Cytoreductive surgery combined with hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy to treat thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination

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Background: The treatment of thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination remains controversial due to the unpredictable natural history of this tumor. Our study discusses the combination of cytoreductive surgery with hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy to treat thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination.

Methods: From February 2008 to January 2010, there were four patients with pleural thymoma metastases undergoing cytoreductive surgery and intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy at our department. After video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, the hyperthermic perfusion system was set up for hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy. The thoracic cavity was perfused at a speed of approximately 1.8–2.3 L/min with 0.9% normal saline. The intrathoracic temperature remained between 42°C and 43°C. The perfusion process lasted for 2 hours.

Results: There were no perioperative deaths. During the hyperthermic perfusion, the patient’s core temperature varied from 36.3°C and 39.3°C and pulse varied from 59 beats/min and 126 beats/min. Intraoperative sinus tachycardia occurred in two elderly patients. No hematologic toxicity and nephrotoxicity was observed within 1 week after surgery. Postoperative pneumonia occurred in one elderly patient. Patients were followed up for 1–4 years. One elderly patient died of heart failure 1 year after surgery. There were no patients with local recurrence or metastases to distant sites.

Conclusions: Cytoreductive surgery and intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy may be effective in treating thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination and has an encouraging impact on the patients’ long-term survival.

Keywords: thymoma, pleural dissemination, surgery, hyperthermia, chemotherapy

Introduction

Thymomas are generally considered to have an indolent growth pattern, but are malignant because they show potential for local invasion, pleural dissemination, and even systemic metastases. Currently, most experts believe that surgical resection followed by radiation may produce good long-term results. However, Ogawa and colleagues found that postoperative radiation might prevent local recurrence, but was ineffective when pathologic pleural invasion or pleural dissemination was present.1 The treatment of pleural recurrent thymoma remains controversial due to the unpredictable natural history of this tumor. In the following, discussion has been made concentrating on our experience in cytoreductive surgery combined with hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy to treat thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination.
Patients and methods

Patient population

From February 2008 to January 2010, there were four patients with pleural thymoma metastases undergoing cytoreductive surgery and intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy at our department. The clinical profiles of patients are summarized in Table 1. Among them, two patients were recurrent cases, one patient had generalized myasthenia gravis, one having pericardial effusion, and one having a metastasis at the right lower lobe (Figure 1). Patients had a complete preoperative check-up, including physical examination, complete blood count, and liver function tests, renal function tests, cardiac ultrasound and electrocardiogram, chest X-ray, computed tomography (CT) scan, and so on. Preoperative CT revealed that thymoma metastases were resectable and limited to one pleural cavity. Patients were evaluated twice in the first year after surgery and at least once a year for the other years.

The study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Board of Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University. Patients were warned of the potential risks prior to cytoreductive surgery and intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy, and signed consent forms if they agreed to undergo surgery.

Surgical technique

The hyperthermic perfusion system mainly consists of a reservoir, a temperature sensor, a heat exchanger, inflow and outflow catheters, and a special pump, which automatically provides normal circulation during hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy and is different from the heart-simulating pump in that no oxygenator is used.

According to the recurrence or metastasis sites, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was performed through left or right approaches. After double-lumen intubation, the patient is placed in a lateral decubitus position and three trocars were inserted. The first 10-mm trocar for a thoracoscope was placed between the posterior and mid-axillary line at the sixth intercostal space, and the other two ports to manipulate were located at the fourth intercostal space of the mid-axillary line, and the sixth intercostal space of the anterior axillary line, respectively.

Under the guidance of a thoracoscope, sheets of pleura and a wedge of lung with metastatic lesions were resected and/or thymectomy was performed first. A pericardium window was opened once having pericardial effusion. The hyperthermic perfusion system was then built up (Figure 2). Generally, in order to achieve adequate perfusion, the inflow catheter is placed at the port of the sixth intercostal space of the anterior axillary line, the outflow catheter at the fourth intercostal space of the mid-axillary line and

Table 1 Clinical profiles of four patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex/age (years)</th>
<th>Recurrent case</th>
<th>Side with metastases</th>
<th>PS</th>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>Follow-up (years)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female/48</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NETR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female/69</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Right (right lower lobe)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>NETR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Male/52</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Myasthenia gravis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>NETR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Female/68</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Left (pericardial effusion)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Death/heart failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: PS, paraneoplastic syndromes; NETR, no evidence of thymoma recurrence; PP, postoperative pneumonia; ST, intraoperative sinus tachycardia.

![Figure 1](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Figure 1** A recurrent thymoma with metastases at pleura and the right lower lobe (right) and after undergoing resection of sheets of pleura and wedge of lung, as well as intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy (left).

![Figure 2](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Figure 2** The hyperthermic perfusion system during surgery.
a temperature sensor at the port for the thoracoscope. All
ports were sutured tightly after the hyperthermic perfusion
system was set up.

Before the hyperthermic perfusion system was used, 0.9%
normal saline 4500–5000 mL was heated to a temperature
of 43°C to 44°C and 100 mg/m² of cisplatin was added. The
ipsilateral lung was deflated. The thoracic cavity was perfused
at a speed of approximately 1.8–2.3 L/min with 0.9% normal
saline. The intrathoracic temperature remained between 42°C
and 43°C. The perfusion process lasted for 2 hours. During
this period, changes of patient’s core temperature and pulse
were recorded. After surgery, a thoracic tube was placed in
the apex and dorsal sinus.

Adjuvant radiation therapy for the ipsilateral thoracic cav-
ity was needed 1 month after surgery. Such patients were not
recommended to have postoperative chemotherapy if there
was no evidence of other metastasis.

**Results**

There were no perioperative deaths. Changes in patients’ core
temperature and pulse during the hyperthermic perfusion are
shown in Figures 3 and 4. Patients’ core temperature varied
from 36.3°C to 39.3°C and pulse from 59 beats/min to 126
beats/min. Temperature and pulse increased more substantially
in two elderly patients than in relatively young patients.
Intraoperative sinus tachycardia occurred in two elderly
patients. No hematologic toxicity and nephrotoxicity was
observed within 1 week after surgery. Postoperative pneumonia
occurred in one elderly patient. No patients complained
about nausea or vomiting after surgery. According to the
1999 World Health Organization histologic classification, the
histologic subtypes of two patients’ thymoma was type B2, the third was type AB, and the fourth type B3.

Patients were followed for 1–4 years and the outcomes
are summarized in Table 1. One old patient died of heart
failure 1 year after surgery. There were no patients with local
recurrence (Figure 5) or metastases to distant site.

**Discussion**

The treatment for thymoma has evolved in recent decades.
The long-term survival rate of patients with thymoma
experiencing complete thymectomy in combination with
The main concerns surrounding the thymoma with pleural or pericardial dissemination (Stage IVa) or pleural dissemination. Even radical resection seems to be impossible to achieve total surgical eradication. Due to thymoma’s characteristics of slow growth and rare distant metastasis, surgical treatment combined with hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy may result in a good prognosis for patients with pleural metastases.

The efficacy of combination cytoreductive surgery and intraperitoneal hyperthermic perfusion was tested in the treatment of peritoneal surface malignancies for 2 decades.8–10 Hyperthermia is cytotoxic and can inhibit DNA repair. Moreover, it has a synergistic cytotoxic effect in enhancing drug uptake in local tissue for some drugs, such as cisplatin. Issels et al’s randomized trial showed that not only does regional hyperthermia increase the benefit of chemotherapy, but it also is safe and effective in experimental and clinical settings.11 Hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy makes the tumor expose directly to higher drug concentrations, meanwhile a lower incidence of side effects may be expected. Chemotherapy with regional hyperthermia may substantially improve local control compared with chemotherapy alone.

In recent years, there have been several centers in which hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy was used to control malignant pleural disease, such as mesothelioma.7,12–14 Thymoma with pleural or pericardial dissemination (Stage IVA) or pleural recurrence is relatively rare. There were case reports only on the use of hyperthermic intrapleural chemotherapy.7,13,16 The main concerns surrounding the technique are the outcome and side effects. In our study, only four patients were involved and followed up for 1–4 years (Table 1). In addition to one death due to unrelated heart failure, there was no evidence of metastases to distant site or local recurrence in the other three patients. The temperature between 42°C and 43°C is considered to be efficacious in the treatment of patients with malignant neoplasms, but produces little risk of pulmonary edema.17,18 In our study, our patients’ core temperature varied from 36.3°C to 39.3°C and pulse from 59 beats/min to 126 beats/min. There were no serious renal or hematologic side effects found.

Although this technique is not complicated and is relatively safe, attention should be paid to the selection of patients and monitoring of intrathoracic temperature, which may otherwise produce unexpected complications.

In conclusion, cytoreductive surgery and intrathoracic hyperthermic perfusion with chemotherapy may affect thymoma or thymic carcinoma with pleural dissemination and may have an encouraging impact on patients’ long-term survival.

Acknowledgments
This study was supported by the International Union against Cancer (UICC) International Cancer Transfer (ICRETT) Fellowship. Dr Thomas A D’Amico, section chief of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery of Duke University Medical Center, assisted with drafting this paper.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

Figure 5 The patient with pleural metastases of thymoma shown by preoperative CT (right) and with no evidence of local recurrence showed by CT scan 1.5 years after surgery (left).