

00187 Retrospective Quality of Life Study in Retroperitoneal Liposarcoma Patients in an Asian Population

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Aims: Retroperitoneal liposarcoma represent approximately 17% of soft tissue sarcomas. The mainstay of treatment remains surgery and majority of patients require multi-visceral resections that may significantly impact QOL. Studies in other cancers have shown QOL can return to baseline for long-term survivors. However, there are limited studies examining QOL postsurgery in retroperitoneal liposarcoma patients. In this pilot study, we aim to evaluate QOL of patients following surgery for retroperitoneal liposarcoma in our institution. In addition, this study will examine the long-term QOL compared to other cancer survivors.

Methodology: 23 out of 73 patients who underwent surgical intervention for retroperitoneal liposarcoma from 1999 to 2017 and were still alive and on follow-up were included. The EORTC-QLQ-C30 was administered.

Result: The median age was 59 years (14 - 71) and median follow-up was 3.5 years (0.05 - 9.8). The median time from surgery to the questionnaire was 1.5 years (0.05 - 9.6). There was no statistical difference in global health and functioning scores when comparing by age, gender, recurrence, gender and presence of a complication. Global health, physical functioning, role functioning, emotional functioning, cognitive functioning and social functioning scores were generally lower in the 6 months to 1 year and 1 to 2 years groups, however increased again in the group more than 2 years after. These differences trended towards significance for global health and social functioning. Moreover, our patients had a higher global health, emotional functioning and social functioning scores compared to a control group of outpatient cancer patients at our institution.

Conclusion: Our pilot study to investigate QOL in post-surgical retroperitoneal liposarcoma patients has shown they are able to achieve comparable or higher global health, emotion functioning and social functioning scores compared with other cancer patients. The most significant symptoms reported were fatigue, dyspnoea, insomnia and pain. These findings support future larger-scale prospective studies to further evaluate our patients' QOL.