



# The prognosis and risk factors for capecitabine maintenance treatment in metastatic breast cancer: a retrospective comparative cohort study

Can Tian<sup>1,2#</sup>, Jianbo Yang<sup>3,4#</sup>, Ning Xie<sup>1,2</sup>, Yu Tang<sup>1,2</sup>, Haoyu Zhou<sup>5</sup>, Zhe-Yu Hu<sup>1,2</sup>, Quchang Ouyang<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Medical Department of Breast Cancer, Hunan Cancer Hospital and the Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya Medical School, Central South University, Changsha, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Breast Cancer Medical Oncology, the Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya Medical School, Central South University, Changsha, China; <sup>3</sup>The Immunotherapy Research Laboratory, Department of Otolaryngology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA; <sup>4</sup>The Cancer Center, Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, Fuzhou, China; <sup>5</sup>College of Information and Intelligence, Hunan Agricultural University, Changsha, China

**Contributions:** (I) Conception and design: Q Ouyang, ZY Hu; (II) Administrative support: Q Ouyang; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: N Xie, ZY Hu, C Tian; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: Y Tang, J Yang, H Zhou; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: ZY Hu, Q Ouyang; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

<sup>#</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

**Correspondence to:** Quchang Ouyang; Zhe-Yu Hu. Medical Department of Breast Cancer, Hunan Cancer Hospital, No. 283, Tongzipo Road, Changsha 410013, China. Email: oyoqc1969@126.com; huzheyu@hnca.org.cn.

**Background:** Maintenance treatment following efficient chemotherapy can improve the treatment outcomes of patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC). However, there are no studies for identifying the prognostic factors for patients who could benefit from capecitabine maintenance. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the prognosis and risk factors of capecitabine maintenance therapy and analysed the circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA) markers that may be related to the treatment response.

**Methods:** This study recruited 482 consecutive patients with MBC who achieved clinical benefit from capecitabine-based chemotherapy from 2011 to 2019. A total of 256 patients received subsequent capecitabine maintenance therapy. The baseline clinical factors included age at diagnosis, menopause, neoadjuvant therapy, estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) status and subtypes, prior treatment lines, and prior capecitabine-based treatment response. Treatment outcome (progression-free survival, PFS) was assessed by imaging tools according to RSCIST 1.1 standard during the first two treatment cycles and every 3 weeks thereafter. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards models were used to analyse the association between capecitabine maintenance treatment and prognosis.

**Results:** The median PFS of patients receiving capecitabine maintenance treatment was 21.7 months [95% confidence interval (CI): 15.1–36.3 months]. Capecitabine maintenance showed similar effects as endocrine maintenance or anti-HER2 therapy in hormone receptor (HR)-positive or HER2-positive patients, with adjusted HR of 1.17 (95% CI: 0.81–1.71, P=0.40). In patients with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC), capecitabine maintenance showed a marginal benefit in PFS. Compared to late-line ( $\geq 2$ ) capecitabine maintenance, first-line capecitabine maintenance significantly prolonged median PFS. Compared to other HR/HER2 subtypes, patients with HR-positive and HER2-positive subtypes significantly benefited from capecitabine maintenance treatment. Analysis of ctDNA revealed that among patients receiving capecitabine maintenance, *TP53* aberrations were concentrated in patients with short PFS.

**Conclusions:** Capecitabine maintenance treatment is associated with longer PFS in patients with MBC, especially those receiving first-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy and those with HR positivity/HER2 positivity. *TP53* aberrations may be responsible for the poor response to capecitabine maintenance treatment.

**Keywords:** Capecitabine maintenance; metastatic breast cancer (MBC); progression-free survival (PFS); *TP53* aberrations.

Submitted Mar 02, 2022. Accepted for publication Aug 31, 2022.

doi: 10.21037/atm-22-3828

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-22-3828>

## Introduction

According to the 2020 cancer statistics report, breast cancer (BC) is the most common malignancy in females worldwide (1). Among patients with BC, 4–6% present with advanced BC (ABC) at diagnosis (2). Moreover, 30–40% of patients with early-stage cancer eventually progress to metastatic BC (MBC) (3). While the survival rate of patients with ABC has gradually improved over the past 30 years, the 5-year survival rate remains less than 20% (4). Currently, MBC is incurable. The main focus of MBC treatment is to optimize treatment modalities to relieve symptoms, improve quality of life, and prolong progression-free survival (PFS).

Maintenance treatment was first introduced for leukaemia and subsequently approved for non-small cell lung cancer and colon cancer. Meta-analyses have shown that prolonging first-line chemotherapy duration can significantly improve overall survival (OS) and PFS (5,6). In December 2017, the Beijing consensus for maintenance therapy in BC recommended prolonging the duration of chemotherapy treatment in patients with ABC who have achieved disease control, including complete response (CR), partial response (PR), and stable disease (SD), after receiving standardized first-line chemotherapy (usually six to eight cycles). For patients who tolerated and benefited from first-line chemotherapy, continuous use of a combination regimen may be considered; however, not all drugs that are effective in combination chemotherapy are suitable for long-term maintenance therapy (7,8). Ideal maintenance medicine should be an effective single drug, well tolerated, suitable for long-term use, and easy to administer, while economic factors should also be considered. Candidate drugs include taxanes, gemcitabine, capecitabine, and vinorelbine (9,10).

Capecitabine, an oral fluorouracil, has demonstrated a curative effect in the treatment of ABC. The ML25241 study showed the efficacy and safety of capecitabine monotherapy following capecitabine-based first-line chemotherapy in small-sample retrospective studies in China (11–14). In addition, the IMELDA study

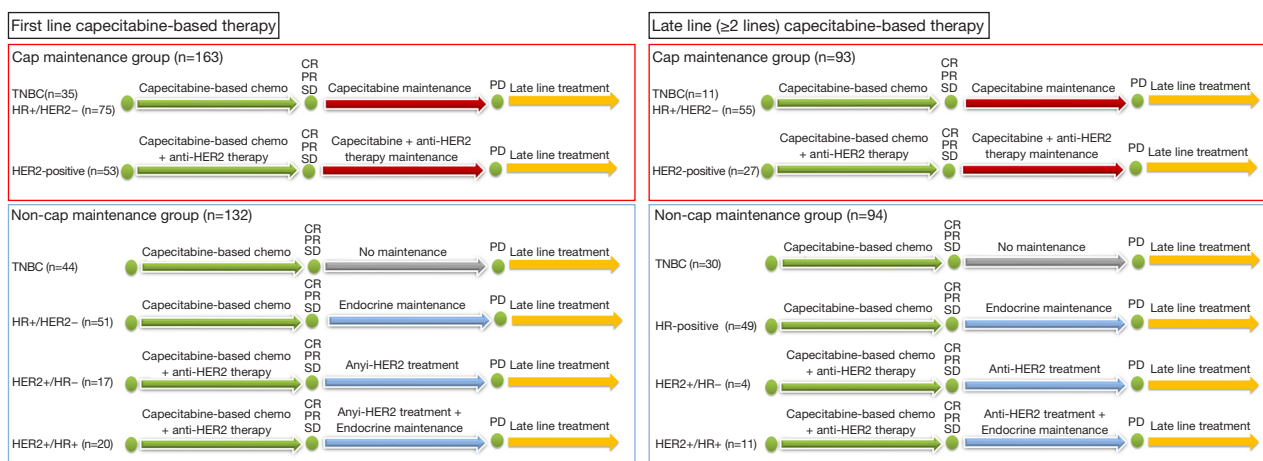
demonstrated that capecitabine significantly improved the efficacy of bevacizumab in maintenance treatment (15). The CBCSG010 trial also showed the benefit of capecitabine in adjuvant maintenance in triple-negative BC (TNBC) (16). In patients with early-stage TNBC who received standard adjuvant treatment, low-dose capecitabine maintenance therapy for 1 year significantly improved disease-free survival (17). However, only few studies have focused on the prognostic factors of capecitabine maintenance treatment. Zhu *et al.* reported that patients with non-basal-like TNBC could benefit from capecitabine maintenance therapy and CK5/6 and EGFR were biomarkers (18).

This current investigation retrospectively recruited 482 consecutive patients with MBC who obtained clinical benefits from capecitabine-based chemotherapy between January 2011 and August 2019. The effect of capecitabine maintenance therapy was evaluated and analysis of the circulating tumour DNA (ctDNA) was performed to screen for genetic aberrations responsible for poor treatment response. We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <https://atm.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/rc>).

## Methods

### Study design

This was a retrospective cohort study conducted at Hunan Cancer Hospital in China. The study cohort included 482 consecutive patients with MBC who received first-line or late-line ( $\geq 2$ ) chemotherapy and obtained clinical benefits (CR, PR, or SD) at Hunan Cancer Hospital, the Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University from January 2011 to August 2019. Two hundred and ninety-five received first-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy following MBC diagnosis, and 187 received late-line ( $\geq 2$ ) capecitabine-based chemotherapy. Two hundred and fifty-six continued to receive capecitabine maintenance therapy (1,000 mg, BID, 3-week cycle) alone [in TNBC and hormone receptor (HR)-



**Figure 1** Study design and treatment flowchart. Cap, capecitabine; TNBC, triple-negative breast cancer; HR, hormone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative patients] or in combination with anti-HER2 therapy (in HER2-positive patients) (Figure 1). The remaining 226 patients did not receive capecitabine maintenance therapy. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee at Hunan Cancer Hospital, the Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University (No. KYJJ19033). Informed consent was taken from all the patients. A retrospective independent radiologic committee was used to confirm the validity of the PFS end point findings.

### Patients and baseline clinical features

The inclusion criteria were as follows: (I) patients with measurable metastatic lesions with pathological confirmation; (II) patients with available up-to-date HER2, progesterone receptor (PR), and estrogen receptor (ER) status; (III) patients who received prior capecitabine-based chemotherapy following MBC diagnosis; and (IV) patients with an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0 to 1. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (I) patients with no updated available ER/PR/HER2/Ki-67 status; (II) patients with no measurable metastatic lesions; (III) patients with an ECOG performance status of 2–4; (IV) patients with heart disease or heart abnormalities, such as cardiac infarction or severe cardiac arrhythmia; and (V) patients with liver or renal function disorders. The baseline clinical features included

the age at diagnosis, menopause, neoadjuvant therapy, ER, PR, HER2 status and subtypes, prior treatment lines, and prior capecitabine-based treatment response.

### Study treatment group and follow up procedures

The data flow and treatment groups of this retrospective observational study are shown in Figure 1. Among the 482 patients who achieved clinical benefit from capecitabine-based chemotherapy, 295 received first-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy following MBC diagnosis, and 187 received late-line (≥2) capecitabine-based chemotherapy. Image evaluation was performed after every two treatment cycles. Adverse events were graded according to the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria version 4.0 (13). The capecitabine maintenance dose was 1,000 mg bid (3-week cycle). For patients with grade 3 hand-foot syndrome, the dose was decreased to 650 mg (19).

According to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours 1.1 standard (20–22), among patients who benefited from capecitabine-based chemotherapy and achieved a CR, PR, or SD, 256 continued to receive capecitabine maintenance therapy (1,000 mg, BID, 3-week cycle) alone (in TNBC and HR-positive/HER2-negative patients) or in combination with anti-HER2 therapy (in HER2-positive patients) (Figure 1). The remaining 226 patients did not receive capecitabine maintenance therapy. Patients with TNBC did not receive maintenance treatment. Patients who were HR positive received endocrine therapy. Patients with HER2 positivity and HR negativity received anti-

HER2 treatment alone. Patients who were HER2 positive and HR positive received endocrine therapy plus anti-HER2 treatment. Since most patients were lost after disease progression, so the OS was not the treatment outcome of this study. Treatment outcome (PFS) was assessed by imaging tools according to RSCIST 1.1 standard during the first two treatment cycles and every 3 weeks thereafter. During the period of maintenance treatment, patients who progressed were switched to late-line therapy.

### *Image surveillance and ctDNA testing*

Baseline imaging and ctDNA evaluations were performed 3–7 days prior to the initiation of capecitabine-based treatment. Image surveillance was performed in all patients after every two treatment cycles. In total, 73 maintenance patients voluntarily underwent commercial ctDNA testing. The experimental protocols for bio-specimen and DNA extraction, ctDNA capture, hybridization, sequencing, and mutation identification have been previously described in detail (23–26). To investigate the significant ctDNA aberrations responsible for a poor or lack of response to capecitabine-based treatment, the R package ‘Complex Heatmap’ was applied to rank the high-risk genetic aberrations in these patients. Genetic aberrations were compared between subgroups. The ctDNA aberration analysis was conducted using R 4.1.2 software. The ctDNA study was performed based on a platform study (ACTDNA, NCT05079074).

### *Statistical analyses*

Categorical variables are summarised as counts (percentages) for analysis of the demographic and clinical variables. Differences in categorical variables between subgroups were compared using the chi-squared test. The Mantel-Haenszel chi-squared test was used when the number of subgroups was greater than two. Quantitative variables are presented as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation or the median [interquartile range (IQR)]. The differences in quantitative variables between two subgroups were analyzed using the Student’s *t*-test.

To evaluate the effect of capecitabine maintenance on PFS and to reduce the potential bias between the maintenance and non-maintenance groups, the propensity score matching (PSM) analysis was applied. Kaplan-Meier curves and a two-sided log-rank test were used to assess the influence of HR/HER2 subtypes on PFS in capecitabine

maintenance. Patients who did not progress were censored on the date of their last follow-up. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate the treatment effect. The SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) and R 3.6.2 (<https://www.r-project.org/>) software were used to perform statistical analyses. All hypothesis tests were two-sided and conducted at a significance level of 0.05.

## **Results**

### *Patients and their demographic/clinical features*

Of the recruited 482 patients, 256 were sensitive to capecitabine-based chemotherapy and subsequently received capecitabine maintenance therapy. Among the 256 patients who received capecitabine maintenance therapy, 46 patients with TNBC and 130 HR-positive and HER2-negative patients received capecitabine maintenance alone and 80 HER2-positive patients received capecitabine maintenance plus anti-HER2 treatment. In total, 226 patients received endocrine maintenance (100 HR-positive and HER2-negative patients), anti-HER2 treatment (21 HR-negative and HER2-positive patients), anti-HER2 treatment plus endocrine maintenance (31 HR-positive and HER2-positive patients), or no maintenance therapy (74 patients with TNBC) (*Figure 1*). The median follow-up time was 8.6 months (IQR: 4.5–16.37 months)

Regarding the demographic and clinical features, there were no significant differences in diagnostic age, menopause history, stage at diagnosis, prior neoadjuvant therapy, nor surgical intervention between the maintenance and non-maintenance subgroups (*Table 1*). However, the molecular status of the biopsies was significantly different between the groups. There was a greater number of HR-positive and HER2-positive patients in the capecitabine maintenance group compared to the non-capecitabine maintenance group. In addition, significantly more patients with the TNBC subtype were detected in the non-capecitabine maintenance group. These findings suggested that more HR-positive and HER2-positive patients received capecitabine maintenance.

### *Risk factors for treatment outcomes*

For patients who received capecitabine-based chemotherapy and obtained clinical benefits (CR, PR, and SD), the risk factors for subsequent PFS were evaluated using Cox

**Table 1** The clinical characteristics of MBC patients stratified by capecitabine maintenance treatment

Variables	Total (n=482)	Capecitabine maintenance		P value*
		Yes (n=256)	No (n=226)	
Age at diagnosis (years) <sup>#</sup>	45.03±9.51/45 [39, 51]	44.66±9.23/45 [38, 51]	45.46±9.81/45 [39, 52]	0.36
Menopause, n (%)				0.81
No	325 (67.43)	174 (67.97)	151 (66.81%)	
Yes	157 (32.57)	82 (32.03)	75 (33.19%)	
Neo-adjuvant therapy, n (%)				0.26
Yes	98 (20.33)	57 (22.27)	41 (18.14)	
No	384 (79.67)	199 (77.73)	185 (81.86)	
Surgery, n (%)				0.74
Yes	456 (94.61)	243 (94.92)	213 (94.25)	
No	26 (5.39)	13 (5.08)	13 (5.75)	
ER, n (%)				0.03
Positive	281 (58.30)	161 (62.89)	120 (53.10)	
Negative	201 (41.70)	95 (37.11)	106 (46.90)	
PR, n (%)				0.03
Positive	251 (52.07)	145 (56.64)	106 (46.90)	
Negative	231 (47.93)	111 (43.36)	120 (53.10)	
HER2, n (%)				0.04
Positive	132 (27.39)	80 (31.25)	52 (23.01)	
Negative	350 (72.61)	176 (68.75)	174 (76.99)	
Subtype, n (%)				0.002
Triple negative	120 (24.90)	46 (17.97)	74 (32.74)	
HR+/HER2–	230 (47.72)	130 (50.78)	100 (44.25)	
HR–/HER2+	55 (11.41)	34 (13.28)	21 (9.29)	
HR+/HER2+	77 (15.98)	46 (17.97)	31 (13.72)	
Prior chemotherapy lines, n (%)				0.21
1	384 (57.40)	163 (63.67)	132 (58.41)	
2	206 (30.79)	71 (27.73)	71 (31.42)	
≥3	79 (11.81)	22 (8.59)	23 (10.17)	
Prior chemotherapy response, n (%)				0.72
CR	18 (3.13)	8 (3.13)	10 (4.42)	
PR	169 (35.06)	92 (35.94)	77 (34.07)	
SD	295 (61.20)	156 (60.94)	139 (61.50)	

\*, P values were calculated using a Student's *t*-test for continuous variables and a chi-square test (Mentel-Haenszel for >2 levels comparison) or Fisher's exact test (n<5) for categorical variables. Age at diagnosis (years)<sup>#</sup> represented as the average age at diagnosis with standard deviation and the median age at diagnosis with IQR. MBC, metastatic breast cancer; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; IQR, interquartile range.



regression analysis. HR-positive and HER2-positive subtypes were significant beneficial factors for PFS [univariate: hazard ratio (HR) =0.50, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.30–0.86,  $P=0.01$ ; multivariate: HR =0.48, 95% CI: 0.28–0.82,  $P=0.007$ ; Table S1]. However, capecitabine maintenance did not show any benefit in HR-positive and HER2-positive patients, and only had a marginal benefit on PFS in patients with TNBC (HR =0.57, 95% CI: 0.28–1.16,  $P=0.12$ ).

To reduce the potential bias between the capecitabine maintenance and non-maintenance subgroups, PSM was performed. Table S2 shows that the patients were balanced between the capecitabine maintenance and non-maintenance groups after PSM. Patients with HR-positive and HER2-positive MBC still showed a significant protective effect on the PFS (univariate: HR =0.53, 95% CI: 0.30–0.94,  $P=0.03$ ; multivariate: HR =0.49, 95% CI: 0.27–0.89,  $P=0.02$ ; Table S3) in the PSM-matched cohort. Capecitabine maintenance still did not show a significant benefit in PFS in the matched cohort.

#### *Clinical risk factors for capecitabine maintenance treatment*

In the capecitabine maintenance group, both univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses showed that first-line therapy and HR-positive/HER2-positive subtypes were significant protective factors for PFS (Table 2). First-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy followed by capecitabine maintenance resulted in a significantly lower risk of progression compared with late-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy followed by capecitabine maintenance (univariate: HR =0.67, 95% CI: 0.46–0.97,  $P=0.03$ ; multivariate: HR =0.67, 95% CI: 0.45–1.00,  $P=0.05$ ). HR-positive and HER2-positive subtypes were also favourable clinical factors (univariate: HR =0.34, 95% CI: 0.18–0.65,  $P=0.001$ ; multivariate: HR =0.33, 95% CI: 0.17–0.63,  $P=0.0008$ ).

Survival analysis was performed for patients who received different lines of capecitabine-based chemotherapy and for those with different HR/HER2 subtypes. The results are shown in Figure 2. Generally, patients who received first-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy had a significantly longer PFS than those who received late-line ( $\geq 2$ ) chemotherapy (log-rank  $P=0.0309$ ; Figure 2A). In addition, in the capecitabine maintenance group, HR-positive and HER2-positive patients showed the greatest benefit from capecitabine maintenance, whereas patients with TNBC

had the poorest PFS (log-rank  $P=0.0068$ ; Figure 2B). This difference was significant in both the first-line and late-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy groups, followed by the capecitabine maintenance group (Figure 2C,2D).

#### *Genetic risk factors for capecitabine maintenance treatment*

In addition to pathological HR/HER2 subtypes and treatment timing, genetic aberrations can also influence the treatment response and outcome in capecitabine maintenance MBC patients (23). To evaluate influential genetic aberrations, 57 patients in the capecitabine maintenance group underwent commercial ctDNA testing. As shown in Figure 3A, the incidence rates of *PIK3CA* and *TP53* aberrations in the capecitabine maintenance group were 39% and 30%, respectively.

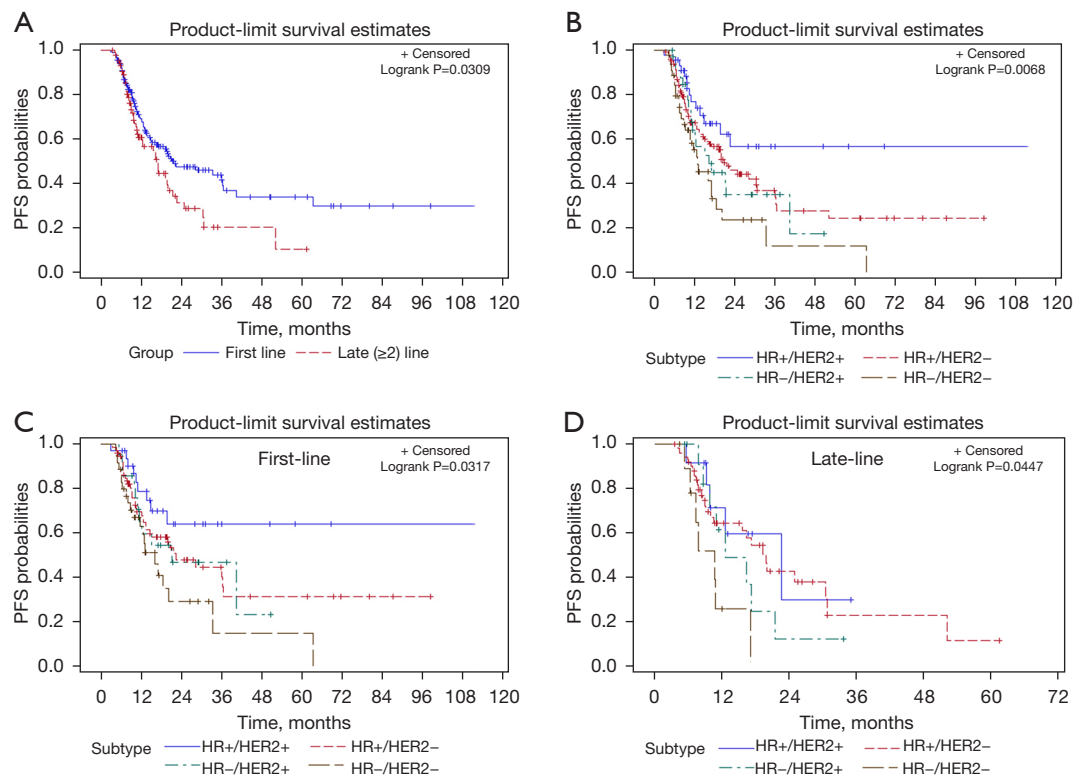
To further investigate the genetic aberrations that may influence the treatment outcome of capecitabine maintenance, we divided the capecitabine maintenance group into two subgroups: the long-PFS subgroup (PFS  $\geq 15$  months) and the short-PFS subgroup (PFS  $< 15$  months). As shown in Figure 3B,3C, 13/30 (43%) patients in the short-PFS subgroup had *TP53* aberrations, whereas only 4/27 (15%) patients in the long-PFS subgroup had *TP53* aberrations (chi-squared test,  $P=0.04$ ). These results indicated that the incidence of *TP53* aberrations correlates with patient resistance to capecitabine maintenance. In addition, in comparison with patients resistant to prior capecitabine-based chemotherapy who had the highest *TP53* aberration rate (63%, Figure S1), the short PFS subgroup of the capecitabine maintenance group had a relatively lower *TP53* aberration rate (43%), and patients with a long PFS in the capecitabine maintenance group had the lowest *TP53* aberrant rate (Mantel-Haenszelchi-squared test  $P<0.0001$ , Table S4), suggesting that *TP53* aberration is negatively correlated with patient response to capecitabine-based chemotherapy and maintenance.

In addition to *TP53* aberrations, *PIK3CA* aberrations may also play a role in the effect of capecitabine maintenance. Figure S1 shows that patients who had progressive disease (PD) in capecitabine-based chemotherapy displayed a similar *PIK3CA* aberration rate to those who were sensitive (37% vs. 39%, Figure 3A). Additionally, patients in the short-PFS subgroup also had a similar rate of *PIK3CA* aberration to those in the long-PFS subgroup (37% vs. 41%, Figure 3B,3C). Survival analysis showed *TP53* alterations to be a significant risk factor for poor PFS (log-rank test,

**Table 2** The effects of clinical factors on PFS in MBC patients on capecitabine maintenance (n=256)

Covariates	Univariate Cox regression		Multivariate Cox regression	
	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P value	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P value
Age at diagnosis <sup>#</sup>	1.002 (0.983, 1.022)	0.82	1.016 (0.984, 1.048)	0.33
Menopause				
No	Ref		Ref	
Yes	0.91 (0.61, 1.35)	0.63	0.75 (0.41, 1.40)	0.37
Neo-adjuvant therapy				
Yes	Ref		Ref	
No	0.90 (0.58, 1.41)	0.65	0.94 (0.59, 1.51)	0.80
Surgery				
Yes	Ref		Ref	
No	0.79 (0.35, 1.79)	0.57	0.93 (0.40, 2.20)	0.87
ER				
Positive	Ref		Ref	
Negative	0.85 (0.59, 1.22)	0.38	1.03 (0.65, 1.63)	0.91
PR				
Positive	Ref		Ref	
Negative	0.65 (0.45, 0.92)	0.02	0.53 (0.34, 0.84)	0.007
HER2				
Positive	Ref		Ref	
Negative	0.70 (0.47, 1.04)	0.08	0.65 (0.43, 1.00)	0.05
Subtype				
Triple negative	Ref		Ref	
HR+/HER2-	0.59 (0.37, 0.92)	0.02	0.51 (0.32, 0.82)	0.005
HR-/HER2+	0.66 (0.37, 1.17)	0.16	0.64 (0.35, 1.20)	0.16
HR+/HER2+	0.34 (0.18, 0.65)	0.001	0.33 (0.17, 0.63)	0.0008
Prior chemotherapy lines				
1	0.67 (0.46, 0.97)	0.03	0.67 (0.45, 1.00)	0.05
≥2	Ref		Ref	
Prior chemotherapy response				
CR	Ref		Ref	
PR	0.86 (0.59, 1.25)	0.42	0.90 (0.61, 1.31)	0.58
SD	0.41 (0.10, 1.67)	0.21	0.51 (0.12, 2.20)	0.37

Age at diagnosis (years)<sup>#</sup> represented as the average age at diagnosis with standard deviation and the median age at diagnosis with IQR. PFS, progression-free survival; MBC, metastatic breast cancer; CI, confidence interval; ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; IQR, interquartile range.



**Figure 2** Kaplan-Meier plots showing the probability of PFS (Probs, Y-axis) in the capecitabine maintenance group stratified by (A) different lines of capecitabine-based chemotherapy and (B) by different HR/HER2 subtypes. Kaplan-Meier plots of PFS probabilities (Probs, Y-axis) stratified by (C) HR/HER2 subtype in patients who received first-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy and (D) late-line capecitabine-based chemotherapy. Dashes and plus signs (+) on the curves represent censored patients. PFS, progression-free survival; HR, hormone receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

$P=0.008$ , Figure 4). However, *PIK3CA* aberrations were not a significant risk factor for poor PFS in the capecitabine maintenance group.

### Side effects

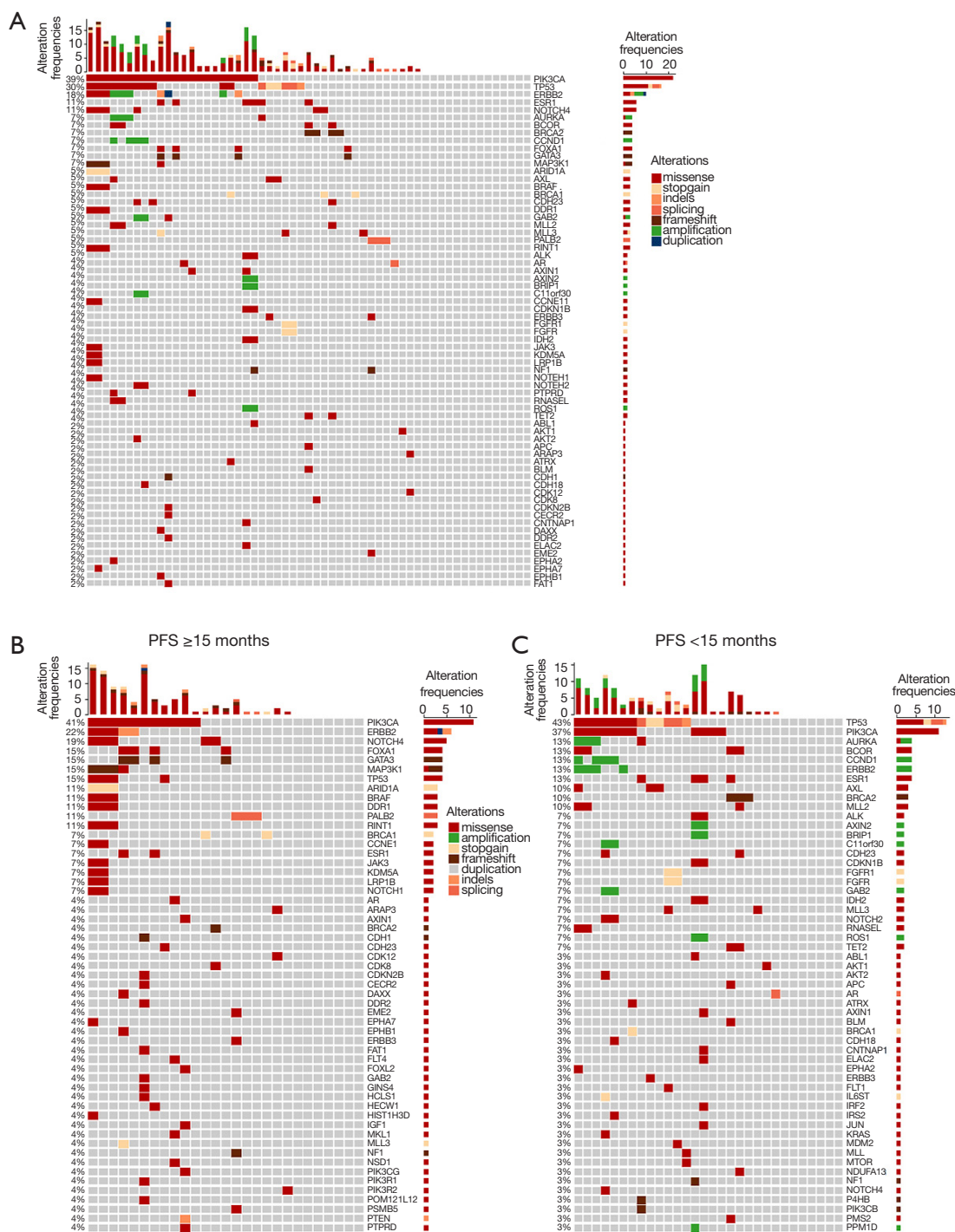
In general, the survival benefit and treatment-related toxicity of drug therapy must be balanced. According to the literature (13,27,28), capecitabine is a suitable agent for maintenance treatment. Herein, 60–80% of patients in the maintenance group experienced neutropenia and had a decreased white blood cell count, but none were grade 3 or 4 events. The incidence rates of adverse skin reactions in the maintenance and non-maintenance groups were 1.17% and 0.44%, respectively. Compared to the non-maintenance group, the maintenance group showed a higher incidence of hand-foot syndrome (9.07% vs. 0%; Table S5). Only 3.52% of patients were grade 3. Barely intolerable side effects were detected during capecitabine maintenance treatment. Only

1.56% and 2.73% of patients in the maintenance group had tolerable neurotoxicity and nausea, respectively. These results suggested that capecitabine maintenance alone or in conjunction with anti-HER2 agents is well tolerated.

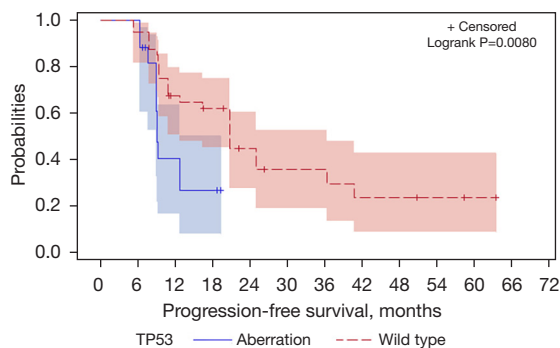
### Discussion

Clinical guidelines state that after first-line treatment, the treatment should continue until the disease progresses or the toxicity is intolerable. The use of a single drug in an effective first-line maintenance regimen not only avoids the toxic effects of combined regimen maintenance but also reduces the risk of cross-resistance. Capecitabine is the standard treatment for MBC following anthracycline or taxane treatment failure and is also an ideal maintenance treatment for BC. Capecitabine maintenance therapy has been shown to improve PFS in ABC (11), and when used for metronomic chemotherapy, it can improve survival in patients with BC (29). Our hospital also concurs with the administration





**Figure 3** A heatmap of the ctDNA alterations (A) in patients in the capecitabine maintenance group and (B) in patients in the long PFS subgroup within the capecitabine maintenance group. (C) A heatmap of the ctDNA alterations in patients in the short PFS subgroup within the capecitabine maintenance group. ctDNA, circulating tumour DNA; PFS, progression-free survival.



**Figure 4** Kaplan-Meier plots of PFS probabilities (Probs, Y-axis) stratified by TP53 status in the capecitabine maintenance group. Dashes and plus signs (+) on the curves represent censored patients. PFS, progression-free survival.

of capecitabine in patients with MBC. The incidence rates of severe adverse events in the liver, kidney, skin, gastrointestinal tract, and haematological and nervous systems were low. The occurrence of hand-foot syndrome can be reduced and controlled by prevention and early intervention.

In comparison with other immunohistochemical (IHC) 4 subtypes, HR-positive/HER2-positive patients had the most favourable PFS. This demonstrated the efficacy of capecitabine maintenance in HR-positive/HER2-positive patients, but also implied a synergic action of capecitabine and anti-HER2 agents. Other combinations have been identified in clinical trials. The IMELDA and GINECOA-TaXel trials suggested that capecitabine plus bevacizumab maintenance significantly improved PFS and OS following first-line bevacizumab plus taxane and capecitabine chemotherapy (15,28). In patients with MBC with HR positivity and HER2 negativity, sequential endocrine therapy in combination is the preferred therapeutic option, with the exception of patients with visceral crisis (30,31). Among HR-positive and HER2-positive patients, HER2-targeted therapy plus an aromatase inhibitor could be effective for those who are unsuitable for chemotherapy (30). In comparison with other maintenance strategies, capecitabine maintenance showed comparable performance.

After prior chemotherapy, the optimization of the maintenance strategy should involve several factors, including endocrine-sensitive status, prior use of drugs, and other prognostic risk factors, such as genetic aberrations. Previous reports have shown that *TP53* mutations in BC can induce resistance to chemotherapy and systematic therapies (32-36). Our current study suggested that *TP53* aberrations were most prevalent in patients with PD during

capecitabine-based chemotherapy (63%, Figure S1). In the short-PFS subgroup, *TP53* aberrations were moderately prevalent (43%, Figure 3C). In the long-PFS subgroup, only 15% of the patients had *TP53* aberrations (Figure 3B). Survival analysis showed that *TP53* was significantly associated with poor PFS in the capecitabine maintenance group (Figure S2).

The present study clarified the clinical and genetic factors associated with the treatment outcomes of capecitabine maintenance. Prior first-line chemotherapy and the HR-positive/HER2-positive subtypes were significant beneficial factors, whereas TNBC and late-line chemotherapy were detrimental factors. *TP53* alterations are significant genetic issues related to drug resistance.

This study had several limitations. There were relatively small numbers of patients in each subgroup. Some patients who responded to first- or second-line capecitabine but who did not continue onto maintenance therapy, were recruited in this study. This was not a selection bias. Consecutive patients who received capecitabine-based chemotherapy at the center were recruited and some did not continue capecitabine therapy because they selected to use other maintenance drugs, such as tamoxifen or trastuzumab. Some patients with TNBC were reluctant to receive continuous chemotherapy maintenance because of their internal resistance and conservative ideas.

## Acknowledgments

**Funding:** This study was supported by the Hunan Nature and Science Foundation (Nos. 2020JJ8064 and 2019JJ50360); the Hunan Health Commission Program (Nos. B2019089, and C2019070); the Changsha City Technology Program (Nos. kq1901076, kq2004137, and kq2004125); and the National Science Foundation of China (No. 61972147).

## Footnote

**Reporting Checklist:** The authors have completed the STROBE reporting checklist. Available at <https://atm.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/rc>

**Data Sharing Statement:** Available at <https://atm.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/dss>

**Conflicts of Interest:** All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <https://atm.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/doi>)

[amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/coif](https://amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-3828/coif)).

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Ethical Statement:** The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee at Hunan Cancer Hospital, the Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University (No. KYJJ19033). Informed consent was taken from all the patients.

**Open Access Statement:** This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0), which permits the non-commercial replication and distribution of the article with the strict proviso that no changes or edits are made and the original work is properly cited (including links to both the formal publication through the relevant DOI and the license). See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

## References

1. Ferlay J, Colombet M, Soerjomataram I, et al. Cancer statistics for the year 2020: An overview. *Int J Cancer* 2021. [Epub ahead of print]. doi: 10.1002/ijc.33588.
2. Cardoso F, Fallowfield L, Costa A, et al. Locally recurrent or metastatic breast cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2011;22 Suppl 6:vi25-30.
3. Huober J, Thürlimann B. The Role of Combination Chemotherapy in the Treatment of Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Breast Care (Basel)* 2009;4:367-72.
4. Sundquist M, Brudin L, Tejler G. Improved survival in metastatic breast cancer 1985-2016. *Breast* 2017;31:46-50.
5. Gennari A, Stockler M, Puntoni M, et al. Duration of chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *J Clin Oncol* 2011;29:2144-9.
6. Coates A, GebSKI V, Bishop JF, et al. Improving the quality of life during chemotherapy for advanced breast cancer. A comparison of intermittent and continuous treatment strategies. *N Engl J Med* 1987;317:1490-5.
7. Gennari A, Amadori D, De Lena M, et al. Lack of benefit of maintenance paclitaxel in first-line chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006;24:3912-8.
8. Alba E, Ruiz-Borrego M, Margelí M, et al. Maintenance treatment with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin versus observation following induction chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer: GEICAM 2001-01 study. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2010;122:169-76.
9. Park YH, Jung KH, Im SA, et al. Phase III, multicenter, randomized trial of maintenance chemotherapy versus observation in patients with metastatic breast cancer after achieving disease control with six cycles of gemcitabine plus paclitaxel as first-line chemotherapy: KCSG-BR07-02. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:1732-9.
10. Ciniéri S, Chan A, Altundag K, et al. Final Results of the Randomized Phase II NorCap-CA223 Trial Comparing First-Line All-Oral Versus Taxane-Based Chemotherapy for HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer. *Clin Breast Cancer* 2017;17:91-99.e1.
11. Wang J, Xu B, Yuan P, et al. Capecitabine combined with docetaxel versus vinorelbine followed by capecitabine maintenance medication for first-line treatment of patients with advanced breast cancer: Phase 3 randomized trial. *Cancer* 2015;121:3412-21.
12. Dong G, Jia Y, Wang X, et al. The comparison of maintenance treatment with capecitabine (CMT) and non-maintenance treatment with capecitabine (non-CMT) in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Int J Clin Exp Med* 2015;8:8283-7.
13. Liang X, Di L, Song G, et al. Capecitabine maintenance therapy for XT chemotherapy-sensitive patients with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer. *Chin J Cancer Res* 2014;26:550-7.
14. Lv H, Yan M, Zhang M, et al. Efficacy of capecitabine-based combination therapy and single-agent capecitabine maintenance therapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Chin J Cancer Res* 2014;26:692-7.
15. Gligorov J, Doval D, Bines J, et al. Maintenance capecitabine and bevacizumab versus bevacizumab alone after initial first-line bevacizumab and docetaxel for patients with HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (IMELDA): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2014;15:1351-60.
16. Li J, Yu K, Pang D, et al. Adjuvant Capecitabine With Docetaxel and Cyclophosphamide Plus Epirubicin for Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (CBCSG010): An Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter, Phase III Trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:1774-84.
17. Wang X, Wang SS, Huang H, et al. Effect of Capecitabine Maintenance Therapy Using Lower Dosage and Higher

- Frequency vs Observation on Disease-Free Survival Among Patients With Early-Stage Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Who Had Received Standard Treatment: The SYSUCC-001 Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA* 2021;325:50-8.
18. Zhu Y, Li K, Zhang J, et al. The prognostic and predictive significance of cytokeratin 5/6 and epidermal growth factor receptor in metastatic triple-negative breast cancer treated with maintenance capecitabine. *Transl Cancer Res* 2021;10:1193-203.
  19. Qin D, Wang J, Le A, et al. Traumatic Brain Injury: Ultrastructural Features in Neuronal Ferroptosis, Glial Cell Activation and Polarization, and Blood-Brain Barrier Breakdown. *Cells* 2021;10:1009.
  20. Litière S, de Vries EGE, Seymour L, et al. The components of progression as explanatory variables for overall survival in the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours 1.1 database. *Eur J Cancer* 2014;50:1847-53.
  21. Mandrekar SJ, An MW, Meyers J, et al. Evaluation of alternate categorical tumor metrics and cut points for response categorization using the RECIST 1.1 data warehouse. *J Clin Oncol* 2014;32:841-50.
  22. Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, et al. New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1). *Eur J Cancer* 2009;45:228-47.
  23. Hu ZY, Xie N, Tian C, et al. Identifying Circulating Tumor DNA Mutation Profiles in Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients with Multiline Resistance. *EBioMedicine* 2018;32:111-8.
  24. Yang X, Chu Y, Zhang R, et al. Technical Validation of a Next-Generation Sequencing Assay for Detecting Clinically Relevant Levels of Breast Cancer-Related Single-Nucleotide Variants and Copy Number Variants Using Simulated Cell-Free DNA. *J Mol Diagn* 2017;19:525-36.
  25. Phallen J, Sausen M, Adleff V, et al. Direct detection of early-stage cancers using circulating tumor DNA. *Sci Transl Med* 2017;9:eaan2415.
  26. Li H, Durbin R. Fast and accurate long-read alignment with Burrows-Wheeler transform. *Bioinformatics* 2010;26:589-95.
  27. Ciruelos E, Pérez-García JM, Gavilá J, et al. Maintenance Therapy in HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer: A New Approach for an Old Concept. *Clin Drug Investig* 2019;39:595-606.
  28. Ferrero JM, Hardy-Bessard AC, Capitain O, et al. Weekly paclitaxel, capecitabine, and bevacizumab with maintenance capecitabine and bevacizumab as first-line therapy for triple-negative, metastatic, or locally advanced breast cancer: Results from the GINECO A-TaXel phase 2 study. *Cancer* 2016;122:3119-26.
  29. Weadick C, Larsson K, O'Reilly S, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of metronomic chemotherapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer - an international experience in West Sweden and in the South of Ireland. *Cancer Treat Res Commun* 2020;25:100237.
  30. Rugo HS, Rumble RB, Macrae E, et al. Endocrine Therapy for Hormone Receptor-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer: American Society of Clinical Oncology Guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:3069-103.
  31. Sutherland S, Miles D, Makris A. Use of maintenance endocrine therapy after chemotherapy in metastatic breast cancer. *Eur J Cancer* 2016;69:216-22.
  32. Andersson J, Larsson L, Klaar S, et al. Worse survival for TP53 (p53)-mutated breast cancer patients receiving adjuvant CMF. *Ann Oncol* 2005;16:743-8.
  33. Rahko E, Blanco G, Soini Y, et al. A mutant TP53 gene status is associated with a poor prognosis and anthracycline-resistance in breast cancer patients. *Eur J Cancer* 2003;39:447-53.
  34. Mo RJ, Han ZD, Liang YK, et al. Expression of PD-L1 in tumor-associated nerves correlates with reduced CD8+ tumor-associated lymphocytes and poor prognosis in prostate cancer. *Int J Cancer* 2019;144:3099-110.
  35. Berns EM, Foekens JA, Vossen R, et al. Complete sequencing of TP53 predicts poor response to systemic therapy of advanced breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 2000;60:2155-62.
  36. Gellert P, Segal CV, Gao Q, et al. Impact of mutational profiles on response of primary oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancers to oestrogen deprivation. *Nat Commun* 2016;7:13294.
- (English Language Editor: J. Teoh)

**Cite this article as:** Tian C, Yang J, Xie N, Tang Y, Zhou H, Hu ZY, Ouyang Q. The prognosis and risk factors for capecitabine maintenance treatment in metastatic breast cancer: a retrospective comparative cohort study. *Ann Transl Med* 2022;10(17):924. doi: 10.21037/atm-22-3828