

84587_Auto_Edited.docx

4

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 84587

Manuscript Type: CASE REPORT

Pathological complete response after neoadjuvant alectinib for ALK-positive stage IIIB NSCLC: a case report

Lu-Ming Wang, Peng Zhao, Xu-Qi Sun, Feng Yan, Qian Guo

5

Abstract

BACKGROUND

The development of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) has remarkably improved the prognosis of patients with ALK-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Alectinib, the second-generation ALK-TKI, has been approved as first-line treatment for advanced or metastatic NSCLC patients with ALK rearrangement. Neoadjuvant therapy can achieve tumor downstaging and eradicate occult lesions in patients with potentially resectable disease. Whether neoadjuvant alectinib can be a conversion therapy in ALK-positive advanced NSCLC patients remains unclear.

CASE SUMMARY

A 41-year-old man was pathologically diagnosed with locally advanced ALK-positive stage IIIB NSCLC. Alectinib was prescribed to induce tumor downstaging and facilitate the subsequent surgical resection. The tumor was successfully downstaged and pathological complete response (pCR) was achieved. Left upper lobectomy with mediastinal lymphadenectomy was performed after tumor downstaging. The patient has continued to receive alectinib as adjuvant therapy during postoperative follow-up with a recurrence-free survival of 29 mo as of writing this report.

CONCLUSION

This case sheds light on the feasibility and safety of alectinib as a neoadjuvant treatment for stage IIIB NSCLC patients with ALK rearrangement. Its efficacy needs to be validated in prospective clinical trials.

INTRODUCTION

² Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, and non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for approximately 85% cases of lung cancer ^[1].

Although curative resection ^{is} the optimal treatment for NSCLC, only 25% of these patients are eligible for surgical resection owing to delayed diagnosis. Compared with patients who are ineligible for surgery, NSCLC patients receiving surgical resection show significant survival benefit ^[2].

Neoadjuvant therapy refers to the administration of chemotherapy or radiotherapy before surgical resection of malignant tumors. With the advances in systemic and locoregional treatment modalities (such as targeted drugs and radiotherapy), neoadjuvant therapy has expanded the indications for surgical resection in cancer patients. Effective neoadjuvant therapy can reduce tumor size, achieve tumor downstaging, and eliminate occult micrometastases, thus improving surgical outcomes and prolonging the survival of patients with locally advanced NSCLC. Compared to clinical studies on neoadjuvant treatments for stage IIIA NSCLC, few studies have explored downstaging treatment regimens for patients with stage IIIB NSCLC ^[3]. Approximately 5–6% of NSCLC patients have anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangements, among which ⁷ echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4-ALK variant (EML4-ALK) is the most common fusion type ^[4]. EML4-ALK fusion protein is the therapeutic target for ALK-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), and has shown promising results in NSCLC patients with ALK rearrangements ^[5]. In recent years, ALK inhibitors have shown better therapeutic efficacy compared to conventional chemotherapy in patients with ALK-positive NSCLC. Alectinib, a highly selective second-generation ALK inhibitor, is approved as a first-line therapy for ALK-positive

advanced NSCLC. Here, we presented the application ¹ of neoadjuvant alectinib in a patient with ALK-positive locally advanced NSCLC (stage IIIB-N3), where the tumor was radically resected after downstaging and pathological complete response (pCR) was achieved.

⁴ CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 41-year-old Chinese man presented to our hospital because of detection of pulmonary nodules in another hospital.

History of present illness

In August 2019, pulmonary nodules were detected on routine physical examination. He was preliminarily diagnosed with locally advanced NSCLC by bronchoalveolar lavage in a local hospital. Then the patient visited our hospital for further management. ² Chest computed tomography (CT) displayed a 39 mm×34 mm lesion in the upper lobe of the left lung near the pulmonary hilum (Figure 1A). A CT-guided percutaneous biopsy was performed in the left lung neoplasm, and immunohistochemical examination showed the neoplasm was ALK positive.

⁴ *History of past illness*

None.

Personal and family history

The personal and family history was unremarkable. There was no history of underlying diseases (such as hypertension) or ³ smoking. He denied any family history of malignant tumors.

Physical examination

On physical examination, the vital signs were as follows: Body temperature, 36.6 °C; blood pressure, 130/80 mmHg; heart rate, 80 beats per min; respiratory rate, 20 breaths per min. Heart, lung, and abdominal examinations showed no remarkable changes.

Laboratory examinations

On immunohistochemical examination, the neoplasm was positive for CK7, TTF-1, and Napsina A, and negative for p40 and CK5/6. ALK rearrangement was detected by both immunohistochemistry and next-generation sequencing, which indicated EML4-ALK (E13:A20; abundance 17.1 %) rearrangement (Figure 3A).

Imaging examinations

Positron emission tomography (PET) revealed multiple metastatic lymph nodes located in left clavicular, mediastinal, and left hilar region, with no distant metastasis (Figure 2A).

MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXPERT CONSULTATION

Based on the recommendations of multidisciplinary consultation and willingness of the patient, neoadjuvant alectinib was prescribed to induce tumor downstaging and facilitate the subsequent surgical resection.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Locally advanced ALK-positive stage IIIB-N3 NSCLC.

TREATMENT

Based on the recommendations of multidisciplinary consultation and willingness of the patient, neoadjuvant alectinib was prescribed to induce tumor downstaging and facilitate the subsequent surgical resection. From September 17th, 2019, the patient received 600 mg alectinib twice per day. After 10 wk, the patient showed a partial response (PR) at the first radiologic evaluation with the size of target lesion shrinking to

27 mm×24 mm (Figure 1B). Routine biochemical screening detected asymptomatic elevation of liver enzymes (serum alanine aminotransferase: 118 U/L; serum aspartate aminotransferase: 71 U/L). Therefore, the patient received hepatoprotective therapy with diammonium glycyrrhizinate at a dose of 150 mg tid for two weeks, then serum liver enzymes became normal. Repeat radiological assessments conducted regularly during treatment showed constant PR. In June 2020, the size of the primary lesion had decreased to 15 mm×10 mm (Figure 1C). A second multidisciplinary discussion yielded the following two recommendations: (1) continuation of alectinib or (2) suspending the usage of alectinib and receiving surgical resection. After thorough consideration, the patient opted for continuation of alectinib with close radiological surveillance. On follow-up chest CT examination in November 2020, only a slight change was found in the tumor size (12 mm×11 mm) (Figure 1D). Compared with baseline PET-CT, the PET-CT performed at 14 mo after initiation of alectinib showed significant reduction in tumor size and uptake of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) as well as disappearance of metastatic hypermetabolic lymph nodes (Figure 2). Owing to concerns about drug resistance, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was performed for left upper lobectomy with mediastinal lymph node dissection at two weeks after discontinuation of alectinib. ² After an uneventful postoperative course, the patient was discharged on the fifth day after operation. Histopathological examination of the surgical specimen showed no viable tumor cell, indicating pathologically complete response (pCR). Interstitial vascular and fibrous tissue hyperplasia, eosinophil infiltration, and chronic inflammation were detected in the lung tissue (Figure 3B).

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Postoperatively, the patient has continued to receive adjuvant alectinib till date. The recurrence-free survival (RFS) as of writing this report is more than 29 mo.

DISCUSSION

Lung cancer is one of the most common malignancies worldwide in terms of morbidity and mortality. Stage IIIB NSCLC, also known as inoperable locally advanced NSCLC, is a highly heterogeneous disease with a poor prognosis. Approximately 20% of lung cancer patients are initially diagnosed at this stage [6]. For years, concurrent chemoradiotherapy (cCRT) has been the standard treatment for inoperable locally advanced NSCLC. However, the prognosis remains dismal with the median progression-free survival (PFS) of 8–12 mo and the 5-year overall survival (OS) rate of 15–25% [6]. Since ALK-TKI treatment was proven superior to chemotherapy for advanced ALK-positive NSCLC, the indications for ALK-TKI have tentatively been extended to the neoadjuvant settings [7]. This case report describes the application of neoadjuvant alectinib in a patient with ALK-positive locally advanced NSCLC (stage IIIB-N3), where the tumor was radically resected after downstaging and pCR was achieved.

ALK inhibitors have become the first-line treatment for advanced or metastatic ALK-positive NSCLC. Alectinib, a novel ALK TKI, has shown good efficacy and safety as first-line treatment in patients with advanced ALK-positive NSCLC [7–9]. The majority of available data regarding targeted drugs as neoadjuvant therapy are limited to patients with epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-mutated NSCLC [10, 11]. There is a paucity of evidence on the feasibility and safety of ALK inhibitors as neoadjuvant treatments in ALK-positive NSCLC patients (Table 1). Zhang *et al* first reported 11 cases of pathologically confirmed N3 ALK-positive NSCLC treated with neoadjuvant crizotinib followed by surgical resection, among whom 10 patients achieved R0 resection and 2 patients achieved pCR [12]. Zhang *et al* reported a patient with ALK-positive stage IIIB NSCLC in whom tumor downstaging (to stage Ib) was achieved after two cycles of neoadjuvant alectinib; the patient subsequently underwent radical surgical resection and a partial response (PR) was achieved with a tumor shrinkage of 47% [13]. Yue *et al* reported a patient with stage IIIA ALK-positive NSCLC in whom tumor shrinkage of 42.2% was achieved after a single cycle of neoadjuvant alectinib therapy. PR was achieved without any adverse events (AEs), although the tumor stage did not

downgrade and major pathologic response (MPR) was not achieved ¹[14]. Leonetti *et al* performed a phase II multicenter study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant alectinib in resectable ALK-positive NSCLC. They reported a patient with stage IIIA ALK-positive NSCLC who received two cycles of neoadjuvant alectinib followed by surgery and achieved a MPR ⁹[15]. Recently, Hu *et al* reported a case of stage IIIA resectable ALK-positive NSCLC in which pCR was achieved with neoadjuvant alectinib [16]. In the present case, neoadjuvant alectinib was prescribed to a patient with unresectable ALK-positive stage IIIB-N3 NSCLC, and the tumor was radically resected after successful downstaging. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first reported case of unresectable ALK-positive NSCLC in which pCR was achieved after receiving alectinib as neoadjuvant therapy.

Although the incidence of pCR is very low (approximately 5%) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in resectable NSCLC, successful downstaging and pCR were achieved in this ALK-positive stage IIIB-N3 NSCLC patient after neoadjuvant alectinib [17]. The patient continued to receive 600 mg alectinib twice daily with good medication compliance. The PFS in this case (up to 29 mo) is longer than that in previously reported cases. Some plausible explanations for this good prognosis are as follows: (1) Sufficient preoperative dosing schedule: the patient received neoadjuvant alectinib for 14 mo which was significantly longer than that in previously reported cases. (2) Achievement of pCR, which is known to confer a longer survival time in NSCLC patients after neoadjuvant treatments [18]. (3) Infiltration of activated eosinophils detected in pathological specimens (Figure 3B). Studies have shown that chemokines secreted by eosinophils can induce recruitment of CD8+T cells into tumor tissues. In addition, activated eosinophils can remodel the tumor microenvironment by inducing macrophage polarization and normalizing the tumor vasculature, which ultimately promotes elimination of tumor cells [19]. Based on our experience, we speculate that alectinib targeted therapy may have induced eosinophilia and thus promoted CD8+T recruitment, which may be one of the potential mechanisms of pCR in this patient.

CONCLUSION

2

This is the first case report describing the achievement of pCR in a patient with ALK-positive stage IIIB-N3 NSCLC after neoadjuvant alectinib. This case highlights the feasibility of alectinib as neoadjuvant therapy for unresectable ALK-positive locally advanced NSCLC. Further clinical trials are warranted to confirm these findings.

19%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | www.frontiersin.org
Internet | 97 words — 5% |
| 2 | www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Internet | 76 words — 4% |
| 3 | www.wjgnet.com
Internet | 48 words — 2% |
| 4 | f6publishing.blob.core.windows.net
Internet | 38 words — 2% |
| 5 | link.springer.com
Internet | 27 words — 1% |
| 6 | Yu Tian, Jia Huang, Chongwu Li, Long Jiang, Hao Lin, Peiji Lu, Qingquan Luo, Guocai Yang. "Perioperative crizotinib in a patient with stage IIIB ALK-positive non-small cell lung cancer: a case report", Annals of Translational Medicine, 2020
Crossref | 26 words — 1% |
| 7 | Rumeng Gu, Ziling Shi, Ting Duan, Meijun Song. "Feasibility and Safety of Neoadjuvant Alectinib in Pulmonary Invasive Mucinous Adenocarcinoma with ALK Rearrangement: Case Report and Literature Review", OncoTargets and Therapy, 2021
Crossref | 17 words — 1% |

8 Xiaqin Cheng, Jia Liu, Qiongxia Hu, Yingchun Gao, Lin Zhou. "A Novel ALK Gene Mutation and Its Response to Second-Generation TKIs: a Case Report and Literature Review", Research Square Platform LLC, 2023

17 words — 1%

Crossref Posted Content

9 www.science.gov

Internet

14 words — 1%

10 Alessandro Leonetti, Roberta Minari, Luca Boni, Letizia Gnetti et al. "Phase II, Open-label, Single-arm, Multicenter Study to Assess the Activity and Safety of Alectinib as Neoadjuvant Treatment in Surgically Resectable Stage III ALK-positive NSCLC: ALNEO Trial", Clinical Lung Cancer, 2021

12 words — 1%

Crossref

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON

EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE SOURCES

EXCLUDE MATCHES

OFF

< 12 WORDS