

Impact Of Underlying Pulmonary Diseases On Treatment Outcomes In Early-Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Definitive Radiotherapy

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Hakyong Kim,^{1*} Hongseok Yoo,^{2*}
Hongryull Pyo,³ Yong Chan Ahn,³
Jae Myoung Noh,³ Sang Gyu Ju,⁴
Woojin Lee,⁴ Byoungsuk Park,⁴
Jin Man Kim,⁴ Noeul Kang,²
Sun Hye Shin,² Man Pyo Chung,²
Sumin Shin,⁵ Hye Seung Kim,⁶
Minsu Park,⁶ Hye Yun Park²

¹Department of Radiation Oncology, Korea University Guro Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ²Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ³Department of Radiation Oncology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ⁴Department of Radiation Oncology, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; ⁵Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ⁶Statistics and Data Center, Samsung Biomedical Research Institute, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Hye Yun Park
Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care
Medicine, Department of Medicine, Samsung
Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University
School of Medicine, 81 Irwon-ro, Gangnam-gu,
Seoul 06351, Republic of Korea
Tel +82-2-3410-3429
Fax +82-2-3410-3849
Email hyeyunpark@skku.edu

Hongryull Pyo
Department of Radiation Oncology, Samsung
Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University
School of Medicine, 81 Irwon-ro, Gangnam-gu,
Seoul 06351, Republic of Korea
Tel +82-2-3410-2438
Fax +82-2-3410-2619
Email hr.pyo@samsung.com

Purpose: Current guidelines recommend definitive radiotherapy for patients with medically inoperable early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the impact of underlying pulmonary diseases on survival in those patients remains unclear.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 234 patients with stage I-II NSCLC treated with definitive radiotherapy alone at Samsung Medical Center between January 2010 and October 2017. We compared survival outcomes according to the presence of underlying pulmonary diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema (CPFE), and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). The control group in this study was stage I-II NSCLC patients who were non-COPD, non-CPFE, and non-IPF.

Results: The median follow-up duration was 17 (range, 1–92) months. The median survival times of the control, COPD, CPFE, and IPF groups were 32, 49, 17, and 12 months, respectively ($P < 0.001$). In a Cox proportional hazards analysis for factors associated with overall survival, patients with COPD showed a similar risk of death (adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 1.306; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.723–2.358; $P = 0.376$) compared to that of the control group, while patients with CPFE (adjusted HR, 3.382; 95% CI, 1.472–7.769; $P = 0.004$) and IPF (adjusted HR, 4.061; 95% CI, 1.963–8.403; $P < 0.001$) showed an increased risk of death.

Conclusion: Definitive radiotherapy may be a tolerable treatment for early-stage NSCLC with COPD. However, poor survival in early-stage NSCLC patients with IPF or CPFE requires further study to identify and develop patient selection criteria as well as an optimal radiotherapy modality.

Keywords: non-small cell lung cancer, pulmonary disease, radiotherapy, survival

Introduction

Surgical resection is the treatment of choice for patients with early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, a considerable number of patients are not eligible for surgical resection due to various factors such as old age, poor performance status, impaired cardio-pulmonary function, and co-morbidities.¹ In particular, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) are two pulmonary co-morbidities which are significantly associated with increased morbidity and mortality after surgical resection for early-stage

NSCLC.²⁻⁴ Moreover, since these two diseases not only share smoking, the most important risk of lung cancer, but are also themselves risk factors for lung cancer, clinicians or surgeons often encounter NSCLC patients with COPD or IPF. When surgery is not feasible in these patients, definitive radiotherapy can be an alternative treatment option.⁵

COPD is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes airflow obstruction and it is the most frequent concomitant disease in early-stage NSCLC patient.^{6,7} In lung cancer patients with radiotherapy, there are conflicting data regarding the effect of COPD on the risk of radiation pneumonitis (RP) development.⁸⁻¹⁰ Some studies showed that the presence of COPD or emphysema is associated with a higher risk of RP,^{8,10} while a retrospective study reported that RP was relatively mild in patients with severe COPD.⁹ However, the impact of coexisting COPD on overall survival beyond RP after definitive radiotherapy has not been fully investigated.

IPF is a chronic progressive interstitial lung disease with a five-year survival rate of 20–40%.¹¹ A significant reduction in the survival of IPF patients who develop lung cancer has been well documented. Treatment-related complications such as acute exacerbation or pneumonia following surgery or radiotherapy for NSCLC have led to difficulties in determining the optimal treatment strategies for those patients.¹²⁻¹⁵ Furthermore, several reports suggested that patients with combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema (CPFE), a recently described disease entity which contain features of both IPF and emphysema, are at a high risk of lung cancer development and are associated with a poor prognosis.^{16,17} However, the treatment outcomes of definitive radiotherapy on early-stage NSCLC patients with IPF or CPFE are not clear.

Thus, we aimed to evaluate the impact of the underlying chronic pulmonary diseases of COPD, CPFE and IPF on survival outcome following definitive radiotherapy in patients with medically inoperable stage I-II NSCLC.

Methods

Patients

We retrospectively identified 234 patients who received definitive radiotherapy alone for stage I or II NSCLC between January 2010 and October 2017 from the lung cancer radiotherapy registry of Samsung Medical Center, and who did not have previous or concurrent malignancy except for thyroid cancer. The Institutional Review Board

approved this study (no. 2018-08-108) and informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature. We declared that patients' data were confidential and this study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Measurements And Definitions

Spirometry and diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide (DLco) were performed using a Vmax 22 system (SensorMedics, Yorba Linda, CA, USA) according to criteria established by the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society.^{18,19} The absolute values of the forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁), and DLco were obtained and the percentage of the predicted values (% pred) for FEV₁ and FVC were calculated from equations obtained with a representative Korean sample.²⁰ COPD was defined as pre-bronchodilator FEV₁/FVC < 0.70 and its severity was graded as mild (FEV₁ ≥ 80% predicted), moderate (50% ≤ FEV₁ < 80% predicted), severe (30% ≤ FEV₁ < 50% predicted), or very severe (FEV₁ < 30% predicted). A low DLco was defined as DLco < 80% predicted.²¹ Never smoker was defined as a person having smoked less than 100 cigarettes in his or her life time.

With respect to the diagnosis of IPF,²² the presence of a typical radiological pattern, peripheral and basal predominant reticular opacities, and honeycombing with or without traction bronchiectasis were seen on high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) scans. Moreover, CPFE was diagnosed if diffuse distribution of fibrosis with emphysema throughout the lungs was observed on HRCT along with abnormalities of gas exchange in the same patient.²³ The diagnoses of IPF and CPFE were reviewed by two of the authors (H.Y. and H.Y.P). Patients with IPF or CPFE and COPD were classified as IPF or CPFE. In the current study, we defined the control group as non-COPD, non-CPFE, and non-IPF.

Diagnostic And Staging Scheme

All tumors were staged based on the seventh edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer tumor staging criteria.²⁴ All suspicious ipsilateral mediastinal nodal metastases were confirmed by histological and/or cytological examination (mediastinoscopy, endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration [EBUS-TBNA], Chamberlain incision or thoracoscopy). 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) was performed in all patients.

Treatment Scheme

The gross tumor volumes (GTVs) were delineated under the lung window setting. The GTVs were delineated on the internal target volume concept following four-dimensional CT considering significant respiratory motion. The clinical target volumes (CTVs) were generated with 5 mm expansion of the GTVs in all directions, which were then modified according to the adjacent anatomic structures. The percentage lung volume that received ≥ 20 Gy was to be kept $\leq 35\%$, and the mean lung dose was ≤ 20 Gy. The maximum doses to the spinal cord and esophagus were not to exceed 45 Gy and 60 Gy, respectively. The prescription policy was to deliver at least 97% of the prescribed dose to 95% of the CTVs. Two different dose-fractionation schedules were used for the delivery of 60 Gy in either 20 fractions over 4 weeks or in 15 fractions over 3 weeks, respectively. The biologically equivalent doses at α/β of 10 Gy (BED_{10}) were 78 Gy and 84 Gy, respectively. If the shortest distance between the CTV margin and the esophagus was ≥ 1.5 cm, 60 Gy in 15 fractions was preferred to 60 Gy in 20 fractions. Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) was conducted for NSCLC of small size (≤ 4 cm) and peripherally-located tumors. Two different dose-fractionation schedules were used for the delivery of 60 Gy in four fractions or 60–70 Gy in 8–10 fractions, respectively. For treatment planning, the radiotherapy technique was selected individually based on estimated pulmonary complications. A total of 133 patients were treated with three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3DCRT, 56.8%), 91 with SBRT (38.9%), and 10 received intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT, 4.3%) as it was difficult to safely cover the whole disease extent while satisfying the dose-volume constraints using the 3DCRT technique.

Surveillance

Physical examination, blood tests, chest CT scan, and/or PET-CT were carefully performed every 3 months for 2 years after radiotherapy and then every 6 months thereafter to detect disease progression during follow-up. Revised Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) guidelines (Version 1.1) were used to evaluate tumor response. Treatment-related pulmonary complications, excluding infection-related cases, were evaluated using the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 4.0.

Statistical Analysis

Data are reported as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables and as median (interquartile range, IQR) for

continuous variables. The baseline characteristics were compared among control, COPD, CPFE, and IPF patients using the Pearson's chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test for categorical variables and the Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables. The overall survival (OS) was defined as the time from the start date of the radiotherapy until the date of death from any cause or the latest documented follow-up. We calculated hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for all-cause mortality using Cox proportional hazards regression models. We adjusted for age (continuous), smoking status (never, or ever), performance status (ECOG ≤ 1 or ≥ 2), clinical stage (clinical stage I or II), FEV₁% predicted ($\leq 80\%$ or $> 80\%$) and DLco % predicted ($\leq 60\%$, $> 60\%$ or unknown) in model 1 to account for potential confounding factors at the time of NSCLC diagnosis. The model 2 was further adjusted for radiotherapy technique (SBRT or 3DCRT/IMRT). *P*-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 24.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA), SAS, version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA), and R-packages, version 3.5.1 (Vienna, Austria; <http://www.R-project.org>).

Results

Baseline Characteristics

The clinical characteristics of the study patients are summarized in Table 1. The median age of the study population was 76 years (IQR, 72 to 80 years). The majority of patients were male (80.8%). Most patients were either current or ex-smokers (79.1%). Among 234 patients, 132 (56.4%) were diagnosed with COPD, 16 (6.8%) with CPFE, and 22 (9.4%) with IPF. The control group included one patient with interstitial lung disease associated with vasculitis. Two out of 22 patients with IPF received pirfenidone. In the pulmonary function tests, impaired FEV₁ ($\leq 50\%$) and DLCO ($\leq 60\%$) were seen in 20.5% (48/234) and 35.8% (73/204) of patients, respectively. Compared to the control group, patients with underlying pulmonary disease had significantly higher percentages of young age, males, smoking history, squamous cell carcinoma, and impaired FEV₁ and DLco. There were no statistically significant differences in ECOG performance status, clinical stages, and radiotherapy technique among the four groups. In terms of planning dose-volume parameters for lung, the mean lung dose and the percentage volumes of lung receiving ≥ 5 Gy and ≥ 20 Gy were similar between the four groups.

Table 1 Clinical Characteristics Of Patients Treated With Definitive Radiotherapy For Early Stage NSCLC (N = 234)

Characteristics	Control* (n=64)	COPD (n=132)	CPFE (n=16)	IPF (n=22)	P Value
Age (years)	78.5 (74.0–81.5)	75.0 (71.0–79.0)	76.0 (74.0–79.0)	74.5 (72.0–79.0)	0.036
Sex					<0.001
Female	30 (46.9%)	15 (11.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Male	34 (53.1%)	117 (88.6%)	16 (100%)	22 (100%)	
Smoking Status					<0.001
Never smoker	34 (53.1%)	15 (11.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Current or Ex-smoker	30 (46.9%)	117 (88.6%)	16 (100%)	22 (100%)	
Pack-years [†]	45 (30–60)	40 (30–55)	40 (25–50)	40 (30–59)	
ECOG performance status					0.542
0–1	45 (70.3%)	92 (69.7%)	9 (56.3%)	13 (59.1%)	
2–3	19 (29.7%)	40 (30.3%)	7 (43.7%)	9 (40.9%)	
Clinical Stage					0.914
IA-IB	48 (75.0%)	96 (72.7%)	11 (68.8%)	15 (68.2%)	
IIA-IIB	16 (25.0%)	36 (27.3%)	5 (31.2%)	7 (31.8%)	
Histology					0.02
Adenocarcinoma	28 (43.8%)	31 (23.5%)	2 (12.5%)	5 (22.7%)	
Squamous cell carcinoma	21 (32.8%)	75 (56.8%)	7 (43.8%)	10 (45.5%)	
Others	4 (6.3%)	7 (5.3%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (4.5%)	
Not proven	11 (17.1%)	19 (14.4%)	6 (37.4%)	6 (27.3%)	
Pulmonary Function Test					
FVC, L	2.6 (2.1–3.0)	3.0 (2.5–3.5)	3.4 (3.1–3.8)	3.1 (2.9–3.8)	<0.001
FVC, % pred	82.0 (71.5–92.5)	80.5 (67.5–90.5)	88.0 (78.5–94.0)	83.0 (74.0–89.0)	0.284
FEV ₁ , L	2.0 (1.6–2.4)	1.5 (1.2–1.9)	2.2 (2.0–2.5)	2.2 (2.1–2.6)	<0.001
FEV ₁ , % pred	95.5 (80.5–112.0)	64.0 (46.0–75.5)	82.0 (75.0–102.0)	85.5 (80.0–97.0)	<0.001
FEV ₁ /FVC, %	77.0 (74.0–81.5)	55.0 (44.0–63.0)	63.0 (60.0–73.5)	71.5 (67.0–76.0)	<0.001
DLco, % pred [‡]	80.0 (68.0–93.0)	67.0 (54.5–87.0)	55.0 (45.0–65.0)	56.0 (44.0–66.5)	<0.001
FEV ₁ ≤ 80% pred	16 (25.0%)	107 (81.1%)	5 (31.3%)	6 (27.3%)	<0.001
FEV ₁ ≤ 50% pred	1 (1.6%)	45 (34.1%)	1 (6.2%)	1 (4.5%)	<0.001
DLco ≤ 80% pred [‡]	27 (50.9%)	77 (66.4%)	13 (86.7%)	19 (95.0%)	<0.001
DLco ≤ 60% pred [‡]	7 (13.2%)	42 (36.2%)	11 (73.3%)	13 (65.0%)	<0.001
Radiotherapy technique					0.395
3DCRT/IMRT	37 (57.8%)	85 (64.4%)	7 (43.8%)	14 (63.6%)	
SBRT	27 (42.2%)	47 (35.6%)	9 (56.2%)	8 (36.4%)	
Radiotherapy planning parameters for total lung volume					
Mean dose (cGy)	836.0 (544.4–1104.9)	769.6 (560.2–1052.3)	632.6 (498.3–1007.3)	708.1 (608.9–987.6)	0.714
V ₅ (%)	27.0 (20.9–36.5)	29.1 (22.7–36.8)	27.2 (19.3–33.3)	27.9 (25.1–33.2)	0.822
V ₂₀ (%)	14.7 (9.1–20.4)	13.6 (9.5–18.5)	11.5 (7.9–18.0)	11.9 (9.0–18.2)	0.249

Notes: Data are presented as number (%) or median (interquartile range). *Non-COPD, non-CPFE, and non-IPF. [†]Pack-year was calculated among 185 current or ex-smokers. [‡]DLco was available in 204 patients.

Abbreviations: 3DCRT, 3-dimensional conformal radiation therapy; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPFE, combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; DL_{CO}, diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IMRT, intensity-modulated radiation therapy; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; SBRT, stereotactic body radiation therapy; V_D, percentage volume of organ receiving ≥ D Gy.

Survival Outcomes And Treatment-Related Complications

During the median 17 months of follow-up (range, 1–92 months), significantly different survivals according to

underlying pulmonary diseases were observed in patients treated with definitive radiotherapy alone (Figure 1). The median survivals in the control, COPD, CPFE, and IPF groups were 32, 49, 17, and 12 months, respectively

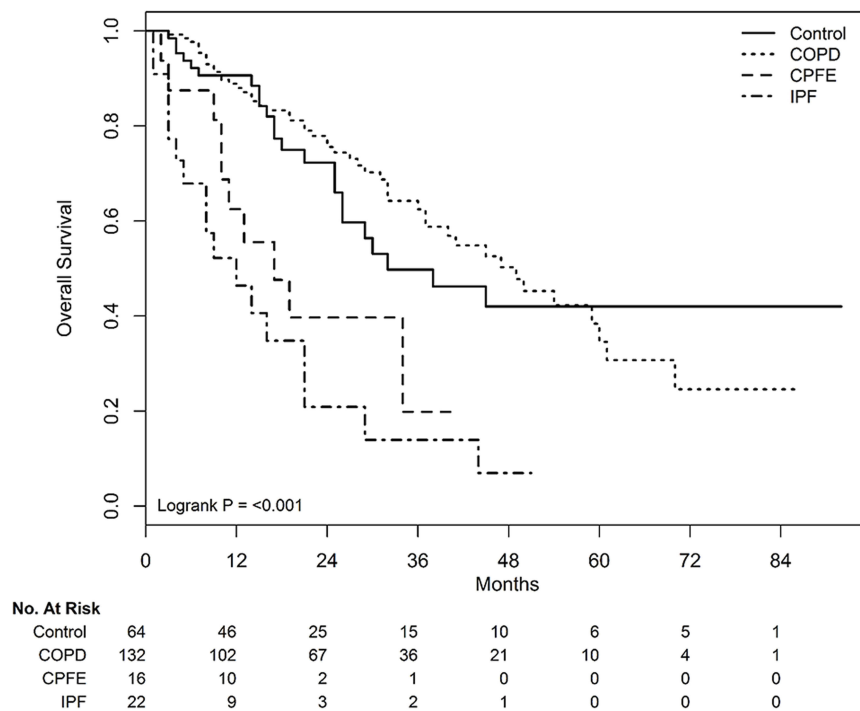


Figure 1 Overall survival curves according to underlying pulmonary diseases in patients treated with definitive radiotherapy alone.

($P < 0.001$). In subgroup analysis according to clinical stages, survival rates were significantly different according to underlying pulmonary disease, in both stage I ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 2A**) and II ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 2B**) patients. After adjustment for confounding factors, coexisting COPD showed a similar OS as that of the control group. However, the presence of CPFE (adjusted HR, 3.034; 95% CI, 1.328–6.931 in model 1 and adjusted HR, 3.382; 95% CI, 1.472–7.769 in model 2)

and IPF (adjusted HR, 4.246; 95% CI, 2.06–8.753 in model 1 and adjusted HR, 4.061; 95% CI, 1.963–8.403 in model 2) were associated with a poorer OS than that of the control group (**Table 2**). Treatment-related pulmonary toxicity is described in **Table 3**. The incidence of grade ≥ 3 RP in the control, COPD, CPFE, and IPF groups were 1.6% (1/64), 2.3% (3/132), 6.3% (1/16), and 31.8% (7/22), respectively ($P < 0.001$).

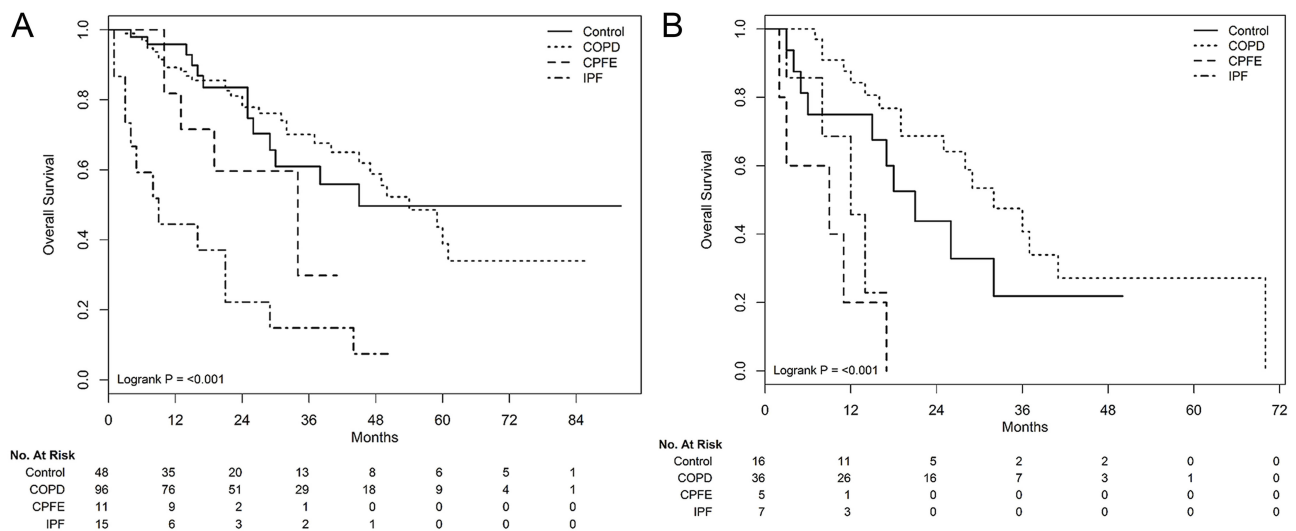


Figure 2 Overall survival curves according to underlying pulmonary diseases in subgroup analysis according to clinical stages; stage I (**A**) and II (**B**).

Table 2 Cox Proportional Hazard Analysis For Factors Associated With Overall Survival (N=234)

Characteristics	Hazard Ratio	95% CI	P Value
Crude			
Control	Reference		
COPD	0.927	0.564–1.524	0.765
CPFE	2.853	1.343–6.062	0.006
IPF	4.344	2.301–8.201	<0.001
Model 1			
Control	Reference		
COPD	1.326	0.725–2.425	0.360
CPFE	3.034	1.328–6.931	0.009
IPF	4.246	2.060–8.753	<0.001
Model 2			
Control	Reference		
COPD	1.306	0.723–2.358	0.376
CPFE	3.382	1.472–7.769	0.004
IPF	4.061	1.963–8.403	<0.001

Notes: Model 1 adjusted for age, smoking status, performance status (ECOG \leq 1 or \geq 2), clinical stage (clinical stage I or II), FEV₁ \leq 80% pred and DLco \leq 60% pred. Model 2 adjusted for age, smoking status, performance status (ECOG \leq 1 or \geq 2), clinical stage (clinical stage I or II), FEV₁ \leq 80% pred, DLco \leq 60% pred and Radiotherapy technique.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPFE, combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

Discussion

Definitive radiotherapy can be an alternative treatment option for patients with medically inoperable early-stage NSCLC. However, the treatment outcome of definitive radiotherapy for patients with early-stage NSCLC and chronic pulmonary diseases such as COPD, CPFE, and IPF have not been fully elucidated. In this context, we evaluated the impact of co-existing COPD, IPF, and CPFE on overall survival following definitive radiotherapy in patients with medically inoperable stage I-II NSCLC. The results of this current study demonstrated that underlying COPD was not associated with the outcome of

definitive radiotherapy, while the presence of IPF and CPFE resulted in poorer survivals than those of patients without underlying pulmonary disease such as COPD, CPFE, and IPF.

In patients who were not feasible for surgical resection thus underwent definitive radiotherapy for early-stage NSCLC, we observed that patients with COPD showed similar OS to the control patients without underlying pulmonary disease such as COPD, CPFE, and IPF. The development of Grade \geq 3 RP was also similar between COPD patients and control patients with lung cancer. Given that control patients did not have underlying pulmonary diseases but were unable to undergo surgical resection for multiple reasons such as old age, poor performance status, or co-morbidities,¹ our study showed that the presence of COPD itself did not increase the risk of overall mortality, contrary to the presence of CPFE or IPF.

IPF is another pulmonary disease well known for its association with lung cancer and poor prognosis.^{15,25} Previous studies on the surgical treatment of early-stage lung cancer have shown that the co-existence of IPF resulted in 5- to 14-fold increase in mortality compared to that in patients without IPF.^{13,14,26} Furthermore, treatment-related complications substantially contributed to the poor prognosis of those patients.^{13,14,26} Therefore, in an effort to decrease the side effects of treatment and as an alternative therapy for patients who cannot tolerate surgical resection, radiotherapy has been considered as a definitive treatment for patients with early-stage NSCLC and IPF. However, the survival outcomes of definitive radiotherapy have not been fully elucidated. Although containing relatively few patients, our study showed that the presence of IPF has a detrimental effect on the survival of patients with early-stage NSCLC. In addition, 31.8% of patients with IPF developed Grade \geq 3 RP, which was significantly higher than those with COPD or CPFE.

Table 3 Radiation Pneumonitis According To Underlying Pulmonary Diseases (N=234)

Characteristics	Control*	COPD	CPFE	IPF	P value
All patients (N=234)	64	132	16	22	
\geq Grade 3 RP	1 (1.6%)	3 (2.3%)	1 (6.3%)	7 (31.8%)	<0.001
Subgroup analysis with stage I NSCLC (N=170)	48	96	11	15	
\geq Grade 3 RP	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (9.1%)	4 (26.7%)	<0.001
Subgroup analysis with stage II NSCLC (N=64)	16	36	5	7	
\geq Grade 3 RP	1 (6.3%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0.003

Notes: Data are presented as n or number (%). *Non-COPD, non-CPFE, and non-IPF.

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPFE, combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; RP, radiation pneumonitis.

Further studies are required to determine an optimal treatment modality and criteria for patient selection.

There is an increasing recognition of the relationship between lung cancer and CPFE, a unique disease entity encompassing the features of both IPF and emphysema. CPFE in lung cancer is not only associated with an increased risk of lung cancer development but is also a factor affecting the poor prognosis.^{27,28} Usui et al¹⁷ reported a poorer prognosis with a median survival of 10.8 months in patients with CPFE and lung cancer compared to patients with either fibrosis or emphysema alone. Of note, 20 of 101 (19.8%) patients with CPFE and lung cancer developed acute lung injury during treatment, indicating that treatment-related toxicities may be one reason for the grave outcomes. In particular, the incidence of acute lung injury following radiotherapy was 16.7% (1/6), while the incidences following surgery and chemotherapy were 27.3% (9/33) and 20% (12/60), respectively. Several studies have evaluated the outcomes of surgical resection for patients with early-stage NSCLC and CPFE. The results on survival and postoperative complication were not promising, comparable to or poorer than those of patients with IPF.^{29,30} Frequent postoperative complications were one of the factors associated with a poor prognosis. Yet, data are scarce regarding treatment outcomes and treatment-related complications following radiotherapy in those patients. Our study showed that patients with CPFE showed a slightly better prognosis than IPF, which may give insight into the characteristics of these patients. However, larger studies are necessary to fully understand the characteristics and outcomes of these patients.

With rapid advancement in immune-oncology, immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have shown promising results and are now considered as standard of care in advanced NSCLC.^{31,32} In particular, the presence of COPD is associated with better survival outcomes in patients with advanced NSCLC treated with ICIs.³³ Of note, recent studies demonstrated that combining immunotherapy and radiotherapy may improve the outcome of oligometastatic or advanced lung cancer with tolerable side effects.^{34,35} In this light, further studies are warranted to determine the possible role of immunotherapy in treatment of early NSCLC with underlying pulmonary diseases receiving radiotherapy. Another area of particular interest in the field of radiotherapy is image-guided radiotherapy.^{36,37} Considering its greater capacity of sparing functioning lung tissues or less-irritating sensitive lung tissue compared to conventional radiotherapy technique, image-

guided radiotherapy may be a potential option for patients with NSCLC with pulmonary diseases. Prospective studies are required to evaluate its efficacy and safety.

To fully understand the results of our study, several limitations must be acknowledged. First, although our data were collected from all consecutive patients prospectively included in the radiotherapy registry of our center, its retrospective design indicates that there is always the possibility of selection bias. Furthermore, our study was conducted at a university-affiliated hospital with comprehensive cancer center with a specialized interstitial lung disease clinic, which may limit the generalizability of our findings to other centers. Second, histological confirmation of cancer was not possible for some patients due to a high risk of complications following the biopsy. Nevertheless, vigorous investigations including serial chest CT evaluation and PET CT review were performed before making a diagnosis of lung cancer. Finally, COPD was defined based on pre-bronchodilator pulmonary function tests. Thus, some of the patients may have been misclassified. However, as post-bronchodilator pulmonary function tests are not routinely performed in patients who receive radiotherapy, our data may be more informative in a real-world clinical setting.

Conclusion

Patients with underlying COPD tolerated radiation treatment compared to the control patients. However, IPF and CPFE were associated with fatal survival outcomes. Further study should focus on identifying clinical subgroups among patients with IPF that will benefit from definitive radiotherapy.

Abbreviations

3DCRT, 3-dimensional conformal RT; BED₁₀, biologically equivalent doses at α/β of 10 Gy; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CPFE, combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema; CTV, clinical target volume; DL_{CO}, diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; EBUS-TBNA, endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; GTV, gross tumor volume; HRCT, high-resolution CT; HR, hazard ratio; IMRT, intensity-modulated RT; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; OS, overall survival; PET-CT, 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography with CT; PTV, planning target volume; SBRT, stereotactic body radiation therapy.

Ethics Approval And Consent To Participate

This study was approved by the ethics committee of Samsung Medical Center (no. 2018-08-108) and informed consent was waived due to the retrospective nature.

Availability Of Data And Material

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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