

chemotherapy had excellent outcomes. Future larger studies are needed to compare the outcomes between CSI only and chemotherapy with low-dose CSI among patients with metastatic CNS BGTG.

GCT-09. TRANSCRIPTOME AND METHYLOME PROFILES OF CNS GERM CELL TUMORS AND THEIR COMPARISON WITH TESTICULAR COUNTERPART

Hirokazu Takami¹, Asmaa Elzawahry², Yasin Mamatjan³, Mamoru Kato², Natsuko Hama², Tatsuhiro Shibata², Yoichi Nakazato⁴, Ryo Nishikawa⁵, Masao Matsutani⁵, Koichi Ichimura⁶; ¹The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. ²National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan. ³Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, BC, Canada. ⁴Hidaka Hospital, Gunma, Japan. ⁵Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Saitama, Japan. ⁶Juntendo University Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

BACKGROUND: The pathophysiology of CNS germ cell tumors (GCTs) has yet to be fully unraveled, resulting in the paucity of treatment options. The biological comparison with its testicular counterpart has not been interrogated. **METHODS:** In total, 84 cases of CNS GCT were investigated for methylation and transcriptome analyses, and an integrative analysis of the normal cells undergoing embryogenesis and testicular GCTs was conducted. **RESULTS:** Transcriptome analysis revealed germinoma and non-germinomatous GCTs (NGGCTs) were clearly separated. On transcriptome, germinoma was characterized by primitive cell state, closely related to primordial germ cell (PGC) with meiosis/mitosis potentials. NGGCT had a feature of more differentiated cell state directed toward organogenesis. Germinoma was subdivided into two clusters on integrated transcriptome and methylation analysis, and they are different in the age distribution and tumor cell content. CNS and testicular GCTs were divided based on histology, either germinoma/seminoma or NGGCT/non-seminomatous GCTs on methylation. Expression analysis mainly clustered them depending on the site of origin and histology. **CONCLUSIONS:** Expression profiles of CNS GCTs distinctly reflect the histological variabilities. Germinoma may be clustered into two groups, with possible differentiation in treatment intensity in the future. GCTs at CNS and gonads seem to have a mutual cell-of-origin and similar genomic backgrounds, which potentiates site-agnostic treatment development.

GCT-10. SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE OF RELAPSED INTRACRANIAL NON-GERMINAL GERM CELL TUMORS NGGCTs IN A CHILD WITH RENAL INSUFFICIENCY WITH NOVEL PLATINUM-FREE CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMEN

Nahla Ali Mobark¹, Musa Alharbi MD¹, Walid Ballourah¹, Abdulrahman AlSultan¹, Fahad Al Manjomi¹, Fahad Alotabi², Ali Abdullah O. Balbaid³, Mohammed Rayis¹, Zaid G. AlNaqib¹, Wael Abdel Rahman Aljabbar¹, Jonathan L. Finlay⁴; ¹Department of Pediatric Oncology Comprehensive Cancer Centre, King Fahad Medical City, RIYADH, Saudi Arabia. ²Pediatric Neurosurgical Department, King Fahad Medical City, RIYADH, Saudi Arabia. ³Radiation Oncology Department, Comprehensive Cancer Centre, King Fahad Medical City, RIYADH, Saudi Arabia. ⁴Emeritus Professor of Pediatrics and Radiation Oncology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA

The Outcome for relapsed NGGCT is poor. Salvage therapy usually consist of reinduction platinum-based chemotherapy regimen followed by high-dose-chemotherapy and autologous-stem-cell-rescue (HDC/AuSCR) and re-irradiation with no consensus on optimal management and usually associated with remarkable toxicity. We present a 12-year-old boy diagnosed with a localized pineal Non-Germinomatous Germ Cell Tumors NGGCTs of mixed origin with elevated AFP he had ETV and biopsy started on COG ACNS0122 protocol after receiving first cycle (carbo/Etoposide) he developed acute renal failure investigation showed small dysplastic kidney to avoid nephrotoxicity of platinum agents chemotherapy changed to VBE (Vinblastine, Bleomycin and Etoposide) post 3rd cycle MRI showed increase in size of the pineal mass with normal tumor markers representing Growing Teratoma Syndrome He had total surgical resection of the tumor Pathology showed predominant teratoma component He received radiation therapy CSI then another 3 cycles of VBE 4 months following treatment completion he presented with elevated AFB and new right anterior temporal lesion Spinal MRI and CSF were negative. He had 2 cycles of Salvage Non-nephrotoxic 4-drug regimens GEMPIV Gemcitabine 800 mg/m² days 1 and 14. Paclitaxel 80 mg/m² days 1 and 14, Irinotecan 50 mg/m² daily for 5 days Vinblastine 6 mg/m² weekly days 1,8,14 MRI after 2 cycles showed remission with undetectable AFP then 2 consolidation cycles of etoposide and thiotepa (HDC/AuSCR) The 3rd consolidation cycles were cancelled due to hematological toxicity During treatment phases chemotherapy was well tolerated doses were adjusted according to his GFR with renal conservative and supportive therapy.post (HDC/AuSCR) he experienced delayed hematological recovery with persistent thrombocytopenia responded to Eltrombopag then he had focal Temporal lobe irradiation Currently patients in remission with chronic stage 3 renal Insufficiency **Conclusions:** this

case showed that relapsed intracranial NGGCT can be successfully salvaged without platinum-based chemotherapy in patients with renal insufficiency.

GCT-11. 24 GY WHOLE VENTRICULAR RADIOTHERAPY ALONE IS SUFFICIENT FOR DISEASE CONTROL IN LOCALISED GERMINOMA IN CR AFTER INITIAL CHEMOTHERAPY – FINAL OF THE SIOP CNS GCT II STUDY

Gabriele Calaminus¹, Brigitte Bison², Cecile Faure Conter³, Didier Frappaz³, Andreas Peyrl⁴, Nicolas U. Gerber⁵, Jans-Enno Müller¹, Thankamma Ajithkumar⁶, Giovanni Morana⁷, Justin Cross⁸, Torsten Pietsch⁹, Colin Smith¹⁰, Kristin Solem¹¹, Irenne Devenney¹², Maria Luisa Garre¹³, Herve Brisse¹⁴, Martin Zimmermann¹⁵, Rolf-Dieter Kortmann¹⁶, Claire Alapetite¹⁷, James Nicholson¹⁸; ¹University Children's Hospital, Bonn, Germany. ²Institute for Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology University Hospital, Augsburg, Germany. ³Institute d'Hematologie-Oncologie Pediatrique, Lyon, France. ⁴Department of Paediatrics, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria. ⁵The Center for Oncology at the University Children's Hospital Zurich, Department of Oncology, Zurich, Switzerland. ⁶Department of Clinical Oncology, Cambridge University Hospitals, Cambridge, United Kingdom. ⁷Department of Neuroscience, University of Turin, Turin, Italy. ⁸Department of Radiology, Cambridge University Hospitals, Cambridge, United Kingdom. ⁹Department of Neuropathology, DGNB Brain Tumour Reference Centre, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany. ¹⁰Academic Neuropathology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom. ¹¹Department for Children and Adolescents, St. Olav University Hospital of Trondheim, Trondheim, Norway. ¹²Department of Paediatric Oncology, BOND Linköping University Hospital, Linköping, Sweden. ¹³Unit of Neurooncology, Department of Haemato-Oncology, Gaslini, Children's Hospital, Genova, Italy. ¹⁴Imaging Department, Institute Curie, Paris, France. ¹⁵Department of Paediatric Haematology/Oncology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany. ¹⁶Department of Radiation Oncology, University Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany. ¹⁷Radiation Oncology Department Institute Curie, Paris and Proton Centre, Orsay Paris, Paris, France. ¹⁸Department of Paediatric Oncology, Cambridge University Hospital, Cambridge, United Kingdom

SIOP CNS GCT II aimed to establish if 24 Gy Whole Ventricular Radiotherapy (WVRT) in localised germinoma is sufficient for tumour control. After central review of radiological response after 'CarboPEI' chemotherapy, patients in complete remission (CR) were consolidated with 24 Gy WVRT. Between 2/2012 and 7/2018, 194 patients from 8 European countries with histologically-confirmed fully-staged localised germinoma were registered, of whom 167 were protocol pts. CR after chemotherapy was achieved in 65 patients. Of the 102 patients not in CR after chemotherapy 91 had partial remission (PR), 8 stable disease (SD), 3 progressive disease (PD). All 65 patients in CR received 24 Gy WVRT alone; two of these relapsed, both locally, 7 and 12 months after diagnosis. Of the 102 non-CR patients after chemotherapy, 91 with PR and 8 with SD received 24 Gy WVRT and 16 Gy boost, of which five relapsed (four local, one distant) 2 -7 years from diagnosis. One additional patient who remained in CR died of infection in CR, 4 years after Dx. In three patients with PD all received 24 Gy ventricular irradiation with varying tumour boosts. 16-30 Gy, no relapses occurred. Median follow-up of the whole group was 4.2 years. 4- years event-free survival (EFS) for patients in CR treated with WVRT only (n=65) was 97% (standard error 2%). 4-years EFS for patients with non-CR (WVRT 24 Gy and 16 Gy to 30 Gy tumour boost) (n=102) was 95% (standard error 2%). Localised germinoma in CR after chemotherapy had an excellent outcome with 24 Gy WVRT alone. 24 Gy WVRT is therefore considered the standard consolidation treatment in this group and should be used as the standard for further treatment studies in localised germinoma evaluating the recent international consensus on radiological response criteria (Lancet Oncology accepted).

GCT-12. SIOP CNS GCT II: HIGH RISK (HR) CNS NON-GERMINOMATOUS GERM CELL TUMOURS (NGGCT) TREATED WITH DOSE INTENSIFIED PEI – FINAL RESULTS

Gabriele Calaminus¹, Didier Frappaz², Thankamma Ajithkumar³, Jans-Enno Müller¹, Martin Zimmermann⁴, Cecile Faure Conter⁵, Beate Timmermann⁶, Claire Alapetite⁶, Matthew Murray⁷, Maria Luisa Garre⁸, Karin Dieckmann⁹, Andreas Peyrl¹⁰, Nicolas U. Gerber¹¹, Rolf-Dieter Kortmann¹², James Nicholson¹³; ¹University Children's Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany. ²Institute D'Hematologie-Oncologie Pediatrique, Lyon, France. ³Department of Clinical Oncology, Cambridge University Hospitals, Cambridge, United Kingdom. ⁴Department of Haematology/Oncology, Hannover, Germany. ⁵University Hospital Essen, West German Centre for Protontherapy Essen, Essen, Germany. ⁶Radiation Oncology Department Institute Curie, Paris and Proton Centre, Orsay, Paris, Paris, France. ⁷Department of Pathology,