A 17-year-old boy presented with a 2-week history of lower back pain, progressive gait difficulty and sensory deficit of bilateral lower limbs. Magnetic resonance imaging of neuroaxis showed intramedullary tumor with spinal cord expansion from Th12 to L2 and irregular areas of enhancement. Imaging- and biopsy-matched histopathological examination showed small atypical cells, but most cells had too much degeneration and necrosis to confirm the diagnosis definitively. Leptomeningeal dissemination caused conscious disturbance, nuchal rigidity and epilepsy, 2 weeks after decompression, we performed cordotomy again for a more radical diagnosis, to be found diffuse midline glioma, H3K27M mutant by immunohistochemical examination and DAN sequence. He was treated with combination of whole brain and spine radiation therapy and chemotherapy with temozolomide and bevacizumab. He is still alive over 6 months. We also report the significance of H3K27M mutation in spinal gliomas.

BACKGROUND: On the comprehensive genetic association studies in recent years, the revision was issued in 2016 WHO classification integrating genetic information in glioma diagnosis. Many studies have been reported the correlation between each molecular subtype and prognosis in the new classification. Gliomas surgery is required to maximize tumor resection with functional preservation. Currently, our institute decides a surgical strategy based on the morphological diagnosis and genetic information from the obtained tissue during the operation. We evaluated the IDH 1/2 gene mutations and 1p/19q codeletion by using real-time PCR intraoperatively. We report the usefulness of this method in this presentation.

OBJECTIVE: 58 gliomas obtained during surgery from March to November 2017, IDH 1/2 gene mutations and 1p/19q codeletion were evaluated intraoperatively by real-time PCR. IDH 1/2 gene mutations were detected using HRM, and SNP genotyping was used for TERT promoter mutations expected as a surrogate marker for 1p/19q codeletion.

RESULT: Each gene mutation was detected in approximately 90 minutes from DNA extraction of obtained surgical tissue to analysis. The accuracy of HRM of IDH 1/2 mutations was 97.3% (72/74 cases) evaluated by the result of IDH1-R132H IHC or Sanger sequencing, and SNP genotyping of TERT promoter mutations was 94.3% (50/53 cases). There was almost no difference from final genetic information. CONCLUSION: Real-time PCR is feasible as an intraoperative molecular diagnosis. The accuracy of diagnosis is very high, and it can be evaluated in a short time, so it’s useful for decision making during operation.

MPC-17

USEFULNESS OF INTRAOPERATIVE MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS OF GLIOMA USING REAL-TIME PCR

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MPC-18

CATEGORIZATION OF LOWER GRADE GLIOMA USING ONCOPanel

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PURPOSE: We are developing a 48-gene OncoPanel (Kagoshima Brain Tumor 48 OncoPanel) specializing in glioma diagnosis. Clinical application of genetic diagnosis derived from genetic alterations detected by OncoPanel, including IDH mutation, 1p/19q-codeletion, and other gene mutations in lower-grade glioma was verified. METHODS: The 48 genes consist of 24 genes related to glioma and 24 genes on chromosomes 1 and 19. DNA was extracted from tumor FFPE samples and blood samples, and then single nucleotide variants and copy number variants were detected using next-generation sequencing. RESULTS: Among the 99 diffuse glioma cases that had undergone OncoPanel analysis by July 2019, 40 cases diagnosed histologically as WHO grade 2 or 3 diffuse glioma were included. The integrated diagnosis by conventional gene analysis were Diffuse astrocytoma 10 cases, anaplastic astrocytoma 11 cases, oligodendroglioma 10 cases, anaplastic oligodendroglioma 9 cases. IDH1 mutation was detected in 30 cases, of which in 19 cases 1p/19q-codeletion was detected, all with TERT mutation. Among 11 cases with 1p/19q-non-codeletion, ATRX mutation was detected in 10 cases and was almost mutually exclusive with TERT mutation. In 10 cases with IDH mutation, EGFR amplification or mutation was detected in 6 cases, of which 4 cases were accompanied by TERT mutation. DISCUSSION: KBT48 can detect TERT and ATRX mutations in a mutually exclusive manner and can improve the classification accuracy of oligodendroglioma and astrocytoma. Groups with gene profiles similar to glioblastoma with EGFR amplification/mutation and TERT mutation can also be classified. CONCLUSIONS: In the diagnostic classification of lower-grade glioma, KBT48 can well classify into oligodendroglioma group, astrocytoma group and glioblastoma-like group, and is considered to be applicable in clinical practice.

NEUROIMAGING (NI)

NI-01

CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI AND POSTERIOR EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY FOR DISTINGUISHING THE GRADE OF GLIOMA

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OBJECTIVE: Grading of glioma according to the WHO classification plays an important role in the treatment of patients with glioma. It is widely recognized that malignant gliomas exhibit contrast enhancement on MRI, whereas low-grade gliomas do not exhibit contrast enhancement. However, we sometimes encounter malignant gliomas without contrast enhancement on MRI. In this study, we evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of contrast-enhanced MRI and PET for distinguishing the WHO grade of glioma. METHODS: A total of 105 patients with newly diagnosed cerebral glioma were included in the study. All patients underwent 11C-Methionine (MET), 11C-Choline (CHO), 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET and MRI. The specificity and sensitivity of MRI contrast enhancement and mean T/N ratios of these three tracers for each WHO grade were analyzed. RESULTS: Contrast enhancement was observed in 35 patients (33%) of the total. Contrast enhancement was observed in 13/30 (3%) in grade 2, 8/43 (19%) in grade 3, and 26/30 (87%) in grade 4. The sensitivity and specificity of MRI for differentiating grade 2 from grade 3 was 11.1% and 54.7%, respectively. In contrast, the cutoff value, sensitivity, and specificity of each tracer for differentiating grade 2 from grade 3 were: 1.70, 66.7%, and 58.1% for MET; 2.15, 76.7%, and 51.2% for CHO; and 0.64, 80.0%, and 32.6% for FDG, respectively. DISCUSSION: A correlation between contrast enhancement of MRI and WHO grade was observed to some extent; however, only 19 grade 3 gliomas showed contrast enhancement. The sensitivity and specificity of PET for differentiating between grade 2 and 3 was relatively higher than that of MRI; however, it was not suitable for clinical use. CONCLUSION: Contrast-enhanced MRI may not be reliable for determining the WHO grade for glioma, in particular differentiating between grade 2 and 3. Comprehensive evaluation with MRI and PET can provide more accurate diagnosis.