19th Conference of the International Society of Geriatric Oncology

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Depressive symptom profiles and survival in older patients with cancer: latent class analysis of the ELCAPA cohort study

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

I have no potential conflict of interest to report
Background

- Depression is frequently associated with cancer.
- Both cancer and depression are common in older people.
- The expression of depressive symptoms in older cancer patients is complex.
- Depressive symptoms in this population may result from the psychological impact of the disease, symptoms or treatment side effects, as well as peculiarities of geriatric depression.

We aim to identify different profiles of depression, to characterize them according to geriatric and oncologic factors and to assess their prognostic value regarding survival.

Methods

- ELCAPA study: Cancer patients aged ≥70 referred for GA for treatment decision
- Main analysis: Latent Class Analysis including psychological (i.e. sadness, anxiety, negative thoughts) and somatic symptoms (i.e. insomnia, fatigue, decreased appetite)
- Survival analysis: Kaplan-Meier survival curves for the 5 classes identified
Results

- **Patient characteristics (N=847):** mean age: 79 [IQR: 76-84]; women: 48%; metastasis: 43%; main cancers: colorectal (21%) and breast (17%)

**Symptom profiles for the 5 classes:** conditional probabilities of presenting each indicator

**Kaplan-Meier plots of overall 3-year survival** (for each of the 5 classes)
Conclusion

- We identified **five distinct profiles of depressive symptoms** in older patients with cancer using a data-driven approach.

- **Geriatric** and **oncologic** factors were independently **associated** with the **different profiles**.

- The **severe depressive profile** (class 3) independently **predicted poor survival**.
Thank you for your attention