

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 <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Gilhodes J, Meola A, Cabarro 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.

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