28- Retrospective Analysis of Clinicopathologic and Management Aspects of Soft Tissue Sarcoma

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Abstract

Background: Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are a group of rare aggressive tumors of mesenchymal origin, separated into over 50 different subtypes by histological and molecular classifications. In this analysis we evaluated the clinicopathologic and management aspects of STS. We analyzed the prognostic and predictive factors affecting both OS &PFS.

Patients and methods: Medical records of 92patients with STS were reviewed retrospectively. Overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS) were estimated and factors potentially influencing these outcomes were analyzed.

Results: The mean age of patients was 45.30 ± 15.95 years (range 16–84 years). Median OS was 35.6±5.2 months and median PFS was 10.2 months. Age was assessed as a predictive factor for OS and patients < 50 years had higher median OS (42.3 months) compared to patients > 50 years' old who had median OS (13.2 months) with no statistically significance (P = 0.069). Also patients ≤ 50 years had median PFS (12.1 months' vs 10.1 months) in patients ≥ 50 years with no statistically significance on PFS. Type of pathology was also highly significantly correlated to overall survival (P = 0.000), liposarcoma had improved OS (42.3 months)) compared to other histopathological subtypes. However, it showed no statistically significance to PFS (P= 0.036) with higher median PFS in liposarcoma (22.3 months) compared to other histopathological subtypes.

Conclusion: Mean age was found to be 45.9 ±15 years old, with type of pathology. Histopathological subtypes and disease status were assessed as predictive and prognostic factors and were found to be highly correlated to OS. Effect of RTH on OS and PFS is well noted.

Keywords: Clinicopathologic, Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Prognostic Factors.