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

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Objectives In June 2013, the agency responsible for advancing cancer care in Ontario, Canada, published practice guidelines recommending that gynaecologic oncologists (GOs) at designated centers manage the treatment of patients with high grade endometrial cancers. This study examines the effects of this regionalization of care on patient outcomes.

Methods In this retrospective cohort study, patients diagnosed with non-endometrioid high risk endometrial cancer (serous, carcinosarcoma, clear cell, undifferentiated) from 2003–2017 were identified using province-wide administrative databases.

Results We identified 3518 patients with high risk endometrial cancer. The case mix as represented by patient comorbidities and disease stage distribution did not differ significantly 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 overall survival (HR 0.85 (0.73–0.99), p=0.04) after regionalization.

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