

Delivery of TTFields to the infratentorial brain using HFE arrays

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Introduction

- Tumor Treating Fields (TTFields) is a noninvasive locoregional treatment delivered to the tumor site via two pairs of skin-placed arrays (**Figure 1**)^{1–7}
- The electric fields physically disrupt cancer cell viability through a multimodal mechanism that includes antimitotic and antitumor immune effects^{1–4}

Figure 1. NovoTTF-100A system for use in glioblastoma^{5–7}



- TTFields therapy is US Food and Drug Administration-approved and Conformité Européenne (CE)-marked for glioblastoma (World Health Organization grade 4 glioma in Europe) based on results from the randomized, controlled, pivotal phase 3 EF-14 (NCT00916409) and EF-11 (NCT00379470) studies^{5–7}
- To increase patient comfort, Novocure developed HFE arrays that are thinner and lighter than INE arrays; these thinner arrays are CE marked in Europe⁸
- While clinically approved array layouts for GBM target supratentorial tumors, distribution of TTFields depends on the arrays' locations and dedicated layouts are needed to target infratentorial tumors⁹

Study rationale

- To evaluate innovative HFE array layouts for TTFields delivery to infratentorial tumors at therapeutic intensities (~1 V/cm)

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Author disclosures

Oshrit Ze'evi, Ariel Naveh, Doron Manzur, and Nadav Shapira are employees of Novocure and may hold stock.

References

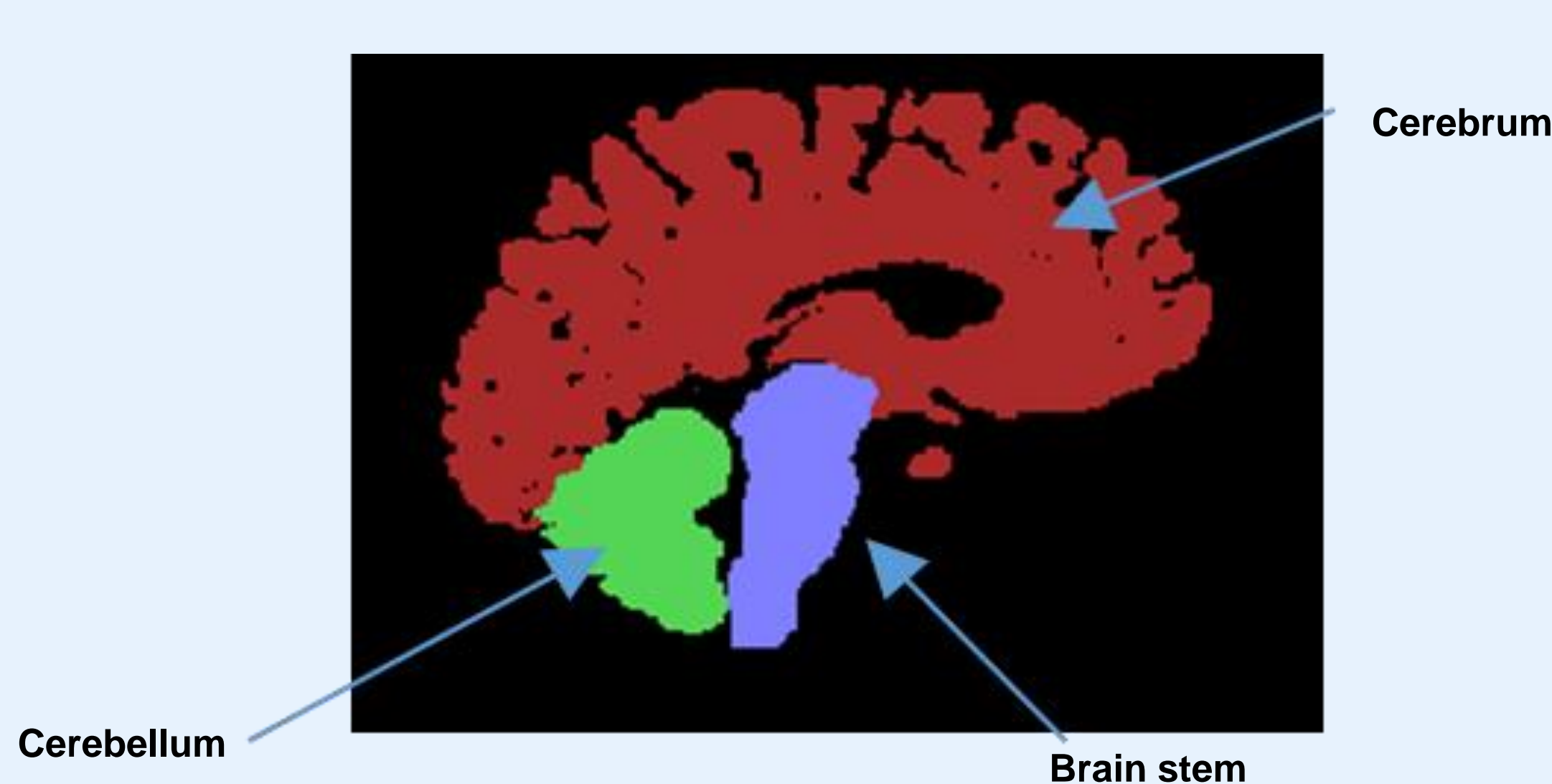
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Methods

- Delivery of TTFields was simulated using Sim4Life v6.2 in a male computational model. Thirty-two layouts of HFE arrays were placed on the model's scalp, neck, and scapulae, including a standard array layout for a cerebral tumor
- Local average field intensity (LAFI) and local minimum power density (LMiPD) were calculated in the cerebrum, cerebellum and brainstem (**Figure 2**)

Figure 2. Regions of interest



Results

- Four layout patterns were applied to each of the three regions of interest (ROIs) (**Figure 3**)
- Standard cerebral layout provided differing LAFI (**Table 1**) and LMiPD (**Table 2**) to the cerebrum, cerebellum and brainstem
- Layouts with arrays on the scapulae paired in cross configuration with arrays on the temples or forehead provided higher LAFI and LMiPD to the cerebellum and brainstem; LAFI and LMiPD in the cerebrum were above therapeutic intensities (**Table 1 and 2**)

Conclusions

- Compared to the standard cerebral layout, placing one array (for each pair) on the scapula increases LAFI and LMiPD in both the cerebellum and brain stem; moving the corresponding upper arrays towards the back of the head increases the field delivered to the cerebellum**
- This simulation-based study suggests feasibility of delivering therapeutic TTFields intensities to infratentorial tumors using dedicated HFE array layouts**

Figure 3. Layout of HFE arrays: A, 1, 2 and 3

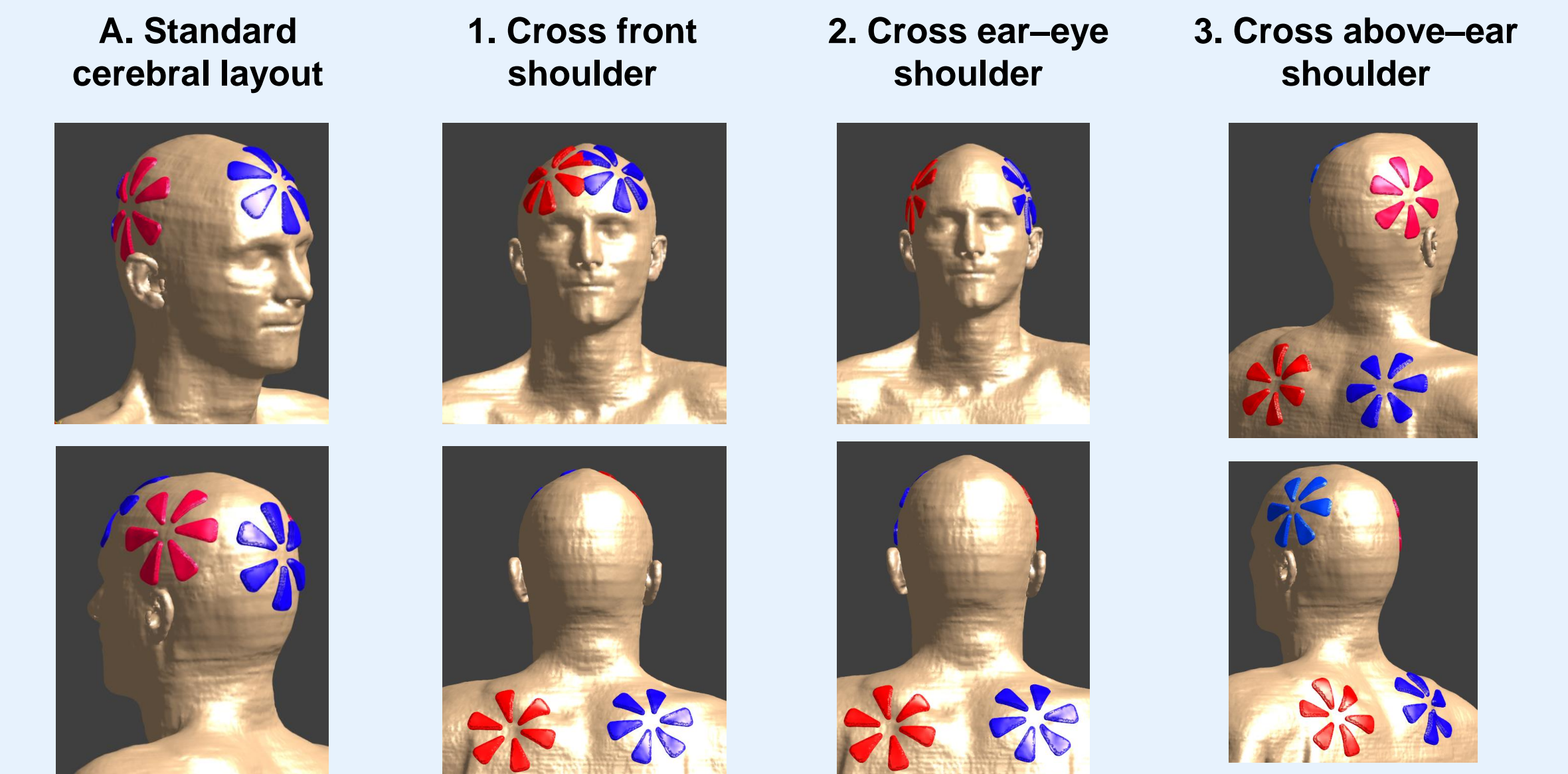


Table 1. Local average field intensity (V/cm)

| ROI | Standard cerebral layout | Cross front shoulder | Cross ear-eye shoulder | Cross above-ear shoulder |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cerebrum | 2.47 | 2.17 | 1.87 | 2.00 |
| Cerebellum | 1.50 | 1.64 | 1.67 | 2.13 |
| Brainstem | 1.10 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.80 |

Table 2. Local minimum power density (mW/cm³)

| ROI | Standard cerebral layout | Cross front shoulder | Cross ear-eye shoulder | Cross above-ear shoulder |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cerebrum | 2.22 | 2.20 | 1.05 | 1.16 |
| Cerebellum | 1.34 | 2.09 | 1.77 | 2.26 |
| Brainstem | 0.64 | 2.89 | 2.28 | 2.41 |