AANP Diagnostic Slide Session 2022 Case #3

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Clinical Summary

Previously healthy 2-year-old boy presented with several weeks of worsening headache and clumsiness, then in the ER with acute profound deterioration with nausea and vomiting











Differential diagnosis?

Differential Diagnosis

Differential Diagnosis	Supporting features
Pineal anlage tumor	Pigmented epithelium and striated muscle, but no connection to pineal gland on MRI
ETMR-like DICER1-associated tumor	Embryonal tumor with heterologous elements in the posterior fossa
Immature teratoma with embryonal tumor-like elements	Neuroectodermal and mesenchymal elements, but no endoderm-derived elements in specimen received
Medulloblastoma with myogenic and melanocytic differentiation	Posterior fossa location, embryonal tumor areas, evidence of myogenic and melanocytic differentiation
AT/RT	Embryonal tumor areas, mesenchymal areas, epithelial areas





Molecular Characterization

- Oncopanel Illumina HiSeq2500: no mutations
 - No DICER1 mutations
 - No mutations characteristic for medulloblastoma
- Copy number analysis: polysomy 8 and 1-2 copy loss of TSC1 at 9q
- Array CGH: confirmed polysomy 8, no additional aberrations
 - No C19MC amplification
- Pediatric solid tumor & brain tumor fusion panel: negative

Methylation Profiling



Integrated Diagnosis

Medulloblastoma with myogenic and melanocytic differentiation, molecular group 3, WHO grade 4

Brief Discussion

- Medulloblastoma: cerebellar embryonal tumor
- Second most common malignant CNS tumor in childhood
- Considerable biologic heterogeneity
 - Molecular and histologic subtypes
- Both melanotic and myogenic differentiation have been described in medulloblastoma, but these patterns are rare, and their occurrence together even more so



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Clinical targeted exome-based sequencing in combination with genome-wide copy number profiling: precision medicine analysis of 203 pediatric brain tumors

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Targeted exome sequencing combined with genome-wide copy number profiling identified subgroup-specific genomic alterations in 90% of medulloblastomas



ID	Genetic Subgroup	Rationale
1	WNT	Monosomy 6 and CTNNB1 mutation
2	WNT	Monosomy 6 and CTNNB1 mutation
3	WNT	Monosomy 6 and CTNNB1 mutation
4	SHH	PTCH1 mutation
5	SHH	9p gain/9q loss, 17p loss, TP53 mutation, MYCN amp
6	SHH	Chromothripsis, TP53 loss, poly 2, MYCN amp (subclonal)
7	SHH	PTCH1 mutation, 9p gain/9q loss
8	SHH	PTCH1 mutation
9	SHH	PTCH1 mutation, 9q loss, poly 2, 1q gain
10	3	Mono 2, 3 10, 11, and evidence of GF/1B rearrangement
11	3	Multiple Group 3 enriched polysomies, DDX31 alteration
12	3	MYC amp (subclonal), Multiple Group 3 enriched polysomies
13	3	MYC amp, 17p loss, poly 7, 9q loss
14	3	MYC amp, poly 7, poly 5, poly 14
15	4	iso(17) and absence of group 3 alterations
16	4	iso(17), poly 4, MYCN amp (subclonal)
17	4	iso(17), SNCAIP dup, monosomy X, poly 7
18	3 or 4	Poly 7, poly 14, 16q loss
19	3 or 4	Poly 7, mono 8, numerous other broad changes, OTX2 gain, DDX31 gain

Group 3/4 Structural

Variant

Summary

- We present a medulloblastoma with unusual histology and molecular profile
 - Presence of both myogenic and melanocytic differentiation
 - Lack of classic mutations and copy number variants
 - Methylation profile of medulloblastoma, group 3