

Surgical treatment of liver metastasis of gastric cancer: a retrospective multicenter cohort study (KSCC1302)

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Abstract

Background The necessity of surgical treatment of liver metastases of gastric cancer is still controversial.

Patients and methods We conducted a multicenter retrospective cohort study of liver-limited metastasis of gastric cancer treated surgically between 2000 and 2010. In this study, 103 patients were registered, with nine patients excluded from the analysis as they did not meet the eligibility criteria.

Results Of the 94 patients, 69 underwent surgical resection, 11 underwent surgical resection combined with radiofrequency ablation or microwave coagulation therapy for small or deep tumors, and 14 underwent radiofrequency ablation or microwave coagulation therapy only. Synchronous and metachronous metastases were found in 37 and 57 patients, respectively. The 3- and 5-year overall survival rates of all the patients were 51.4 and 42.3 %, respectively. The 3- and 5-year relapse-free survival rates were 29.2 and 27.7 %, respectively. No significant difference in prognosis was observed between the patients who underwent surgical resection and those who underwent ablation therapy. The patients with hepatic solitary lesions

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and low-grade lymph node metastases of primary gastric cancer had significantly better overall survival and relapse-free survival.

Conclusions To our knowledge, this study is the largest series and first multicenter cohort study of liver-limited metastasis of gastric cancer. The study indicated that patients with a single liver metastasis with a grade lower than N2 lymph node metastasis of the primary lesion are the best candidates for liver resection.

Keywords Gastric cancer · Hepatectomy · Radiofrequency ablation · Liver metastasis

Introduction

Gastric cancer, the commonest malignant tumor arising in the gastrointestinal tract, is the second leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide [1]. Recently, treatment of gastric cancer has improved drastically, and the 5-year survival rate of patients with T1 tumors exceeds 95 % [2]. By contrast, the prognosis of patients with stage IV disease represented by peritoneal and liver metastases, which are para-aortic lymph node cases, is extremely poor, with a 3-year survival rate lower than 10 % [3, 4].

The necessity of surgical removal of liver metastases of gastric cancer is still controversial. Liver metastasis of gastric cancer is categorized as stage IV disease, regardless of the number of metastases, in the Japanese Classification of Gastric Carcinoma [5]. The guidelines do not recommend surgery for stage IV gastric cancer; therefore, most patients with liver metastases of gastric cancer receive palliative treatment. According to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines, surgical therapy is not recommended. Liver metastasis of gastric cancer is defined as stage IVb disease, for which systemic therapy is recommended [6, 7]. By contrast, colorectal liver metastases are widely considered as targets of surgery with an intent to cure because they often present as liver-only diseases, and R0 resection showed favorable survival in a recent clinical study [8]. Recently, the Guidelines Committee of the Japan Gastric Cancer Association reconsidered the treatment of potentially resectable M1 disease [9], on the basis of a report that showed favorable results in resectable liver metastases [10–20]. Therefore, the importance of liver resection for liver metastasis must be thoroughly analyzed. Many retrospective case–control studies of liver metastasis from gastric cancer have been reported [10–13, 15, 17, 18, 21–26]. These analyses are presented from a single center, have a small number of cases, and include old cases from the 1970s and 1980s [10, 12, 13, 15]. No clinical trials or even cohort studies have been conducted on chemotherapy for liver-limited metastasis (LLM) from gastric cancer.

This report is the first multicenter cohort study of LLM treated surgically between 2000 and 2010.

Methods

Patient population and data collection

Between September 2013 and September 2014, 103 patients with LLMs of gastric cancer treated with surgery, microwave coagulation therapy (MCT), or radiofrequency ablation (RFA) were identified from 28 institutions in the Kyushu Study Group of Clinical Cancer in Japan.

The inclusion criteria for gastric cancer with liver metastasis were as follows: (1) histologically confirmed primary gastric cancer; (2) presence of synchronous or metachronous liver metastasis; and (3) surgical therapy, including liver resection, RFA, or MCT, performed between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2010. Patients with metastasis other than liver metastasis, or with synchronous or metachronous double cancer were excluded. The ethical, medical, and scientific aspects of the study were reviewed and approved by the institutional review board of each participating institution. This trial was registered in the University Hospital Medical Information Network (UMIN) Clinical Trials Registry (UMIN000001340). The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki of 1975, revised in 2000. Clinicopathology data were collected for each patient, including sex, age, carcinoembryonic antigen level, and information on the original gastric cancer. We used the 13th edition of the Japanese Classification of Gastric Carcinoma, used in Japan until 2011, for data management [27]. The number, size, and distribution of hepatic tumors and the details of chemotherapy for liver metastasis were investigated. The date of the last follow-up and the vital status were collected for all the patients.

Statistical considerations

Univariate and multivariate analyses (forward–stepwise selection procedure) were performed by Cox proportional hazards regression to identify risk factors that affect overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS). The significance levels for removal from and addition to the model were set at 0.20 and 0.10, respectively. We conducted sensitivity analysis for the model selection by maximizing Akaike's information criterion (AIC) [28]. AIC is a measure for comparing maximum-likelihood models, to which the Cox proportional hazards model belongs. AIC is expressed as $-2\log(\text{likelihood}) + 2k$, where k is the number of parameters estimated. OS was defined as the period from surgical therapy for liver

metastasis to the date of death from any cause. RFS was defined as the period from surgical therapy for liver metastasis to the date of disease progression or death, whichever occurred first. If neither event occurred by the time of the last record, the patient was censored at that time. Factors included in the model were age, sex, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status, treatment method (surgery, RFA, and MCT), pathological diagnosis of primary gastric cancer (histological type, lymphatic invasion, venous invasion, lymph node metastasis), number of liver metastases, maximum tumor size of the liver metastasis, interval from primary diagnosis to liver metastasis treatment (synchronous or metachronous), and adjuvant chemotherapy. A two-sided $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed with Stata version 13 statistical analysis software (Stata, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Patient characteristics

The study flowchart and baseline patient characteristics are presented in Fig. 1 and Table 1, respectively. Nine patients were excluded from the analysis because their treatment period did not match the eligibility criteria; thus, 94 patients were analyzed. Of the 94 patients, 69 (70.2 %) underwent surgical resection and 11 (11.7 %) underwent surgery with MCT/RFA. Fourteen patients (14.9 %) were treated with MCT/RFA only. Synchronous and metachronous metastases were found in 37 patients (39.4 %) and 57

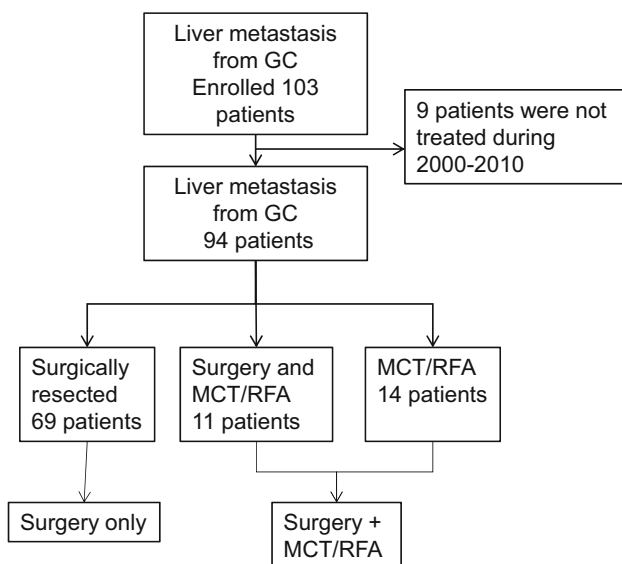


Fig. 1 Flowchart for the cohort study. *GC* gastric cancer, *MCT* microwave coagulation therapy, *RFA* radiofrequency ablation

Table 1 Baseline patient characteristics

Variable	Value
Age	
Median (range)	70 (39–86) years
Sex	
Male	75 (79.8 %)
Female	19 (20.2 %)
Position of gastric cancer	
Upper	21 (22.3 %)
Middle	26 (27.7 %)
Lower	42 (44.7 %)
Unknown	5 (5.3 %)
Histological type	
Intestinal	65 (69.1 %)
Diffuse	26 (27.7 %)
Unknown	3 (3.2 %)
Metachronous/synchronous	
Metachronous	57 (60.6 %)
Synchronous	37 (39.4 %)
Preoperative chemotherapy	
Not performed	73 (77.7 %)
Performed	21 (22.3 %)
Type of surgical treatment	
Surgery only	69 (70.2 %)
Surgery plus MCT or RFA	25 (29.8 %)
Number of metastases	
1	56 (59.6 %)
2	19 (20.2 %)
3	9 (9.6 %)
>4	10 (10.6 %)
Postoperative chemotherapy	
Not performed	29 (30.9 %)
Performed	65 (69.1 %)

MCT microwave coagulation therapy, *RFA* radiofrequency ablation

patients (60.6 %), respectively. Single and multiple liver metastases were found in 56 patients (59.6 %) and 38 patients (40.4 %), respectively. Fifty-one patients (54.3 %) had a maximum tumor size greater than 3 cm. Chemotherapy was prescribed after liver surgery or ablation in 65 patients (69.1 %).

Patient outcomes

The median follow-up time was 24.7 months (range 0.3–141.8 months). The 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rates after surgery were 86.5, 51.4, and 42.1 %, respectively (Fig. 2a), with a median OS of 3.396 years [95 % confidence interval (CI) 2.036–9.160]. The 1-, 3-, and 5-year RFS rates were 48.4, 29.2, and 27.7 %, respectively, with a median RFS of 0.977 years (95 % CI 0.649–1.554; Fig. 2b). In a

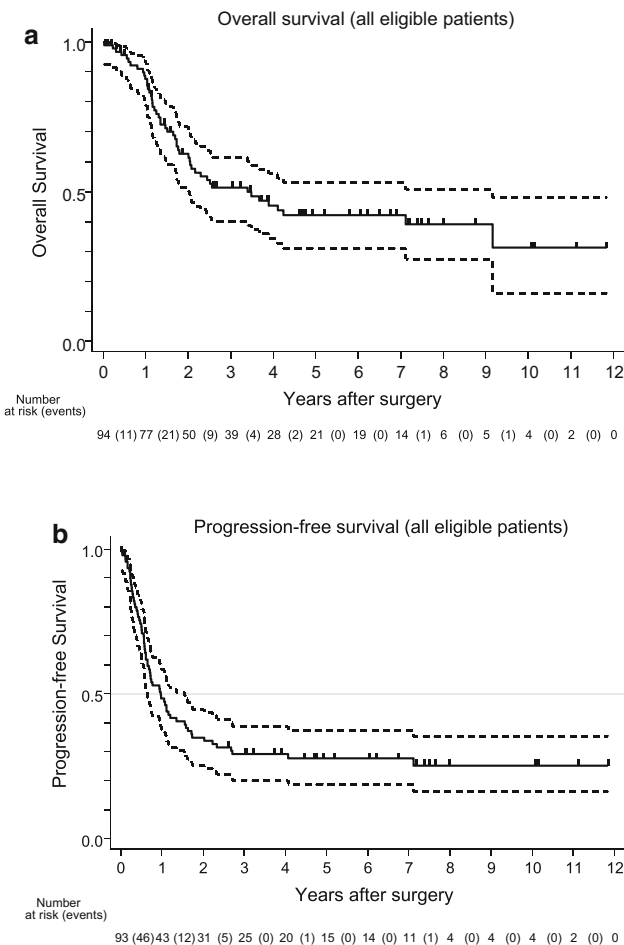


Fig. 2 **a** Overall survival of all the eligible patients. The *dotted lines* represent the 95 % confidence limits. **b** Progression-free survival of all the eligible patients. The *dotted lines* represent the 95 % confidence limits.

univariate analysis, significant differences in OS and RFS were observed between the patients with solitary hepatic lesions [Tables 2, 3; hazard ratio (HR) 2.49; 95 % CI 1.41–4.41; $P = 0.001$] and those with multiple hepatic lesions (HR 2.04; 95 % CI 1.25–3.33; $P = 0.004$; Tables 2, 3, Fig. 3). Significant differences in OS and RFS were also observed between the patients with N0/N1 lymph node metastasis of primary gastric cancer (HR 2.64; 95 % CI 1.49–4.69; $P < 0.001$; Tables 2, 3) and those with N2/N3 lymph node metastasis (HR 2.64; 95 % CI 1.58–4.41; $P < 0.001$; Tables 2, 3, Fig. S1). Larger tumors tended to lead to poorer survival, but this was not significant. Ablation therapy, including RFA and MCT, did not significantly affect survival (Fig. S2). Chemotherapy was administered to 65 patients after surgery. Progression-free survival (PFS) of the patients who received chemotherapy after liver surgery or ablation was worse than that of the patients who did not receive chemotherapy. The median OS of the patients who received chemotherapy after liver surgery was

3.40 years, but that of the patients who did not receive chemotherapy did not reach the median value (Fig. S3). A multivariate model was selected from the following ten parameters: sex, histological type, lymphatic invasion, venous invasion, tumor invasion, lymph node metastasis, metachronous/synchronous metastasis, number of metastases, maximum size of the metastatic tumor, and type of surgical treatment. Single metastatic tumors (HR 2.14, 95 % CI 1.16–3.97), the extent of lymph node metastasis (HR 2.16, 95 % CI 1.16–4.02), and the maximum tumor size (HR 1.62, 95 % CI 0.90–2.90) were selected by the stepwise method. The same model was chosen by minimization of AIC. They were identified as independent predictive factors of poor prognosis (Table 4).

Discussion

Standard care and treatment options for liver metastasis of gastric cancer have not been determined, as LLM of gastric cancer is rare and not often reported. To date, many case series have emphasized the importance of surgical treatment. However, these reports have shown only the experiences of single institutions in small case studies. Therefore, caution is needed when one is making direct comparisons of results between previous studies and our study as the characteristics of the patients in these studies differ. The benefits of modern surgery and chemotherapy have not been properly evaluated, as medicine has improved greatly within the last decade. To improve patient care, it is necessary to understand the impact of surgical treatment of LLM of gastric cancer in the context of the latest clinical advances. Therefore, we conducted a multicenter cohort study of LLM of gastric cancers.

Our multicenter cohort study revealed some important results. First, the 5-year OS and RFS of all the patients were 42.1 and 27.7 %, respectively. The median OS and RFS were 3.40 years (40.8 months) and 0.94 years (11.3 months), respectively. The median OS of the latest phase III clinical trials in stage IV gastric cancer is 9.5–14.1 months [3, 29–32]. Our results strongly suggest that surgical treatment of liver metastasis should be considered when one is developing treatment plans for liver metastasis. It is also important to understand the patient subsets that are suitable for surgical treatment of LLM of gastric cancer. We found that the numbers of liver metastases and lymph node metastasis of the primary tumor were the most important independent prognostic factors. Some reports also suggested that patients with a single liver metastasis had significantly higher 3-year survival rates than those with multiple liver metastases [10, 33]. We analyzed the difference in prognosis of patients with different numbers of metastases (Fig. S4). The prognosis of

Table 2 Univariate analysis of hazard ratios estimated by Cox regression (overall survival)

	Number	Hazard ratio	95 % CI	<i>P</i>
Sex				
Male	75	1.00		
Female	19	2.00	1.05–3.81	0.034
Age (years)				
<70	44	1.00		
≥70	50	1.11	0.63–1.94	0.73
Position of tumor				
Upper	21	1.00		
Middle	26	0.71	0.33–1.54	0.39
Lower	42	0.75	0.37–1.52	0.43
Unknown	5	0.31	0.04–2.37	0.26
Histological type				
Intestinal	65	1.00		
Diffuse	26	1.80	1.00–3.25	0.052
Lymphatic invasion				
Iy0	21	1.00		
Iy1/Iy2/Iy3	66	1.19	0.67–2.73	0.40
Venous invasion				
v0	16	1.00		
v1/v2/v3	71	0.91	0.42–1.96	0.81
Tumor invasion				
T0 + T1 (M) + T1 (SM)	8	1.00		
T2 (MP) + T2 (SS)	56	0.86	0.30–2.47	0.78
T3 (SE) + T4 (SI)	30	1.02	0.34–3.05	0.97
Lymph node metastasis				
N0 + N1	67	1.00		
N2 + N3	27	2.64	1.49–4.69	<0.001
Metachronous/synchronous				
Metachronous	57	1.00		
Synchronous	37	1.25	0.71–2.19	0.44
Number of metastases				
1	56	1.00		
>1	38	2.49	1.41–4.41	0.002
Maximum size of the metastatic tumor (cm)				
<3	41	1.00		
≥3	51	1.33	0.75–2.37	0.33
Type of surgical treatment				
Surgery	69	1.00		
Surgery/MCT/RFA	25	1.50	0.83–2.71	0.18
Resectability				
R0	66	1.00		
R1 + R2	28	1.75	0.99–3.10	0.055
Postoperative complications				
No	60	1.00		
Yes	16	1.07	0.51–2.25	0.85
Postoperative chemotherapy				
Not performed	29	1.00		
Performed	65	1.10	0.56–2.15	0.79

CI confidence interval, M mucosa, MCT microwave coagulation therapy, MP muscularis propria, RFA radiofrequency ablation, SE serosa, SI adjacent structures, SM submucosa, SS subserosa

Table 3 Univariate analysis of hazard ratios estimated by Cox regression (progression-free survival)

	Number	Hazard ratio	95 % CI	<i>P</i>
Sex				
Male	75	1.00		
Female	19	1.89	1.07–3.34	0.028
Age (years)				
<70	44	1.00		
≥70	50	0.76	0.47–1.24	0.28
Position of tumor				
Upper	21	1.00		
Middle	26	1.17	0.61–2.25	0.63
Lower	42	0.80	0.43–1.49	0.48
Unknown	5	0.24	0.03–1.84	0.17
Histological type				
Intestinal	65	1.00		
Diffuse	26	1.83	1.09–3.08	0.023
Lymphatic invasion				
Iy0	21	1.00		
Iy1/Iy2/Iy3	66	1.42	0.75–2.67	0.28
Venous invasion				
v0	16	1.00		
v1/v2/v3	71	1.32	0.67–2.61	0.42
Tumor invasion				
T0 + T1 (M) + T1 (SM)	8	1.00		
T2 (MP) + T2 (SS)	56	1.03	0.41–2.62	0.95
T3 (SE) + T4 (SI)	30	1.11	0.42–2.95	0.83
Lymph node metastasis				
N0 + N1	67	1.00		
N2 + N3	27	2.64	1.58–4.41	<0.001
Metachronous/synchronous				
Metachronous	57	1.00		
Synchronous	37	1.67	1.02–2.72	0.040
Number of metastases				
1	56	1.00		
>1	38	2.04	1.25–3.33	0.005
Maximum size of the metastatic tumor (cm)				
<3	41	1.00		
≥3	51	1.26	0.76–2.07	0.37
Type of surgical treatment				
Surgery	69	1.00		
Surgery/MCT/RFA	25	1.62	0.95–2.77	0.08
Resectability				
R0	66	1.00		
R1 + R2	28	1.73	1.04–2.90	0.036
Postoperative complications				
No	60	1.00		
Yes	16	0.85	0.44–1.65	0.64
Postoperative chemotherapy				
Not performed	29	1.00		
Performed	65	1.63	0.89–3.00	0.12

CI confidence interval, M mucosa, MCT microwave coagulation therapy, MP muscularis propria, RFA radiofrequency ablation, SE serosa, SI adjacent structures, SM submucosa, SS subserosa

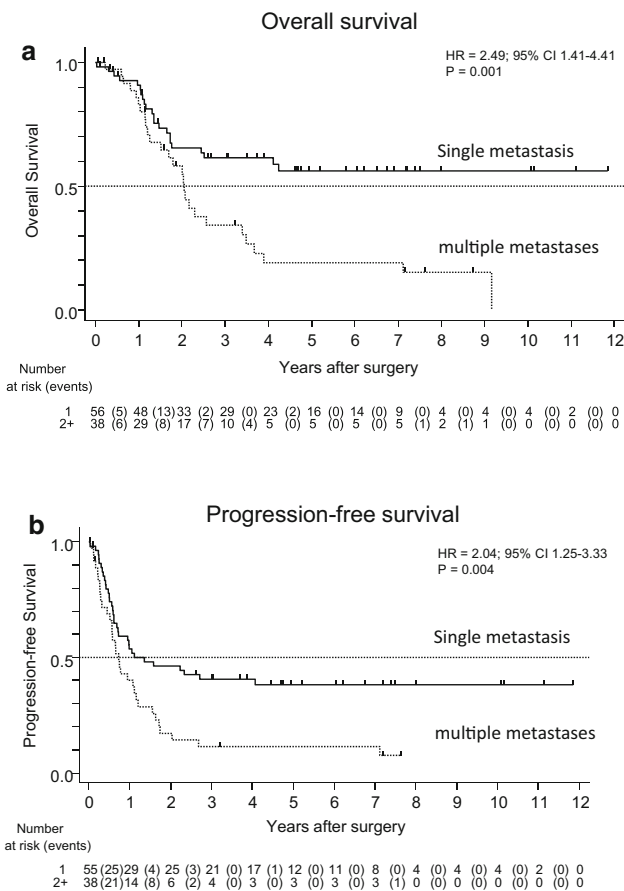


Fig. 3 **a** Overall survival of patients with a single metastasis (solid line) and multiple metastases (dotted line). **b** Progression-free survival of patients with a single metastasis (solid line) and multiple metastases (dotted line). CI confidence interval, HR hazard ratio

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of hazard ratios selected by the stepwise method (overall survival)

Variables	Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	P
Number of metastases		
1 versus >1	2.14 (1.16–3.97)	0.015
Lymph node metastasis		
N0 + N1 versus N2 + N3	2.16 (1.16–4.02)	0.015
Maximum size of the tumor		
<3 cm versus ≥3 cm	1.62 (0.90–2.90)	0.11

CI confidence interval

patients with a single metastasis was better than that of patients with two or more metastases. Lymph node metastasis of the primary tumor was also revealed to be an independent prognostic factor. The differences in prognosis between each grade of lymph node metastasis are shown in Fig. S5. N0 and N1 lymph node metastases have an apparently better prognosis than N2 and N3 lymph node metastases. Therefore, we conclude that surgical treatment can be recommended only for a single N0/N1 metastasis.

The prognosis for LLM after surgery has been reported to be possibly influenced by many pathological features of the original gastric cancer, such as tumor invasion depth [20], lymphatic invasion, and venous invasion [16]. This study, however, did not find significant effects of these features on survival, except for lymph node metastasis of primary cancer.

Many chemotherapeutic protocols for gastric cancer have been investigated over the past decades, and some regimens have been shown to prolong the survival of patients with metastatic gastric cancer [3, 29, 31, 34]. In particular, 5-fluorouracil derivatives and cisplatin have been used as standard drugs for gastric cancer treatment since 2010 [3]. In our analysis, 69.1 % of the patients were treated with chemotherapy after surgical treatment of liver metastasis, and 24.6 % (16 of 65 patients) were treated with a combination of 5-fluorouracil derivatives and cisplatin. However, postoperative chemotherapy did not have a strong effect on OS (Fig. S2a). We did not find any effect of chemotherapy even in our analysis of the cases after 2006. One reason is that this is a retrospective cohort study and patients who received chemotherapy may have had aggressive metastasis. In fact, the chemotherapy group had more patients with multiple metastases. The PFS curves of the patients who received and the patients who did not receive chemotherapy after liver surgery were synchronized in the first year. However, the PFS curve of the chemotherapy group dropped rapidly after 1 year (Fig. S2b), whereas the OS of the patients who received postoperative chemotherapy was better in the first year. Chemotherapy might have prevented disease progression in the first year but could not control disease progression after 1 year. The patients who did not receive chemotherapy and had better prognostic factors such as a single metastasis and low-grade lymph node metastasis of the primary cancer may have longer survival. We could not conclusively determine the effects of chemotherapy after liver surgery in this cohort. Recent appropriate chemotherapy may be associated with improved survival.

To our knowledge, this study is the largest series on liver metastasis from gastric cancer. The study indicates that patients with a single liver metastasis with N0 or N1 lymph node metastasis of the primary lesion are the best candidates for liver resection. Although this was a retrospective observational study without a control group, these results could be helpful in designing treatment approaches for LLM of gastric cancer.

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Compliance with ethical standards

All procedures followed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation of each participating institution and with the 1964 and later versions of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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