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Our hypothesis was that there will be a difference between the two types of cervical cancer, squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, when assessing the positivity of PET scans that look for left over disease after treatment and the concordance between positive post-treatment PET scans and pathology specimen. This study was a retrospective chart review, using the Epic database, of all patients treated at Cleveland Clinic Main Campus between January 1st, 2008 and January 1st, 2018 and had their diagnosis of locally advanced cervical cancer (stage IB to stage IVA) treated with primary chemoradiation. They completed a post-treatment positron emission tomography (PET) scan 2-6 months after completing their treatment to see if there was disease left, and had a biopsy or surgery after they completed treatment. We excluded patients that were not treated with primary chemoradiation, did not complete a post-treatment PET scan, and presented with early disease or distant metastases. Some data we collected included age, dates of treatment, dose of cancer treatment given, dates of PET imaging, dates of surgery if it was ordered, and results of pathology specimen to see if they had cancer. We concluded that when post-treatment PET scans looking for left over disease had a negative result, they were accurate for both squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma and concurred with the pathology specimen. We also concluded that squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma presented similarly in terms of PET results assessing if the disease was completely gone or not. Lastly we concluded that the positive predictive value was low for both squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma which means that patients with PET scans that detected disease after treatment had negative pathology.