


Behavior Disorder and Social Function Impairment in Children with Basal Ganglia Germ Cell Tumors

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment

Wenyi Lv¹
Jin Feng¹
Li Chen¹
Shuai Liu^{1,2}
Xiaoguang Qiu^{1,2} 

¹Department of Radiation Oncology, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100070, People's Republic of China; ²Beijing Neurosurgical Institute, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100070, People's Republic of China

Purpose: Basal ganglia intracranial germ cell tumors (iGCTs) can specifically destroy the basal ganglia network, leading to several cognitive, learning, behavioral, and social impairments. This study aimed to investigate the behavior and social disorders of patients with basal ganglia iGCTs.

Patients and Methods: We recruited 30 newly diagnosed iGCTs patients (and their parents) for the current study. The Child Behavior Checklist/6–18 was used to evaluate emotional and behavioral problems. The Conner's Parent Rating Scales was used to assess symptoms of hyperactivity/impulsivity and conduct problems. The health-related quality of life (HRQoL) was assessed using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory 4.0 Generic Core Scale. Performance status was assessed using the Lansky play-performance scale and Karnofsky performance scale. The effects of basal ganglia lesions on these scores were examined.

Results: Patients with basal ganglia iGCTs (n = 10) had more behavioral problems (attention problems, aggressive behavior, learning problems, hyperactivity index), social function impairment, anxiety/depression, and poorer HRQoL compared to patients with non-basal ganglia iGCTs (n = 20). There was no significant difference in the Lansky play-performance /Karnofsky performance scale scores.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the effects of basal ganglia lesions on behavioral and emotional outcomes, social functions, and HRQoL of patients with iGCTs. The results may help to understand the function of basal ganglia and provide evidence for the benefit of early psychological intervention to improve the treatment for this rare disease.

Keywords: intracranial germ cell tumors, pediatrics, The Child Behaviour Checklist, The Conner's Parent Rating Scales, health-related quality of life

Plain Language Summary

Patients with intracranial germ cell tumors (iGCTs) have high chances of surviving the tumor, which leads to rising concerns over neuropsychological outcomes. Basal ganglia iGCTs account for 5-10% of all iGCTs cases. In clinical practice, parents of patients with basal ganglia iGCTs often report poor academic performance, attention deficiency, and interpersonal problems. We compared behavioral and emotional outcomes, social functions, and health-related quality of life based on tumor location in 30 newly diagnosed patients (and their parents) with iGCTs.

This study revealed that patients with basal ganglia iGCTs had more behavioral problems (attention problems, aggressive behavior, learning problems, hyperactivity index), greater social function impairment, a higher degree of anxiety/depression, and poorer health-related quality of life than patients with non-basal ganglia iGCTs. The results will improve our understanding of basal ganglia function and helps to provide new hypotheses for studying this rare disease. Effective psychosocial support interventions should be considered.

Correspondence: Xiaoguang Qiu; Shuai Liu
Beijing Neurosurgical Institute, Capital Medical University, No. 119, South 4th Ring West Road, Fengtai District, Beijing 100070, People's Republic of China
Tel/Fax +86 1059975266;
+86 1059975580
Email qiu.xiaoguang@bjtth.org;
s.liu@bjtth.org

Introduction

Patients with intracranial germ cell tumors (iGCTs) have high changes of surviving the tumor, which leads to rising concerns over neuropsychological outcomes. iGCTs are most common in the midline area, mainly in the pineal and suprasellar regions.¹ They can also occur in the basal ganglia or thalamus or spread along the brain ventricles. Basal ganglia iGCTs account for 5–10% of all iGCTs cases and have a higher incidence in Asian populations than European populations, with a male predominance.^{2,3}

In addition to the well-known role of the basal ganglia in motor control, they play an important role in determining complex cognitive behavioral patterns and influencing the development of a child's brain. Specific destruction of the basal ganglia network directly leads to several primary cognitive, learning, memory, language, and behavioral disorders.^{4–6} Disturbances of cortico-basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuits are related to several psychiatric and neurological disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, Tourette syndrome, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), addiction, and schizophrenia.⁷ Patients with basal ganglia iGCTs have progressive hemiparesis of the face and limbs and poorer neurocognitive function than patients with pineal or suprasellar lesions.⁸ Unfortunately, very few studies have investigated behavioral and social disorders in patients with basal ganglia iGCTs.

To fill these gaps, we compared behavioral and emotional outcomes, social functions, and the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) according to the tumor location, to depict the specific characteristics of basal ganglia iGCTs.

Patients and Methods

Participants

We recruited 33 patients treated for iGCTs at the Beijing Tiantan Hospital between August 2019 and January 2020, along with their parents. Thirty (91%) families agreed to participate. Inclusion criteria were (1) age between 6 and 17 years, (2) new diagnosis of an iGCTs without other brain diseases, and (3) assessment before radiation treatment. Patients were diagnosed based on raised serum or cerebrospinal fluid tumor markers and consistent radiological appearances, or the biopsy and surgical resection. Before the evaluation (Table 1), five patients with pineal tumors underwent endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV) or ventriculoperitoneal shunt surgery (V-P shunt) to reduce hydrocephalus, while three patients received two or three cycles of chemotherapy.

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Ethics Committee of Beijing Tiantan Hospital. Patients with newly diagnosed iGCTs were referred to a neuro-oncologist after providing informed consent to evaluate their neuropsychological outcomes. All pediatric patients completed the child self-report (CSR) and the parent who spent the most time with the child was asked to complete the parent proxy report (PPR). A research assistant was available to read the questions to illiterate or visually impaired children. Assessments were conducted in Chinese and administered in person.

Assessment Tools

The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)/6–18 was used to measure the emotional and behavioral problems that had strong reliability and validity.⁹ The CBCL/6–18 has 113 items with ratings of behavioral, emotional, and social problems. The total problem score is the sum of scores for eight syndromes (anxious/depression, withdrawal/depression, somatic complaints, social problems, thought problems, attention problems, rule-breaking behavior, and aggressive behavior), with a higher score indicating more behavioral problems. Parents match each item based on their child's current behavior and the behavior in the past six months. According to the guidelines, statistical analysis should use raw scale scores rather than T scores in order to take into account the full range of variation.⁹ The borderline clinical range behavioral problems spanned from the 93rd to the 97th percentile of the American norm, whereas above the 97th percentile reflected clinical-range behavioral problems. The total problem raw score of the common Chinese population was 21.61 (standard deviation (SD) = 19.978). The 90th and 95th percentiles for the total problem T score were 48.00 and 59.00, respectively.¹⁰

Parents also completed the Conners' Parent Rating Scales (CPRS), which assesses the symptoms of hyperactivity/impulsivity and conduct problems.¹¹ Parents were asked to select from four possible responses based on the child's behavior, with a higher score indicating greater symptomatology. To obtain as much data as possible, we used the version of CPRS that has 48 questions, with a four-level scoring method (0, 1, 2, 3). The subscale includes conduct problem, learning problems, psychosomatic problems, impulsive-hyperactive behavior, anxiety, and hyperactivity index.¹² A factor score higher than 1.5 indicates an abnormality (or a deviation of two standard deviations).

Table 1 Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristics	Basal Ganglia Group (%)	Non-Basal Ganglia Group (%)	P-value
Number	10	20	
Age, y (median, range)	10.6, 7.2–15.5	12.0, 6.3–16.8	0.248 ^a
Male	9 (90)	13 (65)	0.210 ^b
No. of lesions			0.372 ^b
Single	7 (70)	17 (85)	
Multiple	3 (30)	3 (15)	
Location			
Basal ganglia	7 (70)	0	
Basal ganglia + Suprasellar	2 (20)	0	
Basal ganglia + Suprasellar + pineal	1 (10)	0	
Suprasellar	0	10 (50)	
Pineal	0	7 (35)	
Suprasellar + Pineal	0	3 (15)	
Diagnosis			1.000 ^b
Diagnosed by tumour markers	7 (70)	13 (65)	
Diagnosed by pathology	3 (30)	7 (35)	
Surgery type ^c			0.440 ^b
No surgery	7 (70)	10 (50)	
Definitive surgery	1 (10)	2 (10)	1.000 ^b
Biopsy only	2 (20)	3 (15)	
ETV	0	1 (5)	
ETV + Biopsy	0	2 (10)	
V-P shunt	0	2 (10)	
Chemotherapy ^d			
Yes	3 (30)	0	
No	7 (70)	20 (100)	

Notes: ^aMann–Whitney *U*-test; ^bFisher's exact test; ^cThe median time between surgery and assessment was 24 days, range: 4–336 days; ^dThe patients received two or three cycles of chemotherapy before assessment.

Abbreviations: ETV, endoscopic third ventriculostomy; V-P shunt, ventriculoperitoneal shunt.

The Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) 4.0 Generic Core Scale was used to assess HRQoL.¹³ The PedsQL generic core scale is widely used for both healthy populations and populations with acute or chronic health conditions. Physical, emotional, social, and school functioning are measured and reported as sub-scores. This scale also calculates the total scale score (TSS), physical health summary score (PHSS), and psychosocial health summary score (PsHSS). We used age-appropriate versions. All PedsQL scores are scaled from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better HRQoL.¹⁴

Performance status was assessed using the Lansky play-performance scale (LPS) for children aged 6 to 15 years and the Karnofsky Performance Scale (KPS) for children aged over 16 years.¹⁵ These scales are commonly used to assess the functional status of patients with brain tumors.^{16,17}

Statistical Analyses

Data were evaluated using IBM SPSS Statistics 25 and by analyzing descriptive statistics (frequency, number (N), mean (M), SD). Fisher's exact test was used to compare categorical variables. The Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to compare the behavioral and emotional outcomes, HRQoL, and performance status between patients with basal ganglia iGCTs and non-basal ganglia iGCTs. The Benjamini-Hochberg procedure was performed to control the false discovery rate (FDR). An adjusted *p*-value (*q*) < 0.1 was considered significant.

Results

Table 1 lists the participants' characteristics. Overall, 73.3% of the patients were male and the mean age at the time of diagnosis was 11.5 years (range: 6.3–16.8 years). Ten of the 30 patients had basal ganglia lesions. Of the

lesions in these ten patients, seven lesions invaded only the basal ganglia, while three invaded both basal ganglia and other brain regions. For all patients, the LPS/KPS was 74 (SD = 16.10), HRQoL PPR TSS was 77.64 (SD = 12.63), HRQoL CSR TSS was 78.37 (SD = 13.21), CPRS hyperactivity index was 0.34 (SD = 0.31), and CBCL total score was 31.1 (SD = 18.07).

Table 2 presents the comparison of all outcomes between basal ganglia lesions and non-basal ganglia lesions. Patients with basal ganglia lesions had higher scores on most children behavioral and emotional tasks than those with non-basal ganglia lesions in the CBCL (Figure 1, Table 2, anxiety/depression, social problems, attention problems, aggressive behavior, and total problems) and CPRS (learning problem and hyperactivity index). Compared to patients with non-basal ganglia lesions, patients with basal ganglia lesions had more social problems based on the social functioning subscores of both PPR and CSR in PedsQL and CBCL. The HRQoL of patients with basal ganglia lesions was worse than that of patients with non-basal ganglia lesions based on TSS and PsHSS of both PPR and CSR in PedsQL. There was no significant difference in the LPS/KPS score.

Based on the standard baseline of the common Chinese population, the CBCL total problems T score of the basal ganglia group was 60.01 (SD = 5.08) and that of the non-basal ganglia group was 52.12 (SD = 9.53, $p = 0.006$). All patients with basal ganglia lesions scored higher than the 90th percentile (48.00), and 50% scored higher than the 95th percentile (59.00). Fifty percent of patients with non-basal ganglia lesions scored higher than the 90th percentile, and 10% scored higher than the 95th percentile.

Discussion

This study examined behavioral and emotional outcomes, social functions, and HRQoL of patients with newly diagnosed iGCTs. Patients with basal ganglia lesions had more behavioral problems (attention problems, aggressive behavior, learning problems, higher hyperactivity index), greater social function impairment, higher levels of anxiety/depression, and poorer HRQoL compared to patients with non-basal ganglia lesions.

In clinical practice, parents of patients with basal ganglia iGCTs often report poor academic performance, attention deficiency, and interpersonal problems. As expected,

Table 2 Overall Outcomes of the Tumour Location Analysis

	Basal Ganglia M (SD)	Non-Basal Ganglia M (SD)	q-value
N	10	20	
LPS/KPS	80.00 (11.55)	71.00 (17.44)	0.287
PedsQL-PPR			
TSS	70.98 (7.43)	80.98 (13.50)	0.036
PHSS	75.31 (10.46)	80.31 (18.20)	0.305
PsHSS	68.67 (7.49)	81.33 (13.30)	0.029
Emotional	73.50 (20.82)	82.25 (15.00)	0.423
Social	72.50 (16.37)	88.75 (12.55)	0.029
School	60.00 (9.43)	73.00 (18.45)	0.143
PedsQL-CSR			
TSS	71.41 (11.26)	81.85 (12.96)	0.098
PHSS	75.31 (16.43)	82.34 (15.72)	0.305
PsHSS	69.33 (9.63)	81.58 (14.74)	0.064
Emotional	75.00 (19.29)	80.25 (14.55)	0.579
Social	69.50 (16.57)	91.25 (14.50)	0.029
School	63.50 (10.01)	73.25 (20.86)	0.287
CBCL^a			
Anxious/depressed	4.40 (2.80)	1.75 (2.29)	0.029
Withdrawn/depressed	4.30 (3.23)	2.85 (2.68)	0.287
Somatic complaints	4.10 (2.69)	4.65 (4.18)	0.983
Social problems	5.60 (1.90)	2.30 (2.15)	0.006
Thought problems	4.00 (2.40)	2.15 (2.25)	0.102
Attention problems	5.90 (1.97)	3.20 (3.05)	0.042
Rule breaking behaviour	2.40 (1.26)	2.05 (3.17)	0.287
Aggressive behaviour	6.70 (2.26)	3.85 (3.73)	0.029
Other problems	4.20 (2.25)	3.05 (2.31)	0.287
Total problems	41.60 (10.16)	25.85 (19.04)	0.029
CPRS			
Conduct problem	0.30 (0.25)	0.25 (0.27)	0.579
Learning problem	0.88 (0.36)	0.46 (0.52)	0.082
Psychosomatic problem	0.28 (0.30)	0.37 (0.42)	0.579
Impulsive-hyperactive	0.28 (0.22)	0.23 (0.36)	0.313
Anxiety	0.35 (0.34)	0.25 (0.21)	0.579
Hyperactivity index	0.46 (0.18)	0.28 (0.34)	0.098

Notes: ^aRaw score. The bold font of number: q-value < 0.1.

Abbreviations: CBCL, Child Behaviour Checklist; CPRS, Conners' Parent Rating Scales; CSR, child self-report; KPS, Karnofsky performance scales; LPS, Lansky play-performance scales; PedsQL, Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory 4.0 Generic Core Scales; PHSS, physical health summary score; PPR, parent proxy report; PsHSS, psychosocial health summary score; TSS, total scale score.

50% of these patients had higher CBCL scores than the 95th percentile. In addition, the phenomenon that children with basal ganglia iGCTs showed various behavioral issues is consistent with the results reported by Park et al.¹⁸

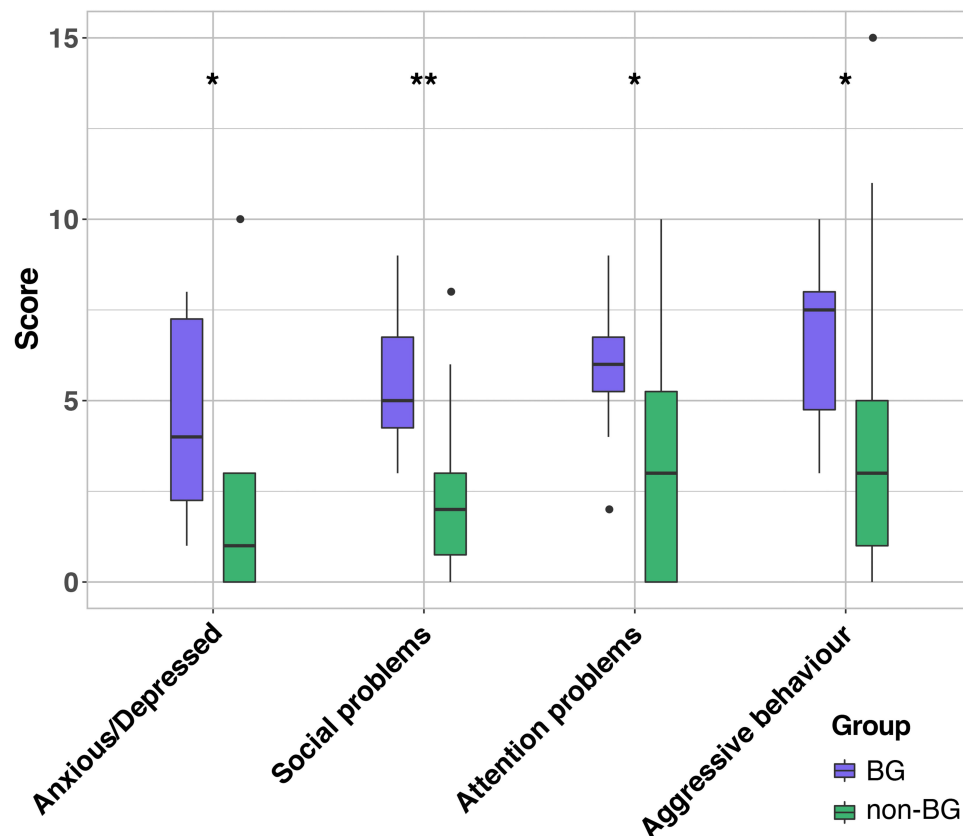


Figure 1 Main behavioral and emotional outcomes between the basal ganglia and the non-basal ganglia group. Patients with basal ganglia lesions (BG) had higher scores in the Child Behavior Checklist's anxious/depression, social problems, attention problems, and aggressive behavior sub-scores compared to those with non-basal ganglia lesions (non-BG). *q-value < 0.05; **q-value < 0.01; •outliers.

Our findings, to some extent, support the previous hypothesis that destruction of the specific basal ganglia network could directly trigger several behavioral and social problems.^{4–6}

Patients with basal ganglia lesions had more attention problems and a higher hyperactivity index compared to those with non-basal ganglia lesions. The basal ganglia are closely linked to cognition and behavior through their dense and widespread projections to different cortical and limbic areas. Abnormal basal ganglia structure and function may lead to developmental disorders,⁶ poor cognitive performance, and difficulties in response control.¹⁹ Recent studies have shown that attention deficit is the basis for global cognitive decline, including declines in intellectual functioning and academic skills. Methylphenidate (MPH), which is the most commonly used drug for ADHD, enhances and maintains attention regulation and social skills among pediatric cancer survivors who have identified attention and learning problems.²⁰ Over the course of one year, attention and

behavioral benefits of MPH for childhood cancer survivors are maintained.²¹ Early psychological interventions, such as using MPH, and the provision of more psychological support to children with basal ganglia iGCTs may improve their attention and behavior performance.

Imaging studies have shown that the activity of the putamen is related to repeatability and good learning. During new learning, the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and striatum are activated. The frontal eye field sends projections to the striatum and body of the caudate nucleus, a circuit which also participates in learning.²² The basal ganglia are involved in multiple parallel isolation circuits with different regions of the frontal lobe, which is supported by anatomical evidence.²³ This may explain why our patients with basal ganglia iGCTs had more learning problems compared to those with non-basal ganglia tumors.

Patients with basal ganglia lesions showed more aggressive behavior and we know that changes in basal ganglia regional volumes, metabolic function, and connectivity of specific neural networks are linked to

aggression.²⁴ The basal ganglia play an important role in these circuits, such as participating in the neural reward circuits. When dealing with self-related undesirable information, activity increases in a network including the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, thalamus, and ventral striatum.²⁵ The imbalance of reward, fear, and cognitive control will generate aggressive behavior. The basal ganglia are also involved in the biology of aggression, such as the 5-HT system. The activity of 5-HT neurons is important for setting the threshold of aggressive behavior. There is a direct relationship between low levels of 5-HT metabolites and increased aggression.^{24,26}

In addition, more anxiety/depression was seen in patients with basal ganglia lesions than in those with non-basal ganglia lesions. The basal ganglia are involved in the 5-HT system, which regulates almost all psychophysiological functions (such as anxiety, appetite, libido, reward, pain, memory, cognition, aggressiveness, response to stressors, and emotion).²⁷ Future studies on 5-HT metabolites in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with basal ganglia iGCTs may help to understand their aggressive behavior and emotional disorders.

Social, communication, and motor behaviors are connected to different areas of the basal ganglia through parallel projections from and to the frontal cortex.²⁸ Social behavior and socio-emotional control are directly related to orbitofrontal and anterior cingulate loops with the medial caudate head. Basal ganglia impairments cause dyskinesia and social and communication disorders in autism spectrum disorder.²⁹ Therefore, the invasion of iGCTs into the basal ganglia may damage the circuits, triggering social problems. The HRQoL of patients with basal ganglia lesions was worse than that of patients with non-basal ganglia lesions but there was no significant difference in PHSS of PedsQL and LPS/KPS scores. Social function impairment seems to be responsible for lower HRQoL in children with basal ganglia iGCTs.

Figure 1 shows that children with basal ganglia iGCTs have more behavioral and emotional problems than those with non-basal ganglia iGCTs. Although they did not affect the trend, we detected two outliers in the non-basal ganglia group. Interestingly, both patients had tumors in the pineal region and the pre-operative images showed the same feature: obvious bilateral edema of the basal ganglia due to tumor compression. The significantly higher scores of these two patients may be caused by this kind of

damage to the basal ganglia, which highlights its importance in behavioral and emotional function.

Our study had some limitations. First, we analyzed a relatively small number of patients, ie only ten patients with basal ganglia iGCTs. Although recruiting patients with rare diseases is a huge challenge, the findings from the current study provide important evidence for the design of a larger and prospective study. We will examine more factors (eg, histological subtypes, family, and socioeconomic status) between groups to further validate the results. Second, the results do not represent the outcomes at the initial diagnosis before treatment since the study included children with a history of chemotherapy and surgery. The diagnosis of iGCTs is complex because some patients require biopsy and some patients need emergency surgery to relieve severe symptoms from hydrocephalus. There is no gold standard for the timing of surgical or chemotherapy intervention. Before the assessment, none of the patients received radiotherapy, which may be the most harmful treatment for cognitive function. Furthermore, we selected parent proxy scales to assess patients' behavior and asked them to match each item based on their child's current behavior and that in the past six months to reduce the impact of treatments on the outcomes. In addition, our T scores of the CBCL are based on the whole sample of the common Chinese population, so the influence of age and gender is not excluded. Finally, parent and self-rating scales were used to evaluate patients' outcomes. More objective evaluations, such as the Wechsler scale test and psychiatrist assessments, may be useful for better understanding this rare disease.

Conclusion

This study revealed that patients with basal ganglia iGCTs had more behavioral and emotional problems, social function impairment, and poorer HRQoL compared to patients with non-basal ganglia iGCTs. These findings may help to understand the function of the basal ganglia and provide evidence for the benefit of early psychological intervention to better treat this rare disease.

Abbreviations

iGCTs, intracranial germ cell tumours; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; LPS, Lansky play-performance scale; KPS, Karnofsky performance scale; PPR, parent proxy report; CSR, child self-report; CBCL, The Child Behaviour Checklist; CPRS, Conners' Parent Rating Scales; PedsQL, Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory; TSS, total scale score; PHSS, physical health summary score; PSHSS, psychosocial health summary score; M, mean; SD, standard deviation; ETV, endoscopic third ventriculostomy; V-P shunt,

ventriculoperitoneal shunt; ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; MPH, methylphenidate.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

This study was approved by Beijing Tiantan Hospital. All participants provided informed consents.

Consent for Publication

Any details of this paper can be published.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Capital Medical Development Research Fund (grant number 2020-2-1072). We are grateful to Dr. Chunxue Wang from the psychology department of Beijing Tiantan Hospital for supporting this study.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This work was supported by The Capital Medical Development Research Fund (Grant Numbers: 2020-2-1072).

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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