

Development and Validation of a Nomogram for Predicting Overall Survival in Patients with Second Primary Small Cell Lung Cancer After Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A SEER-Based Study

Ju Zhu¹, Haoming Shi¹, Haoyu Ran¹, Qiancheng Lai², Yue Shao¹, Qingchen Wu¹

¹Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China;

²Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Chengdu Fifth People's Hospital, Chengdu, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Qingchen Wu, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China, Email wuqingchencqmu@126.com

Background: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) survivors are at an increased risk of developing second primary malignancies, such as small cell lung cancer. This paper sought to establish a prognostic nomogram to assess overall survival (OS) in patients with second primary small cell lung cancer (SPSCLC) after NSCLC.

Methods: 420 patients who developed SPSCLC after NSCLC were randomly split into the training and validation groups. A nomogram was established by stepwise regression. Area under the curve (AUC) and calibration plots were applied to assess the prognostic performance of the nomogram. Concordance index (C-index), integrated discrimination improvement (IDI), net reclassification index (NRI) and decision curve analysis (DCA) were performed to compare the nomogram with the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) 8th staging system. Survival risk classification was constructed based on the nomogram.

Results: Five variables were chosen to construct the nomogram. The AUC showed that it had a satisfactory discrimination ability. All calibration plots displayed good concordance between nomogram and observation. The C-index, IDI, NRI and DCA showed the nomogram was superior to the AJCC 8th staging system. The Kaplan-Meier curves suggested huge differences in prognosis among the three risk groups.

Conclusion: This study build a nomogram and risk stratification system for predicting probabilities of OS in patients with SPSCLC after NSCLC, which can help clinicians in individualized survival assessment and treatment decisions.

Keywords: nomogram, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), small cell lung cancer (SCLC), SEER database

Introduction

Lung cancer is a common and fatal cancer. It is estimated that there are 2 million new cases and 1.76 million deaths every year.¹ It includes two main histological types: non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC).² Notably, individuals suffering from NSCLC account for nearly 85% of all lung cancer patients.³ Unfortunately, survivors with NSCLC are at high risk of the development of second primary malignancies including second primary small cell lung cancer (SPSCLC).^{4,5}

The American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) is the most widely applied staging system for lung cancer. However, it is mainly used for the initial primary tumor and is relatively poorly in predicting the risk of individual survival.^{6,7} Additionally, the AJCC staging system only considers the size and extension of the tumor, lymph node involvement and distant metastasis but does not take into account other prognostic factors such as demographic characteristics, histological type and therapeutic measures.⁸ Therefore, a better prediction model is needed to evaluate the prognosis of SPSCLC.

Nomogram is a useful tool that can quantify and predict the occurrence of a certain clinical event in an individual patient, so as to help clinicians in risk stratification and clinical decision-making.⁹ It is reported that nomogram can predict the prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer, but there is a lack of research on SPSCCL.¹⁰ Consequently, this paper used data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database to construct a nomogram for predicting adverse outcomes in SPSCCL patients.

Methods

Selection of Patients

Patients pathologically diagnosed with SPSCCL after NSCLC from January 2004 to December 2015 were initially identified from the SEER Multiple Primary Standardized Incidence Ratios (MP-SIR) session. Due to the general treatment and monitoring schedule for NSCLC, the minimum interval of 4 months was demanded between the initial primary lung cancer (IPLC) and SPSCCL. It is worth noting that no informed consent statement is needed in this paper as our data were extracted from a public database and all the information collected was anonymized. Exemption from ethical approval was granted by the ethics review committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University. All the procedures in the study complied with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its subsequent amendments.

The histology of tumors was classified according to the morphological code of the third edition of the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O-3). The screening and selection procedures are presented in [Supplementary Figure 1](#). The following inclusion criteria were used: (1) ICD-O-3 site codes: C340–C349 (lung and bronchus); (2) ICD-0-3 histology codes of SPSCCL: 8002, 8041–8045 (small cell lung cancer); (3) age ≥ 18 years at the time of NSCLC diagnosis; (4) SPSCCL diagnosed between January 2004 and December 2015. On the other hand, patients who met the following criteria were excluded: (1) the IPLC was small cell lung cancer; (2) the time interval time between two cancers was less than 4 months; (3) those lacking the AJCC stage information; (4) survival time was unknown or less than 1 month.

Patient's Characteristics and Outcome Definition

All patients with a surgical site-specific code from 10 to 90 were defined as the Surgery group while the others were defined as the non-surgery group. According to the AJCC 8th edition, the tumor stage was independently re-classified by two Cardiothoracic surgeons. Inconsistent results were resolved by a third examination. Age and marital status at the time of SPSCCL diagnosis were also included in analysis. The overall survival (OS) was considered as the primary endpoint, which referred to the time between SPSCCL diagnosis and all-cause mortality or the last follow-up. All the patients with SPSCCL who survived at the last follow-up period were reviewed.

The study population was randomly split into the training and validation groups at a ratio of 7:3, using the createDataPartition function in the caret package. Thereafter, the training group was used to filter variables and establish a nomogram while the validation group was employed to confirm the results.

Statistical Analysis

Baseline differences between the training and validation cohorts were compared by Fisher exact test. The Cox regression model was implemented to conduct univariate analysis on all 17 variables. Following this, variables ($p < 0.05$) in univariate Cox regression analysis were incorporated into multivariate analysis. The stepwise regression employing the minimum Akaike information criterion (AIC) was performed to screen variables for the nomogram,¹¹ which was then used to estimate the 1-/3-year OS.

The 1-/3-year area under the curves (AUC) were used to assess the discriminative ability of the nomogram. We also used the 1-/3-year calibration plots to evaluate the calibrating ability of the nomogram. Besides, various statistical methods, including concordance index (C-index), integrated discrimination improvement (IDI), continuous net reclassification index (NRI) and decision curve analysis (DCA), were implemented to assess the clinical significance of the nomogram compared with AJCC 8th tumor staging alone.^{12–14} The cut-off value for different risk stratifications was

generated by the X-tile software (Yale University, 3.6.1).¹⁵ Furthermore, Kaplan-Meier survival curves and the univariate Cox regression analyses were implemented to describe and compare the OS of patients in the different risk stratifications.

According to the Harrell guideline, the covariates in the prediction model should be less than 1/10 of the number of events.¹¹ Besides, the variance inflation factor (VIF) values of all variables in the nomogram were less than 4, suggesting that no multicollinearity was present. Statistical significance was set at a two-tailed p -value <0.05 and R version 3.6.1 was used for all the statistical analyses.

Results

A total of 420 subjects diagnosed with SPSCLC after NSCLC were randomized into the training ($N=296$) and validation ($N=124$) cohorts, and the incidence rate was 0.3%. The interval between the first occurrence of NSCLC and SPSCLC was 37 months (interquartile range, IQR: 20, 62). The process of population screening is presented in [Supplementary Figure 1](#). The median follow-up time was 10.00 months (IQR: 4.00, 13.63) in the overall study population, 10.00 months (IQR: 4.00, 17.00) in the training cohort, and 10.00 months (IQR: 5.00, 18.00) in the validation cohort. The baseline demographic data of the patients are reported in [Table 1](#). The results showed that a larger proportion of the population consisted of patients who had received surgery for the first but not the second primary tumor. White was the most common ethnicity in the two cohorts. Nonetheless, no significant difference was detected between the training and validation cohorts ($P > 0.05$).

Univariate regression analysis indicated that age, SPSCLC stage, SPSCLC surgery, SPSCLC radiation and SPSCLC chemotherapy were significantly related to OS. However, the remaining variables had no significant association with OS ([Table 2](#)). Additionally, multivariate analysis revealed that a higher SPSCLC stage, no SPSCLC surgery, no SPSCLC radiation and no SPSCLC chemotherapy were independently adverse predictors of all-cause death ([Table 2](#)).

In addition, stepwise regression analysis in the training cohort showed that age, SPSCLC stage, SPSCLC surgery, SPSCLC radiation and SPSCLC chemotherapy had minimal AIC values and they were subsequently chosen to establish the nomogram ([Figure 1](#)). The nomogram can be used to predict the 1- and 3-year OS of an individual patient, allowing clinicians to obtain the survival probability of patients. Every independent prognostic factor corresponds to a specific point and the total risk points can be acquired by adding up the individual points. In this study, the total risk points for most patients ranged from 120 to 280.

The findings also showed that both the 1- and 3-year AUCs of the nomogram in the training and validation cohorts were more than 0.75 ([Figure 2](#)). In addition, the 1- and 3-year calibration curves for the two cohorts indicated good linearity between the predicted and observed survival probability ([Figure 2](#)).

The bias-corrected C-index of the nomogram in the training and validation cohorts was 0.69 and 0.75, respectively. Comparatively, the bias-corrected C-index of the AJCC 8th tumor staging in the two cohorts was 0.62 and 0.65, respectively. Besides, The IDI and NRI were carried out to compare the prognostic discriminatory power of the nomogram and the AJCC 8th tumor staging alone ([Table 3](#)). Compared to the AJCC 8th tumor staging, the nomogram had significantly higher discrimination (IDI for the 1- and 3-year OS were 0.097 ($p < 0.001$) and 0.052 ($p = 0.02$), respectively) and reclassification ability (continuous NRI for 1- and 3-year OS were 0.345 and 0.377, respectively (both $p < 0.001$), [Table 3](#)) in the training group. Additionally, DCA curves from the training group indicated that the nomogram model had good clinical applicability in predicting the 1- and 3-year OS as shown by the marked increase in net benefit ([Figure 3](#)). The validation cohort obtained similar results ([Table 3](#) and [Figure 3](#)).

Patients were assigned into three groups based on the total risk point, namely: the low-risk group (total points ≤ 189), the middle-risk group ($189 < \text{total points} \leq 244$), and the high-risk group (total points > 244). In the total population, the median OS of patients in the low-, middle-, and high-risk groups was 16 months (95% CI, 14–19), 7 months (95% CI, 6–8), and 2 months (95% CI, 1–3), respectively. The Kaplan-Meier curves suggested huge differences in prognosis among the three risk groups ([Figure 4](#), all Log-rank $p < 0.001$). Univariate Cox analysis also confirmed the Kaplan-Meier results (all $p < 0.001$). Compared with the low-risk group, the middle-risk and high-risk groups had a 2.75 and 8.02 times, respectively, higher risk of all-cause mortality in the total population. Similarly, results from the training and validation

Table I Baseline Clinicopathological Characteristics and Treatment Experience of All Patients and Those in the Training and Validation Cohort

	All Cohorts [Cases (%)]	Training Cohort [Cases (%)]	Validation Cohort [Cases (%)]	P
Total	420	296	124	
Age, years				0.420
<75	258 (61.4)	186 (62.8)	72 (58.1)	
≥75	162 (38.6)	110 (37.2)	52 (41.9)	
Marital status				0.839
Married	207 (49.3)	145 (49.0)	62 (50.0)	
Un-married	192 (45.7)	135 (45.6)	57 (46.0)	
Unknown	21 (5.0)	16 (5.4)	5 (4.0)	
Race				0.066
White	366 (87.1)	263 (88.9)	103 (83.1)	
Black	37 (8.8)	20 (6.8)	17 (13.7)	
Other	17 (4.0)	13 (4.4)	4 (3.2)	
Gender				0.839
Female	239 (56.9)	167 (56.4)	72 (58.1)	
Male	181 (43.1)	129 (43.6)	52 (41.9)	
Interval				0.652
≤48 months	266 (63.3)	190 (64.2)	76 (61.3)	
>48 months	154 (36.7)	106 (35.8)	48 (38.7)	
SPSCLC stage				0.269
I	89 (21.2)	70 (23.6)	19 (15.3)	
II	22 (5.2)	16 (5.4)	6 (4.8)	
III	137 (32.6)	92 (31.1)	45 (36.3)	
IV	172 (41.0)	118 (39.9)	54 (43.5)	
IPLC stage				0.792
I	283 (67.4)	195 (65.9)	88 (71.0)	
II	34 (8.1)	25 (8.4)	9 (7.3)	
III	77 (18.3)	57 (19.3)	20 (16.1)	
IV	26 (6.2)	19 (6.4)	7 (5.6)	
SPSCLC surgery				0.898
No	373 (88.8)	262 (88.5)	111 (89.5)	
Yes	47 (11.2)	34 (11.5)	13 (10.5)	
IPLC surgery				0.269
No	112 (26.7)	84 (28.4)	28 (22.6)	
Yes	308 (73.3)	212 (71.6)	96 (77.4)	
SPSCLC laterality				0.188
Left	180 (42.9)	130 (43.9)	50 (40.3)	
Right	216 (51.4)	153 (51.7)	63 (50.8)	
Unknown	24 (5.7)	13 (4.4)	11 (8.9)	
IPLC laterality				0.524
Left	186 (44.3)	136 (45.9)	50 (40.3)	
Right	229 (54.5)	157 (53.0)	72 (58.1)	
Unknown	5 (1.2)	3 (1.0)	2 (1.6)	
SPSCLC radiotherapy				0.439
No	213 (50.7)	146 (49.3)	67 (54.0)	
Yes	207 (49.3)	150 (50.7)	57 (46.0)	
IPLC radiotherapy				0.535
No	308 (73.3)	214 (72.3)	94 (75.8)	
Yes	112 (26.7)	82 (27.7)	30 (24.2)	

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

	All Cohorts [Cases (%)]	Training Cohort [Cases (%)]	Validation Cohort [Cases (%)]	P
SPSCLC chemotherapy				0.658
No	114 (27.1)	78 (26.4)	36 (29.0)	
Yes	306 (72.9)	218 (73.6)	88 (71.0)	
IPLC chemotherapy				0.924
No	278 (66.2)	195 (65.9)	83 (66.9)	
Yes	142 (33.8)	101 (34.1)	41 (33.1)	
IPLC histology				0.391
Adenocarcinoma	157 (37.4)	114 (38.5)	43 (34.7)	
SCC	194 (46.2)	138 (46.6)	56 (45.2)	
Others	69 (16.4)	44 (14.9)	25 (20.2)	
IPLC grade				1.000
G1/G2	180 (42.9)	127 (42.9)	53 (42.7)	
G3/G4	169 (40.2)	119 (40.2)	50 (40.3)	
Unknown	71 (16.9)	50 (16.9)	21 (16.9)	

Abbreviations: IPLC, initial primary lung cancer; SPSCLC, second primary small cell lung cancer; G, nuclear grade; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma.

groups displayed that the risk of all-cause mortality was highest in the high-risk group while patients in the low-risk group had the lowest risk of mortality over time.

Discussion

SPSCLC after NSCLC is a relatively rare disease and therefore lacks an optimal management strategy. To our knowledge, no study has evaluated its prognosis in these patients. Present study showed that second primary tumor stage and treatment rather than the initial primary tumor were significantly associated with the prognosis of SPSCLC patients. Based on this, we build a nomogram to predict the outcome of individual patients with SPSCLC. Compared to the AJCC staging system, the nomogram achieves a more accurate prognosis prediction and better clinical applicability.

We found that the prognosis of SPCLC patients was related to the second primary tumor and the associated treatment rather than the initial primary tumor. Zhang et al showed that the tumor stage and treatment of the initial primary tumor were not independent prognostic factors in patients with early-stage second primary NSCLC after small cell lung cancer.¹⁶ Another population-based study also reported similar results in patients with second primary tumors after prostate cancer.¹⁷ Therefore, we did not incorporate the initial primary tumor and related treatments into the nomogram. When a patient develops SPSCLC, more attention should be paid to the SPSCLC stage and treatment measures.

The nomogram also showed that patients treated with surgery and radio-chemotherapy had the lowest risk score while those who did not receive any treatment had the highest. This implied that patients with SPSCLC could benefit from surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy. This finding corroborated with the results of previous researches, which showed that an anatomical removal of the second lesion was the first choice as long as the patient's cardiopulmonary reserve allowed.^{18,19} Multiple studies have demonstrated that chemotherapy and radiotherapy can improve survival in patients with multiple primary lung cancers (MPLC).²⁰⁻²³ But, it is still contradictory whether the time interval between IPLC and second primary lung cancer is correlated with the OS of the patients. For instance, Aziz et al argued that the longer the interval, the better the prognosis.²⁴ Nevertheless, other studies did not draw the same conclusion.^{25,26} A meta-analysis, consisting of 22 relevant studies with 1796 MPLC patients, demonstrated that the time interval had no effect on the OS of MPLC patients.²⁷ In this analysis, the time interval was not related to OS and was therefore not included in the nomogram.

Previous studies reported that the nomogram integrated multiple clinicopathologic and treatment factors into a mathematical model and was not inferior to the AJCC staging system in predicting prognosis and making clinical decisions on various types of cancer.²⁸⁻³⁰ Given that the AJCC staging system does not take into account age, treatment regimens and other clinicopathological data, patients with the same stage may have completely different

Table 2 Univariate and Multivariate Analyses of Prognostic Variables for Overall Survival in the Training Cohort

Variables	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariate Cox Regression	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Marital status				
Married	Reference	Reference	-	-
Un-married	0.97 (0.76, 1.24)	0.805	-	-
Unknown	0.87 (0.51, 1.50)	0.576	-	-
Race				
White	Reference	Reference	-	-
Black	1.00 (0.62, 1.62)	0.997	-	-
Other	0.79 (0.42, 1.49)	0.469	-	-
Gender				
Female	Reference	Reference	-	-
Male	1.11 (0.87, 1.41)	0.389	-	-
Age				
<75	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
≥75	1.34 (1.05, 1.73)	0.020	1.27 (0.98, 1.63)	0.067
Interval				
≤48 months	Reference	Reference	-	-
>48 months	0.99 (0.77, 1.28)	0.971	-	-
SPSCLC stage				
I	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
II	1.23 (0.69, 2.18)	0.479	1.48 (0.83, 2.65)	0.185
III	1.71 (1.22, 2.42)	0.002	1.86 (1.28, 2.70)	0.001
IV	2.91 (2.09, 4.06)	<0.001	2.61 (1.80, 3.78)	<0.001
IPLC stage				
I	Reference	Reference	-	-
II	1.12 (0.73, 1.73)	0.608	-	-
III	1.28 (0.94, 1.73)	0.118	-	-
IV	1.00 (0.59, 1.70)	0.994	-	-
SPSCLC surgery				
No	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	0.50 (0.34, 0.75)	<0.001	0.51 (0.32, 0.81)	0.004
IPLC surgery				
No	Reference	Reference	-	-
Yes	0.86 (0.66, 1.13)	0.273	-	-
SPSCLC laterality				
Left	Reference	Reference	-	-
Right	0.89 (0.70, 1.15)	0.386	-	-
Unknown	1.47 (0.81, 2.67)	0.207	-	-
IPLC laterality				
Left	Reference	Reference	-	-
Right	0.96 (0.75, 1.22)	0.737	-	-
Unknown	1.56 (0.49, 4.93)	0.446	-	-
SPSCLC radiotherapy				
No	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	0.58 (0.45, 0.74)	<0.001	0.55 (0.42, 0.71)	<0.001
IPLC radiotherapy				
No	Reference	Reference	-	-
Yes	1.14 (0.87, 1.49)	0.335	-	-
SPSCLC chemotherapy				
No	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	0.62 (0.48, 0.82)	<0.001	0.54 (0.40, 0.71)	<0.001

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Variables	Univariate Cox Regression		Multivariate Cox Regression	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
IPLC chemotherapy				
No	Reference	Reference	-	-
Yes	0.98 (0.76, 1.26)	0.857	-	-
IPLC histology				
Adenocarcinoma	Reference	Reference	-	-
SCC	1.17 (0.90, 1.52)	0.251	-	-
Others	1.29 (0.89, 1.86)	0.178	-	-
IPLC grade				
G1/G2	Reference	Reference	-	-
G3/G4	1.23 (0.95, 1.60)	0.123	-	-
Unknown	1.06 (0.75, 1.50)	0.751	-	-

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; IPLC, initial primary lung cancer; SPLC, second primary lung cancer; G, grade; SCC, Squamous cell carcinoma.

prognoses. In this study, several factors were incorporated into the nomogram, including age, tumor stage and treatment. The results revealed that the nomogram we established worked better than the AJCC staging system in predicting the probability of survival in individual SPSCLC patients. A highly linear calibration curve and integrated AUC suggested that the nomogram had a powerful predictive ability. The continuous NRI and IDI index indicated that the nomogram had better discriminatory accuracy. Besides, DCA showed that the nomogram performed better than the AJCC staging system, within a major range of reasonable threshold probability. In addition, the cutoff of risk stratification based on the total points from the nomogram worked well in the training and validation cohorts.

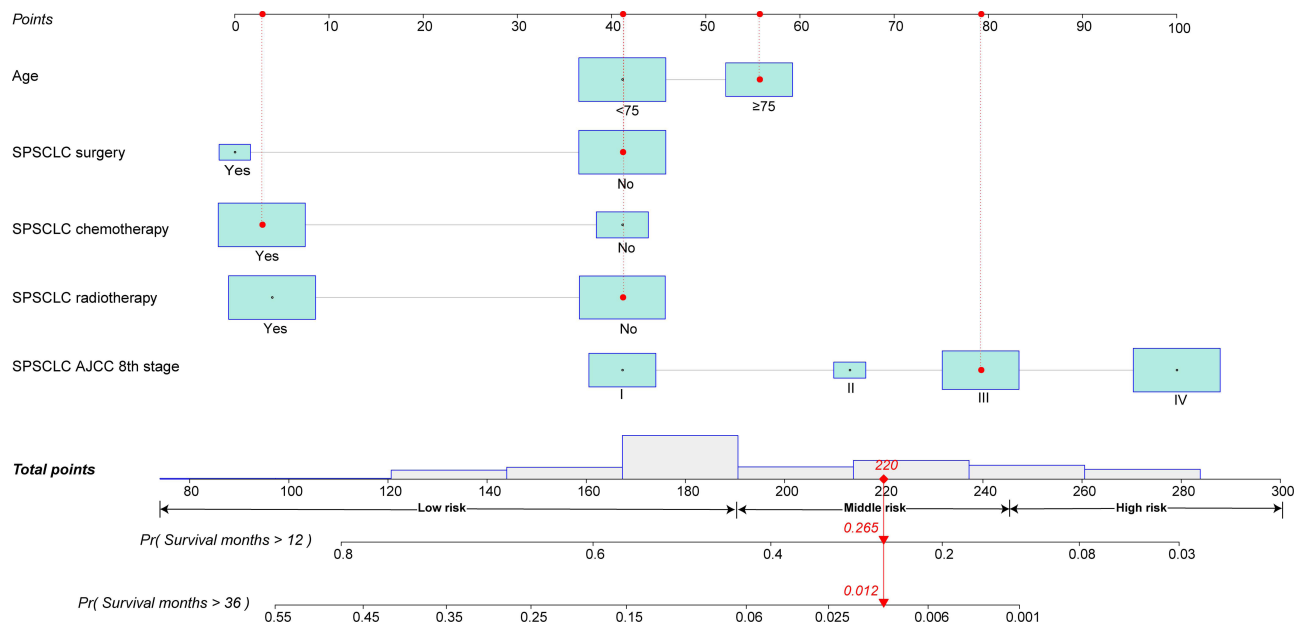


Figure 1 A constructed nomogram for prognostic prediction of a patient with SPSCLC. The patient was over 75 years old with stage III SPSCLC, underwent surgery and chemotherapy, did not receive radiotherapy for SPSCLC. Histogram of total points shows their distribution. For category variables, their distributions are reflected by the size of the box. The importance of each variable was ranked according to the standard deviation along nomogram scales. To use the nomogram, the specific points (black dots) of individual patients are located on each variable axis. Red lines and dots are drawn upward to determine the points received by each variable; the sum (220) of these points is located on the Total Points axis, and a line is drawn downward to the survival axes to determine the probability of 1-year (26.5%) and 3-year (1.2%) overall survival. **Abbreviations:** SPSCLC, second primary small cell lung cancer; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.

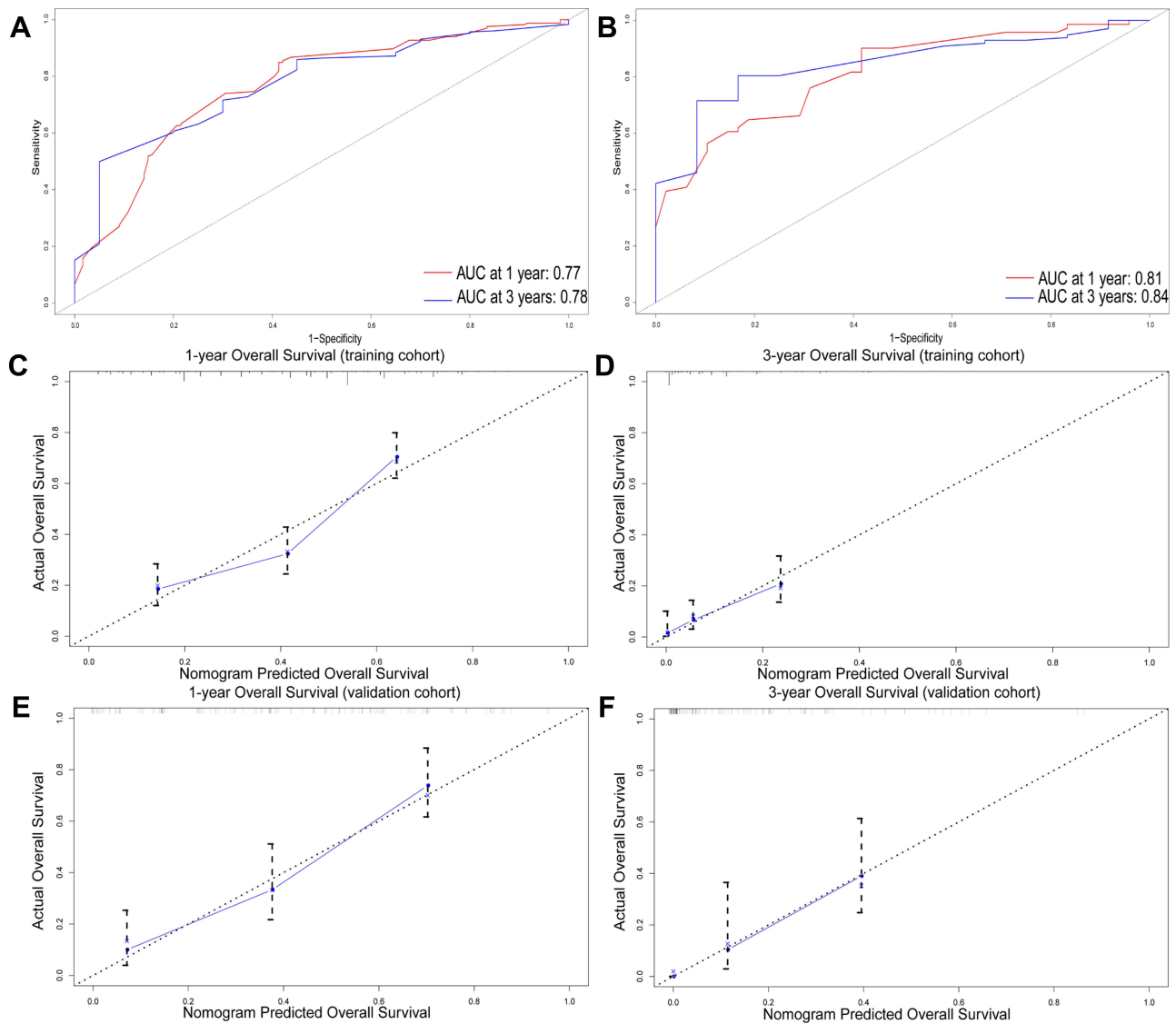


Figure 2 AUC and calibration curves of the nomogram. 1- and 3-year AUC of using the nomogram to predict overall survival (OS) probability in the training cohort (A) and validation cohort (B). Calibration curves of 1-year (C) and 3-year (D) OS for patients in the training cohort. Calibration curves of 1-year (E) and 3-year (F) OS for patients in the validation cohort. Y-axis indicated the actual survival probability and x-axis indicated the predicted survival probability.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the time dependent receiver operating characteristic curves; OS, overall survival.

Kaplan-Meier curves presented that the gradual increase in the incidences of all-cause mortality was linked to an increase in risk stratification.

Table 3 Discrimination Ability of Different Predictive Models for Primary Endpoint in Training Cohort and Validation Cohort

	Training Cohort			Validation Cohort		
	Estimate	95% CI	P	Estimate	95% CI	P
IDI (vs the AJCC 8th tumor staging)						
For 1-year OS	0.097	0.060–0.151	<0.001	0.152	0.070–0.241	<0.001
For 3-year OS	0.052	0.005–0.123	0.020	0.079	0.002–0.181	0.040
NRI (vs the AJCC 8th tumor staging)						
For 1-year OS	0.345	0.220–0.457	<0.001	0.388	0.194–0.518	<0.001
For 3-year OS	0.377	0.142–0.541	<0.001	0.186	0.003–0.568	0.020

Abbreviations: 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; OS, overall survival; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; NRI, net reclassification improvement; IDI, integrated discrimination improvement. Vs, versus.

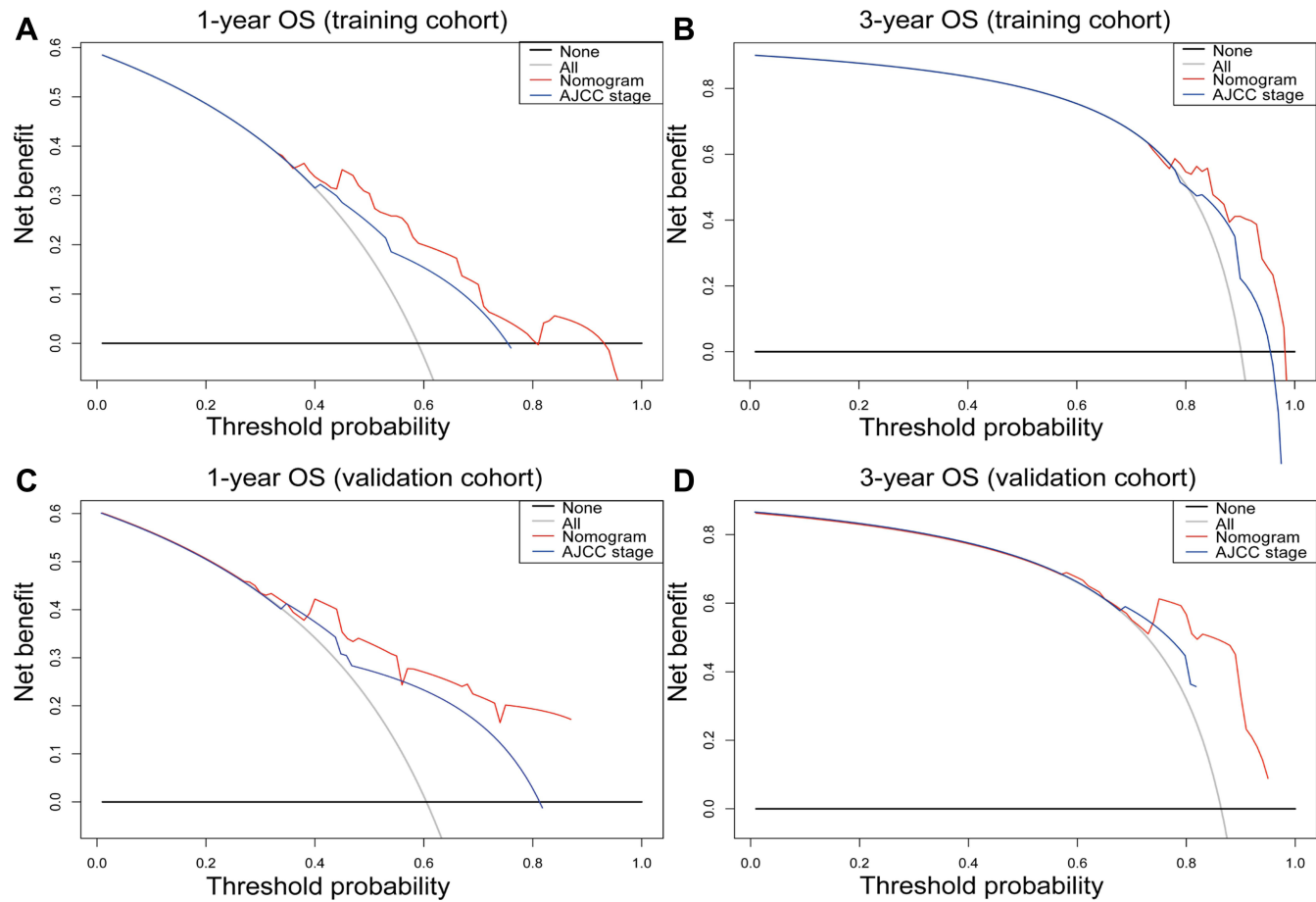


Figure 3 Decision curve analysis of the nomogram and the AJCC tumor staging for the survival prediction of patients with SPSCLC. **(A)** 1-year survival benefit in the training cohort. **(B)** 3-year survival benefit in the training cohort. **(C)** 1-year survival benefit in the validation cohort. **(D)** 3-year survival benefit in the validation cohort.

Abbreviations: SPSCLC, second primary small cell lung cancer; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer.

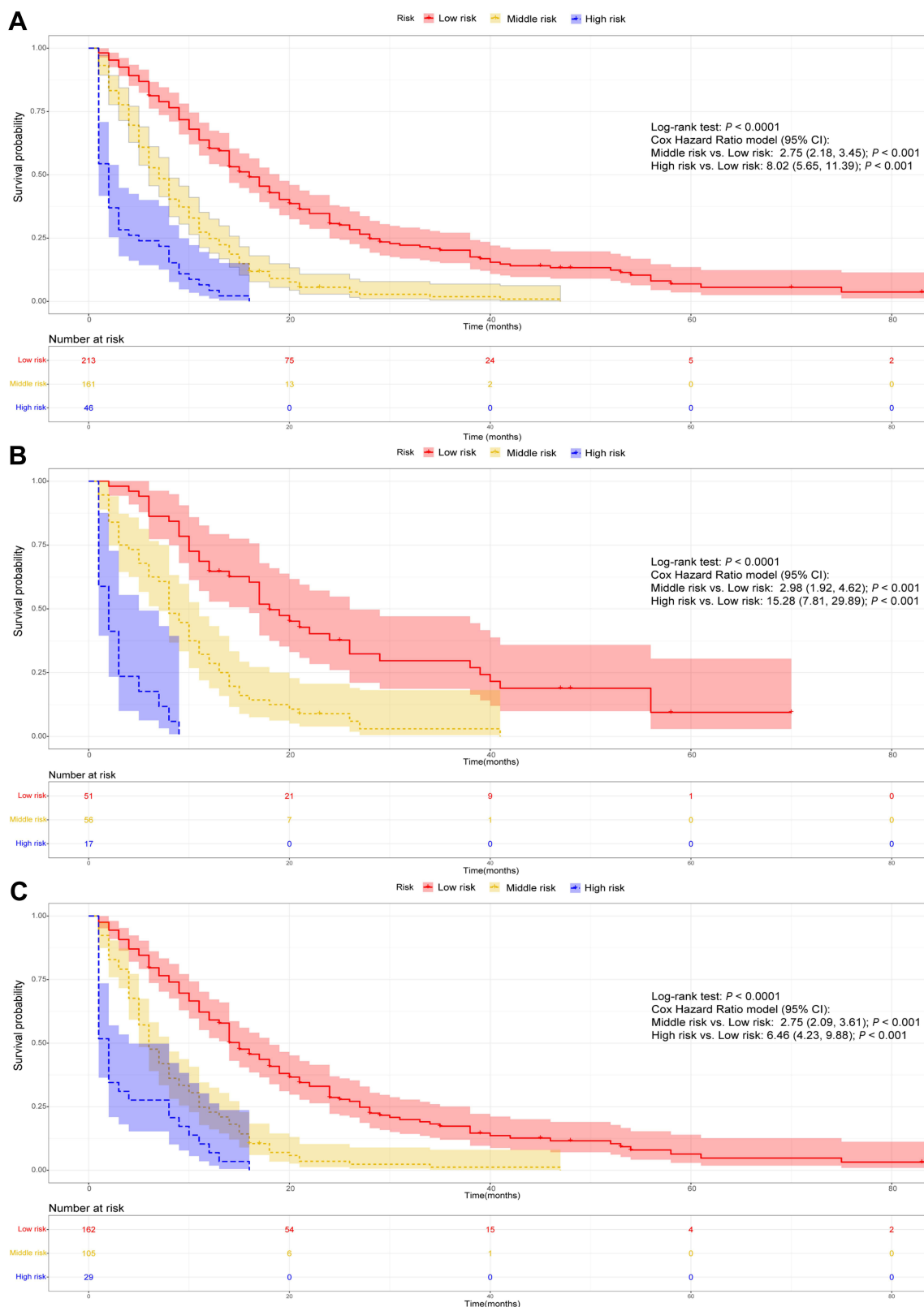


Figure 4 Kaplan–Meier curves of OS for patients in the low-, middle-, and high-risk groups. **(A)** Patients with SPSCLC in the total cohort at different stages stratified according to the nomogram. **(B)** Patients with SPSCLC in the training cohort at different stages stratified according to the nomogram. **(C)** Patients with SPSCLC in the validation cohort at different stages stratified according to the nomogram.

Abbreviations: SPSCLC, second primary small cell lung cancer; OS, overall survival.

Although our nomogram performed well, some shortcomings of our study ought to be acknowledged. First, some important confounding factors are lacking in the SEER database, such as targeted therapy and immunotherapy. These factors may influence our findings.^{31,32} Second, we did not perform an external validation and therefore concerns on generalizability and robustness are warranted. Finally, as a retrospective study, selection bias is inevitable. Therefore, a multicenter prospective study is warranted to validate the results in the future.

Conclusions

The study establishes a nomogram and a risk stratification system for predicting probabilities of OS in patients with SPSCLC after NSCLC. Compared to the AJCC staging system, the nomogram achieves a more accurate prognosis prediction and better clinical applicability. It can therefore be used by clinicians to assist patient consultation and guide treatment decisions.

Data Sharing Statement

The data analyzed during this study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the efforts of the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program tumor registries in the construction of this database. We also thank Dr. Jerry for English language editing.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This study was supported by the Chengdu Science and Technology Agency (NO. 2020-YF05-00184-SN).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Thai AA, Solomon BJ, Sequist LV, et al. Lung cancer. *Lancet*. 2021;398(10299):535–554. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00312-3
2. Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, et al. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2018;68(6):394–424. doi:10.3322/caac.21492
3. Torre LA, Siegel RL, Jemal A. Lung cancer statistics. *Adv Exp Med Biol*. 2016;893:1–19. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-24223-1_1
4. Han SS, Rivera GA, Tammemägi MC, et al. Risk stratification for second primary lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2017;35(25):2893–2899. doi:10.1200/JCO.2017.72.4203
5. Wozniak AJ, Schwartz AG. The risk of second primary lung cancer: an unsolved dilemma. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*. 2018;7(Suppl1):S54–S56. doi:10.21037/tlcr.2018.01.13
6. Liang W, Zhang L, Jiang G, et al. Development and validation of a nomogram for predicting survival in patients with resected non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(8):861–869. doi:10.1200/JCO.2014.56.6661
7. Pan H, Shi X, Xiao D, et al. Nomogram prediction for the survival of the patients with small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Dis*. 2017;9(3):507–518. doi:10.21037/jtd.2017.03.121
8. Wu J, Zhou Q, Pan Z, et al. Development and validation of a nomogram for predicting long-term overall survival in nasopharyngeal carcinoma: a population-based study. *Medicine*. 2020;99(4):e18974. doi:10.1097/MD.00000000000018974
9. Narita Y, Kadowaki S, Oze I, et al. Establishment and validation of prognostic nomograms in first-line metastatic gastric cancer patients. *J Gastrointest Oncol*. 2018;9(1):52–63. doi:10.21037/jgo.2017.11.08

10. Liao Y, Yin G, Fan X. The positive lymph node ratio predicts survival in T1-4N1-3M0 non-small cell lung cancer: a nomogram using the SEER database. *Front Oncol.* 2020;10:1356. doi:10.3389/fonc.2020.01356
11. Balachandran VP, Gonen M, Smith JJ, et al. Nomograms in oncology: more than meets the eye. *Lancet Oncol.* 2015;16(4):e173–e180. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(14)71116-7
12. Uno H, Tian L, Cai T, et al. A unified inference procedure for a class of measures to assess improvement in risk prediction systems with survival data. *Stat Med.* 2013;32(14):2430–2442. doi:10.1002/sim.5647
13. Pencina MJ, D'Agostino RB Sr, Steyerberg EW. Extensions of net reclassification improvement calculations to measure usefulness of new biomarkers. *Stat Med.* 2011;30(1):11–21. doi:10.1002/sim.4085
14. Vickers AJ, Elkin EB. Decision curve analysis: a novel method for evaluating prediction models. *Med Decis Making.* 2006;26(6):565–574. doi:10.1177/0272989X06295361
15. Camp RL, Dolled-Filhart M, Rimm DL. X-tile: a new bio-informatics tool for biomarker assessment and outcome-based cut-point optimization. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2004;10(21):7252–7259. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-04-0713
16. Zhang R, Cai L, Wang G, et al. Resection of Early-stage second primary non-small cell lung cancer after small cell lung cancer: a population-based study. *Front Oncol.* 2020;9:1552. doi:10.3389/fonc.2019.01552
17. Chattopadhyay S, Zheng G, Hemminki O, Försti A, Sundquist K, Hemminki K. Prostate cancer survivors: risk and mortality in second primary cancers. *Cancer Med.* 2018;7(11):5752–5759. doi:10.1002/cam4.1764
18. Xue X, Xue Q, Wang N, et al. Early clinical diagnosis of synchronous multiple primary lung cancer. *Oncol Lett.* 2012;3(1):234–237. doi:10.3892/ol.2011.452
19. Riquet M, Cazes A, Pfeuty K, et al. Multiple lung cancers prognosis: what about histology? *Ann Thorac Surg.* 2008;86(3):921–926. doi:10.1016/j.athoracsur.2008.05.041
20. Kocaturk CI, Gunluoglu MZ, Cansever L, et al. Survival and prognostic factors in surgically resected synchronous multiple primary lung cancers. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2011;39(2):160–166. doi:10.1016/j.ejcts.2010.05.037
21. Ridge CA, Silk M, Petre EN, et al. Radiofrequency ablation of T1 lung carcinoma: comparison of outcomes for first primary, metachronous, and synchronous lung tumors. *J Vasc Interv Radiol.* 2014;25(7):989–996. doi:10.1016/j.jvir.2014.02.021
22. Chang JY, Liu YH, Zhu Z, et al. Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy: a potentially curable approach to early stage multiple primary lung cancer. *Cancer.* 2013;119(18):3402–3410. doi:10.1002/ncr.28217
23. Creach KM, Bradley JD, Mahasittiwat P, Robinson CG. Stereotactic body radiation therapy in the treatment of multiple primary lung cancers. *Radiother Oncol.* 2012;104(1):19–22. doi:10.1016/j.radonc.2011.12.005
24. Aziz TM, Saad RA, Glasser J, Jilaihawi AN, Prakash D. The management of second primary lung cancers. A single centre experience in 15 years. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2002;21(3):527–533. doi:10.1016/s1010-7940(02)00024-6
25. Rosengart TK, Martini N, Ghosn P, Burt M. Multiple primary lung carcinomas: prognosis and treatment. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 1991;52(4):773–779. doi:10.1016/0003-4975(91)91209-e
26. Okada M, Tsubota N, Yoshimura M, Miyamoto Y. Operative approach for multiple primary lung carcinomas. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 1998;115(4):836–840. doi:10.1016/S0022-5223(98)70364-2
27. Jiang L, He J, Shi X, et al. Prognosis of synchronous and metachronous multiple primary lung cancers: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lung Cancer.* 2015;87(3):303–310. doi:10.1016/j.lungcan.2014.12.013
28. Song C, Yu D, Wang Y, et al. Dual primary cancer patients with lung cancer as a second primary malignancy: a population-based study. *Front Oncol.* 2020;10:515606. doi:10.3389/fonc.2020.515606
29. Wang Y, Li J, Xia Y, et al. Prognostic nomogram for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma after partial hepatectomy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013;31(9):1188–1195. doi:10.1200/JCO.2012.41.5984
30. Wang S, Yang L, Ci B, et al. Development and validation of a nomogram prognostic model for SCLC patients. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2018;13(9):1338–1348. doi:10.1016/j.jtho.2018.05.037
31. Yang S, Zhang Z, Wang Q. Emerging therapies for small cell lung cancer. *J Hematol Oncol.* 2019;12(1):47. doi:10.1186/s13045-019-0736-3
32. Armstrong SA, Liu SV. Immune checkpoint inhibitors in small cell lung cancer: a partially realized potential. *Adv Ther.* 2019;36(8):1826–1832. doi:10.1007/s12325-019-01008-2

The International Journal of General Medicine is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal that focuses on general and internal medicine, pathogenesis, epidemiology, diagnosis, monitoring and treatment protocols. The journal is characterized by the rapid reporting of reviews, original research and clinical studies across all disease areas. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.