Anemia is associated with mortality and altered geriatric domains, in elderly patients with cancer.

The ANCRAGE-02 cohort

E. Liuu, A. Jamet, M.L. Bureau, A. Caupenne, S. Valéro, M. Paccalin
Geriatrics Department – Geriatry Oncology Clinic
University Hospital of Poitiers (France)
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

I have no potential conflict of interest to report
BACKGROUND

• **Cancer**: major public health challenge, notably in older adults
• Management of cancer in elderly: recommendation for CGA
  • identification of health problems
  • correction of potential modifiable risk factors of poorer outcomes.

SIOG 2012, NCCN 2017
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• **Objectives**: to assess the prevalence of anemia in a cohort of older cancer patients, to identify the associated factors and the prognostic value.
PATIENTS AND METHODS

• ANCRAGE survey: prospective open cohort survey
  Inclusion of consecutive patients aged ≥ 75 years
  Solid cancers or hematological malignancies
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• CGA: functional status, mobility, nutrition, mood, cognitive status, comorbidities

• Anemia: WHO criteria:  
  mild  ♂ <110 g/L  ♂ <110/119 g/L  
  moderate  ♂ 110-129 g/L  ♂ 110/119 g/L  
  severe < 80 g/L

• Survival
Charts of patients aged 75 and older referred to geriatric oncology evaluation between January 2009 and December 2016 (N=1234)

Exclusion: 67 patients for follow-up

Patients evaluated for the first time (N=1167)

Exclusion: 63 patients with missing hemoglobin value

Patients available for analyses (N=1104)

Patients with anemia (N=490)

Patients without anemia (N=614)
RESULTS

Characteristics of patients

• Mean age: 81.8 ± 4.9 years
• Female: 49%

• Most frequent cancer types: breast (16%), urinary tract (15%), prostate (14%), skin (12%) and colorectal (11%).
• Metastatic disease: 30%

• Anemia in 490 patients (44%): severe in 6 patients, moderate in 195 patients (41%) mild in 289 patients (59%)
CGA data according to anemia and its severity

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Kaplan-Meier plot for survival in anemic vs. non anemic patients

Number at risk
No anemia 614  220  62  12  0
Anemia  490  84  22  9  0

p=0.0001 by log-rank test
Kaplan-Meier plot for survival in anemic vs. non anemic patients

Multivariate analysis: aHR = 1.59 (95% CI, 1.34-1.89, p<0.0001)
Kaplan-Meier plot for survival according to severity of anemia
CONCLUSION

• High prevalence of anemia in elderly patients with cancer.
• Strong association with higher prevalence of altered geriatric domains and poorer survival.
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paves the way for prospective interventional studies, in geriatric oncology settings, taking account of a systematic recognition and control of anemia.