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1: [J Cancer Res Ther.](#) 2008 Oct-Dec;4(4):164-8.

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Gliosarcoma: an audit from a single institution in India of 24 post-irradiated cases over 15 years.

[Kumar P](#), [Singh S](#), [Kumar P](#), [Krishnani N](#), [Datta NR](#).

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BACKGROUND: Gliosarcomas (GS) are biphasic brain tumors composed of glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) and sarcomatous component. Therapeutic approaches include maximum surgical decompression with postoperative radiotherapy. Outcomes in gliosarcoma are poor despite multimodality management. **AIMS:** To analyze the outcome in patients of GS treated in our institute over a period of 15 years and compare it with GBM treated during the same period. **SETTINGS AND DESIGN:** Clinical records of the post-irradiated GS patients and GBM patients seen between 1990 and 2004 were retrieved. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Demographic and treatment variables were evaluated for their influence on overall survival (OS). The survival outcomes of GBM and GS treated during the same period were also compared. **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:** Univariate analysis was carried out using the Kaplan-Meier method and tested using log-rank test for significance. **RESULTS:** During these 15 years, 24 evaluable GS patients were treated as compared to 251 evaluable patients of GBM. There was a slight male preponderance in GS (14 males vs.10 females) with a median age of 50 years. All patients underwent surgery followed by post-operative radiotherapy (median dose of 60 Gy). None of the patient or treatment related factors were found to be significantly influencing their OS. Median OS in GS was 7.3 months compared to 7.5 months in GBM patients (P = 0.790). **CONCLUSIONS:** The OS appears to be similar for GS and GBM. None of the demographic variables appeared to prognosticate the survivals of GS.

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