

# Study of effectiveness and safety of cytoreductive surgery associated with HIPEC in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis.

**Authors:** L. SANCHEZ LUQUE <sup>1</sup>, M. ESPINOSA <sup>1</sup>, I. BAENA BOCERO <sup>1</sup>, A. INFANTE CAMARERO <sup>1</sup>, E. BRIONES CUESTA <sup>1</sup>, B. CASTAÑO RODRIGUEZ <sup>1</sup>, C. GONZALEZ PRADO <sup>2</sup>, N. REVILLA CUESTA RNAIZ DIEZ <sup>1</sup>, O. ALAMO GONZALEZ <sup>1</sup>, M.M. GUEMES GARCIA <sup>1</sup>. **1. Servicio de Farmacia del Hospital Universitario de Burgos. 2. Servicio de Cirugía General del Hospital Universitario de Burgos. Contact data:** [sllaura@saludcastillayleon.es](mailto:sllaura@saludcastillayleon.es), [oalamo@saludcastillayleon.es](mailto:oalamo@saludcastillayleon.es) **Abstract Number: 4CPS-116**

## Background and Importance

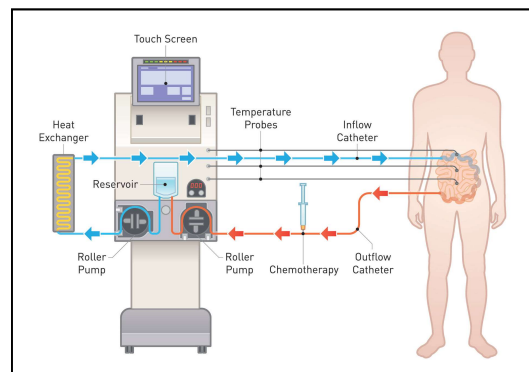
Hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) is a method of administering chemotherapy directly while heating the abdominal cavity.

## Aim and Objectives

To know the efficacy and safety of cytoreductive surgery (CRS) combined with HIPEC (intraperitoneal chemotherapy) in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis in real life in a tertiary hospital.

## Material and Methods:

- **Study type:**
  - Retrospective descriptive study (March 2018 - September 2024).
- **Population:**
  - Patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis treated with CRS + HIPEC in a tertiary hospital.
- **Inclusion criteria:**
  - Ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, appendiceal pseudomyxoma.
- **Variables collected:**
  - Demographic and clinical (Peritoneal Carcinomatosis Index - PCI).
  - Treatment-related variables (electronic medical record and outpatient program).
- **Primary efficacy variables:**
  - Progression-free survival (PFS).
  - Overall survival (OS).
- **Safety:**
  - Postoperative complications.
- **Data analysis:** SPSS®



## Results: Patient Demographics and Treatment Overview

Variable	Value
Total patients	34
Women (%)	24 (70.5%)
Median age (range)	63 years (45-76)
Diagnosis	18 colorectal, 13 ovarian, 3 appendiceal pseudomyxoma
ECOG status	ECOG 0: 14, ECOG 1: 9, ECOG 2: 2
Median PCI (range)	11 (2-24)
Metastatic status	14 with metastases (12 advanced, 1 adjuvant, 1 unknown)
Median follow-up (range)	22.7 months (0.5-76)
Lines of pre-relapse treatment (median)	1 (range: 0-2)
Lines of post-relapse treatment (median)	1 (range: 0-5)
Medications used	5-FU + oxaliplatin: 12, Mitomycin: 9, Cisplatin: 13
Progressions observed	17
Deaths observed	12
Median surgery duration	420 minutes (range: 280-810)
Median hospital stay	15 days (range: 6-67)

## Results: Survival and postoperative complications

Outcome	Value
<b>Progression-Free Survival (PFS)</b>	7.6 months (95% CI: 11-7-4.03)
<b>Overall Survival (OS)</b>	17.62 months (95% CI: 22-1-13.1)
<b>Postoperative complications:</b>	
- Abdominal wall complications	7
- Gastrointestinal complications	9
- Respiratory complications	4
- Infectious complications	4
- Other complications	8

## Conclusions

- Although our population seems to benefit from HIPEC, indirect comparisons could not be performed because of the difference between populations, it is advisable to perform a longer follow-up and increase the sample size to compare each pathology separately.
- Most of the complications associated with HIPEC are related to the highly complex surgical procedure.

