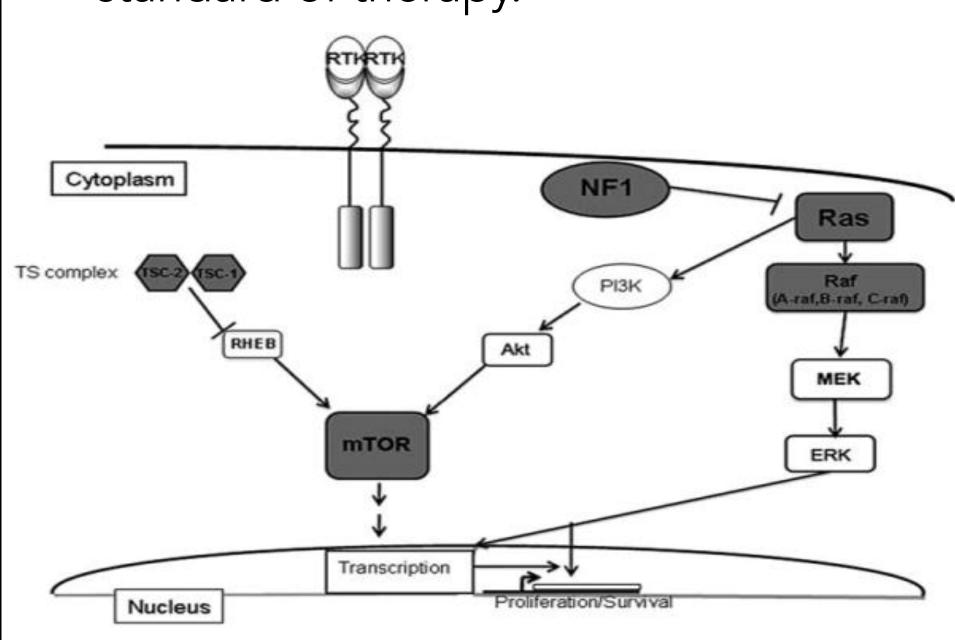
# Targeted therapy for pediatric low-grade gliomas and plexiform neurofibromas with trametinib

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# Introduction

Activation of the mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway through the BRAF oncogene and/or loss of tumor suppressor NF1 contributes to the tumorigenesis of pediatric low-grade gliomas (LGG) and neurofibromatosis type 1-associated plexiform neurofibromas (PN).

By inhibiting the MAPK pathway with the MEK1/2 inhibitor, trametinib, we aimed to study tumor responses, adverse effects, and opportunities to augment standard of therapy.



## Materials and methods

Retrospective, IRB-approved (COMIRB #18-1383) chart review was performed at Children's Hospital Colorado (2015 - 2020) to identify patients ≤ 18 yo with LGG and/or PN treated with trametinib. Demographics, tumor molecular changes, NF1 status, best response to trametinib, therapy duration, reason to discontinue, and possible toxicities attributed to trametinib were collected.

# Results

Table 1: Patient characteristics				
# of pts, n (%)	30 (100%)			
Age at initiation of trametinib				
Median	9.6 y			
Range	2.0 – 18.8 y			
Tumor type, n (%)				
LGG	13 (43%)			
PN	15 (50%)			
Both	2 (7%)			
BRAF or NF1 LGG molecular				
mutations, n (%)				
Yes	8 (53.3%)			
No	5 (33.3%)			
Unknown	2 (13.3%)			

Table 2: Treatment Outcomes				
Duration of therapy				
Median	2.0 y			
Range	0.7 – 3.6 y			
Best LGG response				
Stable Disease (SD)	8 (53%)			
Partial Response (PR)	7 (47%)			
Best PN response				
Stable Disease (SD)	11 (65%)			
Partial Response (imaging or clinical)	6 (35%)			
Reason to discontinue				
Completed	13 (43%)			
On therapy at censor	11 (37%)			
Toxicity	3 (10%)			
Progression	2 (7%)			
Lost to follow-up	1 (3%)			

Table 3: Common toxicities				
	All	LGG	PN	
	(n = 30)	(n = 14)	(n = 16)	
Diarrhea	5 (17%)	4 (29%)	1 (6%)	
Paronychia	15 (50%)	8 (57%)	7 (44%)	
Rash	27 (90%)	11 (79%)	16 (100%)	
Mucositis	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	
Pericardial effusion	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	
Wound breakdown	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	

### Conclusions

Most patients maintained at least stable disease with trametinib treatment.

Trametinib was largely well tolerated. Only minimal short-term toxicities (i.e. rash, paronychia) were found with the administration of trametinib even after years of treatment.

### Limitations

Study is limited by retrospective nature and small sample size.

Prospective clinical trials are needed to further characterize tumor responses and adverse events.

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#### Further information

interest to declare.

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