

성인에서 천막상부, 두개엽에 위치한 원발성 교모세포종의 치료에서 종양 절제의 역할

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= Abstract =

The Role of Surgical Resection in the Treatment of Newly-Diagnosed Supratentorial Lobar Glioblastoma in Adults

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Objective : The therapeutic impact of tumor resection in glioblastomas is poorly defined and still questionable. Therefore, we conducted the current study to verify the role of tumor resection in the treatment of these highly malignant tumors.

Methods : A retrospective study was performed(1990 - 1999) to compare the treatment results of surgical resection plus radiotherapy(130 patients) with those of stereotactic biopsy plus radiotherapy(19 patients) in glioblastomas. Only adult patients with supratentorial, de novo glioblastoma located in one lobe were included. Survival time/rate was analysed with Kaplan - Meier method, and prognostic variables were obtained from the univariate log - rank test and the multivariate Cox's proportional hazards model.

Results : The resection group and the biopsy group did not differ in terms of age, gender, duration of symptoms, presenting symptoms, tumor location, tumor side, tumor size, and the frequency of midline shift. Patients in the biopsy group more often were found to have worse preoperative Karnofsky performance status(KPS)($p=0.001$). On univariate analysis, age, KPS, and tumor side were associated with survival($p=0.0053$, 0.0001 , and 0.0331 respectively). Median survival time and 1 - year survival rate were also statistically improved by tumor resection ; resection group - 13 months and 61.2%, and biopsy group - 8 months and 19.7%, respectively($p=0.0001$). In patients with midline shift of the tumor, resection was highly effective comparing to biopsy($p=0.0001$), but in patients without midline shift, external beam radiation alone was as effective as tumor resection($p=0.0605$). Other prognostic variables did not affect survival. On multivariate analysis after variable selection, survival was independently associated with KPS($p=0.001$), but not the surgical resection($p=0.2837$). Even in biopsy group with midline shift of the tumor, survival rate was not different from that seen after tumor resection($p=0.3505$).

Conclusions : Radiotherapy alone was as effective as tumor resection plus radiotherapy in patients without midline shift of the tumor. Although there was not statistically significant, tumor resection looked like effective in patients with midline shift. For supratentorial, lobar glioblastoma patients without mass effect of the tumor, biopsy with radiotherapy is one of rational treatment strategies. We consider that tumor resection should be performed in patients with pre-treatment midline shift.

KEY WORDS : Glioblastomas · Resection · Biopsy · Midline Shift · Radiotherapy.

서론

(de novo glioblastomas)
 (stereotactic biopsy)
 12)16)
 1-5)7)8)12-14)18-20)22)23)
 1-5)7)8)12-14)16)18-20)22)23)
 Karnofsky performance status(KPS)가
 (deep-seated)
 5)6)8)10)13)
 가
 (supratentorial), (lobar)
 가

, 4) (, 가)
 , 5)
 (macroscopic)
 CT MRI
 가 95% (complete resection)
 , (partial resection)
 (partial vs. complete)
 가
 (final prognostic model)
 (limited-field), (conventionally fractionated)
 ;
 (<60 vs. 60), (male vs. female), KPS(90 vs. 80 vs. 70 vs. 60), (4weeks vs. >4weeks), (seizure vs. others), (frontal vs. others), (left vs. right), (4cm vs. >4cm), (5mm)(yes vs. no).
 Chi-square test , Kaplan-Meier method , univariate log-rank test multivariate Cox 's proportional hazard model
 p value<0.05 .

결과

대상 및 방법

, 1990 1999
 가
 130
 19
 World Health Organization(WHO)
 11),
 . 가
 1) (low-grade glioma)
 , 2)
 , 3) (deep seated)

(vs.)
 , , , ,
 , , ,
 KPS (p=0.001)(Table 1). Table 2
 (univariate model) (multivariate model)
 (probability values)
 1
 13 /61.2%, 8 /19.7%

Table 1. Distribution of pretreatment clinical and radiologic parameters

Parameter	Resection Group (130 patients)	Biopsy Group (19 patients)	Chi-square p-value
Age(yrs) (<60/ ≥60)	97/33	14/5	1.000
Gender(males/females)	78/52	13/6	0.482
KPS*(90/80/70/ 60)	42/53/26/9	1/4/10/4	0.001
Symptom duration(<4wk/ ≥4wk)	53/77	10/9	0.328
Symptoma at presentation(seizure/other)	52/78	7/12	0.793
Tumor location(frontal/others)	47/83	3/16	0.079
Tumor side(left/right)	54/76	12/7	0.076
Tumor size(<4cm/ ≥4cm)	70/60	7/12	0.166
Midline shift(yes/no)	57/73	7/12	0.565

* : Karnofsky performance status

Table 2. Probability values for the variables considered in the Cox's proportional hazard model in 149 patients with glioblastomas

Variable	Univariate model** p-value	Multivariate model*** p-value
Age(yrs)	0.0053	0.2161
Gender	0.0799	0.1860
KPS*	0.0001	0.0001
Symptom duration	0.0507	0.3367
Symptoma at presentation	0.0785	0.9747
Tumor location	0.0643	0.3808
Tumor side	0.0331	0.0688
Tumor size	0.3260	na
Midline shift	0.2502	na
Resection vs. biopsy	0.0001	0.2837
Resection vs. biopsy of tumors with midline shift	0.0001	0.3505
Resection vs. biopsy of tumors without midline shift	0.0605	0.8298
In midline shift(+) : resection vs. biopsy	0.0001	0.4778
In midline shift(-) : resection vs. biopsy	0.0242	0.2706

* : Karnofsky performance status

** : Log lank test

*** : Cox' proportional hazard model

na : not applicable

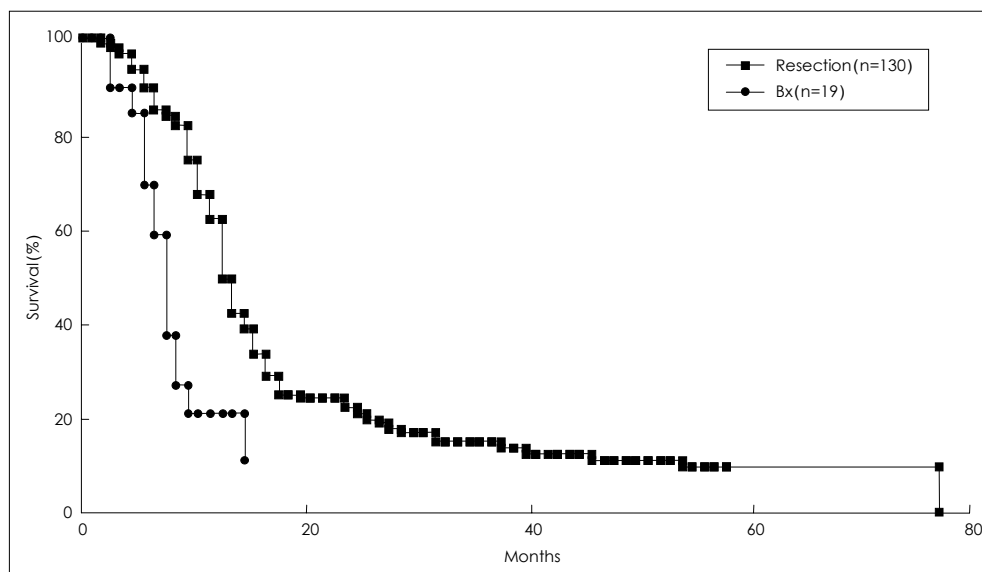


Fig. 1. Graph showing cumulative survival rates of patients with glioblastoma after tumor resection plus radiation therapy(130 patients ; square) and after stereotactic biopsy plus radiation therapy(19 patients ; round). The median survival times were 13 months and 8 months for the resection group and the biopsy group, respectively. The tumor resection significantly improved survival on univariate analysis($p=0.0001$), but not on multivariate analysis($p=0.2837$).

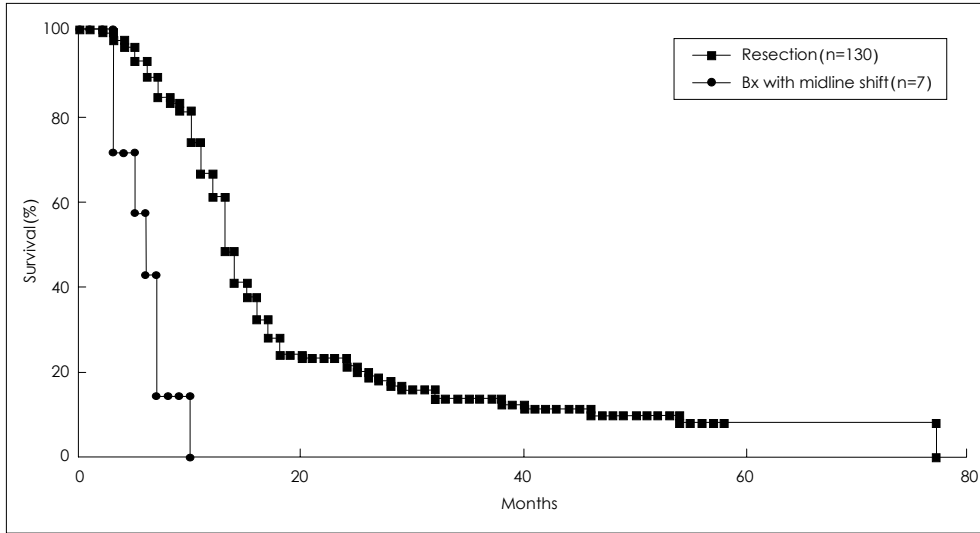


Fig. 2. Graph showing cumulative survival rates of patients with glioblastoma after tumor resection plus radiation therapy (130 patients; square) and patients with glioblastoma with midline shift of the tumor after stereotactic biopsy plus radiation therapy (7 patients; round). The median survival times were 13 months and 6 months for the resection group and the biopsy group, respectively. The tumor resection significantly improved survival on univariate analysis ($p=0.0001$), but not on multivariate analysis ($p=0.3505$).

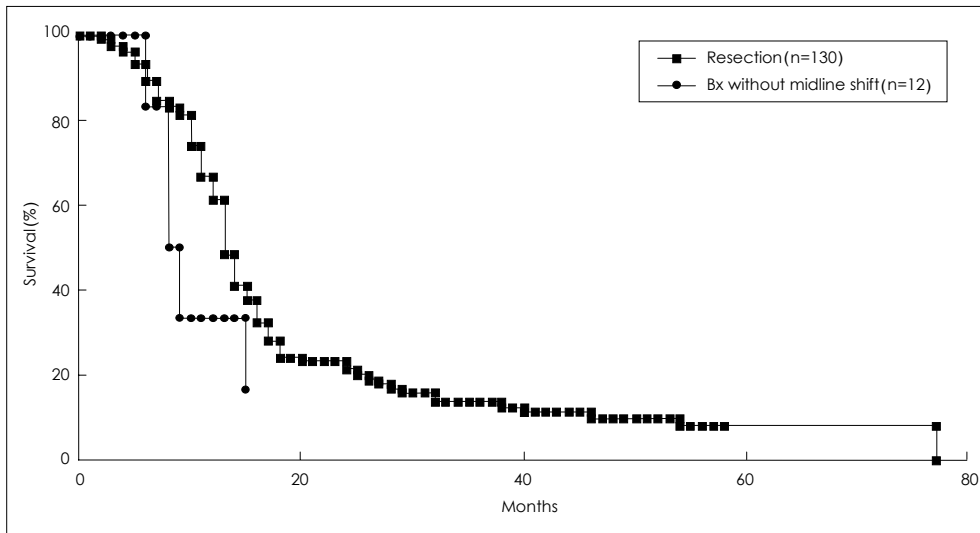


Fig. 3. Graph showing cumulative survival rates of patients with glioblastoma after tumor resection plus radiation therapy (130 patients; square) and patients with glioblastoma without midline shift of the tumor after stereotactic biopsy plus radiation therapy (12 patients; round). The median survival times were 13 months and 8.5 months for the resection group and the biopsy group, respectively. The difference was not statistically significant on univariate and multivariate analysis ($p=0.0605$ and 0.8298 , respectively).

가 (p=0.0001) (Fig. 1). KPS 가 (p=0.0001), 1 (p=0.2837). 가
 13 /61.2%, 6 /0% (p=0.0001) (p=0.3505).
 (Fig. 2). 가 1
 13 /61.2%, 8.5 /33.3% 가
 (p=0.0605) (Fig. 3). 고 찰
 , KPS, 가
 0.0053, 0.0001, 0.0331 (survival)
 , KPS가 가
 (prognostic factor) , 가 ,

Albert¹⁾ Taizo¹⁹⁾ (1-5)7)8)12-14)16)18-20)22)23)

Kreth¹³⁾ (mass effect)

Matthew¹⁴⁾

Devaux⁸⁾ 가

Winger²²⁾ , Daneyemez Coffey⁵⁾

7) KPS (qu- (adjuvant therapy)가

ality of life) (space - occupying lesion) Kreth¹³⁾ (external beam radiation)

Patrick¹⁷⁾, Kallio's⁹⁾, McLendon¹⁵⁾ 가 (microsurgical)

Whittle²¹⁾ 65 가

Kowalcuk¹²⁾ (gross total) 가

가 Simpson¹⁸⁾ (prospective study)

가 KPS KPS KPS

3, 4(WHO Grade and) WHO KPS (frequency)가

(uncontrolled) (concepts) 가 (overall effects) (pre-

(residual tumor) 가 KPS (physical) 가

가 (open surgery) requisite) 가

가 (physical) 가

5)13) 가

가 KPS KPS

, KPS
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(efficacy of tumor
 resection) 가(overestimate)
 가(underestimate)

결론

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