Trophoblast Biology, Biochemical Therapy and Prevention of Choriocarcinoma

Kazuo Maeda*

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tottori University Medical School, Japan

Abstract

Biochemical tumor marker was human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) produced by choriocarcinoma itself, which was used to determine the complete remission of the carcinoma, which was treated by primary systemic methotrexate (MTX) therapy. Also, hCG was the marker of positive pregnancy test in the MTX prevention of choriocarcinoma. It will be important to use biochemical marker produced by the subject in the chemotherapy of malignant tumor.

Keywords: Malignant tumor; Choriocarcinoma; hCG; Complete remission; Prevention

Introduction

Trophoblast is very particular fetal origin cells of chorionic membrane of placental villi classified into syncitio trophoblast forming outside layer of the villi and cytotrophoblast, which covers inner layer of the villi, which forms chorionic membrane of the villi (Figures 1 and 2). They are very particular cells existing in the placenta during pregnancy, but physiologically do not exist in human after birth, while they play the important role to transfer fetal nourishing materials with active transfer function, and transfer oxygen to fetal blood from maternal arterial blood, and also transfer carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the fetal to maternal blood with passive transfer function in the placenta during pregnancy. As the placenta is expelled in the delivery process, they do not physiologically exist in the newborn after the birth.

Trophoblasts prepare hazardous function, e.g., ectopic pregnancy often develops tissue destruction and hemorrhage, develops placenta accreta destroying the myometrium during pregnancy. Heavy tissue destruction occurs in the choriocarcinoma composed of two kinds of trophoblasts (Figure 2). The placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT) is composed of intermediate trophoblast (Figure 3). Molar tissue develops destructive hydatidiform mole during molar pregnancy (Figure 4).

Trophoblasts prepare endocrinological function, i.e., it excrete human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), which indicates the pregnancy by positive pregnancy test, and its high titer suggests trophoblastic diseases, including hydatidiform mole and choriocarcinoma. The dissemination of small number of trophoblasts in endometrium after hydatidiform mole made the pregnancy test positive (Figure 5), and a complete remission of choriocarcinoma due to effective methotrexate (MTX) chemotherapy was known by the disappearance of uterine primary tumor and disappearance of tumor βhCG and urinary hCG. Complete remission was determined by the disappearance of uterine primary tumor and disappearance of tumor hCG, namely, direct tumor secretion was the marker of complete remission. Thereafter the patient had normal pregnancy in the uterus, that was the final sign of complete remission [1].

Thus, MTX chemotherapy [1] and prevention [2] of choriocarcinoma was related biochemical nature of trophoblasts.

Methods and Results

Choriocarcinoma chemotherapy with MTX

Choriocarcinoma had been treated primarily hysterectomy then chemotherapy of no MTX before 1960, where general metastasis was common, and the patient frequently died by the brain metastasis. Maeda recognized choriocarcinoma as systemic disease but not a local one, then changed its treatment to primary chemotherapy, which was the systemic chemotherapy without local therapy, but the treatment was started with choriocarcinoma sensitive anticancer agent, that was MTX associated with actinomycin D, where cancer status was monitored by measuring direct biochemical tumor marker, which was the hCG of choriocarcinoma, where sudden increases of ultrasonic Doppler tumor flow wave resistance index and pulsatility index immediately after the start of chemotherapy, which was the sign of choriocarcinoma sensitivity to MTX. Continuous response of choriocarcinoma to MTX was studied by the reduction of metastatic tumor, serum βhCG and urinary hCG. Complete remission was determined by the disappearance of uterine primary tumor and disappearance of tumor hCG, namely, direct tumor secretion was the marker of complete remission. Thereafter the patient had normal pregnancy in the uterus, that was the final sign of complete remission [1].

Repeated MTX therapy was Infusion of 0.5 mg/kg/day associated Actinomycin D 0.5 mg in 3-4 days in a week, and repeated next week. MTX 20-25 mg/day infusion was carried out in a brain metastasis, where general metastasis was studied by the reduction of metastatic tumor, serum βhCG and urinary hCG. Complete remission was determined by the disappearance of uterine primary tumor and disappearance of tumor hCG, namely, direct tumor secretion was the marker of complete remission. Thereafter the patient had normal pregnancy in the uterus, that was the final sign of complete remission [1].

Side effects was dermatitis, alimentary tract erosion, hair fall, leucopenia, hepatic lesion, etc. Leucovorin, folic acid agent, was injected 2 hours after MTX infusion to prevent bone marrow damage.

*Corresponding author: Kazuo Maeda, Honorary Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tottori University Medical School, 3-125 Nadamachi, Yonago, 683-8535, Japan, Tel: 81859226856; E-mail: Maedak@mocha.ocn.ne.jp

Received November 21, 2016; Accepted December 03, 2016; Published December 08, 2016


Copyright: © 2016 Maeda K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
Figure 1: Placental villi covered by syncytiotrophoblasts outside and cytotrophoblasts inside in a fibrin deposit case.

Figure 2: Syncyto- and cyto-trophoblasts in a choriocarcinoma. HE stain, 200X.

Figure 3: Intermediate trophoblasts of a PSTT (Courtesy Dr. U Honemeyer).
Figure 4: Microscopic view of destructive mole, which was a hydatidiform mole invading myometrium, where placental villi structure was preserved, while choriocarcinoma keeps no villi structure, namely, choriocarcinoma is immature but destructive mole is mature in the histology.

Figure 5: Syncytiotrophoblasts embedded in postmolar endometrium may cause prolonged positive pregnancy test, possibly preceding choriocarcinoma? HE stain, 200X.

Figure 6: Necrotic uterine choriocarcinoma after systemic MTX therapy. Compare microscopic view to Figure 2 choriocarcinoma before the chemotherapy.
A case received bone marrow transplantation in heavy leucopenia. Hepatic function was frequently studied.

**Choriocarcinoma prevention with MTX**

**The reason of choriocarcinoma prevention:** Choriocarcinoma frequently developed after the complete hydatidiform mole. Although there was post molar monitoring performed by frequent hospital visit, pregnancy test, basal body temperature and chest X-ray, after the hydatidiform mole, Maeda planned more active choriocarcinoma prevention with chemotherapy.

As there was trophoblastic infiltration in the endometrium after the evacuation of hydatidiform mole, there was concern to develop choriocarcinoma from the endometrial trophoblasts. There was concern to develop choriocarcinoma in the cases of continuously positive pregnancy tests after hydatidiform mole. It was possible to erase tumor trophoblasts by MTX in choriocarcinoma.

Therefore, we planned MTX therapy of 107 cases comparing to 87 no MTX cases after hydatidiform mole.

**The methods of choriocarcinoma prevention:** We compared 2 groups: one group was 107 cases who received oral MTX after evacuation of complete hydatidiform mole. They received daily 10 mg oral MTX for 7 days. There were 2 cases of positive pregnancy test in the group, who received MTX until negative pregnancy test, where 200 and 300 mg MTX was administered before negative pregnancy test.

According to the results, there was no choriocarcinoma in 107 cases who received MTX. Observation period was 2 years. Another group was 87 cases after hydatidiform mole who received no MTX, and developed choriocarcinoma in 6 cases (7%) in the observation period.

The development of choriocarcinoma was significantly less in the group of MTX administration than no MTX group [2]. A randomized controlled trial (RCT) was performed by UICC (unio interntionalis contra cancerum) for the prevention of choriocarcinoma after our trial, where the results were the same as our study.

**Discussion**

MTX was antimetabolite of folic acid which was indispensable to choriocarcinoma, and the hCG, which was the tumor marker of choriocarcinoma, was the direct product of trophoblast, namely, biochemical condition was important in the complete remission of MTX chemotherapy of choriocarcinoma and its prevention. Therefore, any other biochemical condition will be carefully considered in the chemotherapy of common cancer.

Complete remission of choriocarcinoma achieved by chemotherapy was reported several times after our study [3-6], while no active prevention of choriocarcinoma with MTX chemotherapy has been found in recent reports after our study, though it is an important obligation of researchers for choriocarcinoma.

**Conclusion**

As the biochemical condition was recognized important in the complete remission and prevention of choriocarcinoma, biochemical condition should be considered also in the chemotherapy of common cancer.

**References**