

# LONG TERM QUALITY OF LIFE AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY AMONG NON-EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER SURVIVORS

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## INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND

- > Germ cell (GCT) and sex cord stromal (SCST) tumors:
  - are rare cancers of the ovary,
  - affect young women,
  - are associated with a high survival rate.
- Standard treatment consists in:
  - surgery (conservative)
  - chemotherapy (CT) [bleomycin, etoposide and cisplatin (BEP)], depending on the stage and the prognostic factors, as for testicular cancers.
- As reported in testicular cancer, CT may induce sequelae impacting quality of life (QoL)

## INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND

#### Not evaluated among GCT and SCST survivors



## **VIVROVAIRE TR** study:

The French Rare Malignant Gynecological Tumors (TMRG)/GINECO case-control VIVROVAIRE Rare Tumors study assessed

## Chronic fatigue, QoL and long-term side-effects

of CT among GCT and SCST survivors treated with BEP, as compared to age-matched healthy women (controls)



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#### **METHODS**







**Group of interest: 144** GCTS & SCST

≥ 2 years after treatment with surgery &

**chemotherapy** (identified from the INCa

French Network for TMRG)

Healthy CONTROL group: 144 women without cancer age-matched to patients (± 2 years) issued from the 'Seintinelles' research platform

Selfadministered questionnaires

- ✓ Fatigue (MFI-20¹)
- ✓ Quality of life (FACT-G<sup>2</sup>/FACT-O<sup>3</sup>)
- √ Neurotoxicity (FACT/GOG-NTX<sup>4</sup>)
- √ Cognition (FACT-Cog<sup>5</sup>)
- ✓ Day to day life (Living condition questionnaire)
- ✓ Anxiety /Depression (HADS<sup>6</sup>)
- ✓ Insomnia (ISI<sup>7</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>MFI: Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory; <sup>2</sup>FACT-G: General Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy; <sup>3</sup>FACT-O: Functional Assessment of Chronic Therapy- Ovarian subscale, <sup>4</sup>FACT/GOG-Ntx: Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy/ Gynecologic Oncology Group—Neurotoxicity subscale; <sup>5</sup>FACT-Cog: Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Cognitive; <sup>6</sup>HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, <sup>7</sup>ISI: Insomnia Severity Index

# **Results: pts characteristics**

Characteristics of 144 patients	P Value	
Time since end of treatment Median in yrs	6.0 [3.5-9.3]	
FIGO stages n (%)		
1/11	69 (48%)	
III/IV	28 (27%)	
unknown	37 (25%)	
Histology n (%)		
Germ cell	92 (65%)	
Sex cord stromal		
Granulosa	37 (26%)	
Sertoli	6 (4%)	
Other	9 (5%)	
Initial chemotherapy	123 (85%)	
Relapse chemotherapy	34 ( 24%)	



# Results – Patients / Controls issues

		nEOCS (n=144)	Controls (n=144)	P value
Age (years) mean (sd)		38.2 (13.7)	38.2 (13.6)	0.98
Fatigue (MFI)	General Physical Mental	41 (28%) 44 (31%) 31 (22%)	48 (33%) 42 (29%) 40 (28%)	0.44 0.89 0.27
Insomnia moderate and severe ISI		44 (31%)	32 (22%)	0.14
Quality of Life (FATC-G) Score* Physical well-being mean(sd)* Social well-being mean(sd)* Emotional well-being mean(sd)* Functional well-being mean(sd)*		81.0 (15.5) 23.3 (4.2) 20.7 (5.5) 17.2 (4.2) 19.8 (5.2)	80.1 (14.3) 24.0 (4.5) 19.0 (4,9) 17.2 (5.2) 19.9 (4.7)	0.60 0,13 <0.01 0.99 0.92
Ovarian cancer subscale mean(sd)*		33.0 (5.3)	34.9 (4.86)	<0,01
Emotional status (HADS) Anxiety Depression		53 (37%) 13 (9%)	47 (33%) 13(9%)	0.51 1

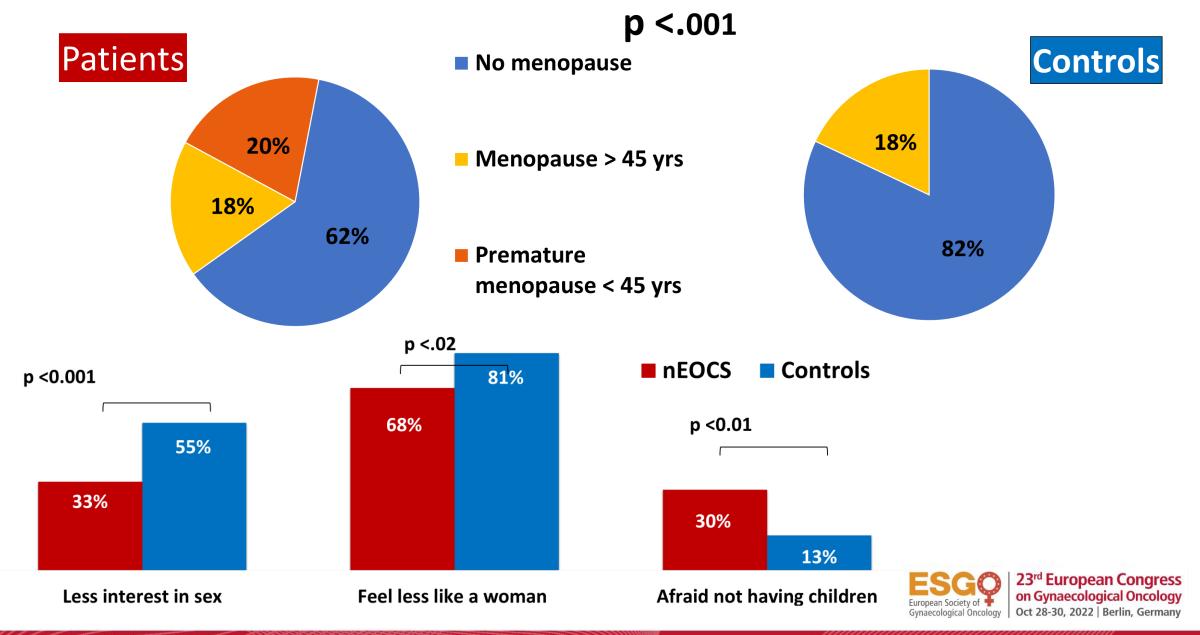
**No difference** between Pts and Controls

- **Fatigue** & Insomnia
- General **Quality of life**
- Anxiety & Depression



<sup>\*</sup> a lower score indicates a severe complaint or a severe symptom.

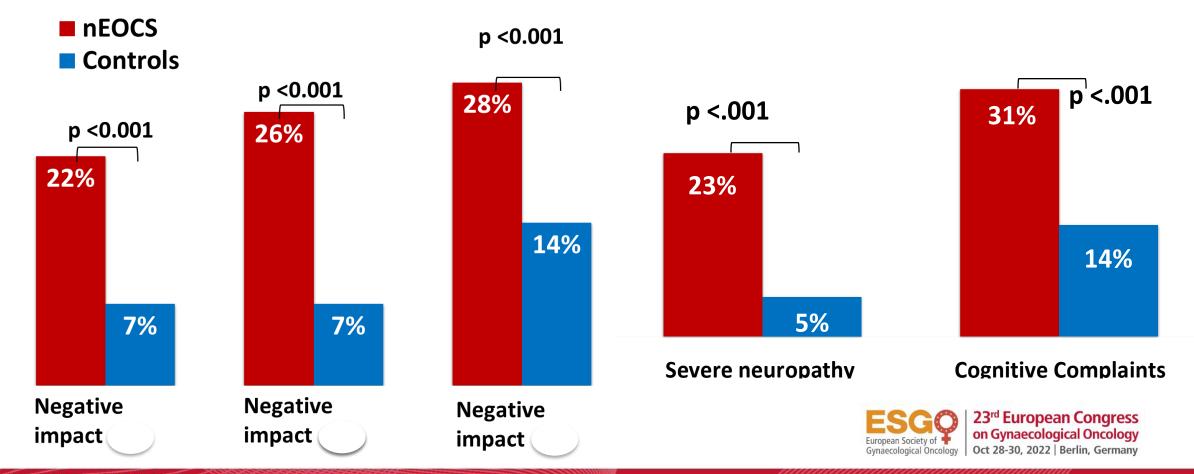
# More premature menopause and sexual difficulties



## **Results – Patients / Controls issues**

Negative impact of health condition on daily life

More Neurotoxicity and cognitive complaints



## DISCUSSION-CONCLUSION

- 6 years after BEP chemotherapy:
  - > Similar fatigue, global quality of life between patients and controls
  - However, more cognitive complaints & neuropathy in patients vs controls
  - Higher risk of premature menopause
  - Negative impact on sexual health
  - > Health conditions interfered more in their daily lives of patients than controls
- Survival care plan with long term follow-up should be proposed to patients to anticipate these long term effects





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