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JANCHANOK KITTICHANTALOPAS : SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN CANCER IN THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : JAYANTON PATUMANOND, M.D.,M.P.H.,D.Sc. NATCHAPORN PICHAINARONG, Dr.P.H. DUSIT SUJIRARAT, PhD. VICHARN LORVIDHAYA, M.D. Dip. Amer. Broad of Thera. Radio. Oncol. 97 p. ISBN 974-560-589-935-6

A retrospective cohort study of patients with ovarian cancer was carried out at 14 hospitals chosen from every region in Thailand between 1 January 1992 - 31 December 1996 (n = 2,345). The objective was to describe survival time and to assess the prognostic factors. Survival rates (Kaplan-Meier method) was used to determine the independent effect of each variable on survival.

The overall 5 year survival was 53%. Several prognostic factors were found to be significant by univariate analysis, including age, region, marital status, education, stage, tumor size, histological grading, residual tumor, histological type and treatment. In the multivariate analysis, only age ( $p = 0.002$ ), stage ( $p < 0.001$ ), residual tumor ( $p = 0.016$ ), histological type ( $p < 0.001$ ) and treatment ( $p < 0.001$ ) remained significant.

The study recommends that patients of age  $> 45$  years should be investigated carefully. Prospects for improvement in treatment and other factors are proposed.