ENDOMETRIOSIS IN CLEAR CELL AND ENDOMETRIOID CARCINOMA OVARY: ITS IMPACT ON CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SURVIVAL OUTCOMES

Mythili Kundur*, Priya Bhati, Anupama Rajanbabu. Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Gynaecological Oncology, Ernakulam, India

Objectives This study aimed to assess the impact of endometriosis on clinical characteristics and survival outcomes in Endometrioid (EC) and clear cell (CCC) ovarian carcinoma.

Methods This study investigated 78 cases of EC and CCC diagnosed between 2010 and 2021. Demographic and clinical presentation data were obtained from medical records. Patients were followed up till March 2022.

Results Of the 78 cases of CCC and EC ovary, 38 had histologically proven endometriosis, ovary being the most common site. There was no difference in mean age (50.97 and 50.05 years), BMI, parity, menopausal status and CA 125 levels at presentation. Ascites was more frequent in the absence of endometriosis (30% vs 8%, p=0.020). However, this did not translate to a statistical difference in the stage, with majority presenting in early stage (94% vs 83%). Progesterone receptor positivity on IHC was more likely in the presence of endometriosis (47% vs 18%, p=0.005). All 78 patients underwent primary cytoreduction with equal rates of optimal resection (97% and 98%). 74% with endometriosis and 83% without received adjuvant chemotherapy. 13% and 15% respectively received radiation, all of whom had CCC. There was no difference in the disease free interval (93.4 vs 97.3 months, p = 0.587) and overall survival (100.2 vs 106.6 months, p= 0.716) in the patients with and without endometriosis. Recurrences were predominantly pelvic in both groups.

Conclusions In the Indian population, endometriosis did not have any impact on the age at presentation, CA 125 levels, stage of the disease and survival out comes in EC and CCC ovary.