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Clinical Nutrition

Original article

Concurrent losses of skeletal muscle mass, adipose tissue and bone mineral density during bevacizumab / cytotoxic chemotherapy treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer

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Summary

Background: Changes in skeletal muscle mass (SMM), total adipose tissue mass (TAT) or bone mineral density (BMD) have been described in patients with cancer undergoing various treatments; simultaneous variations of all 3 tissues has not been reported.

Methods: Data were prospectively collected in a clinical study (NCT00489697) including patients with liver metastases of colorectal cancer who received 4 cycles of bevacizumab in combination with cytotoxic chemotherapy. Computerized tomography (CT) at baseline and after chemotherapy was used to quantify skeletal muscle and adipose tissue cross-sectional areas, and mean lumbar spine BMD using validated approaches.

Results: After exclusion of patients lacking adequate CT images or missing data, 72 subjects were included. Patients were 63% male, aged 63.2 ± 10.3 years, 100% had liver metastases and 54%, 24% and 22% respectively has 0, 1 and 2 extrahepatic metastases. 100% tolerated 4 cycles of treatment and none showed progressive disease at the end of treatment. The scan interval was 70 days (95% CI, 62.3 to 80.5). Thresholds for loss of tissue were defined as loss measurement error. 10% of patients showed no loss of any tissue and a further 43% lost one tissue (SMM, TAT or BMD); 47% of patients lost 2 tissues (16.5% lost SMM + TAT, 8% lost SMM + BMD, 10% lost TAT + BMD) or all 3 tissues (12.5%). Catabolic behavior (2 or 3 tissue loss vs 0 or 1 tissue loss) associated with disease burden, including unresectable primary tumor ($p = 0.010$), presence of extrahepatic (EH) metastases ($p = 0.039$) and number of EH metastases ($p = 0.004$). No association was found between the number of tissues lost and treatment response, which was uniformly high, or treatment toxicity, which was uniformly low.

Conclusion: Multiple tissues can be measured in routine CT images and these show considerable inter-individual variation. Substantial losses in some individuals appear to associate with disease burden.

Keywords: Bone mineral density, Body composition, Colorectal cancer, Chemotherapy, CT-Scan, Skeletal muscle

Abbreviations: BMD, Bone Mineral Density; EH, Extra-Hepatic; mCRC, metastatic Colorectal Cancer; SMM, Skeletal Muscle Mass; SMI, Skeletal Muscle Index; TAT, Total Adipose Tissue.

1. Introduction

Using diagnostic, staging or follow-up CT-Scans, skeletal muscle mass (SMM) change in patients with cancer has been investigated, especially in gastrointestinal and lung cancers. Muscle loss occurs in patients on platinum- [1-4], taxane- or fluoropyrimidine-based treatments [3,5,6], and various regimens of neoadjuvant/adjuvant treatment [7,8]. In metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC), with bevacizumab ± oxaliplatin- or irinotecan-based combination chemotherapy, an overall decrease in SMM was observed within 26 months of treatment [9-12], except in one recent study where it remained unchanged [13] (Table 1). Various patterns have emerged concerning adipose tissue (AT) during cancer treatment. Alongside a decrease of SMM, Nattenmüller et al. observed an increase of all AT compartments (total, visceral, subcutaneous and intermuscular) after different regimens of 1st line-chemotherapy in lung cancer patients [3], while Awad et al. found that patients with oesophagogastric cancer lost SM and fat mass after neoadjuvant platinum-based chemotherapy [4]. Concurrent losses of SM and AT were also observed in other studies [1,2,8,14].

Bone Mineral Density (BMD) loss is considered an issue in gynecological and breast cancers in pre- and post-menopausal women at risk for osteoporosis. BMD is generally assessed by Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) in the lumbar spine, hip and/or femoral neck. Patients on a variety of cancer treatments showed significant loss of BMD [15-19] (Table 2), which was at least partly prevented with calcium and vitamin D supplementation [20]. While muscle and fat are often studied together, investigations of BMD are entirely separate, without attention to soft tissue behavior. Investigations in which multiple tissue losses have been followed concurrently are very few. Kazemi-Bajestani et al. found concurrent losses of muscle, fat and left ventricular mass in non-small cell lung cancer patients on carboplatin-based 1st line therapies [1].

There is experimental data to suggest interactions among changes in muscle, bone and fat described above. Specific catabolic and anabolic effector molecules may have common effects on these tissues, or may participate in cross-talk between them. Bidirectional interactions between muscle and bone are suggested [21,22]. In the context of cancer with bone metastases, osteolysis induces the secretion of activin and TGF β , mediators of muscle proteolysis [23]. Conversely, secretion of IL-15 by muscle seems to increase bone mineral content [24]. The NF- κ B pathway has also been identified as being able to regulate both muscle and bone catabolism [25]. While AT secretes adipokines that may have a direct effect on muscle metabolism [26], release of myokines from muscle, such as IL-6 and IL-15, may disrupt AT metabolism [27]. These signals are part of a reciprocal regulation loop between SMM and AT [28]. Lastly, specific chemotherapy-induced tissue losses have been described in skeletal [29], respiratory and cardiac muscle [30], subcutaneous, abdominal fat [31] as well as BMD [32].

We aimed to evaluate the evolution of muscle mass, adipose tissue and BMD in a population of patients with mCRC treated with bevacizumab and cytotoxic chemotherapy. We hypothesized that simultaneous variations of SM, AT and BMD occur, affected by both cancer treatment and the disease itself, and are associated with poor treatment response and toxicity.

2. Patients and methods

2.1. Study design and patients

Data were prospectively collected in a French multicenter, non-randomized study designed to evaluate whether contrast-enhanced ultrasound imaging predicts the efficacy of bevacizumab on colorectal cancer with hepatic metastases (mCRC) (STIC-Avastin, NCT00489697) [33], sponsored by the University Hospital of Tours. This study was in accordance with the code of ethics of the World Medical Association. Patients were enrolled between January 2007 and December 2010, with follow-up until December 2012. Inclusion criteria were: adult patients with histologically confirmed colorectal tumor with hepatic metastases; starting 1st line treatment bevacizumab-based chemo-therapy; life expectancy >2 months; World Health Organization (WHO) performance status \leq 2; absence of major surgery within 28 days of starting bevacizumab. Exclusion criteria included no hepatic lesion detected by conventional ultrasonography, prior chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer (adjuvant chemotherapy was permitted if terminated for more than 6 months), cardiac disease and any contraindication to bevacizumab treatment. Eligible patients received bevacizumab plus chemotherapy (chosen at the clinician's discretion: single-agent fluoropyrimidine or fluoropyrimidine plus oxaliplatin or irinotecan) until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurred, according to the investigator's assessment. The bevacizumab dose was 5 mg/kg body weight every 2 weeks (5-FU-based regimens) or 7.5 mg/kg every 3 weeks (capecitabine-based regimens).

2.2. CT-scan analyses

Computerized tomography (CT) studies were done to evaluate tumor response according to RECIST (Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors) criteria [34]; these scans were also used to determine body composition. CT analysis of the lumbar (L3) muscle area has been thoroughly validated [35-37]. Assessments were made on CT images as specified in the study protocol, at baseline (within 2 weeks of before and at two months after the start of bevacizumab-based chemotherapy [33]). One axial image at the 3rd lumbar vertebra was selected for analysis of total muscle and fat cross-sectional areas (cm²) [36-39]. CT image parameters included: contrast-enhanced, 2e5 mm slice thickness, 120 kVp, and ~200-400 mA. Contrast alters tissue radiodensity [40,41] and thus only contrast-enhanced images were included and these were typically in portovenous phase. Observers were blinded to the patients' treatment status. Tissues were identified anatomically and quantified within pre-specified Hounsfield unit (HU) ranges [39]: muscle (-29 to +150 HU); subcutaneous fat (-190 to -30 HU); visceral fat (-150 to -50 HU) using Slice-O-Matic software (v.5.0; Tomovision, Magog, Canada). Total muscle and fat cross-sectional areas (cm²) were computed.

Table 1

Recent studies describing evolution of skeletal muscle and adipose tissue in colorectal cancer.

Author, year	Cancer, Population	Chemotherapy	Length of measurements	Body composition findings
Antoun et al. 2019 [13]	CRC Metastatic N = 76 (50% ♂)	XELJRI or FOLFIRI	2 and 4 months of treatment follow-up	57 patients with follow-up CT-Scans, SMM and VAT during the 4 months of follow-up. Decrease in women only, in SMD between 2 and 4 months (-6.8 HU, $p = 0.012$), and SAT after 4 months (-15.4 cm ² /m ² , $p = 0.03$).
Sasaki et al. 2019 [9]	CRC Metastatic N = 219 (65% ♂)	Combination chemotherapy regimen containing mFOLFOX6, FOLFIRI, Bevacizumab, XELOX, SOX or XELJRI	3 and 6 months after systemic chemotherapy administration	31 patients/142 (22%) with >9% SMM loss at 3 months. 21 patients/87 (24%) with >9% SMM loss at 6 months. No difference regarding VFA and SFA between patients with or without SMM loss.
Kurk et al. 2018 [10]	CRC Metastatic N = 450 (63% ♂)	Capecitabine + oxaliplatin + bevacizumab	Median interval: 4.3 months (IQR: 4.0 to 4.5) 6 cycles initial of treatment	Decrease in SMM (-0.69 kg, 95% CI, -1.11 to -0.26) and body weight (-0.05 kg, 95% CI, -0.54 to 0.45) Using 2% as cutoff value, 43% of patients lost SMM, 24% were stable and 33% gained SMM.
Blauwhoff-Busker et al. 2016 [11]	CRC Stage IV N = 67 (63% ♂)	Capecitabine ± oxaliplatin, irinotecan, bevacizumab or Irinotecan or FU + oxaliplatin ± bevacizumab	Median interval: 78 days (IQR: 67 to 92) Before and during treatment CT-Scans	Decrease in SMA in both men and women by 6.1% (95% CI, -8.4 to -3.8, $p < 0.001$) Significant decrease of body weight in women by 4.4% (95% CI, -8.5 to -0.4, $p = 0.031$) but not in men
Poterucha et al. 2012 [12]	CRC Metastatic N = 57 (53% ♂)	Bevacizumab for all patients + FU + oxaliplatin + leucovorin or irinotecan-based regimen or capecitabine or 5-FU + leucovorin	Within 3 months of starting chemotherapy	Overall decrease in body weight and SMA. Mean body weight on the first and second CT-Scans were 85 kg (SD, 19) and 83 (SD, 19) respectively ($p = 0.002$). 22 patients gained weight. Mean SMA on the first and second CT-Scans were 148 cm ² (SD, 38) and 145 cm ² (SD, 39) respectively ($p = 0.02$). 24 patients gained SMA.
Lieffers et al. 2009 [14]	CRC Metastatic N = 34 (65% ♂)	Any 1st, 2nd or 3rd line regimen	Year of death, 12, 10, 6 and 1.5 months to death	One month from death, concurrent losses of muscle (4.2 kg) and fat (3.5 kg) ($p < 0.05$) were observed, as well as increase in liver weight (0.74 kg, $p = 0.010$).

CRC: Colorectal Cancer; 5-FU: 5-Fluorouracil; FOLFIRI: 5-Fluorouracil plus Leucovorin plus Irinotecan; mFOLFOX6: 5-Fluorouracil plus Leucovorin plus modified Oxaliplatin; SOX: 5-1 plus Oxaliplatin; XELJRI: Capecitabine plus Irinotecan; XELOX: Capecitabine plus Oxaliplatin.
CI: Confidence Interval; HU: Hounsfield Unit; SD: Standard Deviation; SFA: Subcutaneous Fat Area; SMA: Skeletal Muscle Area; SMD: Skeletal Muscle Density; SMM: Skeletal Muscle Mass; VFA: Visceral Fat Area.

Table 2

Recent studies describing evolution of bone mineral density in women with gynecological or breast cancers.

Author, year	Cancer, Population	Chemotherapy	Length of measurements	Body composition's findings
Lee et al. 2016 [15]	Gynecological cancer Ovarian: Stage I to IV Uterine endometrial: Stage Ia to IV Cervical Stage: Ib to IV N = 118 Pre and post-menopausal	Adjuvant Radiation therapy or chemotherapy Including platinum-based	12 months after treatment DXA	Loss of femur neck and lumbar spine BMD T-scores in the Uterine Endometrial cancer subgroup.
Monroy-Cisneros et al. 2016 [20]	Breast cancer Stage I to IIIb N = 40 Pre and post-menopausal	Neoadjuvant, adjuvant FAC, FEC, FAC + P, FA, DAC ± radiotherapy	6 months of treatment DXA	Loss of femoral neck (-0.018 g/cm ² , 95%CI, -0.026 to -0.011) and lumbar spine BMD (-0.048 g/cm ² , 95%CI -0.063 to -0.033) (both $p < 0.001$) Protective effect of calcium + vitamin D supplementation on femoral neck BMD
Oostra et al. 2015 [16]	Breast cancer with ovarian failure Stage I, II N = 40 Pre-menopausal	Adjuvant Cyclophosphamide + methotrexate + fluorouracil Cyclophosphamide + doxorubicin ± fluorouracil or paclitaxel	6 and 12 months after treatment DXA	Loss of lumbar spine BMD (median at baseline: 0.993 g/cm ² , 6 months: 0.976 g/cm ² , 12 months: 0.937 g/cm ² both $p < 0.001$)
Cameron et al. 2010 [17]	Breast cancer Early-stage N = 41 Pre-menopausal	Adjuvant CMF, AC, A, E, FEC-T, EC-T, TACT, TANGO	6 and 12 months after treatment DXA	Loss of lumbar spine BMD (mean at baseline: 1.05 ± 0.02 g/m ² , 6 months: 1.01 ± 0.02 g/m ² , 12 months: 1.00 ± 0.02 g/m ² both $p < 0.001$)
Hui et al. 2010 [18]	Gynecological cancer (ovarian, endometrial, cervical) N = 40	Platinum-based Taxane-based ± radiotherapy	7 and 12 months after initial course of treatment CT-Scans	Loss of lumbar spine and femoral neck vBMD after chemotherapy (-15.9% ± 5.67 and -10.4% ± 4.06 respectively)
Hadji et al. 2009 [19]	Breast cancer Non metastatic N = 53 Pre-menopausal	Doxorubicin/cyclophosphamide	6 and 12 months after treatment DXA	Loss of lumbar spine (-5.17%, $p = 0.001$), total hip (-4.02%, $p = 0.001$) and femoral neck (-2.79%, $p = 0.02$) BMD at 12 months from baseline

A: Doxorubicin; AC: Doxorubicin plus Cyclophosphamide; CMF: Cyclophosphamide plus Methotrexate plus 5-Fluorouracil; DAC: Docetaxel plus Adriamycin plus Cyclophosphamide; E: Epirubicin; EC-T: Epirubicin plus Cyclophosphamide, followed by Paclitaxel; FA: 5-Fluorouracil plus Adriamycin (plus Cyclophosphamide; FAC plus Paclitaxel; FAC + P); FEC: 5-Fluorouracil plus Epirubicin plus Cyclophosphamide (followed by Docetaxel; FEC-T); TACT: Taxotere as Adjuvant Chemotherapy Trial; TANGO: tAnGo trial (Paclitaxel-containing, Epirubicin-based chemotherapy).
BMD: Bone Mineral Density; vBMD: Volumetric BMD; DXA: Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry.

Cross-sectional area of total muscle was normalized for stature, and skeletal muscle index (SMI; cm^2/m^2) was calculated [36,37]. We used validated cut points for sarcopenia [42]: $\text{SMI} < 43$ or $53 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$ for men with BMI respectively below or over $25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$; $\text{SMI} < 41 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$ for all women. Patients with a SMI below these cut-points were considered sarcopenic.

Mean lumbar spine Bone Mineral Density (BMD) from 1st to 3rd lumbar vertebrae was assessed. For each vertebra, we selected two to four consecutive images and used a phantom-less calibration technique [43,44] to assess spine BMD. This method is based on known linear attenuation coefficients of subcutaneous adipose tissue and paraspinal muscle that can be used as internal reference standards to convert the mean trabecular bone CT attenuation and give a BMD estimation in mg/cm^3 [43,44]. With the ROI manager in ImageJ software (ImageJ 1.52 h; Wayne Rasband, National Institutes of Health, USA), three elliptical Regions of Interest (ROI) were placed in the subcutaneous adipose tissue, the paraspinal muscle and the body trabecular bone (Fig. 1). The ROI size was constant from one patient to another, they were manually positioned according to patient morphology. CT number for each tissue ROI corresponding to the peak of a normal Gaussian distribution was collected and the BMD value was calculated. We found a mean intra-observer coefficient of variation of 8% for BMD in a random sample of 40 patients. STIC Avastin investigation was not originally planned to include analyses of BMD. Therefore, the phantom-less technique was performed as described in several studies [43,44].

To address this limitation and confirm our BMD data, we collected a calibration external reference phantom for 4 CT-scanners available in CHRU of Tours: SIEMENS SOMATON Force, SIEMENS SOMATON Definition AS+, GE Discovery CT750 HD and TOSHIBA B15. We used an external phantom containing several density plugs and created for each CT-Scanner, a calibration curve which maps CT attenuation in HU to bone mineral density in mg/cm^3 . This method is called asynchronous quantitative computed tomography (QCT) [45e48]. We observed no significant difference between these 4 CT-Scanners (data not shown). Once again, since the analysis of BMD was secondary in STIC Avastin study, no external reference phantom was used with the CT-Scanners of the study. Therefore, we used the calibration curves obtained with the QCT Scans mentioned above to assess spine BMD for each patient.



Fig. 1. Phantom-less calibration technique to estimate spine Bone Mineral Density. Manual placement of the Regions of Interest in the subcutaneous adipose tissue, the paraspinal muscle and the body trabecular bone. AT: Adipose Tissue; BMD: Bone Mineral Density; SM: Skeletal Muscle.

We then compared these data to those obtained with the phantom-less calibration technique.

Men and women with a BMD below $120 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ were considered osteopenic [49].

2.3. Treatment response and survival

Tumor response to chemotherapy was evaluated by means of CT-scans at baseline and follow-up. Best treatment response was assessed using RECIST guidelines [34], as complete response: disappearance of all lesions; partial response: at least a 30% decrease in the sum of diameters of metastases, compared to baseline sum diameters; stable disease: between 20% increase and 30% decrease; progressive disease: at least a 20% increase in the sum of diameters of metastases, compared to the smallest sum on study.

Overall Survival (OS) was defined as the time from first infusion of bevacizumab-based chemotherapy until death. If a patient didn't meet this outcome (s)he was censored at the date of the last known follow-up visit.

2.4. Toxicity monitoring

The primary goal of STIC Avastin investigation was to evaluate the pharmacodynamics of bevacizumab. Data regarding toxicity of cytotoxic chemotherapy were not collected. Patients were evaluated for adverse events attributable to bevacizumab [50,51]: Hypertension, Proteinuria, Low level of Hemoglobin, Hemorrhage, Epitaxis, Cardiac Ischemia, Heart Failure, Thrombosis/Embolism, Arterial Thrombosis, Wound Healing, Cerebral Ischemia, Gastrointestinal Perforation. This was done according to the National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI-CTCAE), version 3.0 [52]. They were monitored at the first day of every chemotherapy cycle (every two or three weeks) until 2 months from baseline, and every two to three months afterwards until the end of the first-line bevacizumab-based chemotherapy (maximum 12 long-term follow-ups). We included grade 1-3 toxicities. Grade 3 adverse events were not frequent enough to narrow down the analysis.

2.5. Other analysis

Blood samples were collected 1e8 days before the first bevacizumab infusion. Baseline Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) plasma concentrations were measured for each patient with an ELISA kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA), as described in Caulet et al. 2016 [53].

2.6. Statistics

Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism software for Windows (v.6.01, La Jolla, California, USA) and Excel XLSTAT by Addinsoft (v.2019.1.2, Boston, USA). D'Agostino & Pearson omnibus normality tests were performed to test for normal Gaussian distribution of continuous variables. We used nonparametric Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney tests (with median and inter-quartile range (IQR)) and univariate Spearman correlations coefficients to compare non-normal continuous variables. For variables with a normal distribution, we used parametric t tests (with mean and standard deviation (SD)) and univariate Pearson correlations coefficients. We considered $p \leq 0.05$ to be statistically significant.

Regression analysis were performed to test associations between tissues lost both individually and collectively during chemotherapy and parameters including baseline patients' characteristics, hematological clinical parameters, tumor growth and treatment toxicity.

Survival analyses were performed using Excel XLSTATS by Addinsoft (v.2019.1.2, Boston, USA). We plotted percent survival at each time with Kaplan-Meier survival curves and compared them with log-rank tests. Median survival was defined as the time at which the survival curve crosses 50% survival, even if data from some subjects were censored.

3. Results

Of 137 patients who participated in the STIC-AVASTIN investigation, 72 were included in the current analysis (Fig. 2). The main reasons for exclusion were missing or inadequate CT-Scan (n = 58 - including 6 patients excluded from analysis of BMD, owing to technical artefact in the images) and failure to complete the treatment plan (n = 7).

3.1. Baseline characteristics

Patient characteristics are described in Table 3. Overall, 62.5% of the participants were men and the mean age was 63.2 ± 10.3 years. The majority of patients had primary tumor localized in colon (76%) and 60% had their primary tumor resected; 40% had measurable extra-hepatic (EH) metastases, which were mainly localized in peritoneum, lung and lymph nodes (for respectively 18%, 32% and 32% of EH-metastatic patients). No bone metastases was measurable in any patient.

The most common chemotherapy was FOLFIRI (irinotecan with infusional leucovorin (LV) and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)), for 65% of the cohort. Another 10% received FOLFOX (oxaliplatin with LV and 5-FU) and the remaining 25% received several different regimens of chemotherapy (Table 3). A single male participant was taking treatment for osteoporosis: bisphosphonate zoledronic acid (Zometa®), in association with his chemotherapy regimen. Since the analysis of BMD was not planned when STIC Avastin study was designed, no data regarding patients' medication history that might affect BMD was available.

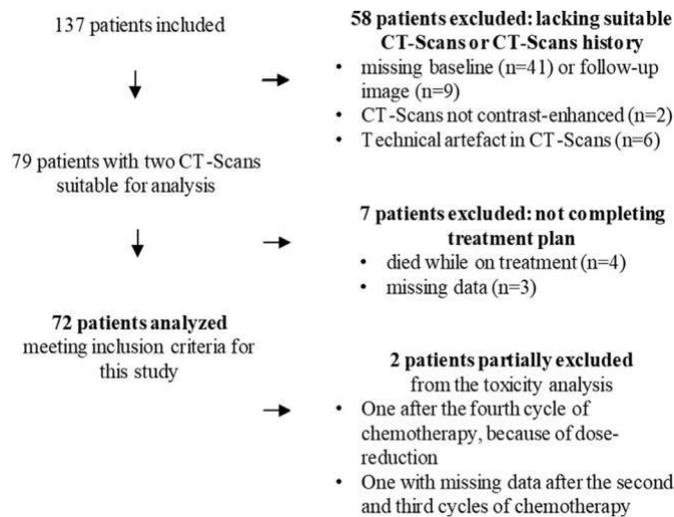


Fig. 2. Flow-chart showing patient selection. The main reason for exclusion was lack of CT scans or CT scans not suitable due to artefact or lack of contrast enhancement. Seven patients did not complete the treatment plan i.e. 4 cycles of bevacizumab-based chemotherapy.

Expected differences in body composition were observed between men and women (Table 3). Compared to men, women had lower BMI (22.9 ± 3.9 kg/m² versus 25.1 ± 3.6 kg/m², p = 0.019), SM area (97.5 ± 13.9 cm² versus 148.8 ± 23.8 cm², p < 0.0001) and SMI (37.4 ± 5.3 cm²/m² versus 49.3 ± 7.2 cm²/m², p < 0.0001). Sarcopenia was present in 68% of patients. No significant difference observed for TAT area, or BMD. A quarter of patients were considered osteopenic at baseline.

3.2. Bone mineral density measurements methodical equivalence

Correlations of spine BMD measurements estimated with the phantom-less calibration technique and asynchronous QCT technique showed that BMD values were highly correlated at both baseline (Spearman, p < 0.0001, r = 0.992) and after chemotherapy (Pearson, p < 0.0001, r = 0.992) (Fig. 3).

3.3. Changes in muscle mass, fat mass and BMD

The 72 patients included all reached the 2nd time point and had a CT-scan with a median duration interval of 70 days (95% CI, 62.3 to 80.5). Data for change over time were normalized to 70 days. For each tissue, patients who experienced tissue loss greater than the measurement error (2% for SMM and TAT [54], and 8% for BMD), were categorized as tissue losers. Other patients were categorized as stable/gaining tissue over time. Tissue loss distribution is illustrated according to these categories in Fig. 4A. Tissue losses resulted in 3 men becoming sarcopenic, and 5 men and 3 women becoming osteopenic. Half of patients who were sarcopenic at baseline had further reduction in muscle mass during treatment, while 42% of patients who were osteopenic at baseline had further decrease in BMD.

Tissue losses were frequently simultaneous, as illustrated by a Venn diagram in Fig. 4B which displays the overlap of patients with SMM, TAT and BMD losses. Ten percent of 72 patients showed no loss of any tissue and 43% showed isolated loss of a single tissue, with no predominance of any tissue in particular (10.0% lost SMM, 16.5% lost TAT and 16.5% lost BMD). By contrast, a subset (12.5% of patients) showed concomitant loss of SMM, TAT and BMD; the remaining 34.5% lost two tissues: 16.5% lost SMM + TAT, 8% lost SMM + BMD and 10% lost TAT + BMD. Figure 4C illustrates correlation between change in skeletal muscle versus change in body weight over 4 cycles of treatment. These were moderately correlated (Spearman r-value of 0.521, p < 0.001). Likewise, in Fig. 4D the correlation between change of muscle and change of fat over time was significant but with very modest Pearson r-value of 0.403. Mean muscle radiodensity, a parameter related to survival in patients with solid tumors [42], did not show variation over time (data not shown).

3.4. Predictors of concurrent tissue loss

We conducted bivariate regression analysis comparing patients with concomitant loss of SMM, TAT and BMD, or two of these tissues, with those having lost none or a single tissue (Table 4). Tumor characteristics associated with the number of tissues lost. A higher percentage of patients with 2 or 3 tissues lost, still had the primary tumor in place (56% versus 26%, p = 0.010) and presented extra-hepatic (EH) metastases (53% versus 29%, p = 0.039), compared to patients with none or 1 tissue lost. The greater the number of EH-metastases, the greater the number of tissues lost (p = 0.004). Serum VEGF levels, which reflect tumor mass, tend to associate with the number of tissues lost (p = 0.060). However, no difference was found regarding patients' age and sex.

Table 3
Patient characteristics

Characteristic	Men (n = 45)			Women (n = 27)			p value
	No. (%)	Mean Median	SD IQR	No. (%)	Mean SD		
Age, years		64.2	10.5		61.4	9.8	0.255
Primary tumor							0.778
Colon	35 (78)			20 (74)			
Rectum	10 (22)			7 (26)			
Resection of the primary tumor							0.329
Yes	29 (64)			14 (52)			
No	16 (36)			13 (48)			
Sum of diameters of hepatic metastases, mm		100	50 to 184		114	76	0.833
Measurable extra-hepatic metastases							0.099
Number of metastases							
None	24 (54)			19 (70)			
1	11 (24)			7 (26)			
≥ 2	10 (22)			1 (4)			
Localization							0.198
Peritoneum	3 (7)			3 (11)			
Lung	11 (24)			2 (8)			
Lymphadenopathy	11 (24)			2 (8)			
Other	3 (7)			1 (4)			
Vascular endothelial growth factor (n = 69), µg/L		263	81 to 425		253	229	0.280
WHO performance status (n = 70)							0.087
0	24 (54)			9 (33)			
1	19 (42.5)			16 (59)			
2	0			2 (8)			
Combined chemotherapy							0.762
FOLFIRI	28 (62)			19 (70)			
FOLFOX	5 (11)			2 (8)			
Others	12 (27)			6 (22)			
BMI category, kg/m²		25.1	3.6		22.9	3.9	0.019
Underweight (<18.5)	1 (2)			4 (15)			
Normal weight (18.5–24.9)	21 (47)			16 (59)			
Overweight (25–29.9)	18 (40)			6 (22)			
Obese (>30)	5 (11)			1 (4)			
Body composition parameters							
Skeletal muscle Area (cm ²)		148.8	23.8		97.5	13.9	<0.0001
Skeletal muscle Index (cm ² /m ²)		49.3	7.2		37.4	5.3	<0.0001
Sarcopenic patients	28 (62)			21 (78)			0.201
Visceral adipose Area (cm ²)		154.0	101.7		82.1	70.0	0.002
Subcutaneous adipose Area (cm ²)		111.2	75.4 to 151.0		158.8	76.8	0.025
Total adipose Area (cm ²)		285.4	153.1		252.8	139.6	0.369
Bone mineral density (mg/cm ³)		152.0	119.1 to 173.1		150.0	38.2	0.892
Osteopenic patients	12 (27)			7 (26)			1.000

(N = 72). Values are expressed as mean ± SD or median with interquartile range (IQR). FOLFOX: oxaliplatin + infusional 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) + leucovorin (LV). FOLFIRI: irinotecan + 5-FU + LV. Others: LV5FU2 (5-FU + LV); FOLFOXIRI (oxaliplatin + irinotecan + 5-FU + LV); Irinotecan + raltitrexed; FOLFOX + bisphosphonate zoledronic acid (Zometa®); Campto® (Irinotecan).

Treatment response data are summarized in Table 4. We found no association between best tumor response to chemotherapy and the number of tissues lost. Therefore, change in diameter of identified hepatic metastases was not associated with the number of tissues lost. Among the 72 patients included, only one had an increase in tumor size (progressive disease) at two months from baseline.

3.5. Secondary analyses

Secondary analyses were performed to detect potential association of the number of tissues lost with overall survival and toxicities. These analyses can be regarded as exploratory, owing to limited sample size. Median overall survival didn't differ when comparing patients with zero or one tissue lost (n = 38, 34.1 months, 95% CI, 28.2 to 40.0) vs. patients with any two or three tissues lost (n = 34, 28.5 months, 95% CI, 22.5 to 34.5, log-rank p = 0.350) (Fig. S1).

We found no association between the frequency of toxicities, attributable to bevacizumab, and the number of tissues lost

(Table S1). Patients experienced toxicities with maximum grade 3. Most frequent adverse events were hypertension, low levels of hemoglobin and epistaxis (data not shown).

4. Discussion

Oncologic images have begun to be exploited secondarily, to extract information on body composition mainly including the mass and change over time of skeletal muscle and adipose tissues. Here, this is the first study to add CT-defined bone mineral density, and show that patients with colorectal cancer may show changes over time in these tissues individually or collectively. Changes in muscle, bone and fat during anti-cancer therapy show considerable inter-individual variation with substantial losses of one or more tissues in some individuals.

4.1. Methodological considerations

This was a secondary analysis of a clinical trial (STIC Avastin, NCT00489697), allowing us to present data on patients with uniform cancer site and stage and under a currently used treatment for this disease.

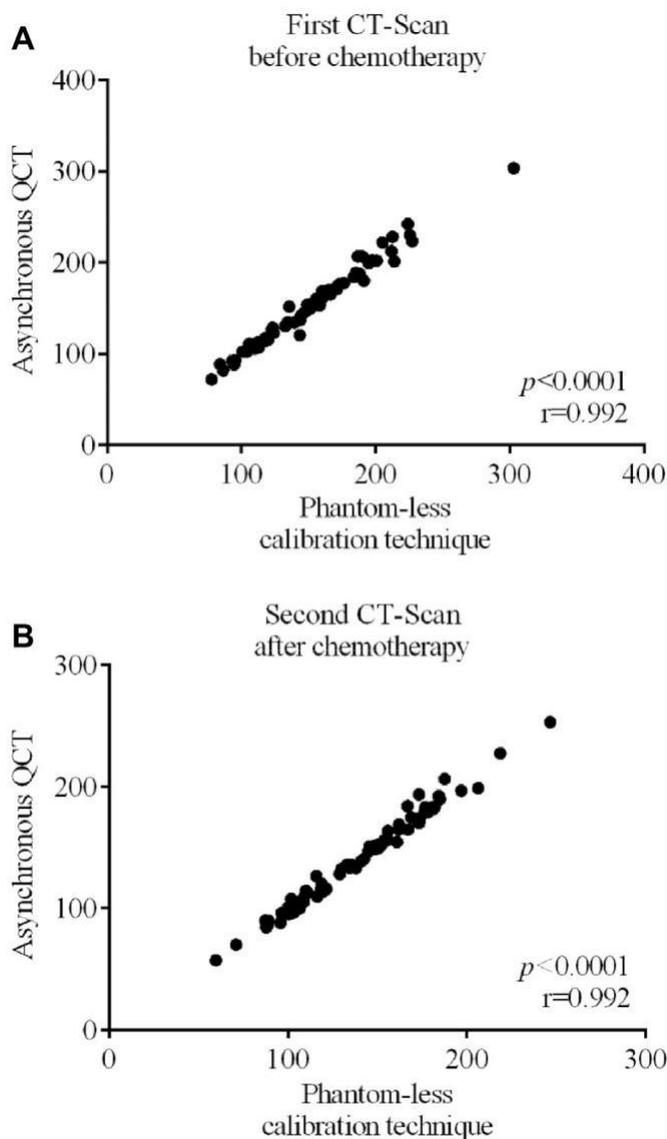


Fig. 3. Validation of the Phantom-less calibration technique to estimate Bone Mineral Density. Correlations of lumbar bone mineral density estimated with the phantom-less calibration technique and asynchronous QCT technique (A) at baseline and (B) after chemotherapy (n = 72).

The study included detailed assessments of treatment response, adverse events and CT imaging. Our study is similar in this regard to that of Kazemi-Bajestani et al. [1] in which a well-defined population of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer treated with carboplatin-based therapies was evaluated for body composition changes over time. We used standardized assessments of CT muscle and fat that are accepted and widely used [35e39]. We additionally extracted mean lumbar spine bone mineral density from CT images; this has not previously been reported in conjunction with muscle and adipose tissue changes in any oncological patient population.

A limitation of our study is that the STIC Avastin investigation was not originally planned to include analyses of bone mineral density, and for that reason a reference phantom was not included in the imaging protocol. There are currently 3 techniques for studying bone mineral density on CT-Scanners, two of which use a reference phantom:

- Synchronous quantitative computed tomography (QCT) in which a phantom is placed directly under the subject during the scan [48];
- Asynchronous QCT in which an external reference phantom is used. The use of an external phantom is currently often employed thanks to greater stability of x-ray output by modern CT-scanners. Several studies have shown a very good equivalence of BMD measurements obtained with DXA and asynchronous QCT [47], as well as synchronous and asynchronous QCT [46]. These methods should be considered for future, prospectively conducted studies.
- Phantom-less technical calibration. The phantom-less calibration technique is based on known linear attenuation coefficients of subcutaneous adipose tissue and paraspinal muscle that can be used to estimate BMD [43,44]. This method can, however be affected by scanner instability, contrast injection, presence of fat within bone marrow or skeletal muscle, beam hardening artefacts and patient metal artifacts [51,52,55]. To address this limitation, we compared asynchronous QCT and phantom-less calibration technique across 4 CT-Scanners of different brands available in CHRU of Tours, with CT images at baseline and after chemo-therapy, confirming our results and increasing our confidence in this technique.

While this analysis included a homogenous population of clinical trial-eligible subjects, sample size was constrained by missing or inadequate CT images for analysis and this was particularly limiting for subgroup analyses. Larger studies are required to confirm our findings.

4.2. Muscle, bone and fat loss

Cancer associated weight loss has generally been considered as loss of skeletal muscle and adipose tissue [35], without consideration of other organs. Yet a series of recent studies in animals [56] and clinically in patients with non-small cell lung cancer [1], or lung, pancreatic, and gastro-intestinal cancers [57], point to a pronounced atrophy of cardiac muscle. Experimental studies also suggest that colorectal cancer may be accompanied by bone loss in addition to muscle and fat wasting [58,59]. While the idea of a broader participation of multiple organs and tissues is developing [60], and changes in lumbar, hip and/or femoral neck bone density during cancer treatments have been highlighted several times in recent clinical studies [15e20], concurrent changes of muscle, adipose tissue and bone mineral density have not been assessed clinically.

In colorectal cancer patients with metastatic disease under bevacizumab-based chemotherapy treatment, we assessed changes in muscle mass, fat mass and BMD over an interval of 70 days. There is well known inter-individual variation in loss of muscle and fat over time in patients during cancer therapy [1-4,8]. We likewise noted tissue losses, as well as stable tissue mass and even a small degree of tissue gain in some individuals. Here, we classified each tissue as stable (within measurement error)/gained versus loss. Mean tissue loss in the losers was substantial (SMM -8.1%, SD 4.1; TAT -13.3%, SD 8.7; BMD -17.4%, SD 7.5), and it would be of interest to determine if these losses aggravated over time. As shown in Table 1, the average time interval between the two CT-Scans to examine changes in skeletal muscle and adipose tissues during anti-cancer treatments is ~3e4 months, while measurements of lumbar, hip and/or femoral neck BMD by DXA scans are commonly performed at 6 and 12 months after treatment. However, in our study we showed that significant changes in lumbar bone mineral density can already be observed within a relatively short period of time of ~70 days.

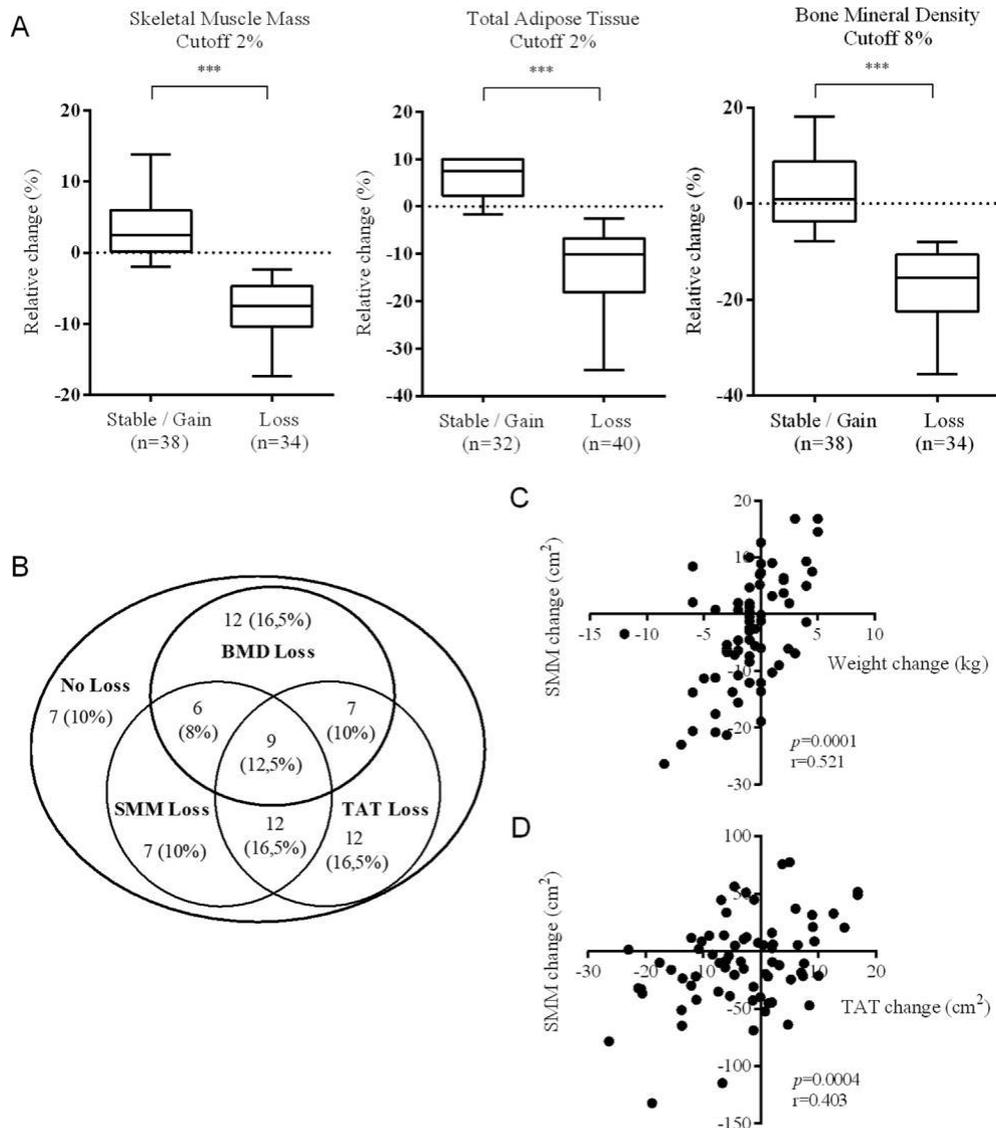


Fig. 4. Tissue losses over time (A) Individual tissue losses. Relative change of skeletal muscle mass (SMM), total adipose tissue (TAT) and bone mineral density (BMD) during treatment. Patients with positive or stable tissue change over time are compared with patients who encountered tissue loss to the measurement error for each tissue (2% for SMM and TAT, and 8% for BMD) ($p < 0.0001$) (B) Concurrent tissue losses. Venn diagram showing the overlap of patients with SMM, TAT and BMD losses superior to the measurement error for each tissue (C) Spearman correlation of muscle change over time versus body weight change (D) Pearson correlation of muscle change over time versus total adipose tissue change over time.

Around half of patients lost at least two tissues (16.5% lost SMM + TAT, 8% lost SMM + BMD and 10% lost TAT + BMD) and concurrent losses of skeletal muscle mass, total adipose tissue and bone mineral density were observed for 12.5% of patients. The drivers of this catabolic behavior remain to be fully elucidated. CRP, a well-known biomarker of cancer-associated wasting [1] was not available for patients in this sample and in future studies inflammatory catabolic effectors as well as molecules thought to be involved in bone-muscle-fat crosstalk would merit assessment.

We did not note any sexual dimorphism in the tissue losses described here. At baseline, we didn't see any sex difference in lumbar BMD. This result is consistent with other studies that have found little to no difference in lumbar BMD between the sexes in older men and women [55,61].

Our patients had very limited severity of bevacizumab related toxicity, and this toxicity was not related to multiple tissue loss.

We did not have access to toxicity data from the concurrent cytotoxic chemotherapy, as this was not part of the original intention of the study, and this is a limitation. However, the majority of patients (68%) in this investigation had body composition features that correspond to the low risk category for toxicity of cytotoxic therapies as described by Ali et al. [62] so we could make the inference that there might have been little dose-limiting toxicity owing to the cytotoxic therapy in the current study. In Kazemi et al. study, simultaneous loss of skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle and adipose tissue was significantly related to progressive disease during therapy [1], however all patients in the STIC AVASTIN study had good disease control (stable disease or complete or partial response), so this potential driver of catabolic behavior was absent here. Our results do suggest that catabolism of multiple tissues is a manifestation of a more advanced disease, as it was associated with a higher burden of hepatic and extrahepatic metastases, as well as tumor biomarker VEGF.

Table 4
Predictive factors for muscle, fat and bone loss.

Predictors	0 or 1 tissue loss (n = 38)			2 or 3 tissues loss (n = 34)			p value
	No. (%)	Mean Median	SD IQR	No. (%)	Mean Median	SD IQR	
Patient characteristics							
Age, years		64.1	9.9		62.1	10.7	0.406
Sex							0.185
Men	21 (55)			24 (71)			
Women	17 (45)			10 (29)			
VEGF (n = 69), µg/L		194	56 to 324		287	106 to 511	0.060
Tumor mass							
Primary colorectal tumor resected	28 (74)			15 (44)			0.010
Presence of extra-hepatic metastases	11 (29)			18 (53)			0.039
Number of extra-hepatic metastases							0.004
1	9 (24)			9 (26)			
≥ 2	2 (5)			9 (26)			
Best treatment response							
Complete response	8 (21)			6 (18)			0.853
Partial response	19 (50)			17 (50)			
Stable disease	9 (24)			11 (32)			
Progressive disease	1 (2.5)			0			
Non-evaluable	1 (2.5)			0			

Values are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) or median with interquartile range (IQR).

5. Conclusions

We demonstrated that lumbar trabecular bone mineral density data could be extracted from standard oncologic CT images and that combined with measures of skeletal muscle area and total adipose tissue area, it could give a more complete view of patient's body composition. We showed considerable inter-individual variation with substantial losses of muscle, fat masses and BMD in some individuals, speaking to a generalized catabolic state in a limited duration interval, which appears to be associated with disease burden. Further studies are necessary to confirm and extend our results. These would ideally be conducted with a phantom during CT imaging and longer term studies of tissue evolution would be helpful in revealing the appearance of sarcopenia and osteopenia in patients with colorectal cancer.

Author's contribution

T. Lecomte was the principal investigator of STIC-Avastin study.
Inclusion of patients: T. Lecomte, O. Bouché, C. Borg, E. Terrebbonne, J-Y. Douillard.
Collection and assembly of data: R. Chautard, W. Raoul, D. Ternant, J. Léger, A. Bleuzen.
CT image body composition analysis: A. Dolly.
Data analysis and interpretation: A. Dolly, VE. Baracos,
T. Lecomte, S. Servais, JF. Dumas.
Manuscript writing: A. Dolly, VE. Baracos, T. Lecomte, S. Servais, JF. Dumas.
Manuscript editing and proofreading: All authors.
Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2020.02.017>.

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