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# **EUSOMA/SIOG recommendations**

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*Strengthening the health care workforce for older people living with cancer*



- **Context**
- **Updated recommendations**
- **Inspirations**



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- Inspirations





REVIEW | [VOLUME 13, ISSUE 4, E148-E160, APRIL 01, 2012](#)



Purchase

## 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](#)   • [Hans Wildiers, MD](#) • [Catherine Oakman, MD](#) • [Lorenza Marotti, BSc](#) • [Sibylle Loibl, MD](#) • [Ian Kunkler, FRCR](#) • et al. [Show all authors](#)

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# SIOG

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF GERIATRIC ONCOLOGY

*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**

**Lancet Oncology 2021**



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# Updated recommendations



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## 6th Symposium on **Primary** Breast Cancer in Older Women

“What are my treatment options, Doctor?”

**Friday 4 March 2022**

East Midlands Conference Centre  
University Park Campus  
Nottingham  
NG7 2RJ

Find out more

[nottingham.ac.uk/medicine/breastmeetings](https://nottingham.ac.uk/medicine/breastmeetings)

Under the auspices of

**SIOG**  
The International Society  
of Geriatric Oncology

# Updated recommendations

## 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]
- $\geq 75$  yrs.: May be appropriate in individual cases [L4]

## Surveillance mammography

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



## Genetic testing

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



# Updated recommendations

## Genetic expression profiles Multigene-expression assays



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## Neoadjuvant systemic therapy

- Fit: Consideration as younger patients [L4]
- Less fit: Upfront surgery to enable de-escalation of adjuvant systemic therapy [L4]
- Neoadjuvant endocrine therapy (AIs): 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 (AIs) 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]



# Updated recommendations

## Adjuvant anti-HER2+ therapy

- Adjuvant chemotherapy + trastuzumab if no cardiac dysfunction +  $\geq 0.5\text{cm}$  [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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- **Level of evidence**
- **Key considerations**
- **Current clinical practice**
- **Future research**



# Level of evidence







# Key considerations











# Current clinical practice





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

Received: November 19, 2020 / Accepted: January 9, 2021  
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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 issues with trial design include varied methods

**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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# Enjoy the rest of the Symposium!



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Friday 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022  
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