

# Choroid plexus carcinoma outcome

3 and 5-year [progression-free survival](#) rates are 58% and 38% respectively, and [overall survival](#) is 83% and 62% for the same time periods.

Absence of [TP53 mutation](#) may be associated with a more favorable outcome. One study showed a worse outcome in tumors with loss of chromosome arm 12q <sup>1)</sup>.

The pediatric proclivity, in combination with a marked vascularity, renders an aggressive resection a difficult and often dangerous endeavor, with few treatment options.

Gross total resection is the most consistent predictor of survival <sup>2)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Ruland V, Hartung S, Kordes U, et al. Choroid plexus carcinomas are characterized by complex chromosomal alterations related to patient age and prognosis. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer*. 2014; 53:373–380

<sup>2)</sup>

Kubicky CD, Sahgal A, Chang EL, Lo SS. Rare primary central nervous system tumors. *Rare Tumors*. 2014 Aug 4;6(3):5449. doi: 10.4081/rt.2014.5449. eCollection 2014 Jul 30. Review. PubMed PMID: 25276324; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4178277.

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