

Challenging Paediatric Brain Tumours

ASP Belfast March 2017



Dr Jane Pears
Consultant Paediatric
Oncologist,
Dublin

Overview

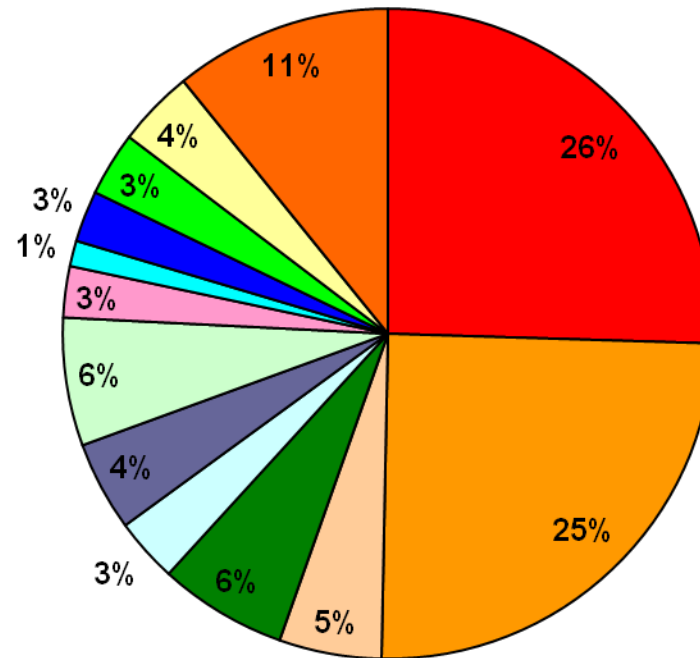
- (i) Paediatric malignancy
- (ii) Central nervous system tumours
- (iii) Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

(i) Paediatric malignancy

- ~1/500 children <16 years will develop a malignancy
- ~200 new cases/year in ROI
- A.L.L most common diagnosis
- CNS tumours most common solid malignancy of childhood

3.12 Malignant Haematology and Oncology main cancer primary groups in 2016

- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia
- CNS (incl. Brain Tumours)
- Myeloid Malignancies
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Neuroblastoma
- Wilms' Tumour (incl. ERWT)
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Ewing's Sarcoma or ES/PNET
- Langerhans cell histiocytosis
- Osteosarcoma
- Germ Cell
- Other



(ii) CNS tumour challenges (1)

- “Delay” in diagnosis
- Overlap with more common childhood illnesses
- Variety of presenting symptoms and signs
- Perceived as rare
- May result in:
- Lack of faith in medical profession

- (Headsmart initiative)

CNS tumour challenges (2)

- Location
- Eloquent areas of brain, not always amenable to surgery
- Irreversible damage before treatment

CNS tumour challenges (3)



Blood Brain Barrier
protects:

- (i) from potentially damaging substances
- (ii) from hormones and transmitters
- (iii) Constant milieu
- (iv) NB: Area postrema / posterior pituitary etc)

Hey! We want in!



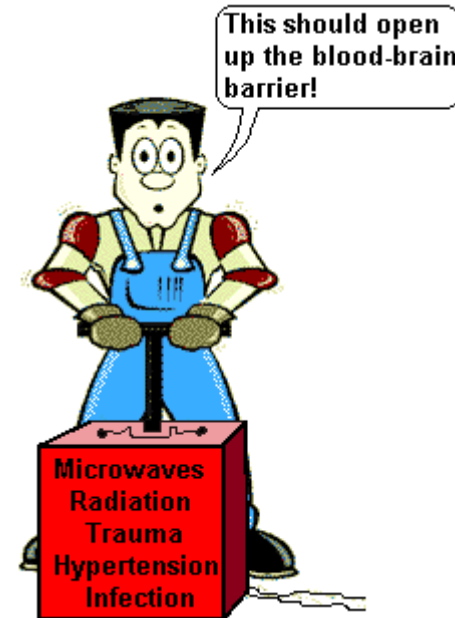
I'm sorry, but you are too highly charged, too large and not lipid soluble. You cannot enter the brain!



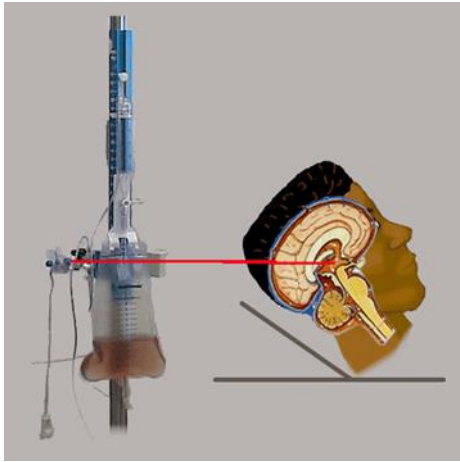
To the brain

CNS tumour challenges (3)

- To achieve adequate delivery of chemotherapeutic agents to intracranial/intraspinal tumours with minimal toxicities



Ways in to the brain



CNS tumour challenges (4)

- Late effects on developing brain
- Survival comes at a cost

Sequelae of radiation

- Neuropsychological impairments(Attention, memory, visuospatial skills, motor functions, language, executive functioning)
- Psychosocial impairment (Employment, ability to drive, education, independent living, dating history)
- Neuro-endocrine impairment
- Second malignancy risk

MDT working

- Dedicated neuro-oncology team:
Oncologists, radiologists, surgeons, anaesthetists, pathologists, radiotherapists, ophthalmologists, audiologists, psychologists, nursing staff, pharmacists, physiotherapists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, dieticians, school teachers, social workers....
- PALLIATIVE CARE!!!!!!

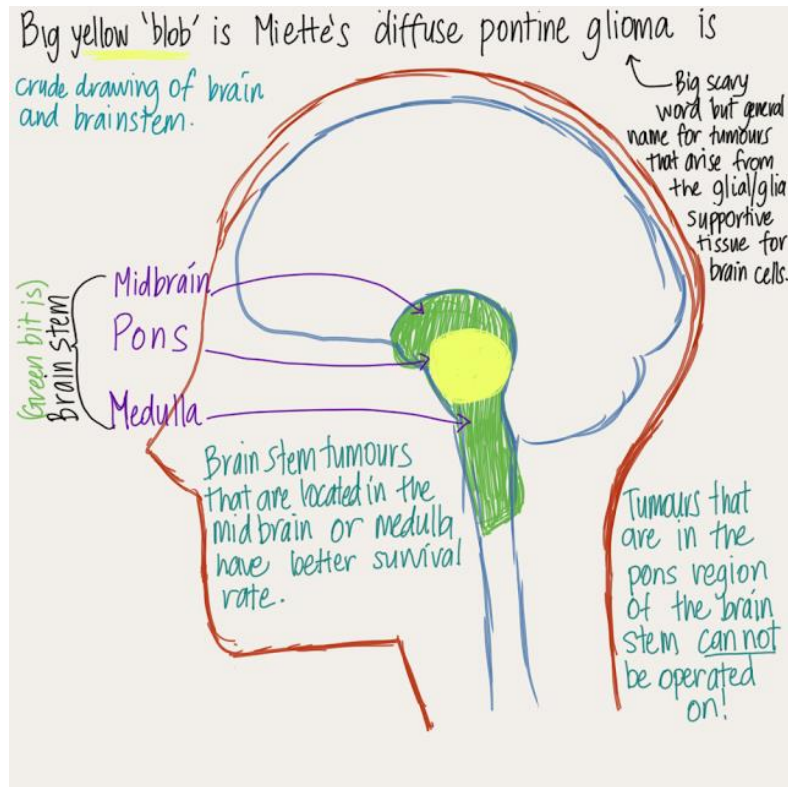
(iii) Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

- DIPG
- 10-15% of brain tumours
- Leading cause of brain tumour related death
- Median age 6-7 yrs
- Present with: Cranial nerve deficits, upper motor neuron signs, ataxia

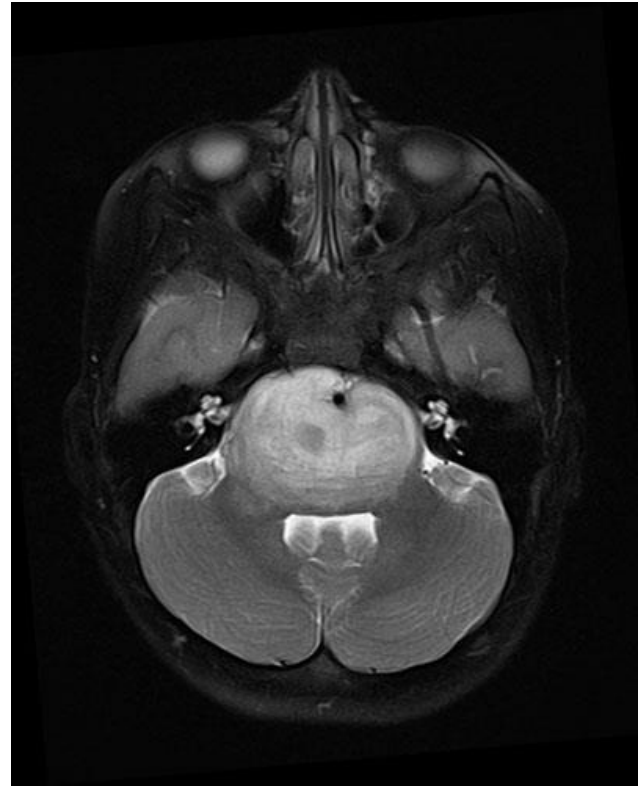
Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

- Radiological diagnosis (MRI)
- T1 hypointense, T2 hyperintense, variably enhancing
- Expansile mass $\geq 50\%$ of pons
- +/- leptomeningeal dissemination

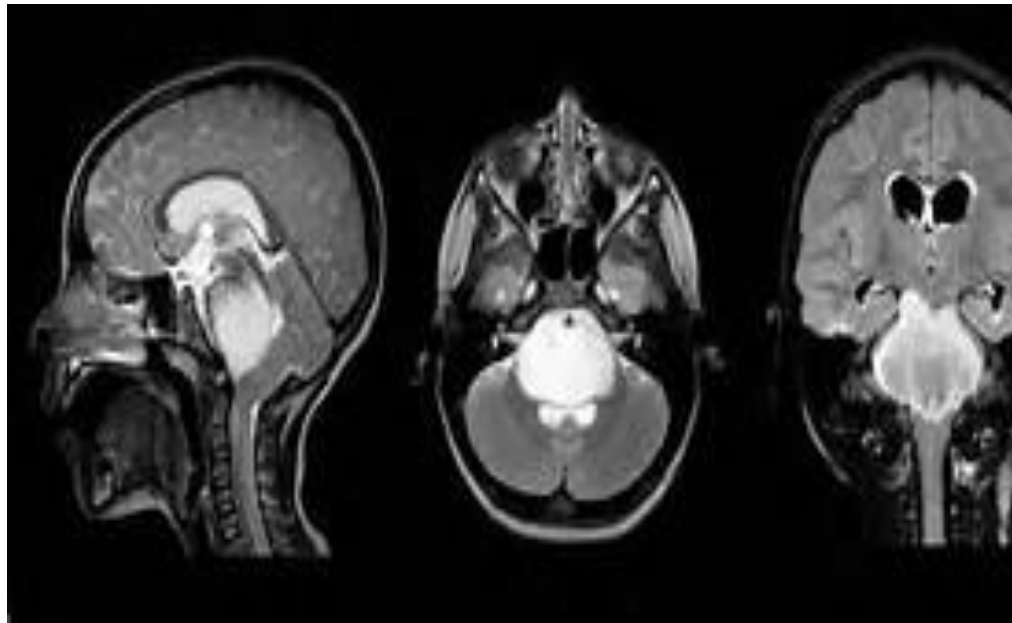
Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma



Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma



Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma



Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

- Median survival 9 months from diagnosis
- Radiotherapy *as palliation*
- Chemotherapy ineffectual
- Progress in treatment hampered by lack of tissue

Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

- International efforts to obtain tissue
- Post mortem
- Up front, stereotactically

Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

- DIPG Registries
- Database of demographic, clinical, radiological and pathology data
- Repository of molecular data
- To enable a solid research infrastructure

DIPG : Diagnosis

- Clinical – radiological entity
- MRI
- Clinical symptoms: CN deficits, ataxia, long tract signs of <6 months duration
- Hemiplegia, dysphagia, hiccups, hoarseness
- Personality changes, night laughter
- Only ~20% present with hydrocephalus

DIPG : Biology and histology

- TP53 mutations
- Amplification of EGFR
- Gain in PDGFRFA
- Gain in PARP 1

- Histone mutations

DIPG : Treatment

- Steroids
- Focal radiotherapy
- 54Gy in 30 fractions

- 39Gy in 13 fractions + potential to repeat

- ~85% will respond
- Radiosensitising chemo shows no benefit

DIPG : Clinical trials

- 21 trials listed
- Early phase, vaccine therapy, convection enhanced delivery, immunotherapy
- BIOMEDE: Biological Medicine for Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma Eradication

DIPG : Prognosis

- Median survival of 9 months
- Median time from progression to death 1-4.5 months
- Favourable predictors include age \leq 3years, longer symptom duration at diagnosis

DIPG : End of life care

- Constipation
- Headache, seizures.
- Visual disturbance
- Sensitivity to noise
- Pain
- Nausea, vomiting
- Anxiety
- Sleep disturbance
- Fatigue
- Dysarthria
- “Locked in syndrome”
- Dysphagia
- Nutrition
- Urinary retention
- Secretions
- Dyspnoea
- Advanced care planning

DIPG: Other challenges

- Health tourism
- Social media
- Fundraising
- Unrealistic expectations

DIPG

THE BASIC FACTS

9 MONTHS

THE MEDIAN SURVIVAL
RATE FROM DIAGNOSIS.

90%

OF KIDS WILL DIE WITHIN 2
YEARS OF A DIPG DIAGNOSIS.

DIPG HAS A
SURVIVAL RATE
OF LESS THAN

1%

DIPG MOST COMMONLY
STRIKES KIDS BETWEEN

4 TO 11

YEARS OF AGE.

BRAIN TUMORS

ARE THE LEADING CAUSE OF
CANCER RELATED DEATHS IN
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 10.

DIPG

LEAVES KIDS MENTALLY INTACT, BUT STEALS ESSENTIAL BODILY
FUNCTIONS OVER TIME AS THE TUMOR GROWS. SUCH AS VISION,
CHEWING, SWALLOWING, WALKING, AND BREATHING.

www.DefeatDIPG.org

**Brain Tumours are the #1 cancer killer of UK Children.
The most FATAL Childhood Brain Cancer is DIPG**

No Treatment. No Cure. 0% Survival Rate.

It is described as a 'Rare' cancer
BUT every 9 Days a UK child like
Rebekah is diagnosed with DIPG

Median Survival is 9 - 12 months
Rebekah was taken in *just FIVE*

Support vital DIPG Research and the work
of Abbie's Army to help Make a Difference
& change the outcomes for other Children

Text: DIPG20 £ to 70070

Learn more about: www.abbiesarmy.co.uk



80%
Survival Rate?
for childhood cancer

For
every
children
diagnosed
with cancer

8

1
will not survive

will suffer late
effects such as
secondary cancers,
muscular difficulties
and infertility.

Although survival rates
have increased, there are
still childhood cancers,
like DIPG, that are

**TERMINAL
AT
DIAGNOSIS**

TEAM
Jacob
FOUNDATION

Looking forward.....

- Increased international collaboration
- Working together
 - - with palliative care
 - - with parent groups
- **STRONGER TOGETHER**
- Things can only get better.....



- Any questions?

- Any comments?

Thank you, enjoy your lunch!

