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Clinical significance of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes investigated using routine H&E slides in small cell lung cancer

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Abstract

Background: Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), investigated using routine hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained section slides (H&E-sTILs), provide a robust prognostic biomarker in various types of solid cancer. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the prognostic significance of H&E-sTILs in patients with small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

Methods: The clinical data of patients with SCLC who had been treated in our cancer center between January 2013 and October 2019 were collected and retrospectively reviewed. The H&E-sTILs were re-assessed by two experienced pathologists independently. H&E-sTILs that affected the overall survival (OS), progression free survival (PFS) and brain-metastasis free survival (BMFS) rates were explored using the Kaplan–Meier method, and the log-rank test was used to assess the differences. Multivariate analysis was subsequently performed using the Cox proportion hazards model.

Results: A total of 159 patients with SCLC who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the current study. The OS rates at 1, 2 and 3 years were 59.8, 28.6 and 19.8%, respectively, for the whole group. The 3-year OS, PFS and BMFS rates for the H&E-sTILs(+) and H&E-sTILs(–) groups were 25.1% cf. 5.1% ($P = 0.030$), 14.0% cf. 4.0% ($P = 0.013$), and 66.0% cf. 11.4% ($P = 0.023$), respectively. Multivariate analyses subsequently revealed that H&E-sTILs, clinical M stage, the cycles of chemotherapy and short-term response to thoracic radiotherapy were independent factors affecting OS, whereas H&E-sTILs, clinical N stage, clinical M stage and short-term response to chemotherapy were factors affecting PFS. The H&E-sTILs affected OS, PFS and BMFS simultaneously.

Conclusions: The results of this retrospective study have shown that H&E-sTILs may be considered as a prognostic biomarker affecting the short-term response to treatment, and they are the one and only risk factor for BMFS. However, due to the limitations of the nature of the retrospective design and shortcomings in visually assessing the TILs based on the H&E-stained slides, further prospective studies are required to confirm these conclusions.

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Keywords: TILs, SCLC, Routine H&E slides, Prognosis

Background

Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), comprising T cells, B cells, and natural killer (NK) cells, have recently been shown to serve as an effective prognostic biomarker in various types of solid cancer [1–3]. Although immunohistochemistry (IHC) has been applied to differentiate the various TIL subsets, to assess their density, distribution and localization, and to evaluate their function, this method cannot be used to assess entirely the role of TILs in cancer. Using routine hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining to assess TILs in tissue H&E-stained section slides (H&E-sTILs) is an easy procedure that may be integrated into the workflow of pathology laboratories without extra staining protocols, and which has been shown to be a valuable prognostic biomarker of patients [2, 4–9]. However, to date, no consensus has been reached on a standard method of quantification for H&E-sTILs in small cell lung cancer (SCLC), and neither has the manner in which H&E-sTILs affect SCLC been identified, especially with respect to predicting brain metastasis (BM) [10–12]. The aim of the present study was therefore to assess the value of H&E-sTILs in patients with SCLC.

Methods

Patient selection and data collection

The present retrospective study was approved by the Fujian Province Cancer Hospital Institutional Review Board. The eligibility and exclusion criteria employed in the current study were similar to those of a previously published study [13]. In brief, the eligibility criteria were as follows: primary histologically proven SCLC; a sufficiently good performance status to enable treatment; efficient pretreatment workup for tumor staging and treatment response evaluation; complete follow-up data; good quality of H&E slides and/or adequate tissue in paraffin-embedded formalin-fixed blocks; and treatment with at least one cycle of chemotherapy of a dual-agent. Patients who survived for < 1 month following treatment were considered as adverse event fatalities, and were excluded from the present study.

Treatment strategy

All patients in the current study were administered chemotherapy with at least one cycle of a dual-agent combination of etoposide or irinotecan with cisplatin (EP, IP), carboplatin (EC), lobaplatin (EL) or nidaplatin (EN). Thoracic radiotherapy (TRT) with a ≥ 45 Gy radiation dose was performed using the intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) technique when necessary, depending

on the clinician and the patient's condition. The details of TRT, including the gross tumor volume (GTV), clinical tumor volume (CTV) and organ at risk (OAR), have been reported previously [13].

Criteria for treatment toxicity and the short-term response

The toxicities of chemotherapy or TRT were evaluated according to the National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria (NCI CTC) v.4.0 [14] or the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) criteria [15], respectively.

The short-term response of chemotherapy or TRT was evaluated at 3–4 weeks after the most recent cycle of chemotherapy or the completion of TRT, and subsequently confirmed 4 weeks later. The short-term responses were categorized as a clinically complete response (CR), a partial response (PR), stable disease (SD) or progressive disease (PD) according to the guidelines of RECIST1.1 [16]. The CR and PR categories were considered as the sensitive-to-treatment group, whereas the SD and PD were considered as the resistance-to-treatment group in the current study.

TIL assessment

Histopathological assessment of TILs was performed on H&E slides by two experienced pathologists (Dan Hu and Gang Chen) according to the International Immunology Biomarkers Working Group [17]. Briefly, every patient was assessed with regard to TILs in at least two sections (4–5 μm) by microscopy (magnification of $\times 200$ – 400 ; ocular magnification, $\times 10$, objective magnification, $\times 20$ – $\times 40$). The tissue was primarily obtained from primary biopsies, although some were from lymph node biopsies. The primary method for evaluating sTIL in lymph nodes was based on partial metastatic tumor deposits, which can be determined under a microscope, and the boundary between pre-existing lymphatic tissue and tumor sTIL was clearly discernible. The pre-existing lymphoid stroma was excluded from the evaluation. To minimize selection bias, at least four standard-compliant vision fields per section were randomly selected, and the mean infiltrative areas were considered as the last results enrolled for analysis.

Considering that our pre-study TIL assessment indicated that intratumoral TILs were rarely found, we used the stromal TIL assessment of H&E staining [18] in the current study (Fig. 1). The denominator used to determine the percentage of stromal TILs was the area of stromal tissue (i.e. the area occupied by mononuclear inflammatory cells over the total intratumoral stromal

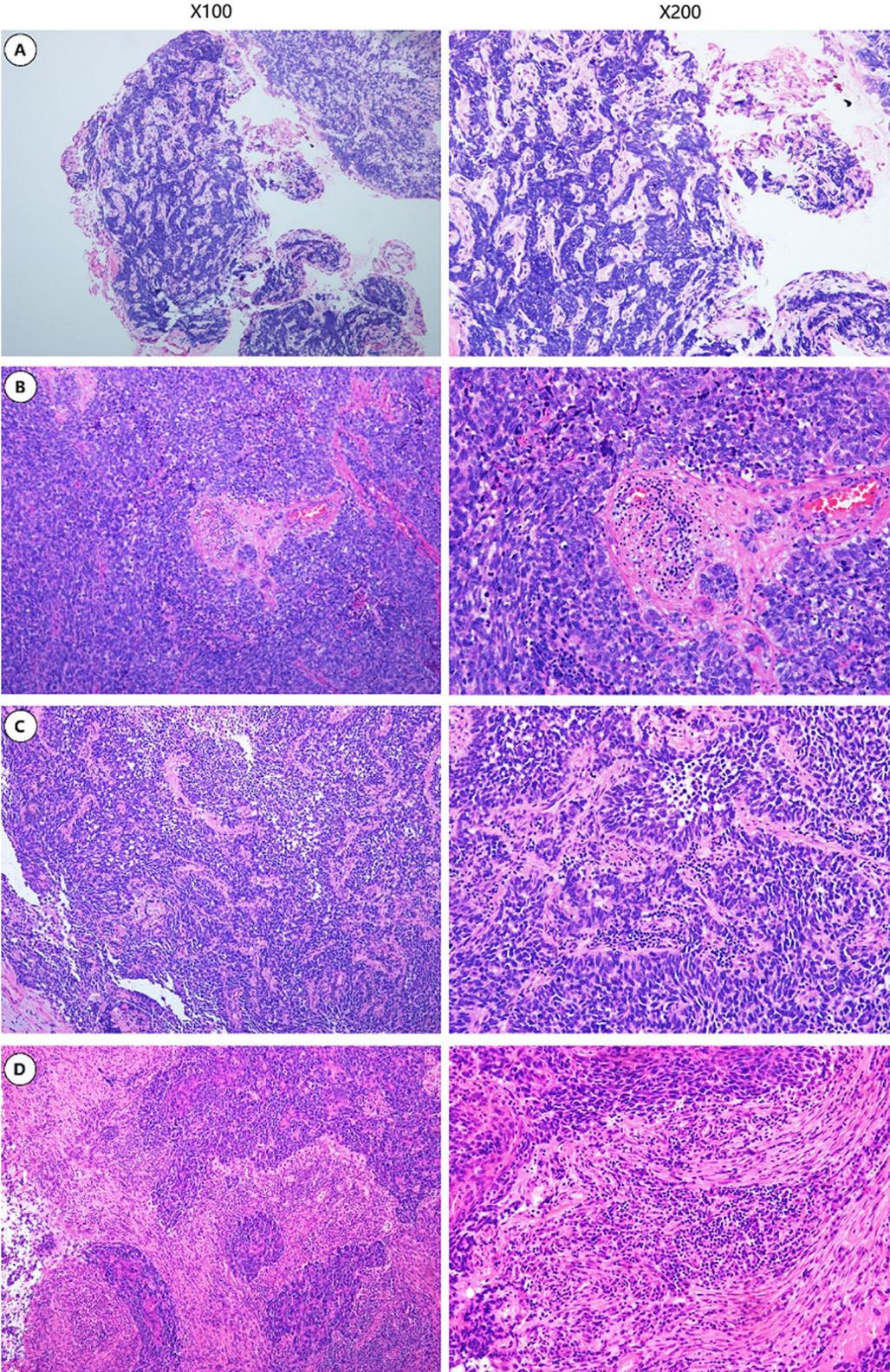


Fig. 1 Percentage level of sTIL on H&E stained sections. Infiltration ratio **A** <10%, **B** 10–20%, **C** 21–50%, **D** >50% (100X magnification for the left column and 200x magnification for the right column)

area), not the number of stromal cells (i.e. the fraction of total stromal nuclei that represents mononuclear inflammatory cell nuclei) [17]. However, due to the limitation of standard values and the lower numbers of H&E-sTILs identified in SCLC to date, the H&E-sTILs status was defined simply as either positive(+) or negative (-) for subsequent analysis as follows: $\leq 0\%$, negative (-), $> 1\%$, positive (+); similar to the method of analysis used by Rao et al. [19].

Surveillance and statistical analysis

The survival outcomes were evaluated in June 2020. The outcomes of interest were the overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS), BM-free survival (BMFS) and BM rates. The survival time was calculated in a similar manner to that described in our previous study [13]. In brief, OS was defined from the date of diagnosis to either the date of death or the date of the last follow-up. The PFS was calculated from the date of diagnosis to the date of disease progression, whereas the BMFS was determined as the duration between the date of diagnosis and BM. Patients who were censored at the last follow-up date or who had died without evidence of BM were censored for BM incidence [13].

Data were analyzed using SPSS version 24.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The survival curves were constructed using the Kaplan–Meier method, and comparisons were performed using log-rank tests. Univariate and multivariate analyses of the associations of clinical baseline characteristics [including sex, age, H&E-sTILs, clinical TNM (cTNM) stage including clinical T stage (cT), clinical N stage (cN) and clinical M stage (cM), prophylactic cerebral irradiation (PCI), regimens and cycles of chemotherapy, TRT dose and short-term response to chemotherapy or TRT] with OS, PFS and BMFS rates were performed using the Cox proportional hazards model. Confidence intervals (CIs) represented 95% lower and upper limits. The variables that were statistically significantly correlated with OS, PFS or BMFS were entered in the multivariate analysis using logistic regression.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was applied to establish the cut-off values of continuous variables using the area under the curve (AUC). Finally, propensity score matching (PSM) analyses were used to minimize the differences in characteristics between the compared groups, similar to the procedure followed in our previous study [20]. In brief, all the imbalances in tumor variables that may have affected the OS were compared using a χ^2 test first. Then, a propensity score was calculated using the variables that were statistically significantly correlated with OS in the logistic regression analysis in the multivariate analysis. Finally, all analyses regarding OS were adjusted based on the generated

propensity score. A Pearson's χ^2 test was subsequently performed to compare the differences between the H&E-sTILs (-) and H&E-sTILs (+) groups after matching.

Results

Patient characteristics

Between February 2012 and August 2018, 173 patients were reviewed. A total of 159 patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the current study, of whom 77 (48.4%) patients were determined to be H&E-sTILs(+) and 82 (51.6%) were H&E-sTILs(-). The differences in clinical characteristics, including sex, age, cTNM stage, regimens and cycles of chemotherapy, TRT, dose of TRT and PCI between the H&E-sTILs(+) and H&E-sTILs(-) patient groups were not significant (Table 1).

Short-term response to treatment and H&E-sTILs

The short-term response to chemotherapy and TRT values are presented in Table 2. Irrespective of whether the chemotherapy was administered alone or as TRT combined with chemotherapy, patients who were H&E-sTILs(+) exhibited sensitivity in terms of the short-term response to the treatment, whereas patients who were H&E-sTILs(-) displayed resistance in terms of their short-term responses to treatment.

OS, PFS and TILs

The median follow-up time in the entire cohort and in the surviving patients was 16 (range: 2–62) and 19 (range: 6–62) months, respectively. At the last follow-up, 48 patients remained alive and 111 patients had died, of whom 48 patients (48/111; 43.2%) had succumbed to extracranial progression (including locoregional or distant recurrence) alone, 20 to BM, 8 to both, and 35 to unascertainable intracranial or/and extracranial progression; those 35 patients were considered to have died from unknown causes when conducting the survival analysis.

The OS and PFS rates at the 1-, 2- and 3-year stages for the entire group, the H&E-sTILs(+) group and the H&E-sTILs(-) group are summarized in Table 2. The mOS of patients with H&E-sTILs(+) was markedly superior compared with patients with H&E-sTILs(-) (18 months cf. 12 months; $P=0.030$) (Fig. 2A). The difference in mPFS between the two groups was also found to be statistically significant (10 months cf. 8 months, $P=0.013$) (Fig. 2B).

Univariate and multivariate analyses for the entire group revealed that H&E-sTILs, cM stage, the cycles of chemotherapy and short-term response to TRT were independent factors affecting OS, whereas H&E-sTILs, cN stage, cM stage and short-term response to chemotherapy were considered as factors affecting PFS (Table 3).

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients

	Total	sTIL+	sTIL-	p	
Gender				0.343	
Male	145	69	76		
Female	14	8	6		
Median age (year, rang)	59.5 (24–84)	58.8 (38–84)	60.0 (24–77)	0.624	
Clinical T stage				0.250	
T1	16	10	6		
T2	39	16	23		
T3	52	21	31		
T4	52	30	22		
Mean Dmax-T (cm)	5.613	5.56	5.66	0.672	
Clinical N stage				0.520	
0	13	6	7		
1	6	4	2		
2	74	33	41		
3	66	34	32		
Clinical M stage				0.270	M0 versus M1
M0	90	46	44		
M1	69	31	38		
EM only	51	24	27	0.587	EM versus BM
BM only	8	4	4		
EM and BM	10	3	7		
Clinical TNM stage				0.301	
I	1	1	0		
II	4	1	3		
III	86	44	42		
IV	68	31	37		
Regimen of CT				0.539	
EP	107	50	57		
EC	34	15	19		
EN	6	4	2		
IP	6	4	2		
Others	6	4	2		
Median cycles of CT (range)	4.7 (1–8)	4.7 (1–8)	4.7 (1–7)	0.870	
TRT				0.173	
No	77	33	44		
Yes	82	44	38		
Median dose of TRT (cGy, range)	5599 (3600–6900)	5595 (40,006–900)	5604 (3600–6400)	0.682	
PCI				0.414	
No	151	72	79		
Yes	8	5	3		

BM, brain metastasis; CT, chemotherapy; Dmax-T, greatest dimension of tumor; EP, etoposide with cisplatin; EC, etoposide with carboplatin; EM, extracranial metastasis; EN, etoposide with nidaplatin; IP, irinotecan with cisplatin; TRT, thoracic radiotherapy

As far as the entire cohort of patients was concerned, patients who received ≥ 6 cycles of chemotherapy achieved markedly improved OS rates compared with patients with < 6 cycles chemotherapy. However, following PSM analysis, the difference was found to be

not significant. Furthermore, in the PSM subgroups, the difference between the OS rates of the H&E-sTILs(-) and H&E-sTILs(+) groups was significant in patients who received < 6 cycles chemotherapy, but not with patients who received ≥ 6 cycles chemotherapy (Figs. 3A, B, 4).

Table 2 Results of treatment

	Total	sTIL+	sTIL-	<i>p</i>
Response to chemotherapy (case)				0.030
Treatment Sensitive (CR + PR)	123	65	58	
Treatment Resistant (SD + PD)	36	12	24	
Response to TRT (case)*				0.045
Treatment Sensitive (CR + PR)	63	38	26	
Treatment Resistant (SD + PD)	18	6	12	
mOS (moths)	16	18	12	0.030
1, 2, 3-year OS rate	59.8%, 28.6%, 19.8%	72.2%, 37.5%, 25.1%	48.0%, 19.9%, 5.1%	0.030
1, 2, 3-year PFS rate	31.5%, 13.1%, 6.2%	37.2%, 21.0%, 14.0%	25.9%, 4.2%, 4.2%	0.013
1, 2, 3-year BMFS rate**	75.0%, 47.2%, 47.2%	75.1%, 66.0%, 66.0%	75.5%, 11.4%, 11.4%	0.023

*Patients administrated TRT and chemotherapy

**Patients with non-BM and non-PCI

BM, BMFS and TILs analysis

The correlation between H&E-sTILs and BM was subsequently explored in the 'non-PCI and non-BM at initial diagnosis' subgroup (Table 2). A total of 133 patients were enrolled in the subgroup analysis, of whom 38 (38/133; 28.6%) patients in the subgroup experienced BM post-treatment. The 1-, 2- and 3-year BMFS rates of patients in the H&E-sTILs(-) and H&E-sTILs(+) groups are summarized in Table 2 (Fig. 2C). Univariate and multivariate analyses indicated that the H&E-sTILs were the unique factor affecting the BMFS (Table 3).

TILs and cTNM stage analysis

The cM stage is considered as one independent significant risk factor according to the univariate and multivariate analyses explored in the entire group. For the entire group, patients with M0 stage cancer were shown to have increased prospects of survival compared with patients with M1 stage cancer. Comparing the survival analyses of the M0 and H&E-sTILs(+), M0 and H&E-sTILs(-), M1 and H&E-sTILs(+) and M1 and H&E-sTILs(-) subgroups revealed a sequentially decreasing survival rate. The M0 and H&E-sTILs(+) group was associated with the best prospect of survival, whereas the M1 and H&E-sTILs(-) subgroup had the worst survival outlook; in addition, the difference in survival rate between the M0 and H&E-sTILs(-) and M1 and H&E-sTILs(+) subgroups was found to be not significant (Fig. 5).

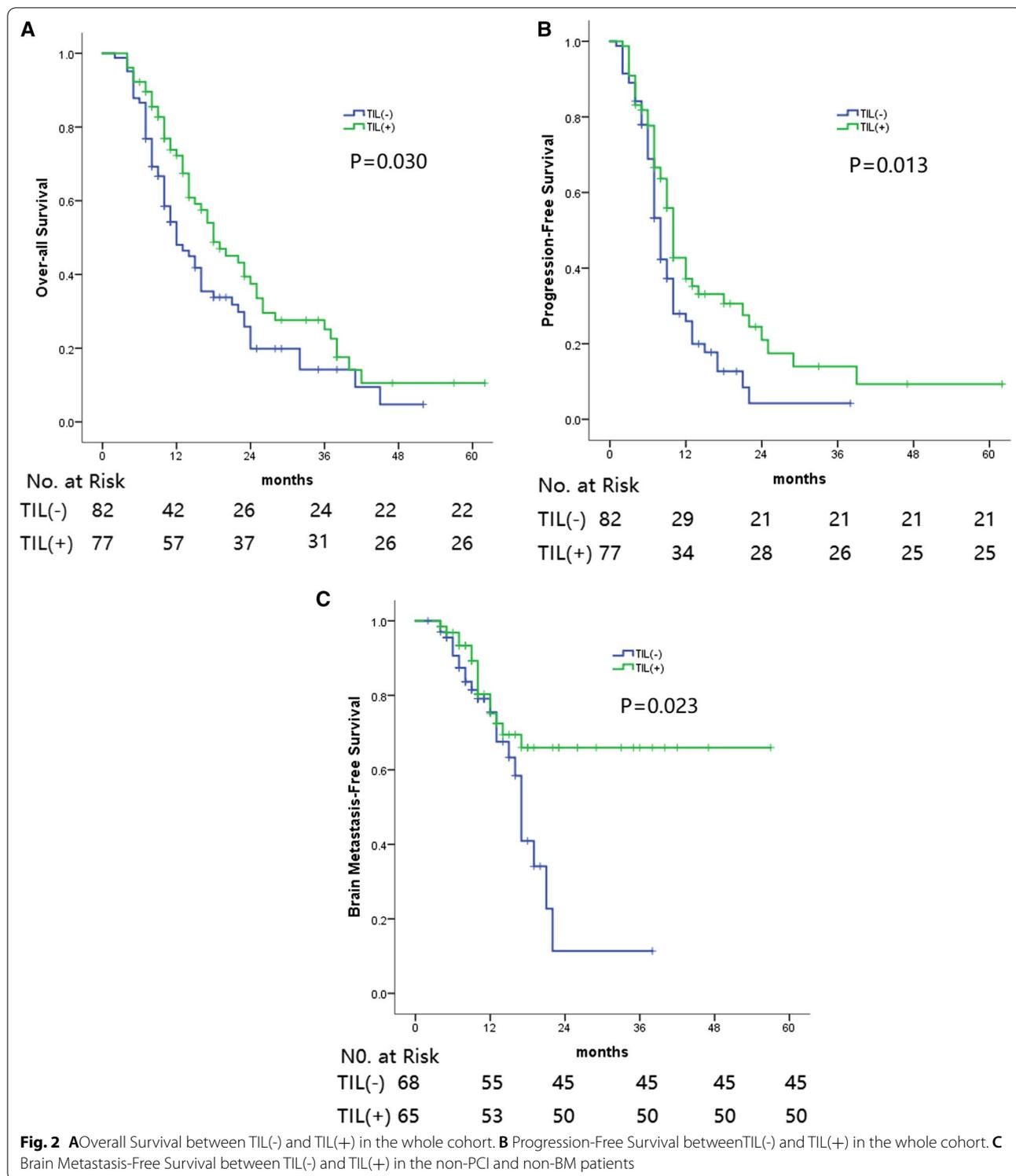
Discussion

TILs have been demonstrated to serve as a prognostic factor in several types of solid cancer [2, 4–9], although studies on TILs in SCLC have only been rarely reported. A couple of decades ago, Eerola et al. [10] performed a study to analyze the associations of T cells using IHC in the prognosis of patients with operated SCLC. This group

found that higher levels of TILs were associated with significantly more favorable survival times. However, it is not clear whether all mononuclear immune cells are T cells, and the relative proportions of macrophages, dendritic cells, myeloid-derived suppressor cells and plasma cells in the immune infiltrate may also serve important immune roles in cancer [21]. Furthermore, due to inaccurate measurement of the test variable without controlled calibration, the digital quantification of IHC-stained sections may yield different results and conclusions [9]. In more recent times, the histological evaluation of TILs is emerging as a more promising biomarker in various types of solid tumors [22], and this method has been proposed as a biomarker for inclusion in routine histopathological reporting and in the implementation of TNM staging for predicting patients' prognosis [23, 24]. H&E-stained sections are easy to distinguish; thus, the evaluation of TILs using H&E-stained sections may be useful for predicting the prognosis in SCLC patients.

However, to the best of our knowledge, no similar studies have been performed to evaluate the relationships of TILs based on H&E-stained slides in SCLC. Therefore, we consider that the present study is the first to have explored H&E-sTILs in SCLC. The current study demonstrated that, for the entire cohort of enrolled patients, even in the absence of any significant differences in clinical characteristics comparing between the H&E-sTILs(+) and H&E-sTILs(-) patient groups, patients in the H&E-sTILs(+) group exhibited superior survival rates in terms of the OS, PFS and BMFS rates compared with patients in the H&E-sTILs(-) group. These results suggested that H&E-sTILs may serve as a potential biomarker in predicting prognosis of SCLC.

The short-term response to treatment, including chemotherapy or radiotherapy, is a factor that has been confirmed to be associated with survival. Liu et al.

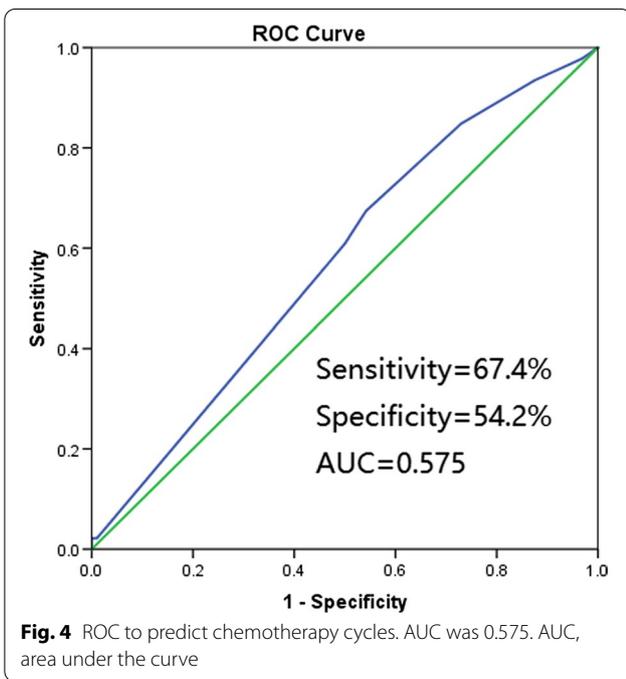
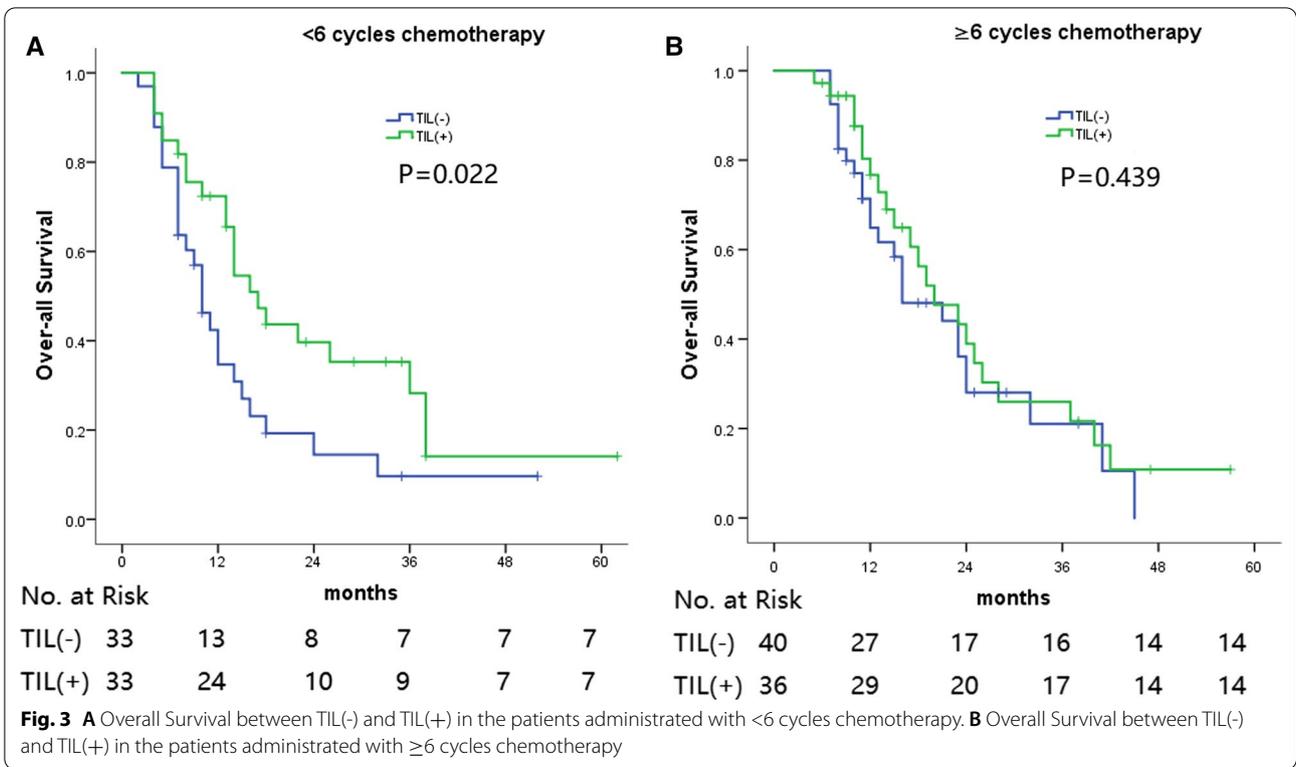


[25] reported that there is a correlation between TILs and the chemotherapy response in non-small cell lung cancer. Similarly, in the current study, irrespective of whether the patients were treated with chemotherapy

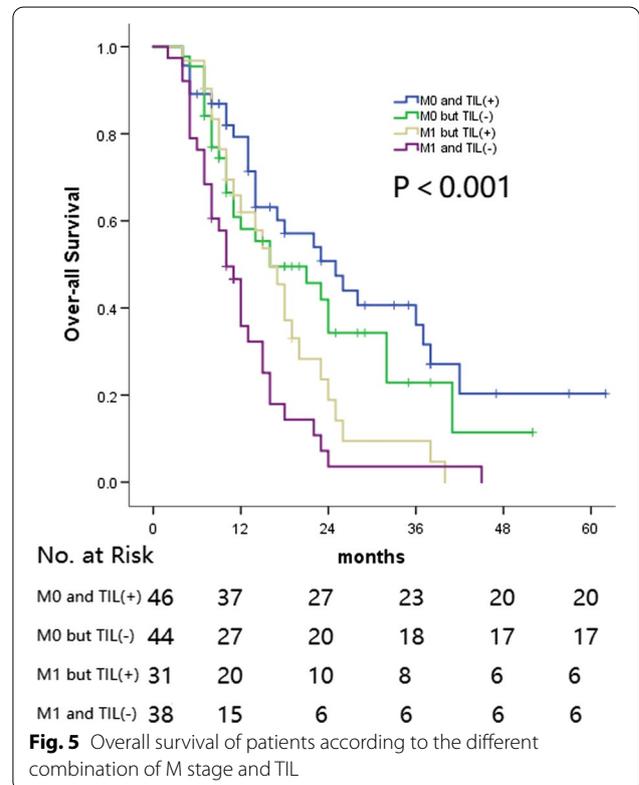
alone or chemotherapy combined with TRT, those in the H&E-sTILs(+) group exhibited a greater sensitivity in terms of the short-term response to treatment compared with patients in the H&E-sTILs(-) group, which

Table 3 Prognostic factors by univariate and multivariate analyses for OS, PFS and BMFS

	OS						PFS						BMFS (in non-BM and non-PCI)		
	Univariate analyses			Multivariate analyses			Univariate analyses			Multivariate analyses			Univariate analyses		
	P	HR	(95% CI)	P	HR	(95% CI)	P	HR	(95% CI)	P	HR	(95% CI)	P	HR	(95% CI)
Gender	0.542	1.226	0.638–2.355				0.754	0.896	0.452–1.776				0.140	0.224	0.031–1.631
Age	0.867	1.002	0.980–1.025				0.525	0.993	0.972–1.015				0.519	0.988	0.954–1.024
STIL	0.041	0.675	0.463–0.984	0.027	0.648	0.441–0.951	0.020	0.637	0.436–0.931	0.019	0.632	0.430–0.927	0.029	0.477	0.245–0.927
Clinical T stage	0.288	0.896	0.732–1.097				0.293	1.112	0.912–1.355				0.995	0.999	0.726–1.375
Dmax-T	0.227	1.046	0.973–1.125				0.016	1.087	1.016–1.163				0.783	1.017	0.904–1.142
Clinical N stage	0.014	1.355	1.064–1.724				0.012	1.347	1.069–1.699	0.027	1.298	1.030–1.635	0.218	1.292	0.860–1.940
Clinical M stage	0.000	2.153	1.469–3.156	0.025	1.695	1.069–2.688	0.000	2.128	1.436–3.153	0.001	1.960	1.306–2.941	0.572	0.810	0.390–1.683
Clinical TNM stage	0.001	1.901	1.315–2.749				0.000	1.984	1.371–2.869				0.595	0.845	0.455–1.570
Regimen of CT	0.582	0.951	0.794–1.138				0.158	1.121	0.956–1.315				0.519	0.903	0.663–1.230
Cycles of CT	0.007	0.831	0.727–0.950	0.019	0.835	0.718–0.971	0.352	0.939	0.822–1.072				0.229	1.168	0.907–1.503
TRT	0.000	0.294	0.195–0.445				0.000	0.493	0.333–0.730				0.370	1.390	0.676–2.855
Dose of TRT	0.085	1.000	0.999–1.000				0.412	1.000	1.000–1.001				0.421	1.000	1.000–1.001
PCI	0.052	0.408	0.165–1.008				0.029	0.361	0.145–0.900				NA		
Response to CT	0.003	1.736	1.203–2.507				0.004	1.788	1.209–2.647	0.040	1.514	1.018–2.25	0.605	0.797	0.337–1.886
Response to TRT	0.000	1.176	1.115–1.240	0.000	1.123	1.055–1.196	0.000	1.100	1.046–1.157				0.470	0.967	0.883–1.059



suggested that, for patients in the H&E-sTILs(-) group, more intensive treatment strategies should be implemented in order to improve their treatment response and survival prospects.



Chemotherapy is a cornerstone in the treatment of patients with SCLC [26]. In the current study, ROC analysis indicated that patients who received ≥ 6 cycles of chemotherapy achieved significantly improved OS rates compared with patients who received < 6 cycles of chemotherapy. Further analysis of the H&E-sTILs in the different subgroups of patients treated with differing numbers of chemotherapy cycles indicated that the difference in the OS rate between the H&E-sTILs(-) and the H&E-sTILs(+) subgroups was significant in patients who received < 6 cycles of chemotherapy, but for those patients who received ≥ 6 cycles of chemotherapy, the difference was not significant. These findings suggested that, for the H&E-sTILs(+) patients, a rational decision may be taken to administer fewer cycles of chemotherapy, but for the H&E-sTILs(-) patients, who were experiencing a poorer immune tumor environment and more dismal prospects of survival, more intensive treatment strategies [for example, with a greater number of cycles of chemotherapy or with the inclusion of added immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs)] should be considered in the clinic.

It has been shown in numerous studies that TRT is able to improve patients' survival across the board, whether the patients have localized or extensive stage disease [26]. Similarly, the present study indicated that, compared with the non-TRT treatment group, patients who received TRT successfully achieved improved survival rates, regardless of the cTNM stage. In addition, the differences in the OS rate comparing between H&E-sTILs(-) and H&E-sTILs(+) patients in the TRT subgroup almost reached the level of statistical significance, although the failure to do so may have been influenced by the limited number of cases of enrolled patients. These results suggested that, for patients with H&E-sTILs(+), it may be possible to take a rational decision to use a lower radiation dose or a restricted field of TRT, especially when considering the lung toxicity that is associated with radiotherapy combined with ICIs.

The TNM staging system is the system accepted worldwide in terms of guiding cancer treatment and predicting prognosis, of which the M stage is associated with the most dismal prospects of survival. In the current study, neither the cT stage nor the cN stage, but only the cM stage was considered as a risk factor in the TNM staging system influencing the OS, PFS and BMFS rates. The different cM stage subgroups comprising the different H&E-sTILs statuses were subsequently explored to identify the best method for predicting patients' survival. The survival rates were found to decrease sequentially and significantly comparing among the M0 and H&E-sTILs(+), M0 and H&E-sTILs(-), M1 and H&E-sTILs(+) and M1 and H&E-sTILs(-) subgroups, although the difference

between the M0 and H&E-sTILs(-) and M1 and H&E-sTILs(+) subgroups was not found to be statistically significant on account of the limited number of enrolled patients. These results demonstrated that H&E-sTILs should be considered in the TNM staging system as a prognostic factor to predict survival more accurately [23, 27].

With the development of systematic treatment strategies, especially in the case of ICIs applied in the clinic, BM has become the crucial failure model of treatment in SCLC. A study published previously by our research group [13] revealed that approximately one-third of patients encountered BM post-treatment, and poor short-term response to TRT and larger Dmax-T values were identified as risk factors for BM. However, in the current study, univariate and multivariate analyses indicated that H&E-sTILs were the unique factor affecting the BM and BMFS parameters. Although the BM rate between the H&E-sTILs(-) and H&E-sTILs(+) groups was not statistically different due to the limited number of enrolled cases and surveillance time, the difference in BMFS values exhibited a marked significance, which indicated that, for non-BM patients who were H&E-sTILs(+) at the initial diagnosis, PCI may not be necessary.

The global familiar studies Impower133 [28] and CASPIAN [29] have confirmed that ICIs achieve sustained improvements in the OS rates of patients with SCLC at the advanced and extensive stages of the disease. However, an effective biomarker of ICIs in SCLC had not yet been established, in spite of the fact that several other studies have reported that TILs may serve as a biomarker of ICI treatment [30]. Regrettably, given the fact that none of the patients enrolled in the current study received ICIs, it was not possible for us to investigate this further in terms of assessing the value of H&E-sTILs in SCLC for patients treated with ICIs, although will be an important focus of our future work.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the present study has shown that H&E-sTILs are the one and only significant prognostic factor affecting OS, PFS and BMFS simultaneously. Compared with patients in the H&E-sTILs(+) subgroup, patients in the H&E-sTILs(-) group had shorter survival times, more frequently occurring BM, and therefore these patients should be administered more intensive treatments in the clinic.

However, the present study did have several limitations, including its retrospective design from a single institution, the variability associated with visual TIL assessments using small biopsy tissue, and both the insufficient follow-up duration of the patients and the limited number of patients enrolled. The results of our investigation

must therefore be interpreted with caution, and further prospective clinical trials are required to confirm the conclusions.

Abbreviations

BM: Brain metastasis; BMFS: Brain-metastasis free survival; CR: Complete response; CTV: Clinical tumor volume; GTV: Gross tumor volume; H&E: Hematoxylin and eosin; H&E-sTILs: Assess TILs in tissue H&E-stained section slides; ICIs: Immune checkpoint inhibitors; IMRT: Intensity-modulated radiotherapy; OAR: Organ at risk; OS: Overall survival; PCI: Prophylactic cerebral irradiation; PD: Progressive disease; PFS: Progression free survival; PR: Partial response; PSM: Propensity score matching; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic; SCLC: Small cell lung cancer; SD: Stable disease; TRT: Thoracic radiotherapy; TILs: Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all patients who participated in the present study.

Author contributions

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct, and intellectual contribution to the present study, and have approved it for publication. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 82173051), the Joint Funds for the Innovation of Science and Technology, Fujian province (No. 2019Y9036), Scientific Research Foundation of Fujian Cancer Hospital (No. 2021YN01), Fujian Provincial Clinical Research Center for Cancer Radiotherapy and Immunotherapy (No. 2020Y2012), National Clinical Key Specialty Construction Program (No. 2021), Fujian Clinical Research Center for Radiation and Therapy of Digestive, Respiratory and Genitourinary Malignancies and the National Clinical Key Specialty Construction Program.

Availability of data and materials

All datasets presented in this study are included in the article.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This present retrospective study was approved by the Fujian Province Cancer Hospital Institutional Review Board (Approval No. K2022-031-01).

Consent for publication

Consent for scientific usage of clinical data was obtained from all patients included in the study.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Received: 19 April 2022 Accepted: 9 June 2022

Published online: 18 July 2022

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