

A retrospective study on combination therapy with ifosfamide, adriamycin and cisplatin for progressive or recurrent uterine sarcoma

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Abstract. There is currently insufficient evidence to recommend a specific chemotherapeutic regimen as standard treatment for uterine sarcomas. In this study, we investigated the toxicity and effectiveness of ifosfamide, adriamycin and cisplatin (IAP therapy) in patients with progressive and recurrent uterine sarcoma. A total of 11 patients with progressive or recurrent uterine sarcoma containing leiomyosarcoma (LMS), undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma (UES) or adenosarcoma, who were diagnosed at our institution, were retrospectively investigated. We recorded the adverse events, response rate and progression-free survival in these cases. The histological types included LMS (54.5%), adenosarcoma (27.3%) and UES (18.2%). Grade ≥ 3 leukopenia or neutropenia were observed in all the cases, febrile neutropenia developed in 45.5% of the patients and grade 4 thrombocytopenia developed in 3 cases (27.3%). With IAP therapy, the response rate was 36.4% and the disease control rate was 90.9%. Therefore, IAP therapy may be a viable option as chemotherapy for uterine sarcoma.

Introduction

Uterine sarcomas are extremely rare, non-epithelial malignant uterine tumors. Uterine sarcomas account for 8% of all malignant tumors of the corpus uteri and the most common histological types are carcinosarcoma (CS), leiomyosarcoma (LMS) and endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS), in decreasing order of frequency (1). In Japan, it was reported that the most common histological types are CS (46%), LMS (36%) and ESS (13%) (2). CS is a malignant tumor consisting of an epithelial and a non-epithelial component, which mainly affects postmenopausal

women. A combination tumor theory suggested that the majority of CSs originate from a single cell and differentiate into epithelioid-like and stromal-like components, whereas they are considered to exhibit cellular characteristics and progression similar to those of poorly differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma (3). Therefore, CSs tend to be treated in accordance with the treatment for epithelial endometrial cancer. However, LMS and ESS possess totally different properties compared to epithelial endometrial cancer.

LMS and ESS are malignant tumors that are mainly encountered during the perimenopausal period. Uterine leiomyomas may exhibit malignant transformation to LMS in 0.13–0.81% of the cases (4). These tumors are diagnosed based on the number of mitoses, degree of cellular atypia and presence of coagulation necrosis. ESS may be classified as low- or high-grade, based on the number of mitoses. However, these sarcomas are currently considered as different types of tumors. High-grade ESS, in particular, is referred to as undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma (UES). Total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO) are currently considered the first choice for the treatment of uterine sarcomas, although a consensus has not been reached regarding retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy (5,6). However, these tumors cannot be sufficiently controlled by surgical treatment alone, since a number of patients develop progression and recurrence of uterine sarcoma. As LMS often develops distant hematogenous metastases to the lungs and the liver, chemotherapy is commonly required as a systemic treatment. However, there is insufficient evidence to recommend a specific chemotherapeutic regimen as standard treatment for uterine sarcomas, as these are rare tumors and the number of reported cases is limited.

We administered a combination of ifosfamide (IFM), adriamycin (ADM) and cisplatin (CDDP) (IAP therapy) to patients with progressive and recurrent uterine sarcomas and retrospectively investigated treatment effectiveness and toxicity.

Patients and methods

Patients. We investigated 11 patients who were diagnosed with uterine sarcoma and treated with IAP between 1990 and 2010 at the Keio University Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.

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Total hysterectomy and BSO or tumorectomy were performed in our hospital. The pathological diagnosis in all the cases was LMS, UES or adenosarcoma. The median follow-up period was 298 days (range, 36-2,757 days). Remission induction chemotherapy was performed in all the cases, as 8 of the patients had progressive disease (PD) and 3 patients had recurrent disease.

This study was approved by the Keio University School of Medicine Ethics Committee (approval no. 20120236) and all the patients provided informed consent.

Treatment plan. The treatment schedule was based on a case report of uterine sarcoma that was treated with IAP (7,8). The administration was every 3 weeks as follows: IFM 1.5 g/body on days 1-5, mesna 900 mg/body on days 1-5, ADM 50 mg/m² on day 1 and CDDP 50 mg/m² on day 1, intravenously. Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) was used according to the criteria of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. This treatment schedule was repeated every 3 weeks until disease progression or until discontinuation due to adverse events.

Evaluation of response and toxicity. The adverse events were assessed according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 4.0, based on the interviews and blood tests conducted once a week or more frequently after each cycle. The subsequent cycle was initiated after the adverse events were resolved. As regards hematotoxicity, if patients presented with grade 4 leukopenia or neutropenia for >7 days, grade 3-4 thrombocytopenia, or febrile neutropenia, we considered reducing the dose or withdrawing drugs for the subsequent cycle.

We assessed the overall response rate of 11 cases who had received remission induction therapy and had evaluable lesions in accordance with the World Health Organization evaluation criteria and recorded the progression-free survival. The tumors were measured by computed tomography after every 2 cycles. After the product of the two longest perpendicular diameters was calculated, the response was assessed as follows: complete response (CR), complete disappearance of all known lesions for a minimum of 4 weeks; partial response (PR), >50% reduction in the sum of the length x width of each measurable lesion for a minimum of 4 weeks; PD, >25% increase in the sum of the products of all measurable lesions or appearance of any new lesions; no change (NC), any outcome that did not qualify as response or progression.

Statistical analysis. SPSS software, version 20 (IBM-SPSS Software, Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analysis, using Fisher's exact test. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. Kaplan-Meier curves were used for the estimation of progression-free survival and were compared with standard log-rank tests.

Results

Clinicopathological characteristics. The clinicopathological characteristics of the 11 cases who underwent IAP therapy are presented in Tables I and II. The median age at IAP therapy was 50 years (range, 34-72 years). The primary tumor sites

Table I. Clinicopathological characteristics of the 11 cases.

Characteristics	No.
Age (years)	
<50	5
≥50	6
Origin	
Uterus	10
Retroperitoneum	1
Histological type	
Leiomyosarcoma	6
Adenosarcoma	3
Undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma	2
Stage (FIGO 1988)	
I	4
II	0
III	1
IV	5
Other	1
Type of disease	
Progressive	6
Recurrent	5
Initial treatment	
Surgery	11
Chemotherapy	0
Type of surgery	
Hysterectomy + BSO (USO)	7
Other	4
Chemotherapy prior to IAP ^a	
None	9
CYVADIC ^b	1
DOC + GEM	1

^aIfosfamide, adriamycin and cisplatin. ^bCyclophosphamide, vincristine, adriamycin and dacarbazine. FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; BSO, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy; USO, unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy; DOC, docetaxel; GEM, gemcitabine.

were the uterus (10 cases, 90.9%) or the retroperitoneum (1 case, 9.1%). The histological types were LMS (6 cases, 54.5%), adenosarcoma (3 cases, 27.3%) and UES (high-grade ESS; 2 cases, 18.2%).

Treatment. A total of 2 cases (18.2%) had received pretreatment; 1 case had received cyclophosphamide, vincristine, ADM and dacarbazine (DTIC) (CYVADIC therapy) and 1 case had received docetaxel (DOC) + gemcitabine (GEM).

The median number of cycles of IAP therapy was 6 (range, 1-8 cycles). In 72.7% of the cases, a dose reduction was required. Among cases who received >6 cycles, in particular, 71.4% required a dose reduction. The chemotherapy was interrupted after 1 to 2 cycles for the patients who requested treatment discontinuation due to intolerable adverse events.

Adverse events. The adverse events of IAP therapy are summarized in Table III. Hematotoxicity, particularly grade ≥3

Table II. Clinicopathological and treatment details of the 11 cases.

Age at diagnosis (years)	Age at IAP ^a therapy (years)	Histological type	Disease status	Initial treatment	Prior chemotherapy	No. of cycles	Effectiveness	Recurrence after IAP ^a therapy	PFS (days)
33	34	Leiomyosarcoma	Recurrent	ATH + BSO	CYVADIC ^b	8	SD	Yes	1,321
67	72	Adenosarcoma	Recurrent	ATH + BSO	-	2	SD	No	-
51	51	Leiomyosarcoma	Recurrent	Tumorectomy + BSO	-	3	CR	Yes	213
62	62	Leiomyosarcoma	Progressive	Tumorectomy	-	8	SD	Yes	125
57	56	ESS, high-grade	Progressive	Virchow LN biopsy	-	1	SD	Yes	307
43	43	Adenosarcoma	Progressive	ATH + BSO + PLN + OMT + tumorectomy	-	6	SD	Yes	44
50	50	ESS, high-grade	Progressive	ATH + BSO	-	2	SD	Unknown	-
40	40	Leiomyosarcoma	Progressive	ATH + BSO + PLN + tumorectomy	-	8	PD	Yes	25
38	39	Adenosarcoma	Progressive	ATH + tumorectomy	-	6	PR	Yes	80
35	35	Leiomyosarcoma	Progressive	ATH + BSO	DOC + GEM	6	CR	No	-
56	57	Leiomyosarcoma	Progressive	Tumorectomy	-	6	CR	Yes	1,539

^aIfosfamide, adriamycin and cisplatin. ^bCyclophosphamide, vincristine, adriamycin and dacarbazine. PFS, progression-free survival; ESS, entometrial stromal sarcoma; ATH, abdominal total hysterectomy; BSO, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy; LN, lymph node; PLN, pelvic lymphadenectomy; OMT, omentectomy; DOC, docetaxel; GEM, gemcitabine; SD, stable disease; CR, complete response; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response.

leukopenia or neutropenia, developed in all the cases during the first cycle. Febrile neutropenia developed in 45.5% of the cases and resolved with administration of antibiotics and G-CSF. Grade 4 thrombopenia developed in 3 cases (27.3%), one of which required a platelet transfusion. Non-hematological adverse events other than anorexia, nausea and vomiting were not reported. Hemorrhagic cystitis or cardiotoxicity, which are adverse events characteristic of IFM and ADM, were also not reported.

Effectiveness. The therapeutic effects of remission induction chemotherapy are presented in Fig. 1. The sum of CR + PR was 36.4% (95% CI: 8.0-64.8%) and that of CR + PR + NC was 90.9% (95% CI: 73.9-100%). The median progression-free survival was 307 days (95% CI: 168-446 days).

Discussion

Although several chemotherapeutic options for uterine sarcoma were previously suggested, the number of large-scale studies on uterine sarcomas is limited, as this type of tumor is relatively rare. The overall rate of response to single-agent chemotherapy is presented in Table IV. The response rate for ADM, IFM and gemcitabine (GEM) was 25.0, 17.0 and 21.0%, respectively (9-11); these are considered to be the key drugs in the treatment of uterine sarcoma. However, the response rate with paclitaxel and CDDP was 9.0 and 3.0%, respectively (12,13); thus, these drugs are considered to be less effective.

The efficiency of multi-agent chemotherapy for uterine sarcoma is summarized in Table V. Omura *et al* (9) investigated the efficiency of ADM + DTIC therapy and reported that, among 66 cases with measurable lesions of uterine sarcoma, 16 (24.2%) achieved a remission (CR + PR). Specifically, the response rate was 30.0% (6/20) in cases with LMS.

Table III. Adverse events following IAP^a therapy.

Adverse events	Grade	N	%
Hematological			
Leukopenia	3	2	18.2
	4	9	81.8
Neutropenia	3	2	18.2
	4	9	81.8
Febrile neutropenia	3	5	45.5
Thrombocytopenia	4	3	27.3
Non-hematological			
	3	0	0
	4	0	0

^aIfosfamide, adriamycin and cisplatin.

Sutton *et al* (14) investigated ADM + IFM therapy in 33 patients with LMS. As regards adverse events, grade >3 neutropenia developed in 17 cases (48.6%), of which 2 developed febrile neutropenia. Grade ≥3 thrombocytopenia was observed in 2 cases and nephrotoxicity in 1 case. There were 2 reported deaths due to the development of severe adverse events, specifically sepsis and cardiotoxicity. CR was achieved in 1 case and PR in 9 cases. The overall response rate was 30.3% and the disease control rate (CR + PR + SD) was 82.0%.

Piver *et al* (15) investigated CYVADIC therapy in 26 patients with intrapelvic sarcoma. As regards adverse events, neurotoxicity was observed in 8 cases (30.7%), including 6 mild-to-moderate and 2 severe cases. No patient developed cardiotoxicity. However, sepsis developed in 4 cases (15.3%) and 1 patient succumbed to the complications. The effectiveness was determined in 10 uterine sarcoma cases. The overall response rate and disease control rate were 20.0 and 60.0%, respectively.

Table IV. Overall rate of response to single-agent chemotherapy.

Agents	Dose and regimen	Response rate (%)	First author	Refs.
ADM	60 mg/m ² day 1	25	Omura	(9)
Etoposide	100 mg/m ² day 1-3	11	Slayton	(19)
CDDP	50 mg/m ² day 1	3	Thigpen	(13)
Ifosfamide	1.5 g/m ² day 1-5	17	Sutton	(10)
Paclitaxel	175 mg/m ² day 1	9	Sutton	(12)
Gemcitabine	50 mg/m ² day 1, 8 and 15	21	Look	(11)
Liposomal doxorubicin	50 mg/m ² day 1	14	Sutton	(20)
Topotecan	1.5 mg/m ² day 1-5	11	Miller	(21)
Trabectedin	1.5 mg/m ² day 1	10	Monk	(22)

ADM, adriamycin; CDDP, cisplatin.

Table V. Overall rate of response to multi-agent chemotherapy.

Agents	Dose and regimen	Cases	Response rate (%)	Disease control rate (%)	First author	Refs.
ADM + DTIC	ADM 60 mg/m ² day 1 DTIC 250 mg/m ² days 1-5	20	30.0		Omura	(9)
IFM + ADM	IFM 5 g/m ² day 1 ADM 50 mg/m ² day 3	33	30.3	81.8	Sutton	(14)
CYVADIC	CPA 400 mg/m ² day 2 Vicristine 1 mg/m ² days 1-5 ADM 40 mg/m ² day 2 DTIC 200 mg/m ² days 1-5	10	20.0	60.0	Piver	(15)
GEM + DOC	GEM 900 mg/m ² day 1 DOC 100 mg/m ² days 1 and 8	42	35.8	62.0	Hensley	(16,17)
MAID	Mesna 1.5 g/m ² days 1-4 IFM 1.5 g/m ² days 1-3 ADM 15 mg/m ² days 1-3 DTIC 250 mg/m ² days 1-5	6	33.3	50.0	Pearl	(18)
IAP	IFM 1.5 g/body days 1-5 ADM 50 mg/m ² day 1 CDDP 50 mg/m ² day 1	11	36.4	90.9	Present study	

ADM, adriamycin; CPA, cyclophosphamide; GEM, gemcitabine; DTIC, dacarbazine; DOC, docetaxel; IFM, ifosfamide; CDDP, cisplatin.

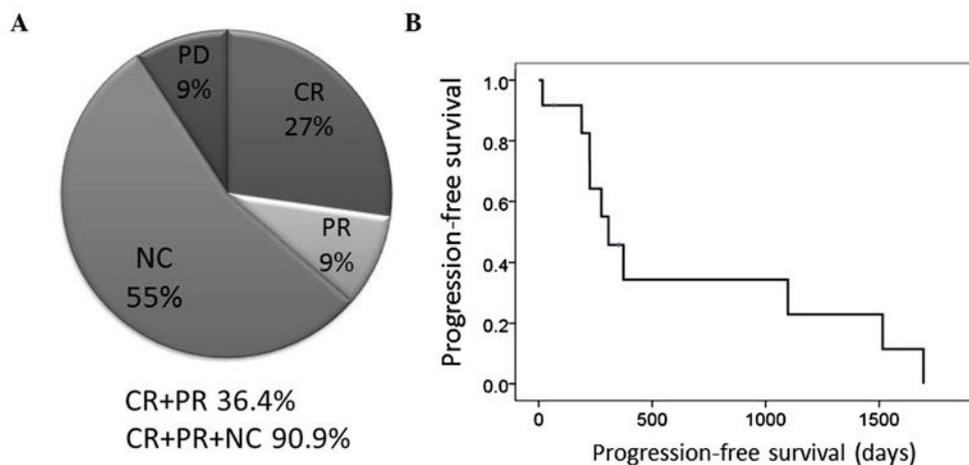


Figure 1. Therapeutic effects of remission induction chemotherapy. (A) The overall response rate was 36.4% and the disease control rate, including NC, was 90.9%. (B) The median progression-free survival was 307 days (95% CI: 168-446 days). NC, no change; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; PD, progressive disease.

Hensley *et al* (16,17) investigated docetaxel (DOC) + GEM therapy in 42 patients with uterine LMS. The adverse events were grade ≥ 3 neutropenia in 17.0%, grade ≥ 3 anemia in 24.0% and grade ≥ 3 thrombocytopenia in 14.5% of the cases. Grade 3 allergic reactions and grade 4 pulmonary toxicity developed in all the patients. As regards effectiveness, the overall response rate was 35.8% and the disease control rate was 62.0%.

Pearl *et al* (18) investigated MAID therapy in 23 patients with gynecological sarcoma, including uterine LMS and adenosarcoma. The overall response rate was 33.3% and the disease control rate was 50.0%.

The number of studies on IAP therapy for uterine sarcoma is currently limited. Yamawaki *et al* (6) reported that IAP was effective in a case with progressive UES. Yamaguchi *et al* (23) also reported that the rate of PR with IAP therapy for uterine sarcomas was 40.0% in the first-line and 9.1% in the second-line chemotherapy setting.

In this study, IAP therapy achieved an overall response rate of 36.4% and a disease control rate, including NC, of 90.9%. Our results were comparable to those of IFM + ADM or DOC + GEM therapy. The adverse events recorded in the present study were mainly hematological, with grade ≥ 3 leukopenia and neutropenia in all the cases. However, these adverse events were manageable with dose reduction and G-CSF administration for severe hematotoxicity. Only one patient experienced severe thrombocytopenia requiring platelet transfusion. The median number of administered cycles was 6. There were no severe non-hematological complications or treatment-related deaths in the present study.

In conclusion, taking into consideration the abovementioned findings, IAP therapy may be a feasible chemotherapeutic option for progressive or recurrent uterine sarcoma.

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