

PROGNOSTIC FACTORS AFTER ADJUVANT RADIOTHERAPY IN CERVICAL CANCERS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Purpose : This retrospective study aimed to investigate the prognostic factors influenced the overall and progression-free survival (PFS) in cervical cancer patients who received radical hysterectomy and lymphadenectomy and adjuvant radiotherapy.

Methods : From 2000 to 2006, there were 149 cervical cancer patients treated with surgery and adjuvant radiotherapy in the Department of Radiation therapy, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan. Patient characteristics, treatment characteristics and pathologic factors were analyzed using log rank test. The overall survival (OS) and PFS distribution were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method. Multivariate analysis was performed by the Cox regression model.

Result : The median age of this population was 55 years-old (ranged from 25 to 82). There were 102, 33, and 14 patients belonged to FIGO stage IB, IIA and IIB to IVA, respectively. The 5-year OS and PFS were 75.2% and 65.4% in stage IB cervical cancer, 69.7% and 70.5% in stage IIA cervical cancer, and 66.7% and 50% in stage IIB-IVA cervical cancer. In multivariate analysis, the factors of adenocarcinoma ($p < 0.05$) and parametrial invasion ($p < 0.01$) correlated with worse OS and the factors of parametrial invasion ($p < 0.01$) and age < 60 ($p < 0.05$) correlated with worse PFS.

Conclusion : Parametrial invasion and histology of adenocarcinoma accounted the most important prognostic factors among other clinical and pathological factors in patients receiving adjuvant radiotherapy. Adjuvant chemotherapy didn't achieve better survival in our study.

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Key words: Cervical cancer, Adjuvant radiotherapy, Prognostic factors

INTRODUCTION

In Taiwan, the incidence of invasive cervical cancer decreased in recent decade [9]. One of the most important factors was the spread used of Pap's smear in recent 15 years. It was estimated that 1749 new cases of cervical

cancer would be diagnosed in Taiwan in 2007, representing 5.3% of all cancers in women [9]. It was also estimated that 657 deaths from cervical cancer would be expected in Taiwan in 2009, accounting for 4.4% of all cancer deaths in women [9].

Kosary C [4] published an analysis of

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