# **Children with LFS**

Cancer predisposition surveillance clinic

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George Pantziarka TP53 Trust

#### Cancer predisposition – choices we make

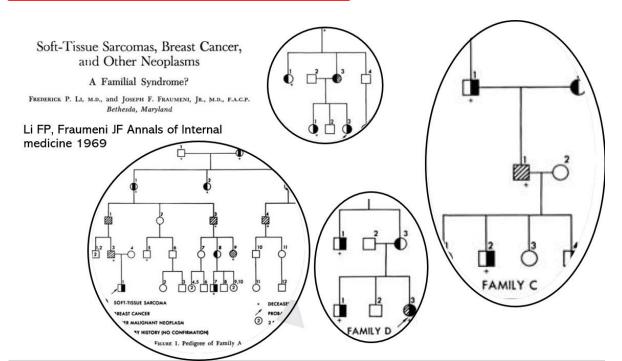


Above the line thinking + behaviours	Make choices See possibilities Take				Make a Choice!
See it	OWNIC	Solve responses solutions	nsibility j	Feedback	Things happen but it is your response that determines if the outcome is ultimately positive
Below the line thinking + behaviours Ignore Deny	Blame Deny	Gossip Do nothing	Wait for othe		negative
	Excuses	Victim See problem:	Find fault s Block	see failure	+ your response
	Stay Stuck	Obstacles	No co	ntrol	Positive regetive

#### Li Fraumeni Syndrome

- In 1969 Fredrick Li and Joseph Fraumeni described four families from studies of childhood rhabdomyosarcoma "A Familial Syndrome"
- Observed that the families had striking histories of sarcoma and other early onset cancers
- Tumour banking

#### **Tumour banking**



Biochemical and imaging surveillance in germline TP53 mutation carriers with Li-Fraumeni syndrome: 11 year follow-up of a prospective observational study



Anita Villani, Ari Shore, Jonathan D Wasserman, Derek Stephens, Raymond H Kim, Harriet Druker, Bailey Gallinger, Anne Naumer, Wendy Kohlmann, Ana Novokmet, Uri Tabori, Marta Tijerin, Mary-Louise C Greer, Jonathan L Finlay, Joshua D Schiffman, David Malkin

#### **CCR PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY SERIES**

#### Cancer Screening Recommendations for Individuals with Li-Fraumeni Syndrome

Christian P. Kratz<sup>1</sup>, Maria Isabel Achatz<sup>2</sup>, Laurence Brugières<sup>3</sup>, Thierry Frebourg<sup>4</sup>, Judy E. Garber<sup>5</sup>, Mary-Louise C. Greer<sup>6</sup>, Jordan R. Hansford<sup>7,8</sup>, Katherine A. Janeway<sup>9</sup>, Wendy K. Kohlmann<sup>10</sup>, Rose McGe<sup>6</sup>, Charles G. Mullighan<sup>12</sup>, Kenan Onel<sup>13</sup>, Kristian W. Pajtler<sup>14,15</sup>, Stefan M. Pfister<sup>14,15</sup>, Sharon A. Savage<sup>2</sup>, Joshua D. Schiffman<sup>16</sup>, Katherine A. Schneider<sup>5</sup>, Louise C. Strong<sup>17</sup>, D. Gareth R. Evans<sup>18</sup>, Jonathan D. Wasserman<sup>19</sup>, Anita Villani<sup>20</sup>, and David Malkin<sup>20</sup>

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Germline mutation in predisposition genes in **paediatric** cancer patients

Zhang, Walsh, Wu et al 2015 New England Journal of Medicine

#### nature

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Open Access | Published: 28 February 2018

The landscape of genomic alterations across childhood cancers

Susanne N. Gröbner, Barbara C. Worst, Joachim Weischenfeldt, Ivo Buchhalter, Kortine Kleinheinz, Vasilisa

8-10 % Children with cancer found to have CPS4% TP53 / LFS40% family history of cancer

# The role of Cancer Predisposition in childhood cancer

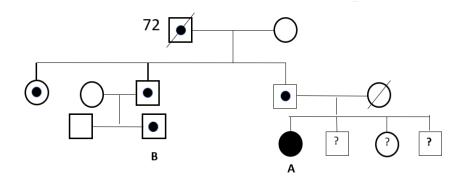
Childhood cancer is rare (1%)

4200 children and TYA diagnosed with cancer each year in the UK

- Cancer predisposition (10%) 420 children & TYA /year
- TP53 (4%) 200 patients expected/year

Changes in medical practice:

• WGS for all children with new cancer diagnosis



- The generation study (neonatal WGS)
- Young mothers with breast cancer

## Who do we test and when?

#### Testing in childhood – important?

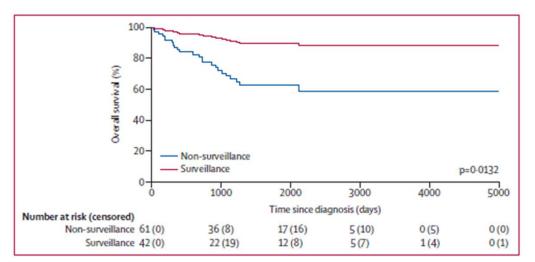
A significant number of cancers at a young age;

- 41% by 18 years of age
- 22% diagnosed < 5 years of age
- 4% diagnosed < 1 year of age

Bougeard et al JCO 2015

#### Surveillance -

- David Malkin's group (Villani et al)
- 27 children
  - 21 non-surveillance (4 crossed over)
  - 6+4 surveillance
  - Non-surveillance (Deceased 52%)
  - Surveillance (Deceased 33%)



### Funding, referrals and numbers

Historical

- Joint clinic with genetics
- Alternate months 1-2 patients

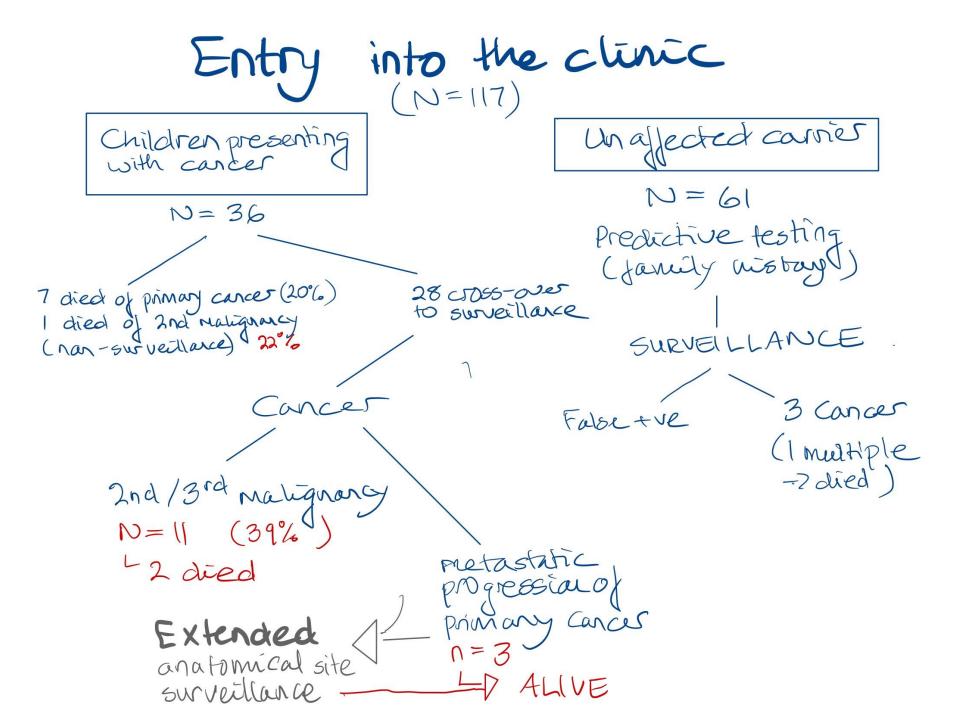
#### Current

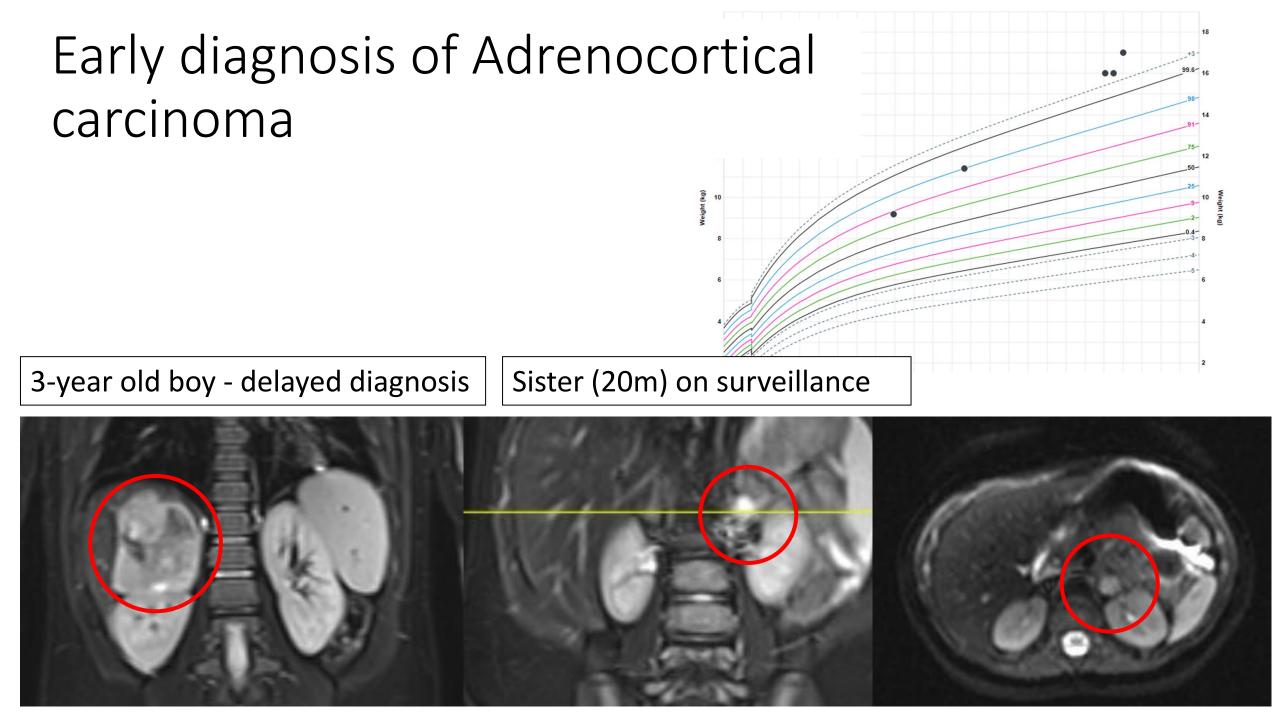
- 2-3 clinics/month
- 2 consultants / 1 CNS / 1 research nurse
- Needed: psychology support (families)
- 117 children (TYA) registered
- 80 children currently on surveillance
- Age Average 10.8yrs (6 months 20
- 52% female

## Surveillance (LFS)

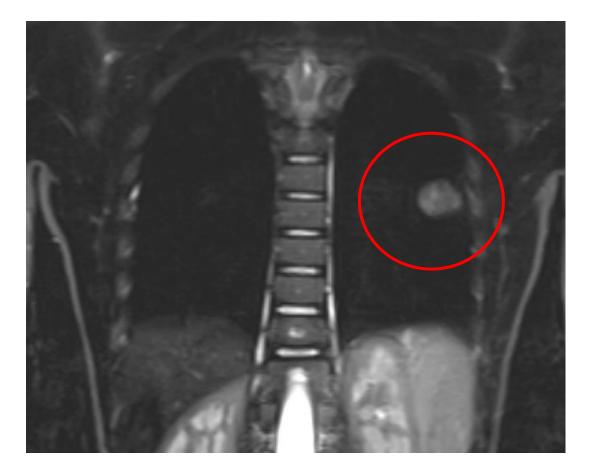
- Yearly whole body and head MRI
  - Awake / sedation / General anaesthetic
- 4-6 monthly Abdominal USS
- Clinical examination
- No biochemical markers (blood or urine)

- Red Flag Symptoms
  - Headache
  - Nausea
  - Vomiting
  - Seizure
  - Abnormal eye movement / vision
  - Lumps and bumps
  - Bruising
  - Pain (growing pain)



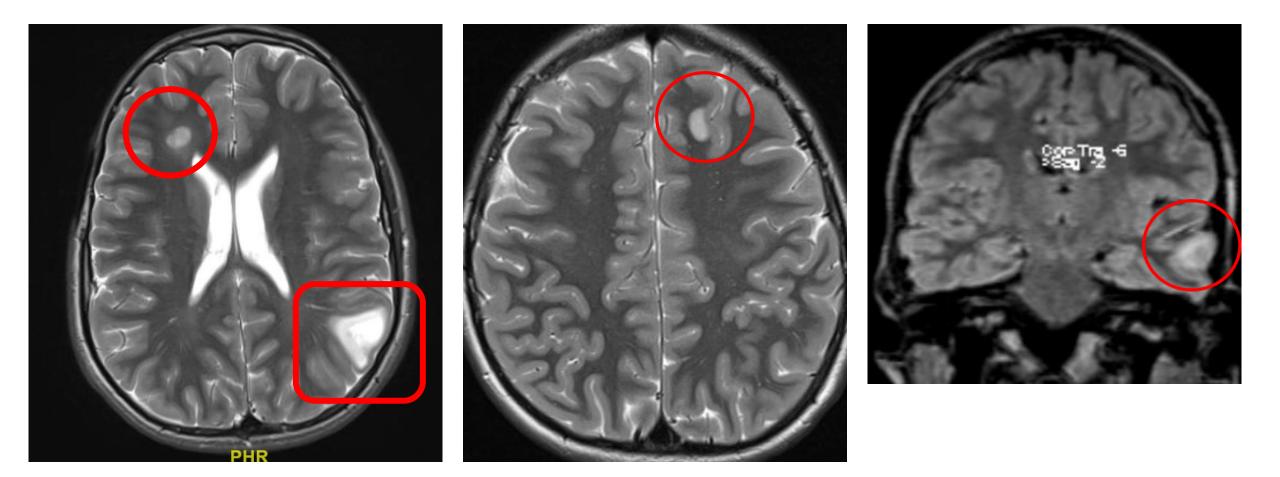


#### TP53 Surveillance (early diagnosis or recurrence)





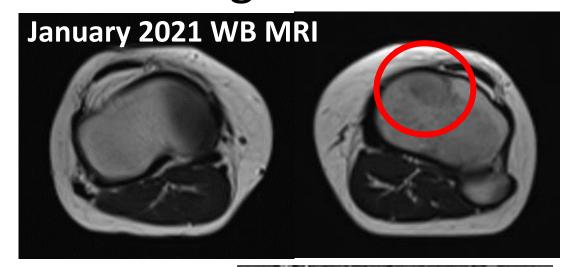
### CNS lesions on surveillance – changing outcome?

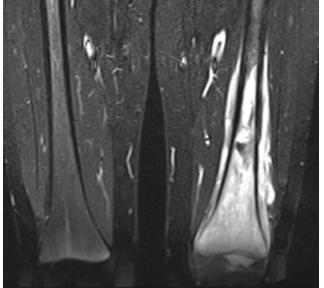


14-year old Grade II Astrocytoma / LGG glioma – surgery only. 11-year old (normal tissue)

12-year old – no abnormal tissue on pathology

## Challenges of WB MRI False negative False positive





January 2022 WB MRI



## Questions and challenges

Surveillance

- Does it make a difference?
  - Yes, on individual level
  - Uncertain if impact on outcome
    - Too early few cancers in surveillance group
    - Are we changing risk but resection of benign (CNS) tumours? / impact on risk of metastatic disease with early diagnosis? / early mastectomy?

- Collaborations and development of surveillance in the UK?
  - SIGNIFY study (adults)
  - MILI study (>16)
  - Research and collaborations
  - MILI study for children????

## Thank you

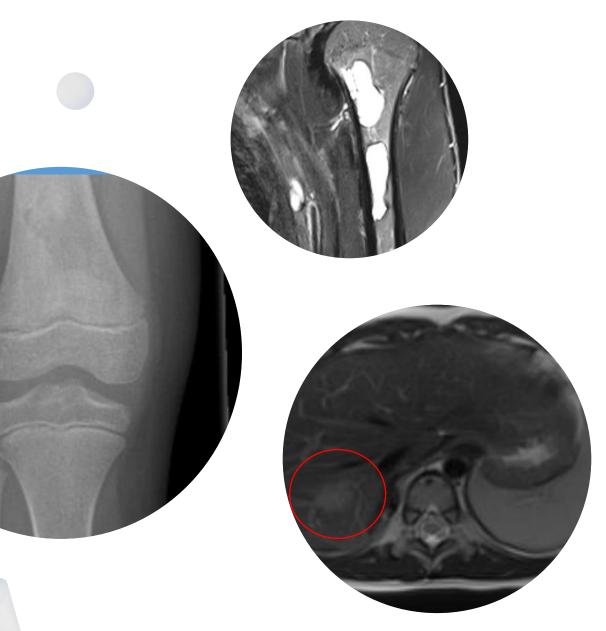
Dr Karin Straathof Ms Helen Speight (CNS) Ms Leanne Smith (research nurse) Dr Naomi Stageman (SpR) Dr Raheleh Rahbari (Sanger)

The children and families in clinic





# Questions?



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