CONCLUSION: Perioperative alvimopan is well-tolerated and accelerates bowel function recovery in patients undergoing CRS/HIPEC.

The Impact of Obesity on Patients with Hepatocellular Cancer in Louisiana
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INTRODUCTION: Excess body weight is associated with the risk of hepatocellular cancer (HCC), but its effect on HCC-related treatment and outcomes remains unclear. We sought to assess the impact of body mass index (BMI) on patients diagnosed with HCC in Louisiana - one of the most obese states in the union.

METHODS: HCC cases diagnosed from 2011 to 2015 and BMI data were extracted from the Louisiana Tumor Registry (LTR) using ICD-3-O primary site and histology codes. We excluded cases diagnosed by death certificate/autopsy and those for which HCC was not the patient’s first tumor. Incidence, demographics, treatment, and outcomes were compared between obese (BMI > 30 kg/m²) and non-obese patients using contingency tables and the multivariable Cox survival model.

RESULTS: Of 1,272 HCC patients analyzed, 329 (25.8%) were obese. The proportion of females was higher among obese (22.2 vs. 15.3%, p = 0.0041) and as was the proportion of whites (71.4 vs. 52.7%, p < 0.0001). The percent of patients with a Child-Pugh score > 4 was higher among obese (24.3 vs. 17.7%, p = 0.0318); however, a higher proportion of obese patients received liver-directed surgery (28.9 vs. 22.2%, p = 0.0439). There was no difference in the median cause-specific survival between obese and non-obese patients (11.4 vs 13.1 months, p = 0.2805), nor was there a difference observed on subset multivariable analysis.

CONCLUSION: Obese patients with HCC experience significant clinicopathologic and treatment differences. Despite this, the obese patients experience more aggressive treatment and similar HCC-specific survival as non-obese individuals.

Triple Positive Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma Patients Show Poorer Survival
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INTRODUCTION: Survival of oral cancer patients is adversely affected by the presence of Extra-Nodal Extension (ENE), Perineural Invasion (PNI) and Lympho-Vascular Invasion (LVI). We studied the impact of all three adverse pathological factors being positive in oral cancer patients.

METHODS: This is a retrospective study of prospectively maintained data of oral cancer patients from January 2017 to December 2020. A total of 183 patients underwent surgery and received adjuvant treatment. Clinical features, stage, recurrence and survival rates were analyzed.

RESULTS: There were 151 males and 32 females. 3.3% (6) patients had both LVI and ENE positive. 5.5% (10) patients had both PNI and ENE positive and 8.2% (15) had both LVI and PNI positive. 2.7% (5) patients were triple-positive (LVI, PNI and ENE positive). Patients with triple-positive status had a median disease free survival of 14.6 months and median overall survival of 19 months.

CONCLUSION: Patients with triple-positive status had a dismal prognosis and poorer outcome compared to other patients. These patients need aggressive management and novel interventions.