

Management of neuroblastoma in limited-resource settings

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Neuroblastoma (NB) is a heterogeneous disease with variable outcomes among countries. Little is known about NB in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

AIM

The aim of this review was to evaluate regional management protocols and challenges in treating NB in paediatric oncology units in LMICs compared to high-income countries (HICs).

METHODS

PubMed, Global Health, Embase, SciELO, African Index Medicus and Google Scholar were searched for publications with keywords pertaining to NB, LMICs and outcomes. Only English language manuscripts and abstracts were included. A descriptive review was done, and tables illustrating the findings were constructed.

RESULTS

Limited information beyond single-institution experiences regarding NB outcomes in LMICs was available. The disease characteristics varied among countries for the following variables: sex, age at presentation, MYCN amplification, stage and outcome. LMICs were found to be burdened with a higher percentage of stage 4 and high-risk NB compared to HICs. Implementation of evidence-based treatment protocols was still a barrier to care. Many socioeconomic variables also influenced the diagnosis, management and follow-up of patients with NB.

CONCLUSION

Patients presented at a later age with more advanced disease in LMICs. Management was limited by the lack of resources and genetic studies for

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improved NB classification. Further research is needed to develop modified diagnostic and treatment protocols for LMICs in the face of limited resources.

Key words: Neuroblastoma; Limited resources; Management; Outcomes; Low- and middle-income countries

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Core tip: Neuroblastoma (NB) is a childhood malignancy of the sympathetic system that accounts for a large percentage of the childhood malignancy mortality. The heterogenous presentation contributes to various treatment challenges especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). NB in LMICs has not been investigated beyond single institutions, but the limited reports differ from those in high-income countries (HICs). The incidence of NB in LMICs has been reported to be lower than HICs, but the disease presents with a higher incidence of high-risk and advanced disease. Furthermore, the limited resources in these countries contribute to the challenges in the management of NB that leads to a high mortality rate. The genetic profile of NB in LMICs is also not known due to limited capacity to perform genetic investigations. This article aims to comprehensively describe NB in LMICs.

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INTRODUCTION

The burden of disease in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is predominantly infectious in origin^[1,2]. Yet, it is shifting towards non-communicable diseases such as congenital diseases, malignancies and road traffic incidents^[2,3]. To date, the focus in research has been on communicable paediatric diseases with the World Health Organization's initial integrated management of childhood illness programme being one example^[2]. Building the capacity of health care professionals to identify childhood malignancies has not been optimal^[4]. This possibly explains the 28%-49% childhood malignancy gap reported between LMICs and high-income countries (HICs)^[5].

Neuroblastoma (NB) data from HICs are well documented, whereas data from LMICs are limited. NB, predominantly a childhood malignancy, remains a major contributor to childhood cancer mortality and accounts for up to 15% of paediatric malignancy-related deaths^[6]. Even with increased-intensity treatment in HICs, the five-year overall survival (OS) remains approximately 60%^[7]. However, there is a major divide between HICs and LMICs due to the advances in diagnostics, treatment options and outcomes of NB in HICs^[8].

Because of the variability of NB symptoms, they can easily be misdiagnosed as infections, bone marrow failure, neuropathology and obstructive enteropathies in LMICs by primary health care workers. Nurse-led primary care clinics or general practitioners may not have the expertise to recognise rare diseases in children and are often the first contact versus HICs where the first contact is usually more experienced health care workers^[9].

Early diagnosis is crucial and necessitates a high index of suspicion with appropriate risk stratification and treatment^[5]. The prognosis of NB is determined by a set of well-described prognostic factors that include patient factors (age at diagnosis), biochemical factors (lactate dehydrogenase and ferritin), tumour-related factors (primary site, tumour histology and stage), biological factors (MYCN amplification, ploidy and loss of chromosome 1p) and management factors (post-induction metastatic remission and degree of resection)^[10,11]. NB pathophysiology and biological features, predominantly MYCN status, loss of chromosome 1p and ploidy, determine the spontaneous regression or aggressive growth and spread of metastases but do not explain the international difference in characteristics completely^[6]. Similarly, notable differences in outcomes have been reported for risk classifications between LMICs and HICs with similar therapies^[12-16]. The aim of this narrative review was to evaluate

regional variations in the diagnosis and management of NB in LMICs versus HICs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A comprehensive literature review of publications on PubMed, Global Health, Embase, SciELO, African Index Medicus and Google Scholar with medical subject headings pertaining to NB and outcomes relating to LMICs was done. Search terms included (but were not limited to) "neuroblastoma", "limited resources", "low-income", "middle-income" and names of LMICs. The search was conducted from April 2019 to January 2020 with terms adapted according to search engines without limitations on the date or language, provided that English summaries or abstracts were included. Conference proceedings were included. No authors were contacted regarding publications.

Due to the variability in reporting, nonstandard application of definitions in the reported clinical results, heterogeneous data and paucity of information, the authors constructed limited tables to evaluate clinical and/or biological characteristics to report in the descriptive review.

The systemic literature search retrieved 127 articles, abstracts and documents on NB in LMICs. After removing 11 documents for possible duplicated reporting, the 116 remaining documents consisted of 13 cancer registry-based reports and 103 non-registry-based documents. Twenty-three non-registry-based, nonrandomised studies (two prospective studies and 21 retrospective studies) were selected. All 116 articles, including the remaining 83 articles that were not specific to NB but contained epidemiological and non-interventional data on NB, were utilised to draw descriptive conclusions regarding epidemiological elements and outcomes for NB in the respective countries. Despite significant population numbers, certain LMIC regions were underrepresented in this review due to possible publication bias of reports.

RESULTS

Data from Asia (China, India, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam)^[13,17-22], the Middle East and North Africa (Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Morocco)^[23-28] and the Americas (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay)^[12,16,29-35] were accessible, but reports from sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific Ocean were limited to single reports from the French-African Paediatric Oncology Group (GFAOP) and reunion^[15,36]. The differences between HICs and LMICs could be evaluated from these reports, but complete management and outcome data for interregional variations among LMIC regions were less robust.

Incidence of neuroblastoma in low- and middle-income countries versus high-income countries according to international cancer registries

In sub-Saharan Africa, the incidence of NB was low, ranging from 0.4 cases per million in Niger to 5.9 cases per million in Kenya^[37], compared to HICs such as North America and Europe where the respective incidences were reported as 10.5 and 11.6 cases per million per year in children younger than 15 years^[11,38,39]. South Africa reported an incidence of 2.68 cases per million in children under 15 years of age between 1985 and 2007^[40]. In Argentina, intraregional variations in incidence were demonstrated with a higher incidence being associated with areas of high socioeconomic status^[29]. Yet, the international incidences have remained stable regardless of economic status^[41]. As perinatal and low-risk (LR) NB can be asymptomatic and/or spontaneously regress, underdiagnosis of cases is a possible reason^[5,37] but the degree of discrepancy is not known.

Epidemiology of neuroblastoma in low- and middle-income countries

Difference in age at presentation: In LMICs, the majority of patients were under the age of 5 years, but the percentages of infants reported for China (16.3%) and India (5.9%) (Table 1) were low. The mean or median age of presentation was delayed in some LMICs. In Thailand, the median was 34.8 mo of age and in India as high as 48 mo of age. The median age of presentation in the 16 paediatric oncology units (POUs) of the GFAOP study was 48 mo as well^[15]. The age-standardised rates varied among countries, but the ratio of patients under 12 to 60 mo could be as low as 2.3:1 in Argentina and 1.2: 1 in Brazil compared to an HIC like Germany with a 4:1 ratio

Table 1 Age distribution at diagnosis

Country	n	< 12 mo	< 18 mo	< 60 mo	< 120 mo	< 180 mo	Mean	Median
Asia								
China (2008-2013) ^[17]	59	44%	56%					24
China (2000-2006) ^[18]	98	16.3%	4.1%	53%	21.5%	4%		48
India (1990-2004) ^[19]	103	0%-5.9%	77%-98.1%		1.9%		41	-
Pakistan (2015-2016) ^[20]	70	30%		63%		7%		36
South America								
Argentina (2000-2012) ^[29]	753	30%	52.2%		12.9%	45.3%		26.4
Brazil (1991-2012) ^[30]	258	29%	49%		17%	5%	40.5	28.9
Brazil (1990-2000) ^[16]	125	26%	13%	41%	20%		38.2	33
Middle East and North Africa								
Egypt (2005-2010) ^[23]	142	24.2%	75.8%					30
Egypt (2001-2010) ^[24]	53	22.6%	77.4%					
Iran (1974-2005) ^[25]	219	21.5%		78.5%			40.5	
Iraq (2008-2014) ^[26]	62	30.6%	50%		16.1%	3.2%	37	
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Ethiopia (2010-2013) ^[79]	5	0	40%		40%	20%		
Kenya (1997-2005) ^[44]	22	31.8%	50%		18.2%			60

(Table 2). However, other LMICs such as Cuba (4.8:1), with a good reputation for health care, and Reunion (2.7:1), a French territory in Africa, compared favourably with the United States of America (2.4:1) in this regard (Table 1). The median age of presentation in HICs was reported to be between 17 and 18 mo of age, of whom approximately 40% were diagnosed under 1 year of age^[41]. Many studies have reproduced the 18-mo watershed dividing good prognosis (under the age of 18 mo) and poorer prognosis (over the age of 18 mo). Stage 4 patients were per definition below 12 mo of age with a good prognosis. In HICs, 90% of NB patients were younger than 5 years at diagnosis, with a median age at diagnosis of 19 mo, and 37% of patients had been diagnosed as infants^[11]. The ATRX-gene is associated with advanced-age presentations, especially over 9 years of age, conferring a poorer prognosis in adolescents and adults^[42]. The paucity of genetic studies in LMICs limited the interpretation of gene mutations related to age at diagnosis.

Gender distribution at diagnosis: The GFAOP reported that the male to female ratio for 16 African POU's was 2: 1^[15]. In other LMICs, the male predominance as well as the greater male to female ratio was reproducible (Table 3). The ratios varied from 1.06: 1 to 2: 1. Previous studies from Southern Africa reported a ratio of 1.7:1^[43] in keeping with the male predominance, while a Mexican study reported a lower NB incidence of 2.5-4.1 cases per million per year, in keeping with the situation in other LMICs, yet the male to female ratio of 1.1:1 was similar to HICs^[32]. Kenya also reported a 1: 1 ratio in an LMIC setting^[44]. The incidences based on gender have not been explained by other biological features. These findings were in contrast to the reported surveillance, epidemiology, and end results programme data from North America and European data, according to which a slight male predominance with a ratio of 1.1:1 was noted^[38,45].

Population variations: Population variations related to epidemiology and pathophysiology contributed to a difference in the presentation of high-risk (HR) disease but not non-HR disease^[46]. Independent from social circumstances, certain ethnicities were diagnosed at an older median age (> 20 mo) and had a higher prevalence of stage 4 disease and unfavourable histology tumours (undifferentiated cells)^[46]. Studies amongst Alaskan indigenous ethnicities (a heterogeneous group of Eskimos, Native Indians and Aleuts) reported an incidence of 0.7 cases per million^[47]. In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children were 1.83 times more likely to die from neuroblastoma than nonindigenous children while only contributing 3.7%

Table 2 Incidences of neuroblastoma according to the age at diagnosis

Country	n	< 12 mo	< 60 mo	Ratio < 12: < 60	< 120 mo	< 180 mo	Total incidence
South America							
Argentina (2000-2012) ^[29]	753	32.9	14.6	2.3: 1	2.8	1.0	8.3
Uruguay (2001-2010) ^[35]	69	63.1	18.1	3.4: 1	2.3	0	9.1
Chile (2007-2012) ^[31]	88	21.9	6.7	3.2: 1	2.1	0.3	4.7
Brazil (1998-2002) ^[33]	372	15.3	12.4	1.2: 1	3.8	1.3	5.9
Central America and the Caribbean							
Mexico (1996-2005) ^[32]	72	18.5	5.4	3.4: 1	1.1	0.2	3.8
Cuba (2001-2003) ^[34]	46	3.9	0.8	4.8: 1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Reunion (2005-2011) ^[36]	12	44.1	15.8	2.7: 1	4.1	0	9.6

of diagnoses^[48]. The lower incidence of NB among indigenous ethnicities was not reproduced in LMICs of South America or the Pacific Islands^[49,50].

Variations in tumour characteristics

Difference in stage during presentation: Many LMICs reported stage 4 rates upward of 50%, with India and Pakistan reporting 71.8% and 79% stage 4 tumours respectively (Table 4). Egypt, Pakistan and Iran did not report any patients with stage 1 tumours, while China and India reported 3% and 1% stage 1 diagnosis respectively^[18-20,25]. The GFAOP reported metastatic disease for up to 80% of patients except Burkina Faso and Morocco, where it varied from 20% to 50%^[15]. Kenya reported the highest percentage of metastatic disease at 92.3%^[44]. The data suggested that presentation in LMIC was usually metastatic.

Difference in MYCN amplification: Molecular and genetic diagnostics were not available in the greater number of reports and were recorded as a challenge in the literature^[13,15,51]. In the GFOAP study, only North African countries could determine MYCN status^[15] with Namibia and South Africa reporting MYCN studies in Southern Africa^[44]. MYCN is present in about 20% of tumours^[51,52]. Limited data are available on biological studies, especially genetic studies, in LMICs mainly due to resource constraints. In Iran, MYCN amplification was reported in 80% of NB patients, while Vietnam, Argentina and Egypt respectively reported rates of 17.8%, 20% and 20.8% (Table 4)^[14,17,19].

Intra-risk group classification variability: Age groups, biological information and treatment protocols were not standardised in the literature, due to the development of classifications and changing treatments during the review period. Of note, risk classification was either not possible or was done retrospectively. Management protocols focus on administering risk-based treatments after identification of the classification of each patient yet many patients were treated on the basis of stage^[39]. LMICs concluded that optimal treatment was doubtful due to the suboptimal classification of tumours^[9,15,19]. The International Neuroblastoma Risk Group classification and the Children's Oncology Group classification rely on histological and genetic information (mitosis-karyorrhexis index, MYCN amplification, 11q aberration and DNA ploidy) to determine classification^[11], which is not available in many resource-limited settings. Even when available, the lack of consistent cytogenetic evaluation, as was the case in Argentina, relegated patients in need of high-intensity treatment to LR categories and suboptimal treatment^[12]. Due to the aggressive nature of especially HR NB, palliative rather than curative options have been pursued in LMICs^[11]. Yet, variability in outcomes has been described within each risk class, highlighting that individual assessment is probably suboptimal. Therefore, the International Society for Paediatric Oncology (SIOP)-Paediatric Oncology for Developing Countries (PODC) has adapted the approach to risk stratification with therapy based on available resources and utilising available diagnostic techniques^[11]. The classification relies on age, stage and the common available nonspecific tumour markers ferritin and lactate dehydrogenase for risk classification^[11]. Morocco has

Table 3 Distribution of sex at diagnosis

Country	Total	Male	Female	Ratio M: F
Asia				
Pakistan (2015-2016) ^[20]	70			1.8: 1
India (2000-2017) ^[64]	85	57 (67%)	28 (33%)	2: 1
India (1990-2004) ^[19]	103	76 (74%)	27 (26%)	2.8: 1
Thailand (2000-2007) ^[21]	67	39 (58.2%)	23(34.3%)	1.7: 1
Vietnam (2010-2012) ^[22]	130	76(58.5%)	54 (41.6%)	1.4: 1
China (2008-2013) ^[17]	59	35 (59%)	24 (40.1%)	1.5: 1
China (2000-2006) ^[18]	98			1.3: 1
South America				
Brazil (1991-2012) ^[30]	258	148 (57%)	110 (43%)	1.3: 1
Brazil (1990-2000) ^[16]	125	68 (54.4%)	57 (45.6%)	1.2: 1
Argentina (1999-2015) ^[12]	39	21 (54%)	18 (46%)	1.2: 1
Argentina (2000-2012) ^[29]	971	509 (52%)	462 (48%)	1.1: 1
Middle East and North Africa				
Iran (1974-2005) ^[25]	219			1.9: 1
Iraq (2008-2014) ^[26]	62	37 (59.7%)	25 (40.3%)	1.5: 1
Morocco (2012-2015) ^[27]	40	26 (65%)	14 (35%)	1.8: 1
Egypt (2005-2010) ^[23]	142	68 (51.5%)	64 (48.5%)	1.06: 1
Egypt (2001-2010) ^[24]	53	35 (66%)	18 (35%)	1.9: 1
Egypt (2007-2011) ^[28]	271	169 (62.4%)	102 (37.6%)	1.65: 1
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Northern Nigeria (2003-2009) ^[79]	14	10 (71.4%)	4 (28.6%)	2.5: 1
Southern Africa (South Africa and Namibia) (1983-1997) ^[43]				
Ethiopia (2010-2013) ^[78]	5	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	1.5: 1
Kenya (1997-2005) ^[44]	22	11 (50%)	11 (50%)	1: 1

implemented this classification system in the prospective NB protocol and has concluded that it allowed for more accurate diagnosis and systematic treatment^[27]. For more accurate comparisons across resource-limited settings, classifications such as the SIOP-PODC classification should be standardly applied.

Variable reporting and treatment priorities

Reports from LMICs were predominantly single-institution reports. A multi-institutional survey by the GFAOP^[15] and a review from India including 17 institutions and 11 cities^[5] described the epidemiology, heterogeneous management approaches and outcomes of NB in LMICs^[5]. Sub-Saharan African countries reported lower incidences of NB (3%-7.5%) among childhood malignancies compared to North-African countries (7%-30%)^[15]. The same study identified the limitations of reporting: Plain radiography, ultrasonography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging were available at all centres, but access to imaging studies was variable. None of the sub-Saharan centres had metaiodobenzylguanidine scans. The North African centres had these scans, but only Algeria had consistent access due to government funding^[15]. In Honduras and the Philippines, diagnostic resources were available in large cities but were inaccessible to most patients living in rural areas^[50]. This is a typical problem in LMICs^[53]. An Indian multi-study review concluded that variability in India included treatment protocols, reporting of outcomes and calculation of survival rates^[13]. This conclusion could also be applied to other LMICs. Morocco and Argentina were the only LMICs to describe prospective national studies regarding

Table 4 Disease characteristics of neuroblastoma at diagnosis

Country	n	Stage 1	Stage 4	Non-MYCN amplified	MYCN amplified	Non-HR	HR
Asia							
China (2008-2013) ^[17]	59	6.8%	37.3%	55%	45%	53%	47%
China (2000-2006) ^[18]	98	3%	50%				
India (1990-2004) ^[19]	103	1%	71.8%				
Pakistan (2015-2016) ^[20]	70	0%	79%				> 61.1%
South America							
Argentina (2000-2012) ^[29]	753	12%	55.5%	80%	20%		
Brazil (1991-2012) ^[30]	258	15%	46%	75%	25%		
Brazil (1990-2000) ^[16]	125	7%	64%	53%	47%		
Middle East and North Africa							
Egypt (2005-2010) ^[23]	142	0%	64.7%			24.2%	75.8%
Egypt (2001-2010) ^[24]	53	0%	67.9%	79.2%	20.8%	32%	68%
Iran (1974-2005) ^[25]	219	14.5%	53.8%				
Iraq (2008-2014) ^[26]	62	1.6%	69.4%			45.2%	54.8%
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Kenya (1997-2005) ^[44]	26	0%	92.3%				

HR: High-risk.

NB^[27,29]. This is representative of the diverse, nonstandardised approach to NB in most LMICs. Most studies found a lack of access to biological tests for stratification (based on HIC-validated data), the presentation of advanced disease, poor socioeconomic circumstances and a significant percentage of patients who absconded from treatment^[23,24]. Advanced disease and higher than average percentages of HR disease were described (Table 4). The PODC committee of the SIOP has developed adapted guidelines for the management of NB in LMICs^[11]. Yet, in the field of paediatric oncology, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, a prioritised, stepwise approach has been advised in limited-resource settings, prioritising pain management, supportive care, comorbid diseases and malignancies with a higher incidence and relatively uncomplicated treatment regimens above rare childhood malignancies^[54]. In Africa, only Morocco has published data from standardised prospective NB protocols from four POUs based on the PODC guidelines^[27].

Challenges in improving outcomes

Clinical presentation, index of suspicion and misdiagnosis: Because of its heterogeneous clinical presentation, NB can be challenging to diagnose^[30]. The presenting signs of NB can be similar to those of non-malignant diseases and can confound recognition of the disease^[10,55]. Symptoms of an NB abdominal mass can be misdiagnosed as more common childhood illnesses such as constipation^[56]. In LMICs, similar to HICs, the most common presentation reported in 19%-87% of patients was an abdominal mass (Table 5)^[18,19,23,30]. Other common presentations were nonspecific abdominal pain (22%-73.5%)^[18,30] and fever (25%-65%)^[18,19,23,30], metastatic manifestations such as bilateral proptosis (27%-42.4%)^[19,23], bone pain (19%)^[30] and pancytopenia, and constitutional symptoms such as loss of weight^[56]. The clinical progression of the tumour involves a spectrum of behaviour from aggressive advancement to metastatic disease or spontaneous regression and mature differentiation of cell types such as ganglioneuroma^[29,57]. Health care practitioners must have a high index of suspicion for NB with a varied clinical picture^[55]. Misdiagnosing NB from other abdominal tumours prevents accurate registration of the diagnosis^[29]. In resource-limited settings, the diagnosis of asymptomatic benign clinical types is less common, possibly due to underdiagnosis. Early detection by screening in HICs neither impacted outcomes nor was it cost-effective^[57]. While the incidence was increased during active screening of the disease in the European, North American and Japanese context, surgical

Table 5 Most common clinical presentations in low- and middle-income countries

Asia				
China (2000-2006) ^[18]	Abd pain (73.5%)	Abd mass (54.1%)	Fever (45.9%)	Limb pain (25.5%)
India (1990-2004) ^[19]	Fever (65%)	Abd mass (54%)	Bone pain (31%)	Proptosis (27%)
South America				
Brazil (1991-2012) ^[30]	Fever (25%)	Abd pain (22%)	Abd mass (19%)	Bone pain (19%)
Middle East and North Africa				
Egypt (2005-2010) ^[23]	Abd mass (87%)	Pallor (57.6%)	Fever (45.5%)	Proptosis (42.4%)
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Kenya (1997-2005) ^[44]	Abd mass (53.8%)	Bone pain (50%)	Proptosis (38.5%)	Fever (19.8%)

interventions were increased without improvement of survival^[57].

Access to and assignment of treatment: The number and capacities of POU's varied substantially among LMICs, and capacities also varied among POU's in a single country^[50]. Basic paediatric oncology components were not available in the Philippines and Senegal^[50], while Venezuela and Egypt had adequate intensive care facilities and even transplant services^[50]. This is also true of POU's in South Africa^[44]. Furthermore, paediatric services may not even exist in certain countries or often compete with adult services for resources^[54].

Current treatment protocols are based on risk stratification^[11]. The LMIC reports included treatments over four decades^[13,30]. Therefore, outcomes were predominantly reported per stage and, subsequently, as classification systems evolved, research describing the treatment of LR and intermediate-risk (IR) patients but focussing primarily on HR disease as the greatest NB burden was reported.

In many LMICs, NB treatment choices are limited to mainly chemotherapy, surgery and radiotherapy^[1]. In HR NB, multimodal therapy is of vital importance for cure and five-year OS of up to 60% (Figure 1).

Due to advanced disease at diagnosis, palliative treatment is often the only plausible option (Figure 1). Other challenges for the management of NB include lack of surgical and radiotherapy skills or equipment as well as lack of chemotherapy^[1,11]. Poor outcomes have necessitated the development of palliative strategies, yet many LMICs where drug insecurity is high do not have even basic medicines for palliation^[58]. Resources, drug security and expertise in institutions influence treatment decisions to a similar extent as treatment adherence and response to treatment. The ability of facilities to provide supportive care, in terms of antibiotics, intensive care and granulocyte-stimulating factors, influences decision making regarding the intensity of treatment that patients receive^[10,11].

Treatment protocols utilised in low- and medium-income countries and outcomes:

Over the past decades, guidelines for the treatment of NB have changed as a result of an improved understanding of biological prognostic factors and changing classification systems yet chemotherapy remains based on etoposide and platinum (cisplatin and/or carboplatin) backbones plus dose- and time-intensive administration of chemotherapy^[11]. Some approaches include doxorubicin in the regimens, while the SIOP-PODC treatment guidelines for NB are based on settings relating to the level of supportive care and resources available in a POU^[11]. Indicators for reporting outcomes were not consistent over the same period. Some studies reported according to stage, while others reported according to risk classification.

The GFAOP administered various local and international protocols based on the standard backbone including doxorubicin^[15]. Individual POU's reported a long-term OS of less than 10% for metastatic disease. Tunisia reported an OS of 78% for non-metastatic disease, while Senegal reported an OS (metastatic plus non-metastatic) of 38.9%. The report concluded that with all countries having access to surgical options, the outcomes were "generally poor" and standardised protocols were being developed for multicentre use^[15]. In Morocco, a GFAOP member, a national prospective protocol divided into an HR protocol and a non-HR protocol based on the risk-adapted SIOP-PODC treatment guidelines was studied^[11,15,27]. Long-term outcomes were not reported, but 60.6% of HR patients experienced a partial or very good partial response, receiving local control with surgery or consolidation therapy^[27]. The study concluded that risk

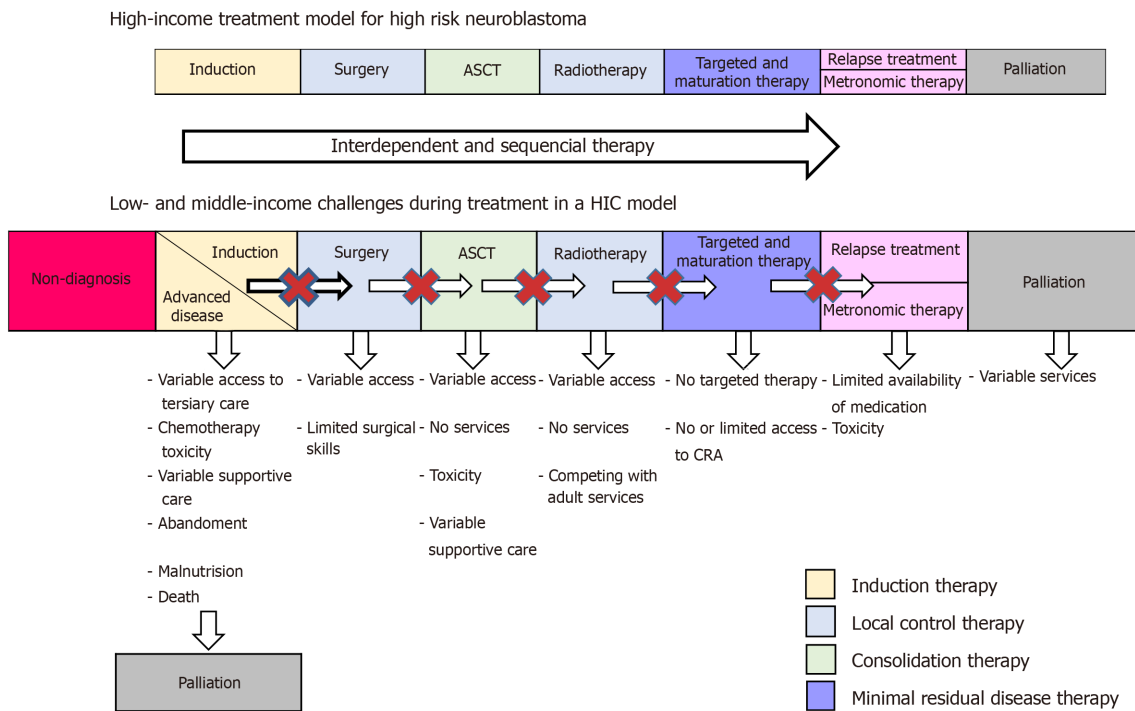


Figure 1 Challenges of non-tumour-related factors during the treatment of high-risk neuroblastoma in low- and middle-income countries. ASCT: Autologous stem-cell transplant; HIC: High-income country; CRA: Cis-retinoic acid.

stratification and treatment guidelines adapted for LMICs improved the accuracy of diagnosis and access to systematic treatment^[27]. The protocol was also suitable for multicentre use^[27].

A Chinese study administered OPEC by modifying the Japanese study group protocol^[18]. The five-year OS was 80% for stages 1 and 2 and 48.3% and 20% for stages 3 and 4 respectively, which was less than the Japanese outcomes^[18].

Egyptian and Indian centres based their HR treatment on the North American CCG-3891 protocols, while other LMIC centres administered chemotherapy according to the European protocols from France and the International Society of Paediatric Oncology European Neuroblastoma Research Network (SIOPEN)^[59]. Indian institutions followed a non-standardised approach including OPEC/OJEC, doxorubicin-containing and Ifosfamide-containing regimens^[13]. Iran and Egypt used OPEC/OJEC regimens^[23-25], while Brazil, Thailand and China followed doxorubicin-based regimens^[16-18,21,30]. Stage 1 disease had a five-year OS of 100% in Brazil^[16], China^[17,18] and Thailand^[21], while stage 4 OS was under 20%^[16,18]. The three-year OS for stage 4 disease in Thailand and China was less than 35%^[17,21]. While the outcomes for stage 1 disease were comparable to HICs, the poorer stage 4 outcomes were less optimal than in HICs^[10]. The same conclusion was reached in an Indian study with three-year OS and event-free survival for non-metastatic disease of 77% and 54% respectively^[60].

Argentina alternated between rapid COJEC and the modified N7 for HR disease according to the SIOPEN HR NBL-1 protocol^[12]. The five-year OS was 24%. The study concluded that improved supportive care, optimal treatment and maximising available resources were needed^[12]. A second Argentinian study associated lower socioeconomic status with poorer outcomes independent of treatment^[29].

In LMICs, no conformity was found in the management of NB amongst regions within countries. Failing to complete one aspect of the sequential treatment protocol relegates the outcome to being suboptimal. This is often the case in LMICs with limited access to health care and limited resources for optimal treatment^[61]. It is possible that without genetic factors to distinguish more clearly between IR and HR disease, the IR cohorts in LMICs contain a number of HR patients, thereby affecting outcomes^[11].

Main factors affecting outcomes: LMICs have identified treatment-related, tumour-related and social factors that affect the outcomes of children with NB. Delayed diagnosis^[30] and inaccurate diagnosis of tumours due to limited radiologic and pathology resources were cited as major obstacles^[25,27,60]. The limited ability to perform

biological testing impaired accurate risk stratification^[25,27,30,62]. Centres with higher levels of supportive care reported the inability to perform bone marrow transplants as a limitation to improving outcomes^[24,60]. The variability of tumours and nonspecific presentation contributed to late diagnosis and the incidence of advanced disease^[12,25,27,30,62]. Yet, the greatest problems were the abandonment of treatment and patients lost to follow-up of up to 50%^[11,70,62], which were linked to social factors and the distance from treatment centres^[12].

Social circumstances and outcomes: A Brazilian study reported intraregional variation in the incidence of NB based on socioeconomic status^[33]. The study concluded that patients from regions with a lower socioeconomic status had poorer outcomes^[33]. In South African populations, socioeconomic and/or cultural factors related to access to or utilisation of health care services are a possible contributing factor to poorer outcomes^[1]. A large proportion of rural inhabitants have restricted access to medical facilities and thus experience a delay in treatment^[1,63,64]. A Harvard study concluded that in the United States of America, NB diagnosis was influenced by social circumstances^[65]. According to the study, the Human Development Index showed a direct relationship between socioeconomic status and the incidence of NB^[65].

Factors influencing health-seeking behaviour: The heterogeneous and aggressive pathophysiology of NB demands prompt response and immediate medical intervention for nonspecific symptoms^[66,67]. The economic structure of LMICs influences the affordability of healthcare and parental education^[68-70]. These factors determine the promptness of the response to and the action taken with regard to nonspecific symptoms associated with the initial phases of childhood malignancies. The steadfast belief in traditional medicine as a first treatment option and cultural systems in which elders or a single authority figure decide about seeking medical intervention may delay action towards directed care^[71,72]. Political stability and government policies have a direct impact on the availability, accessibility and quality of health care systems in treating childhood cancer^[73,74].

Research priorities

The focus of research for LMICs should be on creating greater awareness in the diagnosis of NB, improving diagnostics and establishing social support strategies for successful, harmonised management protocols and homogenous treatment facilities to improve outcomes^[55,75]. The main priority should be accurate tumour registries to document not only the most common or treatable childhood malignancies but also the rarer tumours such as NB^[37]. In resource-limited settings, the need for genetic markers to develop more accurate risk classifications exists, especially to distinguish clearly between IR and HR patients. This is important in the case of stage 2 and stage 4 patients with adverse biology tumours who have in a higher risk classification compared to patients with non-adverse biology tumours^[11,25,29]. Genome and exome sequencing have improved the understanding of the pathophysiology of NB in HICs^[76]. However, knowledge regarding genetics of NB in the diverse ethnicities in LMICs is limited. A further challenge would be to make treatments and advanced diagnostics, such as liquid biopsies and biological tests, more widely available to all countries, whether HICs or LMICs, to improve diagnostic capacities and outcomes^[75]. In advanced disease, palliative research could contribute to a greater understanding of the role of metronomic therapies and disease control in the context of NB^[77].

DISCUSSION

Childhood malignancy awareness and advocacy still face great challenges, especially in LMICs, notably countries with large rural populations and great geographical divides, in accurately diagnosing malignancies, especially heterogeneous tumours such as NB. The lack of uniform treatment protocols for this variable disease is still a barrier to care. Epidemiological data are reproducible in different international studies, but data from across the world are not uniform. More research regarding tumour biology, specifically genomics, is needed not only in HICs but also in LMICs to determine underlying differences in molecular biology of the tumours, genetic targets and drug processing of NB patients, especially in heterogeneous populations. This information must then be made available to treatment centres where biological investigation is not possible, ready for clinical application to achieve improved outcomes for NB worldwide.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Neuroblastoma (NB) is a well-documented childhood malignancy with the greatest source of knowledge originating from high-income countries. The management of NB in low- and middle countries (LMIC) is less robust due to various social and resource limitations.

Research motivation

The outcomes of various LMIC during the same period like South America, Francophone/North African countries, Asia and South Pacific Islands was evaluated.

Research objectives

This literature review was to evaluate regional development of management protocols, the challenges in treating NB in paediatric oncology units in LMIC as compared to high-income countries, new laboratory and clinical developments in the treatment of NB.

Research methods

A literature review of publications searched on PubMed, Medline, Global Health, Embase, SciELO and Google Scholar with keywords in keeping with NB and outcomes. Due to the variability in reporting, nonstandard application of definitions in the reported clinical results, heterogeneous data and paucity of information, the authors constructed limited tables to evaluate clinical and/or biological characteristics to report in the descriptive review.

Research results

Childhood malignancy awareness and advocacy still face great challenges, especially in LMICs, in accurately diagnosing malignancies, especially heterogeneous tumours such as NB. The lack of uniform treatment protocols for this variable disease is still a barrier to care. Epidemiological data are reproducible in different international studies, but data from across the world are not uniform.

Research conclusions

More research regarding tumour biology, specifically genomics, is needed not only in high-income countries but also in LMICs to determine underlying differences in molecular biology of the tumours, genetic targets and drug processing of NB patients, especially in heterogeneous populations.

Research perspectives

The focus of research for LMICs should be on creating greater awareness in the diagnosis of NB, improving diagnostics and establishing social support strategies for successful, harmonised management protocols and homogenous treatment facilities to improve outcomes. In resource-limited settings, the need for genetic markers to develop more accurate risk classifications exists. A further challenge would be to make treatments and advanced diagnostics, such as liquid biopsies and biological tests, more widely available to all countries. With advanced disease, palliative research could contribute to a greater understanding of the role of metronomic therapies and disease control in the context of NB.

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