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Stereotactic body radiotherapy for the treatment of OPD

Submission date 31/07/2017	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [_] Results [_] Individual participant data [X] Record updated in last year
Registration date 08/08/2017	**Overall study status** Ongoing	
Last Edited 19/06/2025	**Condition category** Cancer	

Plain English summary of protocol
https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/a-trial-of-stereotactic-body-radiotherapy-with-targeted-drug-treatment-in-advanced-non-small-lung

Contact information

Type(s)
Public

Contact name
Dr Steve Penegar

Contact details
HALT Trial Manager
The Institute of Cancer Research Clinical Trials and Statistics Unit
15 Cotswold Road
Sutton
United Kingdom
SM2 5NG
+44 208 722 4238
halt-icrctsu@icr.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)
Nil known

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)
219505

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)
NCT03256981

Protocol serial number
CPMS 34870, IRAS 219505

Study information

Scientific Title
Targeted therapy with or without dose intensified radiotHerapy for oligo-progressive disease in oncogene-Addicted Lung Tumours

Acronym
HALT

Study objectives
Current study hypothesis as of 25/10/2021:
The aim of this study is to determine whether in patients with mutation positive advanced NSCLC the use of SBRT to ≤5 sites of oligoprogressive disease (OPD) with continuation of TKI improves progression-free survival (PFS) compared with continuation of TKI alone.

Previous study hypothesis:
The aim of this study is to determine whether in patients with mutation positive advanced NSCLC the use of SBRT to ≤3 sites of oligoprogressive disease (OPD) with continuation of TKI improves progression-free survival (PFS) compared with continuation of TKI alone.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
London – Fulham Research Ethics Committee, 10/07/2017, ref: 17/LO/0980

Study design
Randomized; Interventional; Design type: Treatment, Radiotherapy

Primary study design
Interventional

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Lung cancer

Interventions
Current interventions as of 25/10/2021:
Eligible participants are randomised to receive either Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) or no SBRT at a ratio of 2:1 (SBRT : no SBRT), with all participants continuing to receive background treatment with TKI therapy as clinically indicated and as per standard care.

Participants allocated to TKI (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) alone arm continue on the same background TKI treatment as prior to trial entry.

Participants allocated to SBRT and TKI arm receive a dose and fractionation schedule dependent on the metastatic site and proximity to critical normal tissues. Patients continue to receive TKI treatment as prior to trial entry. Repeat SBRT is permissible upon development of subsequent OPD (oligoprogressive disease) lesions dependent on SBRT suitability and total progression lesion number at any one point remaining ≤5.

All patients are seen eight weeks post-randomisation, then three monthly in line with routine care. Tumour imaging and toxicity assessment is assessed monthly every 3 months until disease progression. Quality of Life is assessed at baseline, eight weeks and at the first 3-month visit. Research bloods are collected at baseline, after the first SBRT fraction (treatment group), 8 weeks and 3 monthly until change in systemic therapy.

Previous interventions:
Eligible participants are randomised to receive either Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) or no SBRT at a ratio of 2:1 (SBRT : no SBRT), with all participants continuing to receive background treatment with TKI therapy as clinically indicated and as per standard care.

Participants allocated to TKI (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) alone arm continue on the same background TKI treatment as prior to trial entry.

Participants allocated to SBRT and TKI arm receive a dose and fractionation schedule dependent on the metastatic site and proximity to critical normal tissues. Patients continue to receive TKI treatment as prior to trial entry. Repeat SBRT is permissible upon the development of subsequent OPD (oligoprogressive disease) lesions dependent on SBRT suitability and total progression lesion number at any one point remaining ≤ 3.

All patients are seen eight weeks post-randomisation, then three monthly in line with routine care. Tumour imaging and toxicity assessment is assessed monthly every 3 months until disease progression. Quality of Life is assessed at baseline, 8 weeks and at the first 3-month visit. Research bloods are collected at baseline, after the first SBRT fraction (treatment group), 8 weeks and 3 monthly until change in systemic therapy.

Intervention Type
Other

Primary outcome(s)
Current primary outcome measures as of 25/10/2021:
Progression-free survival defined as the time from randomisation to the first of one of the following events or death from any cause:
1.1. Clinically symptomatic progression requiring palliative tumour-specific oncological intervention (e.g. change in systemic therapy or localised non-SBRT radiotherapy) as determined by the treating physician
1.2. New or existing intra-cranial lesions not amenable to radical surgery or SRS
1.3. Development of new extra-cranial lesions or progression of existing extra-cranial lesions not meeting the criteria for SBRT treatment (e.g. size >7 cm)
1.4. Development of >5 new or progressing extra-cranial lesion at any one point in time (i.e. widespread progression)

Previous primary outcome measures:
Progression-free survival defined as the time from randomisation to the first of one of the following events or death from any cause:
1.1. Clinically symptomatic progression requiring palliative tumour-specific oncological

intervention (e.g. change in systemic therapy or localised non-SBRT radiotherapy) as determined by the treating physician.
1.2. New or existing intra-cranial lesions not amenable to radical surgery or SRS.
1.3. Development of new extra-cranial lesions or progression of existing extra-cranial lesions not meeting the criteria for SBRT treatment (e.g. size >5cm)
1.4. Development of >3 new or progressing extra-cranial lesion at any one point in time (i.e. widespread progression)

Key secondary outcome(s))
Current secondary outcome measures as of 25/10/2021:
1. Time to next line of systemic therapy or palliative care – time from randomisation to change in therapy or referral to palliative care due to clinical progression as determined by the treating physician, or death.
2. Overall survival is measured from the time of randomisation until death from any cause.
3. Patterns of disease progression are identified using CT scans to further document natural history of oncogene-addicted NSCLC at 3 monthly intervals.
4. Radiotherapy toxicities (acute and late) assessed using CTCAE v4.0 (clinician and patient versions where available). Acute events are defined as ≤90 days post SBRT start date (applicable for each subsequent course of SBRT where relevant); late events > 90 days.
5. Quality of Life is assessed using EQ-5D-5L and the EORTC QLQ-C30 at baseline, 8 weeks and at the first 3-month visit.
6. Measurement of resistant sub-clones in ctDNA is from blood samples collected at baseline, 8 weeks post-randomisation and 3-monthly during follow-up.
7. Time to failure of next line treatment is measured from the time of randomisation to disease progression on the next line of active systemic therapy.

Previous secondary outcome measures:
1. Time to next line of systemic therapy or palliative care – time from randomisation to change in therapy or referral to palliative care due to clinical progression as determined by the treating physician, or death.
2. Overall survival is measured from the time of randomisation until death from any cause.
3. Patterns of disease progression are identified using CT scans to further document natural history of oncogene-addicted NSCLC at 3 monthly intervals
4. Radiotherapy toxicities (acute and late) assessed using CTCAE v4.0 (clinician and patient versions (where available)) and RTOG. Acute events are defined as ≤ 90 days post SBRT start date (applicable for each subsequent course of SBRT where relevant); late events > 90 days.
5. Quality of Life is assessed using EQ-5D-5L and the EORTC QLQ-C30 at baseline, 8 weeks and at the first 3-month visit
6. Measurement of resistant sub-clones in ctDNA is from blood samples collected at baseline, 8 weeks post-randomisation and 3-monthly during follow-up
7. Time to failure of next line treatment is measured from the time of randomisation to disease progression on the next line of active systemic therapy

Completion date
31/12/2025

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
Current inclusion criteria as of 25/10/2021:
1. Male or female, ≥16 years of age

2. Established histological diagnosis of advanced NSCLC, not suitable for radical treatment, with defined actionable mutation receiving targeted TKI therapy
3. Clinical and/or radiologically confirmed response to TKI therapy (assessed locally usually 2-3 months post commencing TKI)
4. Confirmed OPD defined as ≤5 extracranial sites of progressive disease. All sites must be visible, imaging defined targets and suitable for treatment with SBRT as determined by the virtual MDT and in accordance with the HALT Radiotherapy planning and delivery guidance document.
5. Adequate baseline organ function to allow SBRT to all relevant targets
6. Predicted life expectancy ≥6 months
7. Karnofsky Index ≥60% and ECOG 0-2
8. Provision of written informed consent

Previous inclusion criteria:
1. Male or female, ≥16 years of age
2. Established histological diagnosis of advanced NSCLC, not suitable for radical treatment, with defined actionable mutation receiving targeted TKI therapy
3. Clinical and/or radiologically confirmed response to TKI therapy (assessed locally usually 2-3 months post commencing TKI)
4. Confirmed OPD defined as ≤3 extracranial sites of progressive disease. All sites must be visible, imaging defined targets and suitable for treatment with SBRT as determined by the virtual MDT and in accordance with the HALT Radiotherapy planning and delivery guidance document.
5. Adequate baseline organ function to allow SBRT to all relevant targets
6. Predicted life expectancy ≥6 months
7. Karnofsky Index ≥60% and ECOG 0-2
8. Provision of written informed consent

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Adult

Lower age limit
16 years

Sex
All

Total final enrolment
113

Key exclusion criteria
Current exclusion criteria as of 25/10/2021:
1. >5 extracranial sites of progressive disease
2. Progressing or newly diagnosed brain metastases identified at the time of trial entry, not amenable to radical surgery or SRS. Previously treated brain metastases (i.e palliative

radiotherapy or systemic therapy) which have remained clinically and radiologically stable for ≥6 months are permissible.
3. Prior radiotherapy near the oligoprogressive lesion precluding ablative SBRT
4. Co-morbidities considered clinically to preclude safe use of SBRT e.g. IPF in patients with an oligoprogressive lung lesion, inflammatory bowel disease in patients with an oligoprogressive pelvic lymph node
5. Any psychological, sociological or geographical issue potentially hampering compliance with the study
6. Pregnancy

Previous exclusion criteria:
1. >3 extracranial sites of progressive disease
2. Brain metastases not amenable to radical surgery or SRS
3. Prior radiotherapy near the oligoprogressive lesion precluding ablative SBRT
4. Co-morbidities considered clinically to preclude safe use of SBRT e.g. IPF in patients with an oligoprogressive lung lesion, inflammatory bowel disease in patients with an oligoprogressive pelvic lymph node
5. Any psychological, sociological or geographical issue potentially hampering compliance with the study
6. Pregnancy

Date of first enrolment
01/10/2017

Date of final enrolment
17/07/2023

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

France

Italy

Spain

Switzerland

Study participating centre
The Royal Marsden Hospital
Downs Road
Sutton
United Kingdom
SM2 5PT

Study participating centre
The Royal Marsden Hospital
Fulham Road
Chelsea
London
United Kingdom
SW3 6JJ

Study participating centre
The Christie Hospital
Wimslow Road
Withington
Manchester
United Kingdom
M20 4BX

Study participating centre
Weston Park Hospital
Whitham Road
Sheffield
United Kingdom
S10 2SJ

Study participating centre
Royal Surrey County Hospital
Egerton Road
Guildford
United Kingdom
GU2 7XX

Study participating centre
Nottingham City Hospital
Hucknall Road
Nottingham
United Kingdom
NG5 1PB

Study participating centre
St Bartholomew's Hospital
West Smithfield

London
United Kingdom
EC1A 7BE

Study participating centre
Beatson West of Scotland Cancer Centre
1053 Great Western Road
Glasgow
United Kingdom
G12 0YN

Study participating centre
Guy's Hospital
Great Maze Pond
London
United Kingdom
SE1 9RT

Study participating centre
Southampton General Hospital
Tremona Road
Southampton
United Kingdom
S016 6YD

Study participating centre
Belfast City Hospital
Lisburn Road
Belfast
United Kingdom
BT9 7AB

Study participating centre
Clatterbridge Cancer Centre
Clatterbridge Road
Wirral
United Kingdom
CH63 4JY

Study participating centre
University College London Hospital
250 Euston Road
London
United Kingdom
NW1 2PG

Study participating centre
Churchill Hospital
Old Road
Headington
Oxford
United Kingdom
OX3 7LE

Study participating centre
Leicester Royal Infirmary
Infirmary Square
Leicester
United Kingdom
LE1 5WW

Study participating centre
Bristol Haematology and Oncology Centre
Horfield Road
Bristol
United Kingdom
BS2 8ED

Study participating centre
Castle Hill Hospital
Castle Road
Cottingham
United Kingdom
HU16 5JQ

Study participating centre
Western General Hospital
Crewe Road South

Edinburgh
United Kingdom
EH4 2XU

Study participating centre
Institut Claudius Reguad IUCT
1 avenue Irène Joliot-Curie
Toulouse
France
31059

Study participating centre
UniversitatsSpital Zurich
Ramistrasse 100
Zurich
Switzerland
8091

Study participating centre
Ospedale San Luigi Gonzaga, Universita Di Torino
10 Regione Gonzole
Torino
Italy
10043

Study participating centre
Institut Català d'Oncologia
Hospital Duran i Reynals
Avinguda de la Gran Via de l'Hospitalet, 199-203
Barcelona
Spain
08908

Study participating centre
Hospital Clinic Universitari de Barcelona
Carrer de Villarroel 170
Barcelona
Spain
08036

Study participating centre
University Hospital Virgen del Rocio
Av. Manuel Siurot
Seville
Spain
41013

Study participating centre
Institut Gustave Roussy
114 Rue Edouard Vaillant
Villejuif
Paris
France
94800

Study participating centre
Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico
Via Alvaro del Portillo
200
Rome
Italy
00128

Study participating centre
Addenbrookes
Addenbrookes Hospital
Hills Road
Cambridge
United Kingdom
CB2 0QQ

Sponsor information

Organisation
Institute of Cancer Research

ROR
https://ror.org/043jzw605

Funder(s)

Funder type
Charity

Funder Name
Cancer Research UK

Alternative Name(s)
CR_UK, Cancer Research UK - London, Cancer Research UK (CRUK), CRUK

Funding Body Type
Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype
Other non-profit organizations

Location
United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan
The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are/will be available upon request from halt-icrctsu@icr.ac.uk

IPD sharing plan summary
Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes