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ABSTRACTS

POSTER

Prognostic factors in primary localised synovial sarcomas of soft tissues

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Objectives: Synovial sarcoma is a morphologically well-defined neoplasm that most commonly occurs in soft tissue. It accounts for 5% to 10 % of all soft tissue sarcomas. We reviewed patients with synovial sarcoma presenting primarily without local recurrence or metastases at diagnosis to determine prognosis and factors which influence prognosis.

Materials: Between 1963 and 2003, 122 patients were available for evaluation. All the patients had received treatment at a supra-regional centre.

Results: There were 60 men and 62 women with mean age at presentation of 38 years (3 to 81). Follow-up periods ranged from 6 to 494 months (median 58 months). Tumor was located in lower extremities in 76 patients, upper extremities in 39 patients, and trunk and pelvis in 7 patients. Local recurrence occurred in 17 patients (14%). There were no significant prognostic factors for local recurrence. Overall survival and metastasis free survival were 73% and 64% at 5 years and 55% and 57% at 10 years. Tumour size and age of patients significantly influenced survival.

Conclusion: We conclude that the clinical factors which influence survival of patients with synovial sarcoma are different from those of soft tissue sarcomas in general. Biological factors may better predict prognostic survival than the usual clinical factors. Other adjuvant treatment should be considered to improve long term survival.