Clinical responses to EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor retreatment in non-small cell lung cancer patients who benefited from prior effective gefitinib therapy: a retrospective analysis

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Abstract

Background: Gefitinib was the first epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) approved for the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Few treatment options are available for NSCLC patients who have responded to gefitinib treatment and demonstrated tumor progression. The present study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of the 2nd EGFR-TKI administration.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 11 patients who had obtained a partial response (PR) or stable disease (SD) with gefitinib treatment and were re-treated with EGFR-TKI after failure of the initial gefitinib treatment.

Results: Three patients (27%) were treated with gefitinib as the 2nd EGFR-TKI, and 8 patients (73%) received erlotinib. Only one patient (9%) showed PR, 7 (64%) achieved SD, and 3 (27%) had progressive disease. The disease control rate was 73% (95% CI, 43% - 91%) and the median progression-free survival was 3.4 months (95% CI, 2 - 5.2). The median overall survival from the beginning of the 2nd EGFR-TKI and from diagnosis were 7.3 months (95% CI, 2.7 - 13) and 36.7 months (95% CI, 23.6 - 43.9), respectively. No statistical differences in PFS or OS were observed between gefitinib and erlotinib as the 2nd EGFR-TKI (PFS, P = 0.23 and OS, P = 0.052). The toxicities associated with the 2nd EGFR-TKI were generally acceptable and comparable to those observed for the initial gefitinib therapy.

Conclusions: Our results indicate that a 2nd EGFR-TKI treatment can be an effective treatment option for gefitinib responders.

Background

Gefitinib was the first epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) to become available for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Several studies have demonstrated that gefitinib is effective for the second-line treatment of NSCLC [1-3]. Although the phase III ISEL trial failed to prove the superiority of gefitinib treatment compared to placebo in previously treated patients, a subgroup analysis demonstrated improved survival in particular populations (Asians and non-smokers) [4]. Further analyses in other studies have also revealed that clinical factors (Asians, females, non-smokers, and adenocarcinoma histology) are associated with the response to gefitinib treatment [5]. EGFR mutations, such as the deletion of exon 19 and the single L858R mutation in exon 21, have also been reported to be correlated with a longer survival and were found more frequently in Asian patients [6-8]. Recently, a superior progression-free survival (PFS) with gefitinib compared with the combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel in untreated NSCLC patients with predictors of gefitinib sensitivity was proven in two large phase III studies [9,10]. Gefitinib is now recommended for advanced...
or metastatic NSCLC patients under such circumstances as a first or a second-line treatment.

Despite the high disease control rate (DCR), gefitinib treatment is not curative and eventually there is disease recurrence, even in patients with predictors of sensitivity. For the many NSCLC patients who previously responded to gefitinib but later showed tumor progression, very few treatment options are available.

Some investigators have conducted studies to evaluate the efficacy of EGFR-TKI re-administration [11-14]. In most of those studies, both gefitinib responders and non-responders were retreated with gefitinib or erlotinib, and gefitinib responders tended to benefit from the 2nd EGFR-TKI.

Here, we retrospectively analyzed the efficacy of the 2nd EGFR-TKI administration after failure of the initial gefitinib treatment in NSCLC patients who had previously achieved disease control with gefitinib. The risks of the 2nd administration of EGFR-TKI, especially the association with adverse events in the initial gefitinib treatment, were also evaluated.

**Methods**

**Patients**

We conducted a retrospective search of the medical records at Niigata University Medical and Dental Hospital, from June 2005 through October 2009, and we identified 11 NSCLC patients who had obtained a partial response (PR) or stable disease (SD) with gefitinib treatment and undergone EGFR-TKI retreatment sometime after the failure of the initial gefitinib treatment. All patients were treated initially with oral gefitinib at a dose of 250 mg/day, which was continued until either a radiographic tumor or overt clinical progression was observed. The same dose of gefitinib, or erlotinib at a dose of 150 mg/day, was used for EGFR-TKI retreatment and continued until tumor progression was detected.

**Assessment of the response and adverse events**

The tumor response was evaluated by radiologic examinations according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) [15]. Disease control was defined as complete response (CR), PR or SD. PFS and overall survival (OS) were defined as the period from the start of the treatment to the date when disease progression and death, respectively, were observed.

Adverse events were assessed according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events of the National Cancer Institute (version 3.0) [16].

**Statistical analysis**

PFS and OS estimates were obtained using the Kaplan-Meier method.

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**Table 1 Patient Characteristics**

| Characteristic                | No. of Patients | %   |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Total enrolled               | 11              |     |
| Gender                       |                 |     |
| Female                       | 8               | 73  |
| Male                         | 3               | 27  |
| Age (y)                      |                 |     |
| Median                       | 55              |     |
| Range                        | 46-70           |     |
| ECOG performance status      |                 |     |
| 1                            | 6               | 55  |
| 2                            | 0               | 0   |
| 3                            | 3               | 27  |
| 4                            | 2               | 18  |
| Histology                    |                 |     |
| Adenocarcinoma               | 10              | 91  |
| Squamous                     | 1               | 9   |
| Smoking history              |                 |     |
| Current                      | 3               | 27  |
| Ex-smoker                    | 1               | 9   |
| Never                        | 7               | 64  |
| EGFR mutation                |                 |     |
| Exon 19 deletion             | 2               | 18  |
| L858R                        | 1               | 9   |
| Not available                | 8               | 73  |

EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor.

**Results**

**Patient characteristics**

Of the 11 identified patients who benefited from gefitinib and were retreated with EGFR-TKI, 3 patients (27%) received gefitinib and 8 patients (73%) received erlotinib as the 2nd round of EGFR-TKI. As shown in Table 1 the ages of patients ranged from 46 to 70 years (median, 55 years), and there were 8 females (73%), 7 non-smokers (64%), and 10 adenocarcinoma patients (91%). Three patients (27%) exhibited EGFR gene mutations, but the mutation statuses of the other 8 patients (73%) were not determined. All patients had received platinum-based chemotherapy before the initial gefitinib treatment. The patient characteristics, including treatment backgrounds and responses, are summarized in Table 2.

**Response to the initial gefitinib treatment**

During the 1st EGFR-TKI treatment with gefitinib, 8 patients achieved PR as the best response (73%, Table 3), and 3 patients (27%) were SD. The median PFS was 9.8 months, with a 95% CI of 6.6 to 16.7 months.

**Response to the 2nd EGFR-TKI**

Three patients (27%) received the 2nd EGFR-TKI immediately after gefitinib failure, and 8 (73%) underwent 1 cytotoxic regimen between the initial gefitinib and the...
2nd EGFR-TKI treatments. The median interval from the discontinuation of gefitinib to the 2nd EGFR-TKI was 2.8 months (95% CI, 1.9 - 6.9, Table 3). Only one patient (9%) demonstrated PR, 7 (64%) remained SD, and 3 (27%) had PD. The DCR was 73% (95% CI, 43% - 91%) and the median PFS was 3.4 months (95% CI, 2 - 5.2). The median OS from the beginning of the 2nd EGFR-TKI and from diagnosis were 7.3 months (95% CI, 2.7 - 13.0) and 36.7 months (95% CI, 23.6 - 43.9), respectively. No statistical differences in PFS or OS were observed between gefitinib and erlotinib as the 2nd EGFR-TKI (PFS, P = 0.23 and OS, P = 0.052).

In contrast with previous studies, we further compared the clinical courses of the patients with those of gefitinib responders who were not treated with a 2nd EGFR-TKI following gefitinib failure. We reviewed the medical records at our institute and found 9 patients with backgrounds that were similar to those of the 2nd EGFR-TKI patients (sex, age (< 70 years old or > 70 years old), histology, and response to gefitinib treatment). No statistical differences in PFS to 1st gefitinib treatment were noted between both groups (9.8 months in the 2nd TKI group and 8.7 months (95% CI, 7.6 - 9.8) in the control group, P = 0.87). All of the identified control patients had been treated with platinum-doublet chemotherapy before gefitinib but had not received 2nd EGFR-TKI. The OS from the start of the initial gefitinib treatment tended to be longer in patients who received a 2nd EGFR-TKI (median OS, 21.5 months (95% CI, 14.6 - 28.4)) compared to those in the control group (median OS, 12.3 months (95% CI, 9.4 - 15.2), P = 0.07).

In the control group, 5 out of 9 patients had been treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy after gefitinib failure. To compare the efficacy of the 2nd EGFR-TKI with chemotherapy after disease progression with gefitinib, data were collected from these 5 patients in the control group who had received chemotherapy after gefitinib failure (Table 4). The DCR after gefitinib treatment was 20% and comprised one SD and four PD. The median PFS and OS from the start of chemotherapy after gefitinib treatment were only 2 months (95% CI, 1.5 - 2.4) and 2.5 months (95% CI, 2.2 - 2.8), respectively. No significant differences in the PFS or OS from the start of treatment after gefitinib were observed between the patients who received a 2nd EGFR-TKI and those who underwent cytotoxic chemotherapy (PFS, P = 0.1 and OS, P = 0.12); however, a 2nd EGFR-TKI appeared to be a better option for gefitinib responders.

| Case | Age (y) | Gender | Smoking | Histology | EGFR mutation | PFS to 1st TKI | TKI sequence | Interval from 1st and 2nd Chemo. | PS | Response | PFS to 2nd TKI | OS from 2nd TKI |
|------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1    | 50      | F      | Current | Ad        | NA            | 9.8           | G→E         | 7.9 CBDCA +GEM                   | 1  | PD        | 0.9            | 13.1           |
| 2    | 46      | F      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 11.8          | G→G         | 4.5 DOC                          | 1  | PR        | 64             | 24.6           |
| 3    | 58      | F      | Ex      | Ad        | 19 deletion   | 38.4          | G→G         | 2.8 DOC                          | 1  | SD        | 7.3            | 24.1           |
| 4    | 70      | F      | Never   | Sq        | NA            | 10.2          | G→E         | 12.8 GEM                         | 1  | SD        | 1.7            | 4.3            |
| 5    | 60      | F      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 13            | G→G         | 5.4 GEM                          | 1  | PD        | 1.6            | 2.1            |
| 6    | 63      | F      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 7.4           | G→E         | 2.6 - 3 SD                        | 7  | 2         | 3.6            | 7.8            |
| 7    | 52      | M      | Current | Ad        | NA            | 5.8           | G→E         | 1.6 AMR                          | 3  | PD        | 0.6            | 0.9            |
| 8    | 51      | M      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 4.3           | G→E         | 2.3 VNR                          | 3  | SD        | 2.9            | 4              |
| 9    | 61      | F      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 8.5           | G→E         | 0 - 4 SD                          | 6  | 2         | 6.2            | 7.3            |
| 10   | 53      | F      | Never   | Ad        | NA            | 12.9          | G→E         | 7.3 VNR                          | 1  | 1         | 3.2            | 5              |
| 11   | 54      | M      | Current | Ad        | 19 deletion   | 3.8           | G→E         | 7.3 VNR                          | 1  | 1         | 3.2            | 5              |

PFS, progression-free survival; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; PS, performance status; OS, overall survival; F, female; M, male; Ex, ex-smoker; Ad, adenocarcinoma; Sq, squamous cell carcinoma; G, gefitinib; E, erlotinib; CBDCA, carboplatin; GEM, gemcitabine; DOC, docetaxel; AMR, amrubicin; VNR, vinorelbine; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

Table 3 Summary of prior therapy

| Characteristics | No. of patients | % |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| No. of chemotherapy regimens before gefitinib | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| | 2 | 4 | 36 |
| | 3 | 4 | 36 |
| | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Best response to gefitinib | PR | 8 | 73 |
| | SD | 3 | 27 |
| PFS to gefitinib | Median | 9.8 |
| | 95% CI | 66 - 167 |
| Interval from discontinuation of gefitinib to 2nd EGFR-TKI | Median | 2.8 |
| | 95% CI | 1.9 - 6.9 |
Toxicity profiles for the initial gefitinib and 2nd EGFR-TKI treatments

To determine whether the initial gefitinib treatment and EGFR-TKI retreatment caused similar adverse events, we assessed the toxicity profiles of all 11 patients (Table 5). The most common toxicity associated with both treatments was a grade 1/2 skin rash. Although one patient presented a grade 3 elevation of γ-glutamyltranspeptidase during both treatment with gefitinib and with erlotinib (patient no. 7), the other observed toxicities were generally acceptable. In 5 patients, the toxicity profiles for the initial gefitinib and the 2nd EGFR-TKI treatments were similar. None of the patients demonstrated interstitial lung disease in response to EGFR-TKI.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, 18 cases of patients who received gefitinib re-administration after failure of the initial gefitinib treatment have been reported to date, including 3 cases reported by our group (Table 6) [17-21]. All 18 patients responded to the initial gefitinib treatment, and most of the cases underwent cytotoxic chemotherapy between the first and second gefitinib therapy. Fourteen patients benefited from the 2nd gefitinib treatment, and the overall DCR was 78%. In our 3 patients, the toxicity of the 2nd gefitinib was similar to that observed for the initial gefitinib treatment and was acceptable. Gefitinib retreatment is likely a good option for patients who have demonstrated a response to a previous gefitinib treatment.

Clinical studies have demonstrated that erlotinib is effective even in patients who are not considered to be good responders to gefitinib, such as those with a negative EGFR mutation, squamous cell carcinoma, or a history of smoking [22]. Because erlotinib is used at its maximum tolerated dose, whereas gefitinib is used at only about one-third of its maximum tolerated dose in daily practice, the biological activity of erlotinib at standard doses may be higher than that of gefitinib [2,4,23-25]. These reports suggest that erlotinib may be active even in patients who demonstrated tumor progression during a prior gefitinib treatment. Thus, erlotinib has been selected as a treatment option for use after gefitinib failure (Table 7) [11-14,26-33]. In most studies, including the present investigation, favorable results have been documented, and the authors have concluded that erlotinib appears to be a useful treatment after gefitinib failure.

Although it is difficult to address the precise mechanism underlying these results, several studies have suggested a possible explanation for the clinical benefit of EGFR-TKI retreatment. Some cytotoxic agents have been reported to restore the sensitivity of NSCLC cells to gefitinib in vitro by increasing EGFR phosphorylation [34,35]. It is also possible that chemotherapy during the EGFR-TKI-free interval could decrease EGFR-TKI resistant tumor cells. However, no significant differences in PFS or OS were observed between our patients who received chemotherapy before the 2nd EGFR-TKI and those who received the 2nd EGFR-TKI immediately after gefitinib failure. In addition, the duration between the initial gefitinib and the 2nd EGFR-TKI treatments was not associated with the response to 2nd EGFR-TKI. Similarly to these findings, other researchers have found no evidence that either chemotherapy among the 1st and 2nd EGFR-TKIs or the duration of the EGFR-TKI-free period affects either PFS or OS in the 2nd EGFR-TKI [31,33].

Secondary EGFR mutations might be associated with the efficacy of erlotinib after gefitinib failure. MET amplification and secondary EGFR mutations, such as

### Table 4 Tumor response to 2nd EGFR-TKI vs. chemotherapy

| Characteristics          | 2nd TKI group | Control group | P  |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|----|
| OS from 1st gefitinib    |               |               |    |
| Median                  | 21.5          | 12.3          | 0.07|
| 95% CI                  | 14.6 - 28.4   | 9.4 - 15.2    |    |
| Response to 2nd TKI or chemotherapy |               |               |    |
| PR                      | 1             | 0             |    |
| SD                      | 7             | 1             |    |
| PD                      | 3             | 4             |    |
| PFS to 2nd TKI or chemotherapy |               |               |    |
| Median                  | 3.4           | 2             | 0.1 |
| 95% CI                  | 2 - 5.2       | 1.5 - 2.4     |    |
| OS from 2nd TKI or chemotherapy |               |               |    |
| Median                  | 7.3           | 2.2           | 0.12|
| 95% CI                  | 2.7 - 13      | 2.2 - 28      |    |

### Table 5 Toxicity profiles for the initial gefitinib and 2nd EGFR-TKI treatments.

Adverse events were evaluated according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events of the National Cancer Institute (version 3.0).

| Case | Initial gefitinib | 2nd EGFR-TKI |
|------|------------------|--------------|
| 1    | -                | Rash G2      |
| 2    | Rash G2          | -            |
| 3    | -                | -            |
| 4    | Rash G2, Liver G1, Diarrhea G2 | Rash G1, Diarrhea G1 |
| 5    | Rash G1          | Rash G2      |
| 6    | Diarrhea G2, Taste alteration G2 | Rash G1, Diarrhea G1 |
| 7    | Rash G2, Liver G3 | Rash G2, Liver G3 |
| 8    | Rash G2          | Liver G2     |
| 9    | Rash G1, Nail G1, Nausea G1 | Rash G1 |
| 10   | Liver G1         | -            |
| 11   | -                | Rash G1, Diarrhea G1 |

G, grade; Liver, serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase, serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase and γ-glutamyltranspeptidase.
T790 M, L747 S, D761Y, and T854A have been identified in NSCLC patients with an acquired resistance to EGFR-TKI [36-42]. T790 M mutation was found in 50%, MET amplification in 20%, and other secondary mutations in less than 5% of the NSCLC patients carrying EGFR mutations with TKI resistance [43,44]. In vitro studies have revealed that tumor cells carrying non-T790 M mutations show a partial resistance to EGFR-TKI, but are much less resistant compared to cells with T790 M. These data suggest that an increased EGFR-TKI dose might circumvent the acquired resistance caused by non-T790 M mutations. Previous studies have indicated that the serum concentration of erlotinib is several-fold higher than that of gefitinib at standard doses [24,25]. This difference in biological activities between the TKIs may contribute to the efficacy of erlotinib after gefitinib failure in patients carrying non-T790 M mutations.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that a 2nd EGFR-TKI treatment could represent a potentially new treatment for gefitinib responders. Prospective clinical trials are required to develop a novel treatment for patients with acquired resistance.

Table 6 Patient characteristics of the previous studies of gefitinib readministration

| Author                | No. of patients | Response to gefitinib | Response to 2nd gefitinib |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|                       |                 | CR/PR/SD | PD | CR/PR/SD | PD |
| Yokouchi H et al.     | 9               | 9         | 8  | 1         |
| Yoshimoto A et al.    | 1               | 1         | 0  | 0         |
| Yano S et al.         | 3               | 3         | 1  | 2         |
| Hashimoto N et al.    | 1               | 1         | 0  | 1         |
| Kurata T et al.       | 1               | 1         | 1  | 0         |

CR, complete response.

Table 7 Patient characteristics of the previous studies of erlotinib after gefitinib failure

| Author           | No. of patients | Response to gefitinib | Response to erlotinib | DCR (%) |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Lee DH et al.    | 23              | 17/6                   | 21/9                  |         |
| Cho BC et al.    | 21              | 10/11                  | 15/29                 |         |
| Viswanathan A et al. | 5        | 4/1                    | 5/0                   |         |
| Costa DB et al.  | 18              | 16/2                   | 14/22                 |         |
| Sim SH et al.    | 16              | 11/5                   | 12/25                 |         |
| Chang JW et al.  | 1               | 1/0                    | 0/100                 |         |
| Garfield DH et al.| 1              | 1/0                    | 0/100                 |         |
| Vasile E et al.  | 8               | 8/0                    | 5/3                   | 63      |
| Gridelli C et al.| 3               | 3/0                    | 3/0                   | 100     |
| Wong AS et al.   | 14              | 9/5                    | 9/36                  |         |
| Zhou ZT et al.   | 21              | 15/6                   | 11/48                 |         |
| Wong MK et al.   | 21              | 18/3                   | 9/57                  |         |

CR, complete response. PD, partial response. SD, stable disease. DCR, disease control rate.

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Authors’ contributions
SW conducted the study and drafted the manuscript. JT conceived and designed the study and collected the clinical data. TO, RK, HT, HK and TM...
participated in the patient care, and collected the data. KJ, JK and JB analyzed and interpreted the data. IN and HY provided the administrative support. All the authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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