Acute thrombocytopenia: An uncommon complication occurring following transarterial chemoembolization in a patient with neuroendocrine hepatic metastases

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Abstract. Neuroendocrine tumors are a group of carcinomas that secrete various polypeptides with hormonal activity. A significant percentage of patients already have hepatic metastases at the time of initial diagnosis, and 80-90% of these tumors are inoperable at the time of presentation. Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) is the preferred approach for the management of neuroendocrine hepatic metastases. Although the technique is relatively safe, it is associated with several complications. The present study reported the case of a patient with neuroendocrine hepatic metastases who developed acute thrombocytopenia following TACE. To the best of our knowledge, acute thrombocytopenia occurring after TACE in a patient with neuroendocrine hepatic metastases has not been previously reported. In the present study, the hypothetical etiopathogenetic mechanisms were also discussed.

Introduction

Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) are a group of carcinomas that secrete various polypeptides with hormonal activity (1). These tumors arise from the amine precursor uptake and decarboxylation system, and have been identified in the gastrointestinal tract (enterochromaffin cells), the lung (Kulchitsky's cells, bronchus) and the pancreas (islet cells) (1-3). NETs are slowly growing tumors with an indolent course. A significant percentage of patients already have hepatic metastases at the time of initial diagnosis, and 80-90% of these tumors are inoperable at the time of presentation (4,5). The presence of distant metastases is associated with a poor prognosis for neuroendocrine tumors: patients with carcinoid NETs have a 5-year survival rate of only 22% (6). Liver metastases from NETs are invariably hypervascular, with a blood supply primarily from the hepatic artery. This feature, combined with the fact that the liver has a dual vascular supply, provides a good rationale for the use of hepatic transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) to treat these metastases by inducing tumor ischemia. For higher metastatic load, TAE or chemoembolization (TACE) is the preferred approach for the management of symptomatic and local tumor control, as well as for improvement of the survival rate (7). Following a study by Moertel et al (8), which demonstrated a higher disease regression rate and a longer duration of regression with systemic chemotherapy following hepatic arterial occlusion than with occlusion alone, TACE (which used chemotherapy in addition to the embolic material) has often been favored over TAE. There is no consensus on the most effective chemotherapeutic agent for use in this procedure. Various chemotherapeutic agents, including doxorubicin, streptozocin, 5-fluorouracil, mitomycin C, cisplatin, and a combination of these agents have been used to perform TACE for hepatic metastases of NETs (9). However, there were no significant differences in the response rate to these agents (9). Complications of TACE are moderate in the majority of patients, with post-embolization syndrome being common. The present study reported the case of a patient with neuroendocrine hepatic metastases who developed acute thrombocytopenia following TACE, and discussed the hypothetical etiopathogenetic mechanisms involved.

Case report

A 56-year-old male, who had undergone surgical resection of a NET of the pancreas 17 months earlier, was admitted to the Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (Shanghai, China) for the treatment of multiple liver metastases from NET. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for participation in the present study. The liver lesions were first observed 16 months after surgery. TACE was scheduled 1 month after the initial diagnosis was confirmed by histopathological examination of a needle biopsy. TACE was
performed according to the following protocol: a selective 5-F catheter was introduced, and visceral angiography was carried out to assess the arterial blood supply to the liver and to confirm patency of the portal vein. Selective proper hepatic angiography revealed innumerable hypervascular tumors located throughout the liver. In order to treat lesions in the whole liver, the right and left hepatic arteries were separately catheterized using a coaxial technique and microcatheters (2.8 F; Terumo Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy was performed using cisplatin 60 mg and floxuridine 1,000 mg (both from Zhejiang Hisun Pharmaceutical, Taizhou, China). Next, chemoembolization was performed using drugs mixed at a 2:1 ratio of epirubicin (60 mg; Zhejiang Hisun Pharmaceutical) and non-ionic contrast material (5 ml; Ultravist; Schering, Berlin, Germany) to iodized oil (8 ml; Lipiodol Ultra Fluide; Laboratoires Guerbet, Paris, France). No adverse events were noted during the interventional therapy.

Full blood counts were within normal ranges before the patient's treatment: hemoglobin, 159 g/l; white blood count (WBC), 5.2x10^9/l; and platelet (PLT) count, 186x10^9/l. Four days after administering chemoembolization, hematological examination revealed the following results: hemoglobin, 158 g/l; WBC, 5.1x10^9/l; and PLT, 22x10^9/l. Five days after administering chemoembolization, the PLT count was 7x10^9/l. Since grade 4 thrombocytopenia was diagnosed, platelet transfusions were administered. However, the PLT counts remained at levels below 10x10^9/l in spite of a total platelet transfusion of 20 units. Anti-nuclear antibody was negative, and no evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy was observed. The platelet-associated immunoglobulin-G (IgG) level was 734 ng/dl. A clinical diagnosis of autoimmune thrombocytopenia was made. Therapy with 40 mg/day dexamethasone and 20 g/day immunoglobulin for five days were started on the seventh day after performing chemoembolization. The number of platelets increased immediately, with the PLT count being 51x10^9/l and 85x10^9/l on the second and third days after starting the steroid. Subsequent PLT counts remained stable at levels over 150x10^9/l (Fig. 1).

**Discussion**

The complications observed with TACE and TAE in the treatment of neuroendocrine hepatic metastases vary in the literature. Associated problems include liver abscesses, transient hepatorenal failure, pleural effusion, sepsis, bowel ischemia requiring surgery, septicemia requiring antibiotic therapy and hepatic infarction. Post-embolization syndrome is a further less severe adverse reaction, and is observed in the majority of patients. It may also cause a fever that subsides within a few days, leukocytosis, abdominal pain that may require morphine, and a transient increase in liver enzymes, particularly transaminases and lactate dehydrogenase, which tend to return to normal within a few days to 2-3 weeks. Increased bilirubin levels have also been noted. Ischemia of the biliary tree has been reported occasionally following embolization. In addition, elevation of alkaline phosphatase has been observed. The most appropriate means of reducing post-embolization syndrome is by keeping the patient well hydrated and in supportive care (10).

In conclusion, we have presented a case of immune thrombocytopenia in a patient with neuroendocrine hepatic metastases, which developed following TACE, and which was difficult to differentiate from thrombocytopenia caused by myelosuppression. We recommend that immune thrombocytopenia is considered in the differential diagnosis of thrombocytopenia in cancer patients.
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