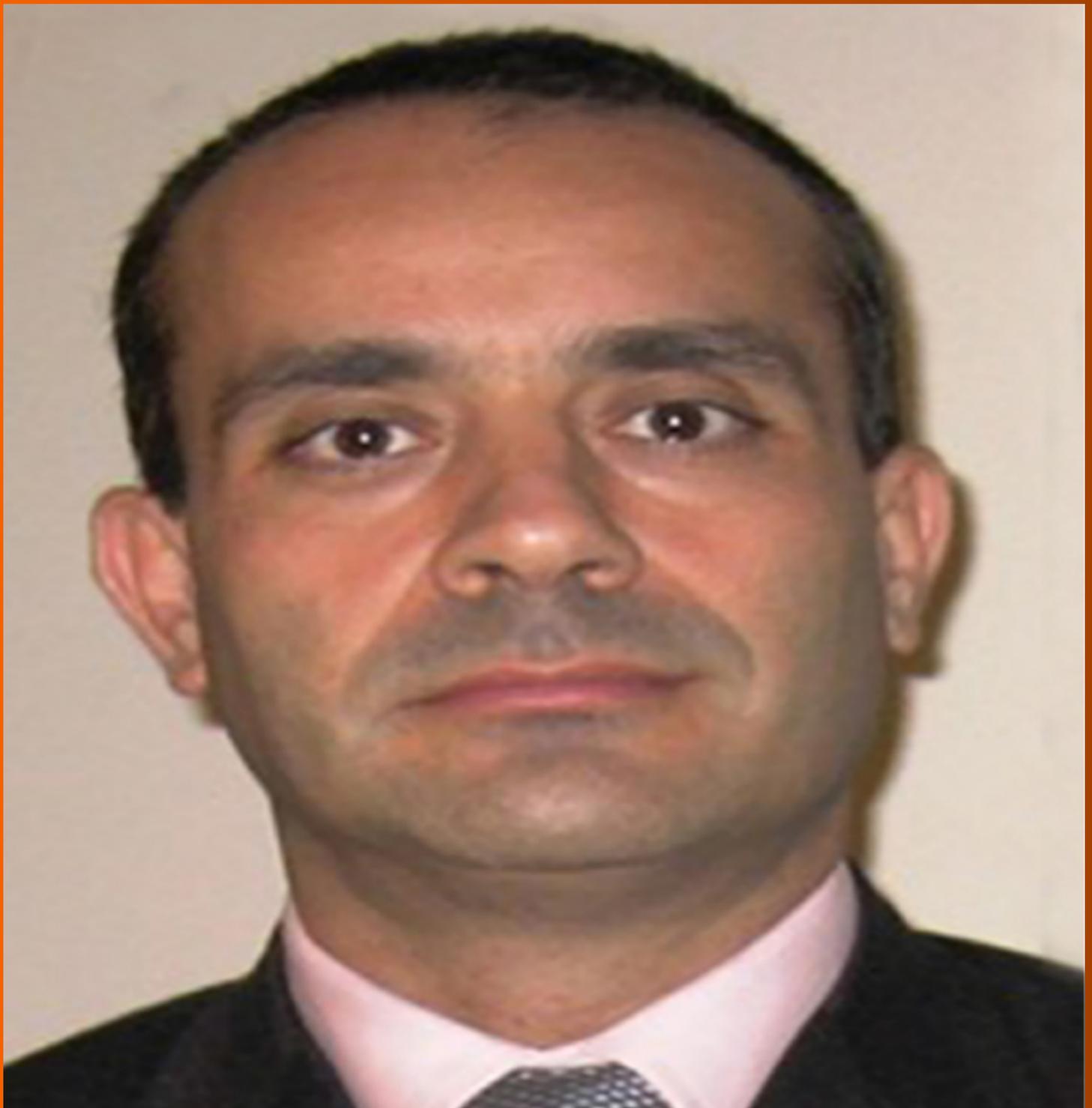


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The *WJCC* is now indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), and Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition. The 2019 Edition of Journal Citation Reports cites the 2018 impact factor for *WJCC* as 1.153 (5-year impact factor: N/A), ranking *WJCC* as 99 among 160 journals in Medicine, General and Internal (quartile in category Q3).

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Responsible Electronic Editor: *Yan-Xia Xing*
 Proofing Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*

NAME OF JOURNAL <i>World Journal of Clinical Cases</i>
ISSN ISSN 2307-8960 (online)
LAUNCH DATE April 16, 2013
FREQUENCY Semimonthly
EDITORS-IN-CHIEF Dennis A Bloomfield, Bao-Gan Peng, Sandro Vento
EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS https://www.wjnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm
EDITORIAL OFFICE Jin-Lei Wang, Director
PUBLICATION DATE February 6, 2020

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Complete response to trastuzumab and chemotherapy in recurrent urothelial bladder carcinoma with *HER2* gene amplification: A case report

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Author contributions: Jiang Q and Zhang XC were the patient's oncologists, reviewed the literature, and contributed to manuscript drafting; Xie MX analyzed and interpreted the imaging findings; Zhang XC reviewed and edited the manuscript; all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Supported by Zhejiang Natural Science Foundation-Zhejiang Mathematical and Physical Medical Association, No. SY19H310001.

Informed consent statement: Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Targeted treatments may greatly affect the natural history of urothelial carcinoma based on their pharmacokinetics. A phase II trial has explored the combination of cytotoxic chemotherapy with the anti-HER-2 monoclonal antibody trastuzumab in selected patients with metastatic bladder cancer, but it failed.

CASE SUMMARY

Here, we report a case of recurrent urothelial bladder carcinoma (UBC) in a patient who has undergone three operations, and further illuminate its diagnosis and treatment. The diagnosis of UBC was rendered according to the pathological indices. Next-generation sequencing on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue was also performed and suggested *HER2* gene amplification in the FFPE tissue. Based on *HER2* gene amplification in FFPE, the patient was treated with chemotherapy in combination with trastuzumab after his third surgery. Fortunately, the patient got a clinically complete remission to trastuzumab for 34 mo.

CONCLUSION

There is not enough clinical evidence for incorporating trastuzumab in routine treatment of UBC. This case hinted that recurrent UBC patients with *HER2* gene amplification may benefit from targeted trastuzumab. Further studies are needed to further investigate the status of *HER2* gene and better determine trastuzumab in the management of UBC.

Key words: Urothelial bladder carcinoma; Trastuzumab; Complete response; Next generation sequencing; *HER2*; Case report

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Received: November 8, 2019

Peer-review started: November 8, 2019

First decision: December 12, 2019

Revised: December 31, 2019

Accepted: January 8, 2020

Article in press: January 8, 2020

Published online: February 6, 2020

P-Reviewer: Betaieab A, Garg M, Garg PK, Vynios D

S-Editor: Zhang L

L-Editor: Wang TQ

E-Editor: Liu MY



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Core tip: Urothelial bladder carcinoma (UBC) is the most common type of urinary system tumor. Approximately 25% of patients present *de novo* with metastatic disease affecting long-term survival. Although cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy has become the standard first-line regimens for recurrent UBC patients, there are still no second- or third-line treatments for definite efficacy. *HER2* gene amplification has been found in UBC patients, but there is not enough clinical evidence for incorporating trastuzumab for treatment of recurrent UBC. This case hinted that recurrent UBC patients with *HER2* gene amplification may benefit from targeted trastuzumab, and more cases in the future are needed to confirm our findings.

Citation: Jiang Q, Xie MX, Zhang XC. Complete response to trastuzumab and chemotherapy in recurrent urothelial bladder carcinoma with *HER2* gene amplification: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2020; 8(3): 594-599

URL: <https://www.wjnet.com/2307-8960/full/v8/i3/594.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v8.i3.594>

INTRODUCTION

It has been suggested that a way forward in the treatment of advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma may be consistent with the progress made in the targeted therapy of advanced breast cancer, where trastuzumab-based therapy has shown substantial benefit in patients presenting tumors with overexpression and/or amplification of the *ERBB2* gene, which encodes the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (*HER2*). A recent phase II clinical trial (NCT01828736) of advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma explored the combination of chemotherapy (gemcitabine and platinum) with trastuzumab. However, the results are similar to those achieved with cytotoxic chemotherapy alone, and the contribution of trastuzumab in this single-arm phase II trial is unclear^[1]. Patients were selected for enrollment based on *HER2* overexpression by immunohistochemistry, gene amplification, and/or elevated serum HER-2. Different tests and "cut-offs" for the putative predictive biomarkers may be the key reasons for the failure of this trial^[2]. Herein, we present a recurrent urothelial bladder carcinoma (UBC) patient with *HER2* gene amplification tested by targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS), and the patient has benefited from targeted trastuzumab up to present.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 43-year-old Chinese man presented to the Medical Oncology Department of our hospital complaining of recurrent UBC for which he has undergone three operations.

History of present illness

In March 2013, the patient presented with pain and intermittent hematuria for 3 mo. On April 12, 2013, he received partial cystectomy for high-grade papillary urothelial carcinoma (WHO grade III). Pathology confirmed that the surgical margin was negative. After four cycles of gemcitabine and carboplatin (GC) as adjuvant chemotherapy, he experienced local recurrence of the bladder, and then received radical cystectomy and ureterocutaneostomy for bladder infiltrating urothelial carcinoma, classified as rpT4aN0M0 on November 22, 2013. From December 2013 to May 2014, he received six cycles of TP (paclitaxel and cisplatin) as first-line chemotherapy. On July 12, 2016, he experienced residual urethra progression and left inguinal lymph node enlargement, and then received the third operation to remove the left inguinal lymph nodes that were pathologically confirmed to have tumor infiltration.

History of past illness

The patient's main previous medical history was cystolith and pollen allergy. There was a history of pancreatic carcinoma in his patient's family.

Physical examination

The Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group score of this patient was 0, and the numeric pain intensity scale was 0. An old surgical scar of about 10 cm can be seen in the lower abdomen, and a bladder stoma can be seen in the right lower abdomen with a drainage bag. There was no redness, swelling, or exudation around the stoma, and the urine in the drainage bag was clear.

Laboratory examinations

The routine blood examination, blood biochemistry, and urine analysis were normal. Electrocardiogram, chest X-ray, and arterial blood gas were also normal. Serum tumor markers including alpha-fetoprotein, carcinoembryonic antigen, cancer antigen 125, cancer antigen 19-9, and ferritin were routinely monitored, and only ferritin was higher than the upper limit of reference range and trended to be associated with tumor burden. Detailed monitoring values are shown in [Figure 1](#). Left inguinal lymph nodes were resected during the third operation, and the pathology suggested urothelial carcinoma metastasis, Immunohistochemistry showed hepatocyte (-), GPC-3 (-), PSA (-), TTF-1 (-), CK7 (+), CK20 (+), P63 (+), GATA-3 (+), CK5/6 (+), P504S (part +), and CD44 (+).

Imaging examinations

Pelvic magnetic resonance indicated postoperative changes of bladder cancer (after the third operation).

Further diagnostic work-up

A customized NGS panel targeting 416 genes was further carried out on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded sample, with white blood cells used as a negative control. The sequencing results suggested *ERBB2* (*HER2*) amplification in formalin fixed paraffin-embedded sample ([Figure 2](#)).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Recurrent urothelial bladder carcinoma (TNM stage: rpT4aN0M1a).

TREATMENT

After a multidisciplinary consultation, a second-line regimen was decided with trastuzumab 6 mg/kg every three weeks after a loading dose of 8 mg/kg and cisplatin 75 mg/m² every three weeks, from September 2016. After five cycles, this treatment was disrupted because of the patient's economic condition.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Serum tumor markers including alpha-fetoprotein, carcinoembryonic antigen, cancer antigen 125, cancer antigen 19-9, and ferritin were routinely monitored, and only ferritin was higher than the upper limit of reference range and trended to lower ([Figure 1](#)). Fortunately, there was no recurrence until now. The patient got a clinically complete remission to trastuzumab for 34 mo.

DISCUSSION

At diagnosis, approximately 25% of patients with UBC present *de novo* with metastatic disease^[3]. Unfortunately, approximately 11% of patients with UBC have regional or distant metastases at initial presentation, with 5-year survival rates of about 35% and 5%, respectively^[4]. Compared with other solid tumors, UBC is a chemosensitive malignancy characterized by relatively high response rates to combination chemotherapy. Cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy has been shown to improve survival benefit, not only in adjuvant and neoadjuvant therapy for patients with locally advanced carcinoma but also in the patients with metastatic disease. Methotrexate, vinblastine, doxorubicin, cisplatin, and GC are currently the standard first-line regimens ([Table 1](#)) for locally advanced or metastatic disease^[2]. Available therapies for management of platinum-refractory metastatic UBC are not satisfactory with a response rate that is low in second-line therapy with some agents ([Table 2](#)) and with no validated third-line therapy^[2].

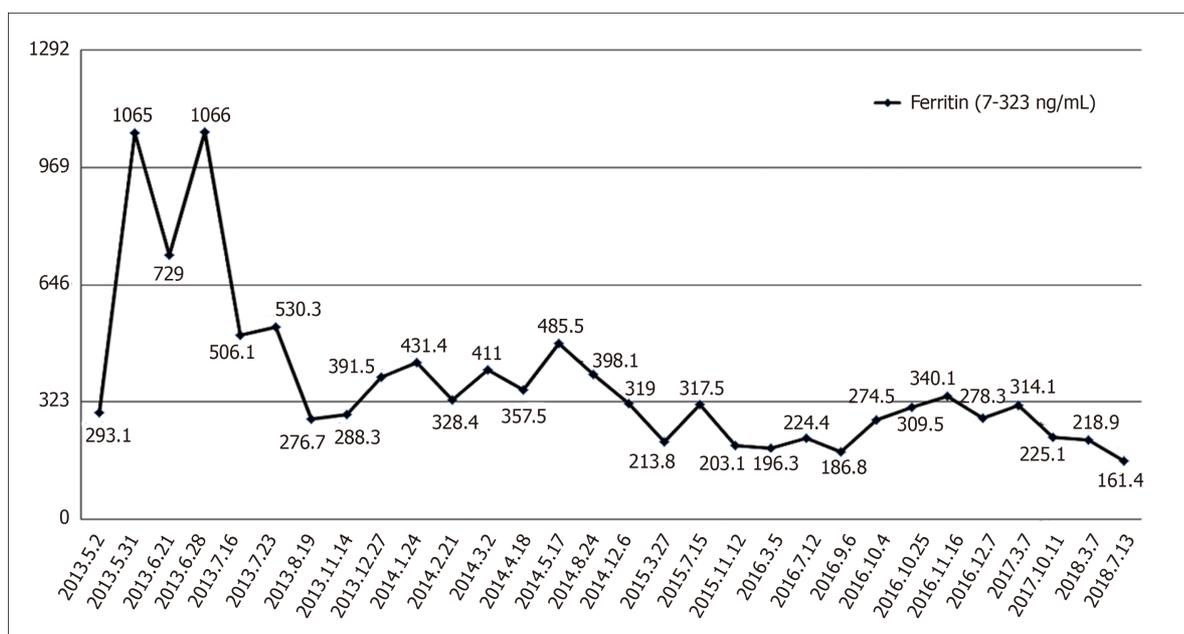


Figure 1 Changes of serum ferritin levels in this patient.

HER2 gene plays a critical role in the pathogenesis of UBC. Several studies have reported that the overexpression rate of *HER2* protein is between 5% and 80% in UBC^[3]. Laé *et al*^[5] analyzed the *HER2* status of tissue specimens from 1005 patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer and found that overexpression of *HER2* protein and *HER2* gene amplification accounted for 11.4% and 5.1%, respectively^[5]. Several clinical trials have explored inhibitors of the *HER2* pathway in selected patients with metastatic UBC (Table 3)^[1,6,7]. A phase II trial of patients with metastatic bladder cancer explored the combination of cytotoxic chemotherapy (GC and paclitaxel) with the anti-*HER-2* monoclonal antibody trastuzumab. The patients were selected for enrollment based *HER-2* overexpression by immunohistochemistry, gene amplification, and/or elevated serum *HER-2*. Thirty-one of forty-four (70%) patients achieved objective responses (5 complete and 26 partial). However, these results are similar to the results achieved with cytotoxic chemotherapy alone, and the contribution of trastuzumab in this single-arm phase II trial is unclear. Another phase II clinical trial explored lapatinib [the dual *HER-2*/ epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway inhibitor] as second-line therapy in metastatic BC patients. The patients were eligible provided that they had 1+, 2+, or 3+ expression of either EGFR or *HER-2* by immunohistochemistry (from either primary or metastatic tumor samples). An objective response to treatment was observed in 1.7% (95% confidence interval: 0.0%–9.1%) of patients; however, 18 (31%; 95% confidence interval: 19%–44%) patients had a stable disease. Further analysis revealed that clinical benefit was associated with EGFR overexpression, and, to some extent, *HER-2* overexpression. The same pathway inhibitors were used in these trials, but the patients were selected for enrollment based on *HER-2* overexpression by immunohistochemistry, gene amplification, and/or elevated serum *HER-2*. Different tests and “cut-offs” for the putative predictive biomarkers may be the critical factors in the era of targeted therapeutics. The rate of *HER2* gene mutation is about 2% in breast cancer, but it was not reported in urinary epithelial carcinoma^[8]. Studies have shown that *HER2* gene mutation is one of the mechanisms of anti-*HER2* therapy (*e.g.*, herceptin and lapatinib) for drug resistance^[9,10]. In this case, the patient harbored *HER2* gene amplification but no *HER2* mutation tested by NGS achieved more than two years of disease-free progression after his third surgery, which might be the important factor in the effectiveness of trastuzumab.

CONCLUSION

This case hinted that recurrent UBC patients with *HER2* gene amplification may benefit from targeted trastuzumab. Further studies and cases are needed to further investigate the status of *HER2* gene and better determine trastuzumab in the management of UBC, particularly after failure of routine therapy.

Table 1 Randomized trials in metastatic bladder cancer

Regimen	No of patients	OR (%)	mOS (mo)	P value
MVAC	246	36	12.5	< 0.01
Cisplatin		11	8.2	
MVAC	110	65	12.6	< 0.05
CISCA		46	10	
MVAC	169	59	12.5	> 0.05
FAP		42	12.5	
MVAC	263	58	14.1	> 0.05
HD-MVAC		72	5.5	
MVAC	408	46	14.8	> 0.05
GC		50	13.8	
MVAC	220	54	14.2	< 0.05
DC		37	9.3	
MVAC	85	40	14.2	> 0.05
PC		28	13.8	
GC	627	46	12.8	> 0.05
GCP		57	15.7	

MVAC: Methotrexate, vinblastine, doxorubicin, and cisplatin; CISCA: Cyclophosphamide, cisplatin, and doxorubicin; FAP: 5-Fluorouracil, interferon-alpha-2b, and cisplatin; HD-MVAC: High-dose MVAC; GC: Gemcitabine and cisplatin; DC: Docetaxel and cisplatin; PC: Paclitaxel and carboplatin; GCP: Gemcitabine, cisplatin, and paclitaxel; OR: Overall response; mOS: Median overall survival.

Table 2 Second-line chemotherapy in metastatic bladder cancer

Regimen	No of patients	OR% (95%CI)
Paclitaxel	31	10 (0-26)
Docetaxel	30	13 (4-30)
Ifosfamide	56	20 (10-32)
Gemcitabine	35	20 (10-36)
Paclitaxel and carboplatin	44	16 (7-30)
Vinflunine	51	18 (8-31)
Pemetrexed	13	8 (NR)
Pemetrexed	47	28 (16-43)

OR: Overall response; CI: Confidence interval; NR: Not reported.

Table 3 Selected trials of anti-HER2 agents in advanced bladder cancer

Regimen	Phase	No of patients	Prior chemotherapy	Target enrichment	OR (%)	mOS (mo)
Carboplatin/ paclitaxel/ gemcitabine/trastuzumab	I/II	57	No	Yes	70	14.1
Lapatinib	II	59	Yes	No	1.7	4.5
Lapatinib maintenance after first-line chemotherapy	II/III	116	No	Yes	14	12.6

OR: Overall response; mOS: Median overall survival.

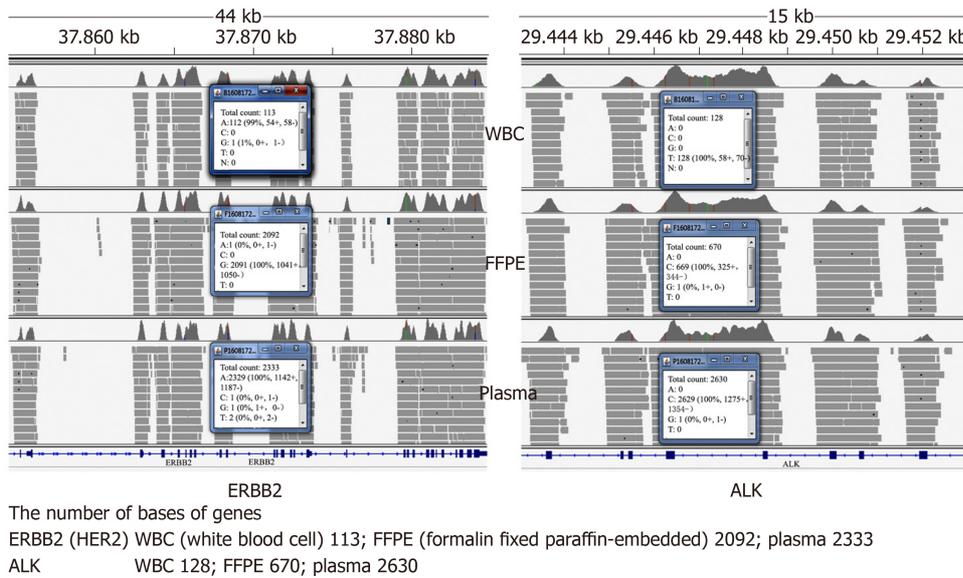


Figure 2 *ERBB2* (*HER2*) amplification in formalin fixed paraffin-embedded sample by the Integrative Genomics Viewer. WBC: White blood cell; FFPE: Formalin fixed paraffin-embedded.

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