

Clinical Impact of Switching to Ceritinib After Severe AEs Related to Crizotinib/Alectinib in a Novel *PTH2R-ALK* Fusion Lung Adenocarcinoma: A Case Report

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Abstract: Lung cancer is still the leading cause of morbidity and mortality by cancer among men, according to the latest epidemiological data in China. Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) rearrangements act as key oncogenic drivers of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and have been identified in 5–6% of NSCLC. Although *ALK* inhibitors (*ALK*-TKIs) were proven to be more effective than chemotherapy in *ALK*-positive NSCLC patients and the safety profile of these drugs was favorable, novel *ALK* fusions NSCLC might discontinue or switch treatment because of adverse events (AEs) have rarely previously been reported. Here, we describe a male patient with stage IV lung adenocarcinoma who carried a novel *PTH2R-ALK* fusion identified by next-generation sequencing (NGS). The patient first took crizotinib but switched to alectinib due to gastrointestinal AEs. Although alectinib remained effective on tumors, ceritinib (450 mg) was replaced after the AEs of hyperbilirubinemia occurred. After reducing the dose to 300mg, the diarrhea AEs caused by ceritinib were effectively relieved, and the patient obtained sustained clinical benefit with progression-free survival nearly 12 months. Our findings offer valuable information for the safety management of NSCLC patients with a novel *PTH2R-ALK* fusion treated by *ALK*-TKIs.

Keywords: *PTH2R-ALK*, non-small cell lung cancer, ceritinib, adverse events

Introduction

Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for approximately 80–85% of lung cancers and is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in both men and women in China.¹ The anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) gene encodes a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor, which consists of an extracellular domain, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic receptor kinase domain.² *ALK* rearrangements are common driving mutations in the development of NSCLC and are found in approximately 5% of NSCLC cases.³ Since the *EML4-ALK* rearrangement was first identified in NSCLC in 2007,⁴ several *ALK* partner genes have been reported such as *KIF5B*, *KLCL1*, *PRKARIA*, *GCC2*.⁵ With rapid development of next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology, a variety of novel *ALK* fusion genes have been discovered, which enrich the *ALK* fusion spectrum.

The *ALK* inhibitor crizotinib has become the standard therapy in advanced *ALK*-positive NSCLC since 2011.⁶ Subsequently, second-generation *ALK*-TKIs, alectinib and ceritinib were also proved to have good antitumor activity.⁷ However, different

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forms of *ALK* rearrangements exhibit varied responses and treatment-related adverse events (AEs) to ALK-TKI therapy.⁸ It is reported that about 60–80% of the patients adjust the dose, interrupt or delay treatment due to toxic side effects.⁹ Therefore, it is important and necessary to select a treatment with acceptable toxicological properties and less impact on patients' quality of life. The most common AEs of these ALK-TKIs include gastrointestinal effects, fatigue, rash, and hepatotoxicity.¹⁰ In a pooled safety analyses of ALK-TKIs, including clinical trials receiving crizotinib, alectinib or ceritinib, the overall frequency of grade ≥ 3 AEs was about 22.9–49.7%.¹¹ Thus, the management of AEs in *ALK*-positive NSCLC receiving ALK-TKIs should be taken into account.

Herein, we describe that a lung adenocarcinoma patient carrying a novel *PTH2R-ALK* fusion who received reduced doses of ceritinib after discontinuation of crizotinib and alectinib, with clinical benefit and good tolerability.

Case Presentation

An 83-year-old man was admitted to the Respiratory Department of the Affiliated Kunshan Hospital of Jiangsu University on October 30, 2019, due to cough and expectoration accompanying hemoptysis for 1 week. The patient had a history of tuberculosis for more than 30 years and chronic bronchitis and emphysema for 10 years. Chest computed tomography (CT) revealed an irregular mass (5.3×2.6 cm) in the upper lobe of his left lung (Figure 1A). Furthermore, positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) showed multiple lymph node and bone metastases (Figure 1B). The patient underwent a transthoracic core needle biopsy of the lung mass. Histological staining of lung tissue showed obvious tumor cell characteristics with adenoid and stratified structures and visible nuclear division

(Figure 1C). Immunohistochemistry analysis revealed positivity for thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF-1), CK7, SPA, napsin-A and Ki-67 (about 10%), but negativity for villin, P63 and P40. Taken together, he was diagnosed with stage IV (T4aN2M1) invasive lung adenocarcinoma.

On December 6, 2019, a novel *PTH2R-ALK* fusion was identified in the patient's tumor tissue by NGS (Figure 2A), which was composed of exon 1 of *PTH2R* (parathyroid hormone second receptor) gene and exon 20–29 of *ALK* gene (Figure 2B). Fluorescence in situ hybridization further confirmed the *ALK* positive (Figure 2C). It contained the entire kinase domain of *ALK* and may activate *ALK* signaling to play a role in tumor genesis and development. Based on the results of NGS test, the patient started oral crizotinib 250 mg BID from December 12, 2019. After taking crizotinib for 10 days, the patient developed mild nausea without vomiting. Reexamination of liver function revealed that the level of alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST) was 3–4 times higher than baseline (Table 1), suggesting mild liver function impairment. Thus, the patient was treated with polyene phosphatidylcholine for liver protection. The irregular mass shadow of the upper lobe of the left lung shrank significantly to 1.47×0.89 cm when reexamined by CT on January 18, 2020, indicating that this patient achieved a partial response.

However, considering the intolerable hepatotoxicity, the patient switched to take alectinib 1200 mg BID from January 20, 2020. After 1 week, the clinician reduced the dosage to 600 mg BID, but the patient still had swelling in his legs and felt fatigued. His uncomfortable symptoms were slightly eased after symptomatic treatment of spironolactone. Carcinoembryonic antigen decreased obviously after treatment for a month. However, the total bilirubin of this patient reached up to three times of reference range

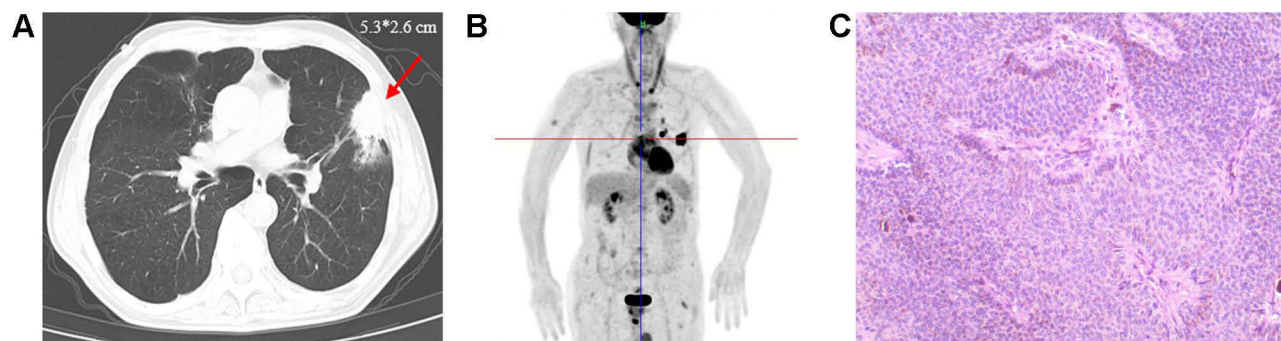


Figure 1 Diagnosis results by CT scan and pathology. (A) CT diagnosis of lung tissue. (B) Image of PET/CT scan. (C) Pathological diagnosis result (100× magnification).

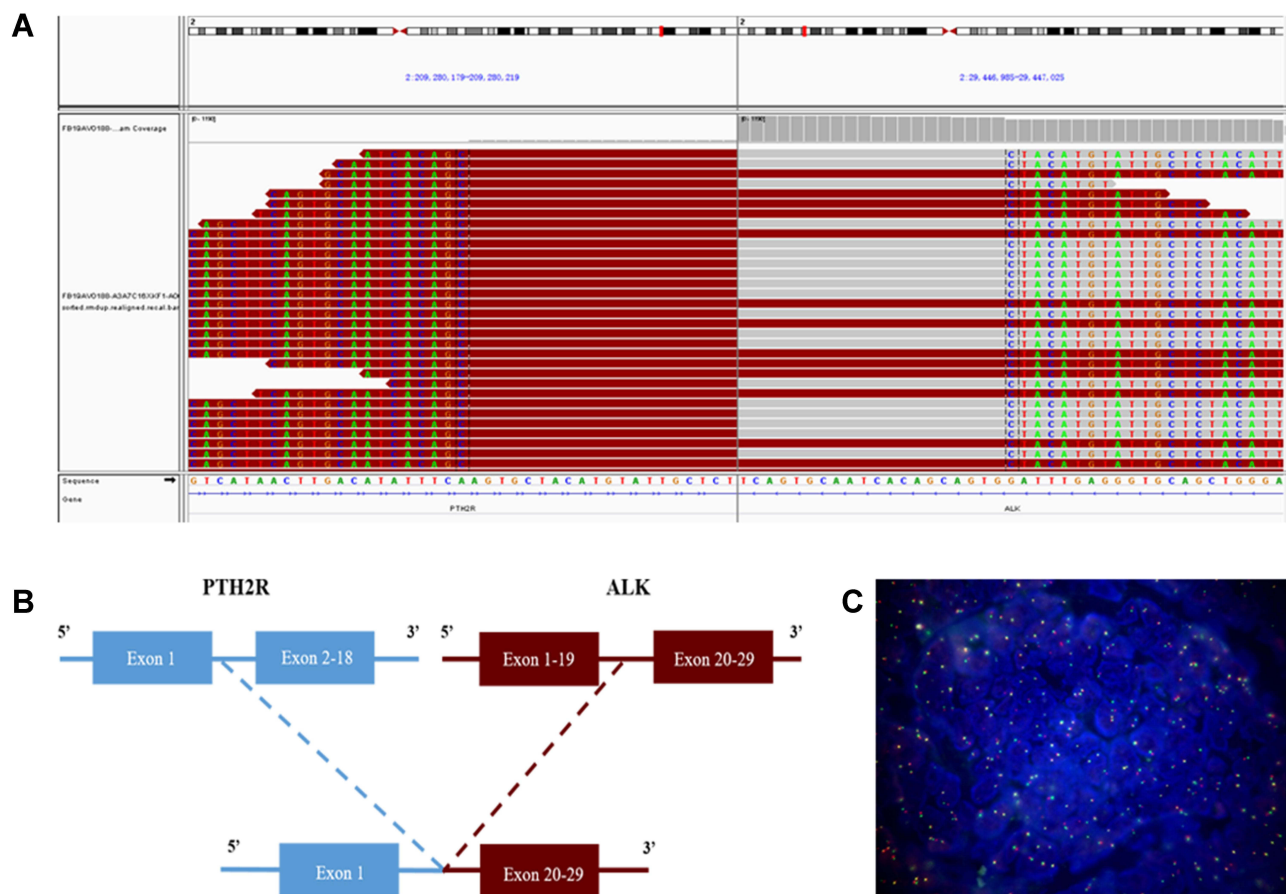


Figure 2 NGS and FISH findings for the primary lung tumor tissue sample. **(A)** NGS results showed breakpoint of *PTH2R-ALK* fusion. **(B)** A novel intergenic region between *PTH2R* exon 1 and *ALK* exon 20–29 fusion variant was identified. **(C)** A split signal was observed with a frequency of 25% in the FISH image (400× magnification).

(Table 1). Furthermore, he did not respond to symptomatic treatment of liver protection. On June 20, 2020, the patient started ceritinib orally 450 mg QD with food. He suffered from diarrhea and antidiarrheal drugs were ineffective. Then, the clinician reduced the dosage of ceritinib to 300 mg QD. During treatment with dose reduction of ceritinib, the patient's blood routine tests and liver function tests

Table 1 Liver Function Tests Before and After *ALK-TKIs* Treatment

	Before Treatment	After Crizotinib	After Alectinib	After Ceritinib
ALT (U/L)	14.0	205.0	16.0	16.0
AST (U/L)	16.0	114.0	30.0	30.0
γ-GT (U/L)	18.0	69.0	13.0	30.0
ALP (U/L)	71.0	105.0	154.0	98.0
LDH (U/L)	150.0	389.0	343.0	233.0
TBIL (μmol/L)	29.7	7.1	62.7	22.9

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, aspartate transaminase; γ-GT, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; TBIL, total bilirubin.

were normal, and chest CT scan demonstrated stable disease. The patients were followed up several times, with the last follow-up on June 13, 2021. The tumor lesion in the left lung remained stable and PFS was nearly 12 months.

Discussion

In this case, a novel fusion form of *ALK* rearrangement (*PTH2R-ALK*) consisting of exon 1 of *PTH2R* and exon 20–29 of *ALK* was identified in an 83-year-old male patient of lung adenocarcinoma. The fusion gene contains exon 1 of *PTH2R* and the entire *ALK* domain, which may activate *ALK* signaling continuously to promote tumor progression. This patient responded to crizotinib and alectinib well, but had to discontinue due to AEs. After switching to dose reduction of ceritinib, he kept stable disease till now without insufferable AEs (Figure 3).

ALK-TKIs are extensively used in *ALK*-positive NSCLC, but AEs often limit the clinical application of targeted therapy. In previous meta-analyses, more than 25% of the *ALK-TKI*-treated patients reported serious

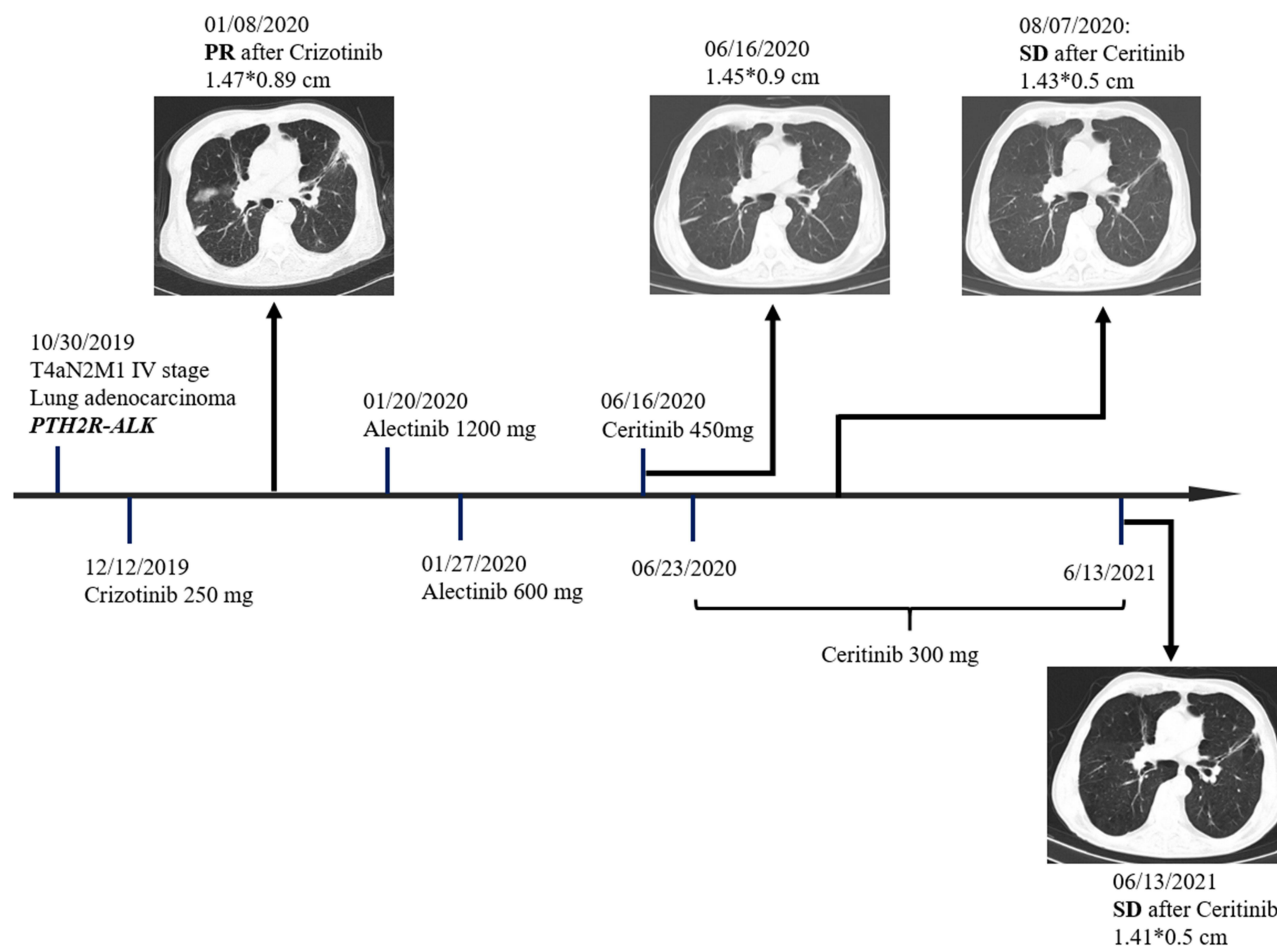


Figure 3 Timeline of the clinical course in this patient.

AEs,¹² alectinib demonstrated the most favorable safety outcomes, followed by crizotinib and brigatinib, and significant differences were observed in pairwise comparisons.¹³ Due to multiple pathway targets of *ALK*, ALK-TKIs are often associated with a variety of AEs, including gastrointestinal adverse events and hepatotoxicity. Gastrointestinal effects (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation) are the most common AEs caused by crizotinib and ceritinib, and have also been reported in alectinib treatment.¹⁰ Since crizotinib, alectinib and ceritinib are metabolized mainly in the liver, hepatotoxicity is frequently observed when treated with these ALK-TKIs.^{14–16} Therefore, it is recommended that patients taking the three agents should be monitored once a month for liver function tests including ALT, AST, γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (γ -GT) and total bilirubin (TBIL). For those patients who show elevations of liver enzymes, particularly during the first 2 months of treatment, tests should be more frequent. Abnormal levels of liver enzymes could be

reversible and decreased to baseline in most of patients by dose reduction. Combined with the clinical situation of the patient, dose modification, temporary or permanent drug discontinuation should be considered.^{14,15}

The specificity of toxicity profiles among ALK-TKIs may be the reason why this patient showed different tolerance to the three ALK-TKIs. In a real-life cohort, crizotinib, alectinib, and ceritinib treatments displayed similar efficacy but different safety profiles in elderly patients (≥ 65 years old). Among the three ALK-TKIs, alectinib was associated with a lower rate of high-grade AEs and a lower treatment discontinuation rate.¹⁷ In this case, the 83-year-old man with NSCLC showed better tolerance to ceritinib but not alectinib, which suggests individual variation of patients and response variation of different *ALK* rearrangement forms.

Conclusion

To our knowledge, this is the first case in which a novel form of *ALK* rearrangement (*PTH2R-ALK*) was identified in a lung

adenocarcinoma patient and his disease has been controlled well after dose reduction of ceritinib. Our findings provide valuable information about how to apply ALK-TKIs in patients with this new form of *ALK* rearrangement appropriately and suggest that management of AEs would improve the therapeutic outcome of these agents and patients' quality of life.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study was approved by relevant regulatory and independent ethics committee of The Affiliated Kunshan Hospital of Jiangsu University. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki for the purpose of publication of the present case report and any relevant images.

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Disclosure

Junling Zhang, Xihua Xia, and Mengli Huang were employed by the company Shanghai 3D Medicines Inc. The authors declared no other conflicts of interest.

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