

Salivary gland carcinoma in Denmark: A national update on outcome and prognostic factors

MARIE WESTERGAARD-NIELSEN (1), C GODBALLE (1), J.G ERIKSEN (2), S.R LARSEN (3), K KISS (4), T AGANDER (4), B.P ULHØI (5), B CHARABI (6), T.E KLUG (7), H JACOBSEN (8), J JOHANSEN (9), C.A KRISTENSEN (10), E ANDERSEN (11), M ANDERSEN (12), S ANDREASEN (4), K BJØRNDAL (1)

- 1) Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery and Audiology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
- 2) Department of Experimental Clinical Oncology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark
- 3) Department of Pathology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
- 4) Department of Pathology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Odense, Denmark
- 5) Department of Pathology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark
- 6) Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery and Audiology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 7) Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark
- 8) Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark
- 9) Department of Oncology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
- 10) Department of Oncology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 11) Department of Oncology, Herlev, Herlev, Denmark
- 12) Department of Oncology, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

Introduction:

Salivary gland carcinoma is a rare and heterogeneous disease, and studies on epidemiology and outcome require data collection over many years. The aim of this study is to present long term survival rates and evaluate on prognostic factors.

Methods:

Data from all Danish patients with salivary gland carcinoma diagnosed from 1990 to 2015 (n=1,601) were included and analyzed following histological reevaluation and reclassification. Overall, disease-specific, and recurrence-free survival were evaluated. Prognostic factors were analyzed with multivariate Cox Hazard Regression.

Results:

The study population consisted of 769 men and 832 women, median age 62 years (range 6-102). The most frequent anatomic site was the parotid gland (51.8%). Adenoid cystic carcinoma was the most common subtype (24.7%). The majority had T1/T2 tumor (65.3%). The 5, 10, and 20-year overall survival, disease-specific survival, and recurrence-free survival were 68%, 52% and 35%, 77%, 69% and 64%, and 75%, 64% and 51%, respectively. Age, high grade histological subtype, advanced T-classification, cervical lymph node metastases, vascular invasion, and involved surgical margins had significantly negative impact on survival rates.

Conclusions:

This is the largest national study of salivary gland carcinoma survival in a complete cohort of unselected patients with reevaluated histological diagnosis. Survival rates were stationary compared to earlier reports. Multivariate analysis confirmed that histological grade, advanced stage, involved surgical margins and vascular invasion are independent negative prognostic factors. These findings provide clinicians with useful information in relation to the treatment and follow-up plan in patients with salivary gland carcinoma.

email: marie.westergaard-nielsen@rsyd.dk