Age-dependency of the prognostic impact of tumor genomics in localized resectable neuroblastomas

Report from the SIOPEN Biology Group on the LNESG Trials


1 CCRU, Children's Cancer Research Institute, St. Anna Kinderkrebsforschung, Vienna, Austria
2 Paediatric Research Institute, Fondazione Città della Speranza, Neuroblastoma Laboratory, Padua, Italy
3 Pediatric Oncology Research, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland
4 Service de Biostatistiques, Institut Curie, 26 rue d'Ulm, 75248 Paris Cedex 05, France
5 Department of Pathology, Oslo University Hospital Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway
6 Department of Pathology, Medical School of Valencia, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain
7 Département de Biologie et de Pathologie médicales, Service de Pathologie Moléculaire, Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France
8 Northern Genetics Service, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
9 Department of Paediatric Oncology, Emma Children's Hospital, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
10 Centre Léon Bérard, Laboratoire de Recherche Translationale, Lyon, France
11 Unité de Génétique Somatique et Cytogénétique, Institut Curie, 26 rue d'Ulm, 75248 Paris Cedex 05, France
12 Department of Pathology, Istituto G. Gaslini, Genova, Italy
13 INSERM U830, Laboratoire de Génétique et Biologie des Cancers, 26 rue d'Ulm, 75248 Paris Cedex 05, France
14 CA-Cytogenetic Lab., Pediatric Hematology Oncology Dept., Schneider Children's Medical Center of Israel, Israel
15 Childhood Cancer Research Unit, Karolinska Institutet, Astrid Lindgren Children's Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
16 Northern Institute for Cancer Research, Newcastle University, The Medical School, Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
17 Centro de Genética Humana, Instituto Nacional de Saude doutor Ricardo Jorge, Lisboa, Portugal
18 Department of Clinical Genetics, Institute of Biomedicine, University of Gothenburg, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Göteborg, Sweden
19 Département de Pédiatrie, Institut Curie, 26 rue d'Ulm, 75248 Paris Cedex 05, France
20 Center for Medical Genetics, Ghent University Hospital, Gent, Belgium
21 Division of Oncology, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, CTRB, Room 3020, 3501 Civic Center Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4318, USA
22 Section for Paediatric Surgery, Division of Surgery, Rikshospitalet University Hospital, Oslo, Norway
23 Department of Paediatric Surgery, St George's Hospital, London, UK
24 Département de Cancérologie de l'Enfant et de l'Adolescent, Gustave Roussy, Villejuif Cedex, France Cedex
25 Research, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, United Kingdom
26 Seattle Children's Hospital and University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA
27 Department of Pediatrics, The University of Chicago, Chicago
28 Dept. of Pediatrics, Medical University of Vienna, Austria
29 Pediatric Hematology Oncology Unit, University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland
30 Department of Paediatric Haematology and Oncology, Giannina Gaslini Children's Hospital, Genova, Italy

BACKGROUND

Biological treatment reduction, i.e. surgery alone also in case of not totally resected tumors, was advised in neuroblastoma patients with localized resectable disease without MYCN amplification. However, whether the genomic background of these tumors may influence outcome was unknown and therefore scrutinized in a meta-analysis comprising two prospective therapy studies and a ‘validation’ cohort.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Diagnostic samples were derived from 406 INSS stages 1/2A/2B tumors from three cohorts: LNESGI/II and COG. Genomic data were analyzed in two age groups (cut-off: 18 months) and quality controlled by the SIOPEN Biology Group.
In both patient age groups stage 2 tumors led to similarly reduced event-free survival (5y-EFS: 83±3% versus 80±4%), but overall survival was only decreased in patients ≥18m (5y-OS: 97±1% versus 87±4%; p=0.001). In the latter age subgroup, only tumors with SCA led to relapses, with 11q loss as the strongest marker (5y-EFS: 40±15% versus 89±5%; p<0.001). Below 18m, EFS but not OS was decreased only in case of 1p loss (5y-EFS: 62±13% versus 85±3%; p=0.041). SCAs were associated with worse OS only in patients ≥18m but not <18m.

CONCLUSION

The tumor genomic make-up of resectable non-MYCN amplified stage 2 neuroblastomas has a distinct age-dependent prognostic impact in neuroblastoma patients. While in the younger age group tumors with unfavourable (SCA) and favorable genetics showed relapses, both without worsening OS, in the older age group only tumors with unfavorable genetics led to relapses and decreased OS.