CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the proportion of p53 protein expression in node negative cervical cancer patients who treated by RDH in those with tumor recurrence is not different from the proportion in those without tumor recurrence*(p= 0.339)*. The null hypothesis was accepted in this study. There was no significant correlation between the expression of p53 protein and tumor recurrence in these group of patients*(p=0.549)*. The p53 expression was only significantly associated with histologic type in cervical cancer patients when they were analysed by condition multiple logistic regression analysis *(p=0.036)*. The following clinicopathological parameters did not related with p53 protein expression: FIGO staging, tumor characteristics, LVSI, depth of invasion and tumor grade. Thus, to clarify the relationship between p53 expression and tumor recurrence, the larger and more extensive further studies may be performed. Although p53 protein expression cannot be the indepentdent prognostic factor in patient who underwent RDH and PLD and have negative pelvic node metastasis, the information of this study may be useful for development of the treatment system of cervical carcinoma.