



P6:106

Clinical outcomes in the oldest old patients (85 years or older) with musculoskeletal sarcomas.

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Purpose

The number of sarcoma patient diagnosed in the oldest old population supposed to increase due to the increasing life expectancy in Japan. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical outcomes in the oldest old patients (85 years or older) with musculoskeletal sarcomas.

Patients and Methods

Between 1988 and 2012, 17 patients were treated at our institution. 3 male and 14 female were studied. The mean age at presentation was 89 years (85-97). There were one malignant bone tumors and 16 soft tissue sarcomas. The tumors were histologically diagnosed as follows: 7 malignant fibrous histiocytomas, 4 liposarcomas, 2 extra-skeletal chondrosarcomas, 2 myxofibrosarcomas, one chondrosarcoma and one malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor. Overall survival (OS) time was taken from the date of diagnosis for the primary tumor to the date when the patients were documented to be alive or the date when the patients passed away. Disease-specific survival (DSS) time was taken from the date of diagnosis for the primary tumor to the date when the patients were documented to be alive or the date when the patients passed away from sarcoma.

Result

Thirteen of 17 patients underwent surgery for the primary tumors. The remaining 4 patients were treated with radiotherapy for severe comorbidity. At the time of review, 5 patients were alive and disease free. 6 patients died of sarcomas, and 6 patients died of other causes. OS in all patients was 70% at 1 year and 37% at 2 years, respectively. DSS in all patients was 82% at 1 year and 73% at 2 years. Age (85-90 vs. 90-97) and treatment (surgery vs. radiation) were not significantly related to OS and DSS.

Conclusion

The oldest old sarcoma patients are supposed to increase in the developed nation because of increasing life expectancy. 2-years-OS in the oldest old sarcoma patients was 37%. The poor prognosis was mainly due to the fact that the half of dead patients died of other disease. In the treatment of them, post-operative careful management concerning the patients complication are warrant.

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