

# Carcinoma of the Fallopian Tube

APM HEINTZ, F ODICINO, P MAISONNEUVE, MA QUINN, JL BENEDET, WT CREASMAN, HYS NGAN, S PECORELLI and U BELLER

## STAGING

### Anatomy

#### Primary site

The Fallopian tube extends from the posterior superior aspect of the uterine fundus laterally and anteriorly to the ovary. Its length is approximately 10 cm. The lateral end opens to the peritoneal cavity.

#### Metastatic sites

Carcinoma of the oviduct can metastasize to the regional lymph nodes, including the para-aortic nodes. Direct extension to surrounding organs, as well as intraperitoneal seeding, occurs frequently. Peritoneal implants may occur with an intact tube.

### Rules for classification

- (i) Carcinoma *in situ* of the Fallopian tube is a defined entity; therefore, it is included in the staging under Stage 0.
- (ii) The Fallopian tube is a hollow viscus, and tumor extension into the submucosa or muscularis and to and beyond the serosa can be defined (a concept

similar to that of Dukes' classification for colon cancer). These facts are taken into consideration in Stages Ia, Ib, and Ic, in addition to laterality and the presence or absence of ascites. As in ovarian carcinoma, peritoneal washings positive for malignant cells or malignant ascites are included in Stage Ic.

- (iii) It should be noted that in Stage III the classification of the tumor is based on the findings at the time of entry into the abdominal cavity, not on the residual at the end of the debulking. In addition, surface involvement of the liver occurs in Stage III, as do inguinal node metastasis. As with ovarian cancer, pleural effusion must have malignant cells to be called Stage IV.

Laparotomy and resection of tubal masses, as well as hysterectomy, form the basis for staging. Biopsies of all suspicious sites, such as the omentum, mesentery, liver, diaphragm, and pelvic and para-aortic nodes, are required.

Table 1  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: FIGO nomenclature (Singapore, 1991)

Stage 0	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> (limited to tubal mucosa)
Stage I	Growth limited to the Fallopian tubes
Ia	Growth is limited to one tube, with extension into the submucosa and/or muscularis, but not penetrating the serosal surface; no ascites
Ib	Growth is limited to both tubes, with extension into the submucosa and/or muscularis, but not penetrating the serosal surface; no ascites
Ic	Tumor either Stage Ia or Ib, but with tumor extension through or onto the tubal serosa, or with ascites present containing malignant cells, or with positive peritoneal washings
Stage II	Growth involving one or both Fallopian tubes with pelvic extension
IIa	Extension and/or metastasis to the uterus and/or ovaries
IIb	Extension to other pelvic tissues
IIc	Tumor either Stage IIa or IIb and with ascites present containing malignant cells or with positive peritoneal washings
Stage III	Tumor involves one or both Fallopian tubes, with peritoneal implants outside the pelvis and/or positive retroperitoneal or inguinal nodes. Superficial liver metastasis equals Stage III. Tumor appears limited to the true pelvis, but with histologically-proven malignant extension to the small bowel or omentum
IIIa	Tumor is grossly limited to the true pelvis, with negative nodes, but with histologically-confirmed microscopic seeding of abdominal peritoneal surfaces
IIIb	Tumor involving one or both tubes, with histologically-confirmed implants of abdominal peritoneal surfaces, none exceeding 2 cm in diameter. Lymph nodes are negative
IIIc	Abdominal implants >2 cm in diameter and/or positive retroperitoneal or inguinal nodes
Stage IV	Growth involving one or both Fallopian tubes with distant metastases. If pleural effusion is present, there must be positive cytology to be Stage IV. Parenchymal liver metastases equals Stage IV

Table 2  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: Stage grouping for Fallopian tube carcinoma

FIGO	UICC		
	T	N	M
Ia	T1a	N0	M0
Ib	T1b	N0	M0
Ic	T1c	N0	M0
IIa	T2a	N0	M0
IIb	T2b	N0	M0
IIc	T2c	N0	M0
IIIa	T3a	N0	M0
IIIb	T3b	N0	M0
IIIc	T3c	N0	M0
	any T	N1	M0
IV	any T	any N	M1

The final histological findings after surgery (and cytological ones when available) are to be considered in the staging.

Clinical studies, if carcinoma of the tube is diagnosed, include routine radiography of the chest. Computed

tomography and ultrasound may be helpful in both initial staging and follow-up of tumors.

### Surgical staging classification

Staging for Fallopian tube is by the surgical pathological system. Operative findings prior to tumor debulking may be modified by histopathologic as well as clinical or radiological evaluation.

#### *Histopathologic types*

Adenocarcinoma is the most frequent histology seen. Sarcomas may occur but are extremely rare.

#### *Histopathologic Grade (G)*

- GX: Grade cannot be assessed
- G1: Well differentiated
- G2: Moderately differentiated
- G3: Poorly or undifferentiated

## DEFINITIONS OF TREATMENTS

Treatment definitions are given in Table 3. Treatment of first choice is similar to the treatment of ovarian carcinoma: complete removal of all tumor followed by chemotherapy.

Table 3  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: Definitions of treatments

Treatment	Definition
None	No treatment.
Surgery alone	Surgery as first therapy; subsequently, patients can be given any further treatment.
Radiotherapy alone	External radiotherapy and/or intracavitary irradiation as first therapy(ies). No other therapy within 180 days. Subsequently, patients can be given any further treatment.
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy + surgery	Two to four cycles of chemotherapy as first therapy and then surgery within 42 days from the end of chemotherapy. Subsequently, patients can be given any further treatment.
Surgery + adjuvant radiotherapy	Surgery as first therapy and then radiotherapy within 90 days from the date of surgery. Subsequently, patients can be given any further treatment.
Surgery + adjuvant chemotherapy	Surgery as first therapy and then chemotherapy within 90 days from the date of surgery. Subsequently, patients can be given any further treatment.

## DATA ANALYSIS

### Summary and comments

The total number of cases reported in Volume 26 of the Annual Report is 175. It is encouraging that this number is increasing. However, this number is still small, which means that the analysis has to be interpreted with care.

The 5-year survival rate decreased to 56.4%, which is the same as reported in Volume 23 (Table 9). This might

reflect the increased number of patients in the older age groups (Figures 1 and 9), and the increased number of patients with Stage IIIc and IV. But also the 40 patients in Stage II had a worse survival than the 17 Stage II patients in the previous report.

Survival per stage is now rather similar to the survival of ovarian carcinoma (Table 10). Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube affects mainly women of 60+ years (Table 11). However, the overall survival of the patients

treated with surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy is better than the overall survival of ovarian cancer patients. This is most likely due to the fact that half of the patients with Fallopian tube carcinoma were in Stage I and II (Figures 4 and 11).

The majority of patients are treated with surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy (Figure 2).

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube remains a rare disease with a bad prognosis and strong similarities with ovarian carcinoma. It seems that the combination of complete surgical resection with adjuvant chemotherapy is still the best option for these patients.

Table 4  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients by center and stage

	All	Not available	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
All centers	175	5	51	40	67	12
South Africa						
Cape Town (L van Wijk)	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pretoria (G Lindeque)	1	–	–	–	1	–
Argentina						
Buenos Aires (J Sardi)	3	–	–	1	1	1
Buenos Aires (R Testa)	1	–	–	1	–	–
Canada						
Montreal (L Gilbert)	4	–	1	3	–	–
Peru						
Arequipa (L Medina Fernandez)	1	–	1	–	–	–
United States						
Baltimore, MD (RE Bristow)	5	2	2	–	1	–
Jacksonville, FL (B-E Sevin)	3	–	1	–	2	–
Nashville, TN (HW Jones)	5	–	3	–	2	–
Orange, CA (PJ DiSaia)	2	–	–	–	1	1
China						
Hong Kong (HYS Ngan)	6	1	4	1	–	–
Japan						
Amagasaki (K Ito)	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fukuoka (N Tsukamoto)	3	–	1	–	2	–
Gunma (T Kanuma)	3	–	–	1	1	1
Kumamoto (H Katabuchi)	5	–	1	–	2	2
Nagasaki (T Ishimaru)	1	–	–	–	1	–
Niigata (Y Aoki)	1	–	–	–	1	–
Sapporo (N Sakuragi)	3	–	1	–	2	–
Thailand						
Songkhla (V Wootipoom)	3	–	1	1	1	–
Turkey						
Ankara (A Ayhan)	1	–	1	–	–	–
Austria						
Graz (M Lahousen)	8	–	1	2	4	1
Innsbruck (C Marth)	7	–	1	1	4	1
Croatia						
Rijeka (H Haller)	10	–	2	4	4	–
Zagreb (S Jukic)	8	–	1	3	4	–
Czech Republic						
Brno (A Dörr)	4	–	1	2	1	–
Prague (E Kmonicková)	3	–	1	–	2	–
Finland						
Oys (P Vuolo-Merilä)	3	–	1	1	1	–
Turku (T Salmi)	4	–	1	–	3	–
Germany						
Greifswald (G Koehler)	2	–	1	–	1	–
Hannover (H Kühnle)	3	–	1	–	2	–
Mainz (H Koelbl)	1	–	1	–	–	–
Wiesbaden (A du Bois)	1	–	–	1	–	–
Würzburg (J Dietl)	3	–	1	1	1	–
Greece						
Athens (A Rodolakis)	6	–	2	–	3	1

*Continued on next page*

Table 4, *continued*

		All	Not available	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
Italy	Brescia (S Pecorelli)	2	–	1	–	1	–
	Trento (E Arisi)	5	–	1	1	2	1
Portugal	Coimbra (O Campos)	1	–	–	1	–	–
Slovenia	Maribor (I Takac)	2	–	2	–	–	–
Spain	Barcelona (A Gil Moreno)	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Barcelona (J Pahisa Fabregas)	5	–	3	1	1	–
	Madrid (A de Armas Serra)	3	2	–	1	–	–
Sweden	Gothenburg (G Horvath)	11	–	2	4	4	1
	Örebro (B Sorbe)	7	–	2	1	3	1
Switzerland	Basel (E Wight)	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ukraine	Odessa (A Zelinsky)	14	–	4	6	3	1
UK	Birmingham (KK Chan)	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Cambridge (LT Tan)	2	–	–	1	1	–
Australia	Carlton (MA Quinn)	4	–	3	–	1	–

Table 5

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients (%) by country and mode of treatment (Stage I), *n* = 51

Country	No. of patients	First line of treatment (%)				
		Surgery alone	RT alone	Neoadjuvant CT	Surgery + adj RT	Surgery + adj CT
All	51	33	2	–	4	61
South Africa	1	–	–	–	–	100
Canada	1	–	–	–	–	100
Peru	1	100	–	–	–	–
USA	6	17	–	–	–	83
China	4	50	–	–	25	25
Japan	3	67	–	–	–	33
Thailand	1	100	–	–	–	–
Turkey	1	100	–	–	–	–
Austria	2	50	–	–	–	50
Croatia	3	33	–	–	–	67
Czech Republic	2	–	–	–	–	100
Finland	2	–	–	–	–	100
Germany	4	–	–	–	–	100
Greece	2	–	–	–	–	100
Italy	2	50	–	–	–	50
Slovenia	2	50	–	–	–	50
Spain	3	67	–	–	–	33
Sweden	4	–	–	–	–	100
Ukraine	4	25	25	–	25	25
Australia	3	67	–	–	–	33

Table 6  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients (%) by country and mode of treatment (Stage II), *n* = 40

Country	No. of patients	First line of treatment (%)			
		Surgery alone	Neoadj CT	Surgery + adj RT	Surgery + adj CT
All	40	10	5	5	80
Argentina	2	–	–	–	100
Canada	3	–	–	–	100
China	1	–	–	–	100
Japan	1	–	–	–	100
Thailand	1	–	–	–	100
Austria	3	33	–	–	67
Croatia	7	–	–	–	100
Czech Republic	2	–	–	–	100
Finland	1	100	–	–	–
Germany	2	–	–	–	100
Italy	1	–	100	–	–
Portugal	1	–	–	–	100
Spain	3	–	–	–	100
Sweden	5	–	–	–	100
Ukraine	6	33	–	33	33
UK	1	–	100	–	–

Table 7  
Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients (%) by country and mode of treatment (Stage III), *n* = 67

Country	No. of patients	First line of treatment (%)					
		None	Surgery alone	Neoadj CT	Surg + adj RT	Surg + adj CT	Other non-standard
All	67	1	4	4	1	87	1
South Africa	1	–	–	–	–	100	–
Argentina	1	–	–	–	–	100	–
USA	6	–	–	–	–	100	–
Japan	10	–	–	–	–	100	–
Thailand	1	–	–	–	–	100	–
Austria	8	–	–	13	–	88	–
Croatia	8	–	–	–	–	100	–
Czech Republic	3	–	–	–	–	100	–
Finland	4	–	50	–	–	50	–
Germany	4	–	–	–	–	75	25
Greece	3	–	–	–	–	100	–
Italy	3	–	–	33	33	33	–
Spain	1	–	–	100	–	–	–
Sweden	7	–	–	–	–	100	–
Switzerland	1	–	–	–	–	100	–
Ukraine	3	33	33	–	–	33	–
UK	2	–	–	–	–	100	–
Australia	1	–	–	–	–	100	–

Table 8

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients (%) by country and mode of treatment (Stage IV), *n* = 12

Country	No. of patients	First line of treatment (%)		
		Neoadj CT	Surg + adj CT	Other non-standard
All	12	8	83	8
Argentina	1	–	100	–
USA	1	–	100	–
Japan	3	33	67	–
Austria	2	–	100	–
Greece	1	–	–	100
Italy	1	–	100	–
Sweden	2	–	100	–
Ukraine	1	–	100	–

Table 9

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: Review of the 5-year survival rates reported in volumes 22–26

Vol.	Year	Patients ( <i>n</i> )	Survival (%)
22	1987–89	275	50.0
23	1990–92	83	56.1
24	1993–95	118	44.6
25	1996–98	103	69.1
<b>26</b>	<b>1999–2001</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>56.4</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>734</b>	

Table 10

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution by FIGO stage and 5-year survival

Stage	Patients ( <i>n</i> )	Percentage (%)	5-year survival <sup>a</sup> (%)
Stage I	51	29.1	81.3
Ia	35	20.0	
Ib	3	1.7	
Ic	13	7.4	
Stage II	40	22.9	66.9
IIa	15	8.6	
IIb	10	5.7	
IIc	15	8.6	
Stage III	67	38.9	41.3
IIIa	9	5.1	
IIIb	8	4.6	
IIIc	50	28.6	
Stage IV	12	6.9	33.3
Missing	5	2.9	
Total	175	100.0	56.4

<sup>a</sup> Based on data from centers with complete follow-up.

Table 11

Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Mean age at diagnosis by FIGO stage

Stage	Mean age at diagnosis
Stage I	59.2
Ia	61.1
Ib	49.7
Ic	56.5
Stage II	60.9
IIa	60.7
IIb	57.2
IIc	63.5
Stage III	63.8
IIIa	65.4
IIIb	65.4
IIIc	63.3
Stage IV	60.3

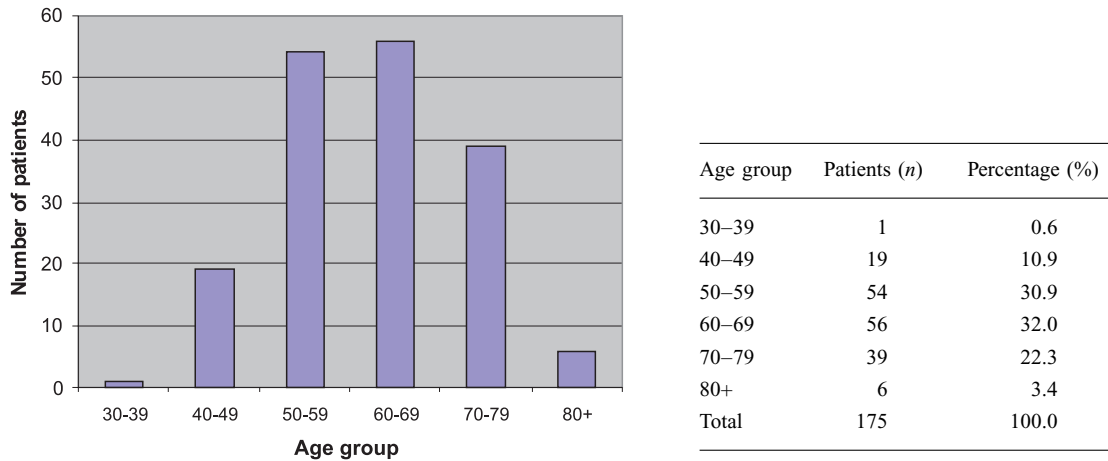
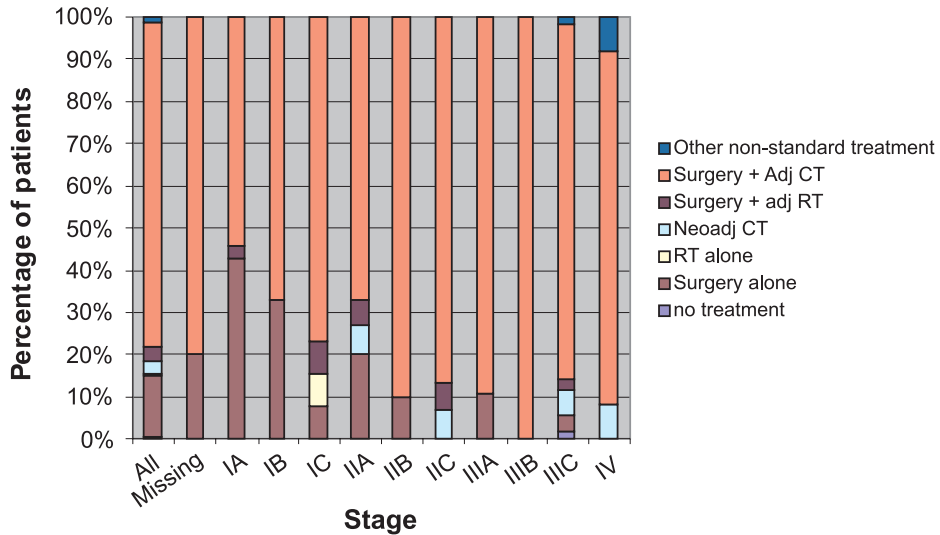
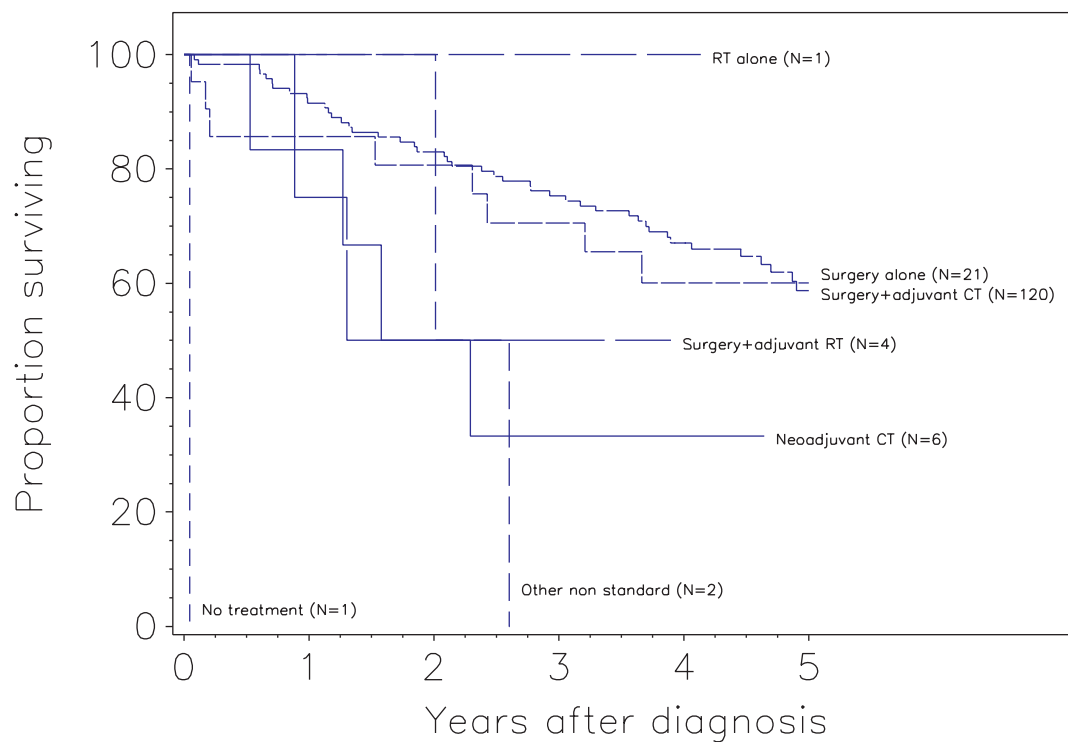


Fig. 1. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution by age group.



Treatment	All	Missing	Ia	Ib	Ic	IIa	IIb	IIc	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc	IV
No treatment	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Surgery alone	25	1	15	1	1	3	1	–	1	–	2	–
Radiotherapy alone	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neoadjuvant CT	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	1
Surgery + adj RT	5	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Surgery + adj CT	135	4	19	2	10	10	9	13	8	8	42	10
Other non-standard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

Fig. 2. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Distribution of patients by stage and mode of treatment.

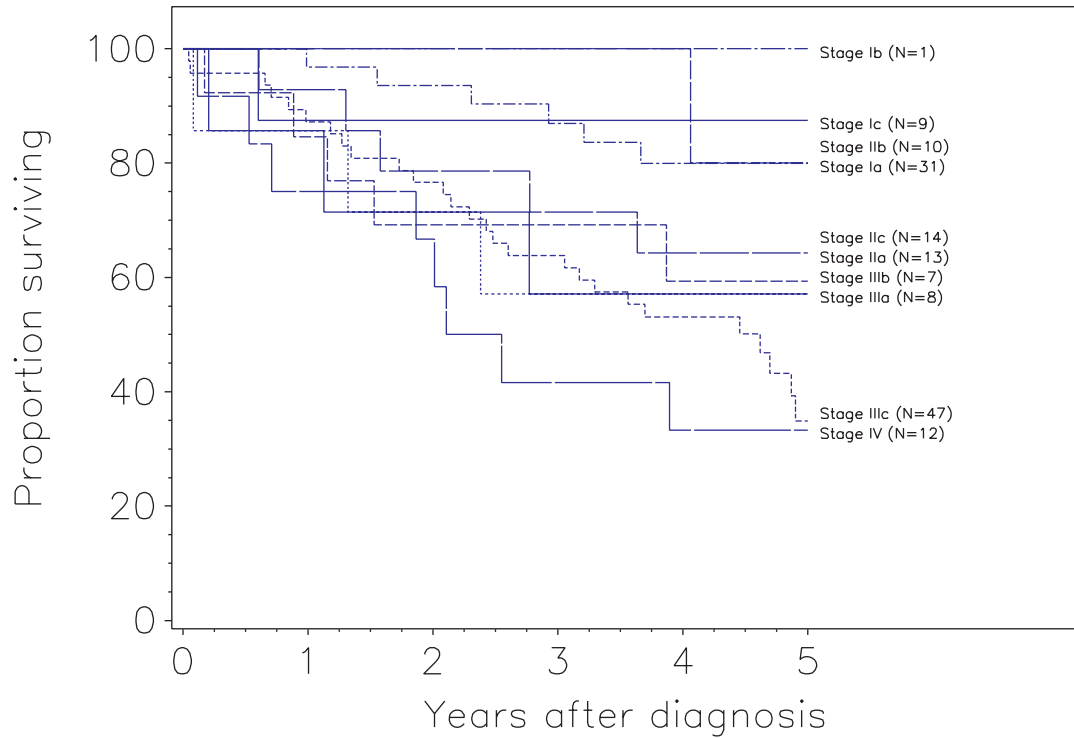


Treatment	Patients (n)	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
No treatment	1	73.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surgery alone	21	62.8	85.4	80.3	70.3	59.1	59.1	Reference
Radiotherapy alone	1	48.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	–
Neoadjuvant CT	6	69.2	83.3	50.0	33.3	33.3	–	2.5 (0.4–14.8)
Surgery + Adjuvant RT	4	57.3	75.0	45.0	45.0	–	–	0.8 (0.2–4.7)
Surgery + Adjuvant CT	120	61.6	91.5	83.0	75.3	66.9	59.1	0.4 (0.1–1.3)
Other non-standard treatment	2	62.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	1.0 (0.1–9.3)

<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age and country

Fig. 3. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Survival by mode of treatment,  $n = 155$ .

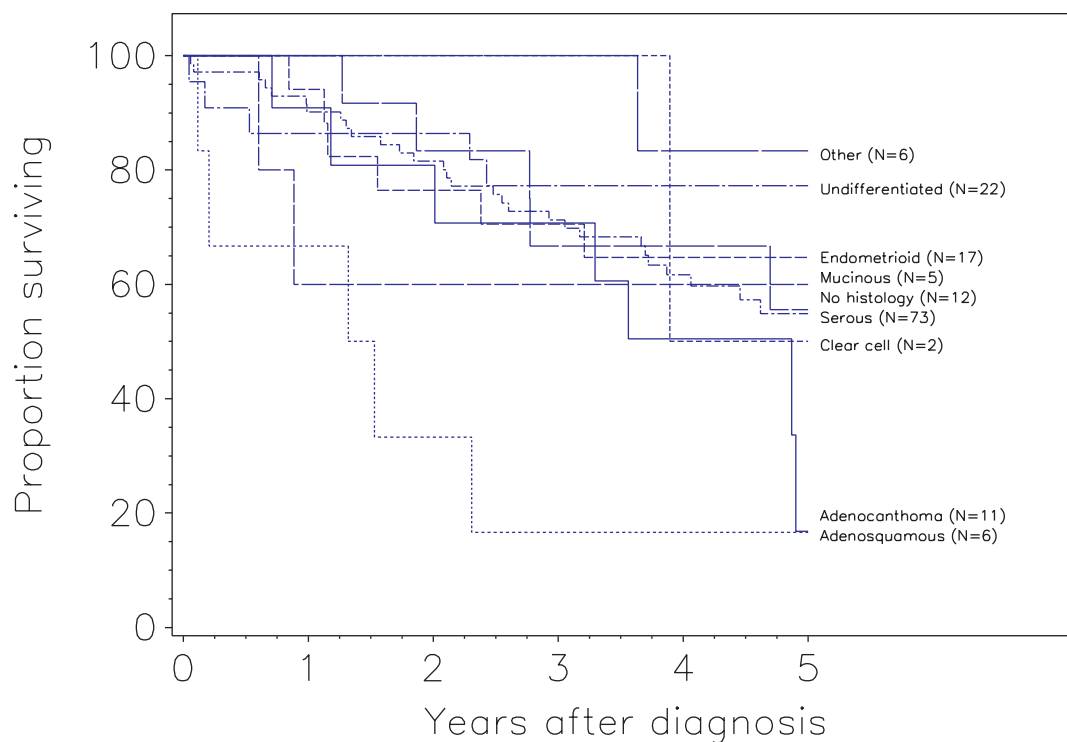




Stage	Patients (n)	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
Ia	31	62.2	96.8	93.5	87.0	79.3	79.3	Reference
Ib	1	55.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–
Ic	9	54.2	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	0.5 (0.0–4.2)
IIa	13	60.3	84.6	69.2	69.2	60.6	60.6	0.8 (0.2–3.2)
IIb	10	57.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	1.3 (0.2–8.5)
IIc	14	62.1	92.9	78.6	71.4	64.3	64.3	1.9 (0.5–7.0)
IIIa	8	65.1	85.7	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	2.7 (0.7–10.4)
IIIb	7	68.7	85.7	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	1.5 (0.3–7.4)
IIIc	47	63.0	87.2	76.6	63.8	52.6	37.6	4.2 (1.5–11.5)
IV	12	60.3	75.0	66.7	41.7	33.3	33.3	6.3 (1.9–20.7)

<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age and country

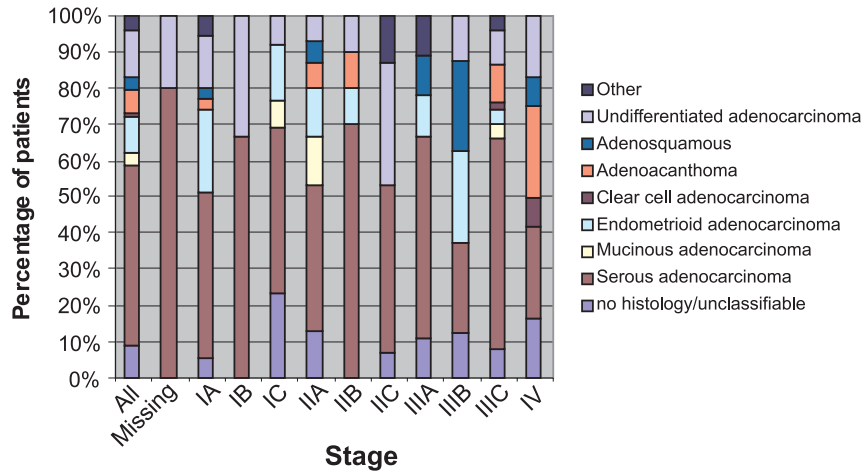
Fig. 4. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Survival by FIGO stage, n = 152.



Histotype	Patients ( <i>n</i> )	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
Serous	73	61.9	90.1	81.6	71.3	61.3	54.1	Reference
Mucinous	5	56.6	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	1.0 (0.2–4.1)
Endometrioid	17	64.8	94.1	76.5	70.6	63.5	63.5	2.8 (0.7–10.3)
Clear cell	2	67.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.6 (0.0–8.0)
Adenoacanthoma	11	64.6	90.5	80.4	70.4	50.3	25.1	1.2 (0.4–3.2)
Adenosquamous	6	56.7	66.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	1.1 (0.3–4.7)
Undifferentiated	22	63.0	86.4	86.4	77.3	77.3	77.3	1.1 (0.3–4.2)
Other	6	57.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	81.8	0.8 (0.1–7.6)

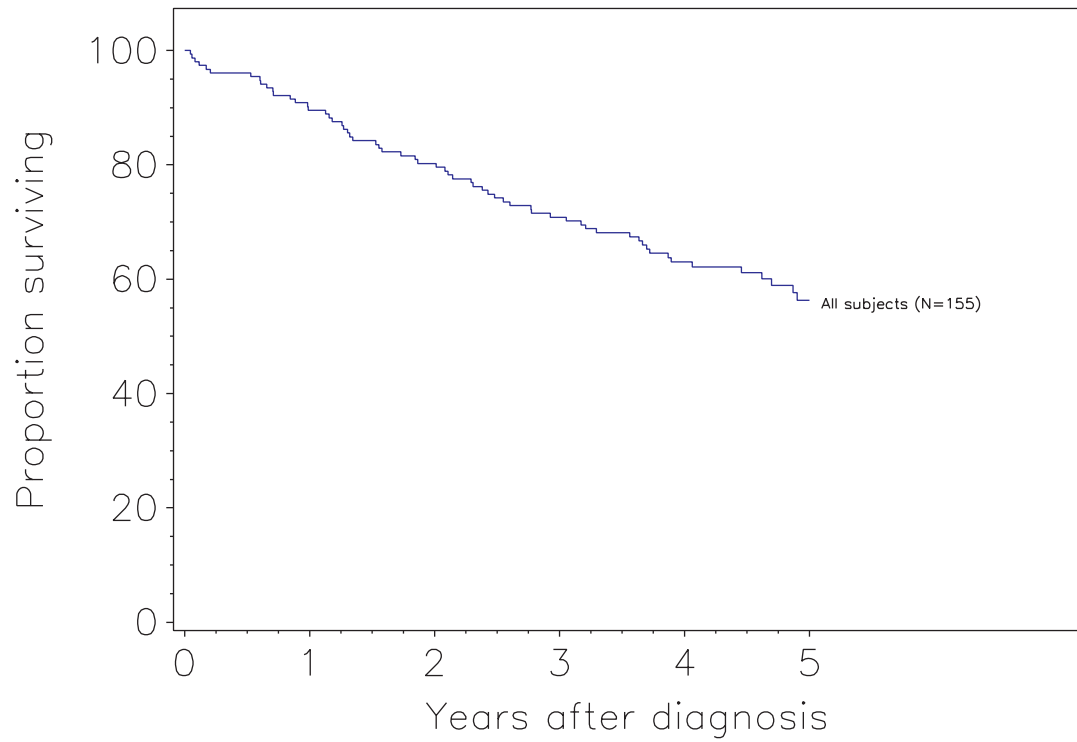
<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age and country

Fig. 5. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Survival by histologic type, *n* = 154.



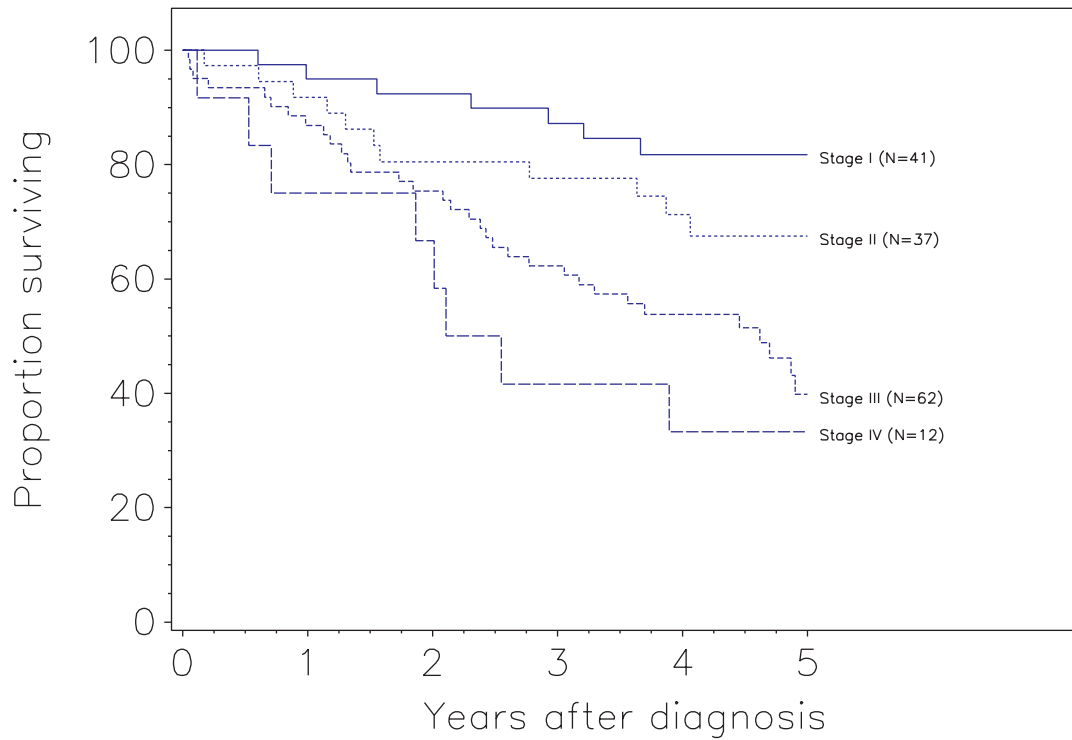
Histotype	All	Missing	Ia	Ib	Ic	IIa	IIb	IIC	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc	IV
No histology/unclassifiable	16	–	2	–	3	2	–	1	1	1	4	2
Serous adenocarcinoma	87	4	16	2	6	6	7	7	5	2	29	3
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	5	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–
Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	18	–	8	–	2	2	1	–	1	2	2	–
Clear cell adenocarcinoma	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Adenoacanthoma	11	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	3
Adenosquamous	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1
Undifferentiated adenocarcinoma	23	1	5	1	1	1	1	5	–	1	5	2
Other	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–
Total	175	5	35	3	13	15	10	15	9	8	50	12

Fig. 6. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Histologic types by stage.



	Patients ( <i>n</i> )	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at				
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
All subjects	155	61.9	89.5	80.2	70.8	62.8	56.4

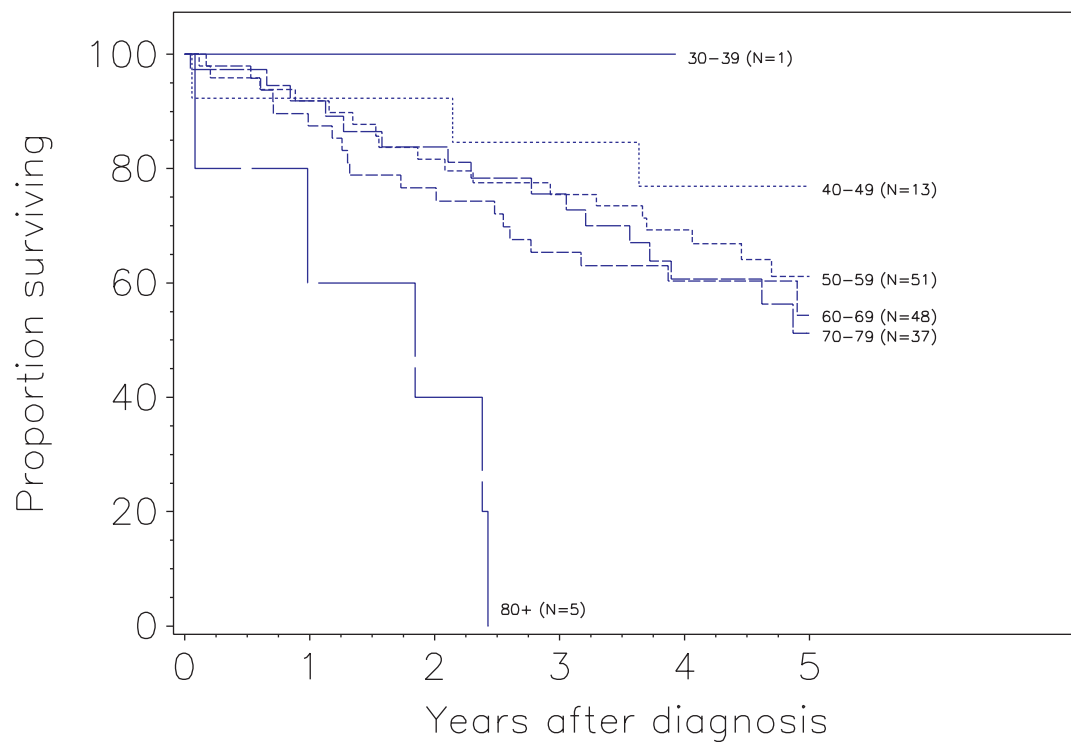
Fig. 7. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Overall survival,  $n = 155$ .



Stage	Patients (n)	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
I	41	60.3	95.0	92.5	87.3	81.3	81.3	Reference
II	37	60.2	91.8	80.5	77.6	71.4	66.9	1.6 (0.6–4.2)
III	62	63.9	86.9	75.4	62.3	53.4	41.3	3.8 (1.6–9.1)
IV	12	60.3	75.0	66.7	41.7	33.3	33.3	6.4 (2.1–19.7)

<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age and country

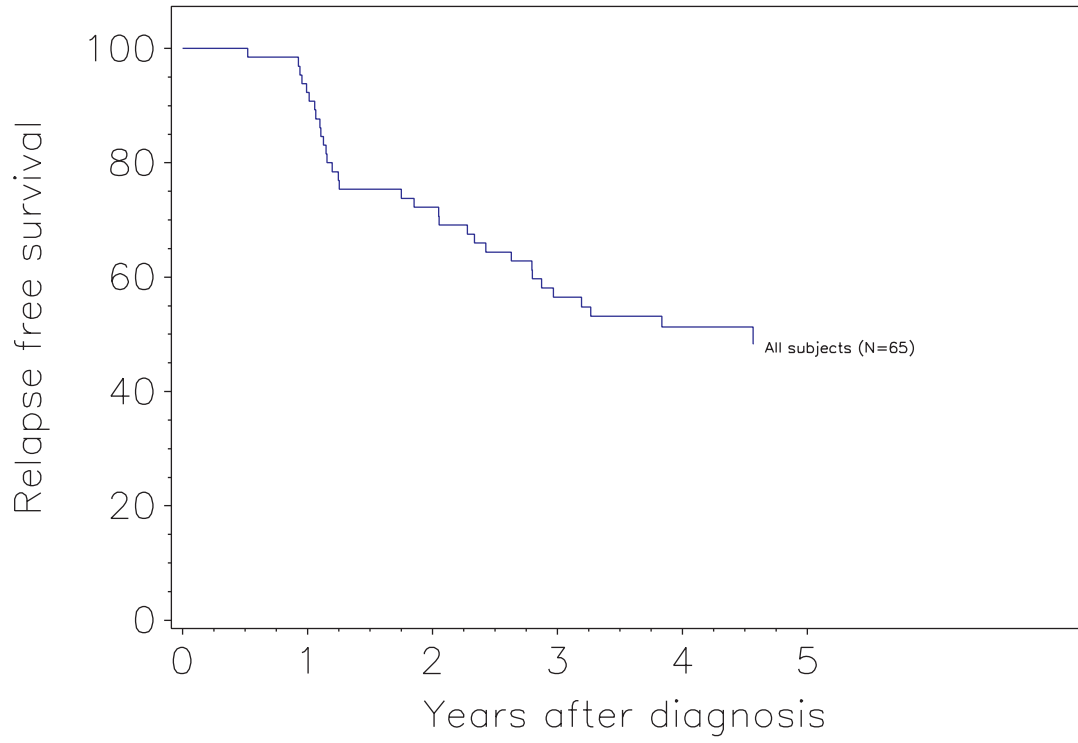
Fig. 8. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Survival by FIGO stage, n = 152.



Age group	Patients (n)	Mean age (yr)	Overall survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
30-39	1	29.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
40-49	13	46.5	92.3	92.3	84.6	76.6	76.6	0.2 (0.0-0.8)
50-59	51	53.8	91.8	81.6	75.5	69.0	60.6	Reference
60-69	48	64.2	87.4	76.4	65.2	60.1	55.8	1.2 (0.6-2.3)
70-79	37	73.7	91.9	83.8	75.5	60.4	51.8	1.4 (0.7-2.8)
80+	5	83.0	60.0	40.0	-	-	-	15.2 (4.5-50.8)

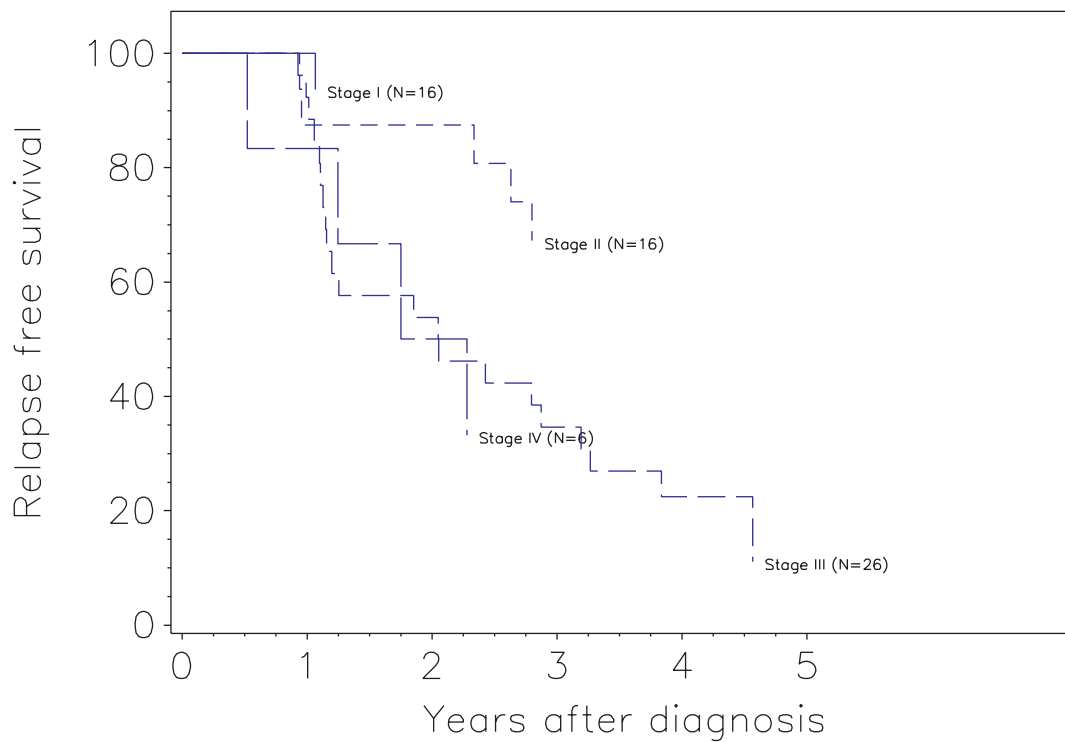
<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age, FIGO stage and country

Fig. 9. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999-2001. Survival by age group,  $n=155$ .



	Patients ( <i>n</i> )	Mean age (yr)	Relapse-free survival (%) at				
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
All subjects	65	58.4	92.3	72.1	56.3	50.7	48.0

Fig. 10. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Relapse-free survival, *n* = 65.



Stage	Patients (n)	Mean age (yr)	Relapse-free survival (%) at					Hazards ratio <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
I	16	55.6	100.0	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	Reference
II	16	58.4	87.5	87.5	67.3	67.3	67.3	1.2 (0.1–9.3)
III	26	60.0	92.3	53.8	34.6	22.4	16.0	5.9 (1.0–35.4)
IV	6	56.2	83.3	50.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	3.4 (0.4–29.2)

<sup>a</sup> Hazards ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals obtained from a Cox model adjusted for age and country

Fig. 11. Carcinoma of the Fallopian tube: patients treated in 1999–2001. Relapse-free survival by FIGO stage,  $n=64$ .