Low Elderly Participation in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Clinical Trials

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Abstract

Background: Lung cancer, with a median age at diagnosis of 70 years, is the current leading cause of cancer mortality in the United States. A lack of elderly enrollment in lung cancer clinical trials, however, has led to difficulty establishing elderly guidelines for treatment and has been highlighted by the Institute of Medicine and the American Society of Clinical Oncology as a key area for improvement. While there have been few elderly-specific clinical trials investigating chemoradiotherapy in lung cancer, there have been no elderly-specific trials investigating targeted therapy or immunotherapy and little is known about elderly outcomes with these agents.

Methods: PubMed was queried for phase I clinical trials involving non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in English in the past five years. Of these 192 studies, 49 investigated targeted therapy and/or immunotherapy without protocolized chemoradiotherapy. These articles were reviewed and assessed based on age demographics and outcomes.

Results: Twelve percent of studies had a mean/median age of 65-69 years; no studies had a mean/median age of 70 years or greater. Of the seven studies with published information on age distribution, only four had information regarding the percentage of participants 70 years or older, which ranged from 8-33% and was limited by a total sample size of 15-26. The few studies that published information on age-specific outcomes suggested that targeted therapy and immunotherapy in the elderly may be as well tolerated and have similar treatment outcomes, but were limited by the small number of elderly participants in these trials.

Conclusion: Additional research involving elderly enrollment and outcomes in NSCLC clinical trials is warranted. Increased recruitment of the elderly in clinical trials and publication of elderly-specific outcomes in lung cancer research is key to improving treatment guidelines in this field.

Keywords: Elderly; Non-small cell lung cancer; Clinical trial; Targeted therapy; Immunotherapy

Introduction

Cancer in the aging population has attracted increasing attention in the United States related both to the growing percentage of individuals over the age of 65 years as well as the increased vulnerability of this aging population to morbidity and mortality [1-4]. Lung cancer, of which non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) comprises 85% [5], is an area of particular interest. Two-thirds of all new cases of lung cancer are diagnosed in those 65 years or older [5], but elucidation of elderly-specific NSCLC guidelines has been problematic [6,7]. There simply is not enough data on the treatment of elderly NSCLC patients to form comprehensive evidence-based recommendations. This situation is not unique to NSCLC, and both the Institute of Medicine (IoM) and American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) have issued position statements urging cancer researchers to improve the evidence for treating older adults [1,2].

ASCO, in a position statement published online ahead of print July 2015, identified inclusion of elderly patients in clinical trials a key point of action [2]. Patients over the age of 70 have previously accounted for only 10% of participation in clinical trials [8], and although more recent data has suggested this may be improving, overall enrollment of the elderly in clinical trials and NSCLC clinical trials has continued to be unrepresentative [9-11]. Potential reasons for suboptimal clinical trial recruitment and enrollment are varied, including perceived toxicity risk, increased comorbidities, difficulty with functional assessment, concerns regarding physiologic changes with senescence, socioeconomic and financial disparities, and age bias on the part of researchers, patients, and their families [1]; yet there have been no findings to support an age limit to the benefits of treatment [6]. A 2005 review of chemoradiotherapy NSCLC trials supported the elderly suffer lower rates of severe adverse events with no statistically significant differences in survival compared to their younger peers [12]. Nevertheless, targeted therapy and immunotherapy, agents of considerable interest in current NSCLC treatment, remain an area of uncertainty for elderly patients [7,13]. As of July 2015, there had been no elderly-specific trials with targeted therapy, immunotherapy, or a combination of these therapies with chemotheraphy or radiation and few elderly-specific outcomes published in large, prospective, randomized trials with these agents.

Methods

The PubMed database was queried for Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) including NSCLC/therapy and "Phase I" or "Phase I". Limits

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Methods

The PubMed database was queried for Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) including NSCLC/therapy and "Phase I" or "Phase I". Limits
were set to clinical trials in English in the past 5 years with human subjects. A total of 192 studies met these criteria, which were further limited to 155 based on exclusion of descriptive, retrospective, mislabeled and observational/characterization studies, as well as those not directly related to treatment of NSCLC. Of these studies, 49 included treatment with targeted therapy or immunotherapy without protocolized chemoradiotherapy (see Appendix). These studies were assessed based on target population, intervention, sample size, age demographics, and outcomes, including grade 3-4 toxicities. When available, information on treatment completion (TC), overall response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) were included as well as any differences in patients 70 years and above (elderly) and 85 years and above (extreme elderly).

Results

Approximately two-thirds of the studies meeting inclusion criteria involved advanced NSCLC; the remaining studies evaluated two or more solid malignancies. Targeted therapy was the focus of 70% of the studies, 24% involved immunotherapy, 6% involved other agents. Sample size ranged from 5-495 participants: 28% had less than 20 participants, 38% had 20-49 participants, 16% had 50-99 participants, and 18% had over 100 participants. The mean/median age ranged from 46-69 years. Twelve percent of the trials had mean/median ages 65-69 years, 54% 60-64 years, 24% 55-59 years, and 8% less than 54 years (Figure 1).

Seven studies included sufficient information to calculate a percentage of participants above the age of 70 years, which ranged from 8-33% (Table 1). Percentages >17 were in studies with 15 participants or less. Three additional studies provided information regarding the percentage of participants over the age of 60 and 65 years (Table 1). Twenty percent of trials had at least one patient over the age of 85 years, 12% 80-84 years, 43% 75-79 years, 10% 70-74 years; 8% had participants younger than 70 years (Figure 2) [14,15].

Six percent of studies did not publish this information. Only three studies had age limits to enrollment at 70, 74, and 75 years; these were all published prior to 2012. The maximum age of an enrolled participant was 94 years [16]; Garon [16] included a 93 year-old [17]. Of the ten studies that included a participant 85 years or older, four were immunotherapy studies, six targeted therapy studies, and one other - kahalide F. Of the participants over the age of 70 years with published gender, seven out of nine were men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead author, Year, Population</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Mean age (y)</th>
<th>Max age (y)</th>
<th>≥70 y (%)</th>
<th>≥85 y (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheler [14] 2013, NSCLC stage III-IV</td>
<td>Cetuximab with Erlotinib</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>NA ( ≥60 y:60)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki 2013, NSCLC stage III-IV</td>
<td>Peptide Vaccines VEGFR ½, URLC10, TTK protein kinase</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>NA ( ≥65 y:27)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camidge 2012, NSCLC stage III-IV w/ALK mutation</td>
<td>Crizotinib</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>NA ( ≥65 y:14)</td>
<td>NA$, &gt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunsvig 2011, NSCLC stage IIIA-IV</td>
<td>Telomerase peptide Vaccination</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakamoto 2011, Advanced NSCLC</td>
<td>Zoledronate-expanded ¥ T-cells</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7 (all male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iliopoulou 2010, NSCLC stage IIIB-IV</td>
<td>Allogeneic natural killer cells</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead author, year</td>
<td>Design*</td>
<td>Sample characteristics*</td>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>Mean age (y)</td>
<td>Max age (y)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzuki 2013</td>
<td>Single center, open-label, single arm</td>
<td>NSCLC stage III-IV, age ≥20, PS 0-2, HLA-24 positive</td>
<td>Peptide vaccines; VEGFR1/2, URLC10, TTK protein kinase; weekly injections</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camidge 2012</td>
<td>Multicenter, open-label, single arm</td>
<td>NSCLC stage III-IV w/ ALK mutation, age ≥18, PS 0-2</td>
<td>Crizotinib 250 mg po BID 28-day cycle</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi 2012</td>
<td>Single center, open-label, dose escalation 3+3</td>
<td>Advanced solid tumors, age ≥20 and ≤75, PS 0-1</td>
<td>Dacomitinib 15/30/45 mg po daily 21-day cycles</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunsvig 2011</td>
<td>Single center, open-label, dose escalation two cohorts</td>
<td>NSCLC stage IIA-IV, age ≥18 and ≤75, PS 0-1</td>
<td>Vaccination: 112 µg HR2822 and GM-CSF; 3 injections weekly 2,3,4,6,10 w/ booster week 14,19,22, month 6, 9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakamoto 2011</td>
<td>Single center, open-label, single arm</td>
<td>NSCLC stage III-IV, age ≥20, PS 0-2, γδ T-cells 100XD10 vs D1 culture</td>
<td>Expanded γδ T-cells IV biweekly for 6 infusions</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CR w complete response. DC w disease control (CR+PR+SD). NA not available. OOR w overall response rate (CR+PR). OS w overall survival. PD w progressive disease. PFS w median progression-free survival. PR - partial response. PS • ECOG Performance Status. SD • stable disease. TC - treatment completion rate. *All trials are prospective, phase I trials published in English in the past 5 years (7/14/2010-7/15/2015). *List is not exhaustive and includes most pertinent inclusion and exclusion criteria. It should be assumed included patients have measurable disease, are not pregnant or breastfeeding, have not had recent treatment with other agents, do not have severe active infections or severe co-morbid conditions including cardiac, hepatic, or renal disease, have adequate organ function, have no known allergies to the study drug(s), and have the ability to absorb any oral medication without limitations. When mean age is not available, median age is substituted as denoted by whole number without decimal point. Refers to number of participants over age of 70 years. When BMI is available for an age range other than 70 years and older, it is listed with the age range followed by a colon. All values expressed as percentages rounded to the nearest percentage. Denotes outcomes related to those 65 years and older.

The only studies that provided sufficient information to correlate outcomes with age included Suzuki, Camidge, Takahashi, Brunsvig, and Sakamoto (Table 2). Three of these studies evaluated immunotherapy. All studies except for Camidge included 26 patients or less. Camidge found that crizotinib in ALK rearranged NSCLC had similar OOR for all patients and those over the age of 65 years (61% vs. 65%, respectively). Suzuki showed that peptide vaccines resulted in similar SD in all patients and those over the age of 65 years (47% vs...
50%). Takahashi suggested improved outcomes with dacomitinib for disease control in those over the age of 65 years (80% vs 50%), but was limited by a sample size of 13. Brunsvig found that elderly patients completed telomerase peptide vaccination on par with all patients (100% vs 75%), but enrolled only 2 patients over the age of 70. Sakamoto suggested that infusion of in vitro expanded T-cells led to similar rates of SD in those above and below the age 70 years (40% vs 40%) and was similarly well tolerated; one of 5 patients over the age of 70 had an adverse event; a patient over the age of 85 years had no adverse events.

Conclusion

These findings support that elderly participation in phase I targeted therapy and immunotherapy NSCLC clinical trials is unrepresentative. Data regarding elderly outcomes with NSCLC targeted therapy and immunotherapy is severely limited by low elderly participation rates and omission of elderly-specific data publication. This review supports the IoM and ASCO position statements in that elderly participation and data in clinical trials deserves further attention. Increased recruitment of the elderly in clinical trials and publication of elderly-specific outcomes in lung cancer research is key to improving treatment guidelines in this field.

References