134   Validation of the Singapore Nomogram for Outcome Prediction in a US-Based Population of Women with Breast Phyllodes Tumors (PT)

Camilla Cristando, HuiHua Li, Mathilde Almekinders, Puay Hoon Tan, Edi Brogi, Melissa Murray. Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, NY, NY; Singapore General Hospital, Outram Road, Singapore; Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Background: No grading scheme can reliably predict the behavior of a breast PT. The PT Singapore Nomogram (PTSN) was developed based on data from a cohort of Asian women with PT, and estimates the recurrence free survival (RFS). We examined whether the PTSN is also predictive of RFS in a United States (US)-based patient cohort.

Design: We assessed the histologic features, surgical margin status, and clinical follow up data of women with PT treated at a US-based tertiary care center between 1990-2014. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were used to estimate local and/or distant RFS, defined as the time from date of surgery to date of first relapse or death from PT or to the last follow-up date for censored cases. Univariate Cox regression (UCR) analysis was performed to evaluate the effects of predictors in the PTSN on RFS. Harrell's c-index was used to assess the probability of concordance between predicted and observed survivals by means of the PTSN (c=0.5 for random predictions; c=1 for a perfectly discriminating model).