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Deep Supratentorial Extension is Associated with Poor Clinical Outcomes After Glioblastoma Resection

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Glioblastoma with deep supratentorial extension is associated with worse overall survival

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Introduction

- GBM: heterogenous disease w/ few prognostic risk factors¹ and a 5-year survival rate of <5%²
 - Tx: Attempted gross total resection (GTR) followed by chemoradiation
- Deep supratentorial extension (DSE): GBM extension into the basal ganglia, thalamus, corpus callosum, internal capsule, hypothalamus, caudate, or putamen as identified on preoperative MRI
- Certain DS structures associated with worsened survival -- never clinically evaluated as prognosis of DSE³



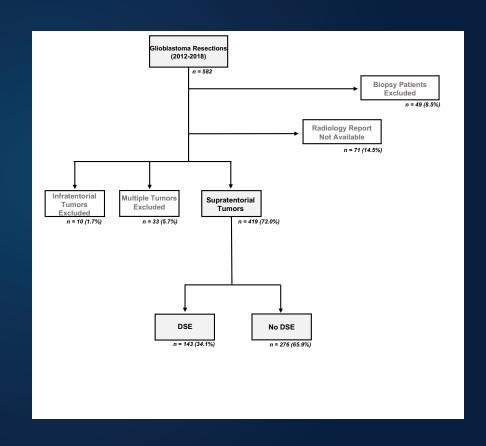
Objectives & Hypothesis

- 1. Quantify effect of GBM deep supratentorial extension on post-resection overall survival (OS)
 - We hypothesize that DSE GBM will have worse PFS and OS
- 2. Evaluate whether specific DS structures or number of structures involved portend worsened survival
 - We hypothesize that Thalamus, Corpus Callosum involvement will portend worse survival
 - We hypothesize that involvement of more structures will portend worse structure



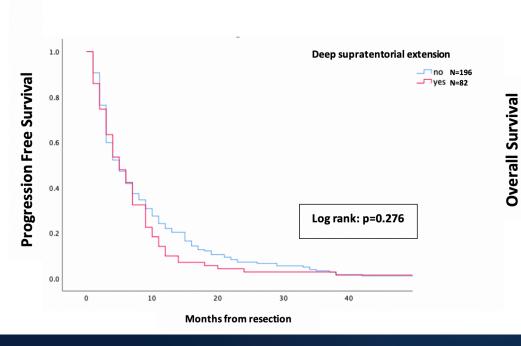
Approach

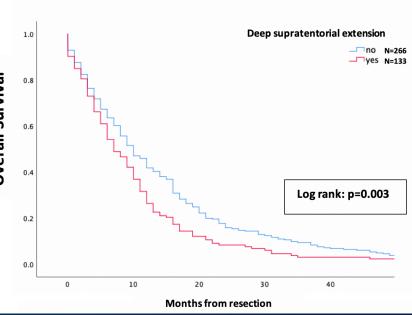
- Identify, exclude and stratify patients as shown
- Extract deidentified data from Epic and public obituaries
- Calculate overall survival as primary endpoint
- Assess statistical significance w/ log rank Kaplan Meier analysis





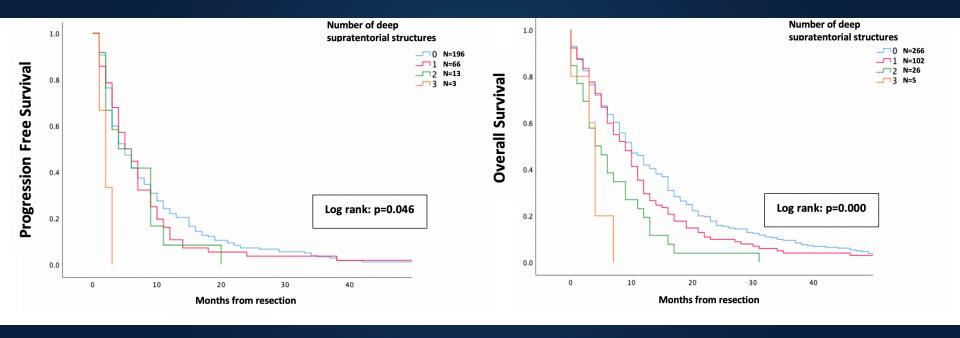
Results





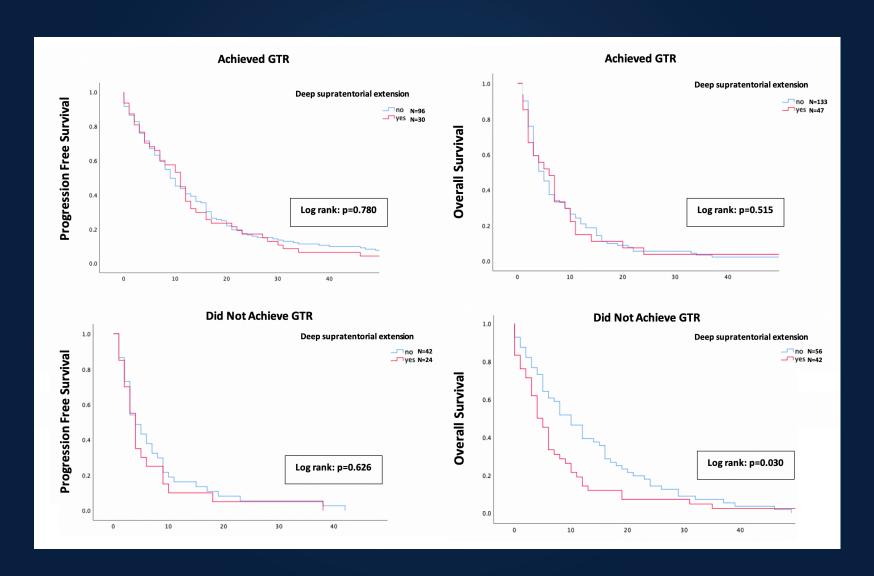


Results





Results





Conclusions

- DSE is valuable negative prognostic indicator
 - DSE associated with worse OS, not PFS
 - 2+ DS structures associated with worse OS and PFS
 - Thalamic involvement associated with worse OS and PFS
- DSE increases utility of attempting GTR
 - DSE portends worse OS only among those without GTR



Future Directions

- Convey prognostic importance of DSE and GTR to neurosurgeons
 - Abstracts submitted to 2021 AANS conference
 - Manuscript submitted to World Journal of Oncology
- Further investigate significance of specific structure involvement, new surgical techniques for improving odds of GTR



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