A Case Series of Survival Outcomes in Patients with Advanced-stage IIIb/IV Non-small-cell Lung Cancer Treated with HangAm-Plus

Sun-Hwi Bang1, Jeung-Won Yoon1, Chong-Kwan Cho1, Ji-Eun Shin2, Yeon-Weol Lee1, Hwa-Seung Yoo1*

1East-West Cancer Center, Dunsan Oriental Hospital of Daejeon University, Daejeon, Korea
2Department of Statistics, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea

Key Words
HangAm-Plus (HAP); non-small-cell lung cancer; progression-free survival; overall survival; cancer treatments; antitumor

Abstract
Background and Objectives: Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) represents approximately 80% of all lung cancers. Unfortunately, at their time of diagnosis, most patients have advanced to unresectable disease with a very poor prognosis. The oriental herbal medicine HangAm-Plus (HAP) has been developed for antitumor purposes, and several previous studies have reported its therapeutic effects. In this study, the efficacy of HAP was evaluated as a third-line treatment for advanced-stage IIIb/IV NSCLC.

Methods: The study involved six patients treated at the East-West Cancer Center (EWCC) from April 2010 to October 2011. Inoperable advanced-stage IIIb/IV NSCLC patients received 3,000 or 6,000 mg of HAP on a daily basis over a 12-week period. Computed tomography (CT) scans were obtained from the patients at the time of the initial administration and after 12 weeks of treatment. We observed and analyzed the patients overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS).

Results: Of the six patients, three expired during the study, and the three remaining patients were alive as of October 31, 2011. The OS ranged from 234 to 512 days, with a median survival of 397 days and a one-year survival rate of 66.7%. In the 12-week-interval chest CT assessment, three patients showed stable disease (SD), and the other three showed progressive disease (PD). The PFS of patients ranged from 88 to 512 days, the median PFS being 96 days. Longer OS and PFS were correlated with SD. Although not directly comparable, the OS and the PFS of this study were greater than those of the docetaxel or the best supportive care group in other studies.

Conclusion: HAP may prolong the OS and the PFS of inoperable stage IIIb/IV NSCLC patients without significant adverse effects. In the future, more controlled clinical trials with larger samples from multi-centers should be conducted to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of HAP.

1. Introduction

Cancer is the leading cause of death in economically developed countries and the second leading cause of death in developing countries [1]. The burden of cancer is growing as a result of aging populations and increasing cancer-associated lifestyle factors including stress, smoking, physical inactivity, and westernized diets. Lung cancer has been the most common type of cancer in the world for several decades. In the year 2008, there were estimated 1.61 million new cases of lung cancer, representing 12.7% of all new cancers. It was also the most common cause of death from cancer, with 1.38 million deaths (18.2% of total cancer-related deaths) [2]. Generally, the prognosis for lung cancer is poor, with a 5-year survival rate of only 15% [3]. Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) accounts for approximately 85% of all cases of lung cancer [4] and consists of three major cell types; adenocarcinomas, squamous cell carcinomas, and large cell carcinomas [5]. The treatment for NSCLC involves surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy [6] and is determined by disease stage.
Surgery is the mainstay treatment for early-stage and localized disease, and multimodal therapy is the norm for regionally-advanced disease. For late-stage IIIb or IV NSCLC patients, palliative chemotherapy is the most commonly performed conventional treatment [7]. HangAm-Plus (HAP) has been used to treat solid tumors such as lung, pancreatic, colorectal, and stomach cancers at the East West Cancer Center (EWCC), Dunsan Oriental Hospital (Daejeon, Korea) since its development in 1996 [8-13]. Several research findings support its therapeutic role in the immune protective function, anti-angiogenesis, inhibition of cancer cell proliferation and metastasis prevention [8-13]. Significant prevention of basic fibroblast-growth-factor (bFGFs)-induced human umbilical vein endothelial (HUVE) cell proliferation, adhesion, migration, and capillary-like tubular network formation due to the use of HAP has been reported [14]. HAP has also demonstrated a significant concentration-dependent inhibition of cell motility and invasiveness of NCI-H460 NSCLC cells. The tight junctions (TJs) and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) were the critical targets of HAP-induced anti-invasive activity [15]. Yoo et al. reported a successful 7-year follow-up case of a squamous-cell lung carcinoma recurrence treated with HAP [16]. Jeong et al. carried out a prospective study on inoperable NSCLC patients treated with HAP and proved its synergistic effect with conventional therapy and prolonged survival rate [17]. The goal of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of HAP as a third-line treatment for advanced-stage IIIb/IV NSCLC.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Patients

In this observational study, six NSCLC patients were followed from April 2010 to October 2011 while being treated at the EWCC. The treatment plan was explained in detail, and informed consent was obtained from all patients. The study gained ethical approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Dunsan Oriental Hospital (Daejeon, Korea) since its opening in 1996 [8-13]. Patients eligible for this study included:

1. Patients with cytologically- or histologically-verified NSCLC stage IIIb or IV who were not candidates for treatment with a curative intent;
2. Stage IIIb/IV NSCLC patients who refused first-line chemotherapy or failed at least one cycle of chemotherapy;
3. Patient with a measurable malignant lesion based on the international standard of Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) [18], complete/partial response (CR/PR), progression/stable disease (PD/SD);
4. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) [19] score ≤ 2;
5. Patients with expected survival of at least three months;
6. Completion of anticancer drugs and/or radiation treatment three weeks prior to participation;
7. Recovery from all adverse effects of anticancer drugs and/or radiation treatment;
8. Proper bone marrow function (peripheral absolute granulocyte count > 150 × 10^9/L; platelet count > 100 × 10^9/L);
9. Proper liver function (bilirubin ≤ 1.5 mg/dL; serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase or serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase < 3 × normal) and kidney function (creatinine ≤ 1.5 mg/dL).

2.2. Baseline

Demographic and clinical data (age, gender, histological or cytological tumor type, performance status, disease stage, body height and weight), as well as laboratory measures (hemoglobin, leukocyte and platelet counts, sodium, potassium, calcium, albumin, aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase and creatinine), were recorded.

2.3. Treatment

HAP is an anti-cancer herbal formula consisting of eight different herbs (Table 1). The manufacture of the HAP and the quality control of the herbs in the formula were managed by Kim’s Pharmaceutical Company in Daejeon, Korea. HAP is prepared in a capsule form with a dried powder of the extracted herbs inside. HAP is generally taken three times a day (TID), 1,000 or 2,000 mg at a time, after meals [3,000 or 6,000 mg/day]. Patients were treated with HAP only, without any concurrent conventional treatments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbs [Latin Botanical Name]</th>
<th>Relative amount (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Panax notoginseng</em> (Burk.) f. H. Chen</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cordyceps militaris</em> (Berk.) Sacc.</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tulipa edulis</em> Bak.</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Panax ginseng</em> C. A. Mey.</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bos taurus domesticus</em> Gmelin</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinctada martensii</em> Dunker</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Botanella carteri</em> Birdw.</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commiphora molmol</em> Engl.</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount (per capsule)</td>
<td>500.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4. Assessment of disease progression

Tumor response rate was measured using computed tomography (CT) scans. CT scans were taken at the time of initial administration and after 12 weeks of treatment. Tumor size was recorded following the RECIST guidelines [18]. Compared with the initial tumor size, disappearance of all target lesions was confirmed as CR, at least a 30% decrease in the sum of the diameters of the target lesions was confirmed as PR, at least a 20% increase in the sum of the diameters of the target lesions was confirmed as PD, and neither sufficient shrinkage to qualify for PR nor sufficient increase to qualify for PD was confirmed as SD.

2.5. Endpoints

Endpoints included the following:

1. Survival rate, including overall survival (from initial administration of HAP to death or to last follow-up) and progression-free survival (from randomization to the first of either recurrence or relapse, second cancer, or death) [20],
2. Response rate, measured by using the International standard provided by RECIST as CR, PR, PD, and SD [18],
3. Adverse effects during HAP treatment, reported based on Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 3.0 [21].

2.6. Statistical analysis

Correlations between the “tumor response”, “treatment period” and “survival time” were investigated using Fisher’s exact tests. Estimates of the median OS and the median PFS were calculated using Kaplan-Meier analyses based on all six patients. Estimates for each “SD-PD” and “before-after” group were calculated using the same method. The comparisons of group survival functions were conducted using log rank tests based on the OS and the PFS.
3. Results

3.1. Patients' characteristics

The characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 2. Subjects in the study consisted of two males (33.3%) and four females (66.7%). All six patients were histologically diagnosed as having an adenocarcinoma-type NSCLC. One patient had stage IIb (16.7%) and 5 patients had stage IV (83.3%) NSCLC. Their mean age was 61 years. During the course of treatment, two patients were treated for less than 100 days (33.3%), and four patients were treated for more than 100 days (66.7%). The median duration of HAP treatment was 5.3 months. In the 12-week-interval chest CT assessment, three patients showed SD, and the other three patients showed PD (Tables 2 and 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 Patients Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOG*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Duration (Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

3.2. Overall survival

Of the six patients, three patients expired during the study, and the remaining three patients were still living as of October 31, 2011. The OS ranged from 234 to 512 days, with a median survival of 397 days and a 66.7% one-year survival rate. Two of the three SD patients and one of the three PD patients survived (Fig. 1). Patients with SD showed longer overall survival than patients with PD. One of the two patients who received less than 100 days of HAP treatment survived, and two of the four patients who received more than 100 days of HAP treatment survived. No significant OS variation correlated with the administration period.

Figure 1 Overall survival. Patients’ overall survival ranged from 234 to 512 days, with a median survival of 397 days and a 66.7% one-year survival rate (standard error = 19.2).

3.3. Progression-free survival

PFS is defined as the time from randomization to the first of either recurrence or relapse, second cancer, or death [22]. The PFS of the patients ranged from 88 to 512 days, with a median PFS of 96 days. SD patients showed a longer PFS than patients with progressive disease. One of the two patients who received less than 100 days of HAP treatment had progressive disease. Three of the four patients who received more than 100 days of HAP treatment had progressive disease. No significant PFS variation correlated with the administration period.

3.4. Safety

No HAP-related hematologic/non-hematologic toxicity, hematotoxicity or nephrotoxicity were observed. However, transient abdominal discomfort was reported in two patients (Patients no. 1 and 5) during treatment, but no treatment was required and symptoms disappeared soon after. No patient discontinued treatment due to any HAP-related adverse events.

3.5. Cases of long survival

Patient No. 2 was a 74-year-old male patient diagnosed with stage IV NSCLC (T4N3M1a) in September 2009. He received three cycles of chemotherapy [paclitaxel-cisplatin] from September 2009 to November 2009. He failed his first-line chemotherapy and experienced significant adverse effects. Due to his old age and adverse effects, he discontinued conventional treatment and received HAP, instead as a complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) treatment, from May 7, 2010, to August 26, 2010. HAP, 6,000 mg, was administered daily. His performance status was ECOG 2 at the time of initial administration. According to the chest CT scans taken on May 31, 2010, and September 1, 2010, his disease was stable, and the cancer growth has been halted for at least 12 weeks (3 months) since the initial HAP administration. As of October 31, 2011, he was still alive without any symptoms.
evidence of progression. Patient No.3 was a 74-year-old female patient diagnosed on May 2010 with stage IV NSCLC with spinal metastasis in T11. As she refused all conventional therapy and wished to be treated with CAM only, she received HAP from June 16, 2010 to August 2, 2011. HAP, 6,000 mg, was given daily. Her performance status was ECOG 2 at the time of initial administration. Follow-up chest CT scans were taken on June 16, 2010, and September 17, 2010, and showed SD but aggravation of the spine (T11) metastasis was revealed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) on September 29, 2010. She was then treated for the spine metastasis by using radiation therapy from November 16, 2010, to November 22, 2010. As of October 31, 2011, she was still alive without any evidence of progression. Patient No. 4 was a 47-year-old female patient diagnosed with stage IV NSCLC on August 31, 2009. She received her first-line chemotherapy (Gemzar-cisplatin) from September 2009 to November 2010 and her second-line of chemotherapy (Tarceva) from November, 2009 to February, 2010. She received HAP as the third-line treatment from April 6, 2010, to December 8, 2010. HAP, 6,000 mg, was administered daily. Her performance status was ECOG 1 at the time of initial administration. Chest CT scans taken on June 16, 2010, and September 15, 2010, showed SD, and cancer growth has been halted for at least 12 weeks (3 months) since the initial HAP administration. As of October 31, 2011, she was still alive without any evidence of progression.

4. Discussion and conclusion

In advanced cancer trials, the time-honored standard for demonstrating efficacy of new adjuvant therapies is an improvement in the OS [23]. However, the OS requires extended follow-ups, which may prevent the timely dissemination of results and a consequent delay in the implementation of an effective treatment regimen, so the PFS is sometimes suggested as an alternative endpoint to the OS [24]. The weakness of the PFS lies in its overlooking the long-term effects of the treatment, such as end-organ toxicities or secondary malignancies, that may adversely impact survival [25]. In this study, both the OS and the PFS were used as endpoints to measure the efficacy of HAP to make up for the short follow-up time and the small population of the study. Chemotherapy is the primary first-line treatment for 70 to 80% of patients who present with locally advanced (stage IIIb) or metastatic (stage IV) disease. In advanced NSCLC, the objectives of chemotherapy are prolonged survival, improved quality of life and enhanced symptom control [22]. Although first-line chemotherapy has contributed to the survival of patients with advanced NSCLC, the overall and the one-year survival rates (8-11 months and 27-47%, respectively) still remain poor [26-27]. In stage IIIb/IV patients, response to first-line therapy is generally short lived, and progression is often witnessed on an average of 4-6 months after discontinuation of the treatment. For patients who fail to respond to first-line chemotherapy, second-line chemotherapy is recommended. A recent study indicated that 50% of all patients receive second-line treatment. Docetaxel or pemetrexed is used as a second-line chemotherapeutic agent for locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC patients who have progressed on first-line therapy [28]. In a current review, objective response rate of second-line chemotherapy agents was found to be lower than that of the first-line setting in advanced NSCLC cases [29]. Considering the incurable nature of advanced NSCLC and the modest survival seen in second-line settings, patient convenience and preference must be taken into account when selecting the third-line treatment agent [30]. The impact of second-line chemotherapy has been studied in a large cohort of 4,318 patients in 19 phase III trials. Docetaxel (75 mg/m² every 3 weeks) significantly prolonged median survival, one-year survival and median PFS in comparison with best supportive care (median survival: 7.5 versus 4.6 months; median PFS: 2.1 versus 1.6 months; one year survival: 37 versus 12%) [24]. In our study, median survival was 13.2 months (397 days), median PFS was 3.2 months (96 days) and the one-year survival rate was 66.7%. The results of this study showed that HAP treatment yielded an OS and PFS longer than three of the best supportive care group and the docetaxel-treated group with no significant adverse events. The limitations of this observational study include (1) the small numbers of patients, (2) the short and variable HAP treatment period, (3) the different treatment histories of the individual patients and (4) limitations on regular and continuous follow-ups. In conclusion, HAP is worth investigating as a third-line regimen for stage IIIb/IV NSCLC patients who fail chemotherapy, but its effect has not yet been confirmed. In the future, additional controlled clinical trials with larger samples from multi-centers are warranted to further evaluate the efficacy and the safety of HAP.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by a Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine grant (#K10061).

Declaration of conflicting interest

The author[s] declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the authorship and/or publication of this article.

References


