



Complete response of metastatic *BRAF* V600-mutant anaplastic thyroid cancer following adjuvant dabrafenib and trametinib treatment: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC) is a rare but aggressive type of thyroid carcinoma. *BRAF* V600E-mutation, which is found in 10%-50% of ATCs, is associated with poor prognosis. A recent clinical trial reported a substantial clinical benefit of concomitant treatment of dabrafenib (*BRAF* inhibitor) and trametinib (MEK inhibitor) for treating *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC. However, reports on patients with ATC treated with this regimen following surgery are lacking.

CASE SUMMARY

We report the case of a 63-year-old female patient diagnosed with *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC. Following three surgeries – total thyroidectomy, total laryngectomy, and neck dissection – she was diagnosed with lung metastasis during follow-up. The metastatic ATC was successfully treated with dabrafenib and trametinib. The patient achieved a complete response at the 32-mo follow-up.

CONCLUSION

Adjuvant chemotherapy with dabrafenib plus trametinib is efficacious for treatment and prevention of recurrent ATC with *BRAF* mutation following surgery.

Key Words: Thyroid carcinoma; Anaplastic; *BRAF*; Dabrafenib; Trametinib; Chemotherapy; Adjuvant; Case report

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Core Tip: Anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC) is a rare but aggressive type of thyroid carcinoma. The *BRAF* V600E-mutation, found in 10%-50% of ATCs, is associated with a poor prognosis. A recent clinical trial reported a substantial clinical benefit of dabrafenib (*BRAF* inhibitor) plus trametinib (MEK inhibitor) in treating *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC. This report highlights the therapeutic potential of dabrafenib plus trametinib as an adjuvant chemotherapy to treat and prevent the recurrence of ATC confirmed with *BRAF* mutation following surgical resection.

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INTRODUCTION

Anaplastic thyroid cancer (ATC) is the fastest-growing and most aggressive type of undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma. All ATCs are considered stage IV, and the overall prognosis is poor, with a median survival time of less than a year, despite various available treatments. Many new targeted therapies for ATC have been reported in recent years; however, no definitive treatment has yet been established[1].

The *BRAF* V600E-mutation is found in 10%-50% of ATCs, and is associated with a poor prognosis[2,3]. Clinical phase II and open-label basket trials conducted using the combination of dabrafenib (*BRAF* inhibitor) and trametinib [mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK) inhibitor] for treatment of ATC with a *BRAF* mutation have shown substantial efficacy[2,3]. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States has approved dabrafenib plus trametinib for the treatment of ATC with *BRAF* mutation. The 2021 American Thyroid Association's (ATA) guidelines for the management of patients with ATC have also been revised to reflect the treatment option for *BRAF*-mutant ATC[4]. However, there are few reports of patients with ATC who have been treated using this regimen following surgery[5,6].

Here, we report a case of recurrent and metastatic ATC that was successfully treated with dabrafenib plus trametinib as an adjuvant chemotherapy.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 63-year-old female patient presented with dyspnea and a large neck mass at the emergency department of our hospital.

History of present illness

Her symptoms were insidious and began one week prior to presentation.

History of past illness

The patient had been diagnosed with hypertension, and was taking anti-hypertensive medication at the time of her presentation. Three days prior, the patient underwent a chest computed tomography (CT) scan and was treated with steroid medication and a salbutamol inhaler, which were unable to relieve her symptoms.

Personal and family history

The patient denied any family history of malignant tumors.

Physical examination

On physical examination, the patient's vital signs were as follows: Body temperature, 37.1 °C; blood pressure, 140/100 mmHg; heart rate, 122 beats per min; respiratory rate, 25 breaths per min; and oxygen saturation, 95%. Accessory respiratory muscle use was observed, and stridor was heard during inspiration. A hard, non-tender fixed mass with a diameter of 4 cm was found on the left side of the anterior neck. The patient's vocal cord mobility was normal.

Laboratory examinations

Subclinical hypothyroidism was noted on thyroid function tests [thyroid stimulating hormone, 9.73 μIU/mL; free thyroxine (T4), 1.4 ng/dL; triiodothyronine (T3), 1.22 ng/mL]. No abnormalities were found on routine blood analyses.

Imaging examinations

A neck CT revealed an infiltrative mass of heterogeneous density, measuring approximately 3.1 cm × 3.0 cm, in the left thyroid lobe and invading the left side of tracheal wall (Figure 1A).

Further diagnostic work-up

Intubation was performed and the patient was admitted to the intensive care unit. A core needle biopsy was performed at the bedside, and the mass was diagnosed as papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). However, gross invasion of the surrounding structures from the cricoid cartilage to 6th ring of the trachea was observed during surgery (Figure 1B and C). Considering the possibility of PTC with anaplastic dedifferentiation, we performed total thyroidectomy, total laryngectomy, central compartment neck dissection (CCND), and left selective neck dissection (SND; level II, III, and IV). The final pathology reports confirmed the presence of mixed anaplastic (70%) and papillary (30%) carcinomas in the left thyroid gland and metastatic anaplastic carcinoma in the regional lymph node and left level III lymph node, with extra-nodal extension. Anaplastic carcinoma was also observed in the larynx. The *BRAF* mutation was confirmed by an additional pathological examination. However, no mutations were observed in the telomerase reverse transcriptase (*TERT*) promoter through next-generation sequencing analysis. The absence of 18-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) uptake was noted on postoperative positron emission tomography/CT (PET/CT), suggesting no distant metastases, and the pathological stage was determined to be IVB (T4aN1bM0) (Figure 2A). The patient was discharged two weeks after surgery without any postoperative complications. However, two months post-surgery, a new mass was found in the right submandibular area. A PET/CT showed FDG-uptake at the right level II, and VI, and a pulmonary nodule in the right lower lobe, suggesting distant metastasis (Figure 2B and C). A salvage surgery (right modified radical neck dissection type III and CCND) was therefore performed. Adjuvant concurrent chemoradiotherapy based on a cytotoxic agent was recommended; however, owing to the patient's refusal, follow-up was performed without any additional treatment. Recurrence was then observed in the neck, and an additional salvage operation (left SND; level I and II), right upper tracheal lymph node excision) was performed.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The patient was diagnosed with recurrent and metastatic *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC.

TREATMENT

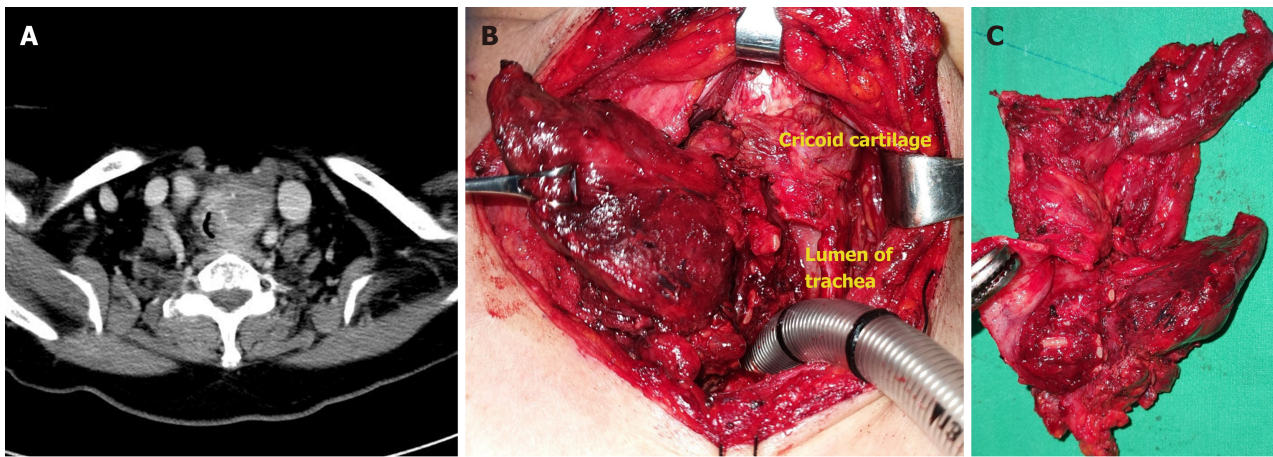
The patient started on dabrafenib (150 mg BID) plus trametinib (2 mg QD) as an adjuvant chemotherapy.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Following the administration of this treatment regimen for three months, the pulmonary nodule in the right lower lobe disappeared on a follow-up chest CT scan. The patient is currently in complete response at the 32-mo follow-up. No adverse effects except for nausea, constipation and indigestion were noted during administration of the drugs. Most of symptoms improved with symptomatic treatment. After 3 and 6 mo of surgery, the thyroglobulin (TG) levels were 0.14 and 0.21 ng/mL, respectively. (reference range for TG: 2-70 ng/mL). Medication was administered from 7 mo after the first surgery. After 5 and 16 mo of the target therapy, it measured 0.07 and 0.28 ng/mL, respectively. Throughout the follow-up period, the TG levels indicated a serologically complete response state.

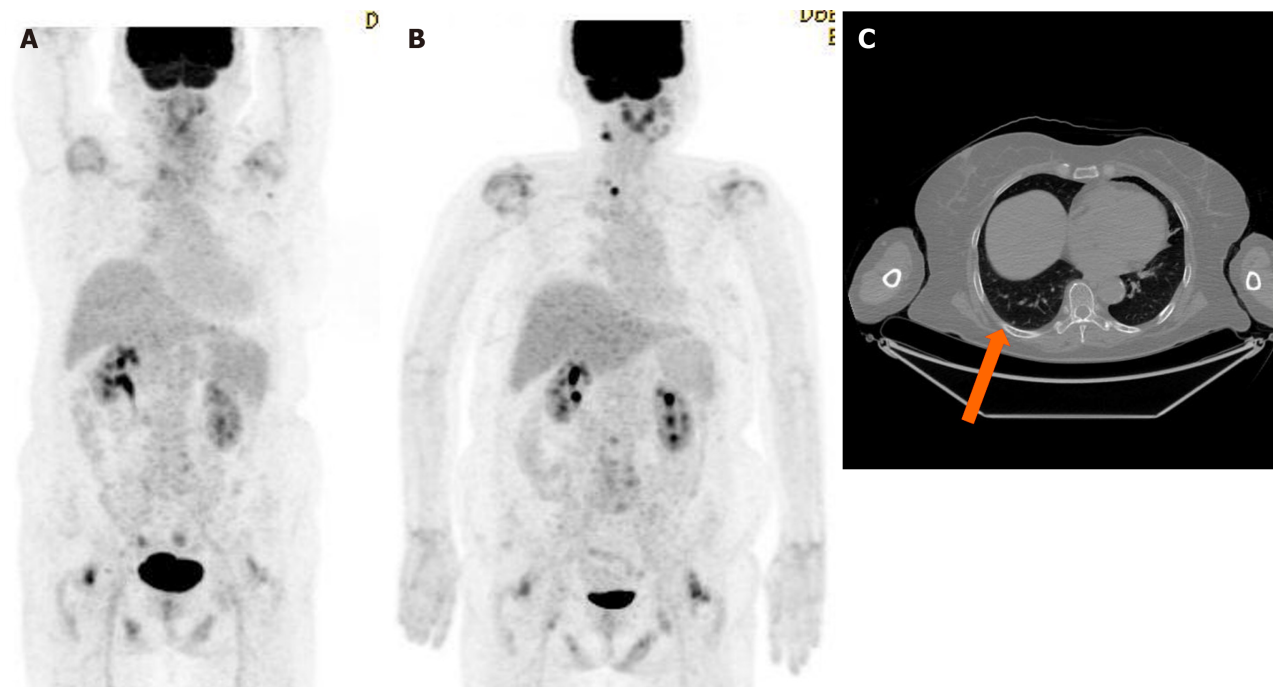
DISCUSSION

A previous clinical trial reported that the overall response rate of dabrafenib plus trametinib treatment for *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC was 56%, and that the 12-mo duration of the response was 50%[2,3]. Although adverse events occurred in 100% of cases, grade 3 or 4 adverse events were only noted in 58% of cases. The most common adverse event was pyrexia, and the most severe adverse events included anemia, hyponatremia, and pneumonia. Among the 34 participants in that clinical trial, medication was discontinued for six (17%) due to adverse events[2,3]. While there are some reports regarding the safety of dabrafenib and trametinib for *BRAF* V600E-mutant melanoma, there have been no studies on their safety and dose adjustment for treating ATC[7]. The drug manufacturer indicates that for dabrafenib, the dosage can be reduced to 150, 100, 75, or 50 mg BID; and for trametinib, dosages of 2, 1.5, or 1 mg QD can be adjusted while monitoring for side effects. A case has been reported where dosage adjustments (dabrafenib 150 mg QD + trametinib 1 mg QD) were made to prevent rhabdomyolysis and achieve therapeutic effects in *BRAF* V600E-mutant non-small cell lung cancer[8]. However, a study conducted on *BRAF* V600E-mutant melanoma reported higher side effects with full dose usage, but superior progression-free survival[9]. Due to the limited number of ATC cases that have been reported, studies involving dosage adjustments are lacking at this time. Although the rate of adverse events from this treatment has been found to be relatively high, the effectiveness of the treatment generally outweighs the severity of the adverse events. Therefore,



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Figure 1 Imaging and findings of the thyroid mass. A: Neck computed tomography showing a mass of heterogeneous density in the left thyroid gland invading left side of tracheal wall; B and C: Gross invasion of the thyroid mass into the surrounding structures was noted during surgery.



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Figure 2 Positron emission tomography/computed tomography findings. A: Initial positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) showing no distant metastasis; B: PET/CT performed at two months post-surgery showing newly developed lesions in the right levels II and VI, along with a pulmonary nodule in the right lower lobe; C: PET/CT showing a 3 mm metastatic pulmonary nodule (orange arrow) in the right lower lobe.

Careful observation for adverse events and appropriate symptomatic treatment are essential during treatment with dabrafenib plus trametinib.

This case exhibits several differences from the existing clinical trials[2,3]. First, the pre-operative diagnosis through core needle biopsy was PTC; however, post-operative pathological examination confirmed mixed anaplastic (70%) and papillary (30%) carcinomas. This case provided insights into appropriate treatments for patients with PTC and anaplastic dedifferentiation. Second, we were able to secure time and achieve definitive local control through multiple neck dissections in the context of recurrent neck relapses. Additionally, adjuvant chemotherapy was administered to treat the metastatic lung nodule. The ATA guidelines recommend dabrafenib plus trametinib as the optimal initial treatment for unresectable *BRAF* V600E-mutant ATC[4]. This case is unique because we performed complete resection through surgery and the patient received new targeted chemotherapy rather than conventional concurrent chemoradiotherapy based on a cytotoxic agent. However, the therapeutic effects of dabrafenib plus trametinib for other treatment types, such as adjuvant, neoadjuvant, and palliative treatments, have not yet been fully elucidated. Given the aggressive nature of ATC, death may occur even while treatment with dabrafenib and trametinib is being considered. It is important to diagnose and initiate treatment accurately and promptly. In the case reported here, although the patient initially refused

chemotherapy, we were able to extend the survival of the patient through a salvage surgery thereby securing time. In rare but aggressive cancers such as ATC, conducting randomized controlled trials to demonstrate the efficacy of potential therapies remains a challenge. Therefore, it is important to report various clinical cases to compile global data and generate meaningful results.

PTC precedes or coexists with ATC in 50% of cases. *BRAF*-V600 mutations affect the transition from PTC to ATC[2,3]. ATC concurrent with PTC may be more responsive to treatment with dabrafenib and trametinib, as this combination specifically blocks the underlying mechanism behind the malignancy[7]. Owing to the limitations of the needle biopsy technique, PTC concurrent with ATC may often be misdiagnosed as PTC alone. As was observed in this case, when clinical findings show extensive invasion of PTC to the surrounding tissues, the possibility of misdiagnosis and transformation to ATC should be considered.

CONCLUSION

We present a case of recurrent and metastatic ATC following three surgical resections, which was successfully treated with dabrafenib plus trametinib, suggesting that dabrafenib plus trametinib is a promising option as an adjuvant chemotherapy. In cases where a *BRAF* mutation is confirmed following surgery, treatment with dabrafenib plus trametinib may prevent additional recurrences. Further studies and case reports are necessary to compare available treatment options and establish standardized guidelines for the treatment of ATC.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Lee SJ and Choi YS contributed to the conceptualization, data curation, and writing-review & editing; Bae CH and Na HG contributed to the formal analysis; Song SY and Choi YS contributed to the funding acquisition; Bae CH and Song SY contributed to the investigation; Kim MK and Choi YS contributed to the methodology and supervision; Kim YD and Bae CH contributed to the project administration; Lee SJ and Na HG contributed to the visualization; Lee SJ wrote the original draft.

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