OUTCOMES AFTER THE REGIONALIZATION OF CARE FOR HIGH RISK ENDOMETRIAL CANCERS: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY

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Outcomes After the Regionalization of Care for High Risk Endometrial Cancers: A Population-Based Study

0.99), p=0.04) after regionalization. There was a significant increase (69% to 85%, p<0.001) in the proportion of patients who had surgical staging between the two regionalization periods. There was a significant increase (69% to 85%, p=0.001) in the proportion of primary surgeries performed by GOs after regionalization, which was not explained by secular trends. After regionalization, the proportion of patients who had surgical staging (50% to 63%, p<0.001), and the proportion of patients who received adjuvant treatment (65% to 71%, p<0.001) increased significantly. After adjusting for age, stage, and comorbidities, there was an increase in overall survival (HR 0.85 (0.73–0.99), p=0.04) after regionalization.

Conclusions

The publication of a regionalization policy for the treatment of high risk histology endometrial cancers in Ontario led to an increase in the proportion of surgeries performed by GOs, surgical staging and adjuvant treatment. This also translated into a significant improvement in patient survival.

NEO-ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY FOR CERVICAL CANCER DURING PREGNANCY: A RETROSPECTIVE CASE SERIES

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Introduction

Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) in cervical cancer during pregnancy may help in disease control while fetal maturity is reached, before providing a definitive oncological treatment. The objective of this study is to describe obstetric and oncological outcomes in patients diagnosed with cervical cancer stage IB1-IVA (FIGO 2009) during pregnancy, who received this treatment approach.

Methods

A multicenter retrospective review was conducted in 12 institutions from 7 Latin-American countries, between January 2007 and December 2018. Data collected included clinical characteristics, NACT agents, definitive treatment, obstetric and oncologic outcomes.

Results

Twenty-nine patients were included. Mean age was 33.8 years (+5.2). Twelve (41.4%) women were diagnosed at early stage, and 17 (58.6%) in locally advanced stage. Carboplatin/Paclitaxel was the most frequent combination used (55.2%). Median number of cycles was 3 (1–6). Median