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SOMMAI YAEMYING : SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH PROSTATIC CANCER IN THAILAND . THESIS ADVISOR : JAYANTON PATUMANOND, D.Sc. (Clin. Epid.). NATCHAPORN PICHAINARONG, Dr.P.H. (Epid.). DUSIT SUJIRARAT, M.Sc. ( Biostat). PICHET JONGKAJORN PONG, M.D. 101 p. ISBN 974-661-007-4

A retrospective study of prostatic cancer patients, who was diagnosed during 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1996, at 14 hospitals in every region in Thailand was conducted to explore the survival rate of prostatic cancer patients and the factors associated with survival. Data were collected from the out patient's record cards, charts and final status was traced from the database of The Civil Registration Division, The Ministry of Interior. From a total of 817 patients, the mean age was 71.24 years. The proportion of patients with stage I was 4.28 %, stage II ; 16.54 %, stage III ; 42.59 % and stage IV ; 36.60 %. The histological types of the tumor comprised adenocarcinoma ; 89.60 %, transitional cell carcinoma ; 1.84 %, squamous cell carcinoma ; 0.37 % and sarcoma ; 0.12 %. The median value of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was 57 ng/ml.

At the end of the last follow-up day, the status of prostatic cancer patients was recorded as alive ; 43.08 %, dead ; 39.29 % and unknown ; 17.63 %. An overall median survival was 44.2 months and 5 year survival was 41.50 %. By univariate analysis using Kaplan Meier and Logrank test, factors related to survival were stage ( $p < 0.001$ ), histological grading ( $p = 0.011$ ), tumor metastasis ( $p < 0.001$ ) and treatment ( $p = 0.001$ ). A multivariate analysis by Cox's proportional hazard model found that the prognostic factors of prostatic cancer patients were age ( $p = 0.028$ ), stage ( $p = 0.001$ ), histological grading ( $p = 0.043$ ), PSA ( $p = 0.039$ ) and treatment ( $p = 0.001$ ). The result of the study implies that an investigation on prostate gland by the screening test and blood analysis for PSA might help early detection and result in longer survival.