Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is a very aggressive and complex disease representing approximately 12% to 15% of all lung cancers (1). More than 90% of patients diagnosed with this disease are elderly, current or former heavy smokers (2). SCLC is characterized by rapid growth, early metastasis, and excellent initial response to chemotherapy and radiation (3). The dramatic response to frontline chemotherapy and radiation, unfortunately, contrasts with its subsequent disappointing responses in the relapsed setting. Patients with recurrent disease have a dismal survival of approximately 5 months when treated with chemotherapy (4). Topotecan is the only second-line drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States. Response rate (RR) to topotecan are highly dependent on the progression-free survival (PFS) after frontline platinum-based therapy, reaching 25% in patients who relapsed >3 months (sensitive disease) after front-line therapy and <10% for those whose disease relapsed <3 months from initial platinum-based treatment (5).

The JCOG0605 study published in Lancet Oncology was a multicenter phase III randomized trial, comparing cisplatin plus etoposide plus irinotecan versus topotecan alone as second-line treatment for patients with sensitive relapsed small-cell lung cancer (JCOG0605): a multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol 2016;17:1147-57.

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having an ECOG performance status of 0, compared to 44% in the topotecan arm. In addition, in the combination arm patients had a longer time to relapse/progression after platinum-based therapy compared to the patients in the topotecan arm (181 vs. 148 days, respectively). Even after selecting healthier patients, the toxicity associated with the combination arm was very concerning. Of note, grade 3 or worse neutropenia and febrile neutropenia were reported in 83% and 31% patients receiving combination chemotherapy, respectively.

Lastly, can the results of this study be applied to the Caucasian population? In 2002, Noda et al. published the results of a phase III trial performed in Japan that compared irinotecan plus cisplatin to etoposide plus cisplatin in patients with newly diagnosed ES-SCLC (7). The median survival was 12.8 months in the irinotecan plus cisplatin and 9.4 months in the etoposide plus cisplatin arm (P=0.002). Subsequently, 2 large randomized trials done in the United States comparing cisplatin/etoposide to cisplatin/irinotecan in treatment naïve ES-SCLC failed to demonstrate a significant survival difference between the arms (8,9). A plausible explanation for the different outcomes in the Japanese and North America results is the genetic variability, and pharmacodynamics between these ethnic groups.

Therefore, although there is a significant survival advantage seen with the combination of cisplatin, etoposide and irinotecan, the combination appears to be associated with increased toxicity; nonetheless it could still be an option for highly selected, young, fit, Asian patients with sensitive-relapse SCLC. Given previous experiences with discordant results using an irinotecan based regimen, caution should be taken to generalize the results into a standard second-line treatment for sensitive-relapse.

Unfortunately, the therapeutic options for SCLC have remained unchanged over the last 30 years (10). Despite the heterogeneity and high incidence of mutations in SCLC, no targeted therapy has shown to benefit these patients. More recently, however, the use of immunotherapy has entered into the treatment arsenal to tackle cancer. A phase I/II trial (CheckMate 032) assessed the activity and safety of nivolumab and ipilimumab in 216 patients with SCLC who progressed after one or more lines of therapy. RR was 18% with nivolumab monotherapy and 23% with nivolumab/ipilimumab. The median OS was 4.4 months with monotherapy (95% CI, 2.9–9.4) and 8.2 months with combination therapy [(95% CI, 3.7–not reached)]. Treatment was well tolerated with safety profiles similar to that observed in other diseases (11). Another exciting study presented at ASCO by Rudin et al. evaluated a first-in-human antibody-drug conjugate against delta-like protein 3 (DLL3), rovalpituzumab tesirine (Rova-T) (12). The trial included 74 patients with SCLC that had progressed on at least one prior therapy. In DLL3 overexpressors (≥50% of cells expressing DLL3), the RR was 55%. The most common grade 3 and higher toxicities were thrombocytopenia 12%, serosal effusions 11%, and skin reactions 8%. A phase II trial using Rova-T in the 3rd line setting is currently enrolling (TRINITY trial). The combination of Rova-T and nivolumab in the front-line setting is also on the horizon and will be explored in the near future.

In summary, after 30 years of dismal progress in the treatment of SCLC, we are finally starting to see some light at the end of the tunnel. The checkpoint inhibitors (nivolumab and ipilimumab) and Rova-T are exciting novel agents studied in the second-line and beyond. They are also characterized by manageable toxicity profiles, which is essential in the palliative scenario. For now, initial management for SCLC continues to be driven by platinum based-therapy and second-line remains topotecan, but hopefully not for much longer.

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Footnote
Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

References


