



Potential impact of treatment on the mood of older women with primary breast cancer

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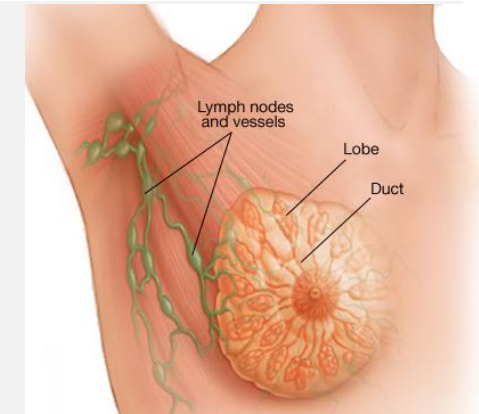
Background

- For primary breast cancer treatment is surgery
- Comorbidity, frailty, competitive causes of death play greater role in the older woman
- Consider non-surgical treatment
- Growing evidence for CGA



Methods

- Prospective, two-centre, pilot study
- Older women with stage I/II breast cancer
- Within 6 weeks and again 6 months post-diagnosis
- CGA using validated, cancer-specific tool + QOL assessments and semi-structured interviews





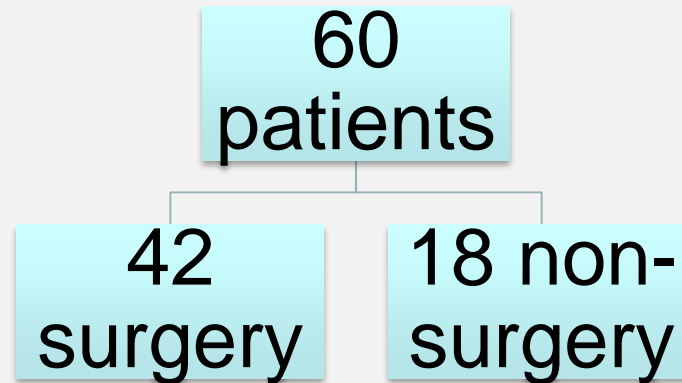
CGA

- Activities of daily living
- Independent activities of daily living
- Performance status
- Comorbidity
- Mood
- Social activity
- Social support



Ref: Hurria, A. et al. Developing a cancer-specific geriatric assessment: a feasibility study. *Cancer*, Nov 2005, 104(9), 1998-2005.

Results



- Average age was 80 years (range 68-92)
- Total CGA score possible 263, indicating best outcome



Results continued

Total CGA score (263)	Surgery	Non-surgery
6 weeks	210	191
6 months	209	209 (p=0.009)

Mood score (102)	Surgery	Non-surgery
6 weeks	83	77
6 months	85	84 (p=0.045)

- Other parameters not significant

Discussion

- Short-term improvement in mood in patients undergoing non-surgery
- May be related to the effects of treatments (endocrine therapy and/or a 'lack of' surgery)
- Surgical patients better mood to begin with





Summary

- CGA may help with decision making in select cohort
- Significant changes in mood between surgical and non-surgical candidates
- The study is ongoing and is expanding into a multi-centre one



Any questions?

