

AANP 2022

Diagnostic Slide Session (10)

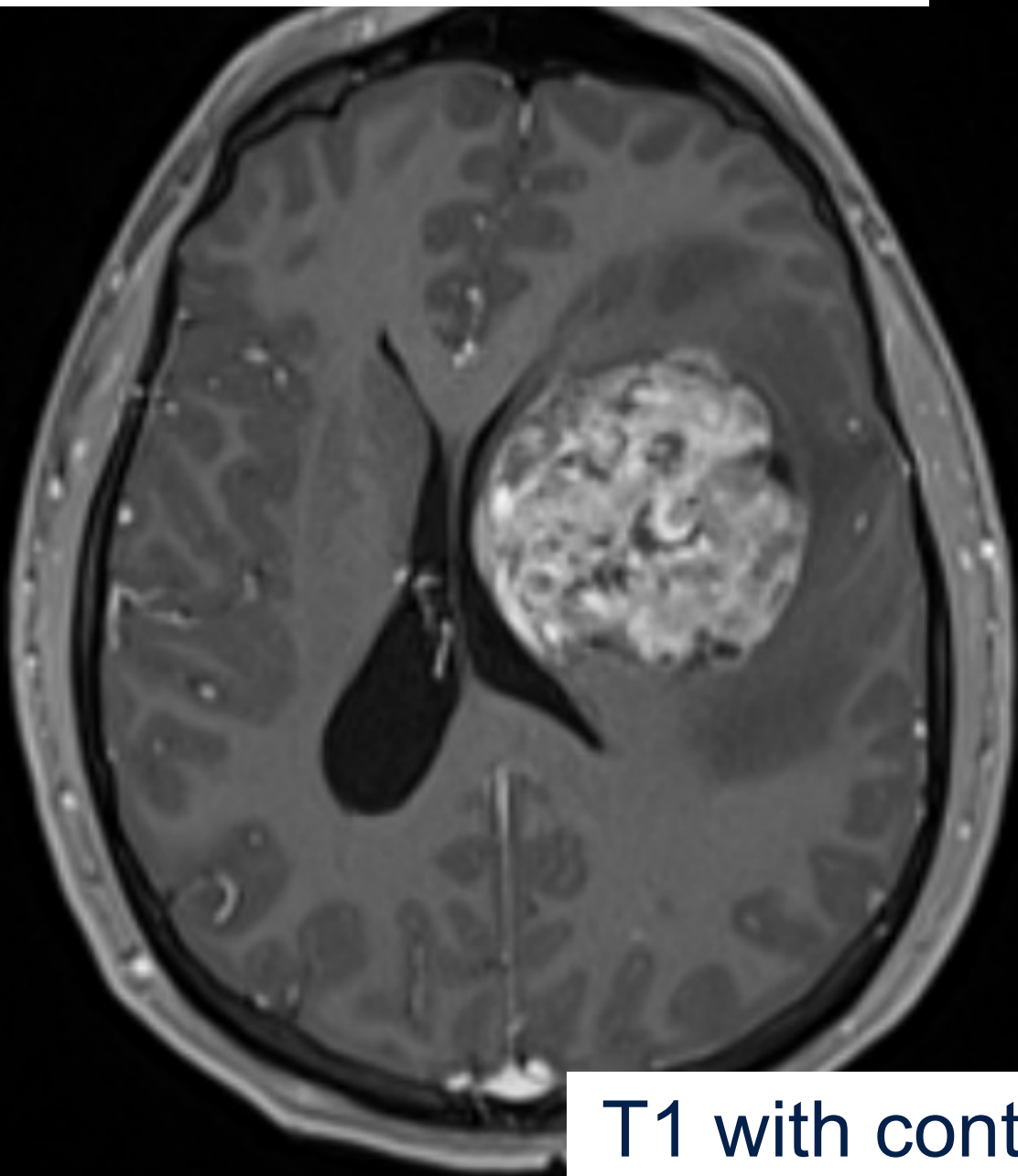
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Lu¹, Samir Atiya², Nicole Shonka², Jie Chen²,
and Arie Perry¹

1. University of California, San Francisco
2. University of Nebraska Medical Center

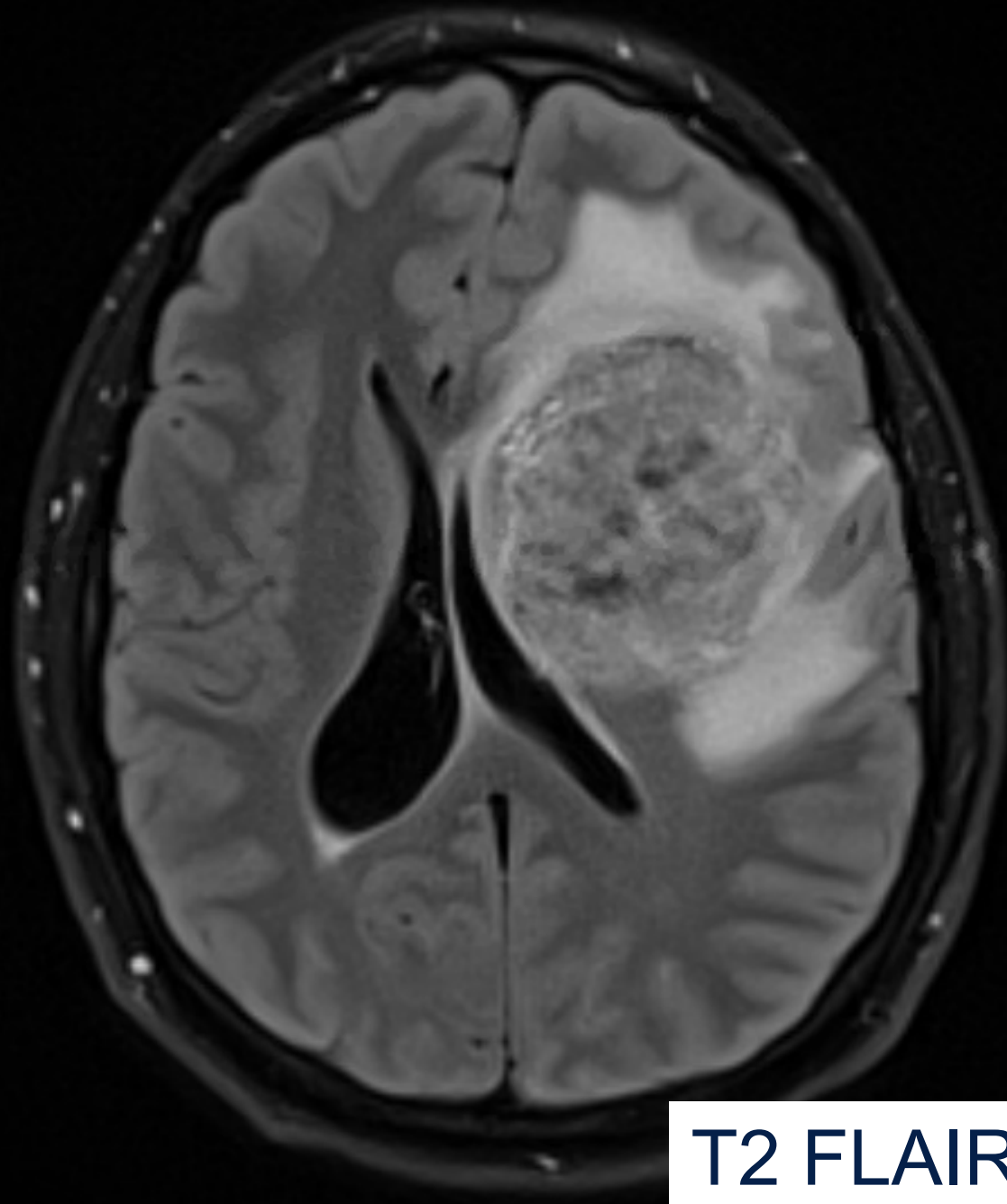
Clinical Presentation

- The patient is a 23-year-old man who presented with progressively-worsening headache, nausea, vomiting, facial and upper extremity weakness (age at presentation 21 years).
- Imaging showed a left frontal contrast-enhancing mass.

MR imaging for original tumor

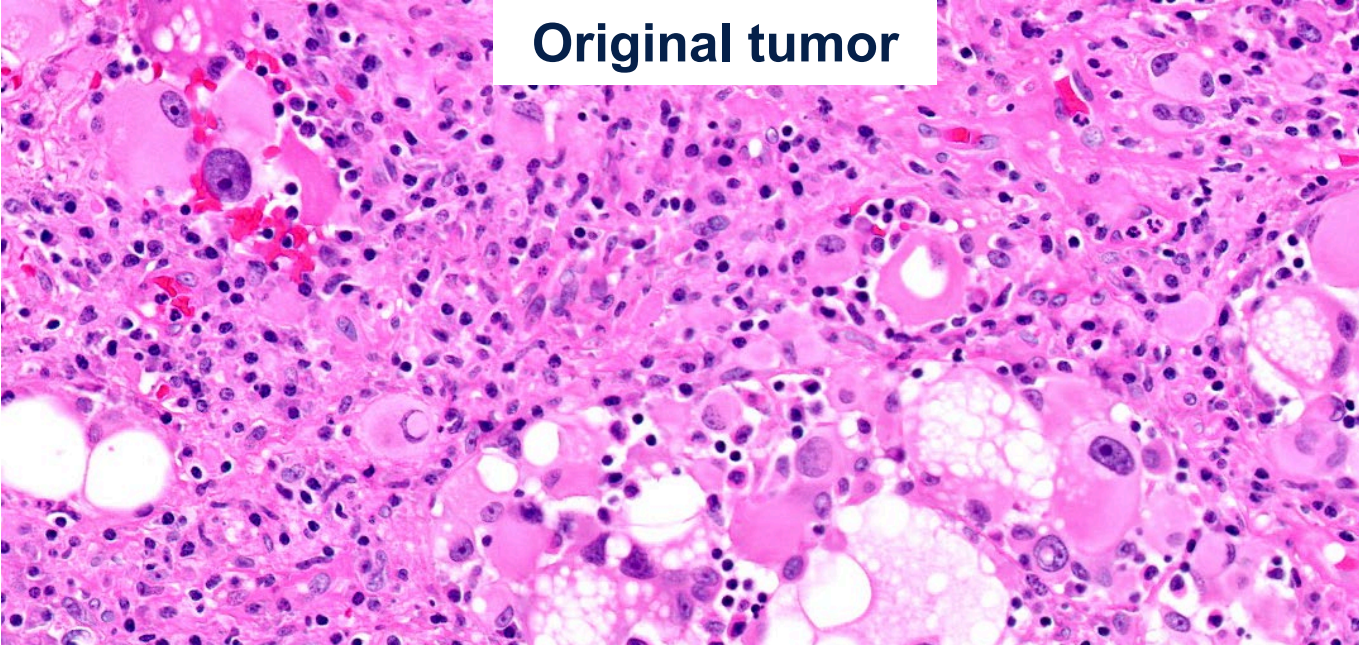


T1 with contrast

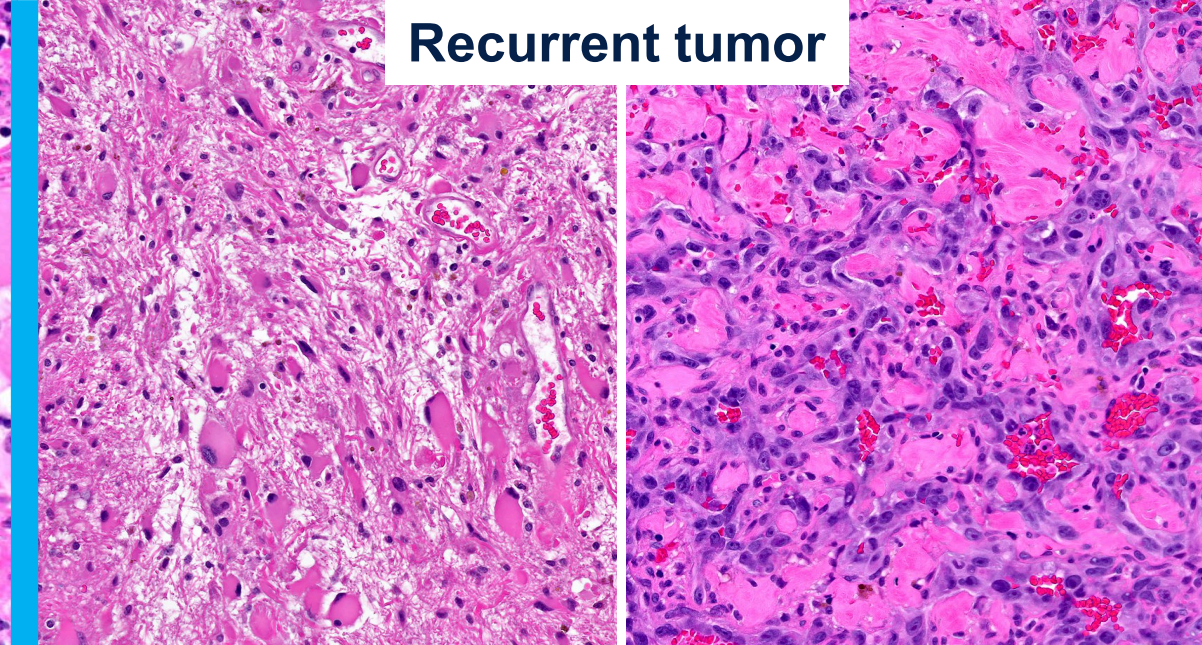


T2 FLAIR

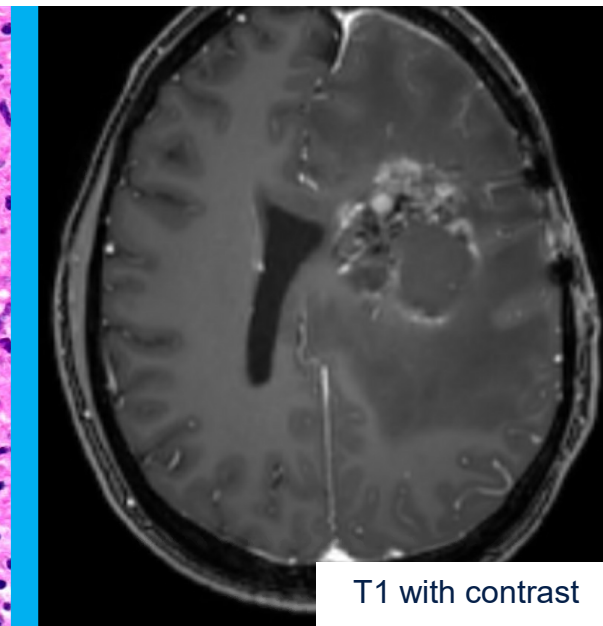
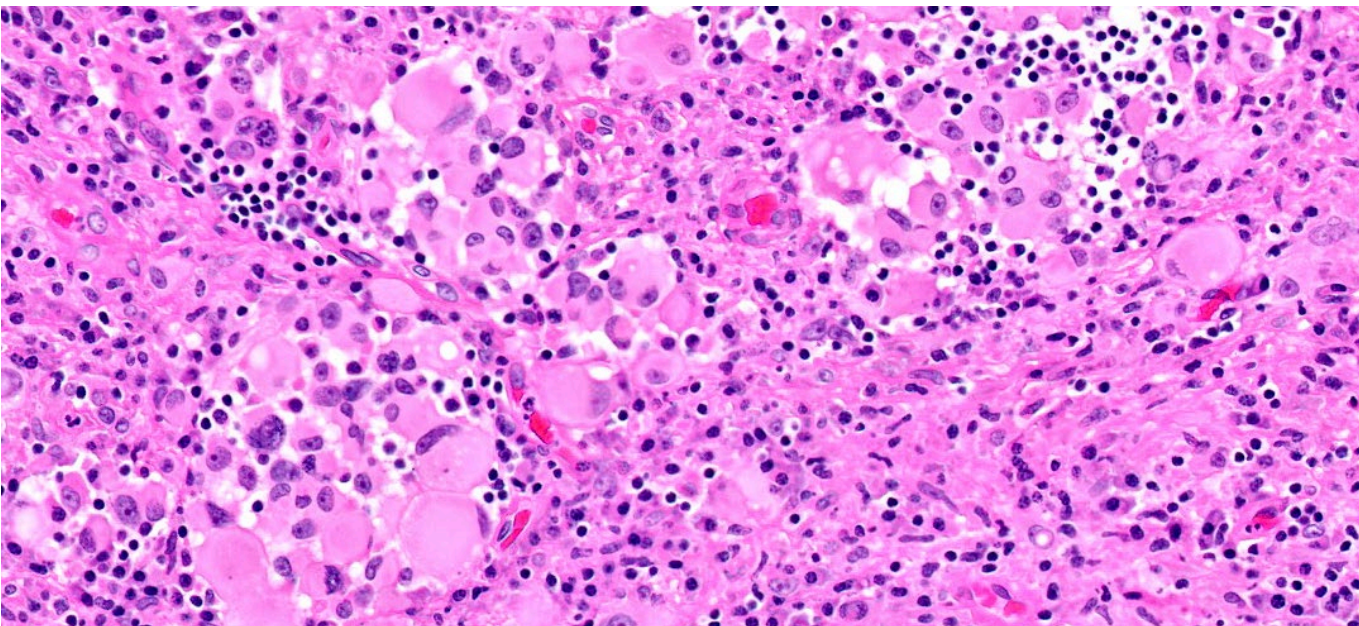
Original tumor



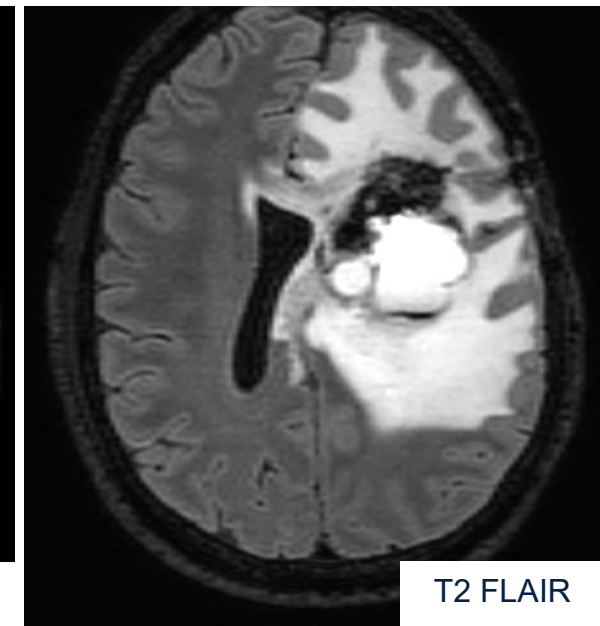
Recurrent tumor



Discussion and differential diagnosis?

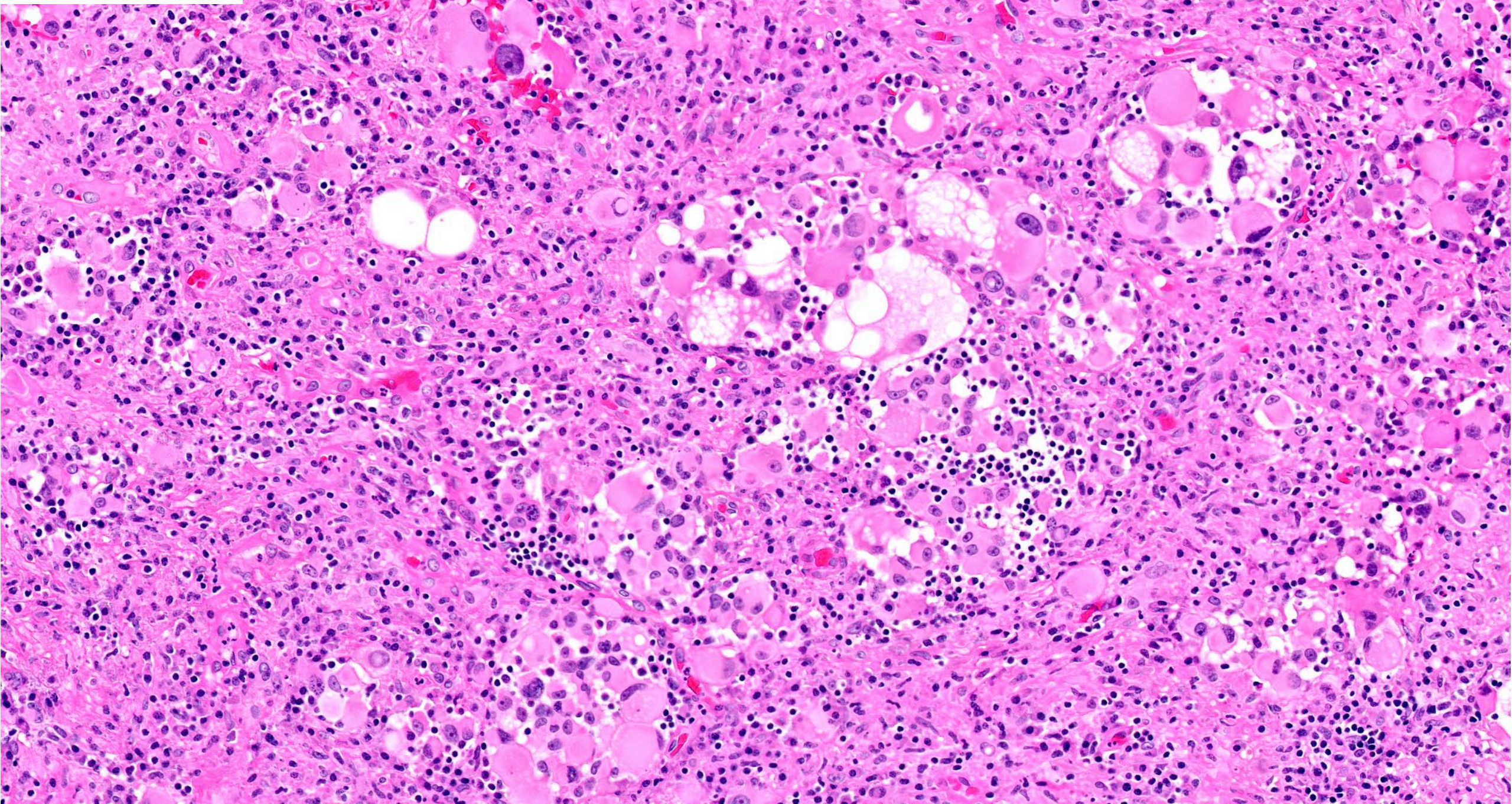


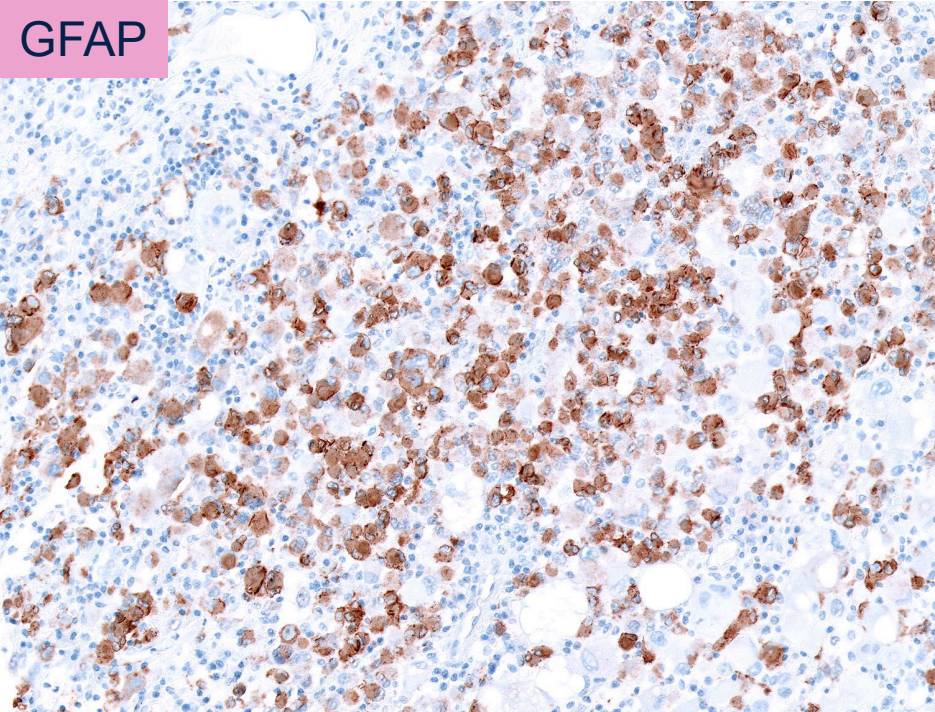
T1 with contrast



T2 FLAIR

Original tumor



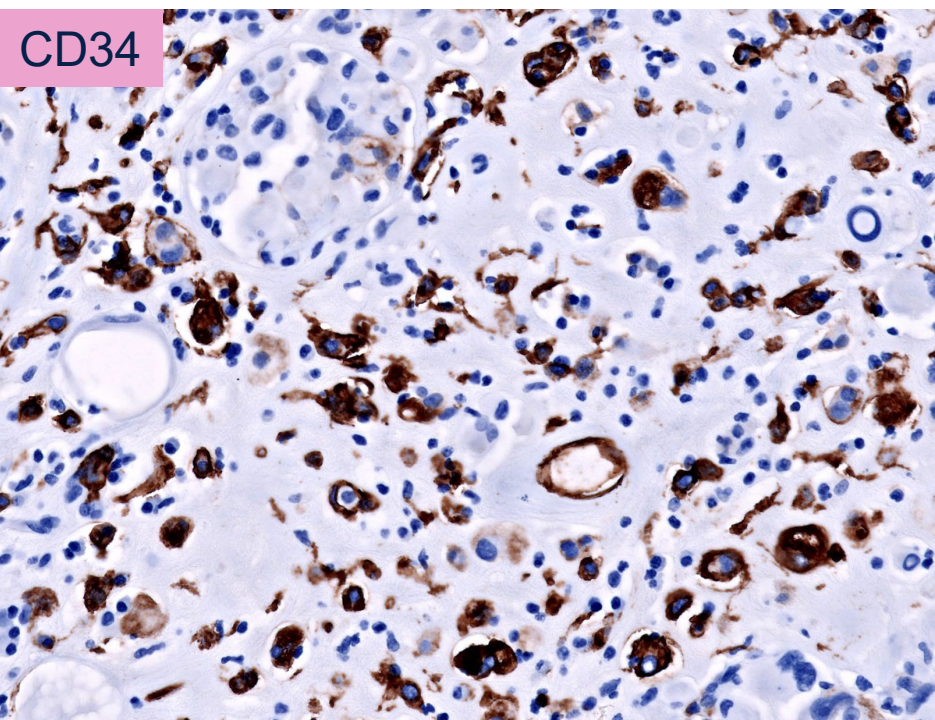


BRAF

GENOMIC VARIANTS **TEMPUS** | xT 648 gene panel

Potentially Actionable	Variant Allele Fraction
BRAF p.V600E Missense variant - GOF	18.2%

Pathogenic / Likely Pathogenic



p16

TEMPUS | RNA Transcriptome

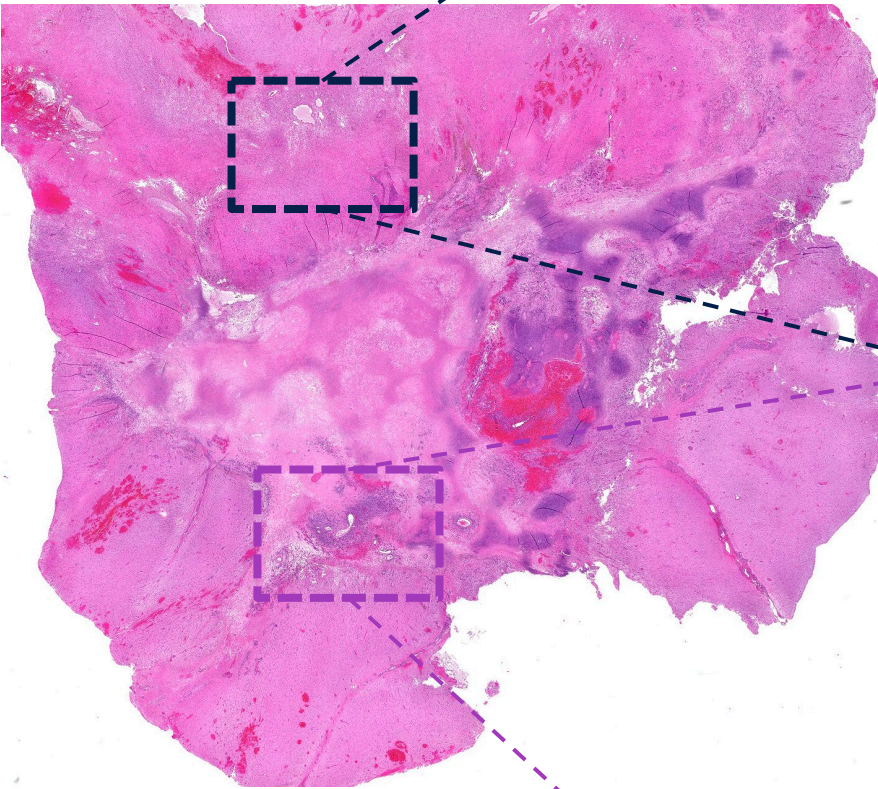
MET	Overexpressed
PIK3CA	Overexpressed
CDKN2B	Underexpressed
WT1	Overexpressed

Diagnosis:
PXA, Original
WHO grade
3 tumor

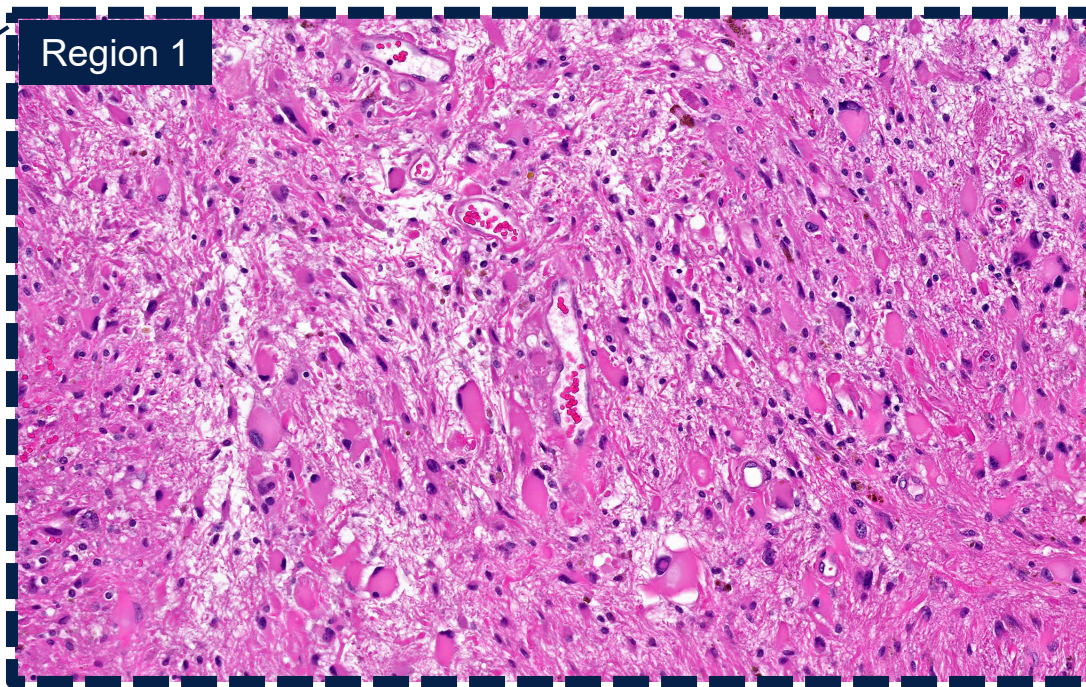
Clinical Follow-up

- Following the initial resection, he was treated with dabrafenib (BRAF inhibitor), trametinib (MEK inhibitor), and radiotherapy (5940 cGy in 33 fractions).
- Surveillance imaging (1 year later) demonstrated tumor recurrence and serial progression, he eventually underwent re-resection (2 years later).
- Intraoperatively, the tumor had solid and cystic components.

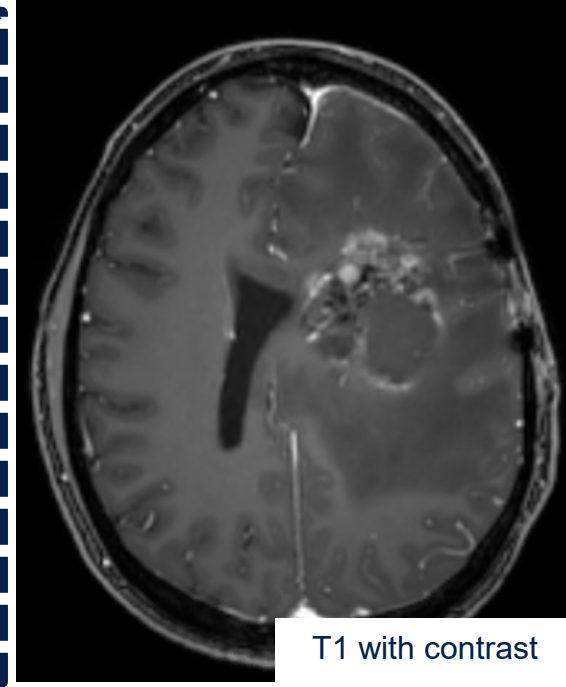
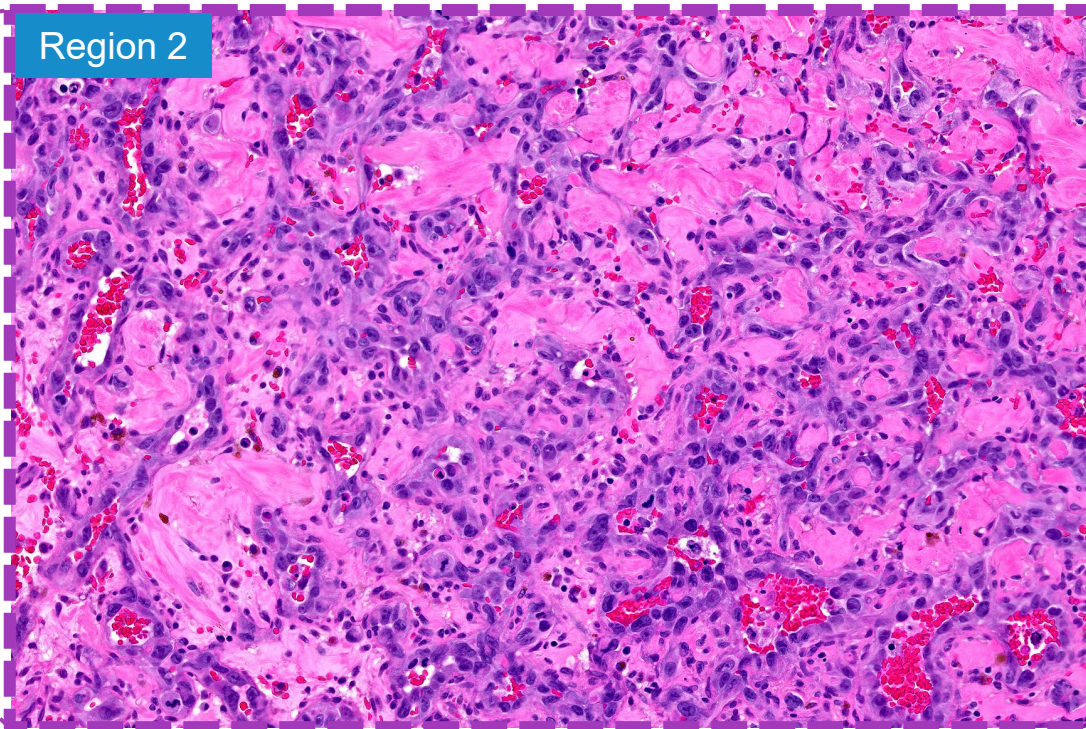
Recurrence 2 years after original surgery



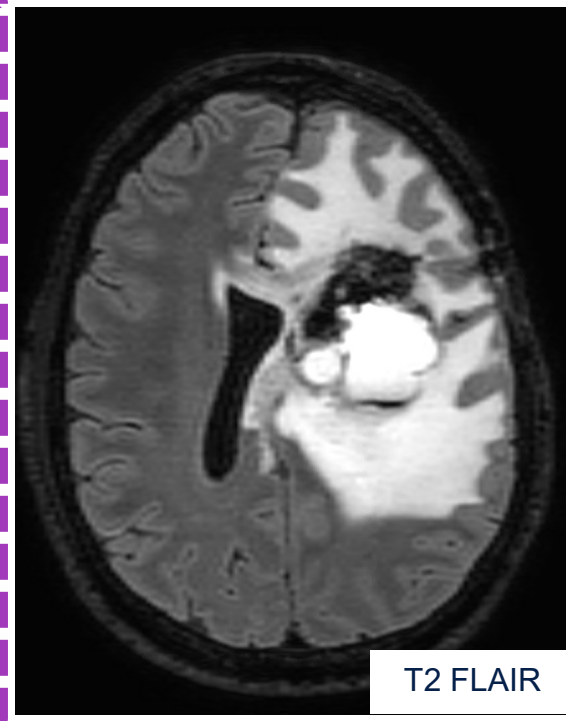
Region 1



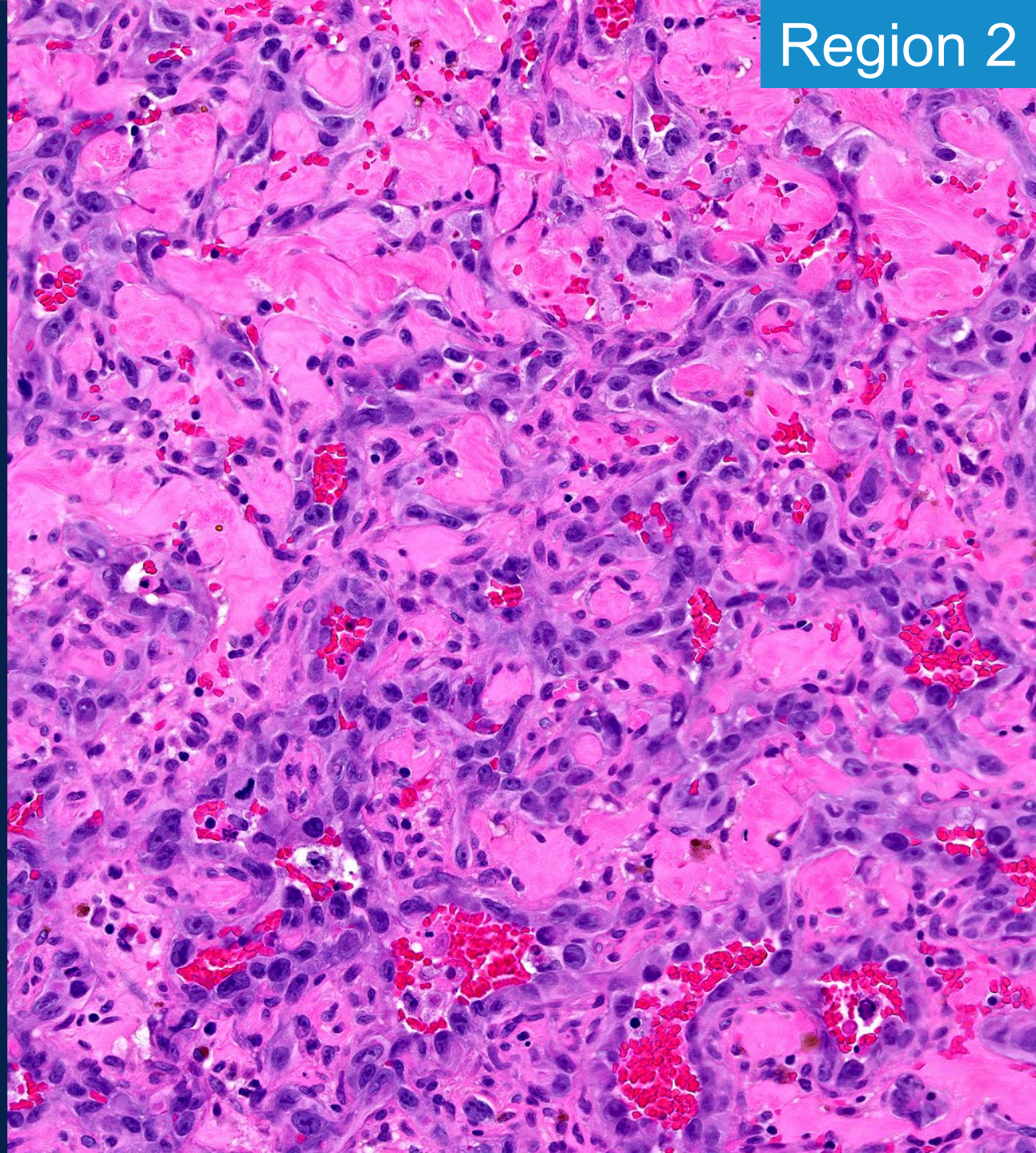
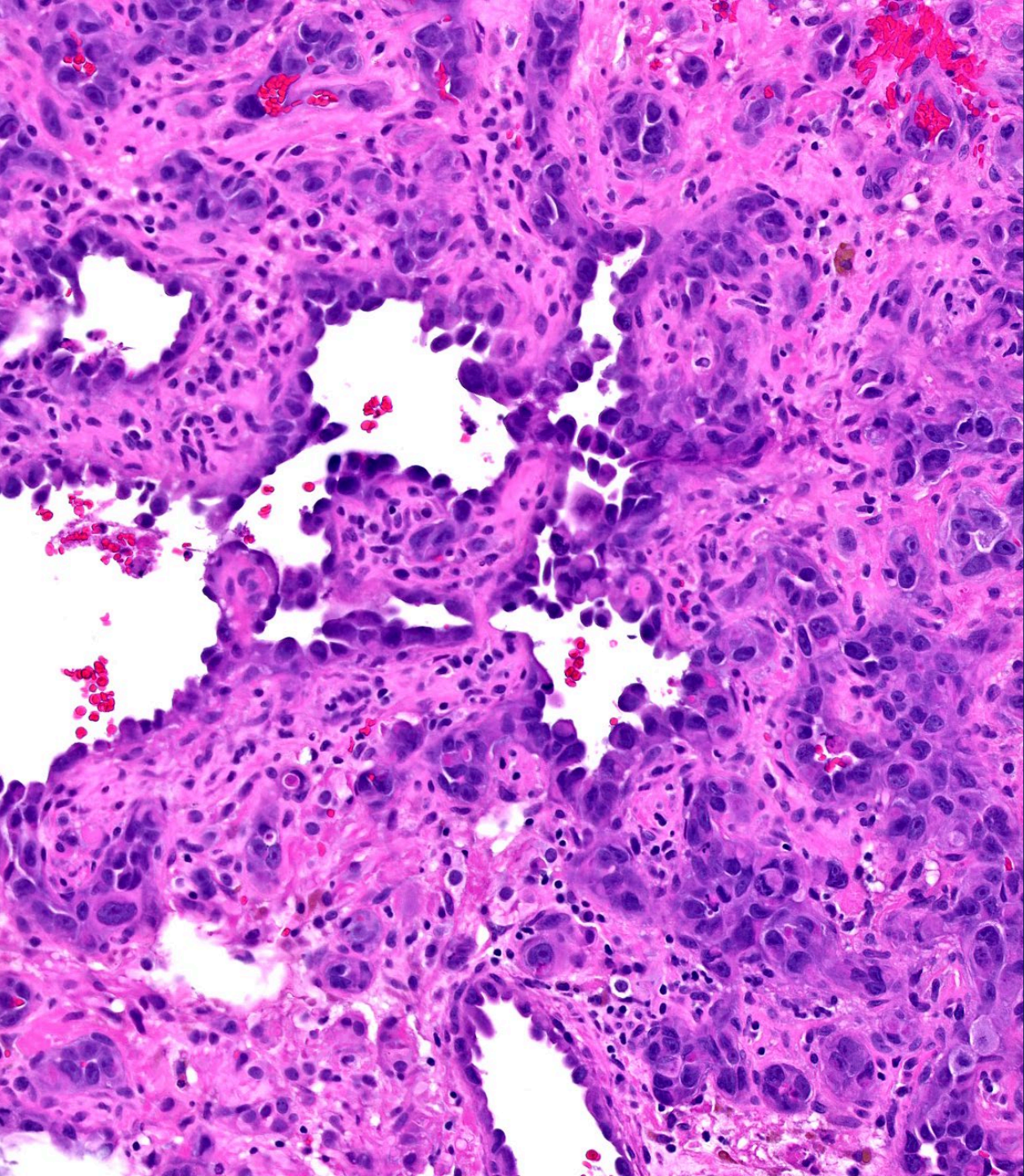
Region 2

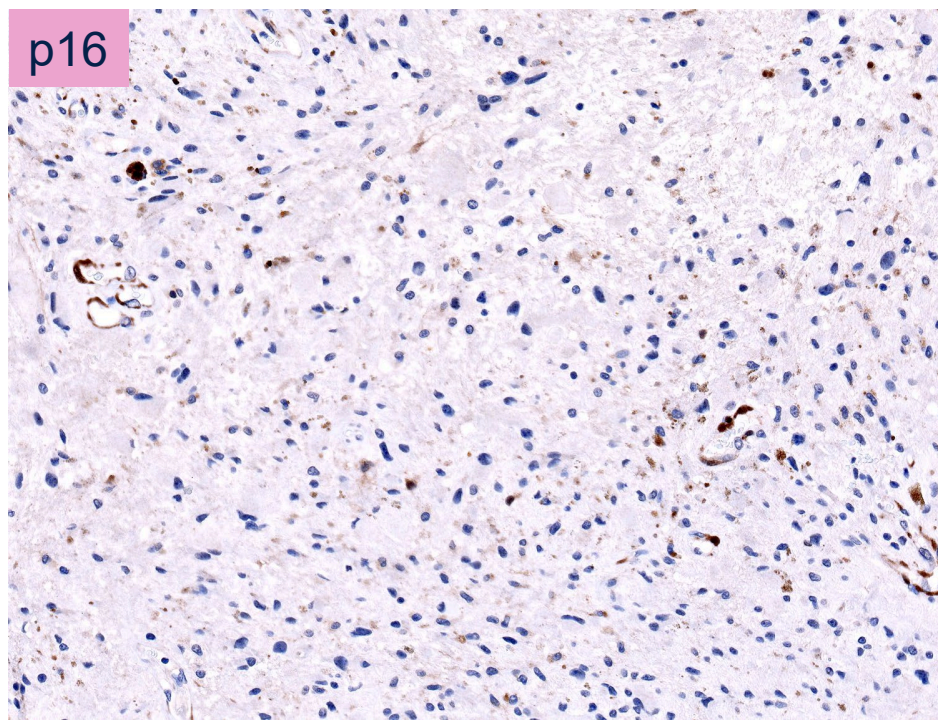
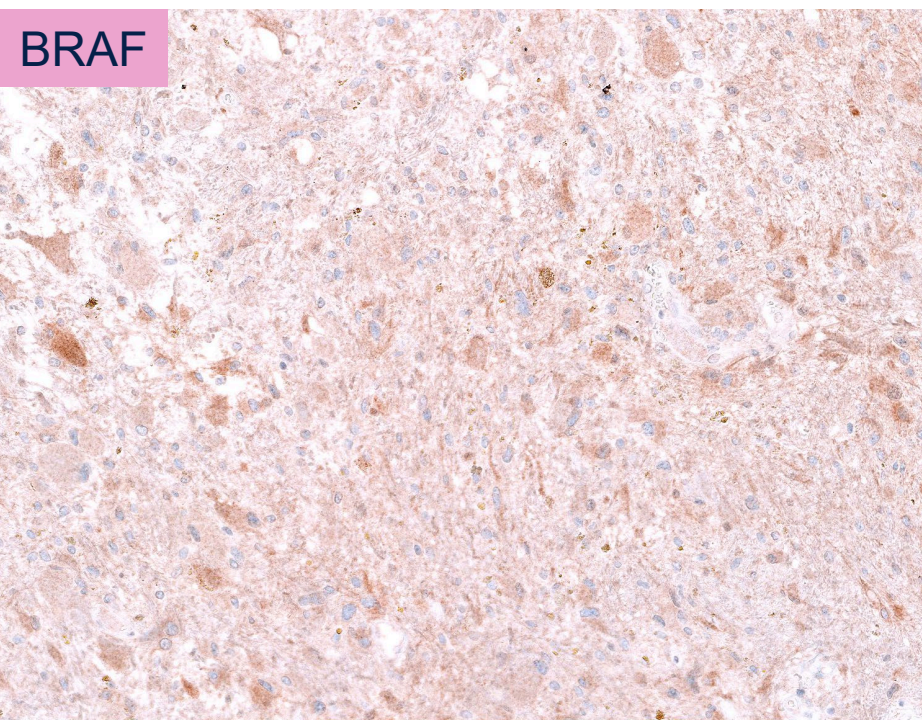
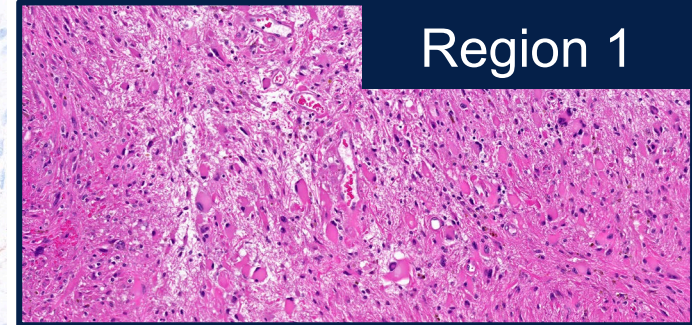
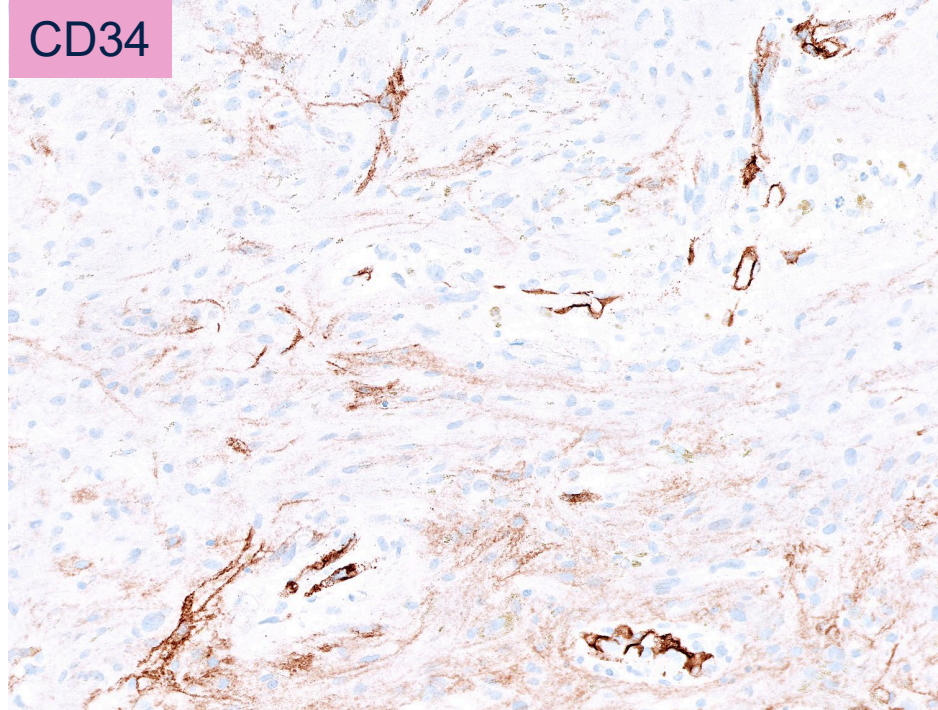
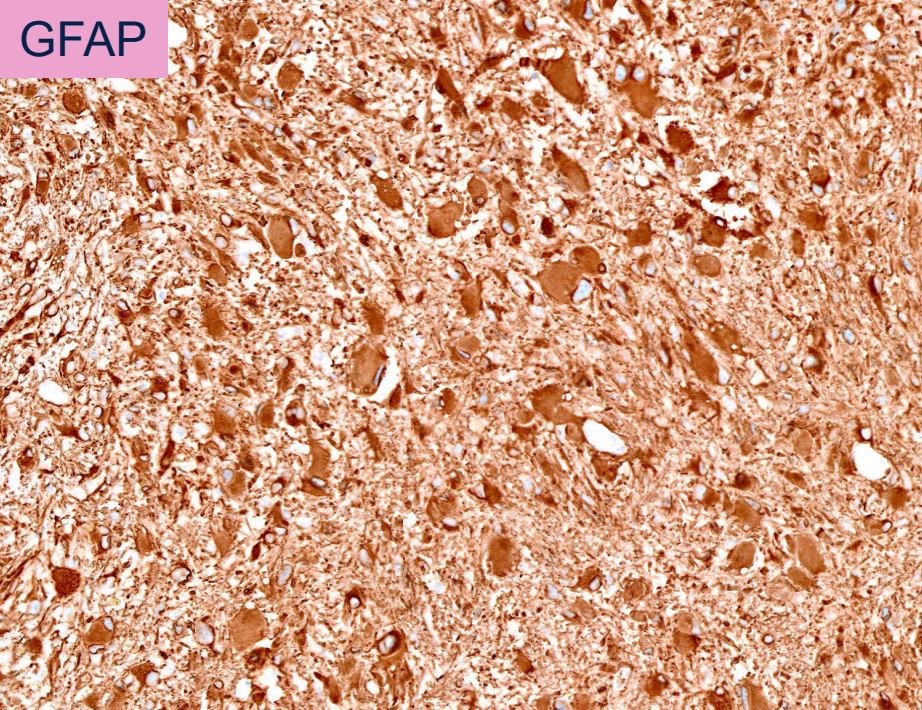


T1 with contrast



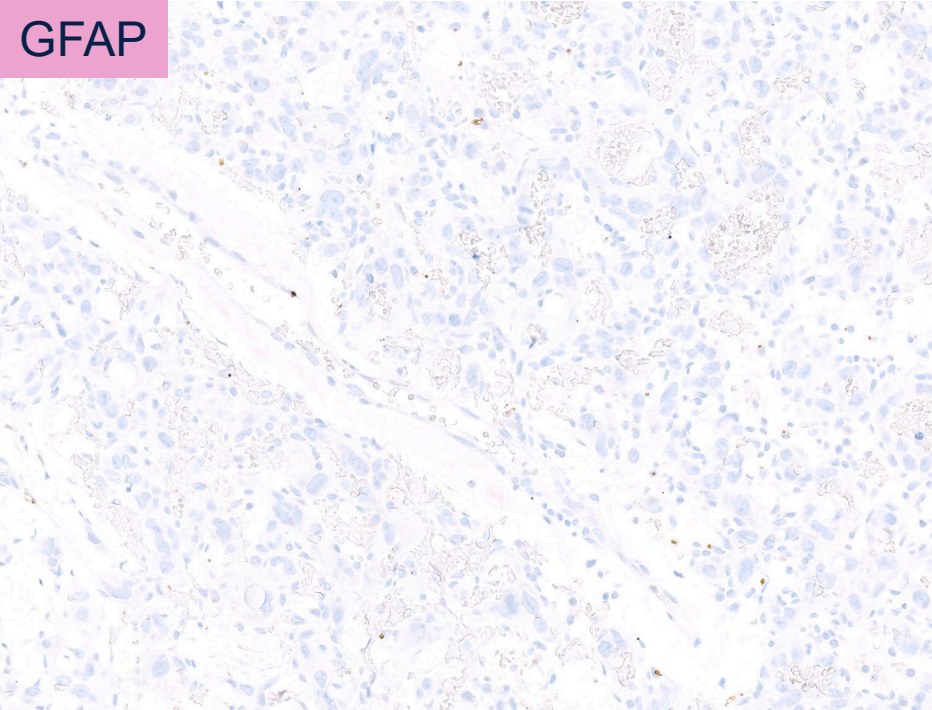
T2 FLAIR



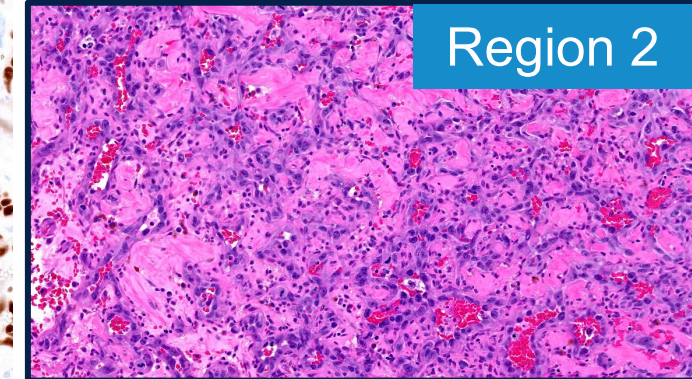
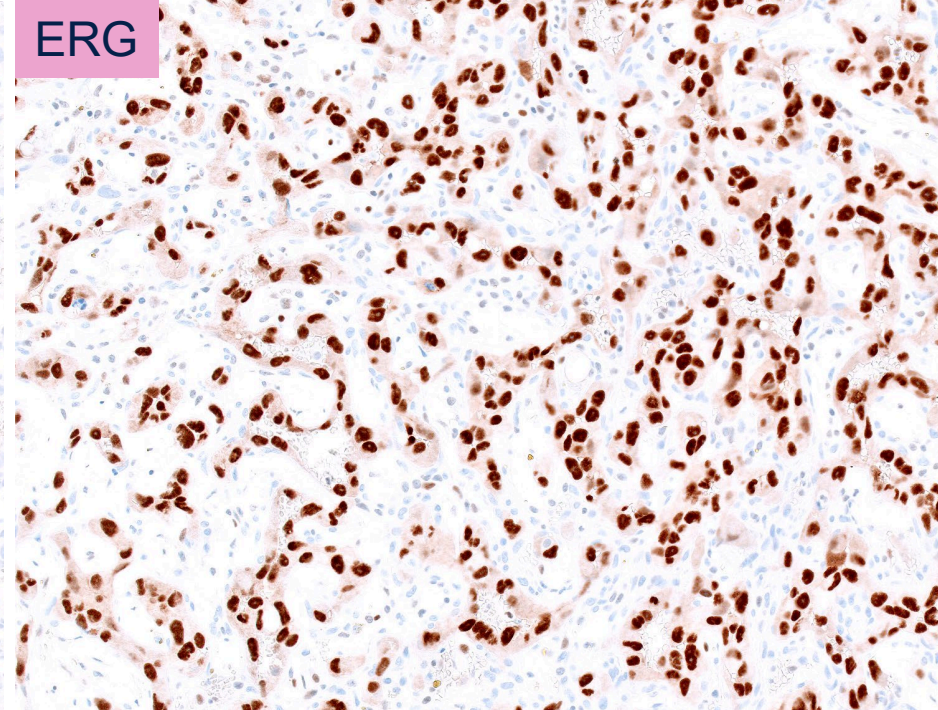


Recurrent
tumor

GFAP

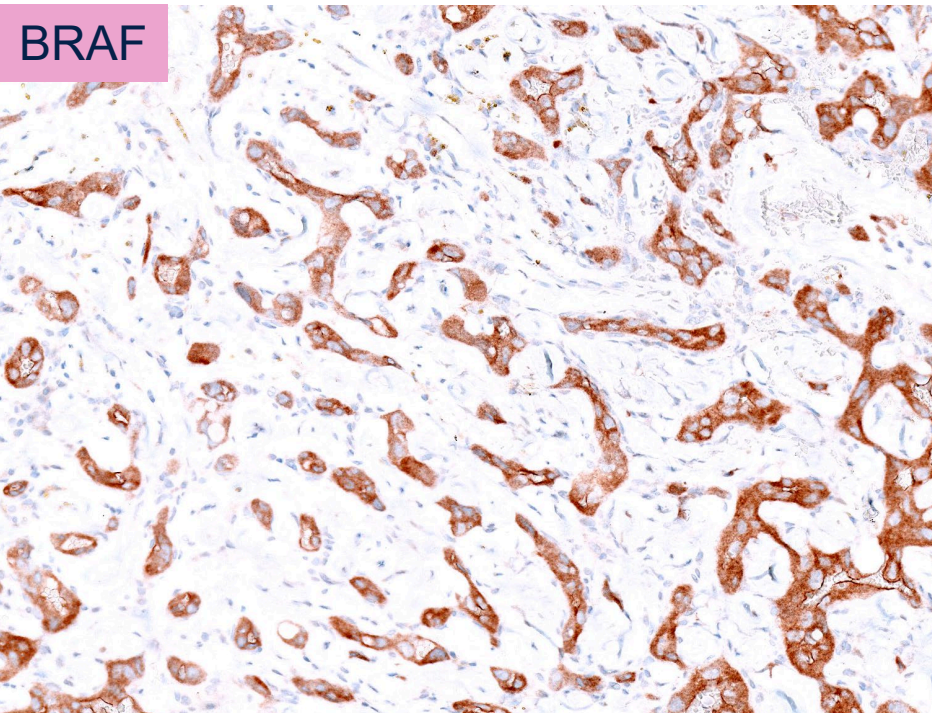


ERG

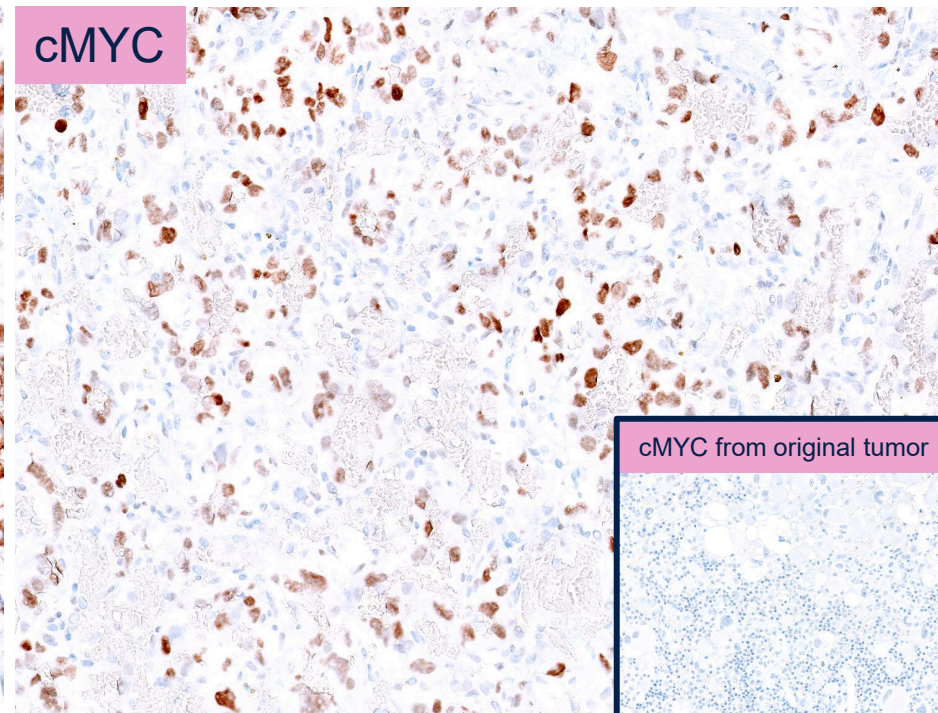


Region 2

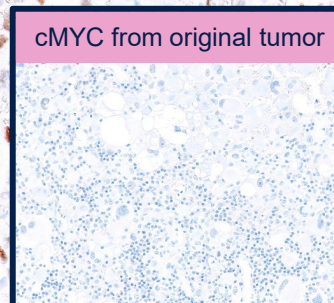
BRAF



cMYC

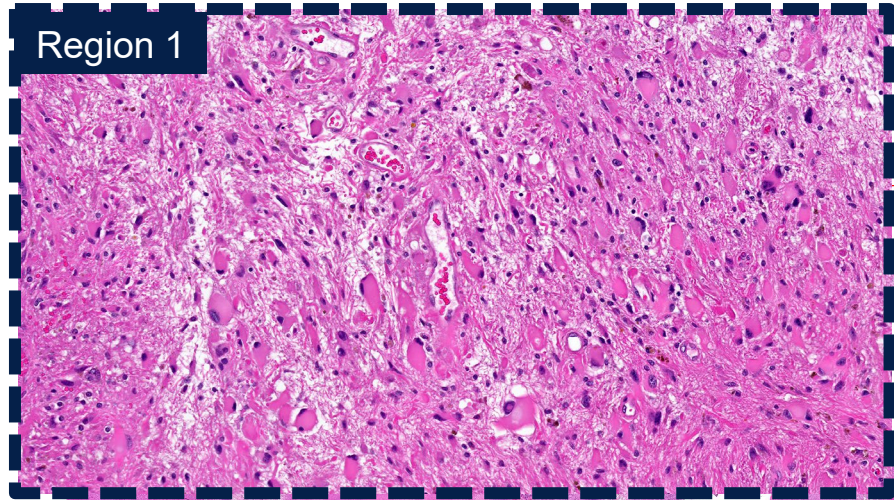


cMYC from original tumor



Recurrent tumor

Final diagnosis: Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma, CNS WHO grade 3 with transformation to an epithelioid angiosarcoma



GENOMIC VARIANTS

TEMPUS | xT 648 gene panel

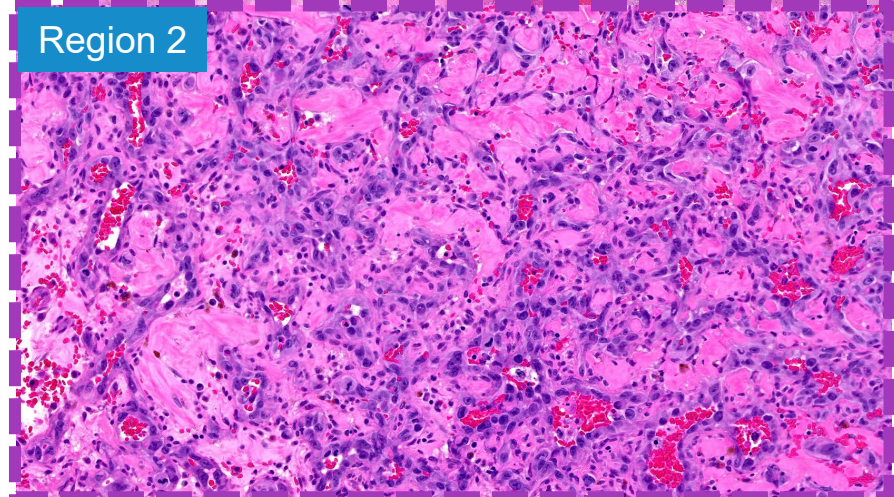
Potentially Actionable

Variant Allele Fraction

BRAF p.V600E Missense variant - GOF

5.4%

Pathogenic / Likely Pathogenic



GENOMIC VARIANTS

TEMPUS | xT 648 gene panel

Potentially Actionable

Variant Allele Fraction

BRAF p.V600E Missense variant - GOF

17.7%

Biologically Relevant

SMARCB1 c.11118+2T>C Splice region variant - LOF

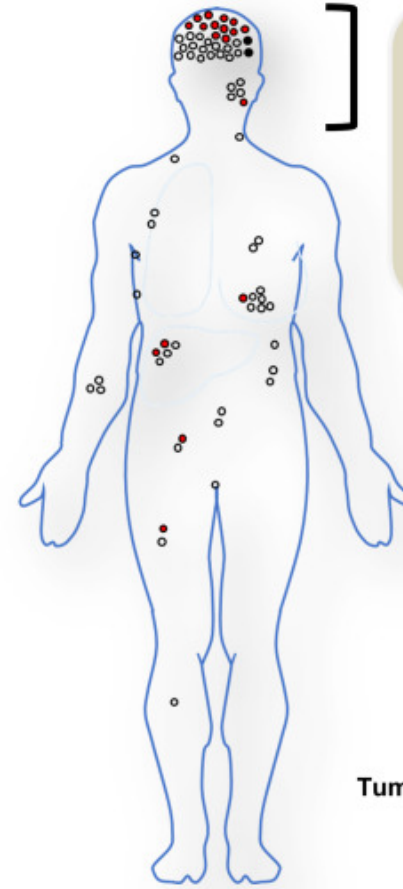
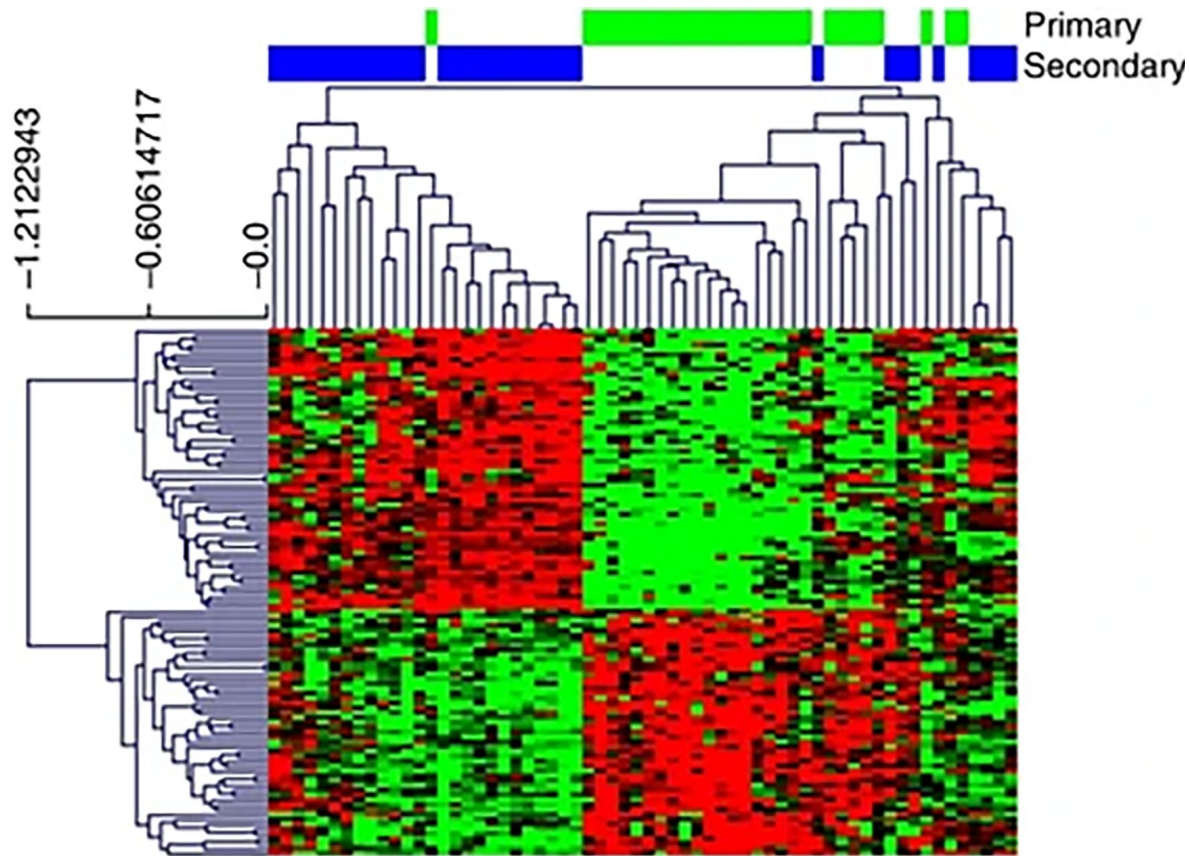
8.4%

Pathogenic / Likely Pathogenic

Clinical course

- MRI 6 weeks post-operatively demonstrated an expanding mass, concerning for tumor recurrence.
- He subsequently presented with intracerebral hemorrhage, was placed on comfort care, and passed away (11 weeks after the second surgery).

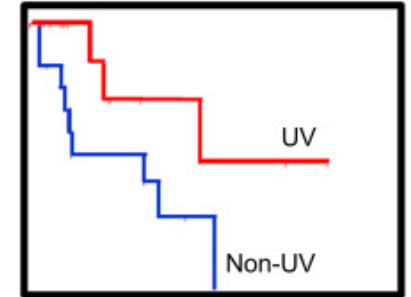
Role of radiation and *cMYC* in angiosarcoma



Head & neck
angiosarcomas

~**50%** UV-related

↑ Tumor mutation burden

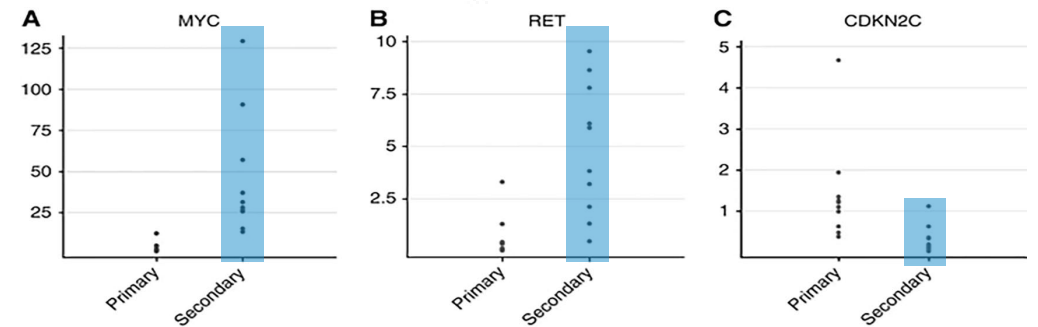
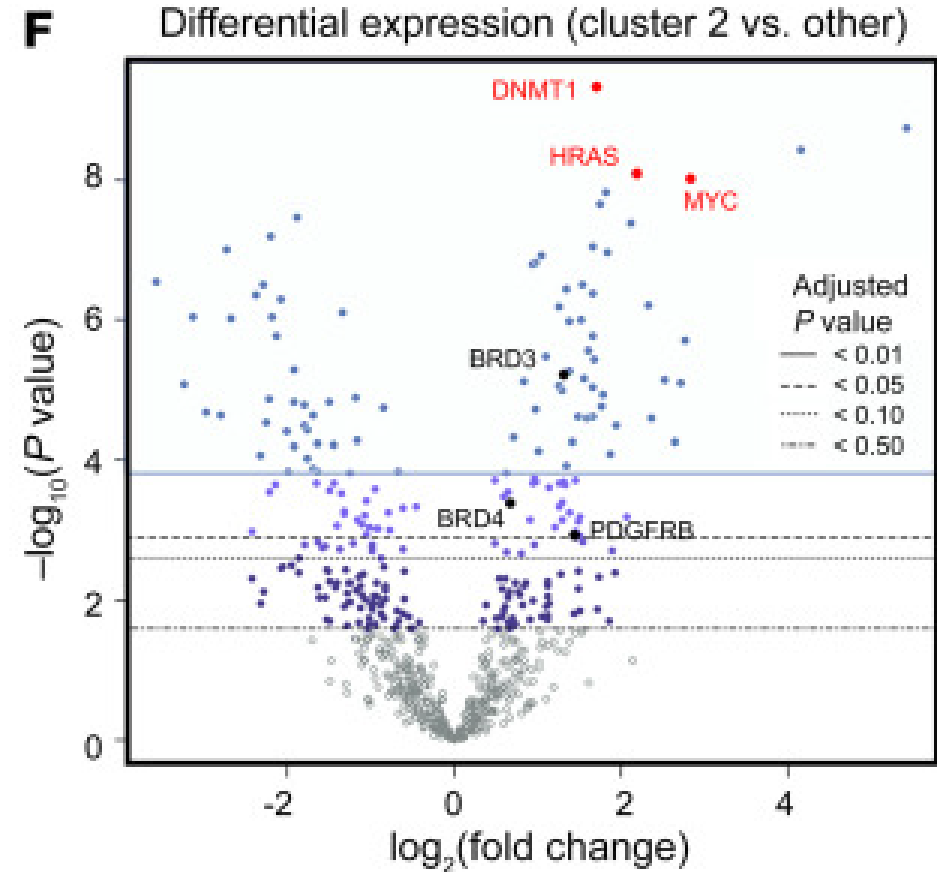
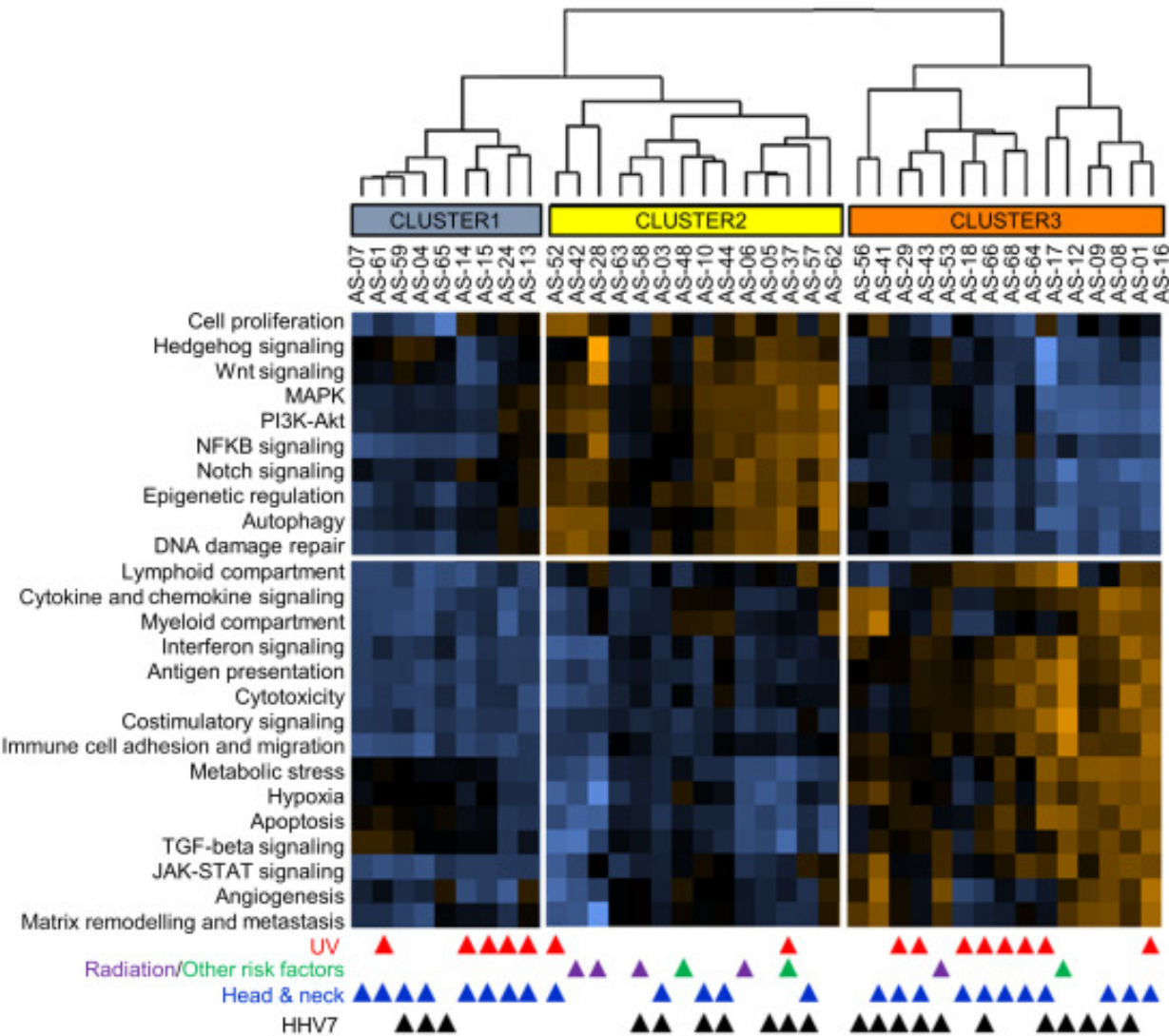


	CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 2	CLUSTER 3
Etiology	Primary	Secondary	Primary
Anatomical origin	Head & neck		Head & neck
Risk factors	UV	RT & others	UV
Signaling pathways		Oncogenic & Epigenetic	Immune-related
Tumor inflammation signature	Low	Moderate	High

- Chan JY, Lim JQ, Yeong J, et al. Multiomic analysis and immunoprofiling reveal distinct subtypes of human angiosarcoma. *J Clin Invest.* 2020 Nov 2;130(11):5833-5846. doi: 10.1172/JCI139080. PMID: 33016928.

- Styring E, Seinen J, Dominguez-Valentin M, et al. Key roles for MYC, KIT and RET signaling in secondary angiosarcomas. *Br J Cancer.* 2014 Jul 15;111(2):407-12. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2014.359. Epub 2014 Jul 1. PMID: 24983371.

Role of radiation and *cMYC* in angiosarcoma



- Chan JY, Lim JQ, Yeong J, et al. Multiomic analysis and immunoprofiling reveal distinct subtypes of human angiosarcoma. *J Clin Invest.* 2020 Nov 2;130(11):5833-5846. doi: 10.1172/JCI139080. PMID: 33016928.

- Styring E, Seinen J, Dominguez-Valentin M, et al. Key roles for MYC, KIT and RET signaling in secondary angiosarcomas. *Br J Cancer.* 2014 Jul 15;111(2):407-12. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2014.359. Epub 2014 Jul 1. PMID: 24983371.

Acknowledgements

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- Dr. Rufe Lu

- **University of Nebraska**

- Dr. Jie Chen
- Dr. Samir Atiya
- Dr. Nicole Shonka