Case report

Successful treatment with carboplatin and nanoparticle albumin-bound paclitaxel in a patient with pulmonary spindle cell carcinoma

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Abstract

Introduction: Pulmonary spindle cell carcinoma (SpCC) is a rare subtype of non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and, in general, is chemoresistance.

Case: A sixty-five year-old male patient with metastatic pulmonary SpCC was initially treated with cisplatin and docetaxel, but his disease progressed. Then, he received a combination chemotherapy with carboplatin and nab-PTX followed by maintenance chemotherapy with nab-PTX. Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron-emission CT revealed a substantial decrease of FDG accumulation in the primary tumor, and the response continued for more than 7 months.

Discussion: Preclinical models suggested that nab-PTX may reach the tumor microenvironment more efficiently than solvent-based paclitaxel (sb-PTX) and be preferentially taken up by cancer cells. Considering that there is no effective treatment for patients with pulmonary SpCC, nab-PTX may merit further investigation in patients with pulmonary SpCC.

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the nodule consisted only of spindle-shaped malignant cells with invasion to skeletal muscles and clustered necrotic foci (Fig. 3A). Neither tubular formation nor squamous differentiation was identified.

Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated that the tumor cells were diffusely positive for cytokeratin AE1/AE3 and vimentin (Fig. 3B), and negative for S-100, p63, synaptophysin, and thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF-1). The patient was diagnosed with spindle cell carcinoma (SpCC) of the lung based on the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria.1 The clinical stage was IV (cT4N1M1b).

First-line chemotherapy with cisplatin and docetaxel was started, but disease progression (Fig. 1B) and grade 2 creatinine elevation were observed after 1 cycle. Subsequently, chemotherapy with carboplatin and nab-PTX was started. CT taken after 2 cycles of chemotherapy demonstrated a reduction of tumor size (Fig. 1C), and FDG-PET revealed a substantial decrease of FDG accumulation in the primary tumor (Fig. 2B). The patient received 4 cycles of the combination therapy followed by 4 cycles of continued maintenance therapy with nab-PTX, and is now alive 9 months from the diagnosis with the maintenance of stable disease for 7 months.

Discussion

In the current WHO histological classification of lung tumors, PSC is defined as a poorly differentiated NSCLC containing sarcoma or a sarcoma-like component. Pulmonary SpCC is a subgroup of PSC comprised only of spindle cells [2]. In terms of advanced or recurrent pulmonary SpCC, a few cases have been reported, with a poor outcome [3,4]. To our knowledge, this is the first case of successful treatment of pulmonary SpCC at an advanced stage.

A retrospective cohort of 97 patients with advanced or recurrent PSC receiving conventional chemotherapy showed better progression-free survival (PFS) in some patients receiving a platinum plus gemcitabine or sb-PTX regimen, although most patients presented a poor outcome (median PFS: 2.0 months) [5]. As described in this report, interestingly, nab-PTX was effective in a patient refractory to docetaxel.

Although sb-PTX has often been selected for the treatment of PSC, nab-PTX must take the place of sb-PTX in future considering that nab-PTX has obvious superiority in both efficacy and toxicity in patients with NSCLC [1]. Preclinical models suggested that nab-PTX may reach the tumor microenvironment more efficiently than sb-PTX and be preferentially taken up by cancer cells [6].
As a limitation to this work, we could not completely demonstrate that the whole tumor was comprised only of spindle cells, since the obtained sample was just a part of the whole tumor. In previous reports, however, an SpCC diagnosis was described as being given based on biopsy samples [3,4].

In conclusion, we have presented a case of PSC, probably pulmonary SpCC, refractory to cisplatin plus docetaxel, but which responded to subsequent treatment with carboplatin plus nab-PTX. Considering that there is no effective treatment for patients with PSC, including pulmonary SpCC, nab-PTX may merit further investigation in this rare but extremely aggressive disease.

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