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Undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue treated with cetuximab: A case report

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Abstract. Undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral cavity is a rare and possibly fatal malignant neoplasm. We present here a case of undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue, which responded well to chemotherapy with cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil, and cetuximab. A 59-year-old man was referred to our hospital for a large tumor of the tongue. Physical examination revealed an ulcerative tumor, approximately 50 mm in diameter, on the right edge of the tongue and swelling of multiple cervical lymph nodes; therefore, the clinical diagnosis was tongue cancer (T4aN2bM0). The histological diagnosis from a biopsy specimen was undifferentiated carcinoma; we tested the sample for human papilloma virus immunoreactivity, which was positive. The patient then underwent chemotherapy with cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil and cetuximab. The tumor’s size decreased markedly after two courses of chemotherapy, but the treatment was stopped due to the patient’s various mental problems and pneumonia; he died 6 months after the initial visit. Our encounter with this patient suggests that cetuximab treatment is a good option for HPV-positive undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue.

Introduction

Although undifferentiated carcinomas are common in the nasopharynx, reports of occurrences in the oral cavity are extremely rare (1-3). In particular, there have been no reports of undifferentiated carcinoma that originated in the oral portion of the tongue. Undifferentiated carcinomas related to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and human papillomavirus (HPV) have been reported (1,4,5). Head and neck squamous cell carcinomas related to EBV or HPV are generally more sensitive to chemotherapy and have better prognoses (5-7); however, chemotherapeutic efficacy is unclear with respect to undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral cavity. Cetuximab, a molecular agent targeted against epidermal growth factor receptor, is reported to have significant efficiency in treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (8). We present here a case of locally advanced, undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue that responded well to chemotherapy with cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and cetuximab. This is the first case of undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue, and the first report of the use of cetuximab to treat undifferentiated carcinoma in the head and neck.

Case report

A 59-year-old Japanese man was referred to our hospital in April 2016, because of a painless nodule on the right-side of his tongue. He had a history of hepatitis B and alcohol-related psychosis; moreover, he had been admitted three times to a psychiatric hospital for a mental disorder. His nutrition was poor, because eating was difficult as the tumor grew. Physical examination showed an elastic, hard, tumorous lesion on the edge of the tongue, with a size of approximately 45x50 mm (Fig. 1). The overlying mucosa was an almost smooth surface and focal erosion. There were multiple, enlarged cervical lymph nodes in the upper- and mid-jugular regions.

Computed tomography (CT) revealed a large tumor diffusely invading into the sublingual space, anterior edge of the hyoid bone, genioglossus, and mylohyoid muscle (Fig. 2A). The cervical lymph nodes near the internal jugular veins were uniformly enlarged and were impinging on the internal jugular vein and common carotid artery (Fig. 2B). Distant metastasis or any other primary tumor was not observed by positron emission tomography (PET)-CT.

Under a clinical diagnosis of tongue cancer (T4aN2bM0), incisional biopsy was performed. The specimen was a tumor sample consisting of diffuse, large, atypical cells in the submucosa and muscle. The cell nuclei were variously sized and were atypical, hyperchromatic and multinucleated. There were also
many instances of nuclear fissions, polygon-shaped cells, and anaplastic cells (Fig. 3). Immunohistochemistry revealed positive labeling for a marker of epithelial cells (cytokeratin AE1/AE3; Fig. 4) and negative labeling for markers of lymphocytes and blood cells (CD30, CD20, CD68, UCHL-1, L26, CD79a, Granzyme B, TIA-1, ALK and EBV-LMP) and muscle and nerve cells (desmin and S-100B). Based on these findings, the tumor was diagnosed as undifferentiated carcinoma of the tongue. To evaluate the relationship between undifferentiated carcinomas and HPV, we tested the sample for p16 immunoreactivity (p16INK4A), which was positive (Fig. 5A and B).

We initially recommended surgery to the patient and his family but did not obtain consent, because of the possibility of functional issues, such as eating and speaking, after surgery, as well as in the context of his mental disorder. Therefore, chemotherapy with cisplatin, 5-FU and cetuximab was selected instead as NAC therapy. When the tumor shrank, we planned to arrange surgery. The patient received cetuximab (1st course: 400 mg/m²; 2nd course: 250 mg/m²) every week and cisplatin (100 mg/m²) and 5-FU (1,000 mg/m²) every 3 weeks. No severe adverse events occurred. Leukopenia was observed with a white blood cell count of 2,500 cells/mm³, and drug eruption was Grade 1. After two of these treatment cycles, the patient developed pneumonia, and chemotherapy was stopped. The intraoral tumor showed complete response, and the metastatic lymph nodes in the neck decreased in size (Fig. 6A-D).

Despite these improvements, the patient ate against medical advice, refused antibiotic administration, acted violently against the nurses, and his mental disorder worsened. We repeatedly consulted his family and the psychiatrist; however, his behavior and mental condition did not improve; thus, all treatment was stopped. After the patient recovered from pneumonia, he was transferred to a hospital that specialized in palliative care. Three months after the last course of chemotherapy, he underwent palliative radiotherapy (40 Gy) due to the rapid spread of metastasis in the neck. There was no evidence of a recurrent tumor in the oral cavity, but he died from the metastatic tumor in his neck 2 months after the end.
of radiotherapy. It was not clear whether distant metastases had developed, because examinations for metastases were not performed during the period of palliative care.

Discussion

Undifferentiated carcinoma comprises 0.2% of all malignant tumors of the head and neck and has an extremely poor prognosis (4,9). However, the occurrence of undifferentiated cancer in the oral cavity is extremely rare; notably, several cases have been reported in the salivary glands (2,3). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of undifferentiated carcinoma of the oral tongue.

Initially, we had assumed that the patient’s tumor was an anaplastic carcinoma. Therefore, immunohistochemistry was performed, both for diagnosis and to choose the best treatment plan. Diagnosis of undifferentiated carcinoma is difficult, but immunohistochemical labeling is useful. It shows positive reactivity for the epithelial marker cytokeratin AE1/AE3 and negative reactivity for S-100, hematolymphoid markers, and melanocytic cell markers (5,10,11). Our findings were consistent with these diagnostic criteria. Although we elected to treat with chemotherapy alone, chemotherapy and radiation might have been a better choice based on the immunohistochemical findings.

Undifferentiated carcinomas related to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and HPV have been reported (1,4,5). EBV disrupts normal cell division by making EBV-positive cells cancerous and increasing the number of infected genomes (12-14). In the current case, the relationship with undifferentiated carcinoma and EBV infection could not be demonstrated, because the immunoreaction of EBV-LMP was negative. Notably, approximately 33.1% of healthy people are infected with HPV (15). There are various types of HPV, and a genotype is defined as positivity of the p16 immunoreactivity if any type of HPV is present. Furthermore, HPV has a high affinity for the epithelium; HPV is found in epithelial cells in 2.9 to 80.4% of head and neck cancers (15) and is frequently found in poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (16). HPV infection rates in benign and malignant tumors in the oral cavity are reported to be between 20 and 85%; this range is thought to be due to differences in HPV detection and sampling.
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Availability of data and materials

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

Authors' contributions

YS and MU performed the case study, collected the data and images of the case and produced the draft of the manuscript. MA, TN, ST and KF critically analyzed the manuscript for important intellectual content. YS and SY analyzed patient data and wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was granted an exemption from requiring ethics approval, the name of the ethics committee is Nagasaki University Hospital and the exemption number is 18082041.

Patient consent for publication

Releases of the present case were obtained from the patient's family.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests', and all authors confirm its accuracy.

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