FACTORS INFLUENCING RECURRENCE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROSCOPIC TREATMENT FOR APPARENT EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER

Artuso V, Pinelli C, Gisone B, Borghi C, Dri M, Casarin J, Ghezzi F

University of Insubria, Women's and Children Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Varese - Italy

Objectives. To evaluate oncological outcomes and predictors of recurrence in patients undergoing laparoscopic treatment for apparent early stage cervical cancer (CC).

Methods. A single-centre retrospective study was conducted among patients who had radical surgery for FIGO stage (2009) IA (positive LVSI) – IB1 at Women's and Children Hospital of Varese (Italy) between January 2006 and December 2018. Radical hysterectomy (Querleu and Morrow B-C1 Classification) with or without lymph node dissection according with tumor characteristics. Surgical and oncological outcomes were analyzed.

Results. Among 90 patients who met the inclusion criteria, 12 (13.3%) had recurrent disease (6 vault, 6 pelvis, 3 abdominal, 2 distant, 1 other), and 6 (6.7%) died of disease over the follow-up period (median follow-up 38.2 months). Surgical-related outcomes did not influence survival. Stage of disease has been found to be the main predictor of recurrence ($p=0.03$), while no association between positive lymph node and relapse was detected. Patients who had preoperative biopsy had a significant higher rate of recurrence in comparison to those undergoing conization (10/45, 22.2% vs 2/45, 4.4%; $p<0.001$).

After stratification by tumor size, patients with stage IB1 CC undergoing preoperative conization had 0.37 relative risk of recurrence compared to those undergoing cervical biopsy (10/43, 23.2% vs 2/23, 8.7%; $p=0.14$).

Conclusions. Type of preoperative diagnosis might impact on survival in patients undergoing laparoscopic treatment for early stage CC. Further studies are warranted to confirm our findings.

	All population			Stage Ib1 (FIGO 2009)		
	Recurrence YES N=12	Recurrence NO N=78	p-value	Recurrence YES N=12	Recurrence NO N=54	p-value
Age (years)	50 (32 - 67)	42 (24 - 77)	.19	50 (32 - 67)	42.5 (24 - 77)	.28
BMI	28.0 (19.9 - 39.8)	23.4 (16.9 - 33.4)	.08	28.0 (19.9 - 39.8)	23.4 (17.4 - 33.4)	.07
Preoperative diagnosis						
- Conization	2 (16.7%)	43 (55.1%)	.01	2 (16.7%)	21 (38.9%)	.14
- Cervical Biopsy	10 (83.3%)	35 (44.9%)		10 (83.3%)	33 (61.1%)	
Positive node(s)	1 (8.3%)	9 (11.5%)	.74	1 (8,33%)	8 (14.8%)	.55
Adjuvant therapy	8 (66.7%)	15 (19.2%)	<0.001	8 (66.7%)	14 (25.9%)	.007