The Impact of Persistent Leukoencephalopathy on Brain White Matter Microstructure in Long-Term Survivors of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Treated with Chemotherapy Only

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Survivors of acute lymphoblastic leukemia are at risk for neurocognitive deficits and leukoencephalopathy. We performed a longitudinal assessment of leukoencephalopathy and its associations with long-term brain microstructural white matter integrity and neurocognitive outcomes in survivors of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated on a modern chemotherapy-only protocol.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: One hundred seventy-three survivors of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (49% female), treated on a chemotherapy-only protocol, underwent brain MR imaging during active therapy and repeat imaging and neurocognitive testing at follow-up (median, 13.5 years of age; interquartile range, 10.7–17.6 years; median time since diagnosis, 7.5 years; interquartile range, 6.3–9.1 years). Persistence of leukoencephalopathy was examined in relation to demographic and treatment data and to brain DTI in major fiber tracts and neurocognitive testing at follow-up.

RESULTS: Leukoencephalopathy was found in 52 of 173 long-term survivors (30.0%) and persisted in 41 of 52 (78.8%) who developed it during therapy. DTI parameters were associated with leukoencephalopathy in multiple brain regions, including the corona radiata (fractional anisotropy, $P < .001$; mean diffusivity, $P < .001$), superior longitudinal fasciculi (fractional anisotropy, $P = .02$; mean diffusivity, $P < .001$), and superior fronto-occipital fasciculi (fractional anisotropy, $P = .006$; mean diffusivity, $P < .001$). Mean diffusivity was associated with neurocognitive impairment including in the genu of the corpus callosum ($P = .04$), corona radiata ($P = .02$), and superior fronto-occipital fasciculi ($P = .02$).

CONCLUSIONS: Leukoencephalopathy during active therapy and neurocognitive impairment at long-term follow-up are associated with microstructural white matter integrity. DTI may be more sensitive than standard MR imaging for detection of clinically consequential white matter abnormalities in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia survivors treated with chemotherapy and in children undergoing treatment.

ABBREVIATION: ALL = acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Contemporary treatment for pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) has largely eliminated the use of prophylactic cranial radiation therapy and has substantially reduced many adverse effects such as neurocognitive deficits, metabolic and endocrine disorders, and subsequent neoplasms. Parallel to this advance has been the use of risk-directed systemic and intrathecal chemotherapy, which has increased survival rates to >90% in some studies. Although the neurocognitive function of survivors treated with chemotherapy only is better preserved than in those who underwent cranial radiation therapy, these survivors do demonstrate deficiencies.

High doses of methotrexate, one of the primary chemotherapeutic agents used for consolidation treatment of ALL, are associated with leukoencephalopathy (ie, white matter hyperintensities on brain MR imaging). These changes may be transient or permanent, as in some cases, they persist even after discontinuation of therapy. The extent of leukoencephalopathy and its association with neurocognitive function have been studied in several pediatric and adult survivor populations. Neurocognitive outcomes in this study were consistent with prior literature, with the greatest number of statistically significant differences in performance IQ, attention, and speed of processing. The correlation between leukoencephalopathy and cognitive deficits was stronger in those who received CNS-directed therapy, including cranial radiation, than those who received cranial radiation only, which is consistent with prior studies. The current study revealed a strong association between persistent leukoencephalopathy and neurocognitive impairment in survivors of acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated on a modern chemotherapy-only protocol.
Fractional anisotropy is a measure of unidirectionality of water diffusion on a scale of 0–1, with 0 representing no limitation in direction and 1 indicating diffusion completely confined to 1 direction. Mean diffusivity represents the average amount of diffusion regardless of direction. Injure to a white matter tract is associated with lower fractional anisotropy and higher mean diffusivity compared with healthy white matter.

In a previous study of long-term survivors of childhood ALL treated with chemotherapy only, we reported associations between neurobehavioral outcomes and on-treatment leukoencephalopathy and DTI parameters in the frontostriatal tract, a tract we a priori predicted to be associated with executive function problems. We also examined pharmacologic determinants of neurocognitive performance, cortical thickness, and functional MR imaging in this cohort. In the current study, we more broadly examined the association between white matter integrity and neurocognitive outcomes in survivors by evaluating persistent leukoencephalopathy and DTI parameters in all major white matter tracts in the brain. We hypothesized that survivors who demonstrated persistent leukoencephalopathy would demonstrate poor microstructural white matter integrity as measured by DTI parameters and that poor white matter integrity would be associated with neurocognitive impairment.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study Participants**

Four hundred eight children with ALL were treated at St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital on a single protocol (June 2000 to October 2010; Total Therapy XV, Total Therapy Study XV for Newly Diagnosed Patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia; clinicaltrials.gov No. NCT00137111) without prophylactic cranial radiation therapy. Of these, 369 underwent MR imaging examinations for the follow-up study included non-contrast 3D sagittal T1WI, axial T2WI, and axial proton-density double spin-echo EPI pulse sequence with 12 noncollinear, non-coplanar diffusion-gradient directions. Imaging sets were acquired with a spatial resolution of 1.7 × 1.7 × 3.0 mm and 4 acquisitions to ensure the highest signal-to-noise ratio possible within a limited amount of time. Voxelwise tensor calculations were performed with the Diffusion II toolkit under SPM8 (https://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/). DTI measures of fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity were extracted from voxels within fiber tracts throughout the brain.

All active therapy and long-term follow-up MR imaging examinations were reviewed for leukoencephalopathy by a board-certified neuroradiologist with a Certificate of Added Qualification in neuroradiology and graded according to the radiographic criteria of the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (Version 4.0; https://www.eortc.be/services/doc/ctc/CTCAE_4.03_2010-06-14_QuickReference_5x7.pdf). The neuroradiologist was blinded to patient risk stratification, neurocognitive test performance, and DTI results. Hyperintensity on the T2-weighted and T2 FLAIR images in the supratentorial white matter was considered leukoencephalopathy if located in the supratentorial white matter and/or periventricular white matter and more prominent than expected for terminal zones of myelination, normal developmental areas of T2 hyperintensity, for each subject’s age. A second board-certified neuroradiologist with a Certificate of Added Qualification in neuroradiology separately graded 30 of the MR imaging examinations to estimate intrarater reliability, yielding a k statistic of 0.75 (95% CI, 0.64–0.85), indicating substantial agreement.

**Neurocognitive Testing**

Neurocognitive testing was performed by certified examiners under the supervision of a board-certified clinical neuropsychologist. Testing procedures followed standard clinical guidelines, with fixed test order and a schedule to reduce the effects of interference and fatigue. Testing evaluated executive function (cognitive flexibility, cognitive fluency, working memory, organization, and problem-solving abilities), intelligence (intelligence quotient), processing speed, attention, memory, and fine-motor dexterity. Raw scores for these neurocognitive tests were
we selected neurocognitive measures on which survivors’ performance differed from normative samples. Survivors methods, childhood ALL is compatible with grade 1 leukoencephalopathy intensity in the bilateral periatrial white matter in this survivor of representative normative data \((1.0)\) using nationally representative norms. One-sample \(t\) tests were applied to compare the group average with the expected population value (\(\mu = 0\)) for the specific tests. Impairment on an individual neurocognitive test was defined as a score falling below the tenth percentile of the norm \((z \text{ score } \leq -1.286)\). Global neurocognitive impairment was defined as having \(\geq 2\) neurocognitive test scores that fall \(> 1.5\) SDs or 1 score that falls \(> 2\) SDs below the mean. Associations between neurocognitive scores and persistent leukoencephalopathy were evaluated using general linear modeling, adjusting for age at evaluation. Associations between global neurocognitive impairment and white matter integrity were assessed using general linear modeling, adjusted for age at evaluation. All analyses were conducted in SAS (SAS 9.4; SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). Statistical significance was defined as a \(P\) value < .05, and all statistical tests were 2-sided.

**RESULTS**

Demographic and treatment-related data are provided in Table 1, and their associations with leukoencephalopathy are shown in Online Table 1. Race/ethnicity for each subject was obtained from the medical record as self-reported by the patients’ parents at the time of treatment. Of the 41 survivors with persistent leukoencephalopathy (leukoencephalopathy that was present on both active therapy and treatment. Of the 41 survivors with persistent leukoencephalopathy (on-line Table 1).

After correcting for the false discovery rate, there were significant associations between age-adjusted DTI parameters in mul-Table 1: Demographics and treatment characteristics \((N = 173)\)

| Demographics                          | No. (%) | Mean (SD) | Median (IQR) |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| **Sex**                               |         |           |              |
| Male                                  | 89 (51) | 14.4 (4.6) | 13.5 (10.7–17.6) |
| Female                                | 84 (49) | 13.5 (3.1) | 12.0 (12.0–16.0) |
| **Race/ethnicity**                    |         |           |              |
| White                                 | 124 (72)|           |              |
| Asian                                 | 3 (2)   |           |              |
| Black                                 | 21 (12) |           |              |
| Hispanic                              | 18 (10) |           |              |
| Others                                | 7 (4)   |           |              |
| **Current age (yr)**                  |         | 14.4 (4.6) | 13.5 (10.7–17.6) |
| **Patient’s highest education (yr)**  |         | 7.7 (3.9)  | 7.0 (4.0–11.0) |
| **Maternal education (yr)**           |         | 13.6 (2.5) | 13.0 (12.0–16.0) |
| **Paternal education (yr)**           |         | 13.6 (3.1) | 12.0 (12.0–16.0) |
| **Time since diagnosis (yr)**         |         | 6.7 (4.3)  | 5.3 (3.5–8.6) |
| **Treatment risk stratum**            |         | 7.7 (1.8)  | 7.5 (6.3–9.1) |
| Low                                   | 102 (59)|           |              |
| Standard                              | 71 (41) |           |              |
| **Chemotherapy doses**                |         |           |              |
| Oral dexamethasone (mg/m²)            |         | 1096.4 (303.2) | 1099.9 (985.3–1246.1) |
| IV high-dose cytarabine (g/m²)        |         | 8.5 (3.5)  | 8.0 (8.0–8.0) |
| IV leucovorin (mg/m²)                 |         | 343.5 (207.1) | 300.0 (220.0–390.0) |
| IV high-dose methotrexate \(^{a}\) (g/m²) |         | 15.4 (6.7) | 14.2 (11.4–19.0) |
| IT MHA (No. of counts)                |         | 14.4 (4.0) | 13.0 (12.0–16.0) |

Note: IQR indicates interquartile range; IT MHA, intrathecal injection of methotrexate plus hydrocortisone plus cytarabine. \(^{a}\) Except for IT MHA, all drug doses are presented as cumulative doses (g/m² or mg/m²).

**FIG 1.** Examples of leukoencephalopathy grading. *Left.* Mild hyper-intensity in the bilateral perialtrial white matter in this survivor of childhood ALL is compatible with grade 1 leukoencephalopathy according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (Version 4.0). *Right.* More extensive and confluent hyper-intensity in the periventricular white matter that extends into the bilateral supraventricular frontoparietal white matter is considered grade 2 leukoencephalopathy.

transformed into age-adjusted \(z\) scores based on nationally representative normative data \((\mu = 0, \sigma = 1.0)\). Applying our previous methods, we selected neurocognitive measures on which survivors’ performance differed from normative samples. Survivors with \(\geq 2\) neurocognitive test results \(> 1.5\) SDs or 1 test result \(> 2\) SDs below age-adjusted normative data were considered to have global neurocognitive impairment.

**Statistical Analysis**

For demographic and clinical data, means, SDs, medians, and interquartile ranges were calculated for continuous variables and frequencies were reported for categoric variables. The Mann-Whitney \(U\) test (continuous variables) and the \(\chi^2\) test (categoric variables) were used to evaluate whether demographic and clinical characteristics were different between survivors with and without persistent leukoencephalopathy. Associations between persistent leukoencephalopathy and white matter integrity (fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity) were examined using general linear modeling, adjusting for current age. \(P\) values were adjusted by controlling for the false discovery rate within the global white matter tracts. Only tracts that were significantly associated with leukoencephalopathy were tested for associations with methotrexate exposure using general linear modeling. Neurocognitive scores were transformed into age-adjusted \(z\) scores \((\mu = 0, \sigma = 1.0)\) using nationally representative norms. One-sample \(t\) tests were applied to compare the group average with the expected population value \((\mu = 0)\) for the specific tests. Impairment on an individual neurocognitive test was defined as a score falling below the tenth percentile of the norm \((z \text{ score } \leq -1.286)\). Global neurocognitive impairment was defined as having \(\geq 2\) neurocognitive test scores that fall \(> 1.5\) SDs or 1 score that falls \(> 2\) SDs below the mean. Associations between neurocognitive scores and persistent leukoencephalopathy were evaluated using general linear modeling, adjusting for age at evaluation. Associations between global neurocognitive impairment and white matter integrity were assessed using general linear modeling, adjusted for age at evaluation. All analyses were conducted in SAS (SAS 9.4; SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). Statistical significance was defined as a \(P\) value < .05, and all statistical tests were 2-sided.
multiple fiber tracts and the presence of persistent leukoencephalopathy (Fig 2 and On-line Table 2). Lower fractional anisotropy and higher mean diffusivity were demonstrated in the corpus callosum, corona radiata, superior longitudinal fasciculi, and superior fronto-occipital fasciculi; higher mean diffusivity was detected in the posterior thalamic radiations in survivors with leukoencephalopathy. The total number of intrathecal administrations of methotrexate, hydrocortisone, and cytarabine was associated with higher mean diffusivity values in several fiber tracts (Table 2). High-dose intravenous methotrexate was not associated with DTI parameters.

Survivors had lower performance scores than population norms on measures of executive function, memory, processing speed, and global intelligence (almost all $P<.001$). There were no significant associations between neurocognitive performance measures and the presence of persistent leukoencephalopathy (On-line Table 3). However, higher mean diffusivity was associated with overall neurocognitive impairment (Fig 3 and On-line Table 4).

**DISCUSSION**

To our knowledge, this is the largest study of persistent leukoencephalopathy and tractography-based examination of white matter integrity in long-term survivors of childhood ALL treated with chemotherapy only. With serial imaging of the brain conducted during therapy and $>5$ years following diagnosis in 173 survivors, we identified the prevalence of persistent leukoencephalopathy to be 23.7%, with 78.8% of survivors who developed acute leukoencephalopathy continuing to demonstrate leukoencephalopathy at long-term follow-up. Persistent leukoencephalopathy was associated with microstructural indices of poor white matter integrity on DTI, though only the DTI parameters were associated with clinically relevant neurocognitive outcomes. Such findings suggest that DTI may be a better method for evaluation of white matter pathology in patients and survivors of childhood ALL.

A study of 54 patients treated on 2 Pediatric Oncology Group ALL protocols reported a prevalence of leukoencephalopathy of 22% for one protocol and 68% for the second at roughly 7 years following diagnosis. The investigators attributed the higher prevalence in the second treatment group to the greater use of triple intrathecal therapy, increased frequency of intrathecal therapy, and lack of leucovorin rescue compared with the first group. The approximately 24% prevalence of leukoencephalopathy observed in the present investigation is similar to that reported in survivors in the first group of the Pediatric Oncology Group study. We detected no significant associations between specific chemotherapy cumulative doses and leukoencephalopathy.

The association between poor DTI parameters in multiple supratentorial white matter tracts and the presence of leukoencephalopathy in our survivors confirms the persistence of white matter injury well into long-term follow-up. While our DTI results are similar to those previously reported by others, our novel linkage of DTI to leukoencephalopathy suggests that white matter integrity is negatively impacted during the early course of chemotherapy treatment.

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**FIG 2.** Leukoencephalopathy and white matter integrity. MD indicates mean diffusivity. Higher MD is indicative of worse white matter integrity. Point estimates represent the differences in white matter integrity between survivors with persistent leukoencephalopathy and survivors without a history of leukoencephalopathy within the global tracts listed on the x-axis. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. The $P$ values compare the MD between survivors with and without acute leukoencephalopathy using general linear modeling, adjusted for current age. All models have been corrected for the false discovery rate within the global tracts. The image shows that survivors with persistent leukoencephalopathy had reduced white matter integrity, demonstrated by higher global MD, in the corpus callosum, corona radiata, posterior thalamic radiations, superior longitudinal fasciculi, and superior fronto-occipital fasciculi. Details on the associations between leukoencephalopathy and lateralized diffusion tensor imaging measures within the specific tracts can be found in On-line Table 2.

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reported a significant association and which demonstrate pro-

In contrast, we did not see simi-

rately associated with neurocognitive test performance. Duffner et al.26 reported a significant association between leukoencephalopathy and poorer performance on tests of attention in a group of 43 ALL survivors treated with chemotherapy only. Although there were no significant differences in the mean full-scale intelligence quotient, verbal intelligence quotient, or performance intelligence quotient between patients with or without leukoen-

cephalopathy, survivors with leukoen-

cerebral palsy.8,9,26,27 Despite associations with lower fractional anisotropy and higher mean diffusivity, leukoencephalopathy was not significa-

Table 2: Association between methotrexate and white matter integrity\textsuperscript{a}

| Tracts               | Mean Diffusivity | Fractional Anisotropy | Mean Diffusivity | Fractional Anisotropy |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) |
| Corpus callosum      | 0.0017      | 0.0008 | .04\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0009      | 0.0007 | .21  | 0.0003      | 0.0005 | .60  | 0.0006      | 0.0004 | .17  |
| Genu                 | 0.0016      | 0.0009 | .07   | 0.0015      | 0.0012 | .21  | 0.0001      | 0.0005 | .82  | 0.0002      | 0.0007 | .76  |
| Body                 | 0.0008      | 0.0010 | .45   | 0.0000      | 0.0009 | .99  | 0.0008      | 0.0006 | .21  | 0.0011      | 0.0005 | .05  |
| Splenium             | 0.0022      | 0.0011 | .04\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0011      | 0.0007 | .13  | 0.0000      | 0.0006 | .95  | 0.0007      | 0.0004 | .09  |
| Corona radiata       | 0.0014      | 0.0007 | .04\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0004      | 0.0005 | .36  | 0.0003      | 0.0004 | .44  | 0.0002      | 0.0003 | .57  |
| Anterior (left)      | 0.0017      | 0.0009 | .06   | 0.0010      | 0.0005 | .06  | 0.0002      | 0.0005 | .73  | 0.0001      | 0.0003 | .75  |
| Anterior (right)     | 0.0011      | 0.0009 | .19   | 0.0005      | 0.0006 | .41  | 0.0005      | 0.0005 | .31  | 0.0001      | 0.0003 | .78  |
| Superior (left)      | 0.0013      | 0.0005 | .02\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0003      | 0.0007 | .70  | 0.0001      | 0.0003 | .69  | 0.0004      | 0.0004 | .33  |
| Superior (right)     | 0.0015      | 0.0005 | .005\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0003      | 0.0007 | .66  | 0.0002      | 0.0003 | .58  | 0.0002      | 0.0004 | .53  |
| Posterior (left)     | 0.0009      | 0.0007 | .23   | 0.0003      | 0.0007 | .65  | 0.0007      | 0.0004 | .08  | 0.0007      | 0.0004 | .12  |
| Posterior (right)    | 0.0016      | 0.0007 | .02\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0002      | 0.0007 | .79  | 0.0003      | 0.0004 | .42  | 0.0002      | 0.0004 | .58  |
| Posterior thalamic radiation left | 0.0011 | 0.0010 | .29 | 0.0000 | 0.0008 | .98 | 0.0003 | 0.0006 | .65 | 0.0009 | 0.0005 | .05 |
| Right                | 0.0018      | 0.0006 | .03\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0006      | 0.0007 | .42  | 0.0001      | 0.0004 | .69  | 0.0005      | 0.0004 | .24  |
| Superior longitudinal fasciculus left | 0.0007 | 0.0005 | .16 | 0.0006 | 0.0005 | .25 | 0.0001 | 0.0003 | .75 | 0.0005 | 0.0003 | .14 |
|                        | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) | Est.        | SE    | \(P\) |
| Corpus callosum      | 0.0006      | 0.0005 | .22   | 0.0008      | 0.0006 | .16  | 0.0001      | 0.0003 | .61  | 0.0004      | 0.0003 | .30  |
| Genu                 | 0.0007      | 0.0005 | .13   | 0.0005      | 0.0006 | .41  | 0.0000      | 0.0003 | .87  | 0.0006      | 0.0003 | .10  |
| Body                 | 0.0020      | 0.0009 | .02\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0004      | 0.0009 | .65  | 0.0003      | 0.0005 | .60  | 0.0009      | 0.0005 | .09  |
| Splenium             | 0.0021      | 0.0010 | .04\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0004      | 0.0009 | .63  | 0.0005      | 0.0006 | .41  | 0.0009      | 0.0005 | .10  |
| Corona radiata       | 0.0019      | 0.0007 | .01\textsuperscript{a} | 0.0003      | 0.0010 | .73  | 0.0000      | 0.0005 | .97  | 0.0008      | 0.0006 | .14  |

Note:—Est. indicates parameter estimate; SE, standard error; MHA, methotrexate plus hydrocortisone plus cytarabine.

\textsuperscript{a} General linear modeling was applied for the test of strength of association between treatment variables with mean diffusivity and fractional anisotropy for each tract, adjusted for age at evaluation. Higher mean diffusivity and lower fractional anisotropy are indicative of worse white matter integrity.

\textsuperscript{b} Intrathecal MHA was defined as the number of intrathecal injections of methotrexate plus hydrocortisone plus cytarabine; high-dose IV methotrexate was defined as a daily dose of \(>1\) \(g/m^2\), presented as cumulative doses \((g/m^2)\).

\textsuperscript{c} Significant.

FIG 3. Association between white matter integrity and global neurocognitive impairment. Black circles represent survivors with global neurocognitive impairment. White circles represent survivors without global neurocognitive impairment. Global neurocognitive impairment is defined as having \(\geq2\) neurocognitive tests (listed in On-line Table 3) that fall \(\geq1.5\) SDs or 1 test that falls \(\geq2\) SDs below the age-adjusted population normative data. The y-axis represents mean diffusivity. Higher mean diffusivity is indicative of worse white matter integrity. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. \(P\) values compare the mean diffusivity between survivors with neurocognitive impairment (closed circle, \(n=63\)) and without neurocognitive impairment (open circle, \(n=87\)) using general linear modeling, adjusted for current age. The image shows that survivors with neurocognitive impairment had reduced white matter integrity demonstrated by higher global mean diffusivity in the corona radiata and superior fron-to-occipital fasciculus. Details on the associations between global neurocognitive impairment and lateralized diffusion tensor imaging measures within the specific tracts can be found in On-line Table 4.

Despite associations with lower fractional anisotropy and higher mean diffusivity, leukoencephalopathy was not significantly associated with neurocognitive test performance. Duffner et al.26 reported a significant association between leukoencephalopathy and poorer performance on tests of attention in a group of 43 ALL survivors treated with chemotherapy only. Although there were no significant differences in the mean full-scale intelligence quotient, verbal intelligence quotient, or performance intelligence quotient between patients with or without leukoen-

cerebral palsy.8,9,26,27 Despite associations with lower fractional anisotropy and higher mean diffusivity, leukoencephalopathy was not signific-

Mean diffusivity in the genu of the corpus callosum, corona radiata, and the superior fron-to-occipital fasciculi was associated with global neurocogni-

tive impairment. These tracts all involve the frontal lobes, which play a role in executive function\textsuperscript{16} and which demonstrate pro-

lapsed development during childhood, potentially placing them

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at extended risk for neurotoxicity. Other investigators have also found associations between abnormal DTI parameters and deficits in neurocognitive performance in survivors of ALL treated with chemotherapy only.\textsuperscript{13,27,28,32} That only mean diffusivity and not fractional anisotropy was associated with neurocognitive deficits suggests that the amount of diffusion, rather than the degree of anisotropy, in our survivors’ white matter had a greater effect on their neurocognitive abilities. The larger number of associations between mean diffusivity in multiple fiber tracts and the total number of intrathecal administrations of chemotherapeutic agents, compared with fractional anisotropy, also indicates that chemotherapy has a greater effect on the amount of diffusion in those tracts than the degree to which it is anisotropic. This is an area that requires further investigation.

Limitations to our study include distinguishing leukoencephalopathy from terminal zones of myelination, which can be difficult in some cases. The grades of leukoencephalopathy were compared over multiple MR imaging examinations to try to standardize the visual thresholds used across the studies; however, it is impossible, on the basis of visual inspection alone, to be certain that some cases of leukoencephalopathy were not classified as terminal zones or that terminal zones may have been incorrectly considered leukoencephalopathy. Given the size of our cohort, though, the instances of misclassification likely did not have a large effect on our results. In addition, the strong correlation between the presence of leukoencephalopathy and DTI parameters suggests that misclassification did not significantly affect our data. Another limitation is that this investigation lacked a control group for comparison with the DTI findings. The differences in the DTI parameters between survivors with and without leukoencephalopathy and the linkage of the DTI measures to standardized neurocognitive testing, however, demonstrate the importance of our DTI results. The limited research DTI sequence used in this study was designed and implemented to enhance white matter development and function also need to be explored.

CONCLUSIONS

Leukoencephalopathy that develops in patients treated for childhood ALL and long-term neurocognitive impairment are associated with microstructural white matter integrity. DTI may be more sensitive than standard MR imaging sequences for identifying clinically consequential white matter abnormalities in this group of cancer survivors.

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