

Prognostic Factors in Cervical Cancer: A Hospital-based Retrospective Study from Visakhapatnam City, Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT Cancer of uterine cervix is the second most common cause of cancer related deaths among women. The purpose of this retrospective study was to determine the survival rates of cervical cancer patients, to evaluate the prognostic significance of clinicopathological factors by univariate and multivariate analysis, and to compare the incidence and survival rates of cervical cancer patients. The mean length of the follow-up period was 29.5 months from the date of surgery or radiotherapy, with a follow up period of 60 months. The overall survival is 83.3% and disease free survival is 76.8%. It was found by Cox Regression Analysis (CRA) that only clinical stage ($p < 0.001$) is the independent prognostic factor. In multivariate analysis, patients with cervical adenocarcinoma had a worse prognosis than patients with squamous cell carcinoma after correction for confounders such as age, stage and histological types. In univariate analysis the patients with age group of above 50 years, advanced stage and treatment with radiotherapy alone emerged as independent prognostic factors with a significant p value ($p < 0.05$).