



“Envejecimiento poblacional y Cáncer”

Envejecimiento poblacional y cáncer de pulmón

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CÁNCER DE PULMÓN

Figura 8. Estimación de la prevalencia a 5 años de tumores en España en ambos sexos para el año 2017 (población general).
 Datos procedentes de GLOBOCAN 2012, desglosados por edad y sexo, y extrapolados a los datos de la población española para el año 2017 proporcionada por IINE.

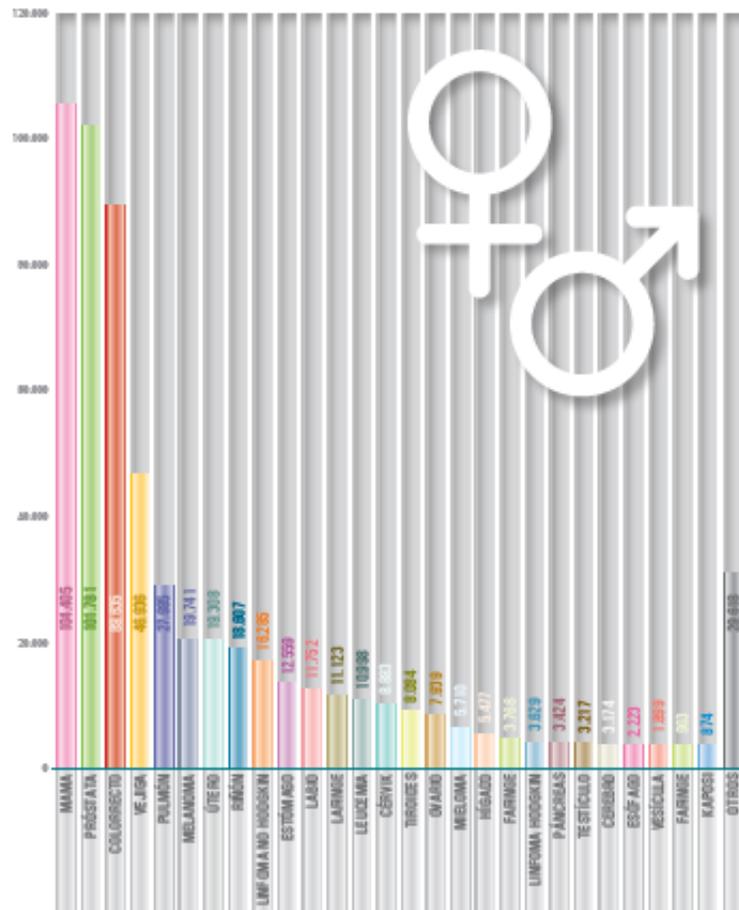


Figura 7. Estimación de la prevalencia a 5 años de tumores en el mundo para el año 2012 (población general).



Data source: GLOBOCAN 2012.
 Graph production: Cancer Today (<http://gco.iarc.fr/today>)
 © International Agency for Research on Cancer 2018.

Figura 9. Estimación de la mortalidad en el mundo para el año 2012 en la población general (tumores más frecuentes).



Data source: GLOBOCAN 2012.
 Graph production: Cancer Today (<http://gco.iarc.fr/today>)
 © International Agency for Research on Cancer 2018.

Tabla 7. Mortalidad por tumores en mujeres en España para el año 2016.

| TUMORES | Mortalidad |
|---|------------|
| TUMORES | 44.320 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA MAMA | 8.385 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL COLÓN | 4.689 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA TRÁQUEA, DE LOS BRONQUIOS Y DEL PULMÓN | 4.663 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL PÁNCREAS | 3.355 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL TEJIDO LINFÁTICO, DE LOS ÓRGANOS HEMATOPOYÉTICOS Y DE TEJIDOS AFINES, EXCEPTO LEUCEMIA | 2.276 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE SÍTIOS MAL DEFINIDOS, SECUNDARIOS Y DE SÍTIOS NO ESPECIFICADOS | 2.233 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESTÓMAGO | 2.107 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL OVARIO | 1.980 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE OTRAS PARTES DEL ÚTERO | 1.915 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL HÍGADO Y VÍAS BILIARES INTRAHEPÁTICAS | 1.579 |
| LEUCEMIA | 1.476 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RECTO, DE LA PORCIÓN RECTOSIGMOIDE Y DEL ANO | 1.474 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ENCÉFALO | 1.269 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DIGESTIVOS | 1.261 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA VEJIGA | 943 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RIÑÓN, EXCEPTO PELVIS RENAL | 735 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL LABIO, DE LA CAVIDAD BUCAL Y DE LA FARINGE | 627 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LA PIEL Y DE LOS TEJIDOS BLANDOS | 625 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL CUELLO DEL ÚTERO | 620 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES FEMENINOS | 587 |
| MELANOMA MALIGNO DE LA PIEL | 422 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS NEUROLÓGICOS Y ENDOCRINOS | 341 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LAS VÍAS URINARIAS | 294 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESÓFAGO | 283 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS RESPIRATORIOS E INTRATORÁXICOS | 182 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL HUESO Y DE LOS CARTILAJOS ARTICULARES | 131 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA LARINGE | 92 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA PRÓSTATA | 0 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES MASCULINOS | 0 |

Fuente: IRE. INEbase, últimos datos disponibles para 2016.



Tabla 5. Mortalidad por tumores en la población general en España para el año 2016.

| TUMORES | Mortalidad |
|---|------------|
| TUMORES | 112.839 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA TRÁQUEA, DE LOS BRONQUIOS Y DEL PULMÓN | 22.187 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL COLÓN | 11.781 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL PÁNCREAS | 6.789 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA MAMA | 6.477 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA PRÓSTATA | 6.752 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESTÓMAGO | 6.418 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL HÍGADO Y VÍAS BILIARES INTRAHEPÁTICAS | 4.989 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL TEJIDO LINFÁTICO, DE LOS ÓRGANOS HEMATOPOYÉTICOS Y DE TEJIDOS AFINES, EXCEPTO LEUCEMIA | 4.910 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA VEJIGA | 4.861 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE SÍTIOS MAL DEFINIDOS, SECUNDARIOS Y DE SÍTIOS NO ESPECIFICADOS | 4.789 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RECTO, DE LA PORCIÓN RECTOSIGMOIDE Y DEL ANO | 4.612 |
| LEUCEMIA | 3.419 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ENCÉFALO | 2.974 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DIGESTIVOS | 2.616 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL LABIO, DE LA CAVIDAD BUCAL Y DE LA FARINGE | 2.428 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RIÑÓN, EXCEPTO PELVIS RENAL | 2.095 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL OVARIO | 1.980 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESÓFAGO | 1.841 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE OTRAS PARTES DEL ÚTERO | 1.815 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LA PIEL Y DE LOS TEJIDOS BLANDOS | 1.443 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LAS VÍAS URINARIAS | 1.342 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA LARINGE | 1.320 |
| MELANOMA MALIGNO DE LA PIEL | 959 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL CUELLO DEL ÚTERO | 620 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS NEUROLÓGICOS Y ENDOCRINOS | 603 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES FEMENINOS | 567 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS RESPIRATORIOS E INTRATORÁXICOS | 494 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL HUESO Y DE LOS CARTILAJOS ARTICULARES | 310 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES MASCULINOS | 162 |

Fuente: IRE. INEbase, últimos datos disponibles para 2016.

Tabla 6. Mortalidad por tumores en varones en España para el año 2016.

| TUMORES | Mortalidad |
|---|------------|
| TUMORES | 69.619 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA TRÁQUEA, DE LOS BRONQUIOS Y DEL PULMÓN | 17.624 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL COLÓN | 6.882 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA PRÓSTATA | 5.752 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA VEJIGA | 3.918 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL PÁNCREAS | 3.434 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL HÍGADO Y VÍAS BILIARES INTRAHEPÁTICAS | 3.410 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESTÓMAGO | 3.311 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL TEJIDO LINFÁTICO, DE LOS ÓRGANOS HEMATOPOYÉTICOS Y DE TEJIDOS AFINES, EXCEPTO LEUCEMIA | 2.636 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE SÍTIOS MAL DEFINIDOS, SECUNDARIOS Y DE SÍTIOS NO ESPECIFICADOS | 2.599 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RECTO, DE LA PORCIÓN RECTOSIGMOIDE Y DEL ANO | 2.530 |
| LEUCEMIA | 1.941 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL LABIO, DE LA CAVIDAD BUCAL Y DE LA FARINGE | 1.801 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ENCÉFALO | 1.675 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL ESÓFAGO | 1.598 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL RIÑÓN, EXCEPTO PELVIS RENAL | 1.360 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DIGESTIVOS | 1.235 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA LARINGE | 1.228 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LAS VÍAS URINARIAS | 1.048 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS DE LA PIEL Y DE LOS TEJIDOS BLANDOS | 858 |
| MELANOMA MALIGNO DE LA PIEL | 537 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS RESPIRATORIOS E INTRATORÁXICOS | 332 |
| OTROS TUMORES MALIGNOS NEUROLÓGICOS Y ENDOCRINOS | 262 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES MASCULINOS | 192 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DEL HUESO Y DE LOS CARTILAJOS ARTICULARES | 179 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE LA MAMA | 92 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL CUELLO DEL ÚTERO | 0 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DE OTRAS PARTES DEL ÚTERO | 0 |
| TUMOR MALIGNO DEL OVARIO | 0 |
| TUMORES MALIGNOS DE OTROS ÓRGANOS GENITALES FEMENINOS | 0 |

Fuente: IRE. INEbase, últimos datos disponibles para 2016.

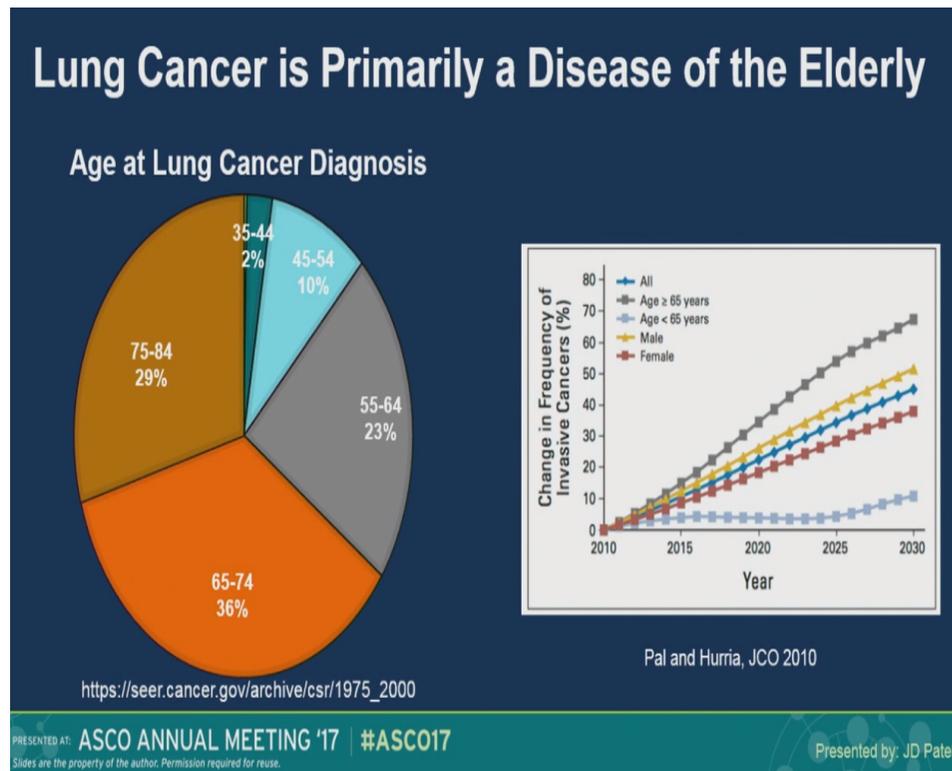


¿Por qué hablar de cáncer de pulmón en un ciclo de envejecimiento poblacional?

Cáncer de pulmón en el anciano

- El cáncer de pulmón es la principal causa de muerte por cáncer a nivel mundial. Es uno de los tumores más letales
- Primera causa de muerte en el varón
- Es una de las neoplasias más asociadas al envejecimiento:

mediana de edad 68 años, más del 50% de los pacientes en práctica clínica tienen más de 70 años



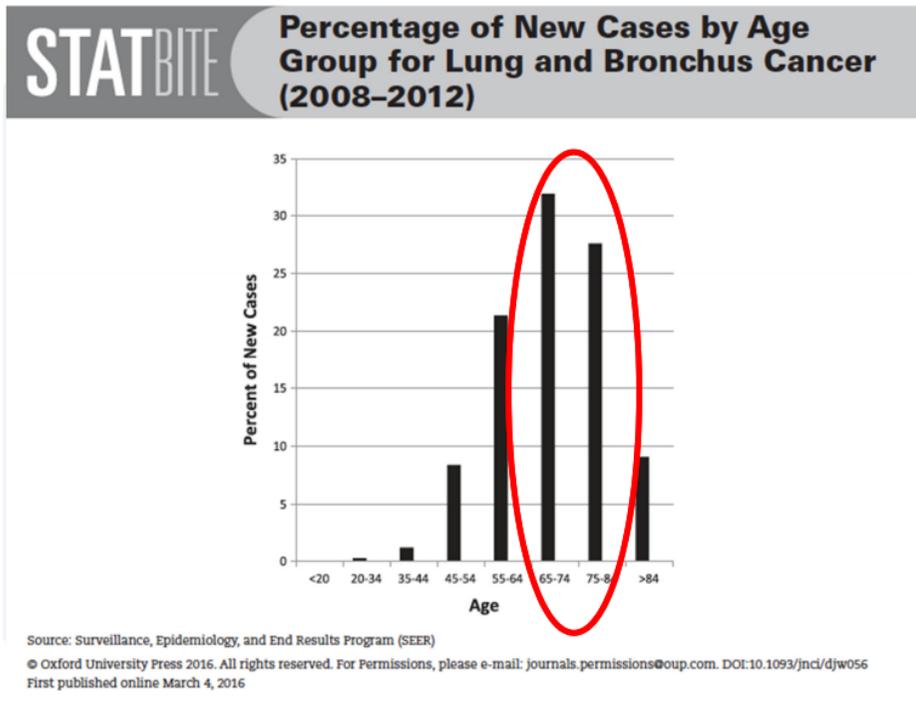
Riesgo de desarrollar cáncer de pulmón aumenta con la edad

A medida que aumenta la edad se incrementa el riesgo de padecer cáncer de pulmón debido a:

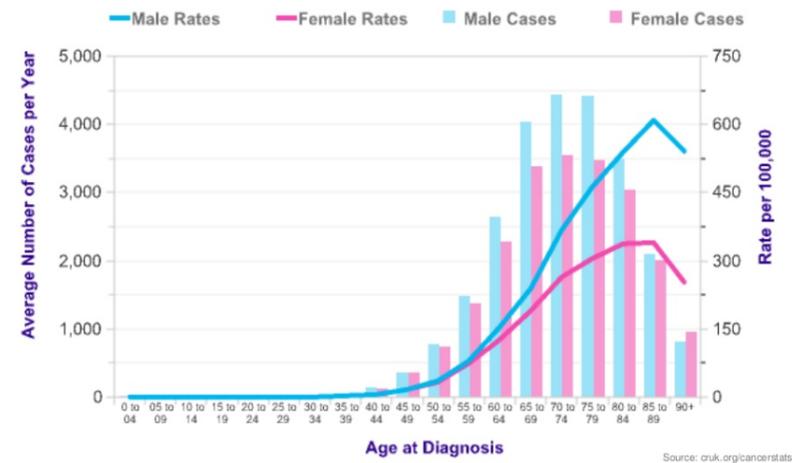
- la exposición a sustancias químicas carcinógenas,
- la acción acumulativa de los carcinógenos del tabaco,
- la aparición de enfermedades pulmonares crónicas que conllevan a la aparición de fibrosis pulmonar con la consecuente metaplasia escamosa,

todo esto asociado a las características genéticas y susceptibilidad del huésped

Tendencias



Lung Cancer (C33-C34), Average Number of New Cases per Year and Age-Specific Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, UK, 2012-2014



Teoría que explica esta asociación

Principal factor de riesgo: tabaco

El envejecimiento *per se* no parece ser la causa fundamental de la enfermedad; generalmente se acepta que a medida que se prolonga la vida del individuo, aumenta proporcionalmente el período de exposición a numerosos cancerígenos, lo cual incrementa el riesgo para el cáncer.

La presencia de síntomas de varias enfermedades crónicas puede enmascarar las manifestaciones tempranas de las neoplasias malignas.

En muchos casos, los ancianos no reciben todos los beneficios de los programas de detección precoz para el cáncer.



Cambios epidemiológicos

- Los cambios epidemiológicos (como las políticas antitabáquico) tardan más en traducirse en la población anciana

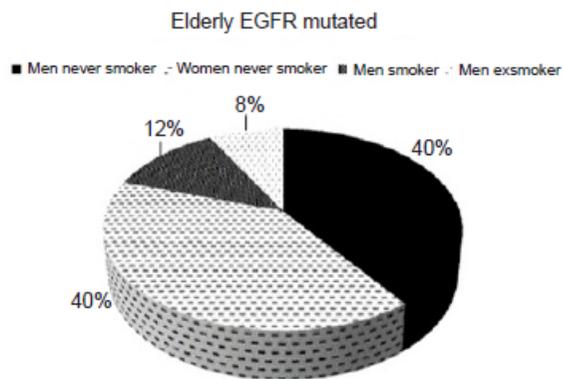


Figure 1: EGFR mutation and smoking habit in elderly patients. EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor

Gironés et al. Age-related efficacy of treatment in metastatic NSCLC

Table 1: Clinical characteristics of the patients; comparison between age groups

| | Group 1: < 70 years old 162 (50.3%) | Group 2: > 70 years old 160 (49.7%) | P |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Age, years | | | |
| Mean, range | 59 (34-69) | 76 (70-91) | |
| Gender | | | |
| Men | 139 (87%) | 142 (88%) | |
| Women | 23 (13%) | 18 (12%) | P = 0.266 |
| PS 0-1 | 136 (84%) | 98 (61%) | |
| PS 2 | 26 (16%) | 62 (39%) | P = 0.00001 |
| Histology, n (%) | | | |
| Unconfirmed | 4 (2%) | 10 (6%) | P = 0.025 |
| Squamous | 55 (34%) | 70 (44%) | P = 0.023 |
| Adenocarcinoma | 88 (55%) | 59 (37%) | P = 0.0322 |
| Large cell carcinoma | 10 (6%) | 15 (10%) | P = 0.53 |
| Untyped carcinoma | 5 (3%) | 6 (3%) | P = 0.6 |
| Smoking habits: | | | |
| Never smoker | 13 (8%) | 28 (18%) | |
| Active smoker | 112 (69%) | 33 (20%) | P = 0.0001 |
| Ex-smoker | 37 (23%) | 99 (62%) | |
| EGFR status | | | |
| Unknown | 51 (31%) | 65 (40%) | |
| Mutated | 12 (7%) | 17 (11%) | |
| Wild-type | 99 (62%) | 78 (49%) | P = 0.0001 |
| EGFR status in adenocarcinoma (147) | (88) | (59) | |
| Unknown | 8 (9%) | 8 (13%) | |
| Mutated | 12 (14%) | 17 (29%) | P = 0.0005 |
| Wild-type | 68 (77%) | 34 (58%) | |

EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor; PS: performance status

Gironés et al. *J Cancer Metastasis Treat* 2016;2:379-87
DOI: 10.20517/2394-4722.2016.20

Journal of
Cancer Metastasis and Treatment
www.jcmtjournal.com

Original Article

Open Access

Do elderly NSCLC stage IV patients benefit from chemotherapy as well as younger? An analysis from clinical practice data

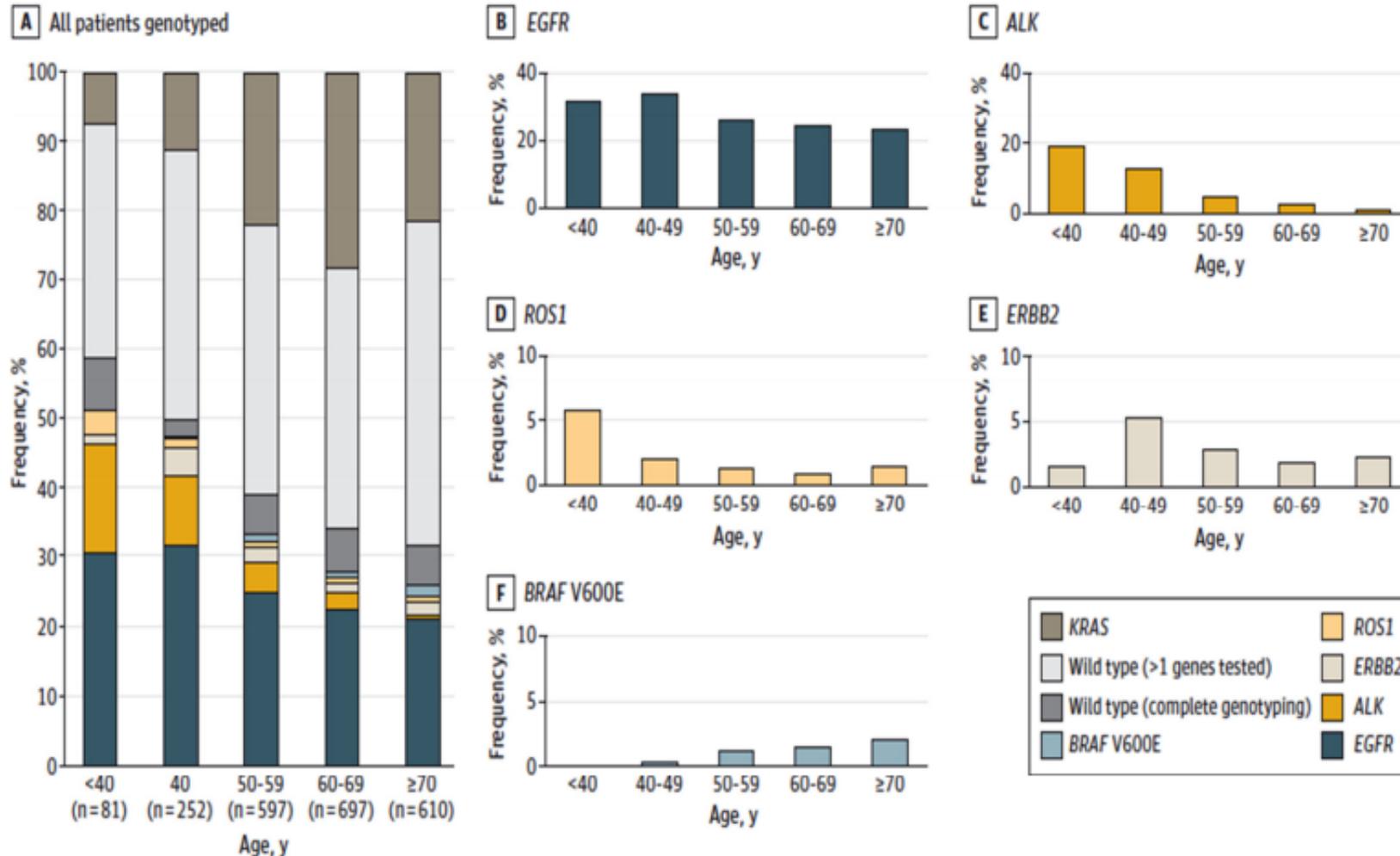
Regina Gironés, Pedro López, Rebeca Chulvi, Mamen Cañabate

Original Investigation

Association Between Younger Age and Targetable Genomic Alterations and Prognosis in Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Adrian G. Sacher, MD; Suzanne E. Dahlberg, PhD; Jennifer Heng, BS; Stacy Mach, BA; Pasi A. Jänne, MD, PhD; Geoffrey R. Oxnard, MD

- Institutional database between January 1, 2002, and January 1, 2014 on 2237 eligible patients with NSCLC and tumor genotyping results
- 712 patients (32%) possessed a targetable genomic alteration (ie, EGFR kinase mutation, ALK or ROS1 rearrangement, ERBB2 kinase mutation, or BRAFV600E)



Those younger than 54 years (the 25th percentile) had a 46% higher frequency of targetable genotypes compared with those in the upper quartiles

59% increased chance of detecting a targetable alteration in a patient younger than 50 compared with an older patient

Epidemiología

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Age, mean (SD) | 77 (5.1) |
| >75 years n (%) | 54 (65.1%) |
| >80 years n (%) | 24 (28.9%) |
| Male/female | 81/2 |
| Smoking habit | |
| Current smoker | 22 (26.5%) |
| Ex-smoker | 58 (69.9%) |
| Never smoked | 3 (3.6%) |
| Histological types | No. (%) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | 46 (55.5%) |
| Small cell carcinoma | 12 (14.5%) |
| Adenocarcinoma | 9 (10.8%) |
| Large cell carcinoma | 8 (9.6%) |
| No pathologic diagnosis | 8 (9.6%) |

Clin Transl Oncol (2010) 12:606-691
DOI 10.1007/s12094-010-0578-5

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Smoking habits in elderly lung cancer patients: still no changes in epidemiology? A single-center experience

Regina Gironés Sarríó · María Dolores Torregrosa · Pedro López · José Gómez-Codina · Rafael Rosell

Perfil del anciano con cáncer de pulmón en nuestro medio:
 Varón 76 años exfumador epidermoide
 Mujer 80 años no fumadora
 adenocarcinoma mutado
 Ratio 12/1

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Lung Cancer

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lungcan

Lung cancer and treatment in elderly patients: The Achilles Study[☆]

Mariano Provencio^{☆,*}, Carlos Camps^c, Vicente Alberola^d, Bertomeu Massutti^e, Nuria Viñolas^f, Dolores Isla^g, Manuel Dómine^h, Isabel Millán^h, Manuel Coboⁱ, Rafael Rosell^{j,1}

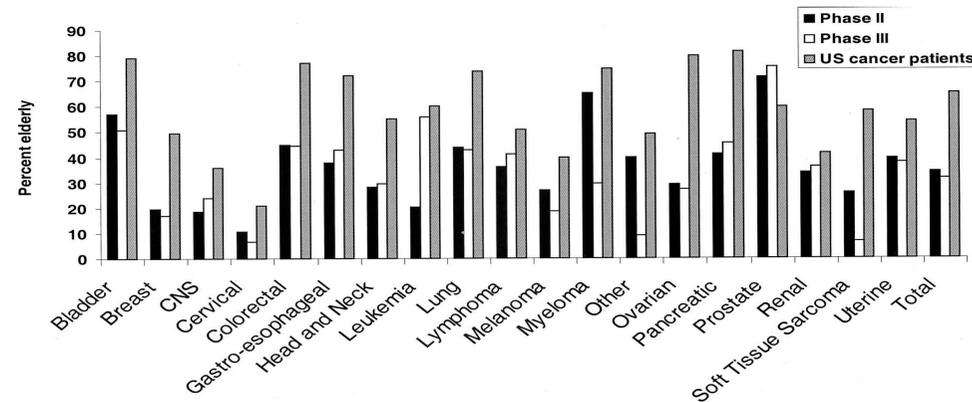
| Age cohort | <70 years | ≥70 years 17% | p-Value |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
| No. | | | |
| Male | 1177 (85.6%) | 234(84%) | 0.83 |
| Female | 196 (14.4%) | 46(16%) | |
| Age median (DE) | 56.37 (8.8) | 73.42 (3.1) | |
| Stage | | | |
| IIIb | 208(15%) | 47 (16.7%) | 0.48 |
| IV | 1165(85%) | 233(83.3%) | |
| Histology | | | |
| Adenocarcinoma | 692(51%) | 137(49%) | 0.06 |
| Squamous | 414(30%) | 105(38%) | |
| Large cell | 184(13%) | 26(9%) | |
| Others | 83(5%) | 12(4%) | |

Este fenómeno está probablemente relacionado con la mayor exposición del sexo masculino al tabaco y desarrollo de enfermedades pulmonares crónicas secundarias al primero, así como mayor exposición laboral a sustancias carcinógenas.



MANEJO DE ESTA POBLACIÓN

Los ancianos con cáncer de pulmón suelen estar excluidos de los ensayos clínicos que sientan las indicaciones terapéuticas



Lewis, J Clin Oncol 21:1383-1389.

EVIDENCE “BIASED” MEDICINE

“Older persons use the majority of drugs. It is a paradox that persons who usually take more medicines are excluded from clinical trials investigating such medicines”

Internal Medicine Journal 36 (2006) 216-220

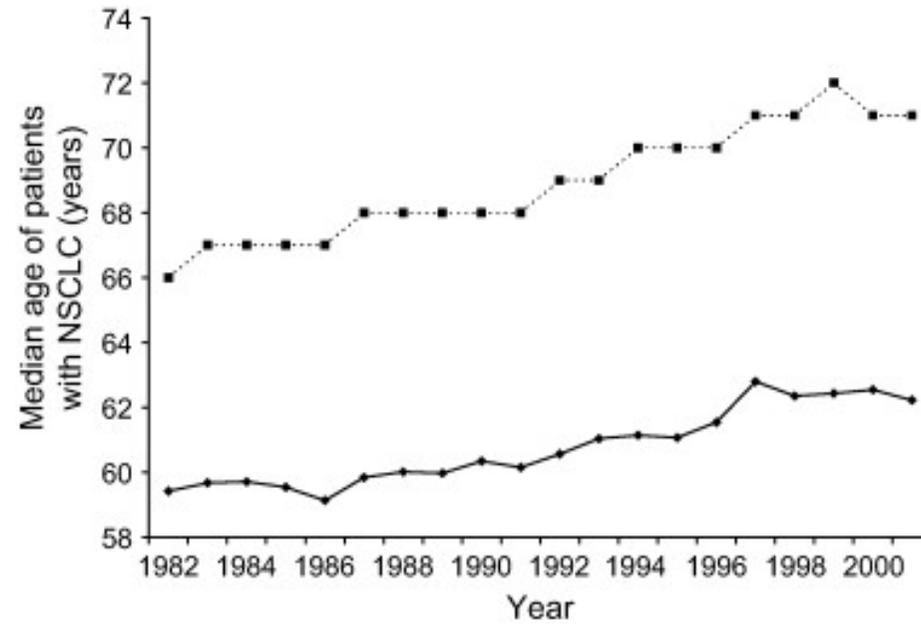
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Increasing underrepresentation of elderly patients with advanced colorectal or non-small-cell lung cancer in chemotherapy trials

R. R. Jennens,¹ G. G. Giles² and R. M. Fox³

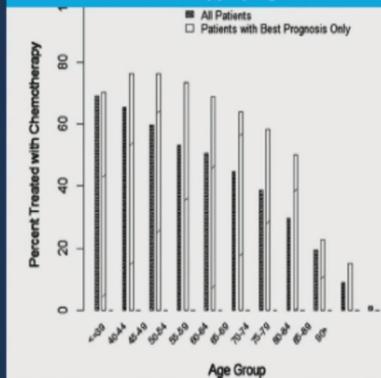
¹Department of Haematology and Medical Oncology, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, ²Victorian Cancer Registry, The Cancer Council Victoria and

³Department of Medical Oncology, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia



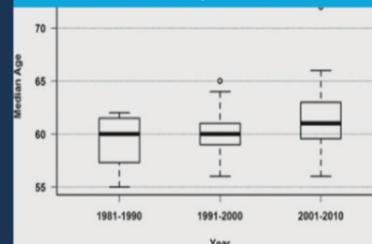
Treatment Patterns in Elderly NSCLC

Ontario: Pts with adv NSCLC referred for chemotherapy by age



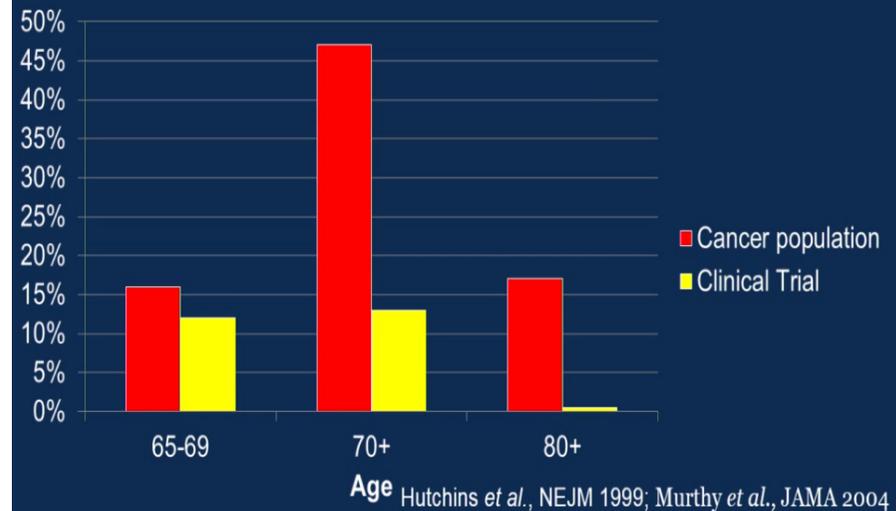
Dawe, Clin Lun Can, 2016

The average median age of patients in highly cited phase III trials in advanced NSCLC by decade



Sacher, J Thor Oncol, March 2013

Very Elderly are Especially Under-Represented



Hutchins et al., NEJM 1999; Murthy et al., JAMA 2004

Research article

Open Access

Eligibility of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer for phase III chemotherapy trials

Janette Vardy*^{1,2,3}, Ryan Dadasovich^{1,2,3}, Philip Beale^{1,2,3}, Michael Boyer^{1,2,3} and Stephen J Clarke^{1,2,3}

BMC Cancer 2009, 9:130

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/9/130>

Table 2: Eligibility for E1594 and SWOG9509

| | Prospective Data N = 100 (%) | Retrospective Data N = 85 (%) | Entire Cohort N = 185 (%) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| E1594: | | | |
| Ineligible | 61 (61%) | 60 (70.5%) | 121 (65%) |
| Eligible | 39 (39%) | 22 (26%) | 61 (33%) |
| Not assessable | 0 (0%) | 3 (3.5%) | 3 (2%) |
| SWOG 9509 | | | |
| Ineligible | 66 (66%) | 66 (78%) | 132 (71%) |
| Eligible | 34 (34%) | 16 (19%) | 50 (27%) |
| Not assessable | 0 (0%) | 3 (3.5%) | 3 (2%) |

BMC Cancer 2009, 9:130

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2407/9/130>

Table 4: Number (%) of Ineligible Patients Based on Trials Exclusion Criteria*

| | E1594 | | | SWOG 9509 | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Prospective Data N = 100 (%) | Retrospective Data N = 85 (%) | Entire Cohort N = 185 (%) | Prospective Data N = 100 (%) | Retrospective Data N = 85 (%) | Entire Cohort N = 185 (%) |
| Performance Status | 37 (37%) | 35 (41%) | 72 (39%) | 37 (37%) | 35 (41%) | 72 (39%) |
| Co-morbidities | 19 (19%) | 31 (36%) | 50 (27%) | 34 (34%) | 41 (48%) | 75 (40%) |
| Previous History of Cancer | 12 (12%) | 9 (11%) | 21 (11%) | 12 (12%) | 9 (10.5%) | 21 (11%) |
| Brain Metastases | 14 (14%) | 1 (1%) | 15 (8%) | 14 (14%) | 1 (1%) | 15 (8%) |
| Non Evaluable or Non Measurable Disease | 9 (9%) | 1 (1%) | 10 (5%) | 9 (9%) | 1 (1%) | 10 (5%) |
| Abnormal Blood Parameter | 2 (2%) | 6 (7%) | 8 (4%) | 2 (2%) | 7 (8%) | 9 (5%) |
| Previous Chemotherapy | 2 (2%) | 10 (12%) | 12 (6.5%) | 2 (2%) | 10 (12%) | 12 (6.5%) |
| Unable to give Informed Consent | 1 (1%) | 3 (3.5%) | 4 (2%) | 1 (1%) | 3 (3.5%) | 4 (2%) |

* Does not equal 100% due to many patients being excluded on more than one criterion – see Table 3

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse ScienceDirect



Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (CGA) of elderly lung cancer patients: A single-center experience

Regina Gironés^{a,*}, Dolores Torregrosa^a, Inma Maestu^b, José Gómez-Codina^c,
Jose M. Tenias^d, Rafael Rosell Costa^e

Comorbidities

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Mean Charlson (range) | 3 (0–9) |
| 0 | 4 (5%) |
| 1 | 10 (12%) |
| 2 | 18 (21.7%) |
| ≥3 | 51 (61.3%) |

Comorbidities

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Mean SCS (range) | 9 (4–19) |
| ≤9 | 44 (53%) |
| >9 | 39 (47%) |

26-28% tienen
antecedente previo
de cáncer

Should Elderly Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer Patients Be Offered Elderly-Specific Trials? Results of a Pooled Analysis From the North Central Cancer Treatment Group

Aminah Jatoi, Shauna Hillman, Philip Stella, Erin Green, Alex Adjei, Suresh Nair, Edith Perez, Bipinkur Amin, Steven E. Schild, Rene Castillo, and James R. Jett

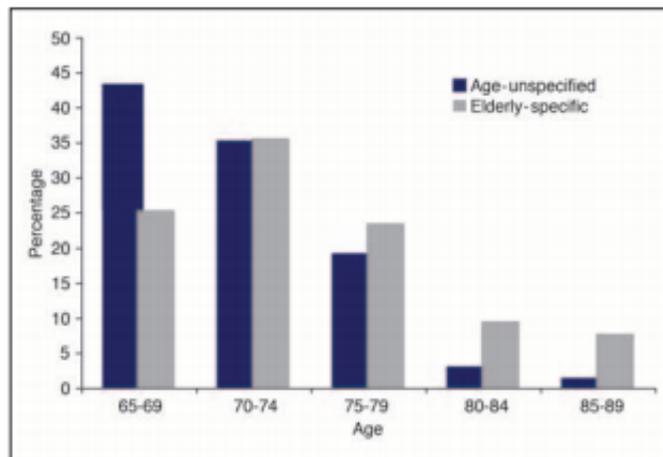


Fig 2. Gray bars denote elderly-specific trials on which a greater proportion of the "oldest of the old" were recruited.

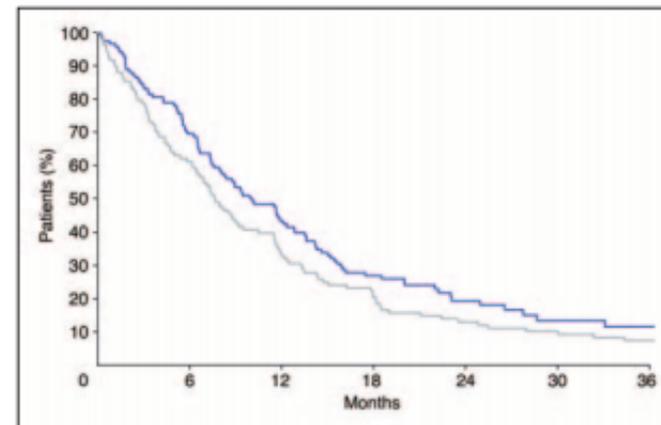
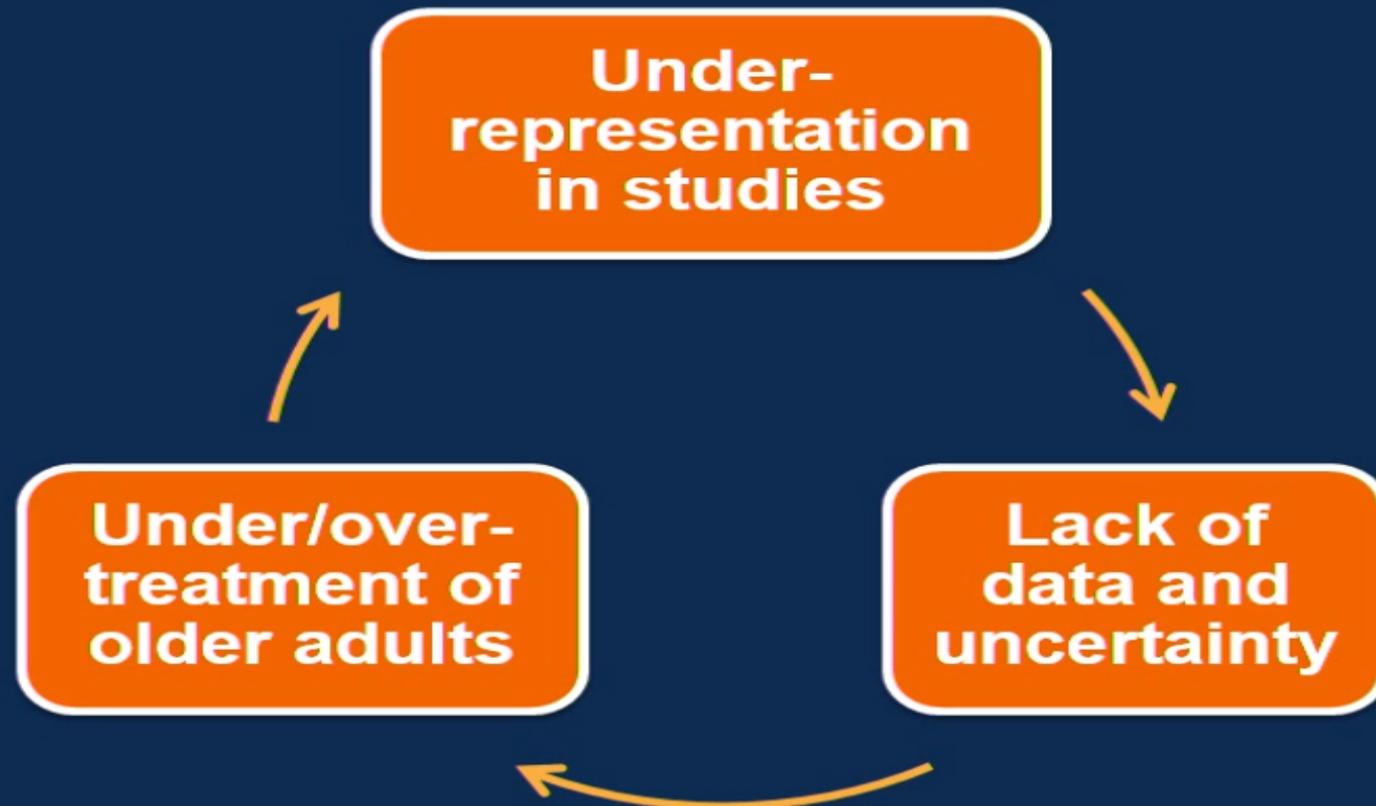
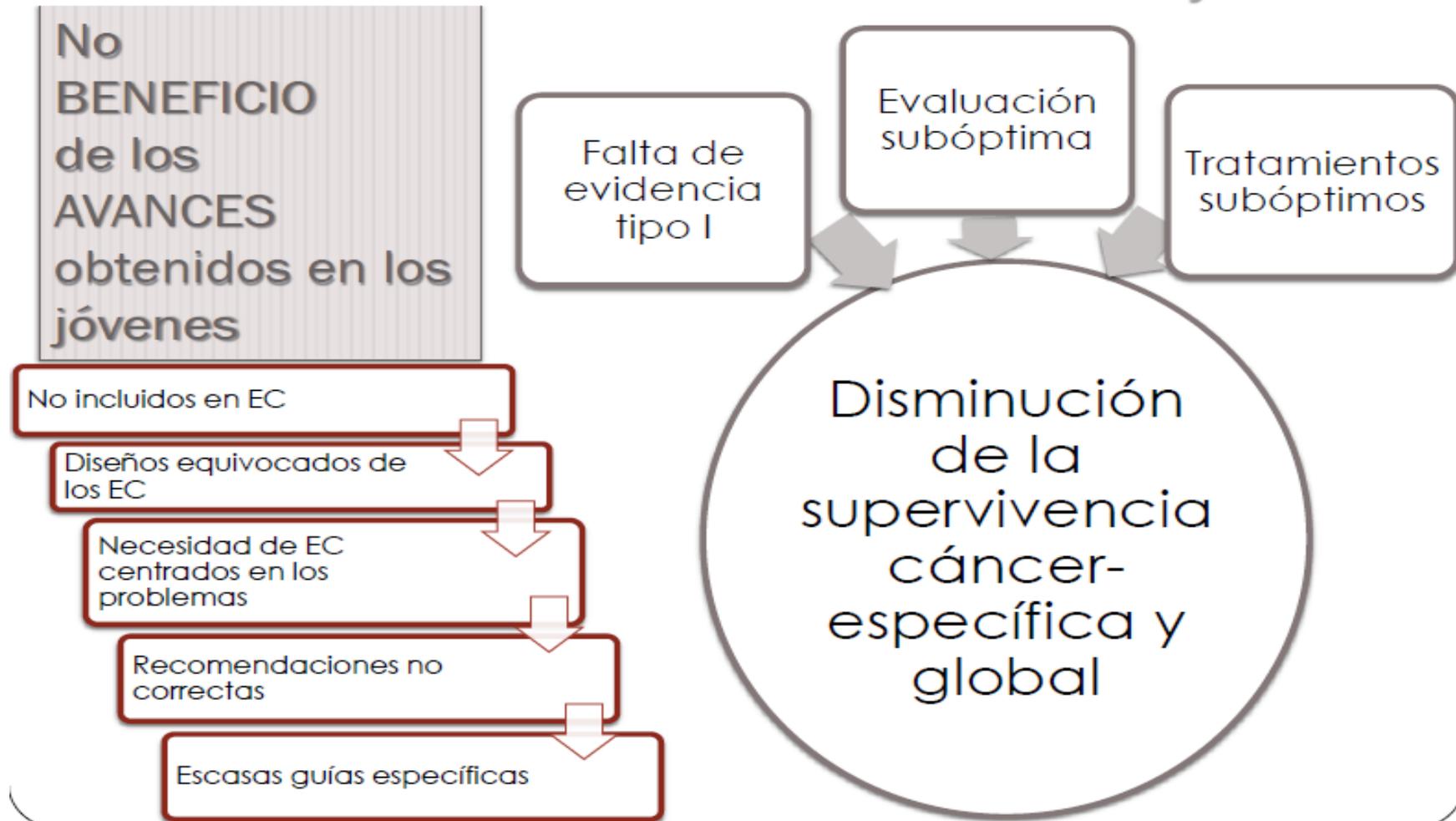


Fig 3. Median survival times in age-unspecified and elderly-specific trials were 302 and 232 days, respectively.

A Vicious Cycle



Problemas del tratamiento activo en el mayor





THE GERONTOLOGIST

Age-ism: another form of bigotry.

Butler RN.

Gerontologist. 1969 Winter;9(4):243-6.

Etaísmo: otra forma de intolerancia

Prejuicios, ideas estereotipadas y/o discriminación contra cualquier persona o personas directa y solamente debida al hecho de haber alcanzado una edad cronológica que el grupo social define como “vejez”.

Prejuicios en población anciana con cáncer de pulmón

- No se benefician del tratamiento: concepto de beneficio
- Se mueren de otras causas: impacto de la comorbilidad
- No se quieren tratar:
- No quieren ser informados

Beneficio terapéutico

The ELVIS Trial: A Phase III Study of Single-Agent Vinorelbine as First-Line Treatment in Elderly Patients with Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

CESARE GRIDELLI

National Cancer Institute, Division of Medical Oncology B, Naples, Italy

Key Words. *Vinorelbine · Best Supportive Care · ELVIS*

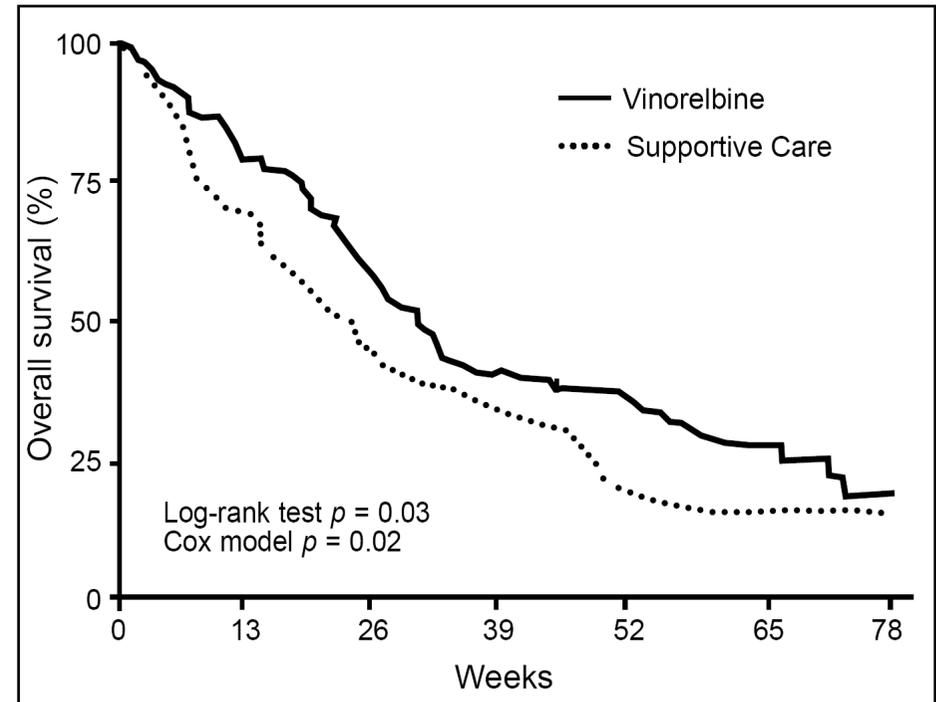


Table 1. Selected Studies of Chemotherapy Use in Older Adults With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

| Study | Regimen | No. of Patients > 70 Years Old | Median Survival | 1-Year Survival Rate (%) | P for Median Survival |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ELVIS (1999) | BSC | 78 | 21 weeks | 14 | .03 |
| | Vinorelbine + BSC | 76 | 28 weeks | 32 | |
| CALGB 9730 (2005) | Carboplatin + paclitaxel | 77 | 8 months | 35 | NS |
| | Paclitaxel | 78 | 5.8 months | 31 | |
| IFCT-0501 (2010) | Carboplatin + paclitaxel | 225 | 10.3 months | 44.5 | < .001 |
| | Gemcitabine or vinorelbine | 226 | 6.2 months | 25.4 | |
| Zukin et al ¹³ (2013) | Carboplatin + pemetrexed | 38 | 9.9 months | 40.1* | .006 |
| | Pemetrexed | 36 | 5.3 months | 21.9 | |

Abbreviations: BSC, best supportive care; CALGB, Cancer and Leukemia Group B; ELVIS, Elderly Lung Cancer Vinorelbine Italian Study; IFCT, Intergroupe Francophone de Cancerologie Thoracique; NS, not significant.

*Entire cohort, not elderly specific overall survival.

¿Qué entendemos por Beneficio en la población anciana con cáncer de pulmón?

- “...la **relación coste-efectividad suele ser menor** en el tratamiento de las personas mayores con cáncer que en el de los individuos más jóvenes, debido a un **beneficio reducido** sobre la esperanza de vida y un **riesgo incrementado** de complicaciones terapéuticas costosas.”

“...parece razonable explorar estrategias para minimizar este coste.”

“Existe un coste relacionado con los pacientes de cáncer no tratados... Cualquier estudio significativo de coste-efectividad debería comparar el coste que supone tratar el cáncer, con el coste de no tratarlo.”

Prejuicio: “mueren de otras causas”: comorbilidad



- La comorbilidad se define como las enfermedades asociadas al diagnóstico de cáncer
- La comorbilidad aumenta con la edad, y es una causa competitiva de muerte
- Además, se ha relacionado con el aumento de complicaciones asociadas a la quimioterapia
- Los pacientes con comorbilidad están excluidos de los ensayos clínicos

El peso de la comorbilidad depende de la agresividad del tumor



R. Gironés et al. / Lung Cancer 72 (2011) 108–113

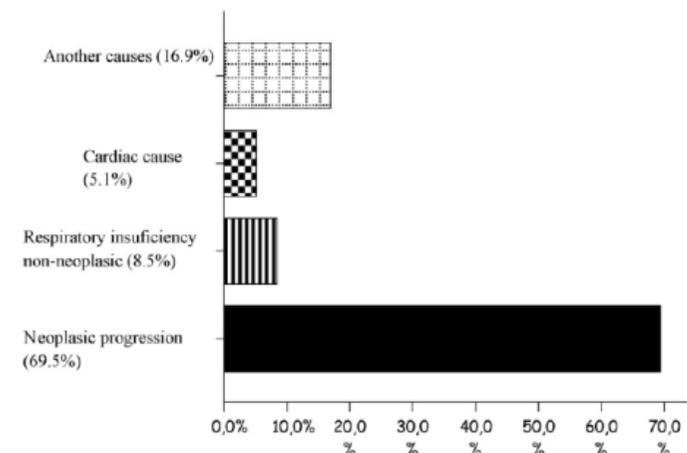


Fig. 3. Specific cause of death.

Prognostic impact of comorbidity in elderly lung cancer patients:
Use and comparison of two scores

Regina Gironés^{a,*}, Dolores Torregrosa^a, José Gómez-Codina^b, Inma Maestu^c,
Jose M^e. Tenias^d, Rafael Rosell^e

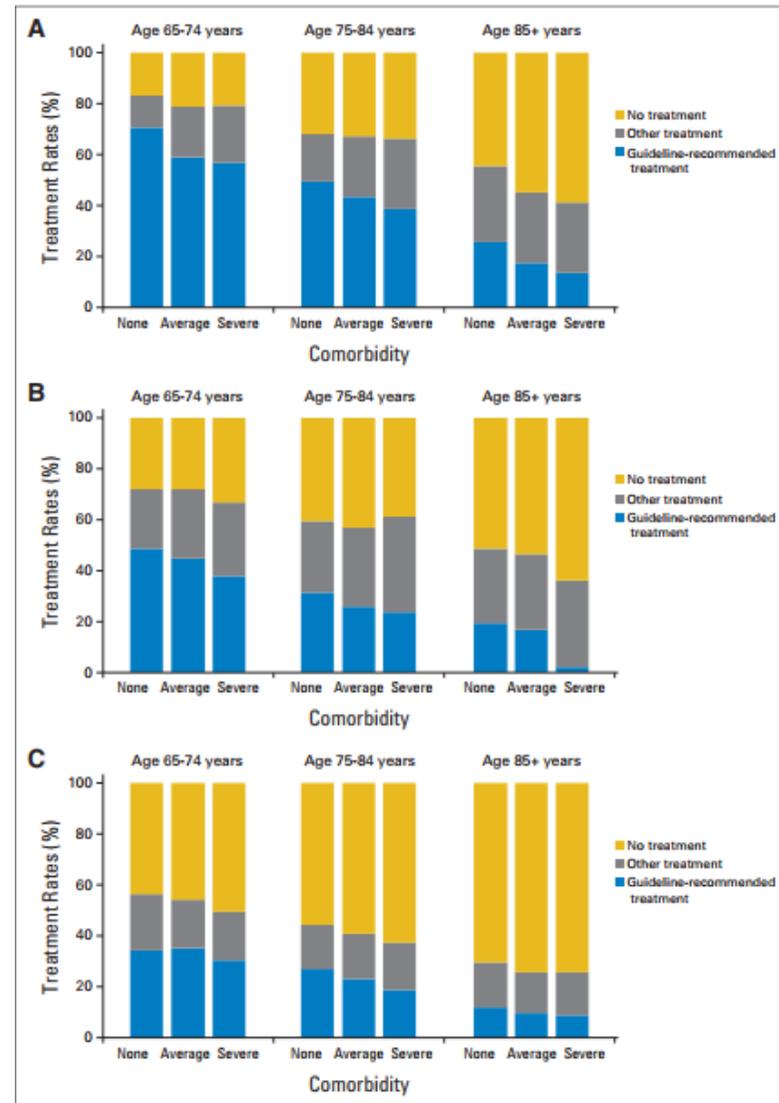
Impact of Age and Comorbidity on Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Treatment in Older Veterans

Sunny Wang, Melisa L. Wong, Nathan Hamilton, J. Ben Davoren, Thierry M. Jahan, and Louise C. Walter

Conclusion

Advancing age is a much stronger negative predictor of treatment receipt among older veterans with NSCLC than comorbidity. Individualized decisions that go beyond age and include comorbidity are needed to better target NSCLC treatments to older patients who may reasonably benefit.

J Clin Oncol 30:1447-1455. © 2012 by American Society of Clinical Oncology

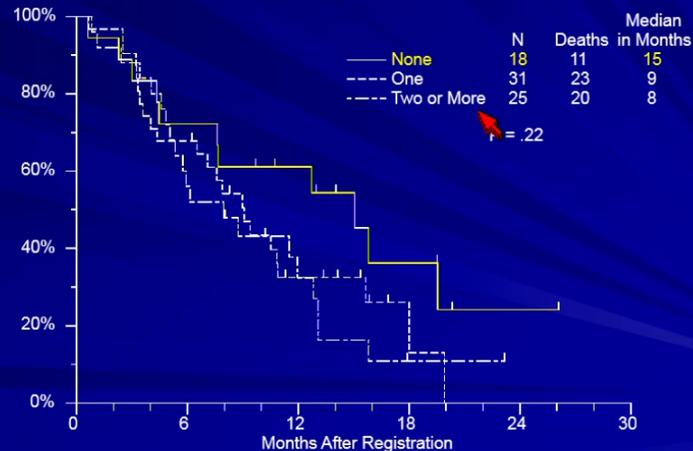


The elderly: In the absence of severe comorbidity, life expectancy is likely driven by the lung cancer

| Age | Male Life expectancy | Female life expectancy |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 0 | 76 | 81 |
| 20 | 57 | 62 |
| 40 | 38 | 42 |
| 60 | 21 | 24 |
| 65 | 18 | 20 |
| 70 | 14 | 16 |
| 75 | 11 | 13 |
| 80 | 8 | 10 |
| 85 | 6 | 7 |
| 90 | 4 | 5 |
| 95 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | 2 | 2 |

SSA actuarial life table, cited in Weiss, 2013

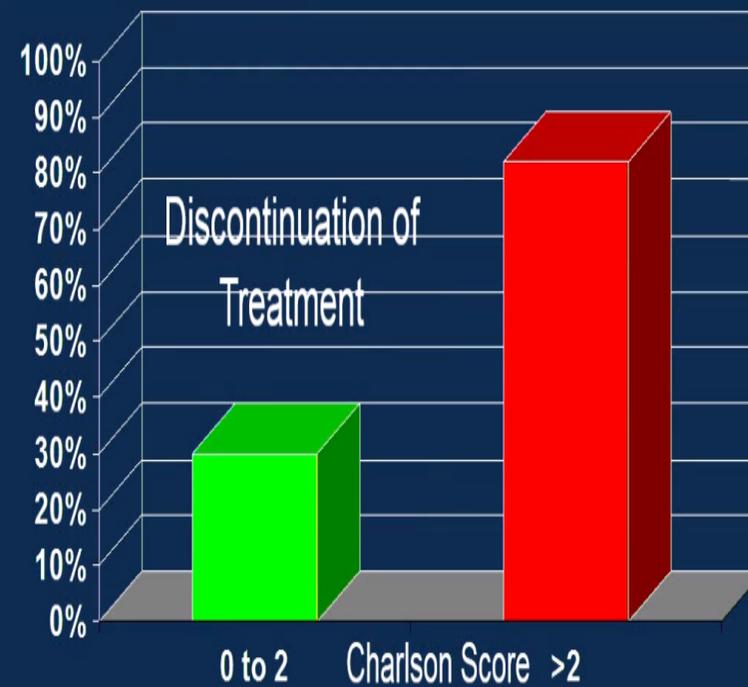
SWOG 0027: Survival by Co-morbidities in pts receiving VNR → DOC



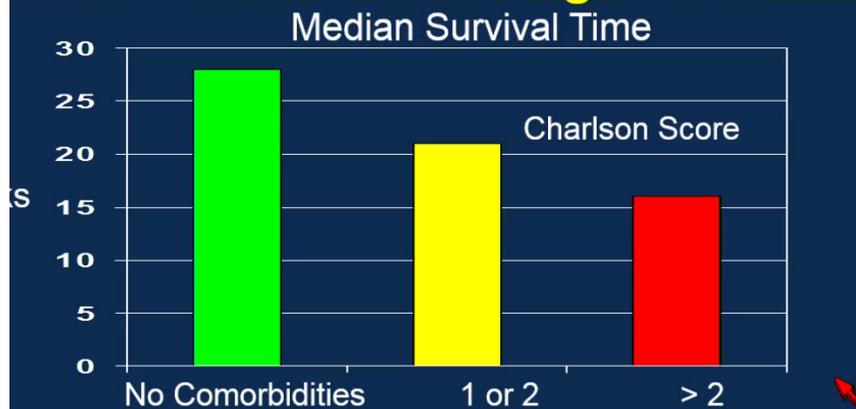
Hesketh, Lilenbaum *J Thorac Oncol.* 2007;2: 494-498

Increased Comorbidity Correlates with Cancer Treatment Discontinuation

Higher comorbidity score → more likely to discontinue treatment



Comorbidity → Decreased Survival in Patients with Lung Cancer



Higher comorbidity score → Worse survival

Prejuicios: “no se quieren tratar”

Clin Transl Oncol (2012) 14:000-000
DOI

RESEARCH ARTICLES

Lung cancer chemotherapy decisions in older patients: the role of patient preference and interactions with physicians

Regina Gironés · Dolores Torregrosa · José Gómez-Codina · Inma Maestu · Jose María Tenias · Rafael Rosell

J Canc Educ (2015) 30:766-773
DOI 10.1007/s13187-014-0760-5

Desire for Information in the Elderly: Interactions with Patients, Family, and Physicians

Regina Gironés

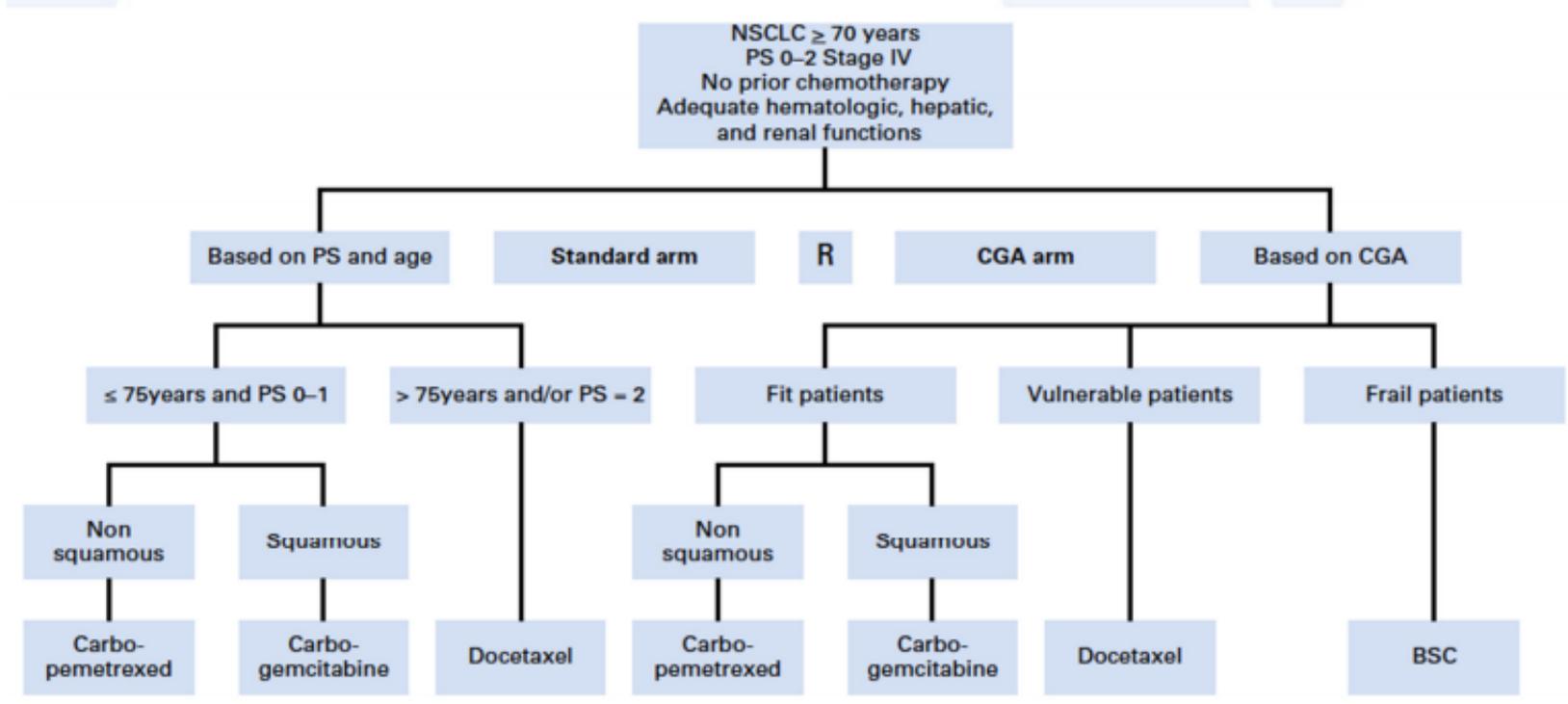
Diferentes
expectativas

Mayor toxicidad
del tratamiento

ESTADO ACTUAL

Use of a Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment for the Management of Elderly Patients With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: The Phase III Randomized ESOGIA-GFPC-GECP 08-02 Study

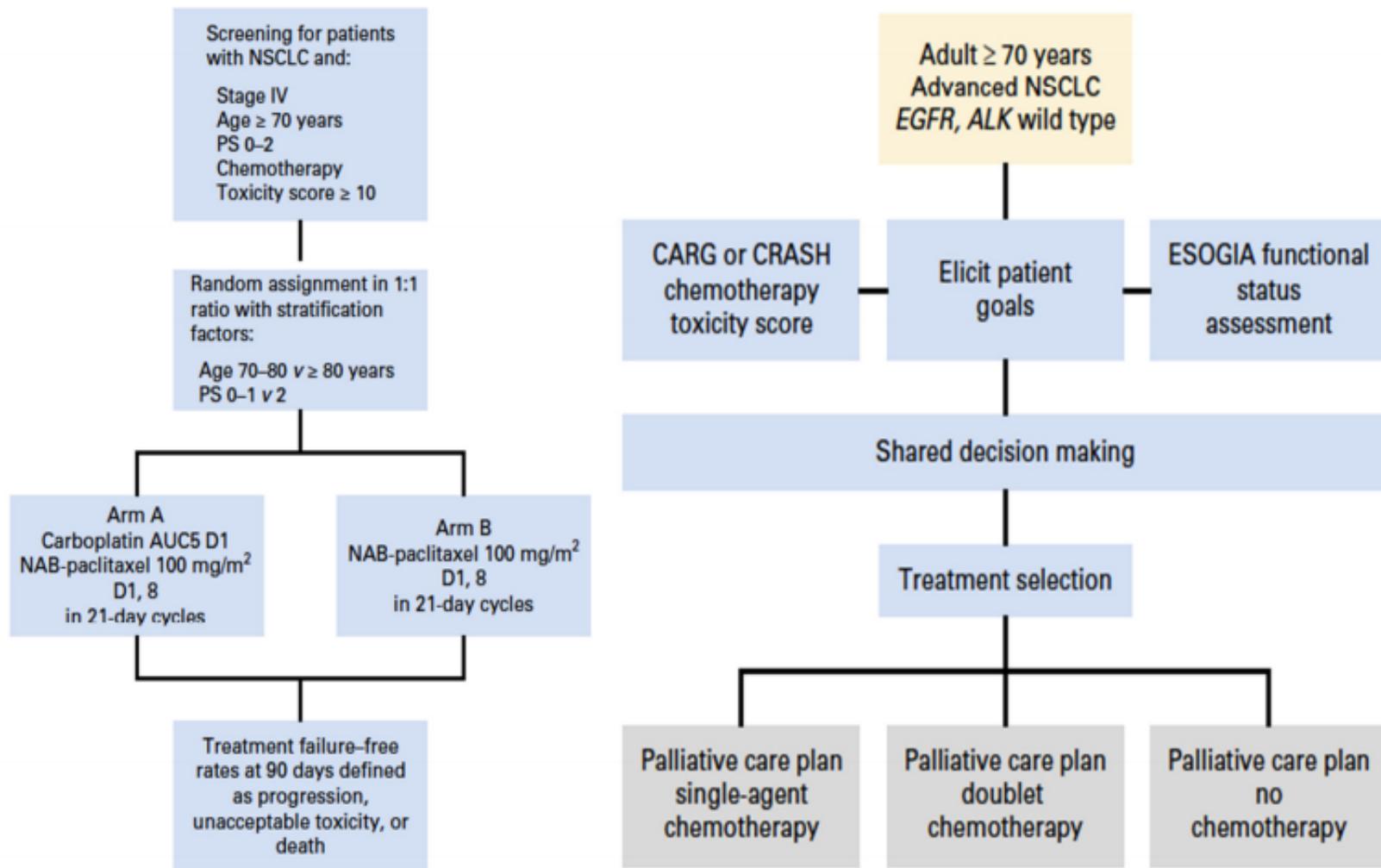
Romain Corre, Laurent Greillier, Hervé Le Caër, Clarisse Audigier-Valette, Nathalie Baize, Henri Bérard, Lionel Falchero, Isabelle Monnet, Eric Dansin, Alain Vergnenègre, Marie Marçq, Chantal Decroisette, Jean-Bernard Auliac, Suzanna Bota, Régine Lamy, Bartomeu Massuti, Cécile Dujon, Maurice Pérol, Jean-Pierre Daurès, Renaud Descourt, Hervé Léna, Carine Plassot, and Christos Chouaid



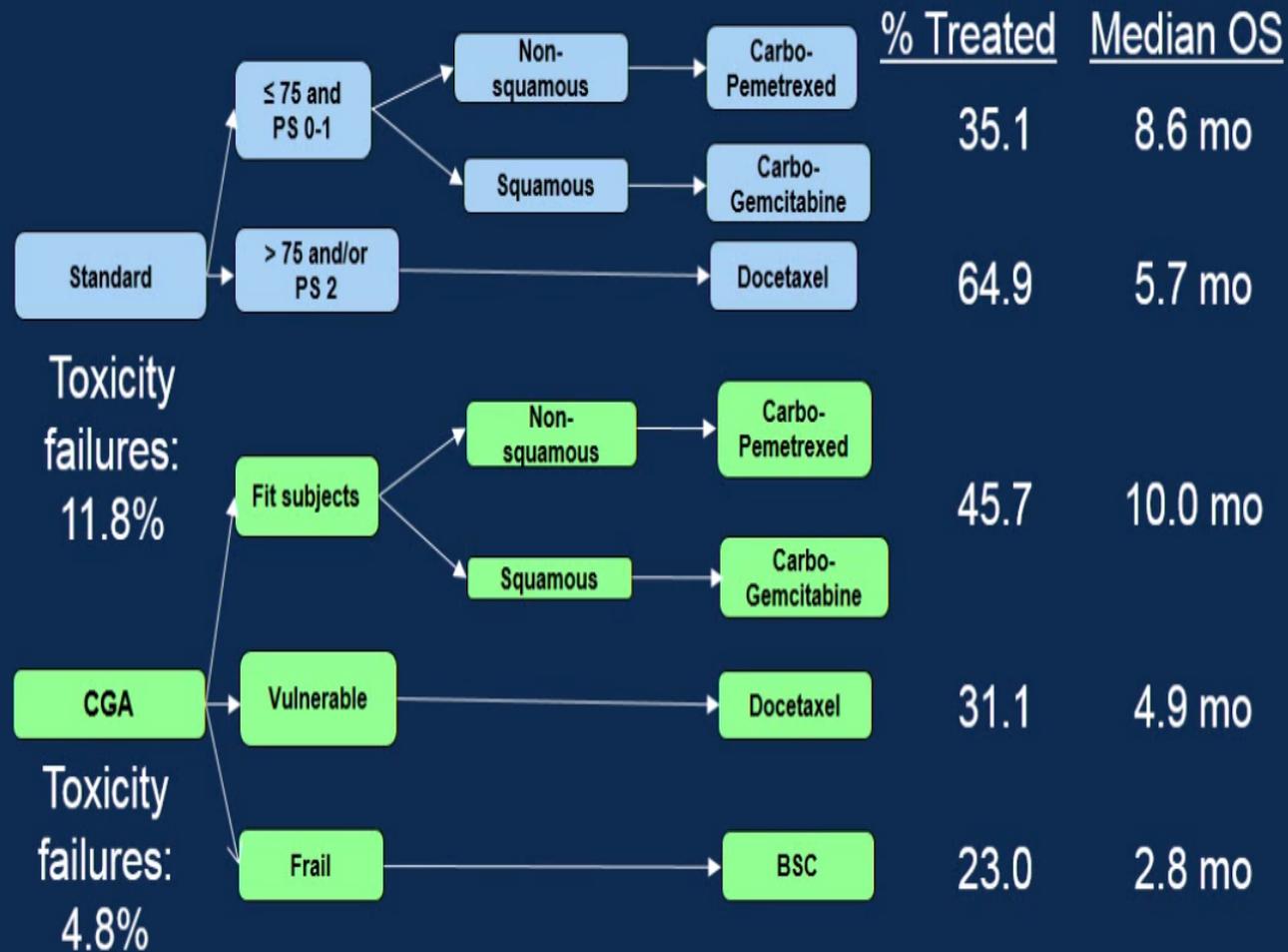
VOLUME 34 • NUMBER 13 • MAY 1, 2016

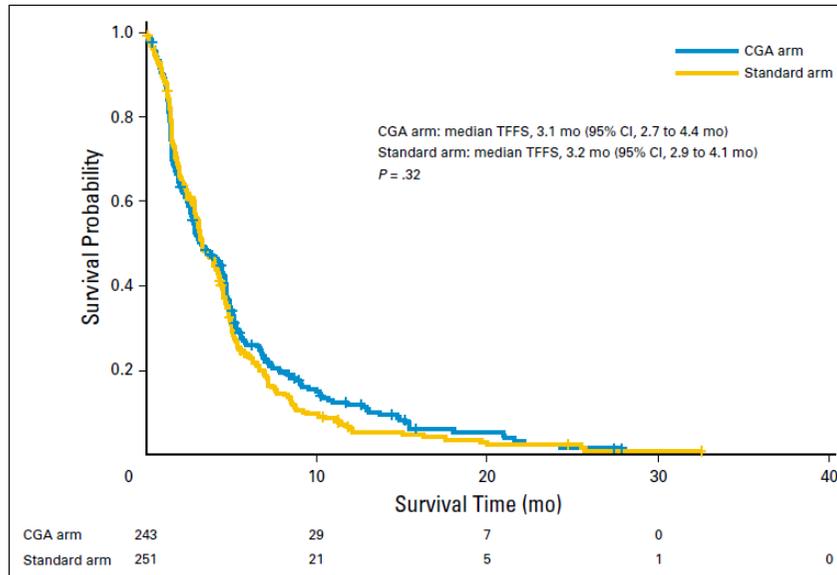
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT



ESOGIA-GFPC-GECP 08-02





| Reasons for treatments failures, No. (%) | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----|
| Missing data | 14 | 15 | |
| Progression | 156 (65.8) | 158 (69.3) | .42 |
| Toxicity | 28 (11.8) | 11 (4.8) | .01 |
| Toxicity except for BSC in the CGA arm | 28 (11.8) | 11 (6.3) | .06 |
| Withdrawal of consent | 9 (3.8) | 7 (3.1) | .67 |
| Death | 31 (13.1) | 32 (14.0) | .76 |
| Other | 13 (5.5) | 20 (8.8) | .17 |

Table 3. Treatments and Outcomes

| Treatment and Outcome | Standard Arm (n = 251) | CGA Arm (n = 243) | P (Log-Rank Test) |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Treatment allocation, No. (%) | | | < .001 |
| Monotherapy | 163 (64.9) | 76 (31.3) | |
| Doublet | 88 (35.1) | 111 (45.7) | |
| BSC | | 56 (23.0) | |
| Median TFFS, months | | | .32 |
| All | 3.2 | 3.1 | |
| Doublet | 4.4 | 4.8 | |
| Monotherapy | 2.9 | 2.6 | |
| BSC | — | 1.3 | |
| Median PFS, months | | | .59 |
| All | 3.7 | 3.4 | |
| Doublet | 4.7 | 4.8 | |
| Monotherapy | 3.1 | 2.7 | |
| BSC | — | 1.3 | |
| Median OS, months | | | .87 |
| All | 6.4 | 6.1 | |
| Doublet | 8.6 | 10.0 | |
| Monotherapy | 5.7 | 4.9 | |
| BSC | — | 2.8 | |
| Mean life expectancy adjusted on QoL, months | 4.3 | 4.4 | .51 |

Conclusiones ESOGIA

- Con la evaluación geriátrica:
- Se evitan tratamiento activo el 23% de la población
- Se aumenta el uso de dobletes de platino
- Se disminuye la toxicidad
- Sin diferencias en Supervivencia Global

Alternate Interpretations of ESOGIA- GFPC-GECP Randomized Trial: The Glass Is Half Full

Ajeet Gajra MD FACP

Professor of Medicine,
Upstate Medical University,
Syracuse NY



Conclusión personal:

Si hay una herramienta que evita sobretratar al 23% de la población, y disminuye la toxicidad; ¿no son objetivos suficientes para esta población?. A pesar de que el TTF no ha demostrado diferencias estadísticamente significativas

Review



Relevance of a Geriatric Assessment for Elderly Patients With Lung Cancer—A Systematic Review

Karlijn J.G. Schulkes,¹ Marije E. Hamaker,² Frederiek van den Bos,³
Leontine J.R. van Elden⁴

Conclusion

The results of the present review have demonstrated that a GA in patients with lung cancer can detect multiple health issues, even in patients with good PS. The outcomes of this assessment can be used in prognostication, treatment decisions, optimizing health status, and quality of life. More research with clinical trials that incorporate a GA is urgently needed to confirm and extend these findings. This should consist of determinants of frailty by the assessment of nutritional status and objective physical capacity, in addition to an evaluation of the effects of nononcologic interventions.



Br J Cancer. 2018 Jan 30. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2017.455. [Epub ahead of print]

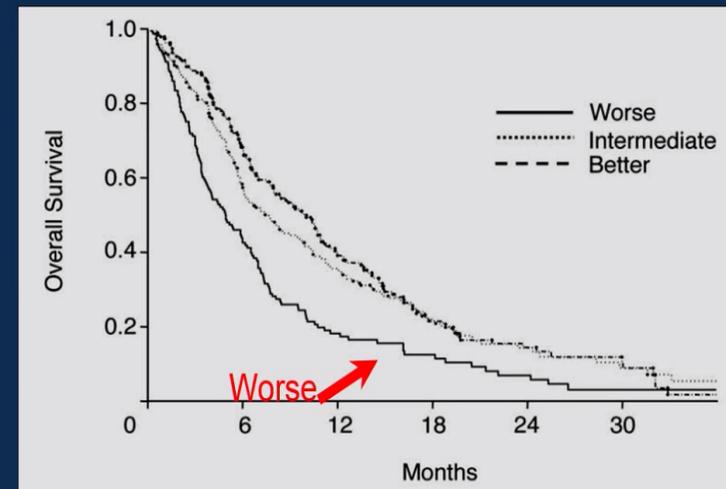
Geriatric assessment may help decision-making in elderly patients with inoperable, locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.

Antonio M^{1,2}, Saldaña J^{1,2}, Linares J¹, Ruffinelli JC¹, Palmero R¹, Navarro A³, Arnaiz MD³, Brao I¹, Aso S⁴, Padrones S⁴, Navarro V⁵, González-Barboteo J⁶, Borrás JM⁷, Cardenal F¹, Nadal E^{1,8}.

Assistance with IADLs → Worse Survival in Patients with Lung Cancer

Categories of IADLs:

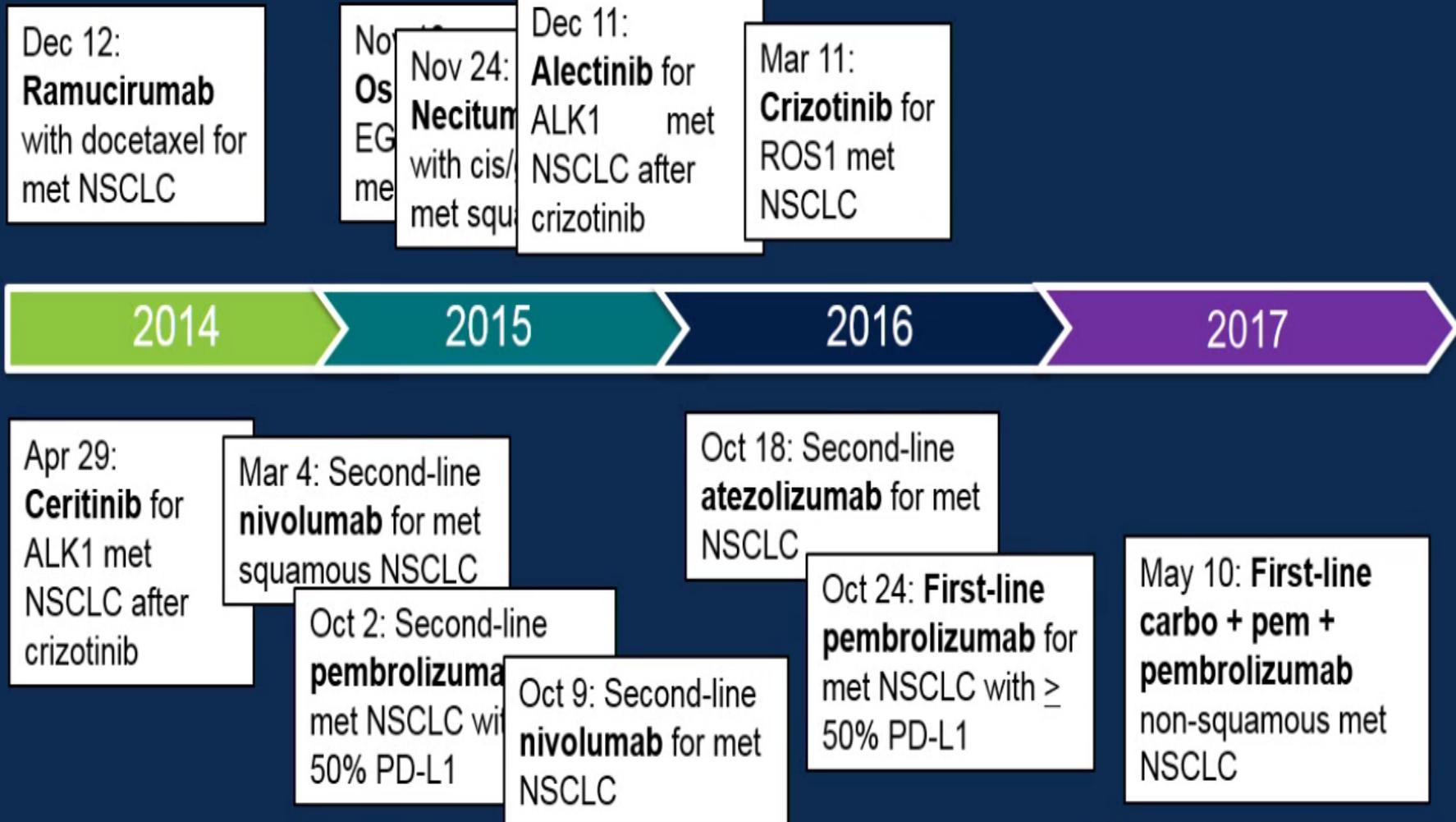
- Better:
Score of 100%
- Intermediate:
Score of 51-99%
- Worse:
Score of 0-50%



PRESENTED AT: ASCO ANNUAL MEETING '17 #ASCO17
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Maione et al, J Clin Oncol, 2005

Therapeutic Enthusiasm



Slide Courtesy of M. Wong

PD1/PD-L1 Inhibitors increased Overall Survival

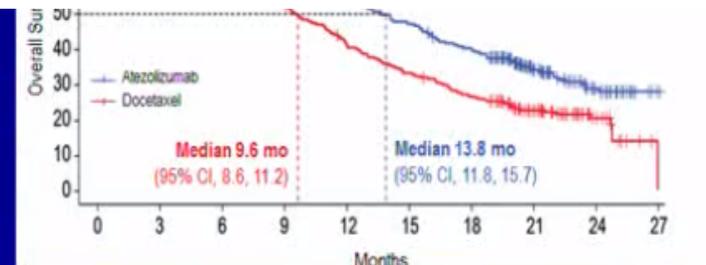
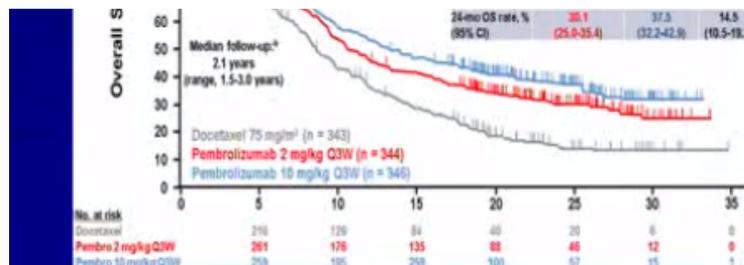


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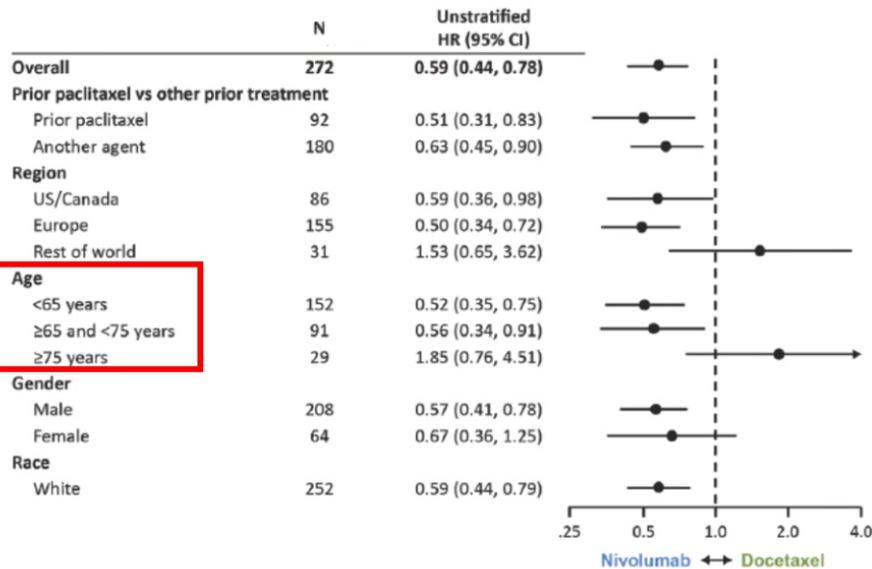
Patients ≥ 65: A Closer Look

| Clinical Trial Indication | Patients ≥ 65 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80+ |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| CA 209057 Non-squamous NSCLC | 105 | 56 | 29 | 15 | 5 |
| CA209017 Squamous cell NSCLC | 55 | 34 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| CA209066 Advanced melanoma | 102 | 45 | 30 | 18 | 9 |
| CA209025 Renal cell carcinoma | 152 | 67 | 51 | 23 | 11 |
| | 414 | 202 | 120 | 65 | 27 |



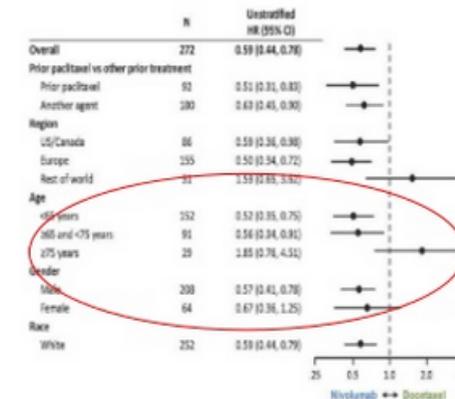
Brahmer NEJM 2015 Borghaei, NEJM 2015
Herbst Lancet 2016, Rittmeyer Lancet 2017

CM 017: Treatment Effect on OS in Predefined Subgroups

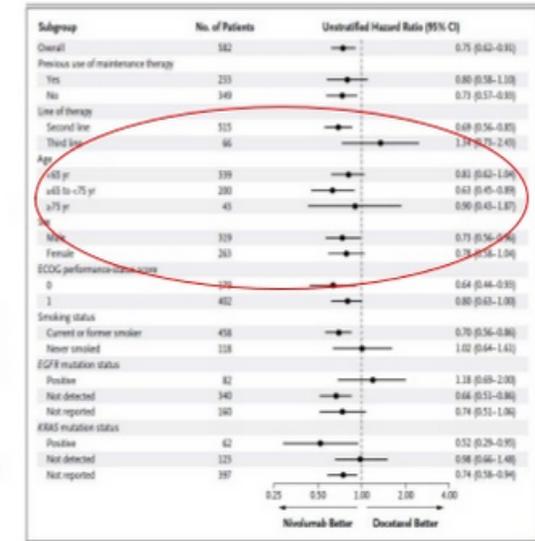


Nivolumab

Figure S2. Treatment Effect on Overall Survival in Pre-defined Subsets.

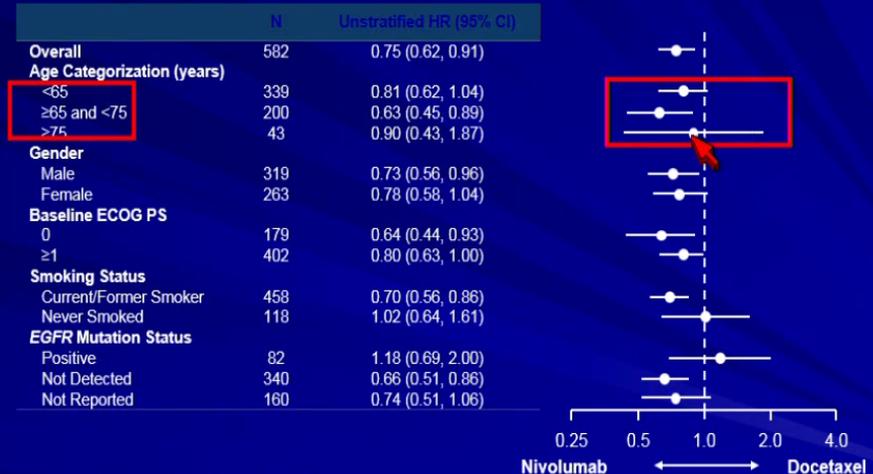


N Engl J Med 2015;373:123-35.



N Engl J Med 2015;373:1627-39.

Checkmate 057: Treatment Effect on OS in Predefined Subgroups



All randomized patients (nivolumab, n = 292; docetaxel, n = 290).

Pembrolizumab versus docetaxel for previously treated, PD-L1-positive, advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-010): a randomised controlled trial

Roy S Herbst, Paul Baas, Dong-Wan Kim, Enriqueta Felip, José L Pérez-Gracia, Ji-Youn Han, Julian Molina, Joo-Hang Kim, Catherine Dubos Arvis, Myung-Ju Ahn, Margarita Majem, Mary J Fidler, Gilberto de Castro Jr, Marcelo Garrido, Gregory M Lubiniecki, Yue Shentu, Ellie Im, Marisa Dolled-Filhart, Edward B Garon

Published Online
December 19, 2015
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01281-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01281-7)

www.thelancet.com

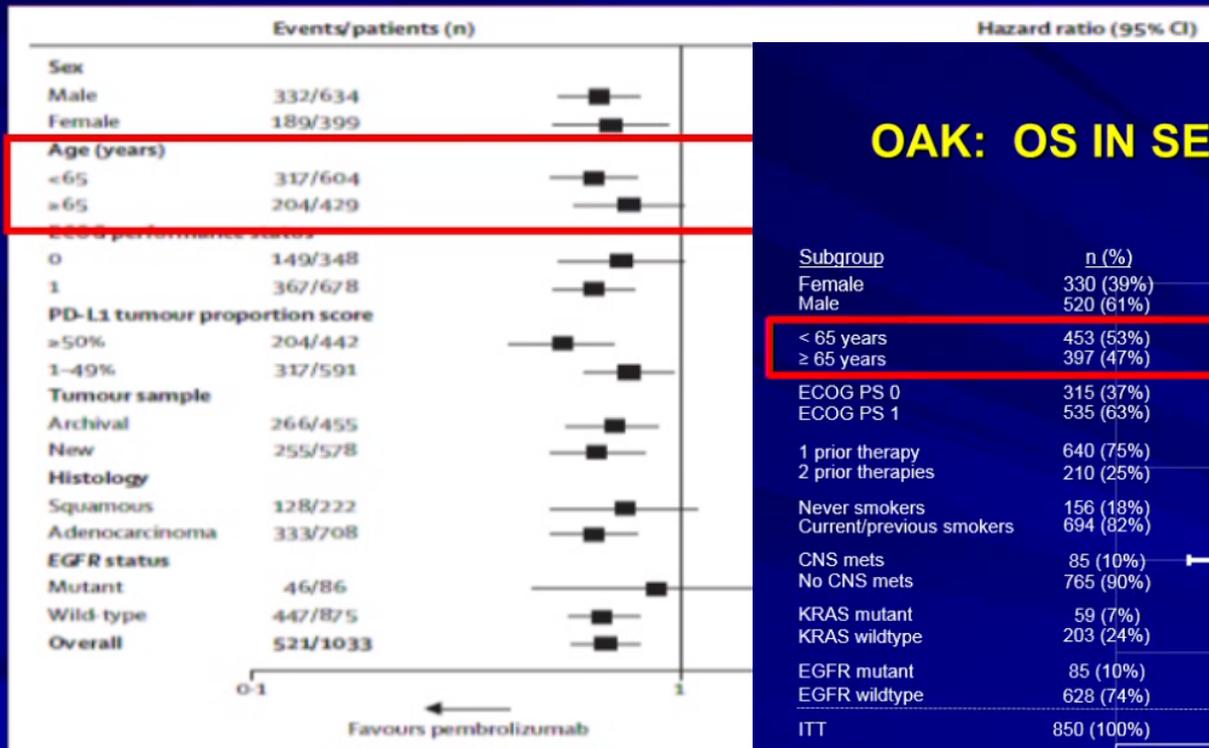
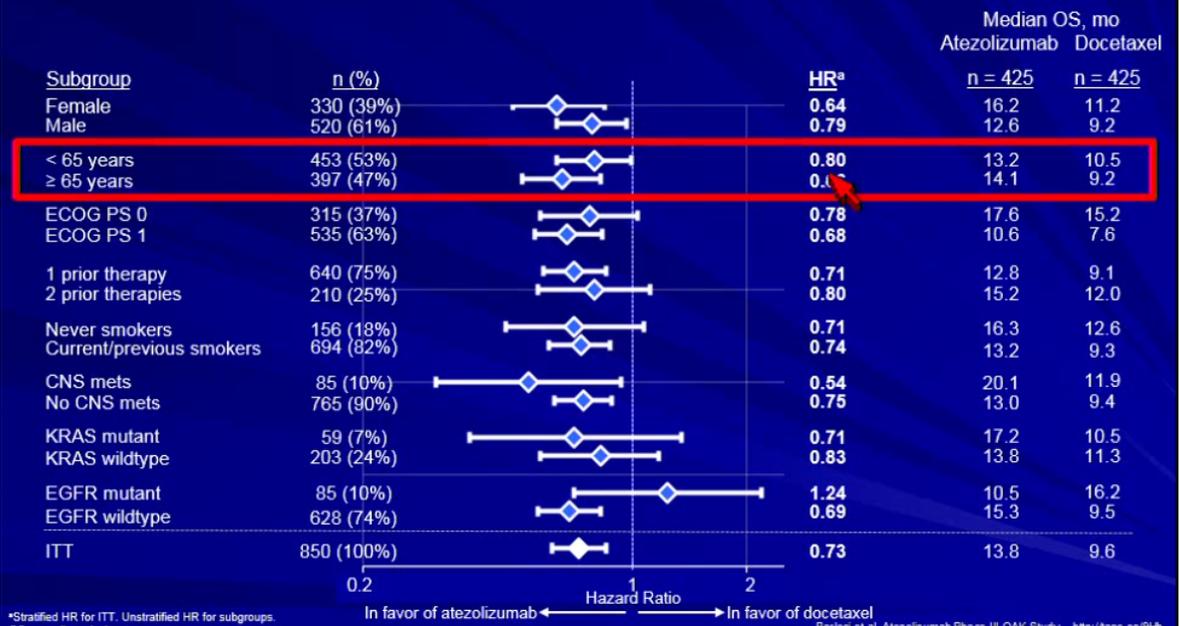


Figure 3: Subgroup analysis of overall survival

OAK: OS IN SELECTED SUBGROUPS



^aStratified HR for ITT. Unstratified HR for subgroups. OS, overall survival.

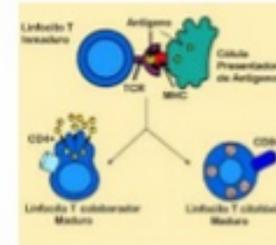
Barlesi et al, Atezolizumab Phase III OAK Study. <http://ago.ca/9H>

Type of cells

Alterations with aging

CD8+ T cells

- Decreased lymphocyte production
- Decreased CD8+ naïve T cell pool
- Decreased TCR diversity
- Increased late stage cells with decreased CD28 expression
- Decreased clonal expansion
- Higher expression of CD57
- Increased PD-1 expression
- Increased sensitivity to apoptotic signals
- Lower levels of perforin and granzyme



T regulatory cells

- Increased number of CD4+ T regulatory cells
- Higher suppressive activity
- Increased number of CD8+ T regulatory cells

MDSC circulation

- Age-associated increase in numbers in both tumor stroma and

M2 Macrophages

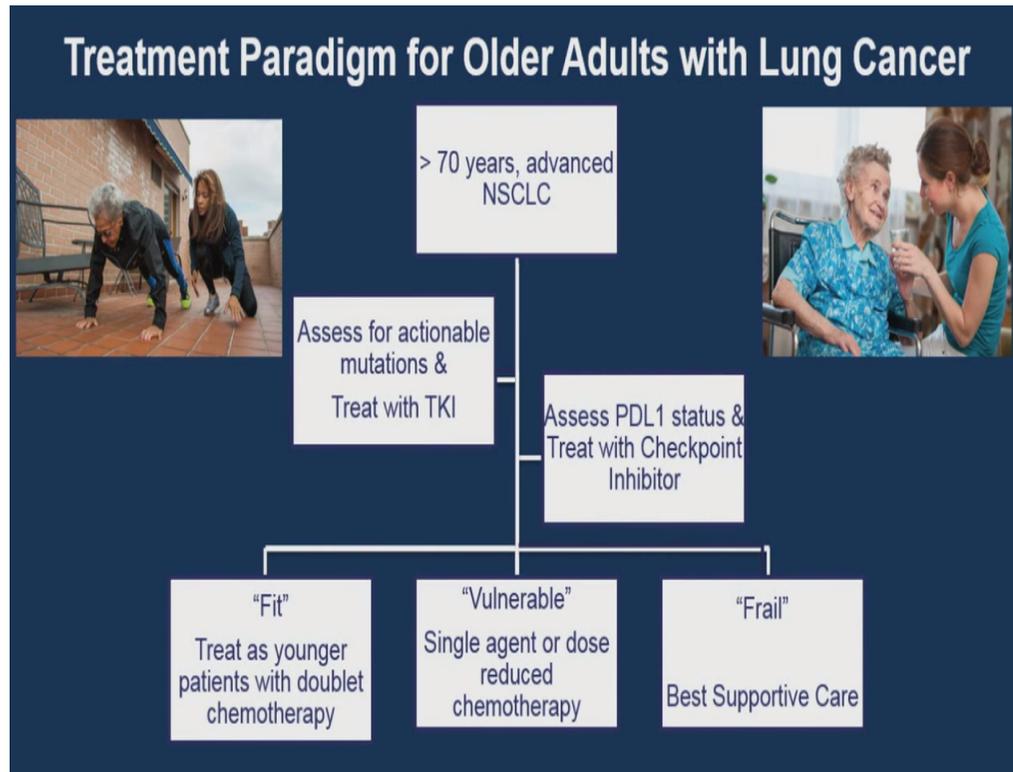
- Controversial but suggestion of increased M2 polarization with age

Si no todas las personas envejecen igual.....el sistema inmune, tampoco ¿?

Anti PD1-PD-L1 en ancianos: necesidades no cubiertas

- Pendiente de aclarar si el “fenómeno de **inmunosenescencia**” afecta la eficacia y toxicidad de estos agentes.
- Se necesitan estudios **aleatorizados** con agentes anti PD1/PD-L1 en población anciana con cáncer de pulmón. No está claro el papel de la inmunoterapia en el paciente anciano (≥ 75 años).

Conclusiones



VOLUME 35 • NUMBER 25 • SEPTEMBER 1, 2017

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

COMMENTS AND CONTROVERSIES

FULL PAPER

BJC

British Journal of Cancer (2017) 117, 470–477 | doi: 10.1038/bjc.2017.202

Keywords: geriatric assessment; frailty; survival; geriatric oncology

Geriatric assessment is superior to oncologists' clinical judgement in identifying frailty

Lene Kirkhus^{*,1,2}, Jūratė Šaltytė Benth^{1,2,3}, Siri Rostoft^{2,4}, Bjørn Henning Grønberg^{5,6}, Marianne J Hjermestad^{2,8}, Geir Selbæk^{1,9,10}, Torgeir B Wyller^{2,4}, Magnus Harneshaug^{1,2} and Marit S Jordhøy^{2,11}

Science and Art

- Often thought of as polar opposites
 - Science as precise and constrained
 - Art as free flowing and creative
- Scientists and artists share a creative drive to understand and represent reality
- It is not uncommon for truly creative people to be gifted in both science and art (e.g., Leonardo daVinci)

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Gracias por su atención