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**Columns: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY**

**Long-term survival after resection of pancreatic cancer: A single-center retrospective analysis**

Yamamoto T *et al.* Long-term survival after pancreatic cancer

Takehito Yamamoto, Shintaro Yagi, Hiromitsu Kinoshita, Yusuke Sakamoto, Kazuyuki Okada, Kenji Uryuhara, Takeshi Morimoto, Satoshi Kaihara, Ryo Hosotani

**Takehito Yamamoto, Shintaro Yagi, Hiromitsu Kinoshita, Yusuke Sakamoto, Kazuyuki Okada, Kenji Uryuhara, Satoshi Kaihara, Ryo Hosotani,** Department of Surgery, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Hyogo 650-0047, Japan

**Takeshi Morimoto,** Chief Statistician, Clinical Research Center, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Hyogo 650-0047, Japan

**Author contributions:** Yagi S and Hosotani R performed the majority of the analyses; Kinoshita H,Sakamoto Y,Okada K and Kaihara S edited the manuscript; Morimoto T performed the statistical analyses; Yamamoto T designed the study and wrote the manuscript.

**Correspondence to:** **Takehito Yamamoto, MD,** Department of Surgery, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Minatojima Minamimachi 2-1-1, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0047, Japan. tkht26@me.com

**Telephone*:*** +81-78-3024321 **Fax*:*** +81-78-3027537

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**Abstract**

**AIM:** To retrospectively analyze factors affecting the long-term survival of patients with pancreatic cancer who underwent pancreatic resection.

**METHODS:** From January 2000 to December 2011, 195 patients underwent pancreatic resection in our hospital. The prognostic factors after pancreatic resection were analyzed in all 195 patients. After excluding the censored cases within an observational period, the clinicopathological characteristics of 20 patients who survived ≥ 5 (*n* = 20) and < 5 (*n* = 76) years were compared. For this comparison, we analyzed the patients who underwent surgery before June 2008 and were observed for more than 5 years. For statistical analyses, the log-rank test was used to compare the cumulative survival rates, and the χ2 and Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare the two groups. The Cox-Hazard model was used for a multivariate analysis, and *P* values less than 0.05 were considered significant. A multivariate analysis was conducted on the factors that were significant in the univariate analysis.

**RESULTS:** The median survival for all patients was 27.1 months, and the 5-year actuarial survival rate was 34.5%. The median observational period was 595 days. With the univariate analysis, the UICC stage was significantly associated with survival time, and the CA19-9 ≤ 200 U/mL, DUPAN-2 ≤ 180 U/mL, tumor size ≤ 20 mm, R0 resection, absence of lymph node metastasis, absence of extrapancreatic neural invasion, and absence of portal invasion were favorable prognostic factors. The multivariate analysis showed that tumor size ≤ 20 mm (HR = 0.40; 95%CI: 0.17–0.83, *P* = 0.012) and negative surgical margins (R0 resection) (HR = 0.48; 95%CI: 0.30–0.77, *P* = 0.003) were independent favorable prognostic factors. Among the 96 patients, 20 patients survived for 5 years or more, and 76 patients died within 5 years after operation. Comparison of the 20 5-year survivors with the 76 non-survivors showed that lower concentrations of DUPAN-2 (79.5 *vs* 312.5 U/mL, *P* = 0.032), tumor size ≤ 20 mm (35% *vs* 8%, *P* = 0.008), R0 resection (95% *vs* 61%, *P* = 0.004), and absence of lymph node metastases (60% *vs* 18%, *P* = 0.036) were significantly associated with the 5-year survival.

**CONCLUSION:** Negative surgical margins and a tumor size ≤ 20 mm were independent favorable prognostic factors. Histologically curative resection and early tumor detection are important factors in achieving long-term survival.

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**Key words:** Pancreatic cancer; Long-term survival; Long-term survivor; Prognostic factor; R0 resection

**Core tip:**The prognosis of pancreatic cancer patients remains quite poor. In this study, however, the 5-year actuarial survival rate was much higher (34.5%) than normal. Histologically curative resection and early tumor detection were important factors in achieving long-term survival.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Pancreatic cancer is the fourth leading cause of death among all types of cancer, accounting for 6% of men and 7% of women who died of cancer in the United States in 2010. The prognosis of patients with pancreatic cancer remains quite poor, with a 5-year survival rate of only 6%[1]. Surgery remains the only curative treatment for pancreatic cancer. Only 10%-20% of the patients with pancreatic cancer could be candidates for surgical resection in previous reports[2,3]. In 1984, the 5-year survival rate after surgery was only 3%. However, patient prognosis has been improving, and the 5-year survival rate after surgery has been approximately 11%–25% in the last decade[4-7]. This improvement may be attributable to the increased experience of surgeons performing pancreatic resection and possibly to the effects of adjuvant chemotherapy.

 Several studies have reported prognostic factors after surgical resection of pancreatic cancer. The significant prognostic factors identified are tumor size, lymph node metastasis, surgical margin status, tumor markers, and adjuvant chemotherapy[5,8-10]. This study was designed to analyze the factors prognostic of survival in patients with pancreatic cancer and the characteristics of long-term survivors.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

From January 2000 to December 2011, 195 patients with pancreatic cancer in our hospital underwent pancreatic resection, consisting of a standard operation without extended lymphadenectomy[11]. We first analyzed the prognostic factors after pancreatic resection for all 195 patients. We then assessed the clinicopathological characteristics of the 96 patients who underwent surgery on or before June 2008 and who were followed-up for > 5 years. Of these 96 patients, 20 patients survived ≥ 5 years, and 76 patients died within 5 years. The clinicopathological characteristics of these two subgroups were analyzed. The analysis of extrapancreatic neural invasion and portal invasion followed the Japan Pancreas Society (JPS) classification[12] .

The protocol for the present study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of our hospital. The informed consents were waived because the study consisted of a historical cohort.

***Statistical analysis***

The values are presented as the means +/- standard deviations, medians [interquartile range (IQR)], or numbers and percentages. The log-rank test was used to compare the cumulative survival rates, and the χ2 and Mann-Whitney tests were used to compare the two groups. The Cox-Hazard model was used for the multivariate analysis, and *P* values less than 0.05 were considered significant. A multivariate analysis was conducted using the factors that were significant in the univariate analysis. Cutoff values were determined using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves, except that for carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), which was determined to be the upper limit of normal. The normal ranges of tumor markers in our hospital are CEA ≤ 5.0 ng/mL, CA19-9 ≤ 37.0 U/mL and DUPAN-2 ≤ 150 U/mL. CEA and CA19-9 were measured by chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay (CLEIA), and DUPAN-2 was by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

**RESULTS**

***Patient characteristics***

The 195 patients consisted of 108 males and 87 females (mean age 68±8.1 years at the time of pancreatic resection) (Table 1). Median and interquartile range of tumor marker concentrations were carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) 2.8 (1.7-4.8) ng/mL, carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA19-9) 143.5 (29.3-435.3) U/mL, and pancreatic cancer-associated antigen (DUPAN-2) 182 (31.0-739.3) U/mL. There were a few patients who didn’t undergo examination of tumor marker, and their data of tumor markers were missing. Of the 195 patients, 145 (74%) had lymph node metastases, 108 (55%) had extrapancreatic neural invasion, and 63 (32%) had portal invasion. The union for International Cancer Control (UICC) pathological stage[13] was IA in nine patients (4.6%); IB in one patient (0.5%); IIA in 38 patients (19.5%); IIB in 110 patients (56.4%); III in nine patients (4.6%); and IV in 28 patients (14.4%). Of the 195 patients, 123 patients (63%) underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy; 61 patients (31%) underwent distal pancreatectomy; and 11 patients (6%) underwent total pancreatectomy. The surgical margin status was negative (R0) in 138 patients (71%); microscopically positive (R1) in 50 patients (26%); andgrossly positive (R2) in 7 patients (4%). One hundred fifty patients (77%) received postoperative chemotherapy for an average of 208 days. During chemotherapy, 142 patients received gemcitabine (GEM); six patients received tegafur-gimeracil-oteracil potassium (S1); and two patients received other regimens. The average time from operation to the initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy was 54.9 d. Adjuvant radiation therapy was not used for any patient.

***Prognostic factors for all patients***

The median observational period for all patients was 595 d. The median survival was 27.1 mo, and the 5-year actuarial survival rate was 34.5%.

 Table 2 shows the prognostic factors analyzed. The univariate analysis showed that UICC stage, CA19-9 ≤ 200 U/mL, DUPAN-2 ≤ 180 U/mL, tumor size ≤ 20 mm, R0 resection, absence of lymph node metastasis, absence of extrapancreatic neural invasion, and absence of portal invasion were all associated with a greater overall survival. Table 3 and Figures 1 and 2 show the results of from the multivariate analysis. Tumor size ≤ 20 mm (HR = 0.40; 95%CI: 0.17–0.83) and R0 resection (HR = 0.48; 95%CI: 0.30–0.77) were the only independent favorable prognostic factors.

***Comparison between 5-year survivors and non-survivors***

Table 4 compares the 20 patients who survived ≥ 5-year and the 76 patients who died within 5 years after surgery. Comparison of these two groups showed that lower concentrations of DUPAN-2, tumor size ≤ 20 mm, R0 resection, absence of lymph node metastases and portal invasion were significantly associated with 5-year survival. Even among the 20 patients who survived ≥ 5-years, 13 (65%) had tumors > 20 mm, eight (40%) had lymph node metastases, 10 (50%) had extrapancreatic invasion, and two (10%) had portal invasion.

**DISCUSSION**

This study retrospectively analyzed patients who underwent resection for pancreatic cancer at a single center. An analysis of factors prognostic for survival showed that tumor size ≤ 20 mm and R0 resection were independently associated with long-term survival, indicating that early tumor detection and histologically curative resection were important to achieve long-term survival. A comparison of 5-year survivors with non-survivors revealed that a significantly higher percentage of survivors had low DUPAN-2 concentrations, tumor sizes ≤ 2 cm, negative surgical margins, no lymph node metastasis, and no portal invasion. Among the 20 patients who survived ≥ 5-years, 13 had tumors larger than 20 mm; eight patients had lymph node metastases; 10 patients had extrapancreatic neural invasion; and two patients had portal invasion. An analysis of the 19 patients who survived more than 3 years revealed that seven patients (36.8%) had lymph node metastasis and 16 patients (84.2%) had tumors larger than 20 mm[14]. Thus, even in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer, radical resection can increase the long-term survival.

 Several studies have also shown that surgical margin status and/or tumor size was associated with survival rate[5,6,10,14,15]. For example, a retrospective study of 194 pancreatic cancer patients found that negative surgical margin was the sole independent postoperative prognostic factor[10]. A more detailed evaluation of the histological margin status of the specimens found that tumors > 1.5 mm from the closest margin were significantly associated with longer survival[15]. Furthermore, analyses of 396[5] and 185[16] patients with pancreatic cancer showed that tumor size ≤ 2 cm was a significant prognostic factor. Collectively, these findings indicate that earlier detection and histologically curative resection can achieve longer survivals in pancreatic cancer patients.

 The procedure required for histologically curative resection remains unclear. The methods suggested include “regional pancreatectomy”, *i.e.,* extended pancreatic resection together with vascular resection and retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy. The rationale for an extended operation is based on the high rates of intra- and extrapancreatic neural invasion and lymph node metastasis. An extended operation is thought to be essential for histologically curative resection[14]. Moreover, a study of 74 patients with pancreatic cancer found that the survival rate was significantly higher in patients who underwent an extended than a standard operation[17]. However, many recent prospective studies have shown that extended operations tend to increase morbidity and mortality rates without having a survival benefit[18-20]. A systematic review and meta-analysis showed no significant differences in the survival rate between standard and extended operations, with a trend towards increased morbidity in patients undergoing extended operations[21]. Indeed, a review of 424 patients in four prospective randomized controlled trials found that extended operation was not associated with a survival benefit but tended to increase the rates of postoperative morbidity, such as diarrhea, in the early months after surgery[22]. Thus, because a standard operation results in longer survival and avoids postoperative morbidity, extended operations are not performed at our facility.

 The necessity and efficacy of adjuvant chemotherapy for pancreatic cancer also remains unclear. A multicenter, randomized, controlled phase III trial found that postoperative gemcitabine increased survival compared with observation alone[23]. Since then, gemcitabine has been the standard adjuvant chemotherapy for pancreatic cancer (also in Japan)[24]. Of our 195 patients, 150 patients (76.9%) received chemotherapy after operation. However, we were unable to show that either adjuvant chemotherapy or its early initiation significantly enhanced patient survival. A previous report indicated that survival was also significantly longer in patients who started adjuvant chemotherapy within 20 days after surgery than those patients who started chemotherapy more than 20 days after the operation[25], indicating that earlier initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy may contribute to a longer survival. In our study, 142 patients received gemcitabine and only six patients received S1; therefore, we were not able to compare survival in these two groups. Future assessments of the efficacy of S1 require a greater number of patients receiving this agent.

 This study was limited by its retrospective design; its performance at a single center; and the small number of patients. Therefore, a large-scale multicenter study should be planned to confirm our findings.

 We found that the combination of negative surgical margins and tumor size ≤ 20 mm independently reduced the mortality rate to less than half, indicating that earlier tumor detection and histologically curative resection are important factors contributing to long-term survival.

**COMMENTS**

***Background***

The prognosis of patients with pancreatic cancer remains quite poor, and surgery remains the only curative treatment for pancreatic cancer. However, the 5-year survival rate after surgery has been reported to be less than 25%. This study was designed to analyze the factors prognostic of survival in pancreatic cancer patients and the characteristics of long-term survivors.

***Research frontiers***

Several studies have reported prognostic factors after surgical resection of pancreatic cancer. This research aims to determine which factors are associated with long-term survival, *i.e.,* tumor size, lymph node metastasis, surgical margin status, tumor markers, and adjuvant chemotherapy, to improve the prognosis of pancreatic cancer patients.

***Innovations and breakthroughs***

In previous reports, the 5-year survival rate after surgery was less than 25%. The 5-year actuarial survival rate in the present study was 34.5%, and this rate is much higher than other reports. The Japan Pancreas Society (JPS) classification of pancreatic cancer includes many pathological factors that make it possible to perform a detailed study. In the present study, we performed further analyses about extraneural invasion and portal invasion according to the JPS classification.

***Applications***

The outcome of our study indicates that surgeons should make every effort to detect pancreatic cancer in an early stage and to perform histologically curative resection during surgery.

***Terminology***

*Adjuvant chemotherapy* is chemotherapy used after a curative operation to prevent recurrence or metastasis.

***Peer review***

This is a retrospective clinical investigation providing interesting information on the experience of a single center with pancreatic surgery outcomes. The study does not provide any new data but contributes additional data on a subject with significant available amount of data.

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**Figure 1** **Survival curves in the multivariate analysis for CA19-9, DUPAN-2, surgical margin, and tumor size.** A: CA19-9 (≤ />200); B: DUPAN-2 (≤/> 180); C: Surgical margin (R0/R1-2); D: tumor size ≤/> 20 mm.

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**Figure 2** **Survival curves in the multivariate analysis for lymph node metastasis, extrapancreatic neural invasion, and portal invasion.** A: Lymph node metastasis (+/-); B: Extrapancreatic neural invasion (+/-); C: Portal invasion.



**Table 1 Clinicopathological characteristics of all patients**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Value (*n* = 195)** |
| Age, mean ± SD | 67.6 ± 8.1 |
| Gender |  |
|  Male | 108 |
|  Female | 87 |
| Tumor marker, median (IQR) |  |
|  CEA (ng/mL) | 2.8 (1.7-4.8) |
|  CA19-9 (U/mL) | 143.5 (29.3-435.3) |
|  DUPAN-2 (U/mL) | 182 (31.0-739.3) |
| Operative procedures, n |  |
|  Pancreaticoduodenectomy | 123 |
|  Distal pancreatectomy | 61 |
|  Total pancreatectomy | 11 |
| UICC T classification, n |  |
|  T1 | 10 |
|  T2 | 6 |
|  T3 | 168 |
|  T4 | 11 |
| Surgical margin status, n |  |
|  R0 | 138 |
|  R1 | 50 |
|  R2 | 7 |
| Lymph node metastasis, n |  |
|  Negative | 50 |
|  Positive | 145 |
| Extrapancreatic neural invasion, n |  |
| Positive | 108 |
| Negative | 87 |
| Portal invasion, n |  |
| Positive | 63 |
| Negative | 132 |
| UICC stage, *n* |  |
|  IA | 9 |
|  IB | 1 |
|  IIA | 38 |
|  IIB | 110 |
|  III | 9 |
| 　IV | 28 |
| Adjuvant chemotherapy, n |  |
| 　GEM | 142 |
| 　S1 | 6 |
| 　GEM+S1 or others | 2 |
| 　None | 45 |
| Time to initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy (mean days) | 54.9 |

CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; UICC: Union for international cancer control;

GEM: Gemcitabin; IQR: Interquartile range.

**Table 2** **Univariate analysis of factors prognostic for survival in patients undergoing pancreatic resection for pancreatic cancer**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | ***n*** | **MST****(mo)** | **5 year survival (%)** | ***P* value** |
|
| Age | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.071  |
| > 65 | 130 | 22.1  | 31.3 |   |
| ≤ 65 | 65 | 47.3  | 40.5 | 　 |
| Gender | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.060  |
| male | 108 | 17.5  | 31.6 | 　 |
| female | 87 | 23.9  | 38.6 | 　 |
| CEA (ng/mL) | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.082  |
| > 5 | 42 | 18.5  | 33.1 | 　 |
| ≤ 5 | 138 | 35.2  | 38.4 | 　 |
| CA19-9 (U/mL) | 　 | 　 | 　 |  0.006b  |
| > 200 | 80 | 20.7  | 22.6 | 　 |
| ≤ 200 | 104 | 47.4  | 47.2 | 　 |
| DUPAN-2 (U/mL) | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.003b |
| > 180 | 69 |  24.2 | 22.7 | 　 |
| ≤ 180 | 101 |  30.8 | 51.0 | 　 |
| Tumor size | 　 | 　 | 　 | < 0.001b |
| > 20 mm | 156 | 21.7  | 25.9 | 　 |
| ≤ 20 mm | 39 | 29.4  | 69.9 | 　 |
| Surgical margin status | 　 | 　 | 　 | < 0.001b |
| R0 | 138 | 47.3  | 45.2 | 　 |
| R1-2 | 57 | 16.0  | 5.6 | 　 |
| Lymph node metastasis | 　 | 　 | 　 | < 0.001b |
| Positive | 145 | 21.8  | 26.4 | 　 |
| Negative | 50 | 28.8  | 55.8 | 　 |
| Extrapancreatic neural invasion |  |  |  | 0.00b |
| Positive | 108 | 22.0 | 23.9 |  |
| Negative | 87 | 47.4 | 47.9 |  |
| Portal invasion |  |  |  | 0.006b |
| Positive | 63 | 21.1 | 15.0 |  |
| Negative | 132 | 35.4 | 42.7 |  |
| UICC Stage | 　 | 　 | 　 | < 0.001b |
| IA | 9 | 34.9  | 87.5 | 　 |
| IB | 1 | 27.1  | 0 | 　 |
| IIA | 38 | 28.2  | 51.3 | 　 |
| IIB | 110 | 20.2  | 29.0 | 　 |
| III | 9 | 16.3  | 0 | 　 |
| IV | 28 | 10.4  | 14.4 | 　 |
| Adjuvant chemotherapy | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.301  |
| Yes | 150 | 21.1  | 40.5 | 　 |
| No | 45 | 27.1  | 32.5 | 　 |
| Time to initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy  | 　 | 　 | 　 | 0.985  |
| > 40 d | 66 | 27.1  | 31.1 | 　 |
| ≤ 40 d | 84 | 30.8  | 34.0 | 　 |

b*P* < 0.01 *vs* control. MST: Mean survival time.

**Table 3 Multivariate analysis of factors prognostic for survival in patients undergoing pancreatic resection for pancreatic cancer**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **HR** | **95%CI** | ***P* value** |
| CA19-9 (≤ 200) | 0.668 | 0.410-1.084 | 0.102 |
| DUPAN-2 (≤ 180) | 0.767 | 0.461-1.264 | 0.299 |
| negative surgical margin (R0) | 0.478 | 0.296-0.770 | 0.003 |
| tumor size ≤ 20 mm | 0.399 | 0.171-0.825 | 0.012 |
| no lymph node metastasis | 0.764 | 0.413-1.355 | 0.364 |
| no extrapancreatic neural invasion | 0.906 | 0.548-1.477 | 0.695 |
| no portal invasion | 0.859 | 0.541-1.370 | 0.520 |

**Table 4 Clinicopathological characteristics of 5-year survivors and non-survivors**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **5-year survivors(*n* = 20)** | **Non-survivors(*n* = 76)** | ***P* value** |
|
| Age (mean ± SD) | 65.5 ± 9.4 | 67.2 ± 7.9 | 0.393  |
| Gender | 　 | 　 | 0.398  |
| Male | 10 | 46 | 　 |
| Female | 10 | 30 | 　 |
| Tumor marker, median (IQR) | 　 | 　 | 　 |
| CEA (ng/ml) | 2.0 (1.3-2.7) | 3.0 (1.6-5.4) | 0.536  |
| CA19-9 (U/mL) | 57.0 (35.0-378.0) | 213.5 (48.0-594.5) | 0.071  |
| DUPAN-2 (U/mL) | 79.5 (25.0-508.0) | 312.5 (55.8-965.3) |  0.032\* |
| Tumor size  | 　 | 　 |  0.008\*  |
| > 20 mm, n | 13 | 70 | 　 |
| ≤ 20 mm, n | 7 | 6 | 　 |
| UICC T classification | 　 | 　 | 0.161  |
| T1, *n* | 1 | 1 | 　 |
| T2, *n* | 0 | 3 | 　 |
| T3, *n* | 19 | 66 | 　 |
| T4, *n* | 0 | 6 | 　 |
| Surgical margin status  | 　 | 　 | 　0.004\*  |
| R0, *n* | 19 | 46 |   |
| R1, *n* | 1 | 26 | 　 |
| R2, *n* | 0 | 4 | 　 |
| Lymph node metastasis | 　 | 　 | 　0.036\* |
| Positive, *n* | 8 | 62 |   |
| Negative, *n* | 12 | 14 | 　 |
| Extrapancreatic neural invasion |  |  | 0.200 |
| Positive | 10 | 50 |  |
| Negative | 10 | 26 |  |
| Portal invasion |  |  | 0.005\* |
| Positive | 2 | 31 |  |
| Negative | 18 | 45 |  |
| UICC stage | 　 | 　 |  0.184  |
| IA, *n* | 1 | 1 | 　 |
| IB, *n* | 0 | 1 | 　 |
| IIA, *n* | 7 | 11 | 　 |
| IIB, *n* | 10 | 43 | 　 |
| III, *n* | 0 | 4 | 　 |
| IV, *n* | 2 | 16 | 　 |
| Adjuvant chemotherapy | 　 | 　 | 0.707　 |
| Yes | 15 | 60 |   |
| No | 5 | 16 | 　 |
| Time to initiation of adjuvant chemotherapy (d) | 36.0 ± 24.0 | 64.5 ± 83.1 | 0.107  |

CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; UICC: Union for international cancer control.