Abstracts

ML-09
THE REAL-WORLD OF ELDERLY PCNSL THERAPY IN TOHOKU AND NIGATA AREA ACCORDING TO RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS: A COLLABORATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE TOHOKU BRAIN TUMOR STUDY GROUP
Kenichiro Asano1, Yoji Yamashita2, Takahiro Uno1, Manabu Natsumeda3, Takazumi Reppu4, Kenichiro Matsuda5, Masahiro Kikikawa6, Masayuki Kanamaru7, Masahito Matsuoka8, Akira Kurose9, Kiyoshi Saito10, Yukihiko Sonoda11, Kuniaki Ogasawara12, Yukiko Fujii13, Kuniaki Shimizu14, Hiroki Ohkuma15, Chifuji Kitanaka16, Takamasa Kayama17, Teiji Tominaga18,19,1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Hirosaki University Graduate School of Medicine, Hirosaki, Japan

INTRODUCTION: Recently, the number of cases of primary central nervous system lymphoma in elderly patients (EL-PCNSL) has been increasing. However, the treatment may be insufficient because of poor performance status and pre- and posttreatment complications. Therefore, we analyzed the risk factors for EL-PCNSL in the Tohoku and Nigata areas of Japan and clarified the real-world of EL-PCNSL therapy. MATERIALS & METHODS: We collected clinical and nonsurgical cases of patients aged 71 years or older from eight facilities during the last 8 years. We analyzed patient information, radiotherapy/chemotherapy or not, PFS, OS, RR, RRx, second-line therapy, pre- and posttreatment complications, outcomes, and risk factors for poor prognosis. The log-rank test was used for univariate analysis, and Cox regression analysis was used for a multivariate analysis of risk factors. RESULTS: Of the 142 cases registered, five differed from PCNSL pathologically, three receiving BSC were excluded, 31 were treated without biopsy, three were treated based on CSF-findings, and 100 were treated with biopsy. Total 134 cases were followed. The median age was 76 years, pretreatment Karnofsky Performance Scale (KPS) was 90, and 118 cases (88%) had 21 pretreatment complications. The treatment contents consisted of various combinations depending on the attending physician. The retrospective overall PFS was 16 months and OS was 24 months. In the elderly treatment group, 31 cases with CR and 118 cases with dropout, four cases with tumor and four complications occurred. There were 77 deaths (58%), 39 internal tumor deaths (31%), and 33 complication deaths (43%). Poor prognostic risk factors were <60% pretreatment KPS, complications involving posttreatment cardiovascular and central nervous system disease, posttreatment pneumonia or severe infection, and absence of radiation or chemotherapy. CONCLUSIONS: Pretreatment KPS did not affect poor outcomes, but pretreatment KPS <60% and pre- and posttreatment complications did. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy are reportedly effective, but additional research to clarify the details of these modalities is needed.

ML-13
THE PRIMARY TREATMENT OUTCOMES AND FUTURE PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY PATIENTS IN OUR INSTITUTE
Atsushi Kambe1, Hidefumi Amisaki2, Yuhei Kuwamoto3, Tsuyoshi Shimizu4, Sadao Nakajima5, Koichi Torishita6, Tetsu Uno7, Makoto Sakamoto8, Masamichi Kuroiwa9; 1The Division of Neurosurgery, The Department of Brain and Neurosciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Tottori, Japan

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Since the introduction of HD-MTX, cognitive symptoms after irradiation have become a problem mainly in elderly patients. In this study, we evaluated the treatment outcomes of over 70 years old PCNSL patients after HD-MTX introduction. Subjects and METHODS: From April 2009 to December 2019, there were 46 cases of PCNSL patients who had been treated in our institute. The HD-MTX treatment group had 42 cases and the R-MPV-A treatment group had 4 cases. In the HD-MTX treatment group, 30–40 Gy of whole brain irradiation was performed (n=32), but cases of SRS or no irradiation (n=10) were included due to poor PS. The R-MPV-A treatment group was performed with whole brain 23.4 Gy or less (n=5). In addition, the remission rate and outcomes were examined. RESULTS: The background of all 46 patients was 28 males and 38 females, with an average age of 75.8 years (70–87 years). The pathological diagnosis was LBCL in all cases. The remission rate after chemotherapy in the HD-MTX treatment group was 72.3%, and 75.0% (11/15) in the R-MPV-A treatment group. The post-irradiation remission rate was 78.6% in cases of whole-brain irradiation (n=14) among non-remission cases (n=20). The R-MPV-A treatment group was performed with whole brain 23.4 Gy or less (n=5). In addition, the remission rate and outcomes were examined. RESULTS: The background of all 46 patients was 28 males and 18 females, with an average age of 75.8 years (70–87 years). The pathological diagnosis was DLBCL in all cases. The remission rate after chemotherapy in the HD-MTX treatment group was 72.3%, and 75.0% (11/15) in the R-MPV-A treatment group. The post-irradiation remission rate was 78.6% in cases of whole-brain irradiation (n=14) among non-remission cases (n=20). The R-MPV-A treatment group was performed with whole brain 23.4 Gy or less (n=5). In addition, the remission rate and outcomes were examined. RESULTS: The background of all 46 patients was 28 males and 18 females, with an average age of 75.8 years (70–87 years). The pathological diagnosis was LBCL in all cases. The remission rate after chemotherapy in the HD-MTX treatment group was 72.3%, and 75.0% (11/15) in the R-MPV-A treatment group. The post-irradiation remission rate was 78.6% in cases of whole-brain irradiation (n=14) among non-remission cases (n=20). The R-MPV-A treatment group was performed with whole brain 23.4 Gy or less (n=5). In addition, the remission rate and outcomes were examined.

ML-14
RE-CHALLENGE AND MAINTENANCE THERAPY OF METHOTREXATE FOR ELDERLY PCNSL PATIENTS WITH LOW SCORED KPS
Takashi Yamaguchi1, Rie Nagayama1, Akira Gomi2, Kensuke Kawai1;
1Department of Neurosurgery, Jichi Medical University, Shimotsuke, Japan

PURPOSE: The delayed neuronal toxicity after high dose methotrexate (HD-MTX) followed by radiotherapy (RT) is a serious problem for elderly CNS lymphoma patients. We started maintenance therapy (MT) with MTX after achieving complete remission (CR) to defer RT for elderly and poor Karnofsky Performance Scale (KPS) patients.

METHODS: We performed HD-MTX (3.5g/m2) therapy until achieving CR, 3 courses of MTX (3g/patient) for 3 weeks were introduced every 4–4 months for 2 years. At the time of recurrence, HD-MTX was repeated. But when CR was not achieved by HD-MTX alone, RT was introduced. Moreover, additional use of rituximab was considered if patients’ condition became more severe.

RESULTS: Number of patients was 9. Median age, median KPS, and median follow up periods were 73.5y (71.78), 40% (30–60), and 14.0 months (1–35), respectively. CR rate was 78% and two patients were not achieved CR due to the adverse events (AEs) which were acute tubular necrosis and pneumocystis pneumonia. But meanwhile, there was no AE by MT. Median OS, median PFS, median time of radiation free period and delayed neurotoxicity were 19.5 months (95% CI 3–NA), 5.0 months (95% CI 2–22), 2.5 months, and 8.2 months, respectively.

DISCUSSION: The results of this study might be inferior to other reports of elderly patients due to poor median KPS. And low introduction rate of MT was undesirable. However, once MT was introduced, MT itself was safe and easy to manage and the longest remission was 48 months.

CONCLUSION: Rechallenge of HD-MTX and maintenance therapy of MTX might be promising but the problems of some serious AEs and low CR rate with HD-MTX alone should be resolved.

ML-15
THE FUTURE DIRECTION OF TREATMENT DEVELOPMENT FOR PRIMARY CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM LYMPHOMA (PCNSL)
Natsuhito Takahiro1, Kenji Fujisawa2, Kiyoshi Yamashita3, Masayuki Ogasawara1, Tatsuya Takezaki1, Jun-ichi Kuroda1, Keishi Makino2, Akita Makusa; 1Department of Neurosurgery, Kumamoto University Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan

PURPOSE: We found that the combination of high-dose Methotrexate (HD-MTX)-based therapy and histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi) had a therapeutic effect on PCNSL. In addition, this year, tirabrutinib, a Bruton’s tyrosine kinase inhibitor, was approved for marketing as a single agent for relapsed/refractory PCNSL, and new therapeutic development is expected. We will examine the treatment results of PCNSL in our department retrospectively and discuss the future direction of treatment development. METHODS: From 2001 to 2014, 82 newly diagnosed PCNSL patients treated with HD-MTX/Procarbazine (MP) as initial remission induction chemotherapy were retrospectively analyzed. RESULTS: Complete response (CR) was obtained in 38 patients (46.3%) after initial chemotherapy, and the median overall survival (OS) in the CR and non-CR groups was 2636 days and 748 days, respectively, and significantly shorter in the non-CR group (p<0.01). In the CR group, 27 cases (71.1%) recur and 12 cases received HD-MTX re-challenge (M-re), 14 cases received treatment other than M-re (1 case did not receive treatment), the median OS after relapse was 590 days. The median post-relapse progression-free survival (PFS) of the 10 patients undergoing M-re at the first relapse was 116 days, the median OS after relapse was 590 days. The median post-relapse PFS of 16 patients receiving other treatments was 38 days, the median OS after relapse was 532 days. There was no difference in PFS and OS after recurrence in treatment at the first recurrence (p=0.15, p=0.55). CONCLUSION: The OS of non-CR patients in the initial chemotherapy and the OS after recurrence after CR were short. The possible directions of PCNSL treatment development include 1) increasing the CR rate with initial chemotherapy and maintaining CR for a long time for newly diagnosed PCNSL, and 2) finding an effective treatment for recurrence. New drugs such as tirabrutinib and HDACis may be breakthroughs.