REVIEW

SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors of adulthood [version 1; peer review: 1 approved]

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Abstract
The SMARCB1/INI1 gene was first discovered in the mid-1990’s, and since then it has been revealed that loss of function mutations in this gene result in aggressive rhabdoid tumors. Recently, the term “rhabdoid tumor” has become synonymous with decreased SMARCB1/INI1 expression. When genetic aberrations in the SMARCB1/INI1 gene occur, the result can cause reduced, complete loss, and mosaic expression. Although SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors are predominantly sarcomas, this is a diverse group of tumors with mixed phenotypes, which can often make the diagnosis challenging. Prognosis for these aggressive tumors is often poor. Moreover, refractory and relapsing progressive disease is common. As a result, accurate and timely diagnosis is imperative. Despite the SMARCB1/INI1 gene itself and its implications in tumorigenesis being discovered over two decades ago, there is a paucity of rhabdoid tumor cases reported in the literature that detail SMARCB1/INI1 expression. Much work remains if we hope to provide additional therapeutic strategies for patients with aggressive SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors.

Keywords
SMARCB1, INI1, loss of function mutation, rhabdoid, sarcoma

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History of the SMARCB1/INI1 Gene

SWI/SNF-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily B member 1 (SMARCB1), also known as integrase interactor 1 (INI1), is a crucial component of a chromatin-remodeling protein complex. SMARCB1/INI1 was first identified in yeast in the late 1980’s. By 1994, its human homologue was isolated in fibroblast cells. Subsequent molecular investigations showed this nuclear complex enhances DNA transcription by interactions with HIV-1 integrase. Nuclear SMARCB1/INI1 exists ubiquitously in all normal cells, and acts as a tumor suppressor gene. It was revealed in the early 2000’s by studies in mice that biallelic knockout of the SMARCB1/INI1 gene resulted in early lethality. Mice with heterozygous loss before birth, or who had later conditional single-allele knockout after birth, of SMARCB1/INI1 developed aggressive rhabdoid tumors. Since its discovery, much work has revealed this chromatin-remodeling protein has crucial roles in multiple signaling pathways that function to suppress tumorigenesis and tumor growth. Although these pathways are highly complex, the development and use of targeted anti-cancer therapies has practically become ubiquitous for nearly all solid tumors. Thus, continued investigations are needed if we hope to provide additional therapeutic strategies for patients with aggressive SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors.

Interestingly, the genetic signatures of SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors are far from monotonous. Three distinct patterns of abnormal SMARCB1/INI1 gene expression have been identified – reduced, complete loss, and mosaic.

### Epidemiology, clinical, prognosis

Complete loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression has been linked to a number of pediatric and adult sarcomas (Table 1). Malignant rhabdoid tumor (MRT) and epithelioid sarcoma (ES)

| Genealogy, selected clinical, and prognostic data for SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors. STS, soft tissue sarcomas; MRT, malignant rhabdoid tumor; MPNST, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor; NF-1, neurofibromatosis type 1; NF-2, neurofibromatosis type 2; GI, gastrointestinal; NA, data not available. |
|---|---|---|
| **Complete loss** | **Epidemiology, Clinical** | **Survival** |
| Reduced expression | Synovial sarcoma | 5 – 10% of all STS; median age of 40 years; males | 5-year, 36–76% |
| | Malignant rhabdoid tumor | Typically < 3 years of age; typically presents in intraabdominally in adult males | MRT: 5-year, 15 – 20%; extrarenal rhabdoid tumor: 5-year, 35% |
| | Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor | Typically < 3 years of age; 10% of CNS tumors in infants | 20 months |
| | Epithelioid sarcoma | < 1% of all STS; median age of 27 years, males | 5-year, 68% (all ages) |
| | Renal medullary carcinoma | Third most common kidney cancer among children and young adults; median age of 28 years; males | Overall survival less than 12 months |
| | Epithelioid malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor | < 1% of all STS; < 5% of all MPNSTs; aggressive MPNST variant; unlike MPNST uncommonly associated with NF-1; median age > 40 years | 5-year, 34 – 43% |
| | Myoepithelial carcinoma | About 70% occur in parotid gland; median age of 55 years | 5-year, 71% |
| | Extraskelatal myxoid chondrosarcoma | < 3% of all STS; median age of 50 years; males | 5-year, 80 – 90% |
| | Chordoma | Median age of 50 – 60 years in adults, males; median age of 10 – 12 years in children, females | 5-year, 70% |
| | Pancreas undifferentiated rhabdoid carcinoma | Heterogeneous group of neoplasms; poorly characterized | NA |
| | Sinonasal basaloid carcinoma | < 5% of all head/neck cancers; 0.5 cases per 100,000 population per year; males | Median overall survival 17 months |
| | Rhabdoid carcinoma of the gastrointestinal tract | About 0.1% of all gastric cancers; < 50 cases reported in the upper and lower GI tract | Overall survival six months |
| Mosaic expression | Schwannomatosis | Third major form of neurofibromatosis; distinct from NF-1 and NF-2; median age of 40 years; 20% familial | NA |
| | Gastrointestinal stromal tumor | 5% of all STS, 80% of all mesenchymal GI tract tumors; median age of 60 years | 5-year, 83% |
| | Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor | Only 300 cases reported worldwide; median age of 50 years; males | NA |
both result from biallelic deletions or mutations causing a complete loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression\(^1\). Commonly arising before the age of three years old, MRTs are considered one of the most aggressive childhood neoplasms associated with high mortality\(^1\). MRTs have been reported in adults\(^2\)–\(^4\). Based on MRT of adulthood being primarily reported anecdotally, estimated rates of incidence remain unclear. Data concerning the 5-year survival rate for MRT in adults is difficult to determine as well, as various percentages have been reported in literature\(^4\)–\(^10\). However, estimated average survival following MRT diagnosis has been reported to be six months\(^10\).

ES is now categorized into two subgroups: distal and proximal. Conventional or distal-type ES tends to be histologically similar squamous cells. Also, distal-type ES immunohistochemical (IHC) profiles can be diverse. Proximal-type ES is thought to be the more aggressive variant, and has an affinity for the proximal limbs of young adults. Microscopically, sheets of large rhabdoid tumor cells are predominantly observed\(^11\). Based on more recent clinicopathologic and IHC data, many tumors that were previously diagnosed as a MRT are now classified as proximal ES\(^5\).

In addition to ES, atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor, renal medullary carcinoma, and pediatric chordoma are rare sarcomas that result from the complete loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression (Table 1). They predominantly occur in pediatric or young adult patients. Collectively, these neoplasms typically develop in the head/neck, CNS, thorax, kidneys, other visceral organs, retroperitoneum, trunk, and extremities\(^12\)–\(^18\),\(^26\),\(^52\). Exceedingly rare SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors that occur more commonly in adults include synovial sarcomas, epithelioid malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor, myoepithelial carcinoma, extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, chordoma, schwannomatosis, gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST), and ossifying fibromyxoid tumor (Table 1). On light microscopy, these sarcomatous neoplasms exist on a morphological spectrum. Tissue specimens are often composed of epithelioid or rhabdoid cells\(^4\). However, other morphologic patterns have been described\(^6\). Thus, the diagnosis of SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors can be difficult based on their polyphenotypic variation\(^7\). SMARCB1/INI1 immunostaining can be used to confirm the diagnosis of an epithelioid or rhabdoid sarcoma because loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression is rarely observed in other tumor types\(^8\),\(^9\). Thus, in the absence of this genetic alteration, other malignant soft tissue tumors with epithelioid-like morphologies can be more confidently ruled out, such as melanoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, and undifferentiated carcinoma.

Aside from SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors sharing an aberration in the same gene, the relationship between these malignancies remains unclear. Following diagnosis in any age or organ, nearly all SMARCB1/INI1-deficient malignancies characteristically follow an aggressive clinical pattern and prognosis if often poor (Table 1). Survival rates are often reported low, but they may not be accurate given low rates of incidence, and considerations for newer treatments. Also, survival can be highly dependent on surgical intervention and completeness of tumor resection, especially for chordomas. GIST are the most common sarcomas of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. They commonly develop in the sixth decade of life and have no gender predominance\(^10\). Following the diagnosis of a GIST, survival rates are highly variable and depend on specific biologic characteristics of the tumor, the type of treatment, and the risk of post-treatment recurrence\(^10\).

### Challenges in retrospective data collection for adult cases of SMARCB1/INI-deficient tumors

Recently, the term “rhabdoid tumor” has become synonymous with tumors that harbor loss of function mutations in the SMARCB1/INI1 gene\(^16\). We reviewed the literature and found a paucity of cases reporting SMARCB1/INI1 genetic mutations in adult patients with sarcomas. A total of 450 cases of rare sarcomas were found to be described in single case reports, case series, or systematic reviews published between the years 2000 – 2020 (Table 2)\(^57\)–\(^62\). This number is likely far lower than the actual accounts of reported sarcoma cases in the literature. However, reports were excluded if it was apparent the case did not meet our inclusion criteria based on the publicly-available title or abstract information. Despite the SMARCB1/INI1 gene being discovered in the mid-1990’s, the majority of previous reports were excluded for not mentioning the tumor’s SMARCB1/INI1-deficiency status. Also, tumor occurrence in the pediatric patient population accounted for multiple exclusions.

We located 25 cases of adult SMARCB1/INI1-deficient sarcomas that were described in 18 reports (Table 3)\(^62\),\(^65\)–\(^90\)–\(^106\). Median age at the time of diagnosis was 36 years old. A male predominance was mildly observed (14 cases, 56%), which is consistent with other larger reviews. Presentation in the head and neck (e.g. brain, eye, nose, and scalp) occurred more frequently (6 cases, 24%). No descriptive data analysis was performed to determine if our observations were significant. The majority of reports were originally described as proximal epithelioid sarcoma, but overall these remained a morphologically diverse group of cases that also included rhabdoid and mixed phenotypes.

### Treatment

Prior to, and still after, the discovery that SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors contribute to the large majority of soft tissue sarcomas, systemic cytotoxic agents have been used to treat this diverse group of neoplasms. Doxorubicin and ifosfamide have remained the mainstay of first-line treatment for advanced disease for the last few decades. Currently, the most widely used regimen for soft tissue sarcomas is termed AIM, which includes doxorubicin plus ifosfamide and mesna\(^105\)–\(^111\). Therapies such as these, and other cytotoxic agents, exhibit intermediate to improved anti-cancer activity, and prolong survival in metastatic soft tissue sarcoma (Table 4). However, refractory or progressive disease can occur. With the hopes of improving outcomes in patients who develop aggressive sarcomas, multiple new therapies are being introduced. Olaratumab, a monoclonal antibody that targets platelet-derived growth factor alpha and beta (PDGFRA/B), has been approved for first-line therapy in
The use of tyrosine kinase-inhibitors (TKIs) has transformed the treatment of advanced GIST. Imatinib, a TKI, as monotherapy is now approved for upfront treatment of metastatic GIST due to improved side effect profiles and outcomes in these patients. Given its mechanism of action, imatinib is also approved for first-line treatment of the fibrosarcomatous variant of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. Additional TKIs have recently been introduced, with clinical trial data showing promise for their use in sarcomas. Sunitinib and regorafenib significantly improve overall survival in imatinib-resistant GIST patients. Pazopanib, a TKI that targets angiogenesis by inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, PDGFRA/B, and KIT, has been shown to improve progression free survival in certain histologic types of sarcoma. This led to its approval for advanced, refractory non-lipomatous sarcoma. Alveolar sarcomas appear to respond well to combination with doxorubicin due to improved progression and overall survival in sarcoma patients. The use of tyrosine kinase-inhibitors (TKIs) has transformed the treatment of advanced GIST.

Table 2. Excluded rare sarcomas in adults reported in single case reports, case series, or systematic reviews, 2000–2020. Exclusion criteria was as follows: 1.) individual patient age could not be confirmed; 2.) pediatric study population (less than 18 years of age); 3.) absence of documentation noting the loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression by immunohistochemistry or genetic studies; 4.) intact SMARCB1/INI1 expression by immunohistochemistry or genetic studies; and 5.) non-sarcomatous histologic tumor type. PMID, PubMed Central © unique article identifier; GU, genitourinary; PNS, peripheral nervous system; GI, gastrointestinal.

| Article                  | PMID        | Cases, no. | Tumor site | Exclusion reason | Article                 | PMID        | Cases, no. | Tumor site | Exclusion reason |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Zhang et al., 2019       | 31933781    | 1          | scalp      | 3                | Weissekopf et al., 2006 | 16474944    | 1          | spine      | 2,3              |
| Kubota et al., 2019      | 31034722    | 1          | GU         | 2                | Onoi et al., 2006       | 16343734    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Kolin et al., 2018       | 29700418    | 5          | GU         | 4                | Zevallos-G. et al., 2005| 16082246    | 2          | perineum   | 3                |
| Kim et al., 2018         | 30235775    | 1          | brain      | 3                | Masunaga et al., 2004   | 15260853    | 1          | lung        | 3                |
| Strehl et al., 2015      | 25920939    | 25         | GU         | 3                | Chang et al., 2004      | 14713833    | 1          | GI         | 2                |
| Santos et al., 2013      | 23739215    | 1          | pelvis     | 3                | Altundag et al., 2004   | 15579921    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Patrizi et al., 2013      | 23886403    | 1          | GU         | 3                | Lee et al., 2004        | 14675288    | 1          | pelvis     | 3                |
| Zhao et al., 2013         | 23761028    | 1          | renal      | 3                | Peng et al., 2003       | 12946214    | 1          | renal       | 3                |
| Tocco et al., 2012        | 23359842    | 1          | scalp      | 3                | Hanna et al., 2002      | 12107573    | 8          | multiple    | 3                |
| Rizzo et al., 2012       | 22614000    | 12         | PNS        | 2                | Etienne-M. et al., 2002 | 12445750    | 12         | multiple    | 3,5              |
| Kuge et al., 2012         | 22218708    | 1          | brain      | 2                | Moore et al., 2002      | 11925150    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Hagström et al., 2011     | 21420628    | 1          | oral       | 3                | Haidopoulos et al., 2002| 12440823    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Narendra et al., 2010     | 20479553    | 1          | GU         | 3                | Tzialinis et al., 2002  | 16093195    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Tholpady et al., 2010     | 20881848    | 1          | GU         | 2                | Amrikachhi et al., 2002 | 12478486    | 4          | GI         | 3                |
| Chbani et al., 2009       | 19141382    | 106        | multiple   | 1                | Hasegawa et al., 2001   | 11454997    | 20         | multiple    | 3                |
| Hornick et al., 2009      | 19033866    | 127        | multiple   | 1                | Kasamatsu et al., 2001  | 11520372    | 1          | GU         | 3                |
| Kim et al., 2008          | 19471567    | 1          | GU         | 3                | Knapik et al., 2001     | 11521235    | 1          | GU         | 4                |
| Rekhi et al., 2008        | 18607629    | 40         | multiple   | 3                | Biegel et al., 2000     | 10738300    | 1          | brain       | 2                |
| Argenta et al., 2007      | 17692365    | 1          | GU         | 3                | Spillane et al., 2000   | 10791853    | 37         | multiple    | 3                |
| Bourdeaut et al., 2007    | 17152049    | 26         | multiple   | 2                |                         |             |            |            |                  |
Table 3. Included rare sarcomas reported in single case reports, case series, or systematic reviews, 2000–2020.

Inclusion criteria was as follows: ability to confirm an individual case patient was greater than 18 years of age; documentation of a loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression by immunohistochemistry or genetic studies; and confirmed sarcomatous histologic tumor type. “-” denotes complete, reduced, or mosaic loss of SMARCB1/INI1 expression (exp.). M, male; F, female.

| Article                        | PMID          | Cases, no. | Age, Sex | Tumor site | SMARCB1/INI1 exp. | Sarcoma morphology         |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Parker et al., 2020[12]       | 32467817      | 1          | 56 M     | inguinal   | -                 | epithelioid, rhabdoid       |
| Ahmad et al., 2019[23]        | 31737506      | 1          | 27 M     | pleura     | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Bodi et al., 2018[34]         | 29541486      | 1          | 22 F     | brain      | -                 | epithelioid, spindle-shaped |
| Gurwale et al., 2017[38]      | -             | 1          | 18 F     | scalp      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Saha D et al., 2016[46]       | 27045049      | 1          | 41 M     | lung       | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Rego et al., 2015[39]         | 25737787      | 1          | 34 F     | vulva      | -                 | epithelioid, spindle-shaped |
| Wetzel et al., 2014[40]       | 24997629      | 1          | 51 F     | oral       | -                 | rhabdoid                    |
| Agaimy et al., 2014[49]       | 24503755      | 1          | 66 M     | stomach    | -                 | rhabdoid                    |
| Madsen et al., 2013[50]       | 24457248      | 1          | 45 M     | pleura     | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Frank et al., 2013[51]        | 24308011      | 1          | 43 M     | eye        | -                 | epithelioid, spindle-shaped |
|                               |               | 2          | 71 F     | nasal      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Kim et al. 2012[102]          | 21724432      | 1          | 41 F     | vulva      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Mannan et al., 2010[105]      | 19757197      | 1          | 47 M     | inguinal   | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Takei et al., 2010[54]        | 19911885      | 1          | 33 F     | brain      | -                 | rhabdoid                    |
|                               |               | 2          | 79 M     | cecum      | -                 | rhabdoid                    |
| Raoux et al., 2009[106]       | 19342946      | 1          | 31 F     | bone       | -                 | epithelioid, spindle-shaped |
| Robbens et al., 2006[107]     | 16602014      | 1          | 19 M     | vertebra   | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Sigauke et al., 2005[108]     | 16528370      | 1          | 26 M     | wrist      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
|                               |               | 2          | 26 M     | lymph      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
| Perry et al., 2005[109]       | 15761491      | 1          | 29 M     | soft tissue| -                 | spindle-shaped              |
| Modena et al., 2005[110]      | 15899790      | 1          | 31 F     | thigh      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
|                               |               | 2          | 47 F     | perineum   | -                 | rhabdoid                    |
|                               |               | 3          | 30 M     | spine      | -                 | epithelioid                 |
|                               |               | 4          | 36 M     | spine      | -                 | epithelioid, spindle-shaped |
|                               |               | 5          | 66 F     | inguinal   | -                 | epithelioid, rhabdoid       |

Anti-angiogenetic sorafenib and cediranib[12,112]. In phase II studies tivozanib, which mechanism of action mimics pazopanib, exhibits promising anti-cancer activity in metastatic or nonresectable soft tissue sarcomas[12].

Recently, much work studying the complex mechanisms involved in sarcoma tumorigenesis has revealed the potential for numerous new drug targets. Targeting mTOR by serine/threonine kinase inhibition has been widely studied. However, thus far either only equivocal or minor benefits have been shown with the administration of these agents[114]. In contrast, phase II trial data is reassuring for the future use of palbociclib, a cyclin-dependent kinase 4 and 6 inhibitor approved in breast cancer, for liposarcoma[125,126].

Preliminary data from pre-clinical and phase I/II trials is encouraging for small molecule inhibitors, such as with MDM2-antagonists, histone deacetylase inhibitors, and histone methylation inhibitors[114]. A possible breakthrough in small molecular inhibition is represented by the recent discovery of histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EZH2 upregulation in SMARCB1/INI1-deficient tumors[127]. Given the defining characteristic of SMARCB1/INI1 deficiency in the nearly all soft tissue sarcomas, tazemetostat has emerged as a highly intriguing compound for its direct...
inhibition of histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EZH2\textsuperscript{19,139}. Another new agent that hopes to improve outcomes for patients with these rare and aggressive SMARCB1/INI1-deficient rhabdoid sarcomas comes from the proteasome inhibitor drug class. Ixazomib selectively targets proteasomes involved in protein anabolism and cellular apoptosis, whose activity is directly enhanced by the transcription factor MYC in SMARCB1/INI1-deficient states. Currently, ixazomib plus gemcitabine and doxorubicin is being studied in the phase II trial setting for renal medullary carcinoma\textsuperscript{140,141}.

**Data availability**

**Underlying data**

No data are associated with this article.

### Table 4. Approved first-line treatments for sarcomas.

| Tumor       | Drugs   | Schedules | ORR (%) | PFS (months) | OS (months) | Reference |
|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| STS         | Doxorubicin | D + I     | 26      | 7.4          | 14.3        | 128       |
|             | Ifosfamide | D + P     | 28.3    | 6            | 15.9        | 129       |
|             | Evosofamide | D + E    | 28.4    | 6.3          | 18.4        | 130       |
|             | Trabectedin | D + T     | 17      | 5.7          | 13.3        | 131       |
|             | Olaratumab | D + O     | 18.2    | 6.6          | 26.5        | 112       |
|             |         | Trabectedin monotherapy | 14.8 | 2.8 | NA | 132 |
|             |         | Aldoxorubicin monotherapy | 25 | 5.6 | 15.8 | 133 |
|             |         | Amrubicin monotherapy | 13 | 5.8 | 26 | 134 |
|             |         | Gemcitabine Docetaxel | G + Doc | 58.6 | 5.6 | 14.7 | 135 |
|             |         | Brostacillin monotherapy | 3.9 | 1.6 | NA | 136 |
| GiST        | Imatinib monotherapy | 68.1 | 18 | 55 | 113–115 |
| Angiosarcoma | Paclitaxel monotherapy | NA | 4 | 8 | 137 |

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This article clearly and concisely reviews the role of SMARCB1/INI1 in rhabdoid tumours, as well as summarising the literature and discussing management options. The structure is good, the language is accessible, and the references are appropriate and comprehensive.

I would suggest a short conclusion to recap the main points and to ensure that there are clear learning outcomes for readers of varying experience levels.

Below are minor grammar/punctuation corrections and suggestions:

"the result can cause reduced, complete loss, and mosaic expression." - this is not clear - I would suggest changing to "the result can cause reduced expression, complete loss of expression, and mosaic expression"?

There should be no apostrophe in 1980's or 2000's, i.e. 1980s and 2000s are correct.

In Table 1 "typically presents in intraabdominally in adult males" the first "in" is an error.

"CNS" is used without expansion/explanation of the acronym.

"prognosis if often poor" - should read "is often poor".

In Tables 2 and 3 "criteria was as follows" should be "were as follows".

"A male predominance was mildly observed (14 cases, 56%), which is consistent with other larger reviews." - this wording is unclear - suggest "Consistent with other larger reviews, there was a slight male predominance (14 cases, 56%)."

"is termed AIM, which includes doxorubicin plus ifosfamide and mesna" - explain this more clearly so that the initialism (AIM) makes sense.
"KIT" is not an acronym/initialism but suggest "KIT proto-oncogene" so that it is clear what it is.

Explain what "mTOR" and "MDM2" and "EZH2" stand for.

"as a highly intriguing" - remove the word "highly".

Is the topic of the review discussed comprehensively in the context of the current literature?
Yes

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?
Yes

Is the review written in accessible language?
Yes

Are the conclusions drawn appropriate in the context of the current research literature?
Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Orbital rhabdomyosarcoma.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

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