Comparative matched analysis for survival endpoints between women with early stage uterine carcinosarcoma and uterine serous carcinoma

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BACKGROUND / OBJECTIVE(s)

• Uterine serous carcinoma (USC) and carcinosarcoma (CS) are rare and aggressive subtypes of endometrial carcinoma (EC) constituting 10% and 2-3%, respectively, of women with EC.
• International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stated that uterine CS should be included and staged similarly to endometrial carcinoma.
• Historically, data from several retrospective reports has shown that survival endpoints of women with CS is worse than other aggressive types of EC such as USC. Yet more recently, reports have demonstrated similar outcomes between women with USC and CS.
• No prior study compared survival endpoints in women with early stage USC to women with uterine CS using a robust and comprehensive matching analysis.

MATERIAL & METHODS

• Patients: At Henry Ford, 134 women with 2009 FIGO stage I-II USC or CS p/h hysterectomy + BSO + LN evaluation +/- omentectomy and peritoneal cytology from 1990-2019 at Henry Ford with adjuvant management (observation, chemo alone, radiation alone or combined modality treatment) with 3-6 month follow up
• Analysis: Randomly matched 1 CS to 1 USC , blind to patient outcomes. Analyzed variables age, BMI, CCS, FIGO stage, LVI, percentage of myometrial invasion, status of peritoneal cytology, lower uterine segment involvement, omentectomy, lymphadenectomy, number of pelvic and paraaortic LNs, adjuvant management. Multivariate analysis was performed with Cox regression model using manual stepwise selection with an entry criterion of p<0.1 and stay criteria of p<0.05. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.
• Outcomes: 5 year RFS, DSS, OS.

RESULTS

Between cohorts [traits]: similar distribution of median age, BMI, race median morbidity score, 2009 FIGO staging Between cohorts [pathology]: similar distribution of median percent of myometrial invasion, lymph node dissection, median number and types of LN, LVI, omentectomy, peritoneal cytology, lower uterine segment involved, recurrence patterns Between cohorts [adjuvant mgmt]: similar distribution of observation, RT alone, chemo alone, combined chemorads, radiation treatment modality (vaginal cuff brachy, pelvic EBRT,

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Variable</th>
<th>Observation</th>
<th>CMT</th>
<th>CMT vs Observation</th>
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<td>Age [yr]</td>
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<td>BMI [kg/ m²]</td>
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<td>CCS</td>
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<td>Pelvic EBRT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaginal cuff brachytherapy</td>
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Outcomes:

5 year recurrence-free survival CS 62% vs USC 59% (p=0.81)
5 year disease-specific survival CS 67% vs USC 66% (p=0.52)
5 year overall survival CS 57% vs USC 53% (p=0.70)

SUMMARY / CONCLUSION

• In simple terms, uterine CS is not an isolated aggressive histology.
• When matched based on age, tumor stage, adjuvant treatment our study suggests there is no statistically significant difference in any 5-year survival endpoints between early stage USC and CS.
• Lack of combined modality therapy and lack of LN dissection negatively affected outcomes across the board.
• Limitation: retrospective design within single institution, though we did use a robust matching analysis on numerous variables.

Table 1. Patients demographic, pathologic and management characteristics of study cohort

Table 2. Multivariate analysis for survival end points for the study cohort.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank our patients, the Henry Ford Hospital, all providers involved in the care of our patients, and the OHSU Radiation Oncology department continued support of high quality research.