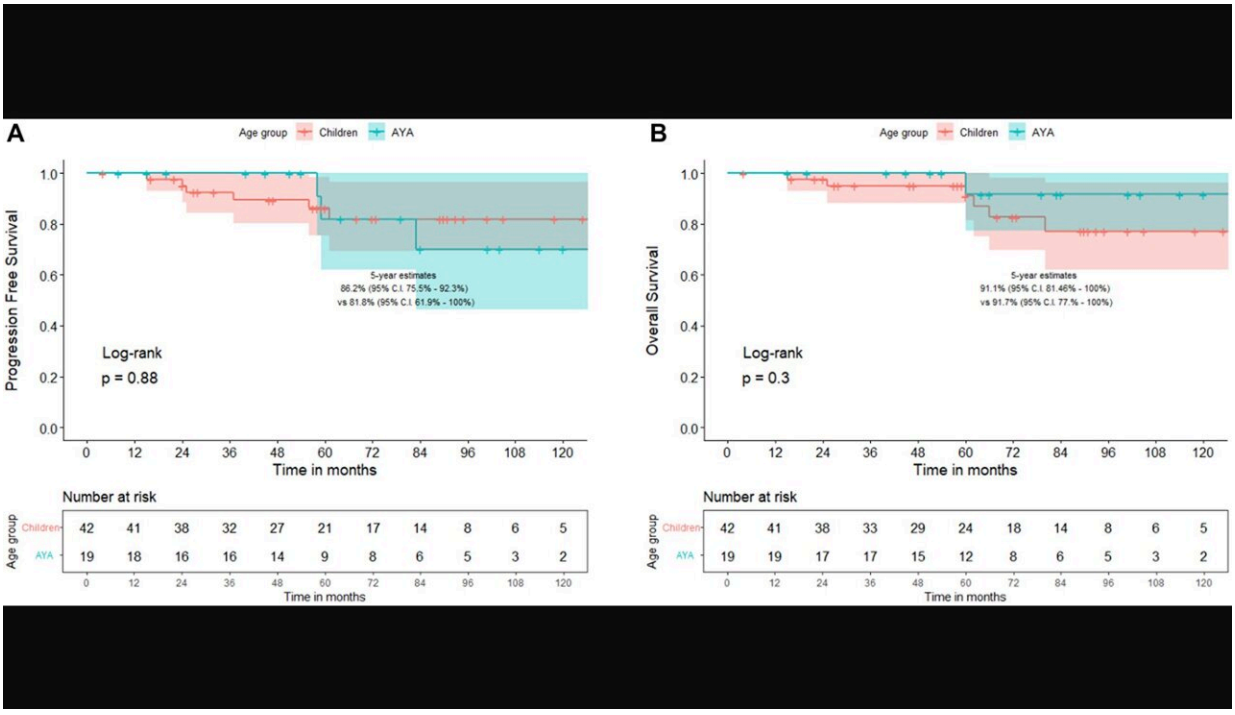
WNT-pathway medulloblastoma: What constitutes low-risk and how low can one go?

February 27 2023



Comparison of progression-free survival (A) and overall survival (B) between children. Credit: *Oncotarget* (2023). DOI: 10.18632/oncotarget.28360

A new research perspective was published in *Oncotarget*. The paper is titled "WNT-pathway medulloblastoma: what constitutes low-risk and how low can one go?"

Novel biological insights have established that medulloblastoma is a

heterogenous disease comprising four broad molecular subgroups—WNT, SHH, Group 3, and Group 4 respectively, resulting in the incorporation of molecular/genetic information in 5th edition of WHO classification and contemporary risk-stratification. Concerns regarding therapy-related late toxicity in long-term survivors have led to systematic attempts at treatment de-intensification in good-risk medulloblastoma.

Given the excellent survival (>90%) of WNT-pathway medulloblastoma, prospective clinical trials have focused on optimization of therapy to balance survival versus quality of survival. The currently accepted definition of low-risk WNT-pathway medulloblastoma includes children