

SOLID ORGAN CANCERS IN RENAL TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS: SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Introduction - Purpose : The risk of developing malignancies is higher in renal transplant recipients than in the general population. Post transplantation malignancy is the third most common cause of mortality and morbidity in these patients. Post transplantation malignancy may be seen in the form of posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders, non-melanoma skin cancers or solid organ cancers (SOC). The aim of this study is to describe the main characteristics, prognosis and survival of post renal-transplant SOC in a single center.

Methods - Tools : We retrospectively searched the renal transplant patients who had diagnosis of SOC in our center from January 2007 to April 2017. We analyzed demographic and clinical characteristics and also overall survival after SOC diagnosis.

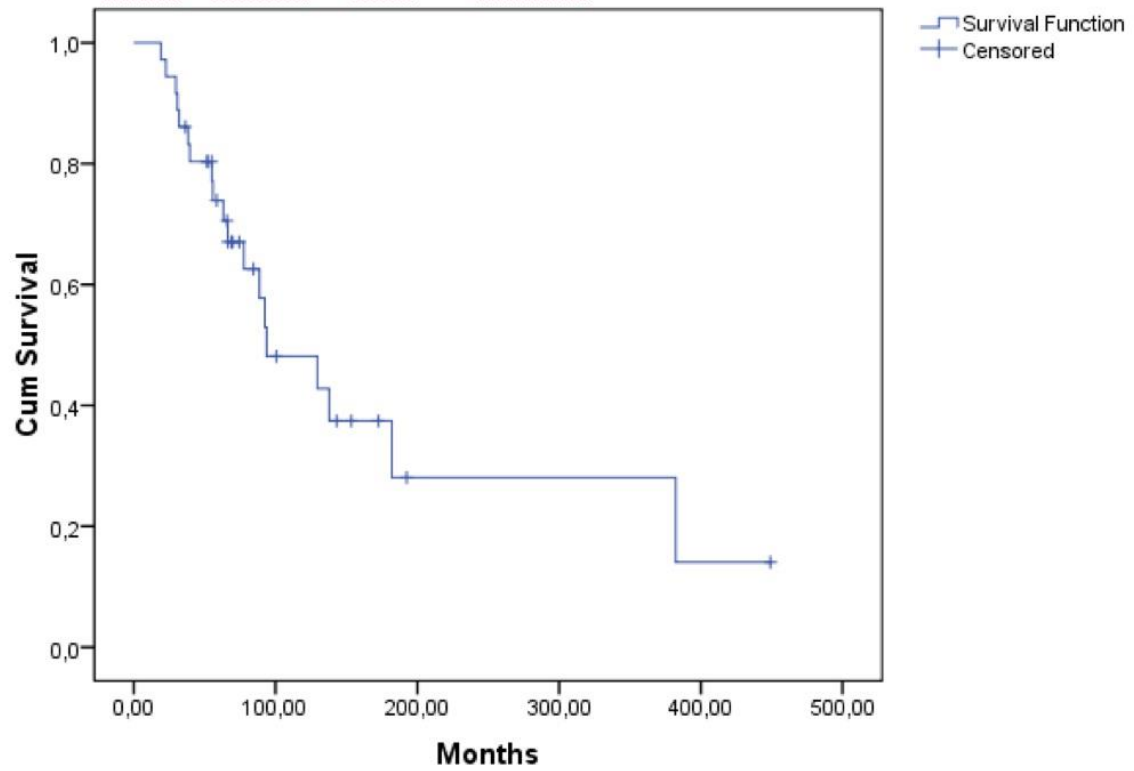
Findings : Thirty seven post transplant SOC patients were analysed. Mean age was 50 ± 14 years and 68% of them was male. Median time for development of post-transplantation SOC was 4 years. After SOC development mean follow-up time was 5.6 years. Bladder (%13), colorectal (%13), thyroid (%13), oral cavity (%13) and lung cancers (%10.5) were the most common cancer types of SOC in our study. Median overall survival after transplantation was 210.5 months whereas after SOC diagnosis it was 93.6 months. Figure 1). In cox regression analysis we did not find any relationship between survival and recipient's age, gender, induction or maintenance immunosuppressive treatments .

Discussion : We conclude that SOC are the important factors for patient survival following organ transplantation.

Keywords: posttransplant, solid organ cancer

Figure 1

Figure 1. Median OS after SOC diagnosis



OS after SOC diagnosis