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**Striking similarities in genetic aberrations between a rectal tumor and its lung recurrence**

Rahma OE *et al.*Recurrent rectal cancer after 19 years

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**Abstract**

We are reporting the longest disease-free interval ever published for colorectal cancer, using gene profiling to confirm the linkage of the primary and metastasis. This rare case reports on a patient with late recurrence of colorectal cancer in the lung 19 years after its initial diagnosis. We used high-resolution array CGH (aCGH) to analyze the genetic aberrations of both the primary rectal and the recurrent metastatic lung lesions. Interestingly, we found striking similarities between the two lesions, despite the 19 years disease-free interval. In addition, most of the genes that were previously reported to be associated with a high recurrence score showed copy number gains by aCGH in one or both lesions. Our findings suggest that aCGH may be a helpful tool in analyzing the origin of metastatic lesions and reflect the need for a better understanding of the characteristics of the rectal tumors with a late recurrence potential.

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**Key words:** Colorectal cancer; Genetic aberrations; Delayed; Recurrence; High-resolution array CGH.

**Core tip:** The role of genetic profiling in determining the risk of recurrence in colorectal cancer has been under serious investigations. This case report not only represents the longest rectal cancer disease-free interval in the literature, but also applies genetic analysis as a tool to confirm the similarity of the original and metastatic tumor and to predict the risk of recurrence.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Colorectal cancer (CRC) has a high incidence worldwide with more than 1.2 million new cases diagnosed in 2008[1]. The 5-year overall survival in the United States for all stages is 61%[2].Rectal cancer accounts for approximately 30% of CRC cases[3]. The treatment of localized rectal tumors differs from colon tumors in that it involves a multidisciplinary approach that includes surgery, radiation and chemotherapy[4].The goal of the neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment is to decrease local and distant recurrence of the disease[5]. As of today, we do not have predictive biomarkers that indicate when a particular patient will benefit from systemic chemotherapy or more importantly, in which cases the tumor will recur. Preliminary molecular tools have been developed to help predict which patient is more likely to recur and eventually die from the disease[6,7]. Despite these efforts we only partially understand the complexity of rectal cancer, clonal evolution and dormancy of micro-metastatic disease[8,9].In this report we present the case of a long term survivor of CRC with a delayed recurrence almost two decades later.

**CASE REPORT**

An 81-years-old Caucasian male initially presented with rectal bleeding in 1991. He underwent a colonoscopy with biopsy that was later tested and revealed a wild type K-ras moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma. The patient was diagnosed with stage IIIB (T3N1M0) rectal cancer and treated with surgical resection and colostomy followed by chemoradiation with fluorouracil (5-FU) and leucovorin. He subsequently underwent a colostomy reversal and remained in remission with no evidence of disease until 2011 when he developed cough and was found to have a lung mass in the right upper lobe (RUL) and right sided mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy (Figure 1). A PET scan showed the RUL mass to be 8.2 × 7.3 cm with SUV of 14.5, and confirmed the right-sided mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy, in addition to a 1.2 cm nodule in the left costophrenic angle with no FDG activity. He underwent bronchoscopy and biopsy that revealed a wild type K-ras adenocarcinoma of colonic primary, CDX2/CK20 positive and TTF1/CK7/CD58 negative. The tumor characteristics were consistent with the primary tumor. The patient had a colonoscopy that only showed friable rectal mucosa with no evidence of malignancy. Accordingly, the patient was treated with FOLFOX (5-FU, oxaliplatin and leucovorin) in combination with bevacizumab for his recurrent metastatic rectal cancer. He received 10 cycles of FOLFOX/bevacizumab. The oxaliplatin was stopped due to cumulative neuropathy and he was switched to capecitabine and bevacizumab. The patient had a good response to chemotherapy by PET scan that showed a decrease in the RUL mass size (from 8.2 to 6.6 cm) and SUV (from 14.5 to 4.6), in addition to a decrease in the bilateral hilar and subcarinal lymph nodes’ uptake. Given the patient good response to chemotherapy he subsequently underwent right upper and middle lobectomies in July 2012. His pathology showed metastatic adenocarcinoma with extensive necrosis consistent with his known primary colorectal carcinoma. Given the dormancy of his disease for so many years, the options were presented to the patient including watchful waiting versus maintenance chemotherapy with capecitabine for 1-2 years. The patient opted not to proceed with more treatment and to be monitored with regular CT-scans.

***Genetic aberrations in the metastatic lung lesion compared to the primary rectal carcinoma***

In order to compare the DNA copy number changes in the metastatic lung lesion to the changes in the primary tumor, we evaluated both lesions by high-resolution aCGH analysis using the Agilent® platform (SurePrint G3 Human CGH Microarray Kit 8x60K, Agilent, Santa Clara, CA). Genomic DNA was isolated from formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tumor tissues using a standard phenol–chloroform laboratory protocol and cleaned with the MinElute® Reaction Cleanup Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Commercially available, pooled, normal control DNA (Promega, Madison, WI) was used as a reference DNA. aCGH experiments were performed according to the manufacturer’s protocol with minor modifications. In brief, tumor and reference DNA were labeled using enzymatic labeling (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA), hybridized for 40 hours at 65ºC, washed, and immediately scanned using Agilent Scanner (G2505C). Data were extracted using Agilent Feature Extraction 10.7.3.1 software, and analyzed with Agilent Workbench 7.0 software. High-resolution aCGH analysis showed that both lesions share a large number of similar aberrations (Table 1 and Figure 2). Review of these aberrations revealed that many of them have been reported to be very common in colorectal cancers (*e.g,* segments with copy number increase on chromosomes 13, 7, 8q, and 20q)[9,10],thus supporting the conclusion that the lung lesion is a recurrent metastasis from the primary rectal lesion.

**DISCUSSION**

This case represents atypical course of rectal cancer with prolonged disease-free survival of about 19 years prior to the manifestation of disease recurrence in the form of metastatic disease to the lung.

Our aCGH results are consistent with other studies showing similar patterns of chromosomal imbalances in primary colorectal tumors and their corresponding pulmonary metastasis[11,12]. While we realize that aCGH analysis reveals the DNA copy number changes in tumor cells and not the exact origin of these cells, specific trends and patterns of genetic aberrations have been reported to be associated with specific tumor sites and types[10,13].

O'Connell *et al*[14]*,* identified a recurrence risk score based on the expression of 12 genes (seven cancer-related genes and five reference genes). Six of the seven cancer-related genes were grouped into two biological pathways: cell cycle control (KI-67, C-MYC, MYBL2) and stromal response (BGN, FAP, INHBA), and the seventh gene (GADD45B) may regulate the activity of the stromal response genes. Interestingly, while we have not evaluated the expression of these genes in the primary rectal tumor or the recurrent lung metastatic lesion, we have noticed that most of those genes show copy number gains by aCGH in one or both lesions. Specifically, BGN (Xq28), FAP (2q24.2), C-MYC (8q24.21), and MYBL2 (20q13.12) have copy number gain in both the rectal and lung lesions; INHBA (7p14.1) has copy number gain in the rectal lesion; GADD45B (19p13.3) has copy number gain in the lung lesion; and KI-67 (10q26.2) has no changes in the copy number in either lesions.

Approximately 30% of patients with colorectal carcinoma who undergo primary curative surgical resection experience recurrent disease[15,16]. Several predictive factors for recurrence have been reported including: primary site (rectum *vs* colon), advanced stage, invasion of contiguous organs, and presence of perforation[16]. The most frequent sites of recurrence are liver and lungs (33% and 22%, respectively), with the majority of these recurrences occurring in the first two years after surgery[17]. In a retrospective study by Galandiuk *et al*[18], the median time to recurrence for patients who had undergone curative resection for stage III colorectal cancer was 16.7 mo. Likewise, another retrospective study by Obrand *et al*[17] reported an average time for distant recurrence of 22.9 mo.

It was established in the early 90’s that adjuvant therapy with fluorouracil and radiation in rectal cancer patients with locally invasive or regional nodal involvement reduces the risk of cancer recurrence and improves the overall survival[18]. More recently the German Rectal Cancer Trial established preoperative chemoradiotherapy as the standard of care in locally advanced rectal cancer showing a lower pelvic relapse rate (6% *vs* 13%) with no change in 10-years disease-free survival (68%) or overall survival (60%) compared to postoperative chemoradiation treatment[19]. Our patient was treated prior to the era of preoperative chemoradiation therapy and therefore, received postoperative chemoradiation therapy. It would be difficult to determine whether the prolonged time in remission in this case is due to the administration of adjuvant chemoradiation therapy or simply due to this patient’s unique tumor biology.

Late recurrence of colorectal cancer has been reported in small series. Recently, Ishii *et al*[20] reviewed 16 cases of colorectal cancer recurrence after a disease-free interval of 5 years or more. The median disease-free interval was 10 years with a range of 5-16 years. Shimoda *et al*[21] reported the longest recurrence interval in the literature of 16 years in a rectal cancer patient who had recurrent solitary metastatic ileal tumor. To our knowledge, the case we are reporting here represents the longest disease-free survival of 19 years in recurrent colorectal cancer after surgical resection.

The 5-years survival of patients with untreated metastatic disease is less than 5%[22]. Pulmonary metastasectomy in selected group of patients has a positive effect on survival (5-year survival rate of up to 50%)[23]. Accordingly, the recurrent disease in this case was treated with preoperative chemotherapy followed by surgical resection. Whether patients with metastasectomies should receive perioperative chemotherapy remains controversial[24].

This case identified striking similarities in genetic aberrations between a primary rectal tumor and its lung recurrence after long disease-free survival. Indeed, it reflects a lack of our full understanding of the tumor microenvironment. The mechanism responsible for recurrence following years of “dormancy” of the cancer cells deserves further investigation, in order to identify a subgroup of colorectal cancer patients that should be treated differently and, perhaps, should have prolonged surveillance. Focusing research efforts on outliers such as this case may help identify fundamental biologic patterns that would help in more traditional patients.

**COMMENTS**

***Case characteristics***

An 81-years-old male with a history of resected rectal cancer presented with cough.

***Clinical diagnosis***

Dullness to percussion and decrease breath sounds over the upper lobe of the right lung.

***Differential diagnosis***

Lung mass, lung abscess, pneumonia.

***Laboratory diagnosis***

WBC 8.20 k/uL; HGB 12.10 gm/dL; CEA 1.20 ng/mL; metabolic panel and liver function test were within normal limits.

***Imaging diagnosis***

CT/PET scan showed right upper lobe mass (8.2 × 7.3 cm) with SUV of 14.5, and right-sided mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy, in addition to a 1.2 cm nodule in the left costophrenic angle with no FDG activity.

***Pathological diagnosis***

Bronchoscopy and biopsy revealed a wild type K-ras adenocarcinoma of colonic primary, CDX2/CK20 positive and TTF1/CK7/CD58 negative.

***Treatment***

The patient was treated with FOLFOX (5-FU, oxaliplatin and leucovorin) in combination with bevacizumab.

***Related reports***

The tumor biology of colorectal cancer of is not very well understood and we do not have predictive biomarkers that indicate when a particular patient tumor will recur.

***Term explanation***

High-resolution array CGH is a molecular cytogenetic method that is used for analyzing DNA copy number aberrations which is applied to detect genomic abnormalities in cancer.

***Experiences and lessons***

This case report not only represents the longest rectal cancer disease-free interval in the literature, but also applies genetic analysis as a tool to confirm the similarity of the original and metastatic tumor and to predict the risk of recurrence.

***Peer review***

This article applies genetic analysis to confirm the origin of a recurrent rectal tumor and to predict the risk of recurrence.

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**Figure 1** **Chest computed tomography-scan demonstrating 7.9 × 7.8 cm mass in the right upper lobe and right sided mediastinal and hilar lymphadenopathy.**

**Figure 2** **Common aberrations between the rectal tumor and the lung metastasis.** The abnormalities are summarized by the colored bars (blue for the colon tumor and orange for the lung metastasis). The bar is to the right of the tracing when there is DNA gain and to the left of the tracing when there is DNA loss. The length of the bar delineates the area of the chromosome involved. Chr: Chromosome.

**Table 1 Genetic aberration in the primary rectal tumor, the metastatic lung lesion, and both lesions by array comparative genomic hybridization analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Chr** | **Cytoband** | **Base pair** | | **Aber** |
|  | **start** | **Stop** |
| Recurrent metastatic lung lesion | chr1 | p34.2-p34.1 | 40022181 | 45250726 | G |
|  | chr1 | q21.1- q44 | 143700072 | 245804497 | G |
|  | chr2 | p25.3-p11.2 | 32444 | 89387655 | G |
|  | chr2 | q11.2-q37.3 | 96143358 | 241478888 | G |
|  | chr4 | q32.1- q35.1 | 156452014 | 186681608 | L |
|  | chr6 | p25.3-p11.1 | 200350 | 58722020 | G |
|  | chr7 | p12.3-p11.1 | 49282714 | 57498383 | G |
|  | chr7 | q11.21-q22.1 | 62291739 | 99905860 | G |
|  | chr7 | q36.1-q36.3 | 150049339 | 158781397 | G |
|  | chr8 | p23.1- p12 | 12627630 | 32499834 | L |
|  | chr8 | p12-p11.21 | 32882718 | 42971936 | G |
|  | chr8 | q11.21-q24.3 | 48549253 | 146250824 | G |
|  | chr9 | q33.2-q34.3 | 124984647 | 139633014 | G |
|  | chr10 | q22.3-q24.2 | 80370579 | 101360302 | L |
|  | chr10 | q26.3 | 131868597 | 134682710 | L |
|  | chr11 | p15.5-p11.12 | 974637 | 48986659 | G |
|  | chr13 | q12.11-q34 | 18556982 | 113766081 | G |
|  | chr15 | q25.3-q26.3 | 83411251 | 96875147 | G |
|  | chr19 | p13.3-p13.11 | 318892 | 19154766 | G |
|  | chr20 | q11.21-q13.33 | 29436537 | 62320720 | G |
|  | chrX | p11.23-p11.1 | 48639378 | 57116899 | G |
|  | chrX | q11.1-q28 | 61980262 | 154886101 | G |
|  | chrY | p11.31-p11.2 | 2716461 | 8521949 | L |
|  | chrY | q11.21-q11.221 | 13208776 | 17558012 | L |
| Primary rectal lesion | chr1 | q21.1-q44 | 143700072 | 243198779 | G |
|  | chr2 | p25.3-p11.2 | 698239 | 89387655 | G |
|  | chr2 | q11.1-q37.3 | 95562654 | 241301905 | G |
|  | chr3 | p26.3-p11.1 | 134711 | 90336752 | G |
|  | chr3 | q11.2-q29 | 95063426 | 197289184 | G |
|  | chr6 | q11.1-q27 | 63002508 | 170700061 | G |
|  | chr7 | p22.3-p11.2 | 524935 | 55936992 | G |
|  | chr7 | q11.21-q36.3 | 62291739 | 158602499 | G |
|  | chr8 | p23.3-p12 | 369418 | 32621998 | L |
|  | chr8 | p12-p11.21 | 32705506 | 42971936 | G |
|  | chr8 | q11.1-q24.3 | 47800500 | 146024209 | G |
|  | chr9 | p24.3-p13.2 | 319684 | 37451026 | G |
|  | chr11 | p15.5-p11.2 | 2121540 | 46490960 | G |
|  | chr13 | q11-q34 | 18361637 | 113964366 | G |
|  | chr20 | q11.21-q13.33 | 29352138 | 62343283 | G |
|  | chrX | p22.33-p11.1 | 2719027 | 58068490 | G |
|  | chrX | q11.1-q28 | 61848414 | 154561665 | G |
|  | chrY | p11.31-p11.2 | 2716461 | 10511314 | L |
|  | chrY | q11.21-q11.23 | 12593244 | 27176992 | L |
| Common aberrations between the two lesions | chr1 | q21.1-q44 | 143700072 | 243198779 | G |
|  | chr2 | p25.3-p11.2 | 698239 | 89387655 | G |
|  | chr2 | q11.2-q37.3 | 96143358 | 241301905 | G |
|  | chr7 | p12.3-p11.2 | 49282714 | 55936992 | G |
|  | chr7 | q11.21-q22.1 | 62291739 | 99905860 | G |
|  | chr7 | q36.1- q36.3 | 150049339 | 158602499 | G |
|  | chr8 | p23.1- p12 | 12627630 | 32499834 | L |
|  | chr8 | p12-p11.21 | 32882718 | 42971936 | G |
|  | chr8 | q11.21-q24.3 | 48549253 | 146024209 | G |
|  | chr11 | p15.5-p11.2 | 2121540 | 46490960 | G |
|  | chr13 | q12.11-q34 | 18556982 | 113766081 | G |
|  | chr20 | q11.21-q13.33 | 29436537 | 62320720 | G |
|  | chrX | p11.23-p11.1 | 48639378 | 57116899 | G |
|  | chrX | q11.1-q28 | 61980262 | 154561665 | G |
|  | chrY | p11.31-p11.2 | 2716461 | 8521949 | L |
|  | chrY | q11.21-q11.221 | 13208776 | 17558012 | L |

Chr: Chromosomes; Aber: Aberrations; G: Gain; L: Loss.