

# Systemic immune-inflammation index in germ-cell tumours: search for a biological prognostic biomarker

Costantine Albany<sup>\*,1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Division of Hematology/Oncology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA*

Germ-cell tumours (GCTs) are collectively the most common cancer type in men aged 15–40 years, and they are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in this population. Platinum-based chemotherapy has dramatically improved the outcome for patients with metastatic disease since the first patient was treated at Indiana University in 1974 (Einhorn & Donohue, 1977); however, despite the high cure rate of 70–80%, ~20–30% of patients with metastatic disease will relapse after first-line chemotherapy (Albany *et al*, 2017a). The International Germ-Cell Cancer Collaborative Group (IGCCCG) classifies patients with metastatic GCT into good, intermediate, and poor risk groups based on three clinical prognostic criteria: primary tumour site, metastatic sites, and the amplitude of serum tumour marker levels (IGCCCG, 1997). However, these IGCCCG prognostic criteria are merely a reflection of the volume of disease rather than the pathology. Currently, no biological prognostic serum biomarker exists for this disease beyond the serum tumour markers alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and beta-subunit of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), and these two markers do not predict who will relapse after chemotherapy. For example, patients with elevated AFP (> 10 000 ng/ml) or hCG (> 50 000 IU/L) are classified as poor-risk, with a 50% chance of cure following four cycles of bleomycin, etoposide and platinum (BEP) chemotherapy; however, we cannot predict whether a particular patient will respond to this chemotherapy. Thus, a biologically driven biomarker that reflects the pathogenesis is highly needed.

Recent studies have demonstrated the role of tumour micro-environmental inflammation in the proliferation and survival of malignant cells, angiogenesis, metastasis, subversion of adaptive immunity, and reduced response to chemotherapeutic agents; making inflammation one of the hallmarks of cancer (Hanahan & Weinberg, 2011). The systemic immune-inflammation index (SII), which uses a simple calculation based on peripheral lymphocyte, neutrophil, and platelet counts, was recently investigated as a

prognostic marker in several tumours (van Soest *et al*, 2015; Bhindi *et al*, 2016; Lolli *et al*, 2016). In this issue of the *British Journal of Cancer*, two articles highlight for the first time the prognostic significance of SII in patients with GCT. Fankhauser *et al* (2018) evaluated the prognostic value of SII in patients with metastatic GCT treated with cisplatin-based chemotherapy. The neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) was also calculated. NLR and SII were both independent predictors in a multivariable model of overall survival (OS) when tested separately against the IGCCCG risk classification.

Chovanec *et al* (2018) performed an interesting analysis, whereby they combined SII and the prognostic significance of PD-L1 expression on tumour infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs). These two measurements reflect different aspects of the immune environment; PD-L1's expression on TILs provides an insight into the tumour microenvironment, and SII indicates a global inflammatory status. The high expression of PD-L1 on TILs is a marker of T-cell exhaustion and could result in a reduced proinflammatory environment. It is currently unclear whether these two factors have a mechanistic connection; however, combining the two allowed the identification of a new subgroup of patients. Patients who showed high PD-L1 expression on TILs and low SII exhibited the best prognosis, with 100% cure rate and no relapses after chemotherapy. This is indeed a rare finding in the literature on GCTs.

In this era of targeted treatment for solid tumours, there is a lack of biomarkers for clinical management and therapeutic guidance in refractory GCT. Multiple clinical trials utilising targeted therapy in refractory GCT were disappointing, with individual patients only rarely achieving objective responses with brentuximab vedotin (Oing *et al*, 2016; Albany *et al*, 2017b). In part, this could be explained by the lack of clinically validated biomarkers and the molecular selection of patients prior to their enrolment in clinical trials (Kollmannsberger *et al*, 2017). MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have

\*Correspondence: Dr C Albany; E-mail: calbany@iu.edu

more recently surfaced as a potential biomarker in monitoring testicular cancer, with higher sensitivity and specificity when compared with AFP and hCG (Dieckmann *et al*, 2017); however, miRNAs are not prognostic and do not guide therapeutic decision.

Refining the prognosis of GCTs may begin with the newly emerged biomarkers highlighted in these two papers, such as the effect of PD-L1 on TILs and the SII. These novel GCT biomarkers could represent a substantial step forward after the lengthy period of stagnation in the understanding of GCT biology, and may hopefully open the door for the future discovery of biomarker-driven treatments. A key and significant premise of the two papers is their focus on SII as a prognostic biomarker, which has the potential to be readily adopted into the clinic, as it only requires a simple complete blood count (CBC). If prospectively validated, this could be a powerful yet simple tool to predict prognosis beyond the historical IGCCCG guidelines. Looking forwards, it will also be essential to look at whether SII is predictive for response to chemotherapy, especially in patients with poor-risk disease.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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