Re- Craniospinal Radiation Therapy of Subependimal Periventricular and Leptomeningeal Metastases in Adult Medulloblastoma- Clinical Case with Literature Overview

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Abstract

We present a 37 year old woman with medulloblastoma diagnosed 7 years ago. Subtotal tumour extirpation was carried out, followed by craniospinal radiation therapy (CSRT) with total dose (TD)-36 Gy and boost in cerebellum upto TD-54 Gy with daily dose (DD) 2 Gy in 27 fractions. After 4 years disease progression-free survival, three local relapses had been manifested (2017, 2018 and 2019), which have been surgically removed. Since the operation of the third relapse, 6 courses combined chemotherapy with Etoposide and Carboplatin have been conducted. In the background of the last chemotherapeutic course, MRI of the craniospinal axis visualizes diffuse subependimal periventricular metastases, combined with leptomeningeal metastases in the cerebellum and the entire spinal axis.

The re-CSRT with linear accelerator was conducted with the Volume Modulated Arc Therapy (VMAT) method in the spinal cord upto TD-24 Gy; cauda equina upto TD-28 Gy; in cerebellum upto TD-24 Gy; the two hemispheres upto TD-26 Gy and paraventricular upto TD-30 Gy with daily dose (DD) 1.8 Gy in 17 fractions. The summary biologically equivalent TD are consistent with the tolerant radiation doses of the spinal cord and the central brain structures. Three months after the completion of the re-CSRT we conducted an MRT of the brain and cervical spinal cord, which reported a lack of subependimal periventricular and leptomeningeal metastases in the brain, cerebellum and cervical spinal axis. For the first time in English medical literature a significant local effect on subependimal periventricular and leptomeningeal metastases after re-CSRT in medulloblastoma in adulthood was reported.

Keywords: Medulloblastoma in Adulthood, Leptomeningeal Disease, Subependimal Periventricular Metastases, Re-Craniospinal Radiotherapy

Introduction

Medulloblastoma is a rare disease in adolescents and young adults, diagnosed in 1% of all brain tumours [1,2]. Medulloblastoma behaves differently in adults than in children, and is identified as a different biological and clinical entity. The prognosis and survival directly depend on the volume of the surgery, the magnitude of the postoperative brain residue (> 1.5 cm2), the infiltration of the IV ventricle, the metastatic disease, the adjuvant chemotherapy, the histological subtype and the tumour localization [1,3-5]. Subtotal surgical resection and evidence of disease dissemination are considered poor prognostic factors [6]. In adult patients, the five-year progression-free survival rate ranges from 45% to 78% depending on the risk class [7-9]. Re-irradiation is frequently undertaken for isolated brain relapses. A meta-analysis of brain re-irradiation found no cases of necrosis if the total dose (TD) was lower than 100Gy (2 Gy daily fraction dose; α:β = 2 Gy) [2]. We present the first published case with leptomeningeal medulloblastoma disease in adulthood after 7 years of initial diagnosis and treatment, in which we conducted a re-CSRT.

Clinical Case

We present a 37 year old woman with medulloblastoma diagnosed 7 years ago. Subtotal tumour extirpation was carried out, followed by craniospinal radiation therapy (CSRT) with TD-36 Gy and boost in cerebellum upto TD-54 Gy with daily dose (DD)
2 Gy in 27 fractions. After 4 years disease progression-free survival, three local relapses had been manifested (2017, 2018 and 2019), which have been surgically removed. Since the operation of the third relapse, 6 courses combined systemic chemotherapy (SC) had been conducted by regimen: first day Carboplatin 300mg/m² and from the first day until the third day Etoposide 100mg/m², with a one-month interval. After the 4th SC course, due to anemia and thrombocytopenia, 2 days treatment had been applied with Methylprednisolone 40 mg/daily, Vit.C 2x5ml/daily and Ca Gluconici 2x10ml/daily, followed by hematransfusion. With a good blood count, 2 more courses SC on the same regimen, were continued. In the background of the last chemotherapeutic course, MRI of the craniospinal axis visualizes diffuse subependimal periventriculare metastases, combined with leptomeningeal metastases in the cerebellum and the entire spinal axis (Figures 1 & 2).

The re-CSRT with linear accelerator was conducted with the Volume Modulated Arc Therapy (VMAT) method in the spinal cord upto TD-24 Gy; cauda equina upto TD-28 Gy; in cerebellum upto TD-24 Gy; the two hemispheres upto TD-26 Gy and paraventricular upto TD-30 Gy with DD-1.8 Gy/17 fractions (Figure 3). The summary biologically equivalent doses (BED) are consistent with the tolerant radiation doses of the spinal cord and the central brain structures (Table 1).
### Table 1: Summary biologically equivalent dose (BED) after the first and second CSRT in the separate areas of the brain and spinal axis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>D1 Gy</th>
<th>70% D1 Gy (after 7 years)</th>
<th>α/β Gy</th>
<th>D2 Gy</th>
<th>BED2 Gy</th>
<th>Total BED Gy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellum</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraventricular</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauda equina</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D1 - total dose of the first CSRT; Gy - a unit for measuring a realized dose; D2 - total dose of the second CSRT; α/β - ratio of two constants-linear and exponential in Gy

The prescribed doses to targets are realized in 1 basic and four bias dosimetry VMAT plans using two isocenters and one adjacent gap between targets.

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**Figure 3:** The re-CSRT with linear accelerator was conducted with the VMAT method in the spinal cord upto TD-24 Gy; cauda equina upto TD-28 Gy; in cerebellum upto TD-24 Gy; the two hemispheres upto TD-26 Gy and paraventricular upto TD-30 Gy with DD-1.8 Gy/17 fractions

**Figure 4:** AX T1 FLAIR MR postcontrast images without subependymal and leptomeningeal brain lesions, three months after the re-CSRT
Discussion

Medulloblastoma (MB) is a malignant embryonal tumour, a subtype of primitive neuroectodermal brain tumors (PNET), predominantly growing infratentorially in the cerebellum [10]. The annual new incidence of MB in teenage and adulthood was only 0.05 to 100 000 [11]. Late relapse is common in adult medulloblastoma, and the overall survival of relapsed patients usually ranges from 12 to 15 months. Treatment at recurrence is still debated and after reoperation includes stereotactic or normofractionated radiotherapy, and high-dose chemotherapy with autologous bone marrow transplantation [2]. In the presented patient were performed 3 reoperations of local relapses in the cerebellum, and only after the third reoperation systemic chemotherapy (SC) was performed. After six courses of SC subependimal periventricular and leptomeningeal metastases were established, which was the reason to re-CSRT (Figure 3). The summary BED are consistent with the tolerant radiation doses of the spinal cord and the central brain structures. In humans, there is evidence that the risk of myelopathy is low at radiation doses upto a median cumulative BED 135Gy (α:β = 2 Gy for cervical and thoracic cord and 4 Gy for lumbar cord), when the time interval between re-irradiation
Subependimal and Leptomeningeal Metastases in Meduloblastoma

Of particular interest in the presented clinical case are rarely observed diffuse subependimal periventricular meduloblastoma metastases, combined with leptomeningeal in the cerebellum and spinal cord. In English literature we found similar subependimal periventricular metastases in solid systemic tumours such as small cell lung cancer [22,23] and cerebral glioblastoma [24]. Almost all clinically significant metastases from the medulloblastoma are located in the leptomeningeal area, clinging to the soft brain sheath under the arachnoid membrane and are poured from the cerebrospinal fluid [10]. The metastasis model is limited to leptomeningeal space, based on assumptions and poorly maintained empirical evidence that MB spread by direct distribution in the cerebrospinal fluid of tumor cells of the primary MB. Subsequently, tumor cells are implanted and grow on the surface of the soft brain matter [25]. By the presence of circulating in the blood meduloblastoma tumor cells in an untreated patient, it is proved that MB can spread by hematogenous way to the leptomeningeal space and form leptomeningeal metastases [10]. This hematogenous dissemination also applies to the choroidal plexus, localized in the entire ventricular system of the brain, given the relatively high cerebral inflow of blood (5 times higher than that in the brain parenchyma) and the porous endothelium of its capillaries [26,27].

Multimodal Treatment in LMD

Standard treatments for LMD include neuroaxis directed therapies in addition to optimal systemic therapy for the primary and extra-CNS disease. Radiotherapy (RT) is commonly used either focally to treat symptomatic sites and areas of bulky disease that will be unlikely to be adequately treated with chemotherapy or in some settings to treat the entire neuroaxis [14]. Regardless of systemic and local control of the primary disease, prognosis in the setting of LMD is very poor, with reported average survivals of ~2–4 months, even with treatment [28-31]. A meta-analysis of LMD survival in adulthood with primary brain tumours following different types of treatments was performed - whole brain radiotherapy (WBRT), craniospinal irradiation (CSI), focal brain RT (FBRT; fractionated or stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS), focal spine radiotherapy (FSRT), intrathecal chemotherapy (ITC), intraventricular radioisotope, systemic chemotherapy (SC), and best supportive care (BSC). The median OS from the diagnosis of LMD ranged from 2.8 to 10.2 months. These studies indicated that patients treated with a combination of SC+RT had significantly prolonged survival compared to either therapy alone or BSC.

In the presented clinical case, the patient was designated for BSC, but given the young age and the relatively good general condition, we considered that re-CSRT was the last curative strategy, that should help. After a strict determination of biological equivalent additional doses in the brain structures and spinal cord, we performed the re-CSRT. In general, in the case with CSRT, due to irradiation of many bony structures (skull, spine and pelvic bones) thrombocytopenia manifests, which is treated with Dexamethasone (2 or 3 times 8 mg. /daily), Methylprednisolone 40 mg. /daily and Ecomer (3 times 2 caps./ daily). If necessary, hematotransfusion of thrombocytic mass is carried out. The patient suffered a good re-CSRT with mild thrombocytopenia (80.0 109/l) at the end of the radiotherapy. Three months after the completion of the re-irradiation, we conducted an MRT of the brain and cervical spinal cord, which reported a lack of subependimal periventricular and leptomeningeal metastases, combined with leptomeningeal in the cerebellum and cervical spinal axis (Figures 4-6). The patient was directed to continue treatment with SC.

Conclusion

Meduloblastoma in adulthood is a rare oncological disease. Leptomeningeal disease is a rare cancer complication in which malignant cells infiltrate the layers of the central nervous system. Regardless of systemic and local control of the primary disease, prognosis in the setting of LMD is very poor. There is limited high-quality evidence to guide the optimal use of radiotherapy and re-irradiation for the treatment of LMD in adulthood meduloblastoma. Advances in radiotherapy planning and delivery techniques now make possible the achievement of better target definition and highly conformal treatments. Retreatment with CSRT of LMD in meduloblastoma reaches total local control of the metastatic subependimal periventricular and leptomeningeal cells. This is evidence of the expressed radiation sensitivity of the metastatic meduloblastoma cells. Despite the aggressive regimen of re-CSRT, covering an extensive CTV, including the CNS, spinal cord and a large volume of bone-marrow structures, radiation therapy is well tolerated against the background of dexamethasone (2 or 3 times 8 mg. /daily) and Ecomer caps. (3 times 2 caps./ daily) throughout the radiotherapeutic course [11].
References