



## RESEARCH

## Open Access

# Nadir CA-125 level as prognosis indicator of high-grade serous ovarian cancer

Xia Xu<sup>1</sup>, Yan Wang<sup>2</sup>, Fang Wang<sup>3,4</sup>, Lizhou Jia<sup>3</sup>, Yiqin Zhou<sup>5</sup>, Fei Deng<sup>6</sup>, Junwei Qu<sup>6</sup>, Bifang Zhou<sup>6</sup>, Aifeng Meng<sup>7</sup>, Bole Fu<sup>6,7</sup>, Xiaoxiang Chen<sup>3,6,8\*</sup>, Zhiying Qian<sup>1\*</sup> and Jinhua Wang<sup>6\*</sup>

## Abstract

**Purpose:** The capacity of nadir CA-125 levels to predict the prognosis of epithelial ovarian cancer remains controversial. This study aimed to explore whether the nadir CA-125 serum levels could predict the durations of overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS) in patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HG-SOC) from the USA and PRC.

**Materials and methods:** A total of 616 HG-SOC patients from the MD Anderson Cancer Center (MDACC, USA) between 1990 and 2011 were retrospectively analyzed. The results of 262 cases from the Jiangsu Institute of Cancer Research (JICR, PRC) between 1992 and 2011 were used to validate the MDACC data. The CA-125 immunohistochemistry assay was performed on 280 tissue specimens. The Cox proportional hazards model and the log-rank test were used to assess the associations between the clinicopathological characteristics and duration of survival.

**Results:** The nadir CA-125 level was an independent predictor of OS and PFS ( $p < 0.01$  for both) in the MDACC patients. Lower nadir CA-125 levels ( $\leq 10$  U/mL) were associated with longer OS and PFS (median: 61.2 and 16.8 months with 95% CI: 52.0–72.4 and 14.0–19.6 months, respectively) than their counterparts with shorter OS and PFS (median: 49.2 and 10.5 months with 95% CI: 41.7–56.7 and 6.9–14.1 months, respectively). The nadir CA-125 levels in JICR patients were similarly independent when predicting the OS and PFS ( $p < 0.01$  for both). Nadir CA-125 levels less than or equal to 10 U/mL were associated with longer OS and PFS (median: 59.9 and 15.5 months with 95% CI: 49.7–70.1 and 10.6–20.4 months, respectively), as compared with those more than 10 U/mL (median: 42.0 and 9.0 months with 95% CI: 34.4–49.7 and 6.6–11.2 months, respectively). Baseline serum CA-125 levels, but not the CA-125 expression in tissues, were associated with the OS and PFS of HG-SOC patients in the MDACC and JICR groups. However, these values were not independent. Nadir CA-125 levels were not associated with the tumor burden based on second-look surgery ( $p = 0.09$ ). Patients who achieved a pathologic complete response had longer OS and PFS (median: 73.7 and 20.7 months with 95% CI: 63.7–83.7 and 9.5–31.9 months, respectively) than those with residual tumors (median: 34.6 and 10.6 months with 95% CI: 6.9–62.3 and 4.9–16.3 months, respectively).

**Conclusions:** The nadir CA-125 level was an independent predictor of OS and PFS in HG-SOC patients. Further prospective studies are required to clinically optimize the chances for a complete clinical response of HG-SOC cases with higher CA-125 levels ( $> 10$  U/mL) at the end of primary treatment.

**Keywords:** Epithelial ovarian cancer, HG-SOC, CA-125, Prognosis

\* Correspondence: [cxxxxcyd@gmail.com](mailto:cxxxxcyd@gmail.com); [qianzhiying@cscsco.org.cn](mailto:qianzhiying@cscsco.org.cn);  
[wangjinhua588@163.com](mailto:wangjinhua588@163.com)

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX 77030, USA

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemotherapy, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing Jiangsu 210009, PR China

<sup>6</sup>Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009, PR China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

## Introduction

Ovarian cancer is the most frequent lethal gynecological cancer in North America and Western Europe; it ranks fifth among the cancers that cause the highest mortality in Chinese women [1-3]. Approximately 22,240 new cases of ovarian cancer in the United States were diagnosed in 2013; 14,030 deaths were caused by the disease in the same year [1]. Despite great progress in the management of ovarian cancer, the mortality rate of ovarian cancer has insignificantly decreased in the past two decades [4]. These data emphasize the need to identify prognostic indicators and more efficient therapeutic strategies for epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), at least for the high-risk subgroup.

Epithelial ovarian cancer does not usually appear as a single entity but represents a heterogeneous group of distinct disease types, including the serous, endometrioid, mucinous, clear-cell, and undifferentiated carcinomas, as well as in malignant Brenner and mixed mesodermal tumors [5]. We have previously described the different origins, molecular characteristics, and prognosis of high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (HG-SOC) and all other EOC subtypes [6]. HG-SOC usually represents the archetypical EOC; the high fatality rate of EOC is attributed to HG-SOCs [7].

The CA-125 antigen was developed in the late 1970s and was first reported in 1981 by Bast et al. from mice immunized with the OVCA433 human serous ovarian cancer cell line [8]. This antigen has been evaluated for detecting, monitoring, distinguishing, and observing ovarian or peritoneal malignancies [9,10]. Attempts have been made to predict survival using the CA-125 level and also showed that different EOC subtypes have distinct CA-125 levels and prognosis [11,12]. Furthermore, different studies in this research area used distinct recruitment standards. Thus, patients ranged from those with complete clinical response (CCR), as well as persisting and/or progressing disease, at the end of first line treatment to those with a recurrent disease after a PFS that varied from weeks to years. Most of these studies focused on advanced-stage EOC but not on its pathologic type [13-16]. Pathological heterogeneity of EOC was reported to influence the efficiency of the CA-125 level as an indicator in a single-institution study [12]. Type II EOC cases, including HG-SOC, were more conclusive than type I cases when CA-125 was used as a prognosis indicator. Therefore, the evaluation of nadir CA-125 as a prognosis indicator in a large HG-SOC subpopulation is urgently needed.

In the present study, we retrospectively analyzed clinicopathological factors, including CA-125 in patients with HG-SOC who were treated at the MD Anderson Cancer Center (MDACC, USA). We also recruited HG-SOC cases from the Jiangsu Institute of Cancer Research (JICR, PRC)

to validate our data. Here, we report the results of this analysis.

## Patients and methods

### Study population

Between January 1, 1990, and February 14, 2011, 616 HG-SOC patients who underwent primary treatment at the MDACC were identified. A total of 80 cases with second-look surgery were available for further study, with detailed exploration information and known CA-125 levels at second-look. Forty-three cases demonstrated a pathological complete response (pCR).

A total of 262 HG-SOC patients from JICR were recruited between January 1, 1992 and December 31, 2011 for validation of the MDACC data. This retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards of MDACC and JICR. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

### Clinicopathological characteristics

Clinicopathological data was collected using chart review. Data included the age, ethnicity, physical examination, family history, obstetric history, history of present

**Table 1 Patient characteristics of the study population**

| Characteristic                      | Percentage (%)/median (range) |                |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                                     | MDACC (n = 616)               | JICR (n = 262) |
| <b>Age (years)</b>                  | 60.3 (20–92)                  | 62.1 (22–85)   |
| <b>Baseline CA-125 level (U/mL)</b> | 800 (7–33423)                 | 927 (5–24880)  |
| <b>Nadir CA-125 level (U/mL)</b>    | 10 (4–35)                     | 10 (2–35)      |
| <b>Ethnic group</b>                 |                               |                |
| White                               | 481 (78.1)                    | 0 (0.0)        |
| Black                               | 35 (5.7)                      | 0 (0.0)        |
| Hispanic                            | 76 (12.3)                     | 0 (0.0)        |
| Eastern Asian                       | 16 (2.6)                      | 262 (100.0)    |
| Others *                            | 8 (1.3)                       | 0 (0.0)        |
| <b>Surgical residual</b>            |                               |                |
| <1 cm                               | 366 (59.4)                    | 142 (54.2)     |
| 1–2 cm                              | 19 (3.1)                      | 7 (2.7)        |
| >2 cm                               | 154 (25.0)                    | 76 (29.0)      |
| Unknown                             | 77 (12.5)                     | 37 (14.1)      |
| <b>FIGO stage</b>                   |                               |                |
| I                                   | 49 (8.0)                      | 21 (8.0)       |
| II                                  | 36 (5.8)                      | 15 (5.7)       |
| III                                 | 410 (66.6)                    | 171 (65.3)     |
| IV                                  | 125 (20.3)                    | 52 (19.8)      |
| Unknown                             | 4 (0.6)                       | 2 (0.8)        |
| <b>Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy</b>    | 133 (21.2)                    | 186 (71.0)     |

FIGO the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.  
 Others\* including 5 Middle Eastern, and 3 Indian cases.

illness, histological type, histological grade, stage, surgical debulking, adjuvant chemotherapy regime, courses of adjuvant chemotherapy, clinical response, second-look operation findings, ascite volume, date of death (if applicable), time of recurrence, and subsequent management [17]. Overall survival (OS) is defined as the time interval from diagnosis until death, or until last follow-up examination of patients who are still alive. Progression free survival (PFS) is the length of time during and after primary treatment wherein the patient's condition does not worsen. Clinical response and progress were defined according to the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, also known as RECIST, standards [18]. The pathology of all patients was initially reviewed by pathologists from MDACC (J. Liu and J. Zhang) and JICR (X. Y. Xu and N. Hou).

#### CA-125 assay

The serum CA-125 concentration was determined using a commercially available Roche immunoassay assay system at the MDACC and JICR clinical laboratories. In clinical practice, a reference value of 35 U/mL is generally considered the upper limit of the normal range.

Tissue samples for the CA-125 immunohistochemical assay were obtained from MDACC (228) and JICR (62) between 1990 and 2001. CA-125 staining was semi-quantitatively assessed in accordance with a previously described standard [19]. The microarray slides of the immunostained tissue were scored using computerized digital analysis (Ariol SL-50; Applied Imaging, California). For the statistical analysis, all cases demonstrating the total integrated optical density (mean  $\pm$  SE) were grouped together based on a scale of 0 to 3.

We defined the baseline CA-125 level as the level at the start of diagnosis. The nadir CA-125 level includes the observed values during the two-week interval after the first evaluation. The CA-125 level during a relapse includes those observed in the two-week interval after the relapse. The relationship between the nadir CA-125 level and the duration of survival was explored: (1) as a continuous variable in the Cox regression analysis and (2) as a dichotomous variable around the median in the log-rank test.

#### Statistical analysis

The Cox proportional hazards model was used to assess the association between survival and the absolute serum

**Table 2 Univariate analysis of survival-related characteristics in HG-SOCs**

| Variable                                  | PFS (OR, 95% CI) |                   | OS (OR, 95% CI)   |                   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|   | MDACC            | JICR              | MDACC             | JICR              |
| <b>FIGO stage</b>                         |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| I   | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| II  | 1.11 (0.44–2.81) | 1.27 (0.63–3.95)  | 1.31 (0.45–3.77)  | 1.62 (0.65–3.99)  |
| III                                       | 2.66 (1.25–5.66) | 4.19 (1.97–9.64)  | 3.65 (1.56–9.17)  | 4.79 (2.26–10.14) |
| IV  | 3.03 (1.37–6.70) | 6.57 (3.05–13.69) | 5.38 (2.20–13.20) | 7.03 (3.28–15.05) |
| <b>Ascites</b>                            |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| No  | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| Yes                                       | 1.73 (1.22–2.47) | 1.93 (1.52–2.42)  | 1.92 (1.42–2.60)  | 2.04 (1.61–2.58)  |
| <b>Residual tumors</b>                    |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| No  | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| Yes                                       | 1.54 (1.10–2.14) | 1.68 (1.15–2.40)  | 1.99 (1.63–2.63)  | 2.10 (1.67–2.56)  |
| <b>Neo-chemotherapy</b>                   |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| Yes                                       | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| No  | 1.38 (1.01–1.95) | 1.45 (1.14–1.78)  | 1.33 (0.40–3.56)  | 1.12 (0.84–1.60)  |
| <b>Chemotherapy, including paclitaxel</b> |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| Yes                                       | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| No  | 1.01 (0.82–1.47) | 1.12 (1.00–1.44)  | 1.30 (0.41–4.10)  | 1.18 (0.80–1.63)  |
| <b>CA-125, decreasing kinetics</b>        |                  |                   |                   |                   |
| $\geq 1/32$                               | 1.00 (reference) | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| $< 1/32$                                  | 1.12 (1.06–1.47) | 1.50 (1.23–1.85)  | 1.17 (0.62–2.27)  | 1.09 (0.67–2.21)  |
| <b>Baseline CA-125</b>                    | 1.02 (1.01–1.06) | 1.03 (1.01–1.06)  | 1.03 (1.01–1.05)  | 1.06 (1.02–1.10)  |
| <b>CA-125 level at relapse</b>            | 1.01 (1.00–1.01) | 1.01 (1.00–1.02)  | 1.01 (1.00–1.01)  | 1.01 (1.00–1.13)  |
| <b>Nadir CA-125</b>                       | 1.04 (1.02–1.08) | 1.06 (1.02–1.09)  | 1.02 (1.01–1.04)  | 1.04 (1.01–1.07)  |

CA-125 level as well as the decreasing kinetics. Step-wise regression techniques were used to build multivariate models, with a cut-off of 0.15 to remain in the model. Associations were regarded as significant if the two sides had  $p < 0.05$ . The Kaplan–Meier estimates were calculated and compared using the log-rank test for OS and PFS values stratified by various prognostic factor categories. All analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.0; SAS Institute, Carey, North Carolina, USA).

## Results

### Patient characteristics

A total of 616 HG-SOCs from MDACC and 262 cases from JICR were recruited in this study. The clinicopathological characteristics of the patients are described in Table 1. The median follow-up of the survivors was 38 months (interquartile range, 20.2 months to 73.0 months) for the patients from MDACC. The median follow up of the survivors was 35 months (interquartile range, 18.4 months to 66.2 months) for the patients from JICR.

### Nadir CA-125 level was a prognosis indicator in HG-SOCs

The median baseline CA-125 level was 800 U/mL (interquartile range: 322 U/mL to 2871 U/mL) and the median nadir CA-125 level was 10 U/mL (range: 4 U/mL to 35 U/mL) in MDACC HG-SOCs. The median baseline and nadir CA-125 levels in JICR cases were 927 U/mL (interquartile range: 428 U/mL to 3266 U/mL) and 10 U/mL (range: 2 U/mL to 35 U/mL), respectively. The rate of positive CA-125 expression in HG-SOC tissues was 91.6%.

Among all the related clinic characteristics that were included in the univariate analysis of MDACC patients, the nadir and baseline CA-125 level was a predictor of PFS and OS ( $p < 0.01$  for all values). Likewise, the decreasing CA-125 kinetics during primary treatment and neoadjuvant chemotherapy predicted the PFS ( $p = 0.01$  and  $p = 0.02$ , respectively) but not the OS ( $p = 0.22$  and  $p = 0.10$ , respectively), as described in Table 2. The nadir CA-125 level was an independent predictor of PFS and OS ( $p < 0.01$  for both). However, the same does not apply to the baseline CA-125 level, decreasing kinetics, and neoadjuvant chemotherapy, as described in Table 3.

**Table 3 Multivariate analysis of survival-related characteristics in HG-SOCs**

| Variable                                  | PFS (OR, 95% CI)  |                   | OS (OR, 95% CI)   |                   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|   | MDACC             | JICR              | MDACC             | JICR              |
| <b>FIGO stage</b>                         |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| I   | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| II  | 1.07 (0.35–3.14)  | 1.22 (0.54–4.19)  | 1.24 (0.40–3.98)  | 1.53 (0.63–4.24)  |
| III                                       | 1.83 (1.18–4.29)  | 3.24 (1.61–8.93)  | 2.28 (1.14–8.65)  | 3.56 (2.02–8.27)  |
| IV  | 2.26 (1.24–5.25)  | 4.37 (2.52–11.05) | 3.77 (2.08–10.24) | 5.13 (2.72–12.27) |
| <b>Ascites</b>                            |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| No  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| Yes                                       | 1.40 (1.16–2.03)  | 1.85 (1.47–2.73)  | 1.73 (1.26–2.49)  | 2.01 (1.55–2.47)  |
| <b>Residual tumors</b>                    |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| No  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| Yes                                       | 8.54 (4.24–16.82) | 9.12 (4.50–17.87) | 6.24 (3.19–16.39) | 7.35 (3.72–14.08) |
| <b>Neo-chemotherapy</b>                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Yes                                       | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| No  | 1.28 (0.88–2.24)  | 1.27 (1.19–1.42)  | 1.26 (0.36–6.22)  | 1.17 (0.75–1.93)  |
| <b>Chemotherapy, including paclitaxel</b> |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Yes                                       | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| No  | 1.00 (0.61–2.62)  | 1.07 (0.86–1.40)  | 1.21 (0.38–4.77)  | 1.13(0.74–1.86)   |
| <b>CA-125, decreasing kinetics</b>        |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| ≥1/32                                     | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  | 1.00 (reference)  |
| <1/32                                     | 1.06 (0.84–1.83)  | 1.37 (1.14–1.92)  | 1.10 (0.56–2.84)  | 1.02 (0.65–2.85)  |
| <b>Baseline CA-125</b>                    | 1.00 (0.98–1.02)  | 1.00 (0.98–1.02)  | 1.00 (0.97–1.03)  | 1.00 (0.97–1.03)  |
| <b>CA-125 level at relapse</b>            | 1.00 (0.97–1.04)  | 1.00 (0.98–1.01)  | 1.01 (0.98–1.02)  | 1.01 (0.99–1.02)  |
| <b>Nadir CA-125</b>                       | 1.02 (1.00–1.04)  | 1.02 (1.00–1.03)  | 1.03 (1.01–1.06)  | 1.03 (1.00–1.05)  |

We further explored the value of the nadir CA-125 level for predicting OS and PFS durations in HG-SOCs from JICR. The nadir CA-125 level remained an independent predictor of PFS and OS ( $p < 0.01$  for both). However, the same cannot be said for the baseline CA-125 level, decreasing kinetics, and neoadjuvant chemotherapy, as described in Tables 2 and 3.

#### Nadir CA-125 level can predict prognosis of EOC

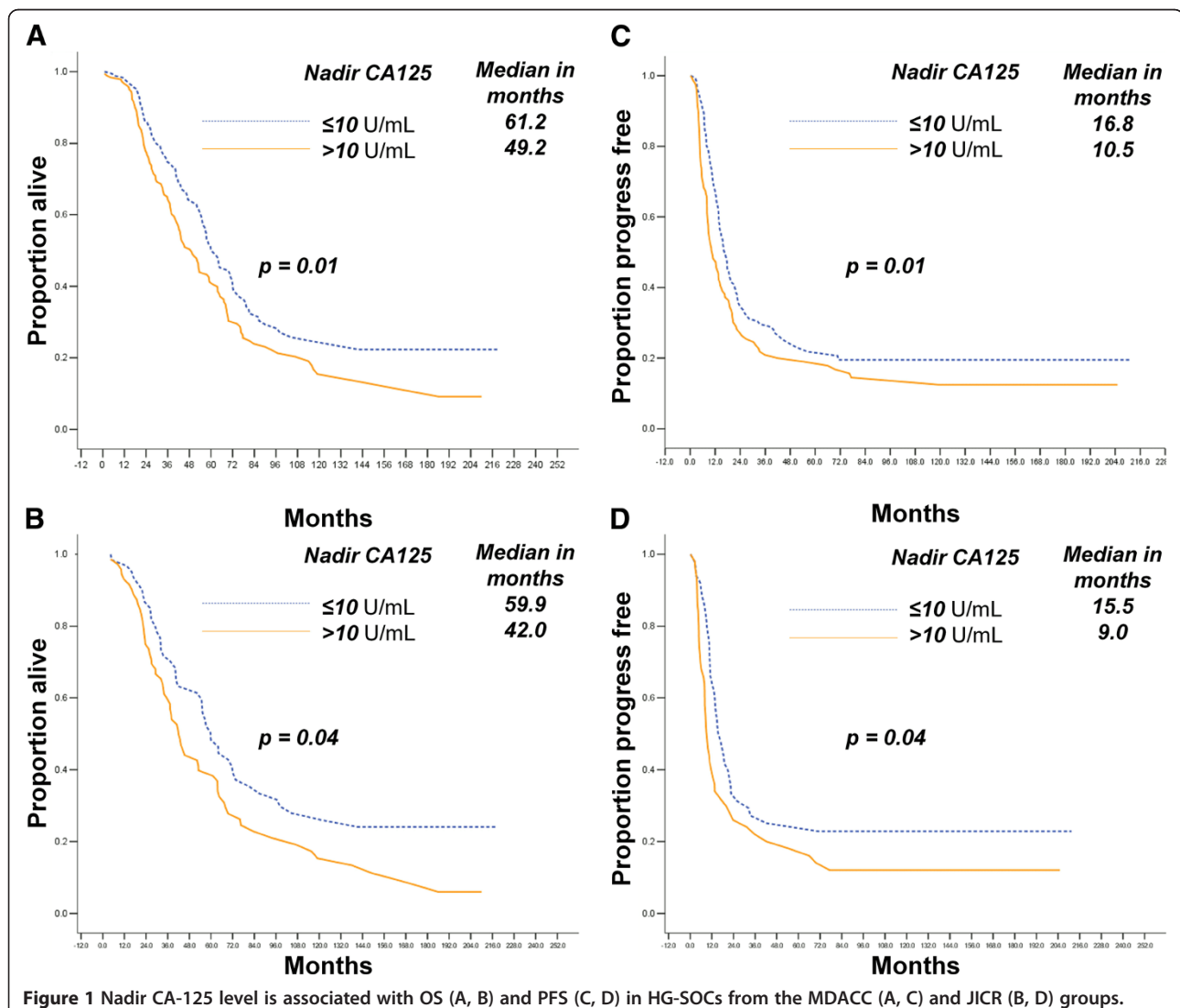
Patients with a nadir CA-125 level lower than or equal to the median level (10 U/mL) had longer OS and PFS than those with levels higher than 10 U/mL in MDACC patients ( $p = 0.01$  for both), as shown in Figure 1A and 1C, respectively. Meanwhile, Figure 1B and 1D show that a lower nadir CA-125 level in the JICR cases was associated with longer OS and PFS of HG-SOC ( $p = 0.04$  for both).

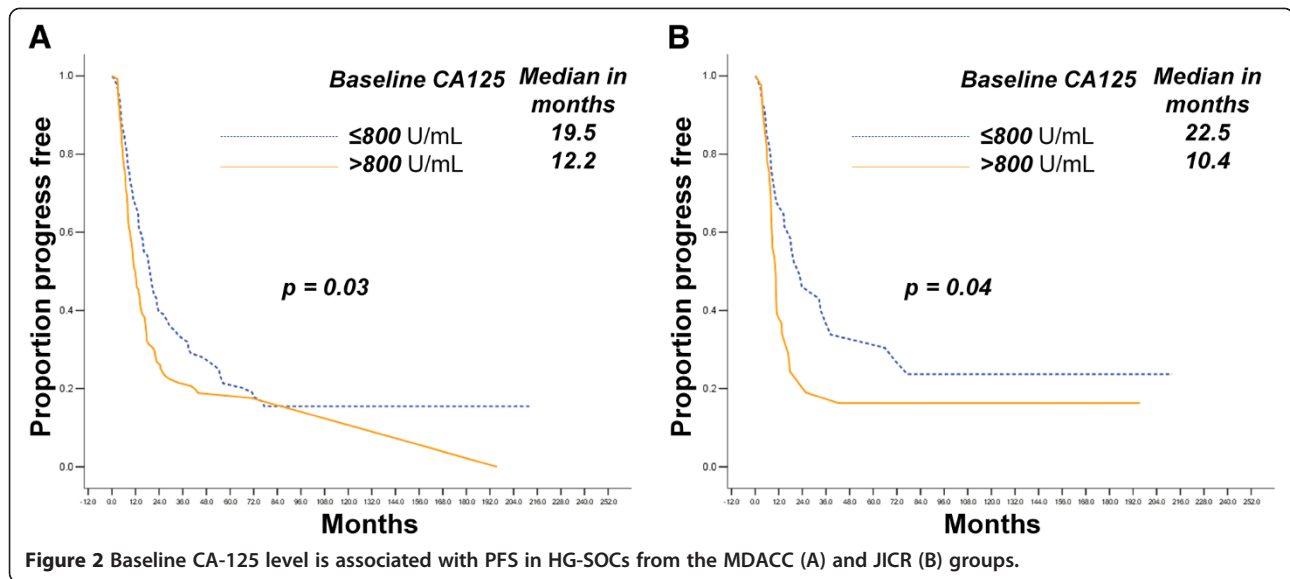
We found a baseline CA-125 level lower than 800 U/mL was associated with longer PFS in the MDACC and JICR cases ( $p = 0.03$  and  $p = 0.04$ , respectively). However, the same does not apply to the OS durations, as shown in Figure 2. Notably, the nadir CA-125 level ( $p < 0.01$ ), but not the CA-125 level at relapse ( $p = 0.12$ ), was an independent OS indicator in the ovarian group from MDACC, as revealed by the multivariate regression analysis in Table 3.

#### Nadir CA-125 cannot predict residual tumors in HG-SOCs

Among the CCR HG-SOCs from MDACC that underwent a second-look, the pCR cases had longer OS ( $p < 0.01$ ) and PFS ( $p = 0.01$ ) than those with residual lesions, as shown in Figure 3.

To evaluate the potential correlation between the nadir CA-125 level and the residual tumors in second-look surgery, we performed binary logistic regression analysis





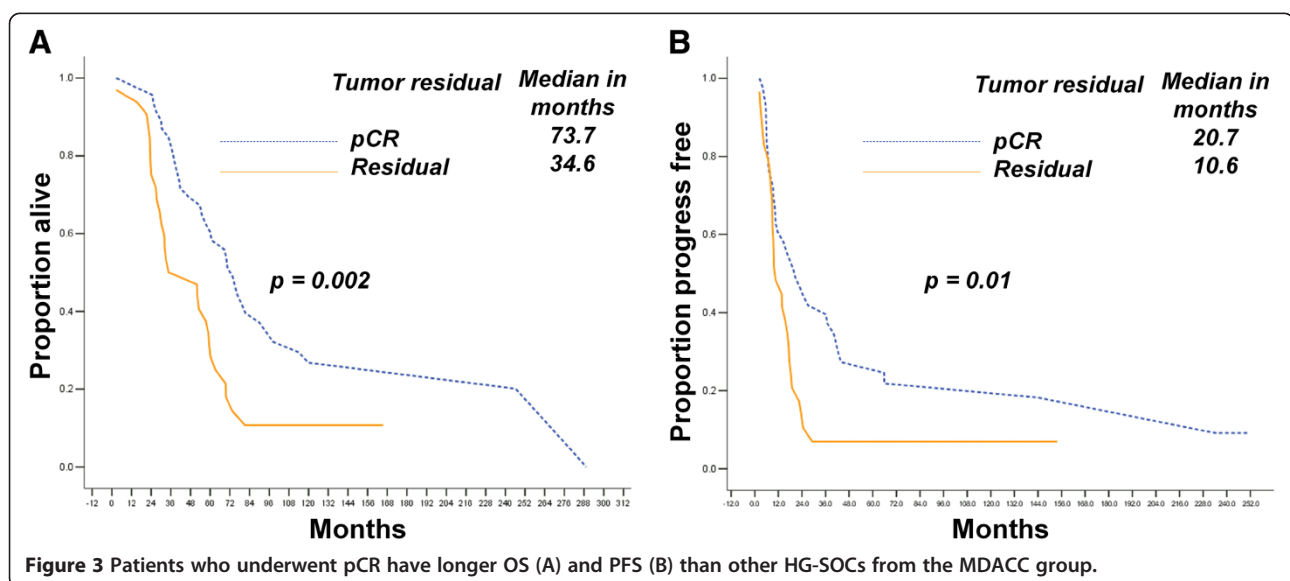
among these HG-SOC cases. No significant correlations were found ( $p = 0.09$ ; Table 4).

### Discussion

The use of higher nadir CA-125 levels below the upper normal limit to indicate poorer prognosis in CCR EOC patients and the consequent need for further consolidation or maintenance therapy has been a long-standing issue [20]. The primary therapy of EOC patients commonly ends after standard treatment, most including cytoreduction surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy. Several studies have suggested that the CA-125 level may be used to stratify high-risk recurrent patients [13]. As heterogeneous groups, different EOC pathological types present distinct clinical characteristics that indicate patient prognosis, including the CA-125 level. The use of

a uniform reference value or interval may not be appropriate for estimating the prognosis of all types of EOCs. The inconsistent results from different studies may be also partially attributed to the unspecific use of CA-125 for all EOC types.

In the present study, we found that the nadir CA-125 level is an independent prognosis indicator of HG-SOC. The OS and PFS varied between the subgroups with median nadir serum CA-125 levels (10 U/mL). Although the CA-125 level has been associated with EOC prognosis, no consensus has been reached regarding a fixed cut-off value for the nadir CA-125 level when predicting prognosis. Several studies have suggested a CA-125 level based on the observed median value [21]. Others used an arbitrary cut-off value, such as 10 U/mL and 12 U/mL, or an interval for the stratification of cohorts,



**Table 4 Logistic regression of residual tumor-associated factors in HG-SOCs**

| Factors      | Univariate |      | Multivariate |      |
|--------------|------------|------|--------------|------|
|              | Exp(β)     | Sig  | Exp(β)       | Sig  |
| Age          | 1.01       | 0.15 | 1.30         | 0.42 |
| Ascites      | 1.47       | 0.02 | 2.22         | 0.24 |
| Stage        | 2.52       | 0.00 | 1.96         | 0.04 |
| Nadir CA-125 | 1.05       | 0.01 | 1.02         | 0.09 |

such as 5 U/mL, 21 U/mL, and 18 U/mL [12,16,22-24]. However, the median and arbitrary cut-off values vary among the different EOC subtypes. The median nadir CA-125 level of HG-SOC was 10 U/mL in both MDACC and JICR populations. Furthermore, the OS and PFS were longer for the pCR subgroup than for patients with residual tumors confirmed by second-look surgery; however, this issue remains controversial [25-30]. Although the serum CA-125 level is known to reflect the tumor burden, our results did not confirm its role in determining the minimal degree of residual disease [31-33]. Given that only 80 of 616 patients (13.0%) were included in the analysis, the validity of our findings for the population with HG-SOC is unclear.

Based on the consideration that CA-125 can predict prognosis, the conventional concept of the CCR as the end of primary treatment needs further evaluation [12]. Identifying the best therapy and defining the patient groups that might best benefit from a consolidation or maintenance strategy are equally challenging, given that the present strategy assumes that all HG-SOC cases will recur. Thus, clinicians will be able to advise patients who achieve CCR after primary chemotherapy by determining the therapeutic ratio of possible harm versus potential benefit for an individual patient. The same recruitment standards and analysis methods were used to study HG-SOC from two different cancer centers. Thus, the bias in this study was reduced to a certain extent. The nadir CA-125 level associated with prognosis does not reflect the presence of residual tumors. CA-125 is ineffective for minor tumor burdens.

The baseline CA-125 is found a significant but not independent variables. Actually, higher decline rate of CA-125 means higher baseline level in CCR ovarian cancer with negative CA-125 level (<35 U/mL). CA-125 level >10 U/mL meanwhile decreasing more than 97.6% decreasing kinetics <1/32 indicates poorer OS and PFS, in another words, baseline CA-125 level more than or equal to 424-1484 U/ml indicate more relapse and death. Our results suggest that for patients even achieved CCR, we need pay more attention to those with high initial CA-125 level.

This retrospective analysis has several limitations. First, given the long survival durations of our study

population from the two institutions, the heterogeneity of treatment strategies used throughout the 28-year study period, the emergence of new treatment regimes, such as paclitaxel-based chemotherapy and molecular target therapy [34,35], the influence of the therapy and evaluate strategy is difficult to exclude. Second, we focused on the nadir CA-125 level in HG-SOCs. However, 8.4% negative tissue expression and 11.2% normal serum level were observed for CA-125.

Our study supports the emerging evidence showing that the nadir CA-125 level in HG-SOCs may be an independent prognostic factor for both OS and PFS. The application of CA-125 strata for future prospective trials of HG-SOC consolidation or maintenance should be considered.

#### Abbreviations

CCR: Complete clinical response; OS: Overall survival; PFS: Progression free survival; EOC: Epithelial ovarian cancer; pCR: Pathologic complete response.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

XX, XXC, ZYQ and JHW participated in drafting the full manuscript and writing of this manuscript. YW, FW and LZJ partly participated in clinical study design, coordination and data analysis. YQZ, FD, BFZ, AFM and BLF participated in collecting data, creating figures and tables. XX, FW and FW contributed by writing specific sections of this manuscript. ZYQ and JHW provided advice and participated in revising the manuscript. XXC participated in substantial contribution to conception and revising it critically for important intellectual content. All the authors in this manuscript have read and approved the final version.

#### Acknowledgements

Dr. Xiaoxiang Chen was supported by the Jiangsu Province Institute of Cancer Research Foundation (grant number: ZK201203) and the 2012 International Exchange Support Program of Jiangsu Health. Jiangsu Government Six Major Talent Fund (2008-D-02), Jiangsu Government "333" Scholarship and Jiangsu Key Medical Personnel (RC2011091) supported Jinhua Wang. We appreciate J. Liu, J. Zhang, X. Y. Xu and N. Hou for their help on the pathology.

#### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemotherapy, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009, PR China. <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Jiangsu Province Hospital on Integration of Chinese and Western Medicine, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210028, PR China. <sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX 77030, USA. <sup>4</sup>Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510150, PR China. <sup>5</sup>Department of Radiotherapy, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009, PR China. <sup>6</sup>Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009 PR China. <sup>7</sup>Department of Nursing, Jiangsu Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009, PR China. <sup>8</sup>State Key Laboratory of Bioelectronics, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, PR China.

Received: 10 March 2013 Accepted: 18 April 2013

Published: 25 April 2013

#### References

1. Siegel R, Naishadham D, Jemal A: **Cancer statistics, 2013.** *CA Cancer J Clin* 2013, **63**(1):11-30.
2. Hannibal CG, et al: **Survival of ovarian cancer patients in Denmark: excess mortality risk analysis of five-year relative survival in the period 1978-2002.** *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2008, **87**(12):1353-1360.

3. Yang L, et al: Statistics on cancer in China: cancer registration in 2002. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 2005, **14**(4):329–335.
4. Bast RC Jr, Hennessy B, Mills GB: The biology of ovarian cancer: new opportunities for translation. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2009, **9**(6):415–428.
5. Shih le M, Kurman RJ: Ovarian tumorigenesis: a proposed model based on morphological and molecular genetic analysis. *Am J Pathol* 2004, **164**(5):1511–1518.
6. Chen X, et al: Functional Polymorphisms of the hOGG1 Gene Confer Risk to Type 2 Epithelial Ovarian Cancer in Chinese. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2011, **21**(8):1407.
7. Prat J: New insights into ovarian cancer pathology. *Ann Oncol* 2012, **23**(Suppl 10):x111–x117.
8. Bast RC Jr, et al: Reactivity of a monoclonal antibody with human ovarian carcinoma. *J Clin Invest* 1981, **68**(5):1331–1337.
9. Das PM, Bast RC Jr: Early detection of ovarian cancer. *Biomark Med* 2008, **2**(3):291–303.
10. Meyer T, Rustin GJ: Role of tumour markers in monitoring epithelial ovarian cancer. *Br J Cancer* 2000, **82**(9):1535–1538.
11. Hogdall E: Cancer antigen 125 and prognosis. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol* 2008, **20**(1):4–8.
12. Markman M, et al: Pretreatment CA-125 and risk of relapse in advanced ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2006, **24**(9):1454–1458.
13. Kang S, et al: Prediction of a high-risk group based on postoperative nadir CA-125 levels in patients with advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. *J Gynecol Oncol* 2011, **22**(4):269–274.
14. Kang S, Seo SS, Park SY: Nadir CA-125 level is an independent prognostic factor in advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. *J Surg Oncol* 2009, **100**(3):244–247.
15. Prat A, Parera M, Del Campo JM: Prognostic role of CA-125 nadir in stage IV epithelial ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2008, **26**(10):1771–1772. author reply 1772.
16. Prat A, et al: Nadir CA-125 concentration in the normal range as an independent prognostic factor for optimally treated advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. *Ann Oncol* 2008, **19**(2):327–331.
17. Wang F, et al: CA-125–indicated asymptomatic relapse confers survival benefit to ovarian cancer patients who underwent secondary cytoreduction surgery. *J Ovarian Res* 2013, **6**(1):14.
18. Therasse P, et al: New guidelines to evaluate the response to treatment in solid tumors. European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, National Cancer Institute of the United States, National Cancer Institute of Canada. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2000, **92**(3):205–216.
19. Rosen DG, et al: Potential markers that complement expression of CA125 in epithelial ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol* 2005, **99**(2):267–277.
20. Gard GB, Houghton CR: An assessment of the value of serum CA 125 measurements in the management of epithelial ovarian carcinoma. *Gynecol Oncol* 1994, **53**(3):283–289.
21. Juretzka MM, et al: CA125 level as a predictor of progression-free survival and overall survival in ovarian cancer patients with surgically defined disease status prior to the initiation of intraperitoneal consolidation therapy. *Gynecol Oncol* 2007, **104**(1):176–180.
22. van Altena AM, et al: CA125 nadir concentration is an independent predictor of tumor recurrence in patients with ovarian cancer: a population-based study. *Gynecol Oncol* 2010, **119**(2):265–269.
23. Kim HS, et al: Significance of preoperative serum CA-125 levels in the prediction of lymph node metastasis in epithelial ovarian cancer. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2008, **87**(11):1136–1142.
24. Crawford SM, Peace J: Does the nadir CA125 concentration predict a long-term outcome after chemotherapy for carcinoma of the ovary? *Ann Oncol* 2005, **16**(1):47–50.
25. Rahaman J, et al: The second-look operation improves survival in suboptimally debulked stage III ovarian cancer patients. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2005, **15**(1):19–25.
26. Sawicki S, et al: Analysis of the results and long-term follow-up of second-look laparotomy in advanced ovarian cancer. *Eur J Gynaecol Oncol* 2009, **30**(4):422–425.
27. Kojis Z, et al: [Follow-up of 70 patients with advanced ovarian cancer after negative second-look laparotomy]. *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)* 2006, **35**(1):16–22.
28. Greer BE, et al: Implications of second-look laparotomy in the context of optimally resected stage III ovarian cancer: a non-randomized comparison using an explanatory analysis: a Gynecologic Oncology Group study. *Gynecol Oncol* 2005, **99**(1):71–79.
29. Escobar PF, Michener CM, Rose PG: Second-look operation improves survival in suboptimal, debulked, stage III ovarian cancer. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2005, **15**(6):1258. author reply 1259.
30. Dudziak M, et al: [The correlation between prognostic factors and outcome of second look laparotomy in ovarian cancer]. *Ginekol Pol* 2005, **76**(7):555–563.
31. Bast RC Jr: CA 125 and the detection of recurrent ovarian cancer: a reasonably accurate biomarker for a difficult disease. *Cancer* 2010, **116**(12):2850–2853.
32. Schilthuis MS, et al: Serum CA 125 levels in epithelial ovarian cancer: relation with findings at second-look operations and their role in the detection of tumour recurrence. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1987, **94**(3):202–207.
33. Prat A, et al: Risk of recurrence during follow-up for optimally treated advanced epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) with a low-level increase of serum CA-125 levels. *Ann Oncol* 2009, **20**(2):294–297.
34. Dhillon S: Bevacizumab combination therapy: for the first-line treatment of advanced epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer. *Drugs* 2012, **72**(7):917–930.
35. Stark D, et al: Standard chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab in advanced ovarian cancer: quality-of-life outcomes from the International Collaboration on Ovarian Neoplasms (ICON7) phase 3 randomised trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2013, **14**(3):236–243.

doi:10.1186/1757-2215-6-31

Cite this article as: Xu et al.: Nadir CA-125 level as prognosis indicator of high-grade serous ovarian cancer. *Journal of Ovarian Research* 2013 **6**:31.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

