Some Features of the Development of the Second Metachronous Tumors in Patients After Chemoradiotherapy First Tumor

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Abstract

Material research are archived data in the Chelyabinsk Cancer Center for treatment of 42 patients who subsequently after chemoradiotherapy first tumor appeared metachronous multiple primary tumors. The average age of patients at diagnosis of the first tumor was 51,5 years (range 21 to 90 years; 95 % DI 47,79–55,21); the time interval between the first appearance of the tumor before the second tumor was on average 59,02 months (range 12 to 207 months; 95 % DI 45,17–72,87); the time interval from the beginning of first the chemotherapy until the second tumor tumors averaged 56,37 months (range 1 to 207 months; 95 % DI 43,18–69,56); the time interval from the beginning of first the radiotherapy until the second tumor tumors averaged 55,38 months (range 1 to 207 months; 95 % DI 42,08–68,41). On average, patients who received chemoradiotherapy first tumor, patients lived 91,90 months from the date of diagnosis of the first tumor (15 to 275 months; 95 % DI 72,15–111,66) and 32,88 months (from 0 to 154 months; 95 % DI 20,05–45,71) after the onset of the second tumor. In general, from the beginning chemoradiotherapy first tumor patients lived an average of 85,85 months (from 12 to 264 months; 95 % DI 67,69–104,01). According to the classification of primary multiple tumors SM Slinchaka we identified subgroups of metachronous tumors: multicentric multiple tumors in one body — 30,9 % of patients; system tumors and tumor paired organs — 26,2 % of patients; nonsystem multiple tumors of various organs — 42,9 % of patients. For statistical processing results of the study, used the program IBM SPSS Statistics Version 22.0.0.0, Statistica Version 10.0.0.0.

Key words: Metachronous Multiple Primary Malignant Tumors, Chemoradiotherapy.

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