



AN AUDIT OF SECOND PRIMARY MALIGNANCIES (SPMS) IN SURVIVORS OF LOCALLY ADVANCED ORAL CAVITY SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA (OSCC)

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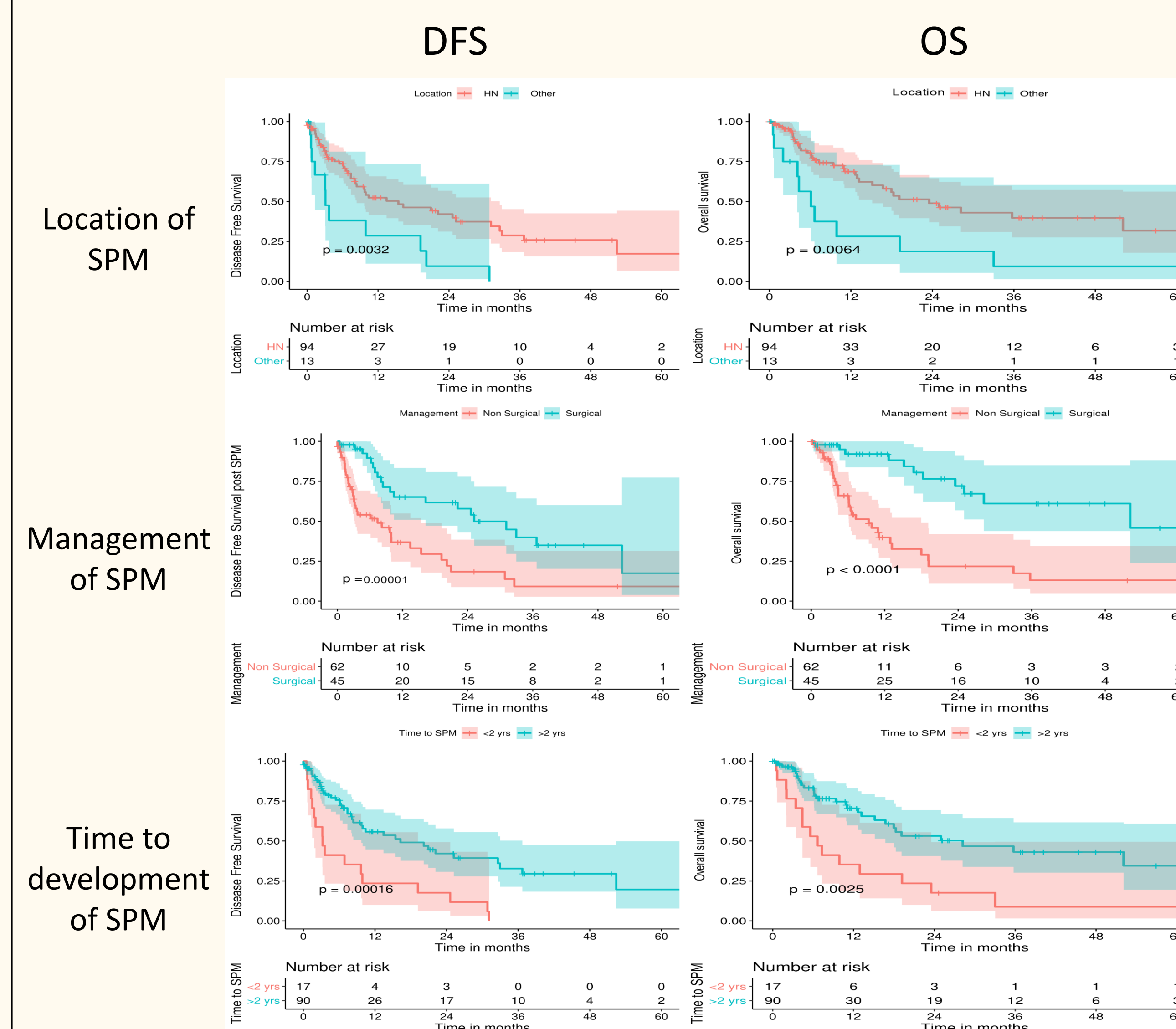
Background

- Second Primary Malignancies (SPMs) are a significant cause of morbidity in Head and Neck Squamous Carcinoma (HNSCC) survivors.
- There is a considerable paucity of prospective data on treatment and outcomes in SPMs, especially in OSCC.
- The following represents an analysis of prospectively acquired data among the participants of a Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial testing intensification of adjuvant therapy in locally advanced OSCC.

Materials and Methods

- Data was extracted from source records of patients who were accrued in the trial.
- The modified Warren & Gates criteria were used to establish a clinical diagnosis of SPM.
- Demographics were analyzed using descriptive statistics.
- Time to event outcomes was analyzed by the Kaplan Meier method and analysis of prognostic variables was performed using the Log Rank Test and Stepwise Cox Regression.

Univariate analysis



Multivariate analysis of prognostic factors revealed time to development of SPM more than 2 years and surgical management of SPM to be associated with superior OS (Time to SPM more than 2 years, HR= 0.44 ,95% CI-0.21-0.90, p=0.025, surgical management of SPM, HR =0.22,95% CI-0.10-0.45, p<0.0001) and DFS (Time to SPM more than 2 years, HR= 0.41 ,95% CI-0.20-0.8, p=0.01, surgical management of SPM, HR =0.38,95% CI-0.21-0.69, p=0.002).

Conclusion

- Second primary malignancies are significant contributors to late morbidity and mortality in OSCC.
- Optimal follow-up strategies need to be devised for early detection to facilitate effective salvage which can translate into encouraging disease-related outcomes and quality of life.

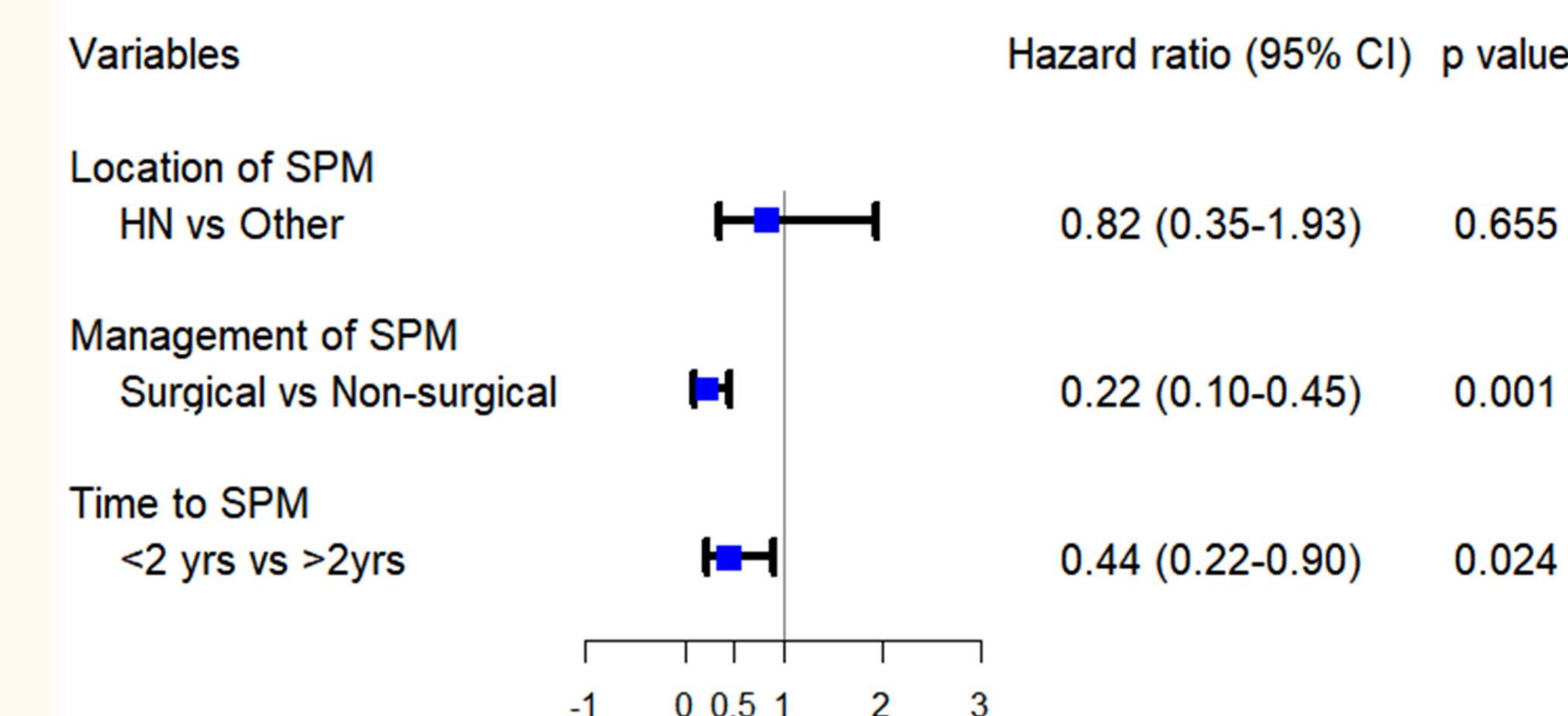
Results

- Median follow up: 94.5 months (IQR-76.1-122.4months)
- Incidence: 11.8% (107 SPMs in 900 subjects)
- Median time to development of SPM: 56 months (IQR: 34.9-91 months)
- Most common site: Head & Neck region (94/107, 87.9%)
 - Most common site of SPM in the head and neck - Oral cavity (82/94, 87.2%)
 - Majority of cases occurred within the previously irradiated head and neck (74/94 cases, 78.7%).
 - Majority of SPMs presented in advanced stages (Stage III-IV – 98/107 cases, 91.6%).
- Curative intent treatment - 50/107 cases (46.7%)
 - Surgery 45/107 (42.1%)
 - Re-irradiation (post salvage surgery) – 23/107 (21%). Therefore, 23 of 45 cases undergoing surgery (51%) received adjuvant Reirradiation

- 2-year Kaplan Meier estimates:

Overall Survival (OS): 44.9% (95% CI – 33.9-58.9%)
Disease-Free Survival (DFS): 37.4% (95% CI-27.6-50.9%)

Forest plot for Overall survival



Forest plot for Disease Free survival

