

## **Analysis of survival in elderly patients with advanced lung cancer**

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### **Введение**

Lung cancer is worldwide the most common type of cancer. Chemotherapy and radiotherapy are widely used in treatment of advanced stages of this disease. Although the age is not the restriction, the results of the treatment of the elderly and their survival are unavailable or poorly described.

### **Цель исследования**

Our aim is to assess survival and treatment results of elderly patients ( $\geq 70$  years) treated in 2016-2017 in the 1st Department of Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis with Department of Chemotherapy of Respiratory Neoplasms and Oncology Center in Bialystok.

### **Материалы и методы**

Retrospective cohort study was performed, the available patient medical records was surveyed including time to progression, overall survival, histopathological diagnosis and type of treatment.

### **Результаты**

We have indentified 55 cases (13F, 42M) of advanced lung cancer in elderly patients. Most prevalent histological types were: squamous carcinoma– 57,7%, adenocarcinoma– 30,8% and small-cell carcinoma– 11,5%. In Kaplan-Meier survival analysis median overall survival was 480 days in squamous carcinoma, 87 days in adenocarcinoma and 308 days in small-cell carcinoma also 164 days among females and 308 days among males.

### **Выводы**

Advanced lung cancer in elderly patients has poor prognosis and short survival, especially in adenocarcinoma. Best available palliative care should be common approach in this group of patients to maintain good quality of terminal illness.