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Is surgical indication in multiple myeloma a poor prognosis sign? SEER database analysis

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Aim: This study aims to investigate demographic data, survival rates, and the relationship of these rates with surgery in a large case series including multiple myeloma (MM) patients.

Method: MM cases were analyzed retrospectively using the latest version of the SEER database published in November 2019. This version covers January 1975 to December 2017. Patients were classified according to gender, age, and race/ethnicity. Tumors were classified according to their localization, grade, year of diagnosis, and follow-up results.

Results: There were 60239 patients diagnosed with Plasma Cell Myeloma. While 670 patients (1.2%) were operated on, 43976 patients (76.7%) did not indicate operation, and 12670 patients (22.1%) could not be operated on despite the recommendation. The mean survival was 62 months in those without an indication for surgery, and 42 months in patients with an indication but could not be operated on, and the difference was significant(p=0.001). The mean survival was 58 months in the operated patients, and 42 months in the patients who could not be operated on despite the indication, and the difference was significant (p=0.001). There was no difference between those who did not indicate surgery and those who were operated on with an indication(p=0.243).

Conclusion: In multiple myeloma, the best prognosis is in

the group of patients who received medical treatments without any indication for operation, while an indication for operation indicates a worse prognosis. A worse prognosis should be expected in patients who do not accept the operation or who cannot be operated on compared to the operated patients.

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- Epidemiology, incidence, and survival of synovial sarcoma subtypes: SEER database analysis (2020) – 40 citations
- Outcomes of planned marginal and wide resection of sarcomas associated with major vascular structures in extremities (2022)

Biography

Recep Öztürk has completed his PhD at the age of 25 years from Gazi University, Turkey. He is the associate professor of health Science University, Dr. Abdurrahman Yurtaslan Ankara Oncology Training and Research Hospital, Turkey. He has over 150 publications that have been cited over 250 times, and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed Journals.

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