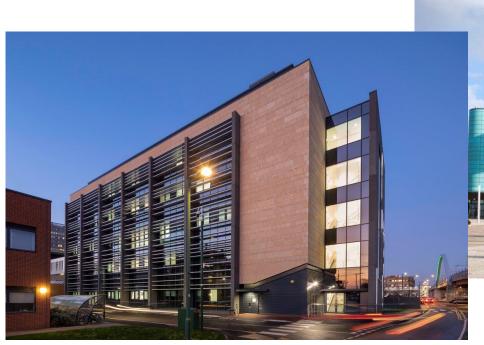


Example 2 Kwok-Leung Cheung Professor of Breast Surgery and Medical Education













- Context
- Updated recommendations
- Inspirations



- Context
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- Inspirations







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REVIEW | VOLUME 13, ISSUE 4, E148-E160, APRIL 01, 2012



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)

Dr Laura Biganzoli, MD A Mans Wildiers, MD Catherine Oakman, MD Lorenza Marotti, BSc Sibylle Loibl, MD Ian Kunkler, FRCR et al. Show all authors

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Strengthening the health care workforce for older people living with cancer



Updated recommendations regarding the management of older patients with breast cancer: a joint paper from the European Society of Breast Cancer Specialists (EUSOMA) and the International Society of Geriatric Oncology (SIOG)

Dr. Laura Biganzoli, MD, Dr. Nicolò Matteo Luca Battisti, MD, Prof. Hans Wildiers, PhD, Dr. Amelia McCartney, MBBS, Dr. Giuseppe Colloca, PhD, Prof. Ian H. Kunkler, FRCR, Prof. Maria-João Cardoso, PhD, Prof. Kwok-Leung Cheung, MD, Dr. Nienke Aafke de Glas, PhD, Dr. Rubina M. Trimboli, MD, Prof. Beatriz Korc-Grodzicki, PhD, Dr. Enrique Soto-Perez-de-Celis, MD, Dr. Antonio Ponti, MD, Dr. Janice Tsang, MD, Dr. Lorenza Marotti, PhD, Ms Karen Benn, BA, Dr. Matti S. Aapro, MD, Dr. Etienne G.C. Brain, MD

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General

- Screening for frailty recommended increased risk of adverse outcomes [L1]
- Treatment can be tailored accordingly [L4]







Competing causes of mortality

- More prevalent even in the absence of multimorbidities [L3]
- Cancer treatment decision should be made based on mortality from both cancer and other causes [L4]







Geriatric assessment

 A screening tool should be the minimum starting point to treatment decision making [L3]







Chemotherapy toxicity calculators

Adjunct in decision making [L4]







Screening mammography

- 70-75 yrs.: Could benefit [L3]
- ≥75 yrs.: May be appropriate in individual cases [L4]







Surveillance mammography

- Could be appropriate in individual cases [L4]
- ≥80 yrs.: Avoid overuse with advanced multimorbidities and life expectancy <5 yrs.
 [L4]







Genetic testing

 Might have implications for families and certain therapeutic decisions [L4]







Genetic expression profiles Multigene-expression assays









Neoadjuvant systemic therapy

- Fit: Consideration as younger patients [L4]
- Less fit: Upfront surgery to enable deescalation of adjuvant systemic therapy [L4]
- Neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (Als): If not immediately suitable for surgery [L3]







Surgery

- Surgery remains the choice of primary treatment for the majority [L1]
- SLNB as standard of care for staging [L3]
- Selective use of completion axillary therapy (RT preferred) considering disease burden and adjuvant endocrine therapy [L4]







Surgery

- Omission of axillary surgery luminal A +/short life expectancy [L4]
- Primary endocrine therapy (Als) as alternative – strong ER+, short life expectancy (<5 yrs.) [L4]
- Oncoplastic and reconstructive surgery –
 patient preferences, comorbidities [L4]







Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)

- Surgery should consider grade and life expectancy [L4]
- Fit + high grade: Should have surgery [L3]
- Low/Intermediate grade ?Withholding surgery or avoiding RT







Radiotherapy

- WBRT is standard; omission in low-risk patients safe and reasonable [L1]
- Boost for high-risk patients [L1]
- PBI in selected cases [L4]
- PMRT for 1-3 LN+ controversial
- Hypofractionation recommended [L4]







Adjuvant chemotherapy in HER2+ disease

- Not guided by chronological age [L4]
- Most benefits seen in ER- disease [L3]
- Risk factors for toxicity Duration >3 mos.
 [L3] and dose dense regimens [L4]
- Standard regimens TCx4 or ACx4 [L2]
- Alternative regimen Weekly paclitaxel [L4]
- High-risk disease: Anthracyclines-taxanes [L4]







Adjuvant anti-HER2+ therapy

- Adjuvant chemotherapy + trastuzumab if no cardiac dysfunction + ≥0.5cm [L2]
- Avoid anthracycline + duration >3 mos. [L4]
- Caution for diarrhoea pertuzumab and neratinib [L4]
- ?Single use of trastuzumab alone [L4]
- Shorter course with cardiac dysfunction [L2]







Adjuvant endocrine therapy

- Efficacy independent of age [L1]
- Good compliance is the driving force [L4]
- Als as standard cf. tamoxifen [L4]
- Choice of agent and duration depends on multimorbidities and risk of recurrence as S/Es might limit compliance [L4]







Adjuvant bone modifying agents

- Bone health affected by systemic treatments hence monitoring recommended [L4]
- Adjuvant use improves bone health and reduces recurrence [L1]
- Adjuvant bisphosphonates for moderate/high risk disease [L4]







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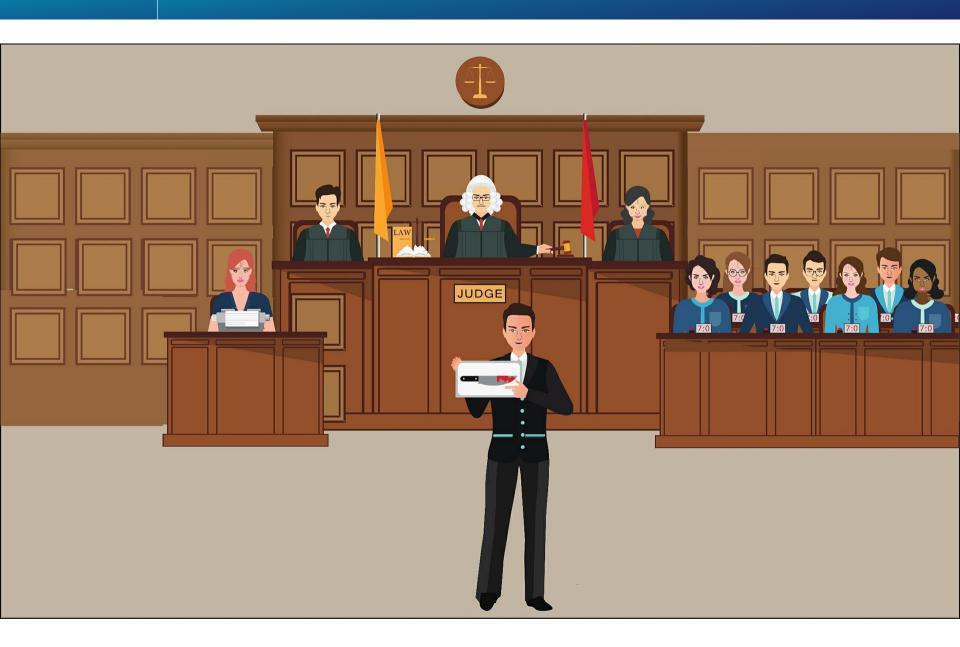


Inspirations

- Level of evidence
- Key considerations
- Current clinical practice
- Future research



Level of evidence





Key considerations









Current clinical practice







Future research

Oncol Ther https://doi.org/10.1007/s40487-021-00140-w

REVIEW

Current Challenges Faced by Cancer Clinical Trials in Addressing the Problem of Under-Representation of Older Adults: A Narrative Review

Ruth M. Parks · Holly M. Holmes · Kwok-Leung Cheung

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ABSTRACT

The number of older adults living with cancer is increasing. There is a clear lack of representation of older adults in clinical trials, including cancer trials. Reasons for this are multifactorial and complex and include protocol, patient and sponsor factors. Potential solutions to overcome

Keywords: Cancer trials; Clinical trials; Geriatric assessment; Older adults

Key Summary Points

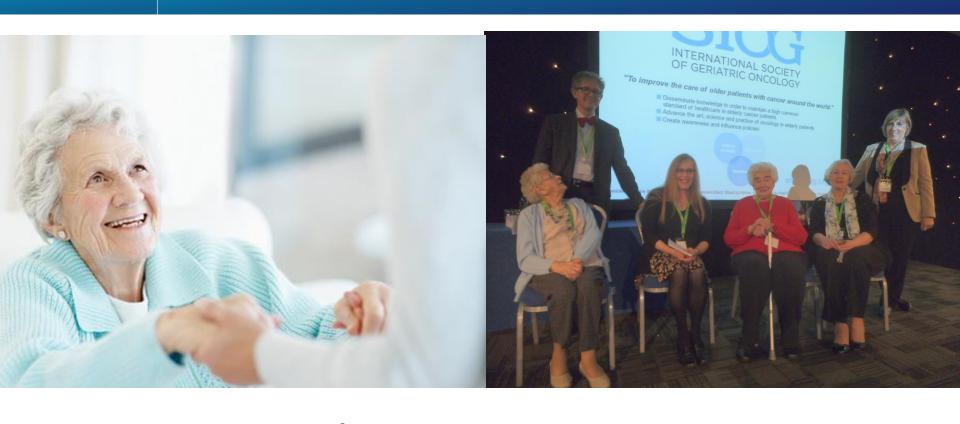
Older adults remain under-represented in cancer clinical trials, despite a willingness



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