Abstract No. 279 DESCRIPTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ELDERLY CANCER PATIENTS (65+ YEARS) SEEN IN TATA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

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INTRODUCTION

It is well known that age is a known risk factor for cancer. Annually it is estimated that there are 0.3 million new Geriatric cancer (65 + years) diagnosed in India, contributing to about 30% of all cancer cases as per GLOBOCAN 2018. Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), being a premier cancer institute in the country, registers substantial number of geriatric cancer cases. The present study profiles the geriatric cases seen in TMH over the period 1999-2014.

OBJECTIVES

To study the profile of different types of Geriatric cancers registered in Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH) during 1999-2014.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study included all cases who were above 65 years of age and diagnosed at TMH during 1999-2014 and were coded as per the ICD-O-3.

RESULTS

TMH registered 55,175 Geriatric cancer (17%) out of a total of 3,35,889 cancer cases. 35,640 were males and 19,535 were females and the sex ratio of male to female was 1.8:1. Major cancer among males, of the lung cancers (12%) was the leading site of cancer in the geriatric group followed by prostate cancer (8.3%), oesophagus (6.4%), pyriform fossa (5.6%) and buccal mucosa (5.0%), thus contributing to 38.1% of all male cancer cases. Major cancer among females were breast cancer (20.9%), cervix (14.3%), oesophagus (5.8%), lung cancer (5.1%), buccal mucosa (4.3%) and ovarian cancer (4.1%), thus contributing 54.5% of all female cancers.

CONCLUSION

The most common cancers in geriatric group are similar to the trend seen among adults in terms of the leading cancers. Though the life-span in Indians are between 60-65 years, it is quite remarkable that about 15-20% of the cancers are seen in the geriatric group.