



# Large retrospective cohort of uterine sarcomas: poor survival of Carcinosarcomas and Leiomyosarcomas



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## AIMS

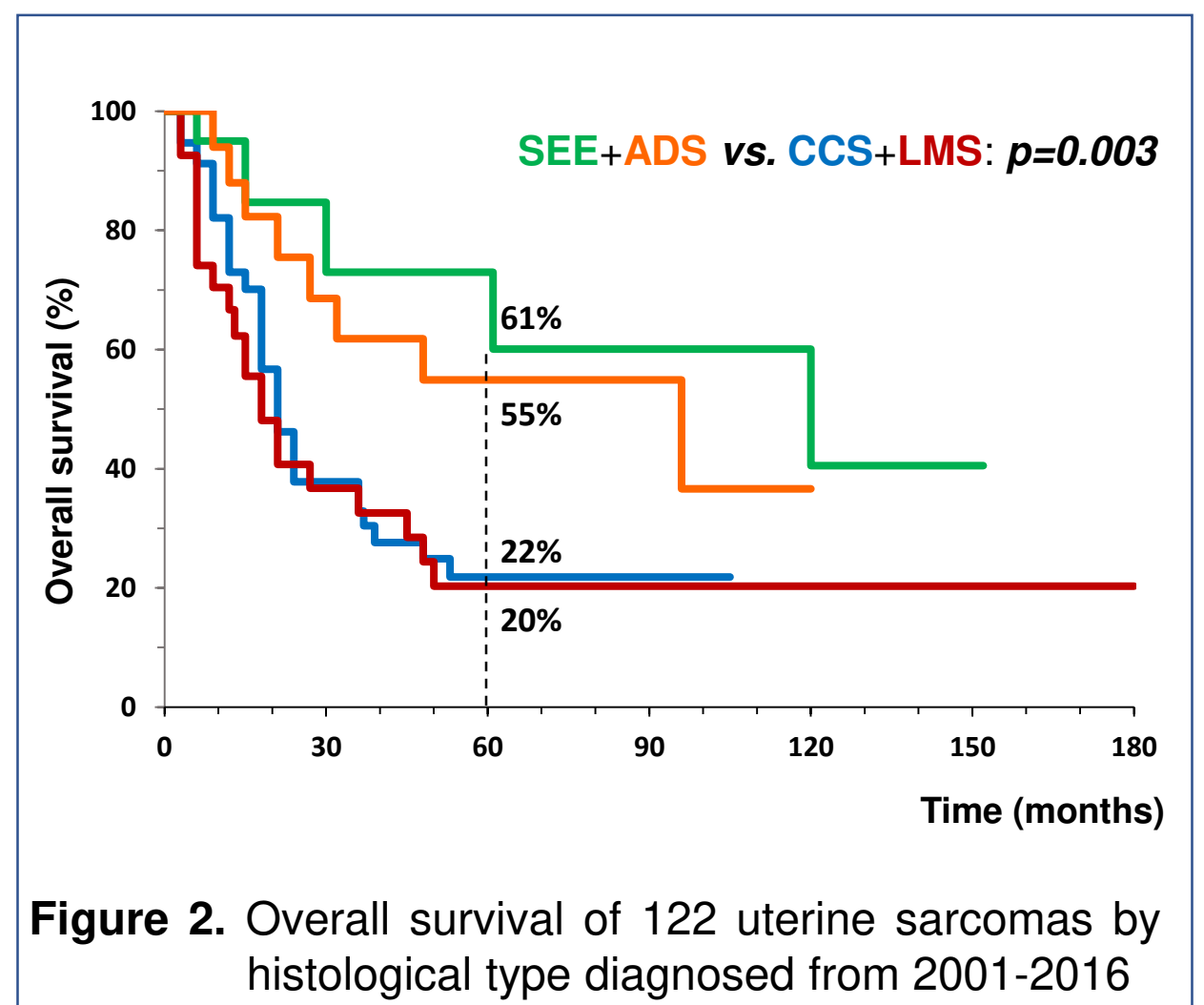
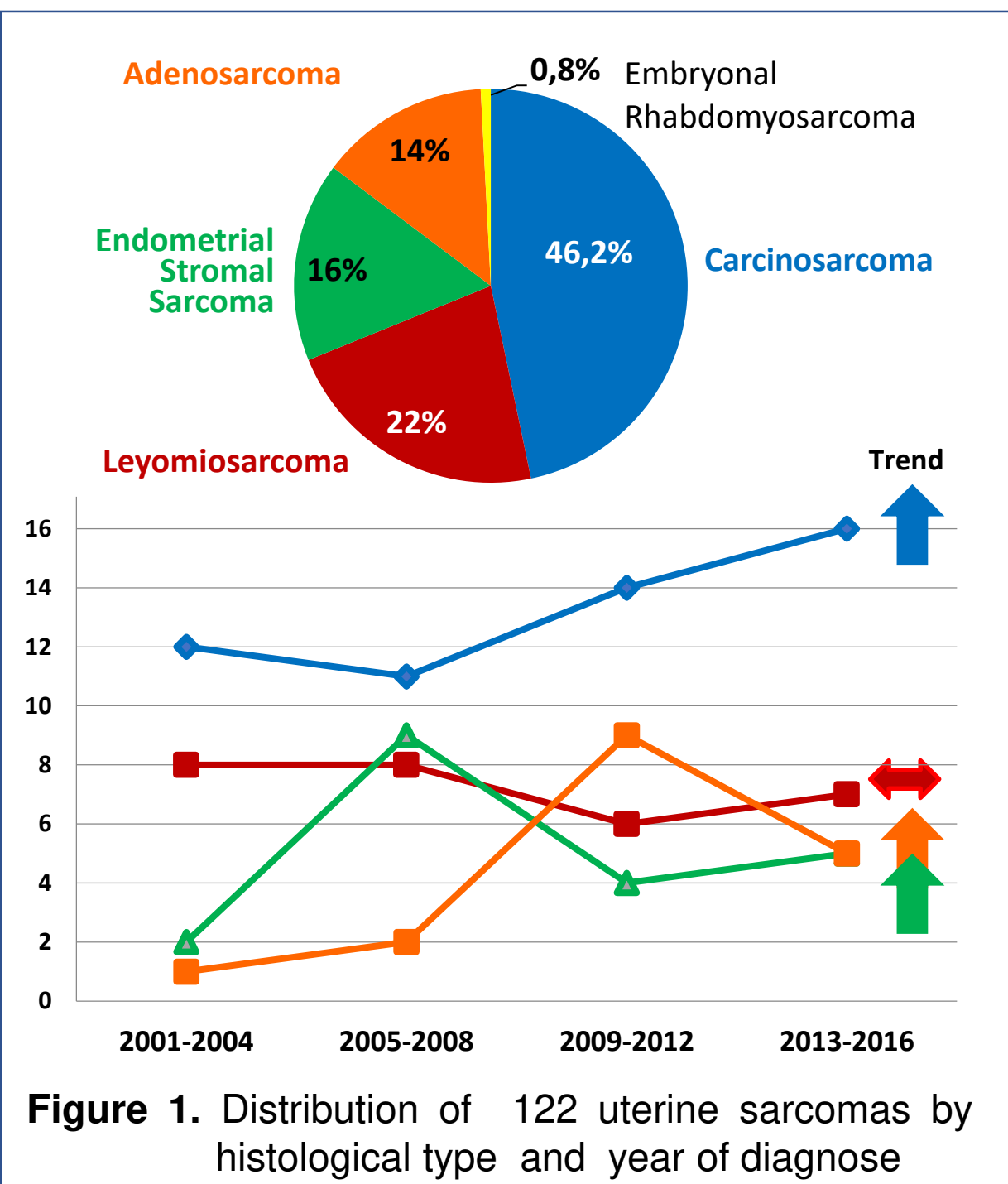
This study aims to assess the pattern of uterine sarcomas related to diagnosis, treatment and follow-up in a Brazilian referral cancer center.

## METHODS

Retrospective cohort study with 122 women with uterine sarcomas managed at Women's Hospital of the University of Campinas from 2001 to 2016. Information about epidemiology, clinical presentation, treatment and follow-up were considered and analyzed by main histology types: carcinosarcoma (CCS), leiomyosarcoma (LMS), endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) and adenosarcoma (ADS). Variables were described by proportions and analysed by Chi-Square or Fisher tests and survival rate by Kaplan-Meier method and *log-rank* test, and *p*-values <0.05 for significance.

## RESULTS

**Age:** ranged 17 to 89 years, and 62% were over 60-y.  
**Signs or symptoms:** 77% abnormal uterine bleeding, 7% image exam, 6% increased abdominal volume, 4% pelvic pain, and 3% vaginal birth tumor. Histological types distribution: **Figure 1**. The number of uterine sarcomas recorded in the period 2001-2016 was increasing ( $p=0.044$ ) for all histological types except for LMS [**Figure 1**]. **Stage:** 60% of EES and 82% of ADS were diagnosed in Stage I, although 65% of CCS and 44% of LMS were diagnosed in Stage III or IV ( $p=0.0001$ ). **Treatment:** surgery was the first approach in 78% with 79% performing adjuvant therapy. CCS had a greater proportion of the cases who were not able to surgery. Optimal surgery or complete response were observed in 55 cases, and 20 (36%) relapsed at follow-up. **Overall survival** rate was 76% at 12-mo and 33% at 5-y, and survival by histological types is exhibited in the **Figure 2**. End of follow-up: 25% remained alive without disease and 57% had died from sarcoma: 78% of LMS and 61% of CCS vs. ESS (30%) and ADS (41%) ( $p=0.005$ ).



## CONCLUSIONS

The number of uterine sarcomas recorded in the period 2001-2016 was increasing, predominating in women over 60 years of age and diagnosed in advanced stages. In this large cohort, surgery was the first treatment in 78% of cases and overall 5-year survival rate was only 33%. Women with CCS and LMS showed a worse prognosis than women with EES and ADS.