

SIOG 2017 - Abstract Submission

Track 5: Geriatric assessment, nursing/allied health and patient care

Geriatric assessment

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OLDER CANCER PATIENTS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR PREOPERATIVE ACTIVITY LEVEL COMPARED TO THE PEOPLE OF THEIR AGE STRONGLY CORRELATES WITH THEIR FRAILTY STATUS & OVERALL SURVIVAL.

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I submit my abstract to be considered for the following award: None

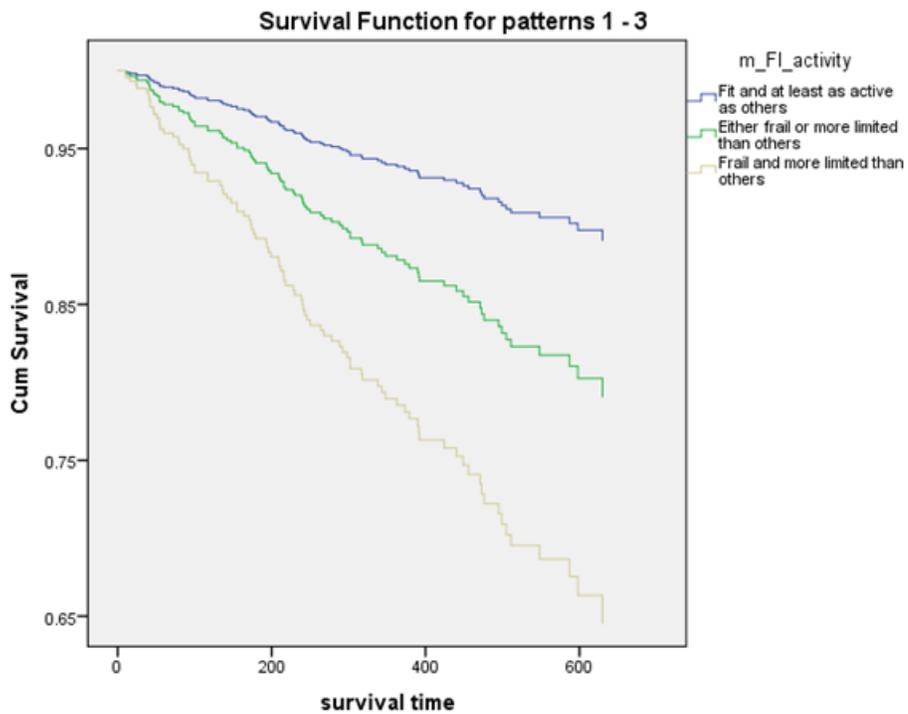
Introduction: Surgery remains the mainstay for the cure of cancer among older cancer patients. Various frailty assessments have been developed to predict postoperative outcomes.

Objectives: To assess the correlation between patients' perception of their preoperative activity level compared to the people of their age with their frailty status and overall survival (OS).

Methods: All older cancer patients who presented to Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center completed geriatric assessment. They were asked to assess their overall activity level compared to people of their age. Those who mentioned they were much less limited, somewhat less limited, or same as others were categorized as "not limited" and those who mentioned they were somewhat more limited, much more limited were categorized as "limited". We also measured frailty using the modified frailty index (m-FI). In order to exclude minor surgeries, we only included patients who required two days or longer hospital postsurgical stay. We used Cox regression analysis to assess the association between patients' perception of their activity level and OS after adjusting for frailty status. We compared the OS of patients who were fit & not limited with patients who were either frail and/or limited.

Results: In total, 879 patients (median age 80) were included. The median time of follow-up was 329 days (IQ range= 155-511). 20.8% and 14.8% of patients thought they were much less limited and somewhat less limited than others respectively. 40.4% thought they were as active as others. 15.6% and 8.4% thought they were somewhat more and much more limited respectively. As measured by m-FI, the prevalence of frailty was 34.8%, 57.5%, 52.8% among those who were much more active, somewhat more active and as active as others, respectively. The prevalence of frailty was 74.4% and 85.9% among those who thought they were somewhat less and much less active than others, respectively. After adjusting for frailty, those who were limited had shorter OS when compared to those who were not limited (HR=1.85, P=0.005). Compared to patients who were fit and not limited, those who were either frail or limited had a poorer OS (HR=2.0, p<0.001). Those who were frail and limited had the poorest OS (HR=3.8, p<0.001).

Image:



Conclusion: Older cancer patients' perception of their preoperative activity level compared to people of their same age is accurate and has a strong correlation with their frailty status and OS. Future studies should assess whether this single question has high sensitivity/specificity to serve as a rapid frailty screening test before surgery.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Keywords: Frailty, Geriatric Assessment, Outcomes, Surgery