

# Novelties in the WHO 2016 classification of brain tumours



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## Déclarations d'intérêts

L'objectif de cette déclaration est d'exposer aux congressistes l'existence d'éventuels liens qui pourraient influencer, d'une façon ou d'une autre, votre intervention.

*Je déclare ne pas avoir de conflits d'intérêts en rapport avec mon intervention*

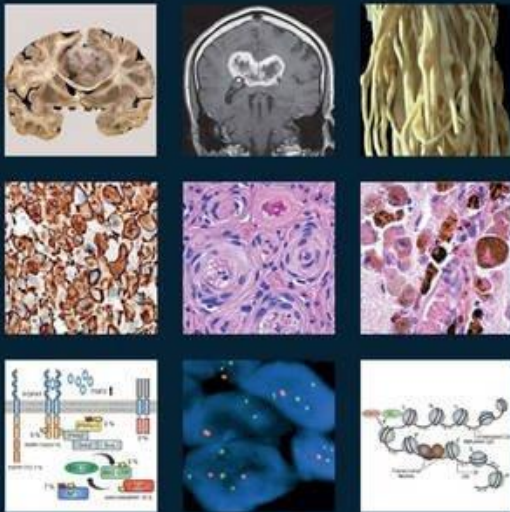
REVIEW

# The 2016 World Health Organization Classification of Tumors of the Central Nervous System: a summary

David N. Louis<sup>1</sup> · Arie Perry<sup>2</sup> · Guido Reifenberger<sup>3,4</sup> · Andreas von Deimling<sup>4,5</sup> ·  
Dominique Figarella-Branger<sup>6</sup> · Webster K. Cavenee<sup>7</sup> · Hiroko Ohgaki<sup>8</sup> ·  
Otmar D. Wiestler<sup>9</sup> · Paul Kleihues<sup>10</sup> · David W. Ellison<sup>11</sup>

## WHO Classification of Tumours of the Central Nervous System

David N. Louis, Hiroko Ohgaki, Otmar D. Wiestler, Webster K. Cavenee, David W. Ellison,  
Dominique Figarella-Branger, Arie Perry, Guido Reifenberger, Andreas von Deimling



## WHO Classification of Tumours of the Central Nervous System Consensus and Editorial Meeting, DKFZ, Heidelberg, 22–24 June 2015



# The 2016 WHO classification



- A nosological shift
  - « Integrated » diagnostic
- New entities, new variants and pattern and deletion of others
- Some tumour groups have been deeply changed
  - Gliomas
  - Embryonal tumours
- Limits
- Future directions

# A nosological shift

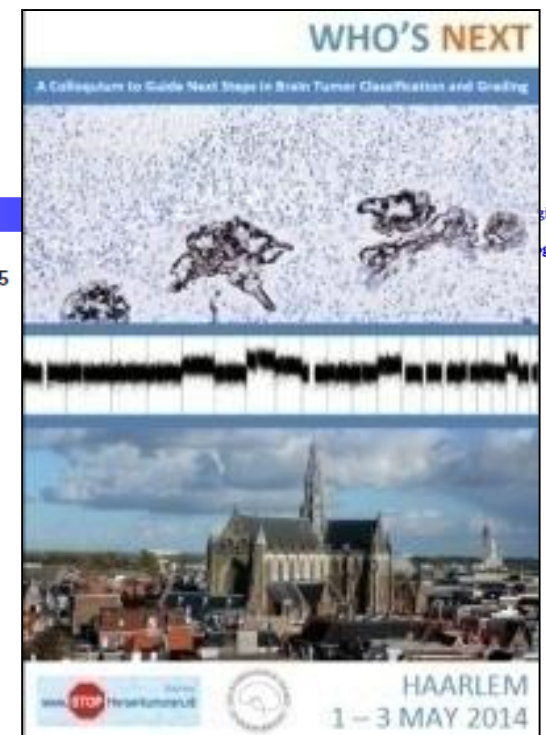


## Before 2016

- The diagnosis was based on histological parameters only
  - Classification according to microscopic similarities with different putative cells of origin
  - Histopronostic criteria
- Discovery of canonical genetic alterations
- How can we integrate these genetic data in the diagnosis of tumours of the SNC?

# Guidelines for how to incorporate molecular findings into brain tumour diagnoses

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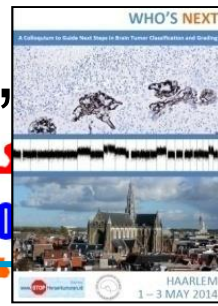
MISCELLANEOUS

## International Society of Neuropathology-Haarlem Consensus Guidelines for Nervous System Tumor Classification and Grading

David N. Louis<sup>1</sup>; Arie Perry<sup>2</sup>; Peter Burger<sup>3</sup>; David W. Ellison<sup>4</sup>; Guido Reifenberger<sup>5,6</sup>; Andreas von Deimling<sup>6,7</sup>; Kenneth Aldape<sup>8</sup>; Daniel Brat<sup>9</sup>; V. Peter Collins<sup>10</sup>; Charles Eberhart<sup>3</sup>; Dominique Figarella-Branger<sup>11</sup>; Gregory N. Fuller<sup>12</sup>; Felice Giangaspero<sup>13,14</sup>; Caterina Giannini<sup>15</sup>; Cynthia Hawkins<sup>16</sup>; Paul Kleihues<sup>17</sup>; Andrey Korshunov<sup>6,18</sup>; Johan M. Kros<sup>19</sup>; M. Beatriz Lopes<sup>20</sup>; Ho-Keung Ng<sup>21</sup>; Hiroko Ohgaki<sup>22</sup>; Werner Paulus<sup>23</sup>; Torsten Pietsch<sup>24</sup>; Marc Rosenblum<sup>25</sup>; Elisabeth Rushing<sup>26</sup>; Figen Soylemezoglu<sup>27</sup>; Otmar Wiestler<sup>28</sup>; Pieter Wesseling<sup>29,30</sup>



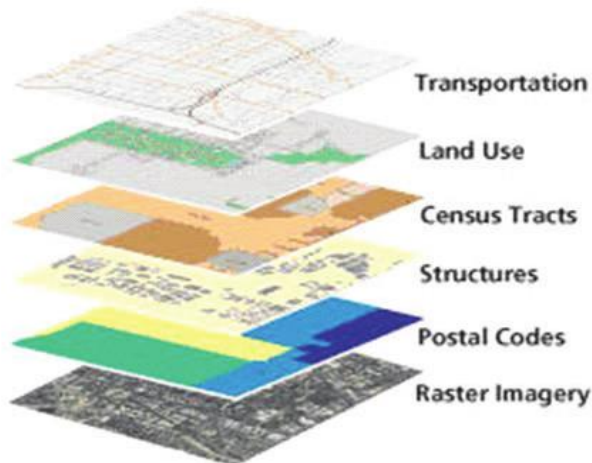
# ISN-Haarlem format of “layered diagnoses”



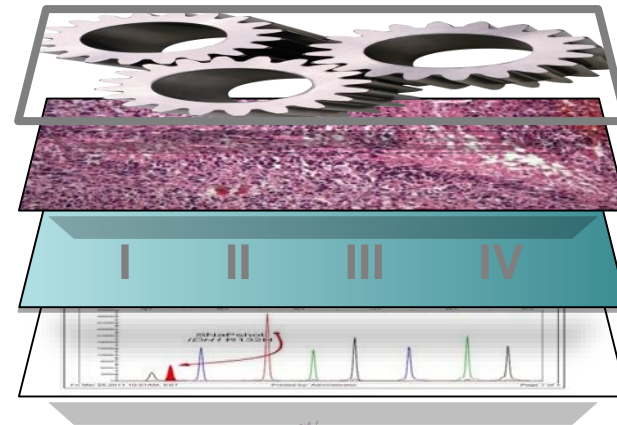
- Integrated Diagnosis (incorporated all aspects of tissue diagnosis)
- Histological Diagnosis
- WHO Grade (histological grade)
- Molecular information



Google Maps: GIS layers  
Organized by Geographical Positioning



ISN-Haarlem  
layered diagnosis format



# A nosological shift

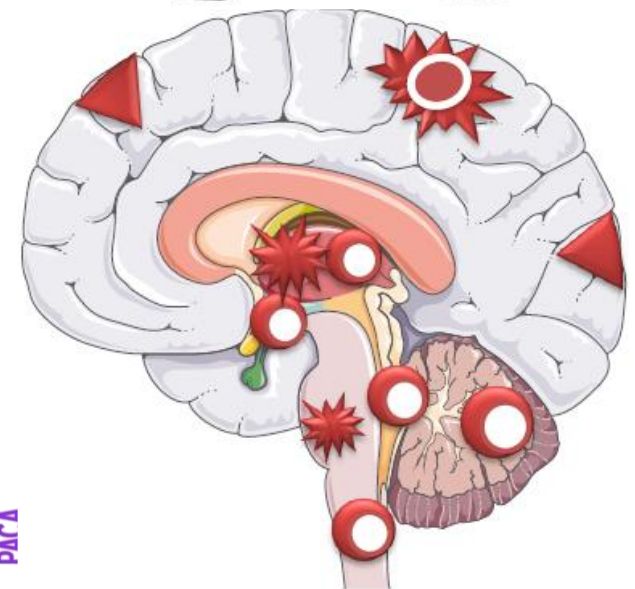
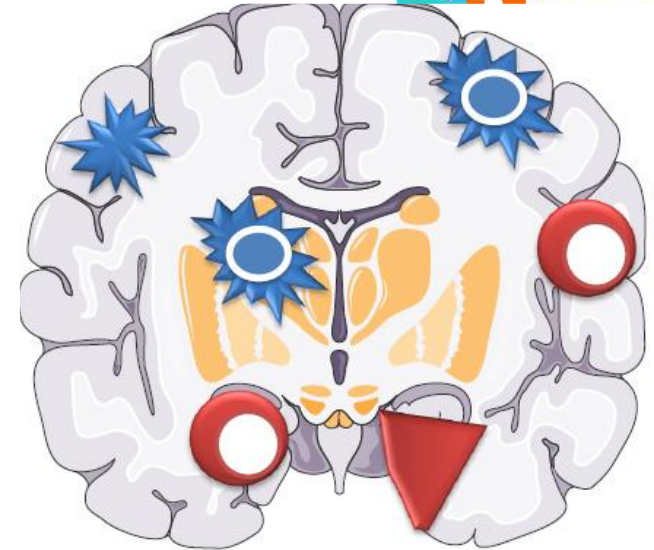
2016

- Integrated diagnosis:
  - Combination of histopathological and molecular features
  - Must be performed by the pathologist
- NOS « Not Otherwise Specified » : there is insufficient information to assign a more specific code :
  - The genetic tests have not been performed
  - They have been not fully performed
  - The results does not show the diagnostic genetic alterations



# Gliomas in 2016: the major findings that have preceded the changes

- Major advances in genetics
  - Distinction between infiltrative and circumscribed gliomas
  - Distinction between adult and children infiltrative gliomas
- The mixed gliomas are no longer recognized
- Some histologically defined gliomas are highly heterogeneous
- Molecular alterations define three groups of adult gliomas grade II and III



# The master genes of infiltrative gliomas



- Thanks to the whole-genome sequencing
- *IDH* mutations characterized grade II and III adult infiltrative gliomas whatever their subtype (astro, oligo, mixte)
- Histone mutations characterized infiltrative gliomas in children and young adults (midline gliomas)

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**SIR**  
CANCÉR



## Science 2008: Parson et al

### An Integrated Genomic Analysis of Human Glioblastoma Multiforme

D. Williams Parsons<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Siân Jones<sup>1,\*</sup>, Xiaosong Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jimmy Cheng-Ho Lin<sup>1,\*</sup>, Rebecca J. Leary<sup>1,\*</sup>, Philipp Angenendt<sup>1,\*</sup>, Parminder Mankoo<sup>3</sup>, Hannah Carter<sup>3</sup>, I-Mei Siu<sup>4</sup>, Gary L. Gallia<sup>4</sup>, Alessandro Olivi<sup>4</sup>, Roger McLendon<sup>5</sup>, B. Ahmed Rasheed<sup>5</sup>, Stephen Keir<sup>5</sup>, Tatiana Nikolskaya<sup>6</sup>, Yuri Nikolsky<sup>7</sup>, Dana A. Busam<sup>8</sup>, Hanna Tekleab<sup>8</sup>, Luis A. Diaz Jr.<sup>1</sup>, James Hartigan<sup>9</sup>, Doug R. Smith<sup>9</sup>, Robert L. Strausberg<sup>8</sup>, Suely Kazue Nagahashi Marie<sup>10</sup>, Suell Mieke Oba Shinjo<sup>10</sup>, Hai Yan<sup>5</sup>, Gregory J. Riggins<sup>4</sup>, Darell D. Bigner<sup>5</sup>, Rachel Karchin<sup>3</sup>, Nick Papadopoulos<sup>1</sup>, Giovanni Parmigiani<sup>1</sup>, Bert Vogelstein<sup>1,†</sup>, Victor E. Velculescu<sup>1,†</sup>, and Kenneth W. Kinzler<sup>1,†</sup>



## Nature 2012: Schwartzentruber et al

### Driver mutations in histone H3.3 and chromatin remodelling genes in paediatric glioblastoma

Jeremy Schwartzentruber<sup>1\*</sup>, Andrey Korshunov<sup>2\*</sup>, Xiao-Yang Liu<sup>3\*</sup>, David T. W. Jones<sup>4</sup>, Elke Pfaff<sup>1</sup>, Karine Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Dominik Sturm<sup>4</sup>, Adam M. Fontebasso<sup>3</sup>, Dong-Anh Khuong Quang<sup>3</sup>, Martje Tönjes<sup>5</sup>, Volker Hovestadt<sup>5</sup>, Steffen Albrecht<sup>6</sup>, Marcel Kool<sup>4</sup>, Andre Nantel<sup>7</sup>, Carolin Konermann<sup>8</sup>, Anders Lindroth<sup>8</sup>, Natalie Jäger<sup>9</sup>, Tobias Rausch<sup>10</sup>, Marina Ryzhova<sup>11</sup>, Jan O. Korbel<sup>10</sup>, Thomas Hielscher<sup>12</sup>, Peter Hauser<sup>13</sup>, Miklos Garami<sup>13</sup>, Almos Klekner<sup>14</sup>, Laszlo Bognar<sup>14</sup>, Martin Ebinger<sup>15</sup>, Martin U. Schuhmann<sup>16</sup>, Wolfram Scheurlen<sup>17</sup>, Arnulf Pekrun<sup>18</sup>, Michael C. Frühwald<sup>19</sup>, Wolfgang Roggendorf<sup>20</sup>, Christoph Kramm<sup>21</sup>, Matthias Dürken<sup>22</sup>, Jeffrey Atkinson<sup>23</sup>, Pierre Lepage<sup>1</sup>, Alexandre Montpetit<sup>1</sup>, Magdalena Zakrzewska<sup>24</sup>, Krzysztof Zakrzewski<sup>25</sup>, Pawel P. Liberski<sup>24</sup>, Zhifeng Dong<sup>26</sup>, Peter Siegel<sup>26</sup>, Andreas E. Kulozik<sup>27</sup>, Marc Zapatka<sup>27</sup>, Abhijit Guha<sup>28</sup>, David Malkin<sup>29</sup>, Jörg Felsberg<sup>30</sup>, Guido Reifenberger<sup>30</sup>, Andreas von Deimling<sup>2,31</sup>, Koichi Ichimura<sup>32</sup>, V. Peter Collins<sup>32</sup>, Hendrik Witt<sup>4,27</sup>, Till Milde<sup>27,33</sup>, Olaf Witt<sup>27,33</sup>, Cindy Zhang<sup>28</sup>, Pedro Castelo-Branco<sup>28</sup>, Peter Lichter<sup>5</sup>, Damien Faury<sup>3</sup>, Uri Tabori<sup>28,29</sup>, Christoph Plass<sup>3</sup>, Jacek Majewski<sup>3</sup>, Stefan M. Pfister<sup>4,27</sup> & Nada Jabado<sup>3,34</sup>

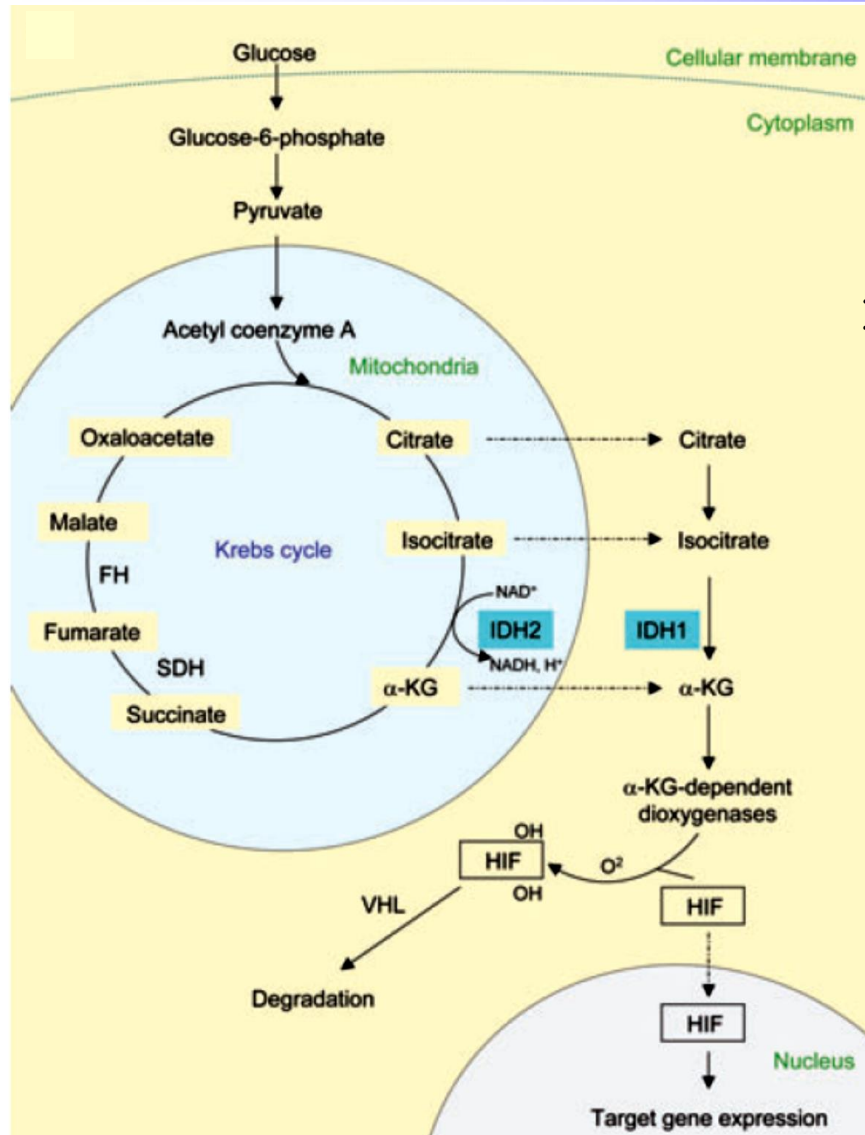


## Nature Genet 2012: Wu et al

### Somatic Histone H3 Alterations in Paediatric Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Gliomas and Non-Brainstem Glioblastomas

Gang Wu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Alberto Broniscer<sup>2,\*</sup>, Troy A McEachron<sup>3,\*</sup>, Charles Lu<sup>4</sup>, Barbara S Paugh<sup>3</sup>, Jared Becksfort<sup>5</sup>, Chunxu Qu<sup>5</sup>, Li Ding<sup>4</sup>, Robert Huether<sup>1</sup>, Matthew Parker<sup>1</sup>, Junyuan Zhang<sup>3</sup>, Amar Gajjar<sup>2</sup>, Michael A Dyer<sup>1</sup>, Charles G Mullighan<sup>6</sup>, Richard J Gilbertson<sup>3</sup>, Elaine R. Mardis<sup>4</sup>, Richard K. Wilson<sup>4,\*</sup>, James R Downing<sup>6,\*</sup>, David W Ellison<sup>6</sup>, Jinghui Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Suzanne J Baker<sup>3,\*</sup> for the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital - Washington University Pediatric Cancer Genome Project

# IDH genes (isocitrate deshydrogenase)

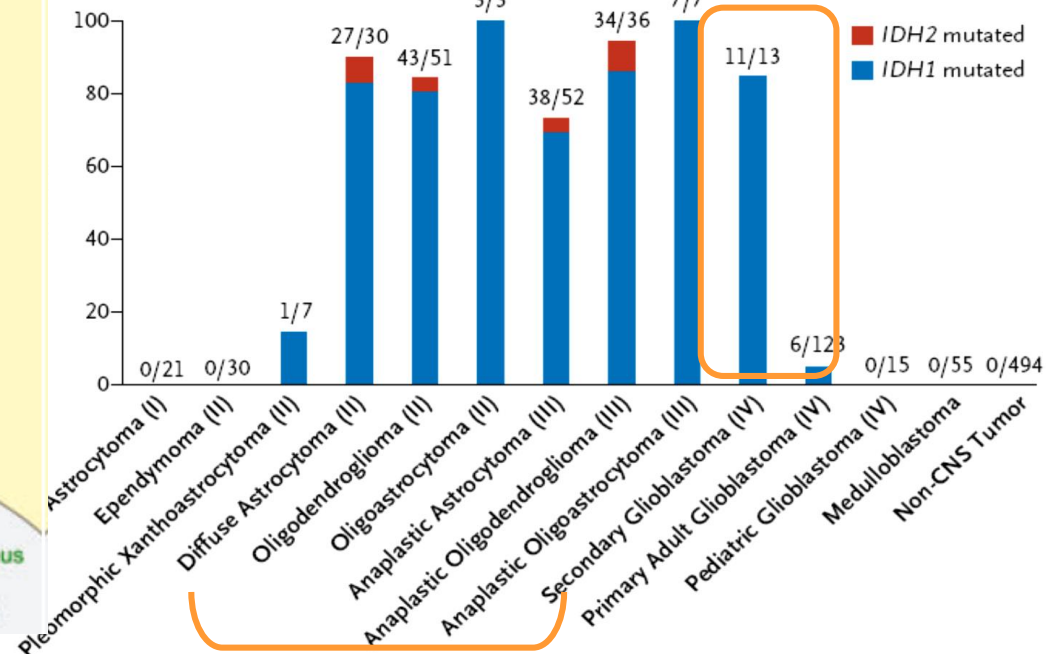


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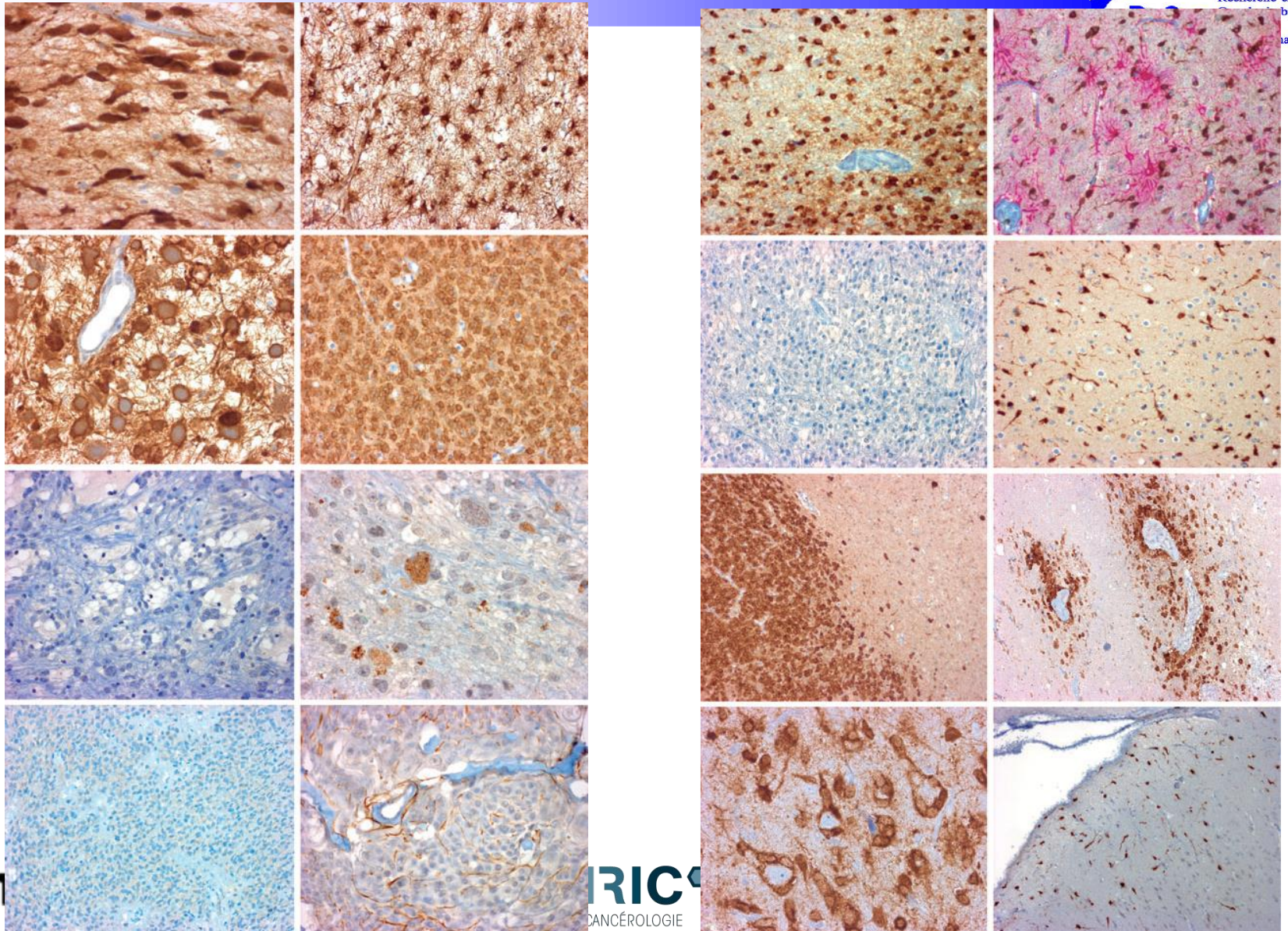
15q26.1

Gene	Nucleotide change	Amino acid change	N (%)
<b>IDH1</b>	G395A	R132H	664 (92.7%)
	C394T	R132C	29 (4.2%)
	C394A	R132S	11 (1.5%)
	C394G	R132G	10 (1.4%)
	G395T	R132L	2 (0.2%)
<b>IDH2</b>	G515A	R172K	20 (64.5%)
	G515T	R172M	6 (19.3%)
	A514T	R172W	5 (16.2%)

- Hartmann et al., Acta Neuropathologica, 2009 -

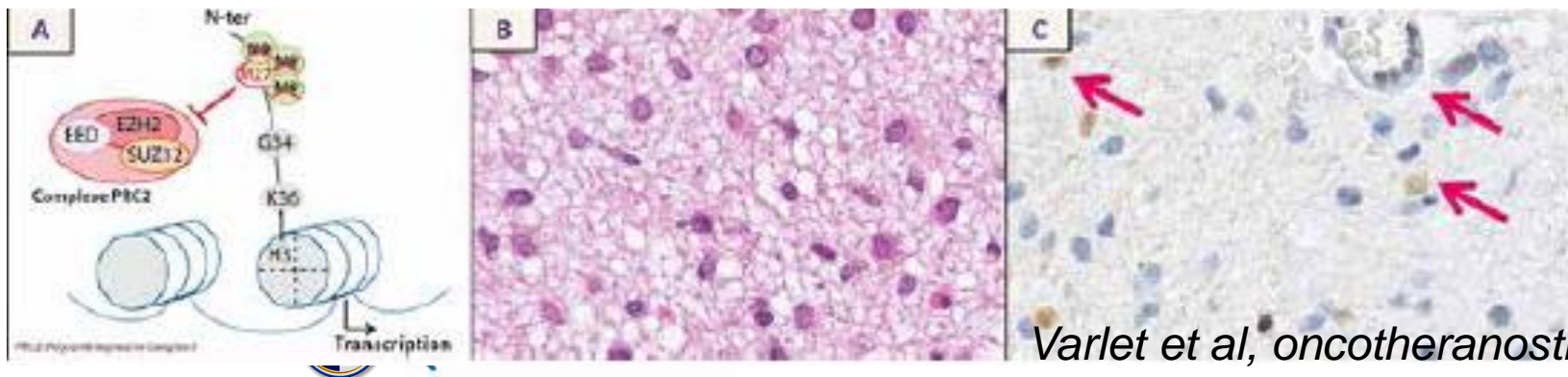
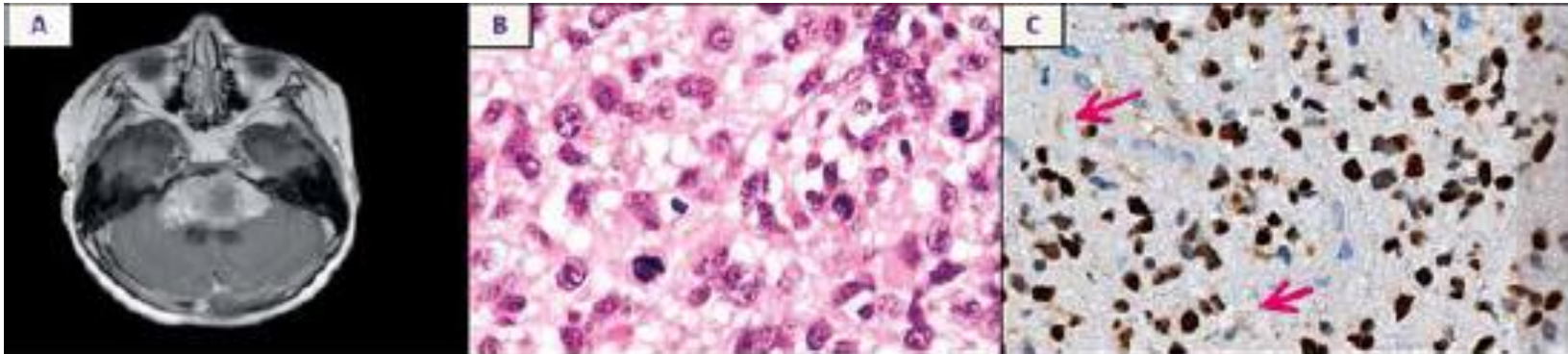


# The usefulness of IDH1R132H antibody (Capper et al 2009)



# Histone mutations (K27M) are a common feature of midline gliomas

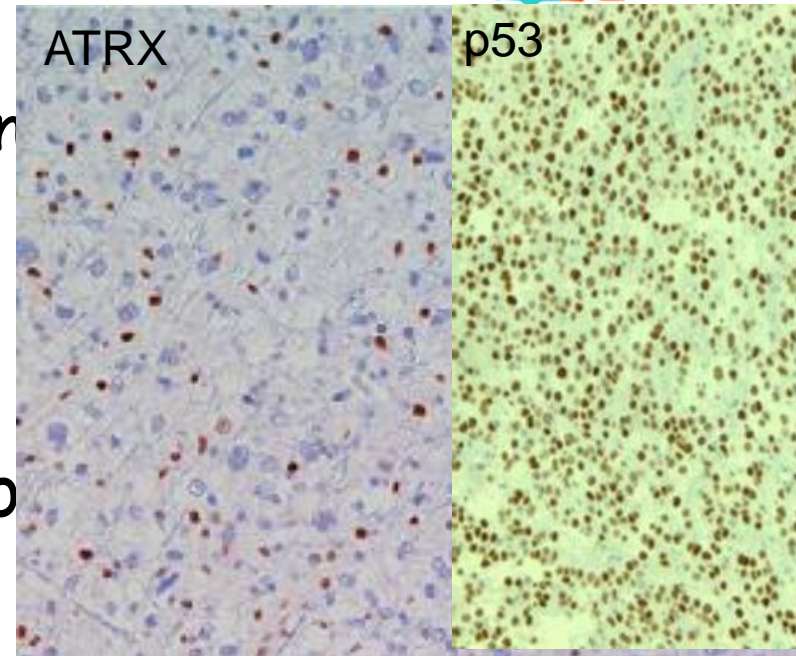
- K27M mutation in *H3F3A* and *HIST1H3B* *HIST1H3C* genes can be detected by immunohistochemistry



# Other genetic alterations associated with IDH and histone mutations

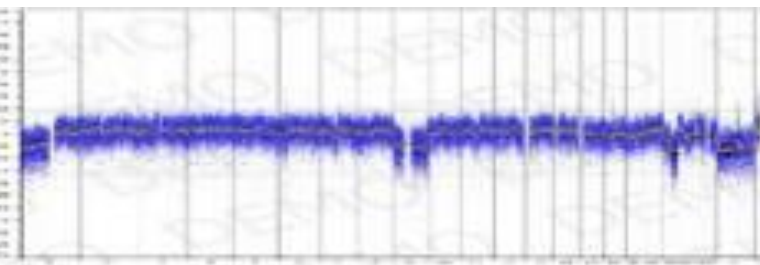
## ➤ *ATRX* and *TP53*

- Associated with IDH and histone mutations
- Astrocytic phenotype



## ➤ 1p19q codeletion: translocation $t(1.19)(q10;p10)$

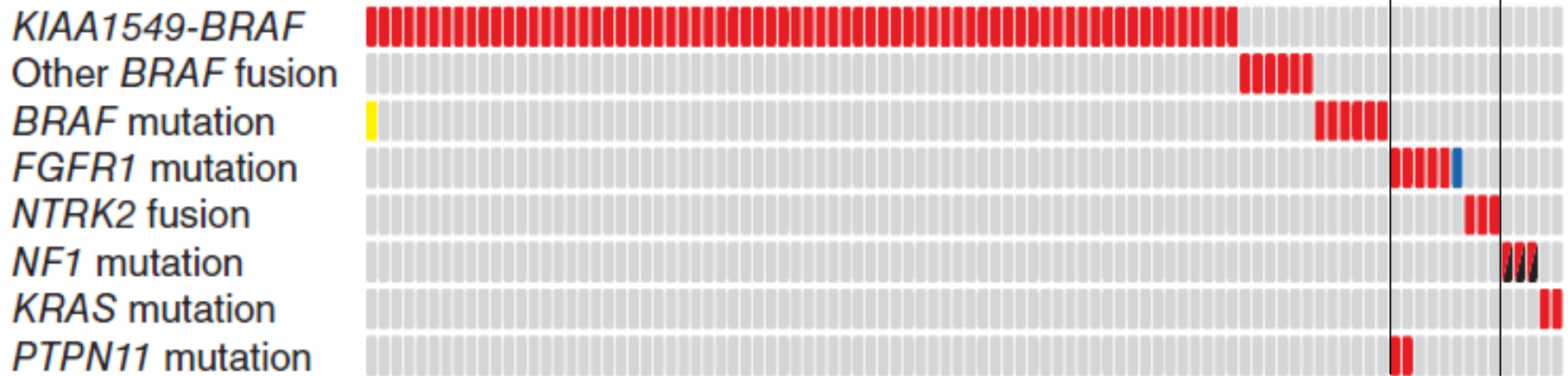
- Associated with IDH mutations
- Oligodendroglial phenotype
- Other mutations associated with 1p19q codeletion: *CIC* (19q) et *FUBP1* (1p)



# MAPK pathway alterations: whole genome sequencing of 96 PA cases (Jones et al 2013)



Extra cerebellar PA



- All PA demonstrated at least one alteration
- These alterations are mutually exclusive except for FGFR1 and PTPN11
- The *KIAA1549-BRAF* fusion is the most frequent one
- *FGFR1* mutation and *NTRK2* fusion are observed in extra-cerebellar PA

# Mixed gliomas



Acta Neuropathol (2014) 128:551–559  
DOI 10.1007/s00401-014-1326-7

ORIGINAL PAPER

## **Farewell to oligoastrocytoma: in situ molecular genetics favor classification as either oligodendroglioma or astrocytoma**

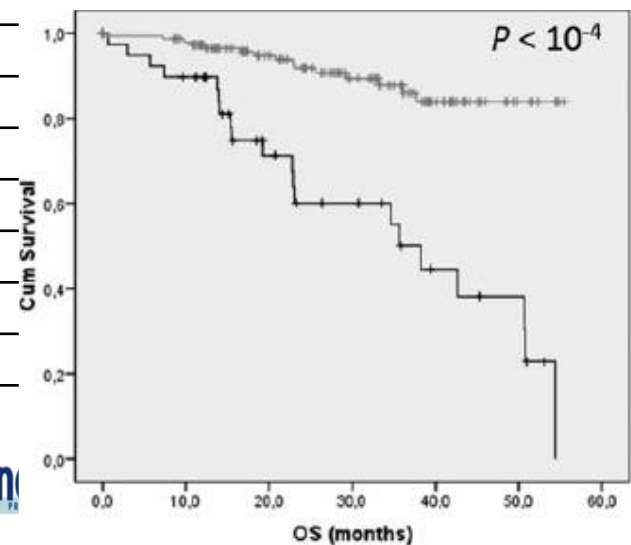
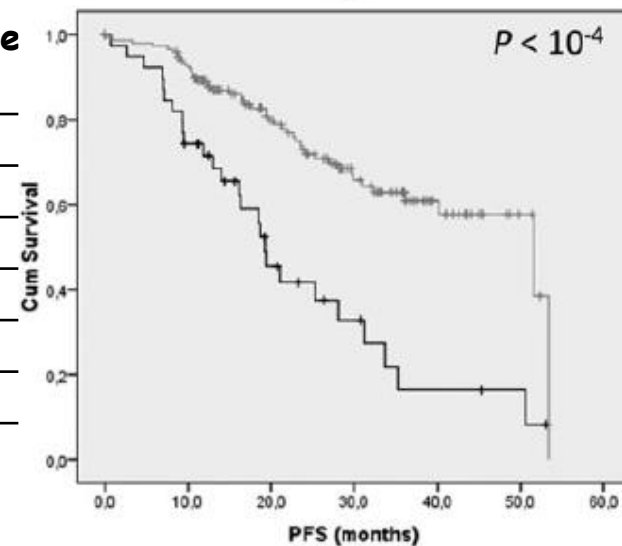
**Felix Sahm · David Reuss · Christian Koelsche · David Capper · Jens Schittenhelm · Stephanie Heim · David T. W. Jones · Stefan M. Pfister · Christel Herold-Mende · Wolfgang Wick · Wolf Mueller · Christian Hartmann · Werner Paulus · Andreas von Deimling**



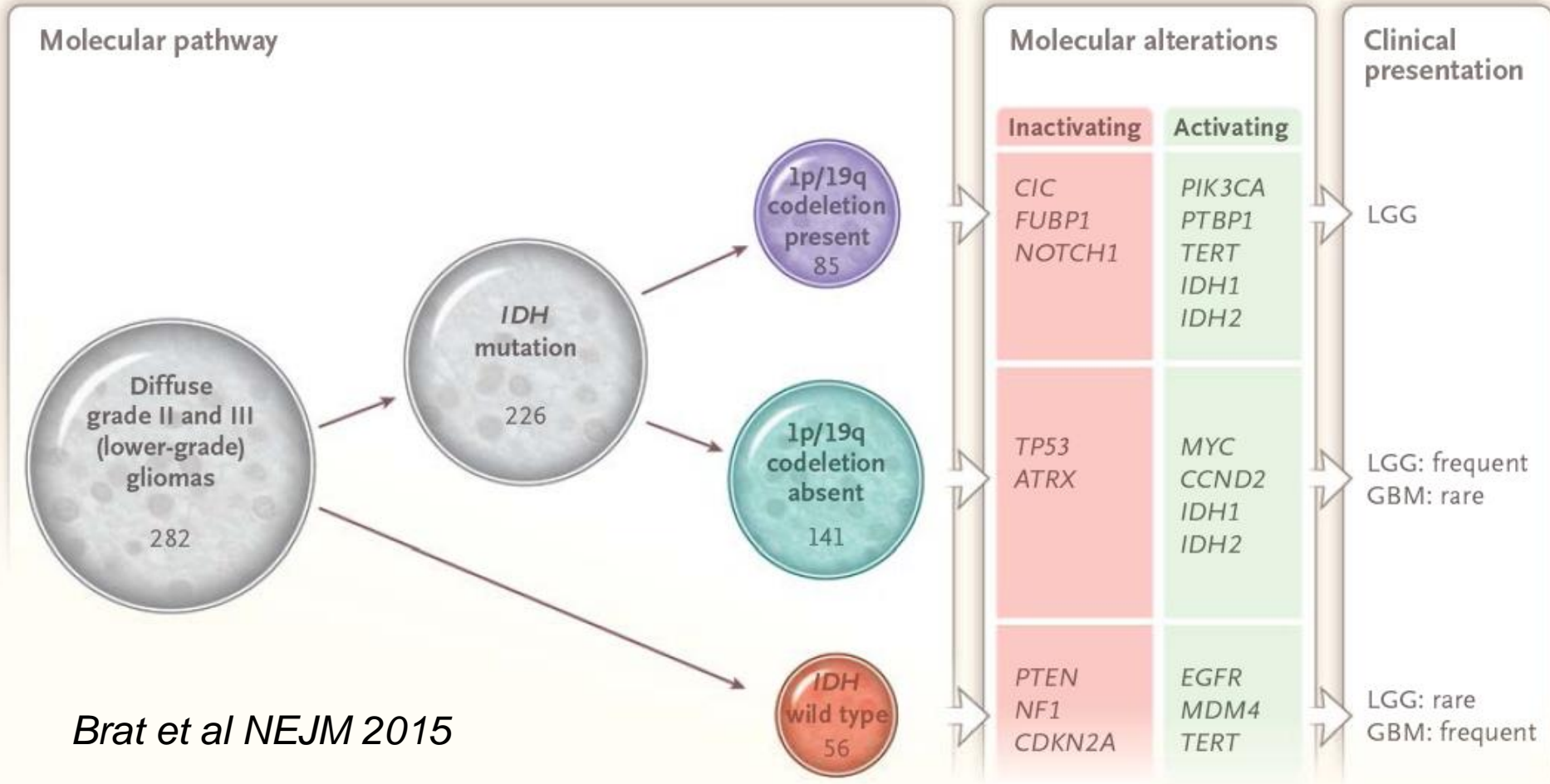


# Some histologically defined gliomas are heterogeneous exemple of anaplastic oligodendrogliomas

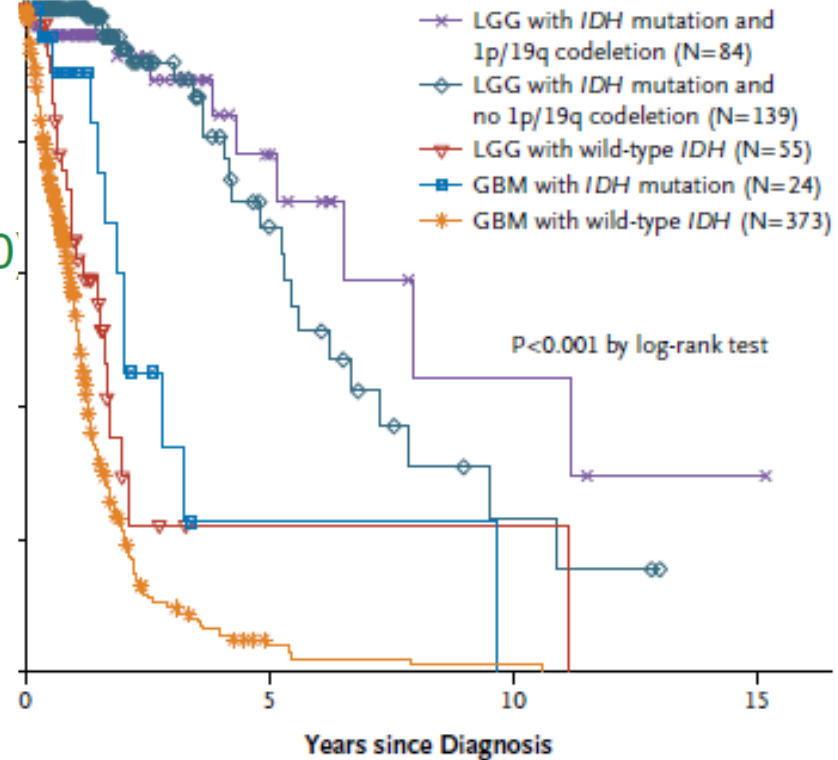
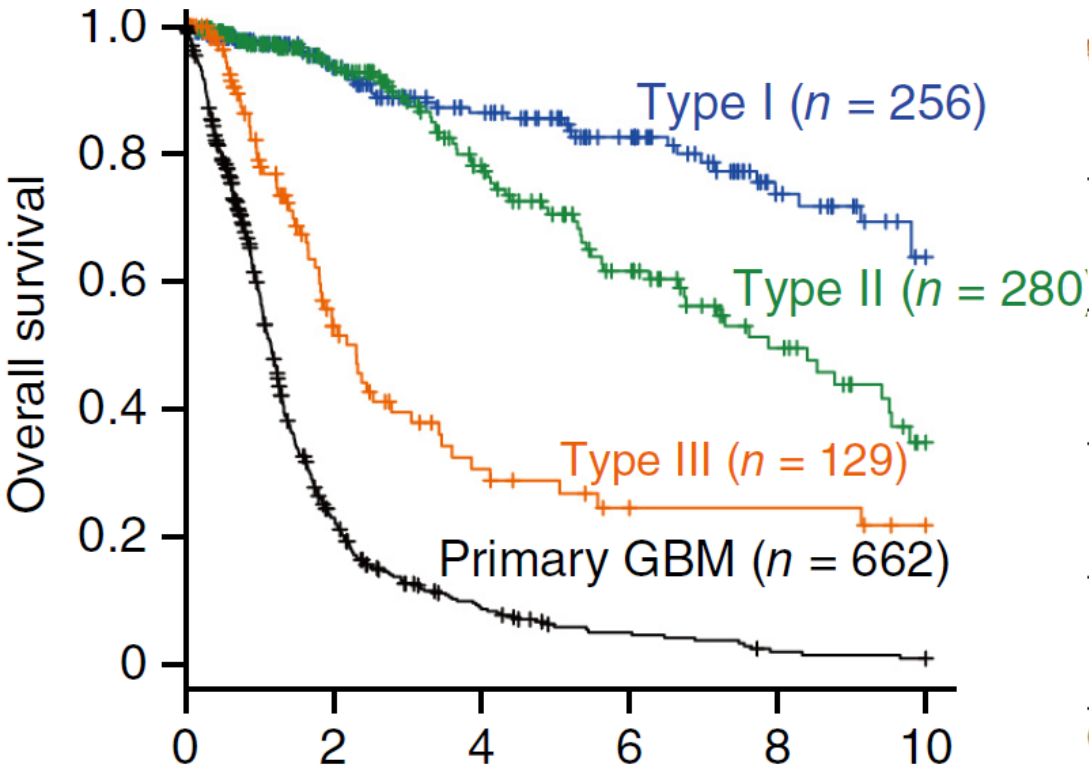
	Intact 1p19q AO	1p19q codelete AO
MPV	88%	82%
Necrosis	<b>44%</b>	28%
INA	22.5%	<b>88.5%</b>
TP53	<b>29%</b>	12%
IDH R132H	29%	<b>88%</b>
IDH1/2 mutation	44%	<b>97%</b>
Amplifications	<b>41%</b>	0
EGFR	13%	
PDGFRA	10%	
CDKN2A deletion	<b>24%</b>	<1%
Chr 4 loss	3%	<b>31%</b>
Chr 7gain	<b>45%</b>	10%
Chr 9q loss	0	<b>15%</b>
Chr 10 loss	<b>44%</b>	4%
Chr 11q gain	0	<b>16%</b>
Chr 17p loss	16%	<1%
Mean of chromosome alterations	<b>7.1</b>	4.7



# Stratification of grade II and III gliomas



# Pronostic impact of molecular subgroups



*Suzuki et al nature Genet 2015*

*Brat et al NEJM 2015*

# Gliomas in 2016

## Astrocytic tumours

Pilocytic astrocytoma

Pilomyxoid astrocytoma

Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma

Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma

Diffuse astrocytoma

Fibrillary astrocytoma

Gemistocytic astrocytoma

Protoplasmic astrocytoma

Anaplastic astrocytoma

Glioblastoma

Giant cell glioblastoma

Gliosarcoma

Gliomatosis cerebri

## Oligodendroglial tumours

Oligodendroglioma

Anaplastic oligodendroglioma

## Oligoastrocytic tumours

Oligoastrocytoma

Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma

## Diffuse astrocytic and oligodendroglial tumours

Diffuse astrocytoma, IDH-mutant 9400/3

Gemistocytic astrocytoma, IDH-mutant 9411/3

→ Diffuse astrocytoma, IDH-wildtype 9400/3

Diffuse astrocytoma, NOS 9400/3

Anaplastic astrocytoma, IDH-mutant 9401/3

Anaplastic astrocytoma, IDH-wildtype 9401/3

Anaplastic astrocytoma, NOS 9401/3

Glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype 9440/3

Giant cell glioblastoma 9441/3

Gliosarcoma 9442/3

→ Epithelioid glioblastoma 9440/3

Glioblastoma, IDH-mutant 9445/3\*

Glioblastoma, NOS 9440/3

→ Diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27M-mutant 9385/3\*

Oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutant and 1p/19q-codeleted 9450/3

Oligodendroglioma, NOS 9450/3

→ Anaplastic oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutant and 1p/19q-codeleted 9451/3

Anaplastic oligodendroglioma, NOS 9451/3

Oligoastrocytoma, NOS 9382/3

Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma, NOS 9382/3

## Other astrocytic tumours

Pilocytic astrocytoma 9421/1

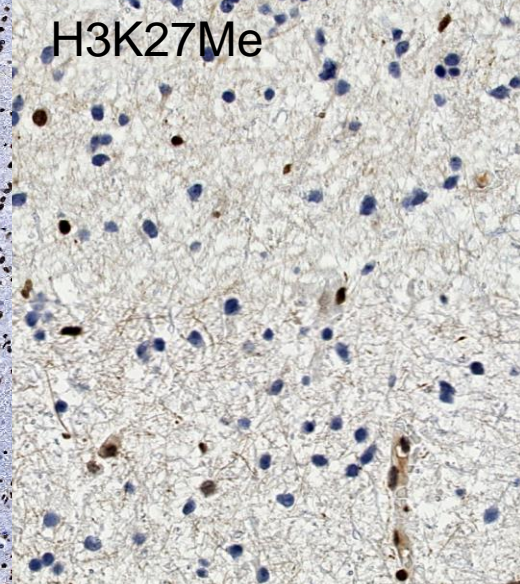
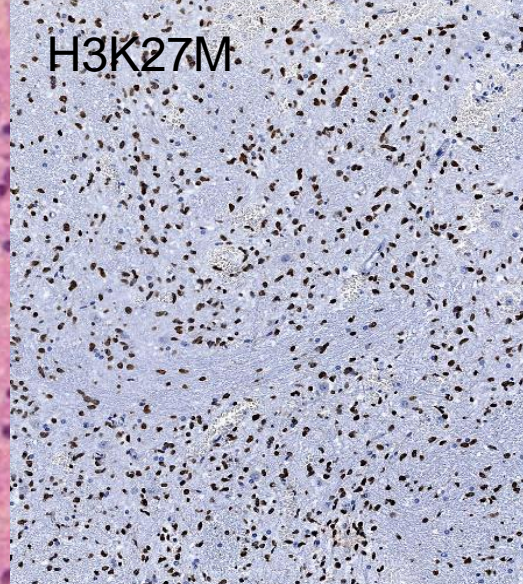
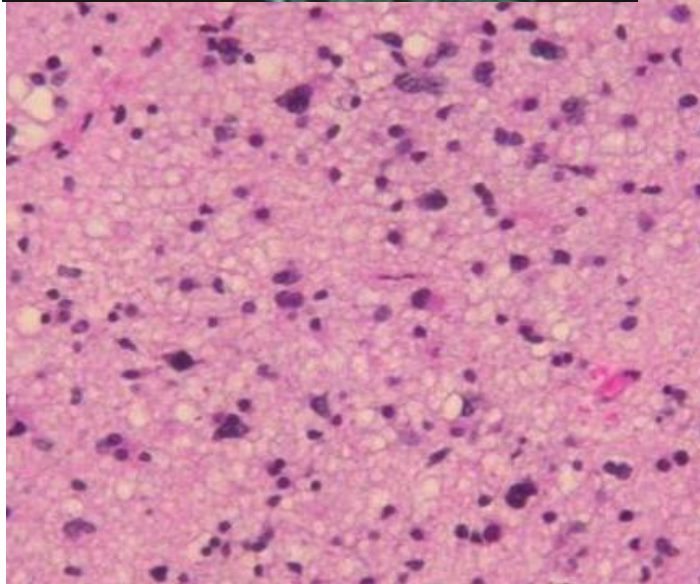
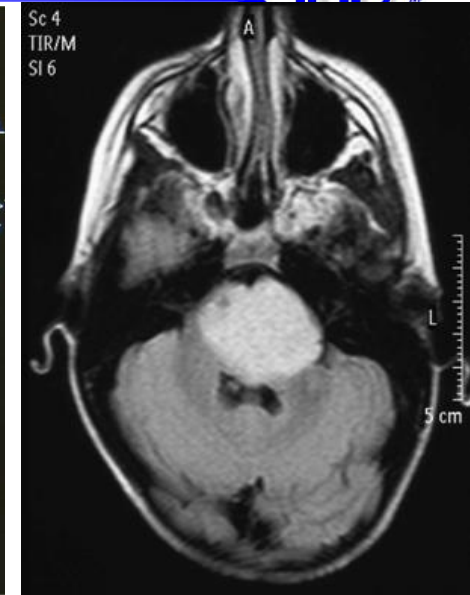
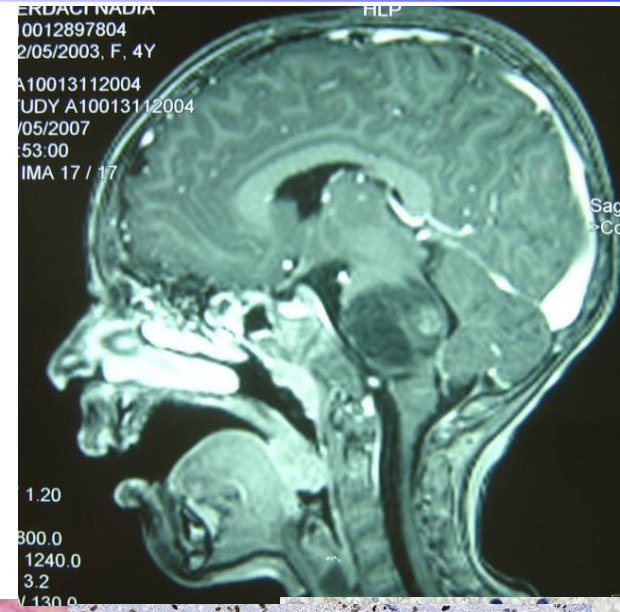
Pilomyxoid astrocytoma 9425/3

Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma 9384/1

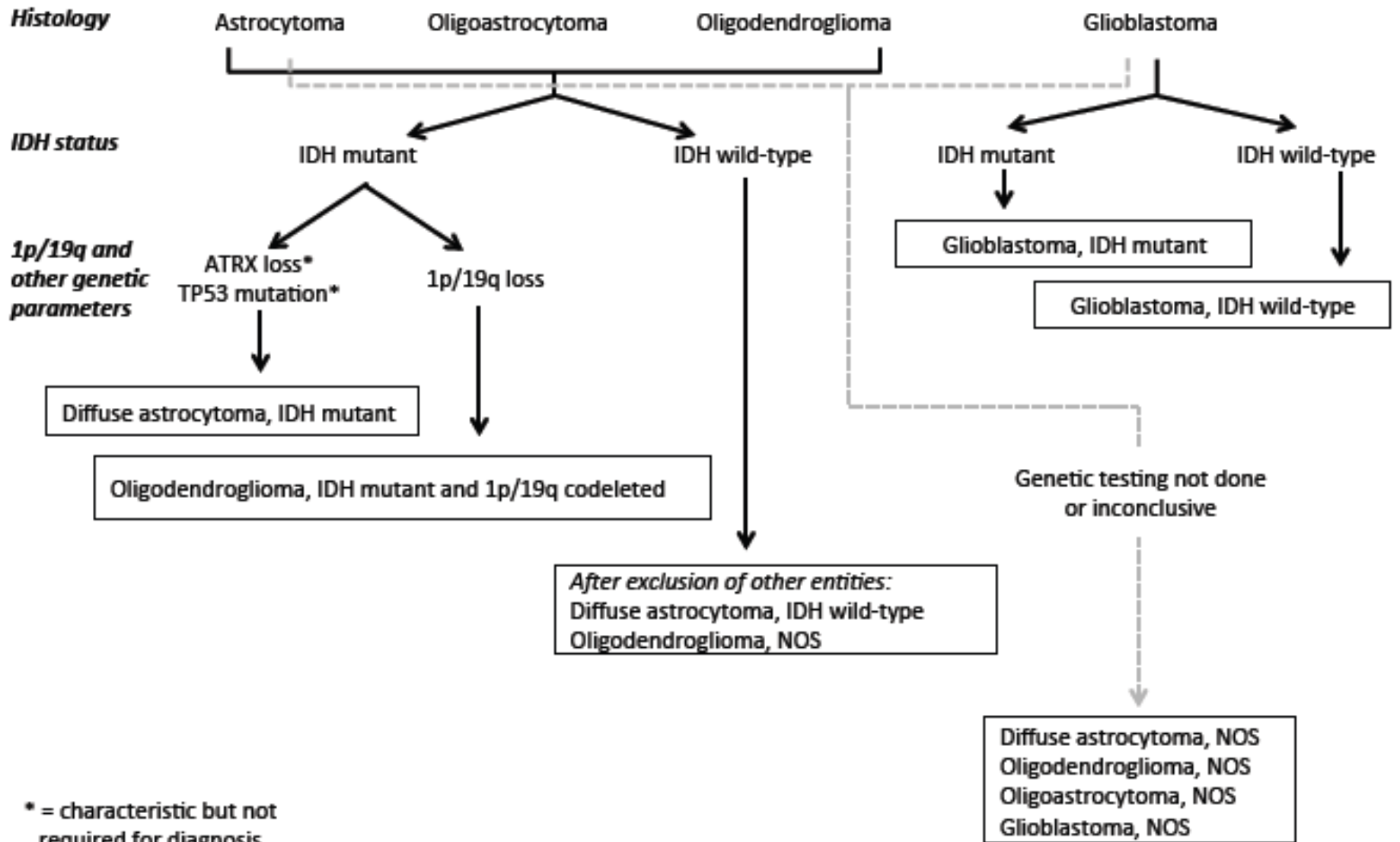
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma 9424/3

→ Anaplastic pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma 9424/3

# Diffuse midline glioma, H3K27M mutant: a new entity

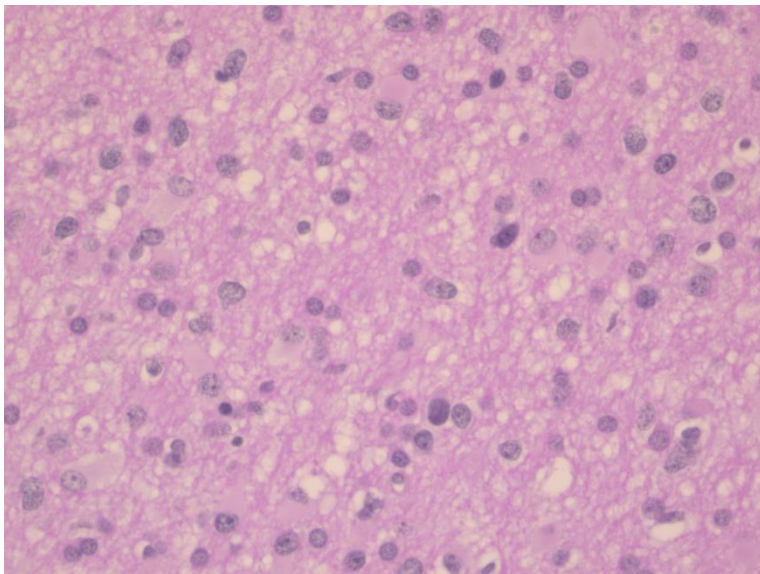
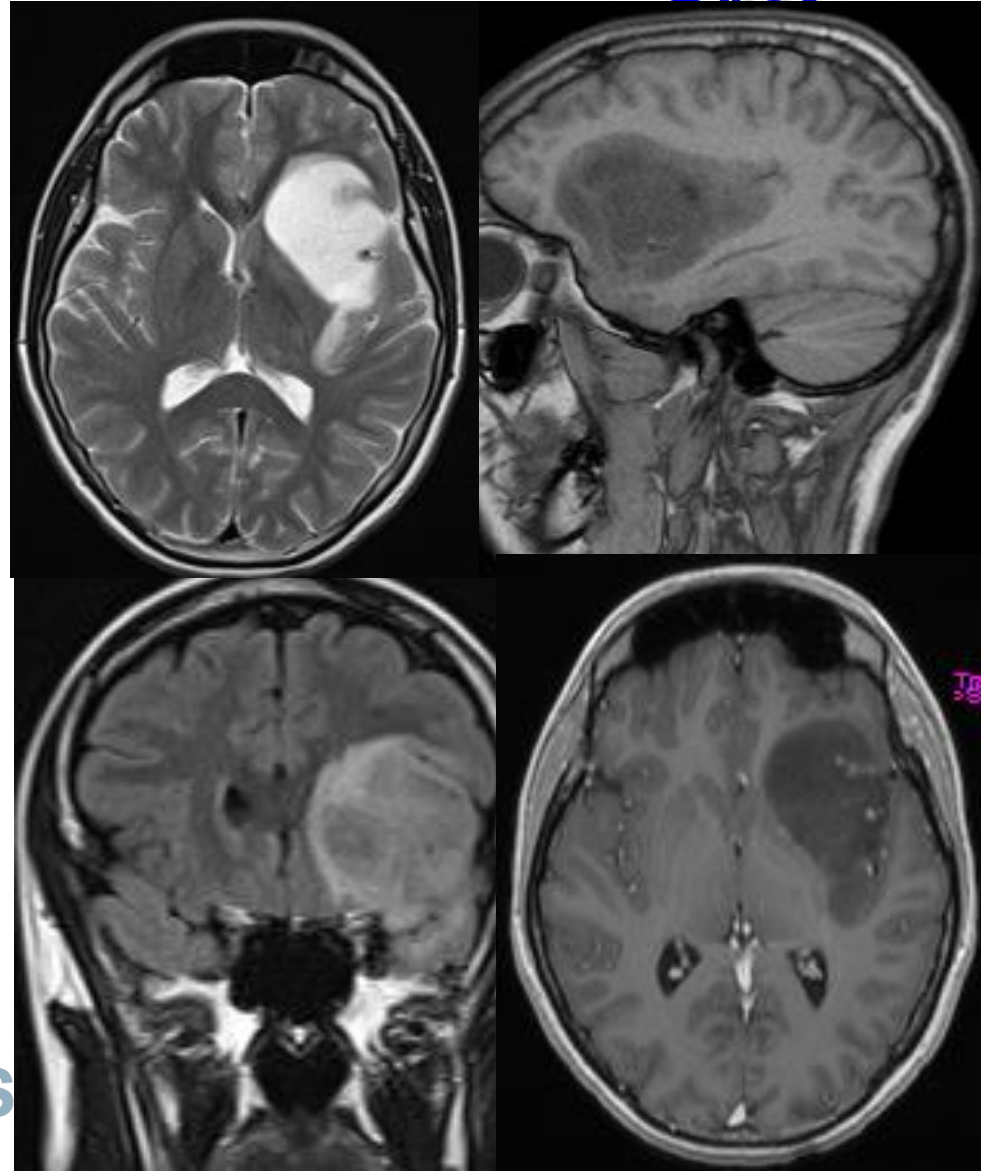


**Diffuse gliomas: histology, IDH status, other genetic parameters → WHO diagnosis**



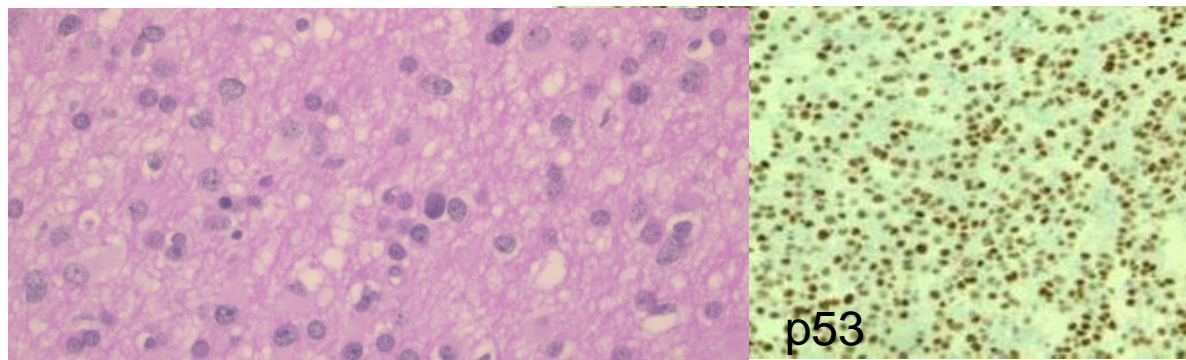
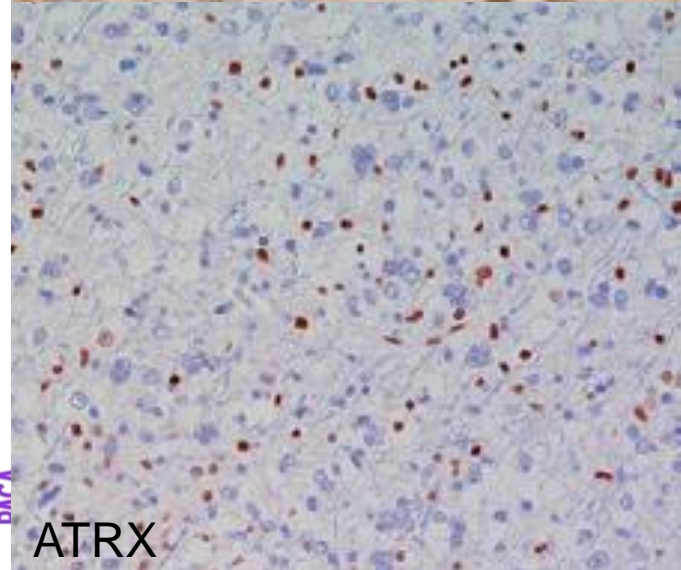
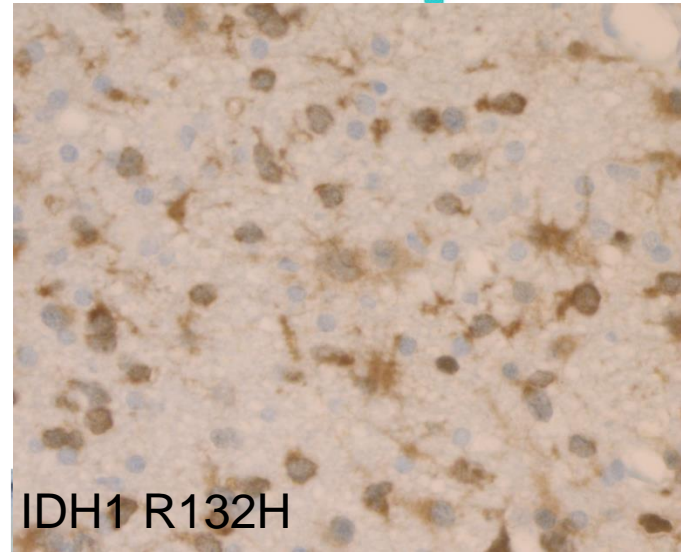
# Exemple 1: 34 year old male

- Integrated diagnosis:
  - PENDING
- Histological diagnosis
  - Diffuse astrocytoma
- Grade II
- Molecular informations
  - PENDING



# Exemple 1: Final diagnosis

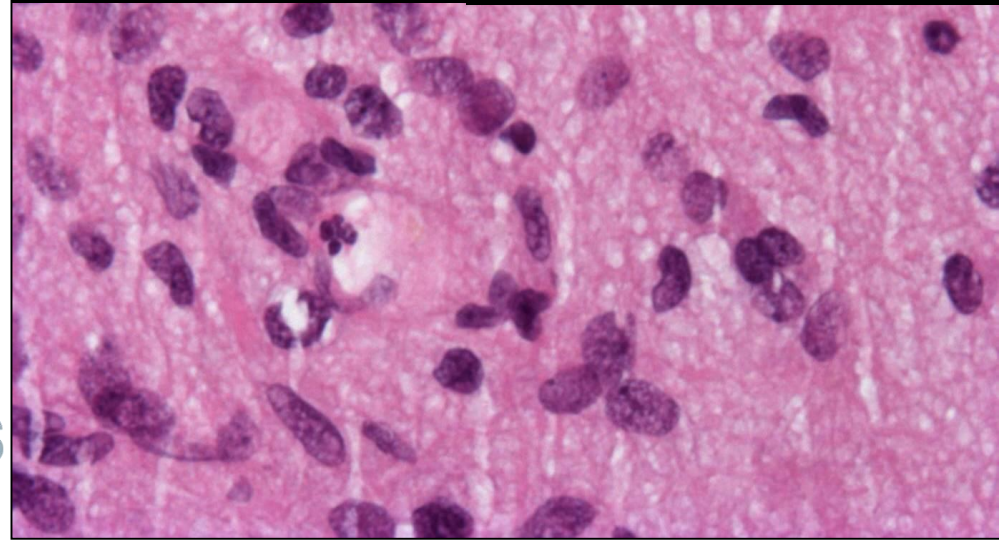
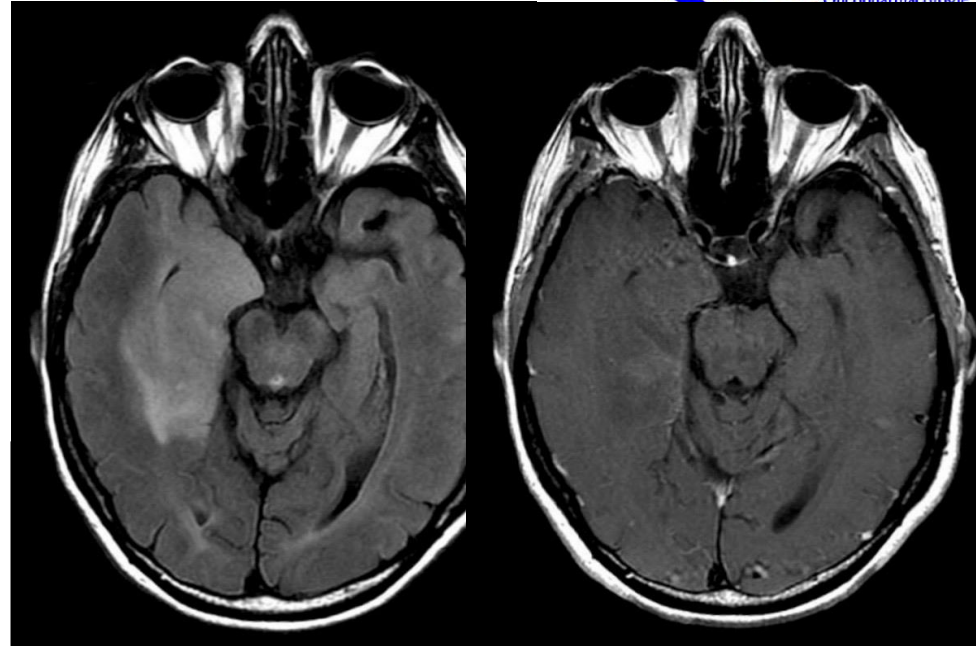
- Integrated diagnosis:
  - Diffuse astrocytoma, IDH mutant grade II
- Histological diagnosis
  - Diffuse astrocytoma
- Grade II
- Molecular informations:
  - IDH1R132H positive ATRX loss of expression (p53 positive)





# Exemple 2: 60 year old male

- Integrated diagnosis:
  - PENDING
- Histological diagnosis
  - Anaplastic astrocytoma
- Grade III ?
- Molecular informations
  - PENDING



# Exemple 3: final diagnosis

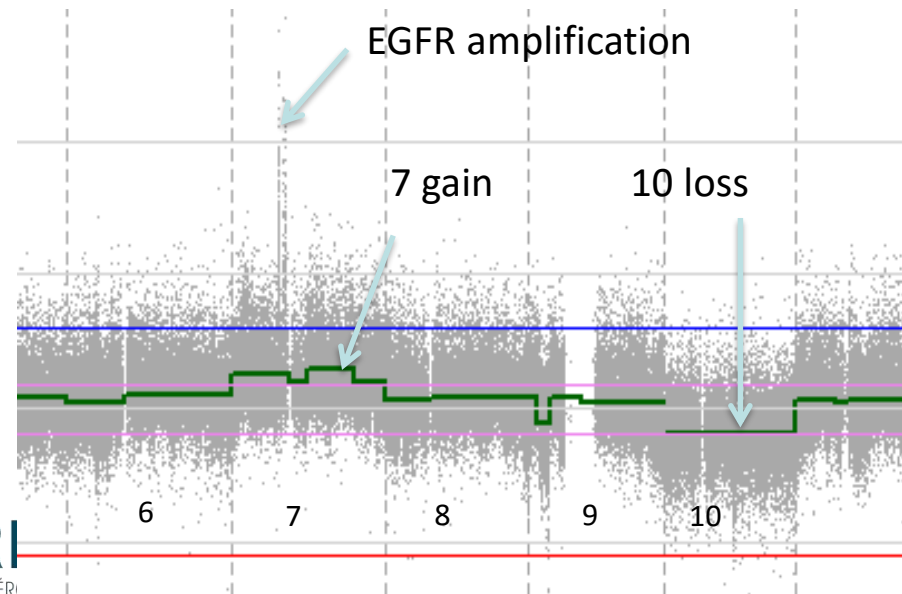
- Integrated diagnosis:
  - *Anaplastic astrocytoma IDH-wildtype*
- Histological diagnosis
  - Anaplastic astrocytoma
- Grade III
- Molecular information
  - IDH1R132H negative, lack of IDH mutation, EGFR amplification, +7 -10
- Comment:
  - Molecular feature of GBM

Acta Neuropathol (2010) 120:719–729  
DOI 10.1007/s00401-010-0777-8

ORIGINAL PAPER

**Absence of *IDH* mutation identifies a novel radiologic and molecular subtype of WHO grade II gliomas with dismal prognosis**

Philippe Metellus · Bema Coulibaly · Carole Colin · Andre Maues de Paula · Alexandre Vasiljevic · David Taieb · Anne Barlier · Blandine Boisselier · Karima Mokhtari · Xiao Wei Wang · Anderson Loundou · Frederique Chapon · Sandrine Pineau · L'Houcine Ouafik · Olivier Chinot · Dominique Figarella-Branger



# Ependymomas in 2016: the major findings that have preceded the changes

*Acta Neuropathol* (2014) 127:609–611

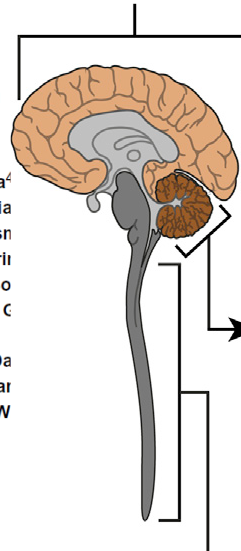
Supratentorial ependymomas of childhood carry *C11orf95-RELA* fusions leading to pathological activation of the NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathway

Torsten Pietsch · Inken Wohlers · Tobias Goschzik · Verena Dreschmann · Dorota Denkhäus · Evelyn Dörner · Sven Rahmann · Ludger Klein-Hitpass

*Nature*. 2014 February 27; 506

*C11orf95-RELA* fusions drive oncogenic NF- $\kappa$ B signaling in ependymoma

Matthew Parker<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Kumarasamypet M. Mohankumar<sup>3,\*</sup>, Chandanamali Punchihewa<sup>4</sup>, Ricardo Weinlich<sup>5,\*</sup>, James D. Dalton<sup>1,4</sup>, Yongjin Li<sup>1,2</sup>, Ryan Lee<sup>4</sup>, Ruth G. Tatevossian Timothy N. Phoenix<sup>3</sup>, Radhika Thiruvankatam<sup>3</sup>, Elsie White<sup>3</sup>, Bo Tang<sup>1,4</sup>, Willda Orsin Kirti Gupta<sup>4</sup>, Michael Rusch<sup>2</sup>, Xiang Chen<sup>2</sup>, Yuxin Li<sup>2,6</sup>, Panduka Nagahawhatte<sup>2</sup>, Eri Hedlund<sup>2</sup>, David Finkelstein<sup>2</sup>, Gang Wu<sup>2</sup>, Sheila Shurtleff<sup>4</sup>, John Easton<sup>1,4</sup>, Kristy Bo Donald Yergeau<sup>1</sup>, Bhavin Vadodaria<sup>1</sup>, Heather L Mulder<sup>1</sup>, Jared Becksford<sup>4</sup>, Pankaj C Robert Huether<sup>6</sup>, Jing Ma<sup>1</sup>, Guangchun Song<sup>1</sup>, Amar Gajjar<sup>1,7</sup>, Thomas Merchant<sup>8</sup>, Frederick Boop<sup>9</sup>, Amy A Smith<sup>10</sup>, Li Ding<sup>1,11,12</sup>, Charles Lu<sup>1,11</sup>, Kerri Ochoa<sup>1,11,12</sup>, Da Zhao<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert S Fulton<sup>1,11</sup>, Lucinda L Fulton<sup>1,11,12</sup>, Elaine R. Mardis<sup>1,11,12,14</sup>, Richar Wilson<sup>1,11,12,14</sup>, James R. Downing<sup>1,4</sup>, Douglas R. Green<sup>5</sup>, Jinghui Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, David W Ellison<sup>1,4</sup>, and Richard J. Gilbertson<sup>1,3</sup>



Molecular Subgrouping of Ependymal Tumors is Superior to Histopathological Grading for Risk Stratification

Location	Tumor Type	WHO grade	Age Group	Outcome
Supratentorial (ST-)	ST-SE Subependymoma Balanced Genome	I	Adults	Good (Green)
	ST-EPN-YAP1 (Anaplastic) Ependymoma YAP1-fusion	II / III	Children	Good (Green)
	ST-EPN-RELA (Anaplastic) Ependymoma Chromothripsis; <i>RELA</i> -fusion	II / III	Children	Poor (Red)
Posterior Fossa (PF-)	PF-SE Subependymoma Balanced Genome	I	Adults	Good (Green)
	PF-EPN-A (Anaplastic) Ependymoma Balanced Genome	II / III	Children	Poor (Red)
	PF-EPN-B (Anaplastic) Ependymoma Chromosomal Instability	II / III	Adults	Good (Green)
	SP-SE Subependymoma 6q deletion	I	Adults	Good (Green)
Spine (SP-)	SP-MPE Myxopapillary Ependymoma Chromosomal Instability	I	Adults	Good (Green)
	SP-EPN (Anaplastic) Ependymoma <i>NF2</i> mutation	II / III	Adults	Good (Green)

## Cancer Cell

Molecular Classification of Ependymal Tumors across All CNS Compartments, Histopathological Grades, and Age Groups

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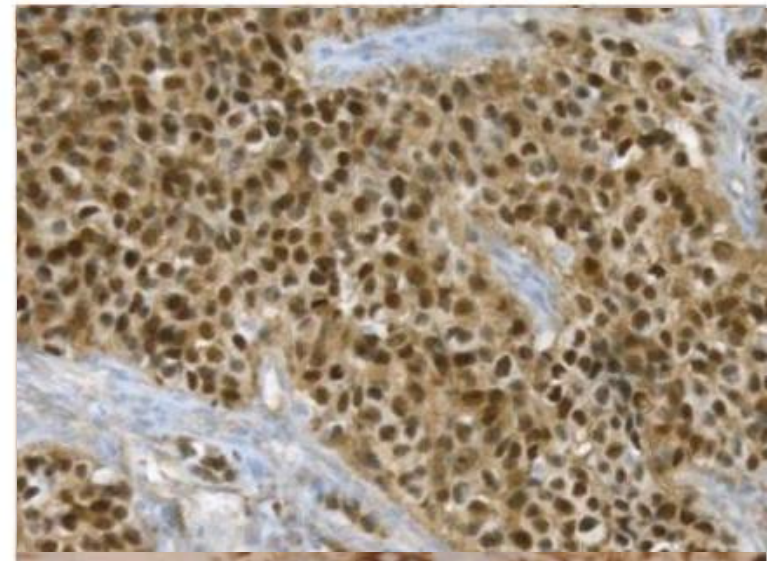
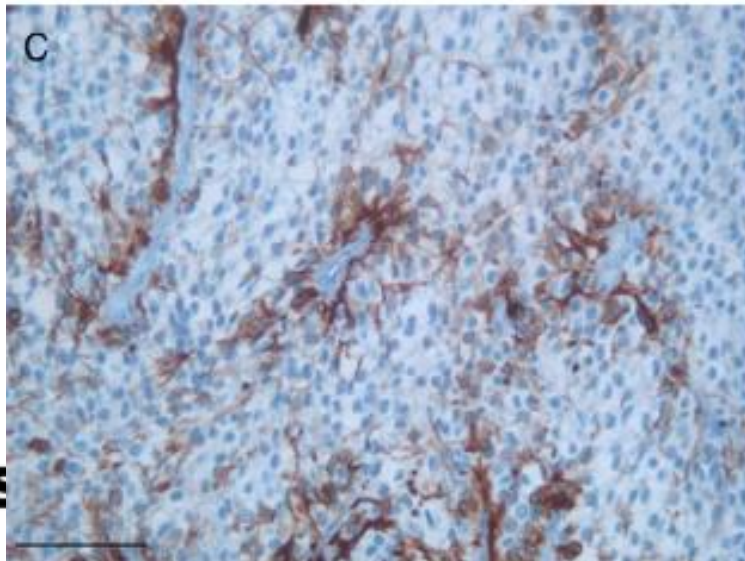
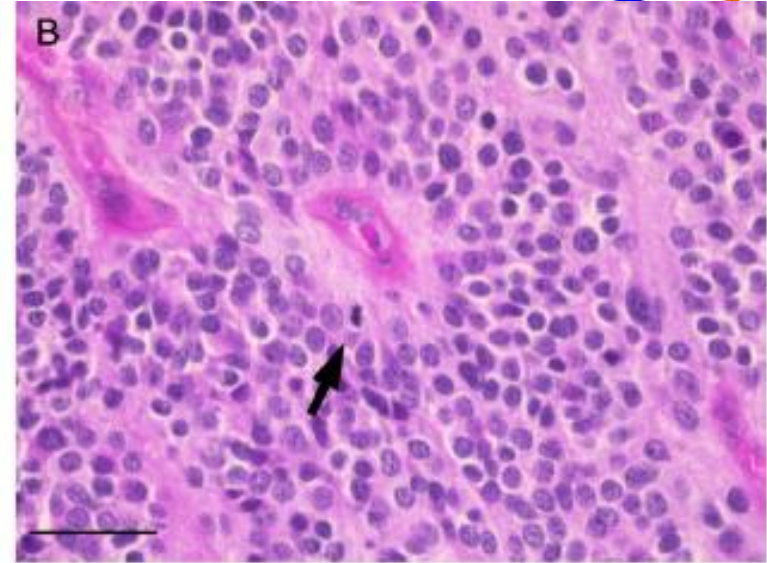
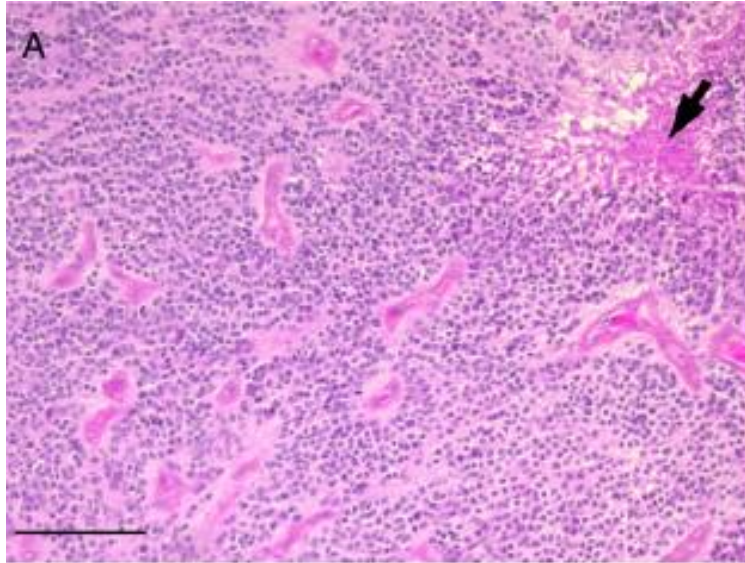
# Ependymomas in 2016

- Grade is maintained although questionable
- Cellular ependymoma is deleted
- A genetically defined ependymoma subtype has been accepted: Ependymoma, *RELA* fusion-positive





















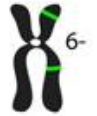
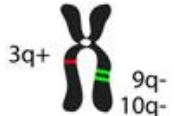
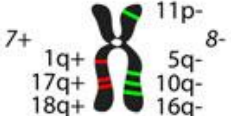
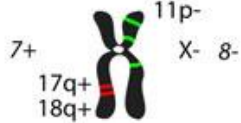
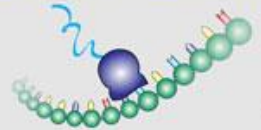
## Ependymal tumours

Subependymoma	9383/1
Myxopapillary ependymoma	9394/1
Ependymoma	9391/3
Papillary ependymoma	9393/3
Clear cell ependymoma	9391/3
Tanycytic ependymoma	9391/3
➔ Ependymoma, <i>RELA</i> fusion-positive	9396/3*
Anaplastic ependymoma	9392/3

# Pathological features



# Major advances in the genetic of medulloblastomas (summarized in Taylor et al 2012)

Molecular Subgroups of Medulloblastoma				
CONSENSUS	WNT	SHH	Group 3	Group 4
Cho (2010)	C6	C3	C1/C5	C2/C4
Northcott (2010)	WNT	SHH	Group C	Group D
Kool (2008)	A	B	E	C/D
Thompson (2006)	B	C', D	E, A	A, C
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>				
Age Group:   	  	    	  	    
Gender: ♀ ♂	♂ ♂ : ♀ ♀	♂ ♂ : ♀ ♀	♂ ♂ : ♀	♂ ♂ : ♀
<b>CLINICAL FEATURES</b>				
Histology	classic, rarely LCA	desmoplastic/nodular, classic, LCA	classic, LCA	classic, LCA
Metastasis	rarely M+	uncommonly M+	very frequently M+	frequently M+
Prognosis	very good	infants good, others intermediate	poor	intermediate
<b>GENETICS</b>				
	 CTNNB1 mutation	 PTCH1/SMO/SUFU mutation GLI2 amplification MYCN amplification	 i17q MYC amplification	 i17q CDK6 amplification MYCN amplification
<b>GENE EXPRESSION</b>				
	WNT signaling MYC+	SHH signaling MYCN+	Photoreceptor/GABAergic MYC+++	Neuronal/Glutamatergic minimal MYC / MYCN

# Embryonal tumours



## ➤ WHO 2016

- Medulloblastomas: major conceptual changes in medulloblastomas: marriage of histological and molecular classification schemes
- Other embryonal tumours

## ➤ WHO 2007

### Embryonal tumours

Medulloblastoma	9470/3
Desmoplastic/nodular medulloblastoma	9471/3
Medulloblastoma with extensive nodularity	9471/3*
Anaplastic medulloblastoma	9474/3*
Large cell medulloblastoma	9474/3
CNS primitive neuroectodermal tumour	9473/3
CNS Neuroblastoma	9500/3
CNS Ganglioneuroblastoma	9490/3
Medulloepithelioma	9501/3
Ependymoblastoma	9392/3
Atypical teratoid / rhabdoid tumour	9508/3

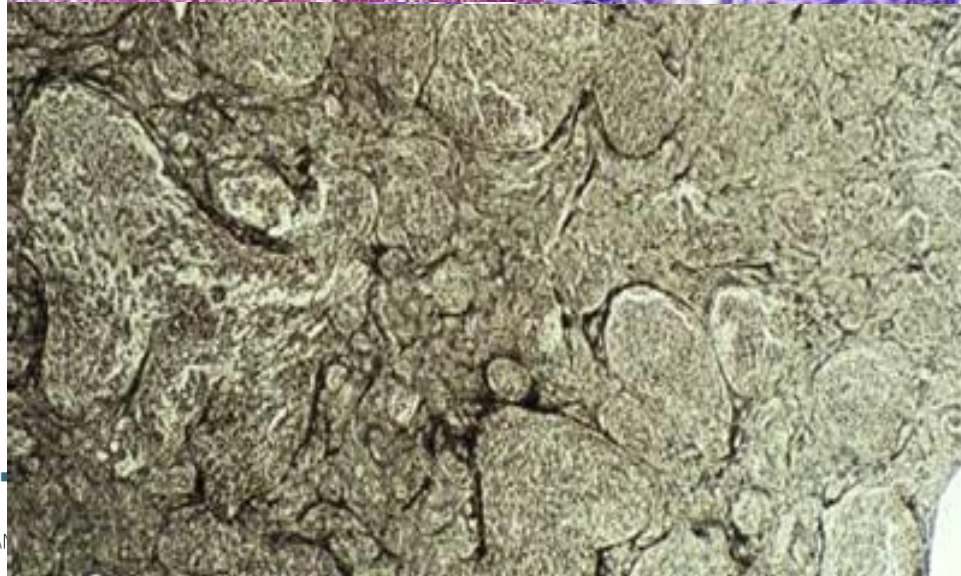
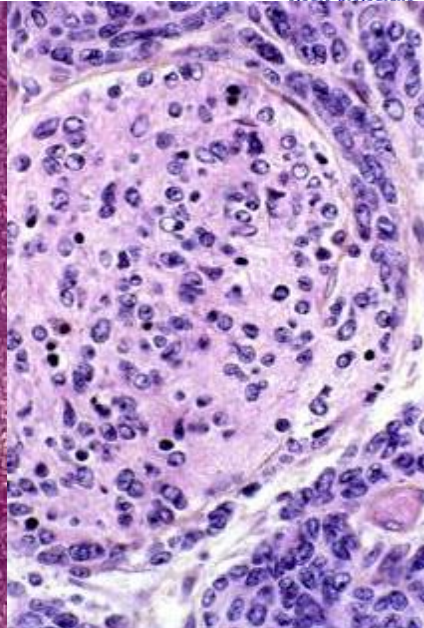
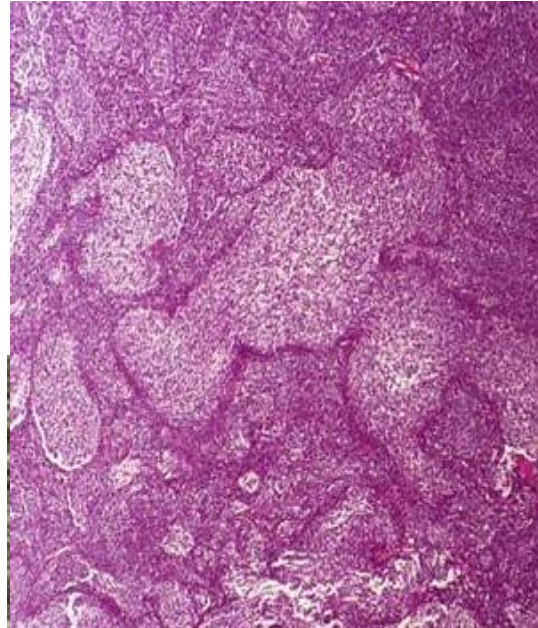
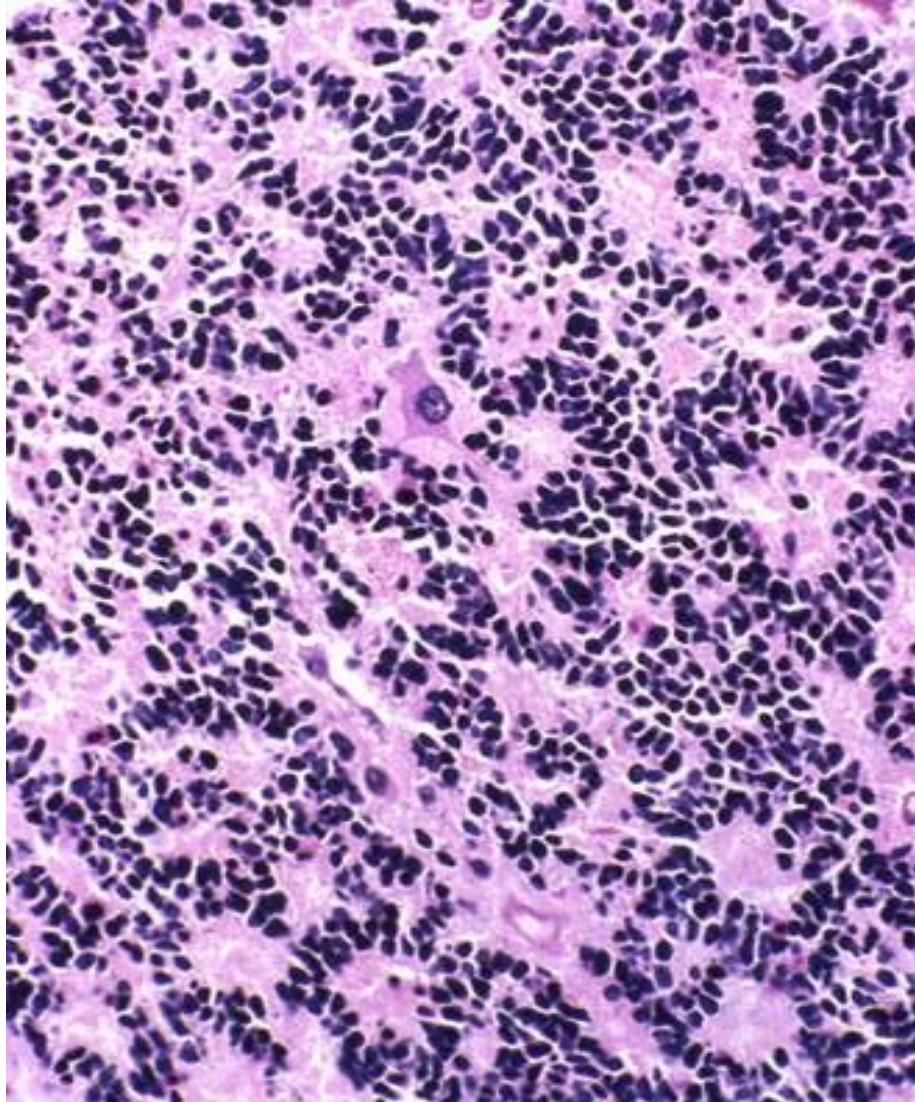
## ➤ WHO 2016

### Embryonal tumours

Medulloblastoma, genetically defined	
Medulloblastoma, WNT-activated	9475/3*
Medulloblastoma, SHH-activated and TP53-mutant	9476/3*
Medulloblastoma, SHH-activated and TP53-wildtype	9471/3
Medulloblastoma, non-WNT/non-SHH	9477/3*
<i>Medulloblastoma, group 3</i>	
<i>Medulloblastoma, group 4</i>	
Medulloblastoma, histologically defined	
Medulloblastoma, classic	9470/3
Medulloblastoma, desmoplastic/nodular	9471/3
Medulloblastoma with extensive nodularity	9471/3
Medulloblastoma, large cell/anaplastic	9474/3
Medulloblastoma, NOS	9470/3
Embryonal tumour with multilayered rosettes, C19MC-altered	9478/3
<i>Embryonal tumour with multilayered rosettes, NOS</i>	9478/3
Medulloepithelioma	9501/3
CNS neuroblastoma	9500/3
CNS ganglioneuroblastoma	9490/3
CNS embryonal tumour, NOS	9473/3
Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumour	9508/3
<i>CNS embryonal tumour with rhabdoid features</i>	9508/3

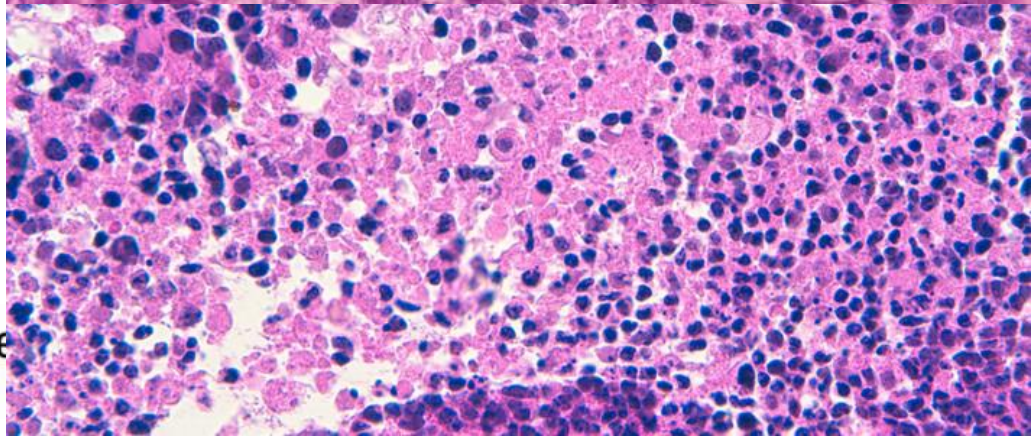
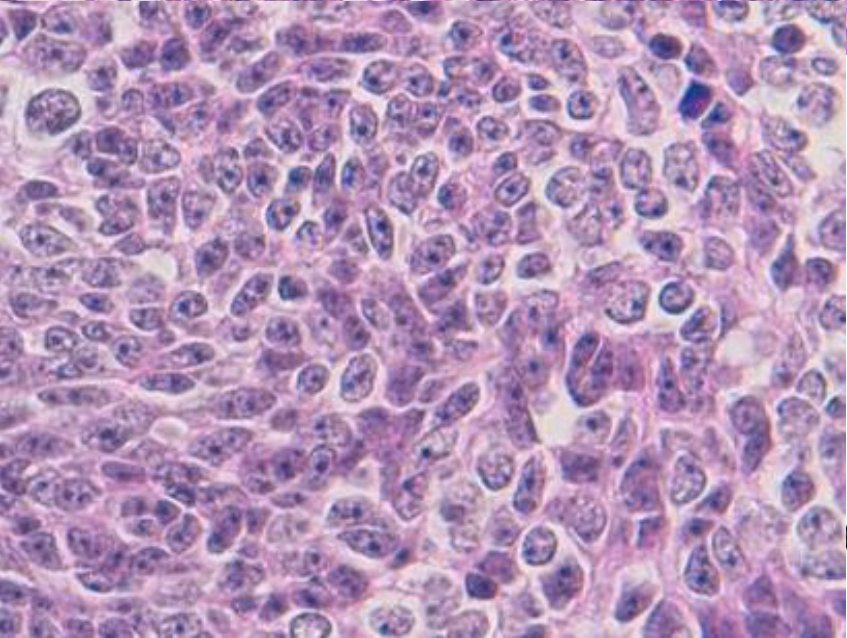
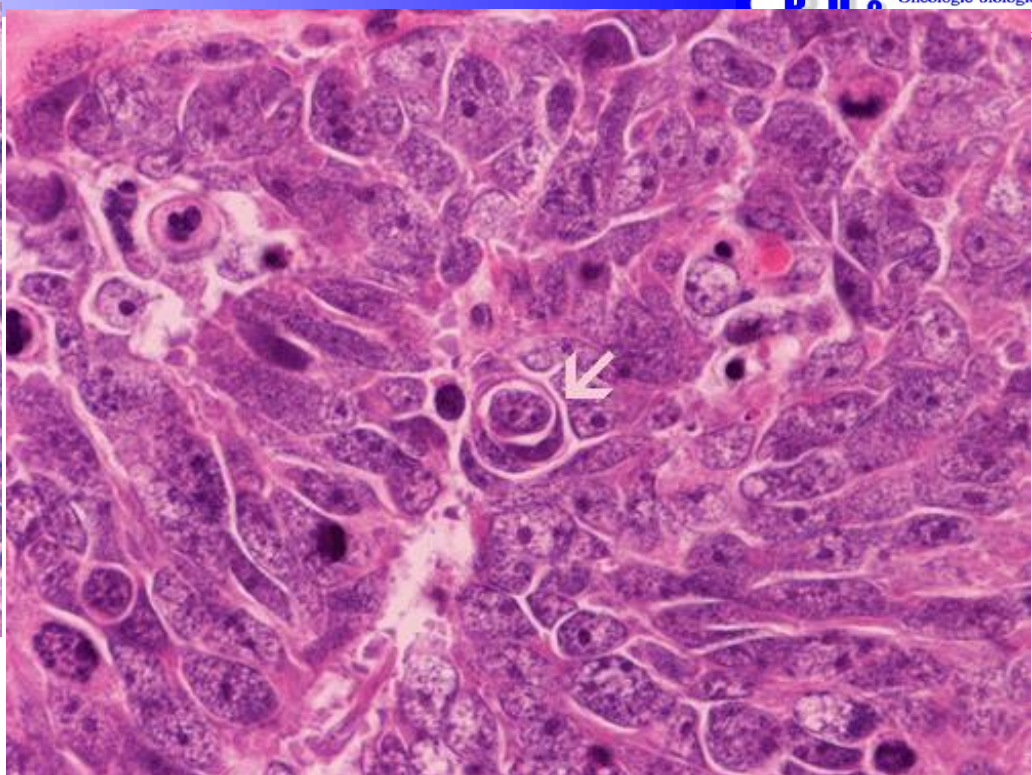
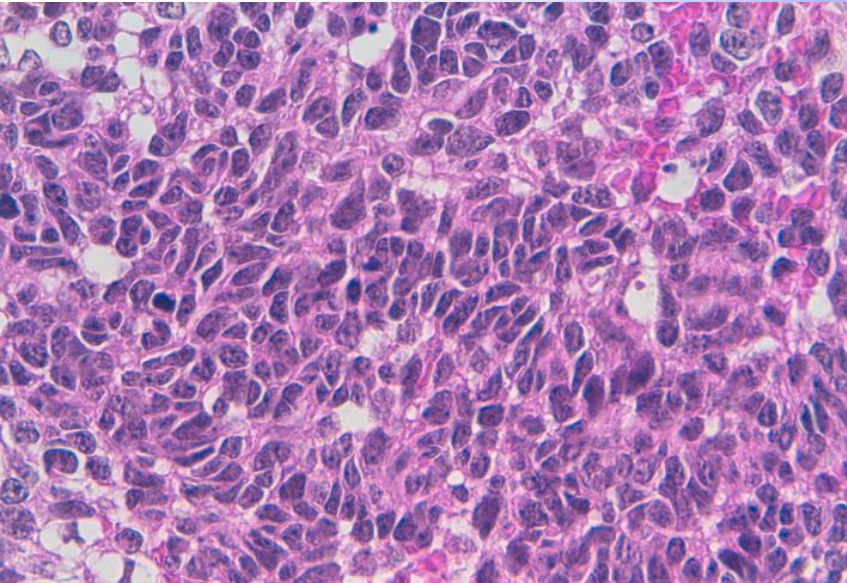
# Medulloblastoma, classic and desmoplastic

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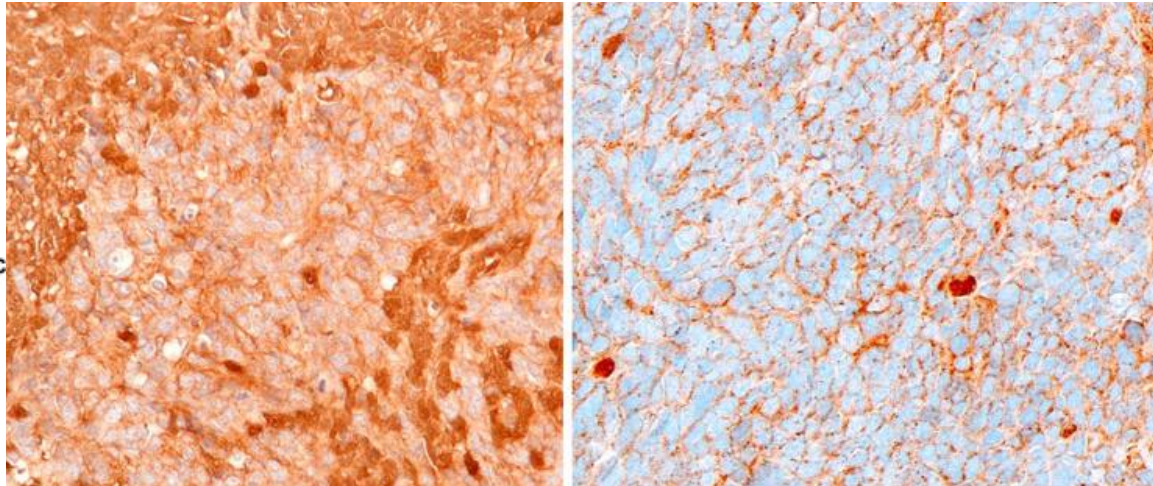
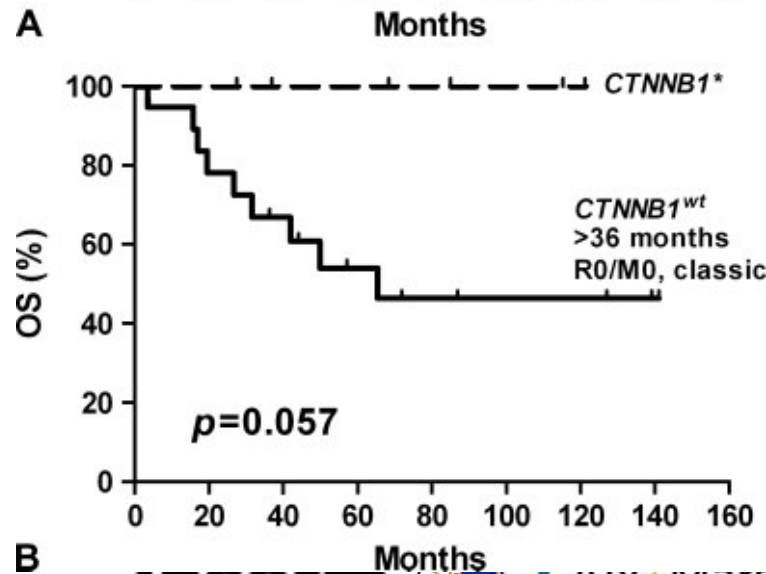
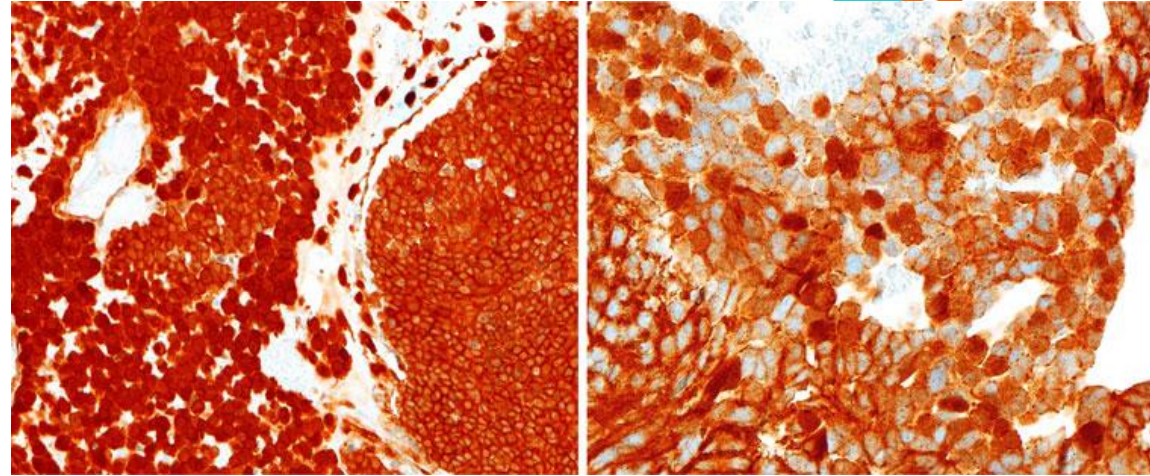
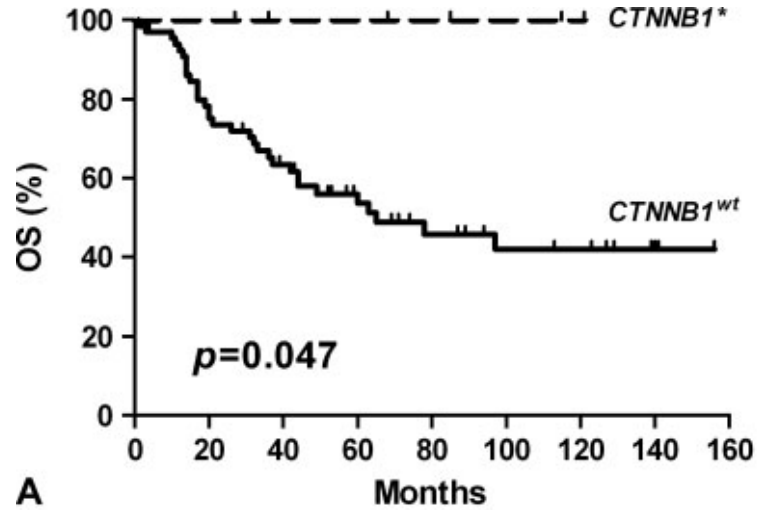




# Pleiomorphism, wrapping, nuclear molding, apoptotic figures and necrosis characterized anaplastic Mb



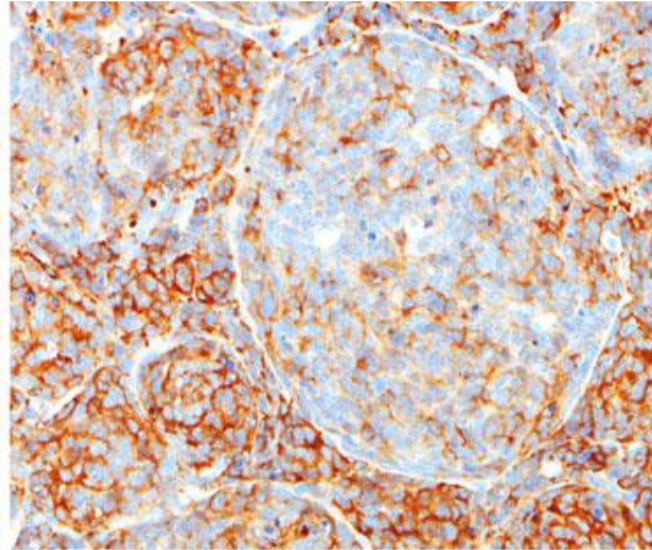
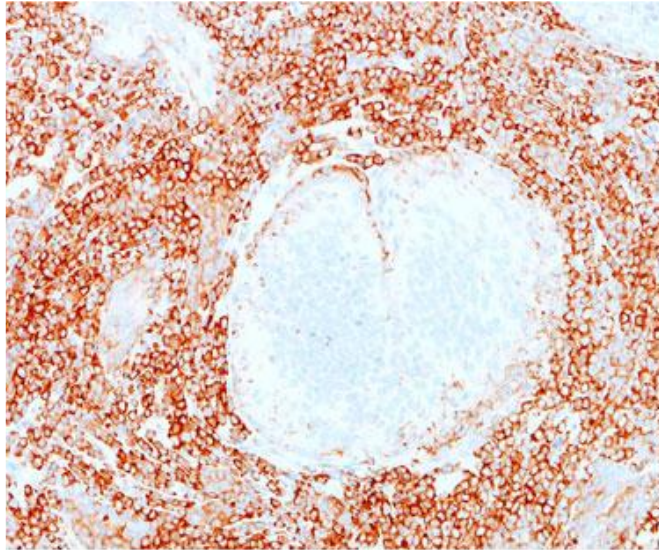
# Nuclear $\beta$ catenin expression characterized Wnt Mb



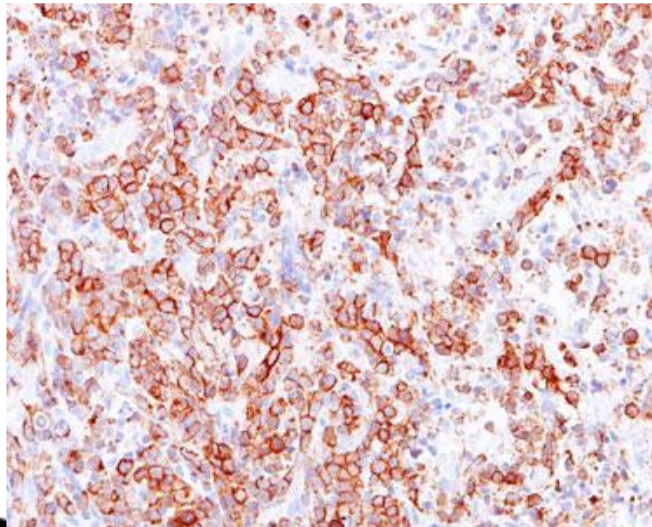
Fathey et al J. Pathol 2009

Ellisson et al Acta Neuropathol 2011; 121: 381-96

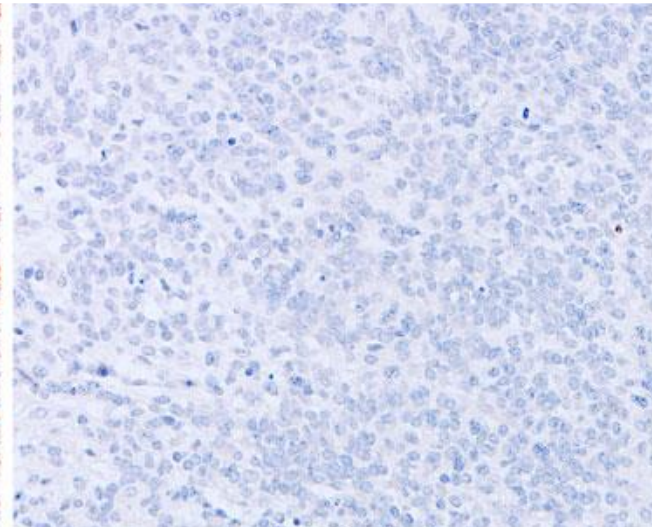
# GAB1 expression in MB



Desmoplastic



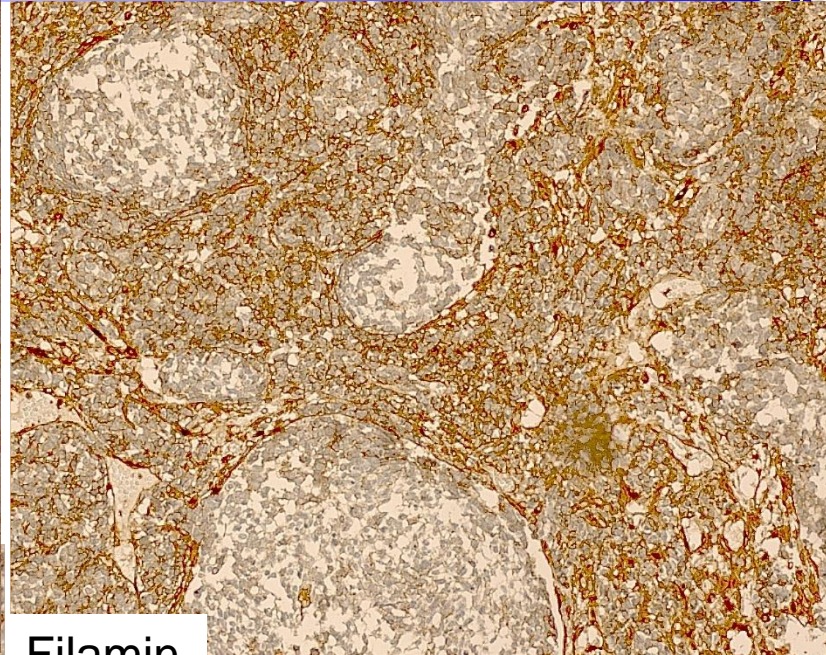
LC/A



Non  
SHH/Wnt

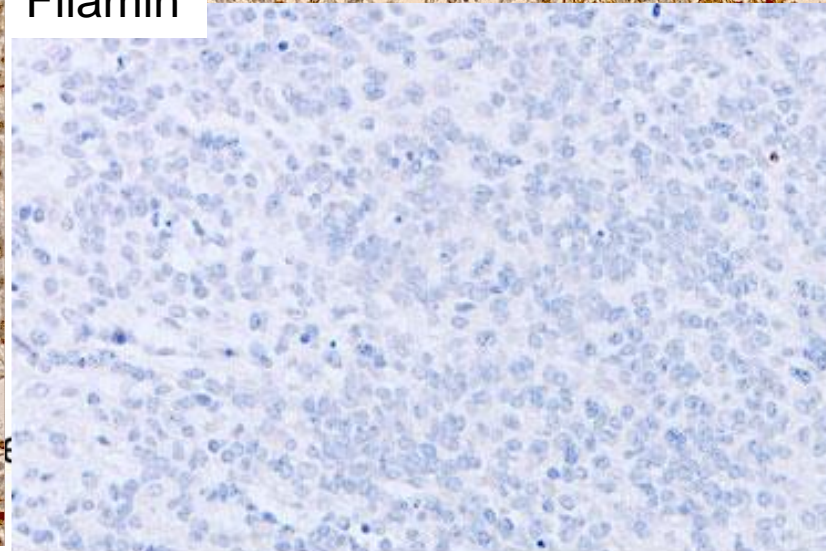
# Filamin and Yap1 expression in MB

SHH

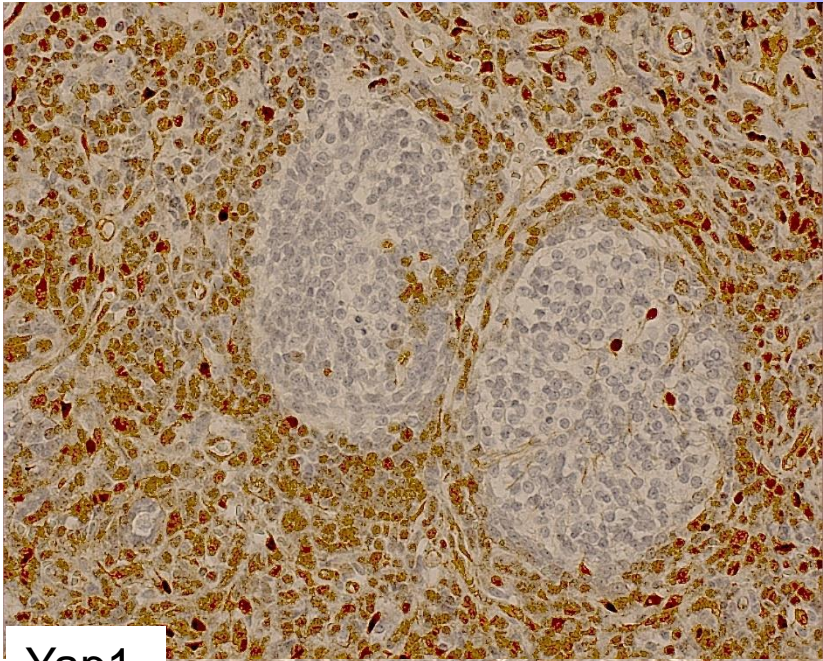


Filamin

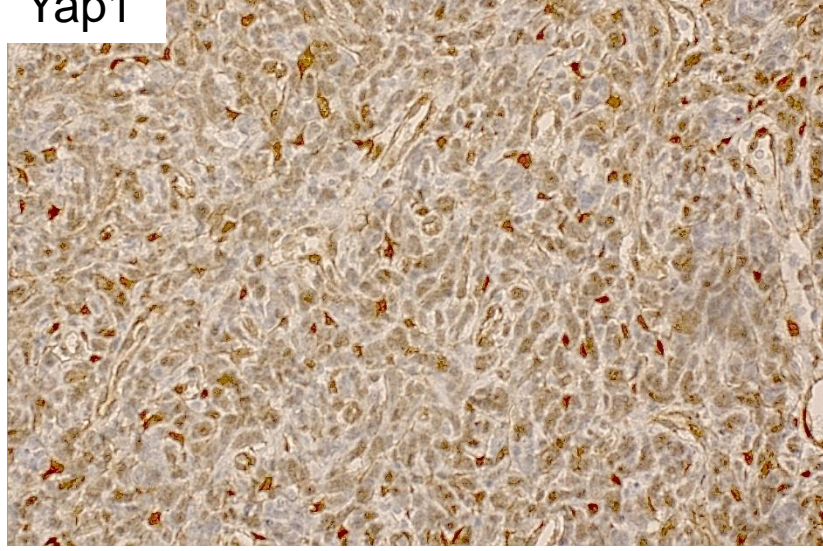
Non  
SHH/Wnt



F



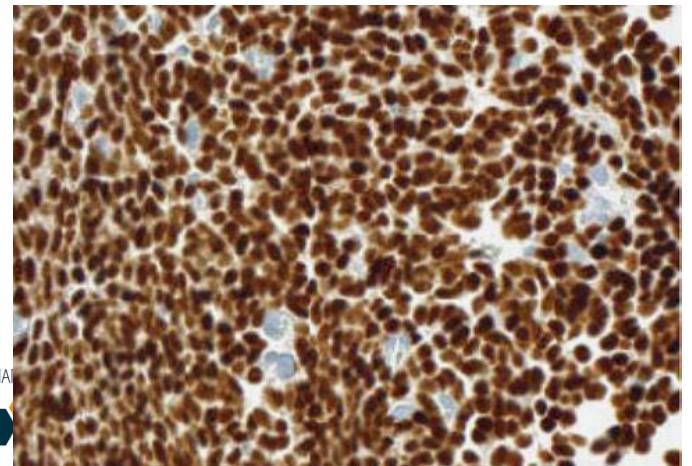
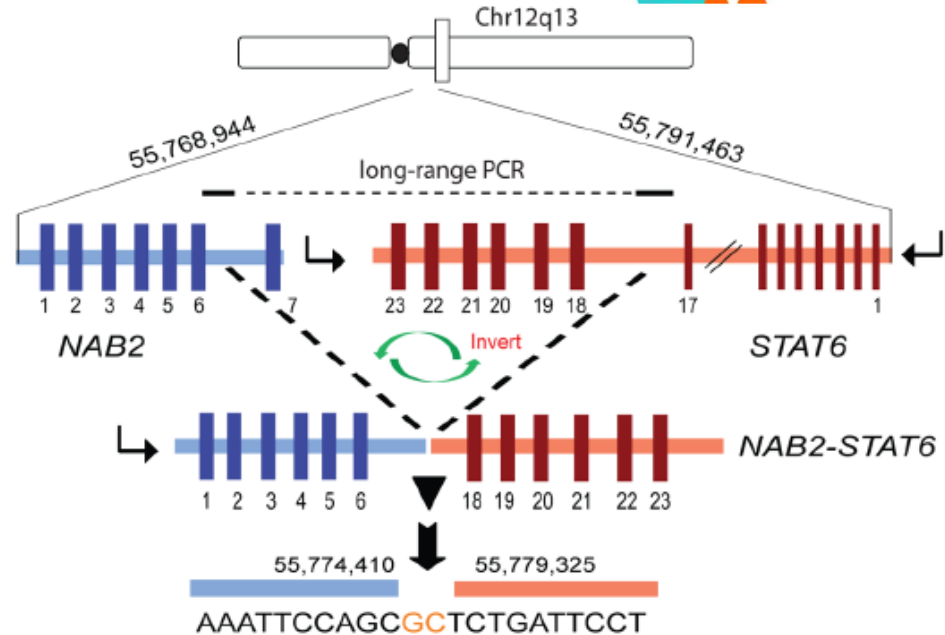
Yap1



	WNT	SHH		Non WNT/ non SHH	
		TP53 wt	TP53 mut	Group 3	Group 4
Age	Childhood	Infancy Adult	Childhood	Infancy Childhood	All ages
Pathology	Classic	Desmoplastic /nodular	Large cell/anaplastic	Classic Large cell/anaplastic	Classic
Genetic	Monosomy 6	<i>PTCH1</i> mutation	<i>TP53</i> mutation	<i>PVT1-MYC</i>	<i>KDM6A</i>
Germline mutation	<i>APC</i>	<i>PTCH1</i> <i>SUFU</i>	<i>TP53</i>		

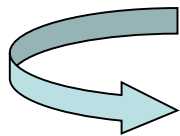
# WHO 2016: solitary fibrous tumour /haemangiopericytoma SFT/HPC

- In contrast to neuropathologists, soft tissue pathologists have removed HPC since decade
- Both SFT and HPC share inversions at 12q13 fusing the NAB2 and STAT6 gene  
*Chmielecki et al Nature 2013,*  
*Robinson et al Nature Genet 2013*
- This leads to strong nuclear STAT6 accumulation



# Limits 1. Adult gliomas

- The category of diffuse astrocytoma and *Anaplastic astrocytoma IDH -wildtype* need to be better characterized
- The grading criteria within each well defined histomolecular subgroup need to be refined

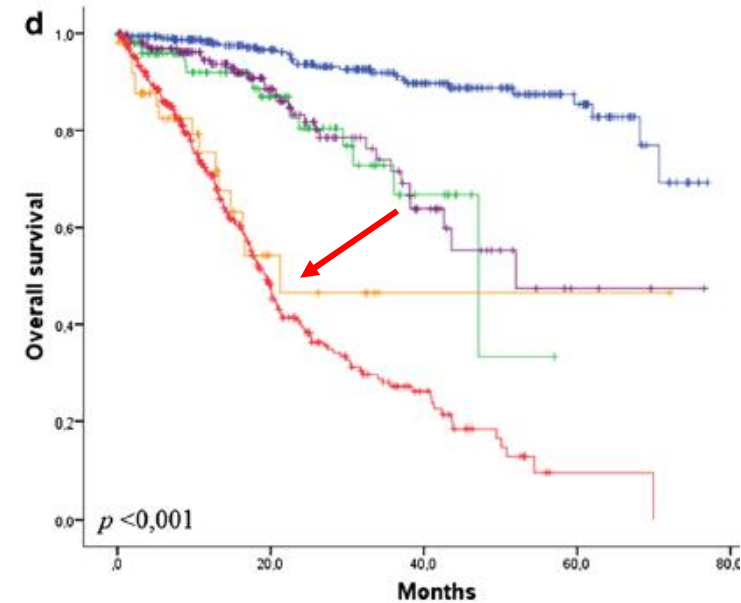
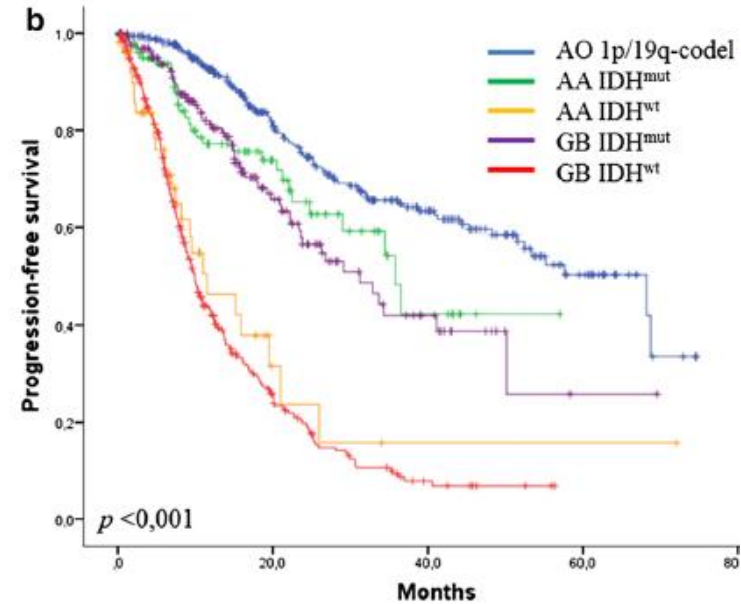
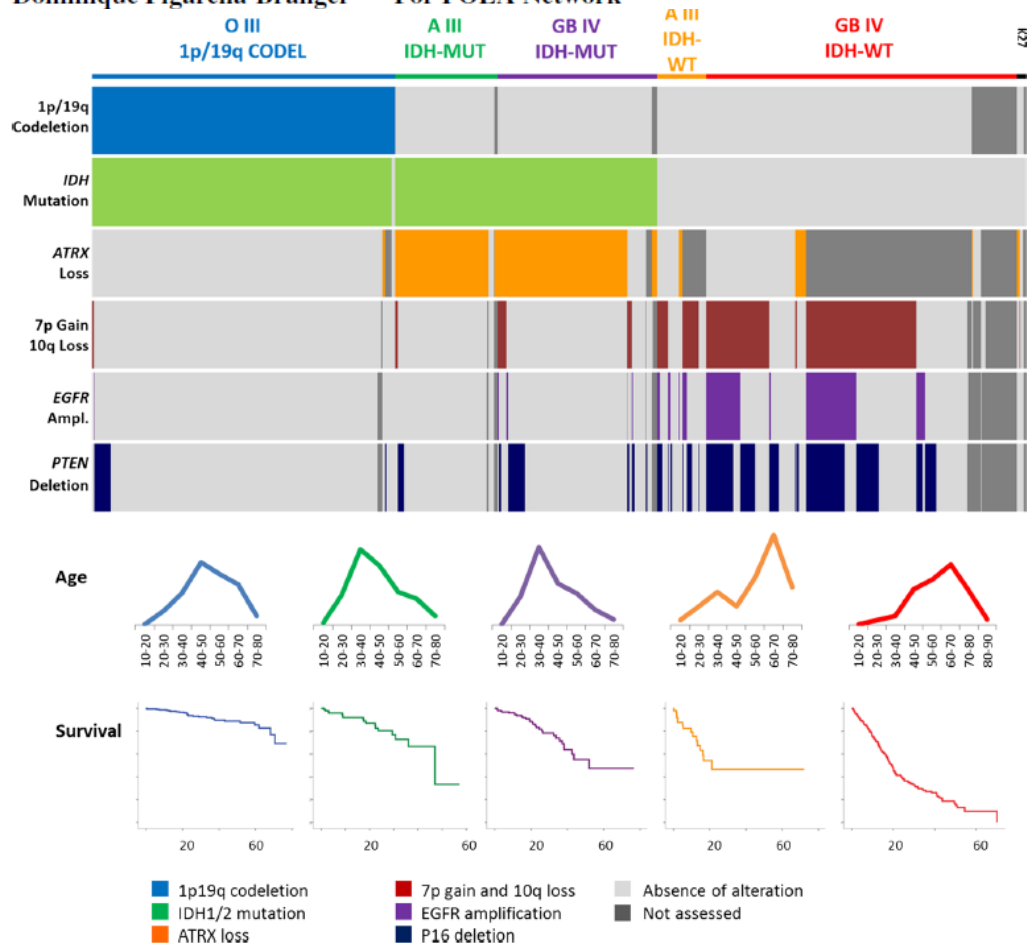


Some lessons of the POLA network



# Prognostic impact of the 2016 WHO classification of diffuse gliomas in the French POLA cohort

Emeline Tabouret<sup>1,2</sup> · Anh Tuan Nguyen<sup>3</sup> · Caroline Dehais<sup>4</sup> · Catherine Carpentier<sup>5</sup> · François Ducra  
 Ahmed Idbaih<sup>4,5</sup> · Karima Mokhtari<sup>4,5,8</sup> · Anne Jouvett<sup>9</sup> · Emmanuelle Uro-Coste<sup>10,11</sup> · Carole Colin<sup>2</sup> ·  
 Olivier Chinot<sup>1,2</sup> · Hugues Loiseau<sup>12</sup> · Elisabeth Moyal<sup>13,14,15</sup> · Claude-Alain Maurage<sup>16</sup> · Marc Polivk  
 Emmanuèle Lechapt-Zalcman<sup>18,19</sup> · Christine Desenclos<sup>20</sup> · David Meyronet<sup>7,9</sup> · Jean-Yves Delattre<sup>4,5</sup>  
 Dominique Figarella-Branger<sup>2,3</sup> · For POLA Network

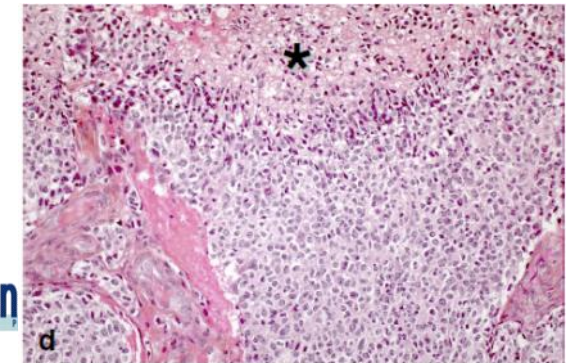
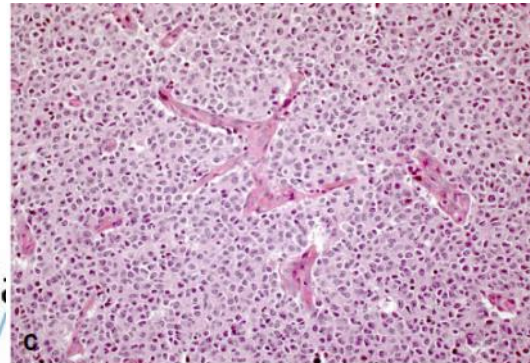
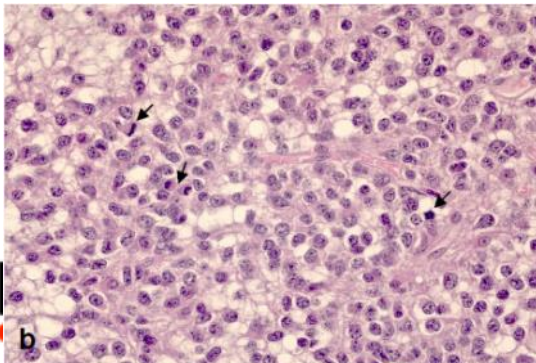
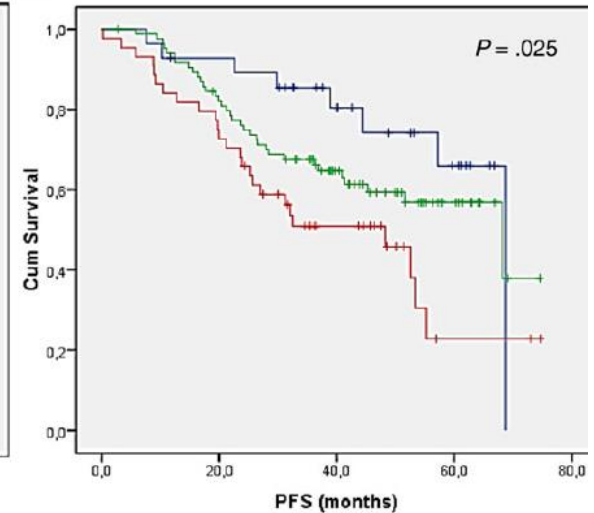
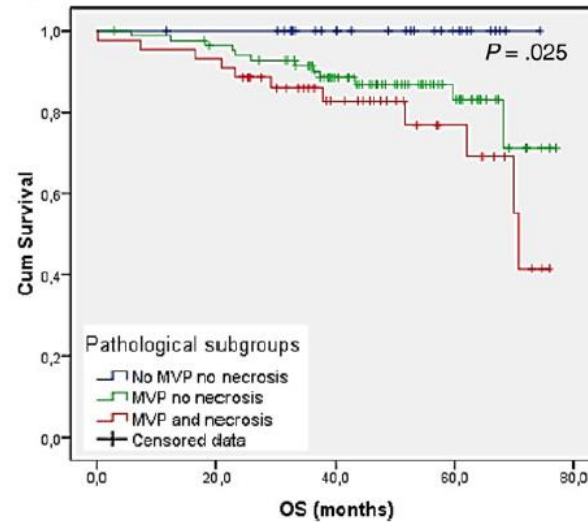




## Letter to the Editor

### Mitotic index, microvascular proliferation, and necrosis define 3 pathological subgroups of prognostic relevance among 1p/19q co-deleted anaplastic oligodendrogliomas

	1p/19q co-deleted patients (N = 157)	
	OS	PFS
Age at diagnosis	0.030	0.031
Sex	0.647	0.548
Preoperative Karnofsky performance status	0.234	0.013
Extent of surgery	0.515	0.633
Postoperative treatment	0.147	0.008
<b>Pathological subgroups</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.025</b>
Microvascular proliferation	0.025	0.079
Necrosis	0.035	0.013
Number of mitoses	0.024	0.036
KI67 expression	0.002	0.079



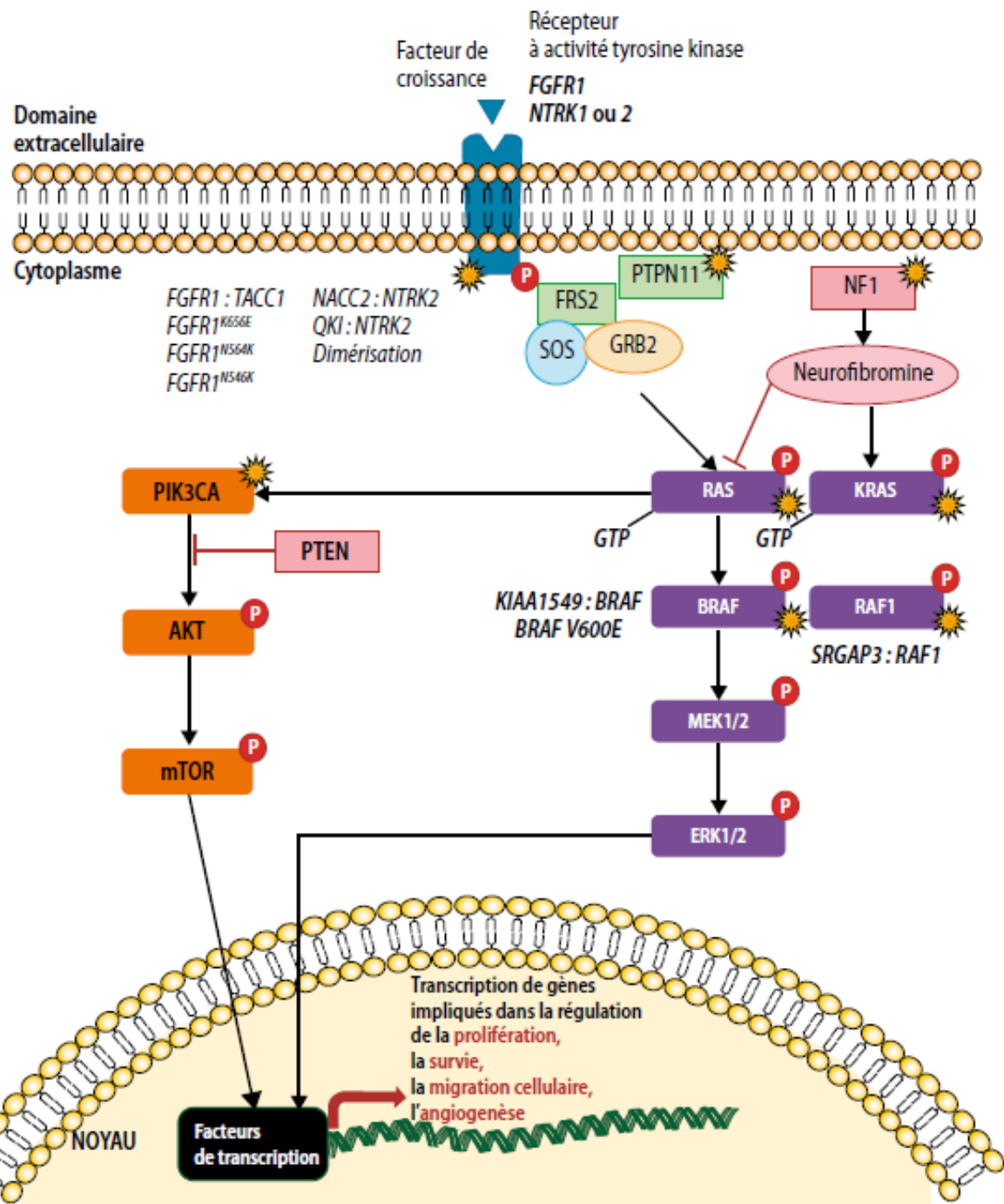
# Limits 2: diffuse gliomas and glioneuronal tumor in children



- The diffuse gliomas in children should be better characterized according to new genetic features
- The 2016 edition contains « pediatric boxes » to highlight differences between adults but this is not sufficient

**Oligodendroglioma lacking IDH mutation and 1p/19q codeletion (paediatric-type oligodendroglioma)**  
A small subset of histologically classic oligodendrogliomas are found to lack IDH mutation and 1p/19q codeletion on appropriate molecular testing. This group includes the majority of oligodendrogliomas in children and adolescents {1361,2057,2157}. In these cases, it is important to check carefully for and exclude histological mimics that may contain oligodendrocyte-like tumours cells, in particular dysembryoplastic neuroectodermal tumour, extraventricular neurocytoma, clear cell ependymoma

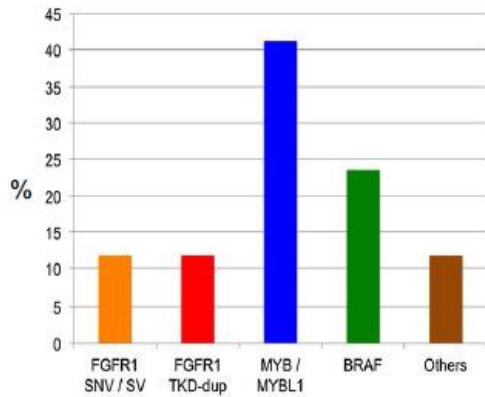
# MAPkinases pathway alterations characterized pilocytic astrocytomas and glioneuronal tumors



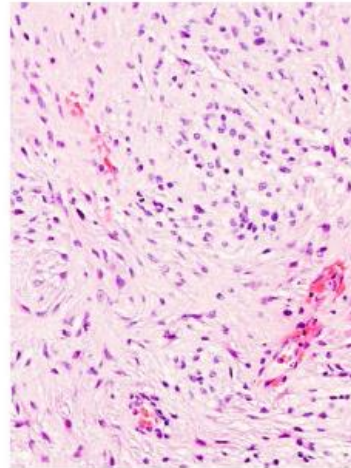
# Genetic alterations in PLGG *Qaddoumi et al., 2016*

## LGNTs with astrocytic phenotype

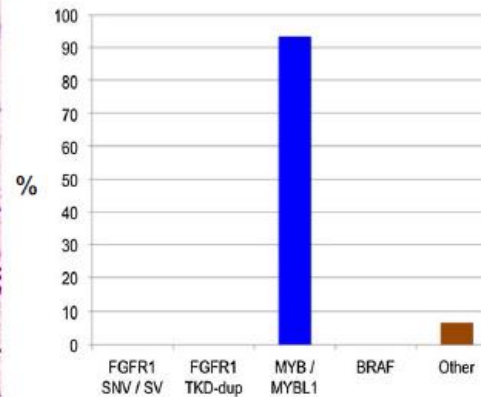
DA



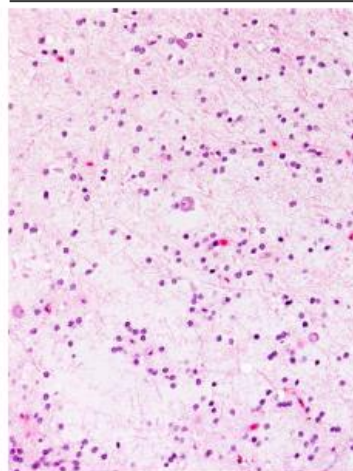
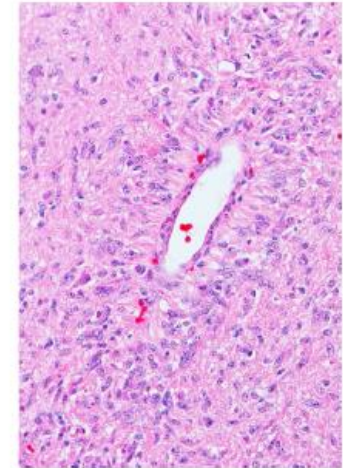
Diffuse astrocytoma



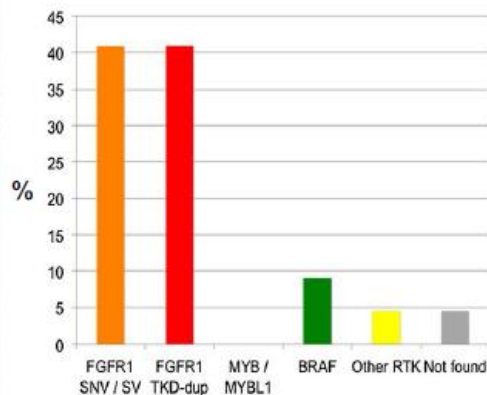
AGs



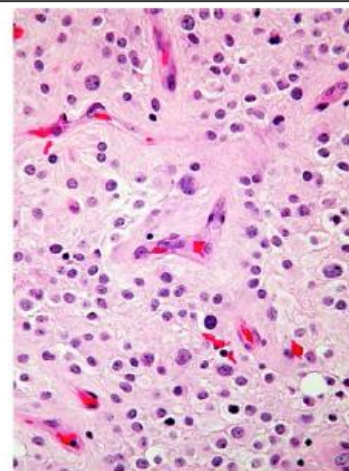
Angiocentric glioma



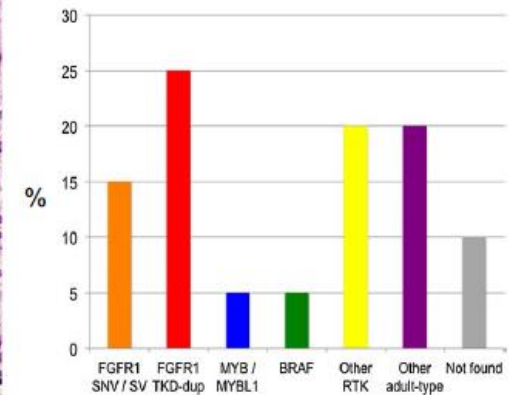
DNET



DNETs



Diffuse oligoastrocytoma



d-OTs

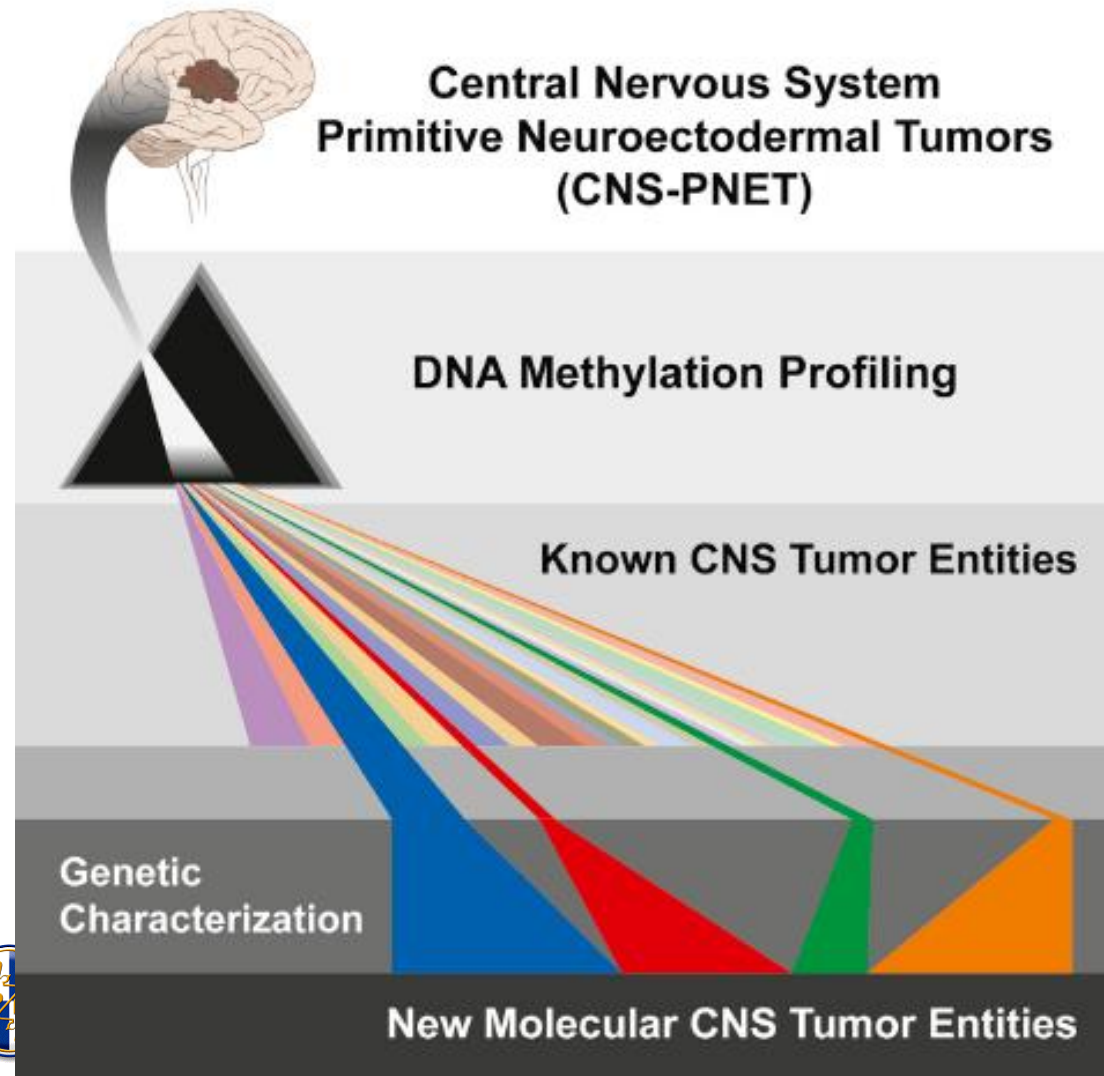
## LGNTs with oligodendroglial phenotype

# Limits 3: CNS embryonal tumors NOS (Previous CNS PNET): the future

New Brain Tumor Entities Emerge  
from Molecular Classification of CNS-PNETs

*Sturm et al 2016*

Cell





To provide a forum to evaluate and recommend proposed changes to future CNS tumor classifications, cIMPACT-NOW will at regular intervals facilitate input and consensus review of novel diagnostically relevant data and determine how such information can be practically incorporated into CNS tumor classifications. While it is understood that the major impact on international brain tumor classification comes about through the WHO classification update process, it is anticipated that this additional process will “see impact” in selected tumor types and in time periods between the WHO classification updates. The cIMPACT-NOW updates are not intended to supplant the existing WHO classification, but to provide possible guidelines for practicing diagnosticians and future WHO classification updates.

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# Conclusions



- The WHO 2016 classification of brain tumors represent an important step forward over 2007
- Introduction of genetic markers that should be widely used
- Is likely an intermediate stage before the future fifth edition of the WHO classification