

Selective internal radiation therapy: an effective treatment for hormonal syndromes in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors

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The hormone secretion in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNET) causes an important interference in patients' quality of life. We present two cases of pNET metastatic to the liver (a pancreatic endocrine carcinoma with a severe hormonal syndrome and an insulinoma with severe crisis of hypoglycemia and coma) refractory to conventional treatments, which were finally solved with selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT), a nonstandard level 1 therapy. We show two examples of an excellent control of symptoms together with a long survival after treatment with SIRT. The evidence supporting the use of this therapy is level 2. Our case reports strongly support the use of SIRT for the severe clinical syndrome in pNET metastatic to the liver and refractory to somatostatin analogs.

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Practice points

- Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNETs) are increasing in incidence in most countries and therefore require further attention.
- There are two problems to deal with when treating pNETs: the challenge of achieving an antitumoral response, and the treatment of hormone-excess states, which can be really harmful and cause a life-long problem.
- The cornerstone of treatment is surgery with curative intent, directed to the eradication of tumor and the alleviation of hormonal syndrome. However, surgery is not possible in many cases, due to the spread of disease.
- The standard therapy in functioning pNET is the use of somatostatin analogs (SSA). If progression on first line with SSA develops, there is not a unique defined standard approach and the optimal management strategy is uncertain.
- Historically, cytotoxic therapies and interferon were used to treat refractory disease, but the action was too slow. Another available option in pNET with hepatic lesions is the use of liver-therapies, as most of the lesions are hypervascular and can be treated with local procedures (transarterial embolization, surgery and ablative therapy).
- In recent years, different new systemic therapies have been developed including everolimus and sunitinib, with proven patient benefit in Phase III trials with relevant end points, and, more recently, chemotherapy with dacarbazine or capecitabine doublets or combinations of bevacizumab with octreotide or everolimus have shown promising results in terms of response and survival.
- In many cases, however, the achievement of an antitumoral response either with these systemic agents or with liver-directed therapies does not translate into a control of the hormone-excess state. Finally, the fact that symptom control is not frequently the primary end point in studies makes it difficult to reach a solid consensus.

Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNETs) have shown an increasing incidence over the last 30 years [1,2], for reasons that are largely unknown. While most pNETs are non-functional, 10–30% of them present with symptoms due to hormone secretion (functional tumors) [3]. Among the tumors that produce a hormonal syndrome, 70% are insulinomas and 25% are a mix of glucagonomas, gastrinomas and somatostatinomas. Pancreatic endocrine

carcinomas (VIPomas) and other rare entities represent only 5% of all pNET. The prognosis of pNETs when they are metastatic is poor, with a median overall survival of 24 months [4].

The consequences of hormone secretion in metastatic pNET can be really disabling and cause an important interference in patients' quality of life. Several studies have shown that hormone-excess states are frequent causes of death if they are not adequately treated [5]. Control of symptoms from hormonal hypersecretion in the advanced disease is often urgent and somatostatin analogs (SSA) are the standard therapy in functioning pNETs. SSA are highly effective in symptom control [6] and, furthermore, may prolong progression-free survival [7].

If symptomatic refractory disease develops in spite of treatment with SSA, other therapies can be attempted. Cytoreductive surgery may improve symptomatic control and impact in survival. It should be considered in the presence of localized metastatic disease or when most tumor load (>90%) can be resected [8]. Yet, only 20% of patients are candidates for surgical treatment [9]. Transarterial embolization and chemoembolization have shown efficacy in symptomatic control, [10] but their effects are short, and the correct approach and optimal sequence of these therapies remain controversial [11,12]. Everolimus and peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT; after confirming the presence of expression of SSTR2 by somatostatin receptor imaging) are effective in treatment of hypoglycemia in metastatic insulinoma and can be used after failure to SSA [13], although attention should be paid in patients with insulinoma, where inhibition of insulin by SSA is weak, due to a minor expression of somatostatin receptors in these tumors. As a result, this might in turn provoke the inhibition of competitive hormones such as glucagon, leading to an aggravation of the hypoglycemia [14].

Selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT), also called radioembolization, consists in the delivery of β radiation to liver tumors through the injection of radioactive microspheres into the hepatic artery or its branches. It has been reported to be an effective therapy that induces durable responses and produces encouraging progression-free survival as well as symptomatic relief [15]. Most of the reported series are cohort studies or Phase II trials, and prospective studies assessing the effect on syndrome control are scarce [9,16].

Here, we present two patients with severe hormonal syndrome due to insulinoma and VIPoma metastatic to the liver, refractory to conventional treatments, which finally achieved a complete resolution of the hormonal syndrome after treatment with SIRT.

Presentation of cases

Case 1

A 50-year-old woman who had presented with a history of diarrhea and a 15 kg weight loss had a diagnosis of VIPoma metastatic to the liver. Serum VIP and 24 h urine 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid levels were elevated at 75 pmol/l and 25 mg/24 h, respectively. The primary tumor was removed by a distal pancreatectomy and immunohistochemical analysis of the surgical specimen showed positivity for cromogranin, sinaptophysin and pancreatic polypeptide. Unfortunately, Ki67 data, which is extremely important in this type of tumor, was not available. After surgery, the primary goal was to rescue the patient for resection by downstaging with a treatment that could produce an objective remission of the disease and allow a two-stage surgical approach, so combination of transarterial embolization (TAE) plus chemotherapy was chosen for this purpose. Chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and streptozotocin was then administered in combination with transarterial bland embolization for 9 months. Several embolizations of tumoral arteries with 150–200 μ m polyvinyl alcohol particles (PVA) were performed and resulted in minor radiological response by a computerized tomograph scan but complete symptomatic control. These repeated sessions of TAE led to 1 year of stable disease in the liver and no extrahepatic metastases. A radical two-stage surgical approach was then planned, but it was finally dismissed due to an expected small future liver remnant. 9 months later, she developed persistent watery diarrhea, lost 10 kg of weight and had severe electrolyte disturbances (metabolic acidosis with serum potassium of 1.9 mEq/l). Long-acting octreotide was initiated at a dose of 30 mg every 4 weeks with only a partial and transient symptomatic amelioration. When severe watery diarrhea and electrolyte disturbances reappeared, unilobar SIRT was uneventfully performed. The procedure targeted the right hepatic lobe. SIRT-related toxicity was not observed. After the procedure, the patient decided to stop long-acting octreotide and remained asymptomatic for the following 2 years. Cromogranin A levels dropped from 32 U/I to normal and remained normal during that time. Image tests (magnetic resonance imaging and computerized tomography) showed barely any decrease in size, but a decrease in intralobular vascularity that conferred tumors a ring enhancement in the arterial phase. Diarrhea, weight loss and metabolic acidosis recurred and octreotide was then resumed. (Figure 1 A–D).

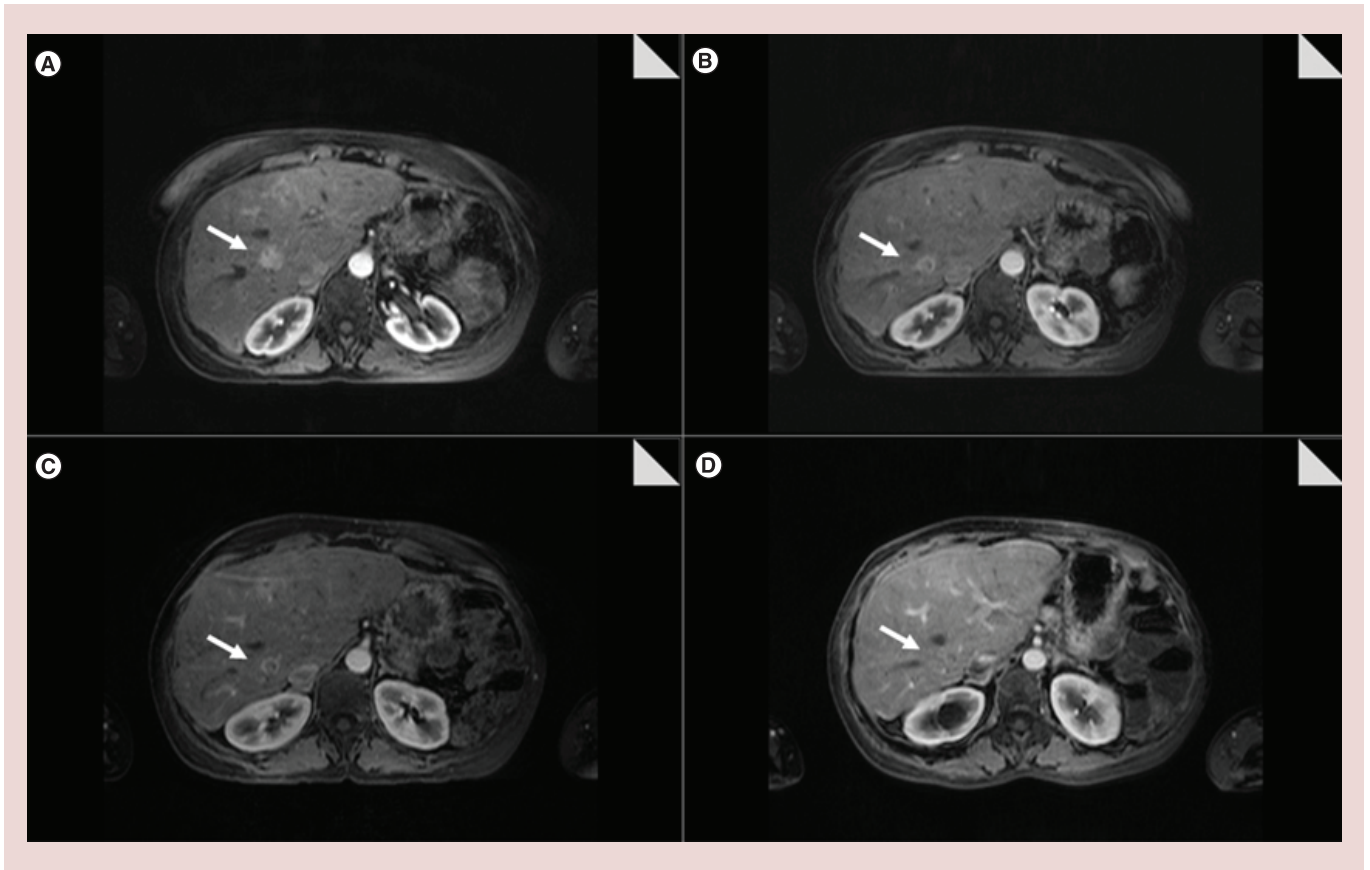


Figure 1. Magnetic resonance imaging images of VIPoma lesions at different moments of the disease. (A) Basal. (B) 6 months after selective internal radiation therapy. (C) 12 months after selective internal radiation therapy. (D) 2 years after selective internal radiation therapy. A ring enhancement can be observed in the tumor, secondary to a decrease in intralésional vascularity.

Case 2

A 68-year-old man developed severe hypoglycemia and had a diagnosis of pancreatic insulinoma that was treated with a caudal pancreatectomy. Immunohistochemical analysis of the surgical specimen was positive for insulin. We did not have Ki 67 data available either in this patient, an element of absolute importance that would have been of high interest in both cases. Liver surgery for resection of isolated liver metastases in segments IVb and III was performed 2 and 5 years later, respectively. Symptomatic liver progression with multiple unresectable liver metastases occurred 1 year later. As long-acting octreotide was not available at that time, chemotherapy with Streptozotocine and 5-FU was selected in an attempt to avoid octreotide injections three-times daily in case of efficacy. New hepatic lesions (segments II, VII and VIII) were observed after three courses of chemotherapy, and treatment with Sandostatin was then started at a dose of 50 mcg/8 h and later increased to a dose of 100 mcg/8 h. Symptom control was achieved with treatment with octreotide but severe crisis recurred after 1 year. Three transarterial bland embolization procedures were performed using 150–300 μm and 300–500 μm PVA particles, but proved unsuccessful in achieving long-lasting symptomatic control. He finally had to be admitted to the intensive care unit because he needed a continuous intravenous perfusion of octreotide and glucose to avoid severe crisis of hypoglycemia leading to coma. A new embolization procedure (left hepatic artery with 150–300 μm PVA particles) provided no benefit and was complicated by upper gastrointestinal bleeding. A total of 2 weeks later, after having completed repeated sessions of TAE with no response, SIRT was performed. The procedure targeted the right hepatic artery. After 4 days, intravenous perfusions could be interrupted and the patient was discharged, asymptomatic under subcutaneous octreotide (300 mcg daily). A total of 2 months after SIRT, transient, mild hypertransaminasemia was observed. There was no evidence of other SIRT-related side effects. Consecutive computerized tomography scans showed a progressive shrinkage of all liver lesions until complete response was recorded after 8 months. He never suffered from hypoglycemia thereafter but was kept on long-acting octreotide

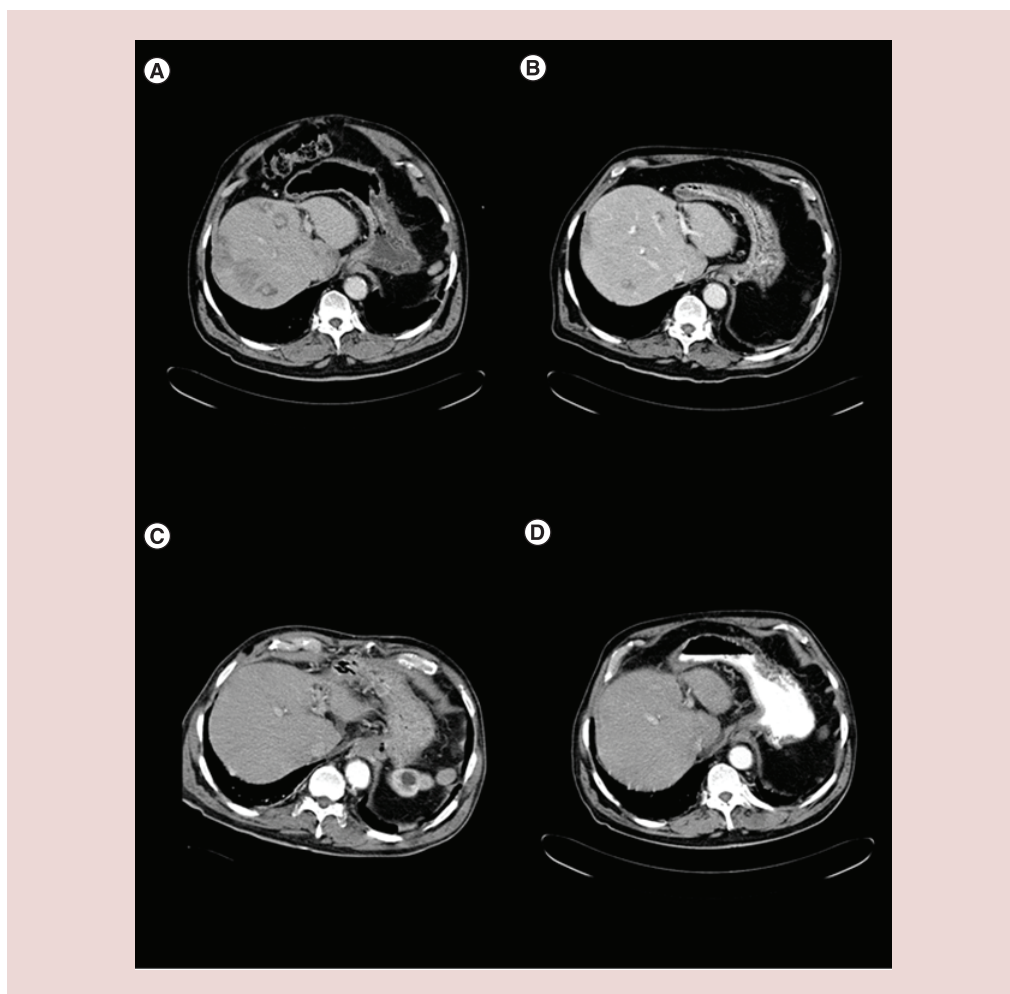


Figure 2. Computerized tomography scan images of insulinoma lesions at different moments of the disease. (A) Basal. (B) 3 months after selective internal radiation therapy. (C) 6 months after selective internal radiation therapy. (D) A year after selective internal radiation therapy. A complete response is shown with no evidence of tumoral lesions. Concurrently with the radiological response, the hormonal syndrome disappeared.

permanently. A total of 11 months after SIRT, he had a severe and complicated thromboembolic episode consisting of brain stroke, bilateral femoral thrombosis and severe pulmonary embolism. He died 17 months later while in complete response of his liver metastatic tumor (Figure 2 A–D).

Discussion

Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors are rare tumors and their natural history is quite different from the more common pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Almost 40% of patients develop metastases, most frequently in the liver [8], and can potentially suffer from a severe clinical syndrome related to hormone secretion. Therefore, an optimal approach with an effective treatment that may help achieving symptomatic control is essential.

SSAs must be used in patients with functional pNET and distant metastases prior to other specific antitumor treatments (surgical or locoregional), as they provide symptom alleviation together with a biochemical response [17]. However, symptoms may not be fully or persistently controlled despite optimal SSA therapy, due to an as of yet unresolved escape phenomenon [18]. SSA induce an important symptomatic improvement in most of the cases (70%), [19] but patients usually become refractory to this therapy because of the development of desensitization [20] months after the beginning of the treatment [21].

Liver-directed therapies including surgery, percutaneous ablation and transarterial procedures are used to treat pNET metastatic to the liver with the aim of controlling symptoms and improving patient survival [10,11,22]. Our two

cases show how resection and bland embolization can be used for this purpose. Nevertheless, the efficacy of resection, ablation and embolization is limited by the number and location of the tumors. Patients with widespread liver disease are not amenable to these therapies and embolizing therapies may usually have a short-lasting effect [8,15]. Furthermore, the best sequence for performing these procedures is not well established considering the high variability in the rate and pattern of progression of these tumors.

SIRT aims to deliver significant amounts of β radiation to liver tumors irrespective of their size, number and location [23]. Radioactive particles are injected into the hepatic artery or its branches and then depend on the arterial blood flow to reach their target deposition in the tumor vasculature [24]. pNET metastases are very highly vascularized liver tumors. This results in a high tumor to nontumor distribution of the microspheres that allows delivery of a high amount of radiation to liver metastases. This in turn results in high response rates to SIRT with the alleviation of symptoms and prolonged progression-free and overall survival [25].

Chemotherapy has been classically used for growth and symptomatic control in pNET, but its slow duration of action makes it not the best option to treat the hormone excess state in its acute onset. With the lack of a consistently effective chemotherapy for pNET patients [26] with severe clinical syndrome [27], SIRT has shown promising results in the control, eradication or simply debulking of hepatic metastases, while it may also be used to alleviate carcinoid syndrome or mechanical symptoms such as pain and obstruction [15]. The evidence supporting the use of SIRT is level 2 and there is only one prospective study (n = 34) that shows syndrome control (55% response) [28]. SIRT is listed in guidelines among the therapies that can be used to treat pNET tumors metastatic to the liver [29,30], although further investigations are needed to define the exact role of SIRT and its effect in biomarker response, local antitumoral effect, symptomatic control, and survival, as it is still considered investigational.

SIRT offers several advantages over bland embolization or chemoembolization for the treatment of liver tumors. It causes a postembolization syndrome that is less frequent and milder [15,31], resulting in better postprocedural quality of life [32], need not be repeated, and can be offered as an outpatient procedure [11]. Thus, SIRT provides better tolerability for a procedure that is at least equally effective to, if not better than, other embolizing techniques. Although systemic therapies like everolimus can alleviate hormone syndromes [26,27], and treatments with radiolabeled SSA like PRRT have demonstrated morphological, biochemical, and clinical responses [33], SIRT may be an as good as, if not a better than, option for patients with liver-only disease because of the rapid onset of its beneficial effect as illustrated by case 2. The two cases we have reported here support the consideration of SIRT as an alternative to treat the severe clinical syndrome in pNET metastatic to the liver when somatostatin analogs are not able to provide adequate symptom control, although further randomized studies are needed to determine its exact role and its possible combination with other therapies like PRRT, either using SIRT as a salvage treatment option after PRRT failure [34] or as a sequential strategy in the treatment algorithm [35]. Finally, these cases might endorse the convenience of conducting cost-effective analysis, since the cost of prolonged use of somatostatin analogs cannot be ignored.

Future perspective

Apart from the secondary disability due to hormone syndrome, the presence of liver disease in patients with pNET is one of the factors that confer a worst prognosis. Hepatic intra-arterial therapies (including TAE, TACE and SIRT) have demonstrated similar results in response, tumor growth, symptomatic control and survival but a lower incidence of side effects in favor of SIRT. In addition, SIRT often requires a single treatment, in contrast to TAE/TACE, which frequently has to be repeated several times. Moving forward, it is reasonable to think that SIRT could replace TACE/TAE in many cases. Nevertheless, evidence is scarce as SIRT has emerged as a new therapy over the past twenty years and further controlled trials are needed to investigate the superiority of one treatment over the other.

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Ethical conduct of research

The authors state that for investigations involving human subjects, informed consent has been obtained from the participants involved.

Additional informed consent was obtained from all individual participants for whom identifying information is included in this article.

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