



Efficacy of Pemetrexed or Pemetrexed Plus Cisplatin/Carboplatin in Pretreated Patients with Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In this study, the efficacy and safety of pemetrexed alone and platinum-pemetrexed combination chemotherapy were evaluated in patients who have demonstrated progression after the first-line treatments in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Material and Method: 263 patients, who were diagnosed NSCLC in years 2008 - 2014, were assessed retrospectively in single center. Patients were given pemetrexed 500 mg/m², and the ones receiving combined treatment were given pemetrexed 500 mg/m² and cisplatin 75 mg/m² or carboplatin area under the curve 5 according to the Calvert formula (AUC 5) once in every 21 days.

Results: One hundred ninety (72%) of the patients had received pemetrexed, seventy three (28%) of the patients had received platinum- pemetrexed. Median PFS (progression-free survival) was 2 months (95% CI, 1.6 - 2.4) for pemetrexed arm versus 4 months (95% CI, 2.6 to 5.3) for platinum- pemetrexed arm (p=0.001). The HR (hazard ration) for disease progression was 0.45 (95% CI, 0.25 to 0.65) in favor of the combination arm (p=0.001). Median OS (overall survival) was 7 months (95% CI, 5.9 - 8) for pemetrexed arm versus 10 months (95% CI, 8 to 11.9) platinum-pemetrexed arm, respectively (p=0.001). The 1-year survival rate was 24% and 42% for pemetrexed arm and combination arm, respectively. Toxicities in both arm was manageable.

Conclusion: Our study has shown that adding platinum compound to second-line pemetrexed chemotherapy significantly increases ORR (overall response rate), PFS and OS in patients with advanced NSCLC after having received first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.

Key Words: NSCLC, Second line treatment, Pemetrexed

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer, estimating for approximately 13% of total cancer cases, pursues one of the major causes of cancer-related death worldwide with an estimated 1.8 million new lung cancer cases occurred in 2012(1). Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for 80-85 % of all lung cancers, and 75% of patients are diagnosed at the advanced stages of disease (2). First-line treatment for patients with stage IIIB or stage IV NSCLC usually consists of platinum-based doublet chemotherapy was found to produce a survival benefit(3,4). Nonetheless, disease progression ultimately occurs for most patients and further treatment is required (5). When compared with best supportive care, second-line chemotherapy

with docetaxel, pemetrexed or other agents are associated with (OS) benefit and improvement of quality of life (5,6,7).

Pemetrexed, an analogue of folic acid, was approved for first-line, second-line and maintenance treatment of advanced NSCLC (4,7). It inhibits three enzymes which necessary for de novo pyrimidine and purine synthesis: thymidylate synthase (TYMS), dihydrofolate reductase, and glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (4,7). In the first-line setting, pemetrexed/platinum combination is more effective than gemcitabine/platinum combination for advanced NSCLC patients with adenocarcinoma histologic subtype (4). In the second-line therapy, pemetrexed was associated with more favorable toxicity profile compared with docetaxel and

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comparable efficacy (median survival of 8.3 months vs 7.9 months)(7).

Combinations of chemotherapy agents have been competent in increasing efficacy over single agents in the first-line treatment(8,9). On the other hand, role of combinations is less clear in the second-line treatment (8,9). In this study, the efficacy and safety of pemetrexed alone and platinum-pemetrexed combination chemotherapy were evaluated retrospectively in patients who were non-responders or who have demonstrated progression after the first-line treatments in local advanced and metastatic NSCLC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We performed a retrospective screening of 263 patients who had pathologically or cytologically confirmed as stage IIIB to IV lung adenocarcinoma in SB Okmeydani Training and Research Hospital between November 2008 and May 2014. These patients had failed prior chemotherapy regimen and received pemetrexed alone or platinum-pemetrexed combination chemotherapy regimens in the second-line setting. Data were collected on baseline characteristics including age, gender, Eastern Cooperative Group (ECOG) performance status (PS), histology, stage, single agent or combined administration of treatment, third or further-line treatment intake and length of progression-free period after the first-line treatment.

Pemetrexed 500 mg/m² administered as an intravenous (IV) bolus infusion of 10 minutes duration every 3 weeks. Folic acid and vitamin B12 supplementation was mandatory for all patients. Dexamethasone 4 mg tablet, three times a day for 3 days, was administered routinely to prevent allergic reactions. Cisplatin 75 mg/m² administration intravenously over a 2-h infusion or carboplatin area under the curve 5 according to the Calvert formula (AUC 5) a 30-min infusion after pemetrexed administration every 3 weeks.

Patients underwent baseline computed tomography (CT) at the beginning of second-line chemotherapy and computed tomography repeated every 2-3 cycles of chemotherapy. Evaluation of treatment response was based on the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) (10). Patients achieving complete response and partial response were recognized to be responders. Adverse events (AEs) were classified according to National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Advers Events (CTCAE), version 3.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The baseline characteristics of the patients were analyzed using descriptive statistics. PFS of second-line chemother-

apy was measured from the date of initiation of second-line chemotherapy to the date of disease progression or any cause of death. OS for second-line chemotherapy was calculated from the date of initiation of second-line chemotherapy to the date of death from any cause. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate PFS and OS. The difference between the survival curves of the treatment groups was tested using the log-rank test. In multivariate analysis with the Cox proportional hazards model, including age, gender, ECOG performance status, stage, the length of progression-free period after first-line treatment and the number of course for first and second-line chemotherapy, were used to estimate for PFS and OS. The chi-square test or Fisher exact test was used to compare the ORRs and adverse events (AEs) between two groups. A two-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistics 17.0 (SPSS, Inc, Chicago, IL).

RESULTS

From November 2008 to May 2014, 263 patient files were screened onto this study. The median follow-up period was 7 months (range, 1 to 74 months). Two hundred thirty-seven patients (90%) died during the follow-up. Patients characteristics were listed in Table 1. Two hundred twelve (81%) males and 51 (19%) females were included. Median age at diagnosis was 55 years (range, 28-83), 85% had PS of 0 to 1, 91% had stage IV disease, and 94% of the patients were diagnosed with adenocarcinoma.

The length of progression-free period after first-line of treatment was 6 months (range, 1- 88 months) for patient groups. The median time off platinum treatment was 6 months (range, 1 to 49 months) in pemetrexed arm and 7 months (range, 6 to 88 months) in platinum-pemetrexed arm. Median number of courses was five for the first-line setting. One hundred ninety (72%) of the patients had received pemetrexed, seventy three (28%) of the patients had received platinum-pemetrexed as second-line treatment. None of the patients had received pemetrexed as part of first-line treatment. Median number of cycles was four in patient groups for the second-line treatment. Two patients stopped treatment because of an adverse event. Three percent of patients had a dose reduction for pemetrexed arm, and 4% of patients had a dose reduction for platinum-pemetrexed arm.

With the exception of hematologic toxicity, fatigue, nausea and vomiting, the frequency of treatment-related toxicity exceeding CTCAE grade 2 was less than 5% for all categories (Table 2). Neutropenia (12,5%), nausea and vomiting (12%) and fatigue (10%) were all more frequently observed in the platinum-pemetrexed arm, significantly ($p < 0,05$). In particular, the incidence of hospitalization cause of febrile neutropenia was 3,4% in both treatment arms.

Two complete response were observed, whereas 39 patients (15%) had a confirmed partial response as the best response (Table 3). Nineteen (26%) of these patients were the combination of platinum and pemetrexed, whereas 20 (10%) patients received pemetrexed alone ($p=0,001$). The median duration of response was 3 months. More patients in the pemetrexed arm had disease progression as compared with the combination arm (119 patients [63%] versus 31 patients [42%],($p=0,003$)).

Median PFS of the patients treated with pemetrexed alone was 2 months (95% CI, 1.6 to 2.4 months) and median PFS was 4 months (95% CI, 2.6 to 5.3 months) for patients treated with platinum and pemetrexed (Figure1). The HR for disease progression was 0.45 (95% CI, 0.25 to 0.65) in favor of the combination arm ($p=0,001$).Median overall survival was 7 months (95% CI, 5.9 to 8 months) versus 10 months (95% CI,8 to 11.9 months) for pemetrexed arm and platinum-pemetrexed arm, respectively ($p=0,001$, HR =0.67 [95%CI,0.20 to2.3]) (Table 3 figure 2). The 1-year survival rate was 24% and 42% for pemetrexed arm and combination arm, respectively.

Log-rank tests stratified by the treatment arm indicated that performance status and gender were significantly related to OS ($p=0,034$, $p=0,032$). Female gender had a better prognosis than male gender. . This model indicated that survival was worse for patients with higher performance status ($p=0,001$). In addition, multivariate analysis, age, gender, stage, progression-free interval of more than 6 months after first-line were not found to be effective on survival.

DISCUSSION

Several prospective trials and meta-analyses clearly defined the role of combination chemotherapy particularly for platinum-based regimens in the first-line treatment of advanced NSCLC (11,12). Unfortunately, these patients show progression after the first-line treatment and most of them are the candidates for the second-line treatment (5,7,13). In the second-line treatment, docetaxel, pemetrexed and erlotinib have been registered by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and US Food and Drug Administration for treatment of advanced NSCLC (5,6,7,13). Although these treatments are efficient for the second-line, these patients show progression readily and survival of patients with advanced NSCLC is poor (5,7). In this retrospective study for the second-line treatment, we aimed to investigate the efficiency of pemetrexed alone and platinum-pemetrexed combination regimens for the patients received platinum-based combination chemotherapy before.

In advanced NSCLC patients who received first-line setting pemetrexed-platinum combination chemotherapy, approximately 28–45% ORR and 4.8–6.9 months of PFS were an-

nounced by the studies had carried out before (14,15). Meta analysis of Di Maio et al (16) included 847 eligible patient showed that in comparison of combination chemotherapy and single-agent therapy for the second-line treatment of advanced NSCLC, combination chemotherapy increased RR ($p=0.0004$) and PFS($p=0.0009$) significantly but not OS ($p=0.32$). OS was not significantly different between arms ($p= 0.32$)(16) (16). Median OS was 37.3 and 34.7 weeks in the doublet and single-agent arms, respectively. HR was 0.92 (95% CI, 0.79 to 1.08). Response rate was 15.1% with doublet and 7.3% with single-agent ($p= .0004$) (16). Median progression-free survival was 14 weeks for doublet and 11.7 weeks for single agent ($p = .0009$; HR, 0.79; 95% CI, 0.68 to 0.91). According to this meta analysis, toxicity was higher in combination regimen, as well (16).

Smit et al (17) reported that median PFS was 2.8 month for patients second line treated with pemetrexed alone and 4.2 months for those treated with carboplatin and pemetrexed and the HR for disease progression was 0.67 (95% CI, 0.51 to 0.89) in favor of the combination arm ($p=.005$). Whereas, median overall survival was 7.6 months to 8.0 months (HR, 0.85; 95% CI, 0.63 to 1.2; $p=$ not significant) (17). Our results (PFS was 2 month and OS was 4 month) are quite similar to those of Smit et al with 2.8 months of PFS and 4.2 months of OS. Ardizonni et al(GOIRC 02-2006 Trial and NVALT7) pooled analysis (18) recently published that median OS was not different between the two treatment arms: 8.2 months for pemetrexed alone (95% CI, 6.9 to 9.1 month) as compared with 8.7 months for carboplatin- pemetrexed (95% CI, 7.5 to 10.5 months; HR, 0.90; 95% CI, 0.74 to 1.10; $p=0.316$). However, RR was higher (15% v 9%) in the carboplatin-pemetrexed arm, with an OR of 1.72 (95% CI, 0.97 to 3.02; $p=0.062$). (18) A non statistically significant increase in PFS from 3 months (95% CI, 2.7 to 3.3) to 3.9 months (95% CI, 3.4 to 4.4), favoring the combined chemotherapy arm, was also observed, with an HR of 0.85 (95% CI, 0.70 to 1.02; $p=0.07$)(18). Our PFS results (PFS was 2 month) was shorter than to those of Ardizonni et al with 2.8 months of PFS.

In our study we demonstrated that median PFS was 2 months (95% CI, 1.6 to 2.4 months) and 4 months (95% CI, 2.6 to 5.3 months) for patients treated with pemetrexed alone and platinum- pemetrexed combination, respectively. HR for disease progression was 0.45 (95% CI, 0.25 to 0.65) in favor of the combination arm ($p=0,001$). Median overall survival was 7 months (95% CI, 5.9 to 8 months) versus 10 months (95% CI,8 to 11.9 months) for pemetrexed arm and platinum-pemetrexed arm, respectively ($p=0,001$, HR =0.67[95%CI, 0.20 to2.3]). One-year survival rate was 24% and 42% for pemetrexed arm and combination arm, respectively. In our study, both PFS and OS was statistically different in favour of the combination arm. Although our study was retrospective, the number of censored case was low due to 90% of the patients death at the end of the study. Additionally, our patient group

consisted of only the patients who had non-squamous histology and 85% of the patients had 0-1 PS. Partial response rate was higher in combination arm and progression rate was higher in pemetrexed arm significantly ($p=0.001$, $p=0.003$, respectively).

In comparison of pemetrexed arm and platinum-pemetrexed arm, in the means of grade 2 or more toxicity; although, fatigue, neutropenia, nausea and vomiting were observed more in combination arm, there was no difference in febrile neutropenia and quitting due to side effects.

Pemetrexed is a chemotherapy agent used in advanced NSCLC patients for the first-line, second-line and maintenance treatments, which has favourable toxicity profile (7,13,14,15). Contrarily, since its survival in advanced NSCLC is disappointing, more effective treatment options are being investigated continuously. Studies of pemetrexed combination with other chemotherapy agents except platinum compounds like targeted agents and immunotherapy agents are being carried out (19-25). While some of these studies are promising, some of them are fail. It was demonstrated that the EGFR mutant patients treated with first-line platinum-pemetrexed combinations, ORR was significantly higher than that of the wild-type patients treated with similar regimens (43 vs. 21 %, $p=0.039$) (26). Additionally, in another study erlotinib statistically decreased TS expression and activity, maybe means that it increases the sensitivity of pemetrexed (27). Pemetrexed can be used for second-line treatment with good response rate in patients having TKIs resistance (27). All these studies shows that pemetrexed usage is going to continue in advanced NSCLC treatment.

There was several limitations in our study. First, this was a retrospective study and population of the study may not represent the average population. Second, the number of the patients in pemetrexed group and combination chemotherapy group were not the same. Third, treatments after second-line is not specified. Fourth, Although very few patients had received anti-EGFR therapy after the second-line treatment, situation of EGFR mutation in patients was not known. Fifth, the choice of cisplatin or carboplatin, and response evaluation are dependent to the clinical practice of oncology physicians. This study design has a lack of standardization and quality control.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study has shown that adding platinum compound to second-line pemetrexed chemotherapy significantly increases ORR, PFS and OS in patients with advanced NSCLC after having received first-line platinum-based chemotherapy and the toxicity profile of pemetrexed/platinum combination regimen is manageable. It is needed that further randomized prospective studies with larger sam-

ples on efficiency of platinum-pemetrexed combination or less toxic pemetrexed-based combinations in second-line chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC.

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Table 1: Patients and Tumor Characteristics

Variable	Pemetrexet N=190		Pemetrexet plus platinum N=73		Total N=263	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age (years)						
Median (Range)	56(34-83)		53(28-70)		55(28-83)	
Sex						
Male	158	83	54	74	212	81
Female	32	17	19	26	51	19
ECOG PS						
0	43	22	9	12	52	20
1	119	63	52	71	171	65
2	28	15	12	17	40	15
STAGE						
IIIB	13	7	11	15	24	9
IV	117	93	62	85	239	91

Table 2: Grade 3 and 4 Toxicities

Variable	Pemetrexet		Pemetrexet plus platinum		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Patients	190	72	73	28	263	100
Anemia	23	12	9	12	32	12
Fatigue	14	7	12	16	26	10
Leucopenia	16	8	8	11	4	9
Neutropenia	19	10	14	19	33	13
Nausea and vomiting	14	7	17	23	31	12

Table 3: Response and Survival

Variable	Pemetrexet		Pemetrexet plus platinum		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total Patients	190	72	73	28	263	100
Follow-up						
Median(95% CI)					7 (1-74)	
Response						
CR	1	0,5	1	0,5	2	1
PR	20	10,5	19	26	39	15
SD	50	26	22	30	72	27
PD	119	63	31	42,5	150	57
PFS						
Median(95% CI)	2(1,6-2,4)		4(2,6-5,3)		3(2,5-3,4)	
Standart HR (95%CI)					0,45 (0,25-0,65)	
OS						
Median(%95 CI)	7(5,9-8,0)		10(8-11,9)		7(6-8)	
Standart HR (95% CI)					0,67 (0,20-2,3)	

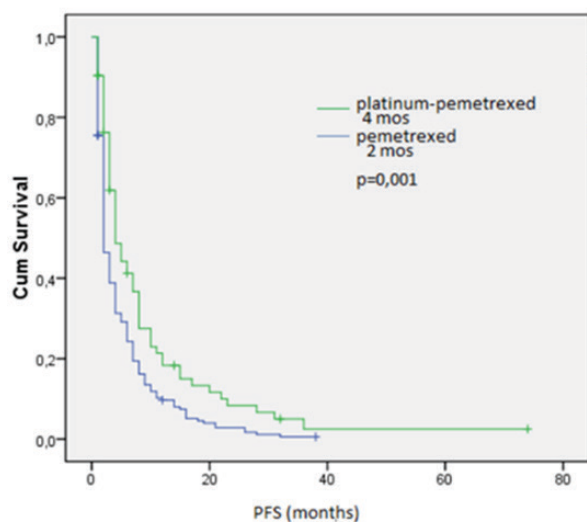


Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier survival curve of PFS in advanced non-small cell cancer patients treated with pemetrexed and Pemetrexed-platinum.

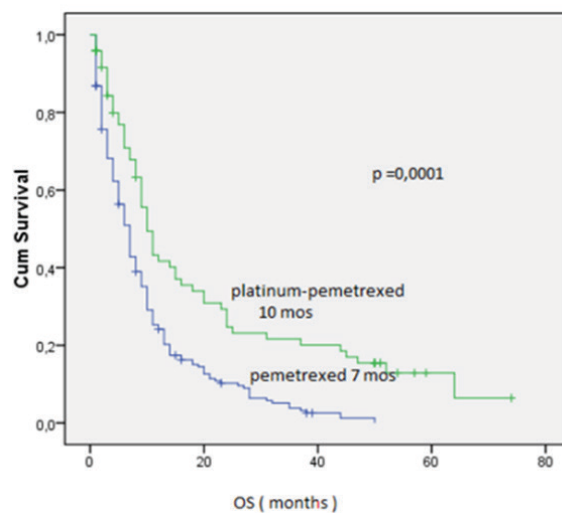


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier survival curve of OS in advanced non-small cell cancer patients treated with pemetrexed and Pemetrexed-platinum.