



Effect of multidisciplinary team treatment on outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy

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Abstract

AIM: To evaluate the effect of multidisciplinary team (MDT) treatment modality on outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy in China.

METHODS: Data about patients with gastric and colorectal cancer treated in our center during the past 10 years were collected and divided into two parts. Part 1 consisted of the data collected from 516 consecutive complicated cases discussed at MDT meetings in Peking University School of Oncology (PKUSO) from December 2005 to July 2009. Part 2 consisted of the data collected from 263 consecutive cases of resect-

able locally advanced rectal cancer from January 2001 to January 2005. These 263 patients were divided into neoadjuvant therapy (NT) group and control group. Patients in NT group received MDT treatment, namely neoadjuvant therapy + surgery + postoperative adjuvant therapy. Patients in control group underwent direct surgery + postoperative adjuvant therapy. The outcomes in two groups were compared.

RESULTS: The treatment strategy was altered after discussed at MDT meeting in 76.81% of gastric cancer patients and in 58.33% of colorectal cancer patients before operation. The sphincter-preservation and local control of tumor were better in NT group than in control group. The 5-year overall survival rate was also higher in NT group than in control group (77.23% vs 69.75%, $P = 0.049$).

CONCLUSION: MDT treatment modality can significantly improve the outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy in China.

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Key words: Multidisciplinary team; Rectal cancer; Neoadjuvant radiotherapy; Prognosis

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INTRODUCTION

Treatment of cancer has evolved toward a multidisciplinary

team (MDT) approach^[1-3]. The effect of MDT treatment modality on cancer is significantly better than that of conventional treatment modalities^[4-6]. Although the MDT treatment modality has been successfully implemented in Western countries for decades, no report is available on its application in China. We conducted a study on the MDT treatment modality in a representative cancer center of China to evaluate its effect on outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy in China.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Clinical data

Data about patients with gastric and colorectal cancer were collected and divided into two parts. Part 1 consisted of the data collected from 516 consecutive complicated cases discussed at MDT meetings in Peking University School of Oncology (PKUSO) from December 2005 to July 2009. Complicated cases were defined as those with synchronous distant metastasis, marginally resectable or unresectable lesions, postoperative progression, and other conditions leading to difficulty in making treatment strategy. Records and treatment plans or recommendations for MDT treatment were used to investigate the effect of MDT treatment modality on clinical decision making and outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy (Table 1).

Part 2 consisted of the data collected from 263 consecutive cases of resectable locally advanced rectal cancer from January 2001 to January 2005. Patients included in this study were those with resectable rectal cancer located 12 cm or less from the anal verge, histologically identified primary carcinoma of the rectum, no clinical evidence of preoperative distant metastasis, transabdominal radical resection based on the principle of total mesorectal excision (TME)^[7], and R0 resection. Finally, 263 eligible patients included in this study (Table 2) were divided into neoadjuvant therapy (NT) group and control group according to whether they underwent neoadjuvant radiotherapy.

Treatment strategy

Patients in NT group received neoadjuvant therapy + surgery + postoperative adjuvant therapy. The total preoperative radiation dose was 30 Gy (30 Gy/10 fractions, bioequivalent dose 36 Gy) recommended by the Chinese Anti-Cancer Association (CACA)^[8], and 5-FU or capecitabine was used in postoperative chemotherapy.

Contrast to MDT treatment, the conventional treatment strategy for locally advanced rectal cancer in China is surgery followed by postoperative chemoradiotherapy which was commonly used in China 5 years ago. Patients in NT group were evaluated before operation by special MDT members while those in control group were not evaluated.

Follow-up

Patients were followed-up every three months for the first 2 years after surgery followed by every six months for 5 years. Serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level was

Table 1 Complicated cases of different types of cancer discussed at multidisciplinary team meetings *n* (%)

Variables	Rectal cancer	Colon cancer	Gastric cancer
Pre-operation	68 (33.10)	40 (30.77)	69 (38.12)
Postoperative progression ¹	121 (59.02)	62 (47.69)	101 (55.80)
Other condition	16 (7.80)	28 (21.54)	11 (6.08)
Total	205 (100)	130 (100)	181 (100)

¹Including patients with both local recurrence and distant metastasis.

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of 263 patients with locally advanced rectal cancer *n* (%)

Baseline characteristics	NT group (<i>n</i> = 101)	Control group (<i>n</i> = 162)	<i>P</i> value
Sex			
Male	57	88	0.737
Female	44	74	
Age (yr) ¹	55 (51-59)	55 (50-60)	0.664
Distance of tumor from anal verge			
< 5 cm	35 (34.7)	37 (22.8)	0.051
5-12 cm	66 (65.3)	125 (77.2)	
Surgery			
APR	25	32	0.422
LAR	76	130	
Preoperative serum CEA level			
Normal	52 (51.5)	82 (50.6)	0.745
Abnormal	35 (34.7)	52 (32.1)	
Unknown	14 (13.9)	28 (17.3)	
Pretreatment staging tools			
MRI	61 (60.4)	66 (40.7)	< 0.001
ERUS	28 (27.7)	34 (21.0)	
CT	12 (11.9)	62 (38.3)	
Pretreatment TNM stage			
II A (T3 N0)	24 (23.8)	54 (34.0)	0.278
II B (T4 N0)	4 (4.0)	4 (2.5)	
III A (T1-2 N1)	3 (3.0)	8 (4.9)	
III B (T3-4 N1)	32 (31.7)	37 (22.8)	
III C (AnyT N2)	38 (37.6)	58 (35.8)	
Pathologic TNM stage			
I (T1-2 N0)	35 (34.7)	12 (7.4)	< 0.01
II A (T3 N0)	26 (25.7)	54 (33.3)	
II B (T4 N0)	1 (1.0)	0 (0)	
III A (T1-2 N1)	6 (5.9)	7 (4.3)	
III B (T3-4 N1)	17 (16.8)	40 (24.7)	
III C (AnyT N2)	16 (15.8)	49 (30.2)	
Histologic differentiation			
High	2 (2.0)	20 (12.3)	0.013
Moderate	70 (69.3)	110 (67.9)	
Poor	24 (23.8)	24 (14.8)	
Mucinous and signet	5 (5.0)	8 (4.9)	
Lymphovascular invasion			
Present	21 (20.8)	50 (30.9)	0.074
Absent	80 (79.2)	112 (69.1)	

¹Values are medians (interquartile ranges). NT: Neoadjuvant therapy; APR: Abdominal-perineal resection; LAR: Low anterior resection; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; ERUS: Endorectal ultrasonography; CT: computed tomography; CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen.

measured and abdominal ultrasound, pelvic MRI, chest radiograph were performed every six months, and colonoscopy was performed annually during the follow-up. The follow-up time ranged from six to ninety-six months, with a median time of seventy-two months. The outcomes of

patients with gastrointestinal malignancy were evaluated at the end of 5-year follow-up with a follow-up rate of 87.8% (231/263).

Statistical analysis

Demographic and clinicopathologic data were analyzed by χ^2 test. Kaplan-Meier life table and log-rank test were used to compare the disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) rates. Cox proportional hazards regression was used in multivariate analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS version 16.0 software. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

MDT treatment modality

The working model of MDT in our center includes two major components: weekly MDT meetings to discuss complicated clinical cases and interdisciplinary consultations for preoperative and postoperative evaluation and therapy. Most patients receive MDT therapy according to interdisciplinary consultations while only complicated cases are discussed at MDT meetings. Although the MDT team modalities are different, the treatment strategies for patients are made by the same team in our center. The key members of MDT team include a surgeon, a medical oncologist, a radiation oncologist, a radiologist, a pathologist, and specialized nurses. Attendance of the key members at MDT meetings is not compulsory but enhanced by a special coordinator who is responsible for organizing and recording the MDT meetings. The discussion processes and conclusions for each patient are recorded in special tables.

Effect of MDT meetings on clinical decision making and outcomes of cancer patients

Complicated cases of gastric cancer ($n = 181$), colon cancer ($n = 130$), and rectal cancer ($n = 205$) were discussed at MDT meetings during the last 5 years (Table 1). Among the discussed cases, outpatients accounted for 84.69% ($n = 437$) and inpatients accounted for 15.31% ($n = 79$), respectively. For each disease classification, patients with postoperative recurrence or metastasis accounted for 48%-59%, suggesting that such patients are needed to be discussed at MDT meetings.

The MDT team modality directly influenced the clinical decision making. Of the 69 preoperative patients with gastric cancer discussed at MDT meetings, 53 (76.81%) underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy instead of direct surgery. Of the 63 preoperative patients with extensive lesions or synchronous distant metastasis of colorectal cancer who underwent MDT treatment, including chemotherapy, chemoradiotherapy, or target therapy, 7 with initially inoperable liver metastasis underwent radical resection after MDT treatment.

Effect of MDT treatment on clinical outcomes of rectal cancer patients

To verify the comparability of outcomes in NT and con-

Table 3 Clinical outcome of patients in two groups n (%)

Clinical outcome	NT group ($n = 101$)	Control group ($n = 162$)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
Sphincter preservation ¹	13 (37.14)	5 (13.51)	3.78 (1.18-12.13)	0.041
Local recurrence	4 (3.96)	18 (11.11)	0.33 (0.11-1.00)	0.042
Distant metastasis	22 (21.78)	36 (22.22)	0.87 (0.48-1.57)	0.933
5-yr disease-free survival rate	77 (76.24)	109 (67.28)	-	0.039
5-yr overall survival rate	78 (77.23)	113 (69.75)	-	0.049

¹Within the patients whose distance of tumor from anal verge were less than 5 cm, $n = 72$ (Table 1). NT: Neoadjuvant therapy.

trol groups, the major demographic and tumor variables were analyzed (Table 2). No difference was found in gender and age of the patients, tumor location, preoperative serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level, pretreatment clinical stage and lymphovascular invasion (LVI) of tumor between the two groups. The histological differentiation of tumor appeared poorer in control group than in NT group, implying that the prognosis of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy is potentially better in control group than in NT group. However, multivariate analysis demonstrated that it was not a major factor for the clinical outcome of such patients, indicating that the outcomes of patients in the two groups are comparable.

Different pretreatment evaluation strategies for the outcomes of patients in two groups

The staging tools used for pretreatment evaluation of the two groups differed significantly. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was more frequently used in NT group than in control group (60.4% *vs* 40.7%, $P < 0.05$), while computed tomography (CT) was more commonly used in control group than in NT group.

Effect of MDT treatment on the clinical outcomes of patients in two groups

Although no significant difference was found in pretreatment stage between the two groups, the proportion of pathologic stage I was higher in NT group than in control group (34.7% *vs* 7.4%), while that of stage III was higher in control group than in NT group (Table 2).

Among the patients with low rectal cancer less than 5 cm from the anal verge ($n = 72$), the sphincter preservation rate was 37.14% (13/35) and 13.51% (5/37), respectively, for the NT group and control group ($P < 0.05$, Table 3).

The local recurrence rate was 3.96% (4/101) and 11.11% (18/162), the 5-year DFS rate was 76.24% and 67.28% ($P < 0.05$, Figure 1), and the 5-year OS rate was 77.23% and 69.75% (Figure 1, Table 3), for the NT group and control group, respectively.

Multivariate analysis demonstrated that the pretreat-

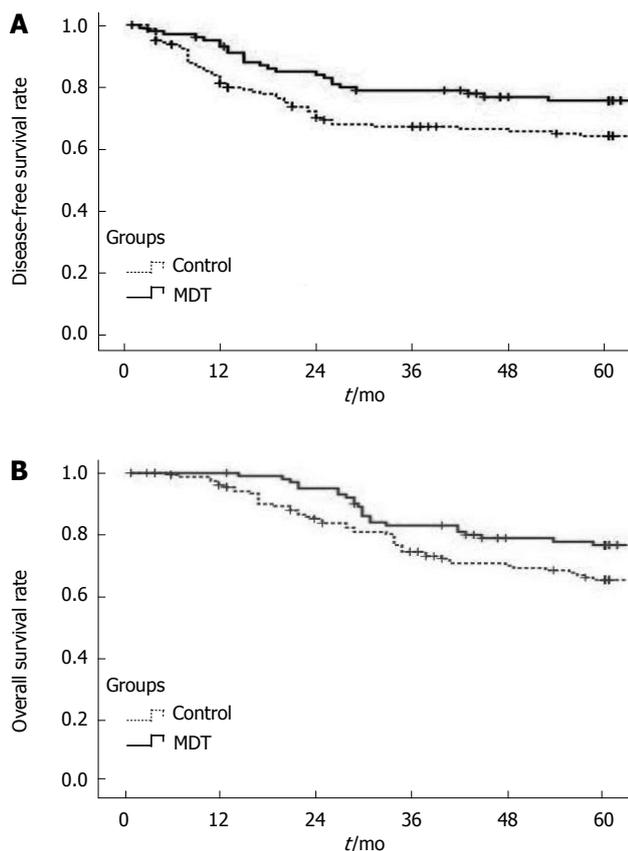


Figure 1 Disease-free survival rate (A) and overall survival rate (B) for patients in two groups. MDT: Multidisciplinary team.

ment serum CEA level, pathologic TNM stage, and LVI were the major factors for the long-term survival rate of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy (Table 4). Other variables, including neoadjuvant radiotherapy, were not the independent factors for the OS rate.

DISCUSSION

Treatment of cancer increasingly requires the cooperation of specialists from various disciplines^[9], although surgery still plays a critical role in cancer treatment. Currently, most doctors around the world have recognized the effect of MDT approach^[10,11] and endorse it as a principal treatment modality for cancer^[1,2]. Although the composition of MDT in China is similar to that in Western countries, there are many distinct differences in working models of China. First, no special rules or guidelines are available on MDT in China, thus it is not compulsory for all cancer patients to receive MDT treatment. Second, not all but some big cancer centers adopt MDT treatment modality without consistent indications for discussion at MDT meetings in different hospitals. In general, MDT is still under development in China^[12,13].

Our cancer center is one of the earliest hospitals adopting MDT approach in China. It is difficult to quantify improvement in outcomes of cancer patients, especially those with complicated clinical conditions, after MDT treatment. In this study, data on cases of locally advanced

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of overall survival rate by COX model (enter method)

Variables	Hazard ratio	95% CI	P value
Pretreatment CEA level	1.429	1.044-1.956	0.026
Pathologic TNM stage	1.440	1.137-1.825	0.002
Lymphovascular invasion	0.468	0.286-0.765	0.002
Sex	1.164	0.726-1.867	0.529
Age	0.700	0.424-1.156	0.163
Distance of tumor from anal verge	0.994	0.854-1.157	0.934
Pretreatment TNM stage	0.949	0.727-1.239	0.703
Surgery form (LAR or APR)	0.853	0.575-1.264	0.427
Histologic differentiation	0.969	0.822-1.142	0.706
NT	0.878	0.519-1.483	0.626

CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; LAR: Low anterior resection; APR: Abdominal-perineal resection; NT: Neoadjuvant therapy.

rectal cancer, which is considered the most successful and mature model of MDT approach^[14-16], were collected to evaluate the effect of MDT treatment on the clinical outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy. Cases discussed at MDT meeting were reviewed to assess the influence of MDT treatment modality on the treatment strategy for patients with gastrointestinal malignancy. The data included in the two parts were completely independent without any overlap.

Several studies demonstrated that MDT approach can optimize the decision making, enhance the quality of cancer care, and improve the clinical outcomes of cancer patients^[1,11,17,18]. Our data indicate that MDT meetings change a considerable proportion of treatment strategies, including neoadjuvant therapy for preoperative patients and MDT treatment modality for patients with tumor recurrence and metastasis. In this study, 7 patients with inoperable liver metastasis of colorectal cancer underwent R0 resection after MDT treatment. However, the limited time of MDT meetings and the large number of patients who need to be discussed at MDT meetings made it impossible to discuss and evaluate all patients, thus the vast majority of patients were evaluated before operation and neoadjuvant therapy was evaluated according to the interdisciplinary consultations.

It is widely believed that accurate and integrative evaluation before operation, as well as active strategies for adjuvant therapy used by MDT members, are the primary factors for improving the clinical outcomes of cancer patients^[2,3,16,19,20]. The meticulous and reliable assessment of patients with locally advanced rectal cancer before operation by MDT members is closely associated with the treatment strategy. It was reported that MRI is more accurate in clinical staging of tumor and in predicting of circumferential resection margin (CRM) when it is used in evaluation of rectal cancer^[21-23]. In this study, the strategy for preoperative evaluation of the two groups differed significantly. MRI was used more frequently in NT group than in control group (60.4% *vs* 40.7%, *P* < 0.01), suggesting that MRI can improve the accuracy of clinical tumor staging in NT group.

It has been shown that neoadjuvant radiotherapy for

rectal cancer can improve the local control of cancer before operation^[24-27], which constituted the major difference between MDT and traditional treatment modalities in this study. Neoadjuvant radiotherapy can decrease the size or stage of low rectal cancer, thus preserving the anus^[28-30]. In this study, the sphincter preservation, the local control of cancer, and the 5-year OS rate were better in NT group than in control group, suggesting that patients may benefit from MDT treatment.

Finally, although our study showed the advantages of MDT treatment modality for gastrointestinal cancer, its widespread use in China is still problematic. First, administrative support is insufficient in some places, leading to organizational problems and even its discontinuation. Second, MDT meetings are time-consuming and incomplete attendance is a barrier to success. However, these problems will not hinder the popularity and application of MDT treatment modality in China.

In conclusion, MDT treatment modality can significantly improve the clinical strategies for the treatment of gastrointestinal malignancy, and Chinese patients can benefit from it.

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COMMENTS

Background

Treatment of cancer has evolved toward a multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach. Although the MDT treatment modality has been successfully implemented in Western countries for decades, it is not widely applied in China. The authors conducted a study on the MDT treatment modality in a representative cancer center in China to evaluate its effect on clinical decision making and outcomes in patients with gastrointestinal malignancy.

Research frontiers

MDT treatment modality is the major concern in cancer treatment, and this study addressed it for cancer in China.

Innovations and breakthroughs

MDT treatment modality, systematically introduced in this study, can significantly improve the clinical strategies for the treatment of gastrointestinal malignancy, and Chinese patients can benefit from it.

Applications

MDT treatment modality is of high values for patients with gastrointestinal malignancy and can be commonly used in hospitals of China in treatment of cancer patients.

Peer review

This paper is very good and shows that neoadjuvant therapy can improve the outcomes of patients with gastrointestinal malignancy, thus providing a novel therapy for gastrointestinal cancer.

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