

CALF CIRCUMFERENCE AS A PREDICTOR FACTOR OF MORTALITY IN ELDERLY CANCER IN BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL

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RATIONALE

The nutritional assessment and intervention plays an important role in the treatment of elderly cancer patients. The aim of the study was to identify the calf circumference (CC) as a predictor of mortality, by Luso-Brazilian survey in 50 institutions in Brazil and Portugal.

METHODS

We prospectively evaluated 3257 elderly cancer patients who were admitted to 44 hospitals in Brazil and 6 hospitals in Portugal, during September and October 2014 by MNA-SF. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 17, considering MNA-SF, BMI, time and reason for admission, discharge and death.

RESULTS

The median age was 73,4 years old, with CC median of 32 cm. The BMI median was 24,5 kg/m². Divided by groups were 1082 (33,2%) malnourished patients, 1296 (39,8%) nutritional risk and 879 (27%) well-nourished patients (Figure 1). There were 2176 (66,8%) surgical patients and 1081 (33,2%) clinical interventions patients (Figure 2). Patients < 31cm CC were 35,4%, and > 31 cm were 64,4% (Figure 3). When assessed the death percentage in those patients classified as malnourished, 76,8 % died, and of these 61% had CC < 31cm (Figure 4). Following the CC < 31cm in old patients, 56,1%, had died independent of MNA-SF rating ($p < 0,000$). The Relative Risk was 2,33.

Figure 1

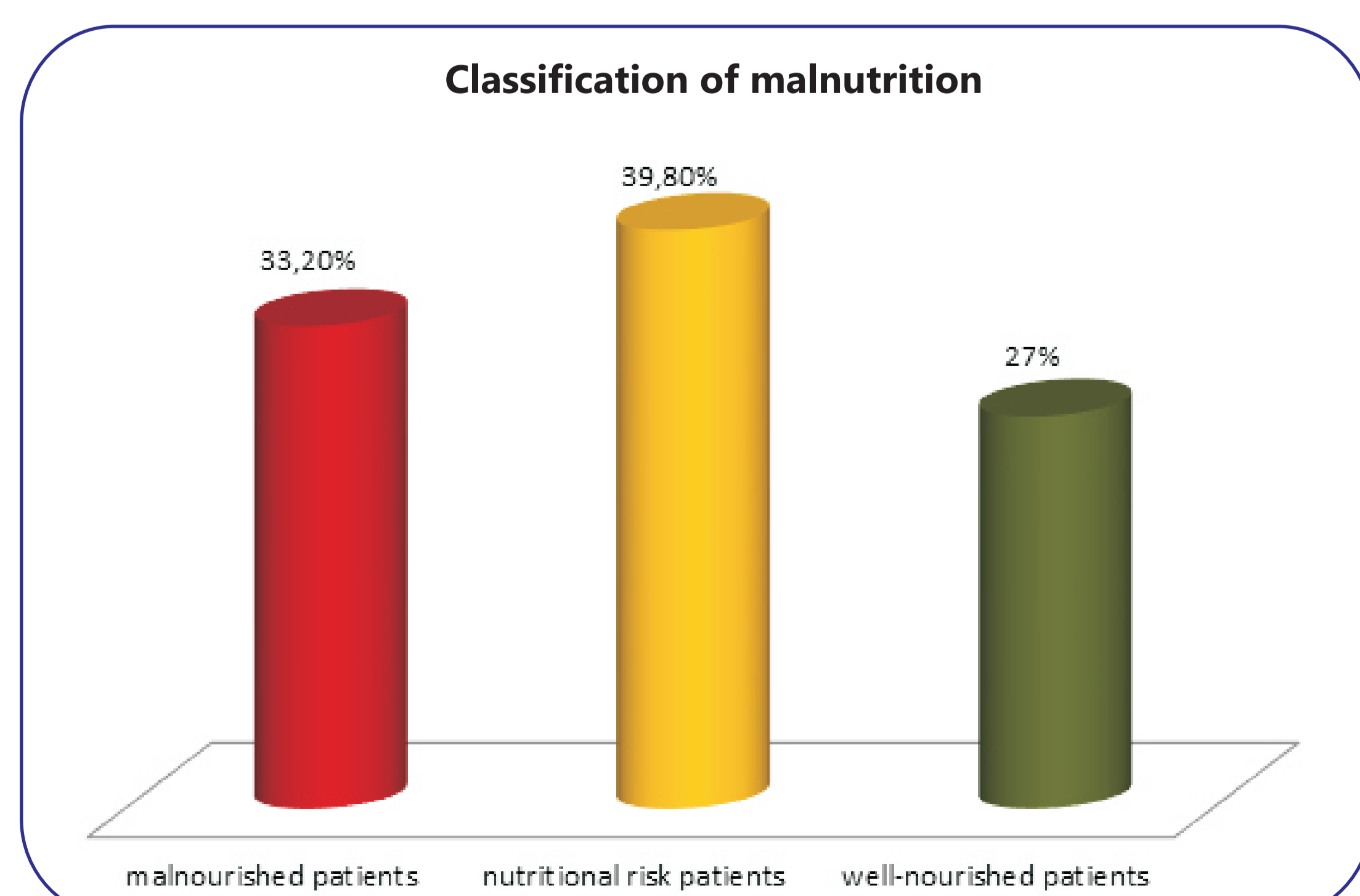


Figure 2

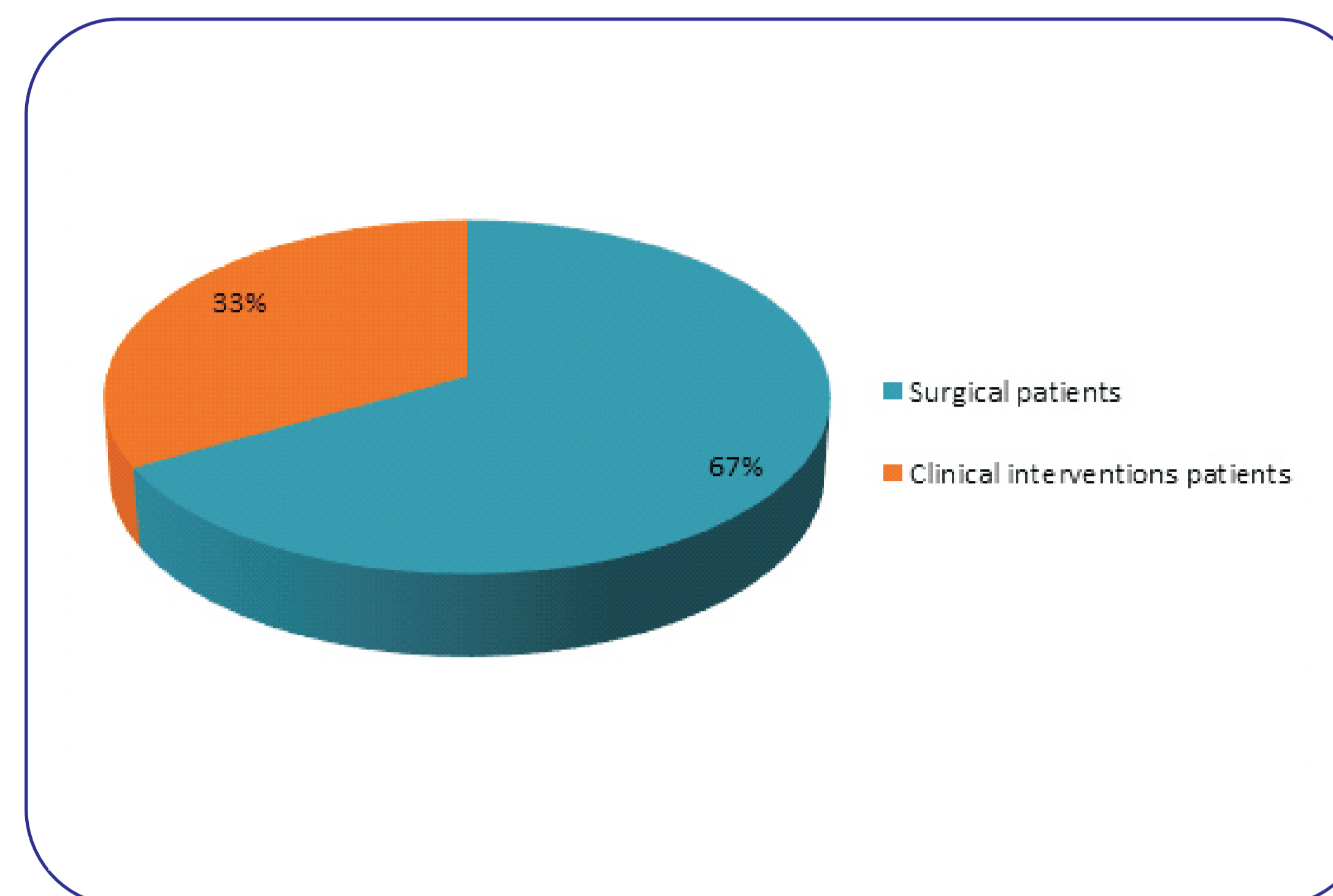


Figure 3

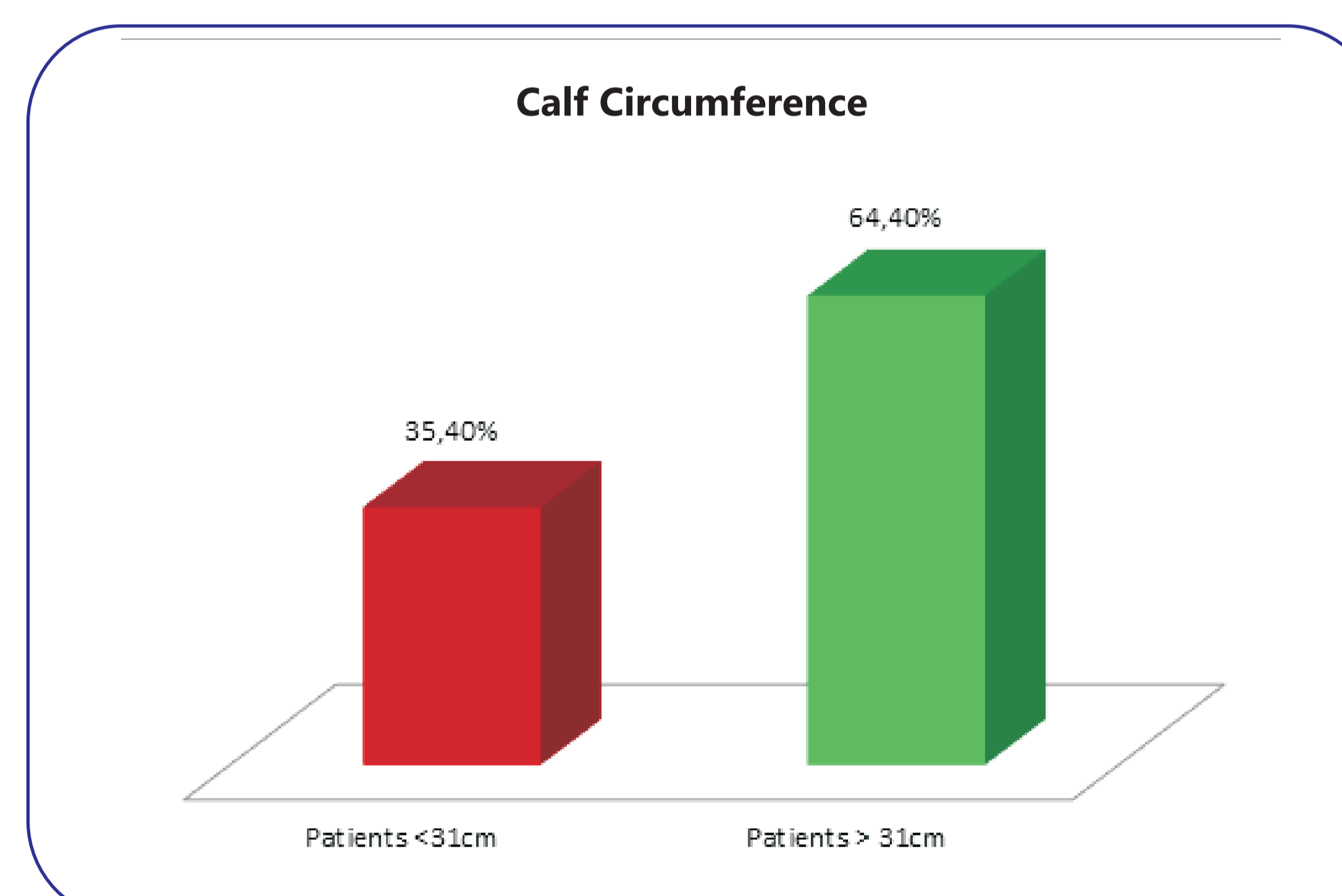
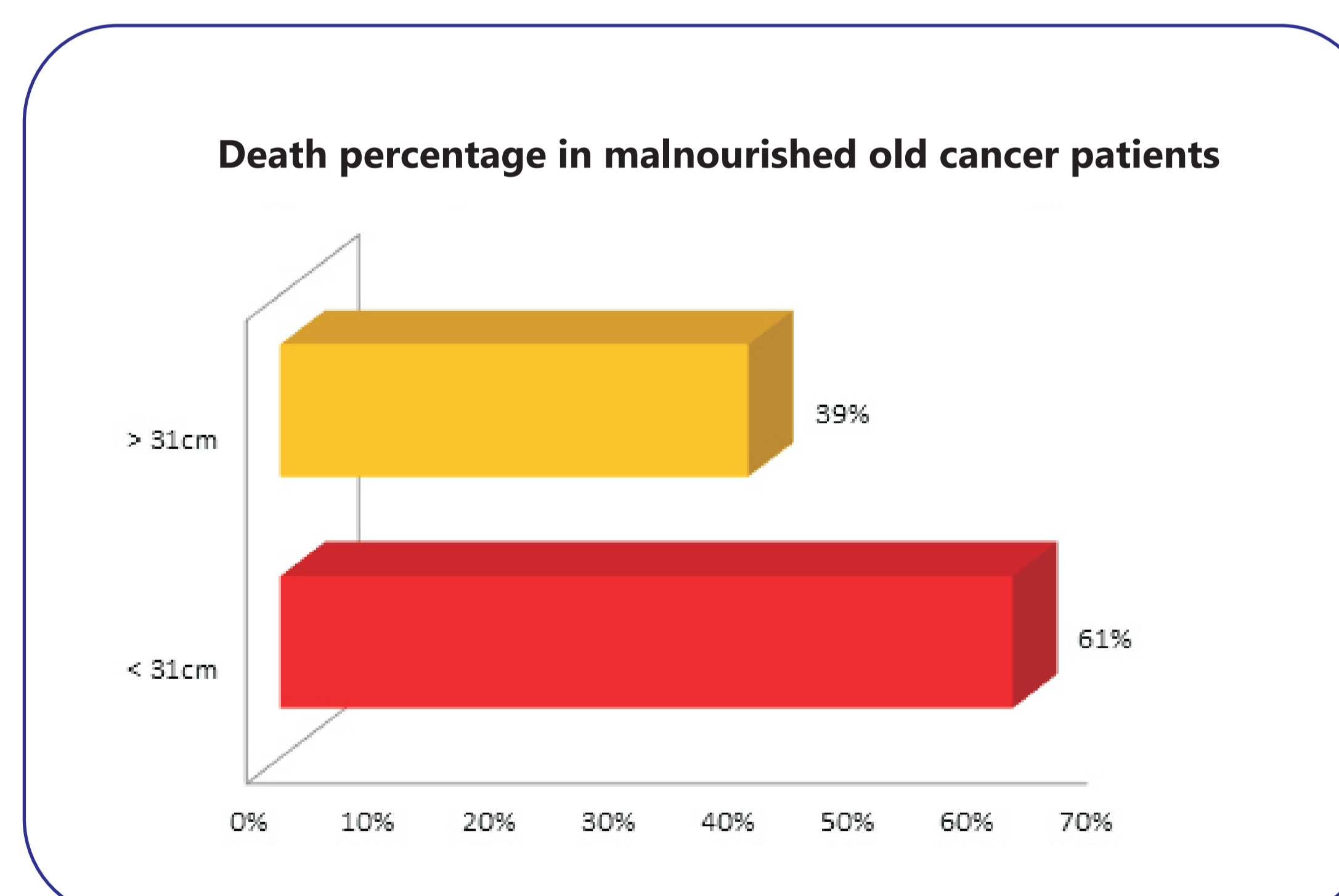


Figure 4



CONCLUSION

Cancer causes great impact on the nutritional status of the elderly. The CC shown an efficient nutritional indicator, able to identify the risk of 30-day mortality in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Keywords: Calf Circumference, MNA-SF