EGFR mutation in squamous cell carcinoma of the lung: does it carry the same connotation as in adenocarcinomas?

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Background: EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) have greatly improved the outcomes of EGFR mutation-positive adenocarcinomas of the lung. In contrast, the significance of EGFR mutation in metastatic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung has been debated.

Methods: All patients with metastatic SCC who underwent EGFR mutation testing at our center from 2010 to 2015 were included for analysis. EGFR kinase domain mutations were tested using Taqman-based real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Response assessment was done using Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1. Kaplan–Meier method was used for calculating progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

Results: EGFR mutation was detected in 29 out of 639 patients with SCC. Furthermore, 19 out of the 29 patients received TKIs at some point during their treatment. TKI therapy led to a partial response in 5 out of 19 patients and stable disease in 4 out of 19 patients. The median PFS of patients treated with TKIs was 5.0 months. The median OS of the whole EGFR-positive SCC cohort was 6.6 months. On univariate analysis, patients having received TKI therapy was the only factor associated with a significantly better OS of 13.48 months versus 2.58 months (P=0.000). On multivariate analysis, patients receiving TKI therapy, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group–Performance Scale (ECOG-PS) score <2, EGFR exon 19 mutation and nonsmoking status were associated with significantly better OS.

Conclusion: EGFR mutation in SCC of the lung predicts a better outcome if the patient is given TKI, but it may be inferior to the outcomes seen in EGFR-positive adenocarcinomas treated with TKI.

Keywords: EGFR mutation, squamous cell carcinoma, SCC lung, TKI efficacy

Background

The use of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) ushered in a new era in the treatment of lung cancer, greatly improving the outcomes of EGFR mutation-positive adenocarcinomas (ADCs).1–4 The efficacy and benefit of EGFR TKIs have been established beyond doubt in EGFR mutation-positive ADCs, and now there are far more efficacious third-generation TKIs for ADCs progressing on first-generation TKIs.5–8 The efficacy of TKIs, however, has not been well studied in EGFR mutation-positive squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs) of the lung.

Performing EGFR testing in SCC is a matter of debate, with no uniform consensus, and guidelines vary for different organizations.7–9 Various small series, predominantly from Eastern Asia, have reported the incidence of EGFR kinase mutations in SCC to be in the range of 2%–10%, with the caveat that some of these studies have included adenosquamous carcinomas as well in their reports.10–14 This is much lower as compared...
to the 30%–50% EGFR mutation positivity seen in Asian ADC populations.\(^1\)\(^5\)–\(^1\)\(^7\)

The clinical significance of EGFR mutations in SCC continues to be an area of research. The lack of robust literature and the rarity of the condition make randomized controlled trials testing TKIs versus chemotherapy for EGFR mutation-positive SCCs an unlikely possibility, and retrospective reports remain the main source of data in this situation.

In our study, we looked at the incidence and clinical significance of EGFR mutations in SCC of the lung in patients treated at our center.

Materials and methods

Patient selection

We analyzed 639 consecutive patients with SCC of the lung diagnosed at our center between January 2010 and December 2015 on whom EGFR mutation analysis was performed. The patients were identified from the prospectively maintained database in the Department of Medical Oncology of the Thoracic Disease Management Group, as part of a study. Diagnosis of SCC was made on the basis of morphology and was supplemented by immunohistochemistry. Adenosquamous carcinomas were excluded from the analysis. Basic demographic information, smoking status, stage at presentation, EGFR mutation type and treatment details were obtained from medical records. Response assessment was done using computed tomography (CT) scan of the thorax and abdomen every 2–4 months. Response to TKI was assessed using Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (RECIST) v1.1 criteria. Progression of disease on scan, clinical deterioration or death from any cause, if there was no progression of disease, was defined as progression, for calculation of progression-free survival (PFS). Objective response rate (ORR) was defined as achievement of either a complete or partial response. Clinical benefit rate (CBR) was defined as having stable disease at 4 months from starting TKI therapy. Overall survival (OS) was calculated from the date of diagnosis as advanced-stage disease, to the date of death. PFS with TKI therapy and OS data for the whole cohort were obtained.

Ethical approval

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Informed consent

This was a retrospective study approved by the institutional ethics committee attached to the Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai (project number 1043). Waiver of consent was obtained from the institutional review board in view of the retrospective nature of the study.

Mutation analysis

EGFR mutation testing was performed on DNA extracted from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) blocks. This has been reported in our previous paper.\(^1\)^\(^8\)

Statistical analysis

PFS with TKI therapy was calculated from the date of starting TKI till progression or the last follow-up. OS for the whole cohort was calculated from the date of diagnosis till death or the last follow-up. Follow-up data were censored on December 31, 2015. The Kaplan–Meier method was used for calculating PFS and OS. Log-rank test was performed for identifying factors affecting OS of the whole cohort, and multivariate analysis was performed using Cox regression. SPSS 20.0 software was used for statistical analysis.

Results

EGFR mutation was detected in 4.5% (29 out of 639) of patients with SCC tested for EGFR mutation. Median age of the patients in the EGFR-positive cohort was 59 years (range: 37–80 years), with 22 males and 7 females. Exon 19 was the most common mutation site, seen in 15 out of 29 patients, followed by mutation in exon 21 in 13 out of 29 patients. Approximately 65% (19 out of 29) of patients received TKI at some point of time during their treatment course. The TKI used was erlotinib in 10 patients and gefitinib in 9 patients. None of the 19 patients had received afatinib. Seven out of 19 patients with TKI therapy had received TKI as frontline therapy based on the treating physician’s judgment of the patient being unfit for platinum-based doublet therapy. History of cigarette smoking was available in 24 patients, and out of these, 10 were cigarette smokers with a median smoking index of 37 pack-years. Moreover, 14 out of 29 patients had a performance status of ≥2 on the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group–Performance Scale (ECOG-PS). Data on performance status were missing for 3 patients. The median number of lines of systemic therapy received for the whole cohort was 1 (range: 0–5). The baseline characteristics of the cohort are shown in Table 1.

Response assessment for patients receiving TKI showed partial response in 5 out of 19 patients, stable disease in 4 out
TKI efficacy in EGFR-mutated squamous cell carcinoma of the lung

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Table 1 Demographic and other baseline characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median age, years</td>
<td>59 years (range: 37–80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, n</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female, n</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers, n</td>
<td>10/29* (34.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGFR mutation, n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exon 19</td>
<td>15 (51.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exon 20</td>
<td>1 (3.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exon 21</td>
<td>13 (44.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKI therapy at some point during treatment</td>
<td>19/29 (65.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKI as first-line therapy</td>
<td>7/29 (24.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOG–PS score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: EGFR mutation-positive SCC of the lung: n = 29. *Details of smoking history were available in only 24 out of the 29 patients.

Abbreviations: ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group–Performance Scale; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Table 2 Response rate for TKI therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response to TKI</th>
<th>% (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>26.3 (5/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>21 (4/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>15.8 (3/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBR (CR + PR + SD at 4 months)</td>
<td>47.3 (9/19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data not available*</td>
<td>36.8 (7/19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Considered as progression for analysis purpose.

Abbreviations: CBR, clinical benefit rate; CR, complete response; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Figure 1 Progression-free survival (PFS) of whole cohort.

Figure 2 Overall survival for patients who had taken TKI versus those who had not been given TKI therapy.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

Discussion

EGFR mutation, as a biomarker for response to TKI in SCC of the lung has limited data. The remarkable improvement in the outcomes of EGFR mutation-positive ADC with the use of TKI has generated a lot of interest for the possibility of a similar impact of TKI in EGFR-mutant SCC. The available literature so far has failed to attest the same. This study was conceived in view of the conflicting reports of responses to TKI in this patient population, and with most reports being from Eastern Asian populations, the applicability of the results to other populations was questionable. In addition, many of these reports had included adenosquamous carcinomas as well. To avoid ambiguity, we have excluded adenosquamous carcinomas from the study population. To the best of our knowledge, this study represents one of the few analyses that have specifically looked at the impact of TKI in EGFR mutation-positive SCC. The results of this study add to the growing body of evidence supporting the use of TKI in this patient population. Moreover, the study was designed to specifically evaluate the utility of TKI in SCC, as most previous reports have included patients with ADC. The median PFS for patients on TKI, irrespective of the number of previous lines of treatment, was 5.0 months (95% CI: 1.8–8.2 months) (Figure 1). The median OS of the whole EGFR mutation-positive SCC cohort was 6.6 months (95% CI: 0–14.1 months). On univariate analysis, patients having received TKI was the only factor associated with a significantly better OS of 13.48 months (95% CI: 7.4–19.4 months) versus 2.58 months (95% CI: 0.7–5.0 months) in patients not exposed to TKI (P = 0.000) (Figure 2). Patients with exon 19 mutation tended to have better OS (P = 0.059) on univariate analysis. On multivariate analysis using Cox regression, patients receiving TKI and having exon 19 mutation were associated with significant improvement in survival. ECOG-PS score >1 and history of smoking had a negative impact on survival. The results of multivariate analysis are shown in Table 3.
largest single-center studies of SCC of the lung with an EGFR mutation.

The baseline characteristics were comparable to those of ADC previously reported from our center, except for a higher percentage of patients being males and smokers. Our study showed that objective responses are seen with TKI in mutation-positive patients in approximately one-quarter of the patients, which is similar to a previous report by Shukuya et al.19 The ORR, however, was much lower compared to our EGFR mutation-positive ADC, whereby data from multiple studies of EGFR mutation-positive ADCs have shown excellent response rates in the range of ~65%–75%.20 The median PFS in SCC patients treated with TKI was 5 months in our study, which was again lower compared to the usual PFS of 8–12 months seen in ADC treated with TKI.1,21,22 One factor that could have led to this finding was that the majority of the patients had not received TKI upfront during the treatment course.

The median OS of a previously reported EGFR mutation-positive ADC historical control from our center was ~21 months (95% CI: 12.4–25.6 months).20 This appears to be much longer than the median OS of 13.48 months (95% CI: 7.4–19.4 months) for those who received TKI in the current EGFR mutation-positive SCC cohort. The median OS for the whole EGFR mutation-positive SCC cohort in the current study was even lower, at 6.6 months (95% CI: 0–14.1 months). ECOG-PS score was >1 in the majority of the patients in both these studies (52.2% in the ADC population versus 48.8% in the SCC population), which makes it less likely to be a confounding factor for poor OS. This difference in OS is in contrast to the previous report by Cho et al,10 wherein they found comparable median survivals in EGFR mutation-positive ADC and non-ADC groups.

Overall, these findings suggest that TKI may have activity in EGFR-positive SCC, but the effect appears to be somewhat lower than that seen in ADCs. Various hypotheses have been put forward for the same, including the presence of other “nonmutually exclusive” mutations such as PIK3CA, which are more frequently seen in SCCs than in ADCs and may be responsible for the lower responses. It would be interesting to search for other associated mutations in the tumor tissue.23–25 In our study, use of TKI therapy at any point of time during treatment, presence of exon 19 mutation, nonsmoking status and ECOG-PS score <2 were independent predictors of survival. These are generally consistent with the previous data from ADC patients.1,24 The interpretation of the results of this analysis is limited by the small sample size. Moreover, a direct comparison between the SCC and the historical ADC cohort is not the ideal way to draw a conclusion and is associated with limitations.

The prognosis of metastatic SCC of the lung has improved with the recent approval of immunotherapy.26 Newer treatment strategies, especially addressing the currently limited utility of targeted therapy in SCC of lung, are required. Search for associated mutations probably governing the lower response rates represents a promising future research strategy. Furthermore, one way to improve the outcomes of EGFR mutation-positive SCC of the lung being treated with TKIs could be to predict the development of resistance to EGFR therapy by liquid biopsy with serial circulating free DNA (cfDNA) measurement.27 This can help to detect resistance to EGFR TKIs early and tailor therapy accordingly.

**Conclusion**

Treatment with TKI in EGFR-mutated SCC of the lung is associated with improvement in survival, although the outcomes appear to be somewhat inferior compared to that of EGFR mutation-positive ADCs treated with TKIs.

**Acknowledgments**

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**


