Tumor Marker for Diagnosis and Monitoring Response to chemotherapy for Oesophagus Cancer Patients

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ABSTRACT
Purpose: - To analyze the level of serum Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) before and after Different Cycle Of chemotherapy in oesophageal cancer patients.
Methods: - For the study total 120 cases of carcinoma of esophagus of stage I, stage II stage III and Stage IV (before and after different cycle of chemotherapy) were selected. All patients were clinically and histological diagnosed. 42 age and sex matched healthy normal subjects selected as control. CEA activity was measured in the in the serum of control group (n=42) and in patients with esophagus cancer (n=120).
Results: - Mean CEA activity in serum was significantly higher in oesophagus cancer patients as compared to control (p<0.001). After chemotherapy (stage II) the activity of CEA was significantly higher than before chemotherapy (stage I). In stage II (after first cycle of chemotherapy) activity was significantly decreased than stage III (before chemotherapy) and the activity of CEA was significantly decreased in stage IV (after third cycle of chemotherapy) than stage III (after second cycle of chemotherapy).
Conclusion: - Based on the data from our study, it can be stated that serum CEA measurement in plasma may be useful tumor marker in esophageal cancer, its activity might helpful to predict the response of chemotherapy in advance stage of cancer. An initial increased level of CEA before and first cycle of chemotherapy may not indicate tumor progression, but may be represent a transient tumor marker surge phenomenon after second and third cycle of chemotherapy in patients responding to treatment.. Statistically significant change in tumor marker CEA level during the process of treatment in esophageal cancer patients, with a positive response and no established disease progression during study period, near about 12 months after the treatment, point to CEA as an important predictive factor.

Keywords: - CEA, ELISA, Cisplastin, capecitabine esophagus cancer, chemotherapy

Introduction
Oesophagus cancer, cardia cancer and gastric cancer are three of the most commonly seen malignant tumor of gastrointestinal cancer. Oesophagus cancer is start in the inner layer and grows outward. Since two types of cell can line the oesophagus; there are two main types of oesophagus cancer.
1. Squamous cells carcinoma
2. Adenocarcinomas
Squamous cell carcinoma is normally linked with squamous cells. Cancer starting in these cells is called squamous cell carcinoma. This type of cancer can occur anywhere along the oesophagus.
Once, squamous cell carcinoma was by far the most common type of oesophagus cancer in worldwide.

The use of tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and chewing tobacco is a major risk factors for esophagus cancer. The more a person uses tobacco and longer it is used, the higher the cancer risk. Someone who smokes a pack of cigarettes a day or more has at least twice the chance of getting adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus than a non smoker. The link to squamous cell carcinoma of oesophagus is even stronger. The risk of oesophagus cancer goes down if tobacco use stop. Drinking alcohol also increases the risk of oesophagus cancer. The chance of getting oesophagus cancer goes up with more consumption of alcohol. Combining smoking and alcohol consumption raise the risk of oesophagus cancer much more than using either alone (1).

Some dilatory factors that have been closely associated with oesophagus cancer are betel nut chewing, hot food and beverages. The incidence rate of oesophagus cancer is 7.6 per 100000 in men and 5.7 per 100000 in women in 2006 but recently 8.63 per 100000 in men and 4.39 per 100000 in women (2, 3, 4).

Oesophagus cancer including squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma considered as serious malignancy with respect to prognosis and a fatal outcome in the great majority of cases (5, 6). Oesophagus carcinoma affects more than 450000 people worldwide and the incidence rapidly increasing (7). Currently, oesophagus cancer is the eighth most common incident cancer in the world because of its extremely aggressive nature and poor survival rate (8, 9). Incidence of oesophagus cancer has increased sharply over the past few decades, both by period and birth cohort. Etiological studies are required to explain the rapid increase of this lethal cancer (10). This oesophagus cancer is 3 to 4 times more common among men than among women (1).

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is a glycoprotein. It was first identified in 1965 by Gold and Freedman in human colon cancer tissue extracts (11). CEA currently classified under the immunoglobulin super family and functions as an intracellular adhesion molecule. In the recent years CEA has been widely used as a tumor marker in the diagnosis and monitoring of some malignancies (12). Since the 1990s tumor marker including CEA and other have been widely used to monitor oesophagus cancer progression and even to assess the prognosis of oesophagus cancer patients although their specificities have not been satisfactory (13, 14, 15). Therefore, the serum CEA level may be a pertinent index of tumor progression for patients with oesophagus cancer.

In trial of chemotherapy for patients with an oesophagus cancer and who had undergone a noncurative resection, we determined serum CEA levels before and after different cycles of cisplatin based chemotherapy in oesophagus cancer patients. Measurement of CEA in esophageal cancer patients poses a continuing challenge to surgeon. Major predicators of survival are the stage of the tumor at the time of presentation and the extent of the surgical restriction performed [16]. Little emphasis has been given to the value of detection of recurrent disease which has been reliant a crude method such as development of dysphasia or systemic metastases both of which herald the patients’ rapid decline. The tumor marker CEA is often elevated in patients with tumor of the gastrointestinal tract [17]. Elevated CEA levels have been used as a marker for recurrent colorectal cancer and prognostic marker for second surgery [18]. CEA has been reported to be beneficial in determining the relapse and the follow up of the response to the chemotherapy or treatment of the patients with gastric and esophageal cancer [19]. , we determined serum CEA levels before and after different cycles of cisplatin based chemotherapy in oesophagus cancer patients.
MATERIAL AND METHODS
I. Selection of Patients
For the study total 120 cases of carcinoma of esophagus, 30 each of stage I, Stage II, Stage III and stage IV were selected. All patients were clinically and histological diagnosed. All patients with stage-II, stage-III and stage-IV received chemotherapy including cisplatin, capecitabine, cyclophosphamide, Transtuzumab and doxorubicin. There are 52 males & 68 female of oesophagus cancer. For control total 42 normal healthy age and sex matched persons were selected. Subjects with oesophagus cancer and those without any evidence of any type of cancer participated in this study as listed in table.

II. Collection of samples
5ml blood sample were collected before and after different cycle of chemotherapy in plain bulb from Subharti Medical College, Rama Medical College and Research Centre, Cancer Hospital Delhi, Tata Memorial cancer Hospital Mumbai and Nurgis Dutta Memorial Cancer Hospital Barshi. Serum was separated and used to estimation of Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). Serum CEA activity measured by, using commercial kits from accu-bind. On ELISA micro plate Immunoenzymometric assay (20).

III. Treatment
According to the protocol, 63.82% (30 patients out of 47) of the patients completed three cycle of chemotherapy included the cisplatin, 5-FU. All the chemotherapy regimens were used under standard protocol. The combination of cisplatin (60-100 mg/m²) and 5-FU (750-1000 mg/m²) given by continuous infusion for 4-5 days after second stage.

IV. Follow Up
Overall 47 patients were followed up at time of admitted in hospital and after discharge by hospital. Out of 10 patients were lost to follow up. The follow up system consisted of measurement of serum CEA level after chemotherapy countinelly 3 months intervals for first 6 month and at 6 month intervals thereafter. The follow up program included, clinical examination, hematological analysis, tumor marker and enzyme assay at each check up. Criteria for the establishment of recurrent disease included histological conformation or disease evident radiological with subsequent clinical progression and supportive biochemical data. The follow up end date was 14th December 2015. All survival patients followed up for at least 27 months. Seven patients died during the follow up period. Data were expressed as mean ±SD. Mean values were assessed for significance by unpaired student –t test. A statistical analysis was performed using the Stastical Package for the Social Science program (SPSS, 21.0). Frequencies and percentages were used for the categorical measures. Probability values p < 0.0001 were considered statistically significant.

TABLE1: Distribution for control and patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of subjects (male/female)</th>
<th>Age-range (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control 42(25/17)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagus cancer 120(52/68)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage I 30(13/17)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II 30(13/17)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III 30(13/17)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV 30(13/17)</td>
<td>25-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2: Comparison of CEA, activity in control with oesophagus cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumor Marker</th>
<th>No. Of cases</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>No. of cases (Value&gt; normal)</th>
<th>‘p’ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEA Control</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.55 ± 0.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7.33 ± 1.12</td>
<td>30 (100%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Values are expressed in IU/L, “P” Value <0.001.
RESULTS
As shown in Table 2 mean CEA activity (mean±SD) in control using commercial kits from accu-bind on ELISA micro plate Immunoenzymometric assay was 1.55±0.30. Serum CEA activity of oesophagus cancer patients was 7.33 ± 1.12. CEA level was significantly higher in oesophagus cancer patients than control (p<0.001).
Table 3 shown that mean CEA level (mean±SD) in control using commercial kits from accu-bind on ELISA micro plate Immunoenzymometric assay was 1.55±0.30. CEA level in oesophagus cancer patients before chemotherapy (Stage I) was 17.33 ± 1.12. CEA level was significantly higher in oesophagus cancer patients than control (p<0.001). After first, Second and third cycle of chemotherapy CEA level was 8.01± 2.64, 2.56±0.23, and 1.44±0.43 respectively. CEA level was significantly decreased after different cycles of chemotherapy than before chemotherapy (<0.001). After first and second cycle of chemotherapy CEA level was significantly increased than control group but after third cycle of chemotherapy CEA level was normal.

Table 3: Comparison of CEA activity in oesophagus cancer patients before (stage I) and after first cycle of chemotherapy (stage II) with control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. Of Cases</th>
<th>Mean ±SD</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.55 ± 0.30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before Chemotherapy</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17.33 ± 2.44</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(stage I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After first cycle of</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.01±2.64</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy (stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Second cycle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.56±0.23</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Chemotherapy (stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Second cycle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.44±0.43</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Chemotherapy (stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IV)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(All Values are expressed in IU/L) * Control vs Stage-I, ** Stage I vs Stage II, $ Stage II vs Stage III and $ Stage III vs Stage IV

DISCUSSION
Knowledge of diagnostic and prognostic factors are essential for the management of individual patients and these factors should be taken into account in the design of randomised trials and in interpreting the result of such trials. Serum tumor markers have been used in aiding the diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancers for a long time. Previous studies reported that the elevated serum values reflect the increased secretion of tumor antigens by tumor itself [21]. However mild elevation of serum tumor marker level in a number of early-stage of cancer has been always difficult to justify as many benign pathologies may frequent because such changes. The clinical use of tumor markers is much more beneficial in determination of prognosis assessing response to treatment and detection of early recurrence [22,23]. Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is used predicting & in monitoring patients with advanced cancer. Tumor markers alone cannot be used to asses response, but could be used to confirm complete response – serum tumor markers have been used in aiding the diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancers for a long time. Previous studies reported that the elevated serum values reflect the increased secretion of tumor antigen of tumor itself. However mild elevation of serum tumor markers level in a number of early stage cancers has always been difficult to justify as many benign pathologies may frequently cause such changes. The clinical use of tumor markers is much more beneficial in determination of prognosis is assessing response to treatment & detection of early recurrences [24].

In the study various tumor markers such as CEA has been investigated in the serum of gastric adenocarcinomas to markers. Llyas Tuncer show the serum CEA level was found to be higher in 70% cases in both cases [25]. CEA is one of the most reliable tumor associated markers used for
the detection of malignancy serum CEA level are used for cancer detection determination of cancer stage recurrence & evolution of cancer therapy, especially in patients with colorectal cancer. Gion et. Al [26], reported that CEA was positive in 27% of the patients with oesophagus cancer. In the same study it has been reported that the positivity rate of CEA was correlated with the stage of the disease.

In our study the activity of total CEA in stage I before chemotherapy was significantly higher than control (before esophagus cancer) but after first, second and third cycle of chemotherapy activity of total CEA was significantly decreased.

CONCLUSION
Based on the data from our study, it can be stated that serum CEA measurement in plasma may be useful tumor marker in esophageal cancer, its activity might helpful to predict the response of chemotherapy in advance stage of cancer. An initial increased level of CEA before and first cycle of chemotherapy may not indicate tumor progression, but may be represent a transient tumor marker surge phenomenon after second and third cycle of chemotherapy in patients responding to treatment.

Statistically significant change in tumor marker CEA level during the process of treatment in esophageal cancer patients, with a positive response and no established disease progression during study period, near about 12 months after the treatment, point to CEA as an important predictive factor.

References