## Survival outcome and predictors of WHO grade 2 and 3 insular gliomas: A classification based on the tumor spread

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## Journal name: Cancer Medicine

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		Classification						
Characteristic	All	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	P value
Number of patients	283	32(11.3%)	111(39.2%)	49(17.3%)	11(3.8%)	57(20.1%)	23(8.1%)	
Age ≥40 years	153(54.1%)	14(43.8%)	51(45.9%)	26(53.1%)	6(54.5%)	38(66.7%)	18(78.2%)	0.02
Sex(Male)	154(54.4%)	18(56.3%)	61(55.0%)	28(57.1%)	6(54.5%)	26(45.6%)	15(65.2%)	0.690
Side(Left)	143(50.5%)	12(37.5%)	61(55.0%)	21(42.9%)	4(36.4%)	31(54.4%)	14(60.9%)	0.269
Tumor volume ≥70 cm <sup>3</sup>	136(48.1%)	3(9.4%)	33(29.7%)	27(55.1%)	7(63.6%)	44(77.2%)	22(95.7%)	<0.001
Preoperative seizure	145(51.2%)	16(50.0%)	53(47.7%)	26(53.1%)	7(63.6%)	30(52.6%)	13(59.1%)	0.901
Tumor grade 3	97(34.3%)	4(12.5%)	23(20.7%)	22(44.9%)	8(72.7%)	25(43.9%)	15(65.2%)	<0.001
Molecular subtype	169(59.7%)	22	64	30	7	35	11	<0.001
1	59(34.9%)	9(40.9%)	25(39.1%)	13(43.3%)	0	11(31.4%)	1(9.1%)	
2	71(42.0%)	11(50.0%)	30(46.9%)	15(50.0%)	2(28.6%)	12(34.3%)	1(9.1%)	
3	39(23.1%)	2(9.1%)	9(14.1%)	2(6.7%)	5(71.4%)	12(34.3%)	9(81.8%)	
EOR <90%	84(29.7%)	7(21.9%)	18(16.2%)	11(22.4%)	8(72.7%)	26(45.6%)	14(60.9%)	<0.001

Supplemental 1. Characteristics of patients according to the complete classification

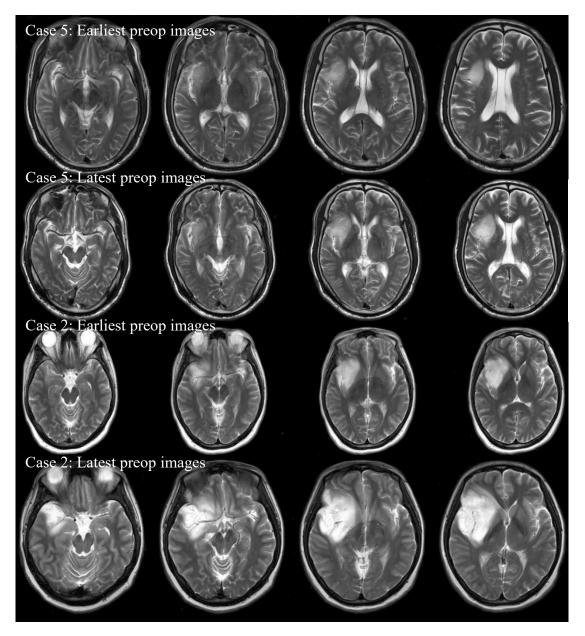
Molecular subtype (according to 2021 WHO CNS classification): 1 = IDHmut with 1p/19q codeleted; 2 = IDHmut with 1p/19q non-codeleted; 3 = IDH wild type. Boldface type indicates statistical significance.

		Molecular subtypes				
	-	<i>IDH</i> mut with 1p/19q codeleted	<i>IDH</i> mut with 1p/19q non-codeleted	<i>IDH</i> wild type	P value	
Total	169	59	71	39		
Age(≥40years)	89(52.7%)	35(59.3%)	30(42.3%)	24(61.5%)	0.068	
Sex(Male)	85(50.3%)	25(42.4%)	39(54.9%)	21(53.8%)	0.319	
Side(Left)	85(50.3%)	32(54.2%)	37(52.1%)	16(41.0%)	0.406	
Tumor volume(≥70cm <sup>3</sup> )	76(45.0%)	27(45.8%)	27(38.0%)	22(56.4%)	0.177	
Preoperative seizure	79(46.7%)	29(49.2%)	28(39.4%)	22(56.4%)	0.210	
Classification						
1	79(46.7%)	30(38.0%)	38(48.1%)	11(13.9%)	0.029	
2	45(26.6%)	18(40.0%)	20(44.4%)	7(15.6%)	0.360	
3	45(26.6%)	11(24.4%)	13(28.9%)	21(46.7%)	<0.001	
Histological grade 3	61(36.1%)	19(32.2%)	21(29.6%)	21(53.8%)	0.030	
Ki-67 index(≥10%)	72(42.6%)	30(50.8%)	22(31.0%)	20(51.3%)	0.056	
EOR≥90%	120(71.0%)	45(76.3%)	56(78.9%)	19(48.7%)	0.002	
Median OS(months)		NA	73	34	<0.0001	
Median PFS(months)		NA	66	21	<0.0001	

Supplemental 2. Relationship between the clinical features and 2021 WHO molecular subtypes

Mut= mutation; OS = overall survival; PFS = progression-free survival.

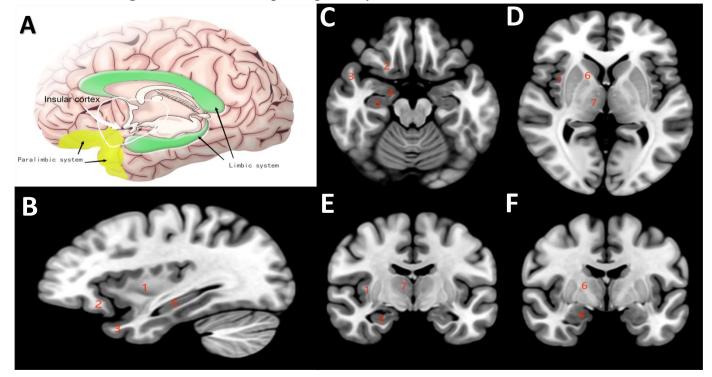
Boldface type indicates statistical significance.



Supplemental 3. Typical preoperative MRI images of two cases.

Case 5: tumor spread type 1A; examination intervals 43.3 months; TGR 1.3%/month. Case 2: tumor spread type 1B; examination intervals 17.8 months; TGR 0.5%/month.

Supplemental 4. The schematic diagram for the tumor spread pathway



Panel A shows the position schematic diagram of the paralimbic system (including the insular cortex) and limbic system, and the connection between the two systems is the main diffusion pathway of insular gliomas. Panel B-F shows the most commonly invaded structures of insular gliomas in different dimensions, and they were labeled with numbers in the figure. 1-3 belong to the paralimbic system and tumors invading them are defined as type 1; 4-5 belong to the limbic system and tumors invading them are defined as type 2; tumors invading 6 and 7 are defined as type 3. Each type of tumor will be further divided into two groups (A and B ), based on their invasion in various systems. The following is the structure names corresponding to the numbers: 1 Insula; 2 Orbitofrontal cortex; 3 Temporal pole; 4 Amygdala and parahippocampal gyrus; 5 Hippocampus; 6 Internal capsule; 7 Thalamus