Localised angiosarcomas: The identification of prognostic factors and analysis of treatment impact. A retrospective analysis from the French Sarcoma Group (GSF/GETO)

Titre	Localised angiosarcomas: The identification of prognostic factors and analysis of treatment impact. A retrospective analysis from the French Sarcoma Group (GSF/GETO)
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Lindet, Clothilde [1], Neuville, Agnès [2], Penel, Nicolas [3], Lae, Marick [4], Michels, Jean-Jacques [5], Trassard, Martine [6], Terrier, Philippe [7], Birtwisle-Peyrottes, Isabelle [8], Valo, Isabelle [9], Collin, Françoise [10], Chateau, Marie-Christine [11], Robin, Yves-Marie [12], Coindre, Jean-Michel [13]
Editeur	Elsevier
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2013
Langue	Anglais
Date	2013/01
Numéro	2
Pagination	369 - 376
Volume	49
Titre de la revue	European Journal of Cancer
ISSN	0959-8049
Mots-clés	Age [14], Angiosarcoma [15], Lymphoedema [16], Prognosis [17], Treatment impact [18]

Résumé en anglais	BackgroundAngiosarcomas represent less than 2% of all adult soft tissue sarcomas. Prognostic factors and the role of (neo-) adjuvant treatments in the management of localised angiosarcomas require further investigation. Methods We have conducted a retrospective multicenter study (June 1980 to October 2009) of 107 patients with localised angiosarcomas. All of the cases were centrally reviewed by a certified pathologist. Univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to identify independent poor prognostic factors (PF). Overall survival (OS) and Local Recurrence-Free Survival (LRFS) were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method. The effect of treatments was explored using the Cox model after adjusting for the PF. Results The median age was 71 years. 22.4% and 62.6% developed an angiosarcoma in pre-existing lymphoedema and within irradiated tissue respectively. The median OS, LRFS and Disease Recurrence-Free Survival (DRFS) were 38.8, 27 and 36.1 months, respectively. In multivariate analysis, the following parameters influenced the OS: lymphoedema (Hazard ratio (HR) = 2.0) and size >5 cm (HR = 1.5). After adjustment to these PF, R0 margins was the only treatment parameter that improving the OS (HR = 0.2). In the multivariate analysis, the LRFS was influenced by an age >70 (HR = 1.8) and pre-existing lymphoedema (HR = 2.0). After adjustment for these PF, R0 margins (HR = 0.5) and adjuvant radiotherapy (HR = 0.3) improved the LRFS. Conclusions Our results suggest the following points: (i) pre-existing lymphoedema, tumour size and age >70 are probably the major prognostic factors in patients with localised angiosarcomas; (ii) the achievement of R0 margins is probably of major importance for improving the patient outcome and (iii) adjuvant radiotherapy probably decreased the risk of local recurrence.
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua9201 [19]
DOI	10.1016/j.ejca.2012.08.016 [20]
Lien vers le document	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2012.08.016 [20]

Liens

[1] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16491
[2] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16492
[3] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16493
[4] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16494
[5] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16495
[6] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16245
[7] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16496
[8] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16497
[9] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/i.valo/publications
[10] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16498
[11] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16499
[12] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16500
[13] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[author]=16501
[14] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=1794
[15] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=14865
[16] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=14866
[17] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=1341
[18] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f[keyword]=14867
[19] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua9201
[20] http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2012.08.016