Survival Analysis In Soft Tissue Sarcoma Treated In Hospital Pulau Pinang

[1]**Chong JX**, [1]Tan CS, [1]Narhari P, [1]Azid A, [1]Osman Z
[1]*Orthopaedic Department, Penang General Hospital, Jalan Residensi, Georgetown, Penang*

INTRODUCTION:

Soft tissue sarcomas(STS) are rare tumours that accounts for 1% of all malignancies. We assessed the outcome of soft tissue sarcoma treated in our centre. Key prognostic factors for survival in soft tissue sarcomas include tumor stage, histopathologic grade, size, depth, and anatomic site[1,2].

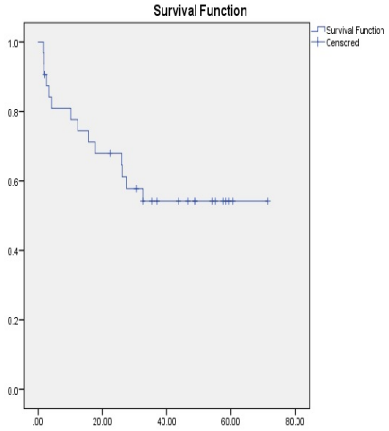
METHODS:

We reviewed 35 cases of soft tissue sarcoma treated at Hospital Pulau Pinang from Janurary 2012 to December 2016 over a period of 5 years. Data was extracted from patient records and phone call interviews. Data analysis was done using SPSS v23. Survival was calculated using Kaplan Meier curve(KMC).

RESULTS:

Out of 35 cases, 18 were female and 17 were male with a mean age of 47 (6 -79) years. Final Histopathology (HPE) diagnosis is given in table 1.

Diagnosis	Number (n)
Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma	9
Leiomyosarcoma	5
Synovial sarcoma	5
Soft tissue chondrosarcoma	4
Liposarcoma	4
MPNST	4
Extraskeletal Ewing sarcoma	3
Malignant ossifying fibromyxoid tumour	1



KMC shows Mean survival is at 44.9 months. 75 % survive beyond a year post surgery.

DISCUSSIONS:

Survival in soft tissue sarcoma is dependent on several factors, namely age at presentation, size of tumour , location of tumour, grade of tumour, and presence of distant metastasis at presentation. In our series, 18 patients were alive, and 15 were dead at final review in January 2018. Out of the 18 patients alive, 2 had metastasis at presentation, and 2 had metastasis at follow up. Out of 15 patients who died, 4 had metatstasis at presentation, and 5 at follow up. Of all the patients who died, 50 % had involved margins at resection. 82% of the survived group had clear margins. Although there is a direct correlation between margin and local recurrence, the correlation between local recurrence and survival is not well established.

CONCLUSION:

Survival at 1 year is 75% in our centre. Bigger sample size could establish a correlation between independent factors related to survival.

REFERENCES:

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