

Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

The global epidemic increase in HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancer: A validation study of a Danish and an American cohort with 4,378 patients in two high HPV-prevalence areas.

Forfatter(e)

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Afdeling/praksis

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Uddannelsesniveau

læge, ph.d.-studerende

Introduktion

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a critical element in the rising incidence of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OPSCC) observed worldwide, but with great differences between geographical areas. No direct comparison between the American and Scandinavian cohorts has been made and questions remain regarding the character of any demographical differences. The aim of this study was to validate the Copenhagen Oropharyngeal Cancer Database (COHOC) and the Stiefel OPSCC Database, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Texas (UTMDACC), and identify any differences in factors associated with overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS).

Materiale/metode

All patients with de novo OPSCC and treated with curative intent from the COHOC and the Stiefel Database was included. The COHOC Database is a population-based, retrospective, consecutive database, including all patients diagnosed with OPSCC in Eastern Denmark from 2000-2020. The Stiefel Database is a clinical, prospectively collected database comprising patients treated for OPSCC at UTMDACC between 2015 and 2019.

Resultater

A total of 4378 patients were included, the COHOC Database, n=2918, The Stiefel Database, n=1460. Median follow-up time in months was 32.2 (IQR: 16.6-59.6) for the Danish cohort and 29.7 (IQR: 14.3-45.1) for the American cohort, p<0.001. No difference (p=0,2705) was observed regarding age with median age in the Danish cohort being 61 (IQR: 55-69) and 61 (IQR: 55-68) in the American cohort. Significantly more OPSCCs were HPV+ in the American cohort (81%) compared to the Danish cohort (65%), p>0.001. Differences was also observed regarding sex (DK: male=72% vs USA=89%), p<0.001, tumor location (DK: BOT=28%, palatine tonsil=50%, other=21% vs USA: BOT=49%, tonsils=46%, other=5%), p>0.001, smoking (DK: current=40%, former=37%, never=20% vs USA: current=3%,



former=21%, never=26%), $p < 0.001$ and TNM-stage UICC8 (DK: I=40%, II=21%, III=14%, IV=3% vs USA: I=56%, II=21%, III=6%, IV=12%), $p < 0.001$. Further results are to be presented and will include information on treatment modalities, uni- and multivariat analyses, overall survival and progression-free survival.

Diskussion

Based on two of the largest OPSCC cohorts worldwide we demonstrate distinct differences in regard to clinical and tumor characteristics between Denmark and USA. Further conclusions are to be presented.

Unavngivet

- Ønsker kun præsentation af poster

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