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THE DELETERIOUS SURVIVAL IMPACT OF POSITIVE LYMPH NODES IN CERVICAL CANCER: IMPLICATIONS OF THE NEW FIGO STAGING SYSTEM

A Torgeson,1 D Gaffney,2 K McComas,3 K Maurer,1 L Burt. 1 University of Utah, Radiation Oncology, Salt Lake City, USA; 2 University of Utah, School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, USA; 3 University of Utah, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Salt Lake City, USA

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Objectives The 2018 FIGO (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics) cervical cancer staging system changed from a clinical system to a clinical/pathologic/radiologic system with stages IIIC1 and IIIC2 indicating positive pelvic and para-aortic lymph nodes, respectively. We evaluated a nationwide hospital database for the impact on survival of lymph node involvement.

Methods The National Cancer Database from 2004-2015 was queried for patients with cervical cancer, yielding 115,819 patients. Patients with metastatic disease (22,569), non-adenocarcinoma histologies (5,909), unknown nodal status (60,695), or positive para-aortic nodes (IIIC2). Univariate (UVA) and multivariate analyses (MVA) were done for the overall cohort, followed by UVA by T stage.

Results 17,173 patients were eligible. Lymph node involvement negatively affected survival in the overall cohort (UVA IIIC1 Hazard Ratio [HR] 2.0, p<0.001, IIIC2 HR 3.85, p<0.001, MVA IIIC1 HR 1.36, p<0.001, IIIC2 HR 2.14, p<0.001) and in FIGO stages IB-III individually. In FIGO IB, the effect of IIIC2 was most pronounced (HR=5.38, p<0.001 versus HR 1.5 p=0.001 for IIIC1 disease) compared to FIGO III (HR 1.698, p<0.001 for IIIC2 versus HR 1.19 p=0.02 for IIIC1). Within FIGO IB, there was no difference in survival for IIIC1 compared to N0 for FIGO IB1 and IB2.

Conclusions In this study, lymph node involvement negatively affects prognosis in cervical cancer. The impact on survival varies by T stage with the greatest effect seen in stage IB.

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ROLE OF COMPLETION HYSTERECTOMY AFTER CONCOMITANT CHEMORADIATION IN CERVICAL CANCER OUTCOME

R Truffa Kleine,1 JC Sadalla,1 MLND Genta,1 GM Suarez,1 JPM de Carvalho,2 GP Mauro,1 C Anton,1 IP Carvalho. Instituto do Cancer do Estado de Sao Paulo – ICESP Gynecology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Instituto do Cancer do Estado de Sao Paulo – ICESP Radiotherapy, Sao Paulo, Brazil

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Objectives To compare outcomes of patients with cervical cancer treated by chemoradiation (CRT) versus chemoradiation plus completion hysterectomy (CRT+CH).

Methods This study compares 44 patients treated by the combination of CRT+CH and 130 patients treated by traditional CRT alone, in a single institution, from 2008 to 2018. We analyzed recurrence rate, local control, overall survival and complication. The FIGO (2009) stage were as follow: 30 IB2, 19 IIA, 125 IB. There were 137 squamous cell carcinomas and 37 adenocarcinomas. Chemoradiation was the same to both groups: combination of external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) to the pelvis and intracavitary brachytherapy and concomitant platin-based chemotherapy. Completion hysterectomy were performed after 6-14 weeks from the end of chemoradiation. All surgeries were laparoscopic (Piver I) hysterectomy without lymph node dissection.

Results Recurrence (local and distant) was higher in the CRT group, although not statistically significant. Mortality was higher in the CRT group (54,6% vs 18,2%, p>0.05). Complications was similar in both groups (10% vs 9,1%). No differences regarding KPS or FIGO stage were identified among groups.