

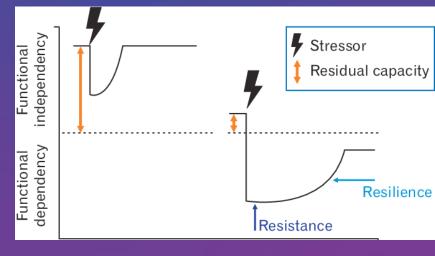
Degree of **Frailty Impacts Treatment and** Outcomes of **Breast Cancer**

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Breast cancer and Frailty

- Age is a risk factor for breast cancer
- Under-representation in research makes treatment recommendation challenging
- Frailty affects up to 50% of those aged 85+
- Decline in physiological reserve with reduced resilience to stressors
- Frailty may impact outcomes
- Develop interventions to treat frailty and increase functional capacity to improve outcomes



Clegg et al. Lancet 2013;381:752-62



Bridging the Age Gap

- 3460 women over 70 with breast cancer
- Comprehensive geriatric assessment at baseline
- 6 week, 6 month, 12 month, 18 month and 24 month follow up



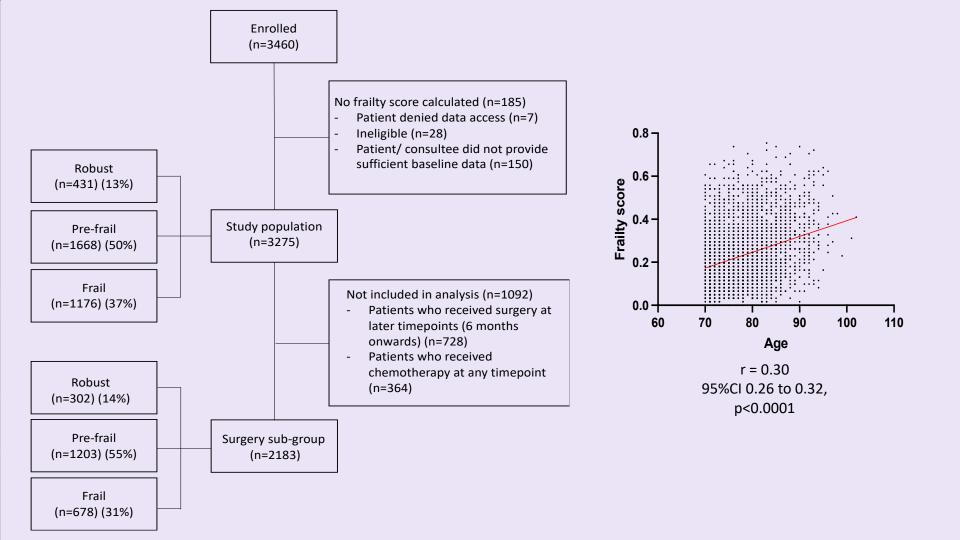
Frailty score from comprehensive geriatric assessment

67 deficit variables relating to cognition, fitness and quality of life (ADL, IADL etc)

Rockwood's accumulation of deficits model Imputated data missing at random Excluded those with no baseline QOL data

Deficits present Total number of deficits

<0.08 Robust 0.08-0.25 Pre >0.25 Frail





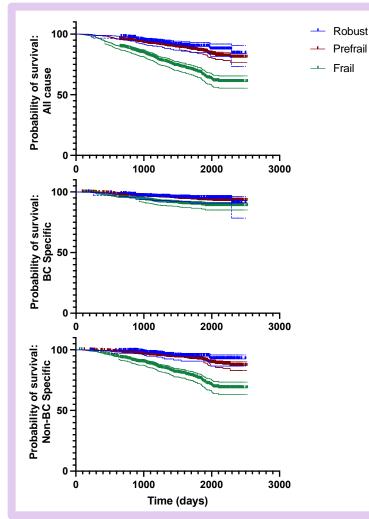
Degree of frailty impacts treatment decisions

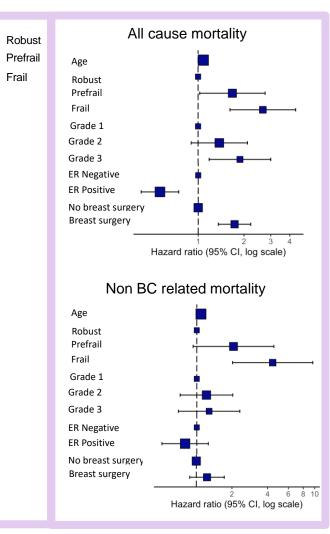
	Robust	Pre-frail	Frail	P -	All
	n = 431	n= 1668	n= 1176	value	n= 3275
		1640			
Received treatment	426 (98.8%)	(98.3%)	1138 (96.8%)	0.1094	3204 (97.8%)
No treatment	2 (0.1%)	8 (<0.1%)	8 (<0.1%)	-	18 (<0.1%)
Lost to follow-up	3 (0.1%)	20 (<0.1%)	30 (<0.1%)	-	53 (<0.1%)
		1511		<0.000	
Surgery	406 (94.2%)	(90.6%)	831 (70.7%)	1	2748 (83.9%)
		1385			
Endocrine therapy	362 (84.0%)	(83.0%)	973 (82.7%)	0.8384	2720 (83.1%)
		1004		<0.000	
Radiotherapy	274 (63.6%)	(60.2%)	477 (40.6%)	1	1755 (53.6%)
				<0.000	
Chemotherapy	86 (20.0%)	238 (14.3%)	98 (8.3%)	1	422 (12.9%) _*

'* Unpublished data

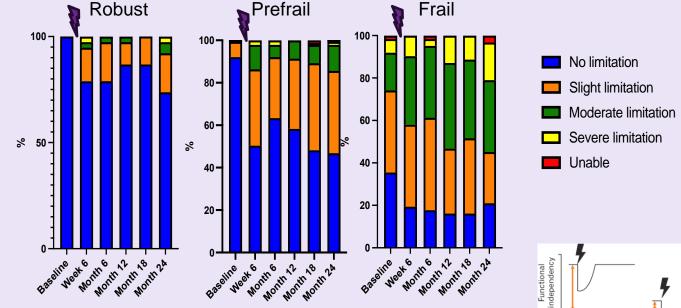


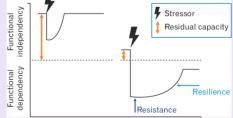
Frail patients had poorer survival outcomes than robust patients





Ability to perform daily activities







Conclusions and Future Directions

- The degree of frailty impacts the choice of treatment for early breast cancer
- Frailty also impacts survival and treatment outcomes including quality of life measures such as ability to perform daily activities after surgery
- As cellular senescence is a driver of frailty in animal models, work is ongoing to determine whether levels of tissue senescence correlate with frailty and the development of post-surgical limitations in humans
- If so, senescence may be a targetable method of treating frailty prior to cancer treatment to improve outcomes

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