

The Influence of the Preoperative Status on the Risk of Postoperative Complications After Cytoreductive Surgery for Advanced-stage Ovarian Cancer

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Abstract. *Background/Aim: The aim of this study was to analyze the influence of preoperative status on the risk of developing further postoperative complications after debulking surgery for advanced-stage ovarian cancer. Patients and Methods: A total of 80 consecutive patients submitted to surgery between 2014 and 2019 for advanced-stage ovarian cancer were retrospectively reviewed. Results: Among the 80 cases there were seven patients who developed serious postoperative complications requiring reintervention. Among these cases it seems that association of obesity, poor nutritional status (defined as a lower than 3.5 g/dl serum albumin level) and elderly age were significantly associated with the risk of developing further complications. Conclusion: When selecting the candidates for debulking surgery for advanced-stage ovarian cancer attention should be focused on excluding cases presenting such preoperative risk factors in order to decrease the postoperative morbidity.*

Since Meigs intuited the principles of debulking surgery and Griffiths demonstrated them, these principles were widely investigated while the efficacy and safety of the procedure was widely studied in the last decades (1-4). In the meantime, the benefits in terms of survival have become more evident in the last years, leading to the transformation of these principles in the cornerstone of the treatment of advanced stage or relapsed ovarian cancer. However, the fact that this type of surgical approach is still associated in certain cases with significant risks of postoperative complications as well as with increased rates of perioperative death, should not be omitted. Therefore, attention was payed on determining which cases could benefit most from this surgical approach and, more importantly, which are the cases that should be excluded from surgery in order to minimize the rates of perioperative morbidity and mortality (5-8).

Patients and Methods

After obtaining approval of the Ethics Committee (no 312/2019), data of patients submitted to surgery with curative intent for advanced stage ovarian cancer between 1 January 2014 and 1 January 2019 were retrospectively reviewed. Among the identified cases we excluded patients diagnosed with non-epithelial ovarian cancer due to different biological behaviour of these tumors when compared to epithelial ovarian cancer as it has been previously demonstrated (9, 10); in the meantime, cases with incomplete records were also excluded. The objective of the study was to analyze the distribution of postoperative morbidity and mortality and identify potential risk factors to develop further complications among preoperative parameters. Postoperative complications were classified according to the Clavien Dindo (11) scale while the stage

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of disease was classified according to the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stages (12).

Results

Between January 2014 and January 2019 we retrospectively identified 80 patients submitted to surgery with curative intent. The mean age at the time of the study was 52.6 years (range=24-83 years), 73 cases being diagnosed with FIGO stage IIIC disease, while the remaining seven cases were diagnosed in FIGO stage IV of disease. The median value of BMI was 28.5 kg/m² (range=19-44 kg/m²) while the most commonly associated comorbidities were represented by arterial hypertension (in 23 cases), diabetes mellitus (in 14 cases), chronic pulmonary obstructive disease (in five cases) and renal dysfunction (in other five cases). Preoperatively the serum albumin level was tested and proven to be lower than 3.5 g/dl in 16 cases, while the remnant 64 cases presented higher than 3.5 g/dl levels of serum albumin. Preoperative details of patients submitted to surgery are shown in Table I.

Among the 80 cases, ascites was present in 64 cases, with a mean volume of 1,400 ml (range=100-5,000 ml); as for the histopathological subtype, majority of cases (75) were diagnosed with serous carcinomas, followed by mucinous carcinomas (in three cases) and endometrioid carcinomas (in two cases).

In all cases debulking surgery to no residual disease was tempted; however, this desiderate was achieved in 68 of the 80 cases (85%); most commonly encountered locations which impeded obtaining complete cytoreduction were represented by diffuse mesenteric involvement (in nine cases) followed by unresectable adenopathies involving vital vascular structures (hepatic pedicle, iliac arteries – in three cases). Intraoperative details are shown in Table II.

Among the 80 patients there were seven patients who developed serious postoperative complications requiring re-operation within the first 30 days postoperatively; the reasons for re-operation were represented by postoperative intra-abdominal haemorrhage in three cases, pancreatic abscess due to pancreatic leak after distal spleno-pancreatectomy in one case, urinary leak after ureteral reimplantation in one case and digestive leaks followed by colorectal and respectively partial gastric resections each in one case. However, the patient who was re-operated for pancreatic leak as well as the one who developed a gastric leak died during the first month postoperatively.

Patients developing postoperative complications were significantly elderly when compared to those with uneventful evolution (67 years *vs.* 54 years, $p=0.004$) and presented at least two associated comorbidities. In the meantime patients who developed postoperative complications necessitating re-operation had been submitted to at least two associated

resections to the standard surgical approach (consisting of total hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy, omentectomy, lymph node dissection and peritonectomy). In the meantime association of lower or upper abdominal resections did not influence the rates of severe complications requiring reoperations). However, performing an R0 resection also seemed to influence the risk of serious postoperative complications; in fact six of seven cases developing postoperative complications had been submitted to debulking surgery to no residual disease.

As for the influence of the BMI values on the risk of postoperative complications, cases necessitating reoperation had a median BMI value of 38 kg/m², significantly higher when compared to cases with uneventful evolution (and who reported a median BMI value of 25.3 kg/m²). In the meantime patients who developed postoperative complications had significantly lower values of serum proteins (six of the seven patients requiring reoperation having a lower than 3.5 g/dl level of serum albumin); among patients who did not require reoperation only 10 out of the 73 cases reported lower than 3.5 g/dl levels of serum protein ($p=0.003$). As for the length of hospital in stay, patients requiring re-operation reported a significantly longer hospital in stay when compared to cases in which no re-operation was needed (25 days *versus* 8 days, $p=0.02$).

We could not find any statistical correlation between the administration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy and the rates of severe postoperative complications, the rates of postoperative complications requiring reoperation being of 14.2% among patients submitted to neoadjuvant therapy and 8.2% among cases submitted to primary debulking surgery ($p=0.08$).

Discussion

Most women with ovarian cancer are diagnosed in advanced stages of the disease, with low rates of long-term survival in the absence of a radical therapeutic strategy. However, association between complete cytoreduction and adjuvant chemotherapy significantly improved the outcomes of these patients, cases presenting a complete therapeutic response being associated with increased survival (13, 14). In order to maximize the debulking effort, extended resections involving both the lower and the upper abdomen and, if needed, thoracic resections have been proposed with promising results (15-17). In this context, the initial theory which sustained the fact that upper abdominal involvement is seen only in patients with a more biologically aggressive malignancy has been destroyed; one of the most reluctant studies conducted on this theme was the one published in 2006 in Gynecologic Oncology by Eisenhauer (15); the authors compared the outcomes of patients necessitating extended upper abdominal resections who were submitted to complete cytoreduction to those of patients submitted to

Table I. Baseline characteristics of the 80 patients included in the study.

Characteristics	N=80
Age (years, mean)	52.6
BMI (kg/m ² , mean)	28.5
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy	
No	73
Yes	7
Stage at diagnostic	
FIGO IIIC	73
FIGO IV	7
Associated comorbidities	
Arterial hypertension	23
Diabetes mellitus	14
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	5
Renal dysfunction	5
Serum albumin	
>3.5g/dl	64
<3.5 g/dl	16
Histopathological subtype	
Serous	75
Mucinous	3
Endometrial	2
Degree of differentiation	
Well differentiated	34
Moderately differentiated	14
Poorly differentiated	32

standard resections for pelvic extended disease and in which complete debulking was achievable and to those of patients submitted to incomplete cytoreduction. The authors demonstrated that the overall survival was similar for cases in the first two groups and significantly higher when compared to those in the third group; therefore the median overall survival was not reached after 68 months and 84 months respectively in the first and second group respectively, significantly higher when compared to the third group (and who experienced an overall survival of only 38 months), $p < 0.001$. Although not statistically significant, the rates of postoperative complications were higher for patients from the first group (12%) when compared to the second group (7%) and the third group (8%). In the meantime, in patients submitted to complete cytoreduction adjuvant chemotherapy was initiated after a longer period of time; however, this aspect did not influence the long term outcomes. These data come to demonstrate that although more extended surgical procedures are usually associated with higher rates of postoperative complications and with a later onset of the adjuvant treatment the overall survival is significantly better in such cases (15). In this respect, we also chose to investigate the impact of associating upper abdominal resections on the early postoperative evolution of patients submitted to debulking surgery when compared to those submitted to standard pelvic resections. Our data

Table II. Intraoperative details of patients submitted to debulking surgery.

Characteristics	N=80
Completeness of cytoreduction	
No residual disease	68
<1cm residual disease	3
>1cm residual disease	9
Associated visceral resections	
Colorectal resections	9
Urinary tract resections	7
Splenectomy	6
Atypical hepatectomy	3
Pancreatic tail resection	3
Diaphragmatic resections	4
Gastric resections	2
Small bowel resections	16
Cholecystectomy	8
Appendectomy	7
Length of surgery (minutes, mean)	230
Estimated blood loss (ml, mean)	450
Length of hospital in stay (days, mean)	14

demonstrate that the rates of perioperative complications were similar between the two groups, demonstrating that association of extended upper abdominal procedures does not induce a significant increase of the perioperative morbidity. Moreover, obtaining complete cytoreduction in such cases might associate a significant improvement of the long-term survival, which might become comparable to cases with pelvic limited disease and who are submitted to standard pelvic resections.

Therefore, attention was focused on determining which other factors might influence the risks of postoperative complications and how can they be controlled in order to minimize the perioperative morbidity. An interesting study conducted on this issue came to demonstrate that although extended pelvic and upper abdominal resections were associated with a double rate of complications when compared to standard pelvic resections this type of surgery significantly increased the disease free and overall survival (18). The study included 5,223 women submitted to debulking surgery for advanced stage ovarian cancer, with a median age of 62 years (range=52-73 years). Among these cases, the rate of early postoperative morbidity (within the first 30 days) was of 26.1%, while the rate of postoperative mortality was of 3% and was significantly associated with age, black race, type of insurance, comorbidity burden, unscheduled admission, advanced stage (FIGO stage IV) of disease) and extensive surgical procedures. Among the comorbidities that impacted the rate of postoperative morbidity, the strongest influence was observed for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic heart failure, renal function impairment as well as obesity; however, the onset of the

adjuvant chemotherapeutic protocol was not influenced by the apparition of postoperative complications (18). Another similar study conducted on this theme in the United States of America and published this year came to demonstrate that association of a higher rate of preoperative comorbidities, presence of ascites, increased age, higher number of platelets, necessity of administration of preoperative or postoperative transfusions as well as a higher length of surgery and disseminated lesions are associated with a more difficult postoperative evolution and an increased length of hospital in stay; in the meantime the authors underlined the fact that a longer period of hospital in stay can also increase patients morbidity as well as the overall costs (19).

As for the influence of the body mass index (BMI) on the early postoperative outcomes, it seems that this parameter is associated with significantly higher rates of postoperative complications; this effect can be explained by a direct influence of a higher BMI on the early postoperative outcomes but also by the well-known association between obesity and other comorbidities, such as cardiac or pulmonary dysfunctions or diabetes (20). In the meantime, it seems that not only the absolute value of the BMI should be taken in consideration when discussing its' influence on the early postoperative outcome. Therefore, it seems that patients presented a rapid weight loss before surgery due to the neoplastic consumption process are also at risk on developing more serious complications after extended surgical procedures for gynaecological cancer (21).

In order to provide a more appropriate selection of patients who will undergo cytoreductive surgery different prediction model and scores have been proposed with interesting results; therefore, in the study conducted by Kumar et al. on 620 patients submitted to debulking surgery, the apparition of postoperative complications was significantly influenced by age, comorbidities, BMI value, stage and surgical complexity. In this context, the authors underlined the all these factors could be considered when evaluating a risk prediction model of severe complications after debulking surgery for advanced stage ovarian cancer (22). In another similar study which investigated the effect of these parameters on the postoperative complications the authors underlined the fact the ability to predict the risk of postoperative complications increased by 27.4% when the type of procedure was analysed, by 22% when the preoperative level of albumin was analysed, by 11% when age was analysed and by 4% when associated comorbidities were analysed (19).

When studying the perioperative morbidity after debulking surgery in advanced-stage ovarian cancer another aspect which should be taken in consideration is the one regarding the type of hospital in which the patient is submitted to surgery as well as the expertise of the surgeon who performs these surgical procedures; therefore it seems that patients

submitted to debulking surgery in high-volume centres and by surgeons with a good expertise in the field of gynaecological oncology, tend to have a lower rate of postoperative complications when compared to those submitted to surgery in low volume centres or in which surgery is performed by a gynaecologist with no special expertise in the field of gynaecologic oncology (23-26).

As for the association of neoadjuvant chemotherapy and interval debulking surgery, there is still an on-going debate; however, it seems that administration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy decreases the necessity of performing extended visceral resections and secondarily, decreases the rates of postoperative morbidity. However, it should not be omitted the fact that administration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy might predispose to the apparition of other types of complications such as the infectious ones due to the association of a higher degree of immunity system depression (27).

Another interesting aspect is the one related to the long-term outcomes of these patients; the question which should be raised is whether patients submitted to highly morbid surgical procedure will finally benefit from the radicality of their resections and will experience long term survival rates. Therefore, the American authors recently demonstrated that although patients developing postoperative complications had a lower rate of survival at one year follow up (the one year overall survival being of 77.2% for patients which reported postoperative complications, and 89% for patients with uneventful postoperative evolution) and despite the association between extended resections and postoperative complications; the overall survival of patients submitted to extended visceral resections was significantly improved at one year (18). In this respect, other factors influencing the poorer outcomes of patients developing postoperative complications should be investigated (28-31).

Conclusion

Debulking surgery in advanced-stage ovarian cancer is still associated with an important rate of postoperative complications; however, complete cytoreduction remains the only chance in order to provide better long-term outcomes for these patients while the perioperative outcomes seem to be also influenced by other factors such as the preoperative status. Therefore, attention should be focused on improving the preoperative status and, in extreme cases, on excluding patients with significant comorbidities in order to decrease the perioperative morbidity without affecting the completeness of the surgical gesture. In the meantime, it seems that utilisation of prediction models for postoperative complications based on the preoperative risk factors represents one of the strongest instruments in order to correctly identify preoperatively the patients at risk for developing further postoperative complications and personalize their therapeutic strategy.

Conflicts of Interest

The Authors have no conflicts of interest to declare regarding this study.

Authors' Contributions

NB, MV, IB performed the surgical procedure; IB reviewed literature data; IB, LI, CD prepared the draft of the manuscript; IB was advisor of the surgical oncology procedures; IB reviewed the final version of the manuscript. All Authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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