Lymphatic Vessel Density, Nodal Metastases, and Prognosis in Patients With Head and Neck Cancer

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Objective: To examine the relationship between intratumoral lymphatic vessel density and clinical and pathological variables in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.

Design: Archived paraffin-embedded biopsy specimens were sectioned and stained with hematoxylin-eosin and anti-LYVE-1 antibody, a highly specific marker for lymphatic endothelium. Tumor grade, infiltrating margin, inflammatory infiltrate, and percentage of tumor necrosis were noted and lymphatic vessel density measured using Chalkley point counting.

Setting: Tertiary care center at a university hospital.

Patients: A total of 168 previously untreated patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma (73, larynx; 62, oropharynx; and 33, hypopharynx) treated with primary radiation (with or without planned neck dissection) and salvage surgery from 1992 to 1999.

Interventions: Measurement of intratumoral lymphatic vessel density in pretreatment tissue biopsy specimens.

Main Outcome Measures: Disease-free and diseasespecific survival, tumor occurrence, and nodal status.

Results: In patients with laryngeal carcinoma there was a significant relationship between the presence of intratumoral lymphatics and nodal metastases at presentation (P = .02) and poorly differentiated tumor grade (P = .02). Patients with high lymphatic vessel density also had a significantly worse disease-specific survival (P = .03). However, this difference was not significant with multivariate analysis. No significant relationship existed between the presence of intratumoral lymphatics and any of the clinical or pathological variables in oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinoma.

Conclusions: In this patient sample, the development of intratumoral lymphatics in laryngeal carcinoma, but not in oropharyngeal or hypopharyngeal carcinoma, is associated with a spread of the tumor to regional lymph nodes. Detecting tumor lymphatic vessel proliferation is another step in the understanding of tumor biology, and the targeting of lymphatic growth may be of potential therapeutic benefit in selected patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.


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In 1996, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3 (VEGFR-3) was one of the first lymphatic markers to be identified in healthy tissues. However, VEGFR-3 was subsequently found to stain blood vessels in some tumors, thus compromising its use as a lymphatic marker in cancer studies. More recently, markers limited to the lymphatic system have been identified. These include Prox1, a homeobox gene product that regulates budding and sprouting of lymphatic endothel-
in oropharyngeal carcinoma, but the relationship with
yses in patients with laryngeal carcinoma (P = .001) (Table). We did not find a similar relationship in pa-
in total serum bilirubin, and then developed using the HRP En-
$.05 (2-

One hundred sixty-eight previously untreated patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma at stages III or IV were iden-
tied from the Princess Margaret Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, clinical and pathological databases. Seventy-three patients had laryngeal carcinoma; 62, oropharyngeal carcinoma; and 33, hypopharyngeal carcinoma. All patients with laryngeal carcinomas were at stages T3 or T4, and therefore the tumor involved either the lymphatic-rich areas of the supraglottis or subglottis, or both. All patients were treated from 1992 to 1999 with primary external beam radiation (with or without planned neck dissection) and salvage surgery. Each patient had corresponding archived paraffin-embedded tissue specimens available from the pretreatment tissue biopsy. All patients were followed up with clinical and radiological examinations to detect recurrence. Clinical data collection included the patient’s age, sex, nodal status, recurrence, and survival time between diagnosis and the last date of follow-up.

Sections (4 μm) of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue were cut onto silanized glass slides, cleared of paraffin in Citroclear, a nonhazardous xylene substitute (HD Supplies, Aylesbury, England), and rehydrated through graded alcohol baths. Hematoxylin-eosin-stained sections of all the specimens were examined at low (original magnification ×40) and medium (original magnification ×100) power by 2 observers (N.J.B. and C.M.). Tumors were graded as either well, moderately, or poorly differentiated. Tumor invasion into surrounding normal tissue was identified as either pushing or infiltrating. A pushing margin was one with a defined border between tumor and stroma. An infiltrating margin was one without clearly defined tumor borders in which invasion occurred in irregular nests or strands. The entire tumor was examined and the percentage of tumor necrosis identified, and the inflammatory infiltrate was assessed as either scant or patchy.

A second set of sections was incubated in 0.03% hydrogen peroxide for 15 minutes to inactivate endogenous peroxidases before pressure-cooking for 3 minutes in 0.1M citrate buffer, pH 6.0, and then blocking in 10% normal human serum for 15 minutes. Subsequently, slides were then incubated (30 minutes) with 1:100 rabbit polyclonal anti–LYVE-1 antibody19 in total serum bilirubin and 5% normal human serum, rinsed twice
and the patient’s age, sex, tumor margin of invasion, inflammatory infiltrate, or percentage of tumor necrosis.

We found no significant relationship between disease-free survival and a high or low intratumoral LVD in patients from any of the tumor site groups (oropharynx, $P = .32$; larynx, $P = .42$; hypopharynx, $P = .15$) (Figure 2A, C, and E). There was a statistically significant difference in disease-specific survival between patients
with a high or low intratumoral LVD in the laryngeal group (P = .03) (Figure 2B). This difference, however, was not significant when the presence of nodal metastases at presentation (N stage) was introduced into the Cox proportional hazards model. A computation of the disease-specific survival showed no statistical difference in the oropharyngeal (P = .92) and hypopharyngeal groups (P = .79) (Figure 2D and F). The median follow-up time of patients with laryngeal carcinoma was 41.5 months (range, 1-105 months); for oropharyngeal carcinoma, 30 months (range, 1-91 months); and for hypopharyngeal carcinoma, 23.5 months (range, 3-98 months).

### Table. Relationship Between the Presence of Intratumoral Lymphatics and Nodal Metastases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Larynx</th>
<th>Oropharynx</th>
<th>Hypopharynx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.280 (.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12.285 (.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor grade</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well differentiated</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.558 (.02)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderately differentiated</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorly differentiated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor margin</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infiltrating</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.961 (.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushing</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammatory infiltrate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little or none</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchy or confluent</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Necrosis, %</td>
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<td>&lt;5</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>0.226 (.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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</table>

The present study demonstrates a relationship between the presence of intratumoral lymphatics and regional metastasis in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma. This adds further support to previous studies reporting that intratumoral lymphatics are important in the spread of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma to regional lymph nodes. However, this support must be balanced with the negative findings in oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer in our study and in laryngeal cancer in the study by Beasley et al. This subgroup of their study consisted of a small number of patients (n = 16) presenting with early- and late-stage disease. In contrast, our laryngeal subgroup consisted of 73 patients with advanced disease (stages III and IV). The negative results in the oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal groups underline the problem in predicting tumor behavior in the clinical setting. Factors that influence tumor metastatic potential include the ability of tumor cells to separate from the main tumor mass, invade adjacent lymphatics, migrate to regional lymph nodes, and then divide and establish a separate group of viable tumor cells in a distant site that will proliferate. If any one of these steps is altered, the cell clone will not survive despite adequate lymphatics through which to migrate. In the laryngeal carcinoma group, the presence of intratumoral lymphatics seems to be a prerequisite for metastatic spread because no patients had neck node metastases at presentation in the absence of intratumoral lymphatics. In the other groups (those with oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer), some tumors had clearly metastasized without evidence of intratumoral lymphatics. This suggests that the lymphatics through which they had spread were too small to be identified, were missed on the tissue sections sampled for analysis, or were destroyed after the metastasis occurred. This study highlights some of the potential pitfalls in examining single sections of a tumor taken at a single point in time and the interaction of other biological systems on the process of tumor metastases.

The power of the study in the oropharyngeal group was 78%, which confirms that a sufficient number of patients were included in the analysis. However, the power of 60% in the hypopharyngeal group indicates that a significant result may have been missed and that a larger study sample may reveal significant findings.

We also identified an association between the presence of intratumoral lymphatics and a poorly differentiated laryngeal carcinoma. This may reflect a more aggressive nature of some tumors that develop and spread via the lymphatic system. Patients with laryngeal carcinoma and a high LVD showed a decrease in disease-specific survival. However, there was no statistical significance when nodal sta-
Figure 2. Disease-free and disease-specific survival in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma by high and low lymphatic vessel density (LVD). A, Disease-free survival in laryngeal carcinoma ($P = .42$); B, disease-specific survival in laryngeal carcinoma ($P = .03$); C, disease-free survival in oropharyngeal carcinoma ($P = .32$); D, disease-specific survival in oropharyngeal carcinoma ($P = .92$); E, disease-free survival in hypopharyngeal carcinoma ($P = .15$); and F, disease-specific survival in hypopharyngeal carcinoma ($P = .79$).
Lymphangiogenesis inhibitors may help to define this role more clearly. A highly lymphangiogenic neoplasm could, in theory, be identified using LYVE-1 antibody as a marker for lymphatic endothelium in biopsy specimens. Future studies may demonstrate whether this is likely to predict the presence of lymph node metastases in patients with stage N0 neck carcinoma and influence the decision to perform elective neck dissection. Lymphangiogenesis inhibitors targeted at VEGF-C, for example, could be used as an anticancer treatment and potentially decrease further regional metastases after primary therapy.

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REFERENCES


