A Pilot Study of the Evaluation of QOL in Women Following Robotic Surgery for Endometrial Cancer

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Plan

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Introduction

- Endometrial cancer is the most common gynaecological cancer

- Incidence of 4,700 in 2011 in Canada and 46,470 in USA

- Percentage of diagnosis by age are: 22.1% between 65 and 74; 14.2% between 75 and 84; and 4.8% 85+ years of age.
Purpose of the study

- Prospectively gather and evaluate the characteristics, surgical outcomes and quality of life (QOL) of women suffering from endometrial cancer and undergoing a robotic-assisted surgery.
Methods

- Unselected cohort of patients with endometrial cancer undergoing robotic-assisted surgery (da Vinci Surgical System)

- All endometrial cancer patients, medically competent, from the JGH from December 2007 to December 2009

- Statistical analysis using descriptive parameters, Chi-square (categorical variables) and ANOVA (continuous variables)

- Significance was set at $p < 0.05$

- Data analyzed with SPSS software
## Results

### Table 1: Participant characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total/M (SD or %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>109 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>64.9 (12.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &lt; 70</td>
<td>68 (62.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≥ 70</td>
<td>41 (37.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>31.8 (8.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI &lt; 30</td>
<td>51 (46.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI ≥ 30</td>
<td>57 (52.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Results

Table 2: Impact of age on QOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total/M (SD or %)</th>
<th>Pearson $\chi^2(1)$ or F statistic</th>
<th>Significance level (p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>≥ 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-op, pain level 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>45(69.2%) 47(71.2%)</td>
<td>65 66</td>
<td>19(48.7%) 20(50.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of urinary symptoms</td>
<td>30 (46.2%)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10(25.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of «other» side effects</td>
<td>20(32.3%)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4(11.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days to resume typical activities</td>
<td>12.9(10.5) 8.4(6.0)</td>
<td>58 31</td>
<td>12.9(10.5) 8.4(6.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

- Age marginally affected length of stay in hospital with 2.2 days for women 70 and older vs 1.7 for women under 70, p=0.058
- BMI affected post operative infection requiring antibiotic treatment with 16 cases in total including 4 under 30 and 12 equal or over 30, p=0.019
- Satisfaction on wound healing was 92% in general, 98% on overall recovery time and post-operative progress.
- Overall 31.1% respondents reported worsened mood, only 7.1% reported loss of self-esteem
- 94.7% indicated receiving the social support they needed
Conclusions

- Prospective study of a specific context not evaluated previously
- Encouraging for the use of this technique in elderly patients
- Limited sample
- Detailed functional status and cognitive status were not evaluated
- As this was a pilot study, it opens the door for further evaluation in an elderly population
- Elderly women undergoing robotic-assisted surgery for endometrial cancer experience in this study less pain and urinary symptoms and resume to their typical activities faster than younger women
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