

Development and Validation of Prognostic Nomograms for Elderly Patients with Osteosarcoma

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Background: The aim of the current study was to construct prognostic nomograms for individual risk prediction in elderly patients with osteosarcoma.

Methods: Data for 816 elderly patients (≥ 40 years old) with osteosarcoma between 2004 and 2016 from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database were randomly assigned to training (N=573) and internal validation (N=243) sets. The essential clinical predictors were identified based on least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (Lasso) Cox regression. Nomograms were constructed to predict the 1-, 3-, and 5-year cancer-specific survival (CSS) and overall survival (OS).

Results: Our LASSO regression analyses of the training set yielded five clinicopathological features (age, chemotherapy, surgery, AJCC stage, and summary stage) in the training cohort for the prognosis of elderly patients with osteosarcoma, while grade was only associated with OS and M stage was only associated with CSS. Construction of nomograms based on these predictors was performed to evaluate the prognosis of elderly patients with osteosarcoma. The C-index, calibration and decision curve analysis also showed the satisfactory performance of these nomograms for prognosis prediction.

Conclusion: The constructed nomograms are helpful tools for exactly predicting the prognosis of elderly patients with osteosarcoma, which could enable patients to be more accurately managed in clinical practice.

Keywords: osteosarcoma, elderly, SEER, nomograms, prognosis, risk management

Introduction

Osteosarcoma, which is particularly prevalent in children, adolescents, and young adults, is one of the most lethal bone malignant tumors with an aggressive clinical behavior and poor prognosis.¹⁻³ Due to their different gene expression, therapeutic response, and their heterogeneous histological subtypes, osteosarcoma can be diagnostically and prognostically challenging.⁴⁻⁶ Moreover, patients with osteosarcoma older than 40 years old exhibit a lower survival rate than those of adolescents even though multidisciplinary treatment including surgery and chemotherapy.⁷⁻⁹ Thus, identification of older patients with osteosarcoma who are at high risk of mortality can ensure the implementation of appropriate treatment and have a substantial impact on prognosis.

As a statistical predicted model, the nomogram represents a schema of diagram, in which variables are given scores, and hence it's readily accessible for the probability of an event for an individual patient, in comparison with conventional assessment criteria.¹⁰

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In recent years, this model has been widely applied as the increased need of individualized medicine in a great variety of malignant tumors as well as in patients with different types of osteosarcoma.^{11–15} Since different clinical and prognosis features between two age groups, no study is available to develop a prognostic nomogram for osteosarcoma in elderly patients. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to construct and verify a survival nomogram integrating the accessible clinical features to improve prognostication for elderly patients osteosarcoma in clinical practice.

Methods

Study Population

In this retrospective study, elderly patients (≥ 40 years old) newly diagnosed with osteosarcoma by positive histology from the year of 2004–2016 according to “International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd Edition (ICD-O-3) Hist/bahav” (9180/3, Osteosarcoma, NOS, 9181/3, Chondroblastic osteosarcoma, 9182/3, Fibroblastic osteosarcoma, 9183/3, Telangiectatic osteosarcoma, 9184/3, Osteosarcoma in Paget disease of bone, 9185/3, Small cell osteosarcoma, 9186/3, Central osteosarcoma, 9187/3, Intraosseous well differentiated osteosarcoma, 9192/3, Parosteal osteosarcoma, 9193/3, Periosteal osteosarcoma and 9194/3, High grade surface osteosarcoma). Methods of data collection and follow-up of patients are available on the SEER database. We further excluded patients with a history of other malignancies and unknown variables, such as race/ethnicity, age of diagnosis, TNM stage, American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC stage), SEER summary stage, marital status, tumor size, survival months. Based on the aforementioned selection, there were 816 cases left in this study. All of the patients included in this study were randomly assigned to the training group and validation group according to the ratio of 7:3 (training cohort, $n=573$; validation cohort, $n=243$).

Variables

The following variables were identified from the dataset: year of diagnosis (2004–2008, 2009–2012, 2013–2016), age at diagnosis (<60 or ≥ 60 years), race (white, black, and others), marital status (married or unmarried), primary site (bones and joints or others), Laterality (left, right or bilateral/others) grade (I/II or II/IV), SEER summary stage (localized, regional or distant), tumor size (<5 , 5–10 or >10 cm), AJCC stage (I/II or III/IV), T stage (T1, T2 or T3), N stage (N0 or N1), M stage

(M0 or M1), surgery for primary site (yes or no/unknown), chemotherapy (yes or no/unknown), radiotherapy (yes or no/unknown). The primary endpoint outcome of this study was OS while the secondary outcome was cancer-specific survival (CSS). Approval for this study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Anyue County People's Hospital. Authors have signed the data-use agreement and got permission from SEER program to use this data.

Statistical Analysis

Count and percentage were used to describe categorical measurements and mean and range were applied to present continuous measurements. The chi-square test was used to compare the categorical measurements, while *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test was used to compare continuous variables. We used the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (Lasso) Cox regression model to identify independent risk factors for CSS and OS. Compared with the traditional stepwise Cox regression analysis, Lasso Cox regression can reduce the estimation variance while providing an interpretable final model, which may more accurate than stepwise selection.¹⁶ To provide clinicians with a measurable instrument to predict the mortality of individual patients, we built two nomograms on the basis of Cox analysis in the training cohort. The time-dependent receiver operating characteristic curve (tdROC), calibration curve and decision curve analysis (DCA) were calculated to evaluate the predictive performance of prognostic nomograms. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.4.3; www.r-project.org). P value <0.05 at two sides was defined as statistically significant. SEER public-use research data from 2004 to 2016 were obtained from the SEER website (April 2019 release) and were based on the November 2018 submission.

Results

Patients Characteristics

From 2004 to 2016, a total of 816 elderly osteosarcoma patients (573 patients in the training set and 273 patients in the validation set) were finally included in this study. The mean age of elderly osteosarcoma patients was 58.7 ± 13.1 (years) in the training set, 59.4 ± 14.0 (years) in the validation set, and no significant differences were observed among the two sets as detected by analysis of variance ($P=0.503$). As shown in Table 1, there were no significant differences were observed among the two sets as detected by analysis of variance (all $P>0.05$). Moreover, the median survival time was

Table I Clinicopathological Characteristics of All Patients

Characteristics	Training Set (n=573)	Validation Set (n=243)	P value
Year of diagnosis, n (%)			0.858
2004–2008	210 (36.6)	83 (34.1)	
2009–2012	182 (31.8)	92 (37.9)	
2013–2016	181 (31.6)	68 (28.0)	
Age (years), n (%)			0.869
<60	329 (57.4)	138 (56.8)	
≥60	244 (42.6)	105 (43.2)	
Sex, male, n (%)	303 (52.9)	120 (49.4)	0.361
Race, n (%)			0.557
White	442 (77.1)	187 (77.0)	
Black	87 (15.2)	31 (12.8)	
Others	44 (7.7)	25 (10.2)	
Marital status, n (%)			0.365
Married	327 (57.1)	147 (60.5)	
Unmarried	246 (42.9)	96 (39.5)	
Primary site, n (%)			0.053
Bones and joints	480 (83.8)	191 (78.6)	
Others	93 (16.2)	52 (21.4)	
Laterality, n (%)			0.826
Left	209 (36.5)	80 (32.9)	
Right	212 (37.0)	104 (42.8)	
Bilateral/others	152 (26.5)	59 (24.3)	
Histological grade, n (%)			0.061
Grade I/II	215 (37.5)	73 (30.0)	
Grade III/IV	358 (62.5)	170 (70.0)	
Summary stage, n (%)			0.076
Localized	241 (42.1)	92 (37.9)	
Regional	214 (37.3)	85 (35.0)	
Distant	118 (20.6)	66 (27.1)	
Tumor size, n (%)			0.376
<5cm	217 (37.9)	88 (36.2)	
5–10cm	209 (36.5)	83 (34.2)	
>10cm	147 (25.7)	72 (29.6)	
AJCC stage, n (%)			0.136
I/II	419 (73.1)	164 (67.5)	
III/IV	154 (26.9)	79 (32.5)	
T stage, n (%)			0.076
T1	292 (51.0)	111 (45.7)	
T2	247 (43.1)	110 (45.3)	
T3	34 (5.9)	22 (9.0)	
N stage, n (%)			0.192
N0	522 (91.1)	228 (93.8)	
N1	51 (8.9)	15 (6.2)	
M stage, n (%)			0.185
M0	465 (81.2)	187 (77.0)	
M1	108 (18.8)	56 (23.0)	
Chemotherapy, n (%)			0.415
Yes	322 (56.2)	129 (53.1)	
No/unknown	251 (43.8)	114 (53.1)	

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Characteristics	Training Set (n=573)	Validation Set (n=243)	P value
Surgery for primary site, n (%)			0.998
Yes	441 (77.0)	187 (77.0)	
No/unknown	132 (23.0)	56 (23.0)	
Radiation, n (%)			0.655
Yes	117 (79.6)	53 (21.8)	
No/unknown	456 (79.6)	190 (78.2)	
Survival months, M (I/4, 3/4)	20.0 (7.5, 55.0)	19.0 (6.0, 56.0)	0.579
OS, n (%)	319 (55.7)	136 (56.0)	0.938
CSS, n (%)	272 (47.5)	114 (46.9)	0.885

20.0 (7.5, 55.0) months in the training set and 19.0 (6.0, 56.0) months in the validation set. Other clinical and pathological features are listed in [Table 1](#).

Construction and Verification of the OS Nomogram

Based on the results of LASSO regression ([Figure 1A and B](#)), six features (age, tumor grade, chemotherapy, surgery primary site, AJCC stage, and summary stage) with nonzero coefficients were finally incorporated into the development

of a survival nomogram in the training set. The C-index of the nomogram for OS in the training set and in the validation set was 0.774, 0.815, respectively. Moreover, as displayed in [Figure 2A](#), this survival nomogram was very intuitive to predict the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS rates of patients with osteosarcoma. [Figure 3A–C](#) exhibited the calibration curves of the survival nomogram; plots were very close to the 45-degree line, indicating that the survival nomogram was well-calibrated in the training set. More specifically, tdROC analyses ([Figure 4A](#)) revealed that the survival nomogram could accurately predicted the 1-year (AUC=0.819), 3-year

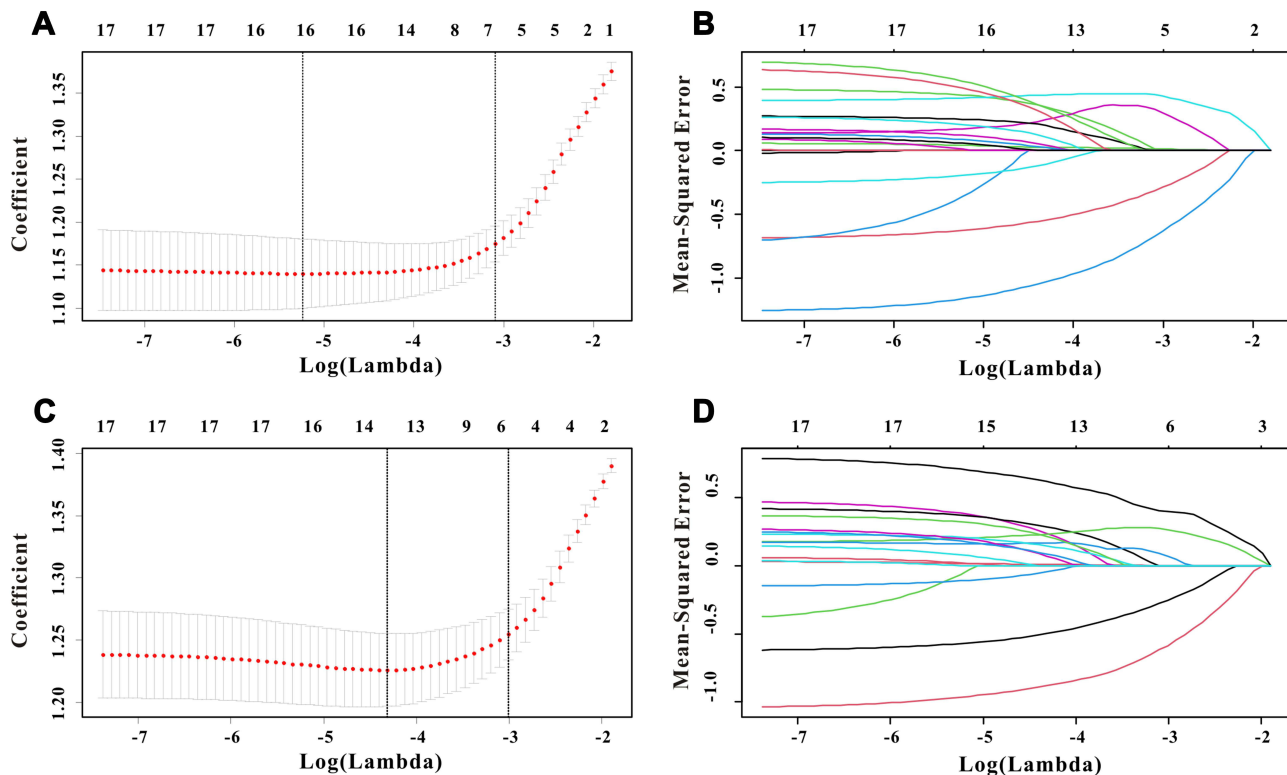


Figure 1 Selection of informative factors associated with OS and CSS using the LASSO Cox regression model. **(A)** LASSO coefficient profiles of all clinical features for OS. **(B)** Selection of the tuning parameter (λ) for OS. **(C)** LASSO coefficient profiles of all clinical features for CSS. **(D)** Selection of the tuning parameter (λ) for CSS.

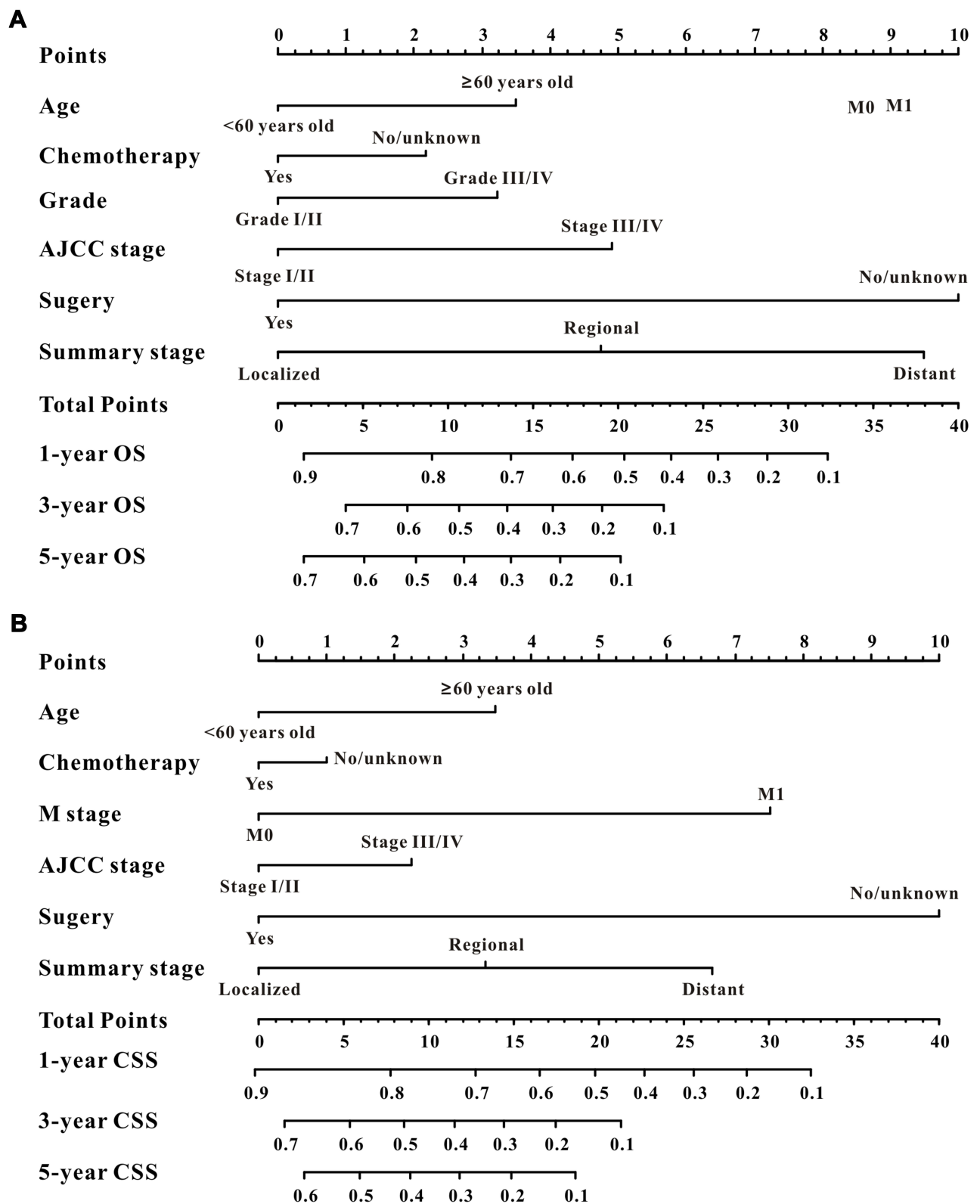


Figure 2 Survival nomogram for the prediction of 3-year, 5-year and 10-year OS (A) and CSS (B) in elderly osteosarcoma patients.

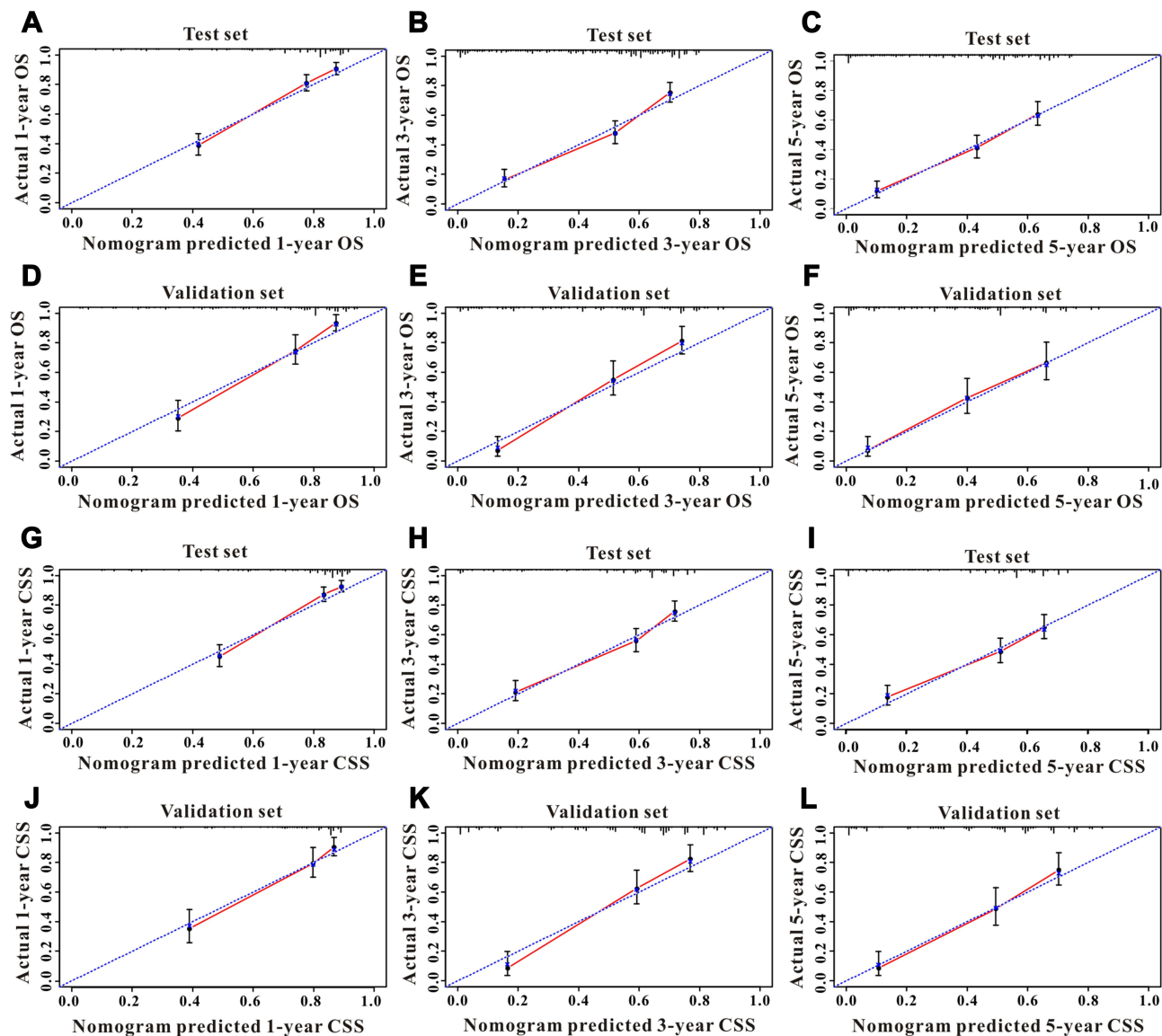


Figure 3 The calibration curves for predicting OS and CSS in the training and validation sets. Calibration plots of 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS in the training cohort (A–C) and in the SEER validation cohort (D–F). Calibration plots of 1-year, 3-year and 5-year CSS in the training cohort (G–I) and in the SEER validation cohort (J–L).

(AUC=0.758) and 5-year (AUC=0.746) survival rates in patients with osteosarcoma. DCA curve also demonstrated that the survival nomogram derived from the training set was clinically useful (Figure 5A).

To evaluate the calibration of the survival nomogram, we compared the predicted 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year survival probabilities with the correspondingly actual observations. As shown in Figure 3D–F, the calibration curves of the survival nomogram exhibited good concordance between the predicted probabilities and actual outcomes. Similarly, tdROC curves (Figure 4B) displayed that the survival nomogram possessed excellent predictive performances for 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year survival, as reflected by an AUC of 0.837,

0.830 and 0.772, respectively. Additionally, our DCA curve from the validation set also proved that the survival nomogram was clinical utility (Figure 5B).

Construction and Verification of the CSS Nomogram

Based on the results of LASSO regression (Figure 1C and D), six features (age, chemotherapy, surgery primary site, AJCC stage, M stage, and summary stage) with nonzero coefficients were finally incorporated into the development of a CSS nomogram in the training set. The C-index of the nomogram for CSS in the training set and in the validation set was 0.752, 0.791, respectively. Moreover, as displayed

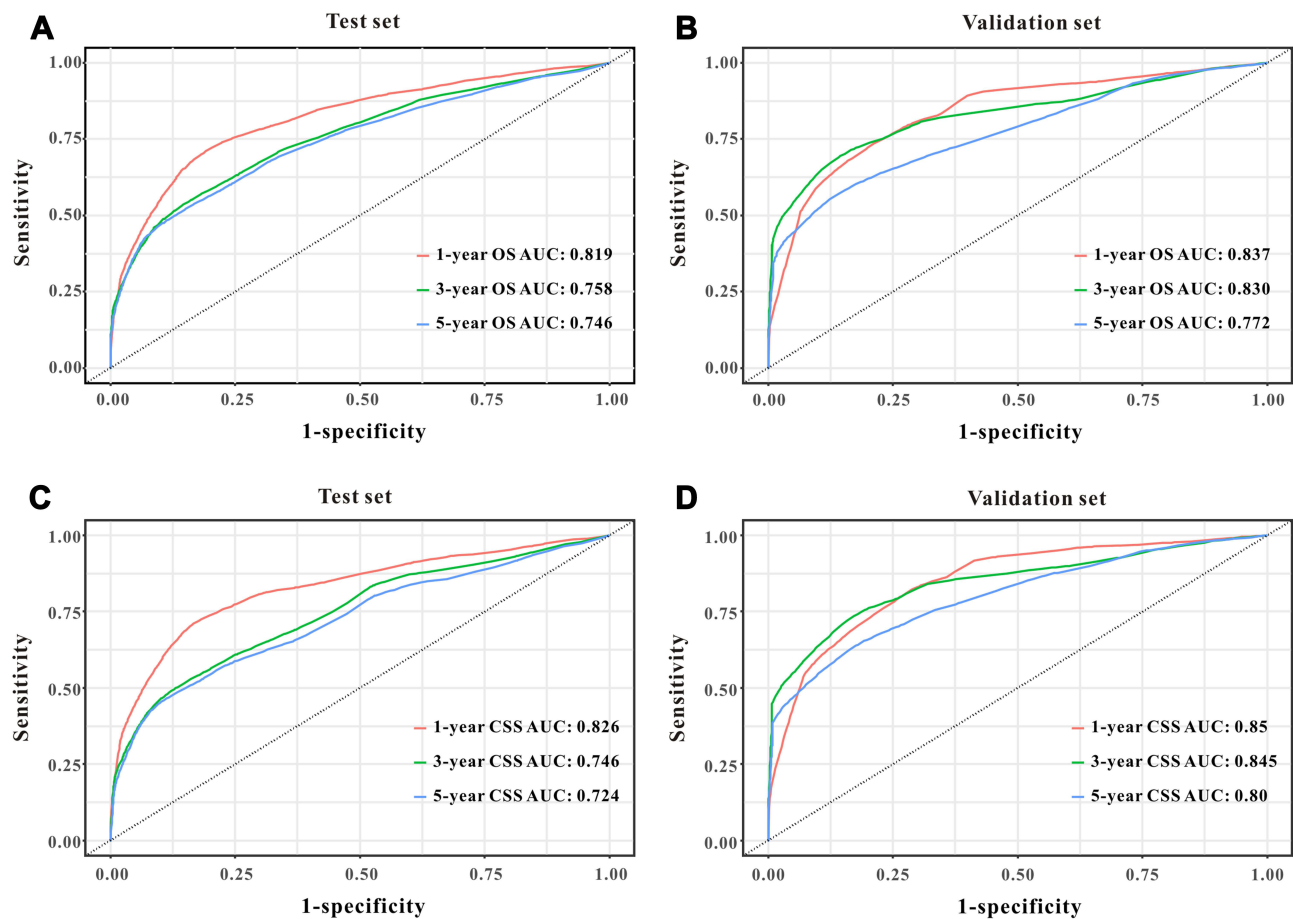


Figure 4 Predictive performance of the survival nomogram reflected by td-ROC curves. td-ROC curves for the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS in patients in the training cohort (A) and in the validation cohort (B). td-ROC curves for the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year CSS in patients in the training cohort (C) and in the validation cohort (D).

in Figure 2B, each subtype within these covariates was assigned a point on the point scale. By adding the total points together and locating it on the bottom scale, we were able to calculate the probability of 3-, 5- and 10-year cancer-specific and overall survival. As displayed in Figure 3G–I, the actual and the predicted probability of CSS for 1, 3 and 5 years between training set were in good agreement. Hence, the nomograms were well calibrated in the training set. Moreover, tdROC analyses (Figure 4C) revealed that the survival nomogram could accurately predict the 1-year (AUC=0.826), 3-year (AUC=0.746), and 5-year (AUC=0.724) survival rates in patients with osteosarcoma. DCA curve also demonstrated that the survival nomogram derived from the SEER training set was clinically useful (Figure 5C).

As shown in Figure 3J–L, the calibration curves of the survival nomogram exhibited good concordance between the predicted probabilities and actual outcomes. Similarly,

tdROC curves (Figure 4D) displayed that the survival nomogram possessed great predictive performances for 1-, 3- and 5-year survival, as shown in an AUC of 0.850, 0.845 and 0.800, respectively, in the validation set. To evaluate the calibration of the survival nomogram, we compared the predicted 1-year, 3-year and 5-year survival probabilities with the correspondingly actual observations. Additionally, our DCA curve from the validation set also proved that the survival nomogram was clinical utility (Figure 5D).

Kaplan–Meier curves of overall survival for patients stratified by the tertile of total points predicted by the nomograms in training cohort (Figure 6A) and in the validation cohort (Figure 6B). Kaplan–Meier curves of cancer-specific survival for patients stratified by the tertile of total points predicted by the nomograms in training cohort (Figure 6C) and in the validation cohort (Figure 6D).

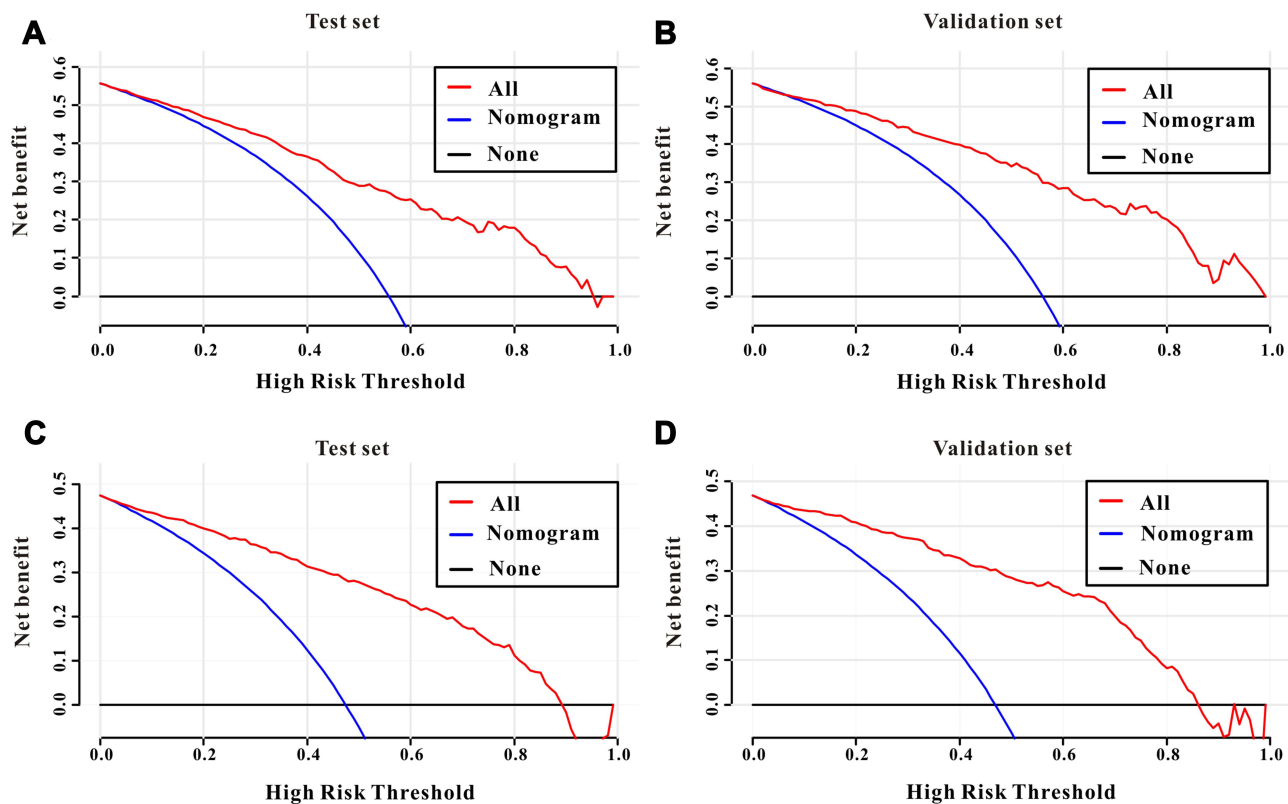


Figure 5 Decision curves analysis (DCA) for the survival nomogram to assess its clinical usefulness. The DCA of survival nomogram for OS in the training (A) and in the validation sets (B). The DCA of survival nomogram for CSS in the training (C) and in the validation sets (D).

Discussion

Several prognostic factors are associated with mortality for elderly patients with osteosarcoma in previous studies. However, the single factor can only achieve finite accuracy of predicting patients' prognosis. Hence, in the current study, our study firstly developed and verified two nomograms based on a variety of clinical and pathological features to predict the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS and CSS in elderly patients with osteosarcoma. Our survival nomograms showed great predictive performance. This forcefully indicated that our survival nomograms might be a useful tool for individual elderly osteosarcoma patient survival estimation.

Nomogram, an easy-to-use comprehensive tool, which could incorporate the conducive factors together, is of great significance for clinicians to accurately clarify diagnosis and predict survival of individual patient.^{17–20} As for patients with osteosarcoma, several predictive models have been constructed in previous studies,^{6,11,13} however, limited data is available for this special age group. Besides, independent predictors for OS and CSS in elderly

patients with osteosarcoma are still controversial until now. For the aforementioned reasons, we aimed to develop and validate two nomograms with high-efficiency and high-accuracy for OS and CSS for individual patient with osteosarcoma. Base on Lasso Cox regression, six informative variables (age, tumor grade, AJCC stage, SEER summary stage, surgery and chemotherapy) were determined as prognostic factors for OS while age, M stage, AJCC stage, SEER summary stage, surgery and chemotherapy were selected for CSS in elderly patients with osteosarcoma.

Age is a well-known prognostic factor for many tumors.^{21–23} In patients with osteosarcoma, Hagleitner et al demonstrated that the 5-year OS rate for patients aged 20–40 years was 33.3% while 70.6% in ≤ 14 years old and 52.5% in 15–19 years old in a retrospective study of 102 osteosarcoma patients.²⁴ Moreover, Tsuchie et al compared the prognosis of primary osteosarcoma in younger and older patients based on a cut-off age of 40 and concluded that the older patients showed a poorer prognosis.⁸ Consistent with these studies, age also an independent factor for OS as well as CSS for patients

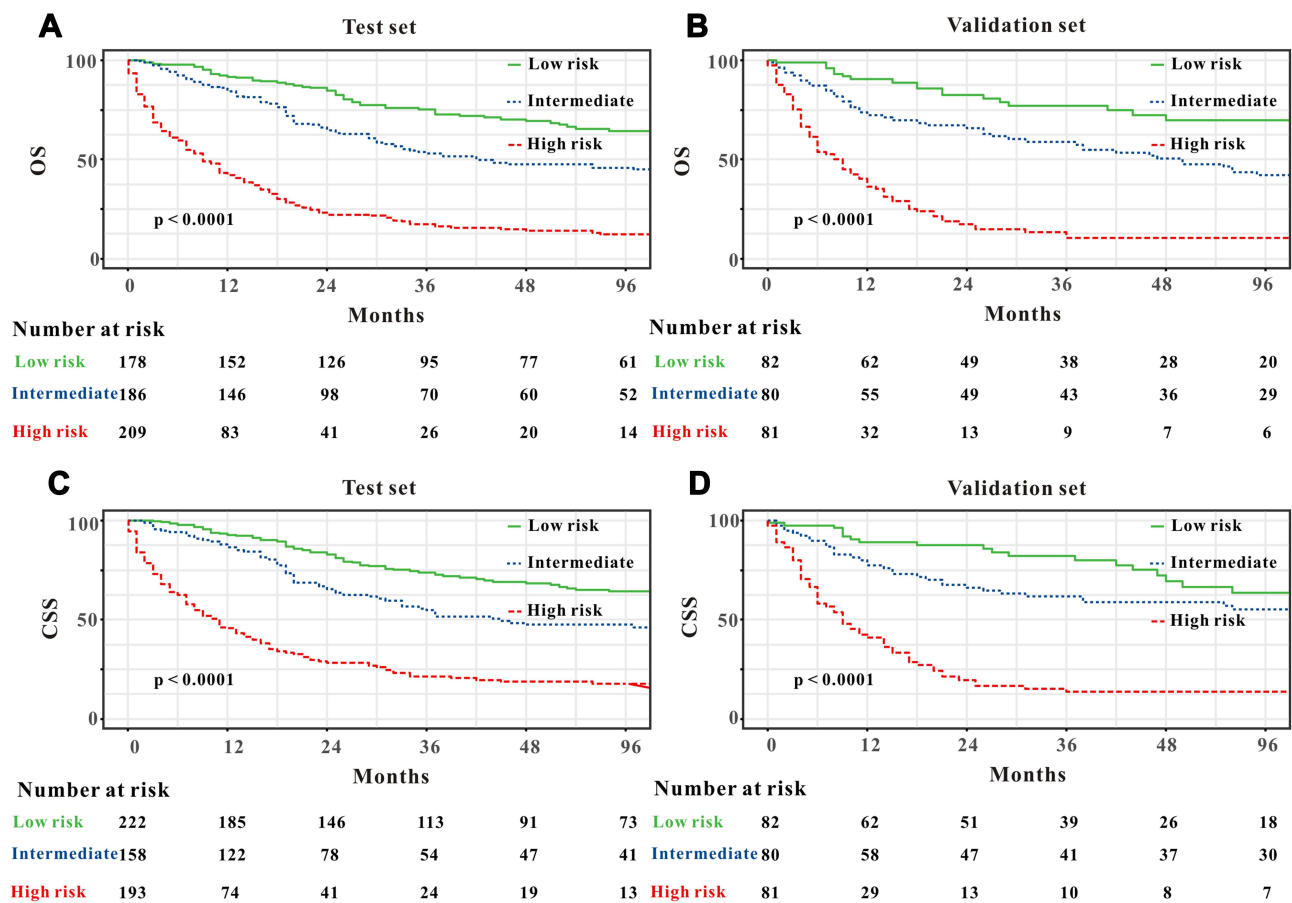


Figure 6 Analysis of the prognostic significance of the nomogram in elderly osteosarcoma patients. Kaplan–Meier curves of OS for all patients stratified by the tertiles points predicted by the nomograms in training cohort (A) and in the validation set (B). Kaplan–Meier curves of CSS for all patients stratified by the tertiles points predicted by the nomograms in training cohort (C) and in the validation set (D).

with osteosarcoma based on Lasso COX regression. Several reasons may lead to this result, including the delayed medical advice, resistance to chemotherapy, low tolerance for risky surgery, and more metastasis at diagnosis.^{7,25} In previous studies, osteosarcoma patients with distant metastatic at diagnosis had a relatively higher mortality compared to those with local/regional disease.^{26,27} In the current study, both SEER summary stage and AJCC stage were determined for OS as well as CSS by Lasso COX regression which indicated that both the regional and distant metastasis were associated with a higher risk of mortality after adjusting for the confounding factors. Unlike some other solid malignant tumors, the benefit of chemotherapy for osteosarcoma patients is still controversial.^{28–30} Fan et al conducted a meta-analysis based on the data of seven randomized controlled trials and concluded that ifosfamide-based chemotherapy can significantly improve event-free survival and OS.³¹ However, a recent study of 736 adolescents with juvenile

osteosarcoma from the SEER database demonstrated that the treatment of chemotherapy did not associate with improved OS as well as CSS.³² In our study, we found that the elderly osteosarcoma patients without chemotherapy had an unfavorable prognosis, which was in accordance with previous studies for older patients.^{33,34} Surgical resection of primary site plays a pivotal role in the management of patients with osteosarcoma. In our study, we demonstrated that elderly patients with surgery resection had an advantageous survival rate. In addition, the detailed information on chemotherapy and surgical margins did not accessible for SEER database, thus we could not further explore the role of those two variables.

The feasible limitations should be considered in this study. Firstly, since the SEER database provides limited information, we did not analyze laboratory test indicators or detailed treatment information, such as specific chemotherapy and immunotherapy. Finally, the external validation of the nomograms did not conduct, thus we could

not verify the validity of the nomograms. Hence, further clinical studies are needed to explore prognostic factors more comprehensively and validate our survival nomogram for elderly patients with osteosarcoma.

Conclusions

In conclusion, age, SEER summary stage, AJCC stage, surgery for primary site, chemotherapy, and tumor grade are independent prognostic factors of OS while age, SEER summary stage, AJCC stage, surgery for primary site, chemotherapy, and M stage are independent prognostic factors of CSS for an elderly patient with osteosarcoma. Our survival nomogram models provide an applicable tool with good discrimination and calibration abilities to predict the prognosis of an elderly patient with osteosarcoma.

Data Sharing Statement

All data in our study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Ethics Approval

The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). All information from the SEER program is available and free for public and approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Anyue County People's Hospital.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, have agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This work was supported by a grant from the Ziyang Science and Technology Project (grant no. Zykjjs20-2018-33).

Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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