



Integrated endoscopic treatment of primitive unresectable tracheal tumor: the INTACT retrospective cohort study

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Background: Primitive tracheal tumors represent a rare entity whose management, when unresectable, remains challenging. Primary aim of this study was to explore the survival and the factors influencing prognosis of patients with unresectable primitive tracheal tumor undergoing multimodal treatment integrating interventional bronchoscopy and radiotherapy.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study was conducted at the University Hospital of Modena (Italy) over a 12-year period (January 2010 to January 2022) analyzing patients with unresectable primary tracheal tumor receiving interventional bronchoscopy treatment followed by radiotherapy. Survival analysis was conducted for the whole population and according to histology, development of metastasis, stent placement and the onset of disease relapse. The raw and independent association between potential risk factor and 5-year mortality and the reported complications were investigated.

Results: A total of 12 patients were included. Five-year survival rate was 42% with a median survival time of 26.7 (interquartile range, 4.1–82) months. Survivors showed a higher prevalence of cystic-adenoid histology (80% *vs.* 14%), while patients who were dead at 5 years were those with a more advanced T (prevalence of T2: 71% *vs.* 0%) and a lower response to first line treatment (57% *vs.* 0%). Treatment complications accounted for stent dislocation (33%) and the onset of granuloma (18%), while no major side effects were reported. The presence of cystic-adenoid histology resulted in significantly improved 5-year survival rate (80% *vs.* 14%). The onset of distal metastasis, the occurrence of disease relapse and the placement of tracheal stent did not result significantly associated with lower survival. Among analysed variables, only the presence of cystic-adenoid histology resulted independently associated with survival (odds ratio =0.1, P=0.04).

Conclusions: Multimodal treatment including interventional bronchoscopy and associated radiotherapy for unresectable primary tracheal tumors seems not burdened by significant complications and may provide benefits in terms of survival for those patients with cystic-adenoid histology.

Keywords: Primitive tracheal tumor; cystic-adenoid histology; squamous-cell carcinoma; rigid bronchoscopy; tracheal stent

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Introduction

Primary tracheal tumors are rare entity, constituting approximately 0.1–0.4% of malignant diseases (1). Although most of tracheal tumors affecting adults are malignant (90%), in children these tumors appear even rarer and mostly consist of benign diseases (only 10–30% of malignant tumors). Malignant disease of the trachea can arise from different structures such as respiratory epithelium, salivary glands, connective tissue and others, but from a histological point of view, squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) account for about two-thirds of all the adult primary tracheal tumors (2). Symptoms are typically due to central airway obstruction, and appear late, when the tumor has already involved most of the tracheal lumen (3). Timely diagnosis remains a major clinical challenge to improve patients' survival. Indeed, symptoms are often mistaken for those of other respiratory diseases such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), resulting in diagnosis delay, when the disease is

at an advanced stage and sometimes beyond the scope of curative treatment (4). Surgical resection supplemented by postoperative radiotherapy are the treatment of choice to achieve long-term survival and relieve airway obstruction (5). Patients not suitable for surgery are managed with definitive radiation therapy, although ACCs are typically less radiosensitive as compared with other primitive tracheal tumors (namely SCCs) (6). Interventional pulmonology techniques, such as intraluminal debulking of the tumor supported by laser therapy with or without stent, are usually considered to have a role in palliation for patients suffering from unresectable tumors, or in a setting of emergency therapy prior to definitive treatment in patients with acute respiratory distress due to significant central airway obstruction (3). Retrospective national analysis conducted in England on management and prognosis of primary tracheal cancer, suggest that performing interventional bronchoscopy by itself is an independent and significant survival variable (7). However, due to the lack of significant data on this topic, due to different biological behavior across the different histotypes, the real impact on patients' survival of an integration of interventional pulmonology technique with adjuvant radiotherapy in unresectable patients is not known. Being that the extension of the disease to adjacent organs, the size of the tumor at the time of diagnosis, and the health of the patients not rarely rule out the possibility of surgery, data that can define the role of operative bronchoscopy integrated with radiotherapy in the definitive treatment of tracheal cancer are needed. The primary explorative aim of this retrospective analysis was to report the 5-year survival rate of patients with primitive tracheal tumor undergoing interventional bronchoscopy plus chemotherapy/radiotherapy (integrated treatment). Factors influencing prognosis were further investigated as secondary aim. We present this article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <https://jtd.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/jtd-23-738/rc>).

Highlight box

Key findings

- The integration of interventional bronchoscopy with radiotherapy to relieve airway obstruction, may achieve long-term survival benefits in patients suffering from unresectable tracheal tumor with adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) histology.

What is known and what is new?

- Primitive tracheal tumors represent a rare entity whose management remains challenging. Interventional pulmonology techniques are usually considered to have a role in palliation for patients suffering from unresectable tumors, or in emergency therapy prior to definitive treatment in patients with acute respiratory distress due to central airway obstruction.
- However, the real impact on patients' survival of an integration of interventional pulmonology technique with adjuvant radiotherapy in unresectable patients is not known.

What is the implication, and what should change now?

- Our study suggests that the integration of interventional bronchoscopy with radiotherapy to relieve airway obstruction may achieve long-term survival benefits in patients suffering from unresectable tracheal tumor with ACC histology (80% 5-year survival rate).

Methods

Study design

INTACT is a retrospective, monocentric cohort study

carried out at the Diagnostic and Interventional Bronchoscopy Unit of the University Hospital of Modena (Italy). The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Local Ethics Committee “Area Vasta Emilia Nord” (Prot. AOU 0013040/19 and 276/2019/OSS/AOUMO) and consent to publish data were obtained from all the patients.

Population and measures

To build the study population we queried the local registry of the Bronchoscopy Unit of the University Hospital of Modena (Italy) where clinical, endoscopic, and radiological data of patients consecutively referred since January 2010 are collected. Inclusion criteria were applied to the time frame January 2010–2022 and were as follows: age >18 years, cytologic and/or histologic diagnosis of primitive tracheal tumor. All patients had undergone flexible bronchoscopy whose reports were considered, alongside computed tomography (CT) scan images, in order to confirm primitive tracheal tumors. Patients were excluded if aged >80 years, performance status ≤ 2 and/or with end-stage chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, interstitial lung disease, life-threatening stenosis requiring urgent endoscopy, open surgery treatment received.

Chart review, health record, medical record, archival data analysis was further performed. The following data were collected: demographic data, Charlson Index for comorbidity assessment, histopathology, genetic analysis of the tumor (EGFR and KRAS mutations, ALK translocations), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression, type of anticancer treatment received (chemotherapy, radiotherapy, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, immunotherapy), complications of endoscopic treatment, 5-year survival. All interventional procedures were performed in the operating room with a Dumon rigid bronchoscope (Efer Medical, La Ciotat, Cedex, France) under general anesthesia. Neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet (Nd-YAG) laser photoresection (KLS Martin, Diode-pumped Nd: YAG laser Limax[®], Germany) was performed at 15–30 watts and pulse duration of 0.5–1.0 s. Whenever indicated, a silicone stent (NOVATECH Doumon stents, Boston Medical Products, Inc., Westborough, MA, USA) was placed. The choice of silicon stents instead of self-expandable metal stents (SEMS) was due to the expertise of our center. Indeed, the use of SEMS has been associated with higher complication rate

when removal is required (8). All patients with primitive tracheal tumor with airway stenosis >50% were treated with interventional bronchoscopy before radiotherapy treatment (60 Gy) independently from the onset of symptoms. All disease recurrences with airway stenosis >50% were treated with endoscopic re-intervention. Performance status was assessed by Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) score (9).

Statistical analysis

Baseline and clinical characteristics of the enrolled patients were described as a whole and according to the 5-year survival status. Continuous variables were described by means of median and interquartile range (IQR), whereas categorical variables were described as number and percentage.

The 5-year survival analysis was performed with participants' follow-up accrued from the date of diagnosis until death. The association between demographic and clinical characteristics with 5-year survival was tested using univariable and multivariable logistic regression model. Significance was set for P values <0.05. In post-hoc sensitivity analyses, the 5-year survival was assessed according to histology, development of distal metastasis, silicone stent positioning and the onset of relapse and displayed by means of Kaplan-Meier curves. In another sensitivity analysis the impact of cystic-adenoid histology and stent positioning on 5-year relapse free survival was assessed through Kaplan-Meier estimates. Statistics were performed using SPSS version 25.0 with PSMATCHING3 R Extension command (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) and GraphPad Prism version 8.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA) unless otherwise indicated.

Results

Population

A total amount of 13,792 patients were referred to the Bronchoscopy Unit of the University Hospital of Modena (Italy) within the pre-specified period of interest. Out of them, 20 (0.15%) presented with primitive tracheal tumor and 12 (0.09%) resulted eligible. Study flow-chart is shown in *Figure 1*. The median follow-up from diagnosis was 27 (IQR, 4–60) months.

Demographics, clinical features, and oncological therapies are presented in *Table 1*. At 5 years, 5 patients

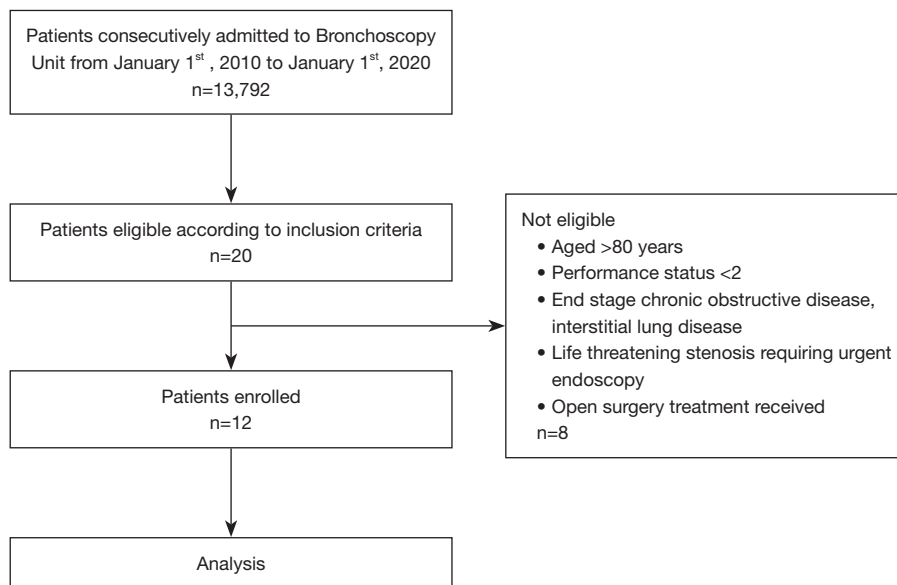


Figure 1 Study flowchart.

Table 1 General and clinical features of the study population presented as a whole and according to 5-year survival status

Variable	Overall (n=12)	Alive at 5 years (n=5)	Death at 5 years (n=7)
Age at diagnosis, years	62 [49–67.3]	50 [46–61]	63 [55–71]
Performance status, ECOG	1 [1–2]	1 [1–2]	1 [1–2]
Male sex	6 [50]	2 [40]	4 [57]
Smoker status			
Never	5 [42]	3 [60]	2 [29]
Former	5 [42]	2 [40]	3 [43]
Active	2 [17]	0	3 [43]
Histology			
Cystic-adenoid carcinoma	5 [42]	4 [80]	1 [14]
Squamous cell carcinoma	3 [24]	1 [20]	2 [29]
Muco-epidermoid carcinoma	2 [17]	0	2 [29]
Sarcomatous	1 [8]	0	1 [14]
Epithelioid angiosarcoma	1 [8]	0	1 [14]
cT			
cT0 o cTIS	0	0	0
cT1	4 [33]	3 [60]	1 [14]
cT2	5 [42]	0	5 [71]
cT3	3 [25]	2 [40]	1 [14]

Table 1 (continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Variable	Overall (n=12)	Alive at 5 years (n=5)	Death at 5 years (n=7)
E			
E1	3 [25]	2 [40]	1 [14]
E2	2 [17]	0	2 [29]
E3	7 [58]	3 [60]	4 [57]
cN			
N0	4 [33]	3 [60]	1 [14]
N1	4 [33]	1 [20]	3 [43]
N2	4 [33]	1 [20]	3 [43]
M			
M0	9 [76]	3 [60]	6 [86]
M1	3 [25]	2 [40]	1 [14]
Carinal involvement	4 [33]	1 [20]	3 [43]
Treatment			
Stent placement	9 [75]	3 [60]	6 [86]
RT	12 [100]	5 [100]	7 [100]
CHT	10 [83]	4 [80]	6 [86]
Radiotherapy			
Total dosage, Grey	62 [40–70]	60 [40–68]	62 [50–70]
Application	2 [1–2]	2 [1–2]	2 [1–2]
No. of endoscopic treatment	2 [1–3]	3 [2–5]	2 [1–2.5]
Complications			
Granuloma	2 [17]	1 [20]	1 [14]
Stent dislocation	4 [33]	2 [40]	2 [29]
Stent occlusion	0	0	0
Major endotracheal bleeding	0	0	0
Tracheal injury/fistulation	0	0	0
CT response after treatment			
Disease reduction	4 [33]	3 [60]	1 [14]
Stable disease	4 [33]	2 [40]	2 [29]
Disease progression	4 [33]	0	4 [57]
Relapse	10 [83]	3 [60]	7 [100]
Time to relapse, months	3 [2.3–16.8]	18 [15.5–20]	3 [1.5–3]
Survival time, months	26.7 [4.1–82]	91.3 [78.3–93]	4.6 [2.7–8.1]

Data are presented as number and percentage for dichotomous values or median and IQR for continuous values. IQR, interquartile range; CT, computed tomography; E, extension; RT, radiotherapy; CHT, chemotherapy; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group.

(42%) were alive while 7 (58%) were dead. Two out of 5 patients who survived presented expression of mTOR (one associated to androgen receptors) while one patient expressed c-KIT. Among those who were dead at 5 years, 2 patients expressed PD-L1 (one associated to ROS1), one patient showed the expression of Ki67/MIB and one patient had K-RAS mutated. The two groups did not show differences in terms of demographic characteristics and modality of standard treatment (Table 1). Survivors showed a higher prevalence of cystic-adenoid histology (80% vs. 14%), while patients who were dead at 5 years were those with a more advanced T (prevalence of T2: 71% vs. 0%) and a lower response to first line treatment (57% vs. 0%). Treatment complications accounted for stent dislocation (33%) and the onset of granuloma (18%) and were not different among groups. Non major complications (i.e., massive bleeding and/or stent occlusion and/or fistulas) were reported.

Survival analysis

Five-year survival for the whole population is illustrated in Figure S1 by means of Kaplan-Meier curves. Five-year survival rate was 42% (5/12). Table 2 reports the demographic and clinical features associated with 5-years mortality. Among analysed variables, only the presence of cystic-adenoid histology resulted independently associated with survival [odds ratio (OR) =0.1, P=0.04].

Figure 2 illustrates the 5-year survival according to histology (Figure 2A), the development of distal metastasis (Figure 2B), the endoscopic placement of stent (Figure 2C) and the disease relapse within follow-up (Figure 2D). The presence of cystic-adenoid histology resulted in significantly improved 5-year survival rate (80% versus 14%). The onset of distal metastasis and the placement of tracheal stent did not result significantly associated with lower survival. The survival rate among those who did not experience disease relapse was 100%.

Figure 3 illustrates the relapse-free survival time (Figure 3A,3B) and the median time to the first relapse (Figure 3C,3D) according to histology and endotracheal stent placement. Since diagnosis, the relapse-free survival was not different between patients with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor and those with other histology while the time to the first disease relapse was higher in those with cystic adenoid histology [18 (IQR, 14.3–21) vs. 2.5 (IQR, 1–3) months]. Stent placement did not affect relapse-free survival at 5 years nor the time to the first disease relapse [3 (IQR, 1.5–18) vs. 7.5 (IQR, 2–13) months].

Discussion

Despite limitations, this study suggests that the integration of interventional bronchoscopy with radiotherapy may achieve long-term survival benefits in patients suffering from unresectable tracheal tumor with ACC histology (80% 5-years survival rate). Furthermore, endoscopic tumor resection, can be repeated in case of local recurrence to maintain airway patency without significant side effects.

Treatment options for primitive tracheal tumors: rationale for interventional endoscopic techniques

Primary tracheal cancers are rare subset of tumors, therefore studies investigating the management of this disease are retrospective and analyze small patient populations (10). The low incidence of tracheal tumors has obviated prospective studies to evaluate and compare therapy. However, tracheal cancer surgical resection constitutes the gold standard to achieve long term survival. A retrospective study by Gaissert *et al.* showed that resection of trachea or carina is associated with long-term survival when compared to primary radiotherapy and/or palliation, particularly for patients with complete resection, negative airway margins, and ACC (11). The reported overall operative mortality was 7.3% and improved each decade from 21% to 3%, probably due to improvements in surgical techniques (11). The benefit of surgical treatment is less clear when resection is incomplete, while the presence of lymph nodes metastases did not seem to decrease survival after surgery (12,13). Furthermore, in ACC for its peculiar behavior characterized by more indolent but progressive local growth, resection provides excellent palliation even in patients with distant metastases (14). However, tumor size at the time of diagnosis, patient's clinical conditions and comorbidities may limit the possibility of surgery, thus a considerable proportion of patients cannot benefit from the treatment of choice and are treated with definitive radiotherapy (15). Definitive radiotherapy showed a survival benefit when compared to palliative treatment, especially in patients with SCC histology (6). However, study by Xie *et al.* showed a 5-year overall survival (OS) of 22.7% in patients treated with definitive radiotherapy for unresectable tracheal tumor versus 55% in patients underwent surgery plus radiotherapy (6). Studies focused only on unresectable ACCs, a histotype considered poorly radiosensitive, showed 5-year OS ranged between 17% to 56% after definitive radiotherapy, with significant worse outcome when

Table 2 Raw and independent association between demographic and clinical features and the development of metastasis

Parameter	Univariable			Multivariable		
	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
Age at diagnosis, years	0.9	0.98–1.28	0.15			
Male sex	2	0.25–16.3	0.99			
Smoker status						
Never	0.33	0.03–1.97	0.29			
Former	1.1	0.12–7.49	0.99			
Active	8	0.56–43.1	0.23			
Histology						
Cystic-adenoid carcinoma	0.04	0.003–0.88	0.07	0.1	0.019–0.98	0.04
Squamous cell carcinoma	1.6	0.14–28.4	0.90			
Other	12	1.1–72	0.08			
cT						
cT0 o cTIS	–	–	–			
cT1	0.1	0.01–1.36	0.22			
cT2	21	1.6–154	0.03			
cT3	0.25	0.02–3.19	0.52			
E						
E1	1.25	0.02–3.19	0.52			
E2	4.5	0.34–21.3	0.47			
E3	0.89	0.1–7.11	0.99			
cN						
N0	0.11	0.01–1.36	0.22			
N1	3	0.29–47.4	0.58			
N2	3	0.29–47.4	0.58			
M						
M0	4	0.31–66	0.52			
M1	0.25	0.02–3.19	0.52			
Carinal involvement	3	0.29–47.4	0.58			
Treatment						
Stent placement	4	0.31–66	0.52			
RT	–	–	–			
CHT	1.5	0.06–32.7	0.99			

Table 2 (continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Parameter	Univariable			Multivariable		
	OR	95% CI	P value	OR	95% CI	P value
CT response after treatment						
Disease reduction	0.11	0.01–1.36	0.22			
Stable disease	0.6	0.07–5.69	0.99			
Disease progression	14	1.1–72	0.08			
Relapse	4.5	0.72–51	0.15			
Time to relapse	0.75	0.25–0.92	0.01			

CT, computed tomography; RT, radiotherapy; CHT, chemotherapy; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

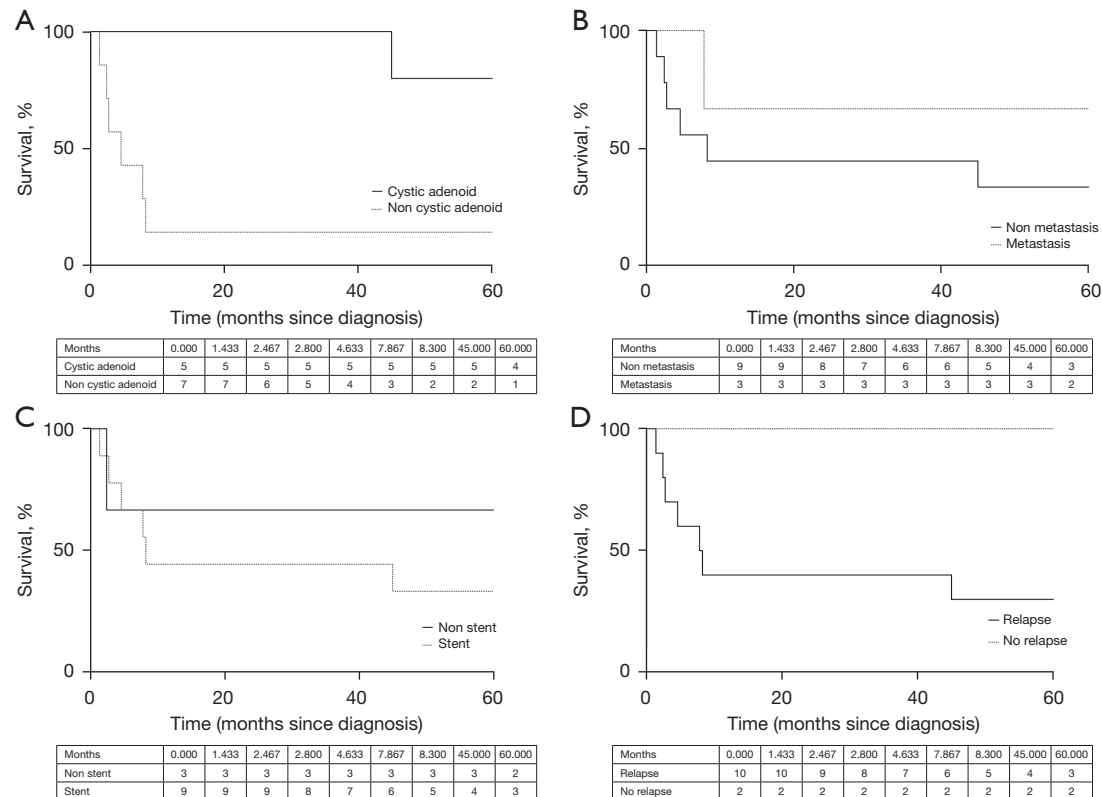


Figure 2 Survival in patients with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor. (A) Five-year survival in those with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor as compared with those with other histology. (B) Five-year survival in those who developed distal metastasis as compared with those who developed did not. (C) Five-year survival in those who underwent stent positioning as compared to those with no tracheal stent. (D) Five-year survival in those who experienced disease relapse as compared to those who did not.

compared to patients underwent surgery (16–18). More recently, retrospective data from French and Germany studies show no significant difference between operated and non-operated patients with ACCs, with 5-year OR of 82–

92% after definitive radiotherapy (19,20). However, local relapse was observed mainly in non-operated patients, raises the question of combining radiosensitising agent such as platinum-based combination, or interventional endoscopic

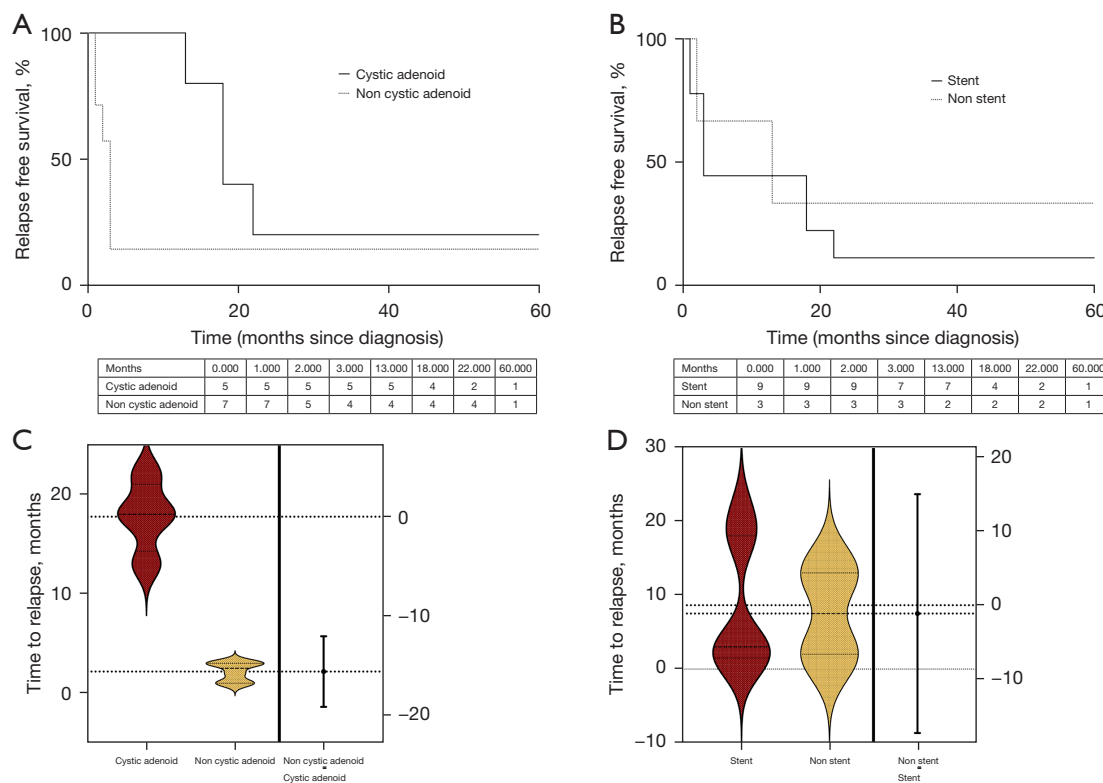


Figure 3 Disease-free survival in patients with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor. (A) Five-year disease-free survival in those with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor as compared with those with other histology. (B) Five-year disease-free survival in those who underwent tracheal stent placement as compared to those who did not. (C) Comparison of the time to first disease relapse between those with cystic adenoid tracheal tumor as compared with those with other histology. (D) Comparison of the time to first disease relapse between those who underwent tracheal stent placement as compared to those who did not.

technique to control intraluminal tumor growth. In our series, none of the patients died due to tracheal obstruction. This result might be due to the tight follow-up and early re-intervention.

Interventional bronchoscopy in patients with ACC histology

Given that ACCs are generally considered chemoresistant, and target therapies currently have no indication in localized tumor, interventional bronchoscopy with endoscopic resection can be a rational treatment to obtain a debulking of the endocanalicular tumor, both before definitive radiotherapy and in case of local recurrence. In our series, interventional bronchoscopy techniques (with or without stent placement) were performed in all patients with >50% obstruction of the airway lumen before definitive radiotherapy regardless of symptoms, therefore outside palliative proposal. Being considered

palliative, endoscopic intervention is often performed when significant symptoms are present, and the degree of obstruction is very severe; thus, the risks of the intervention can be relevant. Indeed, computational fluid dynamic study showed that the pressure drops through airway stenosis, the physical mechanism behind the dyspnea, increase dramatically only if >70% of the tracheal lumen was occluded (21). The present study suggests that integration of interventional bronchoscopy plus radiotherapy may have a significant impact on survival in patients suffering from ACCs compared to other primary tracheal cancer treated with the same modality. This result can certainly be attributed to the biological features of ACC, which is generally considered a low-grade malignant tumor despite its ability to metastasize and recur locally. However, all patients with ACC enrolled in the present study required multiple endoscopic procedures for local recurrence during the 5-year follow-up, despite

definitive radiotherapy treatment with radiation doses over 60 Gy. This finding may suggest that local control of recurrence by interventional bronchoscopic technique may play a significant role in the survival gain in ACC patients, justifying the high OS found in our study. Furthermore, maintain airway patency may play a key role in life expectancy also in ACC patients affected by distal metastasis, considering the slowly progression of the extra-tracheal spread of the disease, which occurs often over several years. It could be surprising that patients of our series with distal metastasis displayed longer survival time. However, we should consider that 2 out of 3 (66%) of them presented ACC histology that is associated with slow progression even when distal metastases occur. Another result suggested of this study concerns the low impact of tracheal stenting both on 5-year survival and on disease recurrence. SPOC trial was the first randomized controlled trial investigated the potential benefit of silicone stent insertion in symptomatic malignant airway obstruction due to non-small cell lung cancer without extrinsic compression (22). In the SPOC trial silicon stent clearly reduced relapses by offering a “barrier effect”, but there was no significant impact on survival. The results found in our series suggest that the poor effect of stent placement on recurrence may be due to the different biological behavior of primary tracheal tumors. Indeed, ACC spread through direct extension, submucosal or perineural invasion, often recurring even after surgery. Thus, it is probable that through these local spreading mechanisms ACC may invalidate the “barrier effect” of stent placement. Furthermore, in more aggressive histotypes of primary tracheal tumors, stent may not be sufficient to stem the rapid growth of the tumor within the airways.

Complications and side effects

Our series showed that the onset of complications after multimodal treatment was not significant. The main side effect was represented by stent dislocation (33%) that was not associated with respiratory failure or tracheal occlusion and was successfully managed with re-intervention. Moreover, major complications such as massive tracheal bleeding, fistulas or tracheal injury were not reported.

Limitations

Our study has several limits. First, the retrospective design, the reduced sample and the lack of a control group

represent major limitations and definitive conclusions on the analyzed treatment cannot be drawn. Second, patients have been treated in center with high expertise in interventional pulmonology, therefore the validity of data cannot be extrapolated for all. Notwithstanding, our results suggest that interventional bronchoscopy should be considered early as an integral part of management of patients suffering from unresectable primitive tracheal tumors; and should be also re-propose in case of recurrence, being burdened by very few side effects. However, considering the rarity of tracheal tumors, multicenter or nationwide study is warranted to validate these finding in non-resectable tracheal tumors.

Conclusions

Multimodal treatment including interventional bronchoscopy and associated radiotherapy for unresectable primary tracheal tumors seems not burdened by significant complication and may provide benefits in terms of survival for those patients with ACC histology. These results require confirmation in larger series.

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Footnote

Reporting Checklist: The authors have completed the STROBE reporting checklist. Available at <https://jtd.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/jtd-23-738/rc>

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Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <https://jtd.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/jtd-23-738/coif>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki

(as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Local Ethics Committee “Area Vasta Emilia Nord” (Prot. AOU 0013040/19 and 276/2019/OSS/AOUMO) and consent to publish data were obtained from all the patients.

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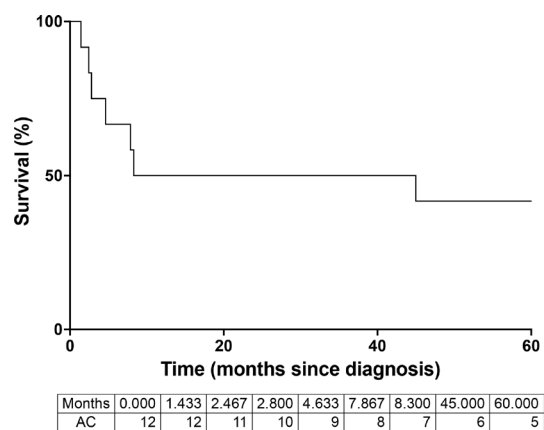


Figure S1 Kaplan-Meier estimates showing 5 years survival for the whole population.