AB032. PS01.14: Epithelial tumours of the thymus: experience with a national database on prognostic factors and treatment

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Background: Thymomas and thymic carcinomas are very rare tumours. According to the latest classification, all thymic epithelial tumours are considered malignant. We know very little about thymomas and thymic cancers due to their rare occurrence and slow growth. Goal I: to collect the data of the patients who underwent surgery and/or local/systemic treatment in the National Institute of Oncology and the National Korányi Institute in Budapest, Hungary during the last sixteen years. We created a retrospective database and identified the important prognostic factors regarding overall and disease free survival. Goal II: to create the first Hungarian prospective thymic malignancy database.

Methods: Altogether 229 patients were identified who underwent surgery in the abovementioned two institutions between 2000 and 2016. We looked at the number of recurrences and calculated the overall and disease free survival. We reviewed the different Masaoka-Koga stages, WHO classifications and multidisciplinary treatment regiments. Our goal was to identify the main prognostic factors that affect the survival and later treatment.

Results: We created a prospective database that can be easily converted to the ITMIG and ESTS databases. Complete (R0) resection and the clinical stage (Masaoka-Koga) proved to be determinative prognostic factors regarding overall survival.

Conclusions: The multidisciplinary approach for the treatment of thymic malignancies proved to deliver good results. However, international collaborations are essential for high case number studies, which will help to understand the complex molecular biology of thymic tumours and to create widely accepted protocols for diagnosis and treatment. The current WHO histologic assessment of thymic tumours proved not to be prognostic regarding survival. In the future, we aim to create a genome-based classification that can be of more clinical value. Early results will be presented at the meeting.

Keywords: Database; thymic carcinoma; thymoma; genome