Sarcopenia predicts prognosis of patients with renal cell carcinoma: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Sarcopenia, a concept reflecting the loss of skeletal muscle mass, was reported to be associated with the prognosis of several tumors. However, the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with renal cancer remains unclear. We carried out this meta-analysis and systematic review to evaluate the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with renal cell carcinomas. We comprehensively searched PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library from inception to December 2018. Hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were pooled together. A total of 5 studies consisting of 771 patients were enrolled in this quantitative analysis, 347 (45.0%) of which had sarcopenia. Patients with sarcopenia had a worse OS compared with those without sarcopenia (HR=1.76; 95%CI, 1.35-2.31; P <0.001). In the subgroup of patients with localized and advanced/metastatic diseases, sarcopenia was also associated with poor OS (HR=1.48, P=0.039; HR=2.14, P <0.001; respectively). With a limited sample size, we did not observe difference of PFS between two groups (HR=1.56, 95% CI, 0.69-3.50, P=0.282). In the present meta-analysis, we observed that patients with sarcopenia had a worse OS compared with those without sarcopenia in RCC. Larger, preferably prospective studies, are needed to confirm and update our findings.

INTRODUCTION

Kidney cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-related death worldwide and mainly comprises renal cell carcinoma (RCC), with an estimated 0.4 million new cases worldwide in 2018 (1). At initial diagnosis, about 70% of patients have localized diseases and the remaining 30% have regional and metastatic diseases (2). For localized renal cancer, patients are treated with standard treatments including radical or partial nephrectomy, while approximate 20% of patients will have recurrence or progression (3–5). Treatments of advanced and metastatic RCC mainly include cytoreductive nephrectomy, targeted therapy, cytokine therapy and immunotherapy (3–4).

Reportedly, an increasing number of prognostic systems, scores and factors are associated with prognosis of patients with RCC, such as TNM stage, Fuhrman nuclear grade, the RENAL sco-
re, performance status, C-reactive protein (CRP), Glasgow prognostic score (GPS), neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and others (3, 4, 6–9). Tsivian et al. observed that patients with a history of chemotherapy were associated with a high Fuhrman grade (10), while few studies evaluate the prognostic value of nutritional status.

Cancer cachexia and weight loss have long been regarded as adverse factors and affect the survival and therapy response of cancer patients (11, 12). Patients with advanced and metastatic RCC may have cachexia. Sarcopenia, a concept reflecting the loss of skeletal muscle mass, is a physiological change during the development of cancer cachexia (11, 13). Sarcopenia is an emerging index of nutritional status and was reported to be associated with the prognosis of several tumors including hepatocellular carcinoma, gastrointestinal tumor, colorectal cancer and urothelial carcinomas (14, 15). Based on recent studies, the prevalence of sarcopenia is relatively high in patients with RCC. In patients with localized RCC, the rate of sarcopenia was reported to be as high as 47%, and sarcopenia was observed in 29%–68% of patients with metastatic RCC (16–18). However, the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with renal cancer remains unclear. Some studies demonstrated sarcopenia is associated with worse survival compared with patients without sarcopenia, while others did not detect a significant association between sarcopenia and survival in patients with RCC (17–19). Therefore, in order to evaluate the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with RCC, we carried out this meta-analysis and systematic review by searching and pooling all available studies.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Literatures search strategy**

We conducted the study in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement (20). We comprehensively searched PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library from inception to December 2018. We used the following items, including sarcopenia (or skeletal muscle index, muscle mass, muscle strength, muscle insufficiency, muscle depletion) and renal cancer (or tumor, carcinoma) as keywords or Mesh. Reference lists of all eligible studies were also reviewed for additional records. Two authors screened the literature independently, any discordant decisions were solved by another one.
0-9 to each study and studies with a score of no
less than 7 were regarded as good quality.

**Statistical analysis**

This meta-analysis was carried out by
using STATA version 12® (StataCorp, College
Station, TX, USA). HRs and 95%CI were applied
to compare OS, CSS, and PFS between patients
with or without sarcopenia. If HRs and 95%CI
could not be extracted from study directly, we
estimated HR and 95%CI based on the method
by Tierney (22). We used Q and I^2 statistics to
assess the heterogeneity among studies. If hete-
rogeneity was observed (P <0.10 or I^2>50%), we
used a random-effect model for analysis (23).
Furthermore, subgroup analyses stratified by
regions and stages were carried out. To further
evaluate the robustness of the final results, we
conducted sensitivity analysis. We used Egger’s
test and Begg’s test to evaluate the publication
bias. In cases of publication bias, the trim and
fill method was applied to estimate missing stu-
dies (24). We defined a two-sided P-value <0.05
as a statistical difference. When no meta-analy-
sis could be conducted, we only described the
study results.

**RESULTS**

**Literature search**

We identified 340 literature studies
through an online database search. After remo-
ving duplicated literature, 328 literature re-
mained. Based on titles and abstracts, 285 literature
were excluded and the remaining literature was
further reviewed. Finally, only 5 studies com-
prising 771 patients were enrolled in this meta-
analysis (16-19, 25). The flow chart of the lit-
erate search strategy is shown in Figure-1.
Clinical characteristic of enrolled studies

A total of 771 patients were enrolled in this quantitative analysis, 347 (45.0%) of which had sarcopenia. All studies were published during the past five years. Besides, all studies were retrospective. The patients of enrolled studies were from Japan and the United States. The median ages of the included studies were similar. Only one study involved patients with localized disease (16), while the other four studies enrolled patients with advanced/metastatic diseases (17-19, 25). All studies identified sarcopenia by measuring skeletal muscle and psoas muscle at the level of the L3 using a computed tomography (CT) scan. All studies reported the outcome of OS, and two studies revealed the PFS (16, 19), while only one study demonstrated the CSS (16). Almost all studies had a relatively long follow-up duration except one (17). All studies were considered as high quality with a score of 8, 7, 8, 7, and 7. The detailed information is shown in Table-1.

Overall survival

All studies incorporating 771 patients evaluated the difference of OS between patients with or without sarcopenia. About half of (47%) patients had sarcopenia. As indicated in Figure-2, we found that patients with sarcopenia had a worse OS compared with those without sarcopenia, the pooled HR was 1.76 (95%CI, 1.35-2.31;
P <0.001). There was no significant heterogeneity among studies (I²=0%; P=0.692), as a result, we used the fixed-effect model.

Cancer-specific survival
Only one study involved the CSS, so we did not perform the meta-analysis. Psutka et al. observed that sarcopenia was associated with increased cancer-specific mortality, HR was 1.70 (95%CI, 1.01-2.85; P=0.047) (16).

Progression-free survival
In two studies including 458 patients, sarcopenia occurred in 225 of 458 (49.1%) patients. No significant discrepancy of PFS was revealed (HR=1.56, 95%CI, 0.69-3.50, P=0.282, I²=71.7%; Figure-3).

Sensitivity analyses and publication bias
Because of the small number of enrolled studies, we only performed the sensitivity analysis based on OS. After sequentially removing each study, we did not observe relatively change and the trend of results did not alter, which indicated the stability of our pooled results (Figure-4). And we did not observe the publication bias of OS according to Egger’s test (P=0.094, Figure-5A) and Begg’s test (P=0.462, Figure-5B).

Subgroup Analysis
A few studies were enrolled in the final quantitative analysis, so we only conducted a subgroup analysis for OS stratified by regions and stages. In patients from Asia, sarcopenia was associated with a poor OS (HR=2.49; 95%CI, 1.27-4.87, Figure-6A). Similarly, there was a significant difference in OS between westerners with or without sarcopenia (HR=1.65; 95%CI, 1.23-2.22; Figure-6A). For patients with localized or advanced/metastatic diseases, sarcopenia was also considered as a prognostic factor (HR=1.48, 95%CI 1.01-2.15; HR=2.14, 95%CI 1.45-3.15; respectively, Figure-6B).

DISCUSSION
Body composition is an increasingly important prognostic factor in many illnesses, such as chronic diseases, the elderly population as well as several malignancies (15, 26, 27). Several imaging techniques have been applied to evaluate the muscle mass including computed tomographic (CT) images, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) (28). For patients with malignancies, CT images are commonly considered as a tool for staging, follo-
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Sarcopenia is the age-related decline in skeletal muscle mass concomitant with impaired strength and/or function, which is highly prevalent in patients with cancers (27, 28). Besides, sarcopenia is associated with the prognosis of patients with RCC, but the results are mixed (16–19, 25). In consequence, we performed this meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic value of sarcopenia in pa-

Figure 3 - Meta-analysis of the association between sarcopenia and PFS in patients with RCC.

Figure 4 - Sensitivity analysis of OS.
Figure 5 - Publication bias of OS: A: Egger's test; B: Begg's test.

A. Egger's publication bias plot

B. Begg's funnel plot with pseudo 95% confidence limits

Figure 6 - Subgroup analyses of OS: A: stratified by regions; B: stratified by stages.
tients with RCC. In our study, we enrolled 5 studies incorporating 771 patients with RCC. We observed sarcopenia is associated with poor OS (HR=1.76; 95%CI, 1.35–2.31; P <.001), while there was no significant discrepancy of PFS between patients with or without sarcopenia (HR=1.56, 95%CI, 0.69–3.50, P=0.282). Furthermore, when stratified by regions and stages, sarcopenia also serves as a predictive factor for OS in different subgroups. We did not detect publication bias, which indicated the robustness.

Reportedly, sarcopenia is associated with postoperative complications, dose-limiting toxicity and poor survival in patients with malignancies involving hepatocellular carcinoma, gastroesophageal tumor, colorectal cancer and urothelial carcinomas (14, 15, 29). For short-term outcomes, in patients with metastatic RCC, diminished muscle mass was found to be a significant predictor of toxicity (30). Peyton et al. also found that sarcopenia was associated with an increased risk of major complications in patients with stage III and IV kidney cancer (P=0.03) (25). While, as for long-term outcome, the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with RCC remains unclear. Auclin et al. identified sarcopenia by SMI and observed that sarcopenia was not associated with OS in patients with metastatic RCC (did not report data) (31). Ishihara et al. also identified sarcopenia by SMI and also did not find the association between OS and sarcopenia in patients with metastatic RCC (HR 2.29, P=0.157) (19). In contrast, Fukushima et al. and Sharma et al. used SMI to define sarcopenia and revealed that sarcopenia is associated with poor OS in patients with metastatic RCC (HR 2.13, P=0.016; respectively) (17, 18). For localized RCC, Psutka et al. demonstrated that sarcopenia is correlated to decreased CSS (HR 1.70, P=0.047) and OS (HR 1.48, P=0.039) (16). Besides, there is evidence that obesity may not be related to a worse prognosis unless it occurs concomitant to sarcopenia (sarcopenic obesity) (32). After pooling these pieces of evidence together, we found that sarcopenia is associated with poor OS in patients with RCC. In patients with localized and advanced/metastatic RCC, the results are consistent with previous results. As for disease progression, the relevant studies are few and the predictive value of sarcopenia remains unclear. Psutka et al. observed that sarcopenia is not associated with PFS (HR 1.10, P=0.65) in patients with localized RCC (16). While in patients with metastatic RCC, Ishihara et al. detected a significant association between sarcopenia and poor PFS (HR 2.54, P=0.016) (19). We pooled these results and observed that sarcopenia had no significant impact on PFS. The small number of enrolled studies and heterogeneity among studies existed, which may have affected the final results. If given more relevant studies and cases, we believe the difference of PFS between patients with or without sarcopenia might be observed.

The detailed interaction between sarcopenia and poor survival in patients with cancer remains indistinct. In patients with advanced/metastatic cancers, the poor survival may be associated with higher toxicity rates and poor response of treatments, so it seems possible that patients with sarcopenia may reduce the dose and be less likely to receive and complete treatments (30, 31). Sarcopenia is the result of a combination of decreased protein synthesis and increased protein degradation, and the increased protein is induced by the catabolic driver including systematic inflammation (33). Some studies have suggested sarcopenia is associated with higher levels of CRP and hypoalbuminemia, which were shown to be prognostic factors for RCC (19, 34). Besides, skeletal muscle is that muscle is a secretory organ of cytokines and other peptides (interleukin-6 [IL-6], IL-8, and leukemia inhibitory factor), which are extensively involved in inflammation processes (35). Furthermore, during the development of sarcopenia, oxidative pathways are also altered in skeletal muscle, which results in decreased ATP synthesis and uncoupling (36). Hence, sarcopenia is commonly accompanied by malnutrition and impaired immune response. Both the systematic immune response and nutrition decline may influence the treatment intolerance and response (37). Further, more relevant studies are required to explore the interaction between sarcopenia and RCC.

Performance status, which reflects the general health status of patients, is widely used for predicting the prognosis of patients with RCC (3, 4). However, it is evaluated by physicians, thus
its evaluation may be subjective and inconsistent. Sarcopenia reflects not only the skeletal muscle mass depletion on imaging but also a poor general health status (13, 27, 28). Besides, sarcopenia is more objective and defined based on imaging. CT scans are commonly used for staging and follow-up of patients, which is convenient to identify sarcopenia. Although, CT scan is an easy and objective method to assess muscle mass, muscle strength, and physical performance are also considered for sarcopenia diagnosis, and are not contemplated by CT scan.

Our study highlights the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with RCC. Therefore, the treatment options, close postoperative follow-up, and appropriate adjuvant treatments might be more emphasized for RCC patients with sarcopenia. Besides, we could provide the patients with suggestions to prevent and decrease the rates of sarcopenia, including physical exercise, vitamin D or omega-3 fatty acid dietary supplementation and others (27, 38).

Our study has several limitations. Firstly, only 5 studies involving 771 patients were included, which may limit the power of pooled results. And only 2 studies revealed the PFS, while only one study demonstrated the CSS. Secondly, all studies are retrospective, increasing the risk of bias. Next, the differences in characteristics between studies could also affect the validity of our results. So we conducted subgroup analyses based on available information. Finally, the methods of identifying sarcopenia are different. For instance, some studies measured SMI at L3 while others only measured the total psoas area and the cut-off values for defining sarcopenia are slightly different. Therefore, to better evaluate the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with RCC, a consensus for identifying sarcopenia should be made.

CONCLUSIONS

We carried out this meta-analysis to evaluate the prognostic value of sarcopenia in patients with RCC. We observed that patients with sarcopenia had a worse OS compared with those without sarcopenia in RCC. Larger, preferably prospective studies, are needed to confirm and update our findings.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

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