



# RARE BRAIN TUMORS

## Riccardo Soffietti

Dept. Neuro-Oncology
University and City of Health and Science
Hospital, Turin, Italy

XXV World Congress of Neurology (WCN 2021) Teaching Course Neuro-Oncology (WFN/Society of Neuro-Oncology – Joint Session: Standards of Care in Neuro-Oncology) October 3-7.2021

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

I have received grants and honoraria for Lectures and Advisory Boards from MSD, Astra Zeneca, Merck Serono, Celldex Therapeutics, Novartis, Puma Technology, Abbvie and Mundipharma.

#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- To update on the new WHO classification of Brain Tumors of 2021.
- To define the frequency of druggable molecular alterations within different tumor histologies.
- To clarify the rate and duration of response to the different targeted agents.
- To discuss the heterogeneity of response to targeted agents and the mechanisms of resistance.

### **KEY MESSAGE: STATE OF ART**

- Targeting BRAF mutation in pleomorphic xanthoastrocytomas and gangliogliomas is successful in up to 40% of patients.
- Targeting mTOR pathway in SEGAS of tuberous sclerosis yields a tumor growth and epilepsy control in up to 70% of patients.
- Targeting VEGF in bilateral schwannomas of neurofibromatosis type 2 allows a striking hearing improvement.
- Ongoing trials are exploring the efficacy of IDH 1/2 mutation and NTRK fusion inhibitors.

#### **KEY MESSAGE: NEXT STEPS**

- To define the optimal timing for treatment (early versus late) and duration of treatment in the different tumor types
- To optimize treatment of secondary resistance with the combination of agents targeting different molecular pathways
- To explore new tools for monitoring response (advanced neuroimaging, radiomics, liquid biopsy) and new trial design.

#### REFERENCES

- Louis DN, Perry A, Wesseling P, et al. The 2021 WHO Classification of Tumors of the Central Nervous System: a summary. *Neuro Oncol*. 2021 [In press].
- Horbinski C, Ligon KL, Brastianos P, et al. The medical necessity of advanced molecular testing in the diagnosis and treatment of brain tumor patients. *Neuro Oncol.* 2019;21(12):1498-1508.
- Bruno F, Pellerino A, Bertero L, et al. Targeted therapies in rare brain tumors. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2021 [In press].
- Franz DN, Belousova E, Sparagana S, et al. Efficacy and safety of everolimus for subependymal giant cell astrocytomas associated with tuberous sclerosis complex (EXIST-1): a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet*. 2013;381(9861):125-132.
- Mellinghoff IK, van den Bent MJ, Clarke JL, et al. INDIGO: A global, randomized, double-blind, phase III study of vorasidenib (VOR; AG-881) vs placebo in patients (pts) with residual or recurrent grade II glioma with an isocitrate dehydrogenase 1/2 (IDH1/2) mutation. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38(15 suppl):TPS2574-TPS2574.
- Gambella A, Senetta R, Collemi G, et al. NTRK Fusions in Central Nervous System Tumors: A Rare, but Worthy Target. Int J Mol Sci. 2020 Jan 23;21(3):753.