

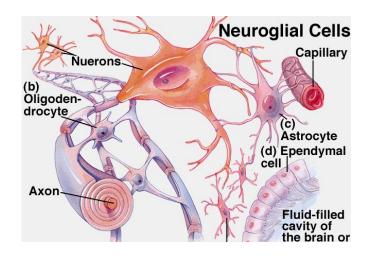
# Role of Chemotherapy in Pediatric Brain Tumor

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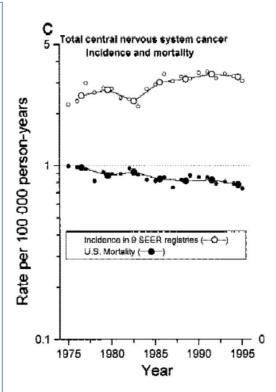
#### **Outlines**

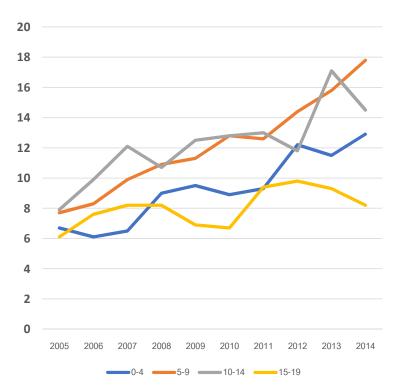
- Developmental treatment in brain tumor
- Outcomes of Pediatric brain tumor: Past until present
- Chemotherapy role in brain tumor
- Supportive care in Pediatric brain tumor



### **Childhood CNS Tumor: How Important?**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> most common cancer in children
- 16.6% of all malignancy in children with increasing trend
- Prevalence (2014)13.2/100,000
- Male> Female

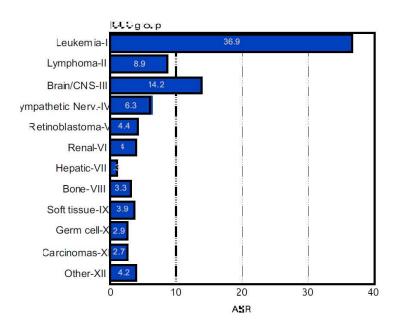




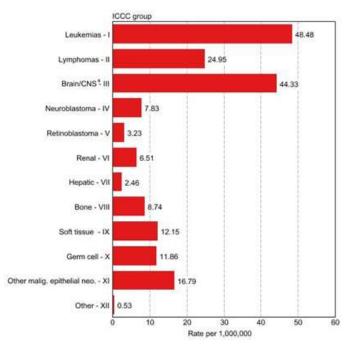
# Prevalence per million of CNS tumor reported by NHSO

Wiangnon S et al Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2003;4:337-343

# **Type of Pediatric Cancer**



**Childhood Cancer: Thai Cancer Registry** 



**Childhood Cancer: SEER Incidence Rates 2006-2010** 

Wiangnon S et al Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2003; 4: 337-343

# Incidence of CNS Tumor According to the Type

Type of CNS tumor	Japan (%)	Thailand (%)	Germany (%)	SEER (%)
Astrocytoma	35.7	33.0	47	52
Germ cell tumor	14.3	17.7	2.5	1-2
Craniopharyngioma	10.5	ND	5.6	ND
Medulloblastoma	10.0	28.7 (+PNET)	16.3	21
Ependymoma	4.8	8.3	2.3	9

Astrocytoma Craniopharyngioma Cerebrum Ventricles (fluid-filled spaces) Meninges Medulloblastoma Pons Brain stem Cerebellum-Medulla Germ Spinal cordcell

Miller BA Cancer Causes Control 2008;19:227-56 Thai Pediatric Oncology Group 2003-2005

#### **History of Brain tumor Treatment**

1970 chemotherapy

**—** 

1975-1980 radiation



1980 gamma knife



1999 temozolomide



2005 genomic study



2008 targeted therapy (Bevacizumab)

Chemotherapy role in brain tumor

- Effectiveness: Medulloblastoma,
   PNET, intracranial germ cell tumor
- Prolonged survival: High grade glioma
- Control tumor: Low grade glioma
- Delayed radiation: Children < 3 years</li>



#### **Chemotherapeutic Agents**

Drug	Route	Tumor type
Alkylating agent		
Melphalan	IV, SCR	High grade glioma
Thiotepa	IV, SCR	High grade glioma
CCNU, BCNU	PO, IV	High grade glioma, Oligodendroglioma
Cisplatin	IV	Ependymoma
Carboplatin	IV	Low grade glioma, Ependymoma
Procabazine	РО	High grade, low grade glioma, Oligodendroglioma
Temozolomide	РО	High grade glioma
Antimetabolite		
Methotrexate	PO, IV	High grade glioma
Plant alkaloids		
Vincristine	IV	High grade, low grade glioma
Etoposide (VP16)	IV, PO	High grade, low grade glioma



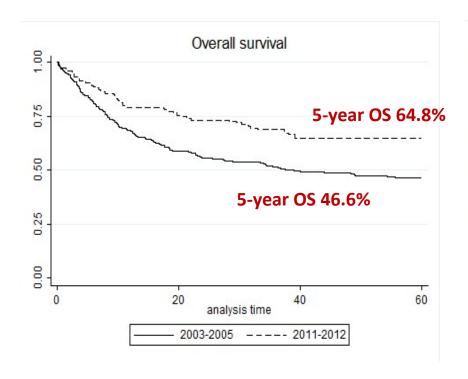


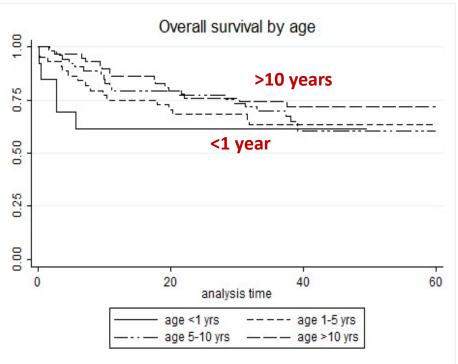






#### **Overall Survival of Thai Children with CNS Tumors**



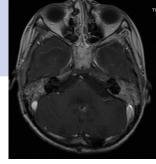


# **Treatment of Medulloblastoma: Chemotherapy**

Year	Protocol	5-year OS (Standard risk)	5-year OS (High risk)	Note
1999- 2007	VCR, cyclophosphamide, cisplatinum and oral etoposide	70.4% <sup>1</sup> 84.4% <sup>2</sup>	47.6% <sup>1</sup> 42.8% <sup>2</sup>	Overall 60.6% <sup>1</sup> Overall 53.8% <sup>2</sup>
2008- 2013	Cyclophosphamide, carboplatin, vincristine and etoposide		61.5%	-Reduced ototoxicity <sup>3</sup>
2014	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, carboplatin and etoposide	T		-Increase total courses for high risk add vincristine during radiation -National protocol



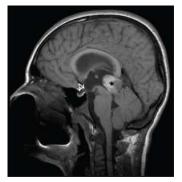




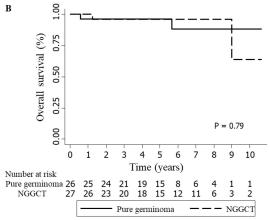
Sirachainan N et al J Clin Neurosci. 2011;18:515-9 Nalita N et al J Pediatr Neurosci. 2018; 13: 150–157 Sirachainan N et al J Clin Neurosci. 2018;56:139-142

#### **Treatment of Germ Cell Tumor: Chemotherapy**

Year	Protocol	Note	
2006 2003	RT alone 20Gy RT 36 Gy whole brain local 54 Gy	Overall 83% <sup>2</sup> Overall 81.6% <sup>3</sup>	
2012	RT was adjusted according to metastasis	Overall 83% <sup>4</sup>	
1999- 2006	cisplatin 30 mg/m²/day D 1–5, etoposide 100 mg/m²/day D 1–5 bleomycin 15 units/m²/day D 2	Overall 96.8% <sup>1</sup> (CSI 21–24 Gy for	
2006- 2018	Germinoma: carboplatin 560 mg/m²/day D 1 etoposide 150 mg/m²/D 1–3 NGGCT: carboplatin 560 mg/m²/day D 1 etoposide 150 mg/m²/day D 1–3 ifosfamide 1,800 mg/m²/day D 1–3	germinoma and 30–36 Gy for NGGCT )	



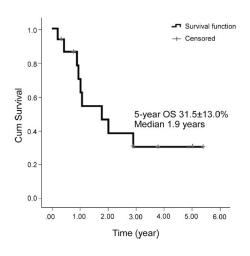


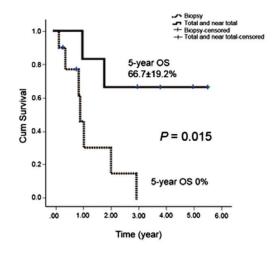


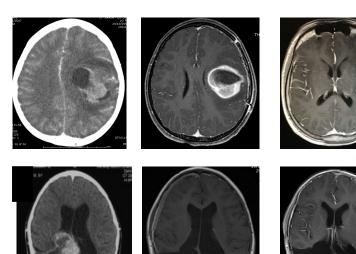
- 1 Worawongsakul R et al Unpublished data
- 2 Chitapanarux I et al Med Assoc Thai 2006; 89: 415-21
- 3 Shotelersuk K J Med Assoc Thai 2003; 86: 603-611
- 4 Raiyawa T et al J Med Assoc Thai 2012; 95: 1327-34

#### **Treatment of High Grade Gliomas: Chemotherapy**

Year	Protocol	5-year OS
1999-2009	Carboplatin 560 mg/m² day 1 Irinotecan 125 mg/m² day 1	54.0%
2010	Nimotuzumab 150 mg/m²/week 1, 3 Irinotecan 125 mg/m² week 1-3	31.5%







# Treatment Craniopharygioma: Intraommaya Chemotheray or Interferon









Interferon 3 MU, 3 days/wk x 4 wk

# **Challenge in Treatment of Infant Brain Tumors**



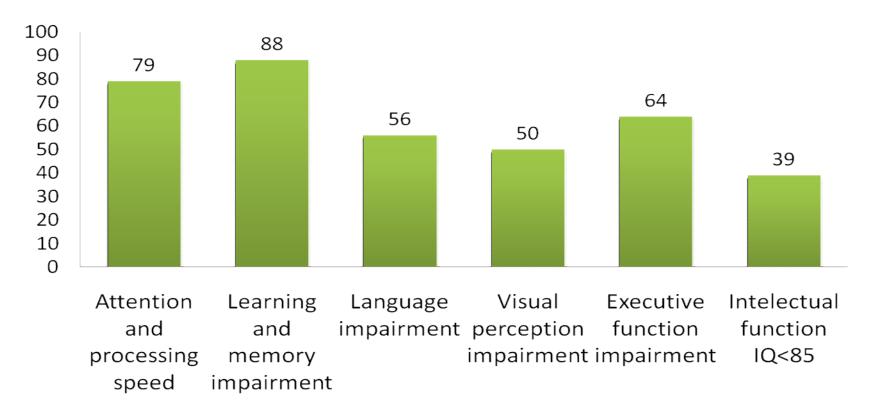




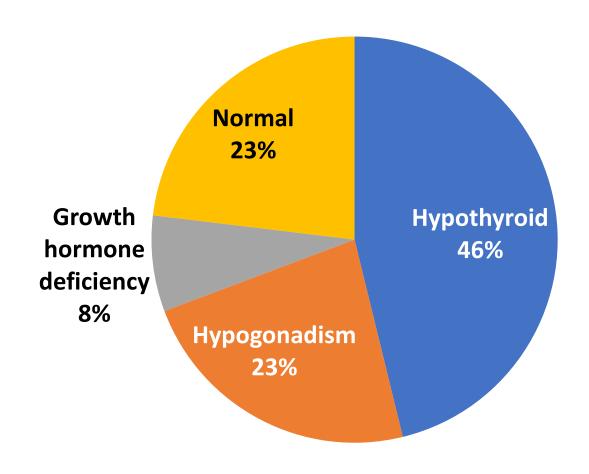
#### Infant brain tumor protocol

- -Medulloblastoma
- -Choroid plexus carcinoma
- -Ependymoma
- -Atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumor

#### **Neuropsychological Functioning of Survivor**



#### **Endocrine Problem in Medulloblastoma Survivors**



Ramathibodi Hospital

# Multi-disciplinary Approach

- Physician
- Nurse
- Social worker
- Pharmacologist
- Pathologist

- Radiologist
- Oncologist
- Surgeon
- Etc.....



# **Education and Family Support**











# **Various Activities**







#### **Supporting Pediatric Cancer Survivors**

- Hospital's School Liaison Program
  - Improved academic performance, home-school communication, and school-level understanding of unique student cognitive profiles and learning needs

Northman L et al. J Pedistr Oncol Nurs. 2014







-Enhance cognitive function during treatment-Neuropsychometric evaluation post treatment

# Summary

- Prevalence of childhood CNS tumor is increasing
- Multi-disciplinary team is required
- Chemotherapy has a role in improving survival rate
- Supportive care and long-term follow-up is mandatory for CNS tumor survivors

#### **Acknowledgements**

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- All Collaborative Institutes
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# **Thank You For Your Attention**