

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE
RADIOLOGICHE ONCOLOGICHE
E ANATOMO PATOLOGICHE



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

NEUR+MED

I.R.C.C.S.

ISTITUTO NEUROLOGICO MEDITERRANEO

Gliomi a basso grado dell'età pediatrica

Felice Giangaspero



Associazione
Italiana
Radioterapia
Oncologica

XXIV CONGRESSO NAZIONALE
AIRO2014

Padova, 8-11 novembre



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DICHIARAZIONE

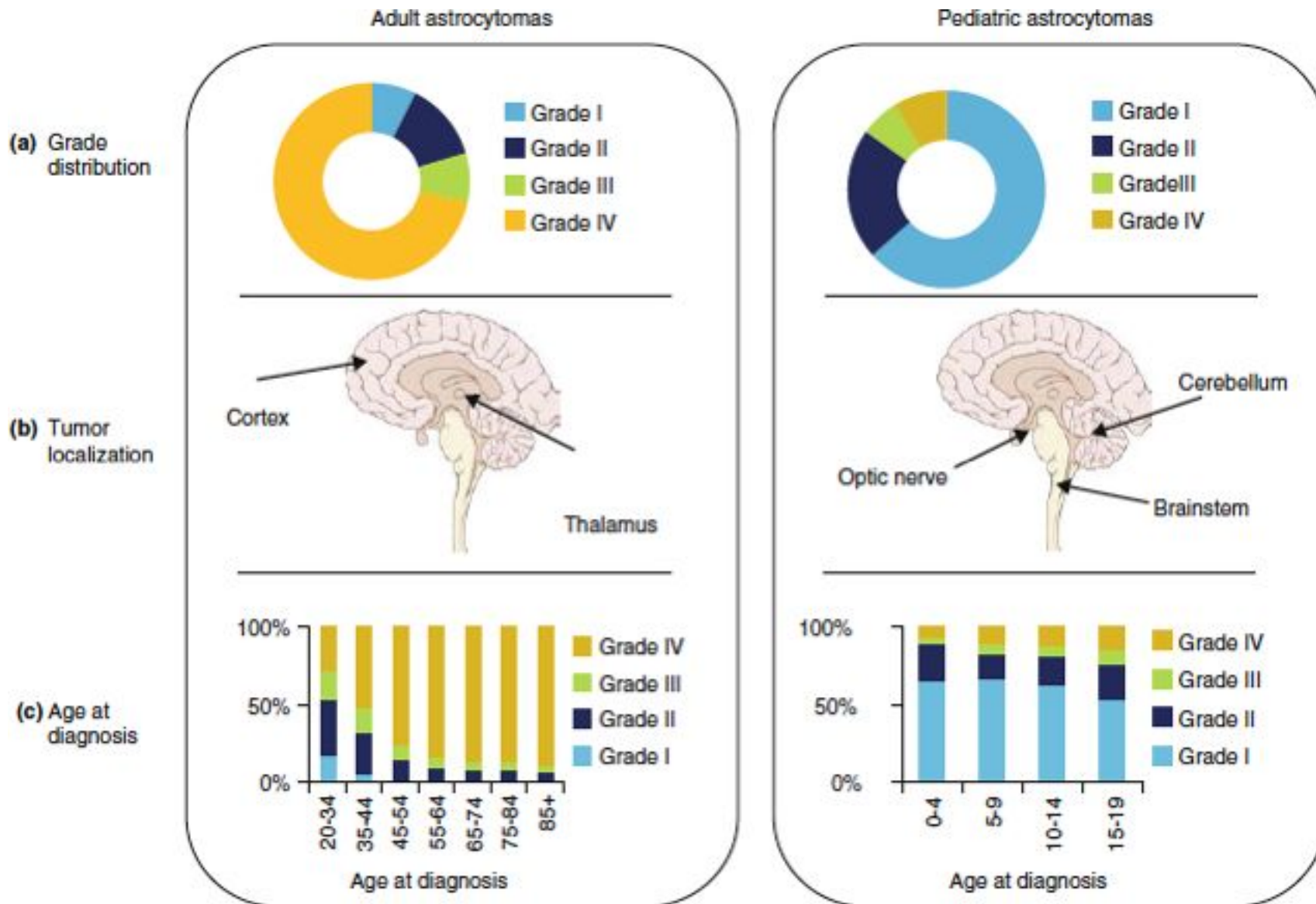
Relatore: Felice Giangaspero

Come da nuova regolamentazione della Commissione Nazionale per la Formazione Continua del Ministero della Salute, è richiesta la trasparenza delle fonti di finanziamento e dei rapporti con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario.

- Posizione di dipendente in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Consulenza ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Partecipazione ad Advisory Board **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Titolarità di brevetti in compartecipazione ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Partecipazioni azionarie in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**

PEDIATRIC LOW GRADE GLIOMAS

ENTITY	WHO Grade
<i>Chordoid glioma of the third Ventricle</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Angiocentric glioma</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Pilocytic astrocytoma</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Ganglioglioma</i>	<i>I or II</i>
<i>Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Diffuse astrocytoma</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>DNET</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Ependymoma</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Mixed oligoastrocytoma</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Myxopapillary ependymoma</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Oligodendroglioma</i>	<i>II</i>
<i>Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>Subependymoma</i>	<i>I</i>



From Gerges et al. Genome Medicine 2013, 5:66

Pediatric LGGs

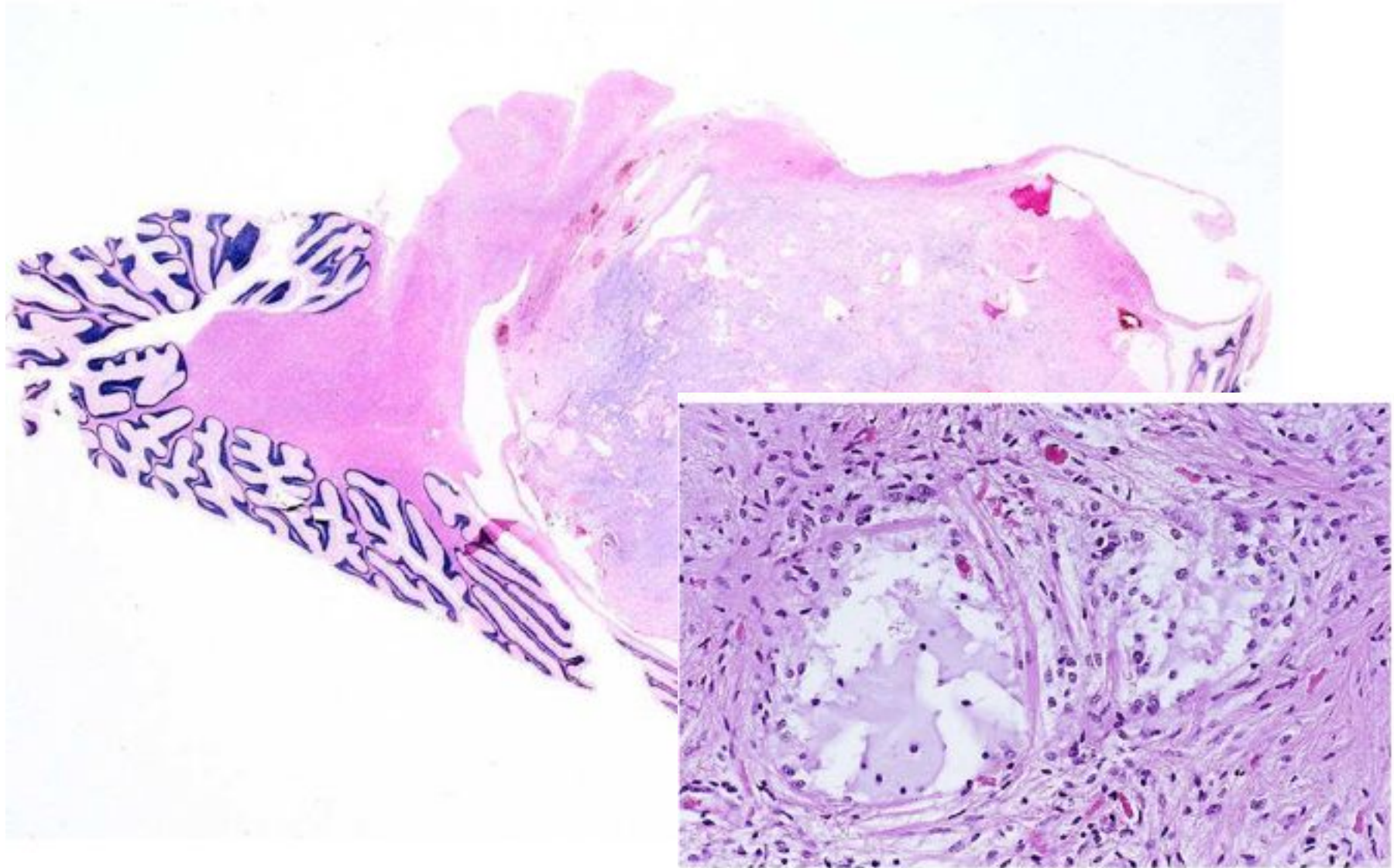
Are they benign tumors?

- Affect negatively quality of life
- Recurr even if resected completely
- Metastasize or transform in HGGs (rarely)

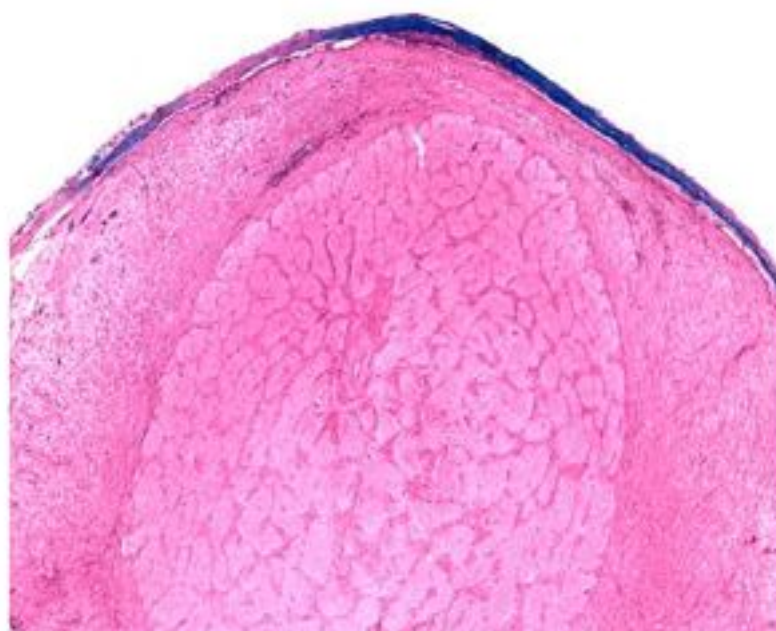
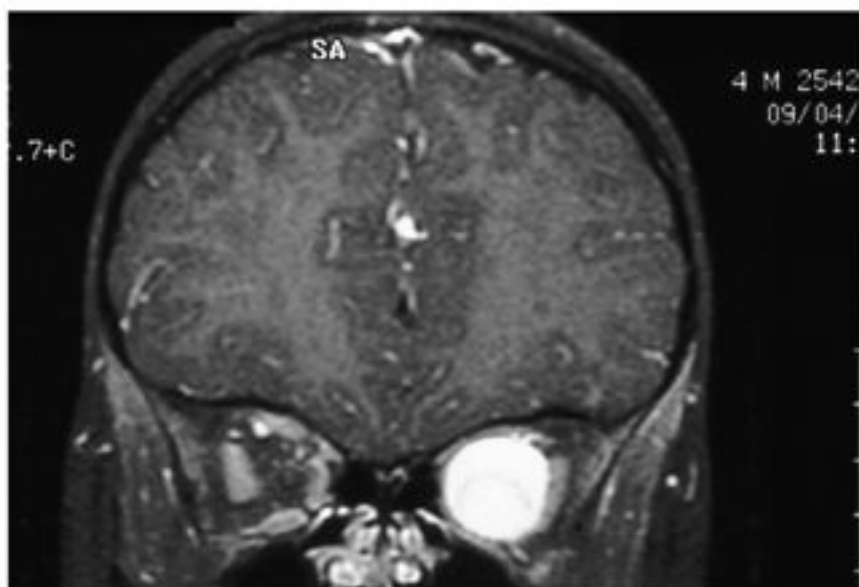
Pilocytic Astrocytoma - Distribution/Sites

- Cerebellum
- Visual pathways
 - Optic chiasm/hypothalamus
 - Intra-orbital optic nerves
- Brain stem
- Cerebral hemispheres
- Spinal cord

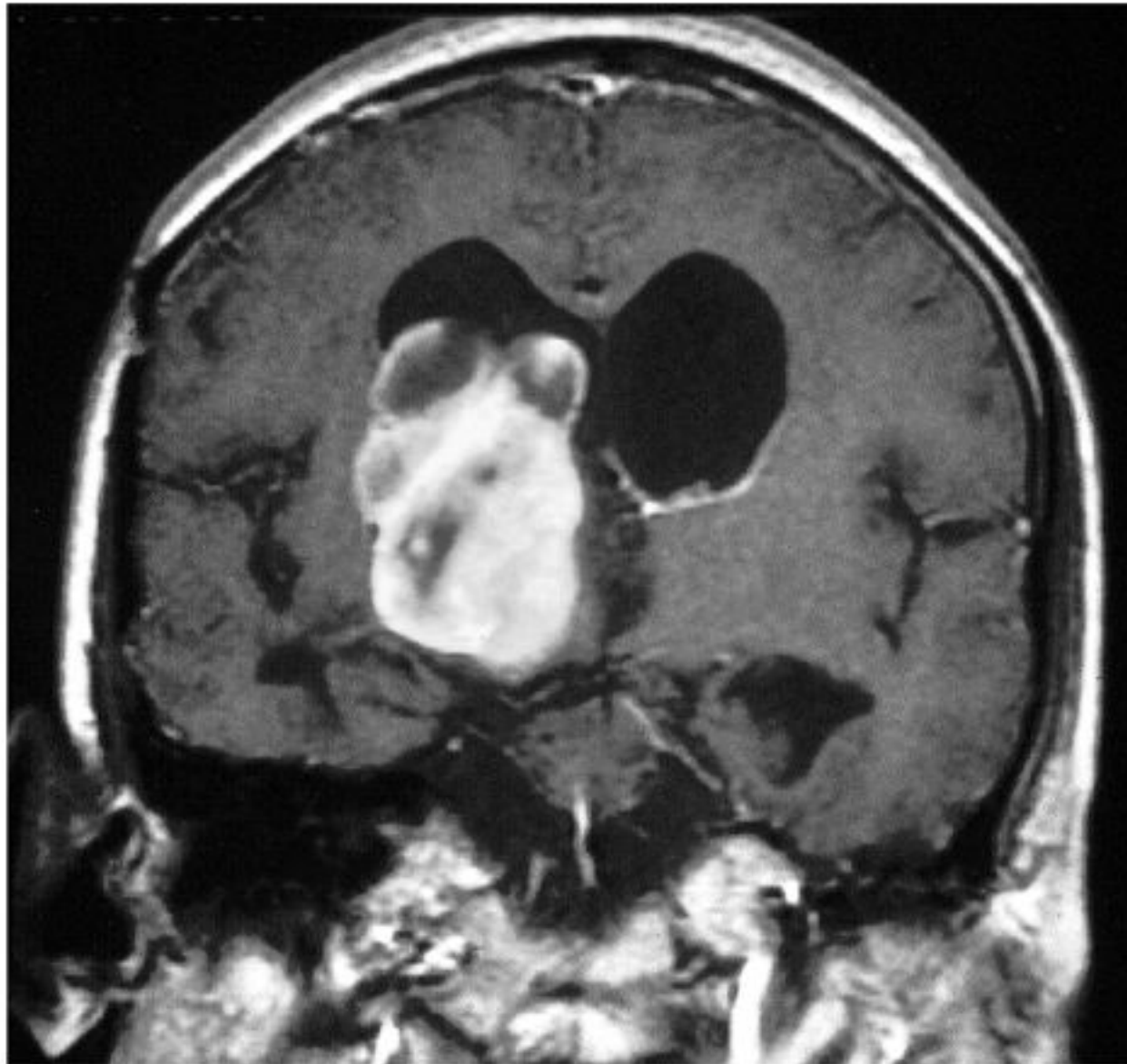
Pilocytic Astrocytoma

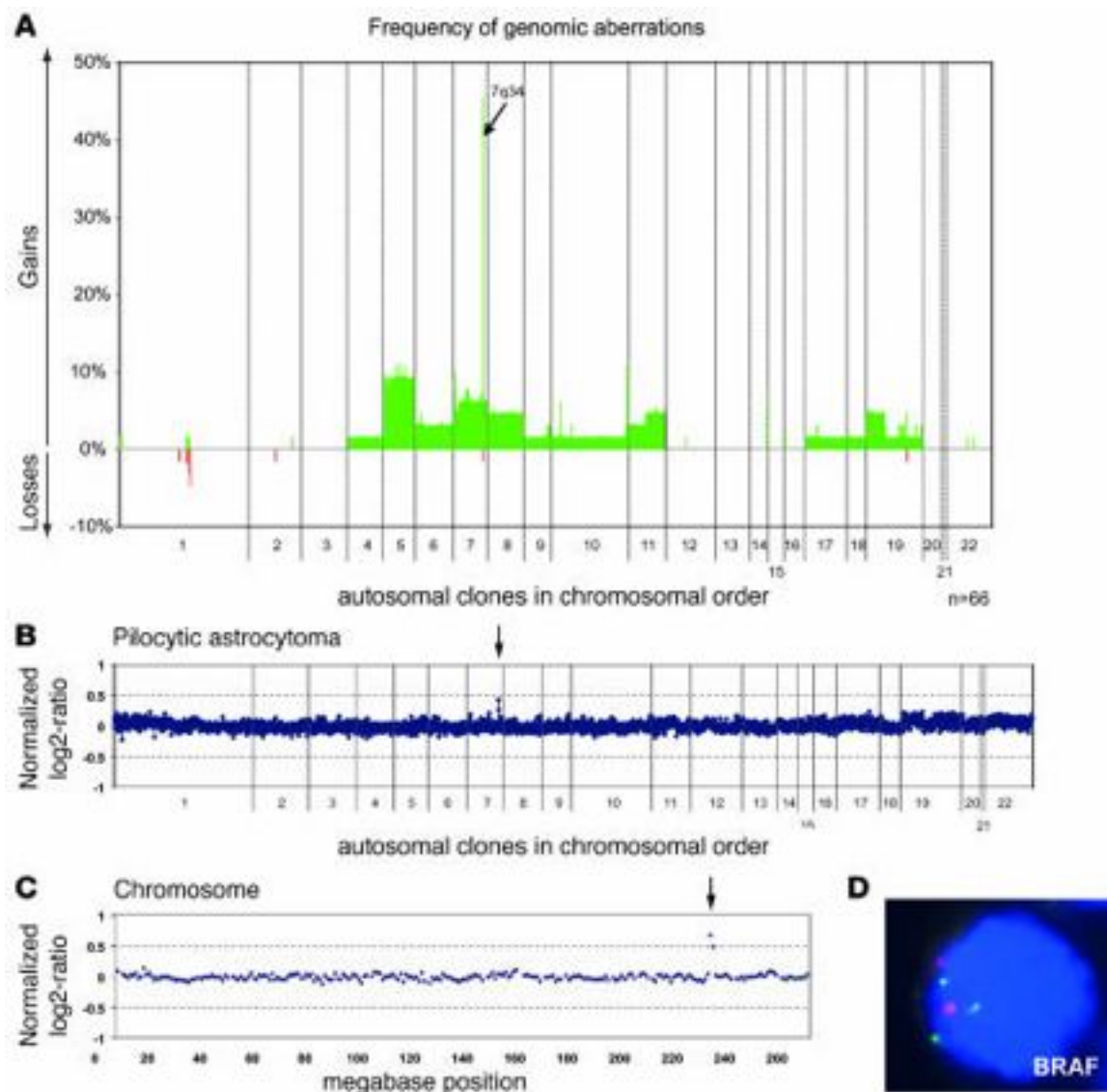


Pilocytic Astrocytoma



Pilocytic Astrocytoma



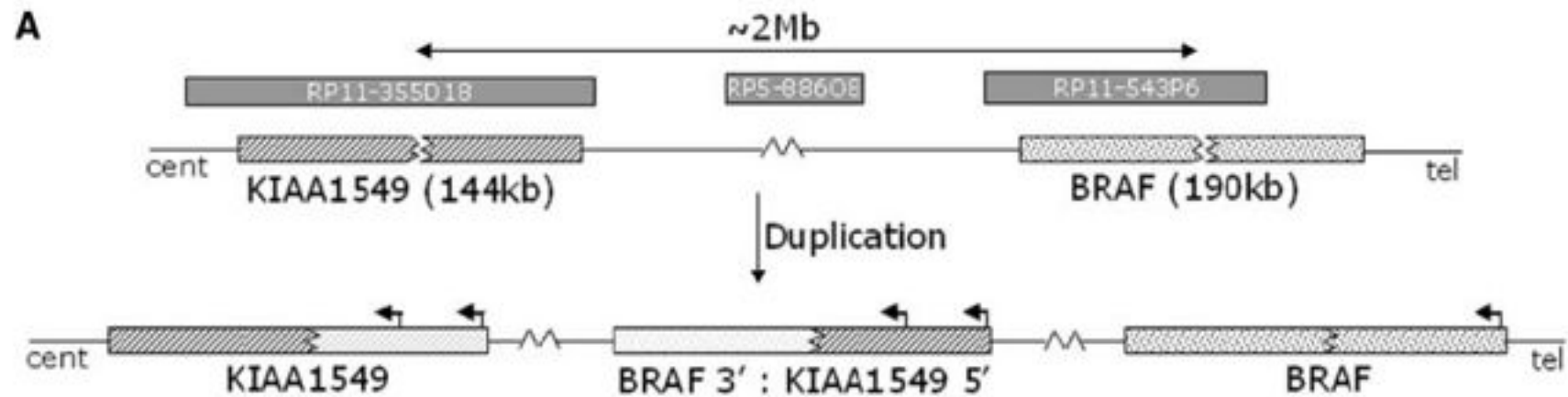


Pfister et al. J Clin Inv 118:1739, 2008

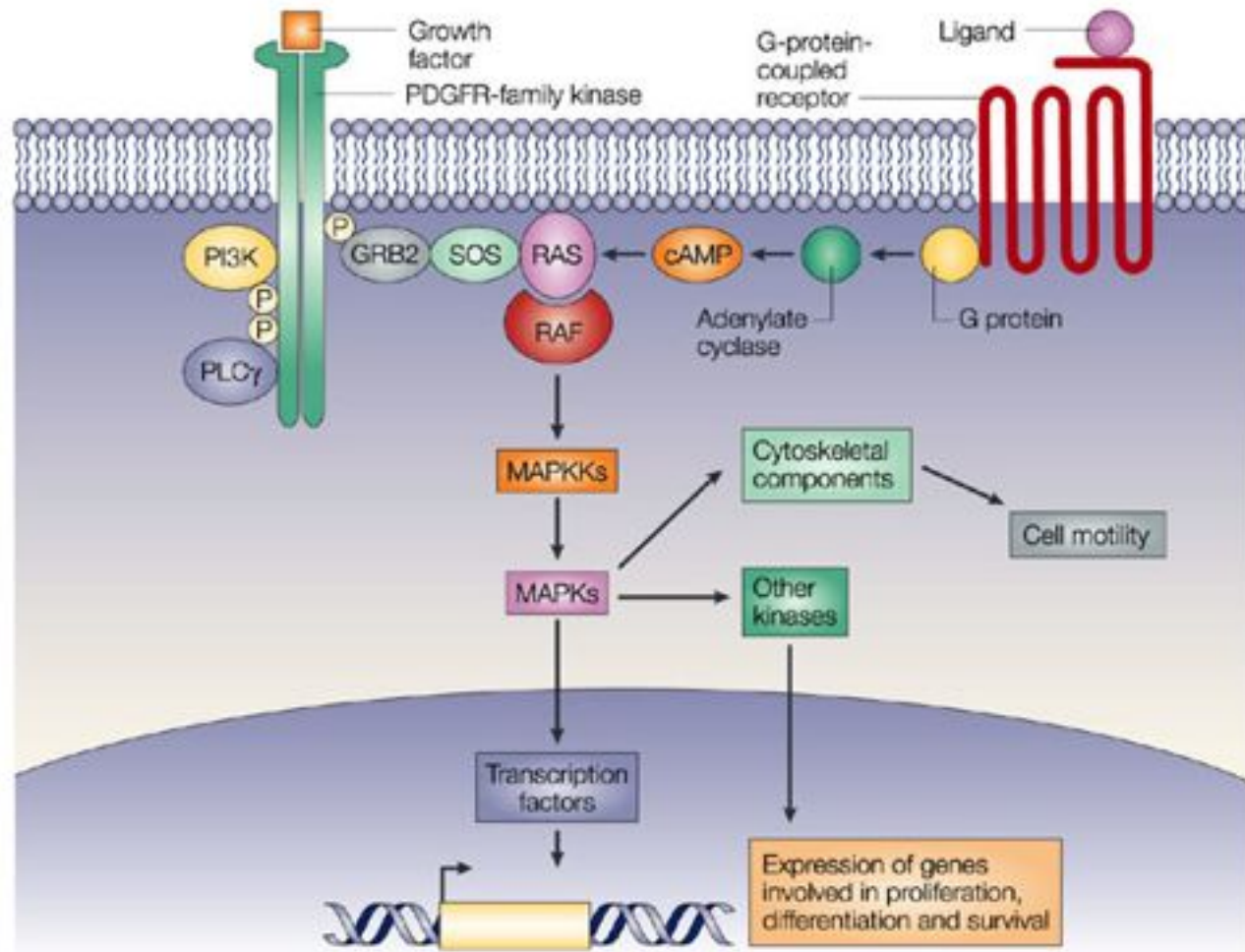
Tandem Duplication Producing a Novel Oncogenic *BRAF* Fusion Gene Defines the Majority of Pilocytic Astrocytomas

David T.W. Jones,¹ Sylvia Kocialkowski,¹ Lu Liu,¹ Danita M. Pearson,¹
L. Magnus Bäcklund,² Koichi Ichimura,¹ and V. Peter Collins¹

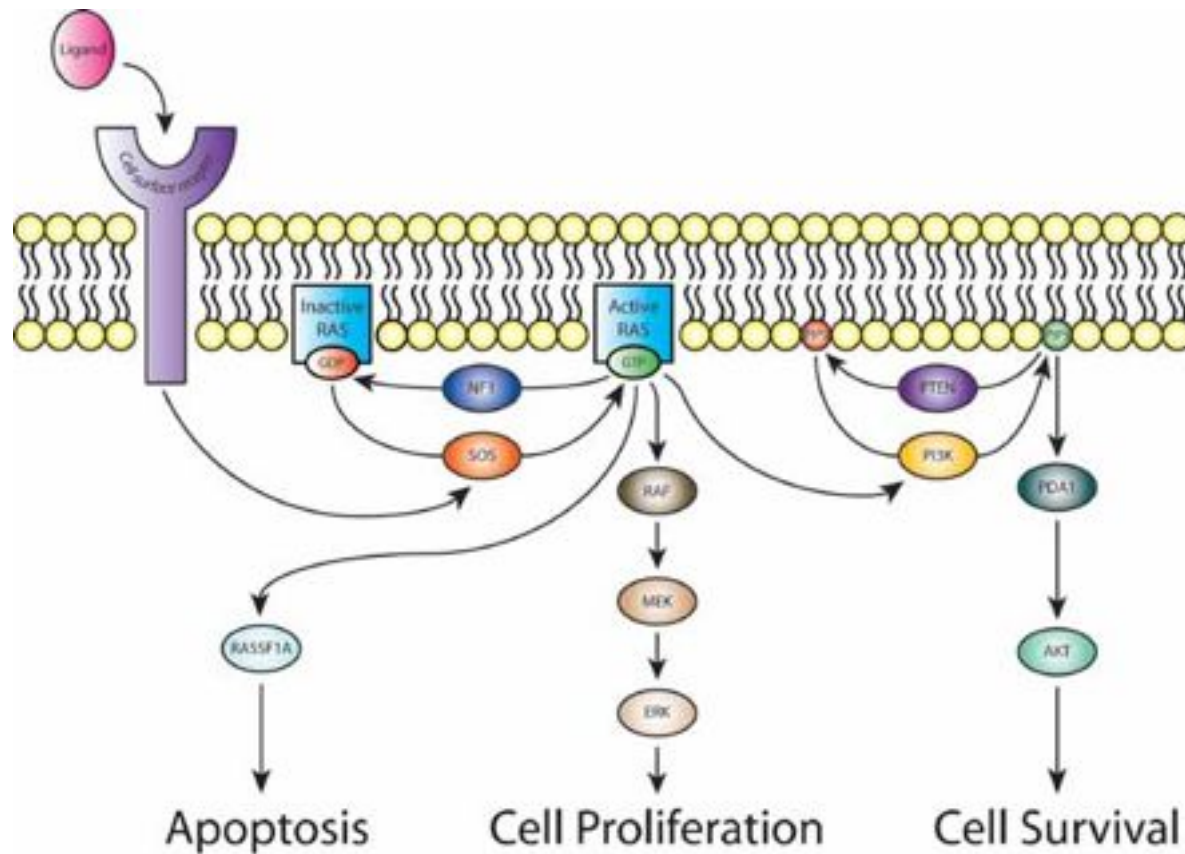
Cancer Res 2008;68(21):8673-7

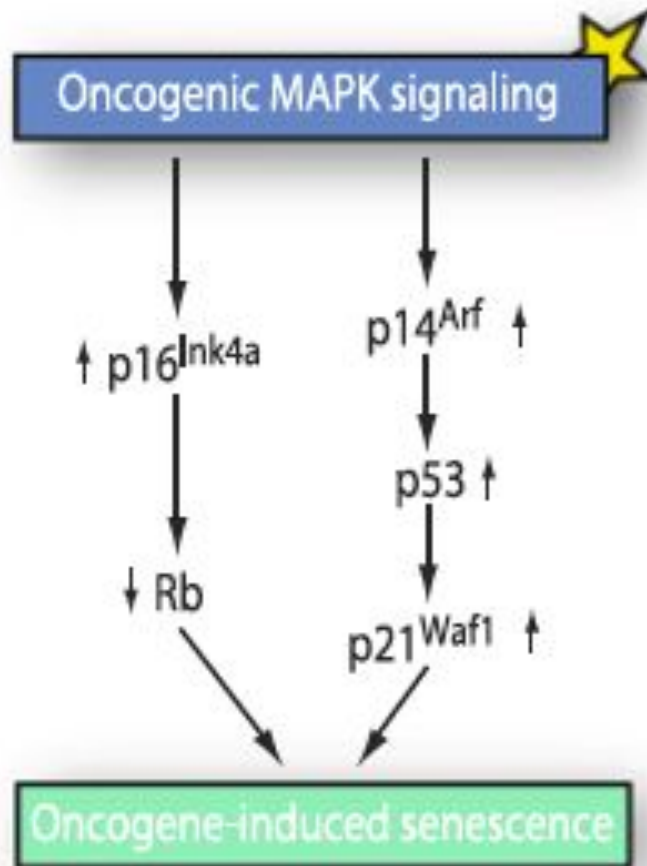


BRAF: a downstream member of the RAS signalling cascade



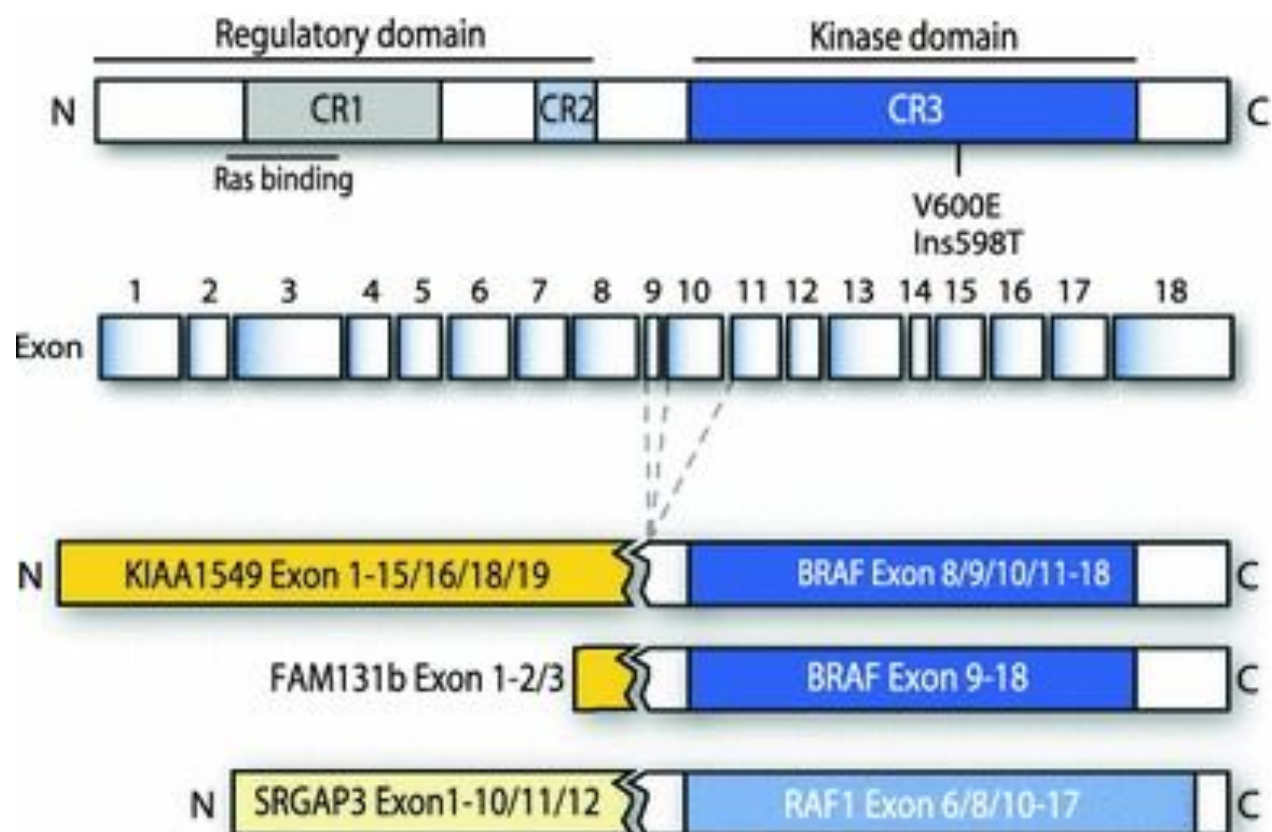
MAPK pathway activation





OIS markers:

e.g. SAHF, SA- β -Gal, p21^{Waf1}, p16^{Ink4a}

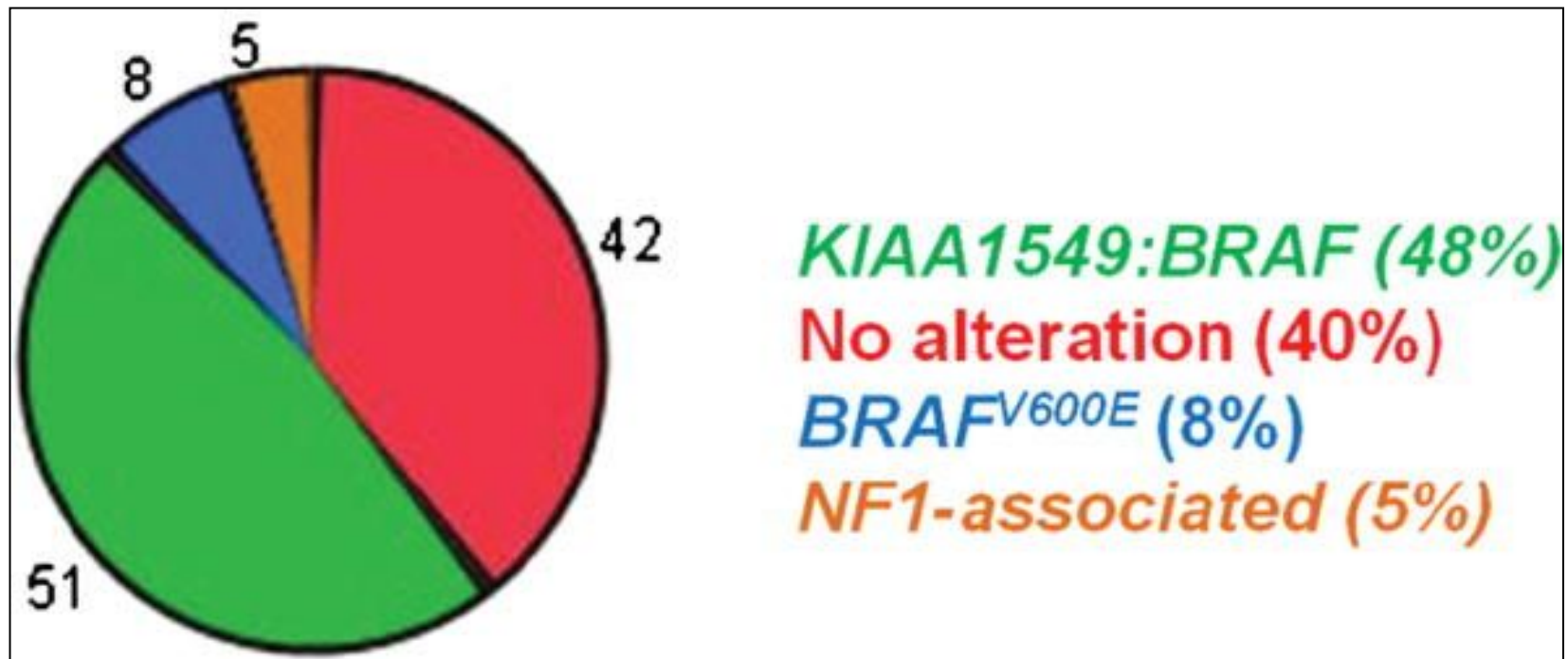


MAPK pathway activation in pilocytic astrocytoma

David T. W. Jones · Jan Gronych · Peter Lichter ·
 Olaf Witt · Stefan M. Pfister

106 LGG/Glioneuronal

Mean age: 10 yrs (range 1-29 yrs)

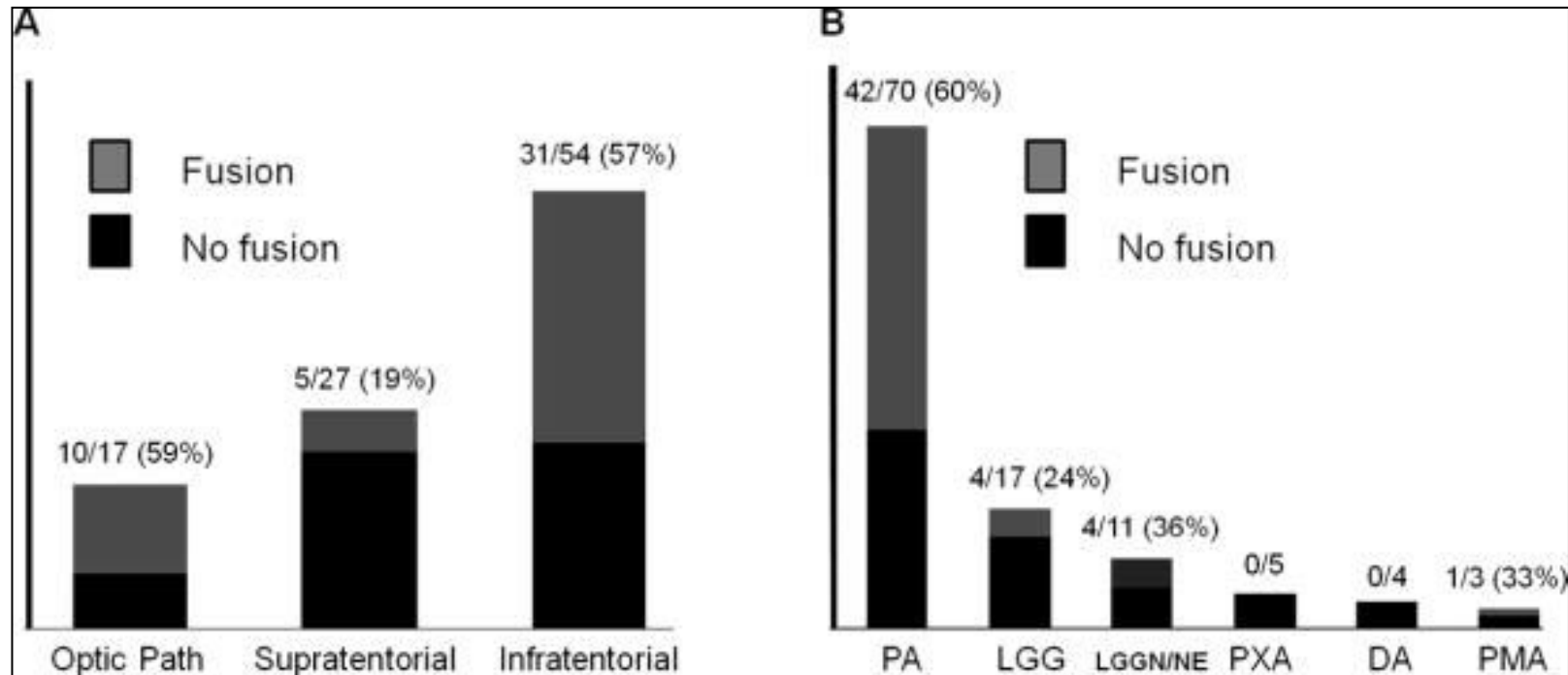


BRAF Alterations in Primary Glial and Glioneuronal Neoplasms of the Central Nervous System With Identification of 2 Novel KIAA1549: BRAF Fusion Variants.

Lin, Alex; Rodriguez, Fausto; Karajannis, Matthias; Williams, Susan; Legault, Genevieve; Zagzag, David; MD, PhD; Burger, Peter; Allen, Jeffrey; Eberhart, Charles; MD, PhD; Bar, Eli
Journal of Neuropathology & Experimental Neurology. 71(1):66-72, January 2012.

106 LGG/Glioneuronal

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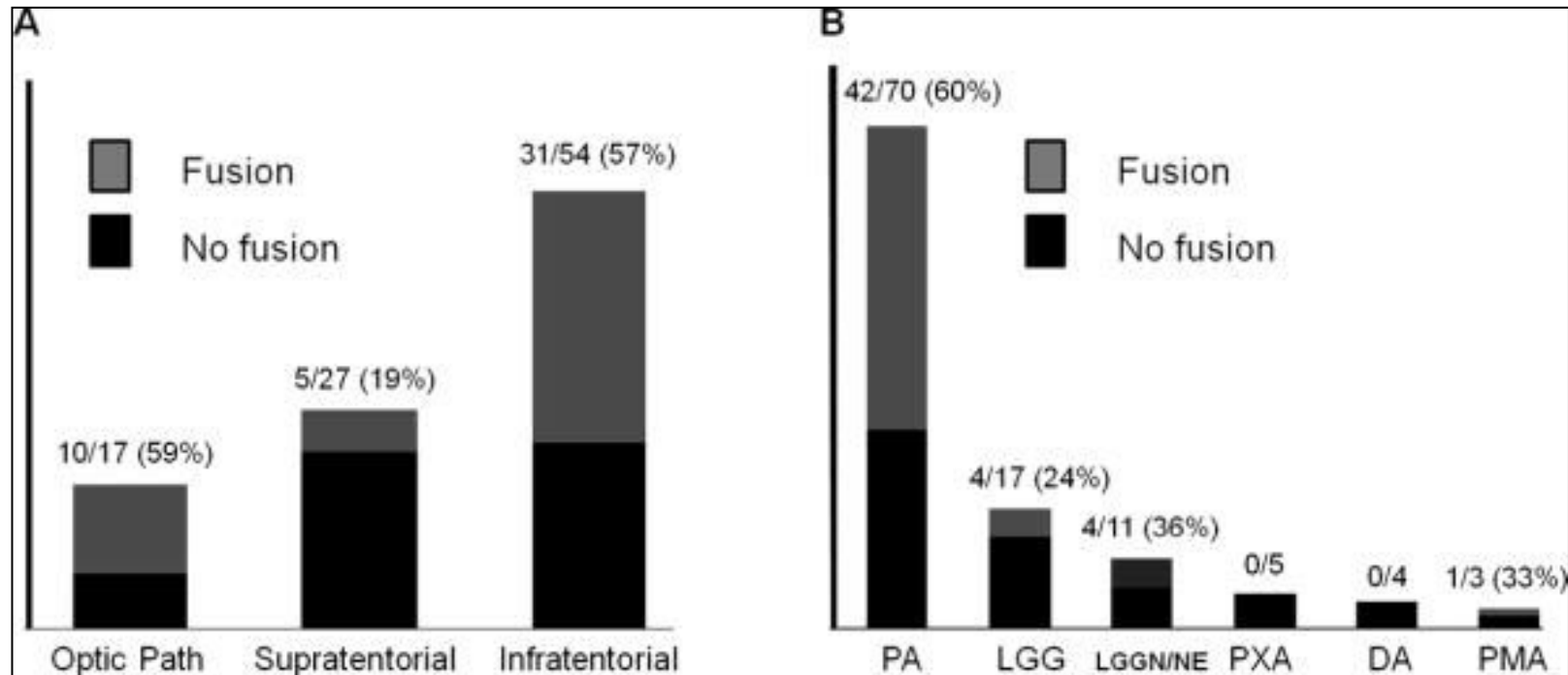


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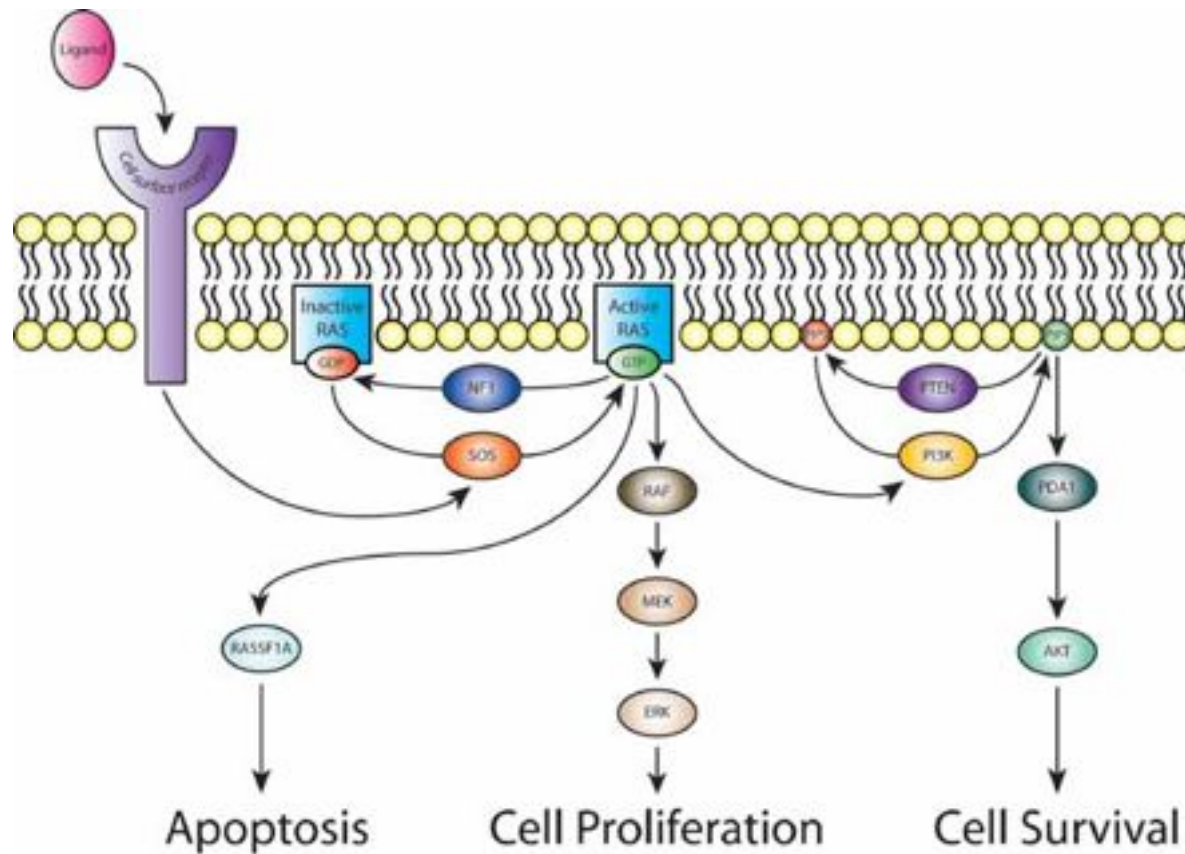
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Journal of Neuropathology & Experimental Neurology. 71(1):66-72, January 2012.

MAPK pathway activation



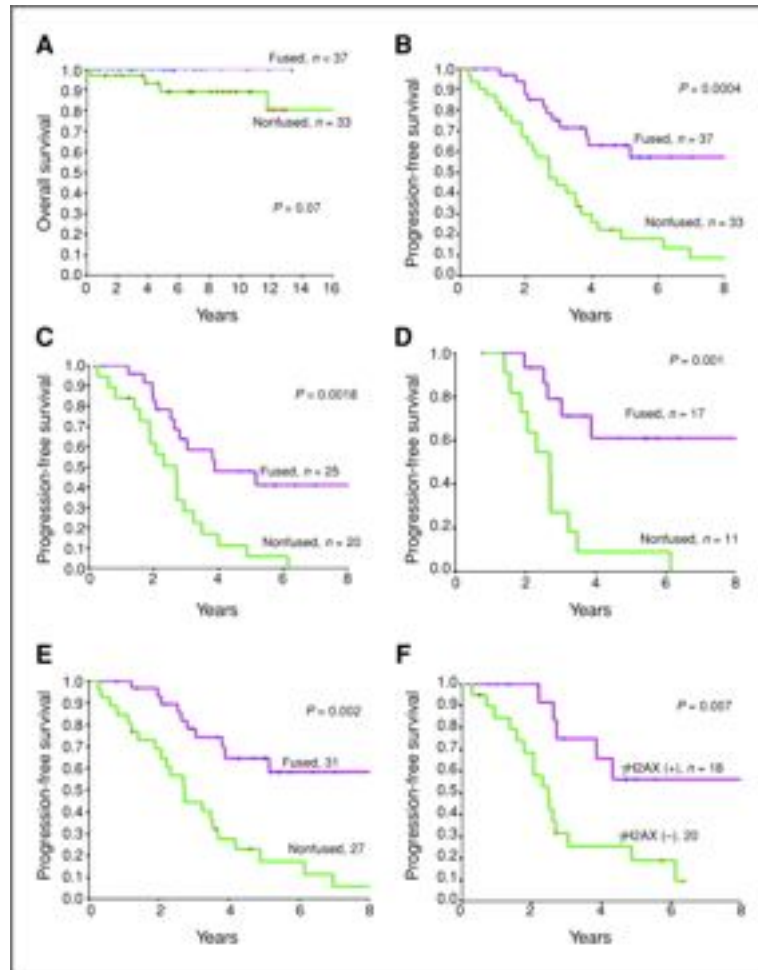
KIAA1549-BRAF
Other BRAF fusion
BRAF mutation
FGFR1 mutation
NTRK2 fusion
NF1 mutation
KRAS mutation
PTPN11 mutation



nature
genetics

Recurrent somatic alterations of *FGFR1* and *NTRK2* in pilocytic astrocytoma

David T W Jones^{1,2*}, Barbara Hutter^{1,2*}, Natalie Rager^{1,2*}, Andrey Korshunov^{3,4}, Marcel Knofl⁵, Hans-Joerg Warnatz⁶, Thomas Zichner⁶, Sally R Lambert⁷, Marina Ryshova⁸, Dong Ash Khuong Quang⁹, Adam M Fontebasso⁷, Adrian M Stutz⁶, Sonja Hutter⁶, Marc Zackermann¹⁰, Dominik Sturm¹, Jan Gronych¹⁰, Barbel Lastochka¹¹, Sabine Schmidt¹¹, Huriye Seker-Cin¹, Hendrik Witt^{11,12}, Marc Selhan¹, Meryem Kaiser¹, Paul A Northcott¹, Volker Havestadt¹³, Sebastian Bender¹, Elke Pfaff¹, Sebastian Stark¹, Damien Faury¹, Jeremy Schwartzentruber¹⁴, Jacek Majewski¹⁵, Ursula D Weber¹⁶, Marc Zapotnik¹⁷, Benjamin Raeder¹⁸, Matthias Schlemmer¹, Catherine L Worth¹, Cynthia C Bartholomae¹⁴, Christof von Kalle^{14,19}, Charles D Imbusch¹, Sylvester Radowski^{20,21,22}, Chris Lawrenszt², Peter van Sluis²³, Jan Koster²⁴, Richard Volkmann²⁵, Regier Versteeg²⁶, Hans Lehrach¹, Camelia Monoranu²⁷, Beate Winkler²⁸, Andreas Unterberg²¹, Christel Herold-Mende²⁹, Till Milde^{11,31}, Andreas I Kuloek³², Martin Ebinger³³, Martin U Schuhmann³⁴, Yoon-Jae Cho³⁵, Scott L Pomeroy^{36,37}, Andreas von Deimling³⁴, Olaf Witt^{11,38}, Michael D Taylor^{39,28}, Stephan Witt¹, Matthias A Karajannis⁴⁰, Charles G Eberhart⁴¹, William Scherer⁴², Martin Hasselblatt⁴³, Keith L Ligon^{24,44}, Mark W Kirwan^{24,45}, Jan O Koehler⁴⁶, Marie-Laure Yaspo⁴⁷, Benedikt Bruns⁴⁸, Jorg Feldberg⁴⁹, Guido Reifenberger⁵⁰, V Peter Collins⁵¹, Nada Jabado⁵², Roland Eils^{11,53,54}, Peter Lichter^{14,55,48} & Stefan M Pfister^{1,56,48}, for the International Cancer Genome Consortium Pediatric Brain Tumor Project



70 patients with incompletely resected "clinically relevant" PLGA

***BRAF-KIAA1549* Fusion Predicts Better Clinical Outcome in Pediatric Low-Grade Astrocytoma**

Cynthia Hawkins^{1,4}, Erin Walker^{2,4}, Nequesha Mohamed^{1,4}, Cindy Zhang^{2,4}, Karine Jacob⁵, Margret Shirinian⁵, Noa Alon², Daniel Kahn², Iris Fried², Katrin Scheinmann⁶, Elena Tsangaris², Peter Dirks^{3,4}, Robert Tressler⁷, Eric Bouffet², Nada Jabado⁵, and Uri Tabori^{2,4}

Clin Cancer Res 2011;17:4790-4798

BRAF mutations in human tumors

In up to 5-7% of all human tumors

~95% BRAF V600E

Carcinomas

- thyroid cancer (~30-50%) (papillary and anaplastic)
- colorectal cancer (~5-10%)
- ovarian carcinoma (~30% in serous forms)

Skin tumors

- malignant melanoma (~60%)

Hematologic tumors

- Hairy cell leukemia (>90%)
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis (~50%)

BRAF inhibitors

Selective small - molecule BRAFV^{600E} inhibitors

Vemurafenib (Zelboraf™)

(FDA approval for advanced melanoma)

GSK2118436

AZD6244

Sorafenib

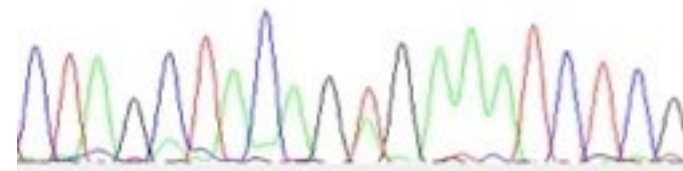
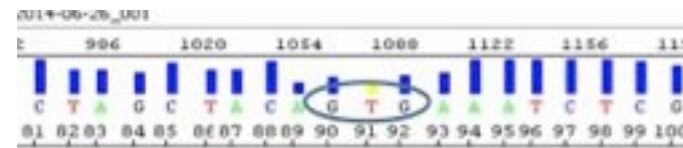
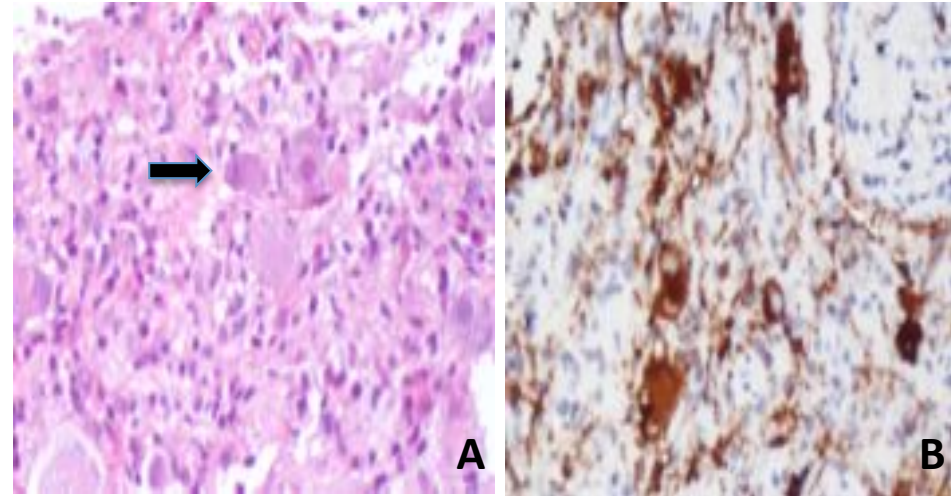
Analysis of *BRAF* V600E mutation in 1,320 nervous system tumors reveals high mutation frequencies in pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma, ganglioglioma and extra-cerebellar pilocytic astrocytoma

**Genevieve Schindler · David Capper · Jochen Meyer · Wibke Janzarik · Heymut Omran ·
Christel Herold-Mende · Kirsten Schmieder · Pieter Wesseling · Christian Mawrin · Martin Hasselblatt ·
David N. Louis · Andrey Korshunov · Stefan Pfister · Christian Hartmann · Werner Paulus ·
Guido Reifenberger · Andreas von Deimling**

Table 1 Overview of *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations detected in 1,320 central and peripheral nervous system tumors according to tumor type

Tumor entity/variant	N (ad; ped)	N V600E (ad; ped)	% V600E (ad; ped)
Glial			
Pilocytic astrocytoma	97 (22; 75)	9 (2; 7)	9% (9%; 9%)
Diffuse astrocytoma	57 (53; 4)	0	0% (0%; 0/4)
Anaplastic astrocytoma	58 (52; 6)	2 (0; 2)	3% (0%; 2/6)
Oligodendroglioma	64 (62; 2)	1 (1; 0)	2% (2%; 0/2)
Anaplastic oligodendroglioma	70 (70; 0)	0	0%
Oligoastrocytoma	41 (41; 0)	0	0%
Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma	51 (51; 0)	0	0%
Primary glioblastoma	115 (79; 36)	2 (0; 2)	2% (0%; 6%)
Secondary glioblastoma	18 (18; 0)	1	6%
Giant cell glioblastoma	15 (15; 0)	1	7%
Gliosarcoma	16 (16; 0)	1	6%
Gliomatosis cerebri	5 (5; 0)	1	1/5
Myxopapillary ependymoma	4 (3; 1)	0	0/4 (0/3; 0/1)
Ependymoma	94 (16; 78)	0	0%
Anaplastic ependymoma	52 (5; 47)	0	0%
Subependymoma	2 (2; 0)	0	0/2
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma	64 (38; 26)	42 (24; 18)	66% (63%; 69%)
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma with anaplasia	23 (13; 10)	15 (5; 10)	65% (38%; 100%)
Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma	3 (3; 0)	1	1/3
Embryonal, neuronal, glioneuronal			
Medulloblastoma	141 (7; 134)	0	0%
CNS primitive neuroectodermal tumor	29 (12; 17)	0	0%
Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor	14 (0; 14)	0	0%
Ganglioglioma	77 (53; 24)	14 (11; 3)	18% (21%; 13%)
Anaplastic ganglioglioma	6 (5; 1)	3 (2/1)	3/6 (2/5; 1/1)
Gangliocytoma	8 (8; 0)	0	0/8
Central neurocytoma	9 (8; 1)	0	0/9
Desmoplastic infantile astrocytoma/ganglioglioma	4 (0; 4)	0	0/4
Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor	4 (2; 2)	0	0/4

- 3yrs old male
- MRI: mass from medulla to C5
- Subtotal resection
- Histology: Ganglioglioma



BRAF mutation V600E (GTG/GAG)

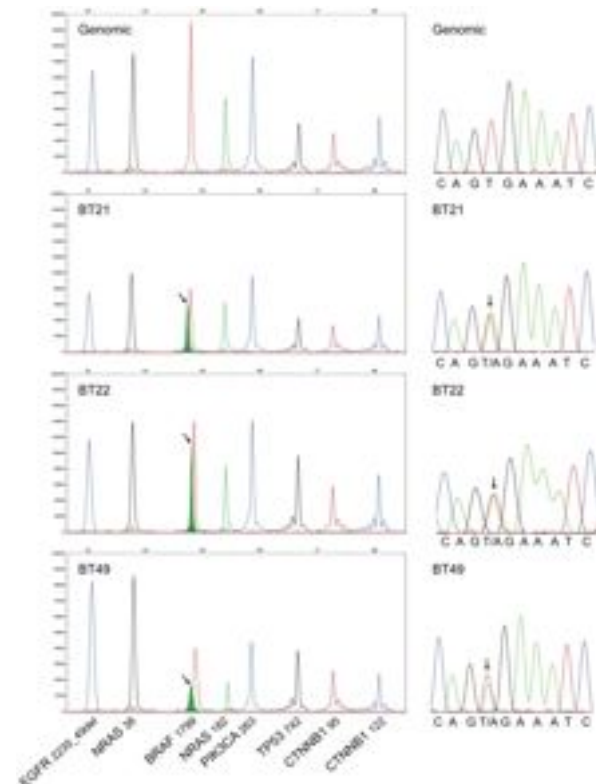
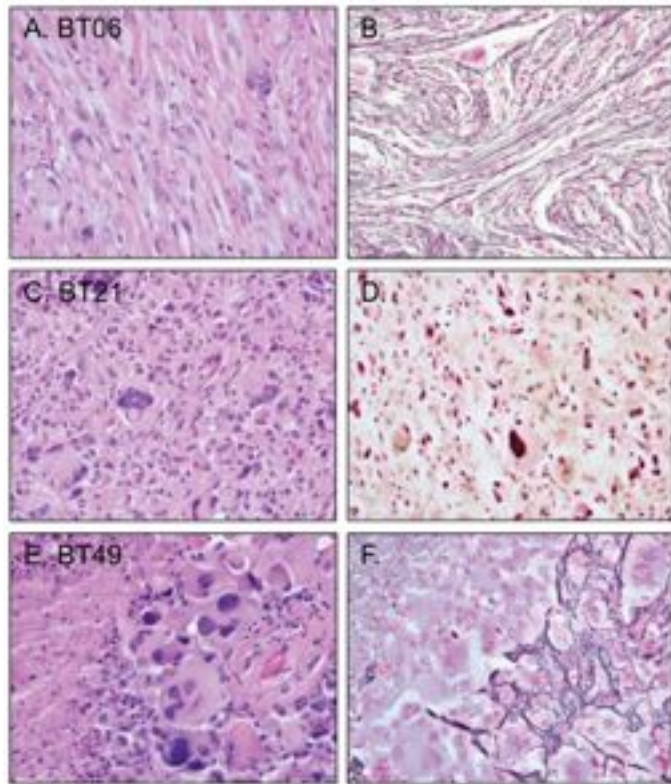
RESPONSE TO VEMURAFENIB AFTER 3 MS OF TREATMENT



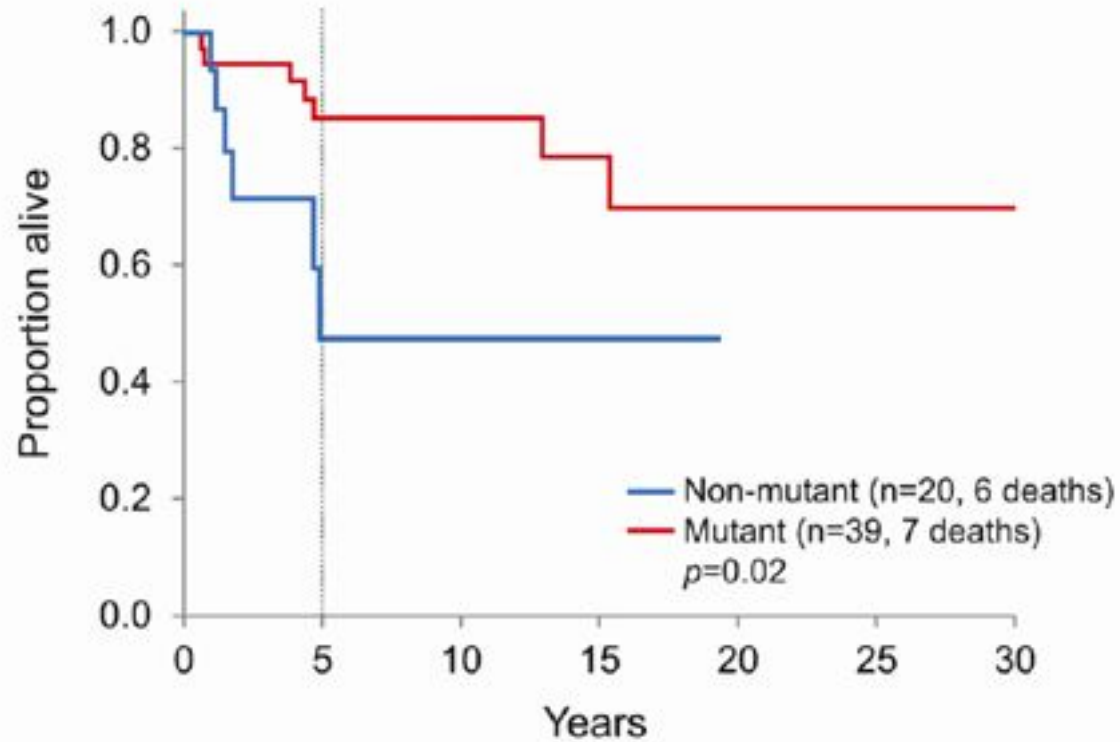
Courtesy Dr. A. Mastronuzzi Bambin Gesù Hospital, Rome, Italy

BRAF V600E Mutations Are Common in Pleomorphic Xanthoastrocytoma: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Implications

Dora Dias-Santagata¹, Quynh Lam¹, Kathy Vernovsky², Natalie Vena^{3,4}, Jochen K. Lennerz¹, Darrell R. Borger², Tracy T. Batchelor^{2,5}, Keith L. Ligon^{3,4,6,7}, A. John Iafrate¹, Azra H. Ligon^{4,7}, David N. Louis¹, Sandro Santagata^{6,7*}



Overall Survival by *BRAF* V600E Mutation Status

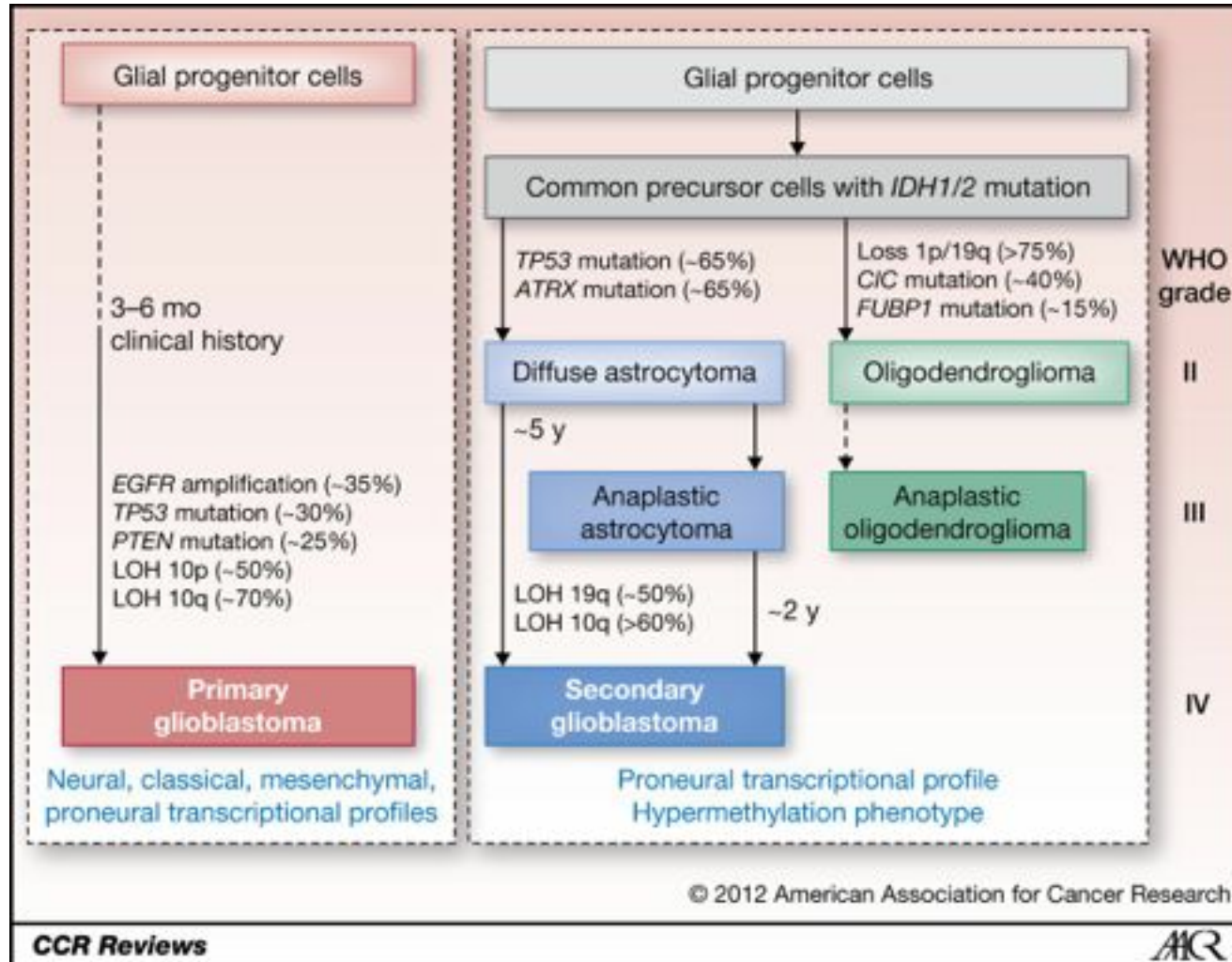


Pleomorphic Xanthoastrocytoma: Natural History and Long-term Follow-up

¹Cristiane M. Ida, MD; ⁴Fausto J. Rodriguez, MD; ⁴Peter C. Burger, MD; ¹Alissa A. Caron, ³Sarah M. Jenkins, ³Grant M. Spears, ²Dawn L. Aranguren, PA-C; ²Daniel H. Lachance, MD; ¹Caterina Giannini, MD, PhD

Brain Pathol, 2014

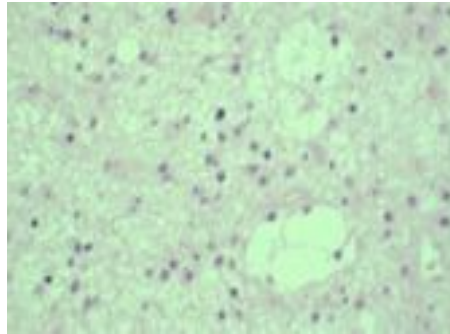
Genetic pathways diffuse gliomas in adults.



Ohgaki H , and Kleihues P Clin Cancer Res
2013;19:764-772

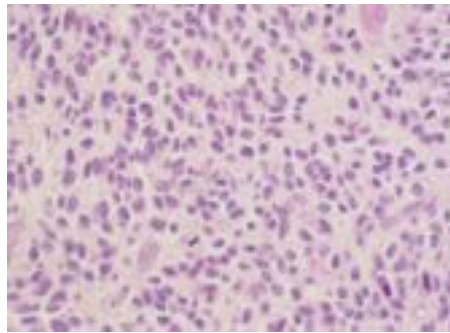
Pediatric Diffuse Gliomas

Astrocytomas



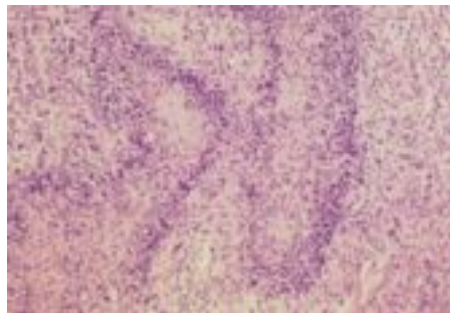
Diffuse astrocytoma (II)

Low Grade



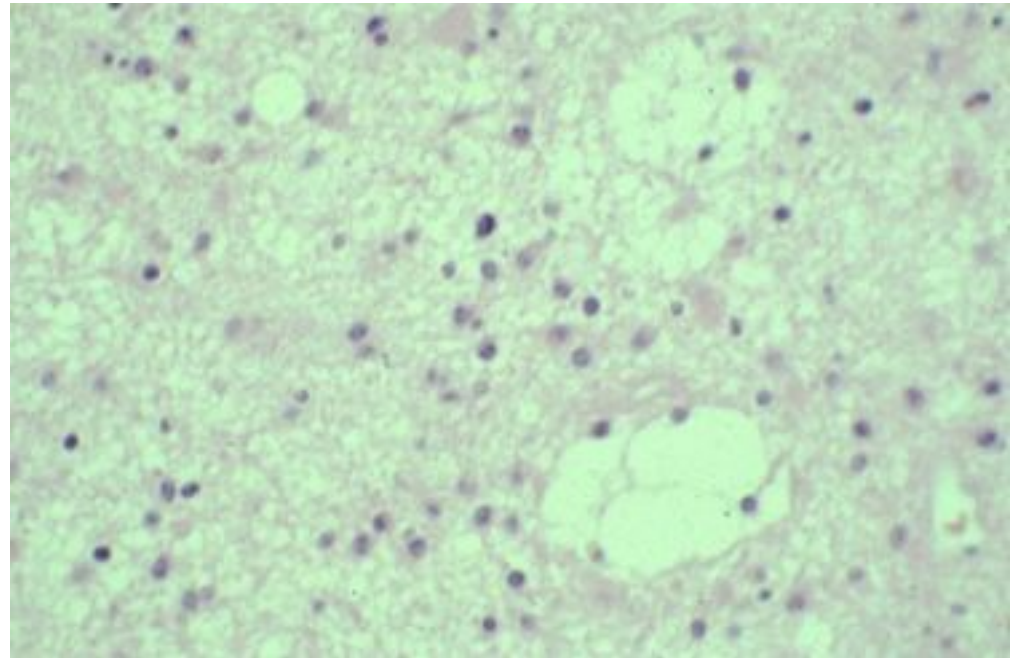
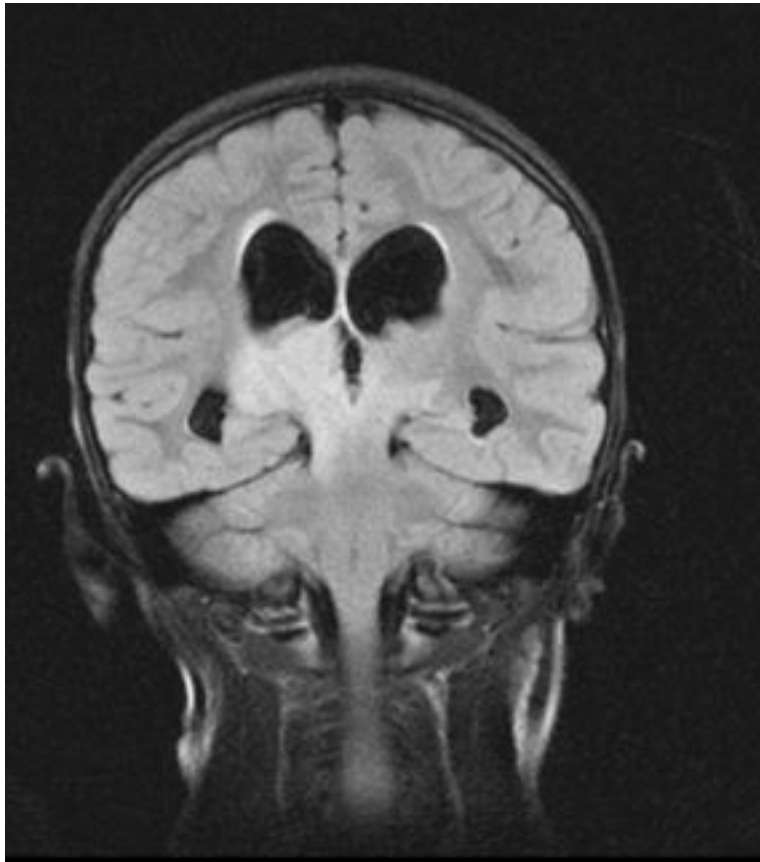
Anaplastic astrocytoma (III)

High Grade



Glioblastoma (IV)

Pediatric Diffuse Astrocytoma (WHO II)

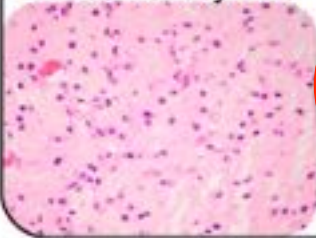
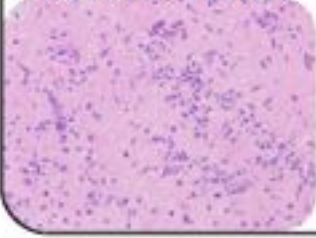
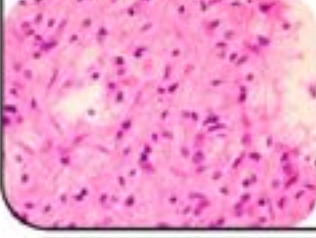
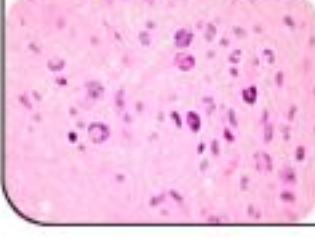


Female, 10 years old

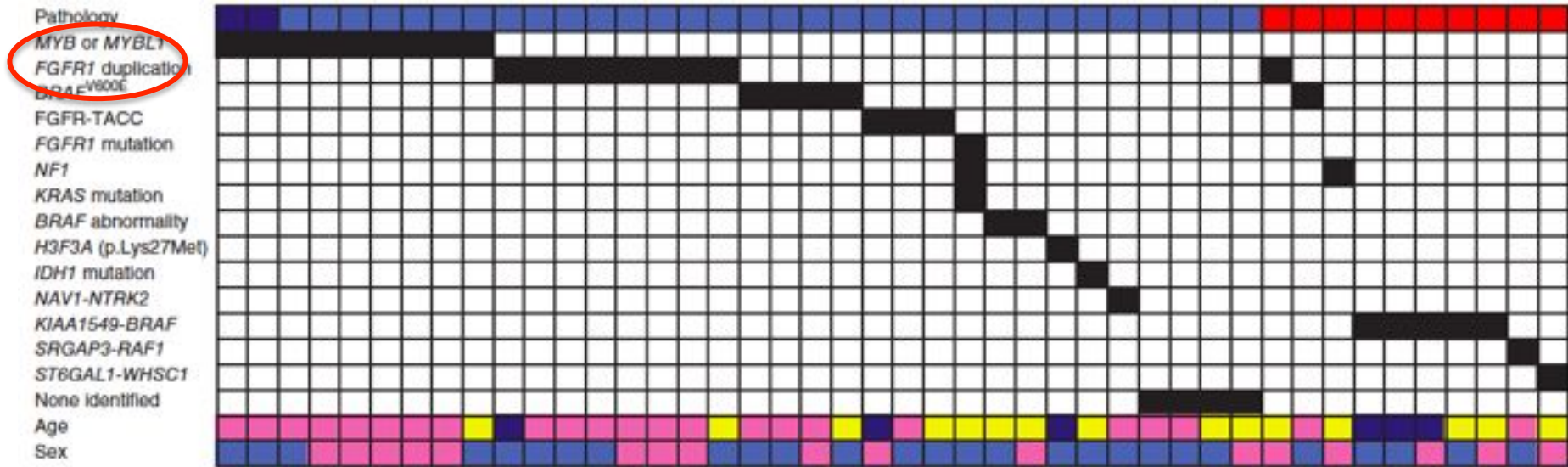
Genomic analysis of diffuse pediatric low-grade gliomas identifies recurrent oncogenic truncating rearrangements in the transcription factor *MYBL1*

Lori A. Ramkissoon^{1,3}, Peleg M. Horowitz^{1,3,4,5,6}, Justin M. Craig², Shakti H. Ramkissoon^{1,3,7}, Benjamin E. Rich⁸, Steven E. Schumacher^{1,3}, Aaron McKenna¹, Michael S. Lawrence⁹, Guillaume Bergthold¹⁰, Priscilla K. Brastianos¹¹, Barbara Tabak¹², Matthew D. Ducar¹³, Paul Van Hummelen¹⁴, Laura E. MacConaill¹⁵, Tina Pouissant-Young¹⁶, Yoon-Jae Cho¹⁷, Hala Taha¹⁸, Madeha Mahmoud¹⁹, Daniel C. Bowers²⁰, Linda Margraf²¹, Uri Tabori²², Cynthia Hawkins²³, Roger J. Packer²⁴, D. Ashley Hill²⁵, Scott L. Pomeroy²⁶, Charles G. Eberhart²⁷, Ian F. Dunn²⁸, Liliiana Goumnerova²⁹, Gad Getz³⁰, Jennifer A. Chan³¹, Sandro Santagata^{32,33}, William C. Hahn^{34,35}, Charles D. Stiles³⁶, Azra H. Ligon^{1,3,37}, Mark W. Kieran^{1,2}, Rameen Beroukhim^{1,3,38,39}, and Keith L. Ligon^{1,3,40,41}

PNAS | May 14, 2013 | vol. 110 | no. 20

	<u>Copy Number Alterations</u>	<u>Point Mutations</u>
Diffuse Astrocytoma 	MYBL1-trunc-dup (28%) Arm-level gains (22%)	BRAF V600E (36%)
Angiocentric Glioma 	focal 6q23.3/ MYB del	
Ganglioglioma 	BRAF Dup (22%)	BRAF V600E (75%)
LGG NOS 	Arm-level gains (30%) BRAF Dup (10%)	BRAF V600E (71%)

Supratentorial (hemispheric) LGG



Pathology



Pilocytic or pilomyxoid astrocytoma



Diffuse glioma (DA, O, OA)



Angiocentric glioma

Age

<3 years

3-8 years

>8 years

Sex

Male

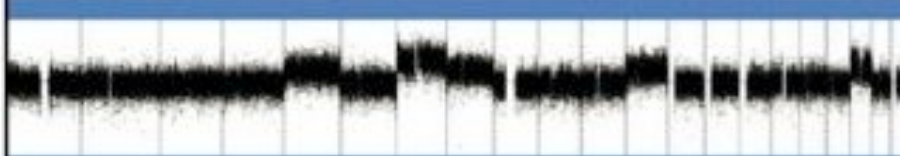
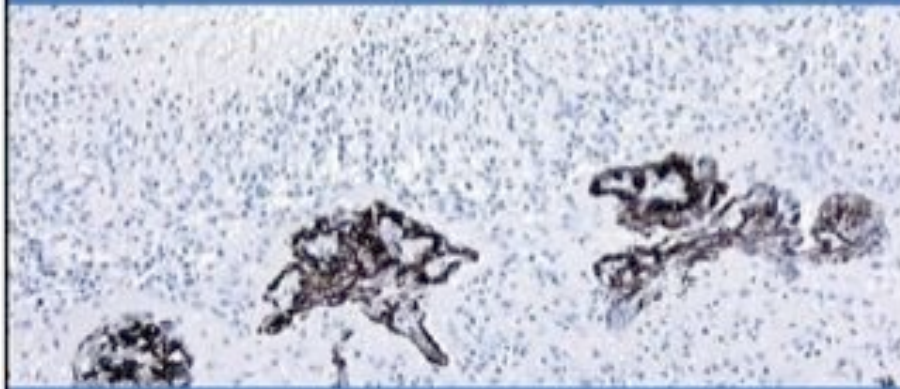
Female

Whole-genome sequencing identifies genetic alterations in pediatric low-grade gliomas

Jinghui Zhang¹, Gang Wu¹, Claudia P Miller², Ruth G Tatevosian², James D Dalton², Bo Tang¹, Wilda Orisme², Chandanmall Punchihewa¹, Matthew Parker¹, Ibrahim Qaddoumi², Fredrick A Boop², Charles Liu², Cyriac Kandath², Li Ding², Ryan Lee², Robert Huether², Xiang Chen¹, Erin Hedlund², Pandaka Nagahawatte², Michael Rasch¹, Kristy Boggs², Binjun Cheng², Jared Beckwith¹, Jing Ma², Guangchun Song¹, Yongjin Li¹, Lei Wei², Jianmin Wang², Sheila Shurtleff², John Easton², David Zhao¹, Robert S Fulton², Lucinda L Fulton², David J Dooling², Bhavin Vadodaria², Heather I Mulder², Chunlao Tang², Kerri Ochoa², Charles G Mullighan¹, Amar Gajjar², Richard Kriwacki^{1,2}, Denise Sheer^{1,2}, Richard J Gilbertson², Elaine R Mardis², Richard K Wilson², James R Downing², Suzanne J Baker² & David W Ellison² for the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital-Washington University Pediatric Cancer Genome Project

WHO'S NEXT

A Colloquium to Guide Next Steps in Brain Tumor Classification and Grading



www.STOP-Hersentumoren.nl



HAARLEM
1 – 3 MAY 2014

Critical Question

How should clinically relevant molecular information be incorporated into nervous system tumor classification?

MISCELLANEOUS

**International Society of Neuropathology-Haarlem Consensus
Guidelines for Nervous System Tumor Classification
and Grading**

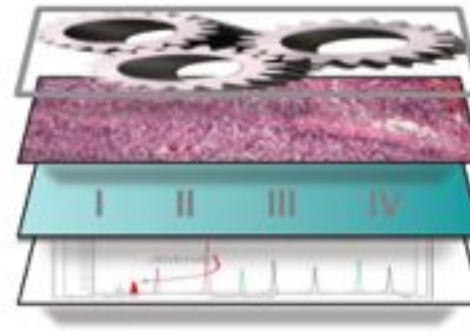
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How to formulate a diagnosis?

Google Maps: GIS layers
Organized by Geographical Positioning



"ISN-Haarlem
layered diagnosis format"



Layer 1: Integrated Diagnosis (incorporating all tissue-based information)

Layer 2: Histological Classification

Layer 3: WHO Grade (reflecting natural history)

Layer 4: Molecular Information

Thank You