



Adjuvant therapy in invasive intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) of the pancreas: a systematic review

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Abstract: Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) of the pancreas is a cystic tumor with a disease spectrum ranging from low-grade dysplasia to invasive carcinoma. The evidence for adjuvant treatment in invasive IPMN is limited and mostly derived from studies in conventional pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC). We performed a systematic review focusing on all clinical studies concerning the efficacy of adjuvant therapy in patients with invasive IPMN. We identified 8 retrospective cohort studies, using either adjuvant chemotherapy alone (n=1), adjuvant radiotherapy alone (n=1) or adjuvant chemotherapy in combination with radiation (n=6). Adjuvant therapy was associated with a survival benefit in 7 out of the 8 studies. Specific survival benefit was noted for patients with node-positive disease, higher TNM stage, positive resection margins, poor differentiation and tubular subtype. We conclude that adjuvant therapy may be beneficial in invasive IPMN, but current data suggest that it should be given selectively based on individual tumor characteristics. Further prospective, randomized studies are warranted.

Keywords: Invasive intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (invasive IPMN); adjuvant therapy; lymph node metastasis; tubular differentiation; survival

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Background

Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) of the pancreas is a cystic tumor arising from the cells lining the pancreatic ducts. IPMN is divided into main-duct (MD), branch-duct (BD), and mixed-type (MT) lesions depending on the site of origin (1). The disease spectrum ranges from low-grade dysplasia to invasive carcinoma (2). The treatment is surgical, and the preoperative assessment is aided by guidelines outlining specific findings to distinguish IPMNs with a high risk of being malignant and thus surgical candidates from the benign ones that can undergo initial surveillance (3,4). The prognosis following surgical resection of IPMN with an associated invasive carcinoma has been reported better as compared to ‘ordinary’

pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) (5).

The invasive carcinoma component can be classified into histological subtypes where the tubular, colloid and oncocytic subtypes are the most common (2). There seems to be an underlying difference in tumor biology between the different subtypes (6-8). A more favorable prognosis is reported for the colloid and oncocytic subtypes, while the tubular subtype has a survival rate comparable to PDAC (9,10). The most recent guidelines recommend adjuvant therapy for IPMN with an associated invasive carcinoma (3). However, the literature is sparse as regards the type of regimen and outcome (3,4).

For PDAC, there is extensive evidence that supports the use of adjuvant chemotherapy following resection. The estimated 5-year survival rate for PDAC patients receiving adjuvant

chemotherapy is up to 30% (11-13), in contrast to about 8% in patients not receiving adjuvant chemotherapy (11).

As the data concerning adjuvant therapy for invasive IPMN have not been previously collated and synthesized, we performed a systematic review of all available literature to assess whether adjuvant therapy improves outcome in these patients.

Methods

A systematic review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA statement (14). The literature search was independently conducted by Sofia Marinko and Linus Aronsson. No ethical approval was necessary for this study due to the exclusive use of secondary data.

Search strategy and study selection

Electronic searches of the PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases were performed to identify articles regarding the efficacy of adjuvant therapy following resection in IPMN with an associated invasive carcinoma (henceforth referred to as “invasive IPMN”). Searches included articles published within the last 10 years, up until January 1, 2019.

The criteria for inclusion were the following: (I) cohort study with resected, histopathologically confirmed invasive IPMN, (II) no neoadjuvant therapy, (III) administration of adjuvant chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy, (IV) reporting of overall survival (OS), cancer-specific survival (CSS) or disease-free survival (DFS). Case reports, conference abstracts and reviews were excluded. Only publications written in the English language were considered. The full texts of eligible articles were thoroughly reviewed and their quality and relevance for this study were assessed.

Data extraction and presentation

Data on number of participants, chemotherapy regimen, survival and main findings were tabulated and compared between the included studies. The primary endpoint was CSS when available, otherwise OS was used.

Results

The literature search yielded 143 publications. Following screening of title, abstracts and full text, eight articles (15-22) were considered eligible for inclusion (*Figure 1*). All studies

were retrospective in nature. The cohort size ranged from 44 to 1,220 patients. All patients underwent resection for a histopathologically confirmed invasive IPMN. Adjuvant chemotherapy was evaluated in one study (16), adjuvant radiotherapy in one study (19), while six studies evaluated adjuvant chemotherapy in combination with radiotherapy (15,17,18,20-22) (see *Tables 1* and *2*).

In the study by Marchegiani *et al.* (15), a total of 102 patients with invasive IPMN were included. Nineteen patients (19%) received adjuvant treatment. For the entire cohort, adjuvant therapy did not prolong survival. After subgroup analysis, it could be demonstrated that adjuvant therapy could significantly improve 5-year CSS in patients with node-positive disease and tubular differentiation.

Duconseil *et al.* (16) investigated the efficacy of adjuvant chemotherapy in a multicenter French study. A total of 82 patients with resected invasive IPMN were included, of whom 61 (74%) received adjuvant chemotherapy. OS was significantly improved in patients who received adjuvant chemotherapy. However, the beneficial effect of adjuvant chemotherapy was limited to patients with node-positive disease.

Using the National Cancer Data Base, McMillan *et al.* (17) reported the largest study to date on adjuvant treatment for invasive IPMN. This registry-based study included 1,220 patients with invasive IPMN, 541 (44%) of whom received adjuvant therapy. The results showed that adjuvant therapy significantly enhanced the OS. The survival advantage was especially prominent for patients with high AJCC stage, node-positive disease, poor histological differentiation and positive resection margins.

Caponi *et al.* (18) included 64 patients with invasive IPMN. Adjuvant therapy was given to 33 patients (52%). The patients that received adjuvant therapy had significantly improved OS as well as DFS. The prognostic impact of adjuvant treatment was limited to patients with node-positive disease.

Worni *et al.* (19) used the SEER registry to evaluate the prognostic role of adjuvant radiotherapy in 972 patients with invasive IPMN. Adjuvant radiotherapy was administered to 309 patients (32%). Propensity score matching was used. It was found that adjuvant radiotherapy was associated with improved CSS in patients with high T-stage and node-positive disease.

In the study by Alexander *et al.* (20), 44 patients with invasive IPMN were investigated. Seventeen patients (39%) received adjuvant treatment. For the entire cohort, adjuvant treatment was not associated with prolonged survival.

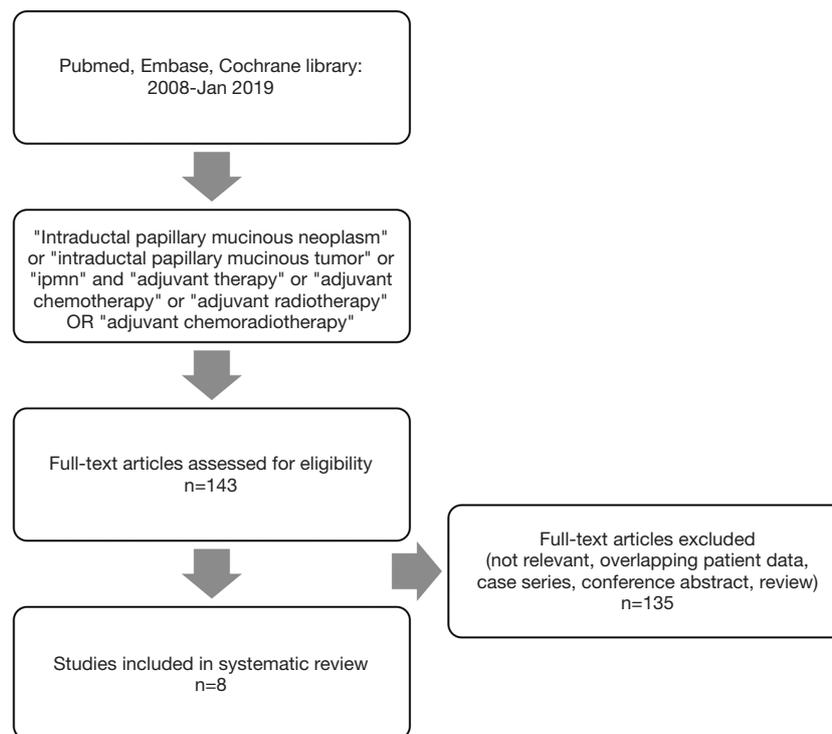


Figure 1 Search strategy.

Table 1 Study characteristics

Reference	Country	N	Proportion receiving adjuvant treatment	Adjuvant treatment
Marchegiani, 2019 (15)	Italy	102	19 (19%)	Gemcitabine (n=15), gemcitabine/oxaliplatin (n=2) or 5-FU/oxaliplatin (n=2). 5 patients received additional adjuvant radiotherapy (chemoradiation)
Duconseil, 2017 (16)	France	82	61 (74%)	Chemotherapy
McMillan, 2016 (17)	USA	1,220	541 (44%)	Chemotherapy with or without radiotherapy
Caponi, 2013 (18)	Italy	64	33 (52%)	Gemcitabine or gemcitabine/radiotherapy
Worni, 2012 (19)	USA	972	309 (32%)	Radiotherapy
Alexander, 2011 (20)	USA	44	17 (39%)	Radiotherapy with 5-FU, capecitabine or 5-FU/gemcitabine
Turrini, 2010 (21)	USA	98	37 (38%)	5-FU or gemcitabine/radiotherapy
Swartz, 2010 (22)	USA	70	40 (57%)	5-FU and radiotherapy

5-FU, 5-fluorouracil.

However, for patients with node-positive disease, adjuvant treatment significantly improved both CSS and OS.

In the study by Turrini *et al.* (21), 98 patients with invasive IPMN were included. Out of these patients, 37 (38%) received adjuvant treatment. There was no

survival benefit of adjuvant therapy, even after stratification for nodal status. However, patients who received adjuvant treatment tended to have more advanced disease.

Swartz *et al.* (22) performed an analysis of 70 patients with invasive IPMN. Adjuvant therapy was administered to

Table 2 Study outcomes

Reference	Comparison	Survival benefit					
		Entire cohort	Node-positive disease	Stage	Positive resection margins	Grade	Histological subtype
Marchegiani, 2019 (15)	AT vs. surgery alone	No	Yes	NA	NA	NA	Tubular carcinoma
Duconseil, 2017 (16)	ACT vs. surgery alone	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
McMillan, 2016 (17)	AT vs. surgery alone	Yes	Yes	Stage II–IV	Yes	Poor differentiation	NA
Caponi, 2013 (18)	AT vs. surgery alone	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
Worni, 2012 (19)	AR vs. surgery alone	Yes	Yes	T3/T4	NA	No	NA
Alexander, 2011 (20)	AT vs. surgery alone	No	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turrini, 2010 (21)	AT vs. surgery alone	No	No	No	No	NA	NA
Swartz, 2010 (22)	AT vs. surgery alone	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	NA

ACT, adjuvant chemotherapy; AR, adjuvant radiotherapy; AT, adjuvant therapy; NA, not available.

40 patients (57%). The receipt of adjuvant treatment was associated with improved OS. Specific benefit was noted for those with node-positive disease and positive resection margins.

Discussion

The efficacy of adjuvant therapy for invasive IPMN is not well defined. Treatment decisions are often extrapolated from studies in PDAC where randomized trials have generated beneficial results (11–13). To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review on the role of adjuvant therapy for invasive IPMN. The current study demonstrates a significant survival benefit from adjuvant therapy compared with surgery alone for patients with invasive IPMN.

The survival benefit was most prominent among patients with node-positive disease (15–20,22). This observation suggests that lymph node status should be considered when administering adjuvant therapy for patients with invasive IPMN.

Other conventional histopathological factors were also found to impact the response to adjuvant therapy in individual studies. For example, patients with positive resection margins (17,22) or poorly differentiated tumors (17)

derived a clear benefit from adjuvant treatment.

As the knowledge concerning IPMN increases, more data will emerge regarding the natural history and behavior of IPMN. Invasive IPMN can be subclassified into tubular, colloid and oncocytic subtypes (2). Interestingly, these subtypes may have varying response to adjuvant treatment. For example, in the study by Marchegiani *et al.* (15), a survival benefit was only seen in those with a tubular subtype.

The colloid subtype of IPMN seems to have a distinct biology and typically arises from intestinal differentiation (1,23). The oncocytic subtype was not included in any of the studies. Although rare (9), the oncocytic subtype may, in similarity to colloid carcinoma, show differing response to chemotherapy when compared to the tubular subtype.

In several studies, the efficacy of adjuvant therapy was not noticed in univariate analyses or when the entire cohort was evaluated. These discrepancies may be influenced by selection bias as patients with advanced histopathology were more prone to receive adjuvant therapy. This is a known issue in retrospective analysis of adjuvant treatment. The selective administration of adjuvant therapy for patients with adverse oncological characteristics has been noted in PDAC and may bias any retrospective analysis attempting

to measure the benefit of adjuvant treatment (24).

This study was limited by several factors. Although two studies (17,19) used large patient cohorts, most selected studies were characterized by a limited sample size. Another limitation was the retrospective nature of the studies, leading to potential selection bias. The adjuvant treatment protocols also varied, where chemotherapy or radiotherapy were used either alone or in combination.

Conclusions

The findings from the present study suggest that patients with invasive IPMN may derive benefit from adjuvant treatment. The survival effects are especially clear for those with advanced tumor characteristics and tubular phenotype. Prospective, randomized trials are needed to confirm these findings and to optimize adjuvant treatment protocols in patients with invasive IPMN.

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None.

Footnote

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

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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