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Do Largest Basal Tumor Diameter and the American Joint Commission Cancer Staging Influence Prognostication by Gene Expression Profiling in Choroidal Melanoma?

Hakan Demirci, MD, Leslie M. Niziol, MS, Zeynep Ozkurt, MD, Naziha Slimani, MD, Cem Ozgonul, MD, Tiffany Liu, MD, David C. Musch, PhD, MPH, Miguel Materin, MD

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Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the prognostication of choroidal melanoma (CM) by the gene expression profiling (GEP) test

Design: Cohort study

Methods: Retrospective review of 293 CM patients from 2 centers

Results: Of 293 patients, 132 (45%) were class 1A by GEP, 63 (22%) were class 1B, and 98 (33%) were class 2. Class 2 tumors had more ciliary body involvement, greater largest basal dimension (LBD), and were thicker. GEP results and increasing LBD were independently predictive of time to metastasis. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis estimated the probability of 3-year metastasis-free survival (MFS) of 0.99 in class 1A, 0.90 in class 1B, and 0.60 in class 2. The probability of 3-year MFS was 0.49 in class 2 patients with $LBD \geq 12\text{mm}$ versus 1.00 in those with $LBD < 12\text{mm}$, 0.89 in class 1B with $LBD \geq 12\text{mm}$ versus 0.93 in those with $LBD < 12\text{mm}$, and 0.99 in class 1A with $LBD \geq 12\text{mm}$ versus 1.00 in those with $LBD < 12\text{mm}$. In AJCC stage I CMs, the probability of 3-year MFS was 1.0 for class 1A and 1B, and 0.79 for class 2. In stage II CMs, the probability of 3-year MFS was 0.99 for class 1A, 0.89 for class 1B, and 0.61 for class 2. In stage III CM, the probability of 3-year MFS was 1.0 for class 1A, 0.60 for class 1B, and 0.41 for class 2.

Conclusions: GEP testing provided significant prognostic information for CM. Class 2 tumors with $LBD \geq 12\text{mm}$ and class 2 and 1B tumors with AJCC stage III showed significantly worse prognosis.

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