Evidence-based surgery: Dissemination, communication, decision aids
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Citation for published version (APA):
Knops, A. M. (2013). Evidence-based surgery: Dissemination, communication, decision aids

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A tool to balance benefit and harm when deciding about adjuvant therapy

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Br J Cancer. 2009;100(6):913-7
ABSTRACT

Background: Adjuvant therapy aims to prevent outgrowth of residual disease but can induce serious side-effects. Weighing conflicting treatment effects and communicating this information with patients is not elementary.

Aim: This study presents a scheme balancing benefit and harm of adjuvant therapy versus no adjuvant therapy. It is illustrated by the available evidence on adjuvant pelvic external beam radiotherapy (RT) for intermediate risk stage I endometrial carcinoma patients.

Methods: The scheme comprises five outcome possibilities of adjuvant therapy: patients who benefit from adjuvant therapy (some at the cost of complications) versus those who neither benefit nor contract complications, those who do not benefit but contract severe complications, or those who die. Using absolute risk differences, a fictive cohort of 1,000 patients receiving adjuvant RT is categorized.

Results: Three large randomized clinical trials were included. Recurrences will be prevented by adjuvant RT in 60 patients, a majority of 908 patients will neither benefit nor suffer severe radiation-induced harm but 28 patients will suffer severe complications due to adjuvant RT and an expected 4 patients will die.

Conclusion: This scheme readily summarises the different possible treatment outcomes and can be of practical value for clinicians and patients in decision making about adjuvant therapies.
INTRODUCTION

Adjuvant therapy aims to prevent outgrowth of residual disease after surgical removal of a malignancy in order to improve disease-specific and overall survival. However, adjuvant therapy can induce serious side-effects as well. Therefore, the benefit of adjuvant therapy in terms of a reduced risk of recurrence needs to be weighed carefully against the risk of therapy-induced harm, before a decision is made.

Particularly when the effect of available treatment options is ambiguous or equal, patient preferences can play a crucial role in decision making. In a recent study by Pieterse et al., the deciding benefit to choose for neoadjuvant radiotherapy (RT) and the importance of different treatment outcomes was found to vary widely among rectal cancer patients as well as between oncologists and patients. Moreover, oncology patients were found to be more than willing to participate in decision making after being thoroughly informed. Clinicians should therefore adequately inform their patients about the risks and benefits of adjuvant therapy, and elicit patient preferences regarding treatment outcomes.

It is not elementary to weigh conflicting treatment effects and to communicate this information with patients. Parameters such as number needed to treat (NNT) and number needed to harm (NNH) have been proposed to give the clinician some direction of the benefit and harm of adjuvant therapies. However, they often over-simplify the consequences of a treatment. For example, NNT does not differentiate between patients in whom a recurrence is prevented without suffering side-effects, or patients who are spared from a recurrence but who do suffer serious side-effects. Thus, these rather intangible numbers cannot express how many patients will benefit or suffer from the adjuvant therapy.

In intermediate risk stage I endometrial carcinoma for instance, adjuvant pelvic external beam RT is presently the acknowledged treatment to reduce the risk of outgrowth of residual disease in the pelvis. In a recent meta-analysis the benefits of adjuvant RT were reviewed. In the subgroup of intermediate risk patients, a statistically significant reduction of local recurrences was observed when adjuvant RT was applied compared to no adjuvant therapy following surgery (NNT 16.7 women; 95% confidence interval [CI] 12.5 to 25.0). However, this advantage did not result in a better overall or endometrial carcinoma-related survival for these patients. No clear recommendations for clinical practice were given based on these results.

A plain scheme presenting (the risk of) all possible outcomes of adjuvant therapy could provide more insight for clinicians as well as for patients. Such a tool has been designed previously with respect to neoadjuvant RT for resectable rectal carcinomas. Yet, this has not been recognized as a useful tool to facilitate clinician-patient communication when vacillating about the decision for (neo)adjuvant cancer therapy.

The aim of this study is to present a scheme balancing the benefit and harm of adjuvant therapy versus no adjuvant therapy, illustrated by the available evidence on adjuvant pelvic external beam RT for intermediate risk stage I endometrial carcinoma patients.
METHODS

The scheme comprises five outcome possibilities of adjuvant therapy: ranging from patients experiencing full benefit without any harm to patients experiencing full harm, i.e. death from adjuvant therapy (Table 1). To present these different outcome possibilities in natural frequencies is not yet very common, but helpful. Therefore, evidence on the beneficial and harmful effects of adjuvant RT was needed to enter data into the scheme.

All available relevant evidence was searched in PubMed and studies were included if they comprised (1) randomized clinical trials (RCTs), (2) comparing adjuvant pelvic external beam RT following surgery versus surgery alone, (3) in women with stage 1 intermediate risk endometrial carcinoma. Local recurrences and RT-induced harm had to be one of the clinical endpoints measured.

Table 1. Five groups of possible outcomes after adjuvant RT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Definition in this analysis</th>
<th>Equation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Full benefit, no harm</td>
<td>Women in whom RT prevented the development of a local recurrence and who do not suffer from morbidity due to RT.</td>
<td>ARR X (1 - ARI\textsubscript{morbidity})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Benefit with harm</td>
<td>Women in whom RT prevented the development of a local recurrence, but suffer from morbidity induced by RT.</td>
<td>ARR X ARI\textsubscript{morbidity}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Neither benefit nor harm</td>
<td>Women in whom RT did not prevent a local recurrence, but do not suffer from RT-related morbidity.</td>
<td>(1-ARR) X (1-(ARI\textsubscript{morbidity} + ARI\textsubscript{mortality}))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: No benefit but harm</td>
<td>Women in whom RT did not prevent a local recurrence, and suffer from morbidity due to RT.</td>
<td>(1-ARR) X ARI\textsubscript{morbidity}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Full harm</td>
<td>Women who die as a result of RT.</td>
<td>ARI\textsubscript{mortality}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RT: radiotherapy
ARR: absolute risk reduction in the development of local recurrences
ARI\textsubscript{morbidity}: absolute risk increase in radiation-induced morbidity
ARI\textsubscript{mortality}: absolute risk increase in radiation-induced mortality

The extent of benefit and harm in the included studies was determined by means of the absolute risk reduction (ARR) and absolute risk increase (ARI).\textsuperscript{11,12} Treatment benefit can be expressed as an ARR. This expresses the absolute additional beneficial effect of adjuvant therapy over no adjuvant treatment and is equal to the difference between control event rate and experimental event rate found in RCTs (ARR = event rate control group – event rate intervention group). The ARR can also be calculated as the reciprocal of the NNT, which is commonly used to express the number of patients that needs to be treated to gain one additional beneficial outcome. For instance, a NNT of 5 corresponds to an ARR of 1/5 = 0.2.

Although survival is considered to be the ultimate primary outcome in oncology trials, the available RCTs considering adjuvant RT in stage I intermediate risk endometrial cancer
patients have shown neither overall survival benefit nor endometrial-carcinoma related survival advantage. Hence, in this analysis we chose local recurrence rate ($\text{ARR}_{\text{local recurrence}}$) as primary outcome parameter. Preventing local recurrences is relevant if it increases the rate of cancers cured and if it avoids the women’s mental and physical morbidity of the additional diagnosis and treatment.\footnote{13}

The ARI is a measure for treatment-induced harm. It is defined by the absolute difference in complication rates between two treatment modalities (ARI = complication rate intervention group – complication rate control group). The ARI can also be calculated as the reciprocal of the number needed to harm (NNH), which is used to express the number of patients that has to undergo treatment to induce one additional harmful event. In this analysis, the ARI was the difference between the complication rates of women with and without adjuvant RT. Complication rates involved morbidity and mortality, resulting in $\text{ARI}_{\text{morbidity}}$ and $\text{ARI}_{\text{mortality}}$.

Whereas mortality is a clear-cut endpoint, morbidity may be subject to discussion regarding the level of severity. In this analysis only severe grade 3 complications, according to the French-Italian glossary, were taken into account,\footnote{14} because the severity of these complications could cause women to reconsider their decision about having adjuvant RT. Grade 3 complications are life-threatening per se or due to the treatment required or due to any permanent and severe tissue and/or organ damage (for example stenosis, bleeding, or fistulas of the intestines or of the urinary tract). Grade 4 complications are deaths due to a complication of the treatment of cancer, comprising $\text{ARI}_{\text{mortality}}$.

From the included studies the reported number of study participants in the radiotherapy and control groups, number of local recurrences, severe complications, and deaths due to adjuvant RT were extracted (Table 2). These were combined into an overall ARR, overall ARI for morbidity, and overall ARI for mortality. A 95\% confidence interval was determined to provide an estimate of the precision of the ARR and ARIs.

Subsequently, patients receiving adjuvant RT were divided into five outcome groups based on the benefit and harm the therapy may induce. Because using absolute numbers and stating the reference class is likely to improve the understanding of risks and benefits,\footnote{15} this is illustrated in a fictive cohort of 1,000 women receiving adjuvant RT. Note that the ‘benefit’ in this analysis is about the difference in local recurrence rates between the two treatment modalities, while ‘harm’ in this scheme concerns the difference in complication rates. Table 1 gives the equations to calculate each of the five groups.\footnote{16; 17}

RESULTS

Six RCTs, studying adjuvant pelvic external beam RT versus no adjuvant therapy in early stage endometrial carcinoma, were identified.\footnote{13;18-22} One RCT was excluded because the control group underwent another adjuvant intervention instead of no intervention.\footnote{18} The clinical trial of Weigensberg 1984 focussed on preoperative RT.\footnote{21} The study of Soderini
Three large RCTs remained: the Post Operative Radiation Therapy in Endometrial Carcinoma-1 study from Creutzberg (PORTEC-1), the Gynecologic Oncology Group 99 study from Keys (GOG 99), and A Study in the Treatment of Endometrial Cancer/EN.5 study from the ASTEC/EN.5 writing committee 2008 (ASTEC/EN.5). They comprised 2011 women and relevant data on benefit and harm in the intervention and control groups could be extracted (Table 2).

All studies were of a randomized design, compared the same interventions (adjuvant pelvic external beam RT versus no adjuvant therapy) and reported the required outcome measures (local recurrence rate and treatment-induced harm) on similar patients (intermediate risk stage I endometrial cancer patients). In the ASTEC/EN.5 trial, brachytherapy was also allowed if the centre’s policy was to offer it to all International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage I or IIA women irrespective of radiotherapy allocation. Similar proportions of women in the radiotherapy group as well as the control group received brachytherapy (52% and 51% respectively). Providing brachytherapy might lead to an underestimation of the beneficial effect of adjuvant external RT and an overestimation of the risk of complications of adjuvant RT for stage I intermediate risk endometrial cancer patients. However, sensitivity analyses showed that the numbers in the model hardly changed when only the PORTEC-1 and GOG 99 trials

### Table 2. Results of the included trials and overall risk differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Local recurrences (%)</th>
<th>Severe morbidity (%)</th>
<th>Mortality (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PORTEC-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>11 (0.03)</td>
<td>6 (0.02)</td>
<td>1 (0.003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>40 (0.11)</td>
<td>1 (0.003)</td>
<td>0 (0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOG 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>3 (0.02)</td>
<td>9 (0.05)</td>
<td>2 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>18 (0.09)</td>
<td>1 (0.005)</td>
<td>0 (0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTEC/EN.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>13 (0.03)</td>
<td>34 (0.08)</td>
<td>1 (0.002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>29 (0.06)</td>
<td>15 (0.03)</td>
<td>0 (0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>27 (0.03)</td>
<td>49 (0.05)</td>
<td>4 (0.004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>87 (0.09)</td>
<td>17 (0.02)</td>
<td>0 (0.000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Difference (95% CI)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ARR: 0.06 (0.04-0.08)</td>
<td>ARImorbidity: 0.03 (0.02-0.05)</td>
<td>ARImortality: 0.004 (0.000-0.008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARR: absolute risk reduction in the development of local recurrences  
ARImorbidity: absolute risk increase in radiation-induced morbidity  
ARImortality: absolute risk increase in radiation-induced mortality
were taken into account (ARR 0.09, ARI_{morbidity} 0.04, and ARI_{mortality} 0.005). All in all, we decided that the data of these three studies could be used to calculate an overall ARR and ARI to complete our scheme.

Subsequently, the overall ARR and ARIs were combined by means of the equations in Table 1 to compose the five possible outcome groups. This is illustrated in a fictive cohort of 1,000 women receiving adjuvant RT for their stage 1 intermediate risk endometrial carcinoma (Figure 1). This shows that from a putative 1,000 patients, adjuvant RT will prevent recurrences in 60 patients (group 1 and 2), a majority of 908 patients will neither benefit nor suffer severe radiation-induced harm (group 3), but 28 patients will suffer severe complications due to adjuvant RT (group 4), and an expected 4 patients will die (group 5).

**DISCUSSION**

In this study a scheme is presented to balance the benefit and harm of adjuvant therapy versus no adjuvant therapy. To exemplify this scheme, we utilized the data on adjuvant pelvic external beam RT for intermediate risk stage I endometrial carcinoma patients. The scheme readily provides insight in the proportion of patients that will benefit from adjuvant therapy (some at the cost of complications) versus those that neither benefit nor contract complications, and those that do not benefit from adjuvant therapy but do contract severe complications, or even die.
It may be hard to imagine that providing an adjuvant therapy does not necessarily lead to the intended effect and can even harm our patients. However, as complications might harm patients who do not have any benefit from adjuvant therapy, we advocate the evidence as presented in this scheme to be communicated to them. This will enable patients to determine their preference regarding adjuvant therapy based on comprehensive information, which ultimately facilitates shared decision making.\textsuperscript{23,24}

In our example of intermediate risk stage I endometrial carcinoma patients, here is what one could communicate about adjuvant RT based on the insight provided by the completed scheme. The patient should firstly be informed about the risk of developing a local recurrence, i.e. about 10\% according to our included studies. Providing adjuvant RT will not improve the patient’s chances of survival, but does decrease the risk of developing a local recurrence. Along with communicating the probability of developing a local recurrence, one should try and explain to the patient what it is like to experience this. Subsequently, our scheme may be used by clinicians to explain that in a group of 1,000 patients like them, if they would undergo postoperative RT, the majority (908) will neither benefit from RT in terms of prevented local recurrences, nor suffer from severe complications. The physical and mental discomfort of a local recurrence will be prevented in 60 patients whereas serious, sometimes even life-threatening complications from RT will occur in 28 patients, and an expected 4 patients will die. An explanation of what it would be for the patient to experience severe complications is needed, and it should be stressed that severe complications are included in the scheme (because these complications could cause them to reconsider having RT or not), but moderate and mild complications are not.

By means of this scheme, benefit and harm of two adjuvant therapies, or an adjuvant therapy versus no adjuvant treatment, can be balanced. Although this provides a convenient and orderly overview, the scheme is of less value in case more adjuvant therapies are available. For example, for stage I intermediate risk endometrial cancer patients vaginal intracavitary brachytherapy is currently hypothesized to be superior to external RT in terms of morbidity and mortality due to its local rather than regional effect.\textsuperscript{25} These two adjuvant therapies could be compared in a scheme as presented in this paper, however the option of providing no adjuvant treatment cannot be incorporated in the same scheme. This leads to three separate schemes comparing: (1) external beam RT versus no adjuvant therapy, (2) brachytherapy versus no adjuvant therapy and (3) external beam RT versus brachytherapy, which is far too complicated to gain a view of the situation.

As the development of local recurrences is nowadays considered to be the primary endpoint in studies of adjuvant RT, we chose local recurrence rate as the primary endpoint in our scheme as well. However, we realize this is an intermediate endpoint as it does not include subsequent benefit and harm of therapy after the development of a recurrence. Salvage therapy includes surgery, external beam RT and intracavitary RT, and is experienced as physically extremely uncomfortable and mentally very stressful, causing a substantial decrease in quality of life. Survival after relapse is significantly better in patients
who have not received adjuvant RT yet than in those who already did (3-year survival 51% versus 19% (p = 0.004)). However, this does not lead to a better overall survival in patients without adjuvant RT. In the scheme presented it was impossible to incorporate the morbidity and mortality of treating a local recurrence by means of salvage therapy, although it is likely that the clinical bottom line would hardly change due to the great share of patients receiving neither benefit nor harm from adjuvant RT. When deciding about adjuvant RT, patients should therefore also be informed about the procedure of salvage therapy and the differences in survival after relapse.

The scheme as presented in this paper readily summarises the different possible treatment outcomes and can be of practical value for clinicians as well as for patients in (shared) decision making about adjuvant therapies. Moreover, it can be, and has already been in a few instances, generalized towards other interventions in other medical specialties, when pros and cons need to be weighed in order to make a treatment decision. Future research should reveal if clinicians as well as patients evaluate this scheme as a valuable tool to balance benefit and harm and whether it affects their final treatment decision.
REFERENCES

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