Patterns of Care and Outcomes for Small Cell Carcinoma of the Cervix: A National Retrospective Analysis of 542 cases

Jonathan Pagan, MD MS1, Ellen Kim, MD MPH1, William Small, MD2, Jerry Jaboin, MD PhD3, Diandra Ayala-Peacock, MD1

1Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 2Loyola University, 3Oregon Health & Science University

**Purposes & Methods**

- Small cell carcinoma of the cervix (SCCC) is a rare subset of cervical cancer (1-5%). Limited data is available for evaluating management paradigms and outcomes.
- We evaluated patterns of care and outcomes for these patients using the National Cancer Database (NCDB).
- We identified 542 histologically confirmed cases of SCCC diagnosed between 2004-2011.
- Patient demographic, diagnosis, and treatment information and overall survival (OS) were compared with descriptive statistics, multivariable logistic regression, and single and multivariable survival analyses using the Kaplan-Meier and Cox proportional hazards models, respectively (Tables 1, 2).

**Conclusions**

- Patients with SCCC are more likely to receive chemotherapy (36%) when compared with squamous cell of the cervix (23%) or adenocarcinoma (13%), which is consistent with guidance from the few studies available (P<.001).
- Our data shows that chemotherapy with subsequent surgery is equivalent to chemotherapy with radiation and brachytherapy. (Fig 1, Table 3)
- Most importantly, the addition of brachytherapy improved survival across all stages (except Stage IV) (Fig 2.)

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