

# EUS-guided fiducial marker placement for radiotherapy in rectal cancer: feasibility of two placement strategies and four fiducial types



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## Bibliography

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## ABSTRACT

**Background and study aims** To facilitate image guidance during radiotherapy of rectal cancer, we investigated the feasibility of fiducial marker placement. This study aimed to evaluate technical success rate and safety of two endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided placement strategies and four fiducial types for rectal cancer patients.

**Patients and methods** This prospective multicenter study included 20 participants who were scheduled to undergo rectal cancer treatment with neoadjuvant short-course radiotherapy or chemoradiation. EUS-guided endoscopy was used for fiducial placement at the tumor site ( $n=10$ ) or in the mesorectal fat and in the tumor ( $n=10$ ). Four fiducial types were used (Visicoil 0.75 mm, Visicoil 0.50 mm, Cook, Gold Anchor). The endpoints were technical success rate and retention of fiducials, the latter of which was evaluated on cone-beam computed tomography scans during the first five radiotherapy fractions.

**Results** A total of 64 fiducials were placed in 20 patients. For each fiducial type, at least three fiducials were successfully placed in all patients. Technical failure consisted of fiducial blockage within the needle ( $n=2$ ) and ejection of two preloaded fiducials at once ( $n=4$ ). No serious adverse events were reported. In three patients, one of the fiducials was misplaced without clinical consequences; two in the prostate and one in the intraperitoneal cavity. After a median time of 17 days after placement (range 7–47 days), a total of 42/64 (66%) fiducials were still present (24/44 intratumoral vs. 18/20 mesorectal fiducials,  $P=0.009$ ).

**Conclusions** Placement of fiducials in rectal cancer patients is feasible, however, retention rates for intratumoral fiducials were lower (55%) than for mesorectal fiducials (90%).

## Introduction

Neoadjuvant (chemo)radiotherapy, in addition to total mesorectal excision (TME), improves local control of rectal cancer [1–4]. However, patients experience long-term side effects after neoadjuvant (chemo)radiotherapy, including fecal incon-

tinence and impaired sexual functioning [5–8]. A reduction in target volume may reduce these side effects. However, precise irradiation of the target remains difficult for rectal cancer due to tumor motion and poor visibility of the tumor area on cone-beam CT (CBCT). Fiducial markers may improve radiotherapy

position verification, not only for external beam radiotherapy, but more importantly for brachytherapy.

Prior studies evaluated endoluminal clips for this purpose, demonstrating limited usefulness due to poor long-term retention rates ranging from 50% to 75% 1 week after placement [9, 10]. Preferably at least two clips should remain present in a patient during the full course of radiotherapy. In addition, these endoluminal clips create large artefacts on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

As an alternative, MRI-compatible fiducials may be used, since they have adequate retention rates after implantation in many solid cancers, such as prostate, esophageal, and pancreatic cancer [11–13]. Three previous studies described successful placement of fiducials in rectal cancers, in 54, 11, and 9 patients, respectively [13–15]. In these studies, different placement techniques and different fiducial types were used. One of these studies evaluated postprocedural loss of intratumoral fiducials, resulting in loss of 10 of 39 fiducials during radiotherapy [14]. The optimal placement technique and fiducial type have thus not been identified.

Usefulness of rectal cancer fiducials is strongly dependent on the rate of retention of the fiducials, on visibility on images used for target delineation and treatment planning, and on visibility on CBCT scans.

This pilot study aimed to evaluate technical feasibility and safety of EUS-guided fiducial placement at the tumor site in patients with rectal cancer, and fiducial loss after placement, comparing two fiducial placement strategies and four different fiducial types.

## Patients and methods

### Study design and population

In this prospective interventional pilot study we included 20 rectal cancer patients in the Netherlands Cancer Institute (NKI) and Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC). Participants were to be treated for rectal cancer with short-course radiotherapy (5×5 Gy) or chemoradiation consisting of 25×2 Gy combined with capecitabine 825 mg/m<sup>2</sup> twice daily, followed by total mesorectal excision. Exclusion criteria were coagulopathy, use of anticoagulants (vitamin K antagonists, direct oral anticoagulants), prior pelvic irradiation or surgery, World Health Organization performance status 3–4, pregnancy, prior hip replacement, or a contraindication for MRI.

The study procedure included an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided endoscopy with placement of fiducials. If no clear EUS view could be obtained, a forward-looking endoscope was used and fiducials were placed under direct view into the tumor.

The study protocol was approved by the medical ethics committee of the Netherlands Cancer Institute and the study was registered at the Dutch Trial Registry (trial ID NTR4606). All participating patients provided written informed consent.

### Fiducial marker placement

At least 1 day before the first fraction of radiotherapy, all patients received a phosphate enema followed by EUS-guided endoscopy of the rectum with placement of three fiducials. Fiducial placement was performed by four experienced gastroenterologists, two in each study center. Four types of fiducials were used in this study (Visicoil 0.75 mm×5 mm and Visicoil 0.50 mm×5 mm [IBA Dosimetry GmbH, Germany], Cook 0.64 mm×3.4 mm [Cook Medical, Limerick, Ireland] and Gold Anchor 0.28 mm×20 mm [unfolded length, Naslund Medical AB, Sweden]). All fiducials were certified by the European Conformity (CE). Attribution of a fiducial type to a participant in each study center was performed randomly.

EUS was performed using a linear-array endoecholescope (Pentax, EG-3270UK, Pentax, EG-3870UTK, Olympus GIF-Q180, Olympus GIF-H180, or Fujinon, EG-580UT). The target lesion was visualized and absence of intervening vascular structures was ascertained. A fine-needle aspiration EUS needle (19 gauge or 22 gauge, Cobra Medical or Cook EchoTip Ultra) was inserted into the target area under EUS guidance or direct endoscopic view. The EUS needle was loaded with one of the fiducials and the tip was sealed with sterile bone wax. The Cook EchoTip Ultra Fiducial Needle was pre-loaded with four fiducials.

Two strategies for fiducial placement were evaluated. In the first 10 patients, defined as group 1, three fiducials were placed into the tumor (one proximal, one central and one distal). In the second 10 patients, defined as group 2, we aimed to place at least two fiducials in the mesorectal fat (one proximal and one distal from the tumor) and one fiducial in the center of the tumor.

### Periprocedural care

Periprocedural medication was not administered in participating patients (no sedatives, analgesia or prophylactic antibiotics were given). Patients were instructed to contact the radiation oncologist at any sign of fever, a change in pain or other unexpected adverse reactions. Patients were monitored by the radiation oncologist during regular outpatient clinic appointments during and after (chemo)radiotherapy.

### Outcome measures

Technical success was defined as placement of three fiducials at the desired location in the rectum. Technical feasibility also included technical failure and technical difficulty of the EUS procedure, and second fiducial loss during radiotherapy. “Technical failure” comprised fiducial loading or unloading problems, whereas “technical difficulty” included problems with identifying tumor and surrounding tissue, which limits obtainment of a safe window for fiducial placement at the desired location, or inability to visualize the fiducials after insertion by EUS. Fiducial loss was evaluated by planning CT scans (when available) and over the course of radiotherapy by assessing the fiducials on CBCTs.

Adverse events (AEs) included any undesirable experience that occurred to a patient during the study, defined as the period between placement of the fiducials and TME or a maximum

of 30 days follow-up, whether or not considered related to the experimental intervention.

## Statistical analyses

Data were analyzed in IBM SPSS Statistics 22. Patient and tumor characteristics and differences in fiducial retention were compared between groups using Chi Square or Fishers Exact tests.

## Results

### Patient and tumor characteristics

Participants were included between June 2015 and September 2016. Rectal cancer treatment consisted of neoadjuvant short-course radiotherapy in 11 patients and chemoradiation in nine patients. In one patient, a complete response was seen after chemoradiation and a wait and see policy was adopted. Median age at diagnosis was 62 years (range 51–82 years). Two of 20 patients used a platelet aggregation inhibitor, which was continued during fiducial placement.

In the first 10 patients (group 1), fiducials were only placed at the tumor site. In the second 10 patients (group 2), fiducials were aimed to be placed in both the mesorectal fat and the tumor. No clear differences were found in baseline characteristics of these two patient groups, including age, gender, or TNM stage (► **Table 1**). Patients in group 2, with fiducials aimed for the mesorectum (and tumor), appeared to receive more frequent treatment with chemoradiation.

### Feasibility of EUS-guided fiducial placement

#### Technical success

A total of 64 fiducials were placed in 20 patients (► **Table 2**). In group 1, at least three fiducials were successfully placed in the tumor of each patient.

In nine of 10 patients in group 2, fiducials were placed in the mesorectal fat, including eight patients with at least two fiducials in mesorectal fat (► **Table 1**). In one tumor, only one fiducial could be placed in the mesorectal fat, because surrounding tissues limited the options for a safe window of placement of a second fiducial in the mesorectal fat. Placement of a fiducial in the mesorectal fat both proximal and distal from the tumor was feasible in only three of 10 patients. Placement of fiducials in the mesorectal fat was limited to proximal from the tumor in another three of 10 patients, because the tumor was close to the anal verge. In the final three of 10 patients, the tumor could not be passed by the endoscope and the fiducials in the mesorectal fat were placed only distal from the tumor.

#### Technical failure

Unloading problems occurred during placement of six fiducials. During placement of Cook fiducials, two fiducials were ejected at once in four patients. In one other patient, two of three Gold Anchors inserted in 19G needles consecutively blocked within the sheath of the needle and could not be removed. All other Gold Anchor fiducials were placed with a 22G needle without any problems.

#### Technical difficulty

The overview obtained by EUS was limited in seven patients. In five of them with intratumoral fiducials, it was not feasible to obtain clear delineation of the small tumor by EUS for all fiducials and at least one fiducial in these five patients was placed under direct vision with forward-looking endoscopy into the tumor. In another patient with the aim of placing fiducials in the mesorectal fat, it was not feasible to create a safe window for fiducial placement into this area, resulting in placement of three fiducials at the tumor site. In the third patient with a limited overview by EUS, the endoscopist noted that identification of the prostate and surrounding tissues was unclear. Indeed, one of the fiducials was placed in the prostate in this patient. In two additional patients, CBCT displayed a location of one of the fiducials outside the mesorectum. This included one patient with a fiducial in the prostate. The other patient had a proximal rectal cancer, and a fiducial was present in the peritoneal cavity which was not observed during EUS. None of these patients showed any signs or symptoms that had a probable relation to the procedure, and treatment was completed as planned.

EUS visualization of the placed fiducial was evaluated in 10 of 20 patients (► **Fig. 1**). In five of 10 evaluated patients, not all three fiducials were visible by EUS.

#### Fiducial loss evaluated on CBCTs

CBCT scans for radiotherapy treatment planning and positioning were used for evaluation of fiducial loss.

Median time between fiducial placement and the first fraction of radiotherapy was 6 days (range 1–18 days). On the first CBCT, 43 of 64 (67%) of the presumably successfully placed fiducials were visible (► **Fig. 2**). Only one additional fiducial was lost during radiotherapy. Median time between fiducial placement and the last CBCT was 17 days (range 7–47 days), after which 42 of 64 (66%) fiducials were detected. In all patients, at least one fiducial was present at the end of follow-up.

When comparing fiducial retention rates based on placement location per fiducial, 55% of intratumoral fiducials were still detected on the final CBCT (detected in group 1 and group 2, retention rates ranged from 46% to 67% between fiducial types) compared with 90% in mesorectal fiducials (group 2 only, Fishers' exact  $P=0.009$ , which ranged from 50% to 100% between fiducial types) (► **Table 3**).

Additional comparison of placement strategies between groups demonstrated a retention rate of 15 of 32 (47%) fiducials in group 1 (intratumoral fiducials only) and 27 of 32 (84%) fiducials in group 2 (both in the mesorectal fat and intratumoral,  $P=0.002$ ).

#### Patient safety

No serious AEs were reported. During approximately 1 week post-fiducial placement, symptoms consisted of an increase in blood loss in stool ( $n=3$ ) and in flatulence ( $n=5$ ).

► **Table 1** Characteristics of two patient groups with different fiducial placement strategies.

Baseline characteristics	Group 1: Patients with fiducials aimed for the tumor (N)	Group 2: Patients with fiducials aimed for mesorectum (and tumor) (N)
Age (median, range in years)	65 (57–82)	60 (51–65)
Gender		
▪ Male	8	7
▪ Female	2	3
T stage		
▪ T2	2	2
▪ T3	8	8
N stage		
▪ N0	4	3
▪ N+	6	7
Endoscopic distance from anal verge (median, range in cm)	8 (0–15)	6 (1–16)
Treatment		
▪ 5×5	7	4
▪ CRT	3	6
Fiducial placement characteristics		
Fiducial type		
▪ Visicoil 0.50	3	2
▪ Visicoil 0.75	4	1
▪ Cook	3	2
▪ Gold Anchor	0	5
Fiducial location		
▪ Intratumoral only	10	1
Mesorectal fiducials: number		
▪ 1		1
▪ ≥2		8
Mesorectal fiducials: location in relation to tumor		
▪ Proximal (≥1) & distal (≥1)		3
▪ Proximal (≥1, not distal)		3
▪ Distal (≥1, not proximal)		3

All differences were not statistically significant based on Fishers' exact tests.

## Discussion

This prospective multicenter study was the first to compare two fiducial placement strategies for rectal cancer to evaluate technical feasibility and fiducial retention rates. We demonstrated that fiducial retention rates are higher when fiducials are placed in the mesorectal fat instead of in the tumor. Because of the higher retention rate of mesorectal fiducials, this strate-

gy appears more useful for position verification in image-guided radiotherapy or brachytherapy. Intratumoral fiducial placement was considered especially difficult in smaller tumors with limited volume for fiducial placement. Placement of all four investigated fiducial types was feasible.

Prior studies on endoluminal clips in rectal cancer were disappointing, due to intraluminal movement of the clips, poor long-term retention rates (ranging from 50% to 75% 1 week

► **Table 2** Rectal cancer patient and EUS-guided fiducial placement characteristics.

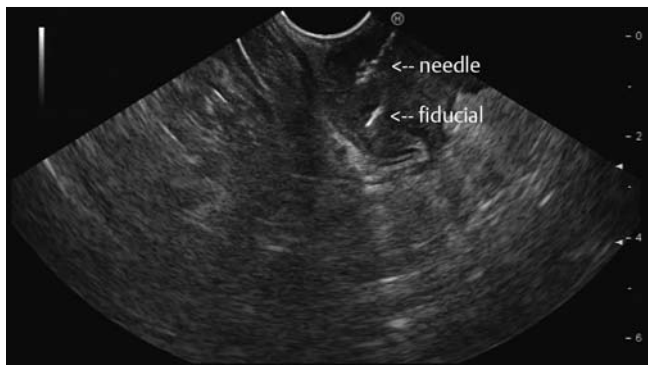
ID	Gender	Age	cTNM	cm from anal verge	Tx	Fiducial type	Needle (Gauge)	Placed fiducials (n)	Aimed location (n) intratumor/mesorectum	Failure fiducial unloading <sup>1</sup>	Difficulty placement window <sup>2</sup>	undesired placement location	(n) EUS visualization placed fiducial
<b>Group 1: aimed for placement of three intratumoral fiducials</b>													
1	F	60	T3N1M0	2	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.50	19	3	3/0		1		NE
2	M	75	T3N0M0	10	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.75	19	3	3/0		1		NE
3	M	82	T2N1M0	15	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.75	19	3	3/0		1		NE
4	M	71	T3N0M0	5	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.50	22	3	3/0		1		NA
5	M	63	T3N1M0	15	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.75	19	3	3/0		1		NE
6	M	82	T3N0M0	0	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.50	22	3	3/0				1
7	M	67	T3N2M0	8	CRT	Visicoil 0.75	19	3	3/0				3
8	F	62	T2N1M0	11	5x5	Cook	22	3	3/0				3
9	M	58	T3N0M0	1	CRT	Cook	22	4	4/0	1			3
10	M	57	T3N2M0	7	CRT	Cook	22	4	4/0	1			1
<b>Group 2: aimed for placement of at least two fiducials in the mesorectal fat (and one in the center of the tumor)</b>													
11	M	63	T2N0M0	2	CRT <sup>3</sup>	Visicoil 0.50	19	3	2/1			prostate (n = 1)	2
12	M	60	T3N1M0	8	CRT	Visicoil 0.50	22	3	1/2				2
13	F	52	T3N1M0	8	5 × 55	Visicoil 0.75	19	3	1/2				3
14	M	63	T3N0M0	1	CRT	Gold Anchor	22	3	1/2		1	prostate (n = 1)	3
15	M	65	T3N2M0	2	CRT	Gold Anchor	19/22	3	3/0	2	1		3
16	M	59	T2N1M0	16	5 × 55	Gold Anchor	22	3	0/3			intra peritoneal (n = 1)	NE
17	F	60	T3N1M0	2	5 × 55	Cook	22	4	0/4	1			NE
18	M	59	T3N2M0	8	CRT	Cook	22	4	2/2	1			NE
19	F	61	T3N1M0	10	5 × 55	Gold Anchor	22	3	1/2				NE
20	M	51	T3N0M0	2	CRT	Gold Anchor	22	3	1/2				NE

Tx, radiotherapy treatment schedule; CRT, chemoradiotherapy; NE, not evaluated; NA, not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> defined as fiducial blockage in the needle or ejection (blockage (ID 15) and two fiducials at once (ID 9, 10, 17, 18)).

<sup>2</sup> limited overview by EUS, noted by endoscopist (Patient ID 1–5: switch to endoscopic placement under direct view with forward looking endoscope for at least 1 marker, ID 14: difficulty identifying prostate and surrounding structures, ID 15: no window for placement in mesorectum)

<sup>3</sup> wait and see policy



► Fig. 1 Fiducial placed under EUS-guidance.

after placement) and MRI artifacts caused by the clips [9, 10]. This led to exploration of the feasibility of fiducials, as they are more frequently compatible with MRI and appear to stay in place in other organs. A first report by Vorwerk et al. on rigid rectoscopy for placement of fiducials in the mesorectal tissue of nine patients with rectal cancer demonstrated 100% retention rates in the first 5 weeks after placement [15]. A consecutive study of EUS-guided endoscopic placement of intratumoral fiducials in 11 patients resulted in a fiducial retention rate of 74% at the time of surgery [14].

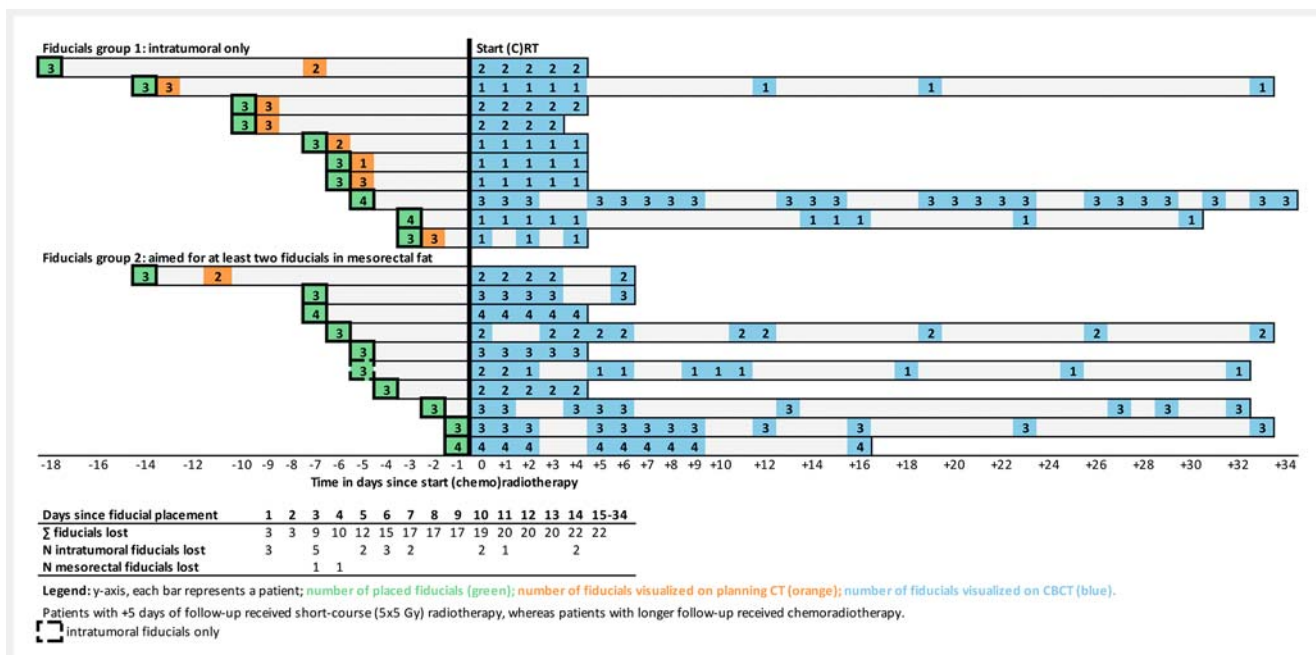
In our study, only 55% of intratumoral fiducials were present on CBCT after a median follow-up of 17 days, in comparison with 90% of fiducials placed in the mesorectal fat. In seven patients with intratumoral fiducials, only one fiducial was present at the end of the first week of radiotherapy. This limits the usefulness of the fiducials, as the presence of at least two fiducials is necessary for interpretation of the location of fiducials in

relation to the tumor, especially when taking rectal motion into account.

Intratumoral placement of fiducials was challenged by the small volume and the soft consistency of the tumor. In addition, placement of fiducials in the mesorectal fat was associated with some technical challenges. It was considered difficult to obtain a safe window for mesorectal fiducial placement, due to surrounding tissues such as the prostate, seminal vesicles, bladder, vessels, and lymph nodes. This limited window may have led placement of three fiducials outside the mesorectal fat. Unfortunately, not all fiducials were visible by EUS after insertion, which limited confirmation of placement locations. No other AEs were described.

In the study by Vorwerk et al., who described fiducial placement in the mesorectum in nine patients, a fiducial located in the peritoneum was detected in one of nine patients [15]. In another study using EUS-guided endoscopy for intratumoral fiducial placement, one minor bleed and one undefined technical difficulty were described in a total of 54 patients [13]. The oncologic and non-oncologic health risks of fiducial placement in (or migration to) other tissues than the (meso)rectum appear low, as no symptoms were reported and treatment was finalized as planned. No evidence exists for routine administration of prophylactic antibiotics, as were given in the study by Moningi et al [14].

We evaluated four different types of fiducials, which were all successfully inserted at the desired location. There was no clear difference between the feasibility of the four types, however, use of Cook fiducials more frequently led to simultaneous insertion of two fiducials at once, and Gold Anchor fiducials blocked twice within the 19G needle. EUS visibility of fiducials after placement appeared more difficult when using smaller fiducials. We did not find a clear difference in retention rates be-



► Fig. 2 Fiducial detection by CBCTs after placement.

► **Table 3** Fiducial characteristics: description of four fiducial types.

Characteristic	Total N (%)	Visicoil 0.50 N (%)	Visicoil 0.75 N (%)	Cook N (%)	Gold Anchor N (%)
Placed fiducials	64	15	15	19	15
▪ Retained at end of follow-up	42 (66)	9 (60)	7 (47)	14 (74)	12 (80)
Intratumoral fiducials	44 (69)	12 (80)	13 (87)	13 (68)	6 (40)
▪ Retained at end of follow-up	24 (55)	6 (50)	6 (46)	8 (62)	4 (67)
Mesorectal fiducials	20 (31)	3 (10)	2 (13)	6 (32)	9 (60)
▪ Retained at end of follow-up	18 (90)	3 (100)	1 (50)	6 (100)	8 (89)

tween fiducial types, as this appeared more likely related to the location of fiducial placement. Future studies may explore the option of MRI-guided brachytherapy, which may lead to a preference of a fiducial depending on MRI visibility and migration properties.

In other gastrointestinal tumor locations, such as the esophagus and the pancreas, fiducials are more widely investigated and used [13, 16–19]. Retention rates for fiducials placed in the tumor or surrounding tissue in esophageal and pancreatic cancer are 66% to 94% and 93% to 100%, respectively [17, 20–24]. The relatively high rate of intratumoral fiducial loss in rectal cancer may be due to a small tumor volume, rectal motion or the passing of stool [25].

## Conclusion

In conclusion, EUS-guided placement of fiducials for rectal cancer is feasible and safe, but adequate positioning remains a challenge. Placement of fiducials in the mesorectal fat leads to a higher rate of retention of fiducials, however, these results could be influenced by other factors (e.g. fiducial type) and should be confirmed in a larger study.

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## Competing interests

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