

# Pretreatment combination of platelet counts and neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio predicts survival of nasopharyngeal cancer patients receiving intensity-modulated radiotherapy

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**Background:** Increased cancer-related inflammation has been associated with unfavorable clinical outcomes. The combination of platelet count and neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio (COP-NLR) has related outcomes in several cancers, except for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). This study evaluated the prognostic value of COP-NLR in predicting outcome in NPC patients treated with intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT).

**Materials and methods:** We analyzed the data collected from 232 NPC patients. Pretreatment total platelet counts, neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio (NLR), and COP-NLR score were evaluated as potential predictors. Optimal cutoff values for NLR and platelets were determined using receiver operating curve. Patients with both elevated NLR (>3) and platelet counts (>300×10<sup>9</sup>/L) were assigned a COP-NLR score of 2; those with one elevated or no elevated value were assigned a COP-NLR a score of 1 or 0. Cox proportional hazards model was used to test the association of these factors and relevant 3-year survivals.

**Results:** Patients (COP-NLR scores 1 and 2=85; score 0=147) were followed up for 55.19 months. Univariate analysis showed no association between pretreatment NLR >2.23 and platelet counts >290.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L and worse outcomes. Multivariate analysis revealed that those with COP-NLR scores of 0 had better 3-year disease-specific survival ( $P=0.02$ ), overall survival ( $P=0.024$ ), locoregional relapse-free survival ( $P=0.004$ ), and distant metastasis-free survival ( $P=0.046$ ). Further subgrouping by tumor stage also revealed COP-NLR to be an unfavorable prognostic indicator of 3-year failure-free survival ( $P=0.001$ ) for locally advanced NPC.

**Conclusion:** COP-NLR score, but not NLR alone or total platelet count alone, predicted survival in NPC patients treated with IMRT-based therapy, especially those with stage III/IVA, B malignancies.

**Keywords:** nasopharyngeal carcinoma, intensity-modulated radiotherapy, inflammation-based marker, combination of platelet count and neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio, prognosis

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## Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) differs from other head and neck cancers in its association with the Epstein–Barr virus (EBV) infection, demographic tendencies, clinical behavior, and treatment.<sup>1,2</sup> Although recent epidemiologic studies have found it to be declining in incidence in several previous endemic areas, it remains unchanged in southern China, where it has an incidence >20/100,000 person-years.<sup>1</sup> Compared with conventional two-dimensional radiotherapy, the combination of newly developed intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) and chemotherapy has been found to extend

survival in patients with non-disseminated NPC.<sup>2</sup> The 5-year local control rates provided by IMRT-based treatments has been reported to range from 91.6% to 98.3%, but IMRT has not adequately resolved the problem of distant metastasis which 5.1%–23.1% treated NPC patients develop.<sup>2</sup> While studies have attempted to identify factors that can predict outcome in these patients, their findings are limited because they do not distinguish between the diverse radiotherapeutic techniques used.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the staging system they use, the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) TNM classification system, is mostly based on NPC's anatomy and does not sufficiently reflect its other biologic differences, which may partially explain the large variations in the survivals of NPC populations with same stage disease treated similarly.<sup>4</sup> Thus, it is important to identify factors that may more consistently predict likely outcome in NPC patients treated with the increasingly popular IMRT.<sup>3,4</sup>

Cancer-associated inflammation has a well-established etiologic link with malignancy.<sup>5</sup> The dynamic crosstalk among immune cells, inflammatory proteins, and cytokines in the tumor microenvironment and systemic circulations are the important factors contributing to tumorigenesis and cancer's proliferative and invasive properties.<sup>5</sup> The increased inflammatory response that occurs in response to cancer has been found to correlate with negative clinicopathologic predictors in many operable and inoperable neoplasms,<sup>5–7</sup> and several retrospective and prospective studies have suggested using different systemic inflammation-based factors as surrogates of cancer's biology to predict survival.<sup>6,7</sup> In non-metastatic NPC, unfavorable outcomes have been associated with elevated total neutrophil counts,<sup>8</sup> lymphocyte counts,<sup>8</sup> C-reactive protein to albumin ratio,<sup>9</sup> lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio,<sup>10</sup> Glasgow prognostic score,<sup>11</sup> and decreased prognostic nutritional index.<sup>12</sup> Recent studies have reported associations between a new cellular inflammation-based prognostic scoring system, combination of platelet count and neutrophil–lymphocyte ratio (COP-NLR), and survival in some aerodigestive tract cancers, including colorectal cancer<sup>13</sup> and gastric cancer,<sup>14</sup> esophageal cancer,<sup>15</sup> non-small-cell lung cancer,<sup>16</sup> and hypopharyngeal cancer.<sup>17</sup> The predictive value of this COP-NLR scoring system has not been investigated in the context of NPC. Therefore, in this study, we evaluated the prognostic significance of pretreatment COP-NLR in NPC patients treated with IMRT-based therapy.

## Materials and methods

### Ethics statement

The Institutional Review Board of Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital approved the protocol of this study. Usual

review board requirement of written informed consent was waived because the study was retrospective in design. Patients' confidentiality was protected by Cancer Center of Kaohsiung Veterans General hospital.

### Patients and data collection

The protocol of this study was approved by the institutional review board of Veterans General Hospital. Two hundred and sixty newly diagnosed NPC patients were identified as being treated with IMRT-based therapy between January 2006 and February 2012 in the cancer registry provided by cancer center of Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital. Two hundred and fifty-four of these patients were included in this study. They were 18 years old or older, had histologically confirmed nonkeratinized carcinoma or undifferentiated carcinoma, and had received complete blood differential count records within 30 days prior to treatment. Patients were excluded if they had distant metastasis at initial presentation (n=10), had inadequate medical record (n=1), had other treated previous and/or synchronous malignancies (n=6), had any other known autoimmune disorders (n=2) or infectious conditions (n=2), or had received glucocorticoid 30 days prior to blood sampling (n=1). In cases in which patients had received more than one serum study prior to treatment, we utilized the most recent one. After exclusion, 232 patients were enrolled in our study.

### Diagnosis and staging

All patients had received routine evaluations including detailed medical history, endoscopic examination and biopsy, and pretreatment serum measurements. Their diseases were staged based on the 7th Edition of AJCC Cancer Staging system for NPC accessed by a combination of magnetic resonance imaging, chest radiograph, abdominal ultrasonography, whole-body bone scanning, and/or positron emission tomography–computed tomography.

### Radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and follow-up

Patients with stages I–II malignancies were treated by radiotherapy alone or concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT). Patients with stages III–IVB malignancies were treated with CCRT with or without induction/adjuvant chemotherapies. The total cumulative dose of radiation administered to the gross nasopharyngeal tumor ranged from 68 to 76 Gy. Clinical negative nodal regions were treated prophylactically with 50–56 Gy, whereas the positive nodal areas were treated with 60–66 Gy. Our institution recommends induction chemotherapy for those with T4 and/or N3 disease. Adjuvant

chemotherapy was administered to subjects of AJCC N3 disease or of multiple lymph node involvement with concomitant AJCC classifications of T3 or T4 disease and/or with one of the lymph nodes being >4 cm in size.<sup>18</sup> The regimen for induction and adjuvant chemotherapy included cisplatin (80 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, on Day 1) and fluorouracil (1,000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 96-hour continuous infusion from Day 2 to Day 5) administered every 3–4 weeks for two to three cycles. The regimen for concurrent chemotherapy was 80–100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> of cisplatin on Day 1, Day 22, and Day 43 or 30 mg/m<sup>2</sup> of cisplatin every week for six to eight cycles during the period of radiotherapy. After completing treatment, patients were asked to return to our clinic every 3 months for the first 3 years. This follow-up was gradually decreased to every 6 months in the following 2 years and to once annually, thereafter, from the sixth year.

## Optimal cutoff values for hematologic measurements

Peripheral blood samples were placed in tubes containing ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) to measure circulating absolute neutrophil, total lymphocytes, and total platelet counts. The NLR was calculated as neutrophil count divided by lymphocyte count. To avoid a predetermined cutoff point, the cutoff values of NLR and platelet counts utilized in this study were determined using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. An NLR value of 2.23 was considered optimal because it was closest to maximum joint sensitivity (0.590) and specificity (0.565) in its prediction of overall survival (OS). Similarly, the cutoff value for platelet count was  $290.5 \times 10^9/L$  (sensitivity: 0.285; specificity: 0.767). The COP-NLR score we used was obtained from previous studies.<sup>13–15,17</sup> Briefly, patients with elevated NLR (>3) and platelet count ( $>300 \times 10^9/L$ ) were assigned a COP-NLR score of 2. Those with only one elevated value were assigned a COP-NLR score of 1 and those without abnormal values a score of 0. Because the sample size of patients with COP-NLR score of 2 was small, we grouped these patients along with those with scores of 1 into a high-risk group and those scores of 0 into a low-risk group.

## Statistical analyses

All statistical operations were performed using SPSS ver.22 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Patient characteristics were summarized descriptively as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percentages. The differences between categorical variables were analyzed using Pearson's chi-square tests and those of continuous variables using independent *t*-test. The differences of patients' demographics were further

assessed by differences in risk groups stratified by COP-NLR score (0 vs 1&2).

The clinical outcomes were 3-year disease-specific survival (DSS), 3-year locoregional relapse-free survival (LRFS), 3-year distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS), 3-year failure-free survival (FFS), and 3-year OS. The events of FFS denote the occurrence of metastasis and/or recurrence. OS was calculated starting on the date on which a pathology-based diagnosis was made. All other end points were calculated starting on the first date of treatment. All the patients were followed up until the event occurrence or until the end of the study period (December 31, 2015), whichever came first. Those who were lost in the cancer registry were censored at their last date of follow-up.

Univariate survival analysis was performed by the Kaplan–Meier log-rank test to assess differences in survival analyzed by age, sex, smoking status, Charlson Comorbidity Index Score (CCIS), AJCC T classification, AJCC N classification, treatment modalities, radiotherapy duration, serum hemoglobin level, total platelet counts, NLR, and the COP-NLR scores. The potential risk variables were further analyzed in a multivariable Cox regression model to determine the independent predictors of DSS, LRFS, DMFS, FFS, and OS with adjustment for other exploratory variables. All data from survival analysis are presented as adjusted hazard ratio (aHR)  $\pm$ 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Two-sided *P*-values <0.05 were considered significant.

## Results

### Demographic features

As can be seen in Table 1, 163 patients (70.3%) were male and the average age was 50.7 years (range, 19–80 years). Most had no comorbidities ( $n=178$ , 76.7%) and most ( $n=206$ , 88.8%) had pathologically confirmed non-keratinized undifferentiated carcinoma. One hundred and sixteen subjects (50%) had advanced AJCC T classifications; 32 (13.8%) had no clinical nodal involvement. Two hundred and four (87.9%) had stages III–IVB malignancies. Median radiotherapy duration was 7.41 weeks. Thirty-nine patients (16.8%) received radiotherapy only, while 91 (39.2%) were treated with concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT). Additional chemotherapies prior to or after the definite radiotherapy were administered to 102 patients (44%). Mean follow-up was  $55.19 \pm 29.37$  months. In our comparison of the two COP-NLR groups, the 85 who were assigned to the high-risk group (COP-NLR 1&2) had significantly higher AJCC T classifications ( $P=0.002$ ) and lower hemoglobin levels ( $P=0.043$ ) than the 147 patients assigned to low-risk group (COP-NLR 0) (Table 1).

**Table 1** Patient demographics and disease characteristics within different COP-NLR scores

Variables	Total (n=232)	COP- NLR =0	COP- NLR =1&2	P-value
Age (years)	50.70±11.47	50.86±11.84	50.44±10.85	0.788
Sex				0.703
Male	163 (70.3)	102 (69.4)	61 (71.8)	
Female	69 (29.7)	45 (30.6)	24 (28.2)	
Smoke				0.964
No	156 (67.2)	99 (67.3)	57 (67.1)	
Yes	76 (32.8)	48 (32.7)	28 (32.9)	
CCIS				0.800
0	178 (76.7)	112 (76.2)	66 (77.6)	
≥1	54 (23.3)	35 (23.8)	19 (22.4)	
Histology type				0.133
NUC	206 (88.8)	134 (91.2)	72 (84.7)	
NDC	26 (11.2)	13 (8.8)	13 (15.3)	
AJCC T classification				0.002
T1	80 (34.5)	58 (39.5)	22 (25.9)	
T2	36 (15.5)	23 (15.6)	13 (15.3)	
T3	76 (32.8)	51 (34.7)	25 (29.4)	
T4	40 (17.2)	15 (10.2)	25 (29.4)	
AJCC N classification				0.779
N0	32 (13.8)	20 (13.6)	12 (14.1)	
N1	41 (17.7)	28 (19.0)	13 (15.3)	
N2	142 (61.2)	87 (59.2)	55 (64.7)	
N3	17 (7.3)	12 (8.2)	5 (5.9)	
AJCC Stage				0.109
Stage 1	10 (4.3)	5 (3.4)	5 (5.9)	
Stage 2	18 (7.8)	12 (8.2)	6 (7.0)	
Stage 3	131 (56.5)	91 (61.9)	40 (47.1)	
Stage 4	73 (31.4)	39 (26.5)	34 (40.0)	
Treatment arm				0.299
RT alone	39 (16.8)	26 (17.7)	13 (15.3)	
CCRT alone	91 (39.2)	62 (42.2)	29 (34.1)	
RT/CCRT + CT	102 (44.0)	59 (40.1)	43 (50.6)	
RT duration (week)	7.41±0.84	7.39±0.85	7.43±0.83	0.703
Hemoglobin	13.86±1.76	14.06±1.55	13.48±2.06	0.043

**Note:** Data presented as N (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

**Abbreviations:** COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; SD, standard deviation; CCIS, Charlson Comorbidity Index Score; NUC, nonkeratinizing undifferentiated carcinoma; NDC, nonkeratinizing differentiated carcinoma; AJCC, American Joint Committee on Cancer; RT, radiotherapy; CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; CT, chemotherapy.

## Univariate survival analysis

The 3-year DSS, LRFS, DMFS, and OS rates were 86.6%, 90.5%, 87.6%, and 82.5%, respectively. As seen in Table 2, we found no association between higher NLR alone or platelet counts alone with poorer survivals. However, compared with those with COP-NLR scores of 1 or 2, patient with a COP-NLR score of 0 had better LRFS (95.2% vs 82.1%,  $P=0.001$ ), DMFS (91.4% vs 80.8%,  $P=0.026$ ), DSS (91.2% vs 78.8%,  $P=0.008$ ), and OS (87.2% vs 74.6%,  $P=0.016$ ) (Table 2; Figure 1). Male subjects and those treated with CCRT only had better DMFS ( $P=0.037$  and  $P=0.017$ ,

respectively). Patients with CCIS scores of 1 or higher had worse locoregional recurrence-free survival than their counterparts (77% vs 94.3%,  $P=0.001$ ).

Further subgroup analysis based on AJCC stage found COP-NLR to also predict survival for patients with locally advanced NPC (AJCC stage III/IVA, B). Of the 204 with advanced-stage NPC, 130 had a COP-NLR score of 0 and 74 had either a COP-NLR score of 1 or 2. We found advanced-stage patients with COP-NLR of 0 to have better 3-year FFS (85.9% vs 65.2%;  $P=0.001$ ), 3-year DSS (90.0% vs 75.4%;  $P=0.006$ ), and 3-year OS (85.5% vs 70.6%;  $P=0.012$ ), respectively (Figure 2).

## Multivariate survival analysis for LRFS and DMFS

Multivariate analysis revealed a significant difference in 3-year LRFS between patients with a CCIS of one or higher compared to those without comorbidities (aHR: 4.934, 95% CI: 1.951–12.481,  $P=0.001$ ) and between patients with COP-NLR scores 1 or 2 and those with a COP-NLR score of 0 (aHR: 4.401, 95% CI: 1.598–12.117,  $P=0.004$ ), after adjusting for other potential risk variables (Table 3). Male patients and those with a COP-NLR score of 0 had better 3-year DMFS (aHR: 2.237, 95% CI: 1.048–4.775,  $P=0.037$  and aHR: 2.188, 95% CI: 1.013–4.723,  $P=0.046$ , respectively) (Table 3). Patients treated with CCRT alone also had fewer events for distant failure than those treated with CCRT with additional chemotherapies (aHR: 3.415, 95% CI: 1.118–10.430). However, there was no statistical significance between CCRT alone and DMFS, compared with radiotherapy alone (aHR: 2.605, 95% CI: 0.693–9.792).

## Multivariate survival analysis for DSS and OS

As can be seen in Table 4, patients with higher COP-NLR scores had increased hazard of DSS (aHR: 2.445, 95% CI: 1.148–5.206,  $P=0.02$ ) and OS (aHR: 2.106, 95% CI: 1.102–4.025,  $P=0.024$ ), respectively. There were no other variables significantly associated with survival.

## Discussion

This study found pretreatment COP-NLR but not the baseline platelet count alone or NLR alone to be predictive of survival in this patient population. To the best of our knowledge, this study may be the first to find pretreatment COP-NLR to be a simple and useful predictor of survival in NPC patients receiving IMRT as the only radiotherapy technique in their treatment program.

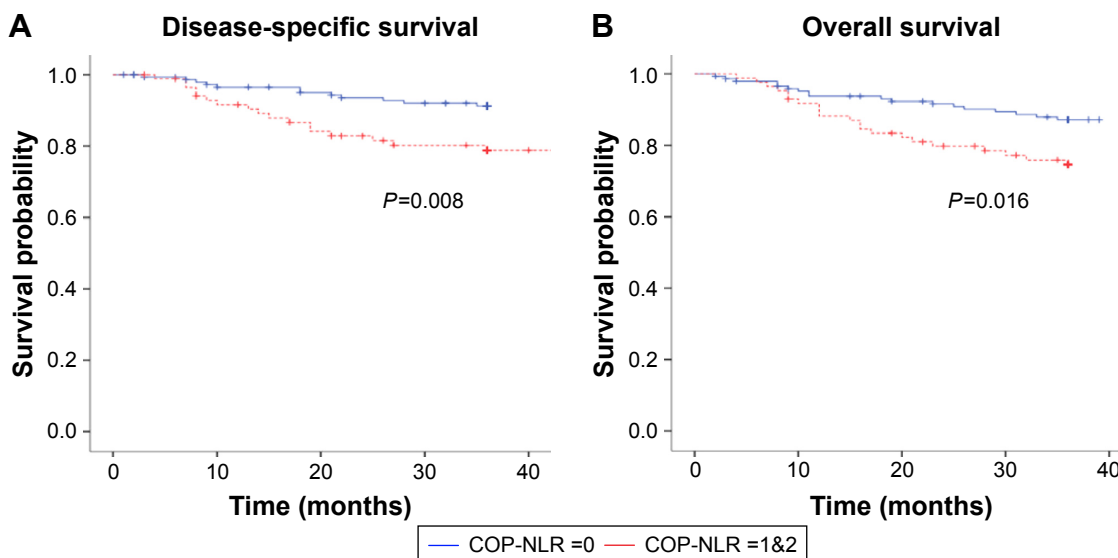
**Table 2** Univariate analysis of risk factors for 3-year LRFS, DMFS, DSS, and OS rates

Variables	LRFS (%)	P-value	DMFS (%)	P-value	DSS (%)	P-value	OS (%)	P-value
Age (years)		0.288		0.962		0.421		0.107
<50	92.8		87.9		88.7		86.9	
≥50	88.3		87.3		84.5		78.5	
Sex		0.577		0.037		0.210		0.974
Male	91.5		90.7		88.7		82.5	
Female	88.4		80.6		82.1		82.5	
Smoke		0.608		0.266		0.190		0.603
No	91.2		85.9		84.6		81.6	
Yes	89.1		91.2		91.0		84.5	
CCIS		0.001		0.695		0.401		0.157
0	94.3		87.0		87.5		84.0	
≥1	77.0		89.8		83.4		77.5	
T classification		0.162		0.984		0.259		0.309
T1/T2	93.2		87.3		89.2		85.0	
T3/T4	87.7		88.0		83.8		79.9	
N classification		0.531		0.159		0.109		0.208
N0/N1	92.6		92.9		93.0		88.0	
N2/N3	89.7		85.7		84.3		80.5	
Treatment		0.611		0.017		0.260		0.937
RT alone	94.1		86.7		89.4		84.6	
CCRT alone	91.7		95.1		90.5		83.0	
RT/CCRT + CT	87.8		81.3		82.1		81.2	
RT duration (weeks)		0.195		0.626		0.903		0.750
≤7.4	93.0		88.5		86.8		81.8	
>7.4	87.3		86.4		86.3		83.4	
Hemoglobin		0.583		0.698		0.705		0.764
≤13.5	89.1		86.7		85.4		81.9	
>13.5	91.6		88.2		87.4		83.0	
Platelet count (×10 <sup>3</sup> )		0.219		0.891		0.103		0.053
≤290.5	95.5		88.4		89.5		85.3	
>290.5	86.5		87.3		80.3		74.8	
NLR		0.084		0.054		0.056		0.069
≤2.23	93.6		91.6		90.5		86.5	
>2.23	86.8		82.7		82.1		77.9	
COP-NLR		0.001		0.026		0.008		0.016
0	95.2		91.4		91.2		87.2	
1&2	82.1		80.8		78.8		74.6	

**Abbreviations:** LRFS, locoregional relapse-free survival; DMFS, distant metastasis-free survival; DSS, disease-specific survival; OS, overall survival; CCIS, Charlson Comorbidity Index Score; RT, radiotherapy; CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; CT, chemotherapy; NLR, neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (patients with both an elevated platelet count [ $>300 \times 10^3/\text{mL}$ ] and an elevated NLR [ $>3$ ] were allocated a score of 2, and patients showing one or neither were allocated a score of 1 or 0).

Cumulative evidence has demonstrated that inflammation is a hallmark of cancer and that this cancer-related inflammation can promote cancer and affect host immunity and tumor response to treatment.<sup>5</sup> The resultant changes in circulating hematologic components associated with this inflammation make several indices involving immune cells at the systemic level useful prognosticators for some malignancies.<sup>6,7</sup> However, the mechanisms underlying their prognostic ability are multifaceted and have not been clarified. There is consistent evidence that interleukin (IL)-6 is overexpressed in EBV-infected nasopharyngeal epithelial cancer cells.<sup>19</sup> The enhanced circulating IL-6

not only contributes to NPC's proliferative properties by activating IL-6-associated transcription factors NF-kappa B and STAT3<sup>19,20</sup> but also mediates platelet generation.<sup>21</sup> In addition to these activated platelets providing protection of circulating cancer cells via their influence on the function of natural killer cells enabling tumor metastasis,<sup>22</sup> they also secrete numerous growth factors, including tumor growth factor-beta, platelet-derived growth factor, and vascular endothelial growth factor, to promote the progression of cancer and neovascularization.<sup>23</sup> Chemokines simultaneously released along with the IL-1 beta and platelet-activating factor have also been found to be involved in modulating hosts'



**Figure 1** Kaplan-Meier curves illustrate the DSS and OS for 232 NPC patients.

**Notes:** (A) Patients with COP-NLR 1&2 had worse DSS ( $P=0.008$ ). (B) The difference of OS among two different COP-NLR groups was statistically significant ( $P=0.016$ ).

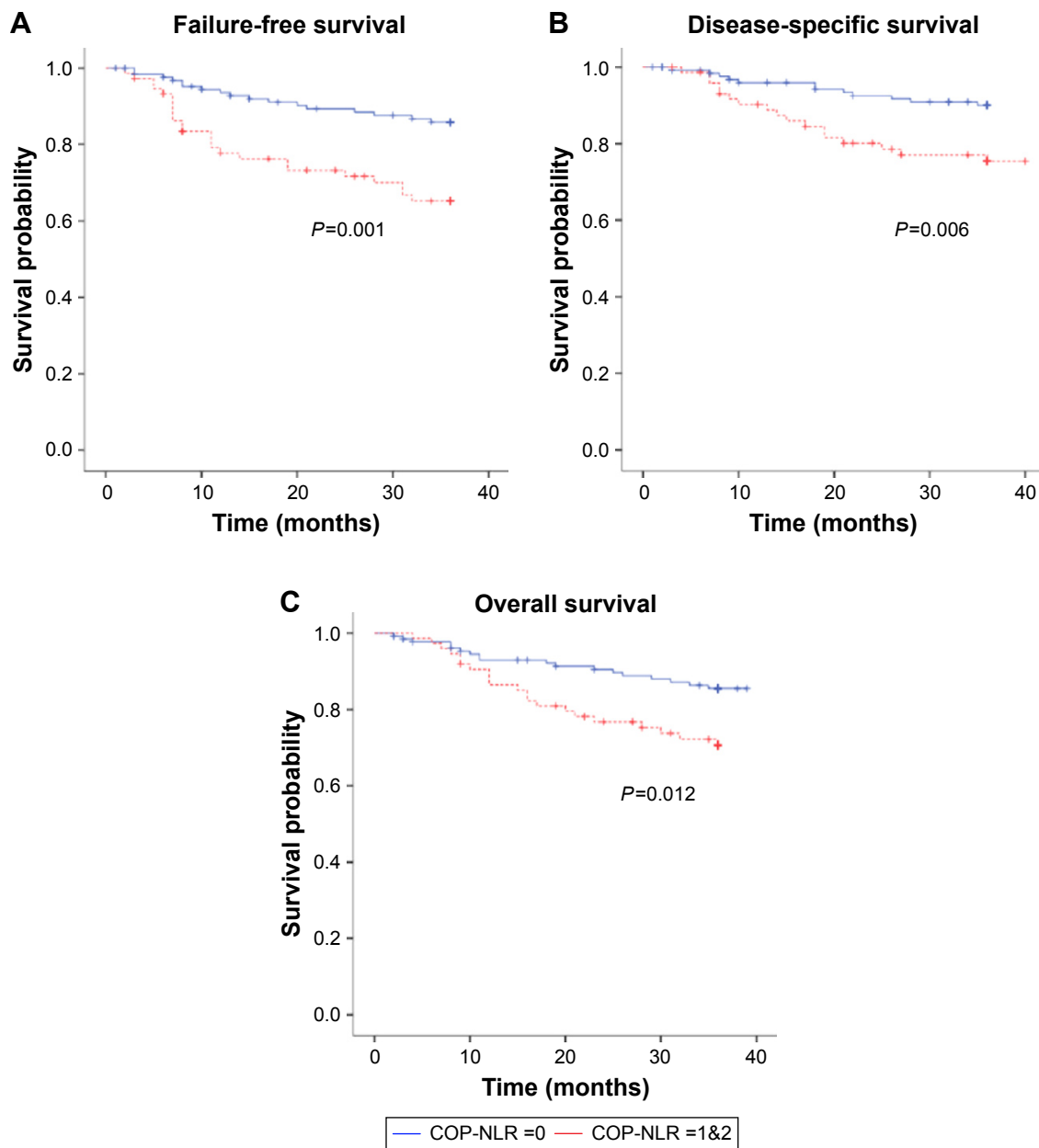
**Abbreviations:** DSS, disease-specific survival; OS, overall survival; NPC, nasopharyngeal carcinoma; COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio.

immune responses to cancer cells.<sup>24</sup> These mechanisms make peripheral thrombocytosis an attractive possible indicator of cancer-secreted cytokines that might be used to predict prognosis in NPC subjects. In Chen et al's study<sup>25</sup> investigating 2,626 NPC patients, those with platelet counts  $>300 \times 10^9/L$  had a poorer prognosis than their counterparts, even after stratifying by different TNM classifications. Gao et al<sup>26</sup> also demonstrated that their patients with pretreatment thrombocytosis had more metastatic events than those without. This study, however, did not find such an inverse correlation in NPC patients treated using the IMRT technique with a uniform cutoff value of  $290.5 \times 10^9/L$ .

The use of NLR to predict cancer survival has been more extensively discussed than the use of total platelet count.<sup>7</sup> The overproduction of IL-6 by tumors causes the proliferation of neutrophils,<sup>19</sup> and these neutrophils along with tumor-associated macrophages<sup>27</sup> enhance the seeding of cancer into systemic circulation through angiogenesis<sup>28</sup> and extracellular matrix degradation.<sup>29</sup> Furthermore, neutrophil-mediated T lymphocyte deficiency and disrupted cytotoxicity render individuals more susceptible to carcinogenesis and future cancer progression.<sup>30</sup> Thus, a higher NLR can serve as a negative prognosticator for various cancers, including NPC. Chang et al<sup>31</sup> found a 5-year difference in survival between NPC populations with high NLR ( $>2.5$ ) and low NLR ( $\leq 2.5$ ). In that study, they further divided their patients into development and validation cohorts to test the prognostic value of NLR in patients receiving IMRT or non-IMRT-based

treatment. They found NLR's ability to predict survival to be inconsistent. In a more recent prospective study investigating 393 advanced-stage NPC patients treated with IMRT or two-dimensional radiotherapy-based treatments, Chua et al<sup>32</sup> found a pretreatment NLR  $\geq 3$  to be associated with increased AJCC T classification, AJCC N classification, overall tumor stage, and pretreatment EBV DNA titer but not survival regardless of whether the induction or adjuvant chemotherapy was administered. Similarly, Zeng et al,<sup>33</sup> who conducted a retrospective study including 675 patients treated with uniformly IMRT, did not find evidence that NLR had prognostic value. Likewise, our study did not find a pretreatment NLR cutoff value of 2.23 to predict survival.

A rapidly increasing number of studies are looking at the possibility of using pretreatment blood parameters to predict survival. Some researchers have found these parameters to be associated with therapeutic resistance to (chemo) radiotherapy.<sup>34,35</sup> The mechanism underlying this negative correlation may have been partially driven by proliferations of myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) potentiated by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor-producing cancer cells.<sup>34</sup> In a study by Mabuchi et al<sup>34</sup> investigating uterine cervical cancer, the authors proposed that the expansions of MDSCs were responsible for enhanced tumor progression and, interestingly, could have been involved in the diminished effectiveness of radiotherapy for cancer cells displaying peripheral leukocytosis. By abrogating the MDSCs in an animal model, they succeeded in enhancing cancers'



**Figure 2** Comparison of (A) FFS, (B) DSS, and (C) OS according to COP-NLR scores for stages III and IVA/IVB malignancies.

**Abbreviations:** FFS, failure-free survival; DSS, disease-specific survival; OS, overall survival; COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio.

radiosensitivity and hampering tumor growth.<sup>34</sup> Further clinical evidence provided by Mizunuma et al<sup>35</sup> of 56 patients with stages IB1–IV uterine cervical cancers, it was observed that those with higher pretreatment NLR ( $\geq 2.5$ ) were more likely to be resistant to radiotherapy compared with those with lower NLR ( $< 2.5$ ). With regard to NPC, Li et al<sup>36</sup> have shown that MDSC expansions promote NPC metastasis by activating the  $\beta$ -catenin/TCF4 pathway. However, the clinical implication of peripheral hematologic parameters on (chemo)radio-resistance in NPC population has not yet been investigated. Further study is warranted to determine whether

certain combination of blood components can be considered a distinct clinical entity conferring (chemo)radio-resistance in NPC patients, affecting their survival.

Combining the two markers into a scoring system might provide a score better able to reflect the intensity of cancer-associated inflammation. This scoring system may better reflect the cancer's anatomic and biologic status. Previous studies have found significant differences in conventional tumor-related factors and other inflammation-based markers among cancer patients categorized into different COP-NLR groups.<sup>13–17</sup> Additionally, a higher COP-NLR has consistently

**Table 3** Multivariate analysis for 3-year LRFS and DMFS for all patients

Variables	Comparison	LRFS		DMFS	
		P-value	aHR (95% CI)	P-value	aHR (95% CI)
Sex	Female vs male	0.227	1.819 (0.689–4.803)	0.037	2.237 (1.048–4.775)
CCIS	≥1 vs 0	0.001	4.934 (1.951–12.481)	0.888	0.933 (0.353–2.468)
T classification	T3/T4 vs T1/T2	0.334	1.621 (0.609–4.314)	0.586	0.804 (0.368–1.759)
N classification	N2/N3 vs N0/N1	0.967	0.974 (0.287–3.306)	0.395	1.621 (0.533–4.928)
Treatment	CCRT vs RT	0.465	0.549 (0.110–2.741)	0.156	2.605 (0.693–9.792)
	CCRT vs RT/CCRT + CT	0.985	0.990 (0.348–2.820)	0.031	3.415 (1.118–10.430)
COP-NLR score	1&2 vs 0	0.004	4.401 (1.598–12.117)	0.046	2.188 (1.013–4.723)

**Abbreviations:** LRFS, locoregional relapse-free survival; DMFS, distant metastasis-free survival; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; CCIS, Charlson Comorbidity Index Score; CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; RT, radiotherapy; CT, chemotherapy; COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio.

translated into poorer prognoses in a variety of cancers.<sup>13–17</sup> COP-NLR may be better applied to the estimation of cancer survival than other inflammation-based markers because it is cost efficient and reproducible, it is readily estimated prior to treatment, and it can be used to stratify cancer patients into different risk subgroups by scoring the two separate parameters.<sup>13–17</sup> In this study, NPC patients categorized as higher risk subgroup by their having COP-NLR scores of 1 or 2 had worse survival outcomes than those with scores of 0 when using cutoff values of 3 for NLR and  $300 \times 10^9/L$  for total platelet count, respectively. Moreover, we found that locally advanced NPC patients in the higher risk subgroup to be at greater risk of locoregional and distant failures. These findings suggest that COP-NLR can also reflect NPC's capacity for both lymphatic and hematogenous metastasis in patients treated with IMRT.

This study has some limitations. One limitation is its small sample collected from a single institute. This made further validation analysis by separating patients into training and validation cohorts difficult. Another limitation was that we did not assess cancer-related cytokines and chemokines in the NPC specimens before therapy, so it was not possible to determine to what extent the inflammatory mediator levels in the local tissue or in the systemic circulation correspond

with peripheral COP-NLR in our study. We did not routinely measure plasma EBV DNA level, either. EBV is known to contribute to the development of NPC. Still another limitation is that because we did not take serial blood samplings during and after treatment period, we could not determine whether COP-NLR's interval changes predicted treatment response and survival or establish its possible role in post-treatment surveillance. In addition, it is worth noting that, although blood parameters are of clinical value in predicting disease severities of the associated complications of common disorders such as diabetes mellitus<sup>37</sup> and hypertension,<sup>38</sup> we did not exclude patients with these comorbid conditions as our sample size was already limited and we lacked detailed information regarding their disease severity. Nonetheless, the confounding impact of these comorbidities should be minimized as CCIS was one of risks we factored into our survival analysis.

## Conclusion

Despite the aforementioned limitations, our findings suggest that COP-NLR can better predict survival either in NLR alone or total platelet count in patients with NPC treated with IMRT-based therapy. Cost-effective and easily assessable, COP-NLR can help physicians identify NPC patients at

**Table 4** Multivariate analysis for 3-year OS and DSS for all patients

Variables	Comparison	DSS		OS	
		P-value	aHR (95% CI)	P-value	aHR (95% CI)
Sex	Female vs male	0.154	1.721 (0.816–3.627)	0.772	1.107 (0.557–2.197)
CCIS	≥1 vs 0	0.278	1.574 (0.694–3.572)	0.141	1.672 (0.843–3.318)
T classification	T3/T4 vs T1/T2	0.596	1.231 (0.571–2.651)	0.547	1.226 (0.632–2.378)
N classification	N2/N3 vs N0/N1	0.245	1.928 (0.638–5.827)	0.243	1.668 (0.706–3.938)
Treatment	CCRT vs RT	0.870	1.107 (0.328–3.734)	0.910	0.946 (0.360–2.483)
	CCRT vs RT/CCRT + CT	0.466	1.387 (0.575–3.342)	0.683	0.861 (0.419–1.769)
COP-NLR score	1&2 vs 0	0.020	2.445 (1.148–5.206)	0.024	2.106 (1.102–4.025)

**Abbreviations:** DSS, disease-specific survival; OS, overall survival; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; CCIS, Charlson Comorbidity Index Score; CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; RT, radiotherapy; CT, chemotherapy; COP-NLR, combination of platelet count and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio.



higher risk of survival failure prior to the treatment and help them provide their patients with the most optimal treatment and surveillance programs.

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This manuscript is original, and it, or any part of it, has not been previously published nor is it under consideration for publication elsewhere.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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