

# Index

## A

Acinic cell carcinoma (ACC), 205, 314, 316  
  characteristics, 216  
  molecular aspects, 215  
  oncologic management, 216

Acquired nevi, 197

Acute leukemia  
  classification, 94  
  defined, 89  
  genetic alterations, 100

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)  
  asparaginase therapy, 69  
  BCR-ABL1 fusion, 70  
  bone marrow blasts, 89  
  clinical presentation, 90  
  methotrexate therapy, 69  
  morphology, 90–91  
  survival rates, 67

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), 89  
  clinical presentation, 90  
  genetic alterations, 98–99  
  molecular and cytogenetic subtypes, 96  
  morphology, 90

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (AdCC), 212–214  
  characteristic translocation, 214  
  growth patterns, 212  
  molecular aberrations, 214  
  therapeutic options, 214

Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC)  
  gene, 284, 293

Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC)  
  syndrome, 283

Alagille syndrome, 302

ALK mutations and amplification, 154

Allele-specific PCR (ASPCR), 18–19

All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA), 81

Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), 282

Alternative lengthening of telomeres (ALT), 155

Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, 178

Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS), 184

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL), 117

Aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC), 185

Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (AFH), 174

Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, 76

Antibody-drug conjugates, 73

ARID1A and 1B mutations and amplification, 155

Array CGH (aCGH), 39–41

ASAPI, 294

Astrocytic tumors, 138

AT-rich interactive domain (ARID) 1A and 1B, 155

ATRX mutations, 155

Atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumor (ATRT), 147, 181

AZD1775, 72

## B

B lymphoblastic leukemia (BALL)  
  genetic alterations, 94–97  
  molecular and cytogenetic subtypes, 95

Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome, 272, 273

BAP1, 195

BCOR ITD, 336

BCOR rearranged sarcomas, 182–183

BCR-ABL1, 95, 102

- Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome (BWS), 283, 332
- Benign epithelial tumor, 203
- Benign melanocytic proliferations (nevi), 196
- Benign mesenchymal tumors, 203
- $\beta$ -catenin, 316
- Bevacizumab, 75
- Bile salt export pump (BSEP) disease, 302
- Bioinformatics, 37
- Biphasic neoplasms, 183–185
- Bispecific T-cell engagers, 78–79
- Blinatumomab, 78
- Blue nevi, 198, 199
- Bortezomib, 80–81
- BRAF*, 103, 195–197, 227
- BRAF* V600E mutations, 139, 141, 142, 228, 335
- BRD4*, 247
- BRD4-NUT, 247
- Break-apart FISH, 27
- Brentuximab vedotin, 73–74
- Burkitt lymphoma, 115
  - clinical presentation, 114
  - cytogenetics and molecular analysis, 115
- Burkitt-like lymphoma with 11q aberration, 115
- C**
- Cancer-associated alterations, 7
- Cancer cells
  - aberrant epigenetic regulation, 80
  - aberrant signaling, 70–73
    - pazopanib, 71
    - ruxolitinib, 71
    - serine/threonine kinase inhibitors, 72–73
    - tyrosine kinase inhibitors, 70
  - WEE1 inhibitor, 71–72
  - bevacizumab, 75
  - brentuximab vedotin, 73
  - denosumab, 75
  - ganitumab, 74
  - gemtuzumab ozogamicin, 74
  - glembatumumab vedotin, 74
  - immunotherapy (*see* Immunotherapy)
  - metabolic dependencies in
    - asparaginase, 69
    - difluoromethylornithine, 69, 70
    - methotrexate, 69
- Cancer karyotyping procedure, 56
- Cancer Moonshot initiative, 68
- Capillary electrophoresis, 34
- Carcinoma(s)
  - adenoid cystic, 212–213
  - mucoepidermoid, 211
  - thyroid, 220–222
- Cardiac fibroma, 171, 245
- Catalyzed reporter deposition (CARD), 24
- CCL5, 214
- CCR5 expression, 214
- CD117, 255, 256
- CEBPA* mutations, 109
- Cell-free DNA (cfDNA), 50
- Cellular blood DNA, 50
- Centromere enumeration probes (CEPs), 21
- CGH, *see* Comparative genomic hybridization
- Childhood adenopathy, 112
- Childhood leukemias
  - chronic myelogenous leukemia, 102–103
    - clinical presentation, 90
    - definition, 89
    - juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia, 103
    - leukemia associated with Down syndrome, 101–102
    - minimal residual disease, 100–101
    - myeloproliferative neoplasms, 104
  - pathology, 90–100
    - genetic alterations, 94–97
    - immunophenotyping, 91–94
    - morphology, 90–91
- Childhood lymphomas
  - anaplastic large cell lymphoma, 117
  - Burkitt lymphoma, 114–115
  - diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 112–114
  - Hodgkin lymphoma, 117–119
  - pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma, 116
  - pediatric-type follicular lymphoma, 115
  - peripheral T-cell lymphomas, 116–117
- Children's Hepatic tumors International Collaboration (CHIC) database, 282
- Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells, 77–78
- Cholangioblastic hepatoblastoma, 286
- Chondroblastoma, 186
- Chromogenic in situ hybridization (CISH), 24
- Chromosomal aneusomies, 25
- Chromosomal deletion, 154
- Chromosomal gain, 154
- Chromosomal translocations, 26
- Chromosome 7 loss, 111
- Chromosome structure, 5
- Chromothripsis, 144, 155
- Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), 102–103

- BCR-ABL1 fusion, 70  
 CIC-DUX4 rearranged sarcoma, 177, 182–183  
 Circulating tumor cells (CTCs), 49  
 Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA), 50, 51  
 CISH, *see* Chromogenic in situ hybridization  
 Cis-retinoic acid, 81  
 Classical Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis, 118, 119  
 Clear-cell sarcoma of the kidney (CCSK)  
   characteristics, 335  
   gene expression analysis, 337  
   patterns, 335  
 Codons, 5  
 Colonic juvenile polyps, 260  
 Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH), 39–41  
 Congenital hemangiomas, 175  
 Congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium (CHPRE), 264  
 Congenital melanocytic nevus, 198  
 Congenital mesoblastic nephroma (CMN)  
   cellular, 337, 338  
   clinical features, 337  
   histologic subtypes, 337  
   mixed, 338  
 Congenital nevi, 196, 197  
 Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency (CMMRD), 264, 268  
 Conventional osteosarcomas, 186  
 Cowden syndrome, 272  
 Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, 271–272  
*CRTC1*, 210  
*CTNNB1* ( $\beta$ -catenin), 302  
 Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA4), 76, 77
- D**  
 Dasatinib, 70, 71  
 Denosumab, 75  
 Denys-Drash syndrome, 332  
 Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), 3, 4  
   DNA content, 153  
 Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP), 173  
 Desmoid fibromatosis, 171, 256  
 Desmoplastic small round cell tumor (DSRCT), 180–181  
*DICER1* mutation, 241  
 Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), 113  
 Difluoromethylornithine (DFMO), 69–70  
 Digital PCR, 18–19
- Dinutuximab, 76  
 DLK1, 288, 294, 297  
 DNAJB1, 313  
 Double-expressor lymphomas, 114  
 Double-hit lymphoma, 114  
 Double-staining CISH, 24  
 Down syndrome-associated acute lymphoid leukemia (DS-ALL)  
   clinical presentation, 101  
   definition, 101  
   pathology, 101–102  
 Down syndrome-associated acute myeloid leukemia (DS-AML)  
   genetic alterations, 102  
   immunophenotyping and MRD, 102  
   morphology, 101  
 Dysplastic nodule, 302, 303, 305, 310
- E**  
 Early T-cell precursor (ETP), 97, 98  
 EGFR pathway, 294  
 Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, 179  
 Embryonal tumors, 147  
 Ependymoma, 144–145  
 Epithelioid hemangioendotheliomas, 176  
 Epithelioid neoplasms, 183–185  
 Epithelioid sarcoma, 183  
*ERBB4*, 294  
*ETV6*, 109, 215  
*ETV6-NTRK3* fusion, 215, 337  
 Everolimus, 72  
 Ewing sarcoma, 177, 180–182, 185, 186  
 Ewing sarcoma family tumors (EFTs)  
   *BCOR* rearrangements, 182  
   characteristics, 180–183  
   *CIC-DUX4* rearrangement, 182  
   DSRCT, 180  
   extrarenal rhabdoid tumor, 181–182  
*EWSR1* rearrangements, 212, 217  
 Exons, 5  
 Extrarenal rhabdoid tumor, 181–182
- F**  
 Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), 284, 316  
   adenomatous polyps, 263  
   characteristics, 263  
   colonic polyps, 263  
   molecular and genetic features, 267–268  
   pathologic features, 264–267  
 Familial juvenile polyposis, 257

- Fibroblastic/myofibroblastic neoplasm  
 differential diagnosis, 169  
 molecular and genetic features, 169, 170
- Fibrolamellar HCC (FLHCC), 301  
 characteristics, 310  
 molecular genetics of, 312–313  
 pathology, 311–312
- Fibromas, 171
- Fibromatosis, 171–173  
 desmoid-type, 171  
 hyaline, 172  
 palmar, 172  
 plantar, 172  
 superficial, 172
- Fine-needle aspiration (FNA), 53
- Flow FISH, 28
- Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), 47  
 advantages, 22, 24  
 chromosomal aneusomies, 25  
 chromosomal translocations, 26–27  
 circulating tumor cells, 22  
 CODFISH, 27  
 description, 20  
 disadvantages, 25  
 FICTION, 27  
 Flow FISH, 28  
 probes, 21–22  
 procedure, 23  
 quantitative FISH, 28  
 segmental deletions, 25  
 signals and detection, 24  
 single gene amplification, 26  
 single-molecule, 28  
 spectral karyotyping, 28  
 targets, 21–22  
 tissue microarray FISH, 28
- Fluorescent technology, 34
- Follicular adenomas (FAs), 222
- Follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC), 227
- Formalin fixation, 52
- Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE)  
 tissue  
 advantages, 52  
 DNA fragments from, 52  
 FISH analysis, 52, 53  
 NGS applications, 52  
 RNA from, 52
- Free-floating plasma nucleic acids, 50
- Fundic glandular cysts, 264
- Fusion FISH, 26
- G**
- Ganglioneuroblastoma, 151, 153
- Ganglioneuroma, 151
- Ganitumab, 74–75
- Gardner's syndrome, 264
- Gastric juvenile polyps, 260
- Gastric polyps, 258
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), 71  
 characteristics, 251  
 differential diagnosis, 255  
 esophageal, 255  
 malignant small bowel, 254  
 molecular and genetic features, 256–257  
 occur in, 253  
 pathologic features, 252–256  
 pediatric, 254  
 signs, 251
- GATA2* mutations, 108
- Gemtuzumab ozogamicin, 74
- Gene expression, 4  
 analysis of HCC, 309–310  
 profiling, 41–42
- Genomic Assessment Improves Novel Therapy  
 (GAIN) consortium study, 82
- Giant cell fibroblastoma (GCF), 173, 174
- Giant cell tumor of bone, 185, 186
- Glembatumumab vedotin, 74
- Glial tumors, molecular features of, 143
- Glycogen synthetase kinase 3 $\beta$  (GSK3 $\beta$ ), 293
- GNAQ*, 199
- GPC3* gene, 284
- Group 3 and 4 medulloblastomas, 146
- H**
- H3F3A* mutations, 141
- Heat shock protein 70 (HSP 70), 305
- Hemangioendotheliomas, Kaposiform and  
 epithelioid, 176
- Hemangiomas, 175–176, 205
- Hematolymphoid neoplasm, 89  
 anaplastic large cell lymphoma, 117  
 Burkitt lymphoma, 114  
 childhood leukemias (*see* Childhood  
 leukemias)  
 diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, 112  
 Hodgkin lymphoma, 117  
 myelodysplastic syndromes, 104–111  
 pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma, 116  
 pediatric-type follicular lymphoma, 115  
 peripheral T-cell lymphomas, 116
- Hemihypertrophy, 283
- Hepatoblastoma (HB)  
 AFP as prognostic indicator, 282–283  
 cholangioblastic, 286  
 chromosomal alterations in, 292  
 clinical features, 282–285  
 crowded fetal/fetal with mitoses, 285  
 embryonal, 286  
 epithelial, 285

- etiology, 281
  - immunohistochemistry (IHC) as biologic indicators, 287–291
  - incidence, 281
  - macrotrabecular, 286
  - methylation studies in, 295–296
  - mixed epithelial and mesenchymal, 287
  - molecular markers of prognosis, 296–300
  - molecular pathways, 293–295
  - pathology of, 284–285
  - pleomorphic/anaplastic fetal/epithelial, 286
  - in polyposis, 284
  - small cell undifferentiated, 286
  - syndromic associations, 283–285
  - teratoid, 287
  - well-differentiated fetal HB, 285
  - Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
    - chromosomal aberrations in, 307
    - clinical features and predisposing conditions, 301–304
    - fibrolamellar, 310–311
    - gene expression analysis of, 309–310
    - immunohistochemistry in, 304–307
    - inflammatory pathways in, 309
    - molecular mechanisms, 307–310
    - pathology of, 302–304
    - pediatric liver tumor, 300–301
  - Hepatocellular neoplasm NOS, 282, 283, 290, 298–300
  - HGF/Met signaling functions, 309
  - High-grade gliomas
    - with histone 3 mutations, 141–142
    - without histone 3 mutations, 142–146
  - Histiocytoid cardiomyopathy (HC)
    - characteristics, 243
    - clinical features, 243
    - etiopathogenesis, 245
    - and microphthalmia, 245
    - prevalent in, 243
  - Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors, 80
  - Histone methylation, 80
  - Histone methyltransferases, 227
  - HMG2*, 205
  - Hodgkin lymphoma
    - brentuximab vedotin, 73–74
    - characterization, 117
    - classical, 118–119
    - diagnosis, 118
    - WHO classification, 118
  - HRAS*, 195, 200
  - hSNF5/IN11* gene, 297
  - Human genome, 5
  - Hyaline fibromatosis, 172
  - Hypermethylation, 232
  - Hypermethylation defects, 295
  - Hyperparathyroidism, 231
- I**
- IDH-mutant astrocytomas, 138
  - IDH-wild-type glioblastomas, 138
  - Imatinib
    - in gastrointestinal stromal tumors, 71
    - in pediatric patients, 70
    - Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) ALL patients, 70
  - Immunotherapy, 68
    - antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, 76
    - bispecific T-cell engagers, 78
    - CAR T cells, 77
    - checkpoint inhibitors, 76–77
    - oncolytic viral therapies, 79
    - TCR-based therapy, 79
    - tumor vaccines, 79
  - Indeterminate neoplasms, 173–174
  - Individualized cancer therapy (iCaT)
    - recommendations, 82
  - Indolent lymphomas, 112
  - Infantile fibrosarcoma, 173
  - Infantile hemangiomas, 175
  - Infiltrating astrocytomas, 138
  - Infiltrating low-grade astrocytomas, 141
  - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT), 173, 241–242
  - Inherited bone marrow failure syndromes, 106
  - INI1*, 297
  - International Neuroblastoma Pathology Committee, 151
  - Ion semiconductor sequencing, 35–36
- J**
- Juvenile gastrointestinal polyposis, 257
  - Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML), 103
  - Juvenile polyposis coli, 257
  - Juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS)
    - characteristics, 257–262
    - clinical forms, 257
    - incidence, 257
    - molecular and genetic features, 261–262
    - pathologic features, 258–261
    - symptoms, 257
- K**
- K27M mutations, 141
  - Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma, 176
  - KCNQ1OT1 (LIT1)*, 283
  - KIAA1549-BRAF* fusion, 139
  - Kinase fusions, 200
  - KIT* mutations, 256

**L**

- L1 cellular adhesion molecule (L1-CAM), 78
- Large B-cell lymphoma
  - cell of origin classification, 113
  - with *IRF4* rearrangement, 114
  - MYC* alterations, 114
- Large-cell neuroblastoma, 158–160
- Leukemia associated with Down syndrome, 101–104
- LIN28B expression, 153
- Liver tumors, 281
  - See also Hepatoblastoma (HB)
- Locus-specific identifier (LSI) probe, 21
- Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS), 173
- Lymphangiomas, 205
- Lymphocyte-depleted Hodgkin lymphoma, 118
- Lymphocyte-predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (LPHL), 118
- Lymphocyte-rich classic Hodgkin lymphoma, 118

**M**

- Macrotrabecular hepatoblastoma, 286
- Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST), 178
- Malignant rhabdoid tumor of the kidney (MRTK), 181
- Mammary analogue secretory carcinoma (MASC)
  - characteristics, 214
  - defining features, 215
  - molecular aspects, 215
- MECT1*, 210
- Medullary carcinoma (MC)
  - characteristics, 228
  - conventional treatment, 230
  - development of, 228
  - RET* mutations, 230
- Medullary thyroid carcinoma, 231
- Medulloblastomas
  - description, 145
  - gene expression studies, 145
  - Group 1 tumors, 145, 146
  - Group 2 tumors, 146
  - Group 3 and 4 medulloblastomas, 146
  - molecular and morphologic classification, 145
  - treatment, 145
- Melanocytoses, dermal, 199
- Melanoma
  - metastatic, 199
  - in pediatric population, 195
  - spitzoid, 200
- MERRF*, 245
- Messenger RNA (mRNA), transcription of, 4
- Metanephric adenofibroma (MAF), 334
- Metanephric adenoma (MA), 334
- Metanephric stromal tumor (MST), 334
- Methotrexate, 69
- Methylation-specific PCR, 19–20
- Microarray technology, 39
  - advantages and disadvantages, 42
  - applications, 42
  - comparative genomic hybridization, 39, 40
  - DNA sequence analysis, 40–41
  - gene expression profiling, 41–42
  - general principles, 40
- Microfollicular adenoma, 223
- MicroRNAs, 5, 228, 232
- Microsatellite instability status, 38
- Minimal residual disease (MRD), 100–101
- Minimal residual disease (MRD) targets, 48
- Mini-sequencing, 41
- Mismatch repair genes, 227
- Mitochondrial disorders, 6
- Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), 5–6
- Mixed cellularity Hodgkin lymphoma, 118
- Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice (MATCH) trial, 82
- Molecular testing, in pediatric oncology
  - clinical decisions, 59
  - ethical considerations, 60–63
  - indications for, 46
    - diagnosis, 46–47
    - disease status monitoring, 47–48
    - inherited susceptibility, 48–49
    - prognosis, 47
    - therapeutic guidance, 47
  - next-generation sequencing, 58, 59
  - planning for, 45
  - purpose, 55–56
  - specimen options, 55–58
  - specimen types, 49
    - acellular body fluids, 53–54
    - bone marrow, 49–51
    - buccal swabs and saliva, 54
    - collection/handling procedures, 55
    - cytology specimen, 51–53
    - peripheral venous blood, 49–51
    - skin/fibroblast culture, 54
    - tissue specimens, 51–53
  - targeted therapy recommendation, 59
  - test results, 60–61

- MRD, *see* Minimal residual disease
- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC), 205, 206, 210–212  
 characteristics, 210  
 groups, 210  
 translocation, 210
- Multidrug resistant 3 protein (MDR3)  
 deficiency, 302
- Multiplex PCR, 18
- MYC* alterations, in large B-cell lymphoma, 114
- MYC* family-driven neuroblastomas, 160–161
- MYCN* oncogene  
 amplification, 153–154  
 neuroblastoma, 159
- Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), in children  
 differential diagnosis, 106  
 refractory anemia with excess blasts, 106–107  
 therapy-related myeloid neoplasms, 107
- germline mutations, 108–110  
*ETV6*, 109  
*GATA2* mutations, 108  
*RUNX1* and *CEBPA*, 109–110  
 incidence and classification, 104  
 molecular testing, 111  
 refractory cytopenia of childhood, 105–106  
 somatic mutations, impact of, 110–111
- Myeloproliferative neoplasms, 104
- Myoepithelial tumors  
 characteristics, 216  
 cytogenetic and molecular genetic studies, 217
- Myoepithelioma, 183
- Myofibromatosis, 172
- N**
- NCI-sponsored program, 68
- NDUFA1*, 245
- NDUFB9*, 245
- Nested PCR, 18
- Neuroblastoma  
 with amplified *MYCN* oncogene, 159  
 animal models, precision medicine of, 158  
 chromothripsis, 155  
 conventional, 159  
 definition, 151  
 determination of DNA index, 153  
 hereditary, 154  
 large-cell, 159  
 molecular pathology in precision medicine for, 157–158  
 molecular/genetic characteristics, 152  
*MYC* family-driven, 160–161  
*MYCN* oncogene, 153  
 with *MYC* protein overexpression, 159  
 pathology research, 158–161  
 prognosis, 153  
 risk-grouping system for, 156–157  
 with salt-and-pepper nuclei, 159  
 sporadic, 154  
*TERT* rearrangements, 155  
 tumorigenesis, 151  
 types, 151
- Neurocutaneous melanosis, 197
- Neurotrophins, 152
- Nevi  
 acquired, 197  
 blue, 198  
 congenital, 196  
 melanocytic, 196  
 molecular alterations associated with pediatric, 198  
 Spitz, 200
- The New Approaches to Neuroblastoma Therapy (NANT)  
 consortium, 69
- Next-generation sequencing (NGS), 34, 35, 94  
 applications, 37–39  
 constitutional genetic abnormalities, identification of, 38  
 coverage, 37  
 data analysis, 36–38
- Next-generation sequencing technologies, 107
- Niraparib, 81
- Nivolumab, 77
- Nodular fasciitis  
 characteristics, 170  
 clonal anomalies in, 171
- Non-involving congenital hemangioma (NICH), 175
- Non-WNT/non-SHH medulloblastomas, 146
- NOTCH ligand, 294
- NRAS*, 195, 196  
 mutations, 197
- Nuclear  $\beta$ -catenin, 171, 256, 287, 288, 290, 291, 298, 304, 310, 314
- Nucleic acids, 3, 52, 54, 55
- Nucleoside, 4
- Nucleosomes, 5

- Nucleotides, 4, 5, 7  
*NUT*, 247  
*NUT* midline carcinoma (NMC), 247  
     break-apart FISH, 248  
     karyotype, 248  
*NUTM2B/E*, 336
- O**
- Oligodendroglial tumors, 138  
 Oligodendrogliomas, 138  
 Oncogenes, 7  
 Oncogenesis, 6  
     oncogenes, 7  
     tumor suppressor genes, 7  
 Oncolytic viral therapies, 79  
 Optic gliomas, *see* Pilocytic astrocytomas  
 Osteosarcomas, conventional, 186  
 Oxidative phosphorylation disorders, 6
- P**
- p16, 195  
 p53 pathway, 308  
 p53 protein, 334  
 Pancreatoblastoma (PBL)  
     cytogenetic alterations in, 316–317  
     immunohistochemistry, 314–316  
     molecular aspects, 313  
     molecular genetics, 316  
     pathology, 314  
     prognosis and therapy, 317  
 Papillary RCC (PRCC), 342  
 Papillary thyroid cancer (PTC), 223, 227  
 Parathyroid disease, 231  
 Parathyroid gland neoplasms, 229  
 Parathyroid neoplasms, 231–232  
 Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH),  
     106  
 Paternal uniparental disomy (pUPD), 283  
 Patient-derived xenografts (PDXs), 158  
 PAX8, 222, 227  
 Pazopanib, 71  
*PDGFRA* mutations, 256  
 Pediatric brain tumors, 137  
 Pediatric glial tumors, 138  
 Pediatric low-grade gliomas, *see* Pilocytic  
     astrocytomas  
 Pediatric malignancies  
     cure rates, 67  
     somatic mutations, 67  
 Pediatric melanoma, 195–196  
     molecular alterations associated with, 196  
 Pediatric nodal marginal zone lymphoma, 116  
 Pediatric oncology, 82  
 Pediatric Preclinical Testing Consortium  
     (PPTC), 68  
 Pediatric Preclinical Testing Program (PPTP),  
     68  
 Pediatric-type follicular lymphoma, 115  
 Pembrolizumab, 77  
 Peripheral neuroblastic tumors (pNTs), types,  
     151  
 Peripheral T-cell lymphomas, 116, 117  
 Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS)  
     diagnosis of, 268  
     incidence, 268  
     molecular and genetic features, 271  
     pathologic features, 269–271  
 Ph-like ALL, 97  
*PIK3CA*, 175  
 PIK3CA-PTEN-AKT-mTOR pathway, 227  
 Pilocytic astrocytomas  
     *BRAF* gene rearrangement, 139  
     clinical behavior and prognosis, 140  
     histomorphologic features, 139  
     molecular alteration, 139  
     *NF1* gene inactivation, 139  
*PLAG1* rearrangements, 205  
 Plasma DNA-based testing, 57  
 Plasma nucleic acid testing, 55  
 Pleomorphic adenoma (PA), 203, 205–210  
 Pleomorphic epithelial, 298  
 Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma, 180  
 Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (PXA), 140,  
     141  
 Pleuropulmonary blastoma (PPB)  
     clinical features, 239–241  
     *DICER1* mutation, 241  
     extrapulmonary manifestations, 239  
     tumor susceptibility, 239  
     type I, 240  
     type II, 240  
     type III, 240  
 Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)  
     inhibitor, *see* Niraparib  
 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)  
     advantages, 24  
     allele-specific PCR, 18  
     applications, 14–15  
     digital PCR, 19  
     disadvantages, 14  
     DNA polymerases, 11–12  
     fusion genes, identification of, 15  
     methylation-specific PCR, 19  
     multiplex PCR, 18  
     nested PCR, 18  
     point mutations, 15  
     primers, 10–11  
     procedure, 11–13



- product assessment, 13
  - real-time PCR, 16
  - reverse transcriptase PCR, 15
  - sensitivity and specificity, 9
  - template for, 10–11
  - Polyposis syndromes, molecular genetic features of, 262
  - Posterior fossa ependymoma, 144
  - POU5F1* translocation, 212
  - PRETEXT staging system, 282
  - Primary bone tumors, 185, 186
  - PRKACA* locus, 313
  - Proteasome inhibitor, *see* Bortezomib
  - Proteus syndrome, 272
  - Proto-oncogenes, 7
  - PTEN hamartoma syndrome
    - definition, 272
    - molecular genetic features, 274–275
    - pathologic features, 273–274
  - Purines, 3
  - Pyogenic granulomas, 175
  - Pyrimidines, 3
- Q**
- Quantitative FISH, 28
  - Quantitative PCR (qPCR), 16, 56
- R**
- Radiation therapy, for ependymomas, 144
  - RANK ligand inhibitor, 75
  - Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma (RICH), 175
  - RAS* mutations, 230
  - Real-time PCR, 15–18
  - Red blood cells (RBCs), 49
  - Reed-Sternberg cells, 117, 118
  - Refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), 106–107
  - Refractory cytopenia of childhood (RCC), 105–106
  - Renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
    - classification, 342
    - diagnostic criteria, 342
    - prevalence, 339
    - type 1, 342
    - type 2, 342
    - types, 339
  - Renal tumors, incidence, 331
  - RET* mutations, 230
  - Retinoic acid, 81
  - Reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR), 15–16
  - Rhabdoid tumor of the kidney (RTK)
    - characteristics, 339
    - missense mutations, 339
    - polyphenotypic differentiation, 339
    - substantial majority, 339
  - Rhabdomyosarcoma
    - alveolar, 178
    - classification of, 178, 179
    - diagnosis, 178
    - embryonal, 179
    - morphologic features, 177
    - pleomorphic, 180
    - spindle cell and sclerosing, 179, 180
  - Rituximab, 76
  - RUNX1* mutations, 109
- S**
- Salivary gland neoplasms, 204, 206
  - Salivary gland tumors, 217
    - in adolescents, 203
    - in children, 203, 205
  - Sanger sequencing technique
    - dideoxynucleotides, 33
    - length limit, 34
    - “shotgun” approach, 34
  - Sarcomas, 173–174
    - Ewing, 180–182, 185, 186
    - synovial, 184
  - Second generation sequencing, *see* Next-generation sequencing (NGS) technique
  - Segmental chromosomal loss/gain, 154
  - Segmental deletions, 25–26
  - Sequencing by oligonucleotide ligation and detection (SOLiD), 36–37
  - “Sequencing by synthesis”, 34
  - SHH-activated medulloblastomas, 146
  - Sialoblastomas
    - characteristics, 216
    - molecular aspects, 215
    - molecular genetics in, 216
  - Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome (SGBS), 283, 284, 332
  - Single gene amplification, 26
  - Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), 156
  - Single-molecule FISH, 28
  - Single-molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing, 35–36
  - Small blue cell tumor, 177
  - Small cell undifferentiated hepatoblastoma, 286
  - Soft tissue sarcomas, 169
  - Solexa/Illumina sequencing, 35
  - Spectral karyotyping (SKY), 28
  - Spinal ependymomas, 144

Spindle cell and sclerosing  
     rhabdomyosarcomas, 179, 180  
 Spitz nevi, 200  
 Spitzoid neoplasms, 196  
 Splicing process, 4  
 SS18(SYT)-SSX translocation, 256  
 Stand Up to Cancer, 68  
*STK11* gene, 271  
 Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA),  
     72  
 Succinate dehydrogenase (SDH)-deficient  
     tumors, 256  
 Superficial fibromatosis, 172  
 Supratentorial ependymoma, 144  
 SWI-SNF complex, 227  
 Synovial sarcoma, 184, 256

## T

TARGET initiative, 68  
 T cell factor (TCF) family, 293  
 T-cell lymphomas, 116  
 T-cell receptor (TCR)-based therapy, 79  
 Telomerase pathway, 307–308  
 Telomerase reverse transcriptase (*TERT*)  
     activation, 307  
 Telomerase reverse transcriptase (*TERT*)  
     promoter mutations, 307–308  
 Telomerase reverse transcriptase (*TERT*)  
     rearrangements, 155, 162  
 Temsirolimus, 72–73  
 Teratoid HB, 287  
*TFE3*, 341  
 Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms (tMN),  
     107, 111  
 Thyroid adenomas, 220–222  
 Thyroid cancer, 217, 218  
 Thyroid carcinoma  
     hereditary syndromes associated with, 226  
     molecular pathology and cytogenetics,  
       220–222  
     types and distribution, 219  
 Thyroid gland neoplasms, 224  
 TIE2/TEK, 175  
 Tight junction protein deficiency (TJP2)  
     defects, 302  
 Tissue microarray FISH (TMA FISH), 28  
 T lymphoblastic leukemia (TALL)  
     clinical presentation, 90  
     genetic mutations, 97–98  
*TP53*, 72, 227  
     genetic alterations, 214  
     *TP53* mutations, 308–309

Transcription of RNA, 4  
 Transitional liver cell tumor (TLCT), 298  
 Translation process, 4  
 Triple-hit lymphoma, 114  
 Tuberosus sclerosis, 72  
 Tumor DNA content, 153  
 Tumor mutation burden (TMB), 38  
 Tumor suppressor genes, 7–8  
 Tumor vaccines, 79–80  
 Tumor-derived exosomes, 50  
 Tumors, 331  
     kidney (*see* Renal tumors)  
 Tyramide signal amplification (TSA), 24  
 Tyrosine kinase inhibitors, 70–71  
 Tyrosine kinase receptors, 152

## U

Upstream binding transcription factor (UBTF),  
     161

## V

Vascular tumors  
     benign, 175–176  
     incidence, 174–175  
     of intermediate malignancy, 176  
*VEGFR3* mutations, 175  
 Vorinostat, 80

## W

WAGR syndrome, 332  
 Well-differentiated fetal HB (WDF HB), 285  
 Whole chromosome painting (WCP) probes,  
     21  
 Whole-genome methylation profiling, 137  
 Wilms tumor (WT)  
     abnormal accumulation, 334  
     clinical features, 331  
     comprehensive genomic analysis, 335  
     diagnosis, 332  
     genetic pathogenesis, 335  
     molecular alterations, 332  
     potent mediator, 332  
     sequence variants, 332  
     subclassified anaplastic, 332–334  
 Wnt/beta-catenin pathway, 293–295  
 WNT-activated medulloblastomas, 145, 146

## Y

YWHAЕ, 336