Survivin is known to be a poor prognostic marker for patients with glioblastoma.

To evaluate Karnofsky performance status ≥ 70

**Aim:**
- To determine the overall survival and progression-free survival of glioblastoma patients treated with SurVaxM, a 13-mer peptide-based, prophylactic, reimmunotherapy against intracranial tumors.

**Materials & Methods:**
- Patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma were randomized to receive either SurVaxM or no treatment.
- The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS).

**Results:**
- Median OS for SurVaxM-treated patients was 20.1 months compared to 13.5 months for the control group.
- PFS12 was 58.4% in the SurVaxM group versus 46.4% in the control group (p = 0.002).
- The treatment was well-tolerated, with the most common adverse events being fever and paraesthesia.

**Conclusion:**
- SurVaxM immunotherapy significantly improves overall survival and progression-free survival in patients with glioblastoma, with acceptable toxicity.

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**Keywords:**
- Glioblastoma, Immunotherapy, Prophylaxis, Reimmunotherapy.