

Cisplatin based chemotherapy in patients with advanced differentiated thyroid carcinoma refractory to I131 treatment

Osama Hussein^{1,2},
Drumea Karen³, Jamal Zidan^{2,4}

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Ziv Medical Center, Safed, Israel
²Department of Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Bar Ilan University, Galilee, Israel, ³Department of Oncology, Rambam Medical Center, Haifa, Israel, ⁴Department of Oncology, Ziv Medical Center, Safed, Israel

Address for correspondence:
Prof. Jamal Zidan,
Ziv Medical Center, POB 1008,
Zefat 13100, Israel.
E-mail: zidan.j@ziv.health.gov.il

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the activity and toxicity of cisplatin based chemotherapy in patients with advanced differentiated thyroid cancer refractory to radioactive iodine (I131). **Patients and Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed the records of 20 patients with advanced thyroid cancer treated with cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² on day 1, doxorubicin 50 mg/m² day 1 and cisplatin 50 mg/m² day 1 of a 21 days cycle community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) or the same regimens without cyclophosphamide adriamycin and Platinum (AP). **Results:** Median age of patients was 65 years (range 54-80). The majority of patients had lung metastases (60%). 4 (20%) patients achieved a partial response. Stable disease was achieved in 6 (30%) patients. Overall clinical response was 50%. Mean follow-up time was 8 months (range 4-17). Mean progression free survival was 6 months (range 3-12). Mean overall survival was 9 months (range 4-17). Patients with partial remission had a mean time to disease progression of 9 months. 4 (20%) patients had Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia. One patient had febrile neutropenia. Mild neuropathy was recorded in 5 (25%) of patients. There were no treatment related deaths. **Conclusion:** The combination of CAP is active in the treatment of advanced thyroid cancer with tolerable toxicity. This regimen may still be used in patients who could not be treated with targeted therapy or combined with antiangiogenic drugs in future studies.

Key words: *Advanced, chemotherapy, differentiated, thyroid cancer*

INTRODUCTION

Differentiated thyroid cancers (DTCs), including papillary and follicular subtypes, account for 90% of all thyroid malignancies.^[1] Prognosis is generally good with long-term survival rates higher than 90%.^[2] Despite their favorable prognosis patients with DTC are at risk of tumor recurrence for decades from time of diagnosis. Therapeutic management in recurrent and metastatic DTC depends on the type of initial treatment, the site and extension of the disease. Radioactive iodine (I131) administration and/or surgical excision of the lesions remain the first approach.^[3] Many advanced thyroid cancers will eventually develop lack of iodine avidity, making chemotherapy the only

viable option for systemic treatment. Although response rates with chemotherapy are relatively low and some metastatic patients may be referred for best supportive care, chemotherapy was the only option for symptomatic patients.^[4] In the past, several single chemotherapy agents active in DTC have been recognized. Doxorubicin is an approved therapy for incurable thyroid cancer based on response rates of 20-30%.^[5,6] Cisplatin and oral Tegafur Uracil UFT and other drugs have been shown to be active in treating DTC.^[7,8] The relative rarity of advanced DTC refractory to I131 precluded either studies that involved a large patient population or randomized clinical trials. As a result, the comparison of the data on different multiple-agent and single-agent chemotherapeutic regimens has been extremely difficult. Later on there have been some publications on chemotherapy combinations for patients with advanced DTC.^[9] The Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) has published a randomized study on 92 patients with advanced DTC comparing single agent doxorubicin with the combination of doxorubicin plus cisplatin.^[9] Response rate was 17% in the doxorubicin group compared with 26% in the combination group.

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:



Website:
www.ijmpo.org

DOI:
10.4103/0971-5851.125233

A common element to thyroid cancers is their associated vascularity, with elevated levels of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) compared with normal thyroid tissue. This is the rationale after the use of antiangiogenic drugs in the treatment of advanced DTC. Both axitinib and sorafenib (tyrosine kinase inhibitors) were found to give 30% and 23% response rate retrospectively.^[10,11] Most often biological targeting therapies are given alone or in combination with chemotherapy.^[12] In some patients biological targeting drugs cannot be used due to their side-effects. We retrospectively summarized our results on the treatment of advanced DTC using cisplatin based combinations. The response rate and toxicity were studied. In the future, use of chemotherapy with antiangiogenic agents may improve the response rate and survival of patients with advanced DTC.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

Eligible patients were >18 years old with locally advanced or metastatic papillary or follicular thyroid carcinoma in Northern Israel. All patients were required to have progressive disease that was resistant to radioiodine therapy and to be receiving continuous thyroid suppressive therapy. All patients had inoperable disease. Patients had evaluable disease clinically or by image control and a performance status (ECOG) of three or less. Patients with a history of congestive heart failure, ventricular arrhythmia or a history of recurrent myocardial infarction were ineligible. Echocardiography was done before treatment and repeated after four courses of chemotherapy. Normal hepatic, renal and hematological functions were required. Exclusion criteria included known central nervous system metastases.

Treatment

16 patients were treated with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP): cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m² intravenously (iv) day 1, doxorubicin 50 mg/m² iv day 1 and cisplatin 50 mg/m² iv day 1. Treatment was repeated every 3 weeks. Four patients were treated with AP: Doxorubicin 50 mg/m² iv day 1 and cisplatin 50 mg/m² iv day 1 every 3 weeks. Creatinine was evaluated every 3 weeks before starting chemotherapy. Electrocardiogram was done before each treatment. The dose of all drugs was reduced 10-20% if the patient had developed Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia in the previous cycle. Anti-emetics and analgesics were administered as appropriate.

Outcome evaluation

Physical examination was done before chemotherapy was given and repeated every 3 weeks before the administration of each course. Patients were evaluated every three

cycles with computed tomography, chest X-ray and with or without bone scan. All patients were assessable for toxicity and response. Overall survival was measured from the date of starting chemotherapy until death and time to progression was measured from the date of starting chemotherapy until progression. Criteria of stopping treatment included tumor progression, serious toxicity or patient request. Following completion of treatment patients were assessed every 2-3 months until disease progression or death. Statistical analysis was performed using either Chi-square test or a Fisher exact test as appropriate.

RESULTS

In total, 20 patients were enrolled. The baseline characteristics of patients are listed in Table 1. In 18 patients, I131 was used for the treatment of the advanced or metastatic disease at a dose of 150-200 mCi every 6 or more months. Mean number of treatments with I131 was 3.2 (range 1-5). All 18 patients failed to I131 treatment. Patients having repeated treatment with I131 received chemotherapy after 6 months or more from the last date of their receiving I131. Three patients with bone metastases were treated with external radiotherapy at a 30-40 Gy dose. One patient received 60 Gy to the neck because of loco-regional disease.

Median age of patients was 65 years [Table 1]. The majority of patients had lung metastases (60%), 15% had loco-regional recurrent disease, 10% had lung and bone, 10% had bone and 5% had liver metastases. Mean time from diagnosis of the primary tumor in the thyroid to appearance of metastases was 9.8 years (range 1-18). Mean time from metastases to starting chemotherapy was 21.5 months (range 10-36).

Mean number of chemotherapy cycles/patient was 4 (range 2-10). Relative dose intensity was 76%. 4 (20%) patients achieved a partial response; three of them with lung metastases and one with locoregional disease. All four patients with partial response were treated with CAP. Stable disease was achieved in 6 (30%) patients. Overall clinical response was 50% (95% confidence interval 49.8-68.9%). Mean follow-up time was 8 months (range 4-17). Mean progression free survival was 6 months (range 3-12). Mean overall survival of all patients was 9 months (range 4-17). All patients died of their disease. Patients with partial remission (20%) had a mean time to disease progression of 9 months (range 6-12) [Table 2].

Side-effects were within the acceptable limits. The major toxicity encountered with this regimen was hematological. Table 3 contains the list of side-effects. 4 (20%) patients

Table 1: Patients characteristics (n = 20)

Characteristics	No.	Percentage
Age (years)		
Mean	65	
Range	54-80	
Ethnicity		
Jews	16	80
Arabs	4	20
Gender		
Male	8	40
Female	12	60
ECOG performance status		
1-2	16	80
3	4	20
Histology		
Papillary	15	75
Follicular	5	25
Site of metastases		
Lungs	12	60
Locoregional	3	15
Bones	2	10
Bones and lungs	2	10
Liver and lymph nodes	1	5
Previous treatment		
Surgery	9	45
Radiotherapy	4	20
I131	18	90
No treatment	2	10

ECOG – Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; I131 – Radioactive iodine

Table 2: Response to treatment

Response	No.	Percentage
Complete response	0	0
Partial response	4	20
Stable disease	6	30
Progression of disease	10	50
Objective response rate	4	20
95% CI	49.8-68.8	

CI – Confidence interval

Table 3: Treatment related side-effects

Side-effect	Grade 1+2		Grade 3+4	
	No.	%	No.	%
Neutropenia	15	80	4	20
Anemia	10	50	0	0
Thrombocytopenia	1	5	0	0
Alopecia	12	60	8	40
Nausea and vomiting	17	85	1	5
Fatigue	4	20	0	0
Stomatitis	3	15	0	0
Neurotoxicity	5	25	0	0

had Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia. One patient had febrile neutropenia treated successfully after admission to the hospital. There were no treatment related deaths. None of the patients had suffered of renal failure. Most patients had a mild nausea or vomiting. Mild reversible neuropathy was recorded in 5 (25%) of patients.

DISCUSSION

Thyroid cancer is the 17th most common cancer world-wide; in 2002, the estimated incidence was more than 141,000 cases, more than three quarters of which occurred in women.^[13] For differentiated tumors, standard treatment is primary surgery, thyroid stimulating hormone suppression and ablation of thyroid remnant with I131. The overall survival rate is approximately 90% at 20 years.^[14,15] Although the prognosis for DTC is quite favorable I131 refractory, recurrent or metastatic disease is prognostically more worrisome and most patient survive less than 3 years with clinical symptoms.^[16]

Until now, there has been no effective therapy for metastatic thyroid cancer that is not amenable to surgery and that does not concentrate iodine. Several chemotherapy agents were recognized to be active in this disease; doxorubicin, bleomycin, cisplatin and other agents.^[4,5,9,17] Thereafter, there have been publications on multiple-agent chemotherapy.^[9] ECOG study demonstrated higher response rate with doxorubicin and cisplatin combination compared with doxorubicin.^[9] In the recent study, 20% of patients treated with doxorubicin plus cisplatin with or without cyclophosphamide had a partial response and additional 30% had stable disease. Mean progression free survival and overall survival were 6 and 9 months respectively. These results are similar to some publications in the literature.^[5,9,11] Side-effects were tolerable. In the absence of a more effective treatment, this regimen can be used for patients with advanced thyroid carcinoma.

In recent years, it has been shown that the inhibition of VEGF receptor (VEGFR) signaling inhibits the growth of thyroid tumors.^[18,19] Sorafenib, an orally active multikinase inhibitor with multiple targets including VEGFR, was proven to be effective in the treatment of advanced I131 refractory tumors. Partial response was reported in 23% of 30 patients treated with sorafenib, lasting for 18-89 weeks.^[11] Axitinib; an antiangiogenic small molecule was also found to be effective in advanced DTC. Objective response was 30% in advanced DTC.^[10] In the 2013, National Comprehensive Cancer Network This is correct expansion guidelines it is suggested to consider small molecule kinase inhibitors or systemic therapy (if trial not available) for none-radioiodine responsive tumors.^[20]

International experience has shown that biological targeting drugs are more active when given with chemotherapy. Trastuzumab is used in metastatic breast cancer tumors which overexpress human epidermal growth factor receptor 2. When given alone, its' objective response rate was 15% compared to 60% when it was used in addition to chemotherapy.^[21] The same result was observed when bevacizumab was given alone or in combination with chemotherapy in advanced colorectal cancer.^[12] Therefore, we believe that biological targeting drugs found to be effective in DTC may lead to higher response rates if they are given with chemotherapy.

CONCLUSION

CAP combination is moderately effective in the treatment of I131 refractory DTC, with acceptable toxicity. This regimen can still be used in patients who failed or cannot use biological targeting drugs. New studies using antiangiogenic drugs in combination with CAP would be worthwhile.

REFERENCES

- Green LD, Mack L, Pasiaka JL. Anaplastic thyroid cancer and primary thyroid lymphoma: A review of these rare thyroid malignancies. *J Surg Oncol* 2006;94:725-36.
- Gilliland FD, Hunt WC, Morris DM, Key CR. Prognostic factors for thyroid carcinoma. A population-based study of 15,698 cases from the surveillance, epidemiology and end results (SEER) program 1973-1991. *Cancer* 1997;79:564-73.
- Sherman SI. Thyroid carcinoma. *Lancet* 2003;361:501-11.
- Alexieva-Figusch J, Van Gilse HA, Treurniet RE. Chemotherapy in carcinoma of the thyroid: Retrospective and prospective. *Ann Radiol (Paris)* 1977;20:810-3.
- Gottlieb JA, Hill CS Jr. Chemotherapy of thyroid cancer with adriamycin. Experience with 30 patients. *N Engl J Med* 1974;290:193-7.
- Sokal M, Harmer CL. Chemotherapy for anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid. *Clin Oncol* 1978;4:3-10.
- Shimaoka K. Adjunctive management of thyroid cancer: Chemotherapy. *J Surg Oncol* 1980;15:283-6.
- Suzumura K, Koike A, Naruse T, Matsumoto K, Nagata H, Kojima T, *et al.* Antitumor effect of UFT against differentiated thyroid cancer. *Gan To Kagaku Ryoho* 1994;21:2485-9.
- Shimaoka K, Schoenfeld DA, DeWys WD, Creech RH, DeConti R. A randomized trial of doxorubicin versus doxorubicin plus cisplatin in patients with advanced thyroid carcinoma. *Cancer* 1985;56:2155-60.
- Cohen EE, Rosen LS, Vokes EE, Kies MS, Forastiere AA, Worden FP, *et al.* Axitinib is an active treatment for all histologic subtypes of advanced thyroid cancer: Results from a phase II study. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:4708-13.
- Gupta-Abramson V, Troxel AB, Nellore A, Puttaswamy K, Redlinger M, Ransone K, *et al.* Phase II trial of sorafenib in advanced thyroid cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2008;26:4714-9.
- Hurwitz H, Fehrenbacher L, Novotny W, Cartwright T, Hainsworth J, Heim W, *et al.* Bevacizumab plus irinotecan, fluorouracil, and leucovorin for metastatic colorectal cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:2335-42.
- Parkin DM, Bray F, Ferlay J, Pisani P. Global cancer statistics, 2002. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2005;55:74-108.
- Brenner H. Long-term survival rates of cancer patients achieved by the end of the 20th century: A period analysis. *Lancet* 2002;360:1131-5.
- Zidan J, Hefer E, Iosilevski G, Drumea K, Stein ME, Kuten A, *et al.* Efficacy of I131 ablation therapy using different doses as determined by postoperative thyroid scan uptake in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2004;59:1330-6.
- Pittas AG, Adler M, Fazzari M, Tickoo S, Rosai J, Larson SM, *et al.* Bone metastases from thyroid carcinoma: Clinical characteristics and prognostic variables in one hundred forty-six patients. *Thyroid* 2000;10:261-8.
- Benker G, Hackenberg K, Hoff HG, Seeber S, Ebke J, Windeck R, *et al.* Combined doxorubicin and bleomycin treatment of metastasising thyroid carcinoma: Results in 21 patients (author's transl)]. *Zytostatische kombinationsbehandlung metastasierender schilddrüsen karzinome mit doxorubicin und bleomycin. Dtsch Med Wochenschr* 1977;102:1908-13.
- Tuttle RM, Fleisher M, Francis GL, Robbins RJ. Serum vascular endothelial growth factor levels are elevated in metastatic differentiated thyroid cancer but not increased by short-term TSH stimulation. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2002;87:1737-42.
- Bauer AJ, Terrell R, Doniparthi NK, Patel A, Tuttle RM, Saji M, *et al.* Vascular endothelial growth factor monoclonal antibody inhibits growth of anaplastic thyroid cancer xenografts in nude mice. *Thyroid* 2002;12:953-61.
- NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN guidelines). Thyroid carcinoma. PAP-7. Version 1, 2013. Available from: <http://www.NCCN.org>. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines Version 1, 2013)
- Slamon DJ, Leyland-Jones B, Shak S, Fuchs H, Paton V, Bajamonde A, *et al.* Use of chemotherapy plus a monoclonal antibody against HER2 for metastatic breast cancer that overexpresses HER2. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344:783-92.

How to cite this article: Hussein O, Karen D, Zidan J. Cisplatin based chemotherapy in patients with advanced differentiated thyroid carcinoma refractory to I131 treatment. *Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol* 2013;34:234-7.

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.