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**INTRODUCTION:** Unplanned resection is common in soft tissue sarcoma due to misdiagnosis of these for a benign process. Various studies have demonstrated worse oncologic outcomes in unplanned resection despite subsequent re-resection procedures. The purpose of this study is to assess the oncologic outcomes of unplanned versus planned resection in the setting of high-grade soft tissue sarcoma. This study assesses the impact of various tumor characteristics on the oncologic outcomes, as well as the impact of residual disease present in the setting of a previous unplanned resection. A multivariate analysis will control for various factors that may influence the oncologic outcomes, to more accurately assess the impact of a previous unplanned resection on the risk of local recurrence, distant metastasis, and disease-specific survival.

This is a retrospective cohort study of 147 patients treated surgically for soft tissue sarcoma at the same institution from 2010 to 2021. All patients treated for a grade 2 or 3 soft tissue sarcoma were included. Patients with metastatic disease at presentation, low-grade sarcoma, and patients managed nonoperatively were excluded from this study. The study was approved by the local ethics board. Data were analyzed using STATA version 18.0 and R version 3.5.1. Statistical significance was defined as a  $p < 0.05$ .

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: