

UTERINE CARCINOSARCOMA (UCS): RETROSPECTIVE STUDY FROM DEDICATED CANCER HOSPITAL OF PAKISTAN

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UTERINE CARCINOSARCOMA

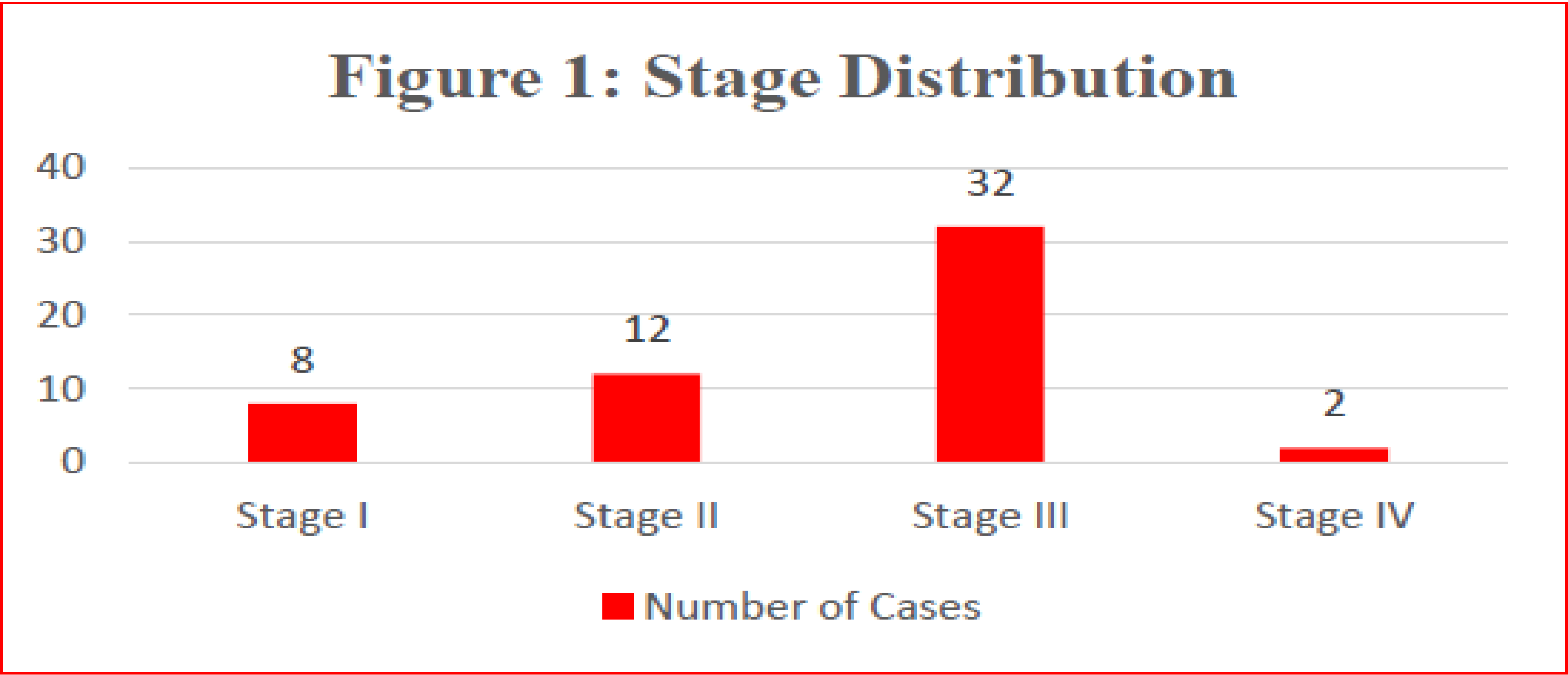
- Rare cancers accounting for < 5 % of uterine malignancies. ^[1]
- Extremely aggressive undifferentiated carcinomas that arise as metaplastic tumour with sarcoma component. ^[2]
- Risk factors: old age (7th decade), black ethnicity, tamoxifen, pelvic irradiation. ^[3,4]
- While hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy remains the mainstay treatment, high rates of recurrence and metastases suggest a need for lymphadenectomy and postoperative adjuvant treatment. ^[5]
- Statistics regarding UCS are based on studies mixed with uterine sarcoma or older data.
- Due to its rarity, UCS has been understudied, and no data is available in Pakistani cohort of patients.

Table 1: Patients Characteristics (n=54)		
	Mean ± SD / f (%)	
Age	62.5 ± 5.8 years	
Body Mass Index	36.4 ± 3.1 Kg/m ²	
Presenting Complaint	Abdominal Pain	12 (22.2 %)
	PV bleeding	50 (92.6 %)
	Uterine Mass	18 (33.3 %)
Tamoxifen use	5 (9.3 %)	
Prior Pelvic Irradiation	0 (0 %)	

Table 2: Relative Survival (n = 54)		
Disease Free Survival	Stage I	5 (62.3 %)
	Stage II	4 (33.2 %)
	Stage III	5 (15.6 %)
	Stage IV	0 (0 %)
Overall Survival		2.3 ± 1.5 years

METHODOLOGY

- **Settings:** Gynaecologic Oncology Section, Department of Surgical Oncology, SKMCH&RC, Lahore.
- **Approval:** Institutional Review Board (IRB), SKMCH&RC, Lahore.
- **Design:** Retrospective Descriptive Cross-sectional.
- **Duration:** January 2015 to December 2022.
- **Sample Size and sampling technique:** 54 cases (non-probability consecutive sampling technique)
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Data was retrieved from HIS (Hospital Information system) and SPSS software (version 24.0; IBM Corp. Armonk, NY) was utilized for statistical analysis by using descriptive statistics.





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CONCLUSION

- Baseline patients’ characteristics in our population were comparable to the international data.
- Poor survival rates in UCS are mainly due to aggressive disease, early recurrence, and distal metastases.

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