A graph of a cancer patient

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 4.6 Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing progression-free survival by neoplasm cancer status with logrank test.

Figure 4.6 illustrates PFS stratified by neoplasm cancer status (comparing patients who are tumor free versus those with tumor). The tumor-free group shows a relatively high and stable progression free survival (PrCa stabilization) over time for longer periods, their PFS stabilizes above 75% indicating sustained disease stabilization with precision and reliability in survival estimates. The tumor group experiences a sharp decline in PFS particularly within the first 40 months. PFS falls below the median survival at early stages and continues to fall overtime, indicating early and frequent disease progression with increased uncertainty as confidence limits get wider over time. This demonstrates that patients who are tumor-free exhibit significantly better PrCa PFS compared to those with the tumor.

A graph with blue and red lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 4.7 Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing progression-free survival by neoadjuvant treatment history

This KM curve in figure 4.7 suggests that patients who did not have history neoadjuvant treatment exhibited significantly longer PFS compared to those with historical neoadjuvant treatment. This is seen by the early and total drop in survival probability among patients who had neoadjuvant treatment history, reflecting poor baseline prognosis. However, the extreme limited sample size (n=2) for the “Yes” group (historical neoadjuvant treatment) severely cast doubts on the plausibility of this preliminary finding and raises suspicions of lack of representativeness for this subgroup.