

55^e congrès SFCCF 2023

Société
Française de
Carcinologie
Cervico-Faciale

16 & 17
novembre 2023

NANTES
Halle 6

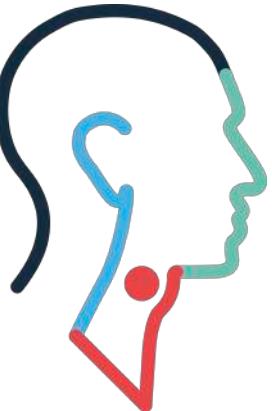


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La qualité de vie après une chirurgie oncologique tête et cou avec reconstruction par lambeau libre : une revue systématique

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● Introduction

■ Qualité de vie

« la perception d'un individu face à sa position dans la vie [...] en relation avec ses buts, ses attentes, ses standards et ses inquiétudes. »¹

World Health Organisation (WHO)

- Mesure subjective → valeurs et croyances de chaque patient
- Cancer tête et cou
 - Peut grandement affecter qualité de vie²⁻³
 - Altération des fonctions de base : parler, manger, respirer
 - Douleur
 - Atteinte de l'intégrité physique
 - Symptômes anxio-dépressifs²⁻³
- Chirurgie
 - Peut affecter qualité de vie⁴

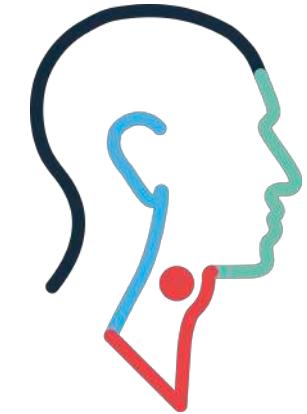
Quels facteurs affectent la qualité de vie si le patient choisit la chirurgie ?

1.

Skevington SM et al. 2004;13(2):299-310.
Miller MC, Shuman AG. 2016;142(10):1002-8.

3.

Margalit DN et al. 2022;44(11):2579-99.
Ringash J et al. 2018;28(1):64-74.



● Objectif de l'étude

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Revue systématique de la littérature

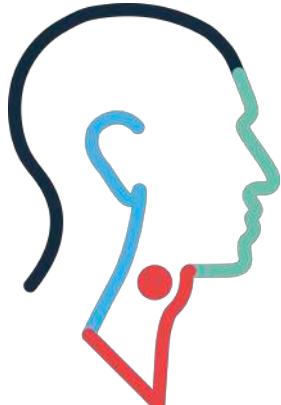
Trouver les **facteurs spécifiques**,
au moment du traitement chirurgical,
qui ont le plus d'**impact sur la qualité de vie postopératoire**

chez les patients qui auront une **chirurgie de résection**
et une reconstruction par **lambeau libre**
pour un **cancer tête et cou**.



● Méthodologie

- **Revue systématique**
- **Protocole prédefini**
 - Enregistrement sur PROSPERO (*prospective register of systematic review platform*)
 - No d'enregistrement : CRD42023404936
- Moteurs de recherche
 - MEDLINE
 - EMBASE
 - CINAHL
 - *Web of Science*
 - *Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)*



● Stratégie de recherche

- **Stratégie de recherche**
 - Concept 1 : néoplasie tête et cou
 - Concept 2 : lambeau libre
 - Concept 3 : qualité de vie
- Vocabulaire contrôlé & vocabulaire libre
- Pas de restriction d'année de publication
- Pas de restriction de langue
- **Recherche des bibliographies**
 - Études incluses
 - Revues systématiques en lien avec sujet de recherche



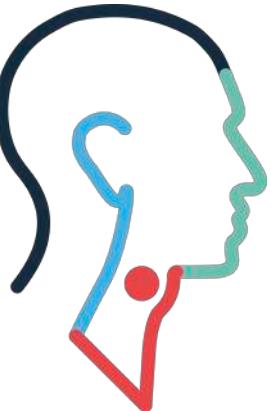
Critères d'éligibilité

■ Critères d'inclusion

- Patients adultes (> 18 ans)
- Chirurgie de résection oncologique avec reconstruction par lambeau libre
- Évaluation de l'impact de facteurs spécifiques sur la qualité de vie postopératoire (évaluée > 1 mois après la chirurgie)

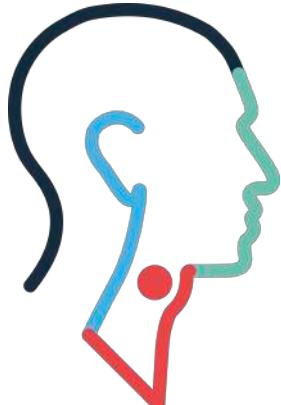
■ Critères d'exclusion

- Études incluant d'autres types de reconstruction
→ *sans différence dans les analyses statistiques*
- Études incluant d'autres types de pathologie
→ *sans différence dans les analyses statistiques*



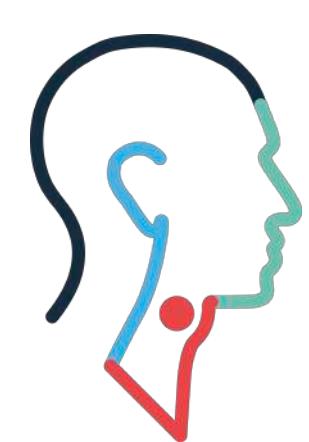
● Processus de sélection & extraction des données

- **Titres et résumés**
 - 2 reviewers (L-E.G & N.V.P)
- **Manuscrits complets**
 - 2 reviewers (L-E.G & N.V.P)
 - Si désaccord → consultation avec 3^e reviewer (N. A)
- Date début de la sélection
 - 7 novembre 2021
- **Extraction des données**
 - 2 reviewers (L-E.G & N.V.P) → de façon indépendante
- **Contact avec les auteurs**
 - Données manquantes
 - Analyses de sous-groupes non publiées ?



● Analyse des données

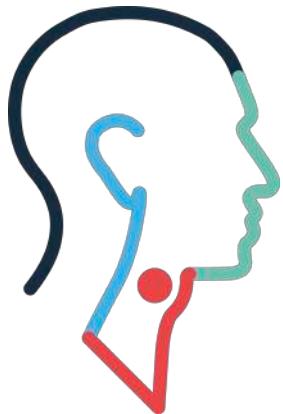
- **Questionnaires de qualité de vie**
 - Vérification de la validité des questionnaires utilisés
- **Coefficients de corrélation**
 - Lien entre facteurs et qualité de vie
- Significativité statistique : valeur $p < 0.05$
- **Présentation des résultats**
 - Tableaux et figures
 - Description narrative extensive



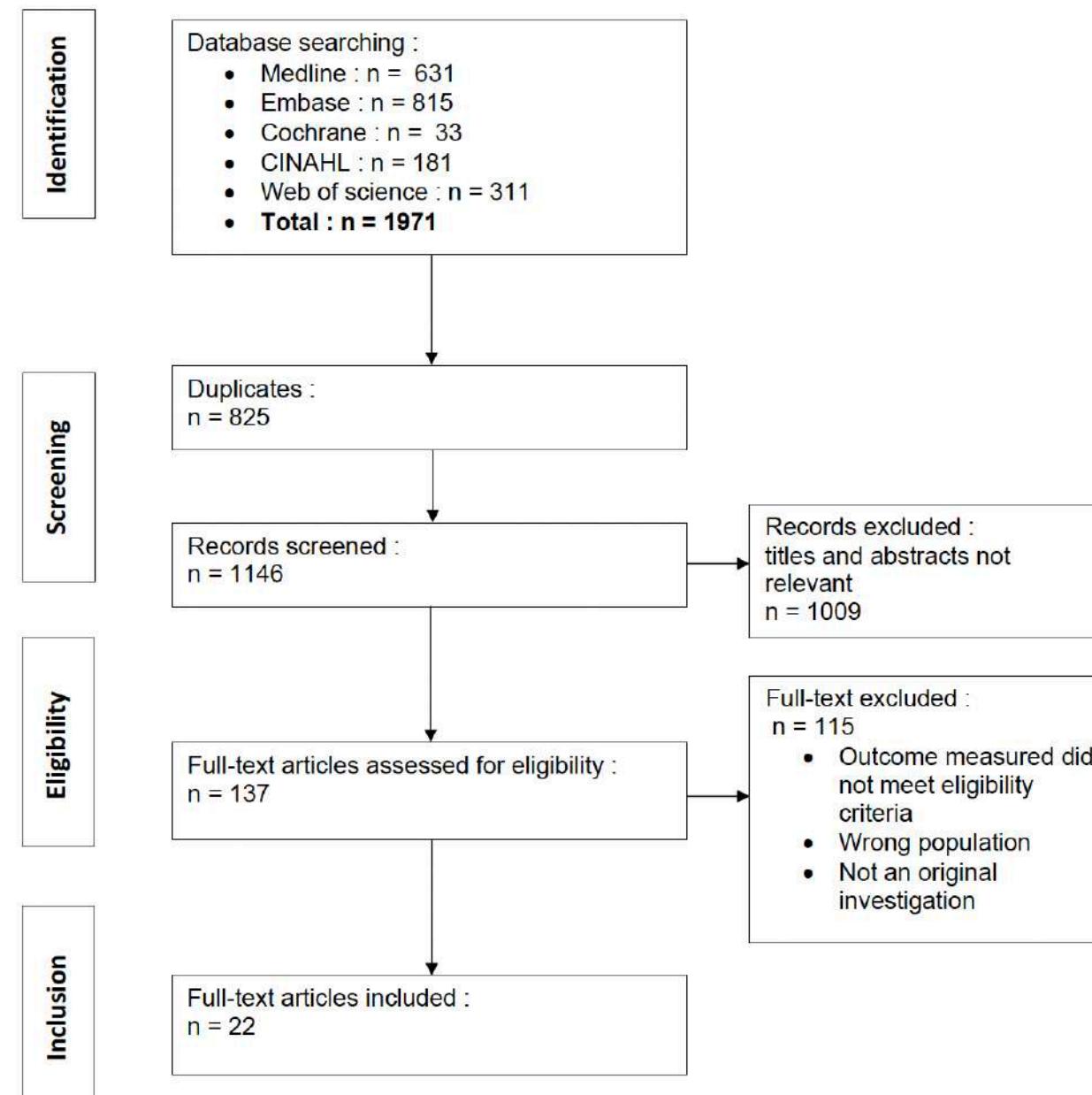
● Évaluation du risque de biais

■ New-Castle Ottawa Scale (NOS)

- Pour chaque étude
- Évaluation par 2 reviewers (L-E.G & N.V.P)
- 3 catégories
 - Sélection
 - Comparabilité
 - Résultats



Sélection des études

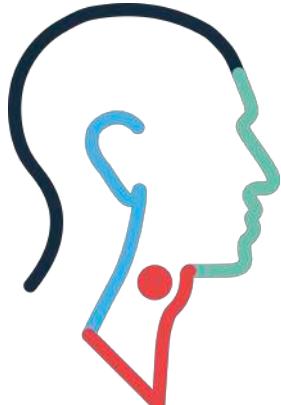




Caractéristiques des études

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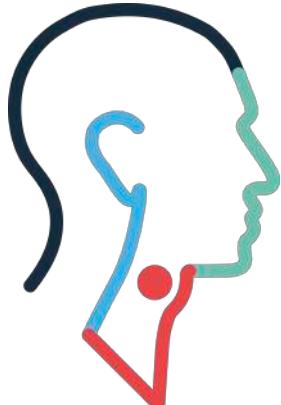
Author (Ref.)	Year of publication	Country	Type of study	Instrument used to quantify quality of life	No. of patients included in the study (n)	Mean age of patients included in the study	Tumor stage of patients included in the study	Tumor subsite (% of included patients)	Mean follow-up duration	Adjuvant radiotx (% of included patients)	Adjuvant chemotx (% of included patients)
Airoldi et al. (13)	2011	Italy	C	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	36	Info not available	I to IVB	OC	63 +/- 18 months	100%	Info not available
Borggreven et al. (14)	2007	Netherlands	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	80	58 Info not available	Info not available	OC (47%), OPX (53%)	Info not available	93%	Info not available
Bozec et al. (15)	2018	France	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	58	61,5	II to IV	OPX	> 1 year	76%	35%
Bozec et al. (16)	2020	France	C	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	64	75,4 Info not available	Info not available	OC (75%), OPX (25%)	> 1 year	78%	17%
Bozec et al. (17)	2009	France	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	41	68 % had less than 70 years old	II to IV	OC (51%), OPX (49%)	> 1 year	75%	48%
Bozec et al. (18)	2008	France	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	65	61.2 Info not available	Info not available	OC/OPX (87.3%), HPX (11.1%), sinus (1.6%)	> 1 year	81.50%	Info not available
Chang KP et al. (19)	2012	Taiwan	L	UW-QOL	32	53.53	Info not available	OC	> 2 years	Info not available	Info not available
Dimovska et al. (20)	2016	England	L	UW-QOL	96 (34 evaluation of QOL)	84	I to IV	Skin, OC, LX	Info not available	Info not available	Info not available
Elfring et al. (21)	2014	Canada	L	EORTC QLQ-H&N35	30	Info not available	I to III	OPX	Info not available	36.70%	56.60%



Caractéristiques des études (suite)

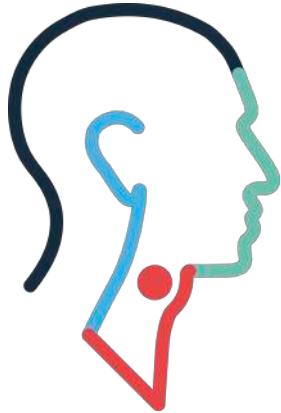
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Author (Ref.)	Year of publication	Country	Type of study	Instrument used to quantify quality of life	No. of patients included in the study (n)	Mean age of patients included in the study	Tumor stage of patients included in the study	Tumor subsite (% of included patients)	Mean follow-up duration	Adjuvant radiotx (% of included patients)	Adjuvant chemotx (% of included patients)
Hartl et al. (22)	2009 France	L	EORTC QLQ-H&N35	9	51	Info not available	OC, OPX	43 months	77.80%	22.20%	
Jimenez et al. (23)	2021 USA	C	UW-QOL	80	60	I to IVb	OC	6 months to 17 years	38%	41%	
Klug et al. (24)	2002 Austria	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	67	56	Info not available	OC, OPX	Info not available	100%	100%	
Lahtinen et al. (25)	2018 England	C	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35 & UW-QOL	53	62.7	Info not available	OC (43.4%), maxilla (9.4%), mandible (20.8%), LX/PX (3.8%), skin (3.8%), palate (7.5%), buccal mucosa (9.4%), other (2.6%)	> 1 year	67.90%	Info not available	
Markkanen-Leppänen et al. (26)	2006 Finland	L	UW-QOL	44	56.2	II to IV	OC (64%), Pharynx (29 %), HPX (7%)	> 1 year	88%	9%	
Momeni et al. (27)	2013 USA	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35 & UW-QOL	21	57.9	Info not available	OC, OPX, esophagus, sinus, skin	> 1 year	61.90%	Info not available	
Oskam et al. (28)	2010 Netherlands	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	80 (55 evaluation of QOL)	58	II to IV	OC (47%), OPX (53%)	> 6 months	93%	Info not available	



● Caractéristiques des études (suite)

Author (Ref.)	Year of publication	Country	Type of study	Instrument used to quantify quality of life	No. of patients included in the study (n)	Mean age of patients included in the study	Tumor stage of patients included in the study	Tumor subsite (% of included patients)	Mean follow-up duration	Adjuvant radiotx (% of included patients)	Adjuvant chemotx (% of included patients)
Pierre et al. (29)	2014	France	L	EORTC QLQ-C30 & EORTC QLQ-H&N35	80	Info not available	Info not available	OC (46%), OPX (54%)	> 1 year	69%	Info not available
Rhemrev et al. (30)	2007	Netherlands	L	EORTC QLQ-H&N35	85	57	Info not available	OC	43 months	79%	Info not available
Segna et al. (31)	2018	Italy	L	SF-36 & SF-12	30	65.5	I/II : 33.3% III/IV : 66.7%	OC, skin	> 1 year	60%	16.70%
Smith et al. (32)	2006	Australia	L	FACT-G, FACT-HN, UWQoL & PSS-HN	63	65.2	Info not available	OC	> 1 year	47.60%	Info not available
Tamer et al. (33)	2020	China	L	MDADI, EAT-10 & FACT-H&N	256	46.7	I : 29.1% II : 48.3% III : 22.3% IV : 0.4%	OC	> 1 months	71.70%	10.20%
Yang Y et al. (34)	2016	China	C	UW-QOL	61 (28 free flap)	Info not available	Info not available	OC	> 1 year	68%	Info not available



Risque des biais

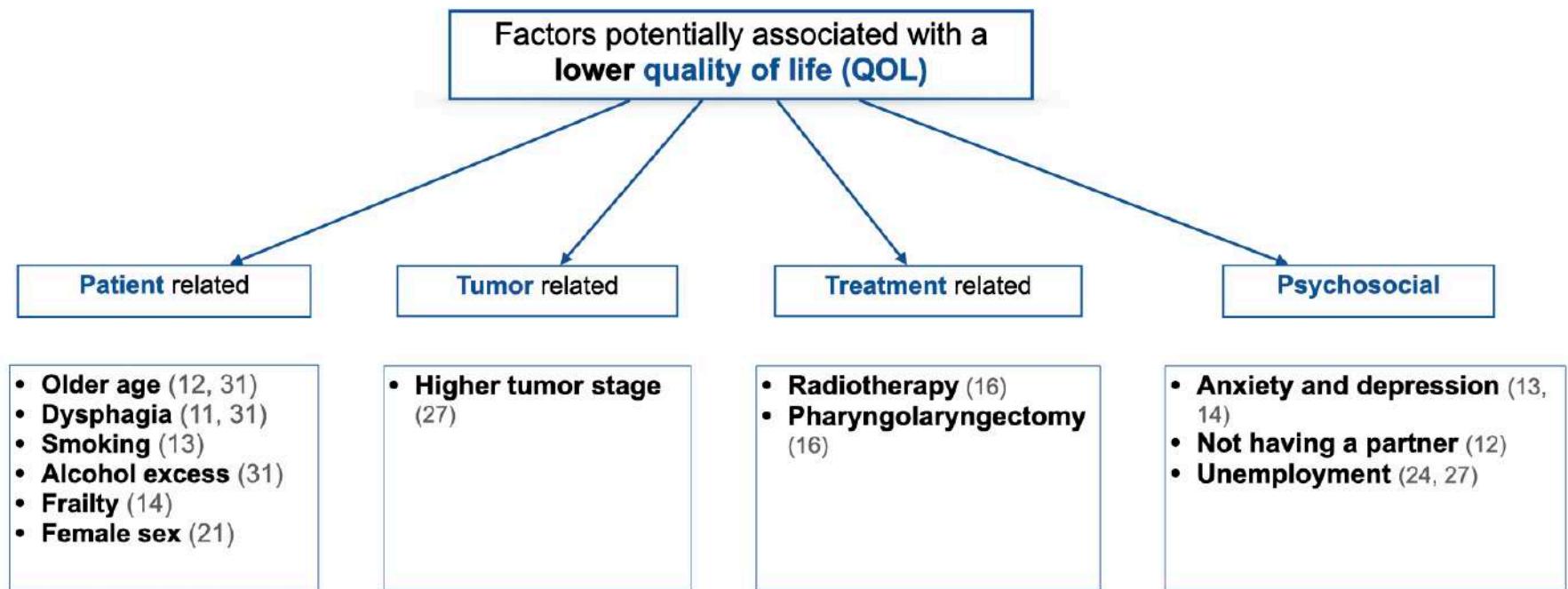
Authors	Selection	Comparability	Outcome	Overall quality
Airoldi et al. (11)	**	*	*	**/**/*
Borggreven et al. (12)	***	*	**	***/*/**
Bozec et al. (13)	****	*	**	****/*/**
Bozec et al. (14)	****		**	****/*/**
Bozec et al. (15)	**	*	**	**/*/**
Bozec et al. (16)	**		**	**/*/**
Chang et al. (17)	***		**	***/*/**
Dimovska et al. (18)	**	*	**	**/*/**
Elfring et al. (19)	***	*	*	***/*/*
Hartl et al. (20)	**		**	**/*/**
Jimenez et al. (21)	****	*	**	****/*/**
Klug et al. (22)	***	*	*	***/*/*
Lahtinen et al. (23)	****	*	**	****/*/**
Markkanen-Leppänen et al. (24)	**		*	**/*/*
Momeni et al. (25)	**		**	**/*/**
Oskam et al. (26)	***	*	*	***/*/*
Pierre et al. (27)	***	*	**	***/*/**
Rhemrev et al. (28)	****	*	**	****/*/**
Segna et al. (29)	**	*	*	**/*/*
Smith et al. (30)	***	*	*	***/*/*
Tamer et al. (31)	***	*	**	***/*/**
Yang et al. (32)	**		**	**/*/**

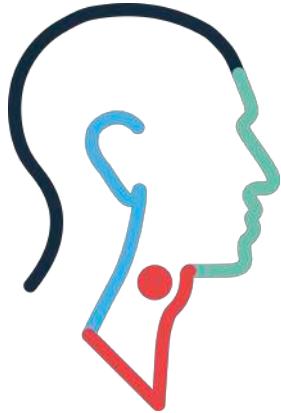


Facteurs affectant la qualité de vie

Tumeurs de tous les sites anatomiques

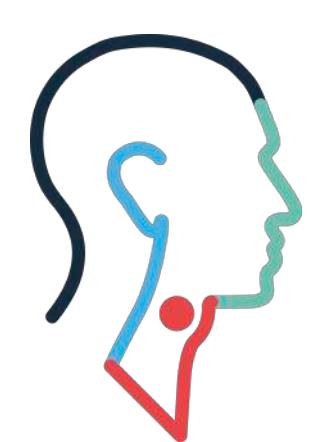
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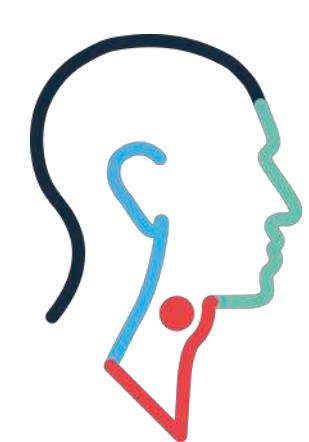
● Facteurs reliés au patient

- **Âge avancé**
 - p=0.041; p=0.017 ([Borggreven et al.](#); [Tamer et al.](#))
- **Sexe féminin**
 - physical score p=0.0076, social-emotional score p=0.003 ([Jimenez et al.](#))
- **Consommation d'alcool**
 - p=0.023 ([Tamer et al.](#))
- **Tabagisme**
 - p =0.04 ([Bozec et al., 2018](#))
- **Dysphagie**
 - p<0.001; p=0.035 ([Airoldi et al.](#); [Tamer et al.](#))
- **Fragilité**
 - p<0.001 ([Bozec et al. 2020](#))



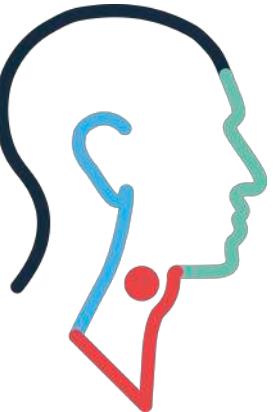
● Facteurs reliés à la tumeur

- **T3-T4**
 - $p=0.04$ (Pierre et al.)



● Facteurs reliés au traitement

- **Radiothérapie**
 - $p=0.04$ ([Bozec et al., 2008](#))
- **Pharyngolaryngectomie totale**
 - $p=0.02$ ([Bozec et al., 2008](#))



● Facteurs psycho-sociaux

- **Anxiété**
 - $p<0.001$ ([Bozec et al., 2018](#); [Bozec et al., 2020](#))
- **Dépression**
 - $p<0.001$ ([Bozec et al., 2018](#); [Bozec et al., 2020](#))
- **Ne pas avoir de partenaire de vie**
 - $p=0.017$ ([Borggreven et al.](#))
- **Ne pas avoir de travail**
 - $r=0.40$; $p< 0.05$ ([Pierre et al.](#); [Markkanen-Leppänen et al.](#))

Facteurs significativement **moins étudiés**



● Facteurs affectant la qualité de vie

Tumeurs de la cavité orale

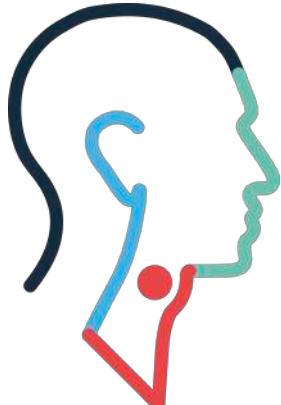
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Facteur affectant négativement la qualité de vie	Étude	Instrument utilisé pour quantifier la qualité de vie	Valeur p
<u>Tumeurs de la cavité orale</u>			
Dysphagie sévère	Airoldi (13)	EORTC-QLQ C30 / H&N35	P<0.001
Sexe féminin	Jiminez (23)	UW-QOL (physical domain)	P=0.0076
		UW-QOL (social domain)	P=0.003
Inquiétude par rapport à récidive néoplasique	Smith (32)	UW-QOL	P=0.016
Utilisation prothèse dentaire	Tamer (33)	FACT-H&N	P=0.000
Âge	Tamer (33)	MDADI	P=0.017
Consommation d'alcool	Tamer (33)	MDADI	P=0.023



● Facteurs affectant la qualité de vie Tumeurs de l'oropharynx

- Étude de Bozec et al. (2018)
 - **Tabagisme** ($p = 0.04$)
 - **Anxiété** (HADS, $p < 0.001$)
 - **Dépression** (HADS, $p < 0.001$)
 - **Atteinte du mur pharyngé latéral** ($p = 0.01$)
 - **Atteinte du palais mou** ($p = 0.009$)



● Limitations

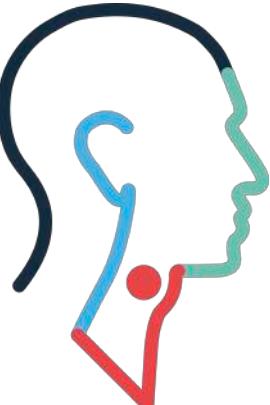
- **Biais de publication**
 - Posters et résumés de conférence non inclus
 - Auteurs contactés → données ou manuscrits non publiés
- **Manque de puissance statistique**
 - Petites cohortes
- **Haut niveau d'hétérogénéité**
 - Inhérent à études de cohorte
 - Variabilité des facteurs étudiés et de la définition des facteurs



● Conclusion

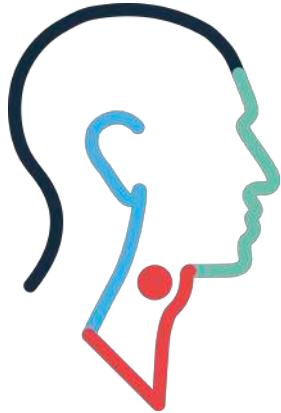
Messages clés

- Certains **facteurs** ont un **impact sur la qualité de vie** postopératoire
 - Âge avancé, radiothérapie, dysphagie, présence de symptômes anxieux ou dépressifs
- **Peu d'études analysent** leurs données **par sous-site anatomique**
- **Peu d'études** évaluent les **facteurs psycho-sociaux**
- Guide pour la recherche future



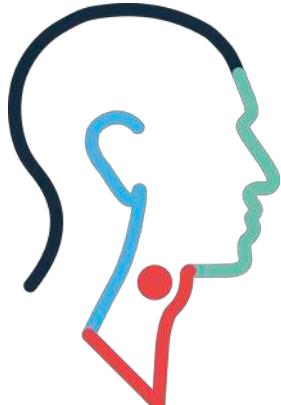
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