

Research Paper

Survival Outcomes for Patients with Surgical and Non-Surgical Treatments in Stages I–III Small-Cell Lung Cancer

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Abstract

Objectives: Chemotherapy and radiation therapy are the standard treatments for patients with small-cell lung cancer (SCLC). However, recent studies suggest that patients with limited stage (I–III) SCLC may benefit from surgical treatment. This study was performed to evaluate the survival outcomes of surgery for stage I–III SCLC.

Methods: This analysis used data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database. All stage I–III (excluding N3 and Nx) SCLC patients received a diagnosis between 2004 and 2014. Overall survival (OS) and lung cancer-specific survival (LCSS) were determined by Kaplan–Meier analysis and compared using the log-rank test. A Cox proportional hazard model identified relevant survival variables.

Results: A total of 4,780 histologically confirmed patients were identified from the SEER database, comprising 1,018 patients (21.3%) with stage I disease; 295 (6.2%) with stage II; and 3,467 (72.5%) with stage III disease. Among all of the patients, 520 had been treated with surgery, the majority (n = 344; 66.2%) of whom had stage I disease. The hazard ratio (HR) for OS and LCSS, in patients who underwent surgery, according to stage were as follows: OS, 0.369 and LCSS, 0.335 in stage I; OS, 0.549 and LCSS, 0.506 in stage II; and OS, 0.477 and LCSS, 0.456 in stage III (all $p < 0.001$). Patients who underwent surgery had significantly better OS, and lobectomy was associated with the best outcome.

Conclusions: Surgical resection was associated with significantly improved OS outcomes and should be considered in the management of stage I–III SCLC.

Key words: Small-cell lung cancer; surgical resection; lobectomy; postoperative radiation therapy; SEER

Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide. In the United States, it is the second most common cancer (approximately 13%) and was the leading cause of cancer-related death for both sexes (approximately 26%) in 2016 [1]. Small-cell lung cancer (SCLC), which accounts for approximately 15% of all lung cancer cases, has a poor prognosis because of its very aggressive clinical

course and early metastasis. The primary cause of SCLC is smoking; 90% of SCLC patients are current or previous smokers, with an increased risk of disease positively correlated with smoking duration [2, 3]. SCLC is generally staged on a binary two-stage classification based on the Veterans Administration Lung Study Group system: limited disease (LD) wherein the disease is confined to the ipsilateral

hemothorax and occurrence of regional lymph node metastasis, and extensive disease (ED) wherein the disease has progressed beyond the ipsilateral hemothorax [4, 5]. A tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) staging system for SCLC was also recently adopted [6].

Currently, the standard treatment for SCLC patients is chemotherapy and radiotherapy. However, before the 1970s, surgical resection was a common treatment for early-stage SCLC [7-9]. In 1973, the Medical Research Council reported that radiotherapy led to higher survival compared with surgical resection [10]. In addition, one study enrolled 328 patients with limited-stage SCLC in a trial to evaluate the effects of surgical treatment in patients responding to chemotherapy. Those results did not support pulmonary resection [11]. Based on those pivotal findings, chemotherapy and radiotherapy were recommended as appropriate therapies for SCLC, and the use of surgical resection was essentially discontinued.

An increasing amount of research supports the fact that surgical resection can improve survival outcomes in patients with SCLC, especially in early-stage patients [12-26]. Furthermore, the European Society for Medical Oncology recently recommended that surgery be considered in select cases in T1-2, N0-1 stage without mediastinal node involvement, which should be followed by chemotherapy; while surgery for pathologic N1 and unforeseen N2 cases should be followed by postoperative radiotherapy (PORT) [27]. In addition, surgical resection of small lesions without lymph node involvement has been recommended as a curative choice for LD-SCLC [28]. Therefore, to further define the role of surgery in patients with SCLC, we acquired data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database and performed a retrospective analysis of patients with stage I-III SCLC diagnosed from 2004 to 2014. We also evaluated the outcomes of PORT versus surgery alone treatment in patients with SCLC.

Materials and Methods

Data Source and Ethics statement

The SEER database is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), and provides registry information on cancer incidence, staging, and patient survival in specific geographies within the United States since 1973. We accessed the database from the SEER website (<http://seer.cancer.gov/data/options.html>). The study cohort was comprised of de-identified individual patients from the NCI SEER 18 Registries (SEER*Stat Database: Incidence—SEER

18 Custom Data [with additional treatment fields] Nov 2016 Sub). SEER data are de-identified (i.e., without personal identifiers) and submitted electronically to the NCI; they are available to the public for research purposes. The use of de-identified subject data precluded Institutional Review Board and ethics committee approvals.

Patient selection

Data from 4,780 patients who had been diagnosed with histologically confirmed SCLC from 2004 to 2014 were extracted from the SEER database. Patients who met the following criteria were eligible for inclusion in the study: (1) Site and morphology. Site recoded ICD-O-3/WHO 2008: Lung and Bronchus. (2) *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd Edition* (ICD-03) codes 8002, 8041, 8042, 8043, 8044, and 8045. (3) Without chemotherapy (Chemotherapy recode: No/Unknown). (4) Patients with American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) stage I, II, or III disease. Patients treated without surgery were staged clinically and patients who underwent surgery were staged pathologically. Patients with N3 and Nx disease, surgery unknown, and survival months unknown were excluded from the study. Demographic data collected included patients age at diagnosis, gender, and race. Pathologic characteristics collected included primary tumor site and neoplastic grade.

Staging

All patients were staged using AJCC with stage I, II, or III disease. Patients who underwent surgery were staged pathologically and those without surgery had clinic staging. Patients with N3 SCLC were excluded from the study as they typically do not undergo surgery due to the potential involvement of contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene, or supraclavicular lymph nodes. Patients with Nx disease were also excluded as their regional lymph node status could not be assessed. Therefore patients with stage I-III, N0-N2 SCLC were included in this study.

Outcomes

The primary outcomes of this study were overall survival (OS) and lung cancer-specific survival (LCSS). Follow-up duration was calculated from 2004 to 2014.

Statistical Analysis

All data were analyzed using the SPSS software package, version 20.0 (IBM, SPSS Statistics, Chicago, IL, USA). The Pearson's chi-squared test and Fisher's exact probability tests were used to analyze differences between qualitative data of surgery and

no-surgery groups. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to estimate overall survival (OS) and lung cancer-specific survival (LCSS). The proportional hazards model was used to estimate OS and LCSS hazard ratios for prognostic factors including age, gender, race, and neoplastic grade. A P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Baseline demographic characteristics

We identified 4,780 patients diagnosed from 2004 to 2014 with stages I to III SCLC, excluding N3 and Nx patients. The baseline characteristics of all subjects identified through the SEER database are shown in Table 1. The median age was 74 years (range: 29–101 years), of which 22.2% were age < 65 and 77.8% were age ≥ 65 . The female proportion was slightly greater (54.2%) than the male population (45.8%). The majority of patients (86.5%) were white, 9.3% were black, and 4.2% were other. At diagnosis, 1,018 patients (21.3%) had stage I disease; 295 (6.2%) had stage II, and 3,467 (72.5%) had stage III disease. Of the total 4,780 patients, 4,260 (89.0%) did not undergo surgical treatment, whereas 520 patients (11.0%) underwent surgery. While a higher number of nodes were examined in the surgery group (mean 6.36 compared to 0.16 in the non-surgery group; $p < 0.001$), more positive nodes were identified in the non-surgery group (mean 1.16 vs. 0.68 in the surgery group; $p < 0.001$). Regardless of the location of the primary tumor site (main bronchus; upper, middle, or lower lobe; overlapping lung lesion; or lung 'not otherwise specified') an overwhelming majority ($>85\%$ for each site; $p < 0.001$) were not treated with surgery. Table 1 summarizes the baseline characteristics and key prognostic factors of patients in the surgery and no-surgery groups including age, primary tumor site, radiation sequence with surgery, TNM stage, tumor grade, and number of nodes examined and positive.

Features of surgically treated patients

Of the 520 patients treated with surgery, 344 (66.2%) had stage I disease, 60 (11.5%) had stage II, and 116 (22.3%) had stage III disease. Surgical treatments were as follows: 299 patients (6.5%) underwent lobectomy representing 57.5% of surgical treatment; 194 patients (4.0%) underwent partial/wedge/segmental resection representing 37.3% of surgical treatment; 20 patients (0.4%) underwent pneumonectomy representing 3.9% of surgical treatment; and surgery type was unknown for 7 patients (0.1%) representing 1.3% of surgical treatment.

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients With Stage I to III Small Cell Lung Cancer (n=4,780)

Characteristics	No. (%)	No surgery(n=4,260) No.(%)	Surgery(n=520) No.(%)	P Value
Age(years)				0.001
<65	1062(22.2)	917(86.3)	145(13.7)	
≥ 65	3718(77.8)	3343(89.9)	375(10.1)	
Gender				0.451
Female	2593(54.2)	2319(89.4)	274(10.6)	
Male	2187(45.8)	1941(88.8)	246(11.2)	
Race				0.233
White	4133(86.5)	3671(88.8)	462(11.2)	
Black	447(9.3)	408(91.3)	39(8.7)	
Other	200(4.2)	181(90.5)	19(9.5)	
Primary site				< 0.001
Main bronchus	502(10.5)	488(97.2)	14(2.8)	
Upper lobe	2242(46.9)	1930(86.1)	312(13.9)	
Middle lobe	238(5.0)	208(87.4)	30(12.6)	
Lower lobe	1076(22.5)	934(86.8)	142(13.2)	
Overlapping lesion of lung	69(1.4)	60(87.0)	9(13.0)	
Lung, NOS	653(13.7)	640(98.0)	13(2.0)	
Surgery				
No surgery	4260(89.0)	—	—	
Lobectomy	299(6.5)	—	—	
Partial/wedge/segmental resection	194(4.0)	—	—	
Pneumonectomy	20(0.4)	—	—	
Surgery, Nos	7(0.1)	—	—	
Radiation sequence with surgery				< 0.001
No radiation	4681(98.0)	4195(89.6)	486(10.4)	
PORT	92(1.9)	62(67.4)	30(32.6)	
Others	7(0.1)	3(42.9)	4(57.1)	
TNM stage				< 0.001
Stage I	1018(21.3)	674(66.2)	344(33.8)	
Stage II	295(6.2)	235(79.7)	60(20.3)	
Stage III	3467(72.5)	3351(96.7)	116(3.3)	
Grade				< 0.001
Well differentiated; Grade I	15(0.3)	8(53.3)	7(46.7)	
Moderately differentiated; Grade II	43(0.9)	19(44.2)	24(55.8)	
Poorly differentiated; Grade III	598(12.5)	421(70.4)	177(29.6)	
Undifferentiated; anaplastic; Grade IV	1097(23.0)	945(86.1)	152(13.9)	
Unknown	3027(63.3)	2867(94.7)	160(5.3)	
No. of nodes examined				< 0.001
Mean	0.84	0.16	6.36	
SD	3.496	1.676	7.341	
No. of nodes positive				< 0.001
Mean	0.87	1.16	0.68	
SD	1.559	1.362	1.652	
Year of diagnosis				0.138
2004	481(10.0)	431(89.6)	50(10.4)	
2005	429(9.0)	376(87.6)	53(12.4)	
2006	427(8.9)	378(88.5)	49(11.5)	
2007	458(9.6)	409(89.3)	49(10.7)	
2008	434(9.1)	387(89.2)	47(10.8)	
2009	482(10.1)	409(84.9)	73(15.1)	
2010	428(8.9)	387(90.4)	41(9.6)	
2011	419(8.8)	375(89.5)	44(10.5)	
2012	397(8.3)	364(91.7)	33(8.3)	
2013	405(8.5)	364(89.9)	41(10.1)	
2014	420(8.8)	380(90.5)	40(9.5)	

Table 2. Univariate Analysis for Stage I Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Cox Proportional Hazards Model (n = 1,018)

Variable	OS		LCSS	
	HR	P value	HR	P value
Age, years				
< 65				
≥65	1.348 (1.118–1.625)	0.002	1.262 (1.017–1.565)	0.034
Gender				
Female				
Male	1.073 (0.931–1.238)	0.329	0.985 (0.833–1.165)	0.859
Race				
White				
Black	0.879 (0.691–1.118)	0.293	0.927 (0.703–1.223)	0.592
Other	0.830 (0.557–1.238)	0.361	0.827 (0.516–1.324)	0.428
Surgery				
No				
Yes	0.369 (0.312–0.435)	< 0.001	0.335 (0.275–0.409)	< 0.001
PORT(n=342)				
Surgery alone				
PORT	0.790 (0.294–2.127)	0.641	0.907 (0.289–2.849)	0.867
Surgery type (n = 340)				
Lobectomy				
Partial/wedge/segmental resection	1.445 (1.086–1.924)	0.012	1.369 (0.961–1.950)	0.082
Pneumonectomy	3.585 (1.806–7.120)	< 0.001	3.268 (1.414–7.554)	0.006
Grade (n = 515)				
Grade I and II				
Grade III and IV	1.812 (1.113–2.949)	0.017	1.711 (0.980–2.987)	0.059

Table 3. Univariate Analysis for Stage II Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Cox Proportional Hazards Model (n = 295)

Variable	OS		LCSS	
	HR	P value	HR	P value
Age, years				
< 65				
≥65	1.413 (1.064–1.876)	0.017	1.532 (1.114–2.108)	0.009
Gender				
Female				
Male	0.998 (0.783–1.272)	0.987	0.976 (0.747–1.275)	0.858
Race				
White				
Black	0.814 (0.539–1.228)	0.326	0.834 (0.529–1.314)	0.433
Other	1.017 (0.602–1.718)	0.949	1.046 (0.595–1.839)	0.875
Surgery				
No				
Yes	0.549 (0.402–0.749)	< 0.001	0.506 (0.356–0.718)	< 0.001
PORT(n=60)				
Surgery alone				
PORT	1.015 (0.361–2.849)	0.978	1.204 (0.424–3.417)	0.728
Surgery type (n = 60)				
Lobectomy				
Partial/wedge/segmental resection	1.466 (0.771–2.789)	0.243	1.793 (0.896–3.588)	0.099
Pneumonectomy	2.706 (1.025–7.149)	0.045	2.115 (0.621–7.205)	0.231
Grade (n = 125)				
Grade I and II				
Grade III and IV	6.660 (1.620–27.372)	0.009	4.975 (1.212–20.429)	0.026

Effects of surgery on OS and LCSS

The results of the univariate Cox analysis of OS and LCSS are shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4 for each stage of disease. Survival analysis revealed that age and surgery versus no-surgery were all significant factors for OS and LCSS. Grade was a significant factor for survival for stage II patients. Surgery was

associated with a higher OS and LCSS at each stage of SCLC with the following hazard ratios (HRs): 0.369 (OS) and 0.335 (LCSS) for stage I; 0.549 (OS) and 0.506 (LCSS) for stage II; and 0.477 (OS) and 0.456 (LCSS) for stage III (all $p < 0.001$ at each stage). Fig. 1 shows the Kaplan–Meier survival analysis for OS and LCSS based on surgery or no-surgery (all $p < 0.001$). For stage I–III patients, the cumulative OS rate was 1.3% for no-surgery compared to 13.2% for surgery, and the LCSS rate was 4.1% for no-surgery compared to 27.6% for the surgery group. For stage I patients, the cumulative OS rate was 2.9% for no-surgery versus 21.0% for surgery, and the LCSS rate was 8.5% for no-surgery versus 43.2% for the surgery group. For stage II patients, the cumulative OS rate was 2.0% for no-surgery compared to 5.9% for surgery, and the LCSS rate was 5.5% for no-surgery compared to 20.4% for the surgery group. For stage III patients, the cumulative OS rate was 0.9% for no-surgery versus 5.1% for surgery, and the LCSS rate was 3.0% for no-surgery versus 8.0% for the surgery group.

Table 4. Univariate Analysis for Stage III Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Cox Proportional Hazards Model (n = 3,467)

Variable	OS		LCSS	
	HR	P value	HR	P value
Age, years				
< 65				
≥65	1.416 (1.302–1.540)	< 0.001	1.384 (1.265–1.514)	< 0.001
Gender				
Female				
Male	1.032 (0.963–1.105)	0.373	1.027 (0.953–1.106)	0.484
Race				
White				
Black	0.962 (0.852–1.085)	0.528	0.904 (0.791–1.033)	0.139
Other	0.946 (0.795–1.127)	0.536	0.918 (0.759–1.110)	0.379
Surgery				
No				
Yes	0.477 (0.389–0.585)	< 0.001	0.456 (0.365–0.570)	< 0.001
PORT(n=116)				
Surgery alone				
PORT	0.961 (0.561–1.646)	0.884	1.213 (0.700–2.103)	0.492
Surgery type (n = 113)				
Lobectomy				
Partial/wedge/segmental resection	1.419 (0.928–2.169)	0.106	1.391 (0.872–2.220)	0.167
Pneumonectomy	2.262 (0.878–5.825)	0.091	2.109 (0.735–6.049)	0.165
Grade (n = 1,113)				
Grade I and II				
Grade III and IV	1.191 (0.747–1.898)	0.463	1.152 (0.702–1.888)	0.576

Effect of surgery type on survival

Next, we examined the effect of surgery type on OS and LCSS. Comparing lobectomy, partial/wedge/segmental resection, pneumonectomy, and no-surgery, four survival distributions showed that lobectomy was the most effective surgical method (Fig. 2).

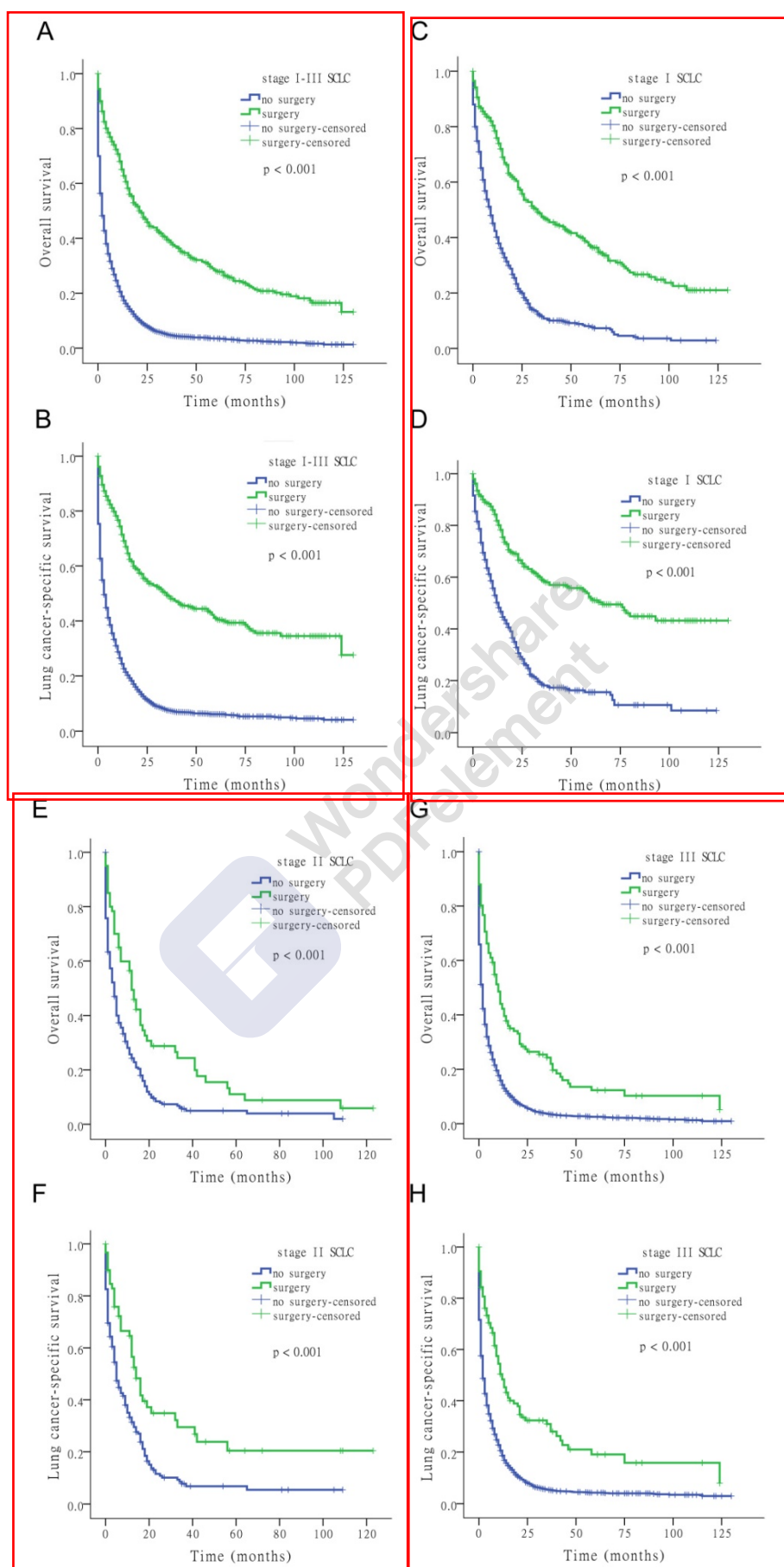
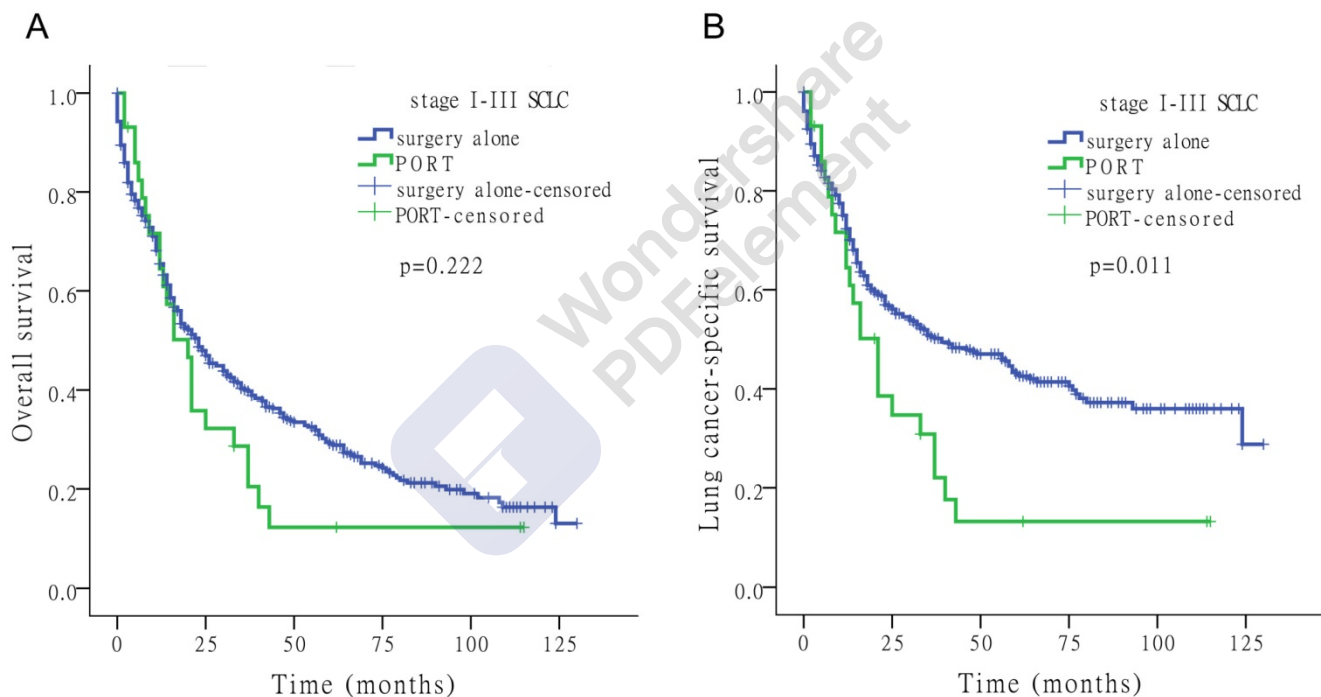
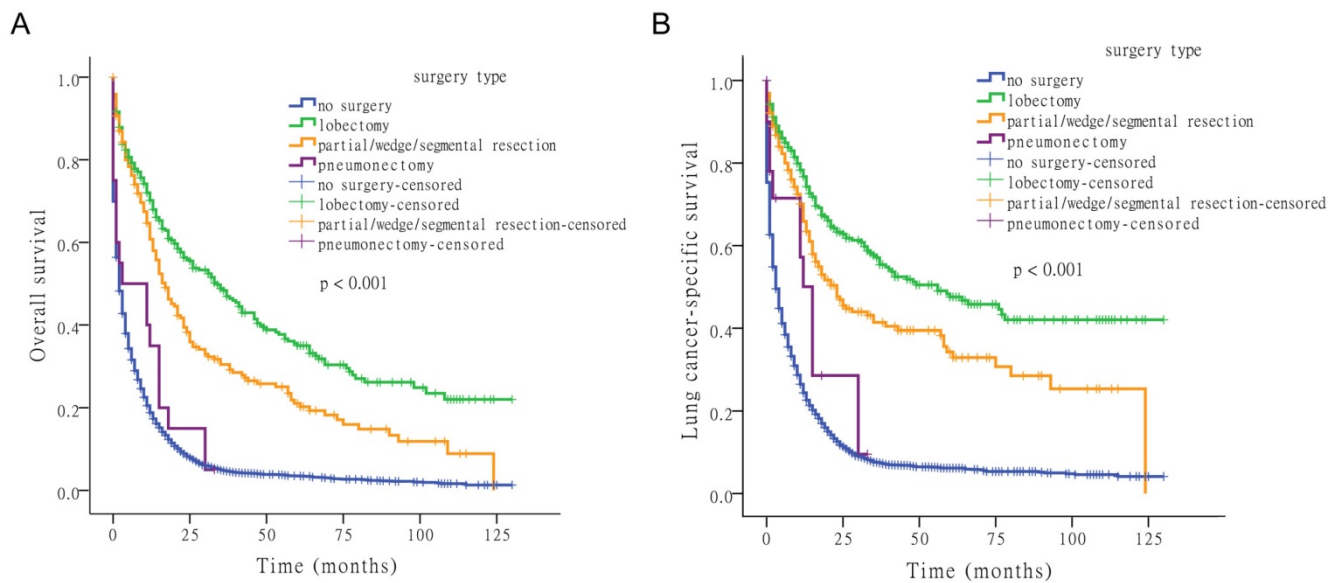


Fig. 1: Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for OS and LCSS based on surgery or no-surgery at stage I-III and each stage of SCLC.



For OS, the median time-to-death (with 95% confidence interval [CI]) was 2 months (95% CI: 1.8–2.2 months) for no-surgery, 34 months (95% CI: 25.1–42.9 months) for lobectomy, 17 months (95% CI: 13.1–20.9 months) for partial/wedge/segmental resection, and 3 months (95% CI: 0.0–16.1 months) for pneumonectomy. For LCSS, the median time-to-death was 3 months (95% CI: 2.7–3.3 months) for no-surgery, 56 months for lobectomy (95% CI: 31.5–80.5 months), and 23 months (95% CI: 16.3–29.7 months) for partial/wedge/segmental resection, and 15 months (95% CI: 11.7–18.3 months) for pneumonectomy.

Effects of PORT on survival

Of the 4,780 patients included in the study, 92 (1.9%) underwent PORT. Fig. 3 shows the Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for OS and LCSS based on surgery alone and PORT with stage I-III SCLC. PORT did not significantly improve survival compared to surgery alone in patients with SCLC (Tables 2–4).

Multivariate analysis of survival

Table 5 shows the multivariate Cox analysis for OS and LCSS in stages I to III SCLC. Increased age (\geq

65 years) and diagnosis at stages II or III were both significant risk factors for SCLC (HRs >1 , all $p < 0.001$). Surgical resection was associated with a favorable prognosis for SCLC (HRs <1 , $p < 0.001$). Gender and race were not prognostic factors for SCLC (all $p > 0.05$).

Table 5. Multivariate Analysis for Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Cox Proportional Hazards Model (n = 4,780)

Variable	QS		LCSS	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Age, years				
< 65				
≥ 65	1.392 (1.292–1.500)	< 0.001	1.356 (1.251–1.470)	< 0.001
Gender				
Female				
Male	1.058 (0.996–1.124)	0.065	1.039 (0.972–1.110)	0.263
Race				
White				
Black	0.935 (0.842–1.038)	0.207	0.901 (0.802–1.013)	0.080
Other	0.897 (0.769–1.046)	0.165	0.883 (0.746–1.046)	0.150
Surgery				
No				
Yes	0.463 (0.411–0.521)	< 0.001	0.429 (0.374–0.492)	< 0.001
TNM stage				
Stage I				
Stage II	1.593 (1.383–1.834)	< 0.001	1.781 (1.521–2.086)	< 0.001
Stage III	1.986 (1.824–2.164)	< 0.001	2.308 (2.093–2.545)	< 0.001

Discussion

Recently published retrospective studies have reported favorable outcomes for surgery in stage I and II SCLC patients [29, 30]. However, whether surgical resection is beneficial for stage III SCLC patients remains unclear, which we aimed to address in this report. In this study of a large national database, patients with stage I–III SCLC who underwent lung resection had significantly better survival than patients treated without surgical resection. This benefit was particularly noted in patients with stage I disease. Patients who underwent lobectomy had the best outcomes with a median OS of 34 months and LCSS of 56 months compared to 2 months OS and 3 months LCSS for non-surgically treated patients. Further analysis revealed that surgically treated patients who underwent PORT did not have a higher OS and LCSS than those who underwent surgery alone.

Our research has provided novel findings and approaches compared to previous publications. First, we studied patients with stages I to III SCLC who underwent surgical resection. Currently, patients with stage I SCLC are offered surgery as part of their treatment plan, whereas those with stage II or stage III disease undergo chemoradiotherapy [31]. Yu *et al.* [30] reported a favorable 5-year survival rate of 34.3% in patients with stage I SCLC underwent surgical resection. Rostad *et al.* [32] showed that the 5-year

survival in the surgical group was 44.9% compared to 11.3% in the conventionally treated group in patients with stage I disease. We found that not only stages I and II, but also stage III SCLC patients who underwent surgery had favorable outcomes. Thus, surgery may play a greater role than current guidelines suggest. Second, because chemotherapy has become the mainstay of treatment for SCLC, many studies have focused on surgery with systemic chemotherapy [33, 34]. We chose patients who did not undergo chemotherapy, to determine the effects of surgery on survival. Finally, we included a large group of patients who had been diagnosed with SCLC from the SEER database in recent years, which made the study results more credible. The current standard of care for patients with SCLC is chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The value of surgery remains controversial, but recent recommendations have suggested that surgical resection may be an option for early-stage disease [27, 28]. A recently published retrospective study by Schreiber *et al.* [29] analyzed the role of surgery in over 14,000 patients with limited-stage SCLC diagnosed between 1998 and 2002, based on the SEER registry. The authors observed that surgery significantly improved survival outcomes compared to non-surgically treated patients, with a median survival of 42 months versus 15 months ($p < 0.01$) for patients with local disease, and 22 months versus 12 months ($p < 0.001$) for those with regional disease. Furthermore, surgically treated patients had a 5-year OS rate of 34.6% compared to 9.9% for the non-surgery group. Subgroup analysis further revealed that in comparing surgical resection with non-surgery groups, the 5-year OS rate was 44.8% versus 13.7% ($p < 0.001$) for stage I patients and 26.3% versus 9.3% ($p < 0.001$) for those with regional disease. Moreover, in comparing the type of surgeries, patients who underwent lobectomy had the most favorable outcomes, with 52.6% 5-year OS rates for local disease and 31.8% for regional disease. Another SEER-based retrospective study of 1,500 stage I patients treated between 1998 and 2004 found that patients who underwent lobectomy regardless of radiotherapy had a 5-year OS of 50% [30]. Patients who underwent lobectomy without adjuvant radiotherapy had a 49.1% 5-year OS and those who had combined lobectomy and radiotherapy had a 5-year OS of 57.1% compared to 28.4% 5-year OS of those who underwent radiotherapy alone. Our findings are in agreement with these retrospective studies. However, our data showed that at each stage of disease, PORT could not improve survival compared to surgery alone. This finding may be because the number of PORT patients was few. Thus, large-scale investigations on PORT patients are

needed.

This retrospective report had some limitations. First, the chemotherapy information was incomplete and not explicit. We chose patients who had not undergone chemotherapy treatments, but some of these patients could not be determined. Second, as a retrospective study, inherent selection bias was inevitable. Third, we found that PORT represented patients who underwent surgery including surgery to other regional or distant sites.

Insights into the potential cellular and molecular mechanisms need to be investigated in more detail. Gazdar and co-workers [35] showed that the biological characteristics of SCLC partially explained the high rate of treatment failure. Inactivation of the tumor suppressor genes *TP53* and *RB1* is probably the initiating molecular event. Further, frequent disruption of several signaling networks, including Notch signaling, likely also plays a role. *NFIB* encodes a transcriptional regulator that is essential for embryonic lung and brain development. It is often overexpressed in metastases and is important for the progression and invasion of tumors [36, 37]. These characteristics partly explain the rapid growth and early metastatic spread of SCLC. This is why patients with very early-stage disease can undergo surgical resection, and surgery usually needs to be carefully considered for patients with stage III SCLC. Our study demonstrated that patients with stage I-III SCLC who underwent surgical resection had significantly better survival.

Conclusions

Patients with stage I-III SCLC appear to benefit from surgical resection. Thus, surgical therapy should not be withheld when a solitary pulmonary nodule is found to be SCLC. In patients who can tolerate lobectomy, we suggest that this should be the operation of choice. However, in patients who cannot tolerate a lobectomy, a lung-sparing procedure, such as wedge resection, also appears to offer survival benefit. Although not studied in this report, chemotherapy is an important component in the treatment of SCLC, and should be considered for all patients. PORT did not improve survival compared to treatment with surgery alone in patients with stages I to III SCLC. This study expands upon other studies that suggest that oncologists should consider offering surgical therapy to patients with stage I-III SCLC.

Abbreviations

HR: hazard ratio; LCSS: lung cancer-specific survival; OS: overall survival; PORT: postoperative radiotherapy; SCLC: small-cell lung cancer; SEER: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results.

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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