

Poster Presentations

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Small cell carcinoma of the cervix: a retrospective analysis of characteristics important in outcomes

Jordan N. Mattson, MD,¹ Sarah L. Mott, MS,² Yasmin A. Lyons, DO,¹ Jean-Marie Stephan, MD,¹ Michael J. Goodheart, MD^{1,2}

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Objectives: To assess clinical characteristics and treatment modalities in patients with small cell carcinoma of the cervix and the effect this has on overall (OS) and recurrence free survival (RFS).

Methods: A retrospective chart review was completed for all patients treated for small cell carcinoma of the cervix between 1990-2009 among providers at a single institution. Demographic, clinicopathologic, treatment, and recurrence data were extracted from the medical record and analyzed. Cox proportional hazards models were used for the recurrence and overall survival analyses. Multivariable analysis was used for association analyses. Specific interest was given to pre-operative

imaging, chemotherapy and radiation regimens, and recurrence location.

Results: 52 patients were treated for small cell cervical carcinoma at our institution from 1990-2009. Of these, 38 patients were analyzed, with those excluded due to lack of data. Among these patients, median RFS and OS were noted to be 11 months and 18 months, respectively. Univariate analysis for RFS demonstrated receipt of PET-CT (HR=2.64), not undergoing radical hysterectomy-BSO (RH-BSO) (HR=3.20) and pelvic node dissection (PLND) (HR=2.65) to be associated with worse outcomes ($p<0.01$), while for OS advanced stage (HR=2.38), receipt of PET-CT (HR=2.64), not undergoing RH-BSO (HR=3.86) and PLND (HR=2.98),

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA

²Holden Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, IA

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Corresponding author: Jordan N. Mattson, MD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 200 Hawkins Drive, Iowa City, IA 52246. Email: jordan-mattson@uiowa.edu

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presence of metastases (HR=2.50) and not receiving post-op chemotherapy (HR=2.21) to be associated with worse outcomes ($p<0.1$). Multivariate analysis for RFS and OS identified receipt of PET-CT and not receiving a RH-BSO and PLND to be associated with an increased risk of death ($p<0.01$).

Conclusions: Overall and progression free survival were worse for patients who did not undergo RH-BSO. PET-CT may be a better imaging modality for identifying distant disease in patients with small cell carcinoma of the cervix. Prospective investigation is warranted to

better assess survival differences among patients who undergo any combination of surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation.

Learning Objectives: Learners will be able to identify characteristics important in outcomes for patients with small cell carcinoma of the cervix.

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