68 patients with oligodendrogliomas treated with radiotherapy +/- chemotherapy. After filtering, 1697 genes were obtained, including 134 associated with progression-free survival: 35 with a better prognosis and 99 with a poorer one. Eight genes (ST3GAL6, QPCT, NQO1, EPHX1, CST3, S100A8, CHI3L1, and OSBPL3) whose risk score remained statistically significant after adjustment for prognostic factors in multivariate analysis were selected in more than 60% of cases were associated with shorter progression-free survival.

They found an eight-gene signature associated with a higher risk of rapid relapse after treatment in patients with oligodendrogliomas. This finding could help clinicians identify patients who need more intensive treatment [1].

1)
Gilhodes J, Meola A, Cabarrou B, Peyraga G, Dehais C, Figarella-Branger D, Ducray F, Maurage CA, Loussouarn D, Uro-Coste E, Cohen-Jonathan Moyal E, Pola Network. A Multigene Signature Associated with Progression-Free Survival after Treatment for IDH Mutant and 1p/19q Codeleted Oligodendrogliomas. Cancers (Basel). 2023 Jun 6;15(12):3067. doi: 10.3390/cancers15123067. PMID: 37370678; PMCID: PMC10296584.