PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASURES (PROMS) IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGOING MAJOR SURGERY FOR SOLID CANCER. 90-DAY PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 643 PATIENTS FROM THE GERIATRIC ONCOLOGY SURGICAL ASSESSMENT AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY AFTER SURGERY (GOSAFE) STUDY

INTRODUCTION: Older cancer patients value functional outcomes as much as survival but surgical studies frequently lack of data measuring patients’ experience.

OBJECTIVES: The international, multicenter GOSAFE study (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT03299270) aims to evaluate patients’ perception and quality of life (QoL) after surgery. This is an interim analysis of early study results focused on QoL

METHODS: GOSAFE prospectively collects functional and clinical data before and after major elective cancer surgery on senior adults (≥70 years). Surgical outcomes were recorded (30 and 90 days post-operatively) together with QoL (EQ-5D-3L) data from 28 centers

RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS: From February 2017 to September 2018, 643 patients underwent major cancer surgery. Median age was 78 (range 70-94); 51.6% males, ASA III-IV 52%. Patients dependent (ADL <5) were 8%. Frailty was detected by G8 >14 in 32% and fTRST ≥2 in 36% of patients. Major comorbidities (CACI>6) were detected in 36% and 22% had cognitive impairment according to MiniCog (5% self-reported).

For 471 patients, a 90-day comprehensive evaluation was available. Postoperative morbidity was 42% and 63.3% (30-90 day), but Clavien-Dindo III-IV complications were only 11.2% and 17.6%. 90-day mortality was 7.4% (5% 30-day).

QoL improved 90 days after surgery (mean EQ-5D index from 0.76 to 0.80). The majority of patients (82.8%) reported a EQ-5D VAS score >60 at 90 days; 15.6% experienced significant improvement of
their QoL that was previously scored as <60. Only 6.3% reported the opposite. EQ-5D index showed that Pain/Discomfort and Anxiety/Depression significantly decreased postoperatively going from 40.1 and 36.3% to 25.3 and 26.1% respectively; but self-perception of functional independence (Mobility/Self-care/Usual Activities) was still reduced in 29% of patients.

GOSAFE is the largest prospective study on older cancer patients undergoing major surgery focusing on PROMs. Interim analysis reports overall increased QoL. Anxiety and Depression are improved but perception of reduced independence is still reported 3 months after surgery.

Keywords: Geriatric, Surgery, PROMs, quality of life, functional recovery, frailty