A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ROBOTIC RADICAL HYSERECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH T1B1–2/2A1, N0 CERVICAL CANCER

Y Todo*, R Yamada, K Minowa, H Kuros. Hokkaido Cancer Center, Japan

Objective The aim of this study was to evaluate the feasibility of robotic radical hysterectomy (RRH) in patients with early stage cervical cancer.

Methods This retrospective study was carried out using data for 166 patients with T1b1-2/2a1, N0 cervical cancer who underwent radical hysterectomy at Hokkaido Cancer Center from January 2010 to April 2018. Study outcomes including operation time, estimated blood loss (EBL), number of lymph nodes harvested, hospital stay, surgical morbidity, recurrence, and survival were compared between open radical hysterectomy (O group, n=134) and RRH (R group, n=32).

Results There was no difference in age, body mass index, stage, histology, lymph node metastasis, and tumor diameter between the two group. RRH was significantly associated with longer operation time (268 min vs. 415 min, P < 0.0001), less EBL (492 cc vs. 30 cc, P < 0.0001), shorter hospital stay (24 days vs. 10 days, P < 0.0001), and fewer number of lymph nodes harvested (42 vs. 18, P < 0.0001). RRH was marginally associated with fewer number of severe neurogenic bladder (49% vs. 31%, P = 0.078). No severe neurogenic bladder was observed in the last eleven cases of RRH. At the time of this report, with a median follow-up of 22 months, only one patient recurred at her vaginal stump.

Conclusion If RRH was strictly applied to cases of T1b1-2/2a1, N0 cervical cancer, it could be feasible in early stage cervical cancer. In addition, RRH might decrease occurrence of severe neurogenic bladder compared to open radical hysterectomy.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CLINICAL PROFILE OF VULVAR CANCER (VC) PATIENTS TREATED AT TIKUR ANBESSA SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL (TASH)

E Endro*, C Johnston, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; University of Michigan, USA

Introduction Little is known about VC in Ethiopia. Our aim was to describe demographic and clinical characteristics of VC patients treated at TASH.

Methods This is a retrospective study. A structured questionnaire was used to gather data about patients with histologically-confirmed primary VC seen at TASH from 8/30/2012 to 8/30/2017. Data was analyzed using SPSS software.

Results There were a total of 118 patients. The median/mean age was 39/43.17years. Patients presented with more than one symptom, including mass (76%) and ulcer (48%), with a mean duration of 2 years. In 80% of patients, VC extended to adjacent organs including vagina (47%), anus (30%), urethra (23%) and inguinal lymph nodes (46%). 66% of women were HIV-positive with a mean infection time of 72 months and all were taking HAART. 64% of HIV-positive patients had locally-advanced disease. Patients were treated with chemo-radiation (32%), surgery (17%), surgery with adjuvant radiation (2%) and radiation alone (14%). Surgery was simple vulvectomy and bilateral inguinal LND (10%), radical vulvectomy and bilateral inguinal LND (8%) and simple vulvectomy (5%). Five of 22 developed complications including wound infection (2), vaginal stenosis (2) and wound breakdown with delayed healing, lymphocyst and altered skin pigmentation (1).

Conclusion VC at TASH is a burden of mainly young and HIV-positive patients with late-stage disease despite receiving active HIV health-care and long-standing symptoms. Delivering education about VC to patients, particularly HIV-positive ones, and to HCPs may ameliorate the disease burden in Ethiopia. HPV serotype study and vaccination could also impact the reduction of VC.