

Glossary of Important Terms

Antibody

A protein made by white blood cells in response to a foreign substance in the body. This substance, called an antigen, causes an immune response in the body. Each antibody is made to bind to one specific type of antigen and destroy it. Antibodies help the body fight cancer, infection, or other diseases.

Anti-drug antibody

An antibody that binds to a specific drug after repeated administration.

Bone marrow

The soft, sponge-like tissue in the center of most bones. It produces white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.

Complete response

When the patient shows no physical evidence of disease on examination or imaging tests after treatment. Complete response is sometimes phrased as "no evidence of disease" and abbreviated NED.

Consolidation therapy

Treatment used to kill any cancer cells that may be left in the body after initial chemotherapy. Consolidation can include treatments like chemotherapy, radiation, stem cell transplant, etc.

Curie score

A numbering system that divides the body into 9 skeletal sections with a tenth soft-tissue section that measures the extent of neuroblastoma still present in the body.

Duration of response (DOR)

The amount of time patients maintain their complete or partial response, without the cancer growing or spreading.

Efficacy

The measurement of how well a medicine works to produce a desired effect.

GD2

A disialoganglioside molecule found on neuroblastoma cells and certain nerve cells.

GM-CSF

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is a medication given with DANYELZA® to help the body's immune system during cancer treatment.

High risk

Neuroblastoma is generally considered high risk when the cancer cannot be surgically removed and it has spread to other parts of the body.

Humanized

A way of describing immunotherapies that are made to more closely resemble antibodies that are naturally present in the human body.

Immune system

A system of cells, tissues, organs, and the substances they make that help the body fight infections and other diseases.

Immunotherapy

A type of medicine that uses substances to stimulate or suppress the immune system to help the body fight the disease.

Incomplete responses

This may refer to: **stable disease**, when the cancer stays the same; **partial response**, when the cancer is reduced by at least 50% after treatment; and **minor response**, when the cancer is reduced in some places but not all.

Induction therapy

An initial attempt to treat the cancer that often includes chemotherapy and surgery.

Infusion

A way to put fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. It is often called an intravenous infusion, which means an infusion into a vein.

IV (intravenous)

IV usually refers to a way of giving a drug or other substance through a needle or tube inserted into a vein.

Maintenance therapy

Attempts to treat the cancer throughout the body with medications after initial treatment. These medications may include chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, targeted therapy, or immunotherapy.

MIBG

A meta-iodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) scan is a procedure that helps detect the presence of neuroblastoma and its location in the body.

Outpatient

A term that refers to medical care that can be completed without a patient staying in a hospital overnight.

Overall response rate (ORR)

The percentage of patients in a study who have either a complete or partial response to treatment.

Partial response (PR)

This is when a person's cancer is reduced by at least 50% after treatment.

Refractory

A term used to describe cancer that does not respond completely to treatment.

Relapsed

A term used to describe cancer that has returned following a period of improvement as a result of treatment.

Remission

A decrease or disappearance of cancer signs and symptoms.