

Ultra-late recurrence of non-small cell lung cancer over 10 years after curative resection

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Dai Sonoda^{1,2}
Yosuke Matsuura¹
Junji Ichinose¹
Masayuki Nakao¹
Hironori Ninomiya³
Mingyon Mun¹
Yuichi Ishikawa³
Ken Nakagawa¹
Yukitoshi Satoh²
Sakae Okumura¹

¹Department of Thoracic Surgical Oncology, The Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo 135-8550, Japan; ²Department of Thoracic Surgery, Kitasato University School of Medicine, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 252-0374, Japan; ³Department of Pathology, The Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo 135-8550, Japan

Purpose: Most postoperative recurrences of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) develop within 5 years after curative resection, with ultra-late recurrences developing over 10 years after the resection being rare. This study aimed to analyze the features of ultra-late recurrence in cases with NSCLC who had undergone curative resection.

Patients and methods: Among 1458 consecutive cases with NSCLC who underwent curative resection with systematic lymph node dissection during 1990–2006, 12 cases developed recurrence over 10 years after the resection. We defined the recurrence developing over 10 years after the resection as ultra-late recurrence and analyzed the factors related to it.

Results: Among the 1458 cases, recurrence developed in 476 (32.6%) cases. Of them, ultra-late recurrence developed in 12 (2.5%) cases. The ultra-late recurrence was histopathologically classified as adenocarcinoma in 11 cases and atypical carcinoid in 1 case. All cases were of invasive carcinoma. We compared ultra-late recurrence cases with non-recurrence cases and showed that none of the examined factors significantly influenced ultra-late recurrence; however, lymphatic invasion was close to significantly influencing it. There were two cases in which recurrence developed over 15 years after the resection; both cases were of adenocarcinoma with anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement.

Conclusion: There is a possibility of ultra-late recurrence developing over 10 years after the resection of any invasive NSCLC. Lymphatic invasion is close to significantly influencing ultra-late recurrence. Furthermore, a long follow-up period may be required in cases with adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement because it has the possibility of recurrence over 15 years after the resection.

Keywords: lung cancer, recurrence, resection, ALK rearrangement

Introduction

Complete surgical resection is the most effective treatment in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, recurrence remains a major obstacle in curing NSCLC.^{1–5}

Most postoperative recurrences of NSCLC develop within 5 years after resection. Various studies have reported on the natural history of NSCLC within 5 years after resection; the prognostic factors after resection include pathologic stage, visceral pleural involvement, histology, vascular invasion, and need for pneumonectomy.^{6–8}

However, ultra-late recurrence developing over 10 years after resection is extremely rare. There are few case reports on ultra-late recurrence, and it is not well documented or well understood.^{9–15} In this study, we aimed to examine the factors related to ultra-late recurrence.

Correspondence: Yosuke Matsuura
Department of Thoracic Surgical Oncology, The Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, 3-8-31, Ariake, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-8550, Japan
Tel +81 33 520 0111
Fax +81 33 520 0141
Email yosuke.matsuura@jfc.or.jp

Materials and methods

At the Cancer Institute Hospital, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Tokyo, Japan, 1458 consecutive cases underwent lobectomy or more extensive resection complete with systematic lymph node dissection and achieved complete resection for primary NSCLC during January 1990–December 2006. Complete resection was defined as cancer-negative surgical margins both macroscopically and histologically. We investigated the postoperative recurrence of these cases as of January 2018.

After resection, patients were generally examined for 5 years at 6-month intervals; thereafter, they were followed up once a year until 10 years. The survival or death of patients who were lost to follow-up was confirmed via telephone or documentation with the patients or public office.

The follow-up evaluation included physical examination, chest radiography, and blood examination, including tumor marker evaluation. Moreover, chest computed tomography (CT) scans were performed yearly. Whenever any symptom or sign of recurrence was detected during these examinations, further evaluations were performed, including chest and

abdomen CT scans, brain magnetic resonance imaging, bone scintigraphy, and positron emission tomography CT.

Recurrence was diagnosed on the basis of physical examination and diagnostic imaging findings, and was histologically and/or cytologically confirmed, when possible; the histological and/or cytological confirmation of recurrence was consistent with histopathological and immunohistochemical findings. Moreover, when possible, the mutational status of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement was confirmed in tumors (Figure 1).

The date of recurrence was defined as the date on which the recurrence was confirmed on the basis of imaging findings. The recurrence-free survival period was calculated from the day of resection to the date of the first recurrence or last living confirmation. The recurrence of NSCLC developing over 10 years after complete resection was defined as ultra-late recurrence.

Recurrence was distinguished from a second primary tumor following the criteria of Martini and Melamed.¹⁵ When the diagnosis was difficult, thoracic surgeons,

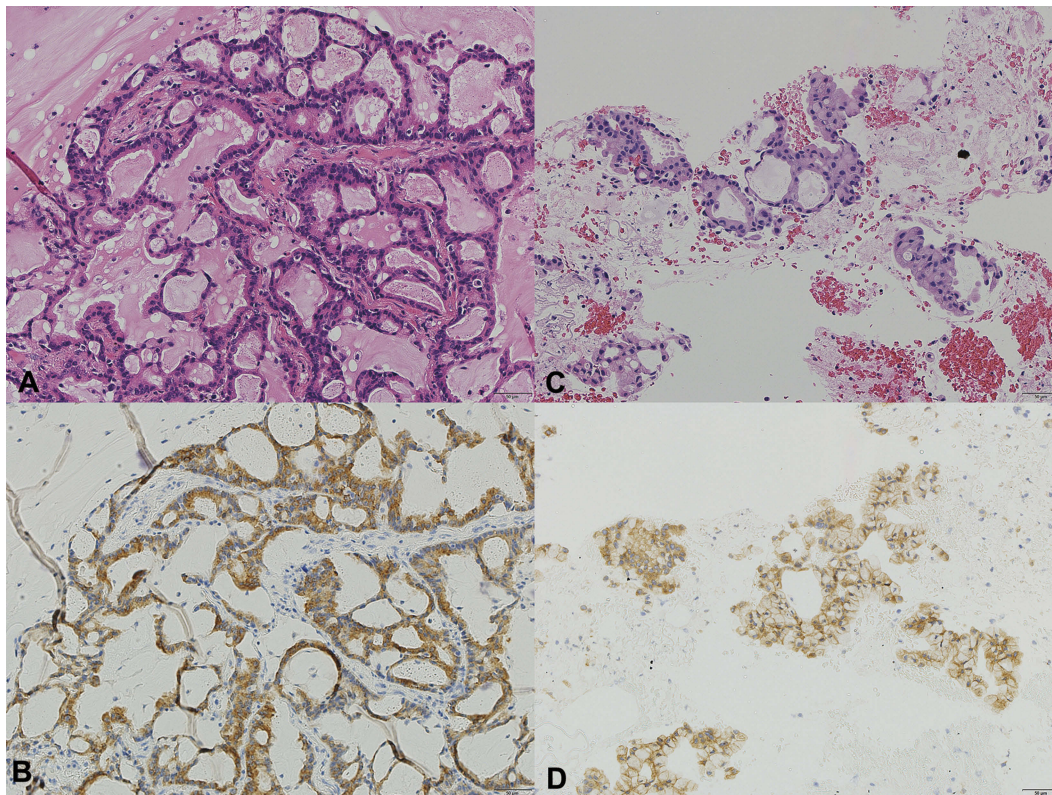


Figure 1 The pathological findings of the primary tumor and ultra-late recurrent tumor. In both the lesions, tumor cells showed glandular structures containing mucin (acinar adenocarcinoma). The histological findings of the primary and recurrent tumors are quite similar. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of the primary tumor (20×). (B) Anti-anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) antibody staining of the primary tumor (20×). (C) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of the recurrent tumor (20×). (D) Anti-anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) antibody staining of the recurrent tumor (20×).

respiratory physicians, radiologists, and pathologists conferred to decide whether the tumor was a recurrence or a second primary tumor.

Recurrence was classified into two categories: local recurrence and distant recurrence. Local recurrence was defined as the evidence of a tumor within the ipsilateral lung, ipsilateral pleural cavity, mediastinum, or bronchi. Distant recurrence was defined as the evidence of a tumor in the contralateral lung or outside the hemithorax.

The medical records of each patient were reviewed for clinicopathological information including age; sex; smoking habits and smoking index; pathological stage; lymph node metastasis; maximum tumor dimension in the resected specimen; histology; histological differentiation; and intratumoral lymphatic, vascular, or pleural invasion.

The tumor staging was determined according to the 7th edition of the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) for Cancer staging system;¹⁶ for cases of ultra-late recurrence of NSCLC over 10 years after resection, the invasive size and staging was investigated according to the 8th edition as well.¹⁷ Histological diagnoses were made on the basis of World Health Organization classification.¹⁸

Ultra-late recurrence cases were compared with non-recurrence cases that could be followed up over 10 years after resection, and the factors related to ultra-late recurrence were analyzed.

Clinical characteristics and pathological factors were assessed using log-rank test. Multivariable analyses were performed using Cox's proportional hazards regression model. $P < 0.05$ was considered as significant. Survival rate was calculated using Kaplan–Meier method. Analyses were performed using JMP pro version 14.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) as windows statistical software.

This study was conducted in accordance with the amended Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient. The institutional review board of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research approved the study protocol (Approval No.2012–1042).

Results

Patients included 880 men and 578 women (median age, 64.0 years; age range: 16–86 years). There were 489 non-smokers and 969 smokers; the median smoking index was 570. The extent of pulmonary resection comprised lobectomy, bilobectomy, and pneumonectomy in 1265, 111, and 82 cases, respectively.

The histological classification of the lung cancer was adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, large cell carcinoma, carcinoid, and others in 70.4%, 18.5%, 3.2%, 5.3%, 0.9%, and 1.8% of the cases, respectively (Table 1).

The median follow-up period for all cases was 10.1 years from initial resection. The overall survival was 69.5% at 5- years and 52.5% at 10 years.

Among 1458 cases, recurrence developed after complete curative resection in 476 (32.6%) cases. Of them, recurrence developed within the first 5 years in 436 (91.6%) cases, late recurrence developed at 5–10 years in 28 (5.9%) cases, and ultra-late recurrence developed after 10 years in 12 (2.5%) cases. The recurrence rate in cases with stage I, II, and III of the disease was 14.8%, 39.6%, and 64.7%, respectively, indicating that the recurrence rate increased with the progression of the disease (Table 1).

A comparison of ultra-late recurrence cases with non-recurrence cases showed that none of the examined factors significantly influenced ultra-late recurrence (Table 2); however, lymphatic invasion ($P=0.057$) was close to significantly influencing it.

Table 3 presents the characteristics of the 12 cases (5 men, and 7 women; median age, 60 years; range, 49–70 years) in whom ultra-late recurrence developed. Most of these cases had a never to light smoking history (mean smoking index, 178). All cases had undergone lobectomy with systematic lymph node dissection.

Ultra-late recurrences developed 10.1–19.8 years (median, 12.1 years) after the resection. Of the 12 cases, 8 were judged to have pathological recurrences, and EGFR and ALK rearrangements in the tumor were confirmed in them. Molecular diagnosis could not be confirmed in one case because of the small biopsy specimen of the recurrent lesion; therefore, the case was judged to be recurrent on the basis of pathology and clinical course. Furthermore, of the 12 cases with ultra-late recurrence, 6 were of local recurrence and 6 of distant recurrence.

The histological classification was adenocarcinoma in 11 cases and atypical carcinoid in 1 case. All cases of adenocarcinoma were of invasive adenocarcinoma according to the 8th edition of UICC for Cancer staging system. The pathological stage was described according to the 7th and 8th editions of UICC for cancer staging system. There were four cases of pathological N-0, pI0, Ly0, and V0 and three cases of pathological N-1.

Table I Clinicopathological characteristics of all 1458 consecutive non-small cell lung cancer cases examined in this study

Characteristics	Non-recurrence, n (%)	Early (≤ 5 years) recurrence, n (%)	Late (5–10 years) recurrence, n (%)	Ultra-late (≥ 10 years) recurrence, n (%)
Overall	982	436	28	12
Age (years)				
Median	64	64	64	60
≥ 65	476 (48.5)	210 (48.2)	12 (42.9)	5 (41.7)
< 65	506 (51.5)	226 (51.8)	16 (57.1)	7 (58.3)
Sex				
Male	582 (59.3)	275 (63.1)	18 (64.3)	5 (41.7)
Female	400 (40.7)	161 (36.9)	10 (35.7)	7 (58.3)
Smoking				
Index median	570	600	545	0
Non smoker	340 (34.6)	130 (29.8)	12 (42.9)	7 (58.3)
Smoker	642 (65.4)	306 (70.2)	16 (57.1)	5 (41.7)
Tumor size				
≤ 30	570 (58.0)	171 (39.2)	10 (35.7)	5 (41.7)
> 30	412 (42.0)	265 (60.8)	18 (64.3)	7 (58.3)
p-N status				
N0	773 (78.7)	159 (36.5)	18 (64.3)	8 (66.7)
N1	123 (12.5)	99 (22.7)	6 (21.4)	4 (33.3)
N2	85 (8.7)	163 (37.4)	4 (14.3)	0
N3	1 (0.1)	15 (3.4)	0	0
p-stage				
I	654 (66.6)	93 (21.3)	15 (53.6)	6 (50.0)
II	203 (20.7)	119 (27.3)	8 (28.6)	6 (50.0)
III	125 (12.7)	224 (51.4)	5 (17.9)	0
Histologic type				
Adenocarcinoma	685 (69.8)	313 (71.8)	18 (64.3)	11 (91.7)
Squamous cell carcinoma	202 (20.6)	62 (14.2)	5 (17.9)	0
Adenosquamous carcinoma	20 (2.0)	26 (6.0)	0	0
Large cell carcinoma	49 (5.0)	25 (5.7)	3 (10.7)	0
Carcinoid	11 (1.1)	1 (0.2)	0	1 (8.3)
Others	15 (1.5)	9 (2.1)	2 (7.1)	0
Histologic differentiation				
Well	412 (42.0)	72 (16.5)	6 (21.4)	6 (50.0)
Moderate	316 (32.2)	220 (50.5)	14 (5.0)	3 (25.0)
Poor	149 (15.2)	78 (17.9)	4 (14.3)	2 (16.7)
Uncertain	105 (10.7)	66 (15.1)	4 (14.3)	1 (8.3)
Lymphatic invasion				
0	615 (62.6)	151 (34.6)	12 (42.9)	9 (75.0)
I	95 (9.7)	141 (32.3)	10 (35.7)	3 (25.0)
Uncertain	272 (27.7)	144 (33.0)	6 (21.4)	0
Vascular invasion				
0	417 (42.5)	65 (14.9)	7 (25.0)	6 (50.0)
I	295 (30.0)	229 (52.5)	15 (53.6)	6 (50.0)
Uncertain	270 (27.5)	142 (32.6)	6 (21.4)	0

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristics	Non-recurrence, n (%)	Early (≤ 5 years) recurrence, n (%)	Late (5–10 years) recurrence, n (%)	Ultra-late (≥ 10 years) recurrence, n (%)
Pleural invasion				
Absent	761 (77.5)	231 (53.0)	23 (82.1)	11 (91.7)
Present	221 (22.5)	205 (47.0)	5 (17.9)	1 (8.3)
Uncertain	0	0	0	0
Recurrence categories				
Local	0	105 (24.1)	6 (21.4)	6 (50.0)
Distant	0	331 (75.9)	22 (78.6)	6 (50.0)

Furthermore, recurrence developed over 15 years after complete resection in two cases; both cases were of adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement.

Discussion

Postoperative recurrence of NSCLC commonly occurs within 5 years after resection; thus, NSCLC is often declared to be cured if no recurrence appears within 5 years after resection. However, postoperative recurrence of NSCLC over 5 years after resection has also been recognized. Several studies have reported recurrence of NSCLC over 5–10 years after resection.

About 4%–10% of the cases who underwent complete resection for stage I–III NSCLC had recurrence 5–10 years after resection. Some studies have shown nonclinicopathological factors to be the prognostic factors for the development of postoperative recurrence after 5–10 years, whereas others have shown intratumoral vascular invasion and lymph node metastasis to be the prognostic factors for the development of postoperative recurrence after 5–10 years.^{1–3}

Ultra-late recurrence of NSCLC over 10 years after curative resection is rare, and we could find only a few case reports of ultra-late recurrence^{9–15} (Table 4). However, there was no study that analyzed the features of ultra-late recurrence. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study analyzing the features of ultra-late recurrence in patients who underwent complete resection for NSCLC.

Differential diagnosis between recurrent lung cancer and metachronous lung cancer remains controversial because there are no formally established differential criteria.¹ Multiple intrapulmonary nodules are often diagnosed as intrapulmonary metastasis when they appear synchronously. However, in case of a single nodule, it is difficult to judge whether the nodule is intrapulmonary metastasis or a second primary tumor. In the present study, recurrence was distinguished

from a second primary tumor following the criteria of Martini and Melamed.¹⁹

Ultra-late recurrence cases were compared with non-recurrence cases, and it was observed that none of the examined factors significantly influenced ultra-late recurrence; however, lymphatic invasion was close to significantly influencing it. In addition, all cases that developed ultra-late recurrence had invasive carcinoma. Therefore, there is a possibility of ultra-late recurrence of any invasive NSCLC.

Furthermore, recurrence of NSCLC over 15 years after curative resection included adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement.

Adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement is usually found in younger patients and shows a favorable prognosis and clinical course after resection.^{20–22} However, there is a possibility of its recurrence even after a long interval. Studies have shown recurrence over 15 years after resection in cases with adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement.^{9,12–14} Therefore, a long follow-up period is recommended, particularly in patients with adenocarcinoma with ALK rearrangement.

This study has several limitations. First, we could not follow all the cases for 10 years or more; therefore, the cause of death is unclear in some cases. Of 835 deaths, the cause of death was not clear in 169 (20.2%) cases. Therefore, there is a possibility that recurrence developed in these cases and was overlooked. Second, the follow-up period was not the same for all cases; therefore, patient selection bias and time trend bias may exist. Third, differential diagnosis between recurrent lung cancer and metachronous lung cancer has not been clearly established. Moreover, histopathological diagnosis could not be confirmed in all cases of recurrence. Therefore, there is a possibility that

Table 2 Ultra-late recurrence compared with nonrecurrence that could be followed up over 10 years after resection

Characteristic	Nonrecurrence, n (%)	Ultra-late (≥ 10 years) recurrence, n (%)	Univariate P-Value
Overall	342	12	
Age (years)			
≥ 65	103 (30.1)	5 (41.7)	0.162
< 65	239 (69.9)	7 (58.3)	
Sex			
Male	184 (53.8)	5 (41.7)	0.241
Female	158 (46.2)	7 (58.3)	
Smoking habits			
Non smoker	137 (40.1)	7 (58.3)	0.278
Smoker	205 (59.9)	5 (41.7)	
Tumor size			
≤ 30	220 (64.3)	5 (41.7)	0.966
> 30	122 (35.7)	7 (58.3)	
p-N status			
N0	279 (81.6)	8 (66.7)	0.431
N1–N3	63 (18.4)	4 (33.3)	
p-stage			
I	244 (71.3)	6 (50.0)	0.430
II–III	98 (28.7)	6 (50.0)	
Histologic type			
Adenocarcinoma	267 (78.1)	11 (91.7)	0.595
Others	75 (21.9)	1 (8.3)	
Histologic differentiation			
Well	167 (48.8)	6 (50.0)	0.811
Moderate–Poor	142 (41.5)	5 (41.7)	
Uncertain	33 (9.6)	1 (8.3)	
Lymphatic invasion			
0	206 (60.2)	9 (75.0)	0.057
I	27 (7.9)	3 (25.0)	
Uncertain	109 (31.9)	0	
Vascular invasion			
0	149 (43.6)	6 (50.0)	0.875
I	84 (24.6)	6 (50.0)	
Uncertain	109 (31.9)	0	
Pleural invasion			
Absent	281 (82.2)	11 (91.7)	0.794
Present	61 (17.8)	1 (8.3)	
Uncertain	0	0	

the case we considered being recurrence was not completely excludable. Further large clinical prospective studies are needed to overcome these limitations.

Conclusion

There is a possibility of ultra-late recurrence developing over 10 years after the resection of any invasive NSCLC.

Table 3 Summary of ultra-late recurrence cases in this study

Pt	Age (years)	Sex	Interval after operation (years)	Smoking habits (index)	Histological type (differentiation)	LyV/pl	p-stage (7th)/(8th)	Gene mutation	Recurrence form
1	61	F	10.1	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	0/1/0	T2aN1M0 -IIA/ T1aN1M0 -IIB	None	Local (Mediastinal lymph node)
2	70	F	10.1	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Moderate)	0/1/0	T1bN1M0 -IIA/ T1bN1M0 -IIB	None	Local (Ipsilateral intrathoracic)
3	70	M	10.3	Smoker (40)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	0/0/0	T1bN0M0 -IA/ T1bN0M0 -IA2	None	Distant (Multiple both lung metastasis)
4	70	F	10.4	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Moderate)	0/0/0	T2aN0M0 -IB/ T1aN0M0 -IA1	EGFR (exon19)	Local (Mediastinal lymph node)
5	49	F	11.4	Smoker (560)	Adenocarcinoma (Poor)	0/1/0	T2aN0M0 -IB/ T2aN0M0 -IB	None	Local (Ipsilateral lung)
6	58	M	11.6	Smoker (25)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	0/0/0	T1bN0M0 -IA/ T1bN0M0 -IA2	EGFR (L858R)	Distant (Brain, bone, multiple both lung metastasis)
7	56	F	12.6	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	0/0/0	T1bN0M0 -IA/ T1aN0M0 -IA1	EGFR (L858R)	Distant (Bone, ipsilateral lung, contralateral intrathoracic)
8	69	F	13.0	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	0/0/0	T2aN1M0 -IIA/ T1cN1M0 -IIB	EGFR (exon20)	Distant (Multiple both lung metastasis)
9	65	M	13.4	Smoker (920)	Adenocarcinoma (Poor)	1/1/1	T2bN0M0 -IIA/ T3N0M0 -IIB	None	Distant (Ipsilateral axillary lymph node, mediastinal lymph node)
10	50	M	13.8	Smoker (20)	Atypical carcinoma	1/1/0	T2aN1M0 -IIA/ T2aN1M0 -IIB	Unknown	Distant (Multiple both lung metastasis)
11	49	F	17.8	Nonsmoker (0)	Adenocarcinoma (Moderate)	0/1/0	T2aN0M0 -IB/ T2aN0M0 -IB	ALK (EML4)	Local (Ipsilateral lung)
12	55	M	19.8	Smoker (600)	Adenocarcinoma (Well)	1/0/0	T3N0M0 -IIB/ T3N0M0 -IIB	ALK (EML4)	Local (Ipsilateral hilar lymph node)

Table 4 Summary of ultra-late recurrence case reports

Authors	Age (years)	Sex	Interval after operation (years)	Smoking habits	Histological type (differentiation)	L/V/pl	p-stage (7th)	Gene mutation	Recurrence form	Treatment after recurrence
Murakami S et al.	40	F	19	Nonsmoker	Adenocarcinoma (Uncertain)	0/1/1	T2aN0M0 -IB	ALK (EML4)	Distant	Chemotherapy
Inaoka T et al.	51	M	15	Uc	Adenocarcinoma (Uncertain)	Uc/Uc/Uc	Uncertain	Uncertain	Distant	Operation + radiation therapy
Nørøxe DS et al.	60	M	10	Smoker	Adenocarcinoma (well)	0/0/0	T2aN1M0 -IIA	None	Distant	Whole brain irradiation
Tomizawa K et al.	43	M	15	Nonsmoker	Adenocarcinoma (Poor)	Uc/Uc/1	T2aN0M0 -IB	ALK (EML4)	Local	Operation
Tsukamoto Y et al.	43	M	15	Nonsmoker	Adenocarcinoma (Moderate)	Uc/Uc/1	T2aN2M0 -IIIA	ALK (EML4)	Distant	Chemotherapy
Al-Bainami K et al.	58	M	17	Smoker	Adenocarcinoma (Uncertain)	Uc/Uc/Uc	T1N0M0 -IA	ALK (EML4)	Local	Chemotherapy
Sonoda D et al.	61	M	19	Smoker	Adenocarcinoma (Moderate)	0/0/1	T2aN0M0 -IB	None	Distant	Operation

Abbreviations: Uc, uncertain; ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase.

Furthermore, lymphatic invasion is close to significantly influencing ultra-late recurrence.

A long follow-up period may be required in cases with adenocarcinoma with ALK-rearrangement because there is a possibility of its recurrence over 15 years after resection.

Abbreviation list

NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CT, computed tomography; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; UICC, Union for International Cancer Control.

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The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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