

CONDITIONED RECURRENCE-FREE  
SURVIVAL FOLLOWING GROSS TOTAL  
RESECTION OF NON-FUNCTIONING  
PITUITARY ADENOMAS

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## DISCLOSURES

- Neither myself nor any contributors to this project have any financial interests, stakes, or disclosures related to this research and its subsequent publication
- The findings and data within this presentation were submitted to, and accepted as a manuscript within, the Journal of Neurosurgery

## OVERARCHING QUESTION(S)

- For patients that have chemically and histologically non-functioning pituitary adenomas (NFPA) that achieve gross total resection (GTR), how often and over what time do recurrences occur?
- Is there a time where recurrence is less likely and we can follow patients less frequently post-op?

## PATIENT POPULATION

- 148 patients
- Between 09/2004 and 01/2018
- At least one CTH or MRI Brain/Pit 12+ mos. after
- Excluded with STR or functional Pituitary Adeno

## DEFINITIONS

- GTR vs STR defined intra-operatively + imaging interpretation at 1-3 month f/u
- Tumor functionality defined by path + exam/labs
- Recurrence defined by radiographic + clinical interpretation

## PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

	<b>All Patients</b>	<b>Recurrence</b>	<b>Recurrence-Free</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Total</b>	148	12 (8.11)	136 (91.9)	
<b>Median Age (Yrs.)</b>	57 [25-83]	55 [25-68]	57 [28-83]	0.2090
<b>Male</b>	73 (49.3)	4 (33.3)	69 (50.7)	0.3678
<b>Median F/U (Mos.)</b>	90 [14-217]	142 [83-217]	87 [14-201]	<0.0001

# TUMOR CHARACTERISTICS

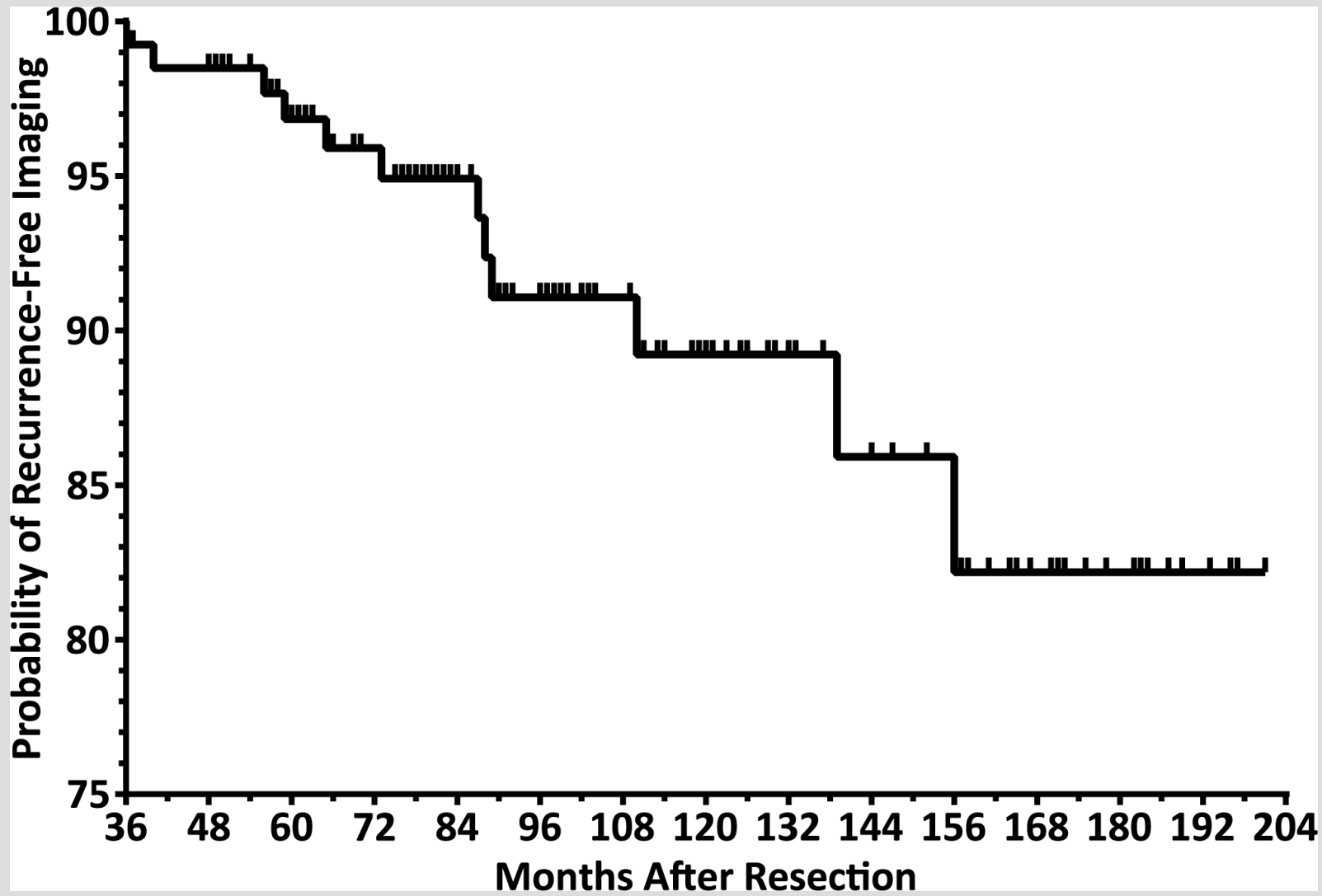
	All Patients	Recurrence	Recurrence-Free	p-value
<b>Tumor Volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)</b>	3076 [168-25230]	8303 [2052-20073]	3040 [168-25230]	<b>0.0003</b>
<b>Knosp Grade</b>				
0	24 (16.2)	1 (8.33)	23 (16.9)	0.6912
1	58 (39.2)	3 (25.0)	55 (40.4)	0.3670
2	46 (31.1)	6 (50.0)	40 (29.4)	0.1915
3	20 (13.5)	2 (16.7)	18 (13.2)	0.6663
4	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
0-2	128 (86.5)	10 (83.3)	118 (86.8)	0.6663
3-4	20 (13.5)	2 (16.7)	18 (13.2)	0.6663
<b>WHO Tumor Type</b>				
Gonadotrophic	85 (57.4)	7 (58.3)	78 (57.3)	>0.9999
Corticotrophic	34 (23.0)	5 (41.7)	29 (21.3)	0.1473
Null-Cell	15 (11.0)	0 (0)	15 (11.0)	0.6120



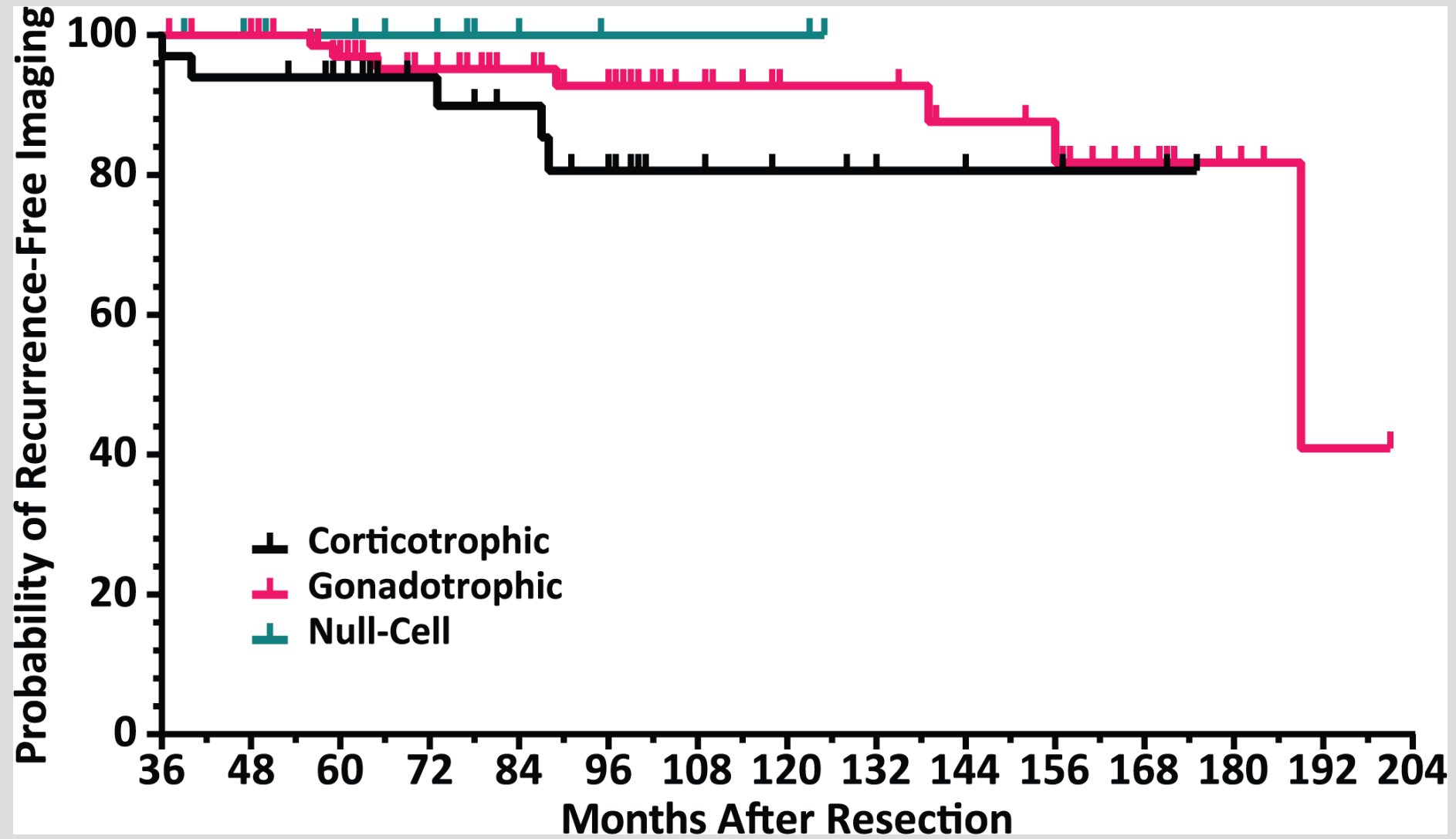
## OVERARCHING QUESTION(S)

- How often and when do recurrences occur?
  - ~ 10% of our population had a recurrence
  - Timing is best determined via Kaplan-Meier

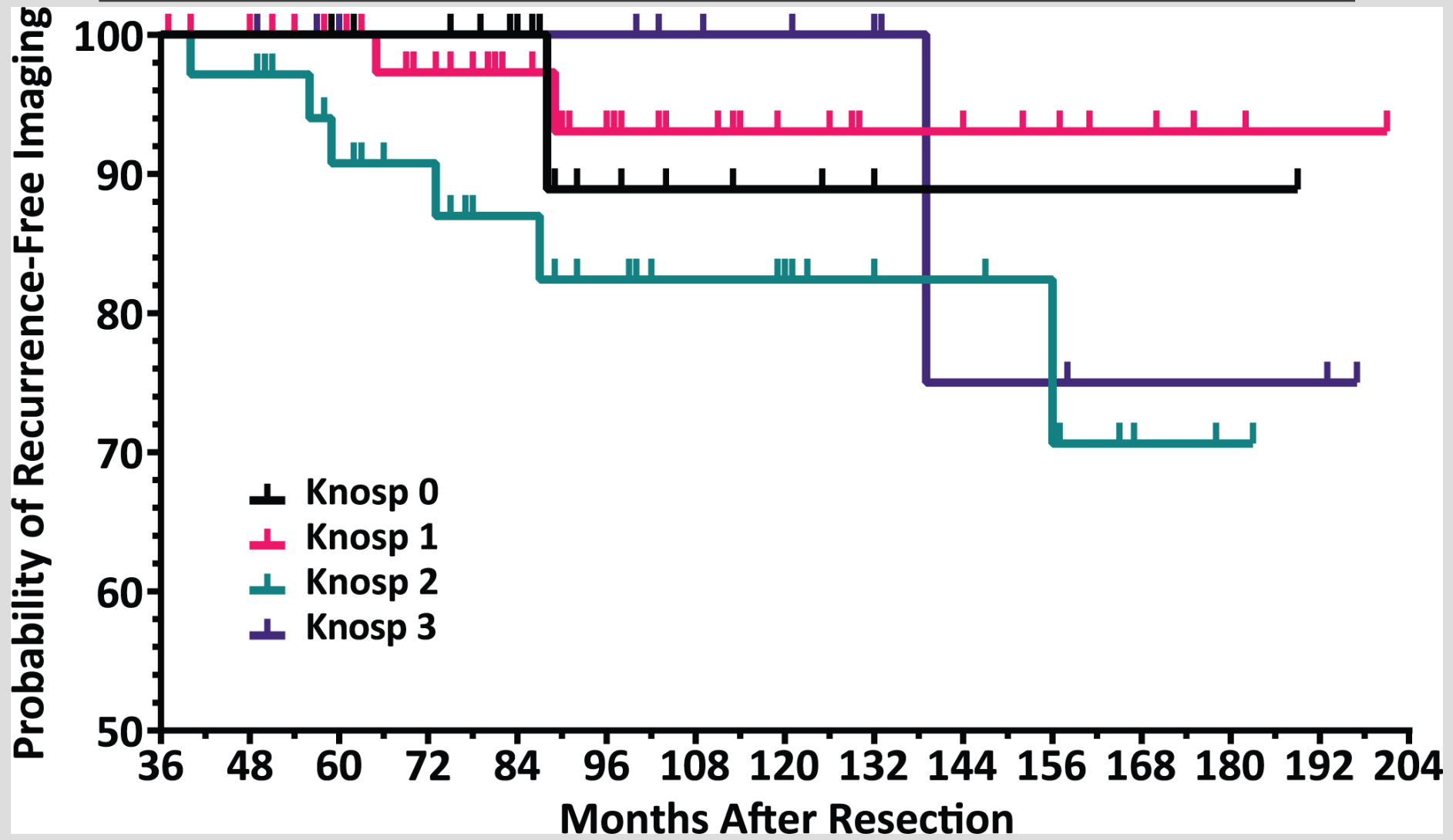
# KAPLAN-MEIER ANALYSIS



# KAPLAN-MEIER ANALYSIS BY TYPE



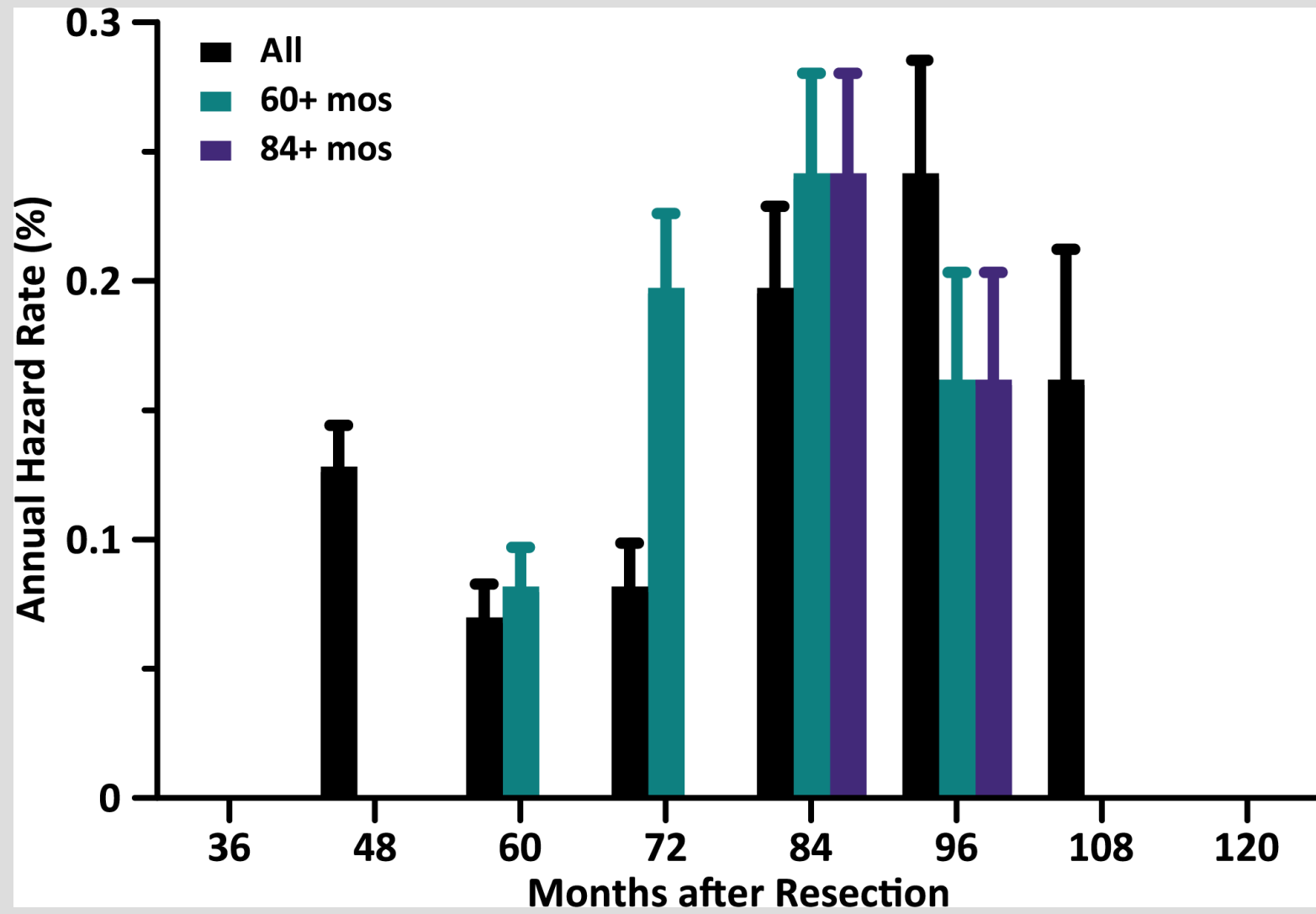
# KAPLAN-MEIER ANALYSIS BY KNOSP



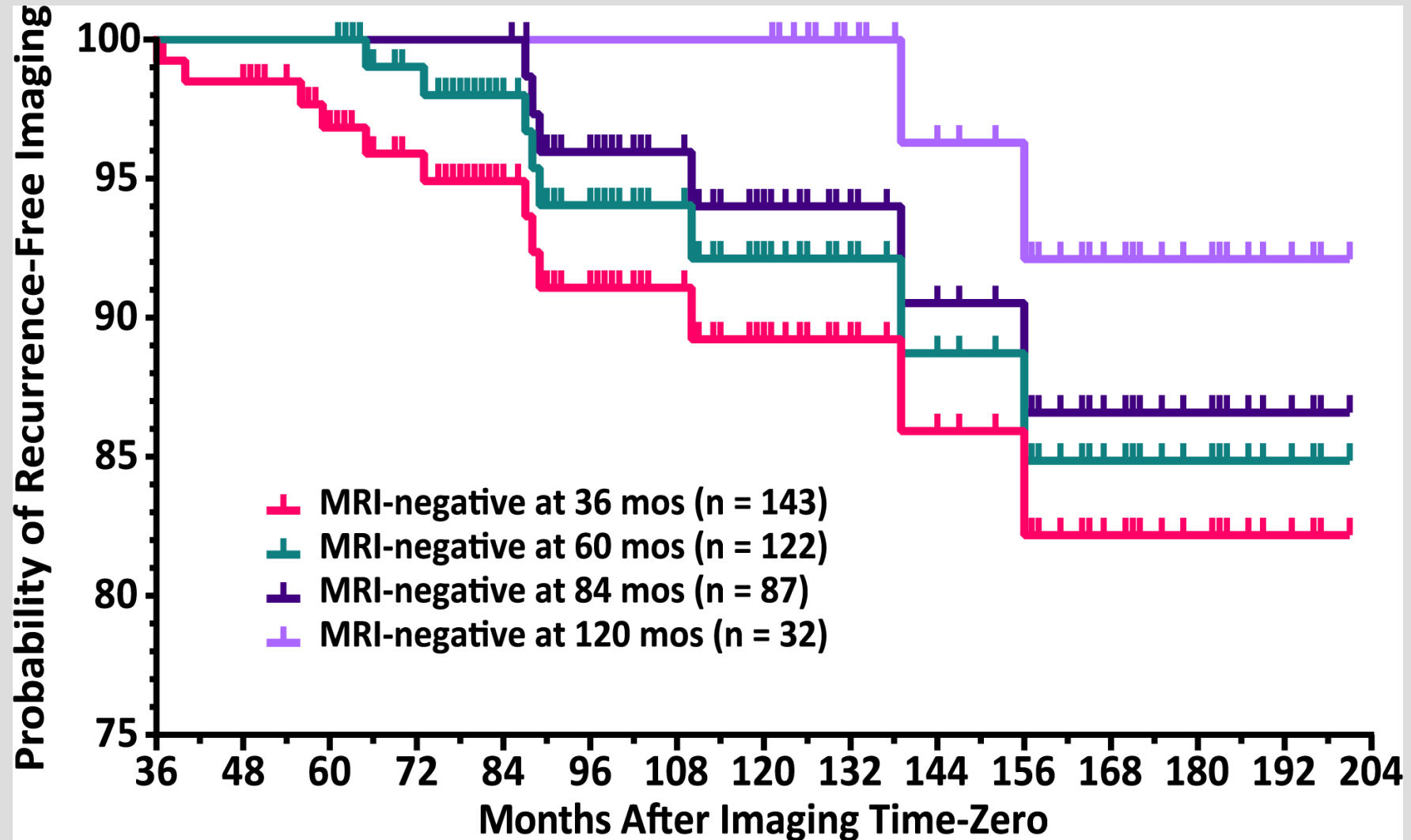
## OVERARCHING QUESTION(S)

- How often and when do recurrences occur?
  - ~10%, at least 3 years out, as far as 13 years out
- Is there a time where recurrence is less likely and we can follow patients less frequently post-op?
  - This will require Annual Hazard Rates

# ANNUAL HAZARD RATES



# CONDITIONED KAPLAN-MEIER



## OVERARCHING QUESTION(S)

- How often and when do recurrences occur?
  - ~10%, at least 3 years out, as far as 13 years out
- Is there a time where recurrence is less likely and we can follow patients less frequently post-op?
  - Patients require at least 10 years of f/u, likely lifetime



# HANDLING RECURRENCES

<b>Time to Recurrence (mos)</b>	<b>Age at time of Recurrence</b>	<b>Post-Recurrence Treatment</b>
40	45	GKRS
110	74	GKRS
139	51	GKRS
156	75	Conservative
87	61	GKRS
36	60	GKRS
59	60	GKRS
73	72	GKRS
65	36	GKRS
88	33	GKRS
89	75	Conservative
56	57	GKRS

## CONCLUSIONS

- Even after GTR, NFPA can recur; although  $< 10\%$
- Recurrences happen consistently over time
- Recurrences can be treated conservatively
- Follow up likely has to be lifelong; at least 10 years

## WEAKNESSES

- Non-uniform follow-up; floor recurrence values
- Pre-op imaging uniform; post-op imaging varied
- Recurrences too rare to perform multivariate analysis

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME