Massive Arterial Bleeding after Lenvatinib Therapy for Thyroid Cancer

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Although lenvatinib was approved for differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) by the FDA [1], major bleeding has been reported during lenvatinib treatment [2]. Here, we report a case of massive bleeding in a lenvatinib-treated patient with advanced papillary thyroid carcinoma.

Patient

A 69-year-old woman presented with hoarseness and other symptoms of laryngeal stenosis. A palpably large tumor in her neck was shown by computed tomography (CT) to expand invasively from her upper left thyroid lobe, and to involve her left common carotid artery and internal jugular vein (Figure 1 A-1). The diagnosis of papillary thyroid cancer was based on cytological evidence from fine needle aspiration biopsy. This tumor was diagnosed as inoperable, locally advanced papillary thyroid carcinoma. She underwent tracheostomy and gastrostomy, and then regional irradiation up to 60 Gy (2 Gy × 20, boost 2 Gy × 10) for local control. CT scan was performed after completion of radiotherapy and tumor shrinkage was confirmed. As a rapid-growing lung metastases appeared during irradiation, (Figure 1 B-2), she began lenvatinib about 1.5 month after finishing irradiation, at 14 mg/day-dose-reduction level 2, out of concern for bleeding risk. Lenvatinib therapy was started before receiving lenvatinib therapy, which may have inflamed her arterial tissues and rendered them more fragile and vulnerable to the tumor as it was shrunken by lenvatinib, thus causing the massive bleeding.

Autopsy imaging revealed obvious shrinking of primary tumor-presumably due to the effectiveness of lenvatinib. However, lenvatinib apparently also decreased the vessels’ ability to make repairs, which could affect bleeding. Lenvatinib therapy was started within a month after radiation because of rapidly increasing lung metastases. This timing might have promoting the patient’s massive bleeding, even though we tried to diminish the bleeding risk by using an initial dose that was decreased by 2 steps. The bleeding event also occurred relatively early, at Day 23 from beginning the lenvatinib regimen. The reason of the efficacy divergence between primary and metastatic lesion is not clear, but similar situation is occasionally happened during cancer therapy.

The points which we must learn from this episode are:

(a) Lenvatinib administration must be cautiously administered, and its timing should be considered carefully for patients who undergo irradiation; and

(b) Strict assessment of tumor invasion to surrounding vessels must be performed before administering lenvatinib.

Discussion

Although lenvatinib is a promising drug with a high objective response rate (64.8%) against DTC, it also carries a high risk of arterial bleeding-a risk that becomes greater still when the tumor involves a major artery. Massive bleeding has been reported during lenvatinib therapy, especially in anaplastic or poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma.

This patient underwent irradiation for her primary lesion before receiving lenvatinib therapy, which may have inflamed her arterial tissues and rendered them more fragile and vulnerable to the tumor as it was shrunken by lenvatinib, thus causing the massive bleeding.

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(b) Strict assessment of tumor invasion to surrounding vessels must be performed before administering lenvatinib.
Accumulating cases will help form the criteria that permits afe lenvatinib administration. At the moment, if there is no risk (ex. prior radiotherapy, skin invasion of primary tumor, fistula of tumor, etc) for lenvatinib administration, we will take into consideration of using lenvatinib for such locally advanced thyroid cancer patients.

References
