

Intratreatment Tumor Volume Change During Definitive Chemoradiotherapy is Predictive for Treatment Outcome of Patients with Esophageal Carcinoma

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Cancer Management and Research

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Background: This study aimed to assess the predictive value of tumor volume changes of esophagus evaluated by serial computed tomography (CT) scans before, during, and after radical chemoradiotherapy (CRT) for treatment outcomes in patients with esophageal cancer (EC).

Methods: Fifty-three patients with histologically confirmed EC were included for analysis. Gross tumor volume of esophagus (GTVe) was manually contoured on the CT images before treatment, at a twentieth fraction of radiotherapy, at completion of CRT and three months after treatment. GTVe reduction ratio (RR) was calculated to reveal changes of tumor volume by time. The Kaplan–Meier method was used to estimate survival and for univariate analysis. The Cox regression model was performed for multivariate analysis.

Results: Predominant reduction of GTVe was observed during the first 20 fractions of radiotherapy. Age, pretreatment GTVe, GTVe three months after treatment and GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy were all significantly associated with overall survival (OS) in a univariate analysis. Gender was correlated with locoregional recurrence-free survival (LRRFS) in univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis showed that GTVe ≤ 20 cc, GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy $\geq 35\%$ were positive predictive factors of OS and pretreatment GTVe ≤ 20 cc was prognostic for a favorable LRRFS.

Conclusion: Pretreatment tumor volume and intratreatment volume reduction ratio are reliable prognostic factors for esophageal cancer treated with definitive CRT.

Keywords: esophageal neoplasms, chemoradiotherapy, computed tomography, response evaluation, prognosis

Background

Esophageal cancer (EC) is one of the most common malignant tumors around the world. In China, it accounts for the fourth-leading overall cause of cancer deaths.¹ About three-quarters of patients with esophageal cancer are not suitable for curative surgery because of broad tumor invasion or patients' comorbidities. Concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CRT) is the standard care for nonsurgical candidates. However, long-term outcome for patients treated with CRT is poor, with five-year survival ranging from 20% to 40%. Therefore, it is of great value to classify patients as responders or nonresponders to CRT so that early intervention could be given to improve treatment outcomes. Pathological response was recognized as a reliable

prognostic factor for patients treated with neoadjuvant CRT.²⁻⁴ Nevertheless, in cases of definitive CRT, response evaluation is still a difficult issue as pathological response could not be accurately determined without complete resection specimen.⁵ Though positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) is promising in predicting treatment response after CRT by functionally evaluating metabolic activity of tumor,⁶⁻⁸ its application is limited in clinical practice as it is not readily available in primary health care institutes. Therefore, CT (computed tomography) is still the most commonly used imaging modality for response evaluation, especially in developing countries like China. Emerging evidence has proved that primary tumor volume was a prognostic factor for disease progression and survival in solid tumors, such as head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, lung cancer, and esophageal cancer.⁹⁻¹²

A larger GTV is inversely related to survival. Chen et al reported that patients with pretreatment gross tumor volume of esophagus (GTVe) ≤ 20 cc had better survival than those with GTVe >20 cc.¹³ Chen et al demonstrated similar results with a significant cut-off value of 39.41cm in 187 EC patients treated with definitive radiotherapy (IMRT).¹⁴ Boggs et al indicated that primary GTV of esophagus is a more powerful predictor of patient outcomes than traditional TNM staging and GTV >85 cc and GTV >46 cc were correlated with an increased risk of local failure and distant failure respectively.¹⁵ Posttreatment GTVe is also found predictive for overall survival as those patients insensitive to CRT would have larger GTVe remaining after CRT.¹⁶ Volumetric measurements of tumor shrinkage of esophagus were also found to be correlated with pathological outcome and locoregional recurrence (LRR) in patients undergoing neoadjuvant CRT.¹⁷

However, the role of dynamic volume changes of esophageal tumor during and after definitive CRT in patients treated with radical CRT has not been studied before. A potential additional benefit of serial CT is the ability to view the ongoing response of the tumor to CRT, which allows physicians to adjust the treatment plan in time for those patients with modest response to treatment. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between volumetric comparison of esophageal cancer and prognosis.

Patients and Methods

Patients and Treatments

Our study is a correlative study with a single-arm, prospective phase II clinical trial “simultaneous modulated

accelerated radiotherapy combined with chemotherapy for esophageal cancer” (clinical trial: NCT01670409) that commenced in Shantou University Medical College in August 2012. Major eligibility criteria included primary, pathologically confirmed esophageal squamous cell carcinoma without distant metastasis, unsuitable for surgery or patients who decline surgery. The study protocol has been previously published.¹⁸ All patients were treated with definitive CRT. Simultaneous modulated accelerated radiation therapy (SMART) technique was applied for EC patients to deliver a higher dose of 66 Gy to gross tumor volume and a lower dose of 54 Gy to subclinical tumor volume in 30 fractions. All patients received two cycles of concurrent chemotherapy and two cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy.

Tumor Volume Assessment

All the patients underwent CT exams before treatment, at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy, at completion of treatment and three months after treatment using CT simulator (PHILIPS Brilliance Big Bore CT, Amsterdam, Netherlands). Patients were given an intravenous injection of contrast agent iopromide (75 mL) and simulated in a supine position with the entire thorax from lower neck to upper abdomen scanned. After scanning, axial images were reconstructed in 3-mm thick slices. Pretreatment GTVe was manually contoured on the pretreatment CT images by an experienced radiation oncologist utilizing information provided by barium radiography, CT scan with contrast, PET and endoscopic ultrasound. Pretreatment GTVe on CT images included area where eccentric or circumferential esophageal wall thickening was greater than 5 mm. Empty cavity of esophagus was eradicated from GTVe when contoured. The cranial and caudal borders of GTVe contoured during and after treatment were consistent with those of pretreatment GTVe and the entire esophagus in between was delineated (Figure 1). GTVe on different CT images were all contoured by the same radiation oncologist to ensure consistency. The volume of GTVe was automatically measured by Eclipse 10.0 treatment planning system (Varian, CA, USA). GTVe reduction ratio (RR) compared with pretreatment GTVe was calculated to reveal changes of tumor volume by time, taking twentieth fraction of radiotherapy as example, $RR = 100 \times (\text{pretreatment GTVe} - \text{GTVe at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy}) / \text{pretreatment GTVe}$.

All patients were followed-up every three months after completion of CRT for the first two years then every six months for three years.

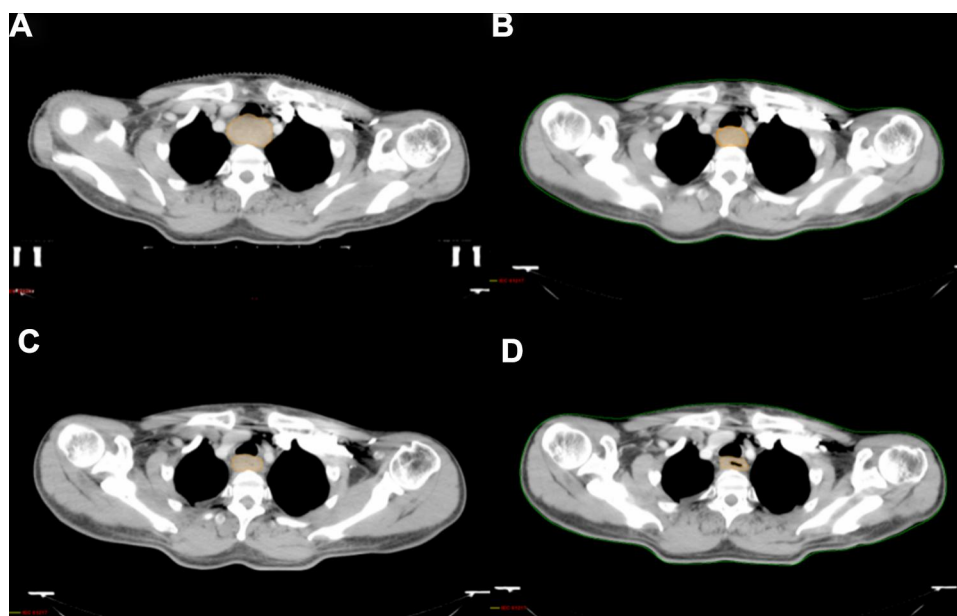


Figure 1 CT scans of a EC patient taken at separate time points, indicating continuous tumor shrinkage during and after treatment. (A) Before treatment; (B) twentieth fraction of radiotherapy; (C) at completion of treatment; (D) three months after treatment (scale 1: 6.2).

Statistical Analysis

The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS), which was calculated from the date of treatment to the date of all-cause death or to the last day of follow-up. Secondary endpoint was locoregional recurrence free survival (LRRFS), defined as the interval between treatment and the earliest occurrence of disease progression resulting in LRR. We used repeated measures ANOVA (general linear model) to detect overall differences of GTVe at four separate time points (independent variable was time and level was four). Spearman bivariate analysis was used to reveal changes of GTVe by time of the whole group, with y variate referring to GTVe reduction ratio at three different time points of the whole cohort and X variate referring to time. Spearman coefficient (r) of every individual is calculated to show the trend of GTVe changes during and after treatment. We used the Kaplan–Meier method to estimate overall and LRRFS. Kaplan–Meier method was also applied for univariate analysis, with the Log rank test to ascertain significance. Prognostic factors with $p < 0.05$ in univariate analysis, data of GTV and volume changes and other clinical characteristics which were reported closely related to prognosis were included in multivariate Cox proportional hazards models for further analysis. Considering the relatively small sample size, multivariate analysis was run twice for each time in which only five variates were included. And variates

with $p < 0.05$ were included for the final analysis. Significance was defined at a confidence level of $p < 0.05$.

Results

The recruitment was completed in August 2015. Of all 87 patients, 53 (60.92%) patients underwent all four CT exams as designed and thus the CT scans of these patients were included for this analysis. Thirty-four patients were excluded because of missing tomographic exams as designed (20), disease progression (5), fail to follow adjuvant chemotherapy (3), esophageal fistula (2), death of esophageal hemorrhage (3) and death of noncancer related cause (1). Of all 53 patients, 41 were male, 12 were female, median age was 61 years old. Clinical characteristics were listed in Table 1. All the patients successfully received full dose radiotherapy and 45 (84.91%) patients completed full course chemotherapy. The last day of follow-up was August 15, 2018, the median follow-up was 44 months (5–67 months) for all patients. Prior to August 15, 2018, there had been 20 deaths. Locoregional failure remained the main reason of treatment failure. Thirteen patients (24.52%) had LRR and 11 (20.75%) had distant metastasis. The OS and LRRFS of three and five years of the entire cohort were 65.9% and 74.4%, 61.1%, and 74.4%, respectively.

Repeated measures ANOVA was run and Mauchly's sphericity test showed violation of sphericity ($p < 0.05$). After Greenhouse–Geisser correction, F value was 40.652 ($p = 0.00$ to F), indicating significant difference between

Table 1 Clinical Characteristics of Entire Cohort

Characteristics		Number
Gender	Male	41
	Female	12
Staging ^a	II	18
	III	26
	IV	9
Nodal staging ^a	N0	23
	N1	30
Tumor location	Cervical+upper thorax	24
	Middle thorax	29
Age (years)	Median age (45–73)	61
	≤60	24
	>60	29

Note: ^aClinical staging was according to AJCC esophageal cancer staging sixth edition.

tumor volumes at four separate time points. Further analysis revealed that pretreatment GTVe was statistically different from GTVe measured at other time points while difference between GTVe at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy, at completion of treatment and three months after treatment was not statistically significant, implying the most significant tumor regression occurred during radiotherapy. Data of GTVe values at separate time points were made spaghetti plot (Figure 2). Tumor shrinkage was seen mostly in the first 20 fractions of radiotherapy.

GTVe and GTVe RR data at separate time points were listed in Table 2. Spearman coefficient (r) was 0.551 ($p=0.00$), meaning that tumor continued to shrink from commencement of treatment to three months after treatment.

Age ($p=0.048$), pretreatment GTVe ($p=0.033$), GTVe three months after treatment ($p=0.005$) and GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy ($p=0.041$) were all significantly associated with OS in univariate analysis. Gender ($p=0.027$) was correlated with LRRFS in univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis showed that pretreatment GTVe ≤ 22 cc ($p=0.006$), GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy $\geq 35\%$ ($p=0.007$) were positive predictive factors of OS. Patients with pretreatment GTVe ≤ 22 cc ($p=0.040$) had favorable LRRFS (Table 3, Figure 3).

Discussion

In clinical practice, imaging based evaluation of response is of great importance. Response evaluation criteria in solid tumors (RECIST 1.1) is the most widely adopted tool for response assessment of cancer therapeutics.¹⁹ But it requires presence of measurable tumor lesions. As the RECIST guidelines caution, the primary lesion in the digestive tract is not a suitable measurable lesion in terms of reproducibility. In the case of EC, the longest diameter is difficult to define in repetitive measurements on CT images especially after radiotherapy. Maximal esophageal wall thickness had been utilized as substitute for longest

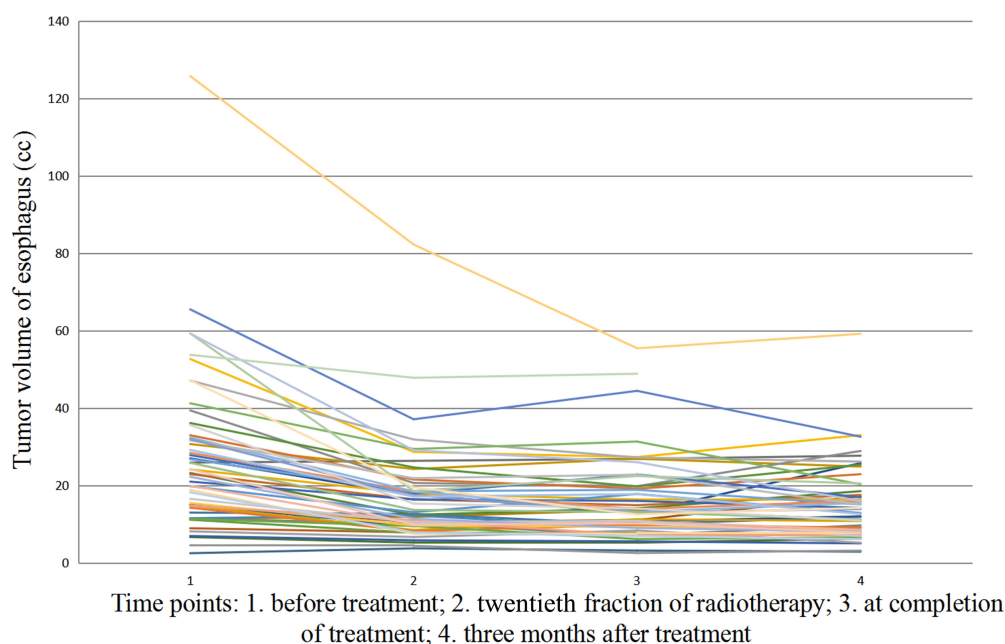
**Figure 2** Spaghetti plot of GTVe during treatment course for 53 EC patients.

Table 2 GTVe and GTVe RR at Different Time Points

Time Points	GTVe Median (cc)	GTVe RR Median (%)
Pretreatment GTVe	22.86 (2.44–65.46)	
GTVe at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy	13.04 (3.7–47.78)	35.38 (–66.67–71.3)
GTVe at completion of treatment	12.95 (2.49–48.82)	38.61 (–28.28–73.59)
GTVe three months after treatment	12.59 (2.84–32.95)	36.34 (–25.41–73.11)

Abbreviations: GTVe, gross tumor volume of esophagus; GTVe RR, reduction ratio of gross tumor volume of esophagus.

diameter in a previous study by Li et al which showed that pre- and post-CRT maximal esophageal wall thicknesses were significantly correlated with pathological complete response, but no relationship between changes of esophageal wall thickness and survival was observed.²⁰

Our finding is consistent with most published data that a larger GTVe is closely related to a worse treatment outcome. In our study, patients with GTVe ≤ 22 cc had significantly better five-year OS and LRRFS (76.3% and 83.9%) compared to those with GTVe > 22 cc (46.4% and 64.7%).

Previous studies have reported that tumor volume changes during treatment on the basis of evaluation by imaging modalities like CT and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was correlated with survival in rectal cancer and non-small-cell lung cancer.^{12,21} The role of tumor volume changes in predicting treatment outcomes of esophageal cancer is still to be studied. Alfieri et al compared pre- and posttreatment tumor volumes and found that neither post-CRT tumor volume nor volume change were predictive of disease-free survival or overall survival though volumetric change seemed to be a moderate predictor of pathological T stage.¹⁶ A similar result was achieved by another research study conducted by van Heijl et al, in which serial CT before and after two weeks of neoadjuvant CRT was performed in patients with esophageal carcinoma treated with neoadjuvant CRT. There was no statistical significance in tumor volume change between histopathological responders and nonresponders. Tumor volume changes after 14 days of neoadjuvant CRT measured by 3D-CT were not associated with histopathological tumor response.²² However, Voncken et al analyzed relative tumor volume changes pretreatment and posttreatment in 56 EC patients. Their study revealed that relative tumor volume reduction following CRT was correlated with pCR, LRR, disease-free survival, and overall survival. The relative tumor reduction $\geq 20\%$ was significantly correlated with a higher proportion of PCR and

a longer LRR.¹⁷ Nevertheless, the aforementioned studies were performed in the neoadjuvant CRT setting.

To the best of our knowledge, our study was the first one to use serial CT scans for response evaluation for EC patients undergoing definitive CRT. There is no standard guideline for posttreatment tumor contouring. Regarding peritumoral edema, radiation-related fibrosis and inflammation after radiotherapy, esophageal wall thickness may not be an accurate reference. To better compare tumor volume changes with baseline data, we contoured GTVe during and after treatment between cranial and caudal borders of GTVe consistent with those on pretreatment CT images. This method could improve accuracy and reproducibility in measuring tumor volumes among different observers. It was also proved to be a reliable reflection of tumor burden. As seen on Figure 2, a linear reduction of GTVe in the first four weeks of CRT was observed in most patients. The five-year OS rates were 47.7% in patients with GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy $< 35\%$ vs 73.0% in those with GTVe RR $\geq 35\%$. This result indicated that gross tumor volume reduction ratio is a promising parameter to differentiate responders from nonresponders to definitive CRT. The sensitivity to CRT may be predicted as early as at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy. Responders who would benefit most from CRT should continue planned therapy. But for nonresponders, early intervention should be taken to improve treatment outcomes, like surgery or changing adjuvant chemotherapy regimen. Since the publication of the CROSS study in 2012, neoadjuvant CRT followed by esophagectomy has become standard care of resectable locally advanced EC.²³ Compared with the surgery alone group, patients who received multimodality therapy had significantly longer survival. Though many patients who received definitive CRT are not candidates for curative esophagectomy because of broad tumor invasion, tumor shrinkage after CRT may enable surgery and allow for adequate clean margins. Furthermore, the accumulative radiation dose of 20 fractions is close to the total dose of neoadjuvant CRT as in the CROSS study (41.4 Gy in 23 fractions).

Table 3 Univariate and Multivariate Analyses of Factors Potentially Predicting for OS and LRRFS

Factors	N	OS (%)				LRRFS (%)			
		Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis		Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis	
		Five Years	P	P	RR	Five Years	P	P	RR
Gender									
Male	41	55.3	0.106			66.5	0.027	0.194	0.031 (0.000–5.889)
Female	12	83.3				100			
Age									
≤60	24	49.7	0.048	0.170	0.525 (0.209–1.317)	64.5	0.140	0.264	0.523 (0.168–1.630)
>60	29	70.7				82.2			
Nodal staging									
N0	23	64.3	0.614	0.455	0.646 (0.205–2.032)	73.4	0.864	0.482	0.657 (0.203–2.122)
N1	30	58.8				75.3			
Tumor location									
Cervical+upper thoracic location	24	63.9	0.573			82.5	0.277		
Middle thoracic	29	58.2				67.4			
TNM staging									
II staging	18	71.3	0.523	0.345	1.393 (0.700–2.775)	77.0	0.704	0.329	1.680 (0.593–4.759)
III	25	55.9				75.7			
IV	9	55.6				66.7			
Pretreatment GTVe GTVe									
≤22cc	26	76.3	0.033	0.006	4.033 (1.485–10.957)	83.9	0.118	0.040	3.668 (1.058–12.717)
>22cc	27	46.4				64.7			
GTVe at 20th Fraction of RT fraction									
≤13cc	26	72.4	0.110	0.158	0.250 (0.037–1.717)	83.3	0.127	0.734	1.711 (0.077–37.994)
>13cc	27	50.3				65.4			
GTVe at completion of treatment									
≤13 cc	27	73.5	0.069	0.460	0.661 (0.220–1.983)	80.7	0.287	0.448	0.506 (0.087–2.945)
>13 cc treatment	26	48.2				67.3			
GTVe three months after treatment									
≤12 cc	26	79.6	0.005	0.182	0.502 (0.182–1.381)	84.4	0.089	0.64	1.012 (0.962–1.065)
>12cc	27	43.3				64.2			
GTVe RR at twentieth fraction of RT									
<35%	25	47.7	0.041	0.007	0.267 (0.103–0.694)	64.8	0.207	0.059	0.319 (0.098–1.044)
≥35%	28	73.0				81.8			
GTVe RR at completion of treatment									
<38%	26	53.8	0.274	0.466	1.015 (0.975–1.057)	66.2	0.366	0.424	0.560 (0.135–2.319)
≥38%	27	67.9				81.3			
GTVe RR three months after treatment									
<35%	24	50.0	0.079	0.182	0.502 (0.182–1.381)	66.4	0.407	0.445	0.627 (0.189–2.081)
≥35%	29	70.0				79.3			

Abbreviations: GTVe, gross tumor volume of esophagus; RT, radiotherapy; RR, reduction ratio.

Thus, we suggest a CT exam at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy for tumor response assessment for all patients who underwent definitive CRT. If patients have GTVe RR <35%, reevaluating the feasibility of a curative or salvage surgery would be indicated.

There were some limitations of our study. Firstly, volume changes of lymph nodes were not involved in prognostic analysis because of a small percentage of patients with measurable lymph nodes in our study and low predicting rate of pathological lymph nodes with

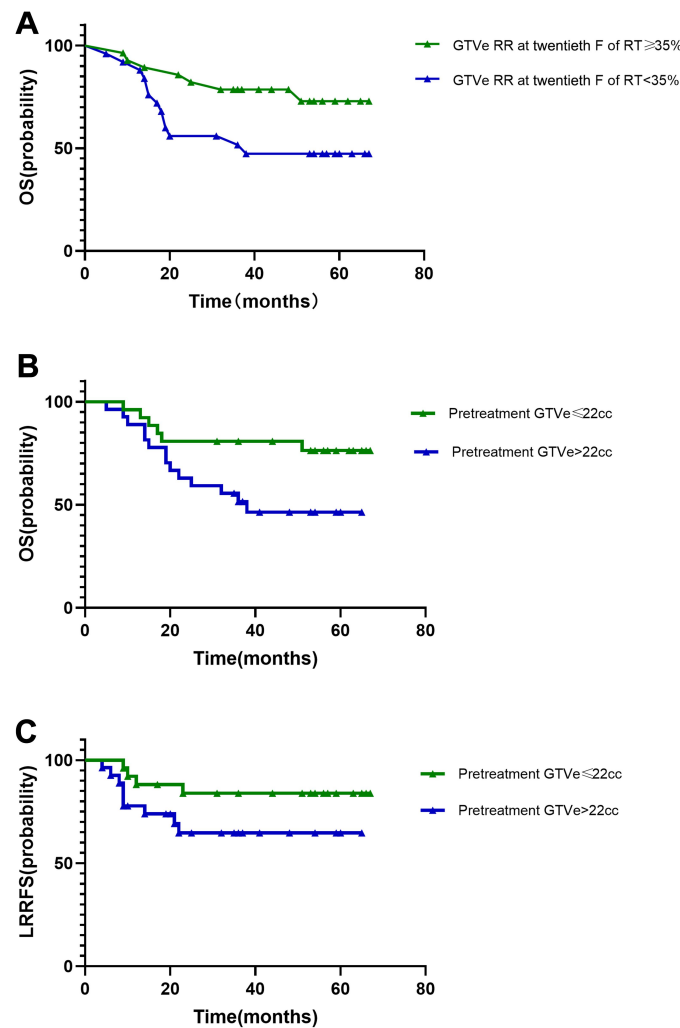


Figure 3 (A) Kaplan–Meier curve of five-year overall survival stratified by reduction ratio of tumor volume at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy in patients treated with definitive CRT, patients with GTVe RR $\geq 35\%$ had longer five-year OS (73.0% vs 47.7%). (B) Five-year overall survival stratified by pretreatment GTVe, patients with pretreatment GTVe ≤ 22 cc had better five-year OS (76.3% vs 46.4%). (C) Five-year locoregional recurrence-free survival, pretreatment GTVe ≤ 22 cc had favorable five-year LRRFS (83.9% vs 64.7%).

CT scanning alone.^{20,24} Another limitation is the relatively small number of study subjects as only 53 eligible patients were included for analysis. In our study, we took the median value of GTVe reduction ratios at twentieth fraction of radiotherapy fraction (35%) of the whole cohort as the cut-off value. Further research with bigger sample sizes are needed to determine an optimal cut-off value.

Despite the aforementioned limitations, our study proved that serial CT played an important role in response evaluation in EC patients undergoing definitive CRT. For health care institutes not equipped with PET-CT, tumor volume reduction ratio is a reliable parameter to recognize responders from nonresponders and further to guide clinical decision-making.

Data Sharing Statement

Derived data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author Chuangzhen Chen on request.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

Ethical approval for patient recruitment and data collection in our trial was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Review Committee of Cancer Hospital of Shantou University Medical College (Approval No. 005). All patients in the trial provided written informed consent, and this trial was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This study was supported by the following grants: Science and Technology Planning Project of Guangdong Province (2016ZC0166 and 2017ZC0279); Shantou University Medical College Clinical Research Enhancement Initiative (N0201424), Collaborative and Creative Center, Molecular Diagnosis and Personalized Medicine, Shantou University, Guangdong, China; Special Fund for Guangdong Science and Technology Innovation Strategy 180918114960704; Science and Technology Special Fund of Guangdong Province of China (190829105556145); Strategic and Special Fund for Science and Technology Innovation of Guangdong Province of China (180918114960704).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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