

Primary Concurrent Chemoradiation in Head and Neck Cancers with Weekly Cisplatin Chemotherapy: Analysis of Compliance, Toxicity and Survival

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Abstract

Introduction Concurrent chemoradiation is the standard of care in inoperable locally advanced squamous cell head and neck cancers. The most widely accepted schedule of concomitant cisplatin is 100mg/m² given on a 3 weekly basis but the optimal regime is unknown.

Objective The objective of this study is to assess the tolerability, compliance, and clinical outcomes of weekly cisplatin (40mg/m²).

Methods During the period of January 2007–December 2009, we analyzed retrospectively 122 patients with histologically proven squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck (nasopharynx, oropharynx, larynx, hypopharynx, and oral cavity) treated with definitive chemoradiation. All patients received 63 Gy in 30 daily fractions with concomitant weekly cisplatin 40mg/m². We assessed treatment toxicities and patient compliance. We estimated overall survival using the Kaplan-Meier method.

Results Sixty-eight percent of patients managed to complete all six cycles of chemotherapy while 87% of patients completed at least 5 cycles of weekly cisplatin. Incidence of grade 3/4 toxicity was as follows: mucositis 33%, dermatitis 41%, dysphagia 15%, mouth/neck pain 17%, neutropenia 2%, and renal impairment 3%. 53% patients required at least one hospital admission for symptom control. The 5-year overall survival rate was 60%.

Conclusion Concurrent chemoradiotherapy using weekly cisplatin at 40mg/m² per week is an effective, well tolerated regimen allowing most patients to receive at least 5 cycles of chemotherapy. However, a phase III randomized control trial comparing the standard dose of 100mg/m² cisplatin tri-weekly with a weekly regimen is needed to establish the long term clinical outcome.

Keywords

- ▶ head and neck neoplasms
- ▶ chemoradiotherapy
- ▶ cisplatin

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Introduction with Objectives

Head and neck cancers (HNC) are heterogeneous group of cancers and as a whole, they are the fifth most common cancer worldwide with an estimated annual global incidence of over half a million.¹ Treatment approaches vary depending upon the location of the tumor, staging, and individual patient's characteristics. Optimal treatment for locally advanced HNC remains a challenge and concurrent chemoradiotherapy is the established standard of care for patients with inoperable disease or patients in whom surgery would be associated with unacceptable morbidity. The main treatment modality is external beam radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy. The most commonly used chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin. The additional absolute benefit in overall survival of adding platinum based chemotherapy has been best estimated as 6.5% at 5 years when compared with radiotherapy alone.² The optimal regimen of cisplatin is yet to be defined. However, the most widely used concurrent chemoradiation schedule uses high-dose bolus cisplatin 100mg/m² every three weeks, in combination with standard radiotherapy.³⁻⁶ The addition of concurrent chemotherapy to high dose external beam radiotherapy is often associated with increased toxicity and affects patient compliance with treatment completion. It also often involves an in-patient stay in the hospital for chemotherapy, which could potentially result in treatment delays.

Weekly cisplatin 40 mg/m² has been the standard regimen for concurrent chemoradiotherapy for HNC at our institution. This retrospective study attempts to review the experience of external beam radiotherapy (63 Gy in 30 daily fractions) with concurrent weekly cisplatin 40 mg/m². The objective of this retrospective study was to review the efficacy of this regime, evaluating the treatment response, patient compliance, toxicities, and outcomes of the treatment. We have also investigated the prognostic factors affecting the clinical outcome.

Methods

Patient Population

Patients with head and neck cancers who underwent definitive primary chemoradiotherapy over a period of three years (January 2007–December 2009) were identified from our department database. We only included patients with a histologically proven squamous cell carcinoma of the nasopharynx ($n = 7$), oropharynx ($n = 74$), larynx ($n = 12$), hypopharynx ($n = 16$) and oral cavity ($n = 13$). We excluded patients with primary tumors of salivary glands, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and unknown primaries or patient with non-squamous cell carcinomas. We also excluded from the study patients treated adjuvantly or those who received chemotherapy other than weekly cisplatin. In total, there were 16 patients who received chemotherapy other than weekly cisplatin. Out of these 16 patients, 12 (oropharynx, $n = 5$; hypopharynx, $n = 3$; oral cavity, $n = 3$, larynx, $n = 1$) received treatment with mitomycin C. Of these 12 patients, ten were with stage IV. Seven patients died. The median survival of this cohort was 58 months. One patient, a 57-year-old man

with T2N2 oropharyngeal carcinoma, received cetuximab. He remained alive after five years of follow-up. The remaining three patients received carboplatin. Of these three patients, two presented with stage IV disease with mixed histology of squamous and small cell carcinoma. Both patients died after 4 and 6 months of diagnosis. Third patient with stage III nasopharyngeal carcinoma was lost to follow-up.

The clinical characteristics of the patients are summarized in ►Table 1. The median age was 57 years (range: 35–79). The majority of the patients had locally advanced disease (72% patients with stage IVa disease followed by 22% patients with stage III disease, ►Table 2). A significant number of patients (82%) had WHO performance status, 0 or 1. Seventy-nine patients were smokers or past smokers which represented 65% of the entire group.

Pre-treatment Evaluation

All patients underwent clinical evaluations by the otolaryngologic-surgical team. Pre-treatment investigations included clinical history and examination, biopsies, imaging (CT ± MRI and/or CT/PET scan), fitness evaluation with WHO performance status, and ACE-27 (Adult comorbidity evaluation).⁷ A multidisciplinary team comprising of otolaryngologists, clinical oncologists, radiologists, pathologist, dental and plastic surgeons, clinical nurse specialists, dieticians, and speech and language therapists met and discussed all patients. The treatment decisions were tailored individually based on clinical staging, comorbidities, long term functional outcome, and patient's choice.

Chemotherapy

We administered weekly intravenous cisplatin in outpatient day case settings with a dose of 40 mg/m². We capped the maximum dose at 70 mg. Patients received a pre- and post-hydration of 1000 mL of sodium chloride 0.9%. Ten mmol of magnesium sulfate and 20 mmol of potassium chloride were added in the post-hydration saline. Standard prophylactic antiemetic protocol was a combination of 5-hydroxytryptamine-3 (5HT3) – antagonists (ondansetron) and dexamethasone.

Radiotherapy Schedule

All patients were treated in a supine position, immobilized with a customized 5-point beam directed shell. The target volume definition was performed using Oncentra MasterPlan (Nucletron B.V. Veenedaal, Netherlands) Treatment Planning System, and the radiation treatment was delivered using step and shoot intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT). All patients received 63 Gy in 30 daily fractions over six weeks to the primary tumor site and involved neck nodes. This was just post-transitional period of switching from 3D conformal radiotherapy to IMRT for head and neck cancers in our department so the dose was kept at 63 Gy. However, later the dose was increased to 65 Gy in 30 fractions, which is our standard regime now. The uninvolved contralateral neck nodes that carried an occult metastatic risk greater than 15% received a prophylactic dose of 54 Gy in 30 fractions. Radiotherapy was delivered with 6-MV photons using linear accelerators.

Table 1 Summary of the patients and their disease characteristics

	n	%
Total number of patients	122	–
Male/Female	97/25	80/20
Median age (years with range)	57 (35 -79)	–
Disease location		
Nasopharynx	7	6
Oropharynx	74	61
Larynx	12	10
Hypopharynx	16	13
Oral cavity	13	11
Stage		
I	1	1
II	6	5
III	27	22
IV	88	72
WHO performance status		
0	70	57
1	30	25
2	19	16
3	3	3
ACE-27		
0	90	74
1	18	15
2	10	8
3	4	3
Number of weekly cisplatin chemotherapy cycles completed		
6	83	68
5	23	19
4	6	5
3	7	6
2	3	3
Treatment outcome		
Response assessable	120	98
CR	92	75
RD (clinically suspicious)	28	23
Salvage surgery	18	15
Pathological CR	11	61 (of 18 patients)
Confirmed RD	7	39 (of 18 patients)
Local recurrences (out of 120 evaluable patients)		
No	97	81
Yes	23	19
Distant metastases		

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

	n	%
No	108	90
Yes	12	10
Survival (of total 122 patients)		
Alive	73	60
Dead	49	40

Abbreviations: n, total number of patients; ACE-27, Adult Comorbidity Evaluation-27 as per RTOG guidelines⁷; CR, complete response; RD, residual disease.

Toxicity Evaluation

We assessed all patients on treatment on a weekly basis in a review clinic comprising clinical oncologists/specialist registrars, clinical nurse specialists, dietician, speech and language therapists, and a dental hygienist. We assessed and graded the treatment toxicities according to the radiation therapy oncology group (RTOG) and common toxicity criteria (CTCAE) guidelines.⁷ We recorded performance status, mucosal reaction, skin reaction, full blood count, urea and electrolytes, and liver function tests. Patients were considered unfit for chemotherapy in the case of deterioration of performance status, deterioration of kidney function (GFR < 50mL/min), or blood count (absolute neutrophil count < 1.5 and platelets < 100). For patients who we found to be unfit for a cycle of chemotherapy we omitted that particular cycle altogether. No dose reductions were planned.

Outcome Evaluation

Six weeks after completion of treatment, all patients were assessed in a joint Head and Neck clinic with the otolaryngology surgical team. We clinically assessed response (clinical examination followed by laryngoscopy with fiber optic laryngoscope). Subsequent follow-up visits were scheduled on three monthly basis for the first year, a 3 to 6 monthly basis for the second year and a 6-monthly thereafter for a total period of five years. Radiological imaging (CT or PET/CT) and biopsies were performed if patients were found to have any suspicion of recurrence.

Data Collection and Statistical Analysis

We collected the data retrospectively and analyzed the results using SPSS version 21. Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time between the dates of tissue diagnosis to the dates of death/last seen in clinic. Kaplan-Meier estimates were performed to calculate the OS. The compliance of the patients to chemotherapy treatments were measured in terms of numbers of cycles completed. We reviewed hospital admission rates during chemoradiation treatment and evaluated factors that resulted in poor treatment compliance. Univariate analysis with log rank test was performed to study different factors correlating to survival and a *p* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Table 2 Tumor, node, and metastases (TNM) staging and T stage of each subsite ($n = 122$)

	N0	N1	N2a	N2b	N2c	N3
T1	1	4	3	6	1	1
T2	5	9	5	8	4	1
T3	10	6	2	6	6	2
T4	9	7	8	9	9	0
T stage	Nasopharynx		Oropharynx	Larynx	Hypopharynx	Oral cavity
T1	0		15	0	1	0
T2	4		18	2	5	3
T3	1		18	7	4	2
T4	2		23	3	6	8

Results

Clinical Outcome: Treatment Compliance and Acute Toxicities

Of 122 total patients, all but two patients completed radiotherapy. Of these two patients, one patient developed an acute cerebrovascular event while on treatment and the second patient required a prolonged hospital admission due to pneumonia. Two thirds (68%) of patients managed to complete all six cycles of weekly cisplatin chemotherapy as shown in ►Table 1. Overall, 87% of patients managed to receive at least 5 cycles, that is, a cumulative dose of 200 mg/m². The remaining 13% of patients received 2–4 cycles of weekly cisplatin. The incidence of grade 3 or 4 toxicities was as follows: mucositis (33%), dermatitis (41%), dysphagia (15%), mouth/neck pain (17%), neutropenia (2%), and renal impairment (3%). These patients and details of their toxicities are outlined in ►Table 3. Forty-seven percent of patients did not require hospital admission during the course of treatment. Forty percent of patients required one hospital admission for the management of their acute toxicities. The remaining 13% of patients required multiple hospital admissions (Range 2–4).

Clinical Outcome: Response to the Treatment

Response was assessable in 120 patients. Ninety-two patients (75%) achieved a clinical complete response. There was a clinical suspicion of residual disease in twenty-eight patients (23%) and, in this group, 18 patients were deemed fit for salvage surgery (surgery on primary site and neck dissection in 8 patients and neck dissection alone in 10 patients). Eleven patients had complete pathological response following surgery and, in the remaining seven patients, residual disease was confirmed.

Survival

Seventy-three (60%) patients were alive at the time of analysis. Thirty-one patients (26%) were found to have recurrent disease and out of these 31 patients, 19 had developed loco-regional

Table 3 Summary of toxicities

Toxicity	<i>n</i>	%
Mucositis		
Grade 1/2	82	67
Grade 3	38	31
Grade 4	2	2
Dermatitis		
Grade 1/2	72	59
Grade 3	46	38
Grade 4	4	3
Dysphagia		
Grade 1/2	104	85
Grade 3	17	14
Grade 4	1	1
Mouth/neck pain		
Grade 1/2	71	58
Grade 3	18	14
Grade 4	3	3
Neutropenia		
Grade 1/2	26	21
Grade 3	1	1
Grade 4	1	1
Renal impairment	3	3
Number of times of hospital admissions		
None	57	47
Once	49	40
Twice	7	6
Thrice	6	5
Four times	2	2

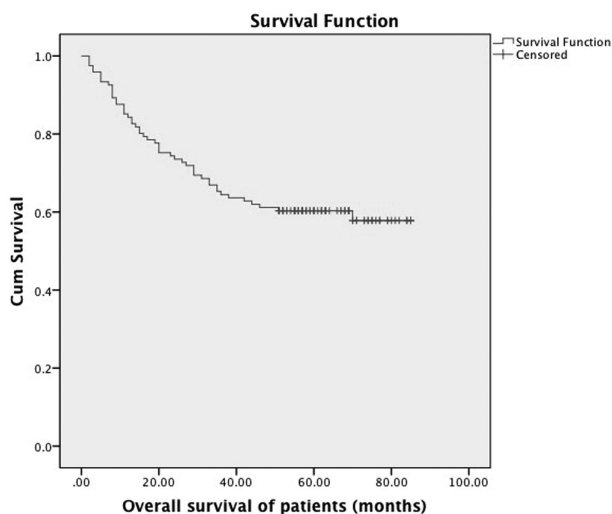


Fig. 1 Overall survival of all patients in the study with mean survival of 59 months (95% CI 53 - 64), with 73 patients alive and 49 censored cases.

recurrence, 8 patients had distant metastases, and 4 patients had developed both local recurrence and distant metastases. Overall and progression free survival rates are shown in ►Figs. 1 and 2, respectively.

The authors also investigated the prognostic factors that affected the survival of patients in this study. We found that the WHO performance status ($p < 0.001$), stage of disease ($p < 0.02$), and tumor subsite (nasopharynx being the most favorable and oral cavity disease with worst prognosis, $p < 0.02$, ►Figs. 3 and 4) impacted on survival. However, gender ($p < 0.7$), age ($p < 0.55$), and number of chemotherapy cycles completed ($p < 0.11$) had no statistically significant impact on survival outcome.

Discussion

Definitive concurrent chemoradiotherapy is considered standard of care for inoperable locoregionally advanced head and

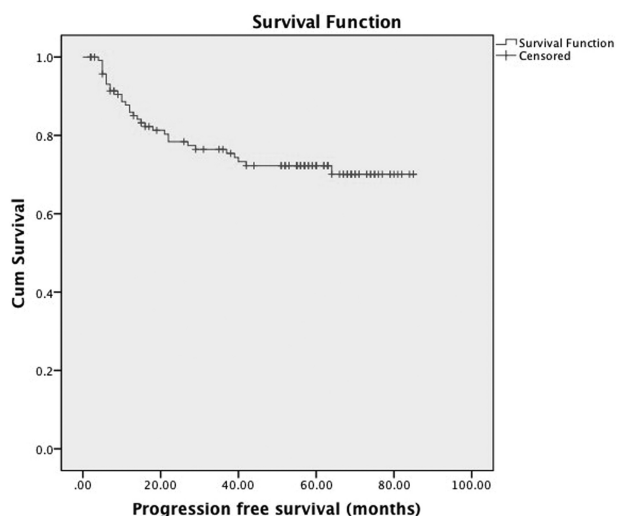


Fig. 2 Progression-free survival at 5 years (74%), mean progression free survival of 66 months (95% CI 60–71).

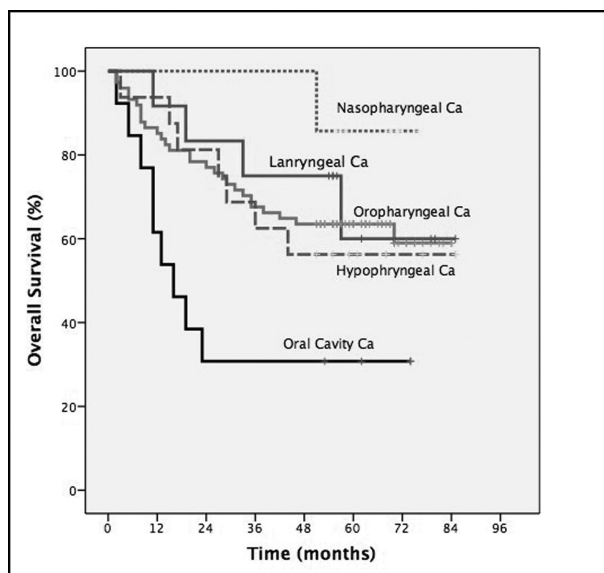


Fig. 3 Subgroup analysis of overall survival by different tumor sites.

neck squamous cell carcinomas. Cisplatin is the most common chemotherapeutic agent used in combination with radiotherapy. The underlying mechanism of cisplatin induced radiosensitization include inhibition of the repair of potentially lethal damage and sublethal damage, its ability to form DNA adducts and cell cycle arrest in G2 phase.⁸ The optimal regimen of concurrent cisplatin chemotherapy remains undefined, although the most robust evidence is the use of 100mg/m² cisplatin on a 3-weekly basis. However, this high dose cisplatin is associated with significant acute and late toxicities and the completion rate of the regime remains a challenge.^{3,9–12} Due to significant toxicities and poor compliance, there has been a trend toward the use of low dose

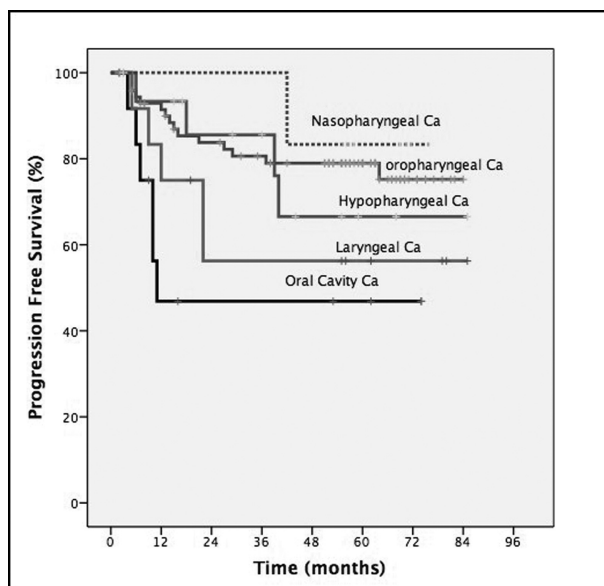


Fig. 4 Subgroup analysis of progression free survival by tumor subsites.

weekly cisplatin concurrently with radiotherapy. There are no randomized trials to support the use of low dose weekly cisplatin to date; published studies are limited to early phase studies and some small retrospective studies. There are several published studies with alternative cisplatin regimens such as 5–7 mg/m²/day, 5 days a week during a 7 week course of fractionated radiotherapy,^{13–15} 5 doses of 20 mg/m² for 5 consecutive days,¹⁶ or 20 mg/m² on 5 days of weeks 1 and 5¹⁷ during weeks 1, 4, and 7 of radiotherapy. Similarly, some studies evaluate the role of weekly cisplatin with the dose ranging from 30–60 mg/m² for 6–7 weeks.^{18–24}

In a prospective phase II trial by Sharma et al, weekly cisplatin 40 mg/m² for 7 doses chemoradiotherapy ($n = 77$; primary sites of oropharynx and nasopharynx) was compared against radical radiotherapy alone. Complete response was observed in 80.5% patients in the chemoradiotherapy group against 67.1% in the radiotherapy alone group ($p = 0.04$) however, this benefit was associated with frequent treatment interruptions (28.9% versus 9.3%; $p = 0.003$) and hospitalisation (40.8% versus 20%). The incidence of grade III and IV acute toxicity was 40% in the chemoradiotherapy group versus 20% in the radiotherapy alone group ($p = 0.015$).¹⁹

Uygun et al studied two different regimes of cisplatin in a retrospective analysis. They reviewed weekly 40 mg/m² ($n = 20$) and 3-weekly regimen ($n = 30$) of cisplatin in two different population groups and there was a statistically similar response rate and a similar adverse event profile.²⁵ However, in a retrospective study, Geeta et al reached a different conclusion: 3-weekly cisplatin was less toxic than a weekly regime 40 mg/m², however, the number of patients in this group was small ($n = 32$).²⁶ In another indirect retrospective comparison, Ho et al compared weekly cisplatin 33–40 mg/m² ($n = 24$) with 3-weekly cisplatin 80–100 mg/m² ($n = 27$) with concurrent radical radiotherapy. More patients received a higher cumulative dose of at least 240 mg/m² in the weekly arm as compared with the 3-weekly cisplatin ($p = 0.04$). None of the patients in 3-weekly arm were able to receive the full three cycles 100 mg/m² (maximum cumulative dose of 200 mg/m²). Similarly, more delays (41% versus 29%) and omission of chemotherapy (17.4% versus 5.6%) occurred in the 3-weekly compared with the weekly regime, however, toxicity, radiotherapy overall treatment time and delays were similar between the two groups.²⁷

In one of the largest studies documenting single-center experience of weekly cisplatin 30mg/m² concurrently with radiotherapy ($n = 264$), Gupta et al found that with the regimen of 70 Gy given in 7 weeks, the median number of chemotherapy cycles was six (range 1–7). Two thirds (65%) of the patients received $\geq 85\%$ of the planned cisplatin dose. The incidence of acute grade ≥ 3 toxicities of mucositis and dermatitis was present in 29% and 35% of patients, respectively. With a mean follow-up of 19 months, 5-year disease-free survival was 43%.²¹

In a recent phase II trial of comparison of weekly (40mg/m² for seven weeks) versus triweekly (100mg/m² three doses on a 3-weekly basis) in patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma ($n = 109$), weekly cisplatin was associated with improved quality of life without compromising the efficacy. The toxicity profile was similar in both treatment

arms.²⁸ In a recent study by Rivelli et al, the authors have extensively reviewed the incidence of late toxicities in head and neck cancer patients treated with cisplatin based chemoradiation. Dysphagia (25%), xerostomia (40% with IMRT), hypothyroidism (42%), ototoxicity (27%), and osteoradionecrosis (4%) were the most frequently reported late toxicities. Old age, advanced T stage, larynx/hypopharynx primary, and neck dissection after chemoradiotherapy were found to be predictive of late toxicities.²⁹

This current study is one of the largest from a European single center. Our findings support those by Gupta et al, the largest published single institutional study. Our study showed similar chemotherapy compliance with better outcomes. According to our experience, weekly cisplatin is easier to manage than 3-weekly cisplatin because of closer monitoring and its increased flexibility allows for easier dose adjustment or omission in response to patient morbidity. Homma et al reached the same conclusion in their study of 53 patients.¹² In our study, 6 patients were with stage I/II, which may explain good survival.

We recognize the limitations of this study. First this is a retrospective study of patients with squamous cell carcinomas of five primary sites of the same region. Second human papilloma virus (HPV) status was not available for the patients with oropharyngeal disease as it was not routine practice in our institution at that time. Third, the chemotherapy dose was capped at a maximum of 70mg which potentially may have resulted in under dosage of some patients with increased body habitus. However, this capping of cisplatin dose may explain relatively less grade ≥ 3 toxicities in our study compared with other studies with weekly cisplatin, as discussed above.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study demonstrated weekly (40mg/m²) cisplatin given concurrently with radiotherapy to a total dose of 63 Gy in 30 daily fractions over a period of six weeks can be safely administered with acceptable toxicity and without compromising efficacy. However, a phase III randomized control trial comparing the standard dose of 100mg/m² cisplatin tri-weekly with a weekly regimen is needed to establish the long term clinical outcome.

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