

Clinical Features and Surgical Treatment of Synchronous Multiple Primary Lung Adenocarcinomas With Different EGFR Mutations

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Research Article

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Abstract

Purpose: We aimed to explore clinical features and surgical outcomes of synchronous multiple primary lung adenocarcinomas (SMPLA) with different EGFR mutations to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of SMPLA.

Methods: Medical records of patients with different EGFR mutations who have been diagnosed as SMPLA and underwent surgical resection from March 2015 to December 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. Clinical characteristics, surgical outcomes, recurrence-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) were investigated.

Results: A total of 70 patients (68.6% female and 77.1% non-smokers) were included. Total of 161 lesions in all patients, 84.4% were ground-glass opacity (GGO) lesions. EGFR mutations were detected in 108 lesions, most of which were L858R (35.4%) and 19Del (20.5%). The mutation rate of mixed GGO is significantly higher than that of pure GGO and solid nodules (SN); the mutation rate of invasive adenocarcinoma is significantly higher than that of other histology subtypes; the mutation rate of lesions >20 mm was significantly higher than that of ≤20 mm. However, there is no significant difference in the mutation rate of specific driver gene between different radiological features, pathological characteristics and sizes. After a median follow-up time of 29 months, the 3-year OS and RFS were 94.4% and 86.0%, respectively.

Conclusions: A high discordance of EGFR mutations were identified between tumors in patients with SMPLA. Synchronous multiple lung adenocarcinomas with predominantly multiple GGO should be considered as SMPLA, and surgery may be aggressively performed for these patients due to a good prognosis.

Introduction

Synchronous multiple primary lung cancer (SMPLC) defined as two or more primary tumors simultaneously identified in ipsilateral or contralateral lung, is a special type of lung cancer. According to previous studies, its incidence varies from 0.2–20% (Murphy SJ et al. 2014.), of which 40.3%-91.3% (Chang YL et al. 2007; De Leyn P et al. 2008; Finley DJ et al. 2010) are multiple primary lung adenocarcinomas. In recent years, the detection rate of SMPLC has shown a steady increase with the popularity of lung cancer population screening and advances in imaging technology, especially the widespread use of HRCT and PET-CT (Bak SH et al. 2016; National Lung Screening Trial Research Team et al. 2013). Although Surgical resection has become the mainstay of treatment for SMPLC, its 3-year survival rate roughly ranges from 40–92% (Ishikawa Y et al. 2014). The wide variation in the efficacy of surgical resection is due not only to differences in the timing of treatment, the specific surgical procedures, and demographic characteristics of patients, but more importantly, to the lack of standard criteria for differential diagnosis from intrapulmonary metastasis.

Martini and Melamed's criteria and ACCP guidelines are most commonly used. Because there was no genetic approach to consider in 1975, the M-M criteria (Martini N et al. 1975) relied heavily on the clinicopathologic features, which can make diagnosis extremely difficult when the tumors are of the similar pathologic type. The ACCP guidelines (Kozower BD et al. 2013), however, took into account the differences in tumor driver mutation genes, which led to a greater improvement in the diagnosis of multiple primary lung cancers. In addition, the widespread use of next-generation gene sequencing (NGS) in recent years has made the diagnosis of multiple primary lung cancers more accurate (Liu J et al. 2020; Zheng R et al. 2020). More and more SMPLA with different EGFR mutations are being diagnosed clinically, however, the clinical characteristics and prognosis of such patients with surgical treatment remains unclear. Moreover, the reports of such patients are mostly case reports (Haratake N et al. 2018; Sakai H et al. 2018; Yang Y et al. 2020), and there are few studies with larger samples.

Therefore, in the present study, we focused on the clinical characteristics, surgical outcomes, recurrence-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) of SMPLA with different EGFR mutations to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of these patients.

Patients And Methods

2.1 Patients

This study retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of patients with SMPLA who underwent simultaneous surgical resection in the Department of Thoracic Surgery at Wuhan Tongji Hospital from March 2015 to December 2019. The criteria for diagnosis of SMPLA in this study are based on the Martini-Melamed criteria (Martini N et al. 1975) and incorporate elements of the new international multidisciplinary lung adenocarcinoma classification (Travis WD et al. 2011): (1) major histologic subtypes of tumors are significantly different; (2) major histologic subtypes are similar, but all tumors have lepidic growth component to a certain proportion, or immunohistologic features or genetic profiles of tumors are different. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) number of lesions ≥ 2 ; (2) all lesions of the patient were tested for EGFR and the mutations were different; (3) postoperative pathology of the patient's lesions were all lung adenocarcinoma; (4) the patient did not have adjuvant therapy before surgery; (5) cardiopulmonary function was acceptable and patients could tolerate surgery; (6) no previous history of tumors; (7) no distant metastases on preoperative examinations. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) incomplete patient data information; (2) the postoperative pathology of the lesion is not lung adenocarcinoma. This study was approved by the institutional review board of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology and consent was given by all patients before their clinical records were used.

2.2 Surgical approach

All procedures were performed with intravenous inhalation combined with anesthesia + double lumen endotracheal intubation. The surgery was performed using a 3cm small single-port approach: a 3cm incision was made between the 5th ribs in the mid-axillary line of the patient's surgery side to place a

thoracoscope, an elbow laparoscopic suction device, electrocoagulation hooks, and a bipartite clamp was placed to hold the lung lobe if necessary. In bilateral surgery, one side of the surgery is completed and the contralateral surgery is performed in the same way. Specific surgical procedures and strategies for selecting the extent of surgical resection are described in our previous study (Qu R et al. 2020).

2.3 Follow-up

Follow-up was performed by outpatient or telephone follow-up. The follow-up time was calculated from the day after surgery and was followed up until November 2020. In the first year after surgery, chest CT, tumor markers and abdominal ultrasound were reviewed every 3 months; in the second year after surgery, the above indicators were reviewed every 6 months; the above indicators were reviewed annually.

2.4 Statistical analysis

Measured data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) and differences between groups were analysed by t-tests. Counted data were expressed as number or percent, and differences were analysed using χ^2 or Fisher's exact tests. The above data was analyzed using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (version 23; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). OS and RFS were performed using GraphPad Prism software version 7.0. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

3.1 Clinical characteristics of patients and tumors

Clinical characteristics of patients and tumors are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. Based on the inclusion criteria, 70 patients were ultimately included in this study, of whom 48 were female (68.6%). The mean age of all patients was 58.6 ± 8.40 years (range, 41-74 years). A total of 16 patients had a history of smoking or were current smokers, and the rest had no history of smoking. Eighteen patients had a family history of cancer, mainly lung cancer. Twenty-two patients had preoperative co-morbidities, mainly hypertension and diabetes mellitus. Ten patients had a preoperative mild increase in serum CEA. All patients had a good preoperative cardiopulmonary assessment and could tolerate the procedure. Of the 70 patients, 12 had lesions in both lungs, 11 had three lesions, and 5 had no less than four lesions. Sixty-seven patients had GGO lesions, and 3 patients had only solid nodules. The lesions of 47 patients were located in different lobes. A total of 161 lesions with an average diameter of 20.67 ± 11.7 mm; 84.4% were GGO lesions (pGGO, 42.2%; mGGO, 42.2%) and 80.1% of the lesions were ≤ 20 mm in diameter. Of all lesions, 71.4% were located in the right lung, with the most lesions in RLL (39.8%), the least in RML (11.2%), and the second least in LLL (11.8%). The postoperative pathology of all lesions was dominated by invasive adenocarcinoma (59.6%), followed by in situ adenocarcinoma and microinvasive adenocarcinoma. EGFR mutations were present in 67.1% of the lesions, with L858R (35.4%) and 19Del (20.5%) mutations predominating. Among 70 patients, the highest pathological T stage was mainly pT1 (81.4%) and only seven patient had lymph node metastasis.

3.2 Surgical procedure and perioperative results

Twelve and 58 patients respectively underwent bilateral and unilateral surgical resection. The surgical procedure was mainly sublobar resection, and no severe postoperative complications or deaths occurred. The average operation time was 205.88 ± 61.94 mins, the average intraoperative blood loss was 273.83 ± 238.60 ml, the mean postoperative daily drainage of chest tube was 163.52 ± 29.46 ml, the mean postoperative chest tube duration was 6.76 ± 3.43 days, and the average postoperative hospital stay 8.43 ± 3.56 days. Details of surgical procedure are described in Table 3.

3.3 Detail of EGFR mutation in 161 tumors of 70 patients

EGFR detection of all lesions revealed that 108 lesions had mutations, mainly L858R and 19DEL, and their mutation rates were 35.4% and 20.5%, respectively. Among the different radiologic features, the mutation rate of mGGO was significantly higher than that of pGGO and SN ($P < 0.001$); among the different histology features, the mutation rate of invasive adenocarcinoma was significantly higher than that of other histology subtypes ($P < 0.001$); among the different size, the mutation rate for lesions > 20 mm was significantly higher than that of lesions ≤ 20 mm ($P < 0.001$). However, the mutation rate of specific types were not significantly different among radiologic features, pathology types, or sizes ($P > 0.01$). The results of EGFR mutation are presented in Table 4.

3.4 Postoperative treatment and follow-up of patients

Eight patients received adjuvant therapy after surgery, of which seven patients received targeted therapy due to the presence of lymph node metastases, and one patient received chemotherapy because the lesions invaded the pleura and were larger than 4 cm. As of November 30, 2020, the average follow-up time was 30.6 ± 13.5 months. Except for three patients with recurrent metastases, one of whom died due to extensive postoperative pleural metastases, the rest of the patients did not develop new lesions or metastases, and all of them are alive. The 3-year OS and RFS in all patients were 94.4% and 86.0%, respectively (Figure 1).

Discussion

Lung cancer has been a leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide for decades, with adenocarcinoma representing the most prevalent subtype (Sung H et al.2021). In recent years, with the popularity of low-dose spiral CT screening, more and more SMPLC are being diagnosed. At the same time, research on the diagnosis and treatment of multiple primary lung cancers has increased significantly. It is difficult to distinguish multiple primary lung cancers from intrapulmonary metastases, but the treatment options and prognosis of multiple primary lung cancers are completely different compared with intrapulmonary metastases, so the evaluation of diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of multiple primary lung cancers is particularly important. Unlike previous studies, in this study, we retrospectively examined the clinical characteristics, surgical treatment, and long-term prognosis of all patients with postoperative lesions diagnosed as multiple primary lung adenocarcinoma by EGFR testing.

We found a high heterogeneity of EGFR driver genes between tumors in patients with multiple primary lung adenocarcinoma, suggesting the importance of EGFR testing in the diagnosis of such patients.

In the present study, we classified lesions by their radiology, pathology type, and diameter size of the lesions, and then compared EGFR mutations in lesions in different categories. We found that the mutation rate of mixed GGO is significantly higher than that of pure GGO and solid nodules (SN); the mutation rate of invasive adenocarcinoma is significantly higher than that of other histology subtypes (AIS as well as MIA). These results are in general agreement with the findings of Liu et al (Liu M et al. 2018). The result also concurred with the hypothesis for the progression of lung adenocarcinoma that EGFR-mutated AAH follows a linear progression schema, whereby AAH progresses to AIS and is followed by MIA (Kobayashi Y et al. 2015; Yatabe Y et al. 2011). Sun and colleagues (Sun F et al. 2018) found that diameter size of GGO lesion correlated with EGFR mutation rates, with lesions ≥ 20 mm in diameter being more likely to be mutated than lesions < 20 mm in diameter, which is similar to the results of our study.

For multiple primary lung adenocarcinoma, we should routinely test for EGFR mutations in all lesions. Although multiple lung cancers with predominantly multiple GGO lesions or containing GGO lesions should be considered more often as multiple primary lung cancers, one study found the presence of similar somatic mutations by exon sequencing in multiple GGO lesions in two patients with multiple lung adenocarcinomas, including two pure GGO lesions in one patient (Li R et al. 2018). This suggests that intrapulmonary metastases can occur in patients with multiple GGO lesions. In the current study, all but three patients had solid lesions, and the rest contained at least one GGO lesion, yet postoperative pathology showed lymph node metastases in seven patients, all of whom should be considered to have multiple intrapulmonary metastases according to previous Martini-Melamed criterion (Martini N et al. 1975). Ye and colleagues (Ye C et al. 2016) reported a case of a patient with multiple primary lung adenocarcinoma in whom two tumors, one with EGFR mutation and one with KRAS mutation, were identified by genetic testing, and the lesion with the KRAS mutation was resected and followed by gefitinib-targeted therapy, after which the remaining lesion disappeared. Therefore, we believe that EGFR mutation can be a good supplement to histological, imaging and morphological evidence of tumor, so as to better distinguish multiple primary lesions from metastatic lesions and provide patients with a more accurate staging. In this study, analysis of EGFR testing results for all lesions revealed the presence of EGFR mutations in 108 lesions (67.1%), including 35.4% and 20.5% for L858R and 19DEL, respectively. This may be related to the fact that the patients in this study were non-smokers (77.1%) and the majority of female patients (68.6%).

Surgery remains the most effective treatment option for multiple primary lung cancers, but the specific surgical method is still controversial. Several studies (Ishikawa Y et al. 2014; Nakata M et al. 2004; Zhang Y et al. 2018; Chen TF et al. 2019) have shown that for multiple primary lung adenocarcinoma, lobectomy should be performed as far as possible for the primary lesion, while sublobar resection (segmental or wedge resection) can be performed flexibly for the secondary lesion, especially for patients with multiple bilateral lung lesions, which ensures adequate distance between the tumor margins and maximizes preservation of more lung function. Nakata and colleagues reported [24] that 26 patients with SMPLA,

only 5 patients underwent lobectomy alone, and the 3-year OS and DFS were 92.9% and 77.9%, respectively. Ishikawa and colleagues also found (Ishikawa Y et al. 2014) that 93 patients with SMPLA, sublobar resection was used during surgery in 58% of patients, and the 3-year OS and RFS were 93.6% and 87% respectively. In the current study, since most of lesions were distributed in different lobes, we tried to adopt a combined sublobar resection approach during surgery, and the OS and RFS at 3 years reached 94.4% and 86%, respectively, which was comparable to the results of the above study. Our specific surgical strategy was: (1) for lesions that were all in the same lobe, we performed direct lobectomy; (2) for lesions that are on the same side but not in the same lobe, we performed anatomical lobectomy or segmentectomy for the dominant lesion ≥ 2 cm, and sublobar resection for the remaining lesions as much as possible; (3) In patients with multiple lesions in both lungs, we give preference to the side with less lung tissue removed to start the procedure, but if the left side is the dominant lesion and lobectomy is required, the surgery should start on the right side. (4) For all peripheral lesions, intraoperative rapid pathology should be performed as much as possible, and the extent of resection should be determined based on the rapid pathology results and imaging of the lesion, but sublobar resection should be performed as much as possible. (5) For GGO lesions, try to adopt sublobar resection as much as possible. In conclusion, we should take into account the characteristics of the tumor, the patient's physical condition, and the decisions of the physician to try to develop the best individualized treatment plan for each patient.

There are several limitations to our study. First, it is a retrospective study and selection bias cannot be avoided. Second, it is a single-center study with a small sample size, which needs to be further confirmed by multicenter study with larger sample size. Third, we did not test other tumor's driver genes, such as KRAS, ALK, ROS1, and BRAF. A whole genome sequencing would be more accurate to identify the source of multiple tumors. Fourth, the postoperative follow-up time span is not long enough to appropriately assess long-term survival.

In conclusion, A high discordance of EGFR mutations were identified between tumors in patients with SMPLA, so the detection of EGFR mutation may be used routinely to prevents unnecessary adjuvant treatment for patients with histologically similar synchronous primary lung cancers. Synchronous multiple lung adenocarcinomas with predominantly multiple GGO should be considered as SMPLA, and surgery may be aggressively performed for these patients due to a good prognosis.

Abbreviations

SMPLA: synchronous multiple primary lung adenocarcinomas; SMPLC: synchronous multiple primary lung cancers; SN: solid nodule; pGGO: pure ground-glass opacity; mGGO: mixed ground-glass opacity; RUL: right upper lobe; RML: right middle lobe; RLL: right lower lobe; LUL: left upper lobe; LLL: Left lower lobe; AIS: adenocarcinoma in situ; MIA: minimally invasive adenocarcinoma; IAC: invasive adenocarcinoma.

Declarations

Authors' contributions

RQ, YC and XF contributed to the design of the study and the performing of the procedure. RQ, FY and SH acquired and analyzed the data. RQ drafted the manuscript. RQ, FY, WP and XF revised and edited the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Code availability

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards and were approved by the institutional review board of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

Informed written consent (not separate, but included in the preoperative consent) was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Conflict of interest

None of the authors have any potential conflicts of interest.

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Tables

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients

Variables	Number(%)	Mean value
Age (years)		58.6±8.40
≥60	29(41.4)	
<60	41(58.6)	
Sex		
Male	22(31.4)	
Female	48(68.6)	
Smoking status		
Current and former	16(22.9)	
Never	54(77.1)	
Family history of tumor		
Yes	11(15.7)	
No	59(84.3)	
Comorbidity		
Yes	26(37.1)	
No	44(62.9)	
Preoperative CEA level		3.42±1.33
≥5.0 ng/ml	10(14.3)	
<5.0 ng/ml	60(85.7)	
Ejection fraction		63.23±3.65
≥60	58(82.9)	
55-59	12(17.1)	
FEV1(L)		2.74±0.51
p-FEV1%		97.34±22.76
≥100	18(25.7)	
80-100	39(55.7)	
≤80	13(18.6)	
Distribution of tumors		
Unilateral	58(82.9)	
Bilateral	12(17.1)	
Number of tumors		
2	54(77.1)	
3	11(15.7)	
≥4	5(7.2)	
Highest pT		
T1	57(81.4)	
T2	13(18.6)	
Highest pN		
N0	63(90.0)	
N1-2	7(10.0)	
Adjuvant chemotherapy		
Yes	8(11.4)	
No	62(88.6)	

Table 2. Clinical data of tumors

Variables	Number(%)	Mean value
Total number of tumors	161	
Tumor characteristics (mm)		
pGGO	68(42.2)	12.52±8.06
mGGO	68(42.2)	19.27±8.21
SN	25(15.6)	31.29±11.88
Size of tumors (mm)		20.67±11.7
≤10mm	70(43.5)	
<10mm, ≤20mm	59(36.6)	
>20mm	32(19.9)	
Tumor type pattern per patient		
Multiple pGGO	11(15.7)	
Multiple mGGO	9(12.9)	
pGGO+mGGO	30(42.9)	
SN+GGO	17(24.3)	
Multiple SN	3(4.2)	
Location of tumors		
RUL	64(39.8)	
RML	18(11.2)	
RLL	33(20.4)	
LUL	27(16.8)	
LLL	19(11.8)	
Location of lobe		
Same lobe	23(32.9)	
Different lobe	47(67.1)	
Histology in all tumors		
AIS	36(22.4)	
MIA	29(18.0)	
IAC	96(59.6)	
EGFR in all tumors		
WT	53(32.9)	
Mutation	108(67.1)	
L858R	57(35.4)	
19Del	33(20.5)	
Double mutations^a	5(3.1)	
other	13(8.1)	

SN, solid nodule; pGGO, pure ground-glass opacity; mGGO, mixed ground-glass opacity;

RUL, right upper lobe; RML, right middle lobe; RLL, right lower lobe; LUL, left upper lobe; LLL, Left lower lobe; AIS, adenocarcinoma in situ; MIA, minimally invasive adenocarcinoma; IAC, invasive adenocarcinoma; ^aThere are two types of mutations in a tumor.

Table 3. Surgical procedure and perioperative results of patients

Variables	Number
Surgical procedure	
Unilateral	58
Single lobectomy	19
Lobectomy-wedge resection	13
Wedge resection-wedge resection	8
Segmentectomy-wedge resection	5
Lobectomy-lobectomy	5
Lobectomy-segmentectomy	4
Segmentectomy-segmentectomy	2
Single segmentectomy	2
Bilateral	12
Segmentectomy-wedge resection	5
Lobectomy-wedge resection	4
Segmentectomy-segmentectomy	1
Lobectomy-segmentectomy	1
Lobectomy+segmentectomy-wedge resection	1
Perioperative results	
Operation time (min)	205.88±61.94
Intraoperative blood loss (ml)	273.83±238.60
Postoperative chest tube duration (day)	6.76±3.43
Daily drainage of chest tube (ml)	163.52±29.46
Postoperative hospital stay (day)	8.43±3.56

Table 4. Distribution of EGFR mutations in 161 tumors of 70 patients

Variables	Total	WT	EGFR+	P-value	L858R	19Del	Other ^a	P-value
Different radiology								
pGGO	68	34(50.0)	34(50.0)		15(44.1)	14(41.2)	5(14.7)	
mGGO	68	13(19.1)	55(80.9)		33(60.0)	14(25.5)	8(14.5)	
SN	25	6(24.0)	19(76.0)	0.000	9(47.4)	5(26.3)	5(26.3)	0.386
Different histology								
AIS	36	22(61.1)	14(38.9)		7(50.0)	5(35.7)	2(14.3)	
MIA	29	13(44.8)	16(55.2)		8(50)	5(31.3)	3(18.7)	
IAC	96	18(18.7)	78(81.3)	0.000	42(53.8)	23(29.5)	13(16.7)	0.959
Different size								
≤10mm	70	34(48.6)	36(51.4)		17(47.2)	12(33.3)	7(19.5)	
<10mm, ≤20mm	59	16(27.1)	43(72.9)		24(55.8)	14(32.6)	5(11.6)	
>20mm	32	3(9.4)	29(90.6)	0.000	16(55.2)	7(24.1)	6(20.7)	0.749

SN, solid nodule; pGGO, pure ground-glass opacity; mGGO, mixed ground-glass opacity; AIS, adenocarcinoma in situ; MIA, minimally invasive adenocarcinoma; IAC, invasive adenocarcinoma; ^aRefers to other rare mutations including L861Q, G719X, 20Ins and T790M.

Figures

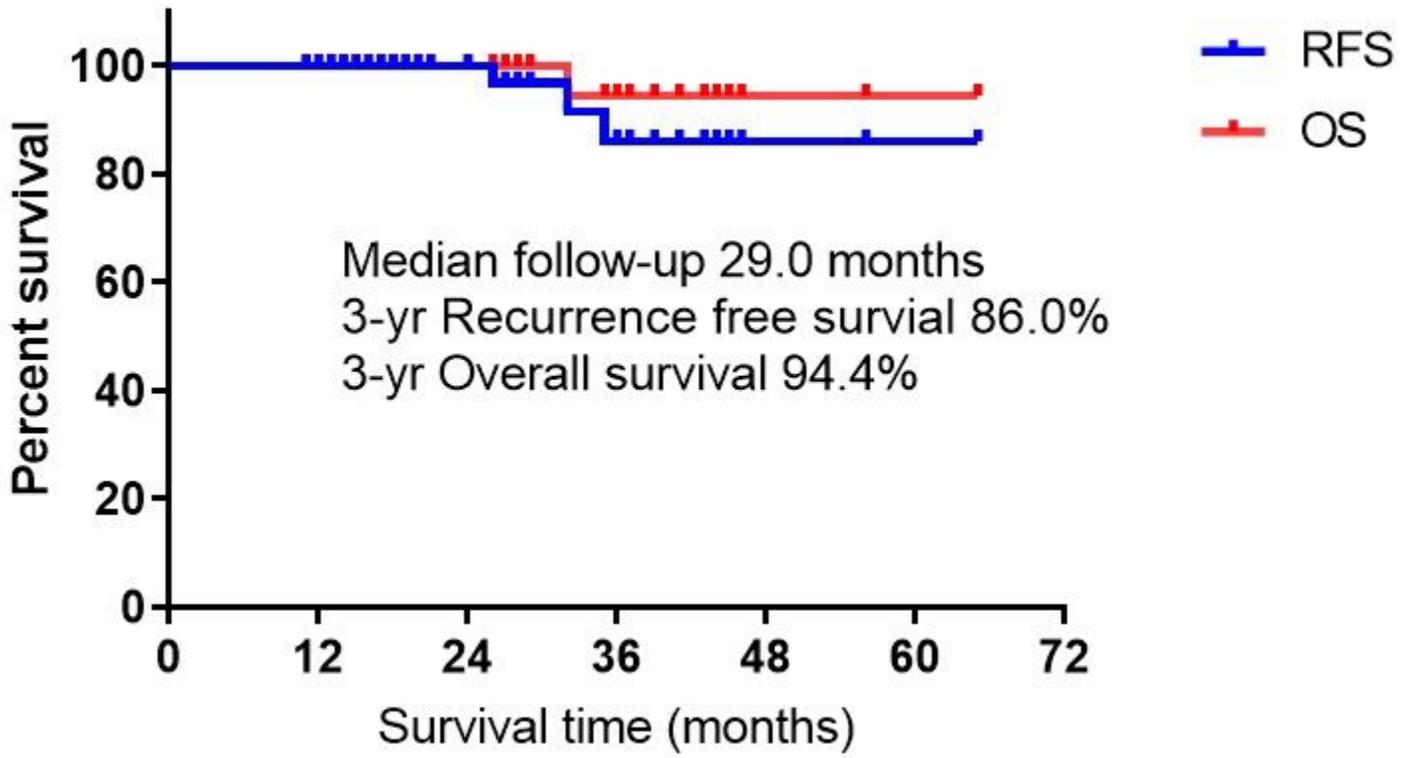


Figure 1

Recurrence free survival and overall survival of all patients