




Role of adjuvant radiation therapy after radical hysterectomy in patients with stage IB cervical carcinoma and intermediate risk factors

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Received 1 February 2021
Revised 15 April 2021
Accepted 16 April 2021
Published Online First 6 May 2021



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To cite: Nasioudis D, Latif NA, Giuntoli II RL, *et al.* *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2021;**31**:829–834.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 765 cases of stage IB cervical carcinoma with intermediate risk features identified.
- Approximately 50% received adjuvant beam radiotherapy.
- There was no difference in overall survival between observation and adjuvant beam radiotherapy.

ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate the outcomes of observation-alone versus adjuvant radiotherapy for patients with lymph node negative FIGO 2018 stage IB cervical carcinoma following radical hysterectomy with negative prognostic factors.

Methods The National Cancer Database was accessed and patients with no history of another tumor, diagnosed with intermediate risk (defined as tumor size 2–4 cm with lymph-vascular invasion or tumor size >4 cm) pathological stage IB squamous, adenosquamous carcinoma or adenocarcinoma of the cervix between January 2010 and December 2015 who underwent radical hysterectomy with lymphadenectomy and had negative tumor margins were identified. Overall survival was assessed following generation of Kaplan–Meier curves and compared with the log-rank test. A Cox model was constructed to control for a priori selected confounders known to be associated with overall survival.

Results A total of 765 patients were identified and adjuvant external beam radiotherapy was administered to 378 patients (49.4%). There was no difference in overall survival between patients who did and did not receive adjuvant radiotherapy, $P=0.44$: 4-year overall survival rates were 88.4% and 87.1% respectively. After controlling for patient age, histology, and surgical approach, the administration of adjuvant radiotherapy was not associated with better survival (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.54 to 1.38). For patients who received adjuvant radiotherapy, there was no survival difference between those who did ($n=219$) and did not ($n=159$) receive concurrent chemotherapy, $P=0.36$: 4-year overall survival rates were 89.8% and 86.3%, respectively.

Conclusion In a large cohort of patients with lymph node negative, margin negative, stage IB cervical carcinoma, with negative prognostic factors, the administration of adjuvant external beam radiation therapy was not associated with a survival benefit compared with observation alone.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the third most common gynecologic malignancy in the United States with a decreasing annual incidence.¹ However, approximately 13 800 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2020.^{1 2} For patients presenting with early-stage disease, primary radical hysterectomy with lymphadenectomy is preferred while those with locally-advanced disease are administered definitive chemoradiation.^{3 4}

Following radical surgery, patients deemed intermediate risk based on a combination of risk factors that includes presence of lymph-vascular invasion, large tumor size, and depth of stromal invasion, are offered adjuvant radiation therapy to reduce the risk of local relapse.^{3 4} This recommendation is based on data derived from the Gynecologic Oncology Group 92 landmark randomized trial, that demonstrated improvement in progression-free survival with receipt of adjuvant radiation over observation following radical hysterectomy and lymphadenectomy for margin negative, lymph node negative early-stage cervical cancer.⁵ However, radiation therapy is associated with significant morbidity and can have a significant impact on the quality of life of patients.⁶

Recent retrospective studies suggest that observation alone may potentially be an acceptable option with excellent local control.^{7 8} The aim of this study was to investigate the outcomes of observation-alone vs adjuvant radiation with or without chemotherapy for patients with lymph node negative intermediate risk FIGO 2018 stage IB cervical carcinoma following radical hysterectomy using a large hospital-based database.

Original research

METHODS

The National Cancer Database was accessed and patients without a history of another tumor diagnosed with pathologically confirmed invasive squamous, adenosquamous carcinoma or adenocarcinoma of the cervix between January 2010 and December 2015 who had at least 1 month of follow-up were identified. Patients with pathological stage IB disease (revised 2018 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics staging schema), who underwent radical hysterectomy (as assessed from site-specific surgery codes) with at least 10 lymph nodes removed (all negative based on pathology report, cut-off selected to ensure adequate staging and exclude patients with possible occult lymph node metastases) and had negative tumor margins were selected for further analysis. In the present study, we defined intermediate risk patients as those who had tumor size 2–4 cm with lymph-vascular invasion or tumor size >4 cm similar to a prior study and a proposed randomized trial.⁷⁹ Unfortunately, the National Cancer Database does not collect data on the depth of stromal invasion so the traditional Sedlis (Gynecologic Oncology Group 92) criteria could not be applied.

In the National Cancer Database, tumor size is captured primarily from the pathology report and if that is not available, then from imaging or physical examination. Adjuvant radiation therapy was defined as receipt of external beam radiation therapy (with or without vaginal brachytherapy) within 6 months from surgery. Chemotherapy data was captured for patients who received it concurrently during adjuvant radiation therapy. In the present study, exclusion criteria were receipt of neoadjuvant chemotherapy or neoadjuvant radiation therapy, unknown surgery-radiotherapy interval, receipt of radiation therapy >6 months from surgery, or receipt of vaginal brachytherapy alone, omission of lymphadenectomy, performance of limited lymphadenectomy (<10 lymph nodes removed), positive or unknown tumor margin status, unknown tumor size, and unknown pathological stage. When applying inclusion criteria (except lymphovascular invasion and tumor size), 10.4% of patients had missing tumor size and 7.8% had missing lymph-vascular invasion status.

The National Cancer Database is a hospital-based database capturing approximately 70% of all malignancies diagnosed in the United States. The American College of Surgeons and the Commission on Cancer have not verified and are not responsible for the analytical or statistical methodology employed, or the conclusions drawn from these data. The present study was deemed exempt from Institutional Board Review from Penn Medicine (Protocol #829268).

Demographic, clinico-pathological, and treatment characteristics were extracted from the de-identified dataset. For analysis purposes, insurance status was recoded into Private, Government (including Medicaid and Medicare), and Uninsured/Unknown. Given the impact of menopause on the overall survival of patients, based on the median age of menopause in the United States, patient age was dichotomized into <50, >50 years. The presence of comorbidities was assessed from the Charlson–Deyo Comorbidity index and classified as absent (score 0) or present (score ≥1). The type of treatment facility was categorized into academic/research and others that included community cancer program, comprehensive community cancer program, and integrated network cancer program.

The frequency of the distribution of categorical variables was compared with the chi-square test and continuous variables with the Kruskal–Wallis test. Median follow-up in each group was calculated based on the reverse Kaplan–Meier method that is used to assess the length and completeness of the follow-up and is constructed by reversing ‘censor’ and ‘event’. Overall survival was assessed following the generation of Kaplan–Meier curves and compared with the log-rank test. A Cox model was constructed to control for a priori selected confounders (patient age, histology, and surgical approach) known to be associated with overall survival based on prior studies. Stratified analyses by histology, and mode of radical hysterectomy were performed given the possible different biological behavior of cervical cancer histotypes as demonstrated in the ad hoc analysis of the Gynecologic Oncology Group 92 randomized trial,¹⁰ as well as a recent retrospective study demonstrating possible overall survival benefit of adjuvant radiotherapy only for patients who had minimally invasive hysterectomy.¹¹ Statistical analyses were performed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences v.27 (International Business Machines Corporation Corporation, Armonk, New York) and the alpha level of statistical significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS

A total of 765 patients who met the inclusion criteria were identified. Median patient age was 43 years (range, 23–90), while the majority of patients were White (78.2%), without comorbidities (86.9%). The median number of lymph nodes removed and examined was 20 (range, 10–78). The mode of radical hysterectomy was available for 683 patients, in which 50.5% had a laparotomy. The most common histologic subtype was squamous cell carcinoma (68.5%), and lymphovascular invasion was present in 65.6% of patients. In the present cohort, adjuvant external beam radiation therapy was administered to 378 patients (49.4%). The median interval between surgery and radiation therapy initiation was 54 days (IQR 23). Among patients who received external beam radiation therapy, 102 patients (27%) received vaginal brachytherapy while 219 patients (57.9%) received chemotherapy (189 patients as single agent, 15 patients as multiagent, and 15 patients unknown number of chemotherapy agents). [Table 1](#) summarizes the clinic-pathological characteristics based on the receipt of adjuvant radiation therapy. Patients who received adjuvant radiotherapy were older (median 45 vs 43 years, $P=0.007$) and more likely to have lymphovascular invasion (72.9% vs 62.9%, $P=0.004$). Tumor size, mode of surgery, type of hysterectomy, number of lymph nodes resected, patient race, insurance, and presence of comorbidities were comparable between the two groups.

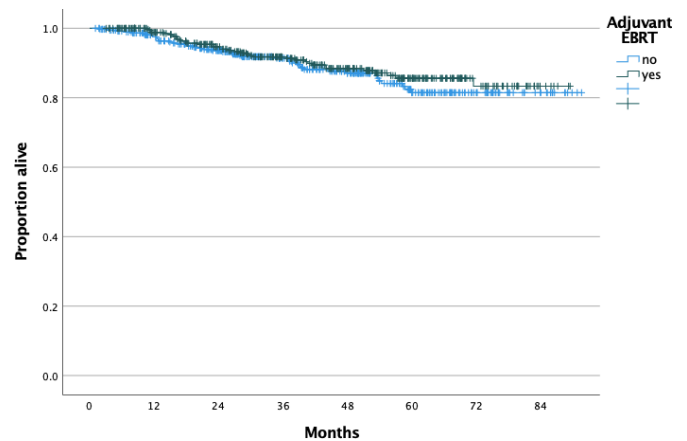
Median follow-up for patients who did and did not receive adjuvant radiation therapy was 45.01 and 44.75 months, respectively. There was no difference in overall survival between patients who did ($n=378$, 37 deaths) and did not ($n=387$, 44 deaths) receive adjuvant radiation therapy, $P=0.44$: 4-year overall survival rates were 88.4% and 87.1%, respectively ([Figure 1](#)). After controlling for patient age, histology, and surgical approach, the administration of adjuvant radiation therapy was not associated with better survival (HR 0.86, 95% CI 0.54 to 1.38). Following stratification by histology, the administration of adjuvant radiation therapy was not associated

Table 1 Clinico-pathological characteristics stratified by receipt of adjuvant radiation therapy

	Observation (n=387)	Radiation therapy (n=378)	P-value
Age (years)			0.001
<50	289 (74.7%)	241 (63.8%)	
>50	98 (25.3%)	137 (36.2%)	
Race			0.27
White	296 (76.5%)	302 (79.9%)	
Black	56 (14.5%)	40 (10.4%)	
Other/unknown	35 (9%)	36 (9.5%)	
Comorbidities			0.93
No	336 (86.8%)	329 (87%)	
Yes	51 (13.2%)	49 (13%)	
Insurance			0.79
Private	221 (57.1%)	225 (59.5%)	
Government	133 (34.4%)	122 (32.3%)	
Uninsured/ unknown	33 (8.5%)	31 (8.2%)	
Median LNs removed	20	20	0.48
Type of hysterectomy			0.39
Modified radical	56 (14.5%)	61 (16.1%)	
Radical	229 (59.2%)	205 (54.2%)	
Radical not otherwise specified	102 (26.4%)	112 (29.6%)	
Approach			0.32
Open	186 (48.8%)	159 (52.6%)	
Minimally invasive	195 (51.2%)	143 (47.4%)	
Histology			0.047
Squamous	271 (70%)	253 (67%)	
Adenocarcinoma	97 (25.1%)	89 (23.5%)	
Adenosquamous	19 (4.9%)	36 (9.5%)	
Lymph-vascular invasion			0.004
Present	239 (62.9%)	263 (72.9%)	
Absent	141 (37.1%)	98 (27.1%)	
Size			0.23
>2 to <4 cm	201 (51.9%)	180 (47.6%)	
>4 cm	186 (48.1%)	198 (52.4%)	

Mode of surgery missing for 82 cases, lymph-vascular invasion 24 cases.
LN, lymph node.

with better survival for patients with squamous ($P=0.17$), adenosquamous ($P=0.15$), or adenocarcinoma ($P=0.07$). Following stratification by mode of surgery, adjuvant radiation therapy was not associated with a survival benefit for patients who had laparotomy ($P=0.22$) or a minimally invasive ($P=0.64$) approach. Lastly, for patients with lymphovascular invasion, those who received adjuvant radiation therapy ($n=263$, 21 deaths) had a trend toward better overall survival compared with those who did not ($n=239$, 33 deaths), $P=0.053$: 4-year overall survival rates were 90.5% and 85.8%, respectively (Figure 2).

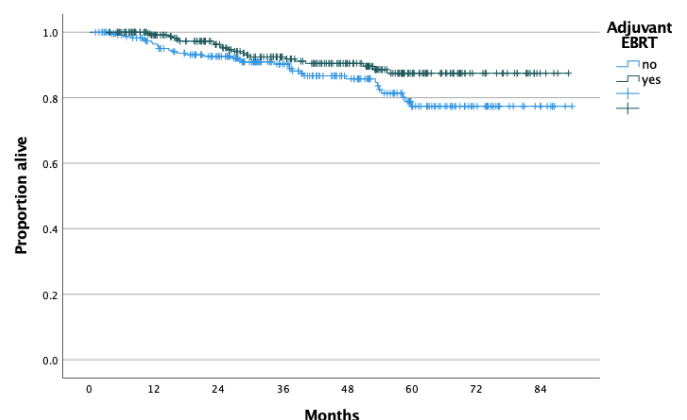
**Figure 1** Overall survival of patients with stage IB cervical cancer and intermediate risk factors stratified by receipt of adjuvant external beam radiation therapy.

Among patients who received adjuvant radiation therapy, there was no survival difference between those who did ($n=219$, 19 deaths) and did not ($n=159$, 18 deaths) receive chemotherapy, $P=0.36$: 4-year overall survival rates were 89.8% and 86.3%, respectively (Figure 3). After controlling for patient age, chemotherapy administration was not associated with better survival (HR 0.75, 95% CI 0.39 to 1.43).

DISCUSSION

Summary of Main Results

In a large cohort of patients with stage IB cervical cancer who underwent radical hysterectomy with negative margins and negative lymph nodes, who had additional negative prognostic factors (such as large size or presence of lymphovascular invasion), half did not receive adjuvant external beam radiation therapy. The administration of adjuvant radiation therapy was not associated with a survival benefit. Similarly, for patients receiving radiation therapy plus chemotherapy, the addition of chemotherapy was not associated with a superior survival. Based on a power calculation, given our current sample size and an overall survival rate of 87% in the observation alone group, a survival rate of 93% in the radiotherapy

**Figure 2** Overall survival of patients with stage IB cervical cancer tumor size ≥ 2 cm and lymph-vascular invasion, stratified by receipt of adjuvant external beam radiation therapy.

Original research

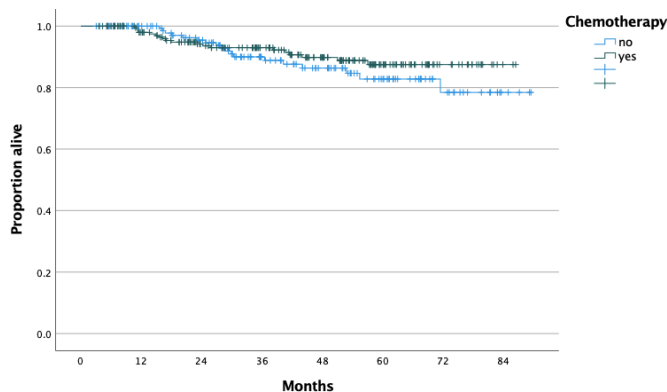


Figure 3 Overall survival of patients with stage IB cervical cancer and intermediate risk factors who received external beam radiation therapy stratified by receipt of chemotherapy.

group would be required to detect a statistical significant difference with an alpha level of 0.05 and an effect size with a HR of 0.52.

Results in the Context of Published Literature

The management of patients with lymph node negative, margin negative, early-stage cervical cancer following primary radical hysterectomy has been mostly dictated by the landmark Gynecologic Oncology Group 92 trial.⁵ In that trial, patients who had a combination of additional risk factors, had a significantly lower risk of relapse (15% vs 28%) following adjuvant radiation therapy (n=137) compared with observation alone (n=140). As expected, grade 3 or 4 events were more common in the radiation therapy arm (6% vs 2.1%). Interestingly, in a long-term follow-up publication, there was no difference in overall survival between the observation and adjuvant radiation therapy arms (HR: 0.70, 95% CI: 0.45 to 1.05). On the other hand, total recurrence rate (30.7% vs 17.5%, P=0.007) and progression/death (35% vs 21.9%, P=0.009) rate appeared to favor the radiation therapy arm.¹¹ Similarly, progression-free survival was better in the radiation therapy arm (HR: 0.58, 90% CI: 0.40 to 0.85, P=0.009). The lack of surgical standardization of a minimum of lymph node count, determination of tumor size by palpation only, and imbalance of risk factors such as lymphovascular invasion or tumor size, between the two groups as well as the relatively high relapse rate in the surgery-only group are the main criticisms of the trial.⁷ Based on the current National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines, adjuvant radiation therapy should be considered for patients meeting the Seldis criteria.³ Similarly, according to the European Society of Gynaecological Oncology/European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology/European Society of Pathology guidelines for the management of patients with cervical cancer, adjuvant radiotherapy should be considered in the presence of a combination of risk factors at final pathology following radical hysterectomy, such as tumor size, lymphovascular invasion, and depth of stromal invasion.⁴ However, based on data from retrospective studies the current European Society of Gynaecological Oncology guidelines state that when an adequate type of radical hysterectomy has been performed observation is an alternative option.^{4,12}

Observation alone has emerged as an acceptable option based on data from retrospective studies from institutions that have not adopted the Seldis criteria. van der Velden reported the oncologic outcomes of 161 patients from The Netherlands diagnosed

between 1982 and 2014 with intermediate-risk cervical cancer based on the Seldis criteria who did not receive adjuvant radiation therapy following type C2 radical hysterectomy.⁸ A total of 25 patients (15.5%) experienced a relapse while the rate of isolated loco-regional relapse was 5.6% (nine cases) at a median of 28 months.⁸ Interestingly, the relapse rate was higher for patients with non-squamous histology (23.4% vs 12.3%).⁸ Mortality from isolated loco-regional recurrence was low, 2.5% (four patients).⁸ In another multi-center study, Cibula et al compared the oncologic outcomes of 127 patients with lymph-node negative intermediate risk cervical cancer treated with surgery alone to 104 patients who received chemoradiation.⁷ After a median follow-up of approximately 6 years, rates of relapse (6.3% vs 11.5%, P=0.17), death (7.1% vs 14.4%, P=0.084), and 5-year overall survival (94.5% vs 90.6%, P=0.32) were comparable between the two groups. Interestingly, only two isolated pelvic relapses were observed in the surgery-alone group.⁷ Authors attributed the substantially better outcomes observed compared with the Gynecologic Oncology Group 92 trial to more accurate pre-operative and pathological staging as well as improvement in surgical technique.⁷ Ayhan et al also analyzed 393 patients who had lymph node negative stage IB cervical cancer and reported that adjuvant radiation therapy did not provide survival advantage or better local control in that patient population.¹³ In another study from Italy, patients with lymph node negative stage IB–IIA cervical cancer who underwent radical hysterectomy received adjuvant radiation therapy according to personalized indications.¹⁴ For patients with negative margins who had one or two additional risk factors (lymphovascular invasion and/or >1/3 of stromal invasion), adjuvant radiation therapy was not associated with better disease-free survival.¹⁴ In a multicenter retrospective study among 75 patients with stage IB1 disease and intermediate risk factors such as tumor size 2–4 cm, lymphovascular invasion, and/or deep stromal invasion >1/2, who underwent type III radical hysterectomy between 2005 and 2009 adjuvant treatment was administered to 29 patients (five cases chemoradiation, 19 cases radiation therapy, and five cases chemotherapy alone) while 46 patients did not receive any treatment.¹⁵ After an average follow-up of 82.6 months, only one relapse was noted, in a patient who had all three risk factors and had received adjuvant radiation therapy. The incidence of lymphedema was also higher among patients who received chemoradiation or radiation.¹⁵

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines suggest that concurrent platinum-containing chemotherapy can be considered for patients with intermediate risk cervical cancer receiving adjuvant pelvic external beam radiation therapy.³ This recommendation is extrapolated from data derived from patients with locally advanced stage disease receiving definitive radiation. In our cohort, among patients who received adjuvant external beam radiation therapy, the addition of chemotherapy was not associated with a survival benefit. Similar to our results, a recent retrospective study did not find a survival difference between patients who received radiation alone (n=243) vs chemoradiation (n=73): after a median follow-up of 70 months 5-year progression-free (90.8% vs 88.9%, P=0.63) and overall (95.9% vs 91%, P=0.29) survival rates were comparable between the two groups.¹⁶ Similarly, a retrospective analysis of a nationwide database from Japan identified 555 patients with intermediate risk stage IB cervical cancer and investigated their outcomes based on the adjuvant treatment strategy:

40.2% received chemotherapy alone, 31% chemoradiation, and 28.8% radiation alone.¹⁷ After controlling for confounders, chemoradiation was not associated with better disease-free (HR: 1.00, 95% CI: 0.53 to 1.90) or cause-specific (HR: 0.82, 95% CI: 0.34 to 2.01) survival.¹⁷ Lastly, in a prior analysis of the National Cancer Database that included 869 patients with stage IB–IIA disease (regardless of tumor size or the presence of lymphovascular invasion) diagnosed between 2004 and 2013, chemoradiation was not associated with better survival compared with radiotherapy alone.¹⁸ A phase 3 randomized trial (NCT01101451) investigating the role of chemoradiation for stage IB–II patients who underwent radical surgery is currently open to enrolment.

In summary, the basis of adjuvant therapy guidelines for intermediate risk early-stage cervical cancer is based on one randomized trial conducted by Sedlis *et al*, which was published in 1999.⁵ In current times, this has become a continued debate, based on arguments that the current clinical management of cervical cancer has evolved greatly since the Sedlis study was performed three decades ago. These factors include: much more advanced preoperative imaging techniques; pathology-based tumor size measurements; increased ability to identify nodal disease with both imaging and surgical techniques including sentinel lymph node biopsy; and further refinement of surgical radicality definitions. Based on studies by Cibula and van der Velden, which have included more contemporaneously treated patients, these authors have argued and emphasized that the use of a C2 radical resection may permit withholding of adjuvant radiation therapy.^{7,8}

In light of our results as well, which captured patients treated in the United States between 2010–2015, we propose that observation may also be considered. However, we do acknowledge there was a worse, though not statistically significant survival difference in those with lymphovascular invasion in our study. Also, as previously mentioned there was a higher recurrence rate in non-squamous cell (23%) vs squamous cell (12%) histology in the van der Velden study. These factors should bear caution and require further investigation in future studies of early-stage intermediate risk cervical cancer. Lastly, the extent of surgical radicality required to permit deferring adjuvant radiation must be reviewed. If indeed resection to the pelvic floor as defined by the updated C2 definition proposed by Querleu *et al* is required¹⁹ with no preservation of the autonomic nerves (ie, hypogastric nerve plexus is fully transected), surgeons must be comfortable with this approach and potential functional ramifications (bladder and sexual dysfunction) for the patient.

Strengths and Weaknesses

A major strength of our study was the large number of patients drawn from a multicenter database. Several limitations of the present study should be mentioned. First, given the lack of a central pathology report, possible tumor and stage misclassifications cannot be excluded. In addition, as previously mentioned, the National Cancer Database does not collect data on the depth of stromal invasion (one of the traditional components of the Sedlis criteria) or data on tumor recurrence and location of relapse. As such, we could not investigate differences in progression-free survival or patterns of relapse. While all patients had negative margins, the radicality of each surgery could not be assessed: in the present study, modified radical hysterectomy corresponded to

class B while radical hysterectomy to class C1 or C2. Moreover, the presence of unmeasured confounding is a significant limitation of our study. While the vast majority of patients who received chemotherapy were administered a single-agent regimen most likely as a radiosensitizing agent, the exact indications of chemotherapy use are not recorded. Lastly, given its retrospective nature, our study is prone to selection bias: unmeasured factors influencing a clinician's decision to administer adjuvant radiation therapy such as a patient's functional status, specific comorbidities were not available.

Implications for Practice and Future Research

In a large cohort of patients with lymph node negative, margin negative, intermediate risk stage IB cervical carcinoma, the administration of adjuvant external beam radiation therapy was not associated with a survival benefit compared with observation alone. Future studies evaluating available advanced imaging techniques, the extent of surgical resection in conjunction with observation vs adjuvant therapy, from an international collaborative network are likely required to further elucidate the optimal therapy for this increasingly rare cancer. With great interest we will await the results of the proposed CERVANTES randomized trial.⁹

Conclusions

In a large cohort of patients with pathological stage IB intermediate risk cervical carcinoma, the administration of adjuvant radiotherapy was not associated with an overall survival benefit.

Contributors DN: conception, data acquisition, data management, statistical analysis, critical analysis, drafting/final editing. NL, AFH, LC, SK, MM, RLG: critical analysis, drafting/final editing. EMK: supervision, critical analysis, drafting/final editing.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data may be obtained from a third party and are not publicly available. Data are available on request from the American College of Surgeons.

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