

[PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE]

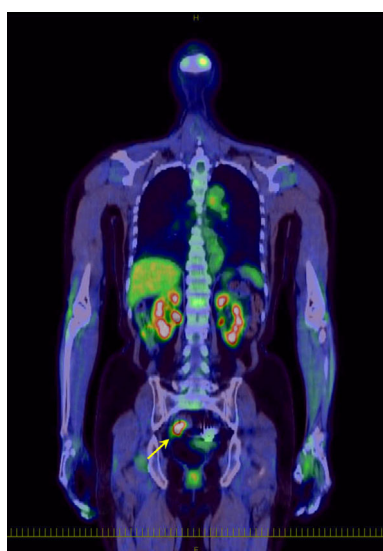
Complete Remission of Colon Cancer with Ipilimumab Monotherapy

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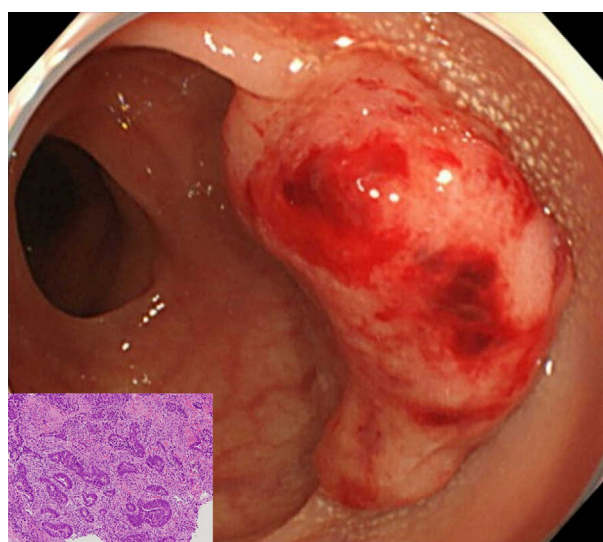
Key words: ipilimumab, colon cancer, complete remission

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Picture 1.



Picture 2.

A 71-year-old woman underwent surgery for stage IIA (T3aN0M0) melanoma of the right cheek in 2011. She had no family history of colorectal carcinoma. The melanoma recurred in April 2017 with metastasis to the cranial bones and right lung. She started nivolumab therapy (3 mg/kg every 2 weeks). However, disease progression was evident in August 2018, and fluorodeoxy glucose (FDG)-positron-emission tomography indicated a mass in the sigmoid colon (Picture 1). Colonoscopy revealed an advanced sigmoid colon carcinoma approximately 30 mm in diameter, and tubular adenocarcinoma was confirmed by a biopsy (Picture 2). The treatment was switched from nivolumab to ipilimumab (3 mg/kg every 3 weeks). During the ipilimumab therapy, treatment was unchanged or not added for melanoma and colon carcinoma. After four cycles of ipilimumab treatment,

the colonic tumor had scarred and disappeared completely; there were no residual tumor cells in the biopsy specimen (Picture 3). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved ipilimumab therapy for colorectal cancer (CRC) (1); however, there have been no reports of ipilimumab monotherapy for CRC. The effectiveness of ipilimumab monotherapy for CRC is unclear.

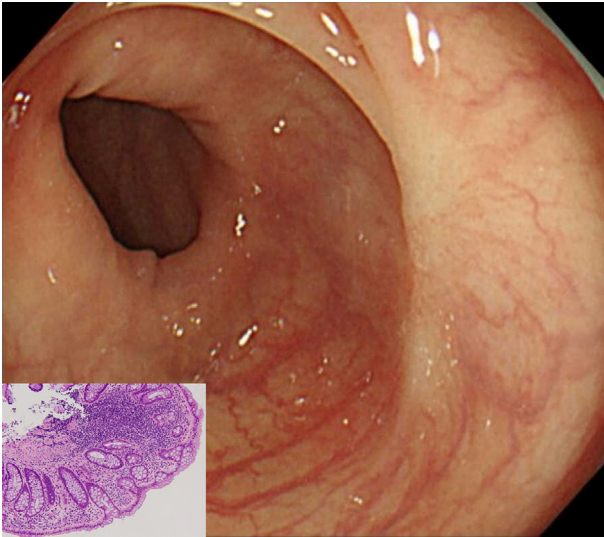
Informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of her information and imaging.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

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Picture 3.

Pathophysiology, Department of Pathology Faculty of Medicine, University of Miyazaki, Japan) for the skillful analysis of the case pathology.

Reference

1. U.S Food and Drug Administration. FDA grants accelerated approval to ipilimumab for MSI-H or dMMR metastatic colorectal cancer [Internet]. [cited 2019 Oct 14]. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/resources-information-approved-drugs/fda-grants-accelerated-approval-ipilimumab-msi-h-or-dmmr-metastatic-colorectal-cancer>

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