

Novartis is pleased to announce the results of the phase 3 study of SEGA in patients with

subependymal giant cell **TSC**

astrocytoma.

The study, known as **SEGA**, evaluated the efficacy and safety of SEGA in patients with

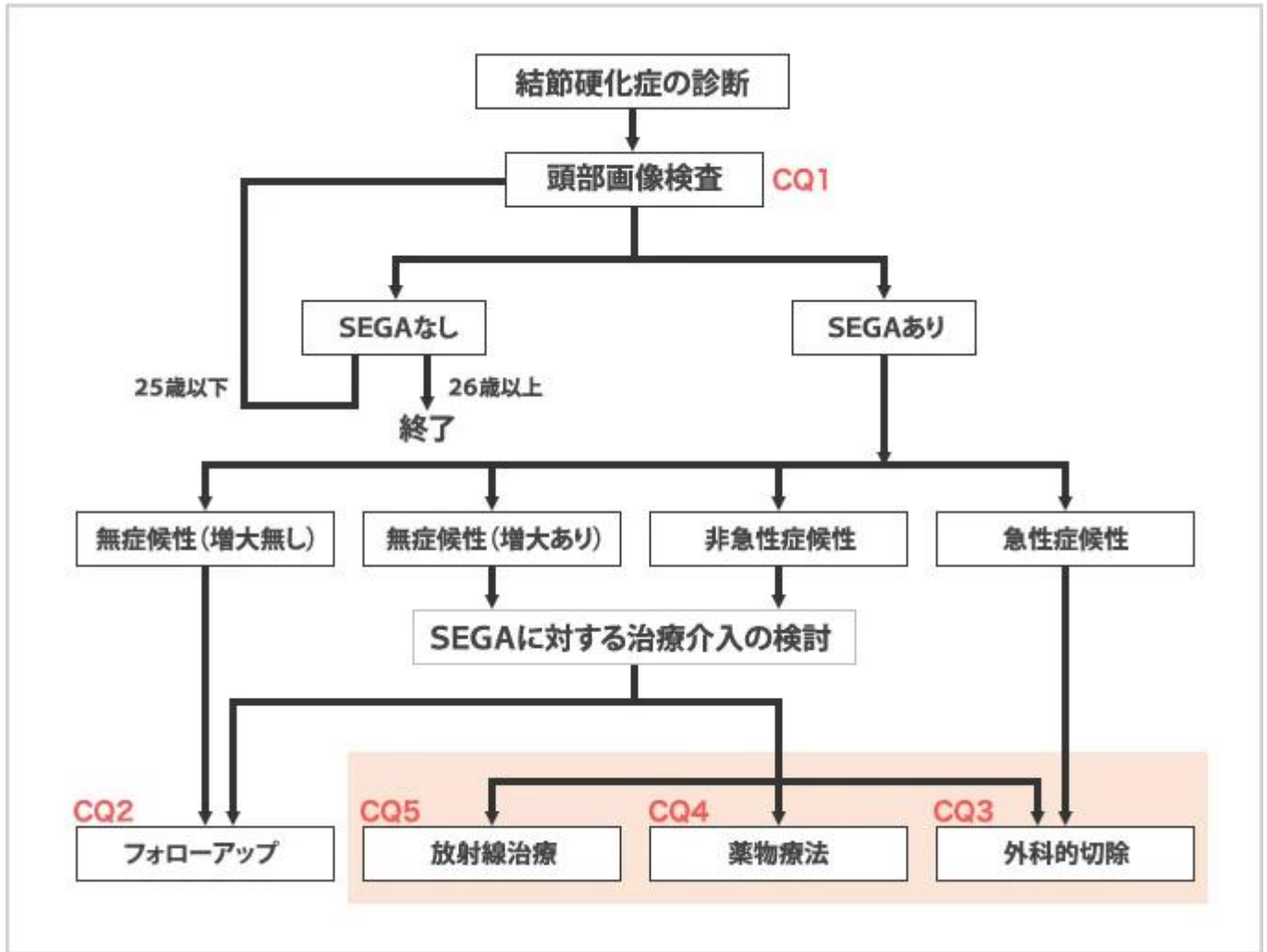
subependymal giant cell **SEGA** astrocytoma.

In a phase 3, randomized, controlled study, patients with subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA) were treated with SEGA or placebo. The primary endpoint was the percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 24 weeks. Secondary endpoints included the percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 52 weeks, the percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 104 weeks, and the percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 156 weeks. The study also evaluated the safety and tolerability of SEGA. The results of the study showed that SEGA was significantly more effective than placebo in reducing the number of seizures in patients with SEGA. The percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 24 weeks was significantly higher in the SEGA group than in the placebo group. The percentage of patients who were seizure-free at 52 weeks, 104 weeks, and 156 weeks was also significantly higher in the SEGA group than in the placebo group. The study also showed that SEGA was well-tolerated and had a favorable safety profile. The most common side effects were headache, dizziness, and fatigue. There were no serious side effects reported in the study.

The study was conducted by Novartis and its partners, including the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), the University of Michigan, and the University of Washington. The study was funded by Novartis. The results of the study were presented at the 2014 American Epilepsy Society meeting in San Francisco, California. The study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov under the identifier NCT01471545.

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Image



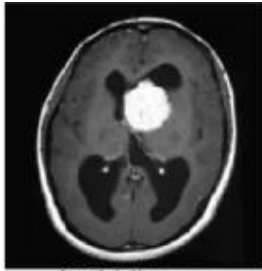
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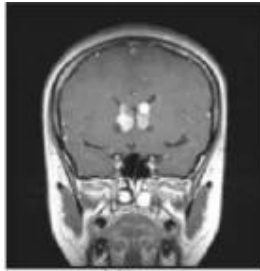
SEGA cortical tuber subependymal nodule SEN SEN SEGA 1 SEGA 2 caudothalamic groove 1 1cm 2 1^o SEGA SEGA

1

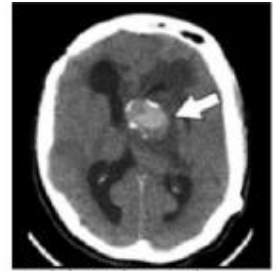
Image



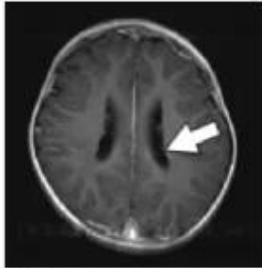
水頭症を伴うSEGA



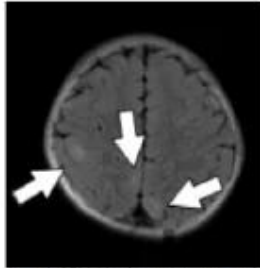
両側性SEGA



腫瘍内出血を起こしたSEGA



上衣下結節 (subependymal nodule: SEN)



大脳皮質結節 (cortical tuber)

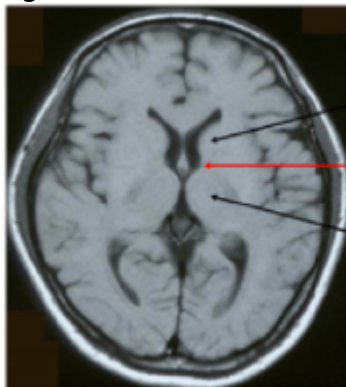
2 SEGA International Tuberos Sclerosis Complex Consensus Conference 2012

caudothalamic groove

1cm

2

Image



尾状核 (caudate nucleus)

尾状核視床溝 (Caudothalamic groove)

視床 (thalamus)

SEN 5-10mm SEGA SEGA MRI CT

-

SEGA ① ② ③ ④ 3^{1,2}

3 SEGA

subclinical

Background

Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is a neurogenetic disorder characterized by the presence of hamangiomas (cortical tubers) in the brain, which are thought to be the primary cause of epilepsy in these patients.

The goal of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of everolimus for the treatment of subependymal giant cell astrocytomas (SEGAs) associated with TSC.

Patients were included in the study if they had a confirmed diagnosis of TSC and a histologically verified SEGAs. The primary endpoint was the percentage of patients with a radiologically confirmed partial or complete response (CR) to treatment. Secondary endpoints included the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR), the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR), and the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR).

Patients were treated with everolimus at a dose of 10 mg/m² daily for 28 days. The study was a phase 3, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. The primary endpoint was the percentage of patients with a radiologically confirmed partial or complete response (CR) to treatment. Secondary endpoints included the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR), the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR), and the percentage of patients with a clinical response (CR).

The study was conducted in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) at the participating centers.

Methods

1) Roth J, Roach ES, Bartels U, et al. Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma: diagnosis, screening, and treatment. Recommendations from the International Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Consensus Conference 2012. *Pediatr Neurol.* 2013; 49(6): 439-44. [PMID: 24138953]

2) Krueger DA, Northrup H; International Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Consensus Group. Tuberous sclerosis complex surveillance and management: recommendations of the 2012 International Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Consensus Conference. *Pediatr Neurol.* 2013; 49(4): 255-65. [PMID: 24053983]

3) Franz DN, Belousova E, Sparagana S, et al. Efficacy and safety of everolimus for subependymal giant cell astrocytomas associated with tuberous sclerosis complex (EXIST-1): a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet.* 2013; 381(9861): 125-32. [PMID: 23158522]

SEGA MRI CT

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SEGA MRI CT 2C

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CQ3

SEGA

□□

SEGA 2C

- □□□□

CQ4

SEGA mTOR

□□

SEGA mTOR 2C

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CQ5

SEGA

□□

SEGA 2D

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Minds 2014□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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Image

表5-1 推奨作成のための、エビデンス総体の総括
(アウトカム全般のエビデンスの強さ)

A(強)	効果の推定値に強く確信がある
B(中)	効果の推定値に中程度の確信がある
C(弱)	効果の推定値に対する確信は限定的である
D(とても弱い)	効果の推定値がほとんど確信できない

「監修:福井次矢・山口直人, 編集:森實敏夫・吉田雅博・小島原典子, Minds診療ガイドライン作成の手引き2014. 医学書院, 2014」より引用

Image

- 例)
- 1) 患者Pに対して治療 I を行うことを推奨する(1A)
=(強い推奨、強い根拠に基づく)
 - 2) 患者Pに対して治療 C にくらべ治療 I を行うことを提案する(2C)
=(強い推奨、弱い根拠に基づく)
 - 3) 患者Pに対して治療 C も治療 I も行わないことを提案する(2D)
=(弱い推奨、とても弱い根拠に基づく)
 - 4) 患者Pに対して治療 I を行わないことを強く推奨する(1B)
=(強い推奨、中程度の根拠に基づく)

「監修:福井次矢・山口直人, 編集:森實敏夫・吉田雅博・小島原典子, Minds診療ガイドライン作成の手引き2014. 医学書院, 2014」より引用

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- 1) Curatolo P, et al. Eur J Paediatr Neurol 2012; 16: 582-586
- 2) Moavero R et al. Childs Nerv Syst 2010; 26:1495-1504
- 3) Wu JY, et al. Neurology. 2010; 74: 392-398
- 4) Jansen FE et al. Epilepsia. 2007; 48: 1477-1484
- 5) Kossoff EH et al. Epilepsia. 2005; 46: 1684-1686
- 6) Krueger DA, et al. N Engl J Med 2010; 363: 1801-1811

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