Prognostic Factors for FIGO IVB Cervical Carcinoma Patients with Hematogenous Metastasis

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Conclusion

• Systemic CT combined with pelvic local radical RT could result in favorable outcomes.

• More active treatment of the primary lesion of the pelvis on the basis of systemic chemotherapy may mean longer survival for patients with FIGO IVB cervical cancer having hematogenous metastasis.

Objectives

This study aimed to identify prognostic factors and improve the current practice in patients with primary International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) IVB cervical cancer having hematogenous metastasis.

Methods

A total of 82 patients with FIGO IVB cervical cancer, who were diagnosed or treated at the Zhejiang Cancer Hospital from October 2006 to March 2017, were retrospectively reviewed. All the patients were diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix.

Results

Among the 82 patients, 34 had oligometastasis, 40 had bone metastases, 30 had lung metastasis, and 21 had liver metastasis. In the patients with oligometastases, 27 had oligometastases of bone. The median follow-up time was 12.6 months (range, 0.5–93.6 months). The median OS was 12.1 months from the diagnosis with 1-year and 2-year OS rates of 51.2% and 25.3%, respectively. Patients with oligometastatic diseases had a better survival than those with non-oligometastatic diseases, the median OS (15.7 vs 10.2 months, P = 0.049). The prognosis of CRT group was better than that of CT group and given up treatment group, the median OS (18.7 vs 10 vs 9.1 months, P = 0.000). Further, the prognosis of patients with liver metastases was worse than the prognosis of those without liver, the median OS (7.1 vs 14.2 months, P = 0.001). The multivariate analysis identified therapy mode (HR 0.29; 95% CI 0.17–0.50, P = 0.000) and liver metastases (HR 2.37; 95% CI 1.31–4.28, P = 0.004) as independent prognostic factors for OS in patients with stage IVB cervical cancer having hematogenous metastasis.

Developing a prospective clinical study about systemic CT combined with pelvic local radical RT for patients with FIGO IVB cervical cancer having hematogenous metastasis.

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