

Poster 19: Mucinous ovarian neoplasm - Outcomes of a rare tumor**Presenting Author:** Bahareh Hamed, MD – Mayo Clinic

Topic: Ovarian

Objectives

Mucinous adenocarcinoma and mucinous borderline tumors of the ovary are rare entities. The objective of this study is to describe the outcomes of patients treated for mucinous adenocarcinoma or borderline tumor of the ovary.

Methods

Patients diagnosed with mucinous ovarian tumors were identified from a prospectively maintained database. Relevant clinical characteristics were abstracted from clinical charts, including mucinous type (adenocarcinoma vs borderline), receipt of adjuvant chemotherapy, amount of residual disease at completion of surgery, and FIGO stage. Primary outcomes included recurrence of disease and death within 5 years post-surgery, evaluated using Cox proportional hazards and Kaplan-Meier based survival analysis.

Results

Between 1989 and 2023 we identified 262 patients with mucinous tumors of the ovary, 143 (55%) with borderline, and 119 (45%) with adenocarcinoma. The mean age at diagnosis was 54.9 years. All patients underwent surgery, with 248 (94%) having complete resection, 5 (1.9%) < 1 cm, and 5 (1.9%) had greater than 1 cm residual disease. Most patients had early stage: 229 (87%) stage I, 5 (1.9%) stage II, 25 (9.5%) stage III, and 2 (0.8%) had FIGO stage IV. The 5-year progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) was 97% in patients with mucinous borderline tumors. Among patients with mucinous adenocarcinoma 5-year PFS was 78% and 5-year OS was 80%. Of the patients with mucinous adenocarcinoma, 57 (48%) received adjuvant chemotherapy, with 50 (88%) of these patients receiving carboplatin-based treatment. Other chemotherapy regimens included cisplatin-based (4/57, 7%) and oxaliplatin-based (2/57, 4%). In the patients that received chemotherapy, 20 (35%) recurred, 8 (14%) were lost to follow-up, and 29 (50.9%) did not recur. Factors univariately associated with recurrence and death within 5-years of surgery include adenocarcinoma, adjuvant chemotherapy, residual disease, and advanced FIGO stage (Table 1).

Conclusions

Mucinous tumors of the ovary are rare entities with overall favorable outcomes. In this cohort, patients were more likely to recur and die of disease if they had any of the following characteristics: adenocarcinoma, adjuvant chemotherapy, visible residual disease, and advanced FIGO stage. Further study is needed to clarify ideal adjuvant treatment and identify the patients at highest risk of recurrence

Abstract Table or Graph

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