



ONKOLOŠKI  
INŠTITUT  
LJUBLJANA

INSTITUTE  
OF ONCOLOGY  
LJUBLJANA



SLOVENSKO ZDRAVNIŠKO  
DRUŠTVO

Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
Sektor za internistično onkologijo

Sekcija za internistično  
onkologijo

# 8. DNEVI INTERNISTIČNE ONKOLOGIJE RAK PRI STAROSTNIKU



Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
16. in 17. november 2012



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Sektor za internistično onkologijo, Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana  
Sekcija za internistično onkologijo  
Ljubljana, 2012



PROGRAM SREČANJA:

**PETEK, 16.11.2012**

**Moderator: B. Šeruga**

12.00-13.00: *E. Efstathiou:*

New opportunities in the treatment of metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer

*A. Žist, B. Šeruga:*

Naše izkušnje z abirateronacetatom v programu sočutne oporabe

13.00-14.00: Prijave

**Moderator: B. Zakotnik**

14.00-14.45: *M. Primic Žakelj:*

Rak pri starostniku-pogled epidemiologa

14.45-15.30: *H. Wildiers:*

Geriatric assesement: why and how

Breast cancer in elderly

15.30-16.00: Odmor

**Moderator: B. Jezeršek Novaković**

16.00-16.45: *G. Veninšek:*

Ocena krhkosti starostnika

16.45-17.30: *J. Trontelj:*

Medsebojno delovanje zdravil pri starejših onkoloških bolnikih

*A. Eberl, M. Sonc:*

Nevarnost polifarmacije pri starostniku

**SOBOTA, 17.11.2012**

**Moderator: S. Borštnar**

09.00-10.00: *A. Žist, R. Devjak, M. Horvat, M. Zabukovec, D. Mangaroski, U. Bokal, B. Gregorič, D. Ribnikar, T. Ovčariček, B. Zakotnik, S. Borštnar, E. Matos*

Zdravljenje starostnic z rakom dojke

Zdravljenje starostnic z rakom dojke-naše izkušnje

Starostnica z rakom dojke-klinični primeri

**Moderator: M. Reberšek**

10.00-11.00: *M. Ignjatović, M. Ebert Moltara, M. Boc, J. Červek, M. Reberšek, J. Ocvirk*

Obravnava starostnikov s karcinomom danke in kolona

Starostnik s metastatskim karcinomom danke in kolona-klinični primer

Vpliv geriatričnih sindromov na obravnavo raka pri starostnikih-klinični primer

11.00-11.30: Odmor

**Moderator: T. Čufer**

11.30-12.30: *T. Ovčariček, N. Turnšek Hitij, M. Unk, U. Janžič, A. Sadikov, T. Čufer*

Drobnocelični rak pljuč pri starostnikih-izkušnje klinike Golnik

Ne-drobnocelični rak pljuč pri starostnikih-izkušnje klinike Golnik

12.30-12.40: Zaključek srečanja



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Our experience with abiraterone acetate (Zytiga®) in the named patient program

A. Žist, B. Šeruga

Ljubljana, 16. nov. 2012

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Outline

- Introduction
- Patients' demographic characteristics
- Efficacy analysis
- Safety analysis
- Comparison with published data
- Conclusions

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Introduction

- Pivotal trial by de Bono and colleagues published on 26/5/2011
- Our first patient enrolled into the named patient program on 10/6/2011
- 41 patients treated with abiraterone acetate so far

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## Patients` characteristics (1)

No. Patients	41
Age	
Median (range)	71 years (46-84)
≥ 75 years	12/41 (29,3%)
Localisation	
Bone	39/41 (95,2%)
Node	17/41 (41,5%)
Visceral	4/41 (9,8%)
No. of previous cytotoxic chemotherapy regimens	
1 regimen	35/41 (85,36%)
2 regimen	6/41 (14,63%)

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## Patients` characteristics (2)

Laboratory results	
iPSA - median	235 ng/ml (9,1 - >5000)
Hb - median	124,0 g/L (92 - 161)
AF - median	2,4 U/L (0,9 - 27,5)
Analgesic therapy	
Without/NSAIDs	28/41 (68,3%)
Weak opioids	6/41 (14,6%)
Strong opioids	7/41 (17,1%)

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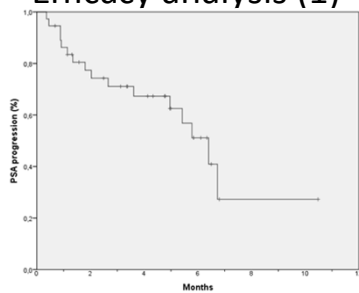
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## Efficacy analysis (1)



- Time to PSA progression (median): 6,4 months
- PSA response: 9/41 (21,9%)

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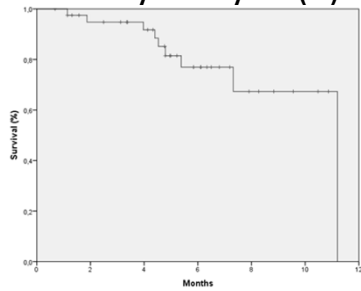
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## Efficacy analysis (2)



- Follow-up (median): 4,9 months
- Overall survival (median): 11,2 months

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## Safety analysis (1)

Adverse event	All grade	Grade3	Grade 4
Hypertension	11 (26,8%)	1 (2,4%)	0
Edema	4 (9,8%)	0	0
Hypokalemia	7 (17,1%)	0	0
Congestive Hearth Failure	0	0	0
Liver-function test abnormalities	5 (12,2%)	0	0
Infections	8 (19,5%)	0	0
Urinary	2 (4,8%)	1 (2,4%)	0
Other	6 (14,6)	1 (2,4%)	1 (2,4%)
Misc.	4 (9,7%)	0	0

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## Safety analysis (2)

- 1 account of treatment discontinuation
  - Patient M.B. (84y)
    - Abiraterone acetate as 2. line treatment
    - Comorbidities: CHF, AH
    - Infection Grade 4 (varicella meningoencephalitis)

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## Safety analysis (3)

- 2 accounts of death on therapy
  - Patient R.J (58y)
    - Abiraterone acetate as 3. line treatment
    - Therapy initiated 5 week prior to death
    - „Desperate attempt“
  - Patient T.M. (71y)
    - Abiraterone acetate as 2. line treatment
    - Comorbidities: stage 4. COPD
    - After 7 weeks of therapy AE-COPD which lead to death

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## Comparison with published data - demographics -

	De Bono et al., NEJM, 2011 <sup>1</sup>	OI, 2012
No. Patients	797	41
Age		
Median (years)	69	71
≥ 75 years	28%	29%
Localisation		
Bone	89%	95%
Node	45%	41%
Visceral	11%*	10%
Previous chemotherapy		
1 regimens	70%	85%
2 regimens	30%	14%
iPSA (ng/ml)	128.8	235.0

<sup>1</sup>De Bono et al.; NEJM 2011;364:1995-2005

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## Comparison with published data - efficacy -

	De Bono et al., NEJM, 2011 <sup>1</sup>	OI, 2012
Follow-up (months)	12.8	4.9
OS (months)	14.8	11.2
Time to PSA progression (months)	10.2	6.4
PSA response (%)	29.1	21.9

<sup>1</sup>De Bono et al.; NEJM 2011;364:1995-2005

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## Comparison with published data - safety -

Adverse event	De Bono et al., NEJM, 2011 <sup>1</sup>			OI, 2012		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Hypertension	77 (10%)	10 (1%)	0	11 (27%)	1 (2%)	0
Edema	241 (31%)	16 (2%)	2 (<1%)	4 (10%)	0	0
Hypokaliemia	135 (17%)	27 (3%)	3 (<1%)	7 (17%)	0	0
Liver-function test abnormalities	82 (10%)	25 (3%)	2 (<1%)	5 (12%)	0	0
Infections	91 (12%)*	17 (2%)	0	8 (19%)	2 (5%)	1(2%)
Death within 30-days after last therapy	11%			5%		

<sup>1</sup>De Bono et al.; NEJM 2011;364:1995-2005

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## Conclusions

- Use of abiraterone acetate in every day clinical practice shows efficacy and acceptable tolerability.
- Direct comparison with published data unreliable due to retrospective analysis and short follow-up.
- Longer follow-up and a larger population of patients needed to assess full potential of abiraterone acetate in every day clinical use with our patients

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## Literature

- (1) De Bono et al. Abiraterone and increased survival in metastatic prostate cancer. N Engl J Med. 2011;364: 1995-2005
- (2) Fizazi et al. Abiraterone acetate for treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: final overall survival analysis of the COU-AA-301 randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 study. Lancet Oncol 2012; 13: 983-92
- (3) Zadnik V, Primic Žakelj M. SLORA: Slovenija in rak. Epidemiologija in register raka. Onkološki inštitut Ljubljana. www.slora.si (10.11.2012).

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## Rak pri starejših

Maja Primic Žakelj  
 Vesna Zadnik



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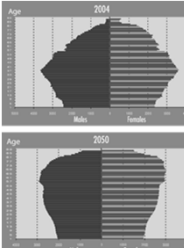
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## Vsebina

- \* opredelitev pojma "starejše prebivalstvo"
- \* demografski trendi in breme raka
- \* epidemiologija raka pri starejših
- \* posebnosti starejših bolnikov z rakom
- \* preventiva raka pri starejših



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## Opredelitev pojma "starejše prebivalstvo"

- \* Meja med srednjimi leti in obdobjem starosti ne more biti natančno opredeljena, saj v vseh družbah nima enakega pomena.
- \* Ljudi lahko začnemo uvrščati med starejše oz. stare, ko se v njihovi dejavnosti zgodijo nekatere spremembe oz. se spremeni njihova družbena vloga (npr. ko postanejo stari starši ali ko se upokojijo), lahko pa takrat, ko izpolnijo določeno število let oz. ko prestopijo določeno starostno mejo.
- \* Definicija starejših v SSKJ: "ki ima razmeroma veliko let"



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### Opredelevanje pojma "starejše prebivalstvo"

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- \* O tem, kdo so starejši oz. stari, ni popolnega soglasja (niti v posamezni državi, kaj šele v Evropi oz. svetu), zato se za različne potrebe uporabljajo različne starostne meje.
- \* V Sloveniji običajno uporabimo za razvrščanje prebivalstva v velike starostne skupine naslednje delitve:
  - mladi: 0-14 let
  - delovno sposobni: 15-64 let
  - stari: 65 in več
- \* Lahko pa se uporablja tudi naslednja razdelitev:
  - mladi: 0-19 let,
  - odrasli: 20-59 let,
  - starejši odrasli: 60 let in več.

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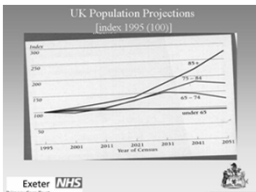
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### Opredelevanje pojma "starejše prebivalstvo"

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- \* V klinični medicini se večkrat za opredelitev starih uporablja razširjena geriatrimska ocena, ki glede na različno pričakovano trajanje življenja in tveganje zapletov ob predvidenem zdravljenju deli stare 65 let in več na:
  - mladi starejši: 65-74 let
  - stari starejši: 75-84 let
  - zelo stari: 85 let in več



UK Population Projections  
[index 1995 (100)]

Exeter NHS

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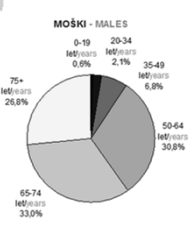
### Pomen raka pri starejših

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→ rak je pretežno bolezen starejših

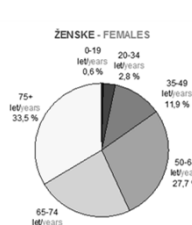
Odstotni delež vseh rakov po starosti v Sloveniji 2008

**MOŠKI - MALES**



Starostna skupina	Delež (%)
0-19	0.0%
20-34	2.1%
35-49	6.8%
50-64	30.8%
65-74	33.0%
75+	26.8%

**ŽENSKE - FEMALES**



Starostna skupina	Delež (%)
0-19	0.6%
20-34	2.8%
35-49	11.9%
50-64	27.7%
65-74	23.5%
75+	33.5%

Moški: 6.541  
65+: 3.928  
65+ : 60 %

Ženske: 5.744  
65+: 3.283  
65+ : 57 %

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### Prebivalstvo v svetu in v Evropi je vse starejše

→ zaradi staranja prebivalstva bo breme raka vse večje

Prebivalstvo po velikih starostnih skupinah, Evropa

© SURS

Leto	0-14 let	15-64	65+	75+
1950	~25%	~65%	~10%	~2%
1970	~22%	~62%	~15%	~3%
1995	~18%	~58%	~22%	~4%
2025	~12%	~50%	~35%	~8%
2050	~8%	~40%	~48%	~15%

Vir: IASAC ([http://www.iasac.ac.at/Research/ERD/DB/data/hum/dem/dem\\_2.htm](http://www.iasac.ac.at/Research/ERD/DB/data/hum/dem/dem_2.htm), 5. 5. 2010).

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### Staranje prebivalstva v Sloveniji:

→ demografske spremembe, ki bodo vplivale tudi na breme raka pri nas

- \* Staranje prebivalstva je tudi v Sloveniji proces, ki se mu ne bo mogoče izogniti. Z manjšanjem oz. s preskromnim številom rojstev, z daljšanjem življenjske dobe in z manjšanjem umrjivosti se spreminja starostna sestava prebivalstva: zmanjšuje se delež otrok (0–14 let), povečujeta pa se delež delovno sposobnega prebivalstva (15–64 let) in delež oseb, starih 65 let in več.
- delež otrok se je od leta 1981 do leta 2004 zmanjšal s 23 % na 14 %;
- delež delovno sposobnega prebivalstva (15–64 let) se je v istem obdobju povečal s 66 % na 69,5 %.
- delež starejših (65 let in več), ki je bil v začetku osemdesetih let 20. stoletja na ravni 10 % se od leta 1987 stalno večja in je leta 2004 že presegel 15 %.

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### Staranje prebivalstva v Sloveniji:

projekcija prebivalstva do leta 2060

- \* Po srednji varianti projekcije prebivalstva EUROPOP2008 naj bi se v Sloveniji delež najmanj 65 let starih ljudi (65+) med skupnim prebivalstvom do leta 2060 povečal za več kot 16 % (na 33,4 %) oziroma naj bi se število toliko starih prebivalcev predvidoma povečalo od leta 2008 do leta 2060 s 325.300 na 589.900.
- \* Delež najmanj 80 let starih ljudi (80+) med skupnim prebivalstvom pa naj bi se do leta 2060 povečal s 3,5 % na 14,1 % oziroma z 71.200 na 249.500 prebivalcev.

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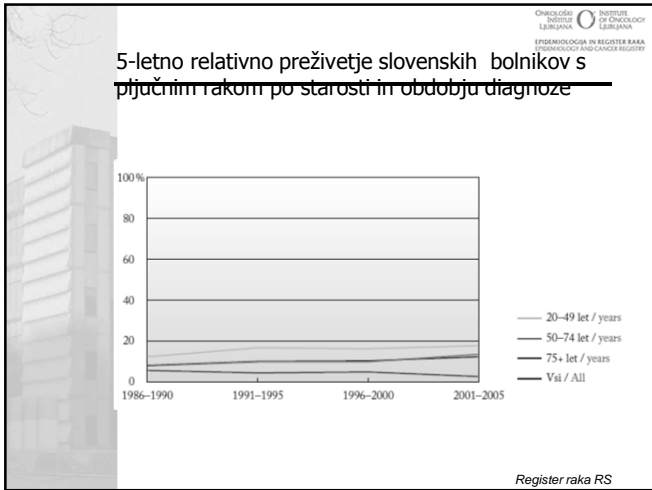













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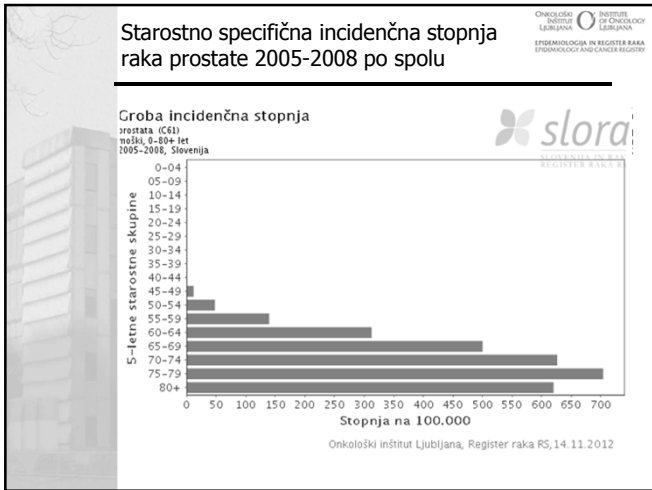
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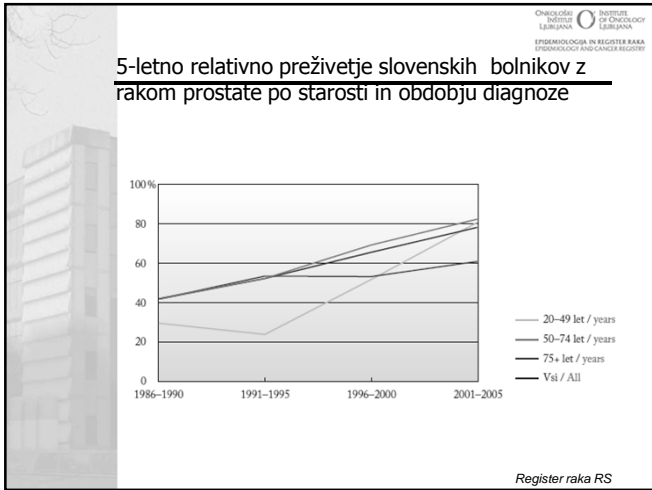
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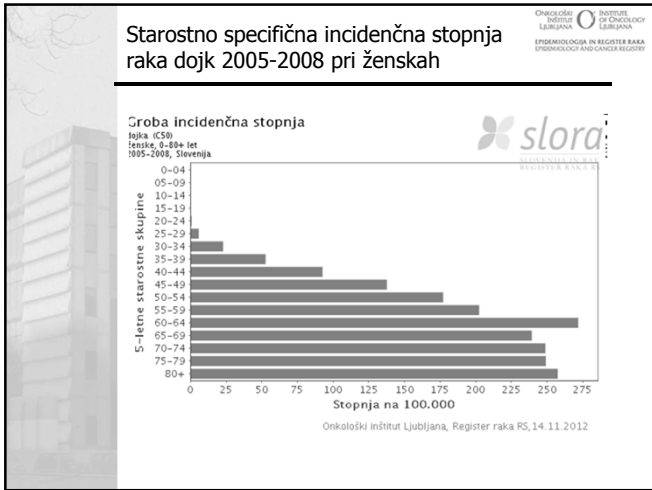
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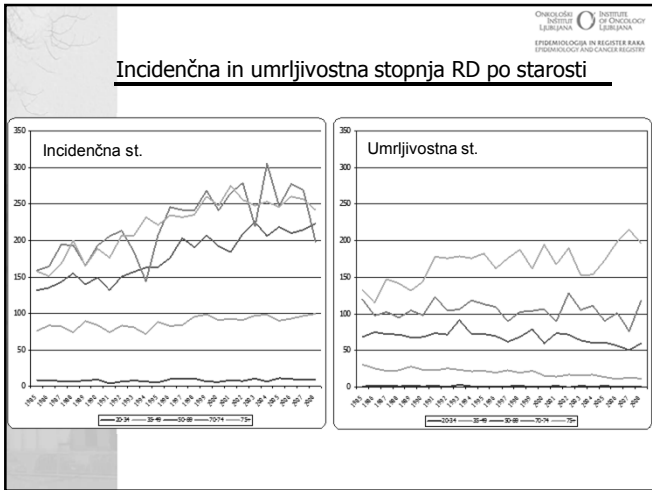
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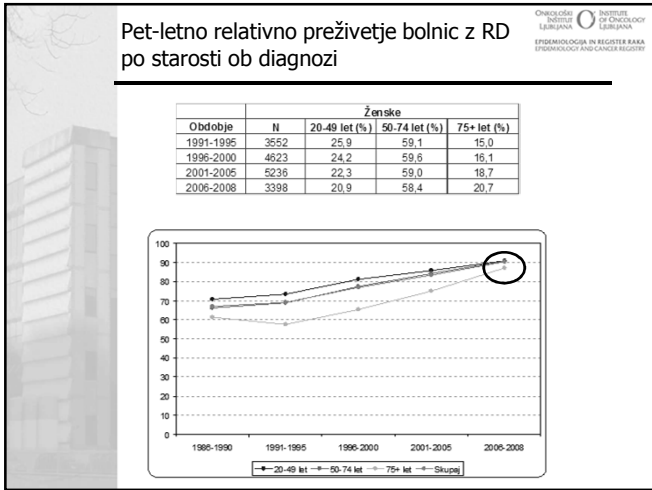
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## Posebnosti starejših bolnikov z rakom

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Spremenjena karcinogeneza  
**RAK DOJKE:** bolj indolenten  
**RAK JAJČNIKA:** bolj agresiven

Drugačna mesta in histološke vrste  
**RAK POŽIRALNIKA:** več adenoca 3/3  
**ŽELODČNI RAK:** več dobro diferenciranih ca.  
**DEBELO ČREVO:** več ca. desne strani črevesa

Pridružene bolezni (komorbidnost)  
 srčno-žilne, sladkorna, prejšnji rak  
 med 65 in 74 let: povprečno 3,6 bolezni

Psihosocialno dožemanje raka  
 bolj pomembna kakovost življenja  
 težje prinašajo neprijetnosti povezane z zdravljenjem

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EPIDEMIOLOGIA IN REGISTER RAKA EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CANCER REGISTRY

## Posebnosti starejših bolnikov z rakom


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**POSEBNOSTI PRI ZDRAVLJENJU:**

- \* Pri starejših je treba uporabiti standardne načine zdravljenja glede na funkcionalno sposobnost vsakega posameznika.

**VKLJUČENOST V KLINIČNE RAZISKAVE:**

- \* mlajši od 65 let: 68 % bolnikov
- \* med 65 in 74 let: 24 % bolnikov
- \* starejši od 75 let: 8 % bolnikov



Starejši od 75 let, pogosto samo zaradi kronološke starosti niso deležni multidisciplinarnega pristopa tako v diagnostiki kot pri zdravljenju raka!

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## Preventiva raka pri starejših

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Starost sama po sebi ni pomemben dejavnik tveganja raka!

**PROMOCIJA ZDRAVJA V STAROSTI**

Vsi ukrepi, ki varujejo pred ostalimi kroničnimi boleznimi veljajo tudi pri varovanju pred rakom

**EVROPSKI KODEKS PROTI RAKU**

- **Ne kadite**  
 Premisljajte + kajenje simprej  
 Ali vsaj ne kadite v savarnosti drugih
- **Vzdržujte normalno telesno težo**
- **Bodite telesno dejavni**
- **Jejte čim več sadja, zelenjave in jedi iz polnovrednih žit**  
 In omejite vnos živalskih maščob
- **Omejite pitje alkoholnih pijač**  
 Moški na dve enoti dnevno, ženske na eno
- **Zmernost pri sončenju**  
 Zaščitite otroke in mladostnike
- **Upoštevajte predpise o varnosti pri delu**
- **Cepite se proti hepatitisu B**




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## Preventiva raka pri starejših


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**PRESEJALNI PROGRAMI V STAROSTI**

Uvedba organiziranih presejalnih programov v populacijo starejših ostaja vprašljiva.

Presejanje za raka materničnega vratu  
 Program ZORA   
 bris materničnega vratu na 3 leta med 20. in 64. letom

Presejanje za raka dojk  
 Program DORA   
 mamografija na 2 leti med 50. in 69. letom

Presejanje za rake debelega črevesa in danke  
 Program SVIT   
 test na prikrito krvavitev na 2 leti med 50. in 69. letom

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## Namesto zaključka

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Odnos družbe do drugačnih je kazalnik njenih vrednot. Starostniki so v zdravju in bolezni drugačna skupina prebivalstva, ki potrebuje posebno skrb.

Marsikdo od nas se bo verjetno še prekmalu znašel v tej skupini – ali smo naredili dovolj, da bi mlajšim generacijam posredovali osnovne življenjske vrednote in z njimi spoštovanje do te posebne skupine?




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# Geriatric oncology: Why and how?

H. Wildiers  
University Hospitals Leuven  
Belgium




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## Basic concepts

1. Cancer is a disease of aging  
Older patients represent the majority not the minority
2. Age-related differences in treatment patterns  
Older adults are more likely to get “less treatment”
3. There is a benefit to (adjuvant) treatment in older adults  
The risks are also increased
4. Older adults have been under-represented on clinical trials  
Few ‘elderly’, and only fit ones

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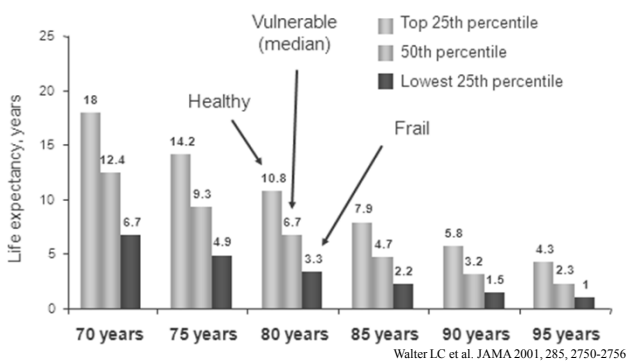
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## Variability in health status: impact on life expectancy




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## Why geriatric assessment in oncology?

1. Has **prognostic** information (OS; life expectancy)
2. Has **predictive** value for morbidity / QoL ↓
3. **Detection of multiple problems** that can influence treatment choice
4. Possibility to have directed **interventions** that can lead to better QoL and OS

Wildiers and Kenis, J Geriatr Oncol, 2012

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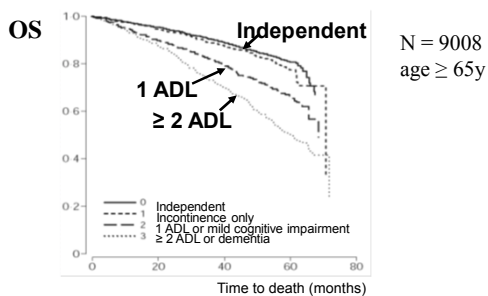
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### Prognostic information

#### Influence of functionality / cognition



\*Vulnerable: need for assistance in ≥ 1 (or ≥ 2 if incontinence) activities of mobility or daily living or cognitive impairment without dementia or bowel + urinary incontinence  
 \*\*Frail: need for assistance in ≥ 2 (or ≥ 3 if incontinence) activities of mobility or daily living or dementia or bowel + urinary incontinence

Rockwood K et al. Lancet 1999, 353, 205-206

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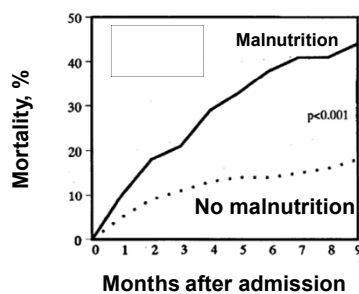
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### Prognostic information

#### Influence of (Mal)nutrition

205 patients without cancer aged 75 years



Cederholm T et al. Am. J. Med 1995, 98, 67-73

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**Prognostic information**

**ePrognosis** | Estimating Prognosis for Elders

www.eprognosis.org

**Lee Index**

- Population: Community-dwelling adults aged 50 and older
- Outcome: All-cause 4 year mortality
- Scroll to the bottom for more detailed information

Are you a healthcare professional?  No  Yes

- How old is your patient?
- What is your patient's biological sex?
- What is your patient's BMI?
- Does your patient have Diabetes?
- Has your patient ever had cancer (including major skin cancers)?
- Does your patient have COPD that limits their usual activities of living?
- Does your patient have congestive heart failure?
- Does your patient currently smoke cigarettes?
- Does your patient have difficulty with walking or shuffling without help when alone?
- Does your patient have difficulty with managing their finances on their own?
- Does your patient have difficulty walking several blocks?
- Does your patient have difficulty putting on walking large objects such as a shopping bag?

Total Points: 0

Your best guess of 4 year mortality risk:

**Calculate Risk**

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**Predictive information**

### Can CGA predict Chemo Toxicity?

**Eligibility criteria**

- Age 65 or older
- Diagnosis of cancer
- To start a new chemotherapy regimen

**Timepoint 1:**

Pre-chemo Geriatric Assessment

→

Post-chemo Geriatric Assessment

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

**Chemotherapy:**  
toxicity grading at each visit

- Sample size: 500 patients (Chemo alone)
- 7 participating institutions (Cancer and Aging Research Group)

*Hurria et al, JCO 2011*

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**Predictive information**

### Risk Factors for Grade 3-5 Toxicity

➤ Age ≥ 72 years	→	Age
➤ GI or GU Cancer		
➤ Standard Dose	→	Tumor/ Treatment Variables
➤ Poly-chemotherapy		
➤ Hemoglobin (male: <11, female: <10)	→	Labs
➤ Creatinine Clearance (Jelliffe-ideal wt <34)		
➤ Fall(s) in last 6 months	→	Geriatric Assessment Variables
➤ Hearing impairment (fair or worse)		
➤ Limited in walking 1 block (MOS)		
➤ Assistance required in medication intake (IADL)		
➤ Decreased social activity (MOS)		

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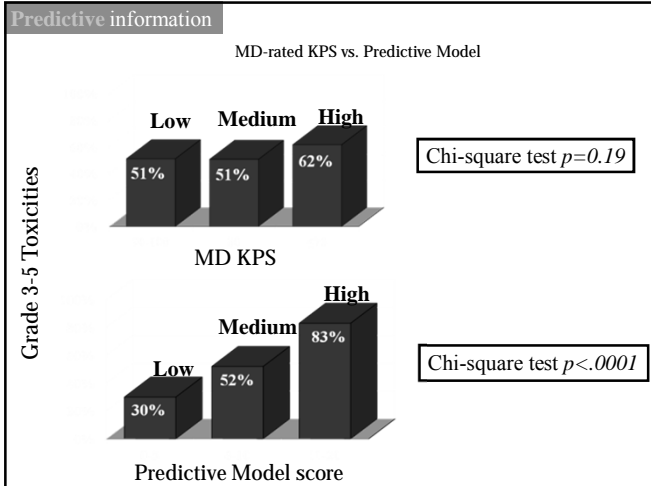
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**Detection of problems**

**Usefulness of a systematic geriatric screening in older cancer patients: a multicentric study in Belgium**

**Goals**

- In how many Belgian older cancer patients are geriatric problems detected and which?
- In how many cases, these detected problems led to an intervention?
- In how many cases, the detection of these problems has led to an adaptation of therapy?

Kenis, .... Wildiers Ann Oncol 2012

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**Detection of problems**      **multicentric study in Belgium**

**Methods**

- Inclusion criteria:
  - $\geq 70$  yrs
  - 6 specific tumour types
  - Treatment decision has to be made
- Screening: G8
  - If score  $\leq 14$ : full assessment (ADL / IADL / fall history / Mob-T / MMSE / 4-GDS / MNA / CCI / polypharmacy)
- Questionnaire for treating physician

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Detection of problems		multicentric study in Belgium	
<b>Results</b>			
- 1967 pts in 10 centres (10/2009 – 7/2011)			
- Age	76 yrs (70-96)		
- Gender (%)	- Female	64,1	
	- Male	35,9	
- Diagnosis (%)	- Breast	40,5	
	- Colorectal	21,5	
	- Hematologic	12,8	
	- Lung	12,0	
	- Prostate	8,2	
	- Ovaries	5,0	
- Performance CGA (%)	- At diagnosis	68,2	
	- At progression	31,8	

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Detection of problems		multicentric study in Belgium	
<b>Results</b>			
		%	
- G8 screening: positive (score ≤ 14)		70,7	
- Questionnaire physician completed		92,5	
- Awareness results CGA		61,3	
- Additional problems detected		51,2	
- Functionality		40,1	
- Nutrition		37,6	
- Fatigue		36,6	
- Falls		30,5	
- Depression		27,2	
- Pain		23,7	
- Cognition		19,0	
- Social status		10,2	

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Detection of problems		multicentric study in Belgium	
<b>Results</b>			
		%	
- Interventions planned based on CGA		25,7	
- Treatment decision influenced		25,3	

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Geriatric interventions

## RUBENSTEIN OUTCOME after 1 year

	Geriatric unit	General unit
Discharge to nursing home	13%	30%
Mortality	24 %	48 %

NEJM 1984 – Rubenstein et al

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Geriatric interventions

### Comprehensive geriatric assessment for older adults admitted to hospital (Review)

Ellis G, Whitehead MA, O'Neill D, Langhorne P, Robinson D

BMJ 2011



THE COCHRANE  
COLLABORATION®

- 22 trials evaluating 10,315 participants were identified.
- Patients in receipt of CGA were more likely to be **alive** and in their own homes at up to 6 months (OR 1.25, 95% CI 1.11 to 1.42, P = 0.0002) and at the end of scheduled follow up (median 12 months) (OR 1.16, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.28, P = 0.003) when compared to general medical care.
- In addition, patients were less likely to be **institutionalised** (OR 0.79, 95% CI 0.69 to 0.88, P < 0.0001).
- They were less likely to suffer **death or deterioration** (OR 0.76, 95% CI 0.64 to 0.90, P = 0.001), and were more likely to experience **improved cognition** in the CGA group (OR 1.11, 95% CI 0.20 to 2.01, P = 0.02).

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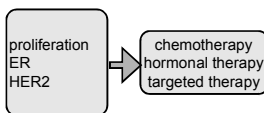
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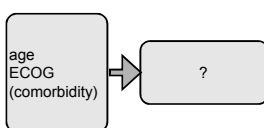
## Personalized medicine

### Today

#### Tumor (e.g. breast)



#### Host



### Tomorrow

#### Tumor (e.g. breast)



#### Host




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## Geriatric oncology in Belgium



- Cancerplan 2009-11:
  - +/- 15 projects, focusing on geriatric assessment
  - Many single centre projects
  - Few larger studies
  
- Cancerplan 2012-15:
  - +/- 15 projects, focusing on geriatric interventions
  - Many single centre/local
  - 1 big project (22 centres, 7 universities)
  - Establishment of a scientific committee:
    - Review literature on geriatric assessment
    - Summarize the projects 2009-11
    - Coordinate the 15 ongoing projects
    - Establish national recommendations for further implementation of geriatric oncology after 2015

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## International research in geriatric oncology

**Use of Geriatric Assessment for Older Adults in the Oncology Setting: A Systematic Review**

M. T. E. Puts, J. Harst, J. Morelto, V. Gilre, E. Springall, S. M. H. Alibhai

JNCI 2012

- 83 articles on 73 studies.
- Quality of most studies poor to moderate.
- 11 studies examined psychometric properties or diagnostic accuracy of the geriatric assessment instruments used.
- The assessment generally took 10–45 min.
- Specific domains of geriatric assessment were associated with treatment toxicity in 6 of 9 studies and with mortality in 8 of 16 studies.
- Of the four studies that examined the impact of geriatric assessment on the cancer treatment decision, two found that geriatric assessment impacted 40%–50% of treatment decisions.

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## International research in geriatric oncology

**Frailty screening methods for predicting outcome of a comprehensive geriatric assessment in elderly patients with cancer: a systematic review**

Marjke E Hamaker, Judith M Jonker, Sophia E de Rooij, Alinda G Vos, Carolien H Smorenburg, Barbara C van Marster, Lancet Oncol 2012

	Sens. (median in %)	Spec. (median in %)	NPV (median in %)
VES-13	68	78	66
G8	87	61	52
Flemish TRST (+1)	92	47	64
GFI	57	86	40
Fried	31	91	42
Barber	59	79	63
aCGA	51	97	48
SAOP-2	91	44	67

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## International research in geriatric oncology

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER 459 (2011) 333–334



available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

ScienceDirect

Journal homepage: [www.ajconline.com](http://www.ajconline.com)



Position Paper

### EORTC elderly task force position paper: Approach to the older cancer patient

A.G. Pallis<sup>a,\*</sup>, C. Fortpied<sup>b</sup>, U. Wedding<sup>c</sup>, M.C. Van Nes<sup>d</sup>, B. Penninx<sup>e</sup>, A. Ring<sup>f</sup>,  
D. Lacombe<sup>g</sup>, S. Monfardini<sup>h</sup>, P. Scalliet<sup>g</sup>, H. Wildiers<sup>h</sup>

\* European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, Elderly Task Force, EORTC Headquarters, Avenue E. Mawardi, 6371,  
B-1200 Brussels, Belgium

Annals of Oncology Advance Access published January 26, 2011

original article

Annals of Oncology  
doi:10.1093/annonc/mdq687

### EORTC workshop on clinical trial methodology in older individuals with a diagnosis of solid tumors

A. G. Pallis<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Ring<sup>2</sup>, C. Fortpied<sup>3</sup>, B. Penninx<sup>4</sup>, M. C. Van Nes<sup>5</sup>, U. Wedding<sup>6</sup>,  
G. vonMinckwitz<sup>7</sup>, C. D. Johnson<sup>8</sup>, L. Wyld<sup>9</sup>, A. Timmer-Bonte<sup>10</sup>, F. Bonnetain<sup>11</sup>, L. Repetto<sup>12</sup>,  
M. Aspro<sup>13</sup>, A. Luciani<sup>14</sup> & H. Wildiers<sup>15</sup> on behalf of the European Organisation for Research  
and Treatment of Cancer Elderly Task Force

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## International research in geriatric oncology

# SIOG

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF GERIATRIC ONCOLOGY

[www.siog.org](http://www.siog.org)

- Guidelines on geriatric assessment
- Guidelines on breast cancer (Lancet Oncol 2007 and 2012), colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, pharmacology of chemotherapy, surgery, ...

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## GENERAL CONCLUSION

- Awareness of geriatric aspects in oncology is needed
- Implementation in local setting is a challenge
- International collaboration/guidelines can help
- Final goal = improve care for older cancer patients!

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# Breast cancer in the elderly

H. Wildiers  
University Hospitals Leuven  
Belgium

Based on SIOG recommendations:  
Lancet Oncol 2007 p1101 and 2012 e148




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Are elderly patients with breast cancer **UNDER**treated? **YES**

Are elderly patients with breast cancer **OVER**treated? **YES**

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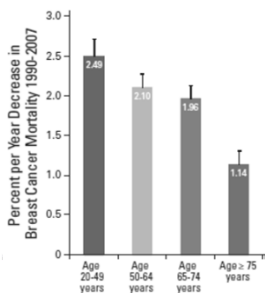
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## Breast cancer in elderly



Relative to 1990, the rate of breast cancer death in the general population decreased by 2.0 to 2.5%/yr for women age <75 years and 1.1%/yr for women age ≥75 years

Yearly decrease in breast cancer death rates for the US population from 1990 to 2007

**LESS PROGRESS THAN IN YOUNGER**

JCO 2011 Smith et al

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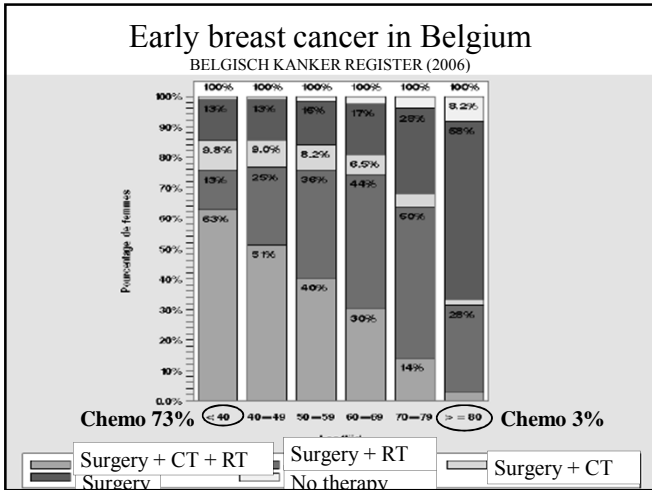
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### SURGERY

**Surgery or no surgery?** ⇒ local control ↑, OS =

study	n pat	therapy	F.U. (Mo)	Overall Survival %	Local Recurrence %
Van dalsen (retrospective)	171	TAM Surg	41	68 72	27 6
Robertson	135	TAM Surg	24	85 74,6	44 24,6
Gazet	200	TAM Surg	72	67 72	56 44
Bates	381	TAM Surg+TAM	34	82,5 84,8	23 7,5
GRETA	474	TAM Surg+TAM	80	38,7 45,6	47,2 11

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### RADIOTHERAPY

**Breast irradiation after Breast Conserving Surgery**

	BCS	BCS+RT
5-y local recurrence	26%	7%*
15-y mortality	35,9%	30,5%*

- RT should be considered in all pts after BCS irrespective of age.
- If ≥ 70y and low risk (tumours ≤2cm, clear margins, node negative, hormone sensitive)

↓  
absolute benefit small  
↓  
RT discussed individually ~ general condition/patient preference

	<50y	>70y
5y local recurrence after BCS	33%	13%*
5y local recurrence risk reduction of RT	22%	11%*

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## Adjuvant HORMONE therapy

### SIOG Recommendation:

- Benefit of adjuvant HT for older = younger
- No evidence for age related differences in efficacy between tamoxifen and aromatase inhibitors.
- However
  - more vulnerable to some side effects
  - comorbidity can be an important parameter in the choice between tamoxifen and aromatase inhibitors.

Lancet Oncol 2007 p1101 and 2012 e148

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## Adjuvant CHEMOtherapy

- How to select patients?
- Which chemo/regimen?

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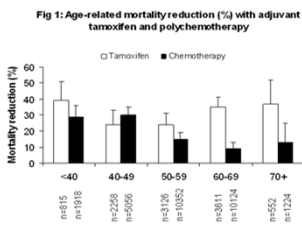
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## Is chemo useful in elderly?

Benefit of adjuvant CT: Oxford overview



- <50y larger benefit than 70+
- but in postmenopausal women still substantial benefit
- no clear age trend in groups (50-59, 60-69, >70 y)

Current Opinion in Oncology 2005, 17: 566 ; derived from Oxford overview

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## How to select patients?

### Cause of death in elderly

- A sizeable proportion of elderly with operable breast cancer dies of NON-CANCER-related causes.
- Cause of death: 14000 pt      5y FUP

	Total deaths	Deaths from breast cancer	%
50-69	1334	933	70
70-74	514	293	57
75-79	696	329	47
≥80	1681	663	39
Total	4225	2218	53

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## How to select patients?

### Tumor characteristics

#### 1/ Biological subtype

- Luminal A: no benefit
- Luminal B: little benefit
- Triple negative: potentially beneficial
- HER2 positive: potentially beneficial

#### 2/ Extent of disease

- Tumor size: more advanced = more absolute benefit
- Nodal status: more advanced = more absolute benefit

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## How to select patients?

### Patient characteristics

#### 3/ 'Biological' age

- geriatric assessment
    - Comorbidity
    - Functionality
    - depression
    - Cognition
    - Nutrition
    - Social support
  - (biological markers)
- Try to estimate for each individual:
- what is life expectancy?
  - Will patient tolerate therapy?
  - Will patient have benefit in terms of improved survival?

#### 4/ Patient preference

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**Which chemo/ regimen?**

- identical regimens compared to non elderly in principle possible; but greater toxicity. Treatment related mortality 1,5% if >65y (JAMA 293 1073)  
dose reductions might decrease efficacy
- St-Gallen:
  - No clear guidelines for elderly

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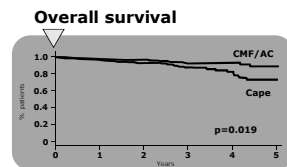
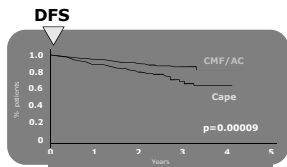
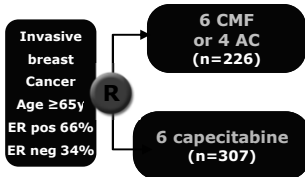
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**Which chemo/ regimen?**

**CALGB 49907**



Stratification :  
65-69, 70-79,  
> 79

- capecitabine : 2 toxic deaths (2500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Significant benefit in OS and DFS (mainly in HR negative)

H.B. Muss et al. (NEJM 360 2055)

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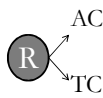
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**Which chemo/ regimen?**

- CMF in elderly:
  - less tolerated and less effective than in younger (JCO 18 1412; BMC cancer 5 30)
  - 1.28% toxic death if ≥ 65 y (Lancet 354 130)
- Anthracyclines in elderly:
  - Anthracyclines superior to CMF: no age trend
  - 10-year cardiac failure rate in women 66-70 y (JCO 25 3308)  
38% if adjuvant anthracyclines ; 33% if CMF ; 29% if no adj CT
- Taxanes
  - US Oncology Research Trial 9735 (JCO 27 1177)




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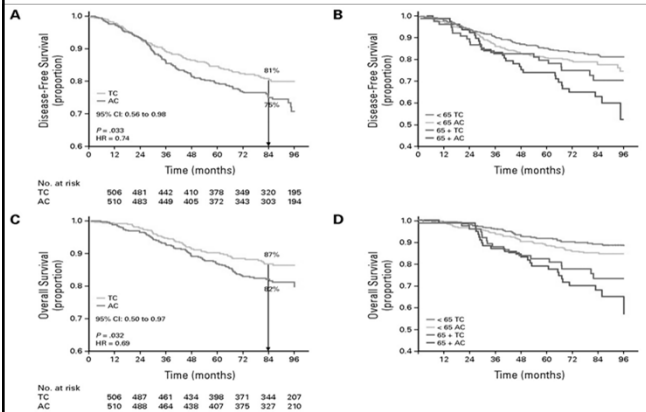
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## US Oncology Research Trial 9735




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## US Oncology Research Trial 9735

Toxicity gr III-IV  
haematological

Adverse Events	TC n=506		AC n=501	
	< 65 (n=428)	≥ 65 (n=78)	< 65 (n=428)	≥ 65 (n=82)
Anemia	<1%	<1%	1%	5%
Neutropenia	60%	52%	54%	59%
Thrombocytopenia	<1%	0	1%	<1%
Febrile neutropenia	4%	8%	2%	4%

Toxicity gr III-IV  
non-haematological

	TC n=506		AC n=501	
	< 65 (n=428)	≥ 65 (n=78)	< 65 (n=428)	≥ 65 (n=82)
Asthenia	3%	6%	4%	9%
Fever	4%	6%	3%	4%
Infection	7%	6%	10%	2%
Myalgia	2%	0	1%	<1%
Arthralgia	1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Stomatitis	1%	0	2%	<1%
Diarrhea	2%	5%	1%	1%
Nausea	2%	3%	7%	5%
Vomiting	1%	0	6%	0

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### Duration of chemo?

### 4 cycles enough?

- CALGB 40101 (JCO 2012)
  - Early BC, 0-3 lymph nodes, 3171 pts
  - 4 cycles vs 6 cycles (AC or Paclitaxel)
  - NO difference in RFS and OS
  - No interference with ER/HER2
- GEPARTRIO trial (SABCS 2011)
  - No benefit for extending chemo (6⇒8 cycles) or adapting chemoregimen neoadjuvant in triple neg and HER2 pos (in contrast to luminal!)
- US Oncology 9735: 4 TC > 4 AC

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## Orodja za oceno krhkosti pri starostnikih

Gregor Veninšek  
Center za vojne veterane  
UKC Ljubljana

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## Izhodišča

- Do leta 2030 se bo število >65 podvojilo
- 60% mlg incidence, 70% mlg smrti
- Individualno staranje
  - Funkcionalni status
  - Kognicija
  - Komorbidnosti
- Stari ljudje so v onko študijah slabo zastopani



- pričakovano preživetje
- funkcionalni upad
- hospitalizacije in nove komorbidnosti

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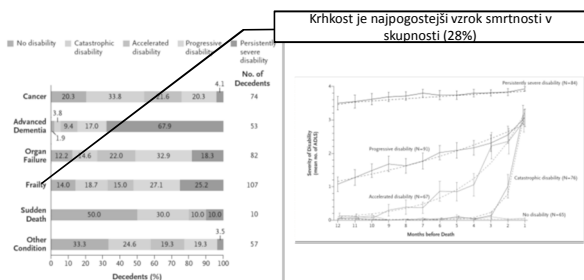
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## Potek nezmožnosti v zadnjem letu življenja



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## Kateri posamezniki so krhki

“the group of patients that presents the most complex and challenging problems to the physician and all health care professionals,” because these are the individuals who have a higher susceptibility to adverse outcomes, such as institutionalization or mortality.<sup>14-16</sup>

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## Definicija krhkosti

Krhkost je stanje,  
ko reakcije organizma izgubijo kompleksnost v osnovni dinamiki  
in ko odgovor na perturbacije ni več v celoti ustrezen.

Lipsitz LA, Goldberger AL. JAMA 1992; 180:6-9.

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## Definicija krhkosti

Krhkost je stanje,  
ki ga označuje multisistemsko zmanjšanje fizioloških zmogljivosti  
in ni nujno povezano s specifičnim, eno bolezenskim dogajanjem.

Woodhouse KW, O'Mahony. Age Aging 1997;24:5-6.

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## Definicija krhkosti

Krhkost je dinamičen proces, ko zaradi vpliva številnih dejavnikov posameznik utрпи izgubo sposobnosti na enem ali več področjih človekovega delovanja (fizičnem, psihičnem, socialnem) in je zaradi tega izpostavljen zvečanemu tveganju za neugodne izide.

Gobbens RJJ, Luijckx KG, Wijnen-Sponselee MT et al. JNHA 2010:175-81.

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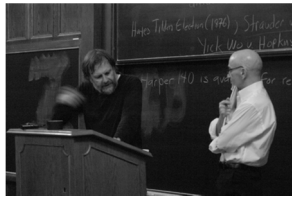
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## Definicija krhkosti

Krhkost je koristen koncept.  
Krhkost ni nezmožnost ali ranljivost.  
Zaenkrat še ni konsenza.



Rodríguez-Manas L, Feart C, Mann G et al. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci 2012

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## Filozofske predpostavke o nivoju analize

- Mikro nivo:
  - Krhkost izhaja iz ali obstaja v posamezniku
  - Prepoznavaj in obravnavaj
  - Individualna odgovornost
- Makro nivo:
  - Krhkost je stanje, v katerem se posameznik nahaja
  - Na krhkost lahko vplivamo tudi s spremembami okolja (fizično okolje, socialno okolje, zdravstveni sistem)



(Primarna, sekundarna preventiva krhkosti)



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## Kaj je krhkost

Krhkost je kot pornografija: težko jo je opredeliti, jo pa vsakdo takoj prepozna.



anon

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## Značilnosti krhkosti

- Telesna, funkcionalna, duševna, socialna
- Visoko tveganje za slab izid:
  - Padci
  - Hospitalizacija
  - Razvoj nezmožnosti
  - Institucionalizacija
  - Smrt
- Ni sinonim za normalno staranje

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## Modeli krhkosti

- Fenotip krhkosti (+/- patofiziološke osnove)
- Razširjeni fenotipski model krhkosti
- Multidimenzionalni model krhkosti; akumulacija deficitov (regresijski modeli)
- "originalni modeli"



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# Orodja za oceno krhkosti

- Fenotip krhkosti
  - CHS
  - WHAS
  - SOF
- Kanadska lestvica krhkosti (CSHA)
- G8
- VES 13
- Groningenski kazalnik krhkosti
- TRST
- Kazalnik krhkosti



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# CHS; Krog krhkosti

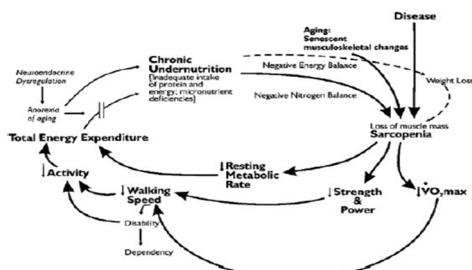


FIGURE 1. Cycle of Frailty. VO<sub>2</sub>max indicates maximum oxygen consumption. Adapted with permission from Fried LP, Tangen CM, Walston J et al. Frailty in older adults: evidence for a phenotype. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci.* 2001;56:M146-M157.<sup>19</sup>

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# CHS fenotip krhkosti

5317 opazovanih oseb; 4 do 7 let

Table 1. Operationalizing a Phenotype of Frailty

A. Characteristics of Frailty	B. Cardiovascular Health Study Measure <sup>a</sup>
Shrinking: Weight loss (unintentional)	Baseline: >10 lbs lost unintentionally in prior year
Sarcopenia (loss of muscle mass)	Grip strength: lowest 20% (by gender, body mass index)
Weakness	"Exhaustion" (self-report)
Poor endurance; Exhaustion	Walking time 15 feet: slowest 20% (by gender, height)
Slowness	Kcals/week: lowest 20%
Low activity	males: <383 Kcals/week females: <270 Kcals/week
	C. Presence of Frailty
	Positive for frailty phenotype: ≥3 criteria present
	Intermediate or prefrail: 1 or 2 criteria present

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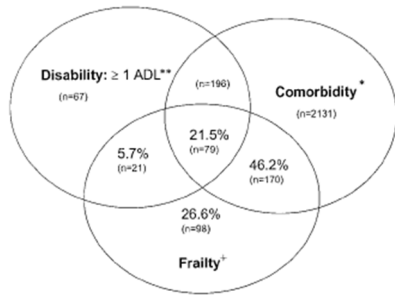
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## CHS: krhkost, nezmožnost, polimorbidnost



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## CHS: prevalenca krhkosti

Age Group	(n)	Overall % Frail	Original Cohort (1989–1990)		Minority Cohort (1992–1993)	
			Women (n = 2710) % Frail	Men (n = 2025) % Frail	Women (n = 367) % Frail	Men (n = 215) % Frail
65–70	(2308)	3.2	3.0	1.6	11.0	5.8
71–74	(1271)	5.3	6.7	2.9	9.7	3.1
75–79	(1057)	9.5	11.5	5.5	13.8	17.9
80–84	(490)	16.3	16.3	14.2	30.6	15.4
85–89	(152)	25.7	31.3	15.5	60.0	25.0
90+	(39)	23.1	12.5	36.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5317)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>

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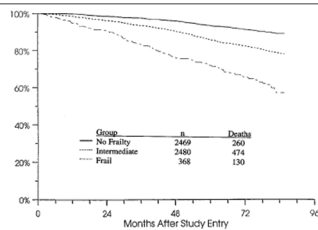
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## CHS: izidi

Table 6. Incidence of Adverse Outcomes Associated With Frailty: Kaplan-Meier Estimates at 3 Years and 7 Years\* After Study Entry for Both of the Cohorts† (N = 5317)

Frailty Status at Baseline	(n)	Died		First Hospitalization		First Fall		Worsening ADL Disability		Worsening Mobility Disability		
		3 yr %	7 yr %	3 yr %	7 yr %	3 yr %	7 yr %	3 yr %	7 yr %	3 yr %	7 yr %	
Not Frail	(2469)	3	12	33	39	15	27	8	23	23	41	
Intermediate	(2480)	7	23	43	83	19	33	20	41	40	58	
Frail	(368)	18	43	59	96	28	41	39	63	51	71	
<i>P</i>		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001



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# CHS v onkologiji

TABLE 2. Frailty Defined by the Women's Health and Aging Study and the Cardiovascular Health Study\*

Frailty criteria	WHAS	CHS
Weight loss	Lost >10 lb unintentionally in last y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% weight loss compared with weight at age 60 y</li> <li>• BMI at examination &lt;18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
Exhaustion	Self-report of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feeling anything at all was an effort in the last wk</li> <li>• could not get going in the last wk</li> </ul>	Self-report of any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low usual energy level (1-5 range, 1=HF)</li> <li>• did usually work in the last mo</li> <li>• did usually work in the past mo</li> </ul>
Low energy expenditure	WHAS questionnaire (short version): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating all 18 items</li> <li>• &lt;270 kcal per wk on activity scale</li> </ul>	WHAS questionnaire (short version): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating 5 of 18 items</li> <li>• Walking</li> <li>• Strenuous household chores</li> <li>• Domestic outdoor chores</li> <li>• Shopping</li> <li>• Gardening</li> <li>• Exercise</li> <li>• CHS 100 per wk on activity scale</li> </ul>
Slowness	Walking 15 ft (4.57 m): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time ≥7 s for height &lt;159 cm</li> <li>• Time ≥6 s for height &gt;159 cm</li> </ul>	Walking 4 m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking speed (m/s) same as the CHS criteria</li> </ul>
Weakness	Grip strength in kg in dominant hand, measured by a hand dynamometer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;17 for BMI &lt;23 kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• &lt;17 for BMI ≥23 kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• &lt;18 for BMI &lt;23 kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• &lt;22 for BMI ≥23 kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	Grip strength: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as CHS criteria</li> </ul>
Overall frailty status	Median score of the criteria: Intermediate: 1 of 2 criteria; High: 3 or 4 criteria	

\*CHS indicates Cardiovascular Health Study; WHAS, Women's Health and Aging Study; BMI, body mass index; HF, Minnesota Leisure Time Activity; kcal, kilocalories.  
 †Based on a scale of 0-10, in which 0 indicates no energy and 10 indicates the most energy that you have ever had.

>2 krhkost

Prevalenca krhkosti: 12-35%  
 Krhkih s CGO: 38-88%

Senzitivnost: 25-37%  
 Specifičnost: 86-96%  
 PPV: 78-95%  
 NPV: 16-67%

Napoved tveganja (HR):  
 Padeč: 1.29  
 ADL: 1.98  
 Hospitalizacija: 1.29  
 Smrt: 2.24

# WHAS I in II

1002 +436 opazovanih oseb; 3 leta

Table 1. Frailty-Defining Criteria: WHAS and CHS

Characteristics	WHAS		CHS	
	Definition	% <sup>a</sup>	Definition	% <sup>a</sup>
Weight loss	Either of: i) Weight at age 60 - weight at exam ≥10% of age 60 weight or ii) BMI at exam < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	12.7	Lost >10 pounds unintentionally in last year	7.3
Exhaustion	Self-report of any of: i) low usual energy level (≤3, range 0-10), ii) felt unusually tired in last month <sup>b</sup> , or iii) felt unusually weak in the past month <sup>b</sup>	14.1	Self-report of either of: i) felt that everything I did was an effort in the last week, or ii) could not get going in the last week	21.3
Low energy expenditure <sup>c</sup>	90 on activity scale (6 items)	19.8	270 on activity scale (18 items)	24.1
Slowness <sup>d</sup>	Walking 4 m: Speed ≤ 4.57/7 for height <159 cm or Speed ≤ 4.57/6 for height >159 cm	31.3	Walking 15 feet (4.57 m): Time ≥ 7 for height < 159 cm or Time ≥ 6 for height >159 cm	38.0
Weakness <sup>e</sup>	Grip strength: As for CHS	20.8	Grip strength ≤17 for BMI <23, ≤17.3 for BMI 23.1-26, ≤18 for BMI 26.1-29, or ≤21 for BMI >29 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	26.2
Overall frailty status	Robust	44.9	Robust	33.2
	Intermediate	43.8	Intermediate	55.2
	Frail	11.3	Frail	11.6

# WHAS: izidi

Table 4. Association of Baseline Frailty Status and Risk of Incident Adverse Events, Combined WHAS I (Rounds 1, 4, 7) and WHAS II (Rounds 1, 2, 3) Cohorts (N = 784)\*

Outcome	Adjusted HRs (95% CIs) <sup>1</sup>	
	Intermediate <sup>2</sup>	Frail <sup>3</sup>
Fall (n = 560)	0.92 (0.63, 1.34)	1.18 (0.63, 2.19)
Severe ADL disability (n = 612)	5.68 (2.41, 13.42)	15.79 (5.83, 42.78)
Severe IADL disability (n = 698)	3.53 (1.20, 10.35)	10.44 (3.51, 31.00)
Hospitalization (n = 715)	0.99 (0.67, 1.47)	0.67 (0.33, 1.35)
Permanent nursing home entry (n = 750) <sup>3</sup>	5.16 (0.81, 32.79)	23.98 (4.45, 129.2)
Death (n = 766)	3.50 (1.91, 6.39)	6.03 (3.00, 12.08)

Note: \*Excluding participants with stroke or Parkinson's disease.

## SOF ženske

6701 opazovanih žensk >69; do 9 let

Kriteriji:

1. Izguba >5% teže v zadnjih 2 letih (neodvisno od razloga)
2. Nesposobnost vstati 5x s stola brez pomoči rok
3. Ali imate veliko energije?

Variable	Patients, No. (%)
Age, mean (SD), y	76.7 (4.8)
Frailty status by CHS index	
Robust	2462 (37)
Intermediate	3152 (47)
Frail	1087 (16)
Frailty status by SOF index	
Robust	3117 (47)
Intermediate	2440 (36)
Frail	1144 (17)
Individual CHS index components	
Unintentional weight loss <sup>a</sup>	783 (12)
Weakness	1335 (20)
Reduced energy level	2880 (43)
Slowness	1332 (20)
Low physical activity level	1211 (18)
Individual SOF index components	
Weight loss <sup>b</sup>	1017 (15)
Inability to rise from chair <sup>c</sup>	779 (12)
Reduced energy level	2980 (44)
≥2 Falls during first year of study	734 (11)
≥1 New IADL impairments <sup>d</sup>	1912 (28)
≥1 Incident nonspine fractures	2200 (33)
First hip fracture	707 (11)
Death	2751 (41)

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## SOF ženske: izidi

Table 3. Comparison of CHS vs SOF Indexes for Prediction of Recurrent Falls

Index of Frailty <sup>a</sup>	Patients With ≥2 Falls, No. (%)	OR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>
CHS index		
Robust (n=2462)	200 (8)	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=3152)	321 (10)	1.23 (1.02-1.48)
Frail (n=1087)	211 (20)	2.44 (1.95-3.04)
SOF index		
Robust (n=3117)	251 (8)	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=2440)	288 (12)	1.36 (1.14-1.63)
Frail (n=1144)	215 (19)	2.28 (1.84-2.82)

Table 5. Comparison of CHS vs SOF Indexes for Prediction of Hip Fracture

Index of Frailty <sup>a</sup>	Patients With First Hip Fracture, No. (%)	Age-Adjusted Rate per 1000 Person-Years	HR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>
CHS index			
Robust (n=2462)	257 (10)	3.6	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=3152)	361 (12)	12.7	1.58 (1.16-1.64)
Frail (n=1087)	138 (14)	15.8	1.71 (1.36-2.15)
SOF index			
Robust (n=3117)	278 (9)	10.2	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=2440)	275 (12)	12.8	1.51 (1.14-1.55)
Frail (n=1144)	154 (15)	16.4	1.79 (1.42-1.9)

Table 4. Comparison of CHS vs SOF Indexes for Prediction of Disability

Index of Frailty <sup>a</sup>	Patients With ≥1 New IADL Impairment, No. (%)	OR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>
CHS index		
Robust (n=2462)	547 (22)	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=3152)	1025 (40)	1.89 (1.66-2.14)
Frail (n=1087)	347 (33)	2.79 (2.31-3.37)
SOF index		
Robust (n=3117)	736 (27)	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=2440)	821 (40)	1.84 (1.63-2.09)
Frail (n=1144)	365 (35)	2.17 (1.82-2.58)

Table 6. Comparison of CHS vs SOF Indexes for Prediction of Death

Index of Frailty <sup>a</sup>	No. of Deaths (%)	Age-Adjusted Rate per 1000 Person-Years	HR (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>
CHS index			
Robust (n=2462)	673 (27)	30.2	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=3152)	1229 (42)	43.5	1.54 (1.40-1.69)
Frail (n=1087)	749 (69)	78.4	2.75 (2.46-3.07)
SOF index			
Robust (n=3117)	963 (31)	33.9	1 [Reference]
Intermediate (n=2440)	1052 (43)	44.8	1.41 (1.30-1.53)
Frail (n=1144)	748 (65)	79.7	2.37 (2.14-2.61)

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## SOF moški

3132 moških >66 let;  
opazovanje do 3.2 leti

Characteristic	Value
Age, mean ± standard deviation	76.4 ± 5.6
Frailty status according to CHS index, n (%)	
Robust	1,007 (32.2)
Intermediate	1,896 (53.9)
Frail	437 (13.9)
Frailty status according to SOF index, n (%)	
Robust	1,379 (44.0)
Intermediate	1,336 (42.7)
Frail	417 (13.3)
Individual CHS index components, n (%)	
Unintentional weight loss <sup>a</sup>	363 (11.6)
Weakness	754 (24.1)
Poor energy	1,401 (44.7)
Slowness	624 (19.9)
Low physical activity level	625 (20.0)
Individual SOF index components, n (%)	
Weight loss <sup>b</sup>	613 (19.6)
Inability to rise from chair <sup>c</sup>	206 (6.6)
Poor energy	1,401 (44.7)
≥2 Falls during 1st year, n (%)	441 (14.1)
≥1 New IADL impairments, n (%) <sup>d</sup>	359 (11.5)
≥1 Incident nonspine fractures, n (%)	169 (5.4)
Deaths, n (%)	204 (6.5)

<sup>a</sup> Unintentional weight loss of 5% or more during the 3.4 years before the

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## SOF moški: izidi

Table 2. Association\* Between Frailty Indexes and Risk of Adverse Outcomes

Adverse Outcome	Index of Frailty					
	Cardiovascular Health Study Index			Study of Osteoporotic Fractures Index		
	Robust	Intermediate	Frail	Robust	Intermediate	Frail
Recurent falls, n <sup>†</sup>	1,006	1,680	432	1,378	1,329	411
≥2 falls, n (%)	86 (8.5)	233 (13.9)	122 (28.2)	133 (9.7)	197 (14.8)	111 (27.0)
Odds ratio (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	1.82 (1.24–2.11)	3.56 (2.58–4.93)	1.0 (referent)	1.56 (1.23–1.97)	3.03 (2.27–4.05)
Disability, n <sup>†</sup>	968	1,562	361	1,314	1,230	347
≥1 new ADL impairments, n (%)	49 (5.1)	199 (12.7)	112 (31.0)	82 (6.2)	179 (14.6)	96 (28.2)
OR (95% CI)	1.0 (referent)	2.61 (1.89–3.62)	7.52 (5.14–11.02)	1.0 (referent)	2.47 (1.87–3.25)	5.28 (3.80–7.33)
Nonosseous fractures, n <sup>†</sup>	1,005	1,674	451	1,373	1,325	410
≥1 fracture, n (%)	36 (3.6)	90 (5.3)	43 (10.0)	56 (4.1)	73 (5.5)	40 (9.8)
Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 person-years	12.4	19.2	31.7	14.5	17.9	33.1
HR (95% CI) <sup>‡</sup>	1.0 (referent)	1.39 (0.94–2.06)	2.30 (1.43–3.71)	1.0 (referent)	1.30 (0.91–1.84)	2.15 (1.41–3.28)
Death, n	1,001	1,674	429	1,368	1,324	412
Deaths, n (%)	29 (2.9)	104 (6.2)	71 (16.6)	59 (4.3)	84 (6.3)	61 (14.8)
Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 person-years	10.4	21.0	40.0	14.8	19.6	37.8
HR (95% CI) <sup>‡</sup>	1.0 (referent)	1.77 (1.17–2.68)	3.51 (2.21–5.57)	1.0 (referent)	1.31 (0.94–1.83)	2.53 (1.75–3.66)

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## Krhkost po SOF

>1 krhkost

1. Izguba teže >4% v 3-4 letih

Prevalenca krhkosti geriatrija (onko): 13% (68% selkc. bias?)  
Krhki s CGO (onko): 68%

2. Nezmožnost vstati 5x stola brez pomoči rok

Senzitivnost: 89%  
Specifičnost: 81%  
PPV: 91%  
NPV: 77%

3. Subjektivno pomanjkanje energije

Napoved tveganja (OR):  
Padec: 3.-3.6  
Zlom: 2.2-2.3  
Nezmožnost: 5.3-7.5  
Smrt: 2.5-3.5

26

## CSHA

TABLE 4. Frailty Markers Proposed in Canadian Study of Health and Aging<sup>16</sup>

9008 opazovanih oseb; 5 let +

Prevalenca:

0: 67%

1: 12%

2: 16%

3: 5%

MARKERS	CHARACTERISTICS
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Able to walk without assistance</li> <li>● Able to perform ADLs without assistance</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bladder incontinence only</li> </ul>
2 (Mild frailty)	1 or more of the following (2 if incontinent): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Needs assistance with mobility or ADLs</li> <li>● Cognitive impairment without dementia</li> <li>● Bowel or bladder incontinence</li> </ul>
3 (Moderate/severe frailty)	2 or more of the following (3 if incontinent): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Totally dependent for transfers</li> <li>● Totally dependent for 1 or more ADLs</li> <li>● Bowel or bladder incontinence</li> <li>● Diagnosis of dementia</li> </ul>

ADLs indicates activities of daily living.

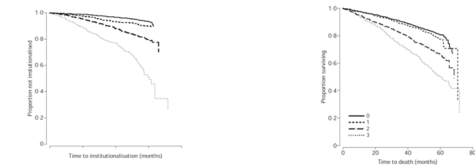
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## CSHA: izidi

Table 2. Adjusted and Unadjusted Risks for Death and Institutionalization for Levels of Fitness and Frailty

	Risk for Death		Risk for Institutionalization	
	Unadjusted (95% CI)	Adjusted* (95% CI)	Unadjusted (95% CI)	Adjusted* (95% CI)
High exercise	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Moderate exercise	1.24 (0.97, 1.59)	1.16 (0.90, 1.50)	1.30 (0.88, 1.92)	1.07 (0.71, 1.62)
Low exercise	1.50 (1.10, 2.05)	1.51 (1.09, 2.08)	0.94 (0.54, 1.65)	0.82 (0.46, 1.45)
No exercise	2.16 (1.69, 2.76)	1.81 (1.40, 2.33)	1.95 (1.32, 2.88)	1.38 (0.91, 2.09)
Isolated incontinence	2.19 (1.59, 3.02)	1.60 (1.13, 2.26)	3.20 (2.01, 5.08)	1.69 (1.03, 2.79)
Mild frailty	4.82 (3.74, 6.21)	2.54 (1.92, 3.37)	7.28 (5.01, 10.58)	2.54 (1.67, 3.86)
Moderate/severe frailty	7.34 (4.73, 11.38)	3.69 (2.26, 6.02)	8.64 (4.92, 15.17)	2.60 (1.36, 4.96)

Notes: \*Models were adjusted for age, sex, years of education, comorbid illnesses, being unmarried, living alone, poor self-reported health, and having a regular doctor.



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## CSHA klinična lestvica krhkosti

### Box 1: The CSHA Clinical Frailty Scale

- 1 *Very fit* — robust, active, energetic, well motivated and fit; these people commonly exercise regularly and are in the most fit group for their age
- 2 *Well* — without active disease, but less fit than people in category 1
- 3 *Well with treated comorbid disease* — disease symptoms are well controlled compared with those in category 4
- 4 *Apparently vulnerable* — although not frankly dependent, these people commonly complain of being “slowed up” or have disease symptoms
- 5 *Mildly frail* — with limited dependence on others for instrumental activities of daily living
- 6 *Moderately frail* — help is needed with both instrumental and non-instrumental activities of daily living
- 7 *Severely frail* — completely dependent on others for the activities of daily living, or terminally ill

Note: CSHA = Canadian Study of Health and Aging.

Skupine 5+: krhkost

Prevalenca krhkosti: 43%

Krhki s CGO: NA

Napoved tveganja (HR):

Institucionalizacija: 1.30

Smrt: 1.46

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## G8 v onkologiji

	Items	Possible answers	Score
A	Has food intake declined over the past 3 months due to loss of appetite, digestive problems, chewing or swallowing difficulties?	0 = severe reduction in food intake 1 = moderate reduction in food intake 2 = normal food intake	
B	Weight loss during the last 3 months?	0 = weight loss < 5% 1 = does not know 2 = weight loss between 5 and 10 kg 3 = no weight loss	
C	Mobility	0 = bed or chair bound 1 = able to get out of bed/chair but does not go out 2 = goes out	
E	Neuro-psychological problems	0 = severe dementia or depression 1 = mild dementia or depression 2 = no psychological problems	
F	Body Mass Index (weight in kg/height in m <sup>2</sup> )	0 = BMI < 19 1 = 19-24.9 2 = 25-29.9 3 = BMI ≥ 30	
H	Takes more than 3 medications per day	0 = yes 1 = no	
p	In comparison with other people of the same age, how does the patient consider his/her health status?	0,2 = not so good 0,3 = does not know 0,4 = good 0,5 = better	
Age		0 = < 65 1 = 65-74 2 = ≥ 75	
	Total score (0-17)		

>14 krhkost

Prevalenca krhkosti: 67-82%

Krhkih s CGO: 44-94%

Senzitivnost: 77-92%

Specifičnost: 39-75%

PPV: 55-97%

NPV: 22-85%

Napoved tveganja:

Napove deficit v CGO

30



## TRST v onkologiji

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Prisotnost kognitivnega upada                    | >0 krhkost   |
| 2. Živi sam ali brez podpore partnerja/družine      | Prevalenca: 82-83%<br>Krhkih s CGO: 73-79%   |
| 3. Zmanjšana mobilnost ali padec v zadnjih 6mesecih | Senzitivnost: 91-92%<br>Specifičnost: 43-50%<br>PPV: 81-87%<br>NPV: 63-64%                                 |
| 4. Hospitalizacija v zadnjih 3 mesecih              | Napoved tveganja (RR):<br>Obisk urgence 1.7<br>Hospitalizacija 3.3<br>Institucionalizacija<br>Upad v I/ADL |
| 5. >4 zdravila                                      |  |

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## Pomen presejanja v geriatrici/ onkologiji

### Onko: terapija mlg

Možni izidi zdravljenja

+ preživetje/ + kvaliteta  
+ preživetje/ (-/N) kvalitete  
(-/N) preživetje/ + kvaliteta  
(-/N) preživetje/ (-/N) kvaliteta

Vprašanje:

Kdo bo imel korist od th mlg?  
Pričakovano preživetje ?  
Posledice terapije ?

Želen odgovor:

Izbira bolnika, vrste in intenzivnosti terapije

### Geriatrici: obravnava starostnika

Možni izidi obravnave

+ preživetje/+ kvaliteta (samostojnost)  
N preživetje/+ kvaliteta (samostojnost)  
N preživetje/N kvaliteta

Vprašanje:

Kdo bo imel korist od CG ocene in geriatricne obravnave?

Želen odgovor:

Izbira posameznika in identifikacija potreb

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## Za onkologijo ključni elementi CGO

- Smrtnost: krhkost, prehranski status, komorbidnosti
- KTH toksičnost: krhkost
- KTH zaključek: kognicija, ADL, prehranski status
- Perioperativni zapleti: IADL

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## Optimalno orodje za presejanje pred CGO

1. Zelo občutljivo; vsi krhki CGO
2. Nobeno orodje ni optimalno
3. TRST (2), VES 13, G8

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## Zaključek

- Celovita geriatrična ocena olajša presojo o izbiri terapije (intenzivno/paliativno/ podporno)
- Vsak bolnik z mlg starejši od 70(?)let bi moral imeti opravljeno celovito geriatrično oceno
- Namen presejalnih orodij za oceno krhkosti selekcija posameznikov, ki bodo deležni celovite geriatrične ocene
- Izbira presejalnega orodja je odvisna od kapacitet za izvajanje celovite geriatrične ocene

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# Medsebojno delovanje zdravil pri starejših onkoloških bolnikih

asist. dr. Jurij Trontelj, mag. farm.  
Katedra za biofarmacijo in farmakokinetiko



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## Interakcije

Nevarnosti za interakcije pri starejših onkoloških bolnikih:

- Med samimi onkološkimi zdravili,
- Med onkološkimi zdravili in podporno terapijo,
- Druga pogosto predpisana zdravila pri starejših,
- Samozdravljenje (OTC, CAM)

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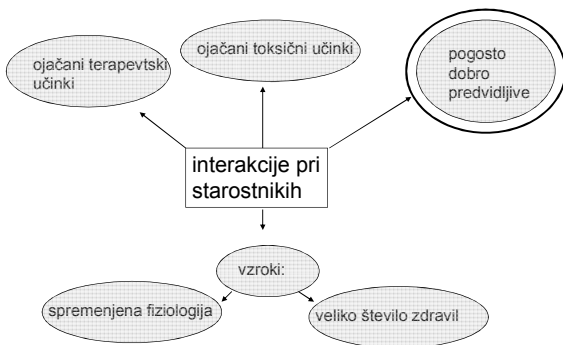
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## Značilnosti interakcij pri starejših



Jetna in ledvična funkcija  
Telesna sestava  
Oslabelo srce, dovzetnost CNS

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## Spremenjena fiziologija starostnikov 1

iz 1500 mL/min pada na 1000 po letu 75

- Zmanjšana masa jeter →
  - Zmanjšan pretok krvi skozi jetra →
  - Zmanjšan pretok skozi ledvice →
- Zmanjšan očistek zdravil
- 
- Manj albuminov → Manjša vezava,  
Večja prosta frakcija, večji farmakološki učinek
  - Manj ECT → Manjši porazdelitveni volumen  
Za hidrofilne učinkovine
  - Več maščob → Večji porazdelitveni volumen  
Za lipofilne učinkovine

Zoli et al. Age and ageing 1999;28:29-33.

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## 30 najpogosteje predpisanih učinkovin starostnikom

mesto	Učinkovine	Število receptov	mesto	Učinkovine	Število receptov
1	acetilsalicilna kislina ←	300.644	16	karvedilol	95.632
2	enalapril	189.111	17	bromazepam ←	88.970
3	diklofenak ←	188.788	18	enalapril in diuretiki	87.249
4	paracetamol	168.887	19	varfarin ←	85.324
5	omeprazol ←	152.414	20	tramadol ←	73.805
6	simvastatin ←	135.151	21	pantoprazol	67.216
7	furosemid ←	130.732	22	alprazolam ←	66.773
8	ramipril	127.299	23	metformin	65.610
9	atorvastatin	123.625	24	metoprolol	64.228
10	indapamid	122.382	25	doksazosin	61.388
11	bisoprolol	121.178	26	amoksisicilin in zaviralci laktamaz beta	59.987
12	zolpidem	119.770	27	natrijev levotiroksinat ←	59.152
13	amlodipin	112.951	28	metildigoksin ←	56.187
14	perindopril	108.096	29	gliceritritrat	55.856
15	tramadol, kombinacije ←	103.406	30	tamsulozin	53.490
				s k u p a j	6.544.823

podatki za leto 2008, vir: ZZZS, razvrstitev po ATC

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## Predvidevanje interakcij

- Poznavanje močnih inhibitorjev CYP450:
  - azolski antimikotiki, kloarmfenikol
  - makrolidni antibiotiki,
  - HIV proteazni inhibitorji, imatinib
  - sok grenivke
  - fluoksetin, paroksetin, sertralin, bupropion, terbinafin, gemfibrozil
- Poznavanje močnih induktorjev:
  - barbiturati, karbamazepin, fenitoin, rifampicin, šentjanževka
- Povzeteki temeljnih značilnosti zdravil (SmPC)
- Uporaba spletnih podatkovnih baz:
  - www.drugs.com → interactions checker
  - Lexi comp online: www.lexi.com: stopnje X, D, C, B, A
  - Medicines Complete: Stockley's drug interaction database
  - Micromedex

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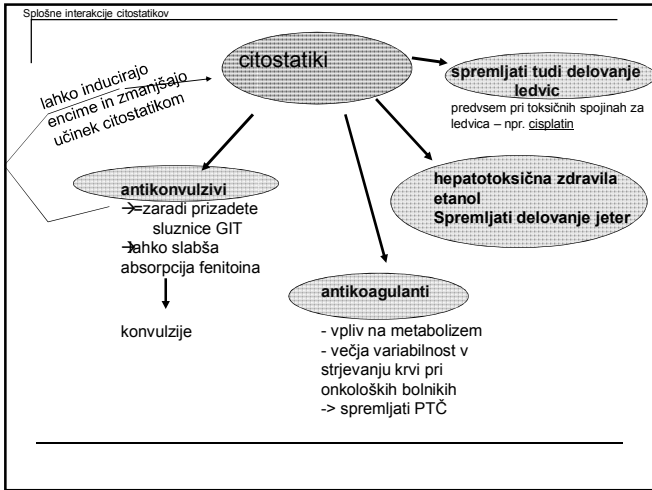
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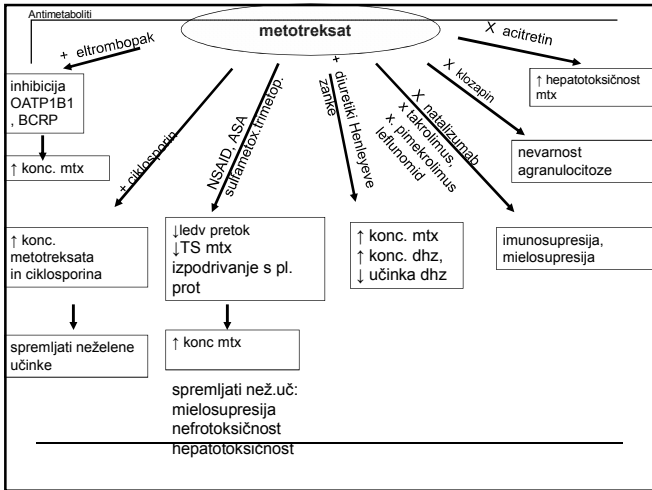
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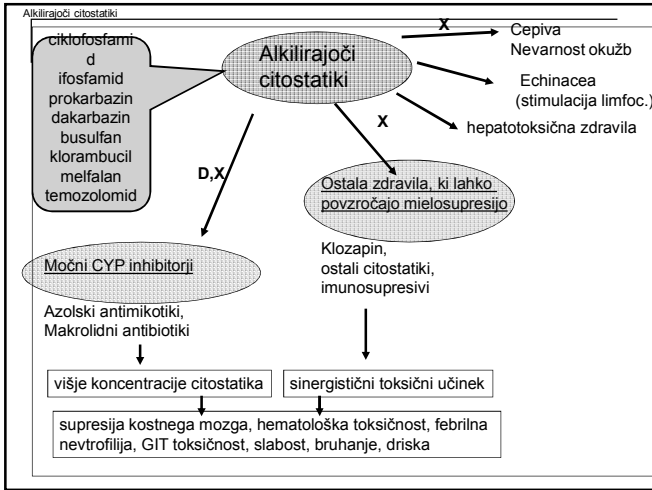
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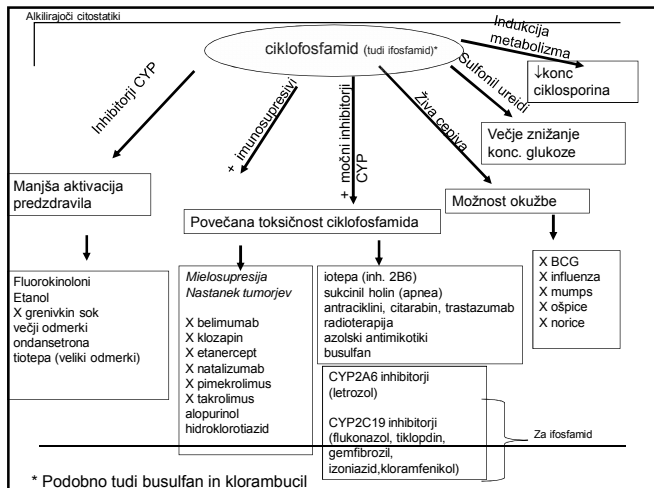
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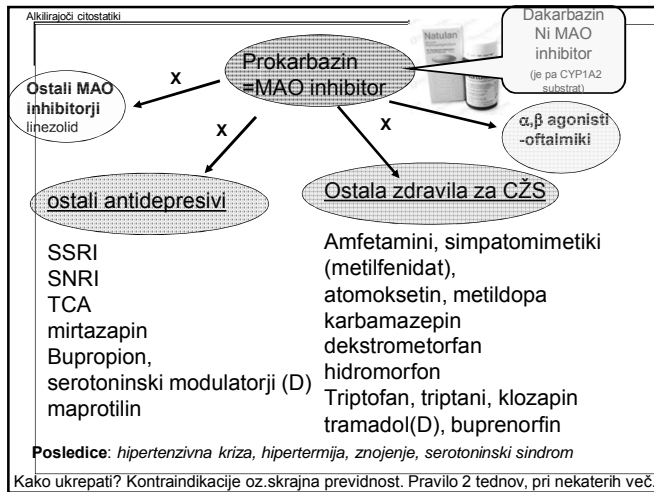
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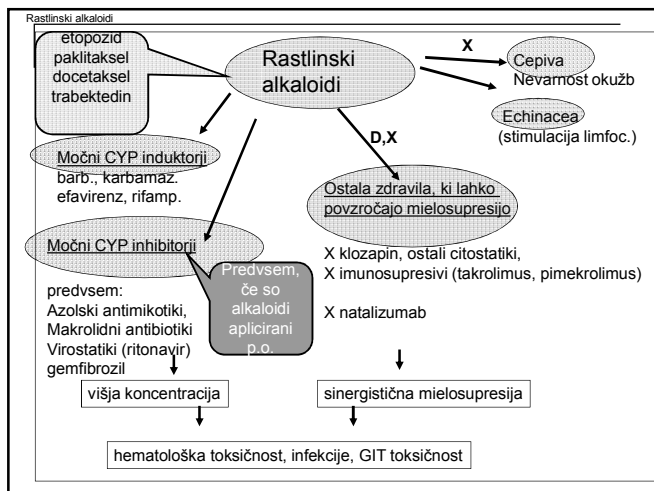
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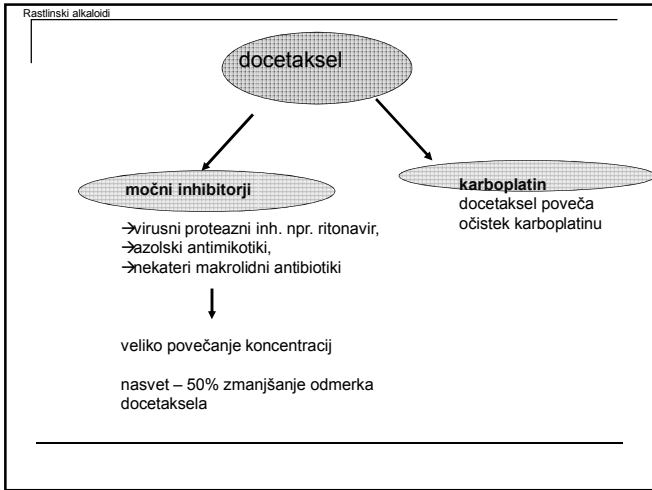
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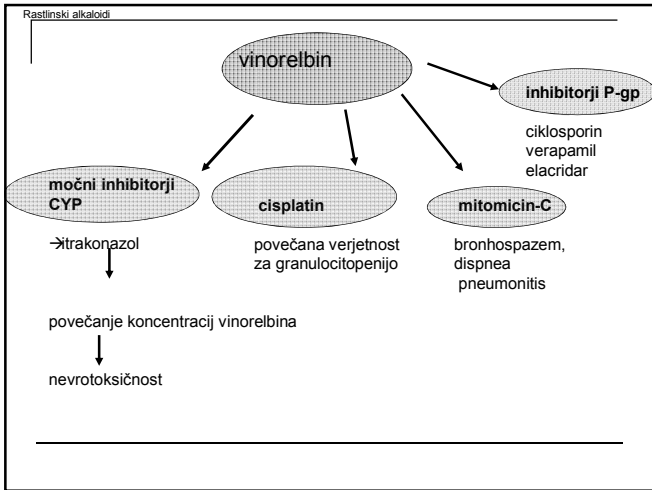
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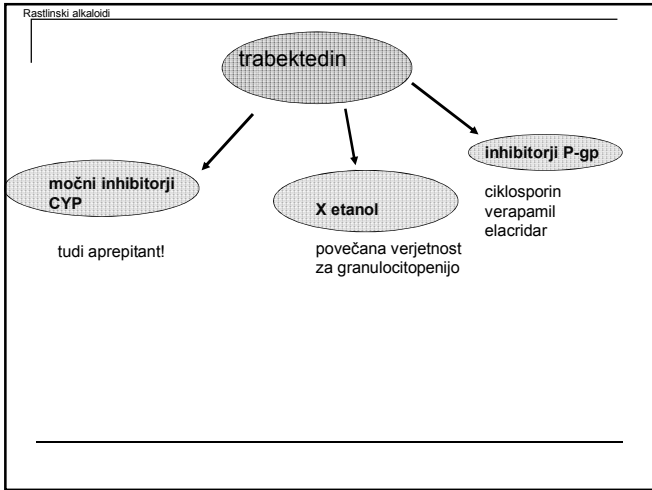
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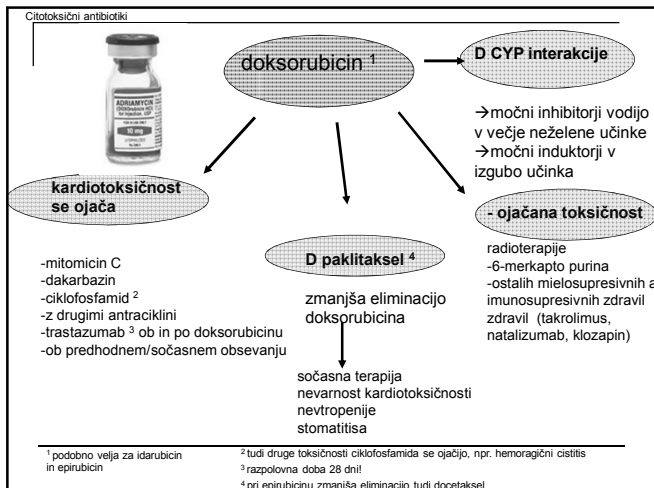
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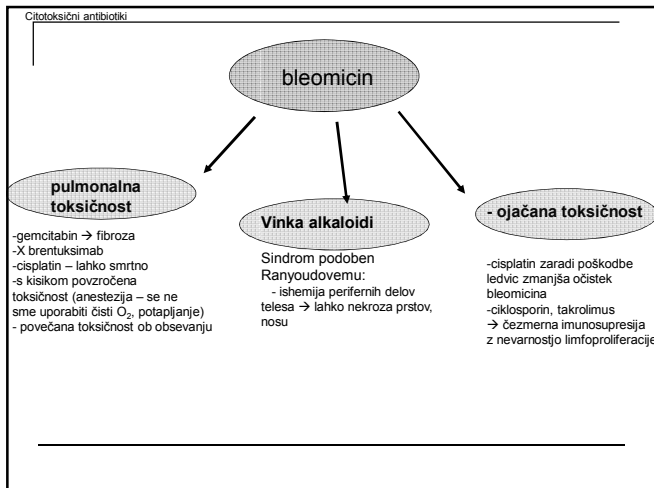
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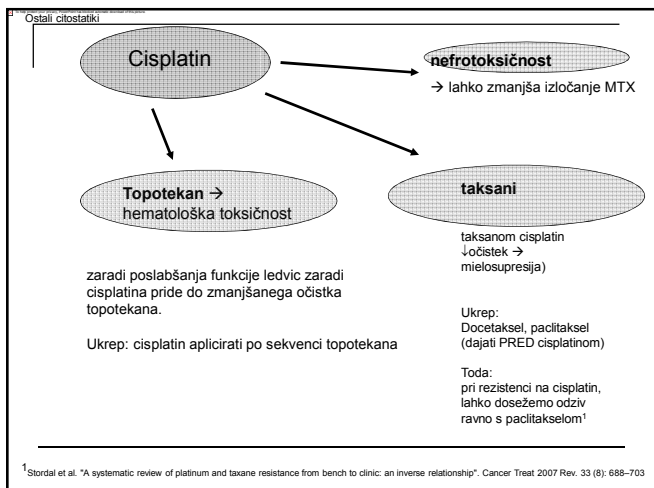
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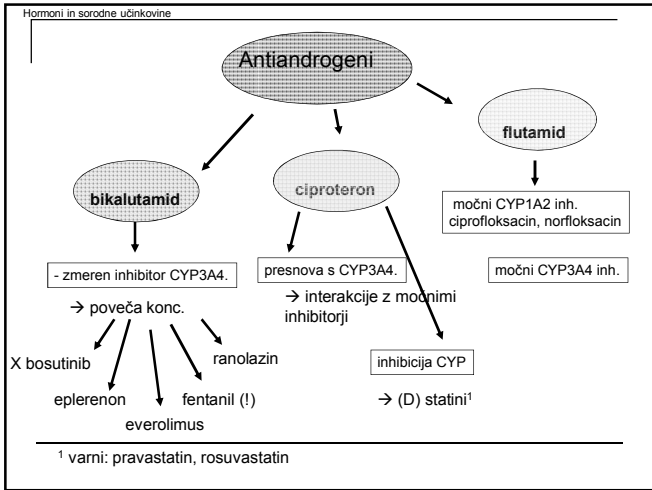
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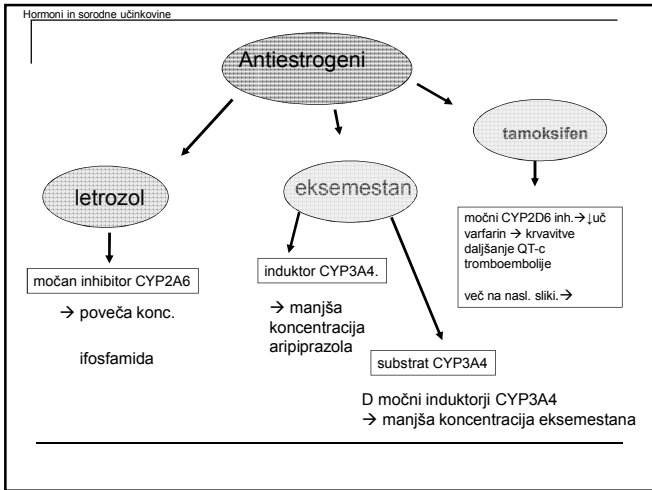
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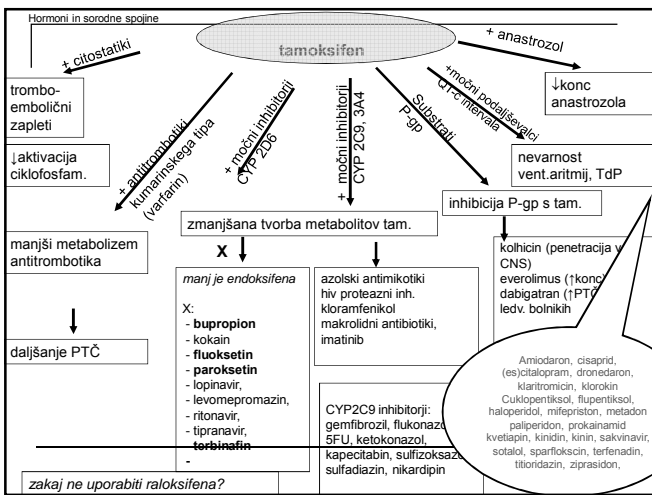
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## Monoklonska protitelesa (Mab-i)

- Večinoma ne povzročajo sprememb metabolizma ali očistka majhnih molekul
- Izjema:
  - **Tocilizumab** poveča ekspresijo CYP
- Sicer pa lahko modulacija imunskega sistema z MABi indirektno spremeni očistek nekaterih zdravil prek zmanjšanja nekataboličnih encimskih poti izločanja

Antiv. Rev. Pharmacol Toxicol, 2011 Feb 10:51-59-72.

**Mechanisms of monoclonal antibody-drug interactions.**

Zhou H, Mascelli MA

Centocor Research & Development, Inc., Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355, USA. hzhou2@its.pf.com

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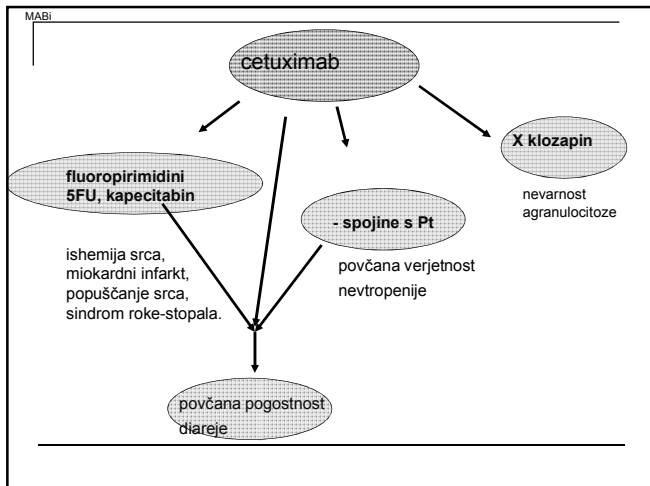
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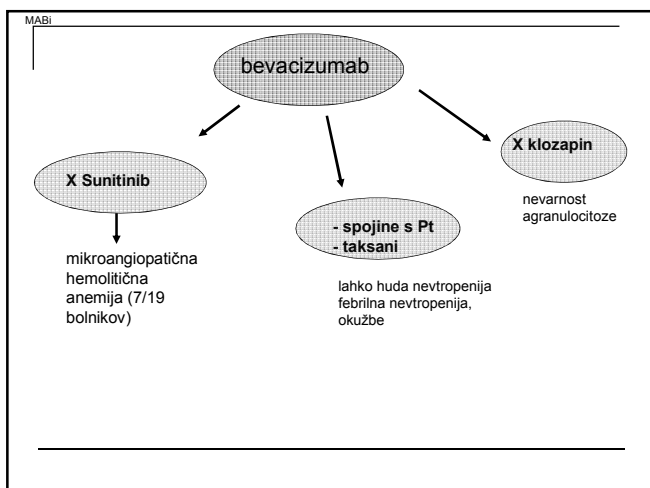
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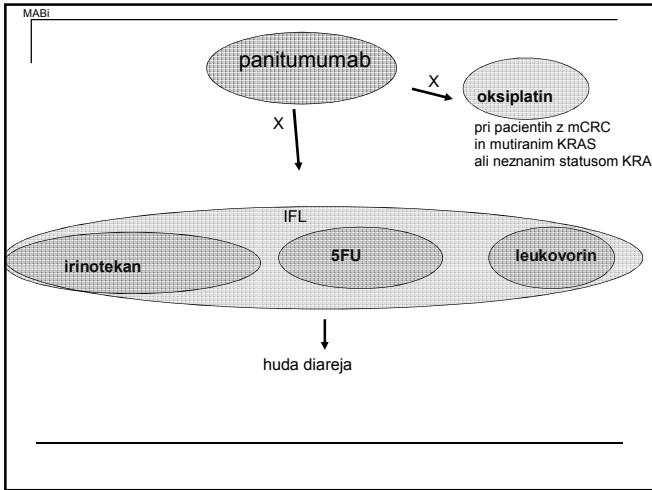
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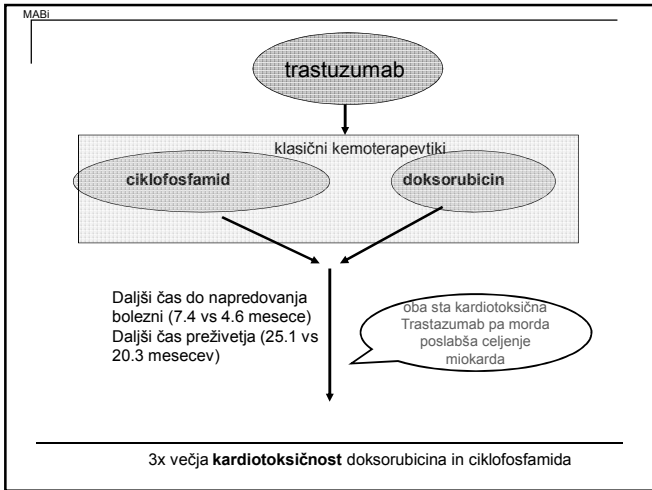
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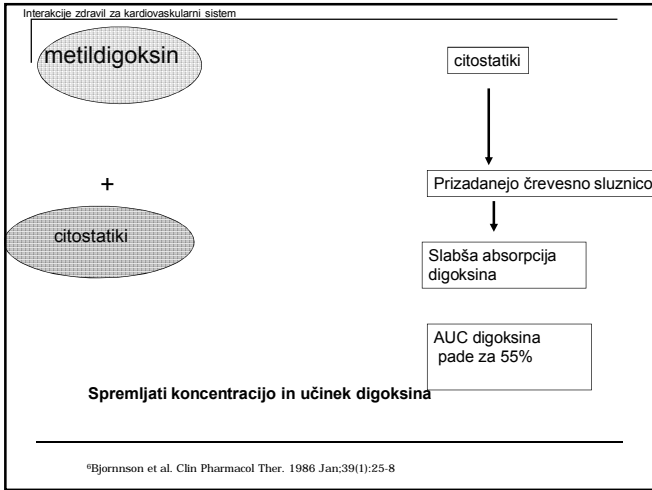
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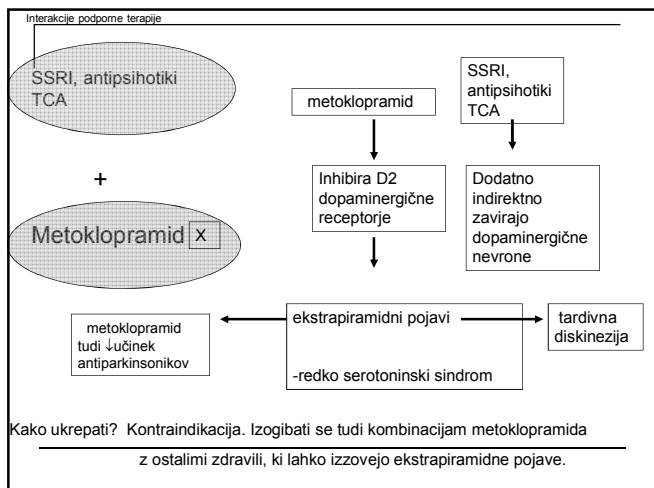
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### Povzetek

- hematološka toksičnost zaradi farmakokinetičnih ali farmakodinamskih interakcij
- kardiotoksičnost
- nefrotoksičnost
- interakcije z močnimi inhibitorji, induktorji CYP

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Hvala za pozornost!

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## Nevarnosti polifarmacije pri starostniku

Andreja Eberl, mag. farm. spec.

Monika Sonc, mag. farm. spec.



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## Primer

- 79-letna bolnica
- številna obolenja
- "živčna razvalina,"
  - depresija
  - GERB
  - kronično srčno popuščanje
  - hipertenzija
  - infekcije urinarnega trakta
  - inkontinenca
  - revmatoidni artritis
  - občasni glavoboli
  - nespečnost

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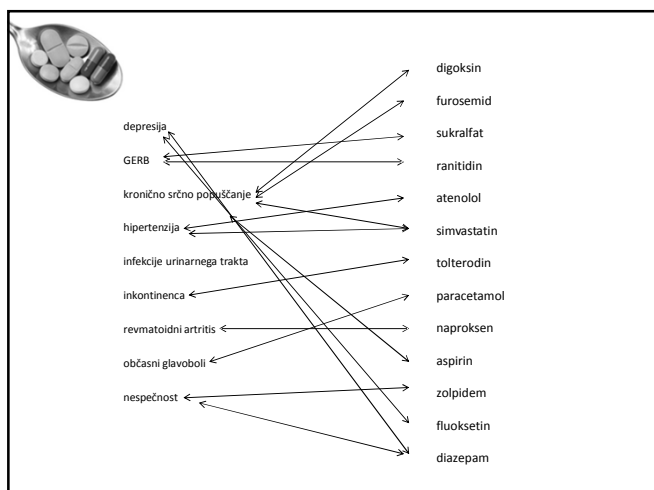
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## Medsebojno delovanje zdravil 1

atenolol ↔ naproksen:

? : NSAR → ↓ antihipertenzivni učinek antagonistov receptorja β  
ukrep: pogostejše meritve RR pri spremembah odmerjanja, ukinitvah, uvedbah

fluoksetin ↔ naproksen, aspirin:

? : SSRI → ↑ možnost za krvavitve GIT  
ukrep: pozor ob pojavu simptomov

sukralfat ↔ furosemid, digoksin:

? : sukralfat → ↓ absorpcija  
ukrep: 2 uri razmika / inhibitor protonske črpalke

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## Medsebojno delovanje zdravil 2

zolpidem ↔ atenolol, furosemid:

? : aditivni hipotenzivni učinek  
ukrep: opozoriti bolnika

zolpidem ↔ diazepam, fluoksetin:

ukrep: odsvetovati kombinacijo

naproksen ↔ aspirin:

? : dobrobit aspirina?  
ukrep: diklofenak?

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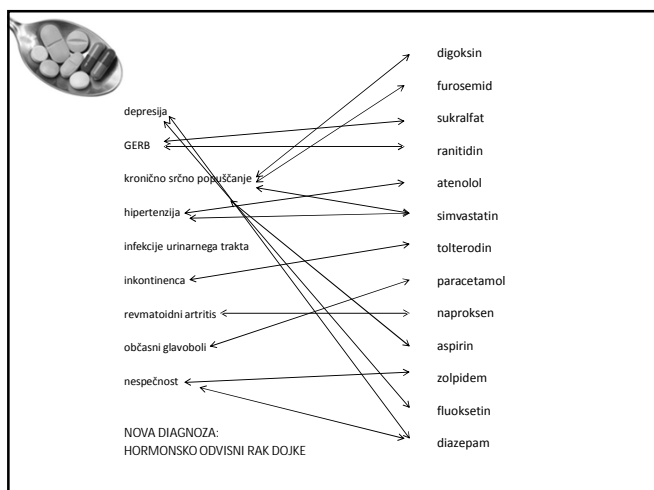
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FLUOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE [Systemic] [Fluoxetine Hydrochloride]] – TAMOXIFEN CITRATE [Systemic]

**S** Major Fair

Concurrent use of FLUOXETINE and TAMOXIFEN may result in decreased plasma concentrations of the active metabolites of tamoxifen.

Tamoxifen  
 [C] digoxin (P-glycoprotein/ABC1 Substrates)  
 [B] fluoxetine (QTc-Prolonging Agents (Indeterminate Risk and Risk Modifying))  
 [C] zantidine (P-glycoprotein/ABC1 Substrates)

**!** fluoxetine ↔ tamoxifen  
 Applies to: fluoxetine, tamoxifen

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### Medsebojno delovanje zdravil 3

fluoksetin ↔ tamoksifen: endoksifen  
 SSRI (inh. CYP2D6) → manjša učinkovitost tamoksifena

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- Zmanjšana ledvična/jetрна funkcija?
- Komplanca?
- Komplementarno zdravljenje (čaji, zdravilna zelišča, ...)?

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## Beers criteria

- American geriatric society: Beers criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults
- pogosto uporabljena zdravila, ki se jim bi bilo smiselno izogniti pri starejših




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## PIM list (with some selective caveats)

Organ System or TC or Drug	Rationale	Recommend.	Quality of Evidence	Strength of Recommendation
Benzodiazepines Short and long acting	Risk cognitive effects and injury (fall/MVA); rare use appropriate eg benzo withdrawal	Avoid for treatment of insomnia, agitation, or delirium	High	Strong
Megestrol	Minimal effect on weight; risk of thrombotic events and death	Avoid	Moderate	Strong
Metoprolamide	EPS and TD	Avoid, unless gastroparesis	Moderate	Strong
Non-COX NSAIDs, oral	GI bleeding; Protection w/ PPIs or misoprostol	Avoid chronic use	Moderate	Strong

[http://www.americangeriatrics.org/health\\_care\\_professionals/clinical\\_practice/clinical\\_guidelines\\_recommendations/2012](http://www.americangeriatrics.org/health_care_professionals/clinical_practice/clinical_guidelines_recommendations/2012)

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## Primeri neustrezne rabe zdravil

- z zdravili povezane težave pri starostnikih:
  - nepotrebna zdravila
  - kontraindicirana zdravila
  - prevelik ali premajhen odmerek zdravila
  - neželeni učinki/medsebojno delovanje
  - ne-adherenca

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## Onkološki bolniki

- diagnoza rak → ↓ pričakovana življenjska doba
- običajno večtirno zdravljenje  
(protitumorska zdravila + podporna terapija)
- sočasne bolezni
- OTC, CAM
- več zdravnikov, več lekarn

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## Priporočila pri polifarmaciji

- rutinski pregled farmakoterapije, vključno z OTC in CAM pred uvedbo
- posvetovanje z družinskimi člani, družinskimi zdravniki
- dokumentirati znane interakcije

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## Priporočila za varno zdravljenje starejših bolnikov z rakom

- Identifikacija potencialno neprimernih zdravil (Beer's criteria) (npr. TCA, dolgo delujoči benzodiazepini, nekateri analgetiki, ...)
- Ali bolnik jemlje zdravila, ki pogosto povzročajo NUZ? (varfarin, antiepileptiki, benzodiazepini)
- Katera zdravila uporablja bolnik kot primarno in sekundarno preventivo? → Ali je ta zdravila smiselno jemati pri metastatskem raku? (antihipertenzivi, statini, antitrombotiki)
- Pomoč farmacevtov in družinskih zdravnikov

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HVALA ZA POZORNOST!

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# ZDRAVLJENJE RAKA DOJK PRI STAREJŠIH



8. DIO, OIL, 17.11.2012  
Urška Bokal, dr.med.  
Domen Ribnikar, dr.med.

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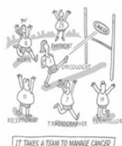
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## Uvod 1

- Incidenca raka dojke:
  - > med leti 2000-2004 pri ženskah  $\geq 70$  leti: 100 – 350/100 000
  - > narašča v večini evropskih držav<sup>1</sup>
- Smrtnost zaradi raka dojke:
  - > v Evropi upada tudi v starostni skupini 70 – 79 let
  - > manj kot pri mlajših pacientkah (l. 2007: 96/100 000)<sup>2</sup>
- Relativno preživetje:
  - > izničimo vpliv smrtnosti iz drugih razlogov
- Pri odločitvi o načinu zdravljenja je potrebno upoštevati:
  - > fiziološko starost (tudi, a ne samo to!)
  - > pričakovano preživetje
  - > možno tveganje in dobrobiti zdravljenja
  - > prenosljivost zdravljenja
  - > želje pacientov in možne ovire za zdravljenje



<sup>1</sup>Biganzoli L et al. Lancet Oncol 2012; 13: 148-60  
<sup>2</sup>Bosetti et al. The Breast 2012; 21: 77-82

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## Uvod 2

Management of elderly patients with breast cancer: updated recommendations of the International Society of Geriatric Oncology (SIOG) and European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists (EUSOMA)

Laura Biganzoli, Anne Wilkins, Catherine D'Amico, Lorenza Bonetti, Shafiqullah, Mubashir Butt, Sydney Coates, Ash C. Coates, Victoria Curran, Shrawan Datta, Catherine Farnham, Margaret Conway, Michaela Konecni

- Pomanjkanje randomiziranih prospektivnih raziskav, večinoma retrospektivne analize podskupin
- Evropska priporočila, konsenz strokovnjakov iz področja geriatrije, obnovljena l. 2012<sup>1</sup>
- Pravilna ocena tveganja za smrt zaradi raka dojke ali zaradi pridruženih obolenj omogoča primerno intenzivnost zdravljenja:
  - > po podatkih zdravljenje pogosto premalo intenzivno, kar poslabša prognozo
  - > Bouchardy et al.: med leti 1989 in 1999 407 pacientk z rakom dojke, stare  $\geq 80$  let; okrog 50 % obolelih suboptimalno zdravljenih<sup>2</sup>
- "comprehensive geriatric assessment"

<sup>1</sup>Biganzoli L et al. Lancet Oncol 2012; 13: 148-60  
<sup>2</sup>Bouchardy et al. JCO 2012; 21: 3580-87

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## Sistemska terapija

- Določena na podlagi bioloških značilnosti tumorja
- Operabilni rak dojke
  - > Neoadjuvantno zdravljenje
  - > Adjuvantno zdravljenje
- Metastatski rak dojke

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## Neoadjuvantno zdravljenje

- ER/PR +, HER-2 - : HT vsaj 4 mes. (AI boljši kot TAM)
- ER/PR +, HER-2 + : HT vsaj 4 mes.?
- ER/PR -, HER-2 - : KT ali nič (geriatриčna ocena)
- ER/PR-, HER-2 + : KT + antiHER2 ali nič (geriatриčna ocena)
- HT kot edino zdravljenje pri operabilnem ER/PR + raku dojke (OS enak kot pri skupini bolnic, zdravljenih z op. in HT)<sup>1</sup>
- lokalna kontrola boljša krg. +/- RT + HT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hind D et al. Br J Cancer 2007; 96: 1025-29  
<sup>2</sup>Christiansen P et al. J Natl. Cancer Inst 2011; 103: 1363-72

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## Adjuvantno zdravljenje-geriatриčna ocena!

- ER/PR +, HER-2 - :
  - N-: HT\*
  - N+: KT (!)
- ER/PR +, HER-2 + : HT (+KT+antiHER2)!
- ER/PR -, HER-2 - : KT !
- ER/PR -, HER-2 + : KT + antiHER2 !
- \*HT: TAM<sup>1,2</sup>
- \*\*KT:
  - 4xAC > CMF<sup>3</sup>
  - AC ali CMF > Kapecitabin<sup>4</sup>
  - 4 x TC > 4 x AC<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Muss HB et al. JCO 2008; 26: 1956-64.  
<sup>2</sup>Crivellari D. et al. JCO 2008; 26: 1972-79.  
<sup>3</sup>Muss HB et al. NEJM 2009; 360: 2055-65.  
<sup>4</sup>Garg P et al. Breast J 2009; 15: 404-08.  
<sup>5</sup>Jones S et al. JCO 2009; 27: 177-83.

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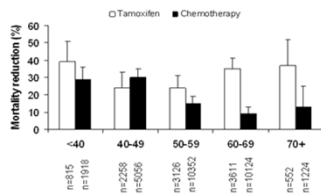
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## Dobrobit adjuvantnega sistemskega zdravljenja

Fig 1: Age-related mortality reduction (%) with adjuvant tamoxifen and polychemotherapy



Wildiers H et al. Lancet Oncol 2007; 8: 1101-15.

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## Metastatski rak dojke – geriatrična ocena!

- ER/PR +, HER-2 - : HT<sup>1</sup>
- ER/PR +, HER-2 + : HT (AI) + antiHER2<sup>2,3</sup>
- ER/PR -, HER-2 - : KT<sup>1</sup> !
- ER/PR -, HER-2 + : KT + antiHER2<sup>1</sup> !
- KT: monoKT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> F. Cardoso et al. Annals of Oncol. ESMO guidelines, 2012; Vol-7: VIII-4-6  
<sup>2</sup> Kaufman B. et al. Tansdem study, JCO, 2009; 27: 5529-37  
<sup>3</sup> Schwartzberg LS et al. Oncologist, 2010; 15 (2): 122-9

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## Zaključki

- ⊙ Paziti na premalo zdravljenja in preveč zdravljenja!
- ⊙ Optimalna terapija določena na podlagi:
  - a) tumorskih karakteristik (predvsem biološke značilnosti)
  - b) PS in spremljajoče bolezni
  - c) bolnikova preferenca
  - d) Ne na podlagi kronološke starosti




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## Lastnosti in obravnava starejših bolnic z rakom dojke

Andrej Žist, dr. med.  
Rok Devjak, dr. med.

Matej Horvat, dr. med.  
Marina Zabukovec, dr. med.  
Dushan Mangaroski, dr. med.  
Urška Bokal, dr. med.  
Brigita Gregorič, dr. med.  
Domen Ribnikar, dr. med.  
Tanja Ovčariček, dr. med.

mag. Erika Matos, dr. med.  
dr. Simona Borštnar, dr. med.  
prof. dr. Branko Zakotnik, dr. med.

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## Vsebina

- Demografski podatki
- Patomorfološke značilnosti
- Spremljajoče bolezni
- Zdravljenje
- Preživetje

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## Demografski podatki

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
Vključitveni kriterij	≥70 let	≥70 let
Mediana starost (razpon)	77 let (70-96 let)	75,6 let (70-97 let)
Novo odkrite bolnice	339	421
Dosegljivi podatki	315/339 (92,92%)	260/421*
Delež novo odkritih bolnic glede na celotno incidenco	339/1147 (29,55%)	NP

\*upoštevane bolnice z M0 in z vsemi podatki  
NP= ni podatka

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

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## Patomorfološke značilnosti

a.) Stadij	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
Stadij I	84/315 (26,7%)	Stadij I-III (brez pT4) 260/421 (73%)
Stadij II	146/315 (46,3%)	
Stadij III	50/315 (15,9%)	
Stadij IV	35/315 (11,1%)	

\* Vštete tudi pT4

b.) Gradus (M0)	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
Gradus 1	38/280 (13,6%)	55/260 (21,1%)
Gradus 2	113/280 (40,4%)	105/260 (40,4%)
Gradus 3	78/280 (27,8%)	71/260 (27,3%)
Neznano	51/280 (18,2%)	29/260 (11,2%)

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije

<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

## Patomorfološke značilnosti

c.) HR (M0)	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
HR +	227/280 (81,1%)	208/260 (80%)
HR -	41/280 (14,6%)	44/260 (16,9%)
neznano	12/280 (4,3%)	8/260 (3,1%)

d.) HER-2 (M0)	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
HER-2 +	42/280 (15,0%)	28/260 (10%) +++ 28/260 (10%) ++
HER-2 -	169/280 (60,4%)	82/260 (31,5%)
neznano	69/280 (24,6%)	122/260 (46,9%)

e.) Postavitev dg.	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
Citološko	85/280 (30,4%)	0
Histološko	189/280 (67,5%)	260/260 (100%)
Neznano	6/280 (2,1%)	0

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije

<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

## Spremljajoče bolezni

Spremljajoča bolezen	Pogostost
AH	179/280 (63,9%)
AMI	17/280 (6,1%)
CVI	22/280 (7,9%)
Psih. bolezni	41/280 (14,6%)
Osteoporoz	40/280 (14,3%)

Št. spremljajočih bolezni	Brez osteoporoze	Z osteoporozo
Brez/Neznano	83/280 (29,6%)	73/280 (26,1%)
1	145/280 (51,8%)	131/280 (46,8%)
2	42/280 (15,0%)	60/280 (21,4%)
≥3	10/280 (3,6%)	16/280 (5,7%)

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije

<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

## Zdravljenje: Kirurško

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup> (upoštevane PT1-pT3)
<b>Operacija</b>	229/280 (81,8%)	260/260 (100%)
<b>Brez</b>	42/280 (15,0%)	0/260
<b>Neznano</b>	9/280 (3,2%)	0/260

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

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## Zdravljenje: Kirurško

RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	
Tip operacije glede na stadij T	
Mastektomija (MRM/higijska)	Ohranitvena (SNOLL, QUAX)
<b>T1</b> 42/229 (18,3%)	51/229 (22,3%)
<b>T2</b> 80/229 (34,9%)	27/229 (11,8%)
<b>T3</b> 11/229 (4,8%)	0
<b>T4</b> 18/229 (7,9%)	0
<b>Σ</b> 151/229 (65,9%)	<b>Σ</b> 78/229 (34,1%)

Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>	
Tip operacije pri pT1-pT3	
Mastektomija	Ohranitvena
<b>Vsi T</b> Σ 118/260 (45,4%)	<b>Σ</b> 142/260 (54,6%)

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

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## Zdravljenje: Obsevanje

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Obsevanje</b>		
<b>Da</b>	73/280 (26,1%)	93/260 (35,8%)
<b>Ne</b>	205/280 (73,2%)	167/260 (64,2%)
<b>Neznano</b>	2/280 (0,7%)	0/260 (0,0%)

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

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## Zdravljenje: Sistemsko

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
HT	Σ 227/280 (81,1%)	Σ 186/260 (71,5%)
TAM	51/227 (22,5%)	121/186 (65,1%)
AI	151/227 (66,5%)	40/186 (21,5%)
TAM ↔ AI	24/227 (10,6%)	25/186 (13,4%)*

\* menajva zaradi než. učinkov tamoksifena

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

## Zdravljenje: Sistemsko

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
KT	Σ 27/280 (9,6%)	Σ 82/260 (31,5%)
KT	13/27 (48,1%)	NP
KT + HT	9/27 (33,3%)	NP
KT + anti-HER2	4/27 (14,8%)	NP
KT + anti-HER2 + HT	1/27 (3,7%)	NP

	RS 2007 <sup>1</sup>	Brunello 1999-2003 <sup>2</sup>
anti-HER2*	Σ 5/42 (12%)	NA

\* Pri Her2 pozitivnih

<sup>1</sup>Register raka R. Slovenije  
<sup>2</sup>Brunello et al. Ann Oncol, 16, 2005

## Zdravljenje: Sistemsko, KT

### • Smernice<sup>1</sup>:

brez KT	51/229 (22,3%)
event. KT	53/229 (23,1%)
KT	125/229 (54,6%)

najverjetneje KT 178/229 (77,7%)

Stadij/Gradus	G1	G2	G3
I	18	30	20
IA	2	1	3
II	0	2	0
IIA	10	41	20
IIB	2	22	19
IIC	0	1	0
III	6	16	16
	38	113	78
			229

### • Dejansko:

brez KT	202/229 (88,2%)
KT	27/229 (11,8%)

<sup>1</sup>NCCN smernice 2012



## Preživetje

- Umrle brez dokumentiranega progressa bolezni:

		Dokumentiran progres bolezni	
		Ne	Da
Smrt	Ne	153/168 (91,1%)	15/168 (8,9%)
	Da	65/103 (63,1%)	38/103 (36,9%)

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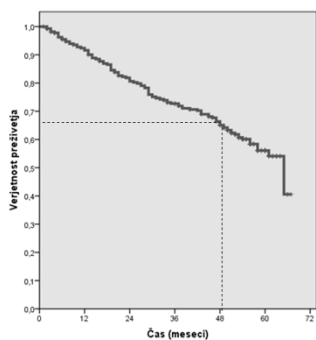
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## Celotno preživetje 280 bolnic stadijev I-III



Srednji čas sledenja 54 mesecev

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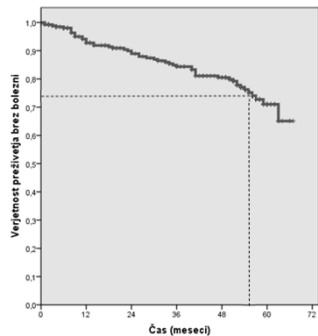
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## Preživetje brez bolezni 280 bolnic stadijev I-III



Srednji čas sledenja 54 mesecev

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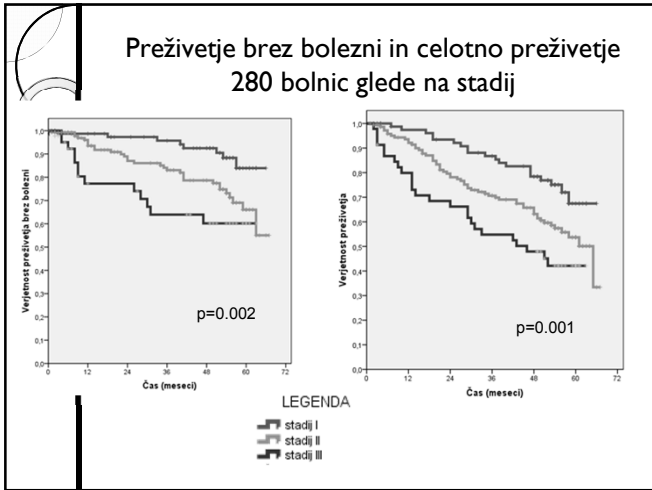
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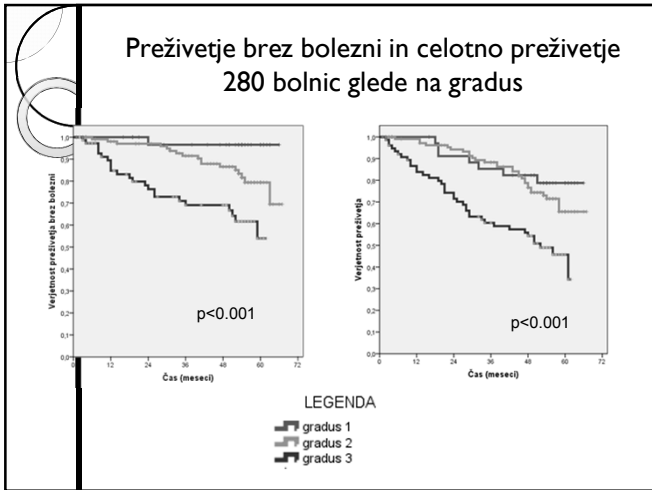
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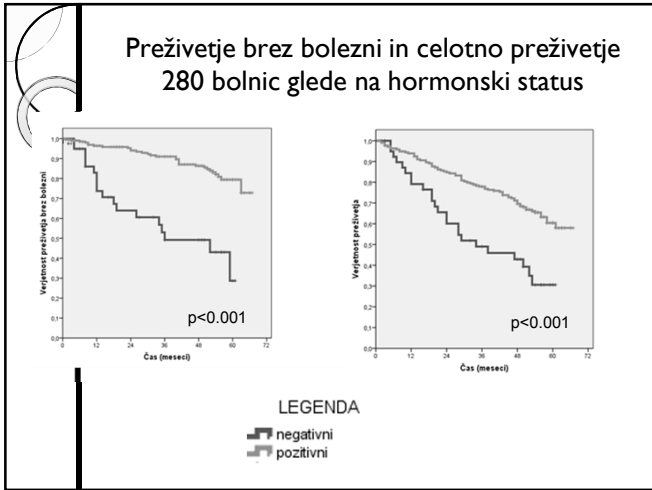
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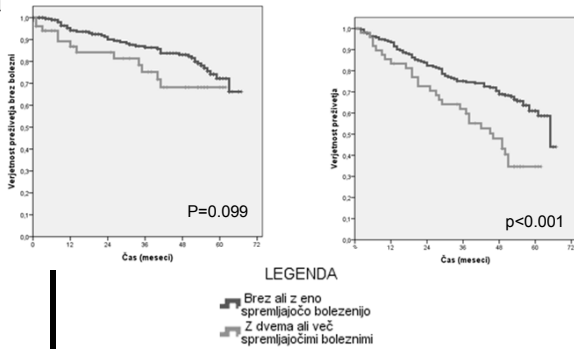
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## Preživetje brez bolezni in celotno preživetje 280 bolnic glede na spremljajoče bolezni




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## Neodvisni napovedni dejavniki preživetja

Napovedni dejavnik	RR	95% interval zaupanja		p vrednost
		Spodnja	Zgornja	
Stadij				0,034
Stadij 2 proti Stadij1	1,929	1,068	3,481	0,029
Stadij 3 proti Stadij1	2,373	1,186	4,750	0,015
Gradus				0,010
Gradus 2 proti Gradus 1	1,309	0,561	3,054	0,533
Gradus 3 proti Gradus 1	2,720	1,157	6,397	0,022
Hormonski rec. (poz/neg)	0,613	0,362	1,037	0,068
Spremljajoče bolezni (SB)				0,032
1 SB proti brez SB	1,091	0,605	1,968	0,773
2 SB proti brez SB	2,001	1,004	3,989	0,049
3 SB proti brez SB	3,193	1,155	8,826	0,025

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## Zaključki

- 15% bolnic s stadijem I – III ni bilo operiranih; med operiranimi 65% mastektomij
- Delež HT ustrezen, velik delež bolnic z AI (3/4)
- Delež KT majhen (11,8%)
- Zelo majhen delež dopolnilne anti-HER2 terapije pri HER2 pozitivnih (12%)
- Neodvisni napovedni dejavniki preživetja so: stadij, gradus in število spremljajočih bolezni

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## Rak dojke pri starejših prikaz primera

Brigita Gregorič  
Dušan Mangaroski  
Jana Pahole Goličnik

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M.K. rojena 1930

### **ANAMNEZA**

#### **Marec 2012**

Zatrdlina v levi dojki in levi aksili

- D.A.: sin – Ca testisa
- Gin.a.: menarhe 17 l, redne, mena 50 l, 2x rodila
- Pridružene bolezni: arterijska hipertenzija
- Nekadilka, brez znanih alergij
- Terapija: Diovan 160 mg, Concor 2,5 mg, Rawel 1,5 mg

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### **STATUS**

- PS 1
- prekomerno prehranjena
- L dojka tumorsko spremenjena, koža pordela, pomarančasta, otekla; največji premer tumorja 7 cm, sega v vse 4 kvadrante
- Paket bezgavk levo aksilarno 4x2 cm, levo scl 3x3 cm
- Okončine: obojestranski pretibialni edemi

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**PREISKAVE**

Laboratorij

Glu: 6,2, kreat: 99, urat: 433, Ca15-3: 39

Rtg pc

Malo povečana srčna senca, aorta sklerotična, zdaljšana.

Mamografija

18 mm tumor na meji zunanjih kvadrantov, brez sumljivih kalcinacij; zadebljena, uvlečena koža v tem predelu, patološka bezgavka levo aksilarno. (ACR2, BIRADS 4b)

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**UZ trebuha**

Hipoehogena lezija v trupu trebušne slinavke – za nadaljnjo obravnavo.

Holecistolitiza, kronična parenhimska okvara ledvic.

**UZ srca**

Dobra sistolna funkcija, brez segmentnih motenj krčljivosti.

**Scintigram skeleta**

Degenerativne spremembe.

**Geriatrska ocena**

Bolnica je sposobna za sistemsko zdravljenje.

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**Citologija**

Karcinom dojke (C5), ER, PR neg.

Bezgavka leve aksile: zasevek karcinoma dojke

**Histologija**

IDC, slabo diferenciran, fokalna nekroza, izrazit

limfoplazmocitni infiltrat, MIB-1 30-40%

ER, PR neg., HER2 3+.

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### ZDRAVLJENJE

Neoadjuvantno **4x EC** (začetek aprila 2012)

An: brez težav

St: PS 0

Lokalno popoln regres tumorja, aksilarno 2 cm

Izvidi: kreat 115, sečnina 10,7, urat 542, CEA 6,7, Ca15-3 42.

Menjava za **tedenski paklitaksel** (julij 2012 – začetek septembra 2012)

Po 2. in 4. aplikaciji nevtropenija gr. 3 (1,0/0.9)

Zaradi utrujenosti, mravljinčenja prstov rok 5. in 6. aplik.

**75%**

Izvidi: Hb 116, kreat 98, sečnina 11, urat 545, Ca15-3 42

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**Mamarni konzilij (sept.2012):** Za operativno terapijo.

**Anesteziolog:** Sposobna za poseg v spl. anesteziji s povečanim tveganjem za kardivaskularne zaplete.

**28.9.2012 operativni poseg: MRM.**

Histologija: brez rezidualnega tumorja, bezgavke 0/16.

Pooperativni potek bp.

14.11.2012 adjuvantno trastuzumab

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### ZAKLJUČEK

- Pomen geriatrične ocene
- Razlika med kronološko in biološko starostjo

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## Predstavitev primera

Marina Zabukovec, dr.med.  
Matej Horvat Šprah, dr.med.

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## 81 letna bolnica s tipno zatrdlino v desni dojki (27.8.2007)

- F.A.: negativna v smislu rakavih obolenj.
- D.B.: SB tip 2 na peroralni terapiji, AH, stanje po operaciji dimeljske kile. Th: Diaprel, Tritace.
- S.B.: zatipala zatrdlino v D dojki, hujšanje.

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## Status

- Pokretna, kahektična, avskultatorno nad pljuči slišno čisto dihanje, srčna akcija ritmična, normokardna, holosistolni šum, trebuh mehak, neboleč, brez tipnih rezistenc.
- Status dojk:
  - V notranjem spodnjem kvadrantu D dojke, trd tumor, 3x2,5 cm, pomičen, brez znakov vraščanja v kožo.
  - Reg. bezgavke niso tipno povečane.

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## Opravljenе preiskave

- Lab. izvidi: L 11,9; Hb 135 g/l; Tr 397; SR 26; CRP 2; KR 82; urea 6,6; jetrni testi v mejah normale; CA 15-3 20.
- Mamografija: v D dojki na meji notr. kvadrantov tumorska formacija, 3x2,5 cm.
- Citološka punkcija tumorja v D dojki: karcinom dojke z visoko proliferacijsko aktivnostjo.
- RTG p.c.: brez znakov za zasevke.

⇒ Citološko potrjen, operabilni ca. D dojke; T2NoMx.

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## Mamarni konzilij (21.9.2007)

- Predstavljena dokumentacija (brez bolnice).
- Že v začetku predlagano operativno zdravljenje je bolnica zavrnila.
- Svetovana DIB tumorja za opredelitev patomorfoloških značilnosti. Bolnica na poseg ni prišla, razlog neznan.
- Sklep: Vabljen na kontrolo za dogovor o načinu zdravljenja (HT, RT).

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## Kontrola (4.10.2007)

- Hospitalizirana na KOPA Golniku zaradi hipokaliemije ob bruhanju in obstipaciji. Laboratorijske preiskave (K 2,7; Na 117; KS 15,8; bil 15,8; L15,7; Tr 417), UZ srca (MR 1. stopnje), UZ trebuha (brez znakov za zasevke), EGDS (zmerni gastritis) in CT glave (v mejah normale).
- Ob pregledu klinično splošno oslabela, shujšana.
- Uvedba hormonske terapije z tamoksifenom (Nolvadex®).

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## Kontrola (15.1.2008)

- Klinično tumor večji, 3,5x3,5 cm, pomičen, reg. bezgavke niso tipno povečane.
- Splošna kondicija bolnice zadovoljiva.
- Opravljena citološka punkcija:
  - rak dojke (c5),
  - visoka proliferacijska aktivnost,
  - ER: negativno,
  - PR: negativno.

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## Kontrola (19.2.2008)

- Klinično tumor večji, 3,5x4 cm, pomičen, reg. bezgavke niso tipno povečane.
- Ponovno predlagano operativno zdravljenje:
  - tumorektomija.
- Bolnica strinja.

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## Operacija (10.4.2008)

- Kvadrantektomija; v splošni anesteziji.
- Operacija in pooperativni potek brez zapletov.
- Od prvega pregleda (27.8.2007) do operacije (10.4.2008) = 8 mesecev

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## Patohistološki izvid (16.4.2008)

- IDC, G III (3+3+3). Največji mi premer 4 cm, zmerna limfocitna infiltracija, brez perinevralne ali vaskularne invazije. Tumor vrašča v kožo. Kirurški robovi niso tumorsko infiltrirani.
- Hormonski receptorji (ER in PR) negativni.
- HER2 status: IHC 0; FISH: gen Her-2 ni pomnožen. (količnik 0,9).
- pTNM: T4b NX MX.
- Dopolnilno obsevanje bolnica odkloni.

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## Kontrola (22.7.2008)

- Nad brazgotino 1 cm velika zatrdlina.
- V dobri splošni kondiciji.
- Lab. izvidi: brez bistvenih odstopov od normale.
- Citološka punkcija: recidiv ca. dojke (3 mesece po operaciji).
- Bolnica vabljen na predčasno kontrolo, vabilu se ne odzove.

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## Kontrola (17.3.2009)

- Hospitalizirana na KOPA Golnik: L-stransko srčno popuščanje in več okroglih zgostitev v obeh pljučnih krilih.
- Status: PS po WHO 3-4.
- Lokalno: ob brazgotini na dojki več kožnih metastaz, ki segajo tudi izven področja dojke, 4 cm zatrdlina na meji zgornjih kvadrantov, povečana bezgavka v D pazduhi.
- Posvet z internistko in radioterapevko: simptomatsko zdravljenje. Umrta 24.8.2009.

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## Dileme

- Upoštevanje bolnikovih želje, možnost soodločanja o zdravljenju. Naloga zdravnika je, da mu da pravo informacijo.
- Upravičenost HT pri starejši bolnici z rakom dojke brez poznavanja hormonskega statusa tumorja. Neželeni učinki HT!
- Operacija brez predhodno opravljenih preiskav za oceno razširjenosti bolezni postavlja pod vprašaj upravičenost tega posega. Od prve obravnave do začetka ustreznega zdravljenja 8 mesecev!

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# Obravnava starostnikov s karcinomom debelega črevesa in danke

Janja Ocvirk, Martina Reberšek

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## Razpored bolnikov z RD v stadiju 3

	VRSTA, Th								SKUPAJ
	samo op.	predopRT	predopRTKT	predopRT+opKT	predopRTKT+opKT	opKT	opRTKT	drugo	
Starostne skupine									
<70 let	36 (16,3)	14 (6,3)	5 (2,3)	20 (9,0)	29 (13,1)	51 (23,1)	61 (27,6)	5 (2,3)	221 (100,0)
70-75 let	33 (15,9)	7 (7,6)	2 (2,2)	7 (7,6)	10 (10,9)	16 (17,4)	17 (18,5)	0 (0,0)	92 (100,0)
>75 let	62 (77,5)	7 (8,8)	2 (2,5)	1 (1,3)	2 (2,6)	4 (5,0)	2 (2,5)	0 (0,0)	80 (100,0)
SKUPAJ	131 (63,3)	28 (17,1)	9 (2,3)	28 (17,1)	41 (10,4)	71 (18,1)	80 (20,4)	5 (1,3)	393 (100,0)

Katja Jarm, dr.med., specialistka javnega zdravja  
Epidemiologija in register raka

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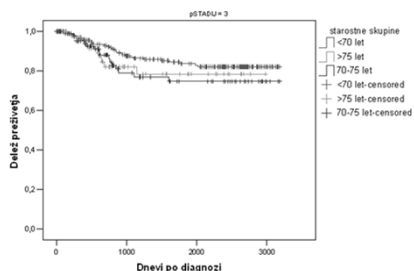
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## Preživetje bolnikov z rakom danke brez lokalne ponovitve bolezni, stadij 3,



Katja Jarm, dr.med., specialistka javnega zdravja  
Epidemiologija in register raka

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## RD glede na starostno skupino in način zdravljenja

starostna skupina	kombinacije (n, %)	Total							
		adjuvantna	neadjuvantna	predoperativna	operativna	postoperativna	drugo		
<70 let	7 (22,9)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	2 (6,3)	0 (0,0)	7 (22,9)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
70-75 let	9 (56,3)	0 (0,0)	1 (6,3)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	1 (6,3)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
>75 let	9 (90,0)	1 (10,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	1 (10,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 (43,9)</b>	<b>1 (1,8)</b>	<b>1 (1,8)</b>	<b>2 (3,5)</b>	<b>0 (0,0)</b>	<b>10 (17,5)</b>	<b>0 (0,0)</b>	<b>0 (0,0)</b>	<b>0 (0,0)</b>

- Zdravljenje bolnikov z lokalno ponovitvijo raka danke v katerem koli stadiju se je statistično značilno razlikovalo glede na starostno skupino.
- Bolniki z lokalnim recidivom, starejši od 70 let, so bili manj dodatno zdravljeni (predoperativno, pooperativno) kot mlajši od 70 let.

Katja Jarm, dr.med., specialistka javnega zdravlja  
Epidemiologija in register raka

## Sistemska KT pri starostnikih z RDČD

- 70% bolnikov starejših od 65 let
- osnovni principi zdravljenja enaki pri starostnikih in mlajših bolnikih
- pomembno upoštevati kronološko oziroma biološko starost
- farmakokinetika zdravil
- sočasne bolezni,
- polifarmacija
- tveganje/koristi kemoterapije glede na njeno toksičnost, kvaliteto življenja in pričakovano življenjsko dobo

## Adjuvantna KT pri starejših

- starejši bolniki nad 65 let so redkeje deležni adjuvantne kemoterapije
- rezultati meta-analiz adjuvantnih kliničnih raziskav kažejo primerljivo dobrobit zdravljenja s fluoropirimidi pri mlajših in starejših bolnikih
- oksaliplatin pri starejših bolnikih nad 70 let-?dobrobit, večja toksičnost, prekinitvev zdravljenja, slabši izhod bolezni (Sanoff HK, et al, Cancer 2012;118:4309, Tournigand C, et al, J Clin Oncol.2012;30:3353-3360)
- individualna odločitev glede na bolnika

## SKUPINE BOLNIKOV Z mCRC



Schmoll H-J, Sargent D. Lancet 2007;370:105-107  
Expert discussion at ESMO/WCGIC June 2009, Barcelona

## Sistemska KT starostnikov z mCRC

- učinkovitost primerljiva kot pri mlajših bolnikih
- večja hematološka toksičnost
- individualna odločitev glede na posameznega bolnika- splošno stanje zmogljivosti, sočasne bolezni, paliativno zdravljenje, operabilna bolezen?
- fluoropirimidini, irinotekan, oksdaliplatin

## FLUOROPIRIMIDINI

- 5- fluorouracil, kapecitabin
- Kardiotoksičnost – incidenca 1- 19%, (najpogosteje kot vazospastična anina pektoris - v 45%, smrtnost v 8%,)
- Ledvična funkcija
- Enterotoksičnost
- Sindrom roka- noga
- Začetno odmerjanje kapecitabina pri bolnikih nad 70 let 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>

## IRINOTEKAN

- Večja incidenca pozne driske zaradi akumulacije toksičnega metabolita SN 38 v črevesju
- Začetek zdravljenja v nižjih odmerkih pri starejših bolnikih nad 70 let
- Jetrna funkcija (vrednosti bilirubina, transaminaz!)

Rougier, et al, Lancet 1998;352:1407, Fuchs CS, et al, J Clin Oncol 2003; 21:807)

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## OKSALIPLATIN

- Večja toksičnost pri starejših bolnikih
- Nevrotoksičnost
- Hipersenzitivne reakcije
- Hematološka toksičnost
- Pogostejše elektrolitske motnje, driska utrujenost
- Prilagoditev odmerka glede na ledvično delovanje

Sanoff HK, et al, Cancer 2012;118:4309, Tournigand C, et al, J Clin Oncol.2012;30:3353-3360)

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## Dobrobit cetuksimaba neglede na starost

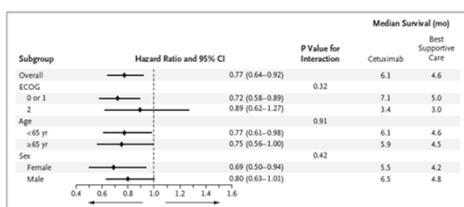


Figure 2. Forest Plot Demonstrating Hazard Ratios for Death According to Planned Subgroup Analysis. The subgroup of race is not shown because of the insufficient number of nonwhite patients. ECOG denotes Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group.

Jonker et al., NEJM 2007

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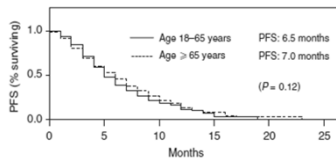
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## Dobrobit cetuksimaba neglede na starost



**Figure 2** Progression-free survival of pts in age groups 18–65 years vs  $\geq 65$  years clearly showing no difference between both patient subsets.

Jehn et al: BJC 2012

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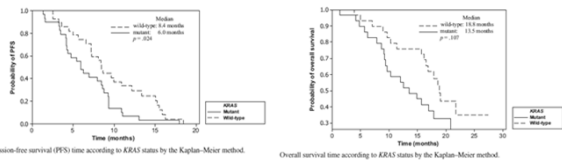
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## Cetuksimab + kapecitabin v 1. liniji pri starejših



Sastre et al: The Oncologist 2012;17:339–345

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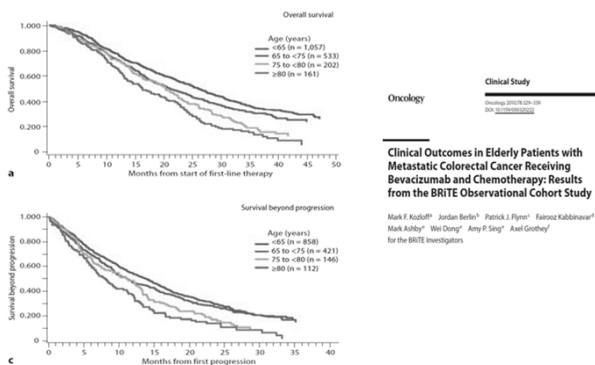
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## Bevacizumab pri starostnikih



**Clinical Outcomes in Elderly Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Receiving Bevacizumab and Chemotherapy: Results from the BRITe Observational Cohort Study**

Mark R. Koch<sup>1</sup>, Jordan Berish<sup>2</sup>, Patrick J. Flynn<sup>1</sup>, Farooz Kabbani<sup>3</sup>, Mark A. Abrey<sup>4</sup>, Wei Dong<sup>5</sup>, Amy P. Dwyer<sup>6</sup>, Axel Grothey<sup>7</sup> for the BRITe Investigators

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## AVEX study (MO19286)

A randomized, open-label phase III study to assess the efficacy and safety of bevacizumab in combination with capecitabine as first-line treatment for elderly patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC)

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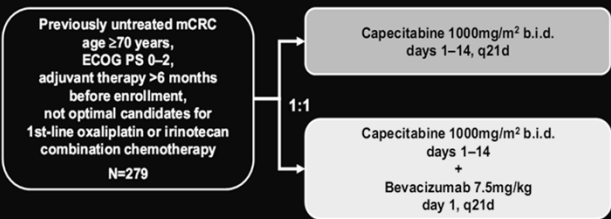
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### Study design



- Design: Multinational, randomized, open-label, phase III study
- Primary endpoint: PFS
- Secondary endpoints: ORR, time to response, duration of response, OS, safety
- Stratification factors: ECOG PS (0-1 vs 2), region
- Principal Investigator: Prof. David Cunningham
- Co-Principal Investigator: Prof. Mark Saunders

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### Zaključki

- Kemoterapija in tarčna zdravila so učinkovita tudi pri starostnikih.
- Osnovni principi zdravljenja so enaki pri starostnikih in mlajših bolnikih.
- Upoštevati moramo kronološko oziroma biološko starost, sočasne bolezni in oceniti tveganje oziroma koristi zdravljenja za bolnika.

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## Starostnik z metastatskim rakom debelega črevesja in danke (case report)

Marija Ignjatović, dr.med.  
Marko Boc, dr.med.

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## RDČD pri starostnikih

- ZDA
  - 70% bolnikov > 65 let
  - 40% bolnikov > 75 let
- SLOVENIJA (register raka 2008)
  - 67% bolnikov > 65 let
  - 34% bolnikov > 75 let
- RDČD je bolezen starejše populacije

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## mRDČD pri starostnikih

- na splošno velja:
  - majhen odstotek bolnikov z mRDČD je potencialno ozdravljivih (samo jetrni zasevki)
  - pri preostanku bolnikov z mRDČD na splošno govorimo o paliativnem zdravljenju s sistemsko terapijo
- osnovni princip zdravljenja pri starostnikih z mRDČD je enak kot pri mlajših bolnikih, upošteva se:
  - starosti primerno zmanjšano funkcijo parenhimskih organov
  - komorbidnost

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## mRDČD pri starostnikih

- posebna pozornost:
  - toksičnost terapije
  - kvaliteta življenja
  - upošteva je pričakovano preživetje bolnika
- bolniki >75let
  - povprečno 5 pridruženih stanj
  - ponavadi slabši PS
- zmanjšana jetrna in ledvična funkcija lahko vodi do spremenjenega metabolizma in izločanja zdravil
- zmanjšana rezerva kostnega mozga lahko vodi do povečane nevarnosti hujših in prolongiranih citopenij
- nevarnost kardiovaskularnih zapletov ob uporabi fluoropirimidinov (5-FU, kapecitabine) zaradi ateroskleroze

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## mCRC pri starostnikih

- majhno število starostnikov je bilo vključenih v raziskave
- analize varnosti in učinkovitosti zdravljenja pri starostnikih so ponavadi narejene retrospektivno iz baz podatkov raziskav
- starostniki, ki so vključeni v take raziskave, so ponavadi vedno dobrega PS in brez pomembnih pridruženih boleznih in odstopanj
- do sedaj znani podatki o starostnikih govorijo v prid dejstva, da imajo starejši bolniki podobno dobrobit zdravljenja v smislu učinkovitosti kot mlajši, ponavadi le z manjšimi razlikami toksičnosti G3 in G4

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## P.J. (1936)

- Družinska anamneza: glede mlg boleznih negativna
- Dosedanje bolezni:
  - 1971 poškodba noge
  - > 10 let KOPB
- Redna terapija:
  - ventolin pp
  - spiriva 1 x /dan
- Razvade:
  - nehal je kaditi pred 50-mi leti
  - občasno uživa alkohol v manjših količinah

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## P.J. (1936)

- december 2009
  - retenca urina, hemohezija, zaprtje, bolečina v trebuhu
- UZ
  - jetra: dve hiperehogeni formaciji v desnem režnju (3.3 x 4.2 cm & 8 mm) – sumljivo za zasevke
  - razširjene črevesne vijuge do 3.5 cm, peristaltika nema, brez izrazite zadebelitve stene debelega črevesja
  - minimalno proste tekučine
- CT
  - potrdi zasevke v jetrih
    - med 2. in 3. segmentom 3.5 x 2 x 4.5 cm
    - 8. segment 7 mm & 5 mm
  - patološka bezgavka ob hepatoduodenalnem ligamentu

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## P.J. (1936)

- urgentna operacija (ileus)
  - stenozen karcinom rektosigme s penetracijo v mehur
  - potrjeni zasevki v jetrih
  - resekcija sigme in apendektomija
- patohistološki stadij → T4aN1(3/28)M1 → STADIJ IV
- tumorski označevalci po OP:
  - CEA : 20 (0-3,4)
  - CA 19-9: 66 (0-30)

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## P.J. (1936) - OI

- raziskava AVEX
  - randomizirana multicentrična raziskava faze III: učinkovitost in varnost kombinacije kapecitabina in bevacizumaba v prvem redu zdravljenja pri starostnikih z mCRC
- dve roki
  - skupina A → kapecitabin
  - skupina B → kapecitabin + bevacizumab

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## P.J. (1936) – KT 1. reda

• Februar 2010: **kapecitabin 1500 mg zj. + 2000 mg zv.**

• Po 4 ciklusih:

- CT PK + ABD → PR
- ↓CEA/CA 19-9 (izrazit!)
- WHO 1

• Po 7 ciklusih:

- CT PK + ABD → PR
- ↓CEA/CA 19-9
- WHO 1

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## P.J. (1936) – KT 1. reda

•Po 8. ciklusih:

- dober odgovor na th
- dobro prenašanje th → SU: Sy hand foot 1. stopnje, WHO 1



**DODATNI CIKLUSI KAPECITABINA**

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## P.J. (1936) – KT 2. reda

• po 11. mesecih: **PROGRES BOLEZNI**



•januar 2011: **kapecitabin + irinotekan + bevacizumab**

1000mg/m<sup>2</sup>    250mg/m<sup>2</sup>    7,5mg/kg/3t

•K- RAS: nemutiran

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## P.J. (1936) – KT 2. reda

- 8. ciklusov → vzdrževalna th. z bevacizumabom (julij 2011)
  - CT PK → stagnacija
  - CT ABD → regres
- SU: sindrom roka noga/ alopecija
- PS WHO 2

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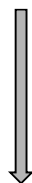
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## P.J. (1936) – KT 2. reda

- po 15 mesecih: PONOVNI PROGRES BOLEZNI
- CT PK/ABD: ↑ jetrni zasevki + bezgavke
  - ↑ CEA/CA 19-9
  - Tr 104
  - WHO 2



Terapija 3. reda: PANITUMUMAB

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## P.J. (1936) – Th 3. reda

- Po 5. aplikaciji:
  - akneiformni izpuščaj 1.-2. stopnje
  - ↓ CEA/CA 19-9 (odličen upad)
  - PS WHO 2

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## P.J. (1936) – Th 3. reda

- Po 5. mesecih
  - fizično slabše zmogljiv + akneiformni izpuščaji 2. stopnje
  - CT PK + ABD: stagnacija
  - ↑CEA /CA 19-9



PREKINITEV (boljše počutje)

počasen progres bolezni



**PALIATIVNO ZDRAVLJENJE!**

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## P.J. (1936) - zaključek

- manj toksična KT I. reda
  - dobra kvaliteta življenja
  - brez hujše toksičnosti
  - klinično, radiološko in laboratorijsko dober učinek zdravljenja
  - čas do progressa 11 mesecev
- bolj toksična KT II. reda
  - še vedno zadovoljiva kvaliteta življenja
  - obvladljiva toksičnost med zdravljenjem
  - klinično, radiološko in laboratorijsko dober učinek
  - čas do progressa 15 mesecev
  - ob progressu poslabšanje stanja zmogljivosti (največ na račun same bolezni)

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## P.J. (1936) - zaključek

- pri vseh treh redih KT lahko govorimo o učinkovitem zdravljenju
- brez večje toksičnosti
- večino časa zadovoljiva kvaliteta življenja
- ob pričetku zdravljenja star 74 let
- z metastatsko obliko CRC živi že 36 mesecev

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## Prikaz obravnave pts AA, 7991/10

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### Vpliv geriatričnih sindromov na obravnavo raka pri starostnikih

J. Červek, M. Mršnik, B. Zavrtnik

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### Starostniki

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- kronološka starost  $\geq 70$ let
- biološka starost - heterogena skupina

Za izbiro zdravljenja je potrebna celovita  
geriatrična ocena.

- ocena funkcijske rezerve organov
- pričakovano preživetje

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### Staranje je progresivno upadanje funkcijske rezerve več organov in sistemov

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- nevmuskularnega
- endokrinega in
- imunskega sistema

pogoste najdbe:

- izgubljanje mobilnosti
- zmanjšanje kognitivnih in
- senzoričnih sposobnosti
- sist.kronično progresivno vnetje

posledica:

- večja morbiditeta in
- mortaliteta

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### Geriatrični sindromi so niz boleznih pri starostnikih:

- krhkost (frailty), kl. sindrom
- depresija
- demenca
- delirij (visoka mortaliteta, 35-40%)
- obstipacija, inkontinenca.

Pridružijo se

- iatrogene okvare in
- polifarmacija.

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### Krhkost, klinični sindrom

- je zmanjšana sposobnost vzdrževanja homeostaze ob
  - stresu,
  - poškodbi in
  - akutni bolezni
- vključuje motnje gibanja, upad funkc. sposobnosti, povečano tveganje za padce, hospitalizacije in smrt

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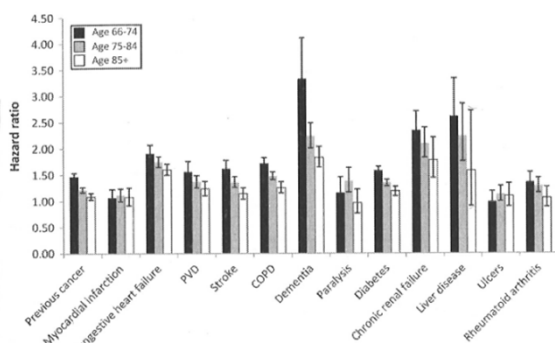
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### Pridružene bolezni večajo mortaliteto



Vir: JNCI, Vol. 103, Issue 14/July 20 2011

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### **Pomen CGA**

(Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment):

Ocenimo sposobnost opravljanja normalne vsakodnevne dejavnosti:

- doma in izven doma

Ugotovimo:

- pridružene bolezni
- kognitivni status
- nutritivni
- socialno podpora
- geriatrične sindrome

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### **Prikaz zdravljenja 78-letne bolnice**

o 27.9.2010 – pregled pri kirurgu:

- karcinom zadnje stene rektuma
- predvidena nizka sprednja resekcija, ileostoma

- "do sedaj ni bila nikoli resneje bolna"
- "ob sprejemu v dobri splošni kondiciji"

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6.10.2010 – pregled pri anesteziistu:

- "zdravi se zaradi številnih spremljajočih obolenj" ;
- hipotireoza, hipoparatiroidizem po 2x op. ščitnice
- arterijska hipertenzija (hipertenzivne krize)
- izrabljeni kolenski sklepi
- težka sapa, stenokardije
- lab.: začetna ledvična insuficienca (kreat.104, sečnina 9,4), anemija (Hb 104)

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2.11.2010 – 1. operacija: sprednja resekcija rektuma, razbremenilna ileostoma

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Zapleti med op.:

- hemodinamska nestabilnost (hipotenzija)
- anemija, elektrolitsko neravnovesje, dehidracija

Peti dan po op. - Oxycontin: delirij  
Ob odpustu: polifarmacija (12 zdravil)

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1.12.2011 – 2. operacija: zapora ileostome

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Huda dehidracija pred op.

Naročena v ambulanto za prehransko obravnavo

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5.1.2011 – gastroenterološki konzilij (pT3N1M0)

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Naročena 10.1.2010 za dogovor o nadaljevanju zdravljenja: radio-kemoterapija

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5.1.2011 – ambulanta za klinično prehrano:

- izguba telesne teže (3 kg) v manj kot enem mesecu,
- izguba puste mišične mase,
- inapetenca.

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10.1.2011 – pregled pred radio-kemoterapijo

Kolaps pred ambulanto,  
PS po WHO 1-2,  
v postelji 7 ur na dan

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17.1.2011 – ambulanta za klinično prehrano (drugi pregled):

- izraženi znaki napredovale kaheksije, funkcionalno popuščanje, zvišan CRP, zvišan krvni sladkor na tešče, poslabšana ledvična funkcija
- sprejeta za "presnovno stabilizacijo":
  - parenteralna prehrana, podpora s hormoni (anabolna stimulacija)
  - nadaljnja izguba telesne teže, poslabšanje splošnega stanja, fraktura patele

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9.2.2011 – premestitev na Oddelek za akutno paliativno oskrbo

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- upad kognitivnih sposobnosti (demenca v napredovali fazi): zmedena, neorientirana, nerazumljiva in nesmiselna govorica
- nepokretna, potrebuje pomoč pri hranjenju in pitju
- napredovala kaheksija, oslabelost
- infekt

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22.2.2011 - umrla

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neposredni vzrok smrti pljučnica,  
rak ozdravljen

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**Podatki od 27.9.2010 do 22.2.2011  
(5 mesecev oz. 148 dni)**

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- število ambulantnih pregledov: 8
- število hospitalizacij: 3
- skupno število hospitalnih dni: 79  
(79 od 148 je 53,4% - od prvega pregleda do smrti je več kot polovico časa preživela na OI)

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### Število infundiranih krvnih pripravkov (KE)

Število infundiranih enot KE	Cena ene enote KE	Skupna cena infundiranih enot KE
8	111,00 €	<b>888,00 €</b>

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### Število odvzetih kužnin:

Preiskava	Število opravljenih preiskav	Skupno število točk za izvide
Test zgodnjega vnetja in tkivnih okvar glede na ekspresijo CD64 na nevtrofilcih - določanje indeksa sepse	7	245,0
Urinokultura - kvantitativno (Sanford)	7	235,4
Preiskava na aerobne in anaerobne bakterije vsebine abdominalnega dreva	1	17,5
Preiskava na glive vsebine abdominalnega dreva	1	11,6
Aerobna in anaerobna hemokultura - Kri v gojišču Bact/ALERT	4	71,2
Bris nosu, žrela, kožnih gub in perineja (perianalno) na Staphylococcus aureus - MRSA PCR	1	130
<b>SKUPAJ:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>710,7</b>

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### ○ Število danih antibiotikov/antimikotikov:

Vrsta antibiot./antimikot.	Število infundiranih antibiot./antimikot.	Cena enega antibiot./antimikot.	Skupna cena infundiranih antibiot./antimikot.
Amoksiklav 1,2g i.v.	17	1,62 €	27,54 €
Cefamezin 1g i.v.	4	5,82 €	23,28 €
Ciprobay 400mg i.v.	11	7,03 €	77,33 €
Diflucan 200 mg i.v.	34	14,66 €	498,44 €
Efloran 500mg i.v.	2	5,59 €	11,18 €
Garamicin 80mg i.v.	6	1,16 €	6,96 €
Invanz 1g i.v.	14	49,73 €	696,22 €
Tazocin 4,5g i.v.	42	17,20 €	722,40 €
Vankomycin 1g i.v.	17	31,41 €	584,97 €
<b>SKUPAJ:</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>2.648,32 €</b>

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○ **Število dni s parenteralno prehrano: 61 dni od 79 dni hospitalizaciji:**

Vrsta parenteralne raztopine	Število infundiranih raztopin	Cena ene raztopine	Skupna cena infundiranih raztopin
Addamel N 10ml	46	4,23 €	194,58 €
Aminomix 1 1000ml	8	23,42 €	178,36 €
Aminomix 2 1000ml	3	23,42 €	70,26 €
Aminomix 3 1000ml	1	23,42 €	23,42 €
Dipeptiven 100ml	78	35,45 €	2.765,10 €
Nutriflex peri 1000ml	8	19,21 €	153,68 €
Omegaven 100ml	26	25,98 €	675,48 €
SmofKabiven Peripheral 1206ml	12	40,47 €	485,64 €
Soluvit N viala	45	3,98 €	197,10 €
StructoKabiven 1206ml	29	52,43 €	1.520,47 €
Vitalipid 10ml	43	2,30 €	98,90 €
<b>SKUPAJ:</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>6.362,99 €</b>

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**Pts. A.A. pridružene bolezni (k raku):**

- pridružena obolenja (kardiovaskularna, degenerativne spremembe kosti, hipertireoza)
- krhkost (zapleti med op., po op., zlom, okužbe)
- podhranjenost
- kognitivna okvara ( delirij, demenca)
- depresivni sindrom
- brez psihosocialne podpore (osamljenost)
- hospitalizacije (petkrat v 1 letu)
- polifarmacija

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**Journal of Clinical Oncology**

jco.ascopubs.org

Published online before print June 27, 2011, doi: 10.1200/JCO.2010.31.0664  
JCO September 20, 2011 vol. 29 no. 27 3636-3642

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**Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment in the Decision-Making Process in Elderly Patients With Cancer: ELCAPA Study**

Philippe Caillet, Florence Canoui-Poitrine, Johanna Vouriot, Muriel Berle, Nicoleta Reinald, Sebastien Krypciak, Sylvie Bastuji-Garin, Stephane Culine and Elena Paillaud

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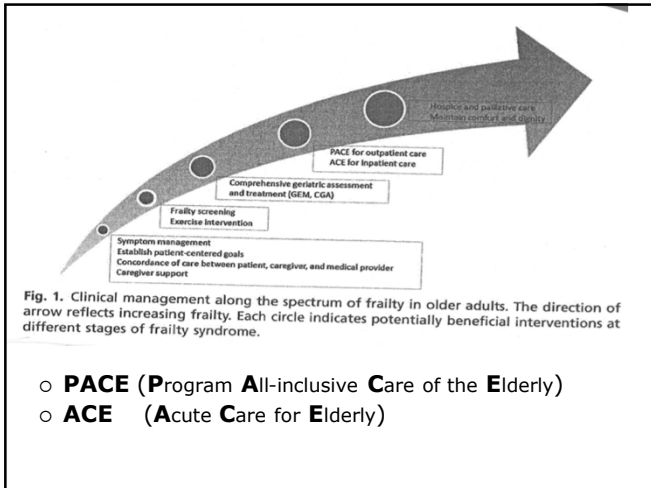
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### Število starostnikov z rakom v Sloveniji

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**65 let ≤:57%,**

**70 let ≤:44% obolelih**

Vir: Centralni register raka za Slovenijo

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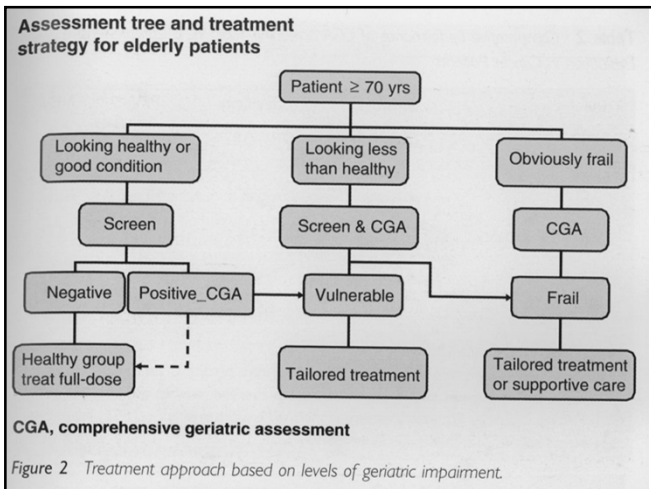
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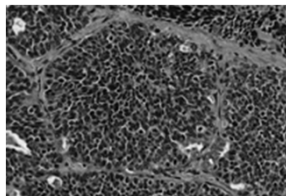
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# DROBNOCELIČNI RAK PLJUČ PRI STAROSTNIKI- IZKUŠNJE KLINIKE GOLNIK



Mojca Unk  
Tanja Ovčariček  
Aleksander Sadikov  
Tanja Čufer

DIO2012

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## OSNOVE

- **10-15% raka pljuč** (↓ incidenca, tudi v Sloveniji, vendar le pri moških, pri ženskah je porasla)
- **Tobak**
- **Tumor z nevroendokrino diferenciacijo**  
(CD 56+, kromogranin+, sinaptofizin+)
- **Stadij** (TNM AJCC 7<sup>th</sup> Edition ali VALSG-Veterans' Administration Lung Study Group)
- **Znani klinični in serološki prediktivni in prognostični dejavniki**
- **Srednje preživetje omejene bolezni 15-20 mesecev in razširjene bolezni 8-13 mesecev**

DeVita, Hellman, and Rosenberg's Cancer: Principles & Practice of Oncology, 9th Edition

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## KLINIČNI IN SEROLOŠKI PREDIKTIVNI IN PROGNOSTIČNI DEJAVNIKI

- **PS**
- **Hujšanje** je negativni prognostični dejavnik
- **Obseg bolezni**
- **Ženske** imajo boljše odgovore na zdravljenje in celokupno preživetje
- **Starostniki** imajo enak odgovor na multimodalno zdravljenje in preživetje pri omejeni obliki bolezni kot mlajši bolniki, vendar je toksičnost zdravljenja večja
- **Mesta zasevanja** (jetra, CZS, kostni mozeg in kosti) ter **število mest zasevanj**
- **Paraneoplastični Cushingov sindrom**
- **Zvišan LDH**
- **CEA**

DeVita, Hellman, and Rosenberg's Cancer: Principles & Practice of Oncology, 9th Edition

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## SLOVENSKI PODATKI




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## DROBNOCELIČNI RAK PLJUČ

- 2001 - 2008
- 269 bolnikov (pts)
  - Starost < 70 let: 170 pts (63 %)
    - (omejena oblika 70 pts; razširjena oblika 100 pts)
  - Starost ≥ 70 let: 99 (27 %)
    - (omejena oblika 39 pts; razširjena oblika 60 pts)

Vse podatke imamo le za bolnike z razširjeno boleznijo, za bolnike z omejeno boleznijo pa nimamo podatkov o zdravljenju (zdravljenje so nadaljevali na Onkološkem inštitutu).

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## ZNAČILNOSTI VSEH BOLNIKOV GLEDE NA STAROST

	Starost < 70 let n (%)	Starost ≥ 70 let n (%)	p vrednost
Spol			0.342
ženski	50 (59 %)	35 (41 %)	
moški	120 (65 %)	64 (35 %)	
Obseg bolezni			0.798
omejena	70 (64 %)	39 (36 %)	
razširjena	100 (62%)	60 (38 %)	
Soboleznost			0.007
CCI 0,1,2	151 (75 %)	49 (25 %)	
CCI ≥ 3	19 (51 %)	16 (49 %)	
Kadilec			0.001
aktualni	131 (70 %)	55(30 %)	
bivši	31(46 %)	36(54%)	
Prejel KT 2. reda			<0.001
da	87 (76%)	28 (24%)	
ne	83 (54%)	70 (46%)	

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## ZNAČILNOSTI VSEH BOLNIKOV GLEDE NA STAROST

	OMEJENA BOLEZEN			RAZŠIRJENA BOLEZEN		
	starost < 70 let	starost ≥ 70 let	p	starost < 70 let	starost ≥ 70 let	p
<b>Hujšanje</b>						
da	23 (67 %)	11 (33 %)	0.797	51 (64 %)	29 (36 %)	0.693
ne	20 (63 %)	12 (37 %)		24 (59 %)	17 (41 %)	
<b>CRP</b>						
nad ULN	24 (63 %)	14 (37 %)	0.476	20 (51 %)	19 (49 %)	0.171
v mejah norm	32 (73 %)	12 (27 %)		60 (65 %)	32 (35 %)	
<b>LDH</b>						
nad ULN	25 (68 %)	12 (32 %)	1.0	19 (59 %)	13 (41 %)	0.824
v mejah norm	12 (71 %)	5 (29 %)		31 (55 %)	25 (45 %)	
<b>Anemija</b>						
da	1 (50 %)	1 (50 %)	1.0	7 (58 %)	5 (42%)	0.764
ne	67 (64 %)	38 (36 %)		93 (63%)	55 (37%)	
<b>Trombocitopenija</b>						
da	42 (69 %)	30 (42 %)	0.136	65 (60 %)	43 (40 %)	0.486
ne	26 (74 %)	9 (26 %)		35 (67 %)	17 (33 %)	

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## ZNAČILNOSTI BOLNIKOV Z RAZŠIRJENO BOLEZNIJO GLEDE NA STAROST

### ŠTEVILO METASTATSKIH LOKALIZACIJ

	Starost < 70 let	Starost ≥ 70 let	p
1	23	19	0.541
2	47	27	
3	29	14	
4 ali več	1	0	

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## ZNAČILNOSTI BOLNIKOV Z RAZŠIRJENO BOLEZNIJO GLEDE NA STAROST

### MESTA ZASEVKOV

CZS	Starost < 70 let	Starost ≥ 70 let	p
da	26 (70 %)	11 (30 %)	0.334
ne	74 (60 %)	49 (40 %)	

jetra	Starost < 70 let	Starost ≥ 70 let	p
da	53 (60 %)	35 (40 %)	0.623
ne	47 (65 %)	25 (35 %)	

skelet	Starost < 70 let	Starost ≥ 70 let	p
da	19 (70 %)	8 (30 %)	0.392
ne	81 (61 %)	52 (39 %)	

nadledvičnica	Starost < 70 let	Starost ≥ 70 let	p
da	20 (67 %)	10 (33 %)	0.679
ne	80 (62 %)	50 (38 %)	

- Kam je razsejana bolezen ob diagnozi, ni statistično pomembne razlike glede na starost.
- Drobnocelični karcinom pljuč redko primarno zaseva v nadledvičnice in pogosto v jetra.

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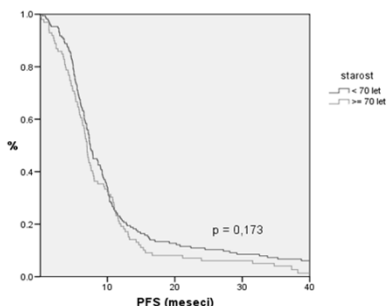
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### ČAS DO PROGRESA BOLEZNI (PFS) GLEDE NA STAROST, VSI BOLNIKI

Starost	Srednji čas do progressa (mesece)	(95% intervali zaupanja)
< 70 let	7.4	(6.8 - 8.0)
≥ 70 let	6.9	(6.4 - 7.4)
Skupno	7.2	(6.7 - 7.7)




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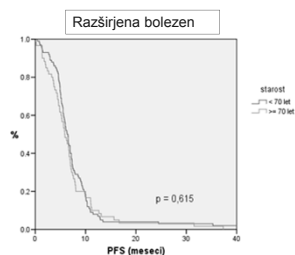
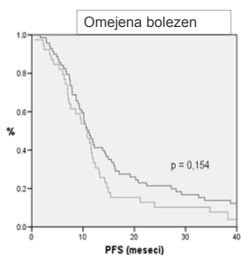
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### ČAS DO PROGRESA BOLEZNI (PFS) GLEDE NA STAROST, PO OBSEGU BOLEZNI

Razširjenost bolezni	Starost	Srednji čas do progressa (mesece)	(95% intervali zaupanja)
Omejena bolezen	< 70 let	11.1	(9.1 - 13.0)
	≥ 70 let	10.7	(10.5 - 12.9)
	Skupno	10.7	(9.6 - 11.8)
Razširjena bolezen	< 70 let	6.3	(5.6 - 6.9)
	≥ 70 let	5.8	(4.8 - 6.8)
	Skupno	6.2	(5.6 - 6.7)
Skupno	Skupno	7.2	(6.7 - 7.7)




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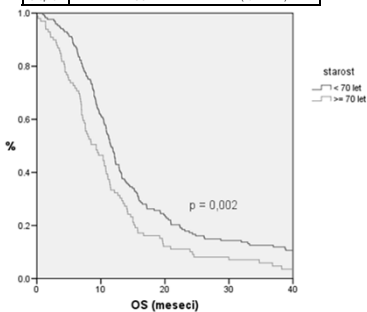
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### CELOKUPNO PREŽIVETJE (OS) GLEDE NA STAROST

Starost	Srednje celokupno preživetje (mesece)	(95% intervali zaupanja)
< 70 let	11.6	(10.6 - 12.5)
≥ 70 let	9.2	(8.8 - 11.7)
Skupno	10.8	(10.1 - 11.4)




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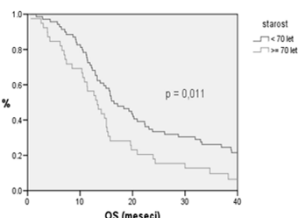
## CELOKUPNO PREŽIVETJE GLEDE NA STAROST, PO OBSEGU BOLEZNI

Razširjenost bolezni	Starost	Srednje celokupno preživetje (meseci)	(95% interval zaupanja)
Omejena bolezen	< 70 let	16.4	(12.2 - 20.6)
	≥ 70 let	13.2	(10.0 - 16.4)
	Skupno	15.1	(13.5 - 16.7)
Razširjena bolezen	< 70 let	9.6	(8.3 - 10.9)
	≥ 70 let	7.1	(6.4 - 7.9)
	Skupno	8.9	(8.1 - 9.7)
Skupno	Skupno	10.8	(10.1 - 11.4)

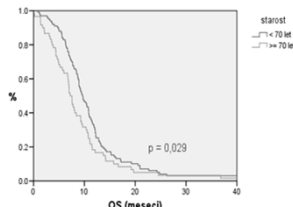
Mlajši umrejo 4 mesece po progresu, starejši po 2,9 meseca- niso dobili KT 2.reda.

KT	<70 let	≥70 let	p
0	87(76%)	28(24%)	<0.001
1	83(54%)	70(46%)	

Omejena bolezen



Razširjena bolezen



## ČAS DO PROGRESA BOLEZNI (PFS) IN SREDNJE CELOKUPNO PREŽIVETJE (OS)- MESECI

	Omejena bolezen			Razširjena bolezen		
	< 70 let	≥ 70 let	p	< 70 let	≥ 70 let	p
PFS	11.1	10.8	0.154	6.3	5.8	0.615
OS	16.4	13.3	0.011	9.7	7.2	0.029

## UNIVARIATNA ANALIZA CELOKUPNEGA PREŽIVETJA PRI RAZŠIRJENI BOLEZNI

Dejavniki	p- vrednost
starost 70 let	0.022
spol	0.213
vrsta KT1	0.289
zvišan CRP pred KT1	0.666
zvišan LDH pred KT1	0.003
zvišani Tr pred KT1	0.973
hujšanje pred KT1	0.100
PS	0.074
M1 CŽS	0.771
M1 jetra	0.098
M1 kosti	0.712
število zasevkov	0.830
KT 2. reda	0.007

MULTIVARIATNA ANALIZA  
CELOKUPNEGA PREŽIVETJA PRI  
RAZŠIRJENI BOLEZNI

Kot neodvisni  
napovedni dejavniki  
preživetja se v  
multivariatni analizi  
izkažejo:

- starost
- LDH
- zasevki v jetra

dejavnik	p - vrednost
starost	0.033
spol	0.527
LDH pred KT	0.001
hujšanje pred KT	0.607
metastaze v jetrih	0.003
prejel KT 2. reda	0.253
indeks soobolevnosti	0.916

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