5 Aarhus Workshop in:

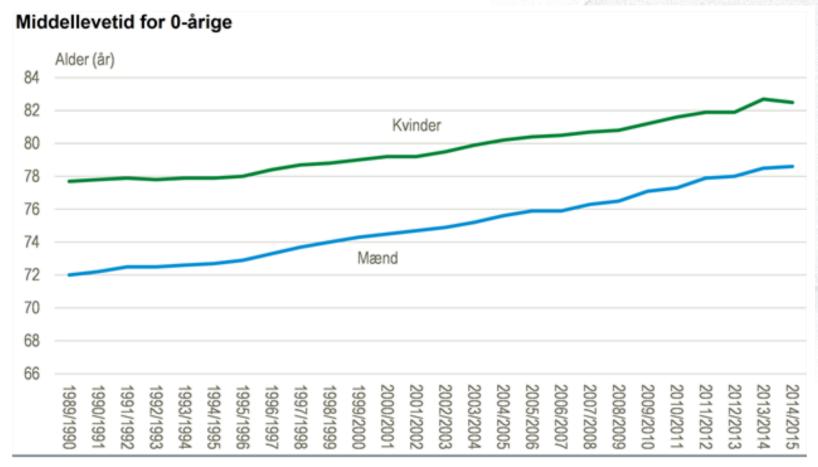
Breast Surgery

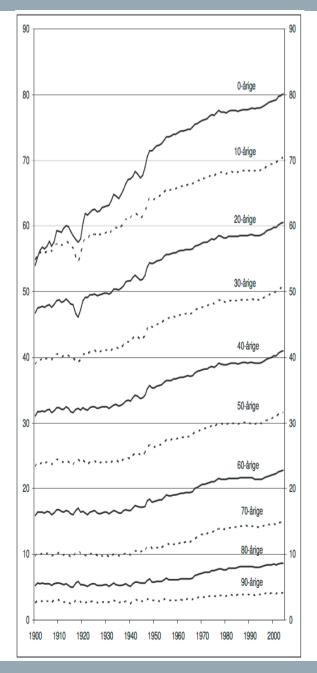
Do we treat elderly patients with breast cancer properly?

Peer Christiansen

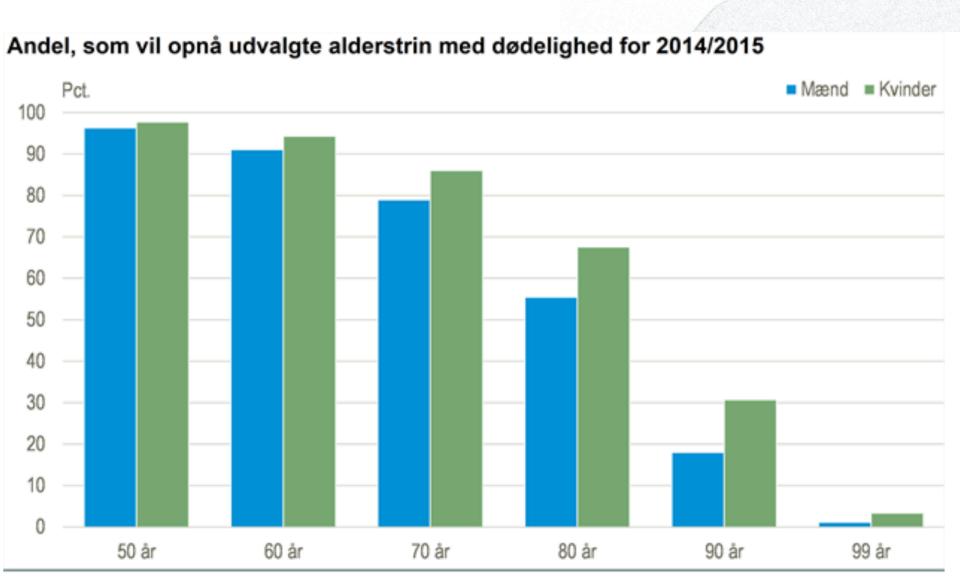


Life expectancy in Denmark

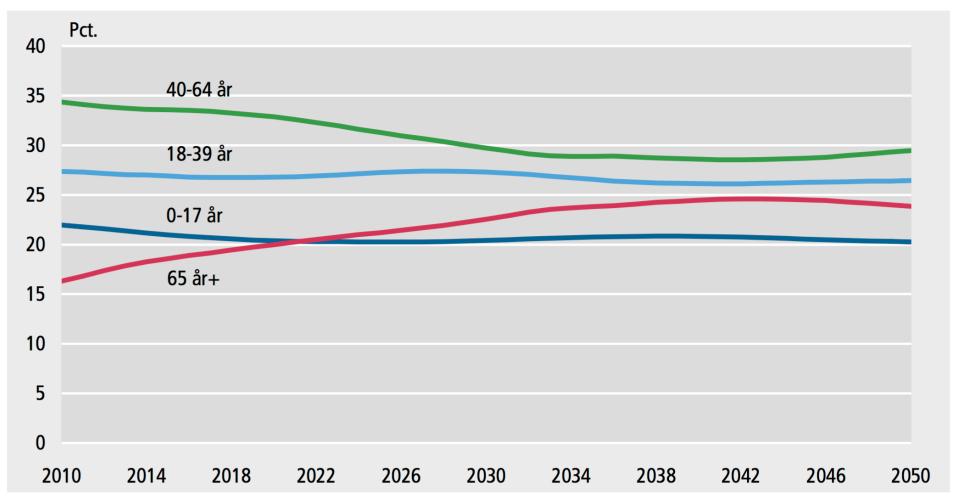


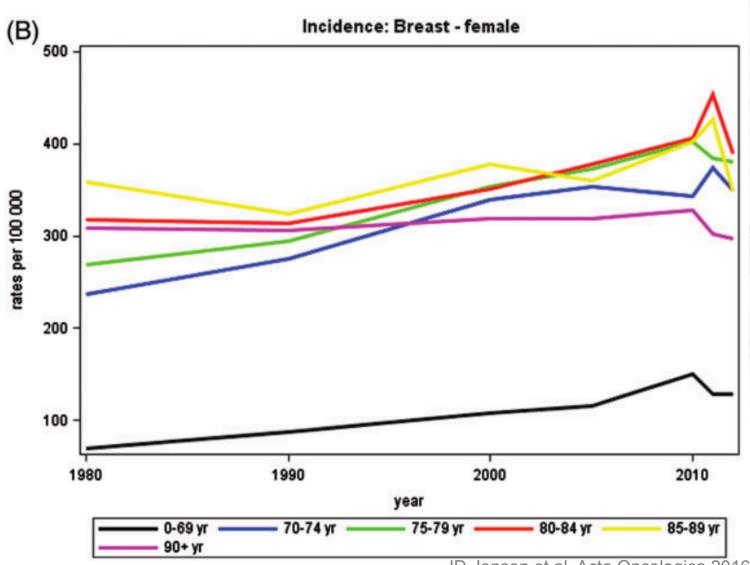


Forventet levetid		
Alder 2015	MÆND	KVINDER
65 år	84 år	87 år
70 år	85 år	88 år
75 år	86 år	89 år
80 år	88 år	90 år
85 år	91 år	92 år
90 år	94 år	95 år
95 år	98 år	98 år
100 år	102	102 år



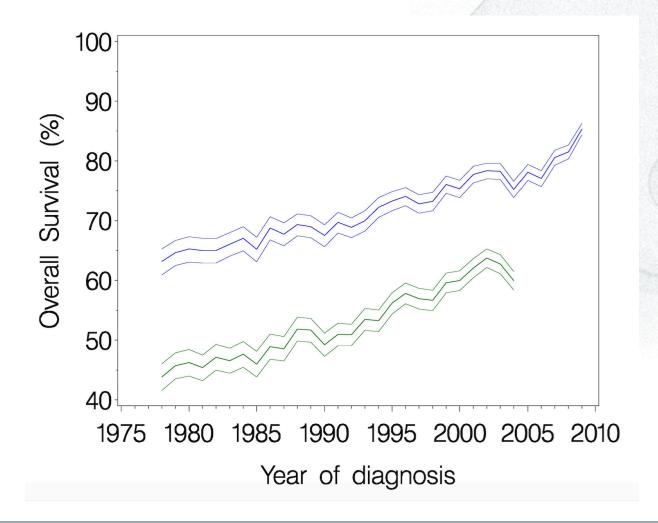
Aldersgruppers andel af den samlede befolkning. 2010-2050

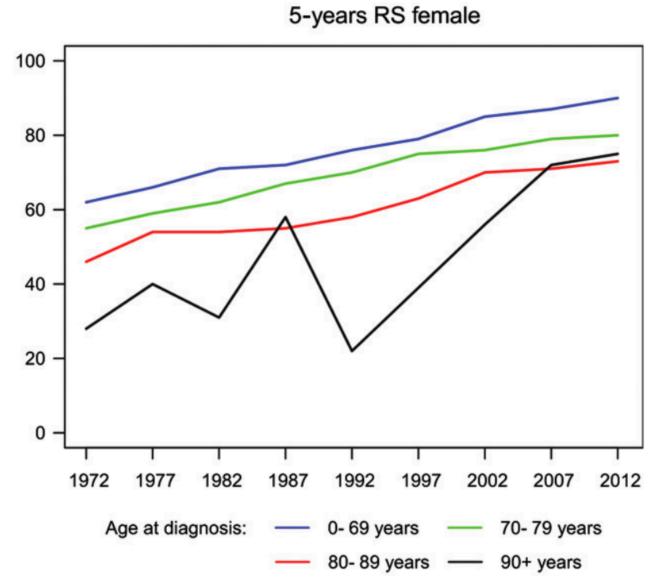




JD Jensen et al. Acta Oncologica 2016; 55: suppl 1

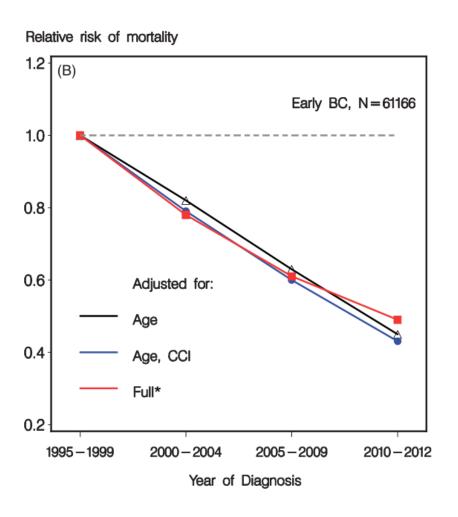
5- AND 10-YEAR SURVIVAL 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALLS

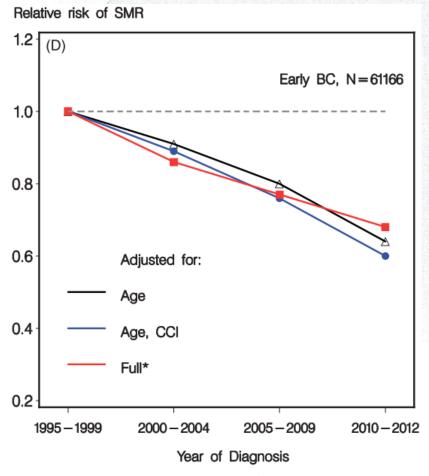




JD Jensen et al. Acta Oncologica 2016; 55: suppl 1

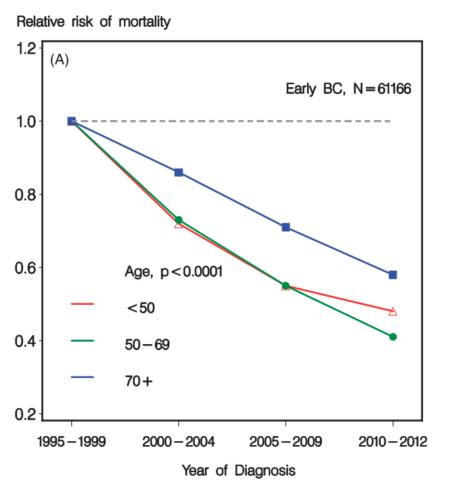
EARLY BREAST CANCER

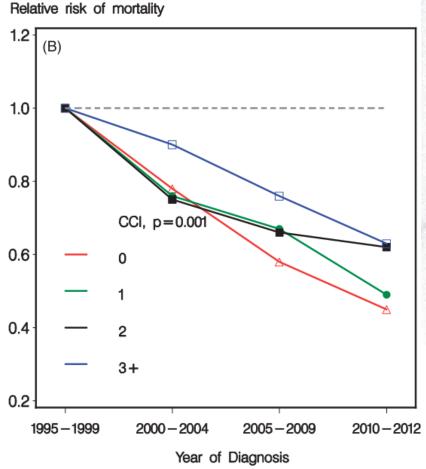




MB Jensen et al. Acta Oncologica 2016; Epub

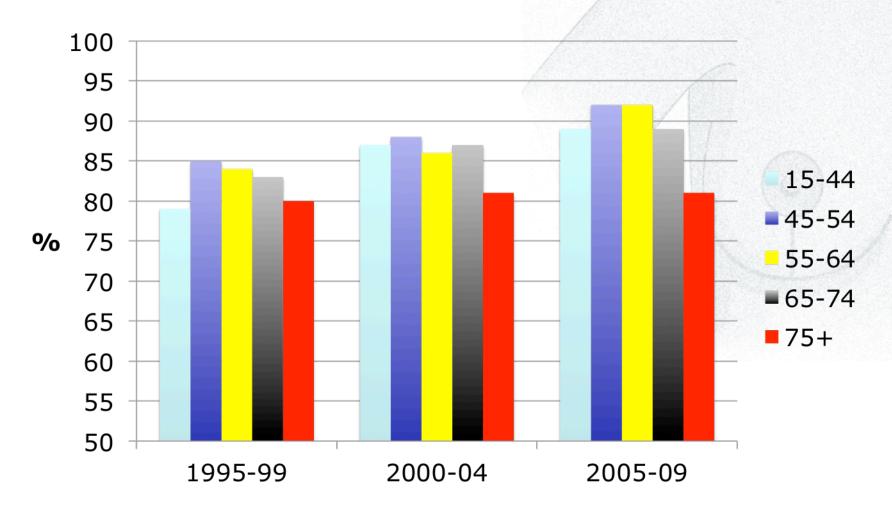
INFLUENCE OF AGE AND COMORBIDITY ON PROGNOSIS



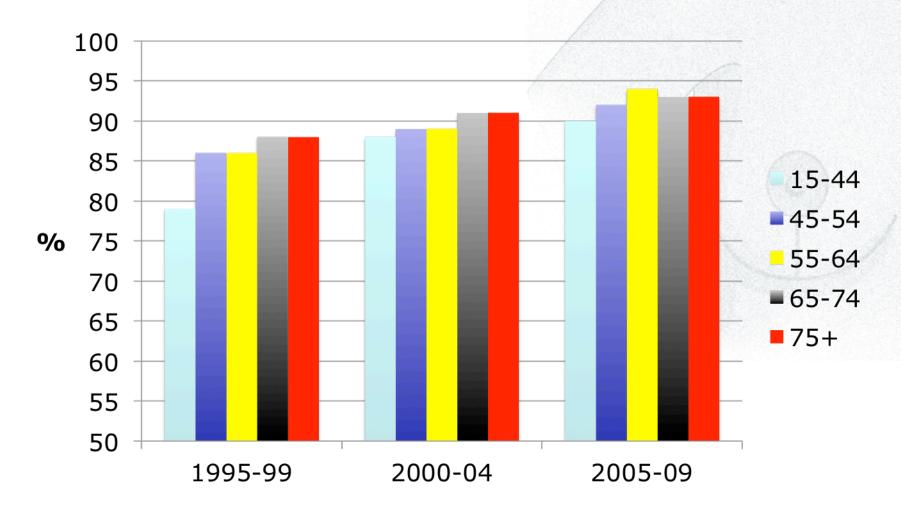


MB Jensen et al. Acta Oncologica 2016; Epub

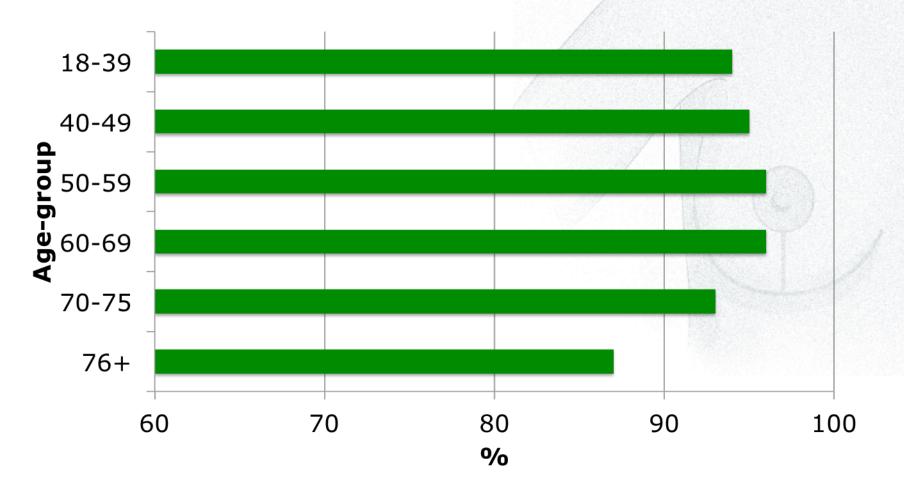
5-year age-adjusted relative survival for breast cancer by age-group



5-year age-adjusted relative survival for breast cancer CCI=0



DBCG registration by age-group



Kvalitetsindikatorrapport for Brystkræft 2015

DBCG guidelines Age ≥ 75 yr. or a short life expectancy

- Patients without significant co-morbidity (CCI < 3)
 - Surgery and oncological treatment following the same recommendations as those that apply in the case of younger patients
- Patients with significant co-morbidity candidates for surgery
 - Excision of tumor
 - SN-biopsy and palpable suspect lymph nodes, no ALND
 - Endocrine therapy according to the usual indications
 - Hormone receptor negative cases: RT is considered
- In case surgery is not possible
 - Endocrine therapy in hormone receptor positive cases