

Novartis is pleased to announce the results of the Phase III clinical trial of SEGA in patients with

Novartis announces results of Phase III clinical trial of SEGA in patients with **TSC**

with subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (SEGA).

The study, known as the SEGA study, was designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of SEGA in patients with TSC and SEGA. The study was conducted in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled manner. The results of the study show that SEGA is effective in reducing the size of SEGA lesions in patients with TSC and SEGA.

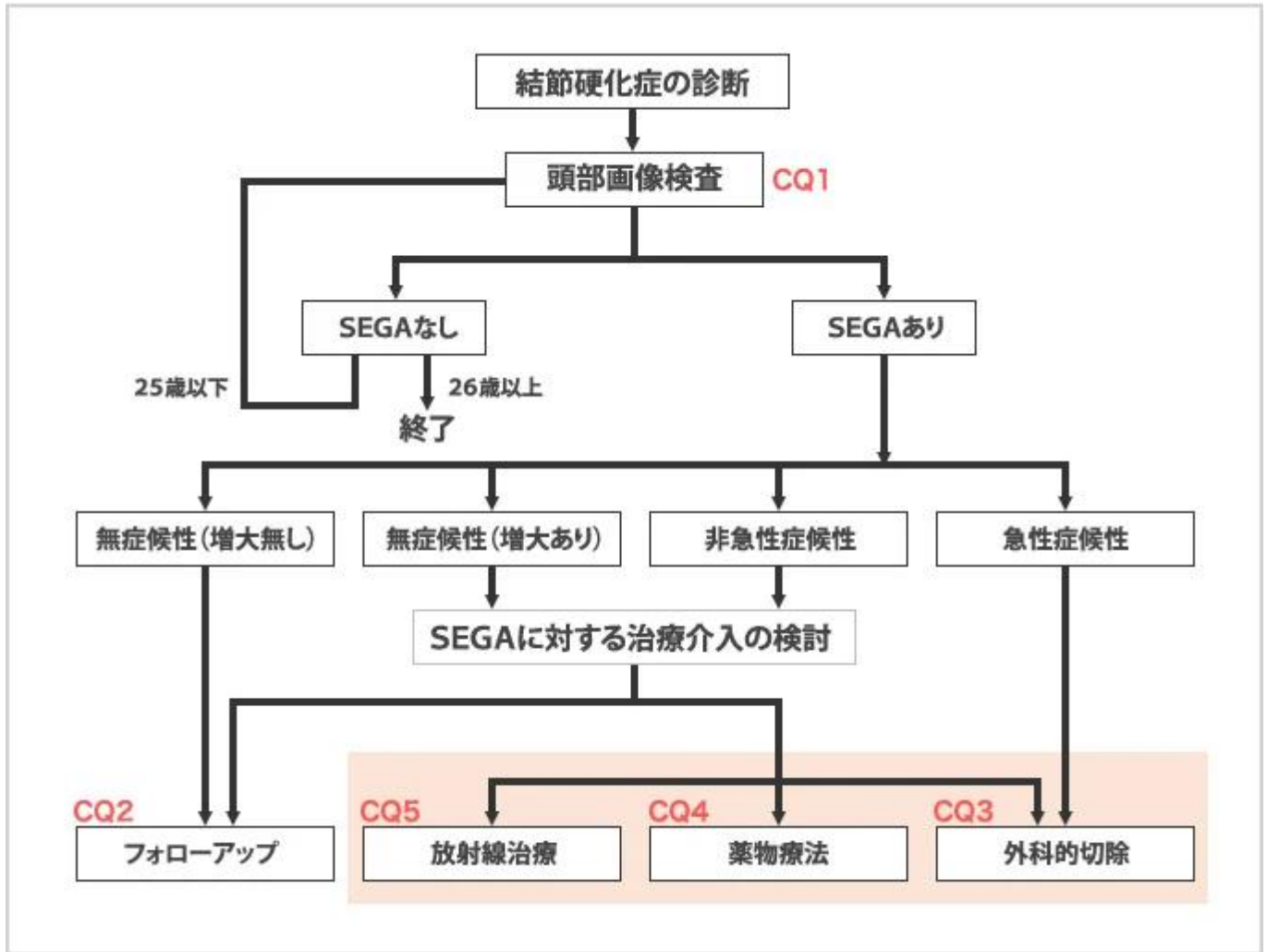
SEGA is a novel mTOR inhibitor that has been shown to be effective in treating SEGA in patients with TSC and SEGA.

In 2018, 12 patients with TSC and SEGA were enrolled in the SEGA study. The patients were treated with SEGA for 24 weeks. The results of the study show that SEGA is effective in reducing the size of SEGA lesions in patients with TSC and SEGA. The study also showed that SEGA is safe and well-tolerated in patients with TSC and SEGA. The study was presented at the 2014 Minds conference and the 2014 EBM conference. The study was also presented at the 2014 SCOPs conference and the 2014 PICO conference. The study was also presented at the 2014 AGREE II conference. The study was also presented at the 2014 SEGA conference.

Novartis is pleased to announce the results of the Phase III clinical trial of SEGA in patients with TSC and SEGA. The study was conducted in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled manner. The results of the study show that SEGA is effective in reducing the size of SEGA lesions in patients with TSC and SEGA. The study also showed that SEGA is safe and well-tolerated in patients with TSC and SEGA.

Novartis

Image



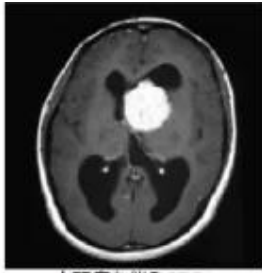
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- 1

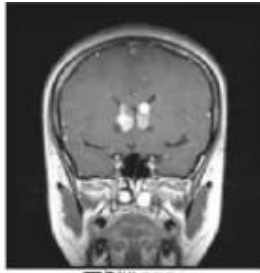
SEGA cortical tuber subependymal nodule SEN SEN SEGA 1 SEGA 2 caudothalamic groove 1 1cm 2 1 SEGA SEGA

1

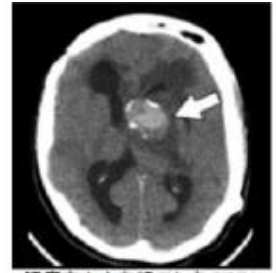
Image



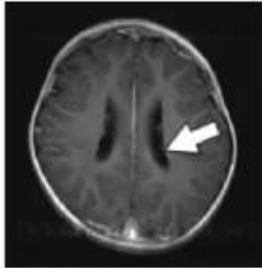
水頭症を伴うSEGA



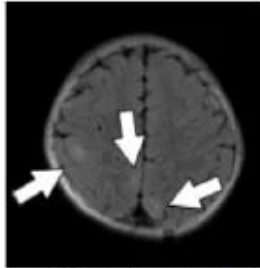
両側性SEGA



腫瘍内出血を起こしたSEGA



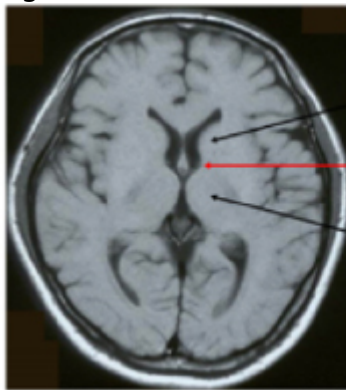
上衣下結節 (subependymal nodule : SEN)



大脳皮質結節 (cortical tuber)

2 SEGA International Tuberos Sclerosis Complex Consensus Conference 2012

caudothalamic groove
 1cm
 2
 Image



尾状核 (caudate nucleus)

尾状核視床溝 (Caudothalamic groove)

視床 (thalamus)

SEN 5-10mm SEGA
 SEGA
 MRI
 CT

-

SEGA ① ② ③ ④ ④ ③^{1,2}

3 SEGA

項目	内容
定義	SEGA, SEN
診断	SEGA, SEN, subclinical

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Minds 2014□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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- ② □□□□□□□□□□

Image

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

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

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

Image

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

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