

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Multimodal therapy in treatment of rectal cancer is associated with improved survival and reduced local recurrence - a retrospective analysis over two decades

Armin Wiegering^{1,2*}, Christoph Isbert¹, Ulrich A Dietz¹, Volker Kunzmann³, Sabine Ackermann¹, Alexander Kerscher^{1,4}, Uwe Maeder⁴, Michael Flentje⁵, Nicolas Schlegel¹, Joachim Reibetanz¹, Christoph-Thomas Germer^{1,4} and Ingo Klein¹

Abstract

Background: The management of rectal cancer (RC) has substantially changed over the last decades with the implementation of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy, adjuvant therapy and improved surgery such as total mesorectal excision (TME). It remains unclear in which way these approaches overall influenced the rate of local recurrence and overall survival.

Methods: Clinical, histological and survival data of 658 out of 662 consecutive patients with RC were analyzed for treatment and prognostic factors from a prospectively expanded single-institutional database. Findings were then stratified according to time of diagnosis in patient groups treated between 1993 and 2001 and 2002 and 2010.

Results: The study population included 658 consecutive patients with rectal cancer between 1993 and 2010. Follow up data was available for 99.6% of all 662 treated patients. During the time period between 2002 and 2010 significantly more patients underwent neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (17.6% vs. 60%) and adjuvant chemotherapy (37.9% vs. 58.4%). Also, the rate of reported TME during surgery increased. The rate of local or distant metastasis decreased over time, and tumor related 5-year survival increased significantly with from 60% to 79%.

Conclusion: In our study population, the implementation of treatment changes over the last decade improved the patient's outcome significantly. Improvements were most evident for UICC stage III rectal cancer.

Keywords: Rectal cancer, Improved survival, TME

Background

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cancer in the western world, accounting for about 500,000 deaths annually worldwide [1]. About half of the CRC are located in the rectum [2,3]. Rectal carcinoma (RC) has been considered and treated as an independent disease due to its primarily extra peritoneal location, the potential, impairment of anorectal continence and the

differences in metastatic behavior. Over the last decades numerous studies extensively investigated different treatment options in chemo-, radio-, chemoradiotherapy and surgery to improve the outcome, leading to significant changes in the management of RC [4,5].

Today the treatment can be divided in four phases: First, the preoperative diagnostic phase with the staging based on rectoscopy, endosonography, MRI and CT scan, followed by a second phase of neoadjuvant therapy for locally advanced and nodal-positive cancer in the middle and lower rectum [6,7]. The third phase consists of surgical removal of the cancer, which is performed by central ligation of the lower mesenteric vessels, systemic lymph-node dissection and rectal resection including the

* Correspondence: wiegering_a@ukw.de

¹Department of General, Visceral, Vascular and Pediatric Surgery, University Hospital, University of Würzburg, Oberduerrbacherstr. 2, 97080 Würzburg, Germany

²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, 97074 Würzburg, Germany

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

total mesorectal excision (TME) [8-11]. The fourth phase consists of adjuvant therapy depending on the definitive histopathological stage with 5-fluorouracil, leucovorin and oxaliplatin [12,13]. In the fifth phase, multimodal chemotherapy and/or resection of metastases are performed if recurrent disease is detected during a structured follow-up [14-16].

While each individual modification of the disease management has been described in detail with respect to its specific effect and clinical outcome, little is known about the synergistic effects of all modifications together. The presumed additive effect has led to multimodal treatment suggestions in the current guidelines (NCIE CG131 (<http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG131>); NCCN rectal cancer (<http://www.nccn.org>); ESMO (<http://www.esmo.org>); AWMF (www.AWMF.de)). Recently also the European consensus guidelines for treatment of patients with colorectal cancer has been published to achieve an equivalent treatment for patients across Europe and to address open questions [17].

We performed a single center retrospective analysis of patients with rectal cancer from 1993 to 2010. The aim was to compare how the combination of multi factorial changes has improved the cancer-related outcome in terms of local recurrence, distant metastasis and survival.

Methods

Patient population

All patients with rectal cancer treated at the University of Wuerzburg Medical Centre (UKW) between January 1993 and December 2010 were chosen from the Wuerzburg Institutional Database (WID). Patients were grouped into categories according to the time of diagnosis (January 1993 to December 2001 and January 2002 and December 2010).

Data source

The WID is a central data repository that has been expanded on a daily basis since 1984 with clinical, operative and research data of patients who were evaluated and treated at the UKW. Data available within the WID include patient demographics, histological diagnoses based on International Classification of Diseases coding standards, physician data, inpatient admission and outpatient registration data, operative procedures, laboratory results and computerized pharmacy records. Continuous cross platform integration with the Wuerzburg Comprehensive Cancer Registry ensures updated follow-up information for identification of deceased patients. Inpatient and outpatient records of all identified patients were reviewed retrospectively to extract information regarding type and duration of chemotherapy, sites of metastatic disease at presentation and disease status at last follow-up. Missing data were retrieved from patient case notes when possible.

Demographic details, along with clinical data at the time of primary diagnosis and during the surgery (tumor site and the presence of metastases) as well as histologic results (tumor (T) stage, nodal (N) stage, tumor differentiation (G) and evidence of microscopic venous (V) and lymphatic vessel invasion (L)) were correlated with survival data obtained from prospective follow-up registry.

Follow-up

Postoperative follow-up consisted of quarterly outpatient assessments or gathering complete information from the patient's primary care physician in 3-month intervals, for 10 years. After 10 years, information was obtained on an annual basis retrospectively. Depending on the postoperative staging, follow-up included abdominal ultrasound at 3, 6, 12 and 18 months and after that on a yearly basis. Computed tomography and surveillance colonoscopy were routinely performed 3 to 6 months after the resection and repeated every year. After 5 years, no structured follow-up was performed and diagnostic tests were based on symptoms or incidental findings.

Ethics

The University of Wuerzburg ethics committee has approved this study for full ethics waiver due to its retrospective and anonymised nature. The head of the board for internal data requests, Dr. U. Maeder granted permission to access data from the registry.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed with statistical software set up in Linux by an in-house biostatistician (M.U.). Clinical and histological parameters were compared with the Mann-Whitney U or Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous data and with the χ^2 test for categorical variables. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Cox proportional hazard modeling or 'Cox regression' was used for multivariate testing [18,19]. Survival curves were drawn according to Kaplan-Meier methods.

Results

Patient cohort, demographics and tumor stage

From January 1993 until December 2010 a total of 662 patients were diagnosed with rectal cancer; only 4 patients (0.6%) had to be excluded from further analysis secondary to missing follow-up data. The remaining cohort consisted of 426 men and 232 women, with an average age of 66 years (+/- 11.7). 301 of these patients were diagnosed before 2002, 357 between January 2002 and December 2010. Tumors located in the distal 4 cm from the anal verge increased from 19.6% to 33.9% ($p < 0.001$). In contrast, tumors located 8-12 cm from the anal verge decreased from 34.6 to 22.7% ($p < 0.001$). Whereas the pathological UICC stage (post surgical therapy) did not

change between both periods, the clinical (pre-treatment) cUICC stage differed significantly and shifted towards more advanced disease. Patients with cUICC stage III increased from 23.3% to 37.8% ($p < 0.001$). Also, patients with cT3&4 increased from 59.5% to 69.5% ($p = 0.007$) and cN + from 30.2% to 51.0% ($p < 0.001$). The post-resection pathological examination, in the more recent period between 2002 and 2010 revealed an overall reduced tumor size and significantly less tumor-infiltrated lymph nodes ($p = 0.005$). The comparison of limited (pUICC 0;I;II) to advanced tumor stage (pUICC III; IV) showed that significantly more patients were in pathological limited stage during the second time period ($p = 0.048$).

Demographics, tumor stage and size, tumor localization and lymph node status are summarized in Table 1.

Therapeutic management

Overall the proportion of patients undergoing any additional therapy to surgery (neoadjuvant and adjuvant) increased over time. For neoadjuvant treatment the rate increased from 17.6% to 60%. Neoadjuvant radiotherapy (RT) independent of the protocol (short term 5×5 Gy or long term 25×1.8 Gy), doubled from 12% to 23.3% ($p = 0.011$). However, changes were most prominent for neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (RCT), which increased from 5.3% to 35.3% ($p < 0.001$). When analyzing the changes in neoadjuvant treatment they were most prominent for patients in clinical stage cUICC II/III. The percentage of patients without any preoperative treatment in this group dropped from 71.8% in the first time frame to 15.7%. While the proportion of patients undergoing radiotherapy alone more than doubled from 20.4% to 50.0% ($p < 0.001$), patients undergoing chemoradiotherapy increased even more by five times from 7.0% to 34.3% ($p < 0.001$) (Tables 2 and 3). When comparing patients in the clinical cUICC stage I there was no difference in the proportion of patients receiving neoadjuvant treatment (2.5% vs. 5.1%; $p = n.s.$). Neoadjuvant radiochemotherapy resulted in 11.9% of patients with a complete pathological response, 73.3% of these patients had been in clinical UICC stage III previous to neoadjuvant treatment. Still more than 20% of all patients did not receive preoperative treatment in the later time period, which was either secondary to patient refusal or to tumors located above 12 cm from the anal verge in 7% of all rectal cancers who were not enrolled in neoadjuvant treatment.

Also significantly more patients underwent any adjuvant treatment in the second time period (38% vs. 58%, $p < 0.001$). Whereas adjuvant radiation therapy alone (6.3% vs. 2.2% $p = 0.009$) or in combination with chemotherapy (11.0% vs. 5.9% $p = 0.02$) was more common between 1993 and 2001, the rate of adjuvant chemotherapy increased three-fold in the second period from 16% to 45.3% ($p < 0.001$) (Table 3).

For adjuvant treatment in pUICC stage III the percentage of patients receiving any therapy did not change significantly, whereas the distribution shifted from radiotherapy with (29% vs. 11.4% $p = 0.008$) or without chemotherapy (8.1% vs. 1.3% $p = 0.047$) (total 37.1% vs. 12.7% $p < 0.001$) towards chemotherapy only (22.6% vs. 53.2% $p < 0.001$). Differences were more pronounced in stage pUICC II: in the first time period 22% of all patients received chemo or chemoradiotherapy, whereas it was 67% in the second period ($p < 0.001$).

Overall, more than 90% of the patients underwent any form of surgical intervention (resection or extirpation) (92% vs. 91.6%). The proportion undergoing low anterior rectum resection increased from 59.5% to 64.1% ($p < 0.001$) whereas patients undergoing rectum extirpation decreased (22.3% to 18.2%; *n.s.*). The rate of patients undergoing transanal resection increased slightly from 4% to 7.6%. Also, the rate of patients receiving enterostomy increased from 64.8% to 75.1% ($p = 0.004$). TME was reported for only two patients before 2002, whereas in the second time period TME was documented in 124 patients (34.7%, $p < 0.001$; Table 4).

Recurrence rate

A significantly lower rate of tumor recurrence (local and metastatic) was found in the second period (Figure 1A). Five-year recurrence rate was 32% in the first period, whereas it was 19% between 2002 and 2010 ($p = 0.0035$). The five-year local recurrence rate decreased from 14.3% to 5.3% after 2002 (Figure 1B). In addition, a decreased five-year distant metastasis was observed (25.5% to 15.2%; $p < 0.015$). (Figure 1C). When performing a stage-by-stage analysis for the occurrence of distant metastasis, especially patients in UICC stage III had a significant lower 5 year rate in the second time period (40.8% vs 17.5% $p = 0.0075$). Comparing the neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatment for this subgroup, in the second time-frame patients were more commonly treated with neoadjuvant radio- (17.7% vs 37.7% $p = 0.01$) or radiochemotherapy (5.2% vs. 39% $p < 0.001$) whereas adjuvant treatment was not significantly different (data not shown). To determine the effect of radiotherapy or radiochemotherapy an analysis independent of the time-frame was performed. The five-year distant metastasis rate differed significantly from 39.1% for patients without any treatment, to 22.1% for patients with radiotherapy only and 7.3% for patients with radiochemotherapy ($p = 0.028$).

Treatment of metastatic disease

During the first period, 38 out of 67 patients with stage UICC IV had synchronous liver metastasis only. Three patients (7.9%) underwent liver resection. Two remained without recurrent disease. In the later period, 39 out of

Table 1 Characteristics of 658 patients treated between 1993–2010 for rectal cancer at the University hospital of Wuerzburg

Characteristic	1993-2001 (n=301)		2002..2010 (n=357)		p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex					0.035
Male	182		244		
Female	119		113		
Age, years					n.s.
Median	66.16 (+/-11.88)		66.83 (+/-11.5)		
Range	22.06-93.6		27.7-93.6		
pUICC					
0	0	0	15	4.2	<0.0001
I	95	28.6	127	35.6	n.s.
II	58	19.3	67	18.8	n.s.
III	62	20.6	79	22.1	n.s.
IV	67	22.3	64	17.9	n.s.
X	19	6.3	5	1.4	<0.001
cUICC					
I	81	26.9	79	22.1	n.s.
II	75	24.9	69	19.3	n.s.
III	67	22.3	135	37.8	<0.001
IV	66	21.9	69	19.3	n.s.
X	12	4	5	1.4	0.037
Patho. T-stage					
pT0	0	0	18	5	<0.001
pT 1,2	118	39.2	163	45.7	n.s.
pT3	124	41.2	129	36.1	n.s.
pT4	29	9.6	13	3.6	0.002
pTx	30	10	30	8.4	n.s.
pTis	0	0	3	0.8	n.s.
Patho. N-stage					
pN0	149	49.5	216	60.5	0.005
pN1	52	17.3	65	18.2	n.s.
pN2	61	20.2	38	10.6	<0.001
pNx	39	13	37	10.4	n.s.
Distance to anal verge					
<4cm	59	19.6	121	33.9	<0.001
4-8cm	96	31.9	129	36.1	n.s.
8-12cm	104	34.6	81	22.7	<0.001
>12cm	36	12	24	6.7	0.02
x	6	2	1	0.5	0.033
Clinical T-stage					
cT1,2	95	31.6	81	22.7	0.01
cT3,4	179	59.5	248	69.5	0.007
cTx	27	9	28	7.8	n.s.

Table 1 Characteristics of 658 patients treated between 1993–2010 for rectal cancer at the University hospital of Wuerzburg (Continued)

Clinical N-stage					
NO	140	46.5	128	35.9	0.006
cN+	91	30.3	182	51	<0.001
cNx	70	23.2	47	13.2	<0.001

64 patients had synchronous liver metastasis only. 12 patients (30.8%) underwent liver resection and 6 developed recurrent diseases. (Rate of liver resection $p = 0.011$)

During follow up of patients diagnosed before 2002 ($n = 234$), 31 developed metachronous liver metastases and 9 underwent liver resection. In contrast, out of the 293 patients diagnosed from 2002–2010, 20 patients developed liver metastasis. In this cohort, 12 (60%) underwent liver resection ($p = 0.028$) (Table 5).

Survival

The overall survival rate improved significantly in patients who were diagnosed between 2002 and 2010 (5 year 60.5% vs. 79.8% $p < 0.0001$) (Figure 2). When comparing patients according to the stage at diagnosis, those in UICC I did not show any differences between both time periods. Interestingly, all other patients (UICC stage II, III and IV) demonstrated a significantly improved survival (Figure 3A-D).

Multivariate testing

In a multivariate analysis of epidemiological and clinical features, presence of distant metastases (HR = 3,627, CI: 1,338-9,833, $P = 0.011$), presence of locoregional lymph node metastases (HR: 2.38; CI:1.49-3.82, $P < 0.001$) and decade of tumor incidence (HR = 2.280, CI: 1,649 - 3,153, $P < 0.001$) were independent predictors of tumor-related death.

Discussion

By analyzing the patient treatment and outcome from a prospective institutional based database (WID) we found a significantly improved survival of patients treated for rectal cancer in the last two decades. This was eminent and therefore attributable to patients who were treated with newly implemented strategies for rectal cancer. Major changes as neoadjuvant radiochemotherapy and

TME have been introduced at our institution between 1999–2003. Consequently, improvements in outcome comparing the time periods between 1993–2001 with 2002–2010 were to be expected. Unfortunately we cannot attribute the improved survival directly to special change in treatment. It seems very likely to be an additional and potentially synergistic effect of improved surgery, neoadjuvant and adjuvant treatment rather than coexistence of the several effects.

Historically, surgical resection for rectal cancer has been burdened by a high local recurrence rate and concomitant or consecutive distant metastatic disease resulting in a moderate 5-year survival rate. With progress in surgical technique, supportive management and new insights in the understanding of oncological principles improved outcome was observed [20]. Especially in the last two decades, the therapeutic management has changed dramatically in terms of pre- and postoperative treatment, as well as surgical strategy. Each individual change has demonstrated advantages in terms of outcome (survival, recurrence etc.) or quality of life (sphincter preservation, fecal continence, etc.).

To our knowledge, this is the first study comparing survival and recurrence rates including all implemented changes over the past two decades, rather than focusing on a single aspect in the change of management in a large case series with over 600 patients. We have deliberately included all patients, irrespective of cancer stage, age or treatment intention to reflect the clinical daily live reality in this cancer. Since this is a longitudinal study of a single institution within the same region, a selection bias by massive socioeconomic changes in the study population appears to be unlikely.

We observed a significant shift towards more patients with clinical stage UICC III and less clinical stage UICC II, probably due to a more detailed diagnostic work-up via MRI and endoluminal ultrasound in the second time

Table 2 Percentage of neoadjuvant therapy performed in each time period in clinical stage UICC III patients

Neoadjuvant-Therapy in clinical stage	1993-2001 (n=142)		2002. 2010 (n=204)		p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
cUICC II/III					
No	102	71.8	32	15.7	<0.001
Chemo	1	0.7	0	0	n.s.
Radio	29	20.4	102	50.0	<0.001
Radiochemo	10	7.0	70	34.3	<0.001

Table 3 Percentage of neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapy performed in each time period over all patients

Therapy all patients	1993-2001 (n=301)		2002. 2010 (n=357)		p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Neoadjuvant					
No	248	82.4	143	40	<0.001
Chemo	1	0.3	3	0.8	n.s.
Radio	36	12	83	23.3	0.011
Radiochemo	16	5.3	126	35.3	<0.001
Unknown	0	0	2	0.6	n.s.
Adjuvant					
No	187	62.1	149	41.6	<0.001
Chemo	48	16	162	45.3	<0.001
Radio	19	6.3	8	2.2	0.009
Radiochemo	33	11	20	5.9	0.02
Unknown	14	4.7	18	5.0	n.s.

period [21,22]. This also might account for a possible underrepresentation of clinical UICC stage III patients in the first treatment period and thereby leading to a stage migration in the later time period [23]. However, stage migration alone can hardly explain the observed major improvement. This is emphasized by the fact that the survival of patients in stage UICC III in the second timeframe is superior to UICC II in the first timeframe.

Table 4 Type of surgical procedure performed in each time period over all patients

Characteristics	1993-2001 (n=301)		2002. 2010 (n=357)		p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Operation					
Yes	277	92	327	91.6	n.s.
No	24	8	30	8.4	
No	24	8	30	8.4	n.s.
Anterior resection					
Extirpation	67	22.3	65	18.2	n.s.
Trans anal excision					
Other	12	4	27	7.6	n.s.
Other	19	6.3	6	1.7	0.002
TME/PME reported					
Yes	2	0.7	124	34.7	<0.001
No	299	99.3	233	65.3	
Stoma					
Yes	195	64.8	268	75.1	0.004
No	88	29.2	66	18.5	
Not reported	18	6	23	6.4	

When analysing post-operative T and N stage separately, patients with T1/T2 and the proportion of nodal negative cancer had increased significantly. Also, comparing the ratio of histologically advanced cancer (pUICC III and IV) to limited cancer (pUICC 0, I and II) showed a significant shift towards limited cancer. Since there is no biological explanation why patients in the second time period should have different tumor stages, the shift toward lower pathological tumor stages could be attributed to the effects of neoadjuvant treatment, in the second time period or earlier diagnostic detection.

The effect of neoadjuvant radiochemotherapy is also supported by the fact that in the second time period a complete histopathological response was observed in 11.9% of neoadjuvant radiochemotherapy treated patients. This is in line with published complete response rate between 10 to 30% [24].

The better survival and reduced recurrence rate is not observed for patients with UICC stage I, with only a slight improvement in overall survival, which was not significant. This reflects the fact that introduced changes were not applied for UICC stage I patients. UICC stage I did not undergo perioperative radio-chemotherapy. Also introduction of TME was reported not to change local recurrence rate, distant recurrence rate or overall survival in UICC stage I patients [25]. Hereby, the group of UICC stage I patients provides a reference for the patients with more advanced cancer which showed significant changes in treatment and outcome. Also when comparing a small subgroup of patients in stage UICC III in both time periods, who did not receive pre- and or postoperative radio-chemotherapy and TME, no difference in cancer-related survival was observed. This supports the notion that the improved survival in other patient populations can be attributed to the implemented therapeutic changes.

The most prominent survival increase was noted in patients stage UICC III. This group received preoperative treatment in a significant higher percentage since 2002 (24 vs. 77%). In addition to the rate also the modality of neoadjuvant treatment changed: In the early period more patients received radiation therapy alone (20% radiotherapy vs. 5% chemoradiotherapy) whereas in the second period around 78% received radio- or chemoradiotherapy (36% radiotherapy vs. 43% chemoradiotherapy).

The effect of radiotherapy alone probably had a limited impact on the overall survival and distant metastasis rate [26,27]. Also in our analysis radiotherapy alone reduced the occurrence of distant metastasis but did not reach statistical significance, whereas patients treated with radiochemotherapy demonstrated significantly lower distant metastasis rates. Therefore, the observed survival improvement can be attributed to improved surgery, adjuvant therapy and neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy, which

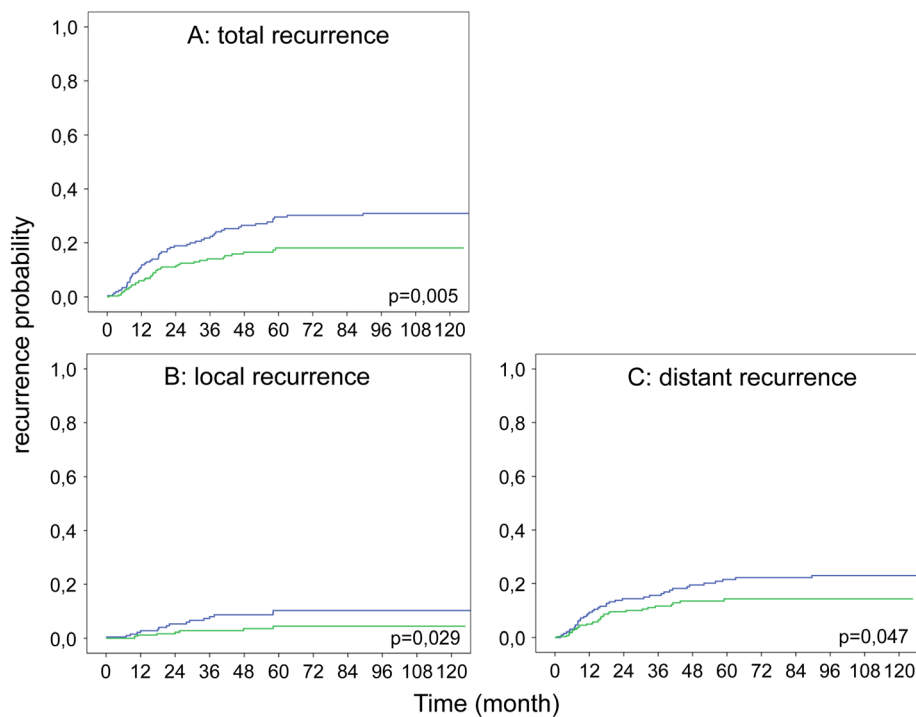


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier plot showing influence of diagnosis time point on recurrence risk. (A) Total recurrence risk including local recurrence and distant metastasis, (B) local recurrence rate, (C) distant metastasis rate (1993–2001 blue; 2002–2010 green).

is supported by recent literature [13]. Taking into account that adjuvant chemotherapy is standard since the early 1990 and the use of 5-FU did not change over time, the enhanced survival in part could also be referred due to introduction of new chemotherapeutic agents such as Oxaliplatin and biological agents [28-30]. The change in the surgical procedures may also account for the improved survival. Köckerling et al. showed that the use of TME not only reduce local recurrence but also improving 5-year survival rate from 50% to 71% [10]. Similar results were demonstrated comparing trials using different operative strategies for rectal cancer resection (CRAB and TME trial) [25]. Also the introduction of the so-called Holm procedure for abdomino-rectal extirpation with extended resection margins improved the oncological outcome [31,32].

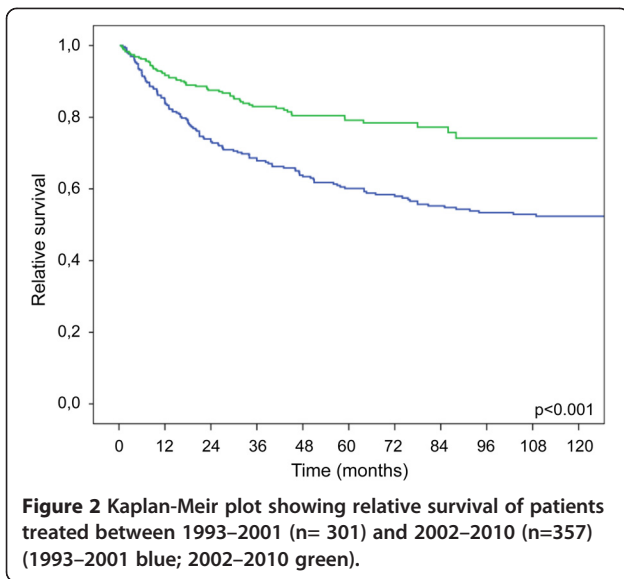
Several studies have shown that resection of liver metastasis increased the 5-year survival from around 4% up to 40% [33-37]. In line with this, the rate of patients with liver metastasis undergoing liver resection increased

significant. In addition to the resection of liver metastases, other factors like resection of pulmonary metastases, multimodal chemotherapy with targeted therapeutics and HIPEC therapy account for the five-year survival of nearly 30% in UICC stage IV patients since 2002.

Compared to distant metastases, local recurrence rate is probably much more influenced by radiotherapy and surgical procedure [38]. Local recurrence rate decreased by ~60% from 14% to 5%, which is in accordance with published data after the introduction of TME [11] and neoadjuvant radio chemotherapy [7] in the second time period. The observed local recurrence rate in the first time period was 14% which is lower than the about 30% reported elsewhere for the same time period [10]. This could be explained by surgical procedures in a TME-like fashion, which have not been termed as such during the first time period and the relative high number of patients undergoing neoadjuvant radiotherapy in the first treatment period. With TME being the “gold standard”

Table 5 Number of liver resection due to metachronos liver metastasis according to each time period

Liver operation in case of metachron liver metastasis during 5 year follow up	1993-2001 (n=31 of 234)		2002. 2010 (n=20 of 293)		p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
No	22	71	8	40	0.028
Yes	9	29	12	60	



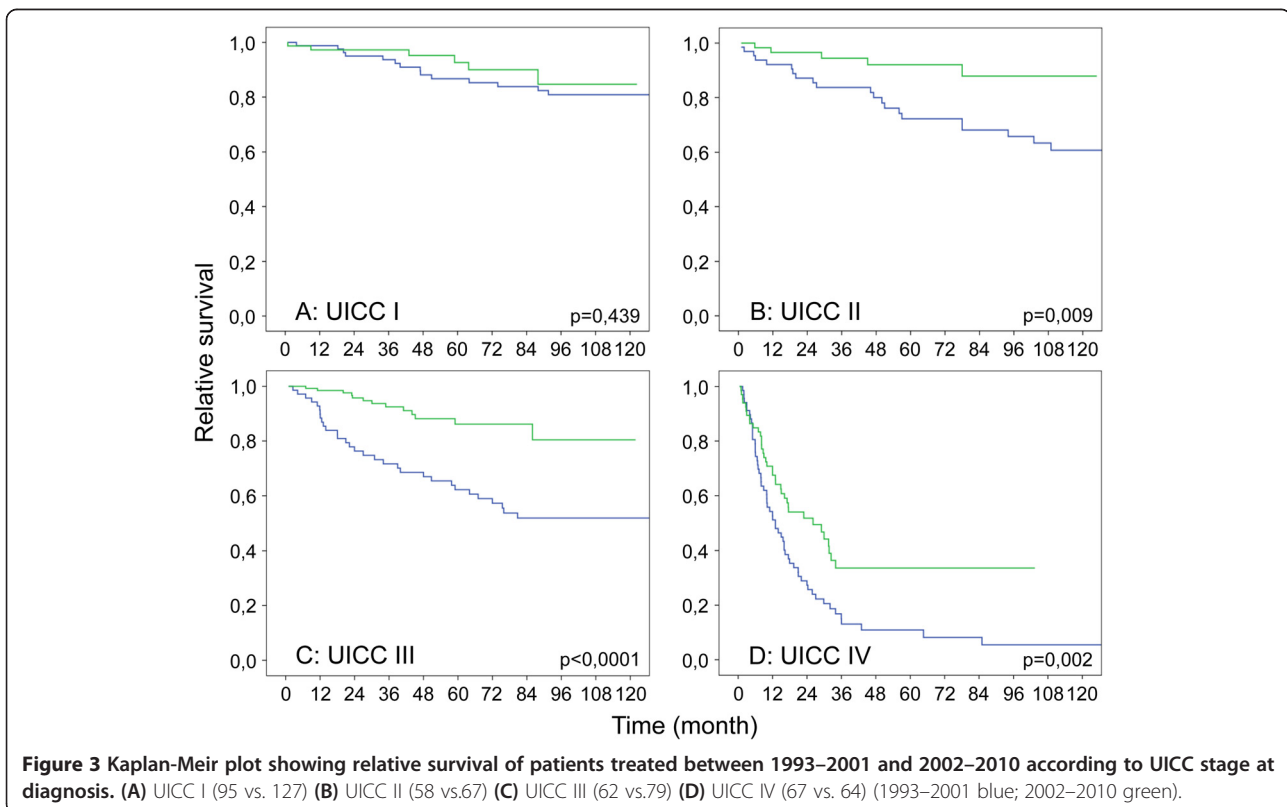
for rectal cancer surgery the reported TME in only one third of all patients appears very low. However, the item “TME” in the database was only set to “yes” if TME is specifically named in the procedure note, most likely resulting in a documentation bias [8,39-43].

When comparing our results with the data from the EURO CARE study which analyzed the progress in survival of patients with CRC in 16 European countries from the 1980s to the early 21st century, we observed a slightly better 5-year survival than the 50-60% reported in Europe diagnosed between 2000–2002 which could be attributed to the academic setting of our hospital and the higher volume [44].

In the presented study the time point of diagnosis appeared as an independent factor for cancer related survival, despite a significantly higher number of patients with advanced tumor stages and lymph node metastases during this time period. This fact makes it over all very unlikely that the observed change in survival benefit in the second time period is coincidental.

Conclusion

Survival of patients with stage UICC II-IV rectal cancer has dramatically improved over the last decade, in terms of tumor recurrence and patient survival. Our data demonstrates clearly that the current combination-treatment of perioperative therapy and surgical resection, which is recommended in the national and international guidelines results in significantly enhanced patient outcome with synergistic effects compared to each individual change.



Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AW: collected data, performed analyses, interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. CI: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. UAD: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. VK: performed analyses, interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. SA: collected data, performed analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. AK: collected data, performed analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. UM: collected data, performed analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. MF: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. NS: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. JR: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. CTG: interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. IK: collected data, performed analyses, interpreted results of analyses, prepared, reviewed and input into each stage of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgment

We thank Mrs Nielsson for excellent collection of data since 1984. This publication was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the University of Wuerzburg in the funding programme Open Access Publishing.

Author details

¹Department of General, Visceral, Vascular and Pediatric Surgery, University Hospital, University of Wuerzburg, Oberduerrbacherstr. 2, 97080 Wuerzburg, Germany. ²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Wuerzburg, Am Hubland, 97074 Wuerzburg, Germany. ³Department of Internal Medicine II, University Hospital, University of Wuerzburg, Oberduerrbacherstr. 2, 97080 Wuerzburg, Germany. ⁴Comprehensive Cancer Centre Mainfranken, University Hospital, University of Wuerzburg, Josef-Schneiderstr. 6, 97080 Wuerzburg, Germany. ⁵Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital, University of Wuerzburg, Josef-Schneiderstr. 11, 97080 Wuerzburg, Germany.

Received: 24 June 2014 Accepted: 27 October 2014

Published: 6 November 2014

References

- Jemal A, Bray F, Center MM, Ferlay J, Ward E, Forman D: **Global cancer statistics.** *CA Cancer J Clin* 2011, **61**:69–90.
- American Cancer society.** www.cancer.org.
- Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland/Robert - Koch Institut: **Krebs in Deutschland 2007–2008, Häufigkeiten und Trends.** *Darm* 2012, **8**:36–39.
- Heald RJ, Ryall RD: **Recurrence and survival after total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer.** *Lancet* 1986, **1**:1479–1482.
- Weitz J, Koch M, Debus J, Höhler T, Galle PR, Büchler MW: **Colorectal cancer.** *Lancet* 2005, **365**:153–165.
- Kapiteijn E, Marijnen CA, Nagtegaal ID, Putter H, Steup WH, Wiggers T, Rutten HJ, Pahlman L, Glimelius B, van Krieken JH, Leer JW, van de Velde CJ, Dutch Colorectal Cancer Group: **Preoperative radiotherapy combined with total mesorectal excision for resectable rectal cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2001, **345**:638–646.
- Sauer R, Becker H, Hohenberger W, Rödel C, Wittekind C, Fietkau R, Martus P, Tschmelitsch J, Hager E, Hess CF, Karstens JH, Liersch T, Schmidberger H, Raab R, German Rectal Cancer Study Group: **Preoperative versus postoperative chemoradiotherapy for rectal cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2004, **351**:1731–1740.
- Heald RJ, Husband EM, Ryall RD: **The mesorectum in rectal cancer surgery—the clue to pelvic recurrence?** *Br J Surg* 1982, **69**:613–616.
- MacFarlane JK, Ryall RD, Heald RJ: **Mesorectal excision for rectal cancer.** *Lancet* 1993, **341**:457–460.
- Kockerling F, Reymond MA, Altendorf-Hofmann A, Dworak O, Hohenberger W: **Influence of surgery on metachronous distant metastases and survival in rectal cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 1998, **16**:324–329.
- Havenga K, Enker WE, Norstein J, Moriya Y, Heald RJ, van Houwelingen HC, van de Velde CJ: **Improved survival and local control after total mesorectal excision or D3 lymphadenectomy in the treatment of primary rectal cancer: an international analysis of 1411 patients.** *Eur J Surg Oncol* 1999, **25**:368–374.
- O'Connell MJ: **Current status of adjuvant therapy for colorectal cancer.** *Oncology (Williston Park)* 2004, **18**:751–755. discussion 755–8.
- Petersen SH, Harling H, Kirkeby LT, Wille-Jørgensen P, Mocellin S: **Postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy in rectal cancer operated for cure.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012, **3**:CD004078.
- Nordlinger B, Van Cutsem E, Gruenberger T, Glimelius B, Poston G, Rougier P, Sobrero A, Ychou M, European Colorectal Metastases Treatment Group, Sixth International Colorectal Liver Metastases Workshop: **Combination of surgery and chemotherapy and the role of targeted agents in the treatment of patients with colorectal liver metastases: recommendations from an expert panel.** *Ann Oncol* 2009, **20**:985–992.
- Glimelius B, Pahlman L, Cervantes A, ESMO Guidelines Working Group: **Rectal cancer: ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.** *Ann Oncol* 2010, **21**(Suppl 5):v82–v86.
- Schmoll HJ, Van Cutsem E, Stein A, Valentini V, Glimelius B, Haustermans K, Nordlinger B, van de Velde CJ, Balmans J, Regula J, Nagtegaal ID, Beets-Tan RG, Arnold D, Ciardiello F, Hoff P, Kerr D, Köhne CH, Labianca R, Price T, Scheithauer W, Sobrero A, Taberero J, Aderka D, Barroso S, Bodoky G, Douillard JY, El Ghazaly H, Gallardo J, Garin A, Glynne-Jones R, et al: **ESMO Consensus Guidelines for management of patients with colon and rectal cancer. a personalized approach to clinical decision making.** *Ann Oncol* 2012, **23**:2479–2516.
- van de Velde CJ, Boelens PG, Borras JM, Coebergh JW, Cervantes A, Blomqvist L, Beets-Tan RG, van den Broek CB, Brown G, Van Cutsem E, Espin E, Haustermans K, Glimelius B, Iversen LH, van Krieken JH, Marijnen CA, Henning G, Gore-Booth J, Meldolesi E, Mroczkowski P, Nagtegaal I, Naredi P, Ortiz H, Pahlman L, Quirke P, Rödel C, Roth A, Rutten H, Schmoll HJ, Smith JJ, et al: **EURECCA colorectal: multidisciplinary management: European consensus conference colon & rectum.** *Eur J Cancer* 2014, **50**:1. e1-1 e34.
- Cox DR: **Regression models and life tables (with discussion).** *J R Stat Soc Series B* 1972, **34**:931–940.
- Hosmer D: **Applied Survival Analysis Regression Modelling of Time to Event Data.** New York: Wiley; 1990.
- Dietz UA, Debus ES: **Intestinal anastomoses prior to 1882; a legacy of ingenuity, persistence, and research form a foundation for modern gastrointestinal surgery.** *World J Surg* 2005, **29**:396–401.
- Bipat S, Glas AS, Slors FJ, Zwinderman AH, Bossuyt PM, Stoker J: **Rectal cancer: local staging and assessment of lymph node involvement with endoluminal US, CT, and MR imaging—a meta-analysis.** *Radiology* 2004, **232**:773–783.
- Matsuoka H, Nakamura A, Sugiyama M, Hachiya J, Atomi Y, Masaki T: **MRI diagnosis of mesorectal lymph node metastasis in patients with rectal carcinoma. what is the optimal criterion?** *Anticancer Res* 2004, **24**:4097–4101.
- Feinstein AR, Sosin DM, Wells CK: **The Will Rogers phenomenon, Stage migration and new diagnostic techniques as a source of misleading statistics for survival in cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 1985, **312**:1604–1608.
- De Caluwe L, Van Nieuwenhove Y, Ceelen WP: **Preoperative chemoradiation versus radiation alone for stage II and III resectable rectal cancer.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013, **2**:CD006041.
- Kapiteijn E, Putter H, van de Velde CJ, Cooperative investigators of the Dutch ColoRectal Cancer Group: **Impact of the introduction and training of total mesorectal excision on recurrence and survival in rectal cancer in The Netherlands.** *Br J Surg* 2002, **89**:1142–1149.
- Wong RK, Tandan V, De Silva S, Figueredo A: **Pre-operative radiotherapy and curative surgery for the management of localized rectal carcinoma.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2007. Issue 2. Art. No.: CD002102.
- Peeters KC, Marijnen CA, Nagtegaal ID, Kranenburg EK, Putter H, Wiggers T, Rutten H, Pahlman L, Glimelius B, Leer JW, van de Velde CJ, Dutch Colorectal Cancer Group: **The TME trial after a median follow-up of 6 years: increased local control but no survival benefit in irradiated patients with resectable rectal carcinoma.** *Ann Surg* 2007, **246**:693–701.

28. Bosset JF, Calais G, Daban A, Berger C, Radosevic-Jelic L, Maingon P, Bardet E, Pierart M, Briffaux A, EORTC Radiotherapy Group: **Preoperative chemoradiotherapy versus preoperative radiotherapy in rectal cancer patients: assessment of acute toxicity and treatment compliance. Report of the 22921 randomised trial conducted by the EORTC Radiotherapy Group.** *Eur J Cancer* 2004, **40**:219–224.
29. Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group: **Prolongation of the disease-free interval in surgically treated rectal carcinoma.** *N Engl J Med* 1985, **312**:1465–1472.
30. Krook JE, Moertel CG, Gunderson LL, Wieand HS, Collins RT, Beart RW, Kubista TP, Poon MA, Meyers WC, Mailliard JA, Twito DJ, Morton RF, Veeder MH, Witzig TE, Cha S, Vidyarthi SC, M: **Effective surgical adjuvant therapy for high-risk rectal carcinoma.** *N Engl J Med* 1991, **324**:709–715.
31. West NP, Anderin C, Smith KJ, Holm T, Quirke P, European Extralevator Abdominoperineal Excision Study Group: **Multicentre experience with extralevator abdominoperineal excision for low rectal cancer.** *Br J Surg* 2010, **97**:588–599.
32. Holm T, Ljung A, Haggmark T, Jurell G, Lagergren J: **Extended abdominoperineal resection with gluteus maximus flap reconstruction of the pelvic floor for rectal cancer.** *Br J Surg* 2007, **94**:232–238.
33. Fong Y, Cohen AM, Fortner JG, Enker WE, Turnbull AD, Coit DG, Marrero AM, Prasad M, Blumgart LH, Brennan MF: **Liver resection for colorectal metastases.** *J Clin Oncol* 1997, **15**:938–946.
34. Nordlinger B, Guiguet M, Vaillant JC, Balladur P, Boudjema K, Bachellier P, Jaeck D: **Surgical resection of colorectal carcinoma metastases to the liver. A prognostic scoring system to improve case selection, based on 1568 patients. Association Francaise de Chirurgie.** *Cancer* 1996, **77**:1254–1262.
35. Scheele J, Altendorf-Hofmann A, Grube T, Hohenberger W, Stangl R, Schmidt K: **Resection of colorectal liver metastases. What prognostic factors determine patient selection?** *Chirurg* 2001, **72**:547–560.
36. Kato T, Yasui K, Hirai T, Kanemitsu Y, Mori T, Sugihara K, Mochizuki H, Yamamoto J: **Therapeutic results for hepatic metastasis of colorectal cancer with special reference to effectiveness of hepatectomy: analysis of prognostic factors for 763 cases recorded at 18 institutions.** *Dis Colon Rectum* 2003, **46**:S22–S31.
37. Kopetz S, Chang GJ, Overman MJ, Eng C, Sargent DJ, Larson DW, Grothey A, Vauthey JN, Nagorney DM, McWilliams RR: **Improved survival in metastatic colorectal cancer is associated with adoption of hepatic resection and improved chemotherapy.** *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**:3677–3683.
38. Valentini V, van Stiphout RG, Lammering G, Gambacorta MA, Barba MC, Bebenek M, Bonnetain F, Bosset JF, Bujko K, Cionini L, Gerard JP, Rödel C, Sainato A, Sauer R, Minsky BD, Collette L, Lambin P: **Nomograms for predicting local recurrence, distant metastases, and overall survival for patients with locally advanced rectal cancer on the basis of European randomized clinical trials.** *J Clin Oncol* 2011, **29**:3163–3172.
39. Heald RJ, Karanjia ND: **Results of radical surgery for rectal cancer.** *World J Surg* 1992, **16**:848–857.
40. Enker WE: **Total mesorectal excision—the new golden standard of surgery for rectal cancer.** *Ann Med* 1997, **29**:127–133.
41. Zaheer S, Pemberton JH, Farouk R, Dozois RR, Wolff BG, Ilstrup D: **Surgical treatment of adenocarcinoma of the rectum.** *Ann Surg* 1998, **227**:800–811.
42. Leong AF: **Selective total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer.** *Dis Colon Rectum* 2000, **43**:1237–1240.
43. Bokey EL, Ojerskog B, Chapuis PH, Dent OF, Newland RC, Sinclair G: **Local recurrence after curative excision of the rectum for cancer without adjuvant therapy: role of total anatomical dissection.** *Br J Surg* 1999, **86**:1164–1170.
44. Brenner H, Bouvier AM, Foschi R, Hackl M, Larsen IK, Lemmens V, Mangone L, Francisci S, EURO-CARE Working Group: **Progress in colorectal cancer survival in Europe from the late 1980s to the early 21st century: the EURO-CARE study.** *Int J Cancer* 2012, **131**:1649–1658.

doi:10.1186/1471-2407-14-816

Cite this article as: Wiegering et al.: Multimodal therapy in treatment of rectal cancer is associated with improved survival and reduced local recurrence - a retrospective analysis over two decades. *BMC Cancer* 2014 **14**:816.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

