

# DELAY FROM DIAGNOSIS TO TREATMENT IN CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND ITS IMPACT ON DISEASE RECURRENCE

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## INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in India. Around 67,500 women die of this cancer in India every year. This study focused on cervical cancer patients who delayed treatment, and examined the characteristics, related factors, and survival rate in these patients.

## AIM

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of treatment delay on recurrence in patients with cervical cancer.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

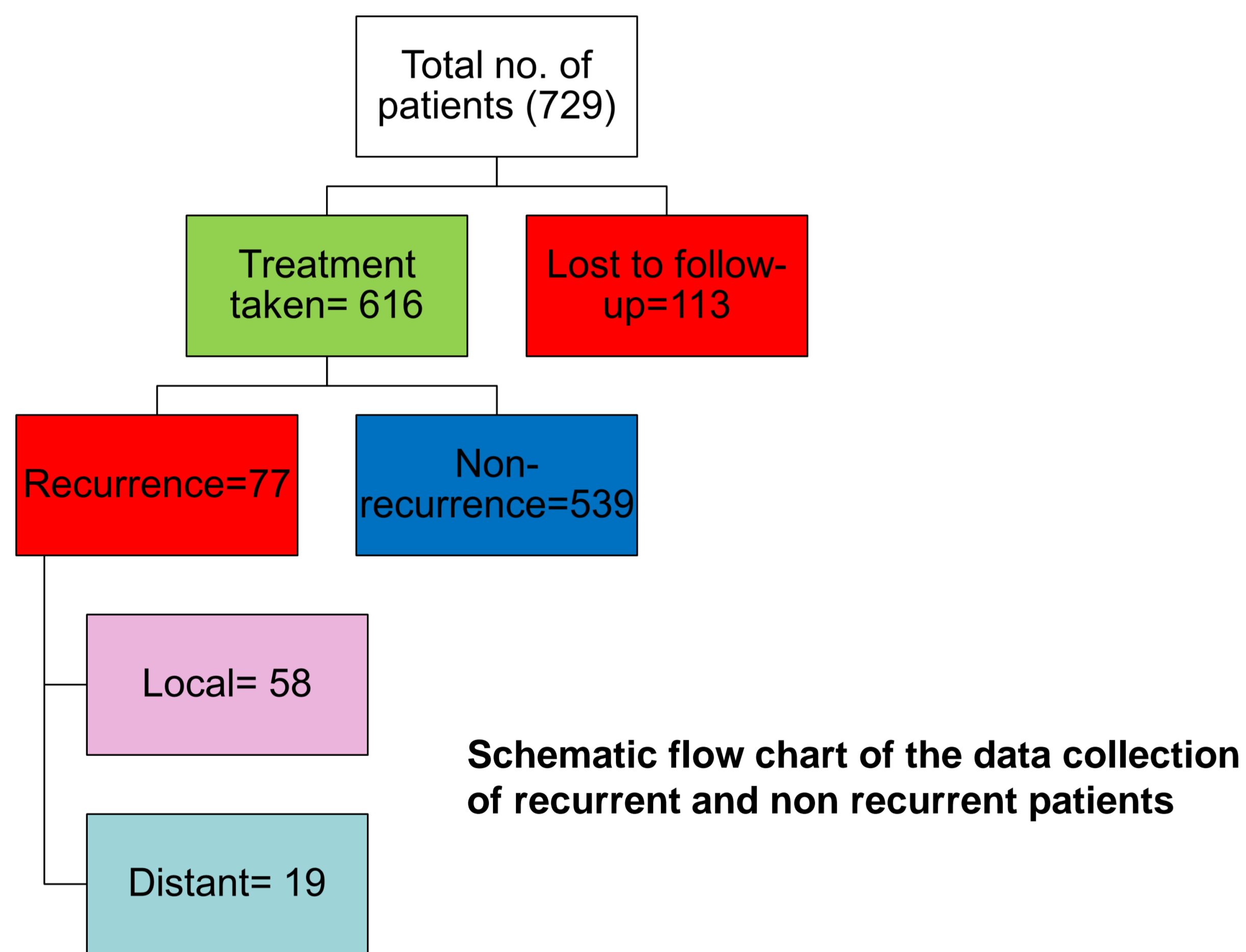
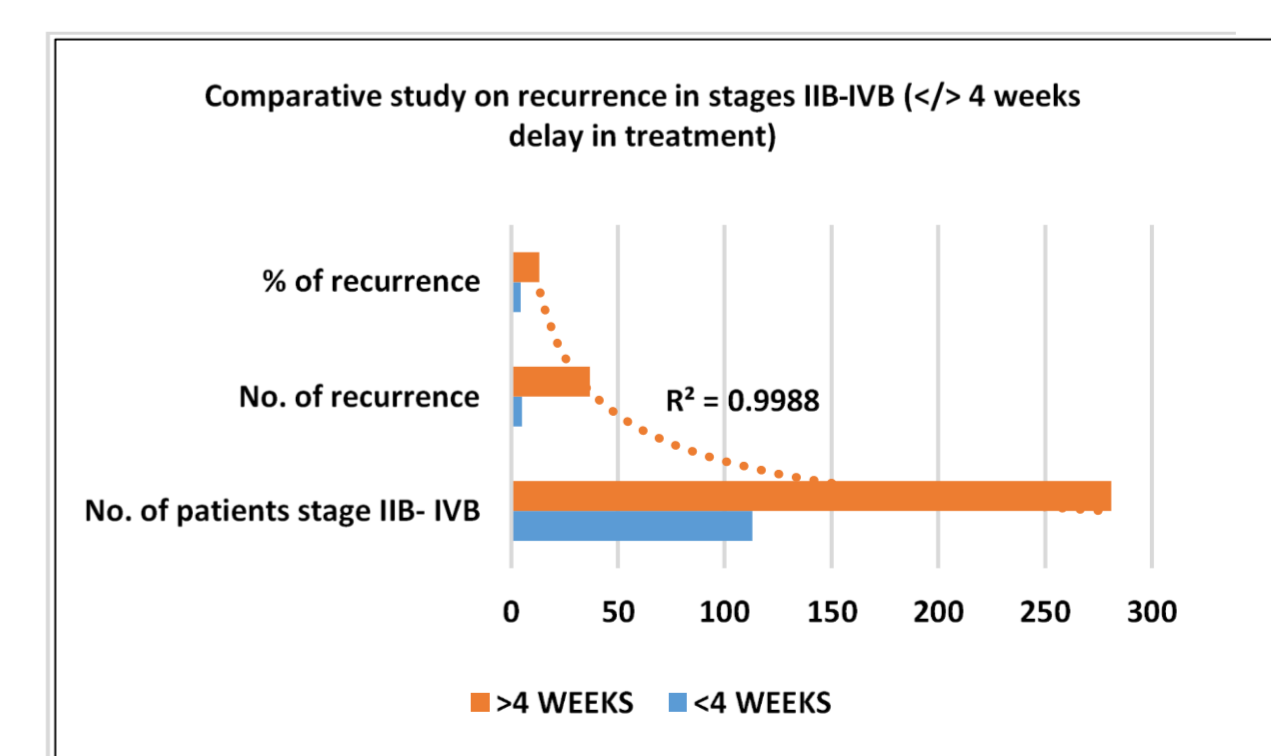
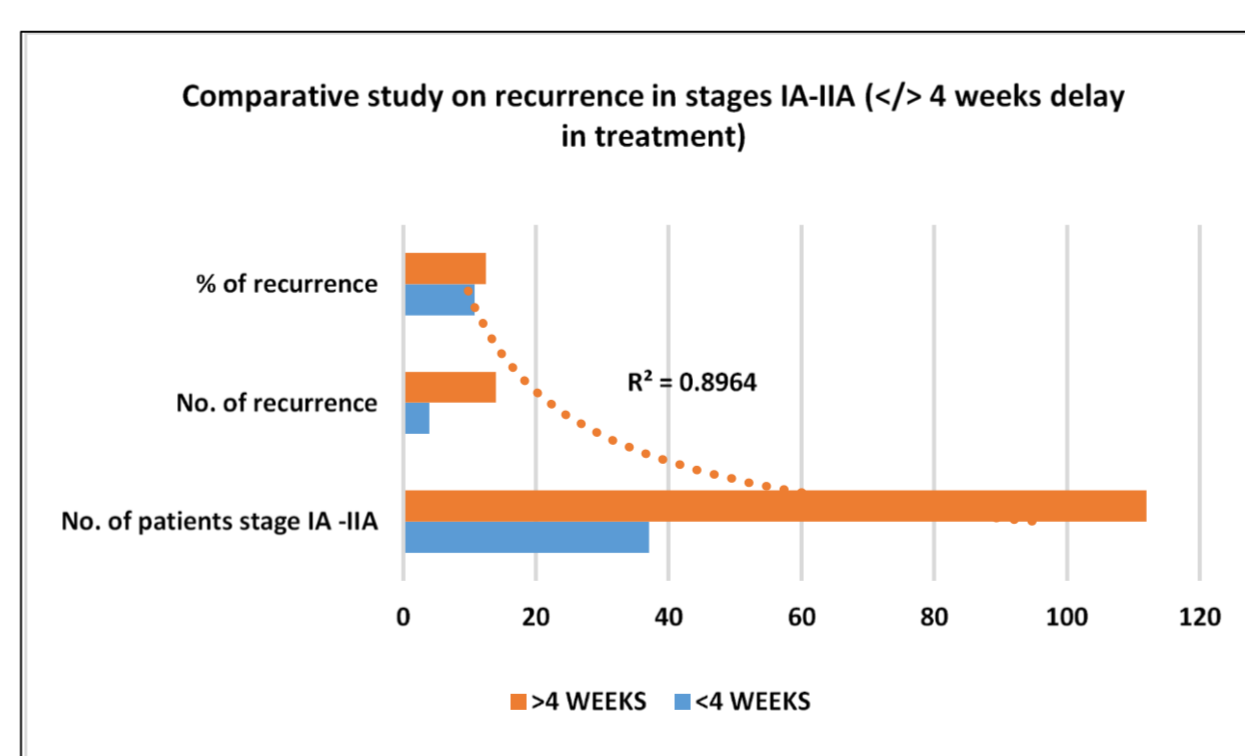
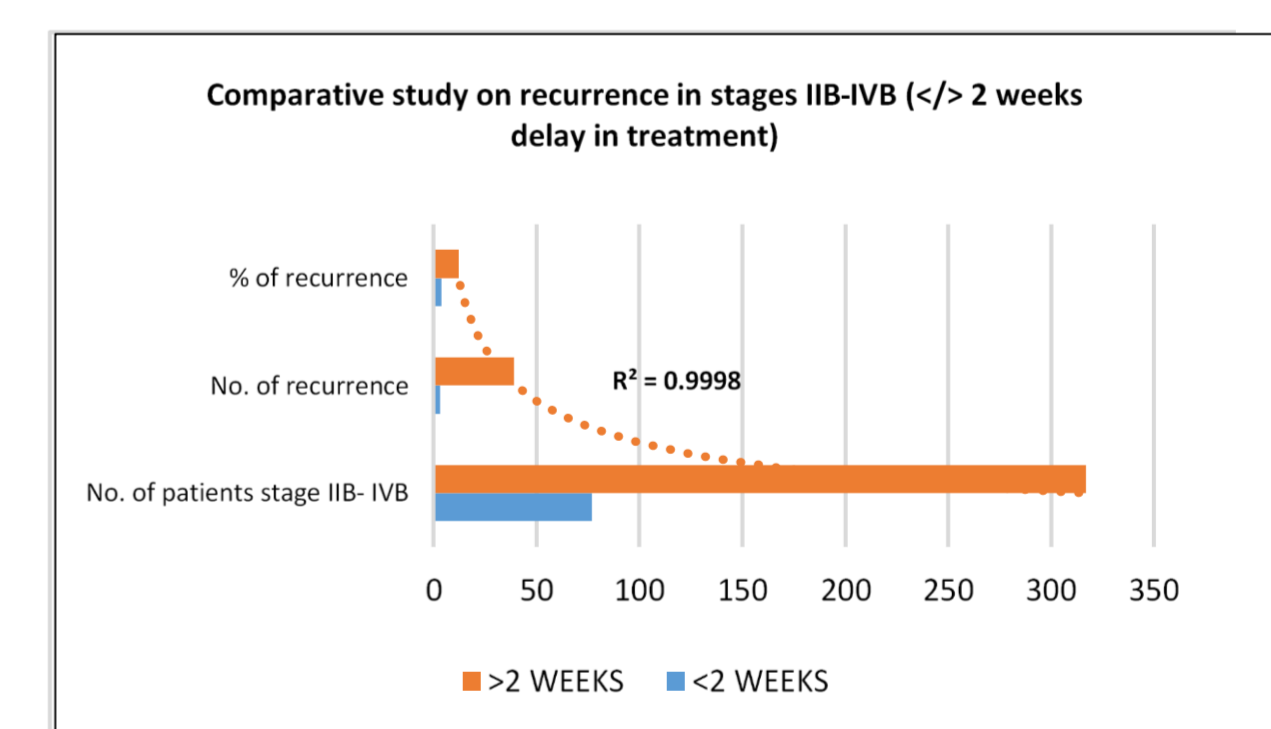
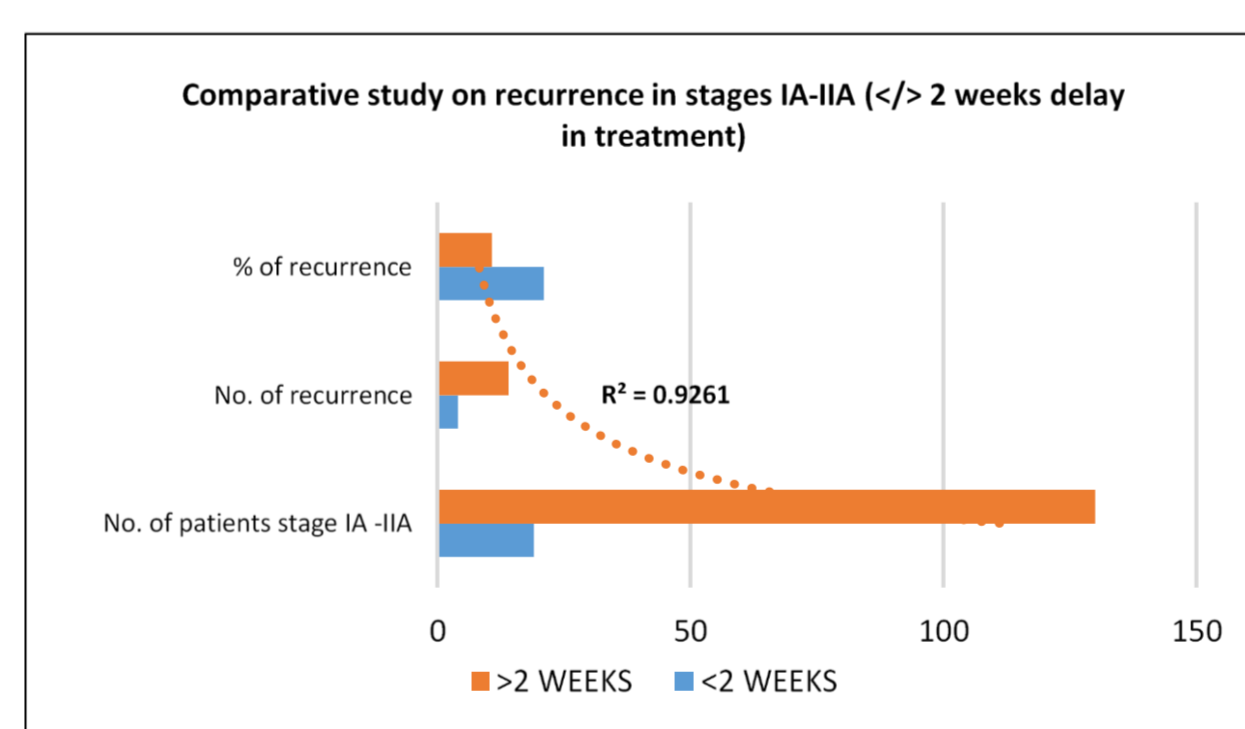
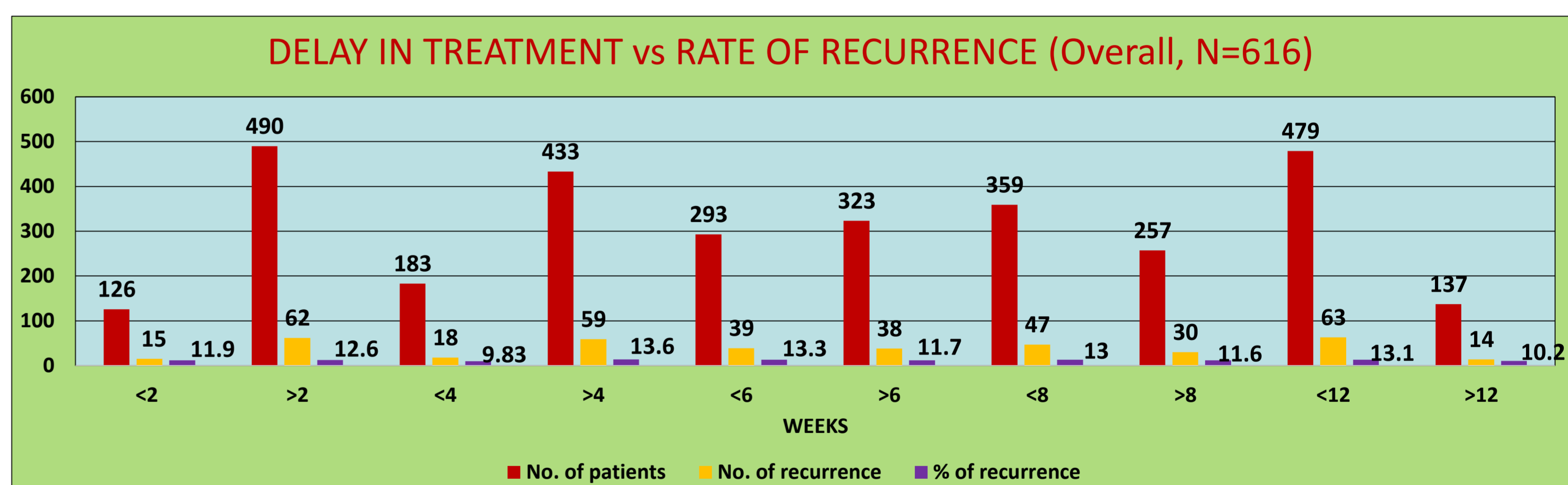
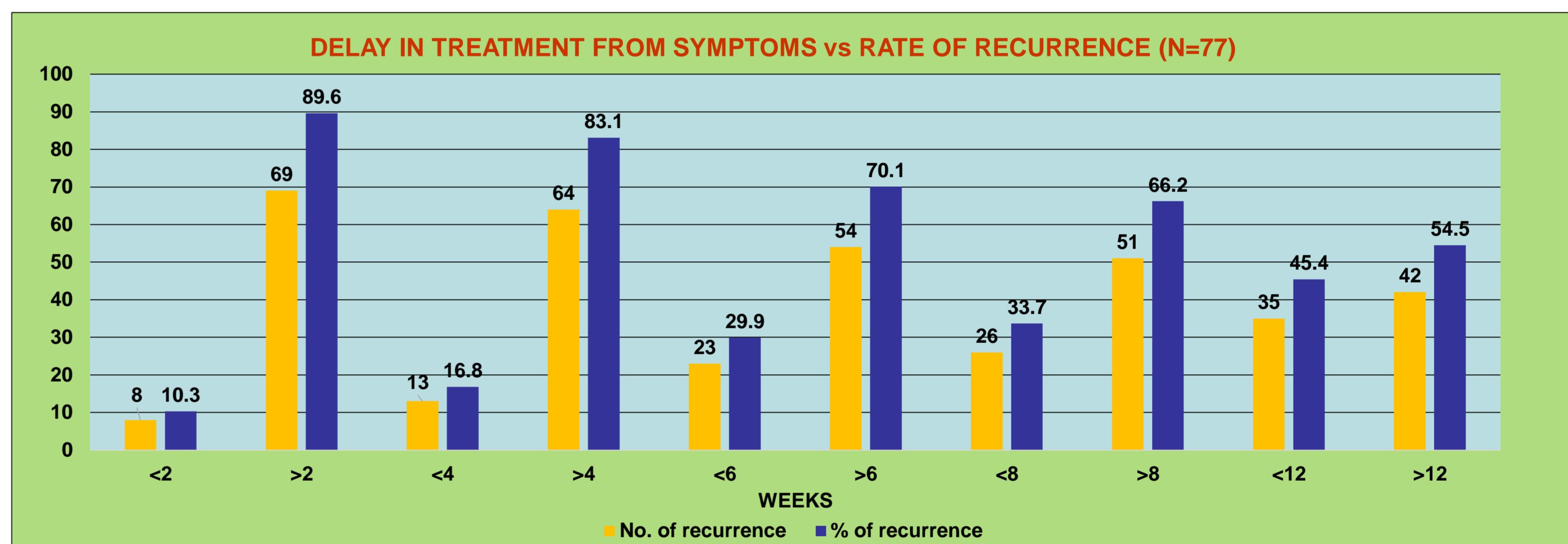
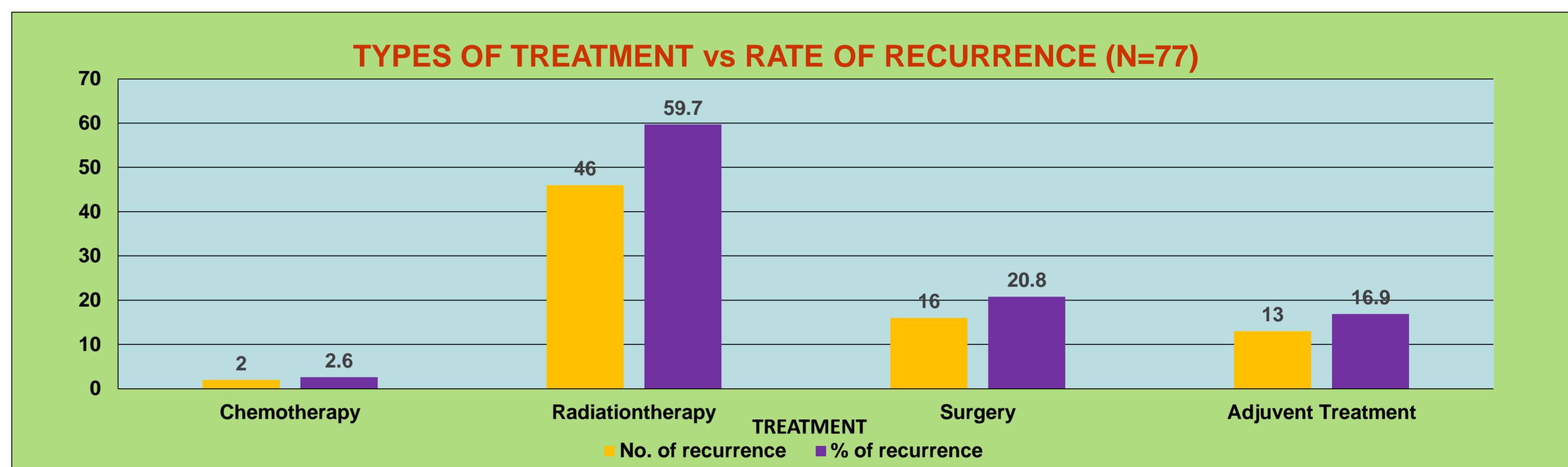
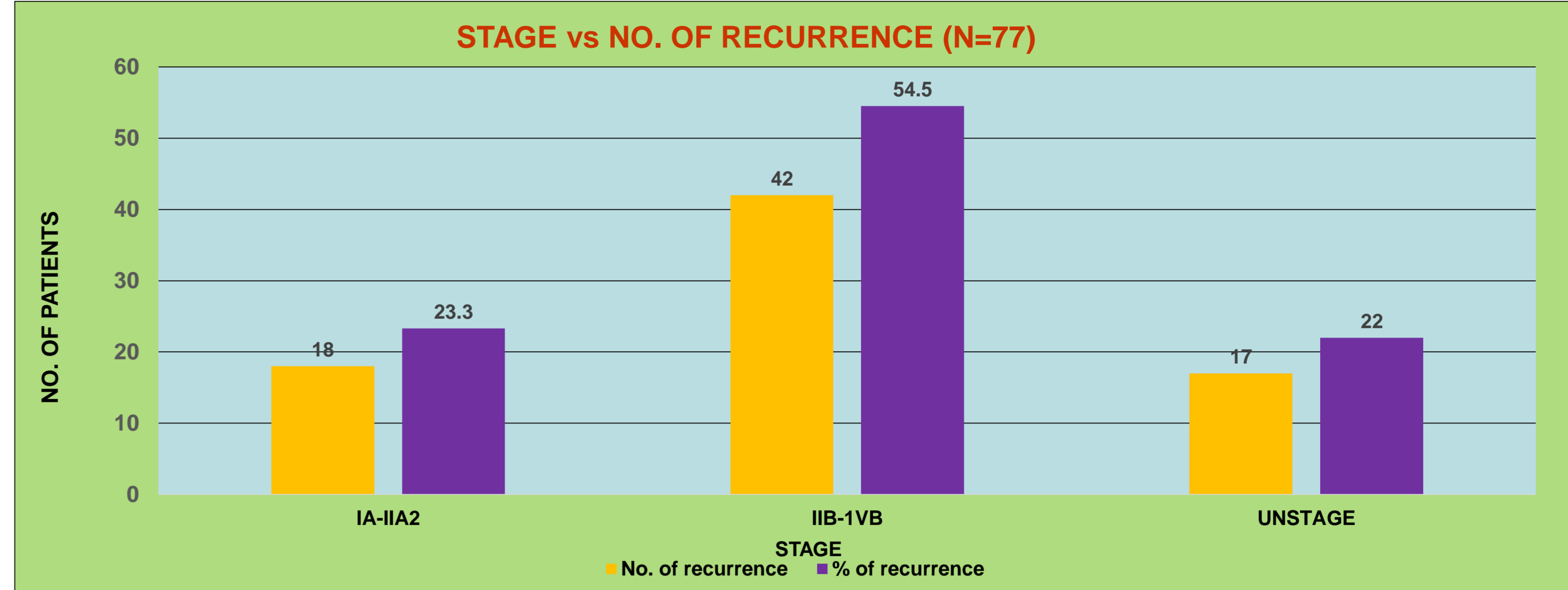


Table 1: Data summary of N=616 patients under study

DEMOGRAPHY			
<40 Y		>40Y	
Total No. of patients	54	Total No. of patients	562
Median	37	Median	54
Mean	36.39	Mean	55.13
STAGE			
IA	0	IA	2
IA2	0	IA2	2
IB	0	IB	5
IB1	8	IB1	58
IB2	9	IB2	33
IB3	1	IB3	0
IIA	4	IIA	26
IIA2	0	IIA2	1
IIB	18	IIB	253
IIIA	0	IIIA	12
IIIB	7	IIIB	72
IIIC	0	IIIC	4
IVA	2	IVA	16
IVB	1	IVB	9
Unstaged	4	Unstaged	69
HISTOLOGY			
Adenocarcinoma	11	Adenocarcinoma	55
Squamous Cell Carcinoma Keratinising	9	Squamous Cell Carcinoma Keratinising	107
Squamous Cell Carcinoma Non-Keratinising	32	Squamous Cell Carcinoma Non-Keratinising	333
Squamous Cell Carcinoma Undifferentiated	2	Squamous Cell Carcinoma Undifferentiated	56
Adenosquamous	0	Adenosquamous	7
Melanoma	0	Melanoma	1
Neuroendocrine	0	Neuroendocrine	2
Spindle cell	0	Spindle cell	1
TREATMENT			
Chemotherapy	0	Chemotherapy	12
Radiation	28	Radiation	361
Surgery	23	Surgery	156
No treatment	0	No treatment	33



Comparative study of different stages with respect to different time points indicate that delay in treatment has direct correlative impact on recurrence of diseases.

## CONCLUSIONS

Delay in treatment more than 2 weeks has the highest percentage of recurrence, specifically in stages IIB to IVB.

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