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Naeem Ul Haq, Muhammad Idris Khan, Abdul Jalal, Inyat Shah, and Musawer Khan

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Surgical Management of Glioblastoma Multiforme

[1]Naeem Ul Haq, [2]Muhammad Idris Khan, [3]Abdul Jalal, [4]Inyat Shah, and [5]Musawer Khan

[1]Assistant Professor, Neurosurgery Unit, MMC Hospital, Mardan.

[2]Assistant Professor, Neurosurgery Unit, KTH Hospital, Peshawar.

[3]Senior Registrar, Neurosurgery Unit, NMC/MTI, Nowshera.

[4]Junior Registrar, Neurosurgery Unit, MMC, Mardan.

[5]Registrar, Neurosurgery Unit, MMC, Mardan.

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Idris Khan

Corresponding Author's Email: idrisnsw83@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Although glioblastoma (GB) is kept up to date, rate of progress is nearly unavoidable. Earlier researches put forward the endurance advantages with removal of GB; but comparatively a small number of literatures have assessed the role of operative intervention in glioblastoma management.

Objective: The aim of this research is to assess the results of surgical resections in patients with glioblastoma.

Methods: Study conducted in Bacha Khan Medical College, Mardan Medical Complex Records were retrospectively identified and reviewed for all individuals that went through gliolastoma biopsy or its removal between Oct 2017 and Dec 2020 to identify 50 progressive GB patients. The Kaplan-Meier method produced median survival and 95 percent CI. The Cox Proportional Risks model was used for the multivarian analysis, which conducted for age, Karnofsky score, extent of resection, and tumor site and tumor multifocality of survival after the advancement of disease.

Results: Patients with progressing illness received first recorded resection. The median survival after progression was 12.8 and 7.0 months for patients who had not received resections at this time. In multivariable analyses, KPS 0.70 (HR 0.438), and surgical intervention were linked with better survival after advancement of glioblastoma.

Recommendations: In the circumstance of present maximum non-operative treatment, operative intervention for advancing glioblastoma is effective in controlling the symptoms but however, the survival of the patients is limited. Further research is required to determine if any, the role of surgical intervention may prolong post-progressive endurance in progressive GB individuals.

Keywords: *Glioblastoma, Tumours, Progressive GB, Malignant*

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Introduction

The majority frequent primary tumour of the central nervous system is glioblastoma (GB). Surgical resection is the standard treatment for newly diagnosed GB. Patients with GB have a terrible prognosis, with a median overall survival of 14-17 months from the time of identification of the disease. Choices for almost unavoidable disease enhancement, it involves resection or clinical preliminary enlistment[1].

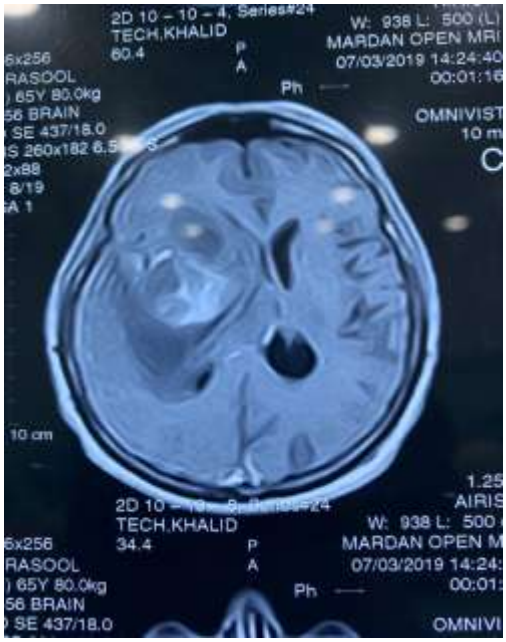


Figure 1: Cross Sectional View of Glioblastoma

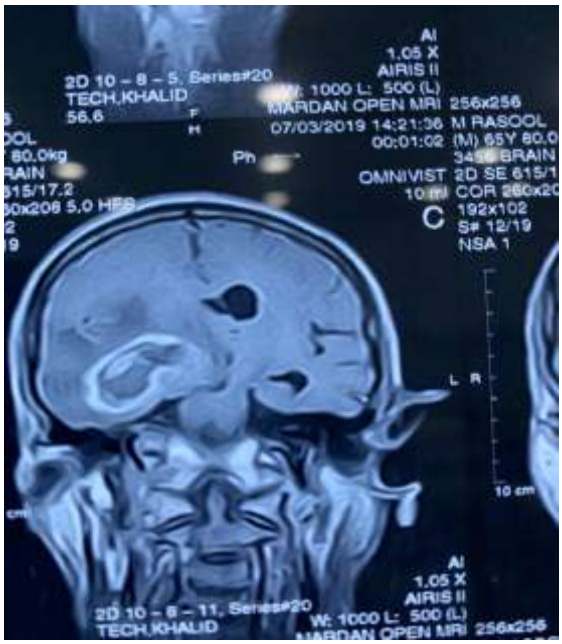


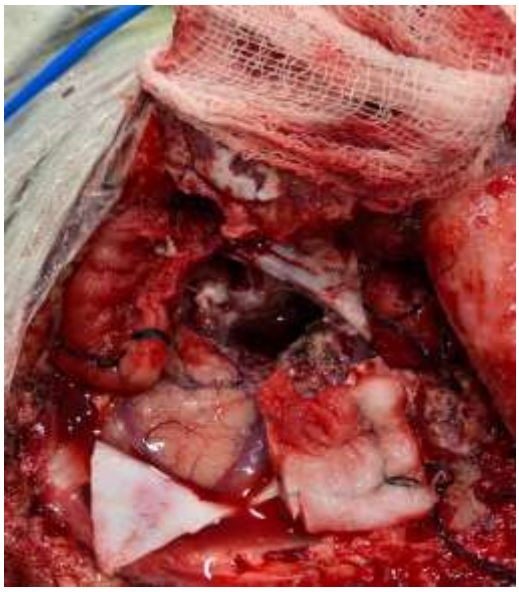
Figure 2: 2D View of Glioblastoma

Malignant glioma has an annual incidence of approximately 5.26 occurrences per 100,000 persons. In adults, malignant astrocytomas are the most often occurring malignant primary central nervous system tumours. Glioblastoma is responsible for around 60%–70% of malignant gliomas. Patients are projected to increase in number as the population ages, with the peak incidence occurring in the fifth and sixth decades of life. Glioblastoma's most prevalent symptoms include headache, focal neurologic impairments, and other nonspecific alterations such as changed mental state or altered gait. The classification of brain tumours has been largely determined by histogenesis notions, which categorize cancers according to their microscopic resemblance to probable origin cells, their presumed differentiation level, and the tumor's degree as a prognostic indicator[1,2]. The molecular classification of glioblastoma is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Comparative Table of the Molecular Classification of Glioblastoma

Basis	**Molecular Classification**			
Phillips et al.	Proneural	Proliferative		Mesenchyme
Verhaak et al.	Proneural	Neural	Classic	Mesenchyme
Genetic signature	Olig2/DLL#/SOX2	MBP/MAL	EGFR/AKT2	YKL40/CD44
Mutation	TP53 PI3K PDGFRA		crom7 (gain) crom10 (lost) PDGRFA	NFkB NF1

As personal satisfaction for patients with recently analyzed and advancing glioblastoma has improved in the course of the most recent twenty years. Removal of glioblastoma has become an inexorably incessant decision and is conducted on 30% of subjects with enhancing GB[3]. Medical procedure at movement may expand life, get tissue for laboratory examination, permit access into a medical preliminary, or get better indications by alleviating mass impact. There is likewise a danger, nonetheless, of bringing about new postoperative deficit, which may lessen personal satisfaction, reduce endurance, or postpone ensuing treatment alternatives. Most of literature suggests that there is an endurance advantage related with resection at advancement, with expanding advantage related with more noteworthy degree of resection[4].



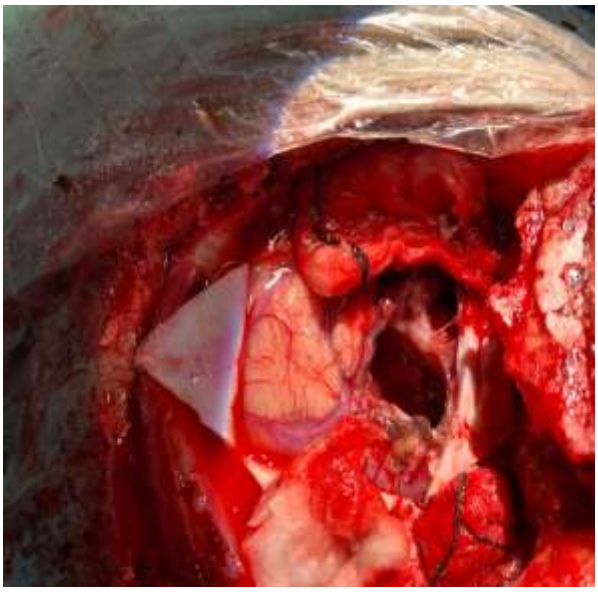


Figure 3: Surgical Treatments of Glioblastoma. Figure 4: Surgical Removal of Glioblastoma

In any case, large numbers of the patients involved in these arrangement were analyzed and started treatment before the acknowledged guidelines of treatment at determination and for advancement of GB[5]. Indeed, ongoing examinations have recommended that when the underlying infection is overseen, resection at disease progression doesn't offer an endurance advantage over non-surgical intervention. Until this point, just three investigations have assessed resection at disease advancement. By investigating an enormous contemporary arrangement of glioblastoma subjects analyzed at a solitary organization, tried to rebuild knowledge of which individuals with glioblastoma advantaged with resection[6].

Material and Methods

The researcher effectively recognized all patients who got care at neurosurgery department and who went through surgical intervention for biopsy or removal of recently assessed glioblastoma from January 2017 to October 2019. All patient with MRI findings suggestive of glioblastoma multiforme were included. Subjects with either initial or progressive glioblastomas were remembered for this examination. Individuals who went through a medical procedure or got therapy at other clinical focuses were incorporated as long as satisfactory documentation (patient notes, pathologic examples, peri-usable imaging) was accessible for audit. Altogether, 50 individuals met these criteria[8].

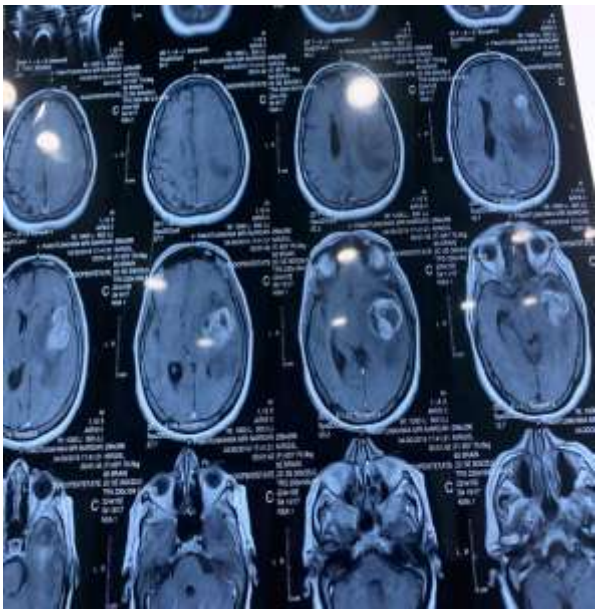


Figure 5: Peri-usable Imaging of Glioblastoma. Figure 6: Multifocal Imaging of Glioblastoma

All significant information accessible in the medical record framework were checked and evaluated. Information assortment included patient's age at analysis, patient sex, date of introductory pathologic conclusion of glioblastoma, date of starting a medical procedure, extent of resection at surgical intervention, karnofsky score before surgery[9] (measured as ≥ 60 or <60) and clinical preliminary enlistment. Researchers likewise recorded the dates at which patient's tumors were seen to advance, regardless of whether the tumor was multifocal or in a persuasive area at development, dates and kind of surgical intervention at the hour of noticed advancement, extent of resection for every craniotomy after introductory development of disease, post-advancement therapies, and date of death or last visits[10].

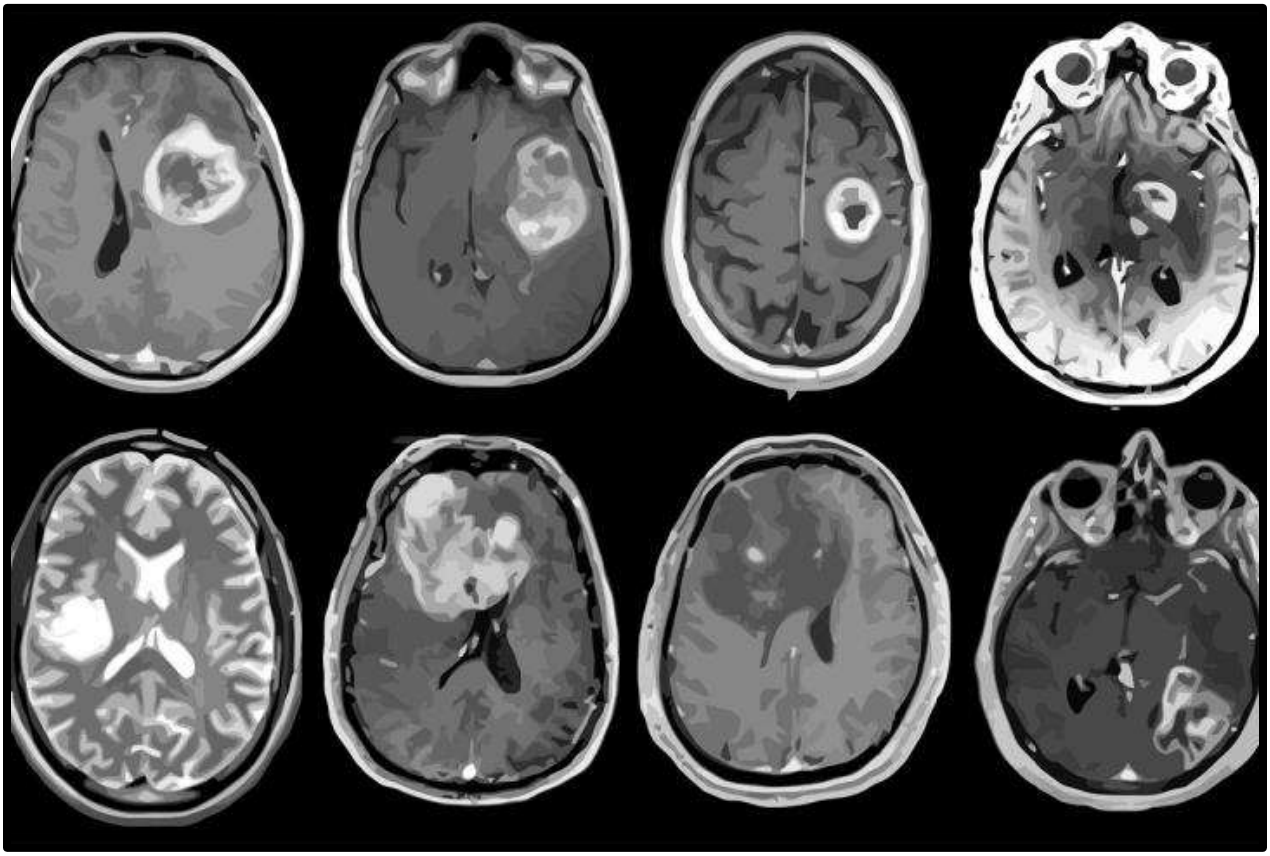


Figure 7: Cross Sectional Imaging of Glioblastoma

Statistical Analysis

Fisher's accurate test was utilized to contrast with binary variables, the Chi-square test was conducted to analyze categorical data, and the sample t-test was applied to observe continuous variables. Median and 95% CI were created with the Kaplan-Meier technique[12]. Multivariate investigation was completed utilizing a Cox corresponding risks technique for post-advancement endurance. Thirteen factors were remembered for the model: age at determination, KPS at analysis, degree of resection at introductory resection, time to first development of glioblastoma, emerging bscore from the outset advancement of GB, number of resections and degree of resection. 95% CI were produced for every factor in the model. All measurable tests utilized at the level of $p \leq 0.05$[11]

Results

The demographic characteristics, routine visits and the survival of the patients evaluated with glioblastoma advancement[12] in table 2.

Table 2: Characteristics of Rate Reoccurrence of Patients

Characteristics	Rate of Reoccurrence
Age(mean)	60 years
Karnofsky Score	92%
Extent of resection	48.5%
Biopsy	19%
Death	74%
Clinical Intervention	52%
Follow up (months)	16 months
Survival (months)	19 months

Table 3: No Removal and Removal Glioblastoma with P-Values

	No removal of Glioblastoma	Removal of Glioblastoma	P value
Age(years)	61	56	0.02
Karnofsky score	91%	96.5%	0.04
Extent of resection	29.6%	41.4%	0.05
Biopsy	21.6%	24.2%	0.04
Clinical Intervention	44.9%	69%	0.02
Reoperate Glioblastoma	3.3%	13.2%	0.01
Follow up (months)	16	21	0.01
Survival (months)	7	12	0.02

The graphical presentation illustrates relationship between survival of the individuals and their time of diagnosis of glioblastoma[13].

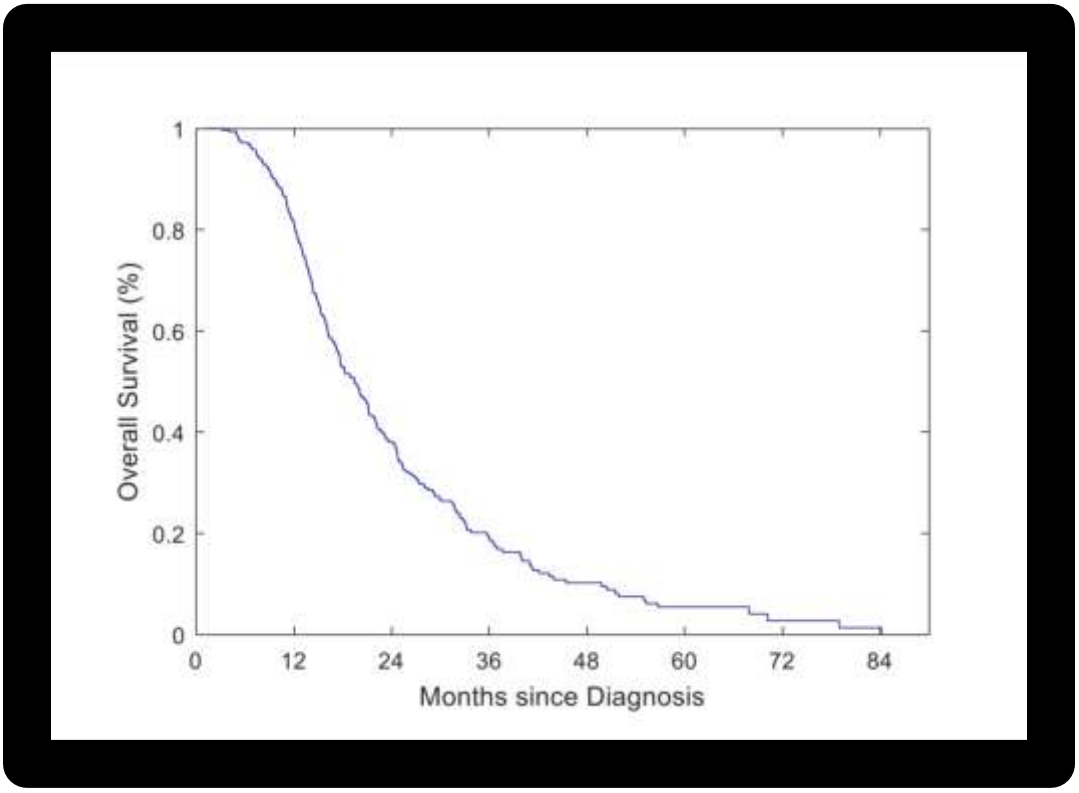


Figure 8: Relationship between Survival of the Individuals and Their Time of Diagnosis of Glioblastoma.

The preoperative factors along with surgical mediators lead to increased hospital stay after the craniotomy for tumor.

Table 4: Patients Variables, OR, Percentage of CI and p-values

Variable	OR	95%CI	p-value
Age over 60 years	1.67	1.41–1.99	<0.001
Infratentorial	1.42	1.26–161	<0.001
ASA class 3	1.59	1.40–1.79	<0.001
ASA class 4 & 5	2.41	2.03–2.86	<0.001
Diabetes mellitus with insulin treatment	1.50	1.20–1.87	<0.001
Class I obesity	0.84	0.72–0.97	0.02
Preop sodium (mEq/L) <135	1.26	1.08–1.47	0.003
Impaired sensorium	1.69	1.24–2.31	0.001
Hemiplegia	2.40	1.84–3.13	<0.001
Steroid use	0.67	0.58–0.76	<0.001
Anesthesia time >300 min	2.28	1.96–2.65	<0.001
Mechanical ventilation >48 h	11.07	6.56–18.70	<0.001

Discussion

Researchers tried to re-evaluate the survival benefit of progressive GB resection in the patient group following first resection (95.7%) and with a higher propagation rate (76.1% of all identified) than any previous study on this topic. The results from this study suggested that resection of gradual GB is not substantially related to longer post-progression survival even if a GTR is attained when various possibly confounding factors are controlled. Our research revealed KPS - 70 at first progression strongly related to increased survival after progression[15].

The study found that a progressive GB resection does not significantly prolong survival after progression is contrary to several prior analyses[17]. Notably, while Chaichana et al previously found that both progressive GB resection and number of resections were associated in an overall improved analysis, it was a retrospective study in which patient charts and medical record was reviewed. The overall low survival of single resection patients (6.8 months) after initial surgery was limited. Recent studies have suggested that progressive resection should be valuable if a GTR is obtained or if EOR surpasses initial EOR[16]. Data expand to include a wider and varied population, take more variables into account inside model and examine post-progressive survival rather than overall survival. Taken together, these data indicate that progressive resection could have delivered clearer survival benefits before aggressive initial resection. Although resection of progressive GB may not lengthen life, there remain evidence of progressive resection such as debulking tumor mass to late symptoms, minimizing steroid dependence, acquiring tissue for molecular study and making it possible to be enrolled in clinical studies[17].

Limitation

This study has limitations, as with any retrospective analysis. Many patients have been lost for follow-up. Furthermore, patients undergoing biopsy or pseudoprogression resection were not considered to have been subjected to progressive disease Resection. However, these procedures clearly contain their own benefit and danger of morbidity and mortality. Molecular tumour features, especially IDH1 and MGMT methylation status, were not included in our analysis, as test data were not consistently accessible throughout the study period for every patient[18].

Conclusion

In the circumstance of present maximum non-operative treatment, operative intervention for advancing glioblastoma is effective in controlling the symptoms but however, the survival of the patients is limited. Further research is required to determine if any, the role of surgical intervention may prolong post-progressive endurance in progressive GB individuals[19].

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