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WJEM mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of experimental medicine and covering a wide range of topics including clinical laboratory medicine (applied and basic research in hematology, body fluid examination, cytomorphology, genetic diagnosis of hematological disorders, thrombosis and hemostasis, and blood typing and transfusion), biochemical examination (applied and basic research in laboratory automation and information system, biochemical methodology, and biochemical diagnostics), etc.

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Retrospective Cohort Study

Predictors of disease recurrence after radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with stage IIb-IIIa squamous cell lung cancer: A retrospective analysis

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Lung cancer (LC) is a global medical, social and economic problem and is one of the most common cancers and the leading cause of mortality from malignant neoplasms. LC is characterized by an aggressive course, and in the presence of disease recurrence risk factors, patients, even at an early stage, may be indicated for adjuvant therapy to improve survival. However, combined treatment does not always guarantee a favorable prognosis. In this regard, establishing predictors of LC recurrence is highly important both for determining the optimal treatment plan for the patients and for evaluating its effectiveness.

AIM

To establish predictors of disease recurrence after radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with stage IIb-IIIa lung squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC).

METHODS

A retrospective case-control cohort study included 69 patients with LSCC who underwent radical surgery at the Orenburg Regional Clinical Oncology Center from 2009 to 2018. Postoperatively, all patients received adjuvant chemotherapy. Histological samples of the resected lung were stained with Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin and examined under a light microscope. Univariate and multivariate analyses were used to identify predictors associated with the risk of disease

recurrence. Receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed to discriminate between patients with a high risk of disease recurrence and those with a low risk of disease recurrence. Survival was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. The log-rank test was used to compare survival curves between patient subgroups. Differences were considered to be significant at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The following predictors of a high risk of disease recurrence in patients with stage IIb-IIa LSCC were established: a low degree of tumor differentiation [odds ratio (OR) = 7.94, 95% CI = 1.08-135.81, $P = 0.049$]; metastases in regional lymph nodes (OR = 5.67, 95% CI = 1.09-36.54, $P = 0.048$); the presence of loose, fine-fiber connective tissue in the tumor stroma (OR = 21.70, 95% CI = 4.27-110.38, $P = 0.0002$); and fragmentation of the tumor solid component (OR = 2.53, 95% CI = 1.01-12.23, $P = 0.049$). The area under the curve of the predictive model was 0.846 (95% CI = 0.73-0.96, $P < 0.0001$). The sensitivity, accuracy and specificity of the method were 91.8%, 86.9% and 75.0%, respectively. In the group of patients with a low risk of LSCC recurrence, the 1-, 2- and 5-year disease-free survival (DFS) rates were 84.2%, 84.2% and 75.8%, respectively, while in the group with a high risk of LSCC recurrence the DFS rates were 71.7%, 40.1% and 8.2%, respectively ($P < 0.00001$). Accordingly, in the first group of patients, the 1-, 2- and 5-year overall survival (OS) rates were 94.7%, 82.5% and 82.5%, respectively, while in the second group of patients, the OS rates were 89.8%, 80.1% and 10.3%, respectively ($P < 0.00001$).

CONCLUSION

The developed method allows us to identify a group of patients at high risk of disease recurrence and to adjust to ongoing treatment.

Key Words: Lung cancer; Lung squamous cell carcinoma; Adjuvant chemotherapy; Radical resection; Disease recurrence risk factors

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Core Tip: This study identified the following independent predictors of a high risk of disease recurrence in patients with stage IIb-IIIa lung squamous cell carcinoma treated by radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy: a low degree of tumor differentiation, metastases in regional lymph nodes, the presence of loose, fine-fiber connective tissue in the tumor stroma and fragmentation of the tumor solid component. The area under the curve of the predictive model was 0.846. The sensitivity, accuracy and specificity of the methods were 91.8%, 86.9% and 75.0%, respectively. The developed method allows us to identify a group of patients at high risk of disease relapse and to adjust the treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer (LC) is a global medical, social and economic problem and is one of the most common cancers and the leading cause of mortality from malignant neoplasms worldwide[1,2]. Despite advances in the diagnosis and treatment of this pathology, the 5-year survival rate of patients with LC does not exceed 20%[3]. The 5-year survival rate of patients who received radical therapy is higher and is approximately 35% in men and 44% in women[4,5]. Low survival rates are associated with late diagnosis of the disease and the presence of underlying severe disease in elderly patients, which significantly limits the choice of treatment methods, as well as the insufficient effectiveness of systemic therapy in a significant proportion of patients with advanced LC.

It is important to note that LC is a heterogeneous disease. The two major histologic subtypes are non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small-cell lung cancer. NSCLC accounts for approximately 85% of all LC cases and includes lung squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC), lung adenocarcinoma and lung large cell carcinoma[6]. The different histological subtypes differ in metabolism, microenvironment, prognosis and treatment regimens[6]. Despite significant differences between subtypes, surgical resection and chemotherapy are the standard treatments for patients with stage IB-IIIa NSCLC[5]. Because NSCLC has an aggressive course, adjuvant therapy is indicated to improve survival even in patients with stage IB disease and risk factors[7,8]. However, combination treatment does not always guarantee a favorable disease prognosis. Despite radical treatment, some patients with NSCLC experience disease recurrence, the frequency of which ranges from 25% to 65%, depending on the stage of the disease[9,10]. Postoperative recurrences in NSCLC can occur even at an early stage, which leads to decreased patient survival. Thus, life expectancy after local relapse averages

12 to 26 months, and in patients with distant metastases, life expectancy is 7 to 8 months[11,12]. In addition, the presence of disease recurrence is associated with higher healthcare costs[12].

Thus, reducing mortality from NSCLC seems to be one of the most important tasks of modern healthcare. To successfully solve this problem, both timely diagnosis and effective treatment are important. However, the effectiveness of LC treatment depends, among other things, on an accurate assessment of the disease prognosis. Currently, assessments of the risk of disease recurrence and indications for adjuvant therapy in NSCLC patients are based on clinical and morphological characteristics of the disease, including age, tumor size, race, sex, histological type, grade, T stage, N stage, type of surgery and adjuvant therapy[5,13]. Unfortunately, the existing classifications do not allow prediction of the effect of drug therapy, and disease prognosis in patients with similar clinical and morphological characteristics may differ. Meanwhile, assessing the effect of combination therapy in individual NSCLC patients is highly important for determining the optimal treatment plan and assessing its effectiveness[14]. Determining the risk of disease recurrence in patients with NSCLC allows one to avoid prescribing ineffective treatment regimens, adjust individual treatment plans and subsequently dynamically monitor patients, thereby helping improve the results of their treatment. Thus, the search for new effective criteria for assessing the risk of LC recurrence has not lost relevance[9].

We previously established that tumor microvessels have different morphologies and clinical significance[15-17]. In addition, in squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, we described the phenomenon of fragmentation of the tumor solid component as the presence of separate fibroblast-like cells in the solid component of the tumor. This study revealed that vessels with weak CD34 expression, located in the loose, fine-fiber connective tissue of the tumor stroma (LFFCT), vessels in the solid component of the tumor, and fragmentation of the tumor solid component were associated with a high risk of relapse of squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix I-IIA stages. The purpose of this study was to establish the prognostic significance of different types of tumor microvessels, as well as the characteristics of the stromal and parenchymal components, in patients with stage IIb-IIIa LSCC who underwent radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient characteristics

This retrospective case-control cohort study included 69 patients with stage IIb-IIIa LSCC who underwent radical surgery (R0) at the Orenburg Regional Oncology Center from May 20, 2009, to December 14, 2018. The age of the patients was 61.9 ± 6.8 years (median 62 years). The study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and internationally recognized guidelines. Study approval was received from the Ethics Committee of Orenburg State Medical University (Russia, Orenburg). The inclusion criteria for patients were as follows: (1) Patients who underwent radical surgery (R0) in the form of lobectomy, bilobectomy or pneumonectomy; (2) the stage of the disease corresponded to IIb-IIIa; (3) the histological subtype was LSCC; (4) LSCC was the first primary tumor; (5) patients who received at least 4 cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery (etoposide - 100 mg/m²/d on days 1, 2, and 3 and cisplatin - 80 mg/m²/d on day 1, every 3 wk); and (6) complete follow-up data were obtained.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Patients who underwent nonradical surgery (R1); (2) patients who received neoadjuvant radiotherapy or chemotherapy; (3) patients who received steroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or antihistamines; (4) patients who had significant comorbid pathologies in the decompensation stage; and (5) patients who died within the first three months after surgery. The median follow-up period was 62.4 months.

Pathology

Sections (4 µm) were cut on a microtome and transferred to glass slides (SuperFrost® Plus, Menzel, Thermo Scientific, United States). Sections were stained with Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and studied *via* light microscopy (Levenhuk D740T digital microscope connected to a 5.1 MP camera, Russia). The following features of the parenchymal and stromal components of the tumor were estimated: the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma, the presence of capillaries in the solid component of the tumor, the presence of fragmentation of the tumor solid component, the presence of peritumoral retraction clefting, and the tumor spreading through the alveolar air spaces (AAS).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistica 10.0 software. Quantitative data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD), while categorical variables are presented as numbers and percentages (*n*, %). Clinicopathologic factors were compared between patients with and without disease relapse *via* the chi-square test. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to identify potential risk factors for LSCC recurrence. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed to discriminate between patients with and without recurrence of LSCC. The best threshold (cutoff) values were determined by the largest Youden's index ($J = \text{sensitivity} + \text{specificity} - 1$). The effectiveness of the predictive models was assessed by the area under the curve (AUC). Survival was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. The log-rank test was used to compare survival curves between patient subgroups. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate statistical significance.

RESULTS

The baseline patient clinicopathological and treatment information is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Baseline patient clinical, pathological and treatment information

Clinical and pathological data	Patients	
	<i>n</i>	%
Age (yr)		
< 60	23	33.3
60-69	36	52.2
≥ 70	10	14.5
Gender		
Male	67	97.1
Female	2	2.9
Tumor location		
Upper lobe	45	65.2
Middle lobe	1	1.5
Lower lobe	21	30.4
Main bronchus	2	2.9
Lateral origin		
Left	31	44.9
Right	38	55.1
Tumor localization		
Central	57	82.6
Peripheral	12	17.4
Histology		
KSCC	18	26.1
NKSCC	51	74.9
Grade		
G1	11	15.9
G2	41	59.4
G3	17	24.7
T stage		
T1b	7	10.1
T2a	30	43.5
T2b	6	8.7
T3a	26	37.7
N stage		
N0	10	14.5
N1	38	55.1
N2	31	30.4
Stage		
IIb	37	53.6
IIIa	32	46.4
Type of surgery		
Lobectomy	29	42.0
Pneumonectomy	40	58.0

KSCC: Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma; NKSCC: Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma.

Nine patients underwent sleeve lobectomies, 6 of whom were older than 70 years. Sixty-five patients received 4 courses of adjuvant chemotherapy, 3 patients received 5 courses of adjuvant chemotherapy, and 1 patient received 6 courses of adjuvant chemotherapy.

Recurrence of LSCC was diagnosed in 49 (71.0%) patients, 43 (62.3%) of whom died from disease progression. Twenty-eight (57.1%) patients with recurrent LC were diagnosed within the first two years after surgery. The one-, two-, three-, four-, and five-year disease-free survival (DFS) rates were 85.7%, 60%, 40.8%, 34.3%, and 30.0%, respectively. The one-, two-, three-, four- and five-year overall survival (OS) rates were 95.7%, 85.7%, 68.6%, 48.6% and 37.1%, respectively.

Local relapse of LSCC was diagnosed in 22 (31.4%) patients, systemic relapse was diagnosed in 22 (31.4%), and local-systemic relapse was diagnosed in 5 (3.9%). In particular, metastases to the lungs and pleura were detected in 14 (20.0%) patients, to the mediastinum in 9 (12.9%), to the liver in 6 (8.6%), to the brain in 3 (4.3%), to the cervical lymph nodes in 1 (1.4%), bones in 4 (5.7%) and multiple disseminations in 12 (17.1%) patients. Due to relapse of LSCC, 31 patients received 1 to 4 courses of mono- or polychemotherapy. Six patients with relapsed LSCC are alive and continue to receive mono-chemotherapy. One (1.4%) patient died from nononcological pathology. Nineteen (27.5%) patients were alive without signs of disease relapse as of July 30, 2023.

Characteristics of tumor microvessels and features of parenchymal and stromal components of LSCC

The main condition for including tumor microvessels and features of the parenchymal and stromal components of the tumor in the analysis was the possibility of their detection during routine staining with Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin. In accordance with this, the presence of LFFCTL in the tumor stroma, microvessels in the tumor solid component, fragmentation of the tumor solid component, and the presence of peritumoral retraction clefting were included in the analysis. Additionally, taking into account the literature data, the analysis included indicator such as tumor spreading through the AAS.

LFFCT was most often observed along the invasive edge of the tumor and was rich in cells with large light nuclei (Figure 1). LFFCT was detected in 56 (80%) LSCC samples.

Microvessels in the tumor solid component were represented by capillaries with collapsed walls separated from the tumor cells by empty space (Figure 2A). This type of vessel was noted in 30 (42.9%) LSCC samples.

The fragmentation of the tumor solid component was characterized by the presence of isolated fibroblast-like cells in the tumor parenchyma (Figure 2B). This phenomenon was observed in 54 (77.1%) LSCC samples.

Peritumoral retraction clefting manifested as an empty space located around clusters of tumor cells (Figure 2C). This phenomenon was identified in 43 (61.4%) LSCC samples.

Tumor spread in the AAS was noted in 33 (47.1%) LSCC samples. Clusters of tumor cells were found both in unchanged alveoli (Figure 2D) and in alveoli with thickened, deformed walls. A number of observations revealed fragmentation of the tumor solid component in the alveoli.

Clinicopathological data of patients with and without recurrence of LSCC

The clinicopathological characteristics of patients with and without recurrence of LSCC are presented in Table 2.

According to the data obtained, patients who experienced disease recurrence were significantly more likely to have a low degree of tumor differentiation ($P = 0.04$) and metastases in regional lymph nodes ($P = 0.05$). Slightly more often, relapse of the disease was observed when the tumor had a low degree of differentiation ($P = 0.08$), was localized in the upper lobe ($P = 0.19$), was in the left lung ($P = 0.11$) or was nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma (NKSCC) ($P = 0.19$). The recurrence rate of LSCC did not depend on the age of the patient, T stage, or extent of surgery performed.

Risk factors associated with LSCC recurrence

The results of univariate and multivariate analyses evaluating the independent factors associated with the risk of LSCC recurrence are presented in Table 3. Thus, we identified 4 independent prognostic factors associated with the risk of LSCC recurrence, namely, tumor grade, N stage, the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma and fragmentation of the tumor solid component.

We summarized the odds ratios (ORs) of the independent predictors for each patient. For example, for a patient with G3 (OR = 7.94), N2 (OR = 6.30), fragmentation of the tumor solid component (OR = 2.53) and absence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma (OR = 1), this number was 17.77 ($7.94 \times 6.30 \times 2.53 \times 1$). On the basis of these results, ROC curves were constructed to discriminate between cases with and without LSCC relapse (Figure 3).

The AUC was 0.846 (95%CI = 0.73-0.96, $P < 0.0001$). The cutoff for discriminating between cases with and without LSCC relapse, was 26.2. If the sum of the ORs of the four independent predictors of high risk of LSCC recurrence was less than 26.2 (the first group of patients), then recurrence of LSCC was noted in 4 (21.1%) of the 19 patients. If the sum of the ORs was greater than or equal to 26.2 (the second group of patients), then recurrence of LSCC was noted in 45 (90.0%) of the 50 patients. The sensitivity, accuracy and specificity of the method were 91.8%, 86.9% and 75.0%, respectively. In the first group of patients, the 1-, 2- and 5-year DFS rates were 84.2%, 84.2% and 75.8%, respectively, while in the second group of patients, the DFS rates were 71.7%, 40.1% and 8.2%, respectively ($P < 0.00001$). Accordingly, in the first group of patients, the 1-, 2- and 5-year OS rates were 94.7%, 82.5% and 82.5%, respectively, while in the second group of patients, the OS rates were 89.8%, 80.1% and 10.3%, respectively ($P < 0.00001$). The relapse-free survival (RFS) and OS curves for these groups are shown in Figure 4.

Table 2 Characteristics of patients with and without recurrence of lung squamous cell carcinoma

	Patients with recurrence of LSCC		Patients without recurrence of LSCC		P value
	n	%	n	%	
Age (yr)					
< 60	15	30.6	8	40.0	0.72
60-69	27	55.1	9	45.0	
≥ 70	7	14.3	3	15.0	
Gender					
Male	47	95.9	20	100.0	0.359
Female	2	4.1	0	0.0	
Tumor location					
Upper lobe	35	71.5	10	50.0	0.193
Middle lobe	0	0.0	1	5.0	
Lower lobe	13	26.5	8	40.0	
Main bronchus	1	2.0	1	5.0	
Lateral origin					
Left	25	51.1	6	30.0	0.111
Right	24	48.9	14	70.0	
Tumor localization					
Central	43	87.8	14	70.0	0.08
Peripheral	6	12.2	6	30.0	
Histology					
KSCC	10	20.4	8	40.0	0.193
NKSCC	39	79.6	12	60.0	
Grade					
G1	8	16.3	3	15.0	0.040
G2	25	51.0	16	80.0	
G3	16	32.7	1	5.0	
T stage					
T1b	5	10.2	2	10.0	0.559
T2a	24	48.9	6	30.0	
T2b	4	8.2	2	10.0	
T3a	16	32.7	10	50.0	
N stage					
N0	4	8.2	6	30.0	0.05
N1	30	61.2	8	40.0	
N2	15	30.6	6	30.0	
Stage					
IIb	25	51.0	12	60.0	0.497
IIIa	24	49.0	8	40.0	
Type of surgery					
Lobectomy	19	38.8	10	50.0	0.618
Pneumonectomy	30	61.2	10	50.0	

KSCC: Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma; NKSCC: Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma.

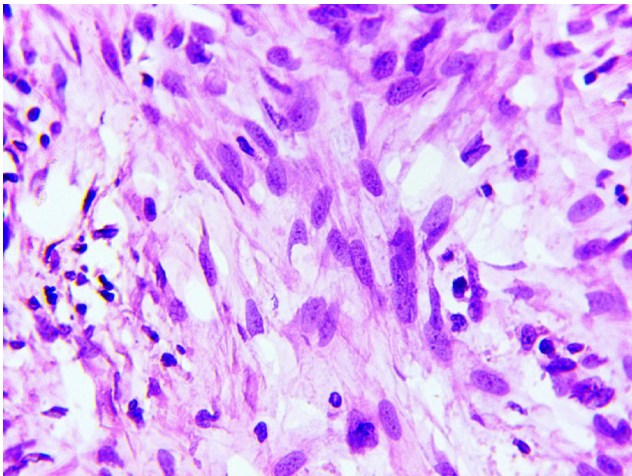


Figure 1 Loose fine-fiber connective tissue of the tumor stroma. Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin staining (× 400).

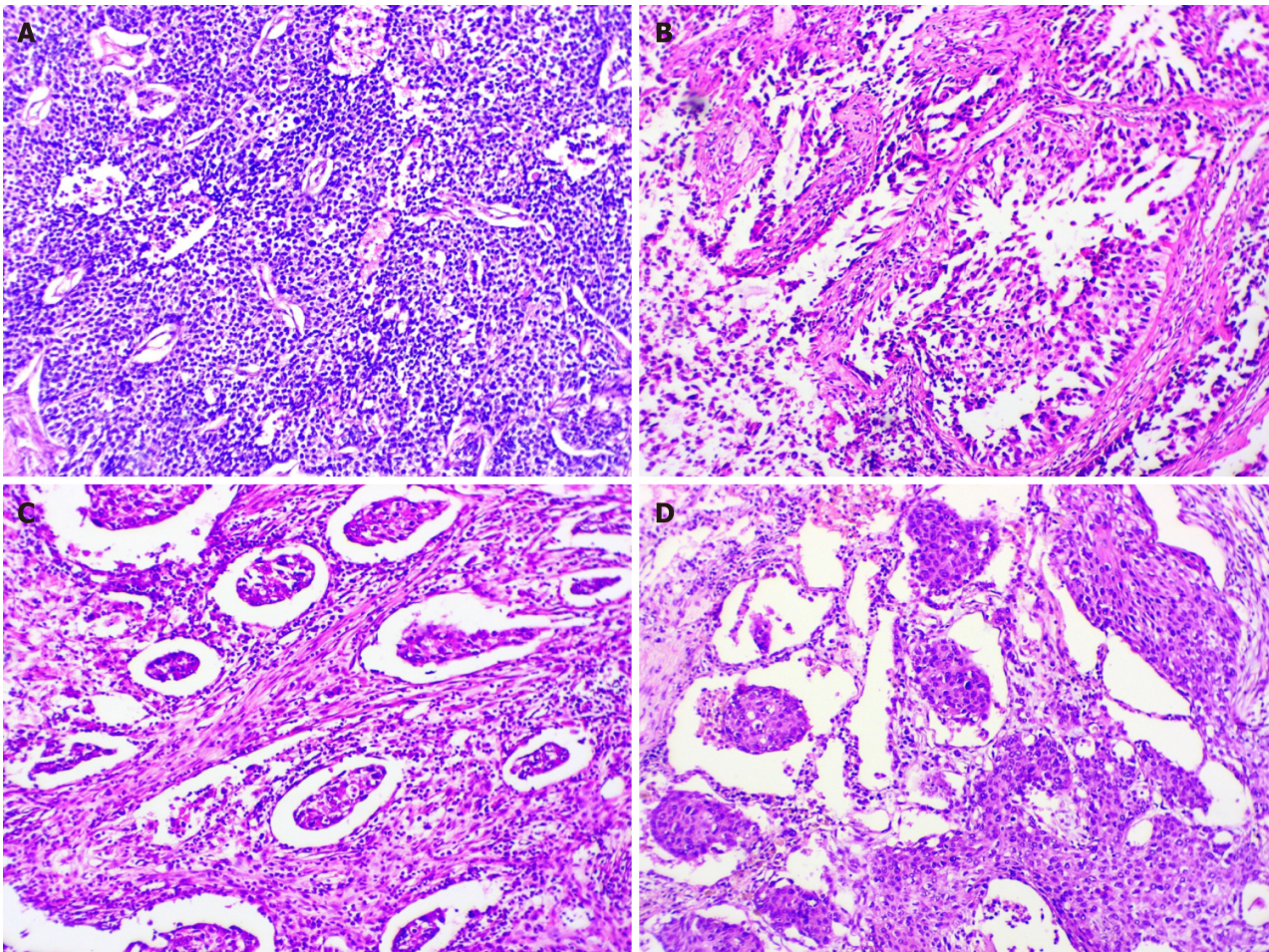


Figure 2 Features of parenchymal and stromal components of lung squamous cell carcinoma. A: Microvessels in the tumor solid component; B: The fragmentation of the tumor solid component; C: The phenomenon of peritumoral retraction clefting; D: Spread of the tumor through the alveolar air spaces. Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin staining (× 200).

DISCUSSION

Establishing independent predictors of the risk of LSCC recurrence is important both for assessing disease prognosis and understanding the mechanisms of LSCC progression, as well as for identifying factors associated with sensitivity to therapy. Currently, assessing the risk of LC recurrence is based on the traditional staging system and other clinicopathological risk factors and their combinations[18,19]. However, it is believed that the current TNM staging system is insufficient for predicting the survival of LC patients[20]. In this regard, the search for reliable predictors of the risk of LC recurrence continues. New methods for assessing the risk of relapse in patients with LC include radiomic signatures[21, 22], positron emission tomography[23,24], and machine learning models[25,26]. These methods are highly sensitive but require special equipment and trained personnel.

The inclusion of various tumor markers in the analysis can improve the accuracy of disease prognosis. Thus, in a study by Yu *et al*[20], a higher C-reactive protein-to-albumin ratio, intrapericardial pulmonary artery ligation, lymph node metastasis, and adjuvant therapy were associated with a high risk of LC recurrence in patients who underwent pneumonectomy. In turn, the independent predictors of OS in this group of patients were intrapericardial pulmonary artery and vein ligation, higher T stage, lymph node metastasis, and no adjuvant therapy. The AUCs for 1-, 3-, and 5-year DFS were 0.655, 0.726, and 0.735, respectively, and those for 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS were 0.741, 0.765, and 0.709, respectively. However, it should be noted that the patient cohort in this study was very heterogeneous and included patients with stage T0-T4 and N0-N2 disease who received both neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapy. Interestingly, the use of adjuvant therapy in this study was associated with a decrease in DFS, while its absence was associated with a decrease in OS[20].

In the study by Jiao *et al*[27], the independent predictors of a high risk of relapse in NSCLC were disease stage, T stage, N stage, histological tumor type, the presence of radiation therapy and residual tumor, and 4-and-a-half LIM domain protein 2 (FHL2), which is responsible for the proliferation, invasion and metastasis of tumor cells. The authors noted that high FHL2 levels may serve as an independent predictor of DFS in NSCLC patients. However, it is worth noting the insufficient efficiency of the proposed model since the AUCs for 1-, 3- and 5-year OS were 0.56, 0.53 and 0.51, respectively.

In stage IIIA patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy, the independent predictors associated with decreased OS were adjuvant radiotherapy, targeted therapy, tumor size, N1p, and N2p, whereas the independent predictors associated with decreased OS were only tumor size and N2p[28]. The authors noted moderate agreement between the predicted and actual RFS and OS. The C-index was 0.656 (95%CI: 0.626-0.687) for RFS and 0.651 (95%CI: 0.611-0.691) for OS.

In early NSCLC, the independent predictors of a high risk of disease recurrence were smoking status, total lymph nodes removed, and tumor size[29]. This model was relevant only to patients with stage 1a-1b NSCLC who did not receive adjuvant therapy. It should be noted that data on the role of adjuvant therapy in the treatment of early-stage NSCLC vary widely. A study by Xu *et al*[30] revealed that in a cohort of patients with stage IB NSCLC, adjuvant chemotherapy was associated with improved survival, especially in older patients with poorly differentiated and undifferentiated tumors, 0-15 Lymph nodes examined, visceral pleural invasion, lobectomy and lack of radiation therapy. However, in stage IB LSCC, the effect of adjuvant chemotherapy was not statistically significant (HR = 0.84, 95%CI = 0.67-1.06, $P = 0.144$).

In another similar study, the authors did not observe any improvement in patient survival with or without adjuvant chemotherapy for stage IB NSCLC[31]. The inclusion of molecular markers (VEGF-C, miR-1, miR-486, miR-499, and miR-30d) in the analysis did not increase the accuracy of predicting the risk of disease relapse in patients with early-stage NSCLC[9].

A number of studies have noted correlations between immune cell levels and DFS. In particular, a study by Wu *et al* [32] showed that higher levels of CD68 and M1 macrophages are associated with worse DFS ($P < 0.0001$). Based on the results obtained, a nomogram was constructed that included age and sex, the presence of visceral pleural invasion, the number of lymph nodes removed, clinical stage and the immune-related risk assessment nomogram. The proposed nomogram outperformed the TNM classification and the CD68-based immune-related risk score.

It is worth noting that in most related studies, the authors considered patients with both LSCC and lung adenocarcinomas and patients with different disease stages, and with and without adjuvant therapy[27-29,31]. However, it is known that LSCC and lung adenocarcinoma are malignant tumors that differ in their biological characteristics and sensitivity to special methods of therapy. We believe that the heterogeneity of the groups can significantly affect the effectiveness of prognostic models since some markers may be associated with more aggressive characteristics of LC, for example, a higher stage of the disease and a low degree of tumor differentiation, while other factors may be associated with the sensitivity of tumor cells to systemic therapy. The latter fact is especially significant in locally advanced cancer, in which the sensitivity of tumor cells to treatment significantly affects disease prognosis. Given that lung adenocarcinoma and LSCC have different sensitivities to radiation therapy and chemotherapy, joint evaluation of these two histological types of NSCLC may significantly bias the study results. For example, the effectiveness of a particular prognostic model can be influenced by various factors, including the ratio of subgroups of patients with different histological subtypes of LC.

Unlike most related studies, our study included a fairly homogeneous cohort of patients with stage IIb-IIIa LSCC who underwent radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy. In addition to the standard clinicopathological characteristics of LC, we also included the following markers in the analysis: The presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma, microvessels in the tumor solid component and fragmentation of the tumor solid component. Their choice was based on the results of our previous studies. In addition, the presence of peritumoral retraction clefting and tumor spread through the AAS were included in the analysis. The connection of these factors with tumor progression and disease prognosis has been demonstrated in a number of studies. For example, a connection has been established between tumor spread through the AAS and the prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma[33]. In LSCC, tumor spread through the AAS was associated with

Table 3 Univariate and multifactorial logistic regression analysis

Characteristic	Univariate analysis OR (95%CI)	P value	Multivariate analysis OR (95%CI)	P value
Age (yr)				
< 60	1	-		
60-69	1.60 (0.51-5.02)	0.420		
≥ 70	1.24 (0.25-6.17)	0.789		
Tumor localization				
Peripheral	1	-		
Central	3.07 (0.85-11.07)	0.089		
Histology				
KSCC	1	-		
NKSCC	2.60 (0.84-8.07)	0.101		
Grade				
G1	1	-	1	-
G2	0.59 (0.13-2.54)	0.590	0.91 (0.44-4.56)	0.345
G3	6.00 (1.01-67.28)	0.021 ¹	7.94 (1.08-135.81)	0.048 ¹
T stage				
T1b	1	-		
T2a	1.62 (0.25-10.36)	0.622		
T2b	0.80 (0.08-8.47)	0.853		
T3	0.63 (0.10-3.95)	0.631		
N stage				
N0	1	-	1	-
N1	5.63 (1.27-24.86)	0.023 ¹	5.67 (1.09-36.54)	0.048 ¹
N2	3.75 (0.77-18.21)	0.101	6.30 (0.78-50.78)	0.08
Stage				
IIb	1	-		
IIIa	1.44 (0.50-4.14)	0.498		
DCs of "contact type"				
Presence	1	-		
Absence	1.61 (0.53-4.91)	0.404		
The capillaries in the tumor solid component				
Absence	1	-		
Presence	2.24 (0.74-6.79)	0.154		
LEFCT in the tumor stroma				
Absence	1	-	1	-
Presence	15.33 (3.56-66.04)	0.0002 ¹	21.70 (4.27-110.38)	0.0002 ¹
Fragmentation in the tumor solid component				
Absence	1	-	1	-
Presence	3.42 (1.06-11.03)	0.040 ¹	2.53 (1.01-12.23)	0.049 ¹
Peritumoral retraction clefting				
Absence	1	-		
Presence	0.41 (0.13-1.30)	0.13		

Tumor spread in the AAS		
Absence	1	-
Presence	1.08 (0.38-3.07)	0.883

¹The differences between groups are statistically significant, $P < 0.05$.

AAS: Alveolar air spaces; DCs: Dilated capillaries; KSCC: Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma; LFFCT: Loose, fine-fiber connective tissue in the tumor stroma; NKSCC: Nonkeratinizing squamous cell carcinoma.

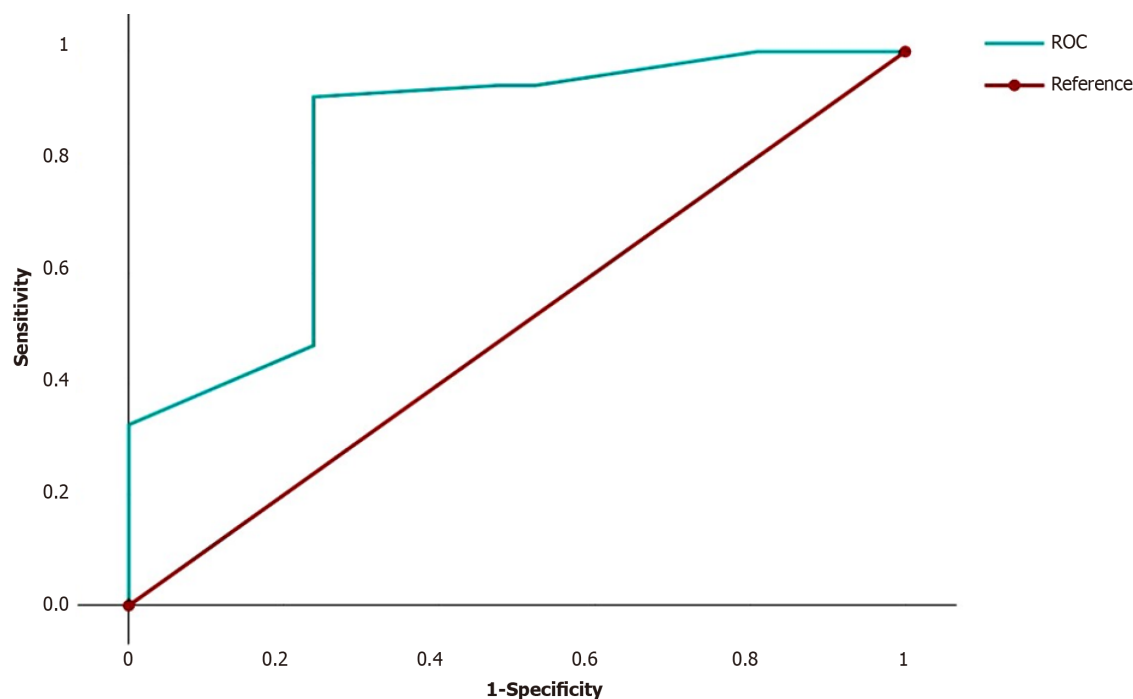


Figure 3 Receiver operating characteristic curves discriminating between cases of lung squamous cell carcinoma with and without disease recurrence. ROC: Receiver operating characteristic.

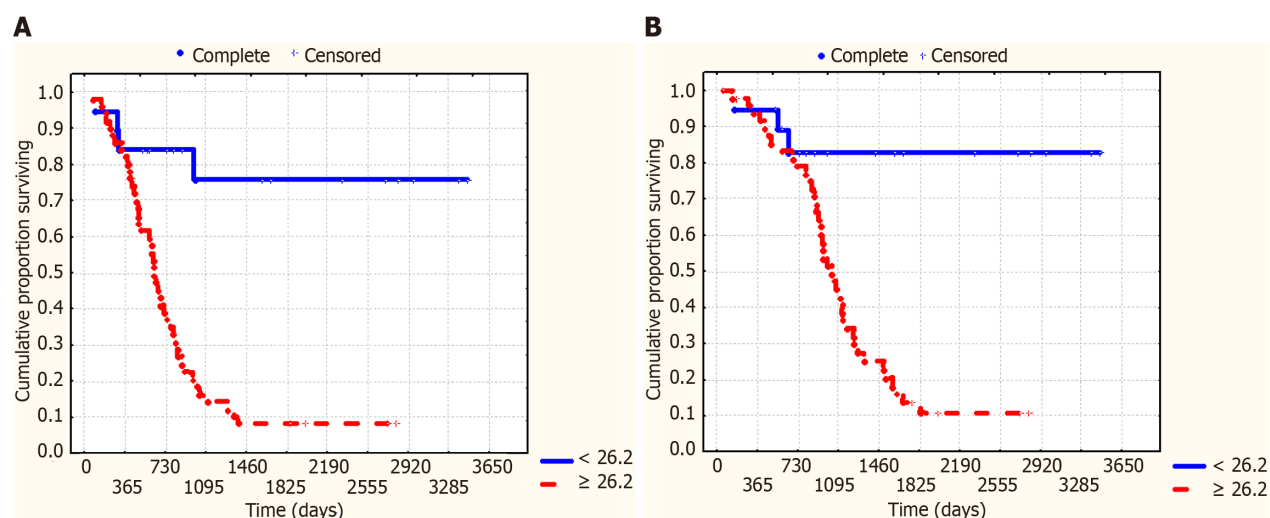


Figure 4 The relapse-free survival and overall survival curves for the patients with lung squamous cell carcinoma. A: RFS curves of patients with the sum of the odds ratios (ORs) less (red line) and more than 26.2 (blue line); B: Overall survival curves of lung squamous cell carcinoma patients with the sum of the ORs less (red line) and more than 26.2 (blue line).

disease relapse only at stage Ib[34]. In a mixed cohort of patients with stage Ib LC, a decrease in OS and RFS was also noted when the tumor spread through the AAS[35]. However, in this cohort, 67.7% of patients had lung adenocarcinoma, and only 32.3% of patients had LSCC.

The connection between peritumoral retraction clefting and the risk of disease relapse in patients with various malignancies, including breast cancer[36] and oral squamous cell carcinoma[37], has also been described. However, in LC, this phenomenon has practically not been studied. The analysis revealed 4 independent prognostic factors associated with the risk of LSCC recurrence, namely, tumor grade, N stage, the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma and fragmentation of the tumor solid component. The associations of tumor grade and N stage with the risk of LC relapse have been confirmed by numerous studies[20,30,38,39]. This dependence can be traced in various malignant neoplasms and is explained by the fact that low differentiation of tumor cells and a tendency to metastasize predominantly characterize the most aggressive subtypes of cancer, which are prone to recurrence. The most significant independent predictor of a high risk of LSCC recurrence was the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma (OR = 21.70, 95%CI = 4.27-110.38, $P = 0.0002$). LFFCT was most often detected in the peritumoral stroma and was rich in cells with large pale nuclei and weakly condensed euchromatin. We hypothesized that the described cells may be tumor-associated fibroblasts. It has been suggested that tumor-associated fibroblasts may originate from bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, hematopoietic stem cells, tumor cells, and endothelial cells (via endothelial-mesenchymal transition) and may contribute not only to the invasion of malignant neoplasms but also to chemoresistance[40]. Previously, for stage I-IIA squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, we found that LFFCT in the tumor stroma was significantly more common in patients with nonkeratinizing cancer ($P = 0.008$), a low degree of tumor differentiation ($P = 0.05$), a depth of tumor invasion greater than 1 cm ($P = 0.007$) and a high risk of disease recurrence ($P = 0.004$)[17].

Another independent predictor of a high risk of LSCC recurrence was fragmentation of the tumor solid component. We first described this phenomenon in squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, defined as the presence of separate fibroblast-like cells in the solid component of the tumor. In an immunohistochemical study, the described cells showed nuclear expression of HIF-1 α and Shail[17]. In squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, the described phenomenon was significantly more often observed in the presence of disease relapse than in its absence ($P = 0.01$). We believe that fragmentation of the tumor solid component can promote the survival of tumor cells under hypoxic conditions through epithelial-mesenchymal transition. Notably, vessels in the tumor solid component, tumor spread through the AAS and peritumoral retraction clefting were not associated with the risk of stage IIb-IIIa LSCC recurrence.

CONCLUSION

Thus, independent predictors of a high risk of disease relapse in patients with stage IIb-IIIa LSCC after radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy are tumor grade, N stage, the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma and fragmentation in the tumor solid component. The data obtained can be used to clarify the prognosis of the disease and to individualize treatment and observation. The advantages of the developed method for assessing the risk of recurrence of LSCC include its high sensitivity, accuracy and specificity, as well as ease of implementation; moreover, additional research is not needed since the determination of the presence of LFFCT in the tumor stroma and fragmentation in the tumor solid component is possible with routine histological examination by staining histological slides with Mayer hematoxylin and eosin. The main disadvantages of the present study are its single-center nature and the small number of patients. We believe that further research will not only improve the accuracy of LSCC prognosis but also improve our understanding of the mechanisms of tumor progression and drug resistance in this deadly disease.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Establishing predictors of lung cancer (LC) recurrence is highly important both for determining the optimal treatment plan for the patients and for evaluating its effectiveness.

Research motivation

Assessment of different types of tumor microvessels, features of the tumor parenchyma and stroma can improve the accuracy of predicting the risk of lung squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) recurrence.

Research objectives

This study aimed to establish predictors of disease recurrence after radical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with stage IIb-IIIa LSCC.

Research methods

This retrospective analysis of the treatment results of 69 patients with stage IIb-IIa LSCC who underwent radical surgery and received adjuvant chemotherapy. To establish independent predictors of the risk of LSCC recurrence, univariate and multivariate analyzes were performed, which included clinicopathological characteristics of LSCC and the features of tumor parenchyma and stroma.

Research results

The following independent predictors of a high risk of disease recurrence in patients with stage IIb-IIa LSCC were established: A low degree of tumor differentiation; metastases in regional lymph nodes; the presence of loose, fine-fiber connective tissue in the tumor stroma; and fragmentation of the tumor solid component.

Research conclusions

A method has been developed that allows us to identify a group of patients at high risk of disease recurrence and to adjust to ongoing treatment.

Research perspectives

Future studies will contribute to understanding the mechanisms of tumor progression and drug resistance of LSCC.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Senchukova MA designed and performed the research, and wrote the paper; Kalinin EA acquired and analyzed the data and contributed substantially to the conception and design of the study; Volchenko NN participated in the discussion of related data, and revised and approved the final version; all the authors wrote and approved the final manuscript.

Institutional review board statement: This study was reviewed and approved by Ethics Committee of Orenburg State Medical University (Russia, Orenburg).

Informed consent statement: Patients were not required to give informed consent to the study because the study was retrospective and analysis used anonymous clinical data that were obtained after each patient agreed to treatment by written consent.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors have no financial relationships to disclose.

Data sharing statement: Data from patients included in the study in Statistica10 table or Excel table format can be provided upon request to the corresponding author at masenchukova@yandex.com.

STROBE statement: The authors have read the STROBE Statement – checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement – checklist of items.

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