Efficacy and safety of bevacizumab in the treatment of adult gliomas: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Huan Wang, Jianxin Guo, Tianze Wang, Kai Wang, Zhuojun Wu, Tianze Sun

ABSTRACT

Objective To assess the efficacy and safety of bevacizumab (BEV) in patients with glioma.

Design Systematic review and meta-analysis.

Participants Adults aged 18 years and above, whose histology was confirmed to be malignant glioma.

Primary and secondary outcome measures The main indicators included progression-free survival (PFS) rate and overall survival (OS) rate, and the secondary indicators were adverse reactions.

Results A total of 11 clinical centre trials were included in this study for meta-analysis, including 2392 patients. The results of the meta-analysis showed that the median PFS rate of the BEV group was significantly higher than that of the non-BEV group (p<0.00001). When comparing PFS between the two groups, we found that the PFS in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group at 6 months (OR 3.31, 95% CI 2.74 to 4.00, p=0.00001), 12 months (OR 2.05, 95% CI 1.70 to 2.49, p=0.00001) and 18 months (OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.69, p=0.03). But at 24 months (OR 0.83, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.37, p=0.47), there was no significant difference between the two groups. At 30 months (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.39 to 0.97, p=0.04), the PFS of the BEV group was lower than that of the non-BEV group. Moreover, the results showed that BEV had no significant effect on improving OS, but the adverse reaction in BEV group was significantly higher than that in non-BEV group.

Conclusion The evidence suggests that BEV can significantly prolong the PFS of patients with glioma within 18 months and shorten the PFS of patients after 30 months. This limitation may be related to the subgroup of patients, the change of recurrence mode, the optimal dose of drug, the increase of hypoxia, the enhancement of invasiveness and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out more samples and higher quality large-scale research in the future.

INTRODUCTION

Brain glioma is the most common primary intracranial tumour, accounting for about 27% of central nervous system tumours and 80% of intracranial malignant tumours. The median survival time reported with brain glioma is 14–16 months. The surgical intervention combined with radiotherapy and chemotherapy are often followed for treatment of such cases, but because of its high invasive nature, it often relapses in a short time with poor prognosis. The emergence of temozolomide has considerably delayed the development of glioma to some extent, but the survival rate and quality of life of patients are still very low. Therefore, looking for better drugs to prevent and delaying the postoperative recurrence of glioma have become the focus of current research. In recent years, more and more studies have shown that malignant glioma is the tumour with the highest degree of vascularisation. The nature of proliferation is characterised by obvious proliferative vascular lumen and with abnormal proliferation of neovascularisation which participates in the construction of tumour microenvironment. It is closely related to the growth, invasion, and metastasis of the tumour, and positively correlated with the extent of malignancy and prognosis of the tumour. Recently, the unique biological characteristics of gliomas indicated that angiogenic factors may play an important role in its treatment and have become the focus of research.

Humanised antivascular endothelial growth factor monoclonal antibody-bevacizumab (BEV), as a representative drug of antiangiogenic therapy, was approved for recurrent glioblastoma by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2009 and was listed in China in 2010 by China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA). According to

Strengths and limitations of this study

► We used the Cochrane criteria to assess the risk of bias.
► The heterogeneity was explored by sensitivity, subgroup.
► The quality of included studies was largely moderate to high.
► The preoperative symptoms and the scope and degree of surgical resection are not taken into account.
the radiological response rate, BEV has been approved for recurrent glioblastoma in the USA and many other countries. Although BEV has become an important part of high-grade glioma (HGG) therapy, the safety and long-term efficacy of BEV are not clear. Therefore, we conducted a clinical meta-analysis to evaluate the safety and adverse reactions of BEV in patients with HGG, in order to provide a reference for clinical application.

METHODS
This study was mainly based on the literature research, hence there is no need for ethical identification.

Patient and public involvement
No patients or members of the public were involved in the design or conduct of this study.

Search strategy
We collected all the clinical experimental studies of anti-angiogenic therapy in the treatment of gliomas, retrieved through a database search including PubMed, Embase, The Cochrane Library, WanFang, Chinese Periodical Full-Text Database and Chinese Biomedical Literature Service System, the time span is from the establishment of the database to April 2020. The search strategy followed included a combination of subject words and free words, and the retrieval strategy was determined after several pre-searches. The main search words included: “glioma”, “angiogenesis inhibitors”, “vascular endothelial growth factors”, “VEGF”, and “clinical study”. Additionally, we also manually searched the reference list of all articles on this topic to check and enhance the retrieval of other related publications. All search results are evaluated according to the statement of ‘Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses’.

Selection criteria
Studies were included if they fulfilled the following criteria: (1) study subjects: the participants were adults aged 18 years and above, whose histology was confirmed to be malignant glioma. They may have undergone some form of surgery to achieve histological diagnosis (biopsy or resection); (2) study type: the clinical control study; (3) intervention: BEV group must include BEV, which can be used alone or in combination with multiple drugs. The control group (non-BEV) refers to treatment that did not include antiangiogenesis agents, which can be placebo or supportive therapy, or active intervention (such as chemotherapy). (4) Outcome indicators: included in accordance with the following arbitrary outcome indicators: (1) main indicators: progression-free survival (PFS) rate, defined as the time from randomisation to death or disease progression of any cause, and overall survival (OS) rate, defined as the time from randomisation to death; (2) key indicators: adverse events classified according to the WHO or the General terminology Standard of the National Cancer Institute (NCI-CTCAE (CTCAE2017)), including the percentage of treatment-related deaths.

Studies were excluded if they fulfilled the following conditions: non-clinical control studies, incomplete abstract information, conference papers, reviews and case reports. In addition, the literature of repeated publication and incomplete data that cannot extract valid data were excluded.

Data extraction
Literature screening, data extraction and cross-checking were carried out by two independent researchers according to the initial inclusion and exclusion criteria, if there were any differences, they were discussed or judged with the assistance of a third person. For missing data, we contacted the author if possible. During the literature screening, the title and the abstract were read initially, after excluding obviously irrelevant literature, the full text was read to determine whether to include it or not. On matching the inclusion criteria of requirements, the following contents were extracted: (1) the basic information, including title, author, published country, publication date, research type; (2) study subjects, including the number of cases in each group, average age; (3) interventional factors, including the specific details of exposure factors, follow-up time and so on and (4) the outcome indicators.
Quality assessment
Using the Cochrane collaboration tool, the risk of bias in individual studies was assessed from seven aspects (sequence generation, allocation hiding, uninformed participants and people, incomplete outcome data, selective reports, and other biases and risks). Finally, each project was evaluated at three levels: low risk, unclear and high risk. The two authors conducted independent quality assessments and any differences among them were resolved through discussions with a third research expert.

Statistical analysis
Analysis of outcome index
PFS, OS and adverse reactions were analysed by Meta with RevMan5.1 software. The dichotomy data is expressed as the combined risk ratio (RR) or RR (HR). The measurement data is expressed as the mean difference. The interval estimation was expressed by 95% CI, and the test level of the effect quantity was $\alpha=0.05$. The test for heterogeneity used $I^2$ statistics. If there is no significant heterogeneity among studies ($I^2 \leq 50\%$), we used the fixed effects model for data consolidation. While there is significant heterogeneity ($I^2 > 50\%$) between the results of the study, the random effects model for data analysis would be used.

Sensitivity analysis
Simultaneously, STATA V.15.1 was used for sensitivity analysis, adopt the method of examining the impact of individual studies and eliminate them one by one, if the value obtained is within the CI on both sides, the result is stable. Otherwise, they were regarded as unstable. If the results are unstable, it is proved that the elimination research has a great impact on the overall research results. We will conduct a professional analysis of the elimination research to find out the reasons for its impact on the results and study it. Studies included in literature $>$ 10 were used to detect publication bias by funnel chart.

RESULT
Literature screening
A total of 1108 related literature were obtained in the initial examination. After screening the literature one by one, a total of 1123 patients were included in 11 clinical studies.

Table 1 Basic information for inclusion in the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Research type</th>
<th>Cases (experimental/control)</th>
<th>Ages (experimental/control)</th>
<th>Follow-up time</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olivier et al¹⁰</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>458/463</td>
<td>20–84/18–79</td>
<td>The last patient was hospitalised for 17 months</td>
<td>1-year and 2-year survival rates, safety and quality of life, PFS, OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianru¹¹</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>25/24</td>
<td>24–71/27–74</td>
<td>The median follow-up time was 7.9 months</td>
<td>Disease control rate, median survival time, OS, PFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrlinger et al¹²</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>116/54</td>
<td>25–78/26–78</td>
<td>Long-term follow-up until death</td>
<td>PFS-6, PFS, OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert et al¹³</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>320/317</td>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>6 cycles</td>
<td>OS, PFS, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen et al¹⁴</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Non-RCT</td>
<td>57/79/23</td>
<td>30–77/24–82/19–78</td>
<td>&gt;1 year</td>
<td>OS, PFS, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualong et al¹⁵</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>31/31</td>
<td>18–70/19/69</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>PFS6, DCR, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang et al¹⁶</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>20/20</td>
<td>24–74</td>
<td>5.2–18 months</td>
<td>PFS6, OS12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiaqi et al¹⁷</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>27/27</td>
<td>53.6±9.7/54.7±8.8</td>
<td>6 months–2 years</td>
<td>RR, DCR, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai et al¹⁸</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>70/110</td>
<td>31.3–75.8/20.5–90</td>
<td>&gt;42 months</td>
<td>OS, PFS, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauffert et al¹⁹</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>60/60</td>
<td>43–69/43–71</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>OS, PFS, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balana et al²⁰</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>48/45</td>
<td>36–75/43–75</td>
<td></td>
<td>OS, PFS, adverse reaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DCR, Dynamic Contrast Ratio; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; RCT, randomised controlled trial; RR, risk ratio.
follow-heterogeneity test (I²=71%>50%), so the random effect model was used. The results suggested that the median PFS of malignant gliomas treated with BEV was significantly longer than that of non-BEV gliomas treated with non-BEV (HR 0.71, 95% CI 0.65 to 0.78, p<0.00001), as shown in figure 3.

Ten studies reported median PFS (BEV group, n=1027) and non-BEV group (n=1027). There was no significant difference in the heterogeneity test (I²=34%<50%), so the fixed effect model was used for data analysis. Results suggested that the median PFS of gliomas treated with BEV was significantly longer than that of malignant gliomas treated with non-BEV (HR 0.71, 95% CI 0.65 to 0.78, p<0.00001), as shown in figure 3.

Meta-analysis results
Progression-free survival
Seven studies reported median PFS (BEV group, n=1160) and non-BEV (n=1160) group. There was no significant difference in the heterogeneity test (I²=34%<50%), so the fixed effect model was used for the results found it was found that the median PFS in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group as shown in figure 4.

Ten studies compared PFS ratios at different follow-up between the BEV group and the non-BEV group. There was a significant difference in the total heterogeneity test (I²=71%>50%), so the random effect model was used. The results found it was found that the PFS in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group at 6 months (OR 3.31, 95% CI 2.74 to 4.00, p<0.00001), 12 months (OR 2.05, 95% CI 1.70 to 2.49, p<0.00001) and 18 months (OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.02 to 1.69, p=0.03). But at 24 months (OR 0.83, 95% CI 0.50 to 1.37, p=0.47), p>0.05, so there was no significant statistical difference between the two groups. At 30 months (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.39 to 0.97, p=0.04), 0.61<1, the diamond pattern falls on the group that supports non-BEV group, so the PFS of the BEV group was lower than that of the non-BEV group as shown in figure 4.

OS time
Seven studies reported the median OS time, and there was a significant difference in the total heterogeneity test (I²=71%>50%), so the random effect model was used. Results suggesting that there was no significant difference in median OS time between the BEV group and non-BEV group (HR 0.90, 95% CI 0.73 to 1.10, p=0.30), as shown in figure 5.

Six studies compared OS ratios at different follow-up between the BEV group and the non-BEV group. There was no significant difference in the heterogeneity test (I²=38%<50%), so the fixed effect model was used for data analysis. Through the results found it was found that the OS in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group at 6 months (OR 1.41; 95% CI 1.07 to 1.84; p=0.01), 12 months (OR 1.31; 95% CI 1.09 to 1.58; p=0.005). But at 18 months (OR 0.95; 95% CI 0.79 to 1.14; p=0.58), 24 months (OR 1.10; 95% CI 0.89 to 1.35; p=0.39) and 30 months (OR 0.90; 95% CI 0.69 to 1.18; p=0.44), p>0.05, so there was no significant statistical difference between the two groups, as shown in figure 6.

Adverse reaction
As shown in figure 7, there were six studies that compared adverse reactions between the BEV group and the non-BEV group. There was a significant difference in the total heterogeneity test (I²=54%>50%), and the random effect model was used. The results showed

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**Table 2** Basic characteristics of the inclusion study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Open biopsy</th>
<th>Partial resection</th>
<th>Complete resection</th>
<th>Experimental/control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinot et al 10</td>
<td>282 (61.6)/298 (64.4)</td>
<td>176 (38.4)/165 (35.6)</td>
<td>60 (13.1)/44 (9.5)</td>
<td>210 (45.9)/223 (48.2)</td>
<td>188 (41.0)/196 (42.3)</td>
<td>BEV+RT–TMZ/Placebo+RT–TMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianru 11</td>
<td>14/12</td>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>15/16</td>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>BEV+TMZ/TMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrlinger et al 12</td>
<td>80 (69.0)/34 (63.0)</td>
<td>36 (31.0)/20 (37.0)</td>
<td>0/2 (3.7)</td>
<td>58 (50.0)/27 (50.0)</td>
<td>58 (50.0)/25 (46.3)</td>
<td>BEV+IRI/TMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert et al 13</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen et al 14</td>
<td>30 (53)/45 (57)/15 (65)</td>
<td>57/79/23</td>
<td>27/47/14</td>
<td>34 (60)/44/14</td>
<td>20 (35)/33 (42)/9 (39)</td>
<td>3/2/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualong et al 15</td>
<td>19/18</td>
<td>12/13</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhixian et al 16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>BEV+TMZ/Gamma knife+TMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiaqi et al 17</td>
<td>16/14</td>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert et al 18</td>
<td>31/40</td>
<td>39/70</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>40/40</td>
<td>28/47</td>
<td>RT+TMZ+BV/RT/TMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauffert et al 19</td>
<td>26/23</td>
<td>34/37</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>BEV+IRI/TMZ+RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balana et al 20</td>
<td>31/25</td>
<td>17/20</td>
<td>42/35</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEV, bevacizumab; BV, Bevacizumab; IRI, Irinotecan; RT, radiotherapy; TMZ, temozolomide.
the combined OR values of hypertension, haemorrhage, hematencephalon, albuminuria and thromboembolism as follows: hypertension (OR 5.14, 95% CI 3.79 to 6.96, p<0.00001), haemorrhage (OR 2.62, 95% CI 1.96 to 3.49, p<0.00001), hematencephalon (OR 2.26, 95% CI 1.08 to 4.72, p=0.03), albuminuria (OR 4.04, 95% CI 2.56 to 6.37, p<0.00001) and thromboembolism (OR 1.57, 95% CI 0.88 to 2.77, p=0.13). Through the results found it was found that the adverse reactions in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group.

**Sensitivity analysis**

The sensitivity test was used to evaluate the stability of OS, PFS and adverse reactions in the included literature, which showed that all values remained in the CI on both sides after one by one elimination. Hence, it can be concluded that all the included literature is stable, as shown in figures 8 and 9.

**Publication bias**

As shown in figure 10, the funnel chart was mainly concentrated at the top. Moreover, the symmetry was also proper, so it was concluded that the possibility of publication bias was small.

**DISCUSSION**

According to histopathological and clinical features, gliomas are divided into astrocytoma, oligodendroglioma, oligodendroglioma and ependymoma, which are the most common malignant tumours derived from neuroepithelium. Although the technical level of surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy in the treatment of glioma has been greatly improved, but the recurrence rate and mortality rate are still high, so there is an urgent need for a new treatment. Glioma affects the body through a variety of pathophysiological processes, in which angiogenesis plays an important role in the occurrence and development of glioma, so blocking angiogenesis has become a new direction of treatment. BEV is an anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) antibody against vascular endothelial growth factor, which acts mainly by competing against VEGF, and binding to VEGFR on the target cell membrane. Pope et al.23 and other studies have shown that the high surface of VEGF affects blood vessel density and tumour grade. Some studies have shown that Ang2/Tie224 25 and STAT326 are two important signal pathways in antiangiogenic therapy, which play a good role in inhibiting peritumoural oedema and the increase of neurological symptoms. In order to better understand the advantages and disadvantages of BEV on glioma, this study has a better understanding of the efficacy and safety of BEV through systematic review.

The results of our study showed that the PFS of BEV group was higher than that of non-BEV group during the follow-up period of <18 months, but when the follow-up time was 30 months, the PFS of BEV group was lower than that of non-BEV; meanwhile, it was found that the OS in the BEV group was higher than that in the non-BEV group at 6 months, 12 months, but after 12 months, there was no statistically significant difference between the BEV group and the non-BEV group. The study of Li et al.27 showed that the PFS time at 24 months and 36 months in the BEV group was lower than that in the non-BEV group. The results of Liao et al.28 showed that a higher incidence of...
PFS could be obtained by adding BEV to newly diagnosed Glioblastoma (GB), and this combined treatment did not improve OS. The AVA glio trial showed that patients treated with BEV had significant advantages in PFS (6.2 months vs 10.6 months) and maintenance of life quality, but showed no advantages in OS (16.8 months vs 16.7 months). 2.2% of patients treated with BEV confirmed false progression, compared with 9.3% of patients treated with non-BEV. Vredenburgh et al. found in a single-group
clinical phase II experimental study that the median PFS of BEV combined with temozolomide and radiotherapy reached nearly two times the standard of 3–14 months, however, the OS was not significant improvement. Chinot et al\textsuperscript{10} and Gilbert et al\textsuperscript{31} conducted phase III clinical trials with a placebo control group, the results showed that PFS increased by 40%–71% compared with the control group. Special related research on OS, Brandes et al\textsuperscript{32} and Wick et al\textsuperscript{33} also found that BEV failed to improve OS of patients with glioma in a randomised study analysing BEV. From the above research, BEV can improve the PFS of glioma patients within 18 months, but the PFS of patients may be reduced after 30 months. It has no obvious significance to improve OS.

This study showed that after the application of BEV, there were five common adverse reactions: hypertension, haemorrhage, hematencephalon, albuminuria and thromboembolism. A phase II trial of Japanese\textsuperscript{34} showed that the most common side effects were albuminuria, hypertension, haemorrhage, fever and epilepsy. Studies\textsuperscript{35} showed that the incidence of adverse reactions above grade 3 was 27.1%–46.4%, the most common events were thromboembolism, hypertension, epilepsy, fatigue and intestinal perforation. Zhang\textsuperscript{36} searched 20 articles about
adverse reactions caused by BEV, and found that the main adverse reactions were cardiovascular and haematological diseases. Norden et al.37 evaluated 64 glioma patients who received BEV anticoagulant therapy and 64 glioma patients who did not receive anticoagulant therapy. The results showed that the incidence of intracranial haemorrhage and other bleeding in patients treated with anticoagulants was significantly higher than that in patients with BEV alone, but the incidence of severe intracranial haemorrhage was within an acceptable range. Therefore, when using BEV clinically, it is necessary to closely observe drug adverse reactions, monitor blood pressure, coagulation function and other indicators, and deal with symptoms in time.

From the above research results, it can be concluded that long-term use of BEV does not increase the patient’s PFS, BEV can improve the PFS of glioma patients within 18 months, but the PFS of patients may be reduced after 30 months. Kaka et al.38 found that BEV could have a role in the treatment of particular subgroups of patients with newly diagnosed Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM). Several studies10 39 have found that the median PFS of patients with methylation is longer than that of methylguanine DNA methyl transferase (MGMT) unmethylated tumours treated with radiotherapy (RT) and temozolomide (TMZ) combined with BEV. Phillips and colleagues40 found that BEV combined with standard TMZ and RT can improve the survival rate of neurotumours, while poorly differentiated mesenchymal tumours may make tumours resistant to BEV over time. Adilijiang and colleagues41 found that treatment with BEV and TMZ results in the upregulation of certain microenvironment related genes in IDH1 mutant tumours in vitro, specifically those involving immune response and extracellular matrix organisation. Therefore, the question of whether the limitation of BEV in the treatment of gliomas is due to fixed subsets deserves constant attention.

### Figure 7

OR of adverse reactions in the treatment of glioma in the bevacizumab (BEV) group and non-BEV group.
Studies have shown that antiangiogenic therapy can lead to a transition of glioma to a more aggressive phenotype. In retrospective analysis, a trend toward enhanced infiltrative disease was seen in BEV-treated glioma patients suggesting that enhanced tumour inhibition may be a consequence of VEGF signalling blockade. Weathers et al. show that determining the best biological dose and the subgroup of patients most likely to obtain long-lasting benefits can improve the durability of BEV. Levin et al. found treatment for recurrent GBM with BEV appears to improve survival at a dose lower than that in the FDA drug insert. Study suggests that the higher dosage of BEV used may have impacted survival benefits. Animal models also suggest that higher dose of anti-VEGF treatment, resulting in more hypoxia, may increase tumour aggressiveness. Tamura et al. found that high doses and long-term use of anti-VEGF/VEGFR may lead to hypoxia. Weathers et al. proposed in tumours where excessive vascular pruning takes place, hypoxia exacerbated by antiangiogenic therapy is likely responsible for initiating a cascade of events. As mentioned above, there are many possible reasons for the limited efficacy of antiangiogenic therapy. But the lack of a long-lasting
response to current antiangiogenic treatment underscores the need for a better understanding of how to use antiangiogenic therapy to optimise radiation and chemotherapy treatments.

CONCLUSIONS
The evidence suggests that BEV can significantly prolong the PFS of patients with glioma within 18 months and shorten the PFS of patients after 30 months. This limitation may be related to the subgroup of patients, the change of recurrence mode, the optimal dose of drug, the increase of hypoxia, the enhancement of invasiveness and so on. BEV treatment has no obvious meaning in improving OS, and it has some side effects, which are acceptable, but we still need to pay close attention to it and take active measures to reduce the side effects. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out more samples and higher quality large-scale research in the future.

Contributors HW and JG contributed to conception and design. HW, TW and KW contributed to data acquisition or analysis and interpretation of data. HW, JG, TW, ZW and TS were involved in drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors have given final approval of the version to be published. HW is the guarantor of this study.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. All data relevant to the study are included in the article. No additional data are available.

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