

# Second-line afatinib administration in an elderly patient with squamous cell carcinoma

Wolfgang Hohenforst-Schmidt<sup>1</sup>

Paul Zarogoulidis<sup>2</sup>

Michael Steinheimer<sup>1</sup>

Naim Benhassen<sup>3</sup>

Chrysanthi Sardeli<sup>4</sup>

Nikos Stalikas<sup>2</sup>

Melpomeni Toitou<sup>2</sup>

Haidong Huang<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sana Clinic Group Franken, Department of Cardiology/ Pulmonology/Intensive Care/ Nephrology, "Hof" Clinics, University of Erlangen, Hof, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Pulmonary Department – Oncology Unit, "G Papanikolaou" General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece; <sup>3</sup>Medical Clinic I, "Fuerth" Hospital, University of Erlangen, Fuerth, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Department of Pharmacology & Clinical Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; <sup>5</sup>Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Changhai Hospital/ First Affiliated Hospital of the Secondary Military Medical University, Shanghai, China

Correspondence: Paul Zarogoulidis  
Pulmonary Department – Oncology Unit, "G Papanikolaou" General Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Exohi 1100, Thessaloniki 57010, Greece  
Tel +30 69 7727 1974  
Fax +30 23 1099 2424  
Email pzarog@hotmail.com

**Introduction:** The majority of cases of lung cancer are still diagnosed at a late stage. At this stage, palliative therapeutic options including nonspecific cytotoxic drugs, targeted therapy, or immunotherapy can be utilized. In 2016, immunotherapy was approved in Europe for squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. Moreover, afatinib was also approved as second-line therapy for squamous cell carcinoma.

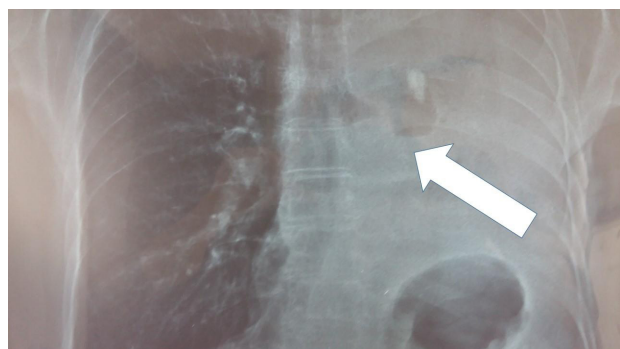
**Case report:** This article presents a case of a 76-year-old male with squamous cell carcinoma who received nab-paclitaxel as first-line therapy, and his treatment was switched to the tyrosine kinase inhibitor afatinib (40 mg) after disease progression with left lung atelectasis. After receiving afatinib for only 28 days, the atelectasis resolved. No adverse effects were observed from the afatinib therapy.

**Discussion:** In this case, afatinib 40 mg proved to be an effective alternative treatment for an elderly patient. Treatment choice should be based on the performance status of the patient, cost-effectiveness, and drug treatment guidelines.

**Keywords:** lung cancer, EGFR, afatinib

## Introduction

Lung cancer is most commonly diagnosed at a late stage because of the lack of early symptoms and no reliable screening markers. However, early detection is very important; hence, several authors have proposed specific target groups and techniques for lung cancer screening.<sup>1,2</sup> Treatment for stage IV disease could be divided in four groups: 1) nonspecific cytotoxic agents, 2) tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), 3) immunotherapy, and 4) local therapy (eg, endoscopic debulking techniques, microwave, or radiofrequency).<sup>3-6</sup> Nonspecific cytotoxic agents have a limitation because of the drug-related complications in the elderly and those with a compromised performance status. Therapies that target epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase are currently available. In order to identify these mutations, re-biopsy if indicated or liquid biopsy may be needed to identify a possible mutation.<sup>7-13</sup> Immunotherapy was approved in Europe for both squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma.<sup>14</sup> Immunotherapy utilized as maintenance therapy is actively being investigated.<sup>15</sup> The novel immunotherapy pembrolizumab has been approved as first-line treatment for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) based on the expression of anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibodies.<sup>16</sup> The major issue with immunotherapy is the cost; however, since immunotherapy is becoming a "targeted" therapy, it will certainly become a first choice of treatment for lung cancer. TKIs still remain the targeted therapy of choice where possible with novel agents being already on the market such as AZD9291 osimertinib. Further experimentation with TKIs has identified new treatment options such



**Figure 1** Left lung atelectasis (during abraxane, last therapy session); white arrow indicates the central mass to the left main bronchus.

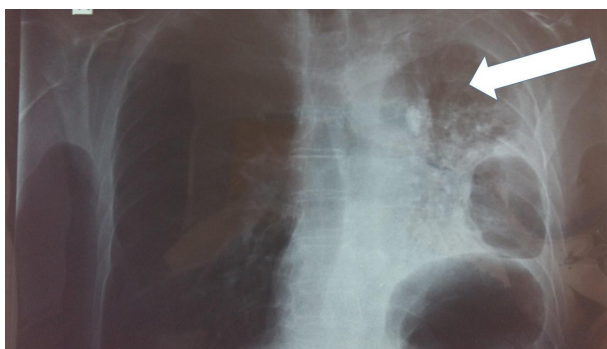
Giotrif® (afatinib), which is approved for second-line treatment without the patient expressing an EGFR mutation.<sup>17,18</sup> Afatinib is a second-generation protein kinase inhibitor that irreversibly inhibits EGFR.<sup>19</sup>

## Case report

A 76-year-old male was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma from a central mass in the left stem bronchus. The patient had 150 pack-years of tobacco abuse and no distant metastasis, but he could not undergo surgery because of the location of the central mass. He was offered and agreed to receive nab-paclitaxel as first-line treatment because of his age and performance status. After four cycles of therapy, atelectasis was observed consistent with disease progression on chest imaging and afatinib 40 mg was suggested to the patient, which he agreed upon and initiated. The patient performance status was Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) 0 upon initiation of afatinib 40 mg. The EGFR status was negative. No adverse effects were observed from the administration of nab-paclitaxel, nor afatinib 40 mg till



**Figure 2** Computed tomography scan of the thorax (during abraxane); the left lung is totally collapsed (white arrow).

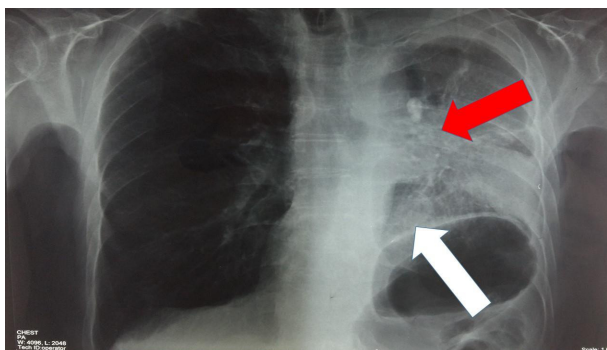


**Figure 3** After 28 days under afatinib 40 mg (the mass has started to shrink and the left lung to inflate, white arrow).

date. After only 28 days of the afatinib 40 mg administration, a complete resolution of the atelectasis of the left lung was observed consistent with drug response (Figures 1–4). A written informed consent statement was obtained from the patient to have the case details and any accompanying images published by the authors.

## Discussion

There are several nonspecific cytotoxic agents that a treating physician can offer for squamous cell lung cancer.<sup>4</sup> It is known that these drugs are given based on the performance status and age of the patient. Adverse effects are severe in several patients, and hospitalization is also necessary if these occur.<sup>20,21</sup> In a recent study, it was proposed that a single agent or avoidance of platinum analogs for the elderly aged  $\geq 70$  years could be a solution.<sup>21</sup> On the basis of the center experience and the patient characteristics, a single agent (nab-paclitaxel 150 mg) was chosen to be administered weekly on days 1, 8, and 15 with 2 weeks off based on the current institutional treatment algorithms. The patient did not have any adverse effects; however, there was radiographic



**Figure 4** After 65 days from the afatinib 40 mg administration (white arrow indicates the part of the left lower lobe that has been inflated and red arrow indicates the central mass that used to totally block the left lung).

evidence of disease progression for which afatinib 40 mg was chosen to be administered. In this case, the patient had a remarkable response with only 28 days of administration. Of note, in a recent study, the overexpression of secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC), which binds to albumin, was used as marker of treatment efficiency with afatinib.<sup>22</sup> The patient did not have any adverse effects from the afatinib 40 mg administration. Immunotherapy is another potential choice that treating physicians could consider in elderly patients, since adverse effects are less frequent. Further studies are needed to determine efficacy and safety profiles in this patient population.

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## Disclosure

Paul Zarogoulidis is a member of the advisory board of Boehringer Ingelheim® Greece for Oncology agents. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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