Risk Factors for Progression or Death in Ovarian Cancer Patients Who Completed First-Line Platinum Treatment

Shannon N. Westin,1 Melinda Louie-Gao,2 Enkehi Badamangara,2 Mohan Bala,2 Prelam H. Thaker3

1Department of Gynecologic Oncology and Reproductive Medicine, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA; TESARO: A GSK Company, Waltham, MA, USA; Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA

BACKGROUND

Thus far, the most important prognostic factor in patients with ovarian cancer (OC) is the presence of residual disease after surgery; R1=presence of residual disease after surgery; TTNT=time to next treatment.

METHODS

A sensitivity analysis was conducted that included patients who started second-line treatment ≥1500/µL (vs <1500/µL) Age Missing (vs 2–4) R1 (vs R0) Treatment modality

RESULTS

Residual disease after cytoreductive surgery is the most important prognostic factor in patients with OC. Because most patients with OC respond to frontline treatment, approximately 70% are also recognized as prognostic factors for advanced disease. Although most patients with OC will experience recurrence within 3 years, these real-world data confirm previously identified prognostic factors and also recognize other covariates (Figure 5).

REFERENCES


CONCLUSIONS

Although the most important factor for patients with advanced OC is the presence of residual disease after surgery, other covariates (Figure 5) were also associated with survival and higher risk of death. These real-world data confirm previously identified prognostic factors and also recognize other covariates (Figure 5).

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