blood–brain barrier, enhancing perfusion, and enabling heightened immune surveillance.³⁵

Compared to the commonly used approach for the management of GBM, it suggests that LITT has favorable outcomes in terms of outcomes, complication rates, maintenance of good quality of life both in the short and long term, and cost-effectiveness^{35,37} when adequate extent of ablation (EOA) is obtained. In fact, in the available literature, comparing LITT and standard craniotomy the results are in favor of the former, in terms of cost-effectiveness. According to Chen *et al*,²² the hospital stay following the LITT procedure in recurrent GBM was shorter than after open surgery, the 2 largest case series using LITT in GBM also demonstrated improved survival in patients when no other treatment options were available to the patient except the best one palliative care.

Transient or permanent neurologic deficit in the perioperative period post LITT is given by the location of the tumor near noble structures of the white matter, rather than by the procedure itself⁸; according to Jeffrey *et al*, however, there are 2 possibilities to reduce the rate of such complications: one option is to use diffusion tensor imaging maps during treatment to get a better idea about EOA, and another option is to start the ablation at a lower setting and observe the heat distribution in the lesion before increasing power. The most commonly reported serious complications include cerebral edema, hydrocephalus, possibility of leptomeningeal spread, and seizures^{15,22}; the overall incidence of major and minor adverse events related to the LITT procedure was 31% for all intracranial lesions.³⁸

When comparing patients undergoing LITT and patients undergoing craniotomy,²¹ the former tended to be older, had lower preoperative KPS, and they had recurrent gliomas rather than treated for newly diagnosed gliomas.¹⁰ There were significantly lower rates of major complications in LITT compared to craniotomy with an absolute risk reduction of 10%. The average extent of resection (EOR) for LITT was 85.4%, which was significantly better than 77% for craniotomy. In addition, recurrence results in significant morbidity and may slow down adjuvant treatments. Barnett *et al* showed that their EOA was 85.4% with LITT compared to an EOR of 77% with open craniotomy.

Recraniotomy in patients with primary and metastatic brain tumors carries significant morbidity and can delay adjuvant treatments. Recurrent tumors, particularly GBM, when not amenable to surgery, can be safely treated using repeat LITT. Muir *et al*¹⁰ showed that patients who underwent LITT 2 or 3 times, tolerate the procedure well and have a significant survival.

To date, there are insufficient studies to indicate LITT as a standard of care in treatment of recurrent glial pathologies. It is necessary to evaluate whether the cytoreduction obtained with LITT is equivalent to that obtained with open surgery.²⁰ According to Vega *et al*, concurrent surgical resection and LITT is an alternative minimally invasive technique to achieve sufficient EOR/ablation of deep GBM in good surgical candidates. Therefore, future prospective studies are needed to investigate the efficacy of this approach in prolonging overall and progression-free survival.^{6,13}

Limitations and Future Perspectives

Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy is generally considered a safe procedure when performed by experienced neurosurgeons. However, as with any surgical procedure, there are potential risks and complications. Complications associated with LITT include edema, hemorrhage, infection, and damage to surrounding brain structures.^{22,39,40} In a 2020 systematic review conducted by Montemurro *et al*, the prevalent common complications identified were as follows: seizures (2%), motor deficits (1.5%), wound infections (1.5%), transient hemiparesis (1%), and hemorrhage (0.5%).²⁴ Therefore, rigorous

patient selection and careful monitoring is central to minimize the risk of adverse events.

In a retrospective multicenter study by Mohammadi *et al* in 2014,⁴⁰ encompassing 34 patients with high-grade gliomas treated with LITT, a complication rate of 37% was reported. Seventy-one percent of the lesions were situated in the frontal, temporal, or parietal lobes, with the remaining 29% in the insula, thalamus, or corpus callosum. The primary complication observed was the exacerbation of preoperative neurological deficits in 20% of cases, with the majority experiencing temporary declines. Risk factors for deficits were associated with the treatment of large, deep-seated, or eloquent lesions. Noteworthy complications included one case of new-onset seizures, one instance of postoperative hyponatremia, and one patient developing bilateral deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Infection occurred in 6% of cases, with one being a superficial wound infection in an elderly patient with a history of prior radiation, and the other being ventriculitis. Common treatment responses included subtle bleeding within the lased area on neuroimaging (hemorrhagic necrosis) and moderate perilesional edema. In 8% of cases, the volume of hemorrhage was characterized as moderate to large intracerebral hemorrhage in comparison to the initial tumor size.

In a meta-analysis examining the use of LITT as treatment strategy for high-grade gliomas,²⁴ which included 25 patients, no intraoperative mortality or complications were observed. Lesion localization was distributed as follows: 1 in the basal ganglia, 7 in the frontal lobe, 1 in the corpus callosum, 3 in the temporal lobe, 1 in the parietal lobe, 1 in the insula, 1 in the midbrain, and the remaining 10 in the thalamus. Two serious postoperative complications occurred: a central nervous system infection that led to death, and a significant ablation edema that developed in a patient with a large tumor lesion and needed decompressive hemicraniectomy. Additional postoperative complications included hyponatremia (4%), DVT (4%), and transient neurological deficits that recovered in 24 h (4%). Overall, length of hospital stay after LITT was only 1 to 2 days.

Literature findings suggest a correlation between the EOR and survival in patients dealing with recurrent high-grade gliomas.^{41,42} In this context, LITT, as a potential cytoreductive treatment may offer a promising strategy, alone or combined with open surgery, for an increased survival. Simultaneously, it holds the potential to reduce complications related to wound healing, cerebrospinal fluid fistulae, and overall recovery time. A review of LITT treatment outcomes for recurrent gliomas, encompassing 63 patients, revealed permanent neurological deficits in 12% cases, while wound infections were observed in 2%.²⁰ To the best of our knowledge, there is currently no published studies directly comparing LITT and open surgery for the treatment of recurrent high-grade glioma.

The size of tumor poses a constraint on the effectiveness of LITT. Generally, LITT achieves optimal outcomes in cases with smaller volumes, and the lesions with the most favorable results are typically those with diameters ranging from 2 to 3 cm, amenable to treatment with a single trajectory. In contrast,

larger tumors may necessitate multiple laser insertions or sessions, resulting in prolonged operating times required for complete ablation. This characteristic may render LITT less appealing when compared to open surgery.³⁹ Additionally, larger tumors typically cause more swelling, which is poorly tolerated. On the other hand, very small or diffuse tumors may be challenging to target accurately with LITT.^{22,39}

Histopathology provides important information about the tumor's molecular characteristics, which can guide treatment decisions, including targeted therapies. Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy present challenges in obtaining tissue samples for accurate histopathological diagnosis compared to surgical resection. However, if needed, stereotactic biopsy of the lesion can help guide biopsy sampling during or after LITT.

Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy requires specialized training and experience for an effective and safe treatment with optimal outcomes. Familiarity with image-guided techniques, including accurate trajectory planning, thermal monitoring, and treatment parameters, is essential for successful implementation. Surgeons and medical centers with expertise in LITT tend to achieve better outcomes, because experience with LITT allows for better patient selection, improved targeting, and reduction in complications.

The average procedure time is very variable, ranging from a minimum of 2.4 h to a maximum of 7.7 h. This depends very much on the hospital setting, the possibility of using the MRI and the experience of all healthcare personnel. The economic considerations of LITT can vary depending on factors such as the hospital, the surgical team, and additional treatments required. Compared to traditional open surgeries, LITT may have different cost implications that need to be considered. Although LITT may have higher upfront costs related to equipment and setup, it has the potential to reduce hospital and associated costs, potentially leading to overall cost-effectiveness. To date, only preliminary analyses of LITT for the treatment of high-grade gliomas have been conducted, revealing indications of cost-effectiveness, as reported by Voigt and Barnett.⁴¹ Long-term analysis including recurrence rates and patient outcomes is necessary to evaluate the economic impact accurately.

Limitations in Molecular Subtypes

Glial disorders represent a highly heterogeneous group, with variable prognoses based on a wide range of factors, including performance status, number of localizations, primary tumor histology, systemic disease, and the presence/absence of targetable molecular alterations. Currently, there are no major studies on LITT analyzing the outcomes of high-grade gliomas on the basis of histological or molecular tumor heterogeneity. To properly compare efficacy of LITT against other local treatments, histologic types and molecular alterations should be matched in the setting of first-line therapy or salvage therapy at recurrence, either from retrospective studies or in new prospective trials (eg, presence of IDH wild-type or TERT promoter).

Laser Interstitial Thermotherapy in Other Brain Tumors

From a general perspective, the use of LITT has great benefits not only in glioma recurrences but also in metastases and partially in low-grade gliomas. Regarding metastatic brain tumors, LITT can be used both at first detection and in recurrence.⁴² In a recent meta-analysis, the pooled 1-year PFS after LITT was 51.2% (95% CI, 36.7%-65.5%; $I^2 = 66.1\%$; P heterogeneity = 0.01; 7 studies) for patients with brain metastases. From this perspective, pooled PFS and OS were found to be not significantly inferior to outcomes reported in the literature.³⁸

Regarding LGGs, LITT is described in the literature as an alternative to surgery only in limited cases in surgically inaccessible or high-risk regions (hypothalamus or brainstem), and the subtypes described are mainly subependymal giant cell astrocytoma and glioneural tumors such as ganglioglioma.^{43,44}

Conclusions

The success of LITT depends on various factors, including tumor characteristics, patient selection, and the experience of the surgical team, but the future direction of treatment of recurrent gliomas will include a combined approach, comprising LITT. When patients are not eligible for resection due to the number of prior recurrences, lack of trial options, poor KPS, or other eligibility criteria, LITT remains an important treatment option, particularly when LITT can be followed with chemotherapy as also shown in prior reports. Well-designed prospective trials will be required to firmly establish the role of LITT in the treatment of recurrent glioma. Indeed, the literature is not rich in well-designed prospective studies. To provide further evidence, more studies should be conducted, for example, comparing LITT and SRS.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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