



Predictive factors of postoperative survival among patients with pulmonary neuroendocrine tumor

Yoshinobu Ichiki¹, Hiroki Matsumiya¹, Masataka Mori¹, Masatoshi Kanayama¹, Yusuke Nabe¹, Akihiro Taira¹, Shinji Shinohara¹, Taiji Kuwata¹, Masaru Takenaka¹, Ayako Hirai¹, Naoko Imanishi¹, Kazue Yoneda¹, Hiroshi Noguchi², Shohei Shimajiri², Yoshihisa Fujino³, Toshiyuki Nakayama², Fumihiro Tanaka¹

¹Second Department of Surgery, ²Department of Pathology and Cell Biology, ³Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, School of Medicine, Kitakyushu, Japan

Contributions: (I) Conception and design: Y Ichiki, K Yoneda, H Noguchi, S Shimajiri, Y Fujino, T Nakayama, F Tanaka; (II) Administrative support: Y Ichiki, H Matsumiya, M Mori, M Kanayama, Y Nabe, A Taira, S Shinohara, T Kuwata, M Takenaka, A Hirai, N Imanishi, K Yoneda, H Noguchi, S Shimajiri, Y Fujino, T Nakayama; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: Y Ichiki, K Yoneda, H Noguchi, S Shimajiri, Y Fujino, T Nakayama, F Tanaka; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: Y Ichiki, K Yoneda, H Noguchi, S Shimajiri, Y Fujino, T Nakayama, F Tanaka; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: Y Ichiki, K Yoneda, H Noguchi, S Shimajiri, Y Fujino, T Nakayama, F Tanaka; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

Correspondence to: Yoshinobu Ichiki, MD, PhD. Second Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, 1-1 Iseigaoka, Yahatanishi-ku, Kitakyushu 807-8555, Japan. Email: y-ichiki@med.uoeh-u.ac.jp.

Background: Pulmonary neuroendocrine tumor (NET) occurs with 20% of all lung cancers, and there are a limited number of literatures about the molecular aberrations, treatment and prognosis; especially in resected cases, as the operation indication for large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (LCNEC) and small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) is rare due to their aggressive behaviors. We investigated the relationship between postoperative survival and molecular expression patterns of pulmonary NET to establish a more effective treatment strategy.

Methods: In the present study, the curative surgical resection of pulmonary NET was reviewed retrospectively. A total of 105 patients with pulmonary NET, who underwent complete resection between 1978 and 2016, were subjected to analysis with respect to histological characterization and clinical behaviors of pulmonary NET using immunohistochemistry (IHC) of neuroendocrine markers and programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1).

Results: The pathological types included 67 SCLC, 18 LCNEC, 14 typical carcinoids (TCs) and 6 atypical carcinoids (ACs). The ACs had significantly worse prognosis than TCs. PD-L1 expression ratio in SCLC/LCNEC/TC/AC was 26.1%/50%/15.4%/20%, respectively. However, it was not significantly correlated with each prognosis. Therefore, the SCLC patients were analyzed, the overall 5-year survival of SCLC patients was found to be 47.3%. In the univariate analysis of the molecular expression of SCLC, neuroendocrine markers such as chromogranin-A (CGA) and synaptophysin (SYN) showed poor prognosis, albeit without significant differences.

Conclusions: The neuroendocrine markers such as CGA and SYN might assist the prediction of prognosis and probably influence the decision for adjuvant chemotherapy or follow-up intervals after surgery in SCLC patients; however additional studies are essential.

Keywords: Programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1); lung cancer; surgery; small cell cancer; neuroendocrine tumor (NET)

Submitted Aug 24, 2018. Accepted for publication Nov 05, 2018.

doi: 10.21037/jtd.2018.11.115

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd.2018.11.115>

Introduction

Pulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma (NET) represents about 20% of all lung cancers. Pulmonary NET is composed of typical carcinoids (TCs) and atypical carcinoids (ACs), that are regarded as low to intermediate malignant tumors, and large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (LCNEC) and small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC), that constitute the high-grade carcinoma (1). A low frequency of pulmonary NET poses challenges in understanding the features of molecular aberrations, treatment and prognosis, especially in resected cases, as the operation indication for LCNEC and SCLC is rare. Reportedly, the advanced nodal status and simultaneous expression of CD56 and chromogranin-A were significantly associated with poorer outcome (2). Thus, the additional investigation of the function of these neuroendocrine markers on the causes of their specific differentiation, behavior and treatment options is essential.

Programmed cell death protein-1 (PD-1) is expressed on the surface of T cells and regulates on the surface of T cells and regulates excessive autoimmune responses. Programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1), an immune-modulating ligand of PD-1, is expressed on antigen-presenting cells as well as tumor cells. Recently, immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) were administered to patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), and marked effects of ICI were obtained even for chemotherapy-resistant patients (3,4). ICIs block the immune checkpoint molecules expressed on the cancer cells, thereby blocking the inhibitory signals from the ligand and thus, prolonging the activation of T cells. Thus, T cells are induced to attack the cancer cells (5). The PD-L1 expression of tumor cells is one of the important factors in the immune response against tumor cells.

The relationship between postoperative survival and molecular expression patterns of pulmonary NET was analyzed in the present study to establish a more effective treatment strategy. Herein, we also reviewed our experience with 105 surgical cases with pulmonary NET and investigated their histological characteristics and clinical behavior.

Methods

Patients

In this study we reviewed our experience with the curative surgical resection of PNC, retrospectively. A total of 105 patients, who underwent complete resection between 1978 and 2016 at the University of Occupational and

Environmental Health, Japan and had a final histological diagnosis of pulmonary NET, were analyzed. The clinical data of 105 pulmonary NET patients were analyzed; however only 82 surgical specimens were available as the old specimens were discarded.

Tumors were classified according to the current World Health Organization (WHO)/International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) criteria for neuroendocrine tumors (NET) (6). LCNEC and SCLC are classified as a high-grade tumor, whereas well-differentiated types are classified as either a low-grade (TC) or intermediate-grade (AC) tumors. TCs are defined as tumors >5 mm in diameter, with carcinoid morphology and <2 mitoses/2 mm², and lacking necrosis. Tumors with a mitosis rate of ≥2 but <10/2 mm², with or without necrosis, were classified as ATs. The final pathological stage was classified according to the standard rules for the clinical and pathological record of lung cancer (8th edition) (6). A complete resection, classified as R0, was defined as the pathological demonstration of the negative tissue margins and assessment by the surgeon that all detectable diseases had been removed.

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan (approval number 29-218).

Patient follow-up

The records of the patients were reviewed with respect to surgical procedures and postoperative prognosis. The patients were followed-up at 1-month or at 3-month intervals for ≥5 years. Physical examinations, routine hematological analyses, chest radiography and computed tomography (CT) scans of the chest, upper abdomen, and the brain were performed for the evaluations of the recurrence.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

To examine the NET related molecules, the following primary antibodies and clones were used: CGA (A0430, rabbit clonal, Dako Denmark), CD56 (MRQ-42, rabbit monoclonal, Ventana Medical Systems Inc., F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Switzerland), SYN (MRQ-40, rabbit monoclonal, Ventana) and NSE (MRQ-55, mouse monoclonal, Ventana). PD-L1 staining was performed using the primary PD-L1 antibody (E1L3N, 1:800, Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA) diluted

Table 1 PNC patients' characteristics

Characteristics	Value
Gender	
Male	78
Female	28
Age	32–85 (median: 70)
<40	6
40–49	2
50–59	11
60–69	37
70–79	44
>80	6
Histology	
Small cell carcinoma	67
LCNEC	18
Typical carcinoid	14
Atypical carcinoid	6
Pathological T stage	
T0	2
T1	40
T2	42
T3	14
T4	8
Pathological N stage	
N0	62
N1	25
N2	19
Pathological M stage (M0)	105
Pathological stage	
Stage 0	2
Stage I	49
Stage II	26
Stage III	28
Total	105

PNC, pulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma; LCNEC, large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma.

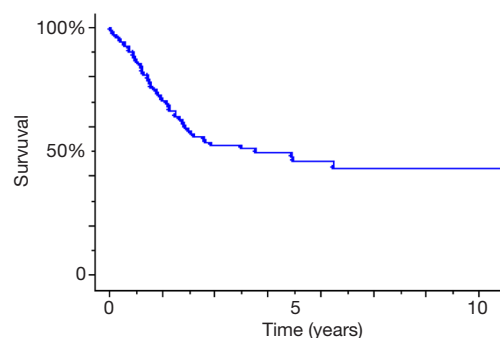


Figure 1 The survival curve of operation for pulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma is shown. Hash marks represent censored patients.

in the antibody diluent (SignalStain Antibody Diluent #812, Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.). Two independent observers, including a specialized pathologist, examined the stained slides in a blinded manner.

Prognostic analysis

The survival rates were calculated by the Kaplan–Meier method and the significance of the differences between prognosis and clinicopathological factors was evaluated by Cox proportional hazard model using STATA version 14.1 (Stata, College Station, TX) by a specialized statistician. All tests were two-sided, and statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$.

Results

The patients' characteristics are presented in *Table 1*. The cohort comprised of 77 males (73.3%) and 28 females (26.7%) with a median age at presentation of 70 years (range, 32–85 years). The pathological types included 67 (63.8%) SCLC, 18 (17.2%) LCNEC, 14 (13.3%) TCs and 6 (5.7%) ACs among the patients. Two patients showed pathological a y-stage 0 disease, 49 had stage I, 26 had stage II, and 28 had stage III. The overall 5-year survival of patients with pulmonary NET was 45.7% (*Figure 1*). The analysis of the pathological types demonstrated a significantly worse prognosis of ACs than that of TCs ($P = 0.0009$) (*Figure 2*). A total of 82 available specimens of pulmonary NET patients were analyzed using IHC. The neuroendocrine markers were not significantly correlated with their prognosis of these patients. PD-L1 expression ratio of tumor cells in SCLC/LCNEC/TC/AC was

26.1%/50%/15.4%/20%, respectively (*Figure 3*). However, the PD-L1 expression was also not significantly correlated with each prognosis. Furthermore, we could not any distinct prognostic factors with respect to the clinicopathological

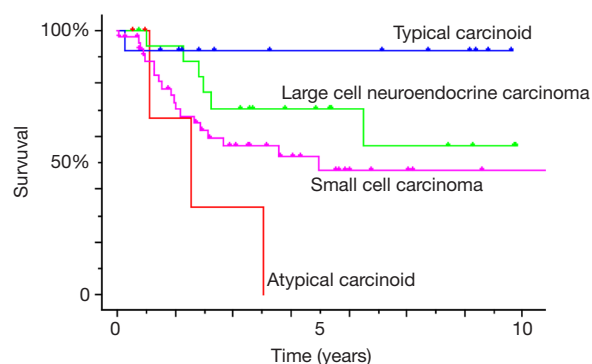


Figure 2 The survival curve of operation for each pathological type of pulmonary neuroendocrine carcinoma is shown. Hash marks represent censored patients.

features of pulmonary NET, as it is a heterogeneous population such as SCLC/LCNEC/TC/AC.

Therefore, we analyzed patients with SCLC which relatively comprised of a homogeneous population. The SCLC patients' characteristics were presented in *Table 2*. The group comprised of 55 males (82.1%) and 12 females (17.9%) with a median age of 70 years (range, 39–85 years). Two patients presented pathological y-stage 0 disease, 14 had stage I, 16 had stage II, and 25 had stage III. The overall 5-year survival of patients with SCLC of the lung was 47.3% (*Figure 4*). The univariate analysis of the clinical factors was shown in *Table 3*, and no significant factor was detected. Preoperative and postoperative chemotherapy with or without radiotherapy was not a significant prognostic factor in this study. Forty-six surgical specimens of SCLC patients were available, and the expression profiles of each neurological marker in SCLC were shown in *Figure 5*. Tumor cells stained by CGN, CD56, SYN and NSE antibodies were observed in 25.3%, 100%, 100% and 94% of SCLC, respectively. In the univariate analysis of the

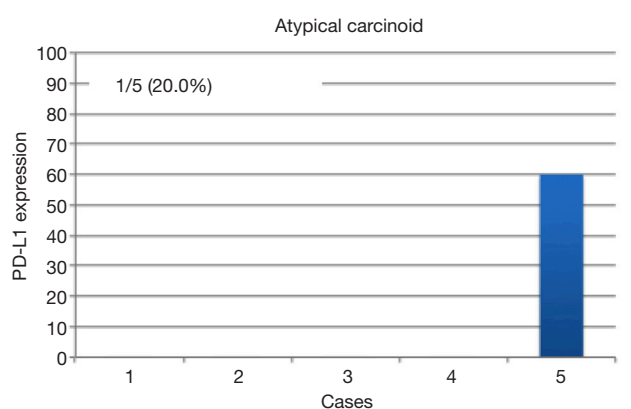
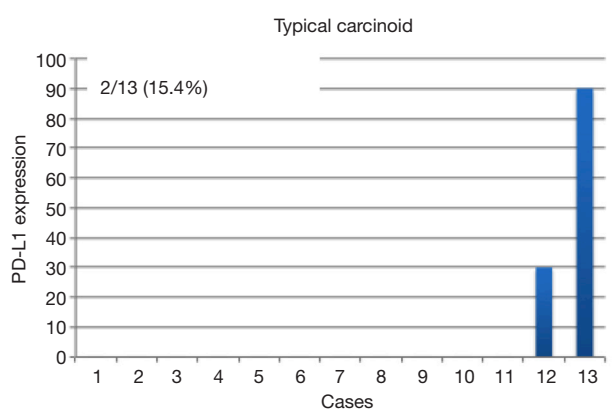
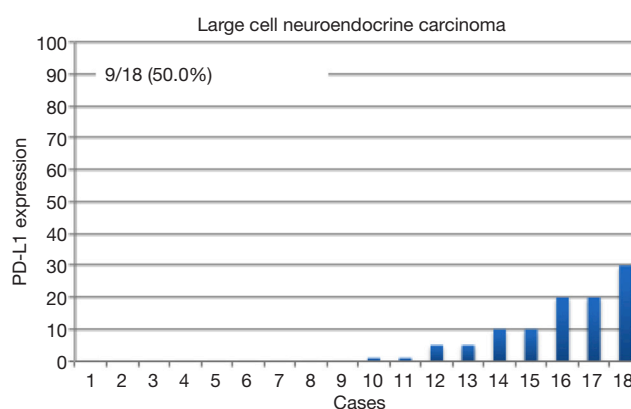
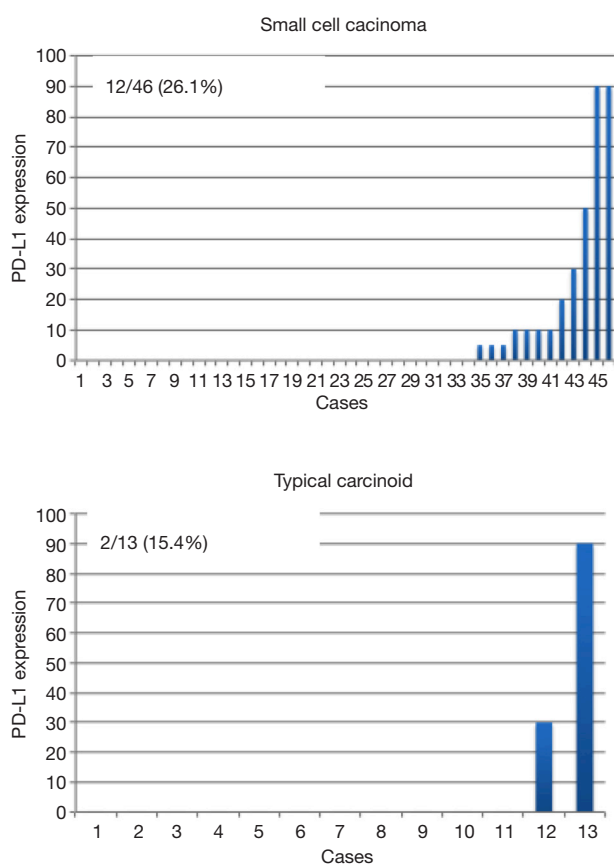


Figure 3 The expression of programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) in each pathological type is shown.

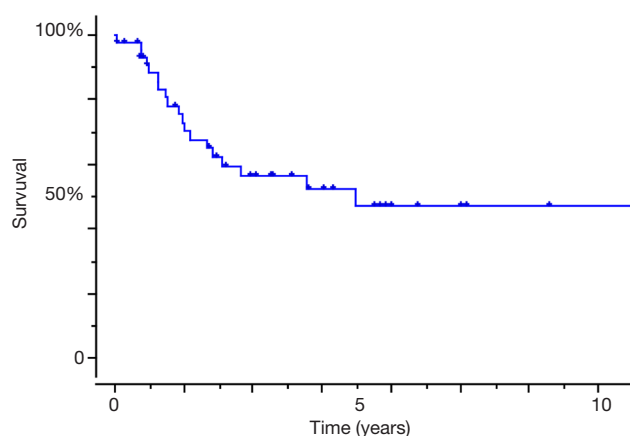
Table 2 Small cell carcinoma patients' characteristics

Characteristics	Value
Gender	
Male	55
Female	12
Age	39–85 (median: 70)
<40	1
40–49	1
50–59	5
60–69	23
70–79	33
>80	4
Pathological T stage	
T0	2
T1	21
T2	24
T3	13
T4	7
Pathological N stage	
N0	33
N1	18
N2	16
Pathological stage	
Stage 0	2
Stage I	14
Stage II	11
Stage III	25
Total	67

molecular expression, neuroendocrine markers such as CGA and SYN, exhibited a poor prognosis, albeit without any significant differences (*Table 4*). Therefore, the prognostic factors might be identified when the number of analyzed cases is increased.

Discussion

Pulmonary NET constitutes a heterogeneous group of different entities that have been classified attempted over several years. Low-grade TCs and ACs are generally associated with a satisfactory prognosis and low metastatic potential. Patients with TC have satisfactory prognoses, with >87% of the patients survived for 10 years. Conversely approximately 25% to 69% of patients with AC survived for 5 years, and many developed a widespread disease (7-9).

**Figure 4** The survival curve of operation for small cell lung carcinoma. Hash marks represent censored patients.**Table 3** Univariate analysis of overall survival (small cell carcinoma)

Variables	HR	95% CI	P value
Age	1.00	0.96–1.03	0.832
Sex (male vs. female)	1.52	0.59–3.90	0.384
Preoperation chemotherapy (yes vs. no)	4.12	0.46–36.98	0.206
Pathological T stage (T1 vs. T2–3)	1.07	0.51–2.24	0.869
Pathological N stage (N0 vs. N1–2)	1.40	0.68–2.88	0.366
Pathological stage (I vs. II + III)	1.39	0.64–3.04	0.41
Postoperation chemotherapy (yes vs. no)	0.41	0.05–3.31	0.399
Postoperation radiation (yes vs. no)	0.50	0.09–2.74	0.424
Postoperation chemoradiotherapy (yes vs. no)	3.86	0.09–2.74	0.424

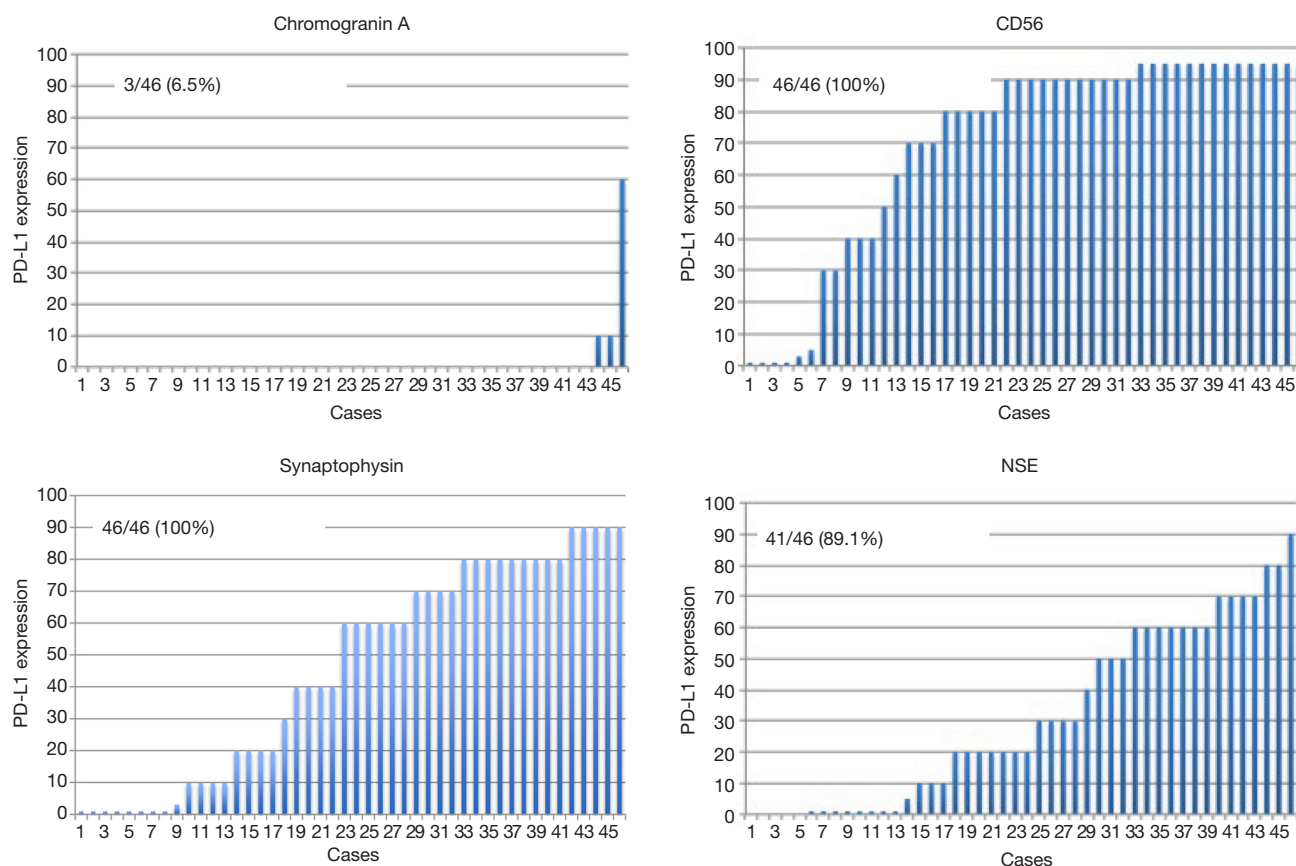


Figure 5 The expression of neuroendocrine makers in small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) patients is shown.

Table 4 Univariate analysis of overall survival (molecular expression) (small cell carcinoma)

Variables	HR	95% CI	P value
Chromogranin (<0)	10.92	0.95–126.00	0.055
CD56 (cont.)	1.01	1.00–1.03	1.012
Synaptophysin (≤10)	6.21	0.83–46.66	0.076
NSE (≤5)	0.73	0.29–1.87	0.516
PD-L1 (cont.)	0.98	0.94–1.02	0.268

However, the current results of AC cases showed that the 5-year survival rate was 0%. The AC cases in our institute exhibited a poorer prognosis as compared to that in the literatures; however, the sample size of AC cases was only 6. Although significant differences were detected in AC and TC in the present analysis, further case accumulation might be essential.

SCLC exhibits a highly aggressive spread with a markedly

poor survival (10). In this study, the 5-year survival of SCLC patients after complete resection was 47.3%, which indicated a satisfactory prognosis. The surgical indication of SCLC patients was considered carefully based on its aggressive characteristics, as the preoperative and postoperative chemotherapy with or without radiotherapy did not constitute the prognostic factors in the present study (*Table 3*). A limited number of cases with SCLC might have a surgical benefit, although it should be considered cautiously.

In addition, LCNEC is also a rare population compared to the other NSCLC, large-cell carcinoma, even with partial neuroendocrine features displayed the poorest clinical outcome in a study by Sterlacci *et al.* The overall incidence of resectable LCNEC is estimated to be <3%, and long-term survival (3- and 5-year) between 21% and 57% (11–14); however, the current data showed that the 5-year survival was 70.6%. Thus, a careful decision for the surgical indication of LCNEC patients might be performed similarly to that for the SCLC patients. Reportedly the expression of CD56, CGA or both was a significant prognostic factor.

Additionally, these patients were also found to have a higher incidence of nodal metastasis, putatively explaining the observed difference in the outcome (2). A negative influence of CGA elevation on the prognosis has also been reported for SCLC, and poor survival for CD56 positive has been observed in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia (15,16). Interestingly, similar studies focusing only on LCNEC did not establish a significant correlation between the pattern of staining for neuroendocrine markers and survival (11,12). The current data showed that the expression of CGA or/and SYN had a tendency of poor prognosis, although not statistically significant and hence additional data accumulation it is essential for significance. Although CGA is detected in normal tissues as well as in various kinds of cancers, pulmonary NET shows particularly a strong expression of this protein (17,18). In most patients with carcinoids (56–100%) increased levels of CGA are observed; however, the expression profile depends on the mass of the tumor and might be considered as a prognostic factor (19,20).

Nevertheless, the blockade of immune checkpoints with monoclonal antibodies has also recently emerged as a new therapeutic strategy in several malignancies; however, the clinicopathologic characteristics associated with PD-L1 expression in PNC have remained largely unknown. Also, the expression of PD-L1 in SCLC/NSCLC has been reported as 0–71.6%/15.2–57.5% (13,21–26). In this study, the PD-L1 expression in 82 available surgical specimens of SCLC/LCNEC/TA/AC was 26.1%/50.0%/15.4%/20.0%, respectively. Nonetheless, the PD-L1 expression was not significantly correlated with each prognosis. Ishii *et al.* reported that the expression of PD-L1 in SCLC patients was positively correlated with a limited disease (LD) stage, and PD-L1-positive SCLC had a significantly longer overall survival than PD-L1-negative cases (19). On the other hand, Schultheis *et al.* reported that 18.5% of tumor-infiltrating macrophages and 48% of lymphocytes showed the PD-L1 protein expression but tumor cells did not exhibit the same (22). The current data showed that the PD-L1 expression of SCLC was not a prognostic factor; however our data were collected from the surgical specimens that were completely resected and might differ between previous reports and the present study. In a previous study, we reported the PD-L1 expression of NSCLC using E1L3N clone as an anti-PD-L1 clone (27). E1L1N can be used to specifically stain the PD-L1 protein on tumor cells in order to distinguish them from other PD-L1-expressing cells such as lymphocytes, dendritic cells, and native tissue stromal cells.

Antonia *et al.* reported that the objective responses of anti-PD-1 antibody for SCLC patients were observed despite of PD-L1 expression (28). Moreover, Hellmann *et al.* reported that the efficacy of anti-PD-1 antibody with or without anti-cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4) was enhanced in SCLC patients with a high tumor mutation burden (TMB). No association was observed between PD-L1 expression and TMB and PD-L1 expression and objective response rate in SCLC patients (29). Furthermore, the PD-L1 expression might not have any remarkable effect against cancer immunity as compared to TMB in SCLC.

Nevertheless, this study has a few limitations. First, our specimens included old ones which were resected in 1970s. However, the old specimens also could be stained by IHC. Although alteration of old specimens could not be denied, we regarded the negative effect of old specimens as little. Second, the data were collected retrospectively. Third, clinical data obtained from 105 patients were not efficient for deducing the specific features of pulmonary NET. Moreover, 23 surgical specimens were not available because of disposal. Thus, a large prospective study is essential for the next generation therapy of pulmonary NET.

In conclusion, PD-L1 expression of pulmonary NET was not significantly correlated with prognosis. SCLC is a relatively rare population of surgery for lung carcinoma. Neuroendocrine marker profiles such as CGA and SYN might assist the prediction of prognosis and probably influence the decision for adjuvant chemotherapy or follow-up intervals after surgery; however, additional case accumulation is imperative.

Acknowledgements

None.

Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan (approval number 29-218).

References

1. Travis WD. Advances in neuroendocrine lung tumors. *Ann Oncol* 2010;21:vii65-71.

2. Eichhorn F, Dienemann H, Muley T, et al. Predictor of survival after operation among patients with large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:983-89.
3. Brahmer J, Reckamp KL, Baas P, et al. Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced squamous-cell non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:123-35.
4. Borghaei H, Paz-Ares L, Horn L, et al. Nivolumab versus docetaxel in advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:1627-39.
5. Brahmer JR, Drake MK, Wollner I, et al. Phase I study of single-agent anti-programmed death-1 (MDX-1106) in refractory solid tumors: safety, clinical activity, pharmacodynamics and immunologic correlates. *J Clin Oncol* 2010;28:3167-75.
6. Sakamoto G, Inaji H, Akiyama F, et al. General rule for clinical and pathological record of lung cancer. *Breast Cancer* 2005;12 Suppl:S1-27.
7. Arrigoni MG, Woolner LB, Bernatz PE. Atypical carcinoid tumor of the lung. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1972;64:413-21.
8. Travis WD, Rush W, Flieder DB, et al. Survival analysis of 200 pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors with clarification of criteria for atypical carcinoid and its separation from typical carcinoid. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1998;22:934-44.
9. Torre M, Barberis M, Barberis B, et al. Typical and atypical bronchial carcinoids. *Respir Med* 1989;83:305-8.
10. Travis WD. Update on small cell carcinoma and its differentiation from squamous cell carcinoma and other non-small cell carcinomas. *Mod Pathol* 2012;25:S18-30.
11. Takei H, Asamura H, Maeshima A, et al. Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung: a clinicopathologic study eighty-seven cases. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2002;124:285-92.
12. Yeh YC, Chou TY. Pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors: study of 90 cases focusing on clinicathological characteristics, immunophenotype, preoperative biopsy, and frozen section diagnoses. *J Surg Oncol* 2014;109:280-6.
13. Warren WH, Gould VE, Faber LP, et al. Neuroendocrine neoplasms of the bronchopulmonary tract: a classification of the spectrum of carcinoid to small cell carcinoma and intervening variants. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1985;89:819-25.
14. Gould VE, Linnoila RI, Memoli VA, et al. Neuroendocrine cells and neuroendocrine neoplasms of the lung. *Pathol Annu* 1983;18 Pt 1:287-330.
15. Ono T, Takeshita A, Kishimoto Y, et al. Expression of CD56 is an unfavorable prognostic factor for acute promyelocytic leukemia with higher initial white blood cell counts. *Cancer Sci* 2014;105:97-104.
16. Pujol JL, Quantin X, Jacot W, et al. Neuroendocrine and cytokeratin serum markers as prognostic determinants of small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2003;39:131-8.
17. Lamy PJ, Grenier J, Kramar A, et al. Progastrin-releasing peptide, neuron specific enolase and chromogranin A as serum marker of small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2000;29:197-203.
18. Bégueret H, Vergier B, Begueret J, et al. Detection of circulating cells expressing chromogranin A gene transcripts in patients with lung neuroendocrine carcinoma. *Eur J Cancer* 2002;38:2325-30.
19. Jensen RT, Doherty GM. Carcinoid tumors and carcinoid syndrome. In: DeVita VT, Hellman S, Rosenberg S. editors. *Cancer Principles and Practice of Oncology*. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005:1559-74.
20. Janson ET, Holmberg L, Stridsberg M, et al. Carcinoid tumors: analysis of prognostic factors and survival in 301 patients from a referral centers. *Ann Oncol* 1997;8:685.
21. Tsuruoka K, Horinouchi H, Goto Y, et al. PD-L1 expression in neuroendocrine tumors of the lung. *Lung Cancer* 2017;108:115-20.
22. Schultheis AM, Scheel AH, Ozretic L, et al. PD-L1 expression in small cell neuroendocrine carcinomas. *Eur J Cancer* 2015;51:421-6.
23. Ishii H, Azuma K, Kawahara A, et al. Significance of programmed cell death-ligand 1 expression and its association with survival in patients with small cell cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:426-30.
24. Ott PA, Fernandez ME, Hirt Z, et al. Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in patients (pts) with extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (SCLC): preliminary safety and efficacy results from KEYNOTE-028. *J Clin Oncol* 2015;33:abstr 7502.
25. Chen YB, Mu CY, Huang JA. Clinical significance programmed cell death-1 ligand-1 expression in patients with non-small cell lung cancer: a 5-year-follow-up study. *Tumori* 2012;98:751-5.
26. Garon EB, Rizvi NA, Hui R, et al. Pembrolizumab for the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:2018-28.
27. Hirai A, Yoneda K, Shimajiri S, et al. Prognostic impact of programmed death-ligand 1 expression in correlation with human leukocyte antigen class I expression status in stage I adenocarcinoma of the lung. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2018;155:382-392.e1.

28. Antonia SJ, López-Martin JA, Bendell J, et al. Nivolumab alone and nivolumab plus ipilimumab in recurrent small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 032): a multicentre, open-label, phase 1/2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:883-95.
29. Hellmann MD, Callahan MK, Awad MM, et al. Tumor mutation burden and efficacy of nivolumab monotherapy and in combination with ipilimumab in small-cell lung cancer. *Cancer Cell* 2018;33:853-861.e4.

Cite this article as: Ichiki Y, Matsumiya H, Mori M, Kanayama M, Nabe Y, Taira A, Shinohara S, Kuwata T, Takenaka M, Hirai A, Imanishi N, Yoneda K, Noguchi H, Shimajiri S, Fujino Y, Nakayama T, Tanaka F. Predictive factors of postoperative survival among patients with pulmonary neuroendocrine tumor. *J Thorac Dis* 2018;10(12):6912-6920. doi: 10.21037/jtd.2018.11.115