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SUCCOR cone study: conization before radical hysterectomy

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Patients with prior cervical conization had a significantly lower risk of relapse and death
- Patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery without conization had a higher chance of relapse
- Patients with prior conization and minimally invasive surgery had similar outcomes compared with the open approach

ABSTRACT

Objective To evaluate disease-free survival of cervical conization prior to radical hysterectomy in patients with stage IB1 cervical cancer (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) 2009).

Methods A multicenter retrospective observational cohort study was conducted including patients from the Surgery in Cervical Cancer Comparing Different Surgical Approaches in Stage IB1 Cervical Cancer (SUCCOR) database with FIGO 2009 IB1 cervical carcinoma treated with radical hysterectomy between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2014. We used propensity score matching to minimize the potential allocation biases arising from the retrospective design. Patients who underwent conization but were similar for other measured characteristics were matched 1:1 to patients from the non-cone group using a caliper width ≤ 0.2 standard deviations of the logit odds of the estimated propensity score.

Results We obtained a weighted cohort of 374 patients (187 patients with prior conization and 187 non-conization patients). We found a 65% reduction in the risk of relapse for patients who had cervical conization prior to radical hysterectomy (hazard ratio (HR) 0.35, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.16 to 0.75, $p=0.007$) and a 75% reduction in the risk of death for the same sample (HR 0.25, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.90, $p=0.033$). In addition, patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery without prior conization had a 5.63 times higher chance of relapse compared with those who had an open approach and previous conization (HR 5.63, 95% CI 1.64 to 19.3, $p=0.006$). Patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery with prior conization and those who underwent open surgery without prior conization showed no differences in relapse rates compared with those who underwent open surgery with prior cone biopsy (reference

(HR 1.94, 95% CI 0.49 to 7.76, $p=0.349$ and HR 2.94, 95% CI 0.80 to 10.86, $p=0.106$ respectively).

Conclusions In this retrospective study, patients undergoing cervical conization before radical hysterectomy had a significantly lower risk of relapse and death.

INTRODUCTION

For decades, the main indication for cervical conization has been the treatment of pre-invasive cervical disease. This technique has also been shown to be a useful diagnostic tool in cases of microinvasive disease, usually having no role in patients with macroscopic tumors. Furthermore, in selected patients with early cervical cancer, cone biopsy has been indicated as a fertility sparing therapeutic approach with curative intent.¹

Recently, after the publication of the Laparoscopic Approach to Cervical Cancer (LACC) trial,² there has been a paradigm shift in the surgical approach of early cervical cancer towards the open approach. In this scenario, Chiva et al published the Surgery in Cervical Cancer Comparing Different Surgical Approaches in Stage IB1 Cervical Cancer (SUCCOR) study³; they concluded that minimally invasive surgery for cervical cancer increased the risk of relapse and death compared with open surgery. In this retrospective study, women who had undergone conization before surgery were excluded from the analysis as a possible source of bias. To the best of our knowledge, neither the LACC trial or other retrospective studies^{4–10} have evaluated the potential confounding effect of conization before surgery.



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Original research

On the other hand, three recent studies^{11–13} have found that cervical conization may be a significant independent predictor of the risk of relapse. Therefore, the primary objective of this study was to establish the potential impact of conization before radical hysterectomy on disease-free survival in patients with early cervical cancer. Second, we aimed to analyze the effect of conization on the overall survival of this group of patients. Finally, we compared the risk of relapse according to the surgical approach and conization status.

METHODS

Accrual and Data Source

We used information from the SUCCOR database³ to complete these objectives. From May 15, 2019, to November 15, 2019, we collected data from 1272 patients with stage IB1 cervical cancer (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) 2009)¹⁴ who underwent a radical hysterectomy in Europe from January 1, 2013, to December 31, 2014. Researchers from 126 institutions in 29 European countries registered and contributed to the project. After obtaining ethical consent from our central institutional review board, we required a certificate of approval or a letter of exemption from the local ethics committees from all the investigators.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria were¹⁵: age ≥ 18 years; histologic type: squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, or adenosquamous carcinoma; and pelvic magnetic resonance image (MRI) confirming a tumor diameter ≤ 4 cm with no parametrial invasion and a preoperative computerised tomography (CT) scan, MRI, or positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) demonstrating no extracervical metastatic disease. The operative report had to describe type B–C radical hysterectomy with bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy by either minimally invasive surgery (laparoscopic or robotic) or open surgery, including at least 10 pelvic nodes. Women who underwent sentinel lymph node mapping plus pelvic lymphadenectomy were also included in the study.

Patients were excluded if any other histological type was diagnosed, if tumor size was >4 cm in the pathology report, or if there was a past history of any invasive tumor, previous chemotherapy or radiation, suspicious lymph nodes, or metastatic disease on preoperative imaging. Conversion from minimally invasive to laparotomy was cause for exclusion (following the exclusion criteria established in the original SUCCOR study), as well as if the patient was pregnant at diagnosis.

Outcomes

Disease-free survival was defined as the time from the date of radical hysterectomy to the time of relapse or last contact, whichever came first. The relapse was diagnosed by physical examination as well as by imaging and biopsy (in 23 of 34 cases (67.7%) relapse was demonstrated by histological confirmation). Overall survival was calculated from the radical hysterectomy date to the time of the last contact or death from cervical cancer, whichever came first.

Statistical Analysis

We used propensity score matching to minimize the potential allocation biases arising from the study's retrospective design. We ran a multivariable logistic regression model using conization

as a dependent variable to identify the potential confounders that would be considered to calculate the propensity score. The following variables were included in the model: surgical approach, largest tumor diameter in the pathological specimen, tumor grade, lymphovascular invasion, depth of invasion, margin status, nodal status, and adjuvant therapy. Patients who underwent conization but were similar concerning other measured characteristics were matched 1:1 to patients from the no-cone biopsy group using a caliper width ≤ 0.2 standard deviations (SDs) of the logit odds of the estimated propensity score.

Basic descriptive statistics were used to describe the sample. The follow-up time was summarized using the median, 25th percentile (p25), and 75th percentile (p75). Differences in categorical variables were analyzed using the χ^2 test. Continuous variables were compared using the Student's t test. Survival outcomes (disease-free survival and overall survival) were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier model. The log rank test was used to compare the risk of recurrence and the risk of death between groups. We used weighted Cox proportional hazards to calculate the hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for disease-free survival and overall survival using as a reference the group of women who did not undergo a cone biopsy (except for Figure 4, where the reference group was patients who were operated on by an open approach with prior cone biopsy).

The hazard's proportionality was assessed based on Schoenfeld residuals ($p=0.834$). All analyses were performed with the IBM SPSS 26.0 and the Stata 14 packages. All p values are two sided. Statistical significance was defined a priori as $p<0.05$.

RESULTS

Entire Cohort Characteristics

A total of 116 patients did not meet the inclusion criteria or had missing information on follow-up and were excluded from the study. We performed subsequent analyses in 1156 patients. Of these patients, 423 (36.6%) underwent prior conization before radical hysterectomy and 733 (63.4%) underwent radical hysterectomy without previous cervical conization.

We performed a propensity matched comparison (1:1) comparing 187 patients with cone biopsy prior to radical hysterectomy with 187 without prior to cervical conization. Figure 1 details the study design. Table 1 shows the patient characteristics in both groups. Median follow-up time was 59 months (p25–p75 47–66) for non-conization and 58 months (48–65) for conization. Baseline characteristics were similar between groups as a result of a propensity matched comparison (Table 1).

Mean age in the non-conization group was 48.1 years (SD 9.59) versus 45.8 (SD 10.22) in the conization group. Mean body mass index was 26.44 kg/m² (SD 6.18) and 25.05 (SD 4.64), respectively. Regarding the surgical approach, a total of 97 (51.9%) radical hysterectomies were performed by laparotomy and 90 (48.1%) by minimally invasive surgery in the non-conization group versus 94 (50.3%) and 93 (49.7%), respectively, in the conization group. Among patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery, 18.7% (17 patients) were operated on robotically in the conization group compared with 6.4% (6 patients) in the non-conization group.

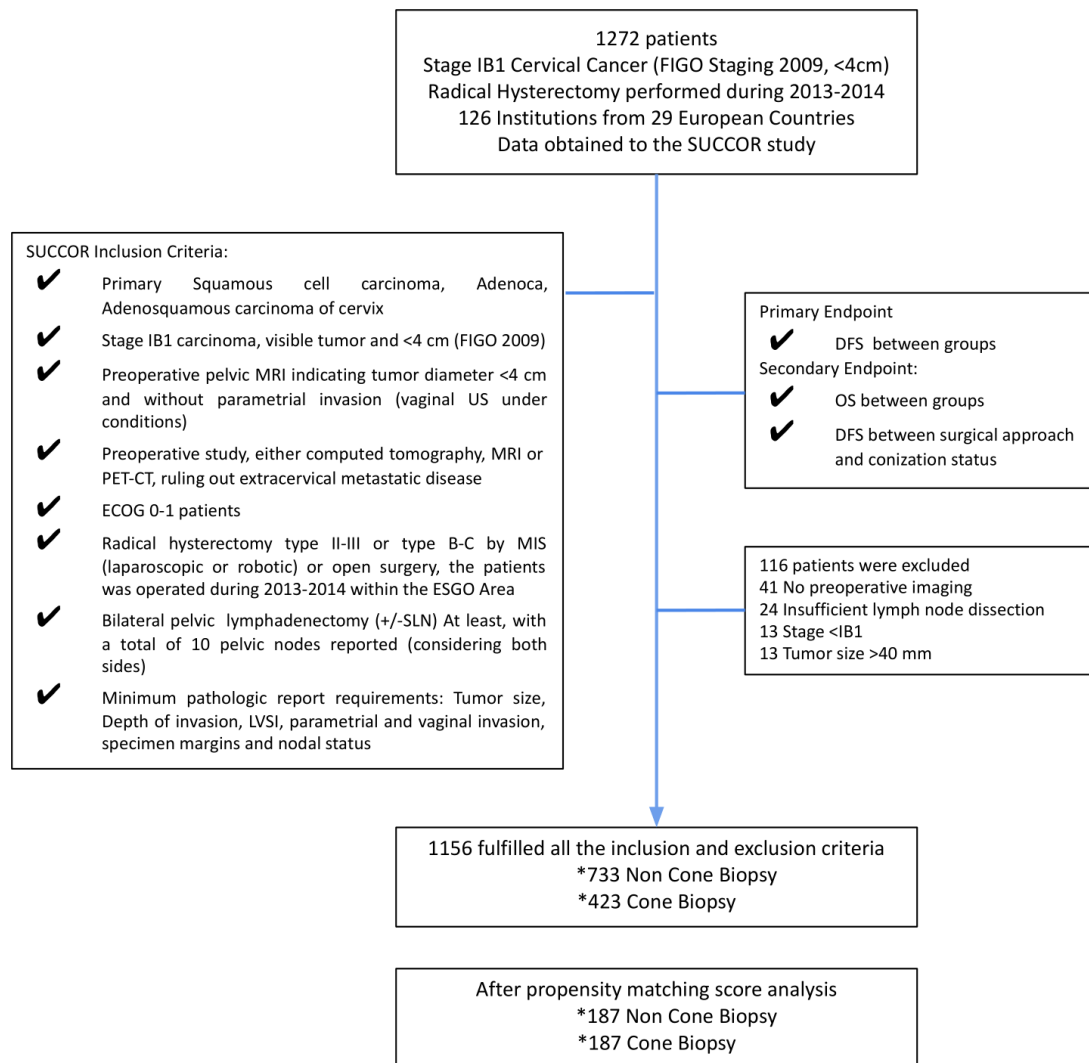


Figure 1 Flowchart of study population. DFS, disease-free survival; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; ESGO, European Society of Gynaecological Oncology; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; LVSI, lymphovascular space invasion; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; OS, overall survival; PET-CT, positron emission tomography-computed tomography; SLN, sentinel lymph node; US, ultrasound.

A senior surgeon with more than 10 years' experience was the first surgeon in 150 (80.2%) and 148 (70.1%) procedures in both groups. In most (67.7% and 71.5%, respectively) procedures, no manipulator was used. Colpoprotective maneuvers were only performed in 18.7% of the procedures in both groups.

The most common histologic tumor type was squamous carcinoma (131 (70.1%) in both groups) and most were smaller than 2 cm (119 (63.6%) vs 133 (71.1%), respectively). Median tumor size in the non-conization group was 19 mm (SD 9.45) vs 12 (10.94) in the conization group. Lymphovascular space invasion was present in 73 patients (39.0%) in the non-conization group and in 77 patients (41.2%) in the prior conization group. Deep stromal invasion was diagnosed in 20.3% of cases in both groups (38 cases per group). Parametrial invasion was observed only in 1.5% and 0.5% of patients, respectively. A total of 14 patients (7.5%) had nodal metastasis in the non-conization group compared with 18 (9.6%) in the conization group.

Eighty (42.8%) patients received adjuvant therapy in the non-conization group compared with 79 (42.2%) in the conization

group. Standard external radiation and brachytherapy were the most frequently used modalities of adjuvant treatment (47.5% and 45% in the non-conization group vs 58.2% and 58.2% in the conization group), while concomitant chemoradiation was used in 38.7% and 32.9%, respectively.

Conization Group

Table 2 shows the patient characteristics in the conization cohort. Regarding the technique used, the majority (135 patients (72.2%)) was performed by the loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP)/large loop excision of the transformation zone (LLETZ), with a lower proportion performed by cold knife or laser (33 (17.5%) and 10 (5.3%) patients, respectively). Median time from conization to radical hysterectomy was 50.1 days (range 1–138).

Of the 187 patients who underwent conization, 26 (13.9%) and 145 (77.5%) had negative and positive surgical margins on the cone biopsy specimen, respectively. In addition, 151 (80.7%) patients who underwent conizations had residual disease in the final hysterectomy specimen. Despite this, there was no difference in disease

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the population

Baseline characteristics	Non-conization (n=187)	Conization (n=187)	P value
Age (years) (mean (SD))	48.11 (9.59)	45.85 (10.22)	0.91
Body mass index (kg/m ²) (mean (SD))	26.44 (6.18)	25.05 (4.64)	0.12
Race (n (%))			0.36
Caucasian	155 (82.9)	165 (88.2)	
Asian	6 (3.2)	8 (4.3)	
Latin American	5 (2.7)	2 (1.1)	
African	2 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	
Not reported	19 (10.1)	12 (6.4)	
Performance status (n (%))			0.12
ECOG 0	166 (88.8)	174 (93.0)	
ECOG 1	16 (8.6)	6 (3.2)	
Not reported	5 (2.6)	7 (3.8)	
Approach (n (%))			0.76
MIS	90 (48.1)	93 (49.7)	
Robotic	6 (6.4)	17 (18.7)	
Open	97 (51.9)	94 (50.3)	
Colpoprotective maneuvers (n (%))	35 (18.7)	35 (18.7)	1
No use of uterine manipulator (n (%))	109 (67.7)	123 (71.5)	0.45
Histotype (n (%))			0.83
Squamous	131 (70.1)	131 (70.1)	
Adenocarcinoma	49 (26.2)	51 (27.3)	
Adenosquamous	7 (3.7)	5 (2.7)	
Tumor grade (n (%))			0.34
G1	35 (18.7)	42 (22.5)	
G2	96 (51.3)	82 (43.9)	
G3	56 (29.9)	63 (33.7)	
Largest tumor diameter (n (%))			0.12
≤2 cm	119 (63.6)	133 (71.1)	
>2 cm	68 (36.4)	54 (28.9)	
Depth of invasion (n (%))			0.78
Superficial <1/3	69 (36.9)	75 (40.1)	
Intermediate 1/3–2/3	80 (42.8)	74 (39.6)	
Deep >2/3	38 (20.3)	38 (20.3)	
Lymphovascular space invasion (n (%))			0.67
No	114 (61.0)	110 (58.8)	
Yes	73 (39.0)	77 (41.2)	
Parametrial invasion (n (%))			0.32
Negative	183 (98.0)	182 (97.3)	
Positive	3 (1.5)	1 (0.5)	
Not reported	1 (0.5)	4 (2.2)	
Margins status of radical hysterectomy specimen (n (%))			1
Negative	175 (93.6)	175 (93.6)	
Positive or close ≤2 mm	12 (6.4)	12 (6.4)	
Nodal status (n (%))			0.46
Negative	173 (92.5)	165 (90.4)	
Positive	14 (7.5)	18 (9.6)	

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Baseline characteristics	Non-conization (n=187)	Conization (n=187)	P value
FIGO staging 2009 (n (%))			0.56
IB1 ≤2 cm	103 (55.1)	94 (50.3)	
IB1 >2 cm	65 (34.8)	75 (40.1)	
IB2-II-III	19 (10.2)	18 (9.6)	
Adjuvant therapy (n (%))			0.91
None	107 (57.2)	108 (57.8)	
Yes	80 (42.8)	79 (42.2)	

ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; MIS, minimally invasive surgery.

recurrence between patients with positive or negative conization margins (92.3% and 95.1%, respectively, log rank $p=0.78$).

Oncologic Outcomes

There were 9 (4.9%) relapses in 183 patients in the cone biopsy group. In the group without conization, there were 25 (14%) relapses in 178 patients ($p=0.003$). After a median follow-up of 58 months ($p25-p75$ 48–66), disease-free survival was 95.1% in the conization group and 86% in the non-conization group. A 65% reduction in the risk of relapse was observed for patients who had undergone a cervical conization (HR 0.35, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.75, $p=0.005$) (Figure 2).

Table 2 Specific characteristics in the conization group

Baseline characteristics (n=187)	Conization group
Time from conization to radical hysterectomy (days) (median (range))	50.1 (1–138)
Type of cone (n (%))	
LEEP/LLETZ	135 (72.2)
Cold knife	33 (17.5)
Laser	10 (5.3)
Not reported	9 (5.0)
Residual tumor in final radical hysterectomy specimen (n (%))	
None	36 (19.3)
Yes	151 (80.7)
Margins status of conization specimen (n (%))	
Uncertain	6 (3.2)
Negative	26 (13.9)
Positive	145 (77.5)
Not reported	10 (5.4)
Disease-free survival by cone margins status (n (%))	Log rank $p=0.783$
Negative	92.3
Positive	95.1

LEEP, loop electrosurgical excision procedure; LLETZ, large loop excision of the transformation zone.

Patients who underwent radical hysterectomy without prior conization had a lower overall survival rate than patients with cone biopsy. A total of 3 (1.6%) patients died in the conization group while 12 (6.6%) patients died in the non-conization group ($p=0.015$). After a median follow-up of 59 months ($p25-p75$, 50–66), overall survival was 93.4% in the non-conization group and 98.4% in patients who had prior conization. A 75% reduction in the risk of death was seen for patients who had a previous cone biopsy (HR 0.25, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.90, $p=0.021$) (Figure 3).

Finally, patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery without prior conization had a 5.63 times higher chance of relapse compared with those who underwent an open approach with previous conization (HR 5.63, 95% CI 1.64 to 19.3, $p=0.006$) (Figure 4).

Patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery with prior conization and those who underwent open surgery without prior conization showed no differences in relapse rates compared with those who underwent open surgery with prior cone biopsy (reference) (HR 1.94, 95% CI 0.49 to 7.76, $p=0.35$ and HR 2.94, 95% CI 0.80 to 10.86, $p=0.11$, respectively).

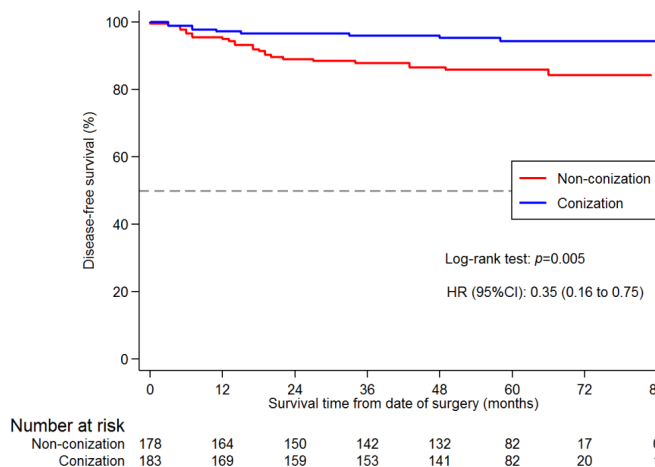


Figure 2 Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals for the risk of relapse by type of conization (with or without).

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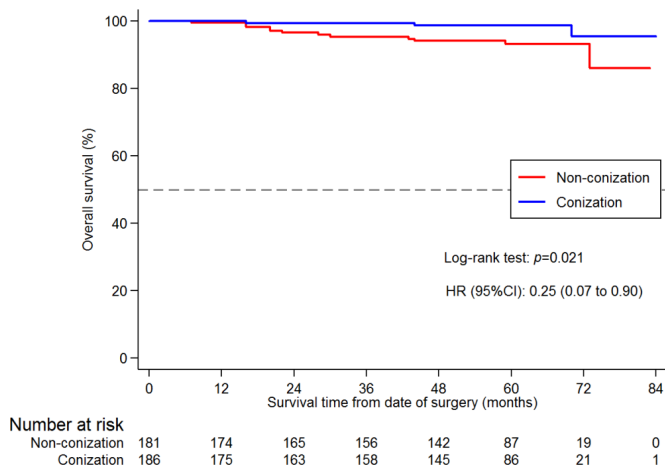


Figure 3 Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals for overall survival by type of conization (with or without).

DISCUSSION

Summary of Main Results

In this retrospective study, we showed that patients with stage IB1 cervical cancer (FIGO 2009) who underwent prior cervical conization followed by radical hysterectomy had a significantly lower risk of relapse (HR 0.35, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.75, $p=0.005$) and death (HR 0.25, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.90, $p=0.021$). In addition, those patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery without prior conization had a 5.63 times higher chance of relapse compared with those who underwent an open approach and previous conization (HR 5.63, 95% CI 1.64 to 19.3, $p=0.006$). Patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery with prior conization had no differences in relapse rates compared with those who underwent open surgery with prior cone biopsy (HR 1.94, 95% CI 0.49 to 7.76, $p=0.349$).

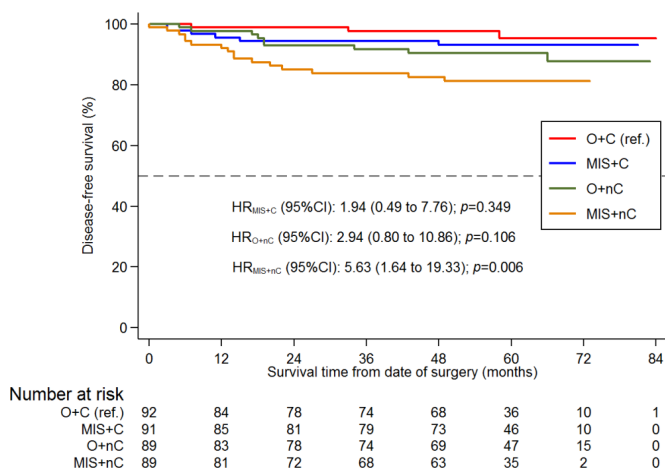


Figure 4 Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals for the risk of relapse according to surgical approach and conization status. MIS+C, patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery with prior conization; MIS+nC, patients who underwent minimally invasive surgery without prior conization; O+C, patients who underwent open surgery with prior conization; O+nC, patients who underwent open surgery without prior conization.

Results in the Context of Published Literature

Few studies have analyzed the prognostic role of conization before radical hysterectomy; in particular, three recent studies demonstrated that conization was associated with reduced recurrence rates.^{11–13} Uppal et al¹¹ analyzed 243 patients who underwent conization and had no residual tumor on preoperative imaging; there was no difference in relapse rate between the open ($n=72$) and minimally invasive surgery ($n=171$) groups (1.4% vs 2.9%, $p=0.48$).

Casarin et al¹² identified 186 patients with FIGO 2009 stage IA1–IB1 disease who underwent minimally invasive radical hysterectomy and reported that performance of preoperative conization was associated with a lower risk of relapse (1.1% vs 16.1%, $p<0.001$), even for patients with stage IB1 disease (1.8% vs 17.2%, $p=0.004$). Another study, conducted by Bizarri et al,¹⁶ noted the possible protective role of conization in early stage cervical cancer patients after propensity score matching. The investigators observed that patients with prior conization received less adjuvant treatment ($p<0.001$) and had better disease-free survival than patients who did not undergo conization (89.8% vs 80.0%, respectively; $p=0.010$). No differences in 5-year overall survival (97.1% vs 91.4%, respectively; $p=0.114$) and the recurrence pattern ($p=0.115$) were reported between the two groups.

Finally, a recently published prospective trial (ConCerv trial)¹⁷ aimed to assess the feasibility of conservative surgery in women with low risk cervical cancer (tumor size <2 cm, no lymphovascular space invasion, depth of invasion <10 mm, and negative pelvic nodes). In a secondary analysis of the study, Schmeler et al observed that the recurrence rate in patients undergoing inadvertent simple hysterectomy without prior conization (with unexpected postoperative diagnosis of invasive cancer) plus subsequent lymph node dissection (16 patients) was 12.5% versus 0% in those with a known preoperative diagnosis of invasive cancer who underwent simple hysterectomy preceded by prior conization (40 patients).

Strengths and Weaknesses

Overall, the strengths of this study include a collaborative effort of 126 European institutions from 29 countries where comprehensive data were collected on 1272 patients. Another strength of our study was the use of propensity score matching in an attempt to balance confounders between groups, obtaining a weighted population, such that selection bias for the surgical procedure was minimized. It is also important to emphasize that our study is, to the best of our knowledge, the first study showing that patients with prior conization followed by radical hysterectomy had a significantly lower risk of relapse and death. However, we recognize that such groups, by definition, may already be at a lower risk of relapse.

Our study has several weaknesses due to the retrospective nature, including the fact that there was no formal auditing of the data. To account for these limitations, we provided the participating sites with a strict list of inclusion and exclusion criteria,^{3 15} and all investigators declared that the reported information adhered to the data in the reviewed charts. Moreover, there was no information regarding indications for conization and surgical approach. Also, it should be mentioned that cervical conization was excluded from the original SUCCOR study³ for the following reasons: cone biopsies were often performed at outside institutions, leading to missing critical pathological information; insufficient pathology report to stage the tumor adequately; lack of consensus on measurement

of tumor size when the cone biopsy and final specimen both had residual disease; and if no residual tumor, then risk for tumor dissemination may be lower than that of patients with gross tumor. For these reasons, the inclusion of this group of patients may have represented a possible source of bias.

Similarly, our study did not provide differential evaluation of patients with stage IB1 disease based on microscopic disease versus gross tumor on cervical specimen. Lastly, there were no data on the regimen used for surveillance or information as to whether recurrences were documented by clinical suspicion, imaging studies, or pathologic confirmation. This, together with the small number of events, represents a further limitation.

Implications for Practice and Future Research

Considering the potential benefit in terms of relapse and survival of patients undergoing conization together with the diagnostic information that may enhance our ability to make the appropriate recommendation,^{18,19} we believe that cervical conization, especially in small tumors (up to 2 cm, conization has no role in large tumors), may be used for tailoring the surgery and the choice of surgical approach in cervical cancer patients.

Regarding the potential protective effect of conization, after the publication of the LACC trial,² the reasons for minimally invasive surgery having worse oncological outcomes have not been well established. In this context and taking into consideration that it was a secondary objective of our studies, the analyses of the SUCCOR group may suggest the hypothesis that in minimally invasive surgery, the lesser exposure and manipulation of the tumor, whether by prior diagnostic conization (in our balanced population when a previous conization was performed, no differences were observed between the minimally invasive and open routes (HR 1.94, 95% CI 0.49 to 7.76, $p=0.349$) or by abandoning the manipulator³ and implementing protective maneuvers such as vaginal closure,^{3,20} help to reduce tumor spillage.

For all of these reasons, the present study should be regarded as hypothesis generating to stimulate an international collaboration to investigate prospectively the potential role of conization, validating the results obtained by our group. Meanwhile, we believe that from now on, in all prospective and retrospective studies that are carried out, cervical conization should be taken into account as a variable that should be weighed for the risk of relapse.

CONCLUSIONS

In this retrospective study, cervical conization before radical hysterectomy was associated with improved disease-free survival and overall survival in patients with IB1 cervical cancer (FIGO 2009) treated with primary radical surgery, compared with patients who did not undergo conization.

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