Radioembolization of tumors of the liver may be considered medically necessary for a patient with all of the following:

- Adequate functional status (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status [ECOG] 0 to 2)
- Adequate liver function and reserve
- Child-Pugh class A or B
- Liver-dominant metastases
- Documentation of one or more of the following:
  - Primary hepatocellular carcinoma that is unresectable (greater than 3 cm) and limited to the liver
  - Primary hepatocellular carcinoma as a bridge to liver transplantation
  - Unresectable primary intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
  - Hepatic metastases from neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoid and noncarcinoid) if all of the following are met:
    - Disease is diffuse and symptomatic
    - Systemic therapy has failed to control symptoms
  - Liver-dominant unresectable hepatic metastases from colorectal carcinoma, melanoma (ocular or cutaneous), or breast cancer that are progressive, diffuse, and one or more of the following:
    - Refractory to chemotherapy
    - Not a candidate for chemotherapy or other systemic therapies

Radioembolization is considered investigational for all other hepatic metastases except as noted above.

Radioembolization is considered investigational for all other indications not described above.

Policy Guidelines

In general, “diffuse” disease is tumor tissue that has spread throughout the affected organ (e.g., diffuse liver disease).

There is little information on the safety or efficacy of repeated radioembolization treatments or on the number of treatments that should be administered.

Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>ECOG Performance Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, e.g., light house work, office work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ambulatory and capable of all self-care but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hepatic Metastases from Neuroendocrine Tumors

Symptomatic disease from metastatic neuroendocrine tumors refers to symptoms related to excess hormone production. Vasoactive peptides that would normally be cleared by the enterohepatic circulation can cause profuse diarrhea, flushing, bronchospasm, damage to heart valves, and myriad other symptoms due to varied peptide hormone secretion. Classicallly, the
carcinoid syndrome is characterized by episodic flushing, tachycardia, diarrhea and bronchospasm.\textsuperscript{79}

Examples of neuroendocrine tumors:
- Carcinoid Tumors \textsuperscript{74+}
- Islet Cell Tumors (also known as Pancreatic Endocrine Tumors)
- Neuroendocrine Unknown Primary
- Adrenal Gland Tumors
- Pheochromocytoma/paragangioma
- Poorly Differentiated (High Grade or Anaplastic)/Small Cell
- Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Type 1 (also known as MEN-1 syndrome or Wermer's syndrome)
- Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia, Type 2 a or b (also known as pheochromocytoma and amyloid producing medullary thyroid carcinoma, PTC syndrome, or Sipple syndrome)

Neuroendocrine tumors are also referred to by their anatomical location: (e.g., pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors; gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors).

\textbf{Coding}

The coding for radioembolization may depend on the medical specialty providing therapy. The following CPT codes might be used:
- \text{\texttt{75894}}: Transcatheter therapy, embolization, any method, radiological supervision and interpretation
- \text{\texttt{77778}}: Interstitial radiation source application, complex, includes supervision, handling, loading of radiation source, when performed
- \text{\texttt{79445}}: Radiopharmaceutical therapy, by intra-arterial particulate administration

The following code is available for the embolization procedure:
- \text{\texttt{37243}}: Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; for tumors, organ ischemia, or infarction

Because this therapy involves radiotherapy, a variety of radiotherapy planning codes may be a component of the overall procedure. For example, CPT code \texttt{77399} (unlisted procedure, medical radiation physics, dosimetry and treatment devices, and special services) may be used.

The following HCPCS code is also available for radioembolization:
- \text{\texttt{S2095}}: Transcatheter occlusion or embolization for tumor destruction, percutaneous, any method, using yttrium-90 microspheres

\textbf{Description}

Radioembolization, also referred to as selective internal radiotherapy, delivers small beads (microspheres) impregnated with yttrium 90 intra-arterially via the hepatic artery. The microspheres, which become permanently embedded, are delivered to tumors preferentially because the hepatic circulation is uniquely organized, whereby tumors greater than 0.5 cm rely on the hepatic artery for blood supply while the normal liver is primarily perfused via the portal vein. Radioembolization has been proposed as a therapy for multiple types of primary and metastatic liver tumors.

\textbf{Related Policies}

- Cryosurgical Ablation of Primary or Metastatic Liver Tumors
- Microwave and Locoregional Laser Tumor Ablation
- Radiofrequency Ablation of Primary or Metastatic Liver Tumors
• Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization to Treat Primary or Metastatic Liver Malignancies

**Benefit Application**

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

**Regulatory Status**

Currently, 2 forms of Y90 microspheres have been approved by the FDA.

In 1999, TheraSphere® (manufactured by Nordion, under license by BTG International), a glass sphere system, was approved by the FDA through the humanitarian drug exemption process for radiotherapy or as a neoadjuvant treatment to surgery or transplantation in patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma who can have placement of appropriately positioned hepatic arterial catheters (H980006).

In 2002, SIR-Spheres® (Sirtex Medical), a resin sphere system, was approved by the FDA through the premarket approval process for the treatment of inoperable colorectal cancer metastatic to the liver (P990065).

FDA product code: NAW.

**Rationale**

**Background**

**Treatments for Hepatic and Neuroendocrine Tumors**

The use of external-beam radiotherapy and the application of more advanced radiotherapy approaches (e.g., intensity-modulated radiotherapy) may be of limited use in patients with multiple diffuse lesions due to the low tolerance of the normal liver to radiation compared with the higher doses of radiation needed to kill the tumor.

Various nonsurgical ablative techniques have been investigated that seek to cure or palliate unresectable hepatic tumors by improving locoregional control. These techniques rely on extreme temperature changes (cryosurgery or radiofrequency ablation), particle and wave physics (microwave or laser ablation), or arterial embolization therapy including chemoembolization, bland embolization, or radioembolization.

**Radioembolization**

Radioembolization (referred to as selective internal radiotherapy in older literature) delivers small beads (microspheres) impregnated with yttrium-90 (Y90) intra-arterially via the hepatic artery. The microspheres, which become permanently embedded, are delivered to tumors preferentially because the hepatic circulation is uniquely organized, whereby tumors greater than 0.5 cm rely on the hepatic artery for blood supply while the normal liver is primarily perfused via the portal vein. Y90 is a pure beta-emitter with a relatively limited effective range and a short half-life that helps focus the radiation and minimize its spread. Candidates for radioembolization are initially
examined by hepatic angiogram to identify and map the hepatic arterial system. At that time, a mixture of technetium 99-labeled albumin particles are delivered via the hepatic artery to simulate microspheres. Single-photon emission computed tomography is used to detect possible shunting of the albumin particles into the gastrointestinal or pulmonary vasculature.

Currently, 2 commercial forms of Y90 microspheres are available: a glass sphere (TheraSphere) and a resin sphere (SIR-Spheres). Noncommercial forms are mostly used outside the U.S. While the commercial products use the same radioisotope (Y90) and have the same target dose (100 gray), they differ in microsphere size profile, base material (i.e., resin vs glass), and size of commercially available doses. The physical characteristics of the active and inactive ingredients affect the flow of microspheres during injection, their retention at the tumor site, spread outside the therapeutic target region, and dosimetry calculations. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted premarket approval of SIR-Spheres for use in combination with 5-flouridine chemotherapy by hepatic arterial infusion to treat unresectable hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer. In contrast, TheraSphere’s glass sphere was approved under a humanitarian device exemption for use as monotherapy to treat unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. In 2007, this humanitarian device exemption was expanded to include patients with hepatocellular carcinoma who have partial or branch portal vein thrombosis. For these reasons, results obtained with a product do not necessarily apply to another commercial (or non-commercial) products (see Regulatory Status section).

Literature Review
Evidence reviews assess the clinical evidence to determine whether the use of technology improves the net health outcome. Broadly defined, health outcomes are the length of life, quality of life (QOL), and ability to function—including benefits and harms. Every clinical condition has specific outcomes that are important to patients and managing the course of that condition. Validated outcome measures are necessary to ascertain whether a condition improves or worsens; and whether the magnitude of that change is clinically significant. The net health outcome is a balance of benefits and harms.

To assess whether the evidence is sufficient to draw conclusions about the net health outcome of technology, two domains are examined: the relevance, and quality and credibility. To be relevant, studies must represent one or more intended clinical use of the technology in the intended population and compare an effective and appropriate alternative at a comparable intensity. For some conditions, the alternative will be supportive care or surveillance. The quality and credibility of the evidence depend on study design and conduct, minimizing bias and confounding that can generate incorrect findings. The randomized controlled trial (RCT) is preferred to assess efficacy; however, in some circumstances, nonrandomized studies may be adequate. RCTs are rarely large enough or long enough to capture less common adverse events and long-term effects. Other types of studies can be used for these purposes and to assess generalizability to broader clinical populations and settings of clinical practice.

Radioembolization or Radioembolization Plus Liver Transplant for Unresectable Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Clinical Context and Test Purpose
The purpose of radioembolization or radioembolization plus liver transplant in patients who have unresectable HCC is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: Does radioembolization improve the net health outcome in individuals with unresectable HCC?

The following PICOs were used to select literature to inform this review.
Patients
The relevant population of interest are individuals with unresectable HCC who may or may not need a liver transplant. Most patients with HCC present with unresectable disease and treatment options are limited secondary to the chemoresistance of HCC and the intolerance of normal liver parenchyma to tumoricidal radiation doses.

Interventions
The treatment being considered is radioembolization with or without a liver transplant.

Radioembolization, also referred to as selective internal radiotherapy, delivers small beads (microspheres) impregnated with yttrium-90 (Y90) intra-arterially via the hepatic artery. The microspheres, which become permanently embedded, are delivered to tumors preferentially because the hepatic circulation is uniquely organized, whereby tumors greater than 0.5 cm rely on the hepatic artery for blood supply while the normal liver is primarily perfused via the portal vein. Radioembolization has been proposed as a therapy for multiple types of primary and metastatic liver tumors.

Radioembolization or radioembolization and liver transplant are performed by transplant surgeons, hepatologists, radiologists, oncologists, and primary care providers in an inpatient clinical setting.

Comparators
The following practice is currently being used to make decisions about unresectable HCC: standard of care, often palliative. Results of two RCTs have shown a survival benefit for transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) therapy compared with supportive care in patients with unresectable HCC. One study randomized patients to TACE, transarterial embolization (TAE), or supportive care. One-year survival rates for TACE, TAE, and supportive care were 82%, 75%, and 63%, respectively; 2-year survival rates were 63%, 50%, and 27%, respectively. Targeted therapies have been investigated for HCC. For example, sorafenib was associated with improved overall survival (OS) in a randomized phase 3 trial evaluating 602 patients.

Standard of care is performed by hepatologists, transplant surgeons, radiologists, oncologists, and primary care providers in an inpatient clinical setting.

Outcomes
The general outcomes of interest are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity.

Table 1. Outcomes of Interest for Individuals with Unresectable Hepatocellular Carcinoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment-related morbidity</td>
<td>Outcomes of interest include complete remission, partial response, PFS, and stable disease</td>
<td>≥3 months up to 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PFS: progression-free survival.

Study Selection Criteria
Methodologically credible studies were selected using the following principles:

a. To assess efficacy outcomes, comparative controlled prospective trials were sought, with a preference for RCTs;

b. In the absence of such trials, comparative observational studies were sought, with a preference for prospective studies;

c. To assess long-term outcomes and adverse events, single-arm studies that capture longer periods of follow-up and/or larger populations were sought;

d. Studies with duplicative or overlapping populations were excluded.
Radioembolization for Unresectable HCC

Systematic Reviews

Tao et al (2017) reported on a network meta-analysis comparatively evaluating 9 minimally invasive surgeries for treatment of unresectable HCC.³ The interventions included were TACE, TACE plus sorafenib, sorafenib, TACE plus high-intensity focused ultrasound, TACE plus percutaneous ethanol injection, drug-eluting bead (DEB) plus TACE (DEB-TACE), Y90 radioembolization, TACE plus external-beam radiation therapy (EBRT), and ethanol ablation. The network included 17 studies with 2669 patients and 4 studies with 230 patients including Y90 radioembolization. In a pairwise meta-analysis, patients treated with Y90 radioembolization were more likely to achieve complete remission than those who received TACE (odds ratio [OR], 4.5; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.3 to 15.1). However, in the network meta-analysis, there was no significant difference between the corresponding eight treatments and TACE with respect to complete remission, partial response, stable disease, and objective response rate. The treatments were ranked for several outcomes using surface under the cumulative ranking curves. TACE plus EBRT had the highest surface under the cumulative ranking curves in complete remission (77%), partial response (89%), progressive disease (95%), and objective response rate (81%).

Ludwig et al (2017) conducted a meta-analysis of studies that indirectly compared DEB-TACE with Y90 radioembolization for HCC.⁴ Fourteen studies (total n=2065 patients) comparing DEB-TACE or Y90 radioembolization with conventional TACE for primary HCC treatment were included. The pooled estimate of median survival was 23 months for DEB-TACE and 15 months for radioembolization. The estimated 1-year survival was significantly higher for DEB-TACE (79%) than for radioembolization (55% OR=0.57; 95% CI, 0.36 to 0.92; p=0.02). Survival did not differ statistically significantly at two or three years but did favor DEB-TACE. At 2 years, survival was 61% for DEB-TACE and 34% for radioembolization (OR=0.65; 95% CI, 0.29 to 1.44; p=0.29) and at 3 years survival was 56% and 21% (OR=0.71; 95% CI, 0.21 to 2.55; p=0.62), respectively.

Two systematic reviews published in 2016 compared radioembolization with TACE for the treatment of unresectable HCC. Lobo et al (2016) selected 5 retrospective observational studies (total n=533 patients).⁵ Survival at 1 year did not differ statistically between radioembolization (42%) and TACE (46% relative risk [RR], 0.93; 95% CI, 0.81 to 1.08; p=0.33). At 2 years, the survival rate was higher for radioembolization (27% vs 18% RR=1.36; 95% CI, 1.05 to 1.76; p=0.02), but there was no statistically significant difference in survival rates at 3, 4, or 5 years. Postprocedural complications were also similar in the two groups. Facciorusso et al (2016) included 10 studies (total n=1557 patients), 2 of which were RCTs.⁶ The OR for survival was not statistically significant at 1 year (OR=1.0; 95% CI, 0.8 to 1.3; p=0.93) but favored radioembolization in years 2 (OR=1.4; 95% CI, 1.1 to 1.90; p=0.01) and 3 (OR=1.5; 1.0 to 2.1; p=0.04).

Vente et al (2009) conducted a meta-analysis evaluating tumor response and survival in patients who received a Y90 glass or resin microsphere radioembolization for the treatment of primary HCC or metastases from colorectal cancer (CRC).⁷ (Refer to the Unresectable Metastatic CRC section for the data from the meta-analysis as pertains to that disease.) Selected studies were from 1986 through 2008 and presented tumor response (measured by computed tomography) and data on median survival times. To allow comparability of results for tumor response, the category of “any response” was introduced and included complete remission, partial response, and stable disease. Overall tumor response could only be assessed as any response because response categories were not uniformly defined in the analyzed studies. In 14 articles, clinical data were presented on tumor response and survival for 425 patients with HCC who had received Y90 radioembolization. Treatment with resin microspheres (0.89) was associated with a significantly higher proportion of any response than glass microsphere treatment (0.78; p=0.02). Median survival was reported in seven studies, in which survival time was defined as survival from microsphere treatment or diagnosis or recurrence of HCC. Median survival from microsphere treatment varied between 7.1 months and 21.0 months, and median survival from diagnosis or recurrence ranged from 9.4 to 24.0 months.
Randomized Controlled Trials
Kolligs et al (2015) reported on results for a small pilot RCT (the selective internal radiation therapy vs chemoembolization in unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma study) comparing radioembolization with TACE for the treatment of unresectable HCC. The trial included 28 subjects with unresectable HCC, preserved liver function, and an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Performance Status score of 2 or less, with no vascular invasion or extrahepatic spread, who had 5 or fewer liver lesions or a single lesion of 10 cm or less. Patients were randomized to radioembolization (n=13) or TACE (n=15). Over posttreatment follow-up, partial response rates were 13.3% for TACE and 30.8% for radioembolization, with disease control rates (complete remission, stable disease, partial response) of 73.3% for TACE and 76.9% for radioembolization. Median progression-free survival (PFS) was 3.6 months for TACE and 3.7 months for radioembolization.

Pitton et al (2015) reported on results from a small RCT comparing radioembolization with DEB-TACE for the treatment of unresectable HCC. The trial included 24 patients, with 12 randomized to each group. No deaths occurred within 30 days of the procedure. There were no statistically significant differences between groups in terms of OS (592 days for radioembolization vs 788 days for DEB-TACE, p=0.927).

Nonrandomized Comparative Studies
Padia et al (2017) reported on a single-center, retrospective study (2010-2015) comparing segmental radioembolization with segmental chemoembolization in 101 patients with localized, unresectable HCC not amenable to ablation. Patients receiving chemoembolization had poorer ECOG Performance Status ratings and Child-Pugh class while those receiving radioembolization had larger and more infiltrative tumors. Overall complete remission was 84% with radioembolization and 58% with chemoembolization (p=0.001). Median PFS was 564 days and 271 days (p=0.002) and median OS was 1198 days and 1043 days (p=0.35), respectively, for the radioembolization group and the chemotherapy group.

Soydal et al (2016) retrospectively assessed outcomes for patients receiving radioembolization and TACE for HCC. Each group included 40 patients. Radioembolization patients had a mean survival of 39 months vs 31 months for TACE patients (p=0.014). There were no significant differences in complication or disease recurrence rates.

Oladeru (2016) retrospectively analyzed Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results registry data, comparing survival outcomes for patients with HCC receiving radioembolization with EBRT. A total of 189 patients with unresectable HCC (77 receiving radioembolization, 112 receiving EBRT) were treated between 2004 and 2011. Median OS for radioembolization was 12 months and 14 months for EBRT. Median disease-specific survival was identical for both groups at 14 months. After adjustment for differences between patients, multivariable survival analysis showed no association between treatment and OS or disease-specific survival.

El Fouly et al (2015) reported on results of a nonrandomized study comparing radioembolization with TACE for 86 patients with intermediate stage, nonresectable HCC. Sixty-three patients at a single institution were treated with TACE, while 53 patients at a second institution were treated with radioembolization. Median OS for TACE (18 months) and radioembolization (16.4 months) did not differ significantly between groups; similarly, the median time to progression did not differ significantly between groups (6.8 months for TACE vs 13.3 months for radioembolization). TACE patients had more treatment sessions, lengthier hospital stays, and higher adverse event rates.

Gramenzi et al (2015) conducted a retrospective cohort study comparing radioembolization with the kinase inhibitor sorafenib for intermediate- or advanced-stage HCC. Patients with HCC refractory to other therapies and no metastases or systemic chemotherapy were included, 74 of whom were treated with sorafenib and 63 with radioembolization. Median OS between groups was similar (14.4 months for sorafenib-treated patients vs 13.2 months for radioembolization-
treated patients). After propensity-score matching of 32 subjects in each group, there were no significant differences in median OS or 1-, 2-, and 3-year survival rates between groups.

Carr et al (2010) reported on a consecutive series of patients with HCC seen at a single medical center and not candidates for surgical resection. Patients received conventional cisplatin-TACE between the years 1992 and 2000 (n=691), Y90 microspheres between 2000 and 2005 (n=99), or no treatment (n=142). Median OS for the Y90 group was 11.5 months (95% CI, 8 to 16 months) and 8.5 months (95% CI, 8 to 10 months) for the TACE group (p<0.05). Untreated patients had a median survival of two months. Although the authors detected a slight selection bias toward milder disease in the radioembolization group, they concluded that Y90 and TACE appeared to be equivalent regional therapies for patients with unresectable, nonmetastatic HCC.

**Section Summary: Radioembolization for Unresectable HCC**
Systematic reviews, RCTs, and nonrandomized comparative studies have not demonstrated the superiority of radioembolization over alternative active comparators. If the active comparators are effective treatments for HCC, then these results are consistent with some degree of efficacy for radioembolization in the treatment of HCC. Limitations of the existing evidence include lack of formal noninferiority analysis, which would be helpful to establish whether radioembolization is as effective as alternatives, and the small size of the available RCTs, which limits conclusions about the relative efficacy of radioembolization vs alternatives. Nonetheless, in all studies, tumor response is observed, which may improve survival.

**Radioembolization as a Bridge to Liver Transplantation for Unresectable HCC**

**Systematic Reviews**
Kulik et al (2018) published a systematic review of 18 comparative studies and 31 noncomparative studies that included patients with unresectable HCC who needed a liver transplant and received transplant alone or some type of bridging therapy as well (see Table 2). Of the 18 comparative studies, 2 studies (n=257 patients) reported on the incidence of dropout from transplantation waitlists, and patients receiving bridging therapy. This group had reduced risk of dropout due to disease progression, compared with those receiving transplantation alone (RR=0.32) (see Table 3). Between-group differences were not statistically significant for mortality (5 comparative studies; n=531 patients) or recurrence rate (10 comparative studies; n=889 patients). Subgroup analysis was conducted for types of bridging therapy: for all-cause mortality after transplantation, the RR was 1.124 with TAE compared with transplantation alone (1 cohort). For disease recurrence, the RR for this bridging therapy type was 2.374 compared with transplantation alone. No RCTs were identified, and most of the selected studies had a high-risk of bias on patient selection, adequate follow-up, and funding source when reported.

**Table 2. Characteristics of Systematic Reviews**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Trials</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* Patients needed liver transplantation and received transplant alone or bridging therapy in addition to transplant.

**Table 3. Results of Systematic Reviews**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Dropout From Wait-list</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
<th>Recurrence Rate</th>
<th>Subgroup Analysis by Therapy Type</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulik et al (2018)</td>
<td>Reduced risk of dropout in patients with bridging therapy vs transplant alone</td>
<td>Nonsignificant between-group difference</td>
<td>Nonsignificant between-group difference</td>
<td>All-cause mortality: TAE vs transplant alone, RR=1.124 (95% CI, 0.675 to 1.873)</td>
<td>No RCTs identified; many studies had high-risk of bias for patient selection,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Randomized Controlled Trials

Salem et al (2016) reported on results of a phase 2 RCT comparing conventional TACE with TheraSphere radioembolization (Y90) for treatment of unresectable, unablatable HCC. Twentysix patients were assigned to Y90 and 21 patients to TACE; the ultimate endpoint of treatment for these patients was liver transplantation. The primary outcome was time to progression using intention-to-treat analysis. Median follow-up was 17 months. In the TACE group, there were 7 transplants at a median of 9 months (range, 3-17 months). In the Y90 group, there were 13 transplants at a median of 9 months (range, 4-15 months). Median time to progression exceeded 26 months in the Y90 group and 6.8 months in the TACE group (hazard ratio, 0.12; 95% CI, 0.03 to 0.56; p=0.007). Median survival was 19 months with Y90 and 18 months in TACE (p=0.99). Adverse events were similar between groups, with the exception of more diarrhea (21% vs 0%) and hypoalbuminemia (58% vs 4%) in the conventional TACE group. A limitation of the OS analysis was the censoring of the survival outcome at liver transplantation given that transplantation is related to the treatment effect.

Kulik et al (2014) reported on results of a pilot RCT of Y90 radioembolization with or without sorafenib for patients who had HCC and were awaiting liver transplantation. The trial randomized 23 subjects; after accounting for losses due to self-withdrawal from the trial, failure to confirm HCC, and death, the modified intention-to-treat population included 10 subjects randomized to radioembolization alone and 10 randomized to radioembolization plus sorafenib. Overall, 17 of 20 patients underwent liver transplantation, with no difference in median time-to-transplant between groups. However, the addition of sorafenib was associated with increased peritransplant biliary complications and acute rejection.

Nonrandomized Studies

In a retrospective review, Tohme et al (2013) reported on 20 consecutive HCC patients awaiting liver transplant who received radioembolization as bridge therapy. When radioembolization began, Milan criteria were met by 14 patients and sustained until transplantation. Of the six patients who did not meet Milan criteria initially, radioembolization was able to downstage two patients to meet Milan criteria. After radioembolization, the median time to liver transplant was 3.5 months. Complete or partial radiologic response to radioembolization, assessed using modified Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (RECIST), occurred in nine patients. Additionally, on pathologic examination, five patients had no evidence of viable tumor whose disease met the Milan criteria.

Ramanathan et al (2014) reported on various therapies, including radioembolization, for 715 HCC patients of whom 231 were intended for transplant. In the intention-to-treat transplantation arm, 60.2% received a transplant. Survival rates posttransplant were 97.1% and 72.5% at 1 and 5 years, respectively. Tumor recurrence rates were 2.4%, 6.2% and 11.6% at 1, 3, and 5 years, respectively.

Lewandowski et al (2009) compared the efficacy of radioembolization with chemoembolization in downstaging 86 patients with HCC from stage T3 to T2 (potentially making these patients liver transplant candidates). Patients were treated with radioembolization using Y90 microspheres (n=43) or TACE (n=43). Median tumor sizes were similar between treatment groups (5.7 cm for TACE vs 5.6 cm for radioembolization). Partial response rates were 61% for radioembolization and 37% for TACE, with downstaging from T3 to T2 in 58% of patients treated with radioembolization vs 31% with TACE (p<0.05).
Section Summary: Radioembolization as a Bridge to Liver Transplantation for Unresectable HCC
Studies have shown that successful liver transplant can be achieved in some patients who are initially treated with radioembolization. Studies did not demonstrate the comparative efficacy of radioembolization to alternatives for this indication.

Radioembolization for Unresectable Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma
The evidence on the use of radioembolization for ICC consists primarily of case series. The studies have demonstrated tumor response to radioembolization. Tumor response may improve survival, but without a direct comparison of survival with a control group, this improvement cannot be ascertained from case series.

Clinical Context and Test Purpose
The purpose of radioembolization in patients who have unresectable ICC is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: Does radioembolization improve the net health outcome in individuals with unresectable ICC?

The following PICOs were used to select literature to inform this review.

Patients
The relevant population of interest are individuals with unresectable ICC. Cholangiocarcinomas are tumors that arise from the epithelium of the bile duct and are separated into intrahepatic and extrahepatic types. ICC appear in the hepatic parenchyma and are also known as peripheral cholangiocarcinomas.

Interventions
The treatment being considered is radioembolization.

Comparators
The following practice is currently being used to make decisions about unresectable ICC: standard of care, usually palliative. Resection is the only treatment with potentially curative effect, and 5-year survival rates have ranged from 20% to 43%. Patients with unresectable disease may select among fluoropyrimidine- or gemcitabine-based chemotherapy, fluoropyrimidine chemoradiation, or best supportive care.

Outcomes
The general outcomes of interest are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity.

Table 4. Outcomes of Interest for Individuals with Unresectable Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment-related morbidity</td>
<td>Outcomes of interest include complete remission, partial response, PFS, and stable disease</td>
<td>≥3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PFS: progression-free survival.

Systematic Reviews
Al-Adra et al (2015) reported on outcomes in a systematic review of studies on radioembolization for ICC. Reviewers included 12 publications, 7 of which were published in abstract form only. Of the peer-reviewed articles, 3 were described as prospective cohort studies, which are detailed below (Mouli et al [2013]; Hoffmann et al [2012]; Saxena et al [2010]; of note, the Hoffmann study was reported as retrospective). The overall weighted median survival was 15.5 months (range, 7-22.2 months), based on 11 studies. A weighted mean partial response was seen in 28% of patients and stable disease was seen in 54% at 3 months posttreatment.
Boehm et al (2015) conducted a systematic review comparing hepatic artery-based therapies, including hepatic arterial infusion (HAI), TACE, DEB-TACE, and Y90 radioembolization, for unresectable ICC.\(^{27}\) Of 20 studies that met inclusion criteria, 5 evaluated Y90 radioembolization. Median OS across studies was 22.8 months for HAI, 13.9 months for radioembolization, 12.4 months for TACE, and 12.3 months for DEB-TACE. Complete remission or partial response occurred in 56.9% of patients treated with HAI compared with 27.4% of those treated with radioembolization and 17.3% of those treated with TACE.

**Case Series**
Chan et al (2017) retrospectively analyzed data from 10 patients from a prospectively collected database who were treated with resin- (n=6) or glass-based (n=4) radioembolization for unresectable combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma (see Table 5).\(^{28}\) No toxicities of grade 3 or greater were reported (see Table 6). Seven patients had elevated a-fetoprotein and/or cancer antigen 19-9 levels before treatment: of these, 4 had one or more of the biomarkers decrease by 50% or more, and 2 patients had a decrease of 25% to 49%. According to RECIST version 1.1 criteria, all patients had stable disease; however, under the modified RECIST criteria, six patients had a partial response to radioembolization. Median OS from the first radioembolization was 10.2 months, and median PFS from the same time point was 5.2 months. The macrovascular invasion was reported to be a significant prognostic factor of OS (p=0.005).

**Table 5. Summary of Retrospective Case Series Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Treatment Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chan et al (2017)(^{28})</td>
<td>Prospectively collected database</td>
<td>Unresectable combined HCC-CC</td>
<td>• 6 treated with resin-based RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 4 treated with glass-based RE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HCC-CC: hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma; RE: radioembolization.

**Table 6. Summary of Retrospective Case Series Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Median Survival, mo(^a)</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>AFP and CA 19-9 Levels</th>
<th>Tumor Response (RECIST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chan et al (2017)(^{28})</td>
<td>OS=10.2, PFS=5.2</td>
<td>No toxicities grade ≥3</td>
<td>4 had decrease in AFP and/or CA 19-9 of ≥50%</td>
<td>RECIST v1.1: All patients had SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 had decrease of 25%-49%</td>
<td>mRECIST: 6 had PR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AFP: a-fetoprotein; CA 19-9: cancer antigen 19-9; OS: overall survival; PFS: progression-free survival; SD: stable disease; mRECIST: modified RECIST; PR: partial response

\(^a\) Measured from first radioembolization.

Jia et al (2017) retrospectively reviewed all 24 patients who underwent Y90 radioembolization for unresectable and failed first-line chemotherapy for ICC at a single institution.\(^{29}\) Mean follow-up was 11 months (range, 3-36 months). Median OS from the time of diagnosis was 24 months (range, 18-30 months) and from the radioembolization procedure was 9 months (range, 6-12 months). Survival rates at 6, 12, and 30 months were 70%, 33%, and 20%, respectively.

Mosconi et al (2016) retrospectively analyzed 23 consecutive patients with unresectable or recurrent ICC at a single institution.\(^{30}\) Overall median survival was 18 months (95% CI, 14 to 21 months). Survival was significantly longer in treatment-naive patients (52 months) than in those who received other treatments before radioembolization (16 months; p=0.009).

Rayar et al (2015) reported on successful downstaging of unresectable ICCs after radioembolization in 8 patients with initial unresectability due to the involvement of hepatic veins or portal veins of the future liver remnant.\(^{31}\) After radioembolization, all patients underwent successful resection.

Mouli et al (2013) reported on 46 patients treated with radioembolization for ICC using a retrospective review of prospectively collected data from a single institution.\(^{24}\) Survival varied by level of disease (multifocal, infiltrative, bilobar), and ranged from 5.7 to 15.6 months. Five patients achieved a resectable status and underwent curative resection.
A retrospective study by Hoffmann et al (2012) assessing radioembolization with Y90 resin microspheres included 24 patients with nonresectable chemorefractory ICC and no extrahepatic disease.25 The mean age of the sample was 65.2 years. ECOG Performance Status score was 0 in 51.5%, 1 in 21.2%, and 2 in 27.3%. Previous therapy included chemotherapy in 78.8%, surgery in 36.4%, TACE in 9.1%, radiofrequency ablation in 5.1% and EBRT in 3.0%. Tumor response was assessed by RECIST criteria. Complete remission was seen in 0%, partial response in 36.4%, stable disease in 51.5%, and progressive disease in 15.2%. Follow-up ranged from 3.1 to 44 months (median, 10 months). Median OS was 22 months and the median time to progression was 9.8 months. Favorable subgroups with respect to survival included those with ECOG Performance Status score of 0, tumor burden as a percentage of the liver volume of 25% or less, the response by cancer antigen 19-9 criterion, and RECIST partial response. The same subgroups, except those with a cancer antigen 19-9 response, had favorable time to progression results. Data were collected retrospectively and no toxicity results were reported.

A study by Haug et al (2011) evaluated prognostic factors of radioembolization treatment in 26 consecutive patients with unresectable ICC who underwent radioembolization with Y90 glass microspheres.32 All patients had a Karnofsky Performance Status of 60% or more. Mean age was 64.3 years, and 31% had extrahepatic disease. Prior treatments included chemotherapy in 65%, surgery in 28%, localized therapy in 20%, and none in 24%. Tumor response results according to RECIST criteria were: complete remission in 0%; partial response in 22%; stable disease in 65%; and progressive disease in 13%. Median OS was 51 weeks, and multivariate analysis found that a partial response from the quantitative interpretation of positron emission tomography was a significant independent predictor of survival. The authors found no cases of grade 3 toxicity in transaminases or bilirubin.

Saxena et al (2010) prospectively evaluated 25 patients with unresectable ICC who received radioembolization with Y90 resin microspheres.26 Extrahepatic disease was present in 48% and the mean age was 57 years. Prior treatments included surgery in 40%, chemotherapy in 72%, radiofrequency ablation in 6.1%, and EBRT in 3.0%. By RECIST tumor response criteria, complete remission was seen in 0%, partial response in 24%, stable disease in 48%, and progressive disease in 20%. Follow-up was collected between 0.4 months and 55 months (median, 8.1 months). In the entire group, the median OS was 9.3 months. Among subgroups, longer survival duration was seen in patients with peripheral tumors and those with ECOG Performance Status score of 0. The proportion of patients with both grade 3 albumin toxicity and grade 3 bilirubin toxicity was 8%. Grade 3 alkaline phosphatase toxicity was observed in 4%. One (4%) patient experienced duodenal ulcer due to malperfusion of Y90 microspheres.

A study by Ibrahim et al (2008) reported on results for radioembolization with Y90 glass microspheres among 24 patients with unresectable ICC.33 The group was 33% female and had a median age of 68 years. Extrahepatic disease was present in 33%. ECOG Performance Status scores were 0 in 42%, 1 in 50%, and 2 in 8%. Prior chemotherapy had been used in 29% of patients. Using World Health Organization tumor response criteria, complete remission was observed in 0%, partial response in 27%, stable disease in 68%, and progressive disease in 5%. Follow-up was collected over a median of 17.7 months and median OS was 14.9 months. Subgroups that had favorable survival results included those with ECOG Performance Status score of 0, no previous chemotherapy, and peripheral tumor. Grade 3 albumin toxicity was found in 17%, grade 3 bilirubin toxicity in 4%, and 1 (4%) patient developed a duodenal ulcer.

Rayar et al (2015) reported on successful downstaging of unresectable ICCs after radioembolization in 8 patients with initial unresectability due to the involvement of hepatic veins or portal veins of the future liver remnant.31 After radioembolization, all patients underwent successful resection.
Section Summary: ICC
The evidence for radioembolization in ICC primarily consists of retrospective case reviews. Across studies, the median survival in patients treated with radioembolization ranged from 6 to 24 months. There is little, direct comparative data available to demonstrate the effect on survival. Side effects are common but generally mild.

Radioembolization for Unresectable Neuroendocrine Tumors
Clinical Context and Test Purpose
The purpose of radioembolization in patients who have unresectable neuroendocrine tumors is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: Does radioembolization improve the net health outcome in individuals with unresectable neuroendocrine tumors?

The following PICOs were used to select literature to inform this review.

Patients
The relevant population of interest are individuals with unresectable neuroendocrine tumors. These tumors are an uncommon, heterogeneous group of mostly slow-growing, hormone-secreting malignancies, with an average patient age of 60 years. Primary neuroendocrine tumors vary in location, but most are either carcinoids (which most commonly arise in the midgut area) or pancreatic islet cells.

Interventions
The treatment being considered is radioembolization.

Comparators
The following practice is currently being used to make decisions about unresectable neuroendocrine tumors: standard of care, usually palliative. Conventional therapy is generally considered to be palliative supportive care, to control, eradicate, or debulk hepatic metastases, often to palliate carcinoid syndrome or local pain from liver capsular stretching. Therapies for unresectable metastatic neuroendocrine tumors include medical (somatostatin analogues like octreotide), systemic chemotherapy, ablation (radiofrequency or cryotherapy), TAE or TACE, or radiotherapy. Although patients often achieve symptom relief with octreotide, the disease eventually becomes refractory, with a median duration of symptom relief of approximately 13 months, with no known effect on survival. Systemic chemotherapy for these tumors has revealed that: (1) modest response rates are of limited duration; (2) it is more effective for pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors than carcinoids; and (3) it is frequently associated with significant toxicity. Chemoembolization has shown response rates of nearly 80%, but the effect is of short duration, and a survival benefit has not been demonstrated.

Outcomes
The general outcomes of interest are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. Although considered indolent tumors at the time of diagnosis, up to 75% of patients experienced liver metastases and with metastases to the liver, 5-year survival rates are less than 20%. Surgical resection of the metastases is considered the only curative option; however, less than 10% of patients are eligible for resection, because most patients have multiple diffuse lesions.

Carcinoid tumors, particularly if they metastasize to the liver, can result in excessive vasoactive amine secretion including serotonin and are commonly associated with the carcinoid syndrome (diarrhea, flush, bronchoconstriction, right valvular heart failure).

The timeframe for outcome measures varies from several months to five years.
Systematic Reviews
Devic et al (2014) conducted a meta-analysis of studies evaluating radioembolization for liver-dominant metastatic neuroendocrine tumors.35 The analysis included 12 studies that provided RECIST data for hepatic metastatic neuroendocrine tumors treated with radioembolization. For Y90 radioembolization with resin microspheres only, objective radiographic response rates (complete remission or partial response by RECIST) ranged from 12% to 80%, with a random-effects weighted average of 50% (95% CI, 38% to 62%). Disease control rates (complete remission, partial response, stable disease) ranged from 62% to 100%, with a random-effects weighted average of 86% (95% CI, 78% to 92%).

Nonrandomized Comparative Studies
Engelman et al (2014) retrospectively compared transarterial, liver-directed therapies, including radioembolization, hepatic artery embolization (HAE), and hepatic artery chemoembolization (HACE), in 42 patients treated for metastatic neuroendocrine tumors.36 Treatment decisions were at the discretion of the referring physician and interventional radiologist, but the decision to proceed with therapy was typically based on the progression of symptoms nonresponsive to octreotide therapy or rapid progression of liver tumor burden on imaging. Seventeen patients had HACE, 13 had HAE, and 12 had radioembolization. Among the 27 patients with symptoms related to their liver metastases, there were no statistically significant differences in symptom improvement at 3 months after first liver-directed therapy across treatment modalities (6/13 for HACE; 4/8 for HAE; 5/6 for RE; p=0.265). There were no differences between treatment modalities in radiographic response at 6 months postprocedure (p=0.134), time to progression (p=0.968), or OS (p=0.30).

Case Series
Rhee et al (2008) reported on the results of a multicenter, open-label, phase 2 study that assessed the safety and efficacy of radioembolization, using glass or resin microspheres, in 42 patients with metastatic neuroendocrine liver disease who had failed prior treatment(s), including medical (e.g., octreotide), surgical resection, bland or chemoembolization, and radiofrequency ablation or cryoablation.37 RECIST criteria were used to assess tumor response, which showed 92% of glass patients and 94% of resin patients had a partial response or had a stable disease at 6 months after treatment. Median survival was 22 months for glass and 28 months for resin.

Cao et al (2010) reported on outcomes for 58 patients with unresectable neuroendocrine liver metastases from 2 hospitals who were treated with radioembolization from 2003 to 2008.38 Response was assessed with radiographic evidence before and after radioembolization and measured using RECIST guidelines. Systemic chemotherapy was routinely given at a single institution. Mean patient age at the time of radioembolization was 61 years (range, 29-84 years). Primary tumor site varied and included small bowel, pancreas, colon, thyroid, lung, and unknown. Thirty-one patients underwent surgical resection of their primary tumor, which was classified as a low grade in 15, intermediate grade in 7, and high grade in 7. Forty-three percent of patients had extrhepatic metastatic disease at study entry. Median follow-up was 21 months (range, 1-61 months). Fifty-one patients were evaluable, and 6 achieved complete remission, 14 had a partial response, 14 had stable disease, and 17 experienced disease progression. OS rates at 1, 2, and 3 years were 86%, 58%, and 47%, respectively. Median survival was 36 months (range, 1-61 months). Prognostic factors for survival included the extent of tumor involvement of the liver, radiographic response to treatment, the presence of extrahepatic disease at the time of radioembolization, the histologic grade of the tumor, and whether patients responded to radioembolization.

King et al (2008) reported on outcomes for patients treated in a single institution prospective study.34 Thirty-four patients with unresectable neuroendocrine liver metastases were given radioactive microspheres (SIR-Spheres) and concomitant 7-day systemic infusion of fluorouracil (5-FU), between 2003 and 2005. Mean patient age was 61 years (range, 32-79 years). Mean follow-up was 35.2 months. Primary tumor sites varied and included bronchus (n=1), thyroid (n=2), gastrointestinal (n=15), pancreas (n=8), and unknown (n=8). Subjective changes from baseline hormone symptoms were reported every three months. Twenty-four (71%) patients had, at baseline assessment, symptoms of carcinoid syndrome, including diarrhea, flushing, or rash. At 3
months, 18 (55%) of 33 patients reported improvements in symptoms, as did 16 (50%) of 32 at 6 months. Radiologic tumor response was observed in 50% of patients and included 6 (18%) complete remission and 11 (32%) partial response. Mean OS was 29.4 months.

Kennedy et al (2008) retrospectively reviewed 148 patients from 10 institutions with unresectable hepatic metastases from neuroendocrine tumors. All patients had completed treatment of the primary tumor and metastatic disease and were not excluded based on prior therapy. The total number of resin microsphere treatments was 185, with retreatment in 22.3% of patients. 19.6% received 2 treatments, 2.7% received 3 treatments. All patients were followed using imaging studies at regular intervals to assess tumor response (using either World Health Organization or RECIST criteria) until death, or they were censored if a different type of therapy was given after the microspheres. Median follow-up was 42 months. By imaging, response rates were a stable disease in 22.7%; partial response in 60.5%; complete remission in 2.7% and progressive disease in 4.9%. Hepatic and extrahepatic metastases contributed to death in most patients, with 7% lost to follow-up. Median survival was 70 months.

Additional case series in patients with treatment-refractory, unresectable neuroendocrine hepatic metastases have shown good tumor response and improvement in clinical symptoms with radioembolization.

Section Summary: Unresectable Neuroendocrine Tumors

The evidence for the use of radioembolization to treat unresectable neuroendocrine tumors primarily consists of retrospective case reviews. Objective response rates ranged from 12% to 80% and disease control rates ranged from 62% to 100% in a 2014 systematic review. In a small nonrandomized comparative study, radioembolization, HAE, and HACE appeared similar in terms of radiographic response, time to progression, and OS, but the inference is limited by study designs and small sample sizes.

Radioembolization for Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastases from CRC and Prior Treatment Failure

Clinical Context and Test Purpose

The purpose of radioembolization in patients who have unresectable intrahepatic metastases from CRC and prior treatment failure is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: Does radioembolization improve the net health outcome in individuals with unresectable intrahepatic metastases from CRC and prior treatment failure?

The following PICOs were used to select literature to inform this review.

Patients

The relevant population of interest are individuals with unresectable intrahepatic metastases from CRC and prior treatment failure. Fifty to 60 percent of patients with CRC will develop metastases, either synchronously or metachronously. Select patients with liver-only metastases that are surgically resectable can be cured, with some reports showing 5-year survival rates exceeding 50%. The emphasis of treating these patients with the potentially curable disease is complete removal of all tumors with negative surgical margins. Most patients diagnosed with the metastatic colorectal disease are initially classified as having unresectable disease. In some with metastatic disease limited to the liver, preoperative chemotherapy is sometimes used to downstage the metastases from metastatic lesions to resectable lesions (conversion chemotherapy).

Interventions

The treatment being considered is radioembolization.
Comparators

The following practice is currently being used to make decisions about unresectable intrahepatic metastases from CRC and prior treatment failure: standard of care, usually palliative. In patients with unresectable disease, the primary treatment goal is palliative, with a survival benefit shown in both second- and third-line systemic chemotherapy. Recent advances in chemotherapy, including oxaliplatin, irinotecan, and targeted antibodies like cetuximab, have doubled the median survival in this population from less than one year to more than two years. Palliative chemotherapy using combined systemic and HAI may increase disease-free intervals for patients with unresectable hepatic metastases from CRC.

Outcomes

The general outcomes of interest are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity.

Table 7. Outcomes of Interest for Individuals with Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastases from Colorectal Cancer and Prior Treatment Failure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment-related morbidity</td>
<td>Outcomes of interest include complete remission, partial response, PFS, and stable disease</td>
<td>≥3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PFS: progression-free survival.

Systematic Reviews

In a systematic review, Saxena et al (2014) evaluated 20 experimental and observational studies on radioembolization for chemoresistant, unresectable CRC liver metastasis (total n=979 patients). They included 2 RCTs (Gray et al [2001]; Hendlitz et al [2010]; described below), 5 non-RCTs or well-designed cohort studies, and 13 observational studies. After radioembolization, the average reported complete remissions and partial response rates from 16 studies were 0% (range, 0%-6%) and 31% (range, 0%-73%), respectively. Nine months was the median time to intrahepatic progression (range, 6-16 months). In 11 studies reporting on OS, the median survival time was 12 months (range, 8.3-3.6 months).

Rosenbaum et al (2013) evaluated 13 relevant studies in a systematic review on radioembolization as monotherapy and 13 studies on radioembolization combined with chemotherapy for chemoresistant, unresectable CRC liver metastasis. Complete remission, partial response, and stable disease rates ranged from 29% to 90% with radioembolization only and from 59% to 100% for radioembolization plus chemotherapy. At 12 months, survival rates ranged from 37% to 59% with radioembolization only and from 43% to 74% for radioembolization plus chemotherapy.

A 2010 technology assessment from the California Technology Assessment Forum assessed 25 studies on the use for radioembolization and inoperable metastatic CRC to the liver, including 2 RCTs (Gray et al [2001]; Van Hazel et al [2004]; described below), a small retrospective study comparing selective internal radiotherapy (SIRT) with chemoembolization (n=36), and 21 case series. The assessment concluded the three comparative studies used different control interventions and that the nonrandomized study did not show any convincing improvements over chemoembolization. The reviewer found it feasible to deliver radiotherapy to liver metastases and achieve at least partial response in a substantial portion of patients with relatively few serious adverse events. He also found that the results of the two randomized studies were encouraging but not definitive because the trials were very small, response rates in the control groups were lower than expected, and control groups were not given what was then considered standard first-line chemotherapy for metastatic CRC. The assessment concluded the use of SIRT for unresectable CRC did not meet any of the California Technology Assessment Forum criteria.

A Cochrane review by Townsend et al (2009) assessed the efficacy and toxicity of radioembolization, alone or with systemic or regional hepatic artery chemotherapy, in the treatment of metastatic CRC liver metastases. Two trials met reviewers’ inclusion criteria: Gray et al (2001) and van Hazel et al (2004). Reviewers concluded there was a lack of evidence that SIRT improved survival or QOL in patients with metastatic CRC, whether given alone or with
chemistry, and that there was a need for well-designed, adequately powered phase 3 trials assessing the effect of SIRT when used with contemporary combination chemotherapy regimens.

The meta-analysis by Vente et al (2009; previously described) included 19 studies (total n=792 patients) assessing metastatic CRC patients treated with Y90 radioembolization.7 Included in the meta-analysis were 2 RCTs (Gray et al [2001],47 van Hazel et al [2004]50). Two covariates were included in the meta-regression model: (1) whether an older generation of cytostatic agents (5-FU/LV [leucovorin or floxuridine]) or a newer generation (5-FU/LV plus oxaliplatin [FOLFOX] or 5-FU/LV plus irinotecan) was used, and (2) whether Y90 radioembolization was given as salvage therapy or as first-line treatment with adjuvant chemotherapy. The specific cytostatic agent(s) used did not affect the response (p=0.96). Tumor response to Y90 radioembolization was high, with any response rates of approximately 80% in a salvage setting, and more than 90% when used as a first-line neoadjuvant treatment to chemotherapy, regardless of the chemotherapy regimen used. Median survival after Y90 radioembolization, irrespective of differences in determinants (microspheres type, chemotherapy protocol, salvage or first line), varied from 6.7 to 17.0 months.

**Randomized Controlled Trials**

A phase 3 RCT by van Hazel et al (2016) compared modified FOLFOX chemotherapy and FOLFOX chemotherapy plus SIRT in 530 patients with previously untreated liver-dominant metastatic disease.52 Bevacizumab was permitted as additional treatment at the discretion of the treating physician. About 40% of patients had extrahepatic metastases at randomization and about 28% had metastases with more than 25% liver involvement. The primary endpoint was overall (any site) PFS. Secondary endpoints included liver-specific outcomes such as PFS in the liver, tumor response rate, and liver resection rate. The primary endpoint of PFS at any site showed no difference between groups (10.6 months for radioembolization vs 10.2 months for control; hazard ratio, 0.93; p=0.43). Secondary endpoints of median PFS in the liver and objective response rate for radioembolization in the liver vs controls were improved in the radioembolization group (liver PFS, 20.5 months vs 12.6 months; liver response rate, 78.7% vs 68.8%), all respectively. OS outcomes were not available at the time of publication. The investigators have planned to analyze OS in combination with two other studies of chemotherapy with and without radioembolization that have also not been completed. This combined preplanned analysis should provide important data on the efficacy of radioembolization (in combination with current chemotherapy regimens) in first-line treatment of unresectable metastatic CRC.

The RCT by Gray et al (2001) randomized 74 patients with bilobar unresectable liver metastases to monthly HAI with 5-FU alone or to 5-FU plus a single infusion of Y90 microspheres.47 The investigators closed the trial after entering 74 patients (n=70 eligible for randomization). The original goal was 95 patients. The smaller study population was adequate to detect increases in response rate (from 20% to 55%) and median disease time to progression (by 32% from 4.5 months), with 80% power and 95% confidence, but lacked sufficient statistical power to detect changes in survival. To monitor responses to therapy, investigators serially measured serum levels of carcinoembryonic antigen and estimated tumor cross-sectional area and volume from repeated computerized tomography scans read by physicians blinded to treatment assignment. For HAI plus radioembolization vs HAI, they reported increased overall responses (complete remission plus partial response) measured by area (44% vs 18%; p=0.01) and volume (50% vs 24%; p=0.03), or by serum carcinoembryonic antigen levels (72% vs 47%; p=0.004), all respectively. They also reported increased time to progression detected by increased area (9.7 months vs 15.9 months; p=0.001) or volume (7.6 months vs 12.0 months; p=0.04), both respectively. However, there were no statistically significant differences between treatment arms in actutimes survival rates (p=0.18) or in 11 QOL measures. Treatment-related complications (grades 3-4) included 23 events in each arm (primarily changes in liver function tests). Nevertheless, investigators concluded that a “single injection of SIR-Spheres plus HAI is substantially more effective” than the same HAI regimen delivered alone. Although the trial showed significantly longer time to progression with radioembolization, several issues make the conclusion less certain. Accrual was halted early, leaving the study underpowered. Although the trial had an institutional review board oversight, the reporting suggested early closure was at the sole discretion of the principal investigator.
without independent review or prospectively designed data monitoring procedures and stopping rules. While in this trial, response rate and time to progression after SIRT plus HAI appeared superior to the same outcomes after HAI alone, results for the SIRT plus HAI group are within the range reported by other randomized trials of HAI in comparable patients. Results of this trial may reflect the use of a shorter-than-standard duration of HAI therapy and could be confounded by the administration of nonprotocol chemotherapy before and after SIRT. The reported increases in response rates and time to progression improved neither duration of survival nor QOL.

A phase 2 RCT (2004) by the same research group assessed 21 patients with advanced colorectal liver metastases; a total of 11 patients received systemic chemotherapy (flupfluoracil and leucovorin) plus radioembolization, and 10 received systemic chemotherapy alone. Disease time to progression was greater in those receiving combination therapy (18.6 months vs 3.6 months, respectively; p<0.001).

A phase 3 RCT by Hendliz et al (2010), which assessed 46 patients, compared intravenous 5-FU plus radioembolization (SIR-Spheres) with intravenous 5-FU alone in CRC metastatic to the liver and refractory to standard chemotherapy. The time to liver progression (the primary outcome) was significantly longer in the group receiving SIR-Spheres (2.1 months vs 5.5 months, respectively; p=0.003). After progression, patients received further treatment, including ten in the 5-FU alone arm who received radioembolization. There was no difference in median survival (7.3 months vs 10.0 months, respectively; p=0.80).

Nonrandomized Comparative Studies
Seidensticker et al (2012) published a retrospective, matched-pair comparison of radioembolization plus best supportive care with best supportive care alone for patients with chemorefractory, liver-dominant colorectal metastases (n=29 in each group). Patients were matched on tumor burden, prior treatments, and additional clinical criteria. Results showed prolongation of survival in patients who received radioembolization (median survival, 8.3 months vs 3.5 months; p<0.001; hazard ratio, 0.3; 95% CI, 0.16 to 0.55; p<0.001). Adverse events were considered generally mild-to-moderate and manageable.

Section Summary: Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastatic CRC
The evidence for the use of radioembolization to treat unresectable intrahepatic metastatic CRC includes systematic reviews, RCTs, and observational studies. RCTs reported mixed results for radioembolization compared with alternatives in terms of time to progression or PFS; data were generally not available for OS. Radiofrequency ablation has been found inferior to resection in local recurrence rates and three-year OS rates; further, it is generally reserved for patients with disease that cannot be completely resected due to patient comorbidities, location of metastases (i.e., adjacent to a major vessel), or an estimate of inadequate liver reserve following resection. Radiofrequency ablation is recommended for nonsurgical candidates with small metastases. The role of local (liver-directed) therapy (including radioembolization, chemoembolization, and conformal radiotherapy) in debulking unresectable metastatic disease remains controversial.

Radioembolization for Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastases from Other Cancers
Case reports have been published on the use of radioembolization in many other types of cancer with hepatic metastases, including breast, melanoma, head and neck (including parotid gland), pancreaticobiliary, anal, thymic, thyroid, endometrial, lung, kidney, gastric, small bowel, esophageal, ovarian, cervical, prostatic, bladder, and for sarcoma and lymphoma.

Clinical Context and Test Purpose
The purpose of radioembolization in patients who have unresectable intrahepatic metastases from other cancers is to provide a treatment option that is an alternative to or an improvement on existing therapies.

The question addressed in this evidence review is: Does radioembolization improvement the net health outcome in individuals with unresectable intrahepatic metastases from other cancers?
The following PICOs were used to select literature to inform this review.

**Patients**
The relevant population of interest are individuals with unresectable intrahepatic metastases from other cancers.

**Interventions**
The treatment being considered is radioembolization.

**Comparators**
The following practice is currently being used to make decisions about other unresectable intrahepatic metastases: standard of care.

**Outcomes**
The general outcomes of interest are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity.

### Table 8. Outcomes of Interest for Individuals with Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastases from Other Cancers (e.g., Breast, Melanoma, Pancreatic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
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<td>≥3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PFS: progression-free survival.

**Metastatic Intrahepatic Breast Cancer**
Most studies on the use of radioembolization for metastatic breast cancer have evaluated the use of radioembolization alone (i.e., not in combination with chemotherapy) either between lines of chemotherapy or in patients refractory to standard of care chemotherapy.\(^56\).

**Case Series**
Smits et al (2013) reviewed 6 studies on radioembolization for metastatic breast cancer (total n=198 participants).\(^57\). Complete remission, partial response, and stable disease control rates at 2 to 4 months posttreatment varied from 78% to 96%. In 4 studies, the median survival ranged from 10.8 to 20.9 months. Ten patients had gastric ulceration, and three patients died due to treatment.

Tables 9 and 10 list the case series characteristics and outcomes. These tables combine the cases reported in the Smits et al (2013) systematic review as well as others reported since the publication of that review.

### Table 9. Summary of Key Case Series Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Treatment Delivery</th>
<th>Follow-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pieper et al (2016)(^58)</td>
<td>Single center from 2006-2015</td>
<td>44 women with unresectable liver-dominant breast metastases who had failed 2+ lines of chemo</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>121 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon et al (2014)(^59)</td>
<td>Single center</td>
<td>75 women with stable extrahepatic disease who had hepatic tumor progression after systemic chemo</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxena et al (2014)(^60)</td>
<td>Single center from 2006-2012</td>
<td>40 women with unresectable, chemo-resistant (at least 1 line of systemic chemo) breast cancer-related liver metastases</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>11.2 mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cianni et al (2013)(^61)</td>
<td>Single center</td>
<td>52 women with chemotherapy-refractory breast cancer and inoperable liver metastases; chemo administered previously to all patients</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radioembolization for Primary and Metastatic Tumors of the Liver

Study | Institution | Participants | Treatment Delivery | Follow-Up
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Haug et al (2012) | | 58 women with chemo-refractory breast cancer and unresectable hepatic metastases | Yttrium-90 RE | 3 mo
Jakobs et al (2008) | | 30 (29 women, 1 man) patients with whole-liver treatment for breast cancer metastases and had failed prior polycytemia regimens | Yttrium-90 RE | 4.2 mo
Bangash et al (2007) | | 27 women with progressive liver metastases from breast cancer while on polycytemia | Yttrium-90 RE | 90 d
Coldwell et al (2007) | 3 hospitals | 44 patients with hepatic metastases who failed 1st-, 2nd-, or 3rd-line treatment for primary breast tumor and not candidates for RFA, TACE, resection, IMRT, or SRT | Yttrium-90 RE | 14 mo

chemo: chemotherapy; IMRT: intensity-modulated radiotherapy; RE: radioembolization; RFA: radiofrequency ablation; SRT: stereotactic radiotherapy; TACE: transarterial chemoembolization.

Table 10. Summary of Key Case Series Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Median OS</th>
<th>Response, %</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pieper et al (2016)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>184 d</td>
<td>CR: 0%</td>
<td>Grade 1: 1a &lt;br&gt; Grade 3: 1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon et al (2014)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>6.6 mo</td>
<td>PR: 56% &lt;br&gt; SD: 35% &lt;br&gt; PD: 10%</td>
<td>Grade 1-2: 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxena et al (2014)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>13.6 mo</td>
<td>CR: 0% &lt;br&gt; PR: 26% &lt;br&gt; SD: 39% &lt;br&gt; PD: 29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cianni et al (2013)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>11.5 mo</td>
<td>CR: 0% &lt;br&gt; PR: 56% &lt;br&gt; SD: 35% &lt;br&gt; PD: 10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haug et al (2012)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>47 wk</td>
<td>CR: 0% &lt;br&gt; PR: 26% &lt;br&gt; SD: 63% &lt;br&gt; PD: 12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakobs et al (2008)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>11.7 mo</td>
<td>CR: 61%&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; &lt;br&gt; PR: 35%&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt; &lt;br&gt; SD: 49%&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1 death&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangash et al (2007)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>2.6-6.8 mo&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CR: 39% &lt;br&gt; PR: 39% &lt;br&gt; SD: 52% &lt;br&gt; PD: 9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldwell et al (2007)</td>
<td>Yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>&gt;14 mo</td>
<td>CR: 47%&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No radiation-related liver failures observed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CR: complete response; OS: overall survival; PD: progressive disease; PR: partial response; RE: radioembolization; SD: stable disease.

a Cholecystitis.
b Duodenal ulceration.
c For 38 women with ≥1 mo follow-up.
d For 23 patients with follow-up data, after median follow-up of 4 mo.
e Death due to treatment-related hepatic toxicity after median follow-up of 14.2 mo.
f After 90-d follow-up.
g By Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status.
h After 12-wk follow-up.

Metastatic Melanoma

The evidence related to the use of radioembolization for melanoma consists of relatively small observational studies, many of which focus on patients with uveal melanoma, for whom the liver is the most common site of metastatic disease.

Nonrandomized Comparative Studies

Xing et al (2017) conducted a retrospective observational study comparing outcomes for patients who had unresectable melanoma (both uveal and cutaneous) liver metastases refractory to standard chemotherapy treated with Y90 radioembolization (n=28) or best supportive care (n=30). The groups were similar at baseline in terms of Child-Pugh class, ECOG Performance Status scores, age, sex, and race. Patients treated with radioembolization had larger tumors at baseline (mean, 7.28 cm) than those treated with best supportive care (mean, 4.19 cm; p=0.02). Median OS from diagnosis of melanoma liver metastases was longer in radioembolization-treated subjects (19.9 months vs 4.8 months; p<0.000), as was median OS from diagnosis of the primary melanoma (119.9 months vs 26.1 months; p<0.001), respectively. Pre- and posttreatment imaging studies were available for 24 (85.7%) of 28 of those treated with radioembolization. Of those, no patients had complete remission, 5 (17.9%) patients had a partial response, 9 (32.1%) patients had...
stable disease, and 10 (35.7%) patients had progressive disease. Two patients receiving radioembolization had major (grade 5) clinical toxicities (ascites and hepatic encephalopathy and eventual death).

**Case Series**
Eldredge-Hindy et al (2016) retrospectively evaluated outcomes for the use of Y90 radioembolization in 71 patients with biopsy-confirmed uveal melanoma liver metastases.67, Median time from the diagnosis of liver metastases to radioembolization was 9.8 months (95% CI, 7.4 to 12.2 months), and 82% of patients had received prior liver-directed therapies. Sixty-one (86%) patients had computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging evaluation of treatment response at 3 months post-radioembolization. Of those, 5 (8%) patients had a partial response, 32 (52%) patients had stable disease, and 24 (39%) patients had disease progression. Median OS was 12.3 months (range, 1.9-49.3 months).

Several smaller studies published from 2009 to 2013 have reported on the use of radioembolization in patients with hepatic metastases from melanoma.68-71, Three included only patients with ocular melanoma,68,69,70, and the fourth included patients with ocular or cutaneous melanoma.71, Sample sizes ranged between 11 patients and 32 patients. Three studies excluded those with poor performance status. Median age was in the 50s for 3 studies and 61 in the fourth. One article did not describe any previous treatment, and another described it incompletely. Three studies reported tumor response data, by RECIST criteria. Among 32 patients in the study by Gonsalves et al (2011), 1 (3%) patient had complete remission, 1 (3%) had a partial response; 18 (56%) had stable disease, and 12 (38%) had progressive disease.68, In the study of 13 patients by Klingenstein et al (2013), none had complete remission; 8 (62%) had a partial response; 2 (15%) had stable disease, and 3 (23%) had progressive disease.70, Nine of 11 patients in Kennedy et al (2009) provided response data: 1 had complete remission; 6 had a partial response; 1 had stable disease, and 1 had progressive disease.69, Median survival in Gonsalves et al (2011), Klingenstein et al (2013), and Kennedy et al (2009) were 10.0 months, 19 months, and not yet reached, respectively. Gonsalves et al (2011) reported on 4 (12.5%) patients with grade 3 or 4 liver toxicity. Klingenstein et al (2013) observed 1 patient with marked hepatomegaly. Kennedy et al (2009) described 1 patient with a grade 3 gastric ulcer. The fourth study (Piduru et al [2012]71; n=12) did not include any toxicity data.

**Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer**
Michl et al (2014) reported on a case series on radioembolization for pancreatic cancer.72, A response was seen in 47%, with median local PFS in the liver of 3.4 months (range, 0.9-45.0 months). Median OS was 9.0 months (range, 0.9-53.0 months) and 1-year survival was 24%.

**Hepatic Sarcoma**
Miller et al (2018) retrospectively reviewed 39 patients with metastatic (n=37) or primary (n=2) liver sarcoma in a multicenter study.73, All patients had received at least 1 course of chemotherapy before receiving resin-based (n=17) or glass-based (n=22) Y90 radioembolization (see Table 11). Most toxicities observed (93%) were grade 1 or 2, and the objective response rate (complete and partial responses) was 36% (see Table 8). Six months after treatment, 30 patients showed stable disease or response, and the overall median OS was 30 months (95% CI, 12 to 43 months). The study was limited by its retrospective nature and by differences in patient selection and therapy techniques among the four centers represented. Also, the study might have been statistically underpowered.

**Table 11. Summary of Case Series Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Treatment Delivery</th>
<th>Follow-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miller et al (2018)73</td>
<td>4 centers</td>
<td>39 patients with metastatic (n=37) or primary (n=2) liver sarcoma</td>
<td>Previous chemotherapy prior to resin-based (n=17) or glass-based (n=22) yttrium-90 RE</td>
<td>6 mo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RE: radioembolization.
Table 12. Summary of Case Series Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Median OS (95% CI), mo</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>ORR, %</th>
<th>Tumor Response at 6-Month Follow-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miller et al (2018)73</td>
<td>30 (12 to 43)</td>
<td>93% of toxicities grade 1 or 2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30 patients had stable disease or response to treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CI: confidence interval; ORR: objective response rate; OS: overall survival.

Section Summary: Unresectable Intrahepatic Metastases From Other Cancers

The evidence for the use of radioembolization to treat metastatic breast cancer consists of case series including 27 to 75 patients, primarily patients who progressed while on chemotherapy. Median survival ranged from 3 to 21 months and partial response ranged from 25% to 60%.

The evidence bases for metastatic melanoma have demonstrated that radioembolization has a significant tumor response; however, improvement in survival has not been demonstrated in controlled comparative studies and some serious adverse events.

The evidence bases for metastatic pancreatic cancer and hepatic sarcoma are currently insufficient to draw definitive conclusions on treatment efficacy.

Summary of Evidence

For individuals who have unresectable HCC who receive radioembolization or radioembolization with a liver transplant, the evidence includes primarily retrospective and prospective observational studies, with limited evidence from RCTs. The relevant outcomes are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. Observational studies have suggested that radioembolization has high response rates compared with historical controls. Two small pilot RCTs have compared radioembolization with alternative therapies for HCC, including TACE and TACE with DEB. Both trials reported similar outcomes for radioembolization compared with alternatives. Evidence from observational studies has demonstrated that radioembolization can permit successful liver transplantation in certain patients. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have unresectable ICC who receive radioembolization, the evidence includes case series. The relevant outcomes are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. Comparisons of these case series to case series of alternative treatments have suggested that radioembolization for primary ICC has response rates similar to those seen with standard chemotherapy. Radioembolization may play a role for patients with unresectable tumors that are chemorefractory or who are unable to tolerate systemic chemotherapy. However, the evidence is not yet sufficiently robust to draw definitive conclusions about treatment efficacy. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals who have unresectable neuroendocrine tumors who receive radioembolization, the evidence includes an open-label phase 2 study, retrospective reviews, and case series, some of which have compared radioembolization with other transarterial liver-directed therapies. The relevant outcomes are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. This evidence has suggested that radioembolization provides outcomes similar to standard therapies and historical controls for patients with neuroendocrine tumor-related symptoms or progression of the liver tumor. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals who have unresectable intrahepatic metastases from CRC and prior treatment failure who receive radioembolization, the evidence includes several small- to moderate-sized RCTs, prospective trials, and retrospective studies using a variety of comparators, as well as systematic reviews of these studies. The relevant outcomes are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. RCTs of patients with prior treatment failure have methodologic problems, do not show definitive superiority of radioembolization compared with alternatives but tend to show greater tumor response with radioembolization. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.
For individuals who have unresectable intrahepatic metastases from other cancers (e.g., breast, melanoma, pancreatic) who receive radioembolization, the evidence includes observational studies. The relevant outcomes are OS, functional outcomes, QOL, and treatment-related morbidity. These studies have shown significant tumor response; however, improvement in survival has not been demonstrated in controlled comparative studies. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

Supplemental Information

Clinical Input From Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate with and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

2015 Input

In response to requests from Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, input was received from 3 physician specialty societies (with 5 individual responses) and 1 academic medical center (with 4 individual responses), for a total of 9 respondents, in 2015. There was consensus supporting the use of radioembolization for hepatic metastases from melanoma, particularly ocular melanoma, and breast cancer. There was also consensus supporting the use of radioembolization for treatment of primary intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. There was less consensus on the use of radioembolization for hepatic metastases from other specific tumor types, including pancreatic cancer. However, many reviewers supported the use of radioembolization for treatment of other radiosensitive tumors metastatic to the liver with the liver-limited or liver-dominant disease for symptom palliation or prolongation of survival.

2010-2011 Input

In response to requests from Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, input was received from 2 physician specialty societies (with 5 individual responses) and 6 academic medical centers, for a total of 11 respondents, in 2010 and again in 2011. For the 2011 review, input was received from 2 physician specialty societies and 3 academic medical centers; all but 1 academic medical center had provided input in 2010. There was strong support for the use of radioembolization in patients with primary hepatocellular carcinoma, as a bridge to liver transplant in hepatocellular carcinoma, and in neuroendocrine tumors. There was also strong support for use of radioembolization in patients with liver metastases from colorectal cancers and support for its use in patients with liver metastases from other cancers but with less consensus than for colorectal metastases. Those providing input were split as to whether radioembolization should be used as monotherapy or in combination with other agents.

The support for the use of radioembolization in patients with chemotherapy-refractory colorectal metastases was primarily to prolong time to tumor progression and subsequent liver failure (a major cause of morbidity and mortality in this patient population), potentially prolonging survival. Additional support for the use of radioembolization in this setting was for the palliation of symptoms from tumor growth and tumor bulk.

Support for the use of radioembolization for liver metastases from tumors other than colorectal or neuroendocrine was generally limited to a number of specific tumor types, in particular, ocular melanoma, cholangiocarcinoma, breast, and pancreas.

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

Primary Hepatobiliary Carcinoma

The NCCN guidelines (v.1.2019) on the treatment of hepatobiliary carcinoma indicate that the use of arterially directed therapies, including transarterial bland embolization, transarterial
chemoembolization, and drug-eluting beads transarterial chemoembolization, and radioembolization with yttrium-90 microspheres may be appropriate provided that the arterial blood supply can be isolated without excessive nontarget treatment.74.

**Metastatic Neuroendocrine Tumors**
The NCCN guidelines (v.2.2019) on the treatment of neuroendocrine tumors give a category 2B recommendation for hepatic regional therapy (arterial embolization, chemoembolization, radioembolization) in the setting of advanced locoregional disease.75.

**Metastatic Colon Cancer**
The NCCN guidelines (v.2.2019) on the treatment of colon cancer provides a consensus recommendation that: "...arterial-directed catheter therapy, in particular yttrium-90 microsphere selective internal radiation, is an option in highly selected patients with chemotherapy-resistant/refractory disease and with predominant hepatic metastases."76.

**U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations**
Not applicable.

**Medicare National Coverage**
There is no national coverage determination. In the absence of a national coverage determination, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

**Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials**
Some currently ongoing and unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 13.

**Table 13. Summary of Key Trials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatocellular carcinoma</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01135056</td>
<td>Phase III Multi-Centre Open-Label Randomized Controlled Trial of Selective Internal Radiation Therapy (SIRT) Versus Sorafenib in Locally Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma (SIRveNIB)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>Jul 2018 (ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01126645</td>
<td>Evaluation of Sorafenib in Combination With Local Microtherapy Guided by Gd-EOB-DTPA Enhanced MRI in Patients With Inoperable Hepatocellular Carcinoma</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>Dec 2018 (Completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01556490</td>
<td>A Phase III Clinical Trial of Intra-arterial TheraSphere in the Treatment of Patients With Unresectable Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>Sept 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unpublished</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01482442</td>
<td>A Prospective Randomized Open-labeled Trial Comparing RADIOEMBOLIZATION With Yttrium 90 Microspheres and Sorafenib in Patients With Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>Apr 2016 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00846131</td>
<td>A Single-Center Proof of Concept Pilot Study to Evaluate the Safety, Efficacy, and Tolerability of Sorafenib Combined With TheraSphere in Subjects With Hepatocellular Carcinoma Awaiting Liver Transplantation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sep 2016 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01381211</td>
<td>Transarterial Radioembolization Versus ChemoEmbolization for the Treatment of HCC: A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial (TRACE Trial)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Dec 2016 (unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metastatic colorectal cancer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01483027</td>
<td>A Phase III Clinical Trial Evaluating TheraSphere in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Carcinoma of the Liver Who Have Failed First Line Chemotherapy</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Sep 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01721954</td>
<td>Assessment of Overall Survival of FOLFOX6m Plus SIR-Spheres Microspheres Versus FOLFOX6m Alone as First-line Treatment</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radioembolization for Primary and Metastatic Tumors of the Liver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISRCTN83867919</td>
<td>FOXFIRE: An open-label randomised phase III trial of 5-Fluorouracil, Oxaliplatin and Folinic acid +/- Interventional Radio-Embolisation as first line treatment for patients with unresectable liver-only or liver-predominant metastatic colorectal cancer</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>Oct 2016 (completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00724503a</td>
<td>Randomised Comparative Study of Folfox6m Plus Sir-Spheres® Microspheres Versus Folfox6m Alone as First Line Treatment in Patients With Nonresectable Liver Metastases From Primary Colorectal Carcinoma (SIRFLOX)</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>May 2015 (completed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cholangiocarcinoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NC01912053</td>
<td>An Open-label, Multicenter, Phase II Trial, to Evaluate the Efficacy of Intra-hepatic Chemotherapy With Gemcitabine and Cisplatin for the Treatment of Intra-hepatic Cholangiocarcinoma, First Line</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Nov 2017 (completed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial.
a Denotes industry-sponsored or cosponsored trial.

References


45. Tice J. Selective internal radiation therapy or radioembolization for inoperable liver metastases from colorectal cancer San Francisco, CA: California Technology Assessment Forum; 2010.


Clinical indications/justification of procedure
- Child-Pugh score
- Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (ECOG)
- Previous treatment(s), duration, and response(s)
- Treatment plan
- Tumor type and description (i.e., resectable or unresectable, primary or metastatic, tumor burden [e.g., liver dominant])
- Pertinent radiological imaging results (i.e., abdominal CT and/or MRI and/or PET)
- Pathology report including tumor node metastasis (TNM) classification
- Current serum chemistry, liver function tests, and tumor marker results

Post Service (in addition to the above, please include the following):
- Results/reports of tests performed
- Procedure report(s)

**Coding**

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy. Inclusion or exclusion of codes does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement.

**MN/IE**

The following services may be considered medically necessary in certain instances and investigational in others. Services may be considered medically necessary when policy criteria are met. Services may be considered investigational when the policy criteria are not met or when the code describes application of a product in the position statement that is investigational.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPT®</td>
<td>37243</td>
<td>Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; for tumors, organ ischemia, or infarction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75894</td>
<td>Transcatheter therapy, embolization, any method, radiological supervision and interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77399</td>
<td>Unlisted procedure, medical radiation physics, dosimetry and treatment devices, and special services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77778</td>
<td>Interstitial radiation source application, complex, includes supervision, handling, loading of radiation source, when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79445</td>
<td>Radiopharmaceutical therapy, by intra-arterial particulate administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCPCS</td>
<td>C2616</td>
<td>Brachytherapy source, nonstranded, yttrium-90, per source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S2095</td>
<td>Transcatheter occlusion or embolization for tumor destruction, percutaneous, any method, using yttrium-90 microspheres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy History**

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/18/2009</td>
<td>New Policy Adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/01/2011</td>
<td>Policy title change from Selective Internal Radiation Therapy for Primary and Metastatic Hepatic Tumors with position change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radioembolization for Primary and Metastatic Tumors of the Liver

Definitions of Decision Determinations

**Medically Necessary:** Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member’s illness, injury, or disease.

**Investigational/Experimental:** A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state governmental is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

**Split Evaluation:** Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions, but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

Prior Authorization Requirements (as applicable to your plan)

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member’s health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member’s eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.