THE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH SOFT TISSUE SARCOMAS IN UNIVERSITY MALAYA MEDICAL CENTRE

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INTRODUCTION:

This report is based on the review of 175 patients diagnosed with soft tissue sarcomas (STS) in University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC) from 2002 till 2012. The main objectives were to determine the epidemiology of STS's and to determine the rate and factors predictive of mortality, local recurrence and metastatic disease

METHODS:

Records of all patients treated for soft tissue sarcomas in UMMC between 2002 and 2008 were reviewed.

RESULTS:

A total of 175 were reviewed. In this population the most common STS was Pleomorphic Sarcoma 32.6%, followed by Synovial Sarcoma 11.4% and Liposarcoma 9.7%. The rate of local recurrence was 13.7% and metastatic recurrence was 20%. The 10-year survival rate from Kaplan Meier estimated was 51.70% (95% CI: 42.86, 59.83). The mean time for overall event is 11.12 years (95% CI: 9.86, 12.45).

DISCUSSIONS:

Prognostic factors that adversely affect survival outcome included patients who presented with and patients who underwent metastasis chemotherapy. Patients who present with metastasis have a Hazard Ratio (HR) of 1.83 times to experience death (Crude HR = 1.83, 95% CI 1.07 - 3.10, p value = 0.026) compared to patients who present with local disease, after controlling for other confounders. Patients requiring chemotherapy have a Hazard Ratio (HR) of 2.02 times to experience death (Crude HR = 2.02, 95% CI 1.18 - 3.45, p value = 0.010compared to patients with not requiring chemotherapy, after controlling for other confounders. Prognostic factors that affected local recurrence and metastasis could not be

analysed as the number of patients were too few.

CONCLUSION:

The oncological outcomes measured in this study, primarily mortality, rate of local recurrence and rate of metastatic recurrence was comparable to other studies from around the world

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