

6 :

1983 10 1996 7 가
 FIGO ,
 53 가
 가
 Table 1
 33 69 (53) ,
 45 (84.9%), 7
 (13.2%), 1 (1.9%)
 2 25 34.4
 (vaginal stump) 41 (77.4%),
 (pelvic side wall) 12 (22.6%) ,
 3 cm 가 43 (81.1%), 3 cm
 가 10 (18.9%)
 6 MV 10 MV X
 1.8 Gy 5
 , 46.8 50.4 Gy 18 (34%)
 , 24 (45.3%) Cs- 137
 Ir-192 가
 46.8 111 Gy(70.2 Gy) . 25
 가
 VBP (vinblastin, bleo mycin, cisplatin)
 cisplatin 5-Fluorouracil

Kaplan-Meier
 log-rank Cox regression
 2 153 (66%
 35) , 6 (1
 7.1%) 7 116 (61.3% (Fig. 1).
 47.7) 5 61.3% (Fig. 1).
 45.3% . 5 61.3% (Fig. 1).
 9.4%(5/53) 2 , 1 ,
 2
 (p=0.0055), (p=0.0039),
 (p=0.0428) (Fig. 2 4),
 (p>0.05)(Table 2).

Table 1. Patients Characteristics

Factors	No (%)
Age (years)	
40	8 (15.1)
41-50	16 (30.2)
51-60	22 (41.5)
61-70	7 (13.2)
Initial stage (FIGO)	
I	31 (58.5)
II	22 (41.5)
Histology	
squamous cell ca.	45 (84.9)
adenoca.	7 (13.2)
adenosquamous cell ca.	1 (1.9)
Initial LN* status	
(-)	40 (75.5)
(+)	7 (13.2)
unknown	6 (11.3)
Operation type	
RH†	45 (84.9)
TH‡	8 (15.1)
Op-recur interval	
24 mos	34 (64.2)
> 24 mos	19 (35.8)
Recurrent site	
central (vaginal stump)	41 (77.4)
peripheral (pelvic side wall)	12 (22.6)
Recurrent mass size	
3 cm	43 (81.1)
> 3 cm	10 (18.9)

* LN : lymph node, † RH : radical hysterectomy, ‡ TH : total hysterectomy

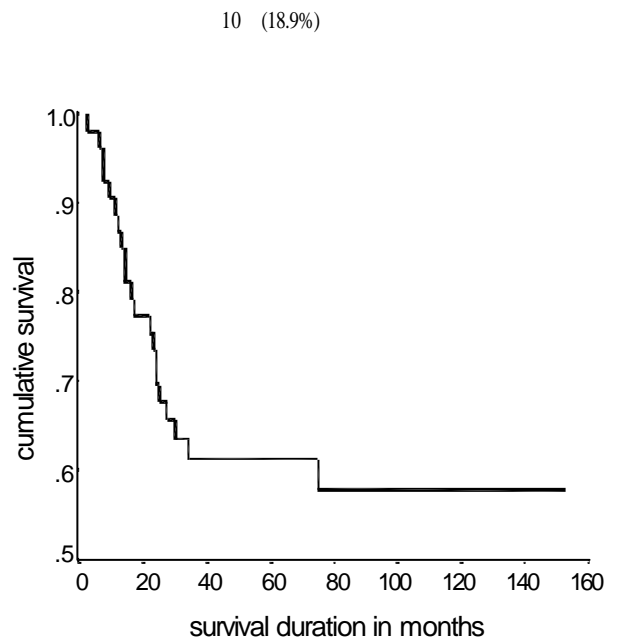


Fig. 1. Overall survival curve of all patients with recurrent cervical cancer.

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(midline shield) 가 20 40 Gy , 50 60 Gy , 140 Gy, 95 Gy 24) 18.9% 가 13 15) 20 30 Gy 가 3 1 가 30 40% 16, 17) Jobsen 16) 가 50 60 Gy 가 18 16 , 16 4 (25%) 가 5 44% 5 61.3% , Ito 18) 90 63% 5 61.3% 5 cisplatin ifosfamide 18) 25, 26) 19) 6, 20) 가 Krebs 21) 21) 40 , 80%, 5 가 6 1 2 5 49%, 2 Hardt 22) 5 84% 가 3 cm 가 3 cm Ito 18) 90 (10 72, 48, 0% 가 2 10 63% 10% Tan 23) 110 5 42%, 5 15% 21) 가 Krebs 가 가 가

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Radiotherapy Results for Recurrent Uterine Cervical Cancer after Surgery

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Purpose: To evaluate prognostic factors and survival rates of the patients who received radiation therapy for locally recurrent uterine cervical cancer after curative surgery.

Materials and Methods: Between October 1983 and July 1996, fifty three patients who received radiation therapy for locally recurrent cervical cancer after curative surgery at the Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea were analysed retrospectively. Age at diagnosis ranged from 33 to 69 years (median 53 years). Pathological analysis showed that forty five (84.9%) patients had squamous cell carcinoma, seven (13.2%) patients had adenocarcinoma, and one (1.9%) patient had adenosquamous cell carcinoma. The interval between hysterectomy and tumor recurrence ranged from 2 months to 25 years (mean 34.4 months). The recurrent sites were vaginal stump in 41 patients (77.4%) and pelvic side wall in 12 patients (22.6%). Recurrent tumor size was divided into two groups : less than 3 cm in 43 patients (81.1%) and more than 3 cm in 10 patients (18.9%). External beam irradiation of whole pelvis was done first up to 46.8 Gy to 50.4 Gy in 5 weeks to 6 weeks, followed by either external beam boost to the recurrent site in 18 patients (34%) or intracavitary irradiation in 24 patients (45.3%). Total dose of radiation ranged from 46.8 Gy to 111 Gy (median 70.2 Gy). Follow up period ranged from 2 to 153 months with a median of 35 months.

Results: Overall response rate was 66% (35/53). Among them, six patients (17.1%) relapsed between 7 months and 116 months after radiation therapy (mean 47.7 months). Therefore overall recurrence rate was 45.3%. Overall five-year actuarial survival rate was 78.9% and distant failure rate was 10% (5/50). The significant prognostic factors affecting survival rate were interval between primary surgery and tumor recurrence ($p=0.0055$), recurrent tumor size ($p=0.0039$), and initial response to radiation therapy ($p=0.0428$). Complications were observed in 10 (20%) patients, which included mild to moderate lower gastrointestinal, genitourinary, or skin manifestations. One patient died of pulmonary embolism just after intracavitary irradiation.

Conclusion: Radiation therapy is the effective treatment for the patients with locally recurrent cervical cancer after curative surgery. These results suggest that interval between primary surgery and tumor recurrence, recurrent tumor size, and initial response to radiation therapy were significant prognostic factors for recurrent cervical cancer.

Key Words: Local recurrence, Cervical cancer, Radiation therapy, Prognostic factors