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Prognostic Factors Analysis for Node Negative Colon Cancer

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Abstract
Purpose: The analysis of high risk relapse prognosis factors and their importance regarding recurrence risk for stage I and II colon cancer, according to TNM classification 8th edition, 2017.
Material and Method: We performed a retrospective analysis regarding the impact of prognosis factors for patients with high recurrence risk in stages I and II. We studied 99 patients with T2, T3 and T4 tumors who suffered a curative resection and whom may or may not present indication for adjuvant chemotherapy according to histoprognostic factors and molecular biomarkers.
Results: We performed a univariate Cox regression which highlighted that male sex is a risk factor for disease relapse (HR=5.53, $p < 0.05$, IC95% = 1.29 to 23.73). Although with a low statistical significance effect, T4 tumors seems to be associated with a poor prognosis regarding disease relapse (HR = 2.56, $p = 0.06$, IC95% = 0.94 to 6.99) compared to T2 and T3 tumors. Patients with d'MMR (MSI-H) seem to have a more favorable evolution compared to patients with p'MMR(MSS/MSI-L) – HR (d'MMR vs p'MMR) = 0.19, IC95% = 0.02 to 1.61, $p = 0.13$.
Conclusions: We believe that it would be useful for MSS / MSI to be systematically analyzed, our data suggesting a better response of d`MMR patients to adjuvant chemotherapy. The multivariate Cox regression did not identify independent risk factors of relapse.
Key words: colorectal cancer, prognosis factor, lymph node, chemotherapy