

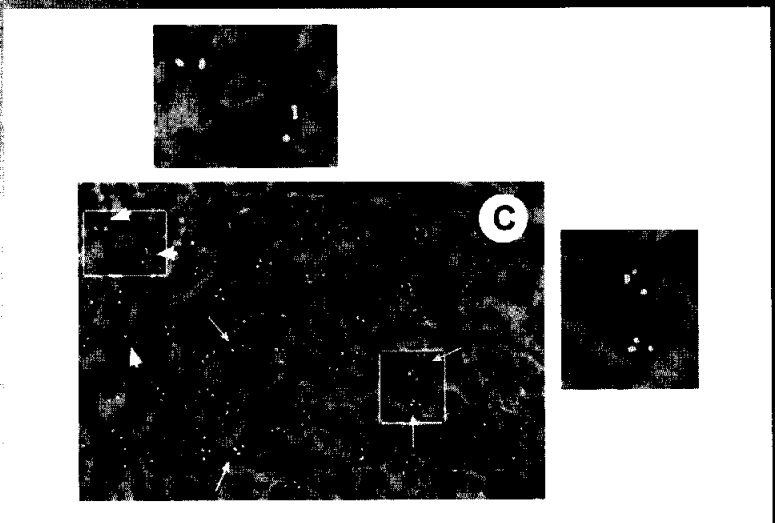
Neuro-Oncology

Editorial

Basic and Translational Investigations

Abstracts from the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuro-Oncology
Toronto, Ontario,
November 18–21, 2004

Abstracts from the Eleventh International Symposium on Pediatric Neuro-Oncology
Boston, Massachusetts
June 13–16, 2004



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Official Journal of the European Association for Neuro-Oncology since 2002



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EXP 5. PHASE II STUDIES OF ANTINEOPLASTONS A10 AND AS2-1 (ANP) IN CHILDREN WITH ATYPICAL TERATOID/RHABDOID TUMORS (AT/RT) OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

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AT/RT of the CNS is a rare neoplasm affecting children. The disease progresses rapidly regardless of surgery, chemotherapy, and craniospinal radiation. Despite case reports of sustained remissions, the median overall survival is approximately nine months. Large clinical trials are not possible due to low incidence. The anti-tumor activity of ANP was evaluated in the first 11 children treated under study protocol, four of them in the study and seven under Special Exception (SE) due to a low Karnofsky Performance Status. Four patients had widely spread disease in the CNS, and seven patients had single tumors. All patients were previously treated with surgery, nine with chemotherapy, and five with radiation therapy. Except for one nonevaluable case, all patients developed recurrent and progressive disease before ANP. The treatment consisted of intravenous injections of ANP. The average duration of ANP was 5.7 months. The median of average dosages of A10 was 10.6 g/kg/d and AS2-1 was 0.4 g/kg/d. NCI criteria were used for evaluation of responses based on MRI and PET scans. Three SE patients were nonevaluable. The results are as follows: complete response (CR) two patients (25%), partial response one patient (12.5%), stable disease one patient (12.5%), and progressive disease four patients (50%), median survival 17.1 month from diagnosis. One CR patient developed recurrence after premature discontinuation of ANP and obtained a second CR after ANP was restarted. This patient who initially had multiple metastases to the brain and spinal cord died due to aspiration pneumonia and was confirmed by autopsy as disease free. Only one case of serious toxicity was described and consisted of reversible hypernatremia. The study continues, but the accrual is slow due to the rarity of AT/RT.