months, 95% CI 19.11–26.80 respectively; HR: 0.965, p-value = 0.036) (figure 1B). However, OS in stage IIIC was not significantly different. In stage IV, there was no statistically significant difference in PFS or OS between groups.

Conclusions Introducing extensive procedures did significantly affect the PFS in stage IIIC but not in IV. OS was not affected in both stages. The increase in number of EOC cases over the years (72 before 2009 versus 132 after 2009), which was associated with more patients with extensive tumor load and low performance status being admitted to our service, coupled with their shorter follow up versus patients from before 2009, may have led to the non-significant increase in OS over time.

Conclusions We report the successful establishment of an active peritoneal surface malignancy multidisciplinary treatment program with results comparable to other centers. Careful patient selection, a multidisciplinary approach and proper surgical training and technique are essential for the success of such a program.