
Review

Temozolomide therapy for resistant prolactin-secreting pituitary adenomas and carcinomas: a systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Pituitary tumors represent 10-15% of all intracranial tumors; of these, prolactinomas account for 40-50% of cases. Prolactinomas usually respond well to dopamine agonists (DA) as first-line therapy. However, treatment resistance remains a concern. Temozolomide (TMZ) is an oral alkylating agent that has shown promise in treating aggressive pituitary adenomas and carcinomas that are resistant to other therapies. To date, no control trials have been undertaken and only single case reports of pituitary tumors treated with TMZ have been published. A systematic literature search was conducted for studies reporting the use of TMZ for the treatment of prolactinomas that were resistant to standard therapy. In total, 42 reported cases were identified and included in our analysis: 23 cases of prolactin-secreting adenomas and 19 of prolactin-secreting carcinomas. Prior to TMZ administration, patients had exhibited tumor progression and had previously undergone various treatments including surgery, radiotherapy, and drug therapy. Tumor shrinkage was reported in 76% of patients. Reduced prolactin levels were observed in 75% of patients, while normalization of prolactin was reported in 8%. TMZ failure occurred in 20.6% of cases. Most patients exhibited no serious adverse effects. In conclusion, TMZ has potential for the treatment of highly aggressive and resistant prolactin-secreting adenomas and carcinomas, as demonstrated by tumor shrinkage or complete response and normalization of hormone hypersecretion, and exhibits good tolerability and few side effects.

Key words: Bromocriptine, Cabergoline, Dopamine agonist, Prolactinoma, Resistance, Temozolomide

INTRODUCTION

Pituitary tumors represent 10-15% of all intracra-

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nia tumors.¹ Of these, prolactinomas are considered to be the most common type of pituitary gland tumor and account for 40-50% of cases.² Prolactinomas are classified on a clinical basis by size: they are either macroadenomas, which are equal to or larger than 10 mm, or microadenomas, which are smaller than 10 mm in diameter.³ Giant prolactinomas are a rare

subtype characterized by a tumor size of more than 4 cm, serum prolactin levels that are higher than 1000 ng/mL, massive extrasellar extensions, and no concomitant growth hormone or ACTH secretion.⁴

As per the World Health Organization 2004 classification, pituitary tumors are classified as typical adenomas, atypical adenomas, or pituitary carcinomas. Atypical adenomas are defined by their invasiveness, increased mitotic activity, excessive p53 immunoreactivity, and an MIB-1 proliferative index greater than 3%. Patients may present with multiple recurrences. Malignant prolactinomas are rare tumors defined by the presence of cerebrospinal, meningeal or distant metastasis. They usually have an MIB-1 proliferative index greater than 12%, a high number of mitoses with nuclear pleomorphic features, and positive p53 immunoreactivity.⁵ Patients with prolactinomas present with typical hyperprolactinemia signs and symptoms such as decreased libido, infertility, impotence, galactorrhea, menstrual disturbances or tumor mass effects.³

In contrast to other pituitary tumors, prolactinomas respond well to medical therapy alone as first-line treatment.⁶ In general, therapy consisting of dopamine agonists (DA) such as cabergoline and bromocriptine has a high success rate in normalizing prolactin levels, shrinking tumor size, and restoring gonadal functions. Even though most prolactinomas are benign, their resistance to treatment remains a concern. Medical treatment is considered to have failed if prolactin levels are not normalized and tumor size is not reduced by 50%.⁶

In line with recommendations published in the Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guidelines, patients who are intolerant or resistant to one or more dopamine agonists normally proceed to surgery, the second-line treatment, and frequently to radiotherapy.⁷ Aggressive atypical pituitary tumors tend to be large, invasive, and hyperangiogenic with high mitotic indices, which makes their treatment difficult. They have a tendency to grow continuously and frequently show resistance to dopamine agonist therapy.⁶ Surgical resection is reserved for non-responsive cases or patients with intolerance to medications because of significant associated morbidity and mortality.

Temozolomide (TMZ) is an oral alkylating agent

that has shown promise in treating resistant aggressive pituitary adenomas and carcinomas with favorable clinical and radiographic responses. TMZ was first used in 2006 for pituitary carcinomas, and many reports have since documented TMZ as a valuable treatment option that should be added to treatment regimens for resistant prolactinomas.^{1,8,9}

The aim of this study was to review the existing literature to date regarding TMZ use and its efficacy for the treatment of resistant aggressive prolactinomas and prolactin-secreting carcinomas.

METHODS

A systematic search of literature published between January 2000 and May 2017 was conducted regarding the use of TMZ for the treatment of pituitary tumors, specifically prolactinomas that were resistant to standard therapy. A number of articles were identified from PubMed, Google Scholar, and the Cochrane Library using the following search terms: 'prolactinoma', 'resistant', 'dopamine', 'agonist', 'cabergoline', 'bromocriptine', 'temozolomide', 'radiosurgery', 'surgery', 'radiotherapy', and 'pituitary tumors'.

The articles were limited to those published in the English language and all cases mentioned in the articles were analyzed. All relevant publications were reviewed and repetitive articles were excluded. In addition, the reference lists in the articles were searched for potentially relevant information. Studies that discussed prolactinomas resistance to bromocriptine or cabergoline and those reporting independent retrospective studies of experimental medical therapies for dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas are outlined in this study.

We performed a review of published studies and case reports to understand the efficacy of TMZ in the treatment of dopamine agonist-resistant prolactinomas. In total, 42 reported cases of TMZ treatment for prolactin-secreting adenomas and carcinomas fulfilled the study criteria; 23 cases of resistant prolactin-secreting adenoma were reviewed from six individual case reports^{10,12,19,20,26,27} and six small case series.^{11,16,18,21,22,28} Similarly, nine case reports^{1,3,9,13,15,17,23-25} and four small case series^{11,14,16,21} accounted for 19 cases of prolactin-secreting carcinoma.

As with any other anticancer drug, response to TMZ therapy should be defined as complete response (CR), partial response (PR), progressive disease (PD), and stable disease (SD), according to RECIST (Response Evaluation criteria in solid tumors) version 2.0. Unfortunately, with the exception of one,¹⁶ none of the studies fulfilled these criteria, which made conclusive statistical analysis of TMZ efficacy in a studied population difficult.

Given the lack of uniform objective criteria in the reviewed studies, we had to analyze whatever figures were available. Information regarding CR, PR, treatment effects, SD, and objective response were collected to assess clinical outcomes. A good response was considered if magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a reduction in tumor size or tumor stabilization, there was a decrease in hormonal hypersecretion, and an improvement in clinical signs and symptoms was evident. TMZ was considered ineffective if there was any progress in tumor size.

RESULTS

In our study, we identified 42 reported cases of prolactin-secreting pituitary adenomas and carcinomas that used TMZ as a salvage treatment. TMZ was administered as the last resort therapy for aggressive resistant prolactinomas as well as for pituitary carcinomas that did not respond to standard treatments.

Among the 42 patients there were 23 cases of prolactin-secreting adenoma (19 patients had pure prolactinomas, one had an atypical prolactinoma, two had prolactin-secreting adenomas associated with MEN-1, and one had a mixed GH-/PRL-secreting adenoma) (Table 1) and 19 cases of prolactin-secreting carcinoma (16 patients had pure prolactin-secreting carcinomas, two had mixed GH-/PRL-secreting carcinomas, and one patient had a prolactin-secreting carcinoma associated with MEN-1) (Table 2).

Patient ages ranged from 13 months to 78 years. Twenty-seven cases were males and 14 cases were females; sex was not disclosed for one patient. Prior to TMZ initiation, the recruited patients were already experiencing tumor progression and had previously undergone therapies that included dopamine agonists and somatostatin analogues to which they failed to

show significant improvement even with escalating doses. Radiotherapy was also used. Although radiotherapy resulted in a transient improvement, subsequent relapse was common. Surgical approaches such as transsphenoidal surgery and debulking of pituitary carcinomas led to a reduction in tumor size, but the effect was temporary because of tumor regrowth and increased PRL levels. In particular, 21 patients were subjected to pituitary surgery at least once. Moreover, 36 patients were also treated with either fractionated or stereotactic radiotherapy.

Data regarding serum prolactin levels pre- and post-TMZ therapy were available for only 10 patients with resistant prolactin-secreting adenoma and nine patients with prolactin-secreting carcinoma. Similarly, objective data for tumor size reduction were not reported in most of the studies reviewed here. The majority of studies mentioned only partial or complete reduction in tumor size as evidence of TMZ therapy efficacy. The effectiveness of TMZ was limited not only in prolactin-secreting adenoma but also in prolactin-secreting carcinoma.

Out of 34 patients for whom objective figures were available, tumor size reduction of varying extents or partial response was reported in 76.5% (25/34) of patients (15 with resistant prolactin-secreting adenoma and 10 with prolactin-secreting carcinoma). Tumor progression was observed in 20.6% (7/34) of cases (four carcinomas and three resistant prolactin-secreting adenomas), while no change or tumor stabilization was identified in one patient with resistant prolactin-secreting adenoma, and one patient with carcinoma exhibited complete disappearance of their tumor mass. No tumor size data were available for eight patients. A comparison of the two groups revealed that partial response in tumor size was evident in 79% of atypical resistant prolactinomas and in 66.67% of carcinomas. Similarly, progressive disease as reflected by increase in tumor size was observed in 15.8% and 26.67% of patients with atypical resistant prolactinomas and carcinomas, respectively. Only one patient with prolactin-secreting carcinoma exhibited a complete response.

Biochemical data were available for only 24 patients; complete normalization of hormone hypersecretion was recorded in 8.33% (2/24) of patients, with a

Table 1. Summary of literature reporting temozolomide therapy for aggressive pituitary adenomas

Case No	Reference	Age/Sex	Clinical diagnosis	Metastasis	Previous treatment	MGMT status	TMZ regimen	Side effects
1	Moisi 2016	37/Female	Atypical prolactinoma	(-)	DA, TNS, stereotactic Sx, gamma knife RadioSx, frontotemporal craniotomy	NA	150 mg/m ² × 1st cycle, 200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 12 cycles	NA
2	Bengtsson 2015	22/Male	PRL adenoma/MEN-1	(-)	DA, SSA, SX, RT	(+) 90%	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 15 cycles	Not specified
3	Bengtsson 2015	34/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, Sx, RT	(+)100 %	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 4 cycles	Not specified
4	Bengtsson 2015	45/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, lomustine, SX	(+) 100%	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 5 cycles	Not specified
5	Bengtsson 2015	60/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, SSA, Sx	(+) 9%	150–200 mg/m ² × 21 cycles	(+) Not specified
6	Bengtsson 2015	68/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, Sx	(+) 9%	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 1 cycle	Not specified
7	Bengtsson 2015	23/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, SSA, RT, Sx, pasireotide	(+) 100	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 4 cycles	Not specified
8	Bengtsson 2015	55/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, SSA, RT, SX	(+) 20%	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 11 cycles	Not specified
9	Bengtsson 2015	33/Male	Mixed GH/PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, SSA, SX	(+) 10%	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 3 cycles	Not specified
10	Strowd 2015	44/Female	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, RT	N/A	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days (3+4 cycles)	NA
11	Hiorhata 2013	66/Female	PRL adenoma	(-)	RT	(-)	75 mg/m ² × 6 weeks	NA
12	Hiorhata 2013	49/Female	PRL adenoma	(-)	N/A	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 3 months	NA
13	Whitelaw 2012	34/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, fractionated RT	(-)	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 6 cycles	NA
14	Whitelaw 2012	32/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, fractionated RT	(-)	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 6 cycles	NA
15	Whitelaw 2012	13/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS	(-)	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 12 cycles	NA
16	Philips 2012	25/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, gamma knife RT, debulking	NA	350 mg × 5 days	NA
17	Whitelaw 2010	16/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, RT	(+) < 5%	6 cycles	NA
18	Raverot 2010	52/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	TNS, stereotactic RT	(+) 0.3%	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 8 cycles	NA
19	Bush 2010	N/A	PRL adenoma	(-)	TNS, gamma knife RT	(+) 10%	75mg/m ² /d × 21 days (1 wk off)	(-)
20	Debono 2008	47/Male	PRL adenoma/MEN 1	(-)	DA, TNS, gamma knife RT	NA	N/A × 7 months	NA
21	Neff 2007	52/Female	PRL adenoma	(-)	2 DA, EBR, gamma knife RT, Octreotide	NA	250 mg (150 mg/m ²) × 5/28 days	Moderate fatigue
22	Losa 2006	62/Male	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, TNS, RT	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² /d × 5/28 days × max 12 cycles	NA
23	Losa 2006	57/Female	PRL adenoma	(-)	DA, 2 TNS, gamma knife RadioSx	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² /d × 5/28 days × 12 cycles	NA

Table 1. Summary of literature reporting temozolomide therapy for aggressive pituitary adenomas (cont.)

Case No	Clinical response	PRL pre	PRL post	PRL response	Post-treatment follow-up status	Initial tumor size pre-treatment	Tumor size post-treatment	Sources
1	Improved	NA	NA	NA	Partial response	34 × 31 × 38 mm	NA	Case Report
2	Improved	NA	NA	NA	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
3	NA	NA	NA	Decreased 71%	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
4	NA	NA	NA	Decreased	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
5	NA	NA	NA	Normalized	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
8	NA	NA	NA	Decreased 73%	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
9	NA	NA	NA	NA	Stable	NA	NA	Case Series
10	Improved	NA	NA	Decreased 99.3%	Partial response	27 × 13.6 mm	NA	Case Report
11	NA	NA	NA	NA	Complete response	NA	NA	Case Series
12	NA	NA	NA	NA	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
13	Improved	90000 mU/l	3222 mU/l	Decreased 96.42%	Partial response	60 mm	NA	Case Series
14	Improved	24000 mU/l	4540 mU/l	Decreased 81.08%	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
15	Improved	49000 mU/l	3515 mU/l	Decreased 92.82%	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
16	NA	44 ng/ml	NA	NA	Progressive	40 × 30 × 20 mm	NA	Case Report
17	Improved	49,000	5000 mU/l	Decreased 89.8%	NA	NA	NA	Case Report
18	NA	NA	NA	Increased	Progressive	NA	NA	Case Series
19	Improved	5702 ng/ml	121 ng/ml	Decreased 97.88%	Partial response	NA	NA	Case Series
20	Improved	24 000 mU/l	800 mU/l	Decreased 96.66%	Stable	NA	NA	Case Report
21	Improved	7000 ng/ml	150–260 ng/ml	Decreased 96.3%	Stable	20 mm	NA	Case Report
22	Developed 3 rd nerve palsy	2800 ng/m	1232 ng/m, then rising trend	Decreased 56%	Stable	NA	NA	Case Series
23	Improved	1845 ng/ml	8 ng/ml	Decreased 99.57%	Complete response	NA	NA	Case Series

Ad: adenoma; PRL: prolactin; GH: growth hormone; NA: not available; RT: radiotherapy; SR: stereotactic radiotherapy; SSA: somatostatin analogs; DA: dopamine agonist; TNS: transsphenoidal surgery; TC: transcranial surgery; MGMT: methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; (-): negative; (+): positive; LN: lymph node

Table 2. Summary of literature reporting temozolomide therapy for aggressive pituitary carcinomas

Case No	Reference	Age/Sex	Clinical diagnosis	Metastasis	Previous treatment	MGMT status	TMZ regimen	Side effects
1	Bengtsson 2015	49/Female	PRL-/GH-secreting CA	LN	DA, SSA, SX, RT	(+) 9%	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 23 cycles	Not specified
2	Bengtsson 2015	32/Female	PRL-secreting CA	LN, brainstem & skeletal	DA, SSA, SX, RT, chemo	(+) 50%	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 14 cycles	Not specified
3	Bengtsson 2015	59/Female	PRL-secreting CA	Cerebral & intraspinal	DA, SX	NA	150–200mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 19 cycles	Not specified
4	Bruno 2015	78/Male	PRL-secreting CA	Brain	TNS, RT, DA	NA	140 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 1 cycle	NA
5	Zemmoura 2013	54/Male	PRL-secreting CA	LN + leptomeningeal	DA, quinagolideolide, TNS, stereotactic RT, chemo	NA	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 5 months	NA
6	Hirohata 2013	60/Female	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	N/A	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 13 months	NA
7	Hirohata 2013	60/Female	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	N/A	(+)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 12 months	Pancytopenia (dose reduced to 100)
8	Hirohata 2013	60/Male	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	N/A	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 24 months	NA
9	Philipon 2012	45/Male	PRL-secreting CA/ MEN 1	Cerebral, spinal	DA, RT	NA	initial dose 500 mg/m ² then 200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days 24 cycles	NA
10	Murkami 2010	60/Female	atypical prolactinoma > PRL-secreting CA	Intraventricular dissemination	DA, Sx, RT, RadioSx, salvage chemo	(-)	200 mg/m ² for 5/28 days × 10 cycles	NA
11	Raverot 2010	32/Male	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	TNS, stereotactic RT	NA	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 24 cycles	NA
12	Raverot 2010	54/Male	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	TNS, stereotactic RT, gamma knife	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 5 cycles	NA
13	Raverot 2010	30/Female	PRL-secreting CA	N/A	TNS, stereotactic RT	(+)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 3 cycles	NA
14	Byrne 2009	64/Male	PRL-secreting CA	Vertebral spine	DA, TNS, RT	NA	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 × 12 cycles	(-)
15	Hagen 2009	48/Female	PRL-/GH-secreting CA	Cervical L.N	DA, Sandostatin, TNS, RT	(-)	150–200 mg/m ² × 5/28 × 23 cycles	NA
16	McCormack 2009	42/Male	PRL-secreting CA	Intracranial, pelvic & vertebral	DA, TNS, RT, octreotide	(-)	200 mg/m ² × 5/28 days × 3 months	(-)
17	Kovacs 2007	46/Male	PRL-secreting CA	(-)	DA, Sx, RT, SSA	NA	200 mg/m ² /d × 5/28 days × 7 months	NA
18	Lim 2006	72/Male	PRL-secreting CA	Cervical spine & CP angle	DA, SX	N/A	200 mg × 5/28 days × 18 cycles	Nausea & nasal congestion
19	Fadul 2006	26/Male	PRL-secreting CA	Vertebral spine	DA, TNS, chemo	(-)	5/28 days × 10 cycles	Severe fatigue

Table 2. Summary of literature reporting temozolomide therapy for aggressive pituitary carcinomas (cont.)

Case No	Clinical response	PRL pre	PRL post	PRL response	Initial tumor size pre-treatment	Tumor size post-treatment	Post-treatment follow-up status	Reference sources
1	NA	NA	NA	Normalized	NA	Decreased	Complete response	Case Series
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Progression	Progressive	Case Series
3	NA	NA	NA	Decreased 80%	NA	Decreased >50%	Stable	Case Series
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	>10 mm	NA	Progressive	Case Series
5	NA	NA	NA	Increased	NA	Increased	Progressive	Case report
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Complete response	Case Series
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partial response	Case Series
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partial response	Case Series
9	Improved	11800 ng/ml	254 ng/ml	Decreased 97.85%	NA	Decreased 62%	Stable	Case report
10	Improved	2355 ng/mL	42.2 ng/mL	Decreased 98.2%	NA	Decreased	Progressive	Case report
11	NA	NA	NA	Normalized	>10 mm	Decreased 60%	Stable	Case Series
12	NA	NA	NA	No response	NA	Metastasized	Progressive	Case Series
13	NA	NA	NA	No response	NA	Metastasized	Progressive	Case Series
14	Improved	90000 mIU/L	24000 mIU/L	Decreased 73%	NA	Reduced	Clinical improvement	Case report
15	Improved	738 mg/l	14 mg/l	Decreased 98%	68×48 mm	Decreased 60% (mets)	Stable	Case report
16	Improved	504,602 mIU/L	90.863 mIU/L	Decreased 98.4%	NA	Decreased	Partial response	Case report
17	Improved	1838 ng/ml	30 ng/mL	Decreased 98.4%	50×45×50 mm	Decreased	Partial response	Case report
18	Improved	73000 IU/L	6.1 IU/L	Decreased 99.92%	14×9 mm	Decreased 100% - mass disappeared, mets resolved	Stable	Case report
19	Improved	694 ng/ml	50 ng/ml	Decreased 92.8%	NA	Decreased	Stable	Case report

Ca: carcinoma; PRL: prolactin; GH: growth hormone; NA: not available; RT: radiotherapy; SR: stereotactic radiotherapy; SSA: somatostatin analogs; DA: dopamine agonist; TNS: transsphenoidal surgery; TC: transcranial surgery; MGMT: methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; (-): negative; (+): positive; LN: lymph node.

significant decrease in 75% (18/24) of patients. No changes were apparent in 8.33% (2/24) of patients, while progression was observed in another 8.33% (2/24) of cases. A comparison of the two groups revealed that the mean reduction in prolactin level was 89.61% (56-99.57%) for resistant prolactin-secreting adenoma and 89.62% (50-99.92%) for prolactin-secreting carcinoma. A cautious interpretation of these values is needed as these data reflected the TMZ efficacy in a very small number of patients and thus the statistical significance is limited.

Death was reported in 29.4% (10/34) of patients who had either no response or who developed tumor progression or even died because of other complications.

Pathological data showed that patients who exhibited negative MGMT expression (14 cases) had an excellent response to TMZ with normalization of PRL and tumor shrinkage. Fifteen patients had varying levels of positive MGMT expression; some experienced disease progression and TMZ treatment failure with no improvement in clinical symptoms and tumor regrowth, while others underwent tumor stabilization.

TMZ was administered orally and the most commonly used therapeutic dose was 150-200 mg/m² for five of every 28 days. The number of reported treatment cycles ranged from one to 24 cycles.

Most patients experienced no adverse effects, except for a few who complained of fatigability, nausea, nasal congestion, hair loss, headache or dizziness. Other serious but less common side effects were hematological reactions in the form of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, which were reported in three cases only. Most cases did not require TMZ treatment cessation or dose adjustments, with the exception of one patient whose TMZ treatment was halted after three cycles because of severe hematological toxicity with agranulocytosis.

DISCUSSION

Even though most prolactinomas initially exhibit a good response to medical therapy alone as first-line treatment, local invasion and recurrence of these tumors makes management of these tumor types challenging.¹

The challenge presented in treating prolactinomas is not only their resistance to medical treatment but also their poor response to frequent surgical intervention and radiotherapy.

Because of the lack of identification of a consistently effective chemotherapeutic agent, systemic chemotherapy was always reserved as a 'last resort' therapy for prolactinomas.

TMZ, a very old-generation oral alkylating chemotherapeutic agent, is indicated for glioblastoma multiforme, anaplastic astrocytoma, and intracerebral metastasis.²⁹ However, recently it has been found to be effective in the treatment of aggressive prolactinomas and has emerged as the first chemotherapeutic to demonstrate substantial efficacy in the treatment of aggressive pituitary tumors. TMZ has few side effects, is available in oral form, and its ability to cross the blood-brain barrier makes it superior to other chemotherapy drugs.²⁸ TMZ acts through methylation of the O⁶ position of guanine in DNA to form a potent cytotoxic DNA adduct, which causes a disturbance in the DNA sequence, eventually leading to cellular apoptosis.²⁹ MGMT is a DNA repair enzyme that reverses alkylation at the O⁶ position of guanine. This leads to the removal of alkylating adducts and counteracts the pro-apoptotic effect induced by TMZ. A relationship between MGMT status and the effect of TMZ has been proposed. Thus the anti-tumor efficacy of TMZ is limited by high levels of MGMT activity and is thought to offset alkylator modification of tumor DNA.³⁰

Another factor affecting TMZ anti-tumor efficacy is the mismatch repair (MMR) pathway, which is involved in the removal of DNA base mismatches caused either by DNA replication errors or through DNA damage. Mutations in the genes involved in the MMR pathway such as *MSH2*, *MLH1*, *PMS2*, and *MSH6* have important roles not only in tumor predisposition but also in response to therapy. MMR mediates response to certain forms of DNA damage-inducing agents that can modify the structure of bases, including alkylating agents such as TMZ. In MMR-deficient cells, cell cycle and apoptotic responses to these agents are suppressed and cells are chemoresistant. Lack of MSH6 immunopositivity is significantly related to resistance to TMZ therapy with continued tumor growth.³¹

The first case of TMZ use for the treatment of resistant pituitary adenomas was reported in 2006.^{1,9} Since then numerous similar small series and case reports have been published, but to our knowledge no systematic review of the literature has been conducted thus far.³²

Previous case reports suggested that the alkylating agent TMZ was very effective in treating patients with aggressive prolactinomas/carcinomas.^{28,33} Approximately 105 pituitary tumor patients treated with TMZ have been reported in the literature with variable outcomes.¹⁴ Approximately 60% of these cases were aggressive adenomas, with the remaining being pituitary carcinomas. The efficacy of TMZ therapy was variable but was generally around 55% for aggressive adenomas and 58% for pituitary carcinomas.¹⁴ The remarkable effect of TMZ was not limited to isolated pituitary tumors, as three cases diagnosed with MEN-1 syndrome were reported for which TMZ treatment was also effective.^{11,17,26}

In our review, we observed that the cases varied with regard to tumor type, size, invasiveness and malignancy, hormonal secretion, and MGMT status, but in terms of similarity all patients had undergone a trial of medical therapy, radiotherapy, and surgical resection. Although standard therapy temporarily relieved symptoms, their conditions were not resolved. Instead, they deteriorated years later and exhibited worsening symptoms despite conventional multimodal therapy.

In the reported cases, TMZ was introduced when all conventional treatments failed to maintain remission. TMZ was effective even with only one treatment cycle.

It must be highlighted that the criteria used to evaluate response were quite variable and were not as per the strict RECIST criteria. Patient improvement was measured clinically, biochemically, and radiologically but the outcomes were not objectively reported to enable proper statistical analysis.

Our analysis showed a strong association between negative MGMT staining and good response to TMZ. Most cases expressing negative MGMT had an excellent response to TMZ. Among the 42 cases, only 15 patients had positive MGMT expression and TMZ response was disappointing. Death resulted in six of the MGMT-positive cases.

The preferred TMZ regimen is 150-200 mg/m² for five days of every 28 days³² according to the standard scheme used for glioma patients and for neuroendocrine neoplasms. The effects of TMZ on tumors are measured by clinical, radiological, and morphological changes.³⁴ Tumor volume reduction and hormonal hypersecretion control were usually observed three months after TMZ initiation.²⁸ MRI changes were substantial and included tumor shrinkage, hemorrhage, and necrosis. Morphological changes were studied by Kovac²⁵ and Syro,⁵ who compared tumors before and after TMZ administration. Their results showed that following TMZ therapy, tumors were fragile and soft, thus making resection easy; they also reported fewer mitotic cells and low Ki-67 indexes.

Opinions regarding the recommended duration of TMZ therapy vary.⁸ We found that on average 10-14 cycles were effective in generating an excellent response. Although long-term adverse effects were problematic in a small number of cases, TMZ was reported to be very well-tolerated with few side effects, these including nausea, vomiting, and fatigue. Serious events such as myelosuppression were rare. Another issue is prognosis following treatment withdrawal with subsequent resistance, but what is fascinating is that even though TMZ was discontinued, its effectiveness and therapeutic benefits persisted for years.³²

Predictors of TMZ treatment response have been a subject of debate. Fadul et al¹ found that patients with pituitary carcinomas who had systemic and CNS metastasis exhibited a good response to TMZ regardless of tumor location or hormonal production status; thus, neither of these factors can be used as treatment predictors for TMZ. MGMT assessment by immunohistochemistry and its inverse relationship with therapeutic response has been proposed by Kovacs et al.²⁵ and McCormack et al,²⁴ who stated that low MGMT expression conferred a better response to therapy compared with cases of high MGMT expression, which showed resistance.

Whitelaw et al,¹⁸ suggested early administration of TMZ, which is supported by the fact that most patients presenting late or with complications are left with little time to derive any therapeutic benefit from TMZ therapy.

Tumor recurrence and poor response to chemo-

therapy in highly aggressive pituitary tumors may justify the early use of TMZ, especially in patients who have already undergone multimodal treatment including surgery and radiotherapy.¹⁴ Response to TMZ may not be sustained after treatment cessation, but the resumption of TMZ therapy in patients who experience tumor recurrence is possible, as recommended in glioma patients.³⁶

TMZ is an excellent choice for treating aggressive prolactin-secreting adenomas and carcinomas, not only for its rapid effects, but also because most patients experienced few or no adverse effects other than mild reactions. The European Society of Endocrinology has also recently endorsed this view in its guidelines.³⁷

CONCLUSIONS

TMZ is an oral alkylating drug that shows promise for the treatment of highly aggressive resistant pituitary adenomas and carcinomas, as demonstrated by tumor shrinkage or disappearance, as well as normalization of hormone hypersecretion. Indeed, our literature search highlighted the role of TMZ in the treatment of 42 cases, with a success rate reaching 79.5% for tumor size reduction or stabilization and 83.66% for biochemical control. This drug not only proved its excellence in controlling clinical symptoms, but also showed substantial radiological and morphological features. Because of its excellent efficacy and good tolerability with few side effects, TMZ can be considered in first-line treatment regimens for highly aggressive prolactin-secreting adenomas and carcinomas, which is in line with the recently published Clinical Practice Guidelines of the European Society of Endocrinology. However, further studies are required to establish appropriate starting doses, maintenance doses, and duration of TMZ administration for prolactin secreting tumors.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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