

LUNG CANCER

Effect of comorbidity on the treatment and prognosis of elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer

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Accepted 3 March 2004**Background:** With the rising mean age, more patients will be diagnosed with one or more other serious diseases at the time of lung cancer diagnosis. Little is known about the best way to treat elderly patients with comorbidity or the outcome of treatment. This study was undertaken to evaluate the independent effects of age and comorbidity on treatment and prognosis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).**Methods:** All patients with NSCLC diagnosed between 1995 and 1999 in the southern part of the Netherlands (n = 4072) were included.**Results:** The proportion of patients with localised NSCLC who underwent surgery was 92% in patients younger than 60 years and 9% in those aged 80 years or older. In patients aged 60-79 years this proportion also decreased with comorbidity. In patients with non-localised NSCLC the proportion receiving chemotherapy was considerably higher for those aged less than 60 years (24%) than in those aged 80 or older (2%). The number of comorbid conditions had no significant influence on the treatment chosen for patients with non-localised disease. Multivariable survival analyses showed that age, tumour size, and treatment were independent prognostic factors for patients with localised disease, and stage of disease and treatment for those with non-localised disease. Comorbidity had no independent prognostic effect.**Conclusions:** It is questionable whether the less aggressive treatment of elderly patients with NSCLC is justified.

Lung cancer occurs mainly in the elderly. Because of a demographic shift towards an older population and improved survival of patients with cardiovascular diseases, more elderly people are at risk of developing lung cancer. The proportion of patients aged 70 or older has increased from 26% in 1970 to 43% in 2000.¹ With the rising mean age, more patients will be diagnosed with one or more other serious diseases at the time of lung cancer diagnosis (comorbidity).² Comorbidity may lead to complications during or after surgical and/or systemic treatment.³⁻⁶ The clinical management of lung cancer is therefore becoming increasingly complex. Furthermore, these patients are often excluded from clinical trials. This means that little is known about the best way to treat elderly patients with comorbidity and about the outcome of treatment such as complications and survival.

Population based cancer registries are able to facilitate studies of these patients if they collect data directly from medical records. The Eindhoven Cancer Registry, at the request of clinicians, has been collecting data on clinically relevant concomitant diseases for all cancer patients diagnosed since 1993 in the southern part of the Netherlands. We report here on the influence of age, stage of disease, and comorbidity on the choice of treatment and survival of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

METHODS

The Eindhoven Cancer Registry records data on all patients newly diagnosed with cancer in the southern part of the Netherlands, an area with about two million inhabitants. Since 1993 serious comorbidity with an impact on prognosis has also been recorded for all patients according to a slightly adapted version of the index developed by Charlson *et al*⁷ (box

1). The data were extracted from previous admissions, letters from and to other specialists, medical history, and preoperative screening. Comorbidity was defined as diseases that were present at the time of the cancer diagnosis.

Patients with NSCLC diagnosed between 1995 and 1999 (n = 4076) were included. Those with cancer diagnosed at post mortem examination (n = 138) were excluded.

Clinical tumour staging was performed according to the Tumour-Node-Metastasis (TNM) system of the Union Internationale Contre le Cancer version 4.⁸ Tumours were classified as localised (stages I and II) and non-localised (stages III and IV). Non-small cell lung tumours were classified as squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinomas, and large cell undifferentiated carcinoma according to the WHO classification.⁹

Treatment for localised disease was classified as surgery (with or without adjuvant radiotherapy), radiotherapy alone, and "other or none". Treatment was only classified as surgery when the tumour was resected during surgical intervention; diagnostic surgery was not included. For patients with non-localised disease treatment was classified as surgery (with or without radiotherapy), radiotherapy alone, chemotherapy (with or without radiotherapy) and "other or none".

Data on vital status were available up to 1 April 2002. In addition to passive follow up via the hospitals, information was also obtained from the municipal registries in the area of the Eindhoven Cancer Registry and the Central Bureau for Genealogy, an institution that collects data on all deceased Dutch citizens via the civil municipal registries. In this way, information on patients who moved outside the registry area was also obtained. Patients who died outside the Netherlands were lost to follow up. The estimated proportion of these patients was 0.2%. Of 4076 patients with NSCLC, 637 (16%) were still alive and 3439 (84%) were dead at the end of the study.

Box 1 Classification of comorbidity according to an adapted version of the list of Charlson *et al*⁷

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD);
- Cardiovascular diseases (e.g. myocardial infarction, cardiac decompensation, angina pectoris, peripheral arterial disease, intermittent claudication, abdominal aneurysm);
- Cerebrovascular diseases (cerebrovascular accident, hemiplegia);
- Other malignancies (except basal cell skin carcinoma);
- Hypertension (medically treated);
- Diabetes mellitus;
- Other:
 - soft tissue diseases (e.g. Besnier Boeck disease, Wegener's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus);
 - rheumatoid arthritis (only severe);
 - kidney diseases (chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic pyelonephritis);
 - bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis);
 - liver diseases (cirrhosis, hepatitis);
 - dementia;
 - chronic infections

Analysis of data

Overall survival rates were computed (3 year for patients with localised disease and 1 year for patients with non-localised disease). Survival time was defined as the time from diagnosis to death or the end of the study (if the patient was still alive on 1 April 2002). The log rank test was performed to evaluate significant differences between survival curves in univariate analyses. For evaluation of the independent effects of the prognostic factors a multivariable Cox regression model was built. The models were stratified according to stage. This was done because both the guidelines for treatment of localised NSCLC and the survival rates are clearly different from those for non-localised NSCLC. Since

interaction terms with age were not statistically significant, multivariable analyses were not stratified according to age. The independent prognostic effects of age, sex, stage of disease, and comorbidity were first estimated using a model without treatment. Treatment was then included in the model to investigate whether the prognostic effects of age and comorbidity could be fully explained by less aggressive treatment. With respect to comorbidity, the prognostic effects of both the number of comorbid conditions and the specific diseases/combinations of diseases were evaluated.

Survival generally decreases with age and the prevalence of comorbidity increases with age. We therefore also calculated relative survival rates for each age group according to stage. Relative survival is an estimation of disease specific survival. It reflects survival of cancer patients, adjusted for survival in the general population with the same age structure. Relative survival is calculated as the ratio of the observed to the expected rates.¹⁰ Expected survival rates were calculated from life tables for regional male and female populations with the same 5 year age distribution.

RESULTS

The general characteristics of the patients are shown in table 1. The male:female ratio increased dramatically from 2.1 for patients younger than 60 years to 6.4 for patients aged 70–79 and then decreased to 5.8 for patients aged 80 years or older. The proportion with squamous cell carcinoma was higher among the elderly. The prevalence of concomitant diseases for patients with NSCLC clearly increased with age; in patients aged 70 or older the prevalence of comorbidity was 73% for men and 61% for women. The most frequent comorbid conditions in men aged 70 or older were cardiovascular diseases (31%) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, 29%); in older women the most common conditions were cardiovascular diseases (22%), hypertension (22%), and COPD (20%).

The proportion of patients with localised NSCLC who underwent surgery with or without radiotherapy was only 9% of those aged 80 or older compared with 92%, 79%, and 61% in the age groups <60, 60–69 and 70–79, respectively. In patients aged 60–69 and 70–79 the proportion who underwent surgery also decreased with comorbidity (fig 1A). In

Table 1 General characteristics of study patients. Data are shown as n (%)

	Age <60	Age 60–69	Age 70–79	Age 80+
Sex				
Male	732 (68)	1230 (84)	1095 (86)	230 (85)
Female	344 (32)	233 (16)	172 (14)	40 (15)
Histology				
Squamous cell	389 (36)	725 (50)	657 (52)	158 (58)
Adenocarcinoma	388 (36)	376 (26)	287 (23)	40 (15)
Large cell undifferentiated	299 (28)	362 (25)	323 (25)	72 (27)
Stage				
Localised†	251 (23)	403 (28)	366 (29)	82 (30)
Non-localised	710 (66)	848 (58)	694 (55)	128 (48)
Unknown	115 (11)	212 (14)	207 (16)	60 (22)
Comorbidity (n)				
0	555 (52)	462 (32)	303 (24)	66 (24)
1	302 (28)	506 (35)	449 (35)	88 (33)
2+	134 (12)	397 (27)	463 (37)	95 (35)
Unknown	85 (8)	98 (7)	52 (4)	21 (8)
Comorbidity (type)*				
COPD	159 (15)	362 (25)	349 (28)	72 (27)
Cardiovascular	122 (11)	338 (23)	382 (30)	80 (30)
Previous cancer	88 (8)	191 (13)	230 (18)	50 (19)
Hypertension	84 (8)	209 (14)	191 (15)	29 (11)
Diabetes	47 (4)	110 (8)	130 (10)	31 (11)
Other	93 (9)	188 (13)	231 (18)	44 (16)

*More diseases per patient possible.

†Stage I or II.

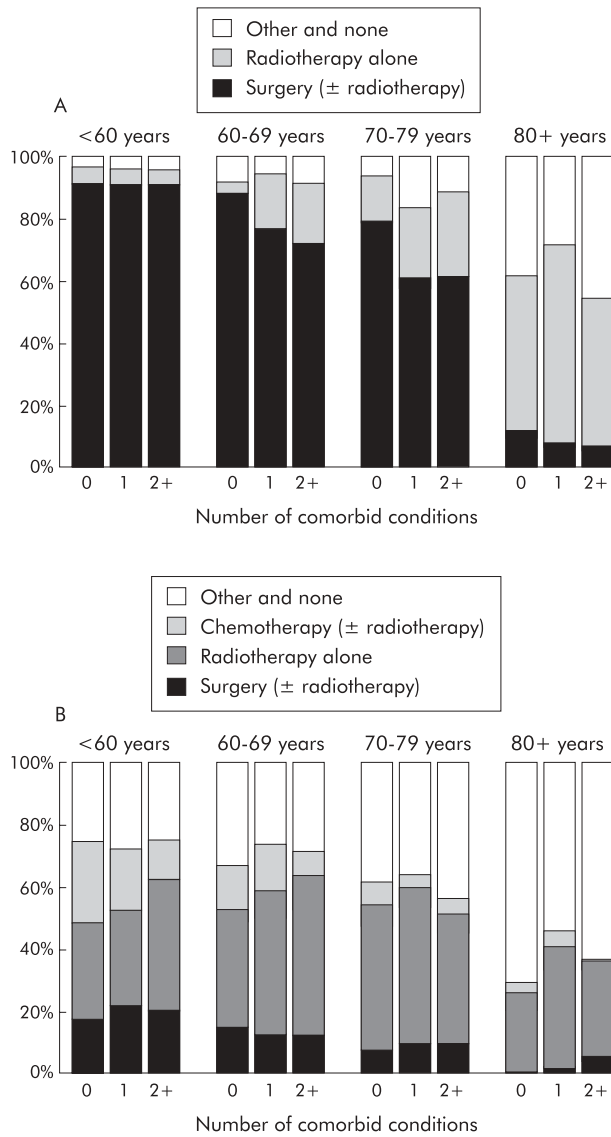


Figure 1 Treatment of (A) localised non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and (B) non-localised NSCLC according to age, comorbidity, and stage.

patients aged 60–69 the proportion who underwent surgery was especially low in the presence of COPD (67%), COPD and cardiovascular disease (58%), or COPD and previous cancer (33%) compared with 88% in patients without comorbidity. For patients aged 70–79 the proportion who underwent surgery was 78% in those without comorbidity but only 59% in patients with cardiovascular diseases, 55% of those with previous cancer, 53% of those with previous cancer in combination with COPD, and 40% of those with COPD.

Most patients with non-localised NSCLC received radiotherapy alone (fig 1B). The proportion receiving chemotherapy (with or without radiotherapy) was considerably higher in patients younger than 60 years (24%) than in those aged 80 or older (2%). More elderly patients did not receive any treatment. The number of comorbid conditions had no significant influence on the treatment chosen for patients with non-localised disease. However, for patients with stage IIIa aged 70–79 the presence of COPD lowered the proportion who underwent surgery (10% versus 19% of patients without comorbidity, results not shown).

Table 2 shows univariate and multivariable analyses of survival for patients with localised NSCLC. Three year

survival decreased significantly with age ($p < 0.0001$) with relative 3 year survival of 62% for patients younger than 60 and 13% for those aged 80 or older. The 3 year overall survival decreased from 61% to 8%. Among patients aged 70–79 the prognosis for those with adenocarcinoma was better than for those with squamous cell carcinoma or large cell undifferentiated carcinoma. Survival was better for T1 tumours and was also better after surgery. The number of comorbid conditions seemed to have no significant influence on survival, but the 3 year survival for patients aged 70–79 was especially low for those with COPD in combination with previous cancer (11% compared with 38% for patients without comorbidity). In multivariable analyses age, subtype, tumour size, and the presence of two or more comorbid conditions were independent prognostic factors. The effects of age and tumour size remained significant after treatment was included, but the prognostic effects of subtype and comorbidity disappeared (table 2). In the model with the specific diseases and combinations of diseases only the combination of a previous tumour and COPD had a negative influence on survival. However, this prognostic effect disappeared when treatment was included in the model. This means that the effect of the combination of a previous tumour and COPD might be ascribed to the less aggressive treatment of these patients.

Table 3 shows univariate and multivariable analyses of survival for patients with non-localised NSCLC. One year survival decreased significantly with age ($p < 0.0001$) with 1 year relative survival of 31% for patients younger than 60 and 13% for those aged 80 or older. One year overall survival decreased from 31% to 11%. Furthermore, histological subtype (only for age group 70–79), stage, and treatment were prognostic factors in univariate analyses. Comorbidity had no influence on survival nor did the specific diseases or combinations of diseases. In a multivariable analysis age and stage were independent prognostic factors. After inclusion of treatment, the prognostic effect of age disappeared and that of stage became weaker but remained significant. In a model with the specific diseases and combinations of diseases, none of the concomitant diseases had an independent effect on survival.

DISCUSSION

In this population based study we found that the prevalence of serious comorbidity in patients with NSCLC was high, especially in elderly patients and in men. Furthermore, elderly patients were treated less aggressively than younger patients. In patients with localised disease a lower proportion of patients with comorbidity underwent surgery. The survival of patients with localised disease was lower for older patients but the effect of comorbidity on the prognosis was small.

In 2003 the completeness and accuracy of the data on comorbidity were validated in a series of 500 consecutive patients with lung cancer aged 40 and older and diagnosed between 1995 and 1999. Comorbidity scored by the registry team was compared with that scored by a team consisting of a surgeon and an epidemiologist. Recording of comorbidity was correct for about 70% of patients. There was some underregistration, especially of cardiovascular diseases (internal report). This means that the effects of comorbidity on treatment and survival, as described here, are probably weaker than the real effects.

Prevalence

The higher prevalence of comorbidity among older patients was expected because the prevalence of diseases generally increases with age. The prevalence of comorbidity in older patients may even be underestimated due to ascertainment bias. Younger patients underwent surgery more often, which

Table 2 Univariate and multivariable analysis of overall survival for patients with localised* NSCLC according to age, sex, histology, tumour size, comorbidity, and treatment

	Age <60		Age 60–69		Age 70–79		Age 80+		All ages	
Total (n)	251		403		366		82		1102	
Alive at 3 years (n)	154		198		117		7		476	
Relative 3 year survival (%)	62%		52%		38%		13%		47%	
Overall 3 year survival (%) and univariate p values										
	%		p value		%		p value		Multivariable	
									HR	p value
Age	61				49				0.84	0.1
<60									1	
60–69†					32				1.28	0.007
70–79							8		1.31	0.07
80+										
Sex	69		51		43		18		1	
Female†			48		30		6		0.86	
Male	0.1		0.8		0.1		0.7		0.2	
Histology	66		49		30		–		1	
Squamous cell†			53		44		–		1.10	
Adenocarcinoma	60		38		24		0.03		1.08	
Large cell undifferentiated	0.1		0.5		0.03		–		0.4	
Tumour size	78		69		42		–		1	
T1†			39		27		0.007		1.62	
T2	<0.001		<0.001		0.007		–		<0.001	
Comorbidity	53		53		38		10		1	
0†			48		33		4		0.94	
1	66		43		30		0.2		0.5	
2+	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.5		1.13	
Treatment	–		21		10		–		1	
RT†			57		47		–		0.49	
Surgery ± RT	63		–		2		<0.001		1.35	
Other/none	–		<0.001		2		<0.001		0.02	

HR = hazard ratio for death; RT = radiotherapy.

*Stage I or II.

†Reference category.

Table 3 Univariate and multivariable analysis of overall survival for patients with non-localised* NSCLC according to age, sex, histology, stage, comorbidity, and treatment

	Age <60		Age 60–69		Age 70–79		Age 80+		All ages	
Total (n)	710		848		694		128		2380	
Alive at 1 year (n)	219		219		146		14		598	
Relative 1 year survival (%)	31%		26%		22%		13%		26%	
Overall 1 year survival (%) and univariate p values										
	%		p value		%		p value		Multivariable	
									HR	p value
Age	31				21				0.93	0.2
<60									1	
60–69†					21				1.05	0.3
70–79							11		1.14	0.2
80+										
Sex	32		20		11		14		1	
Female†			27		23		10		1.04	
Male	0.6		0.08		0.06		0.9		0.5	
Histology	35		29		28		12		1	
Squamous cell†			28		18		13		1.07	
Adenocarcinoma	28		20		14		8		1.03	
Large cell undifferentiated	0.3		0.08		0.01		0.6		0.6	
Stage	41		35		28		13		1	
III†			13		10		9		1.14	
IV	<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		0.7		0.01	
Comorbidity	31		25		23		–		1	
0†			29		22		–		1.01	
1	31		25		19		0.5		1.05	
2+	0.4		0.6		0.5		–		0.4	
Treatment	28		29		28		–		1	
RT†			49		37		–		0.69	
Surgery (± RT)	55		35		38		–		0.90	
Chemo (± RT)	39		8		8		<0.001		0.2	
Other/none	<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		–		1.13	

HR = hazard ratio for death; RT = radiotherapy.

*Stage III or IV.

†Reference category.

means that the prevalence of comorbidity reported by the chest physician may be higher in patients with resectable disease because of the required preoperative examination. The high risk of cardiovascular diseases and COPD for patients with lung cancer can be explained by the high proportion of smokers among these patients, especially men.

Treatment

Patients with localised disease underwent surgery less often when they were older and when comorbidity was present. The resection rate was very low for those with COPD, probably because of the expected higher incidence of post-operative complications and mortality.¹¹ However, in everyday practice the resectability is not determined primarily by comorbid conditions but by the effects of comorbidity such as pulmonary and cardiac function.

Age seemed to have more influence on the choice of treatment than comorbidity, especially for patients with localised disease. Apparently, comorbidity alone does not entirely explain why elderly patients with localised disease undergo surgery less often and why those with non-localised disease receive systemic chemotherapy less often. The lower proportion of elderly patients who undergo surgery or chemotherapy was also reported in another area of the Netherlands.¹² The lower proportion of surgery among elderly patients may be explained by an increased risk of surgical mortality.^{13–15} In previous studies less aggressive treatment of patients with comorbidity has also been shown for breast cancer, prostate cancer, and lymphoma.^{16–19} In contrast, age and comorbidity had a negligible influence on the resection rate in patients with colorectal cancer.²⁰ It seems that when surgery is inevitable, as in patients with colorectal cancer, or when no alternative treatment is available, age and comorbidity have a negligible influence on the resection rate. In our study elderly patients received chemotherapy less often than younger patients. In previous studies, however, treatment with vinorelbine was shown to be well tolerated by elderly patients with non-localised NSCLC.^{21–22} The effects of age and comorbidity on the application of chemotherapy for NSCLC in our study may be underestimated because we did not have any information on dose reduction or delay of chemotherapy.

Survival

Age, stage of disease, and treatment were prognostic factors for patients with NSCLC, independent of sex, histology, and comorbidity. Since age and treatment were both independent prognostic factors for patients with localised disease, the effect of age on the prognosis cannot be completely explained by less aggressive treatment of the elderly.

Overall survival of older patients with lung cancer is worse because of the lower expected survival rate for the elderly in the general population. However, the effect of age remained significant when relative survival rates (adjusted for survival in the general population with the same age structure) were calculated. Since we also adjusted for comorbidity, the lower survival rate for the elderly should be explained by prognostic factors other than comorbidity such as performance status, decreased organ reserves, worse pulmonary function, or psychic and social factors^{23–27} which were not available for analysis in the Eindhoven Cancer Registry.

Comorbidity seemed to have a negligible influence on survival of patients with lung cancer despite less aggressive treatment in case of comorbidity. This contradicts the findings in some other studies where comorbidity was found to be an independent prognostic factor for surgically resected stage I NSCLC, stage III NSCLC, and all lung cancer patients, respectively.^{26–29} However, these studies were not population based and they used other scales for measuring comorbidity (the Kaplan-Feinstein index³⁰ and the Cumulative Illness

Rating Scale-Geriatric (CIRS-G)³¹). In one of the studies comorbidity influenced overall survival in surgically resected patients with stage I NSCLC in whom comorbidity was rated according to the CIRS-G but not according to the Charlson scale.²⁶ In another American study comorbidity count and the Charlson index were significant predictors for lung cancer survival, but explained only 2.5% and 2.0%, respectively, of the variation in survival.³² The influence of comorbidity on survival is probably of less importance in lethal diseases such as lung cancer. Most of these patients die of lung cancer before they have a chance to die of the comorbid condition.

A possible shortcoming of all the studies is the classification of total severity in cases of two or more comorbid conditions. More conditions may have a multiplicative effect rather than an additive effect. Classifying comorbidity as the number of diseases present, or as the sum of scores, or as the most severe condition present may miss the burden of multiple diseases on prognosis. In our data set we also analysed the prognostic effect of the individual diseases and their combinations. However, none of the (combinations of) diseases had an independent effect on prognosis. A negative effect of comorbidity on prognosis may also be cancelled out by earlier detection, with lung cancer possibly being detected at an earlier stage during routine examination for the comorbid condition.

Treatment was a strong prognostic factor, even after adjustment for age. The question therefore arises whether the less aggressive treatment of elderly patients is justified. For careful preoperative selection, studies of the complications during and after treatment should be performed, including data on performance status and pulmonary function.

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Identification of mutations in epidermal growth factor receptor may predict response to gefitinib in NSCLC

▲ Lynch TJ, Bell DW, Sordella R, *et al.* Activating mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor underlying responsiveness of non-small-cell lung cancer to gefitinib. *N Engl J Med* 2004;**350**: published on-line ahead of print at www.nejm.org (accessed 10 May 2004)

Gefitinib (Iressa) targets the tyrosine kinase epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) but the presence of EGFR on tumour cells does not predict response to treatment and in clinical trials only a few patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) show any response. In this study the authors sequenced the EGFR gene in NSCLC tumours and found somatic mutations in the tyrosine kinase domain in eight of nine patients who had responded to treatment with gefitinib. Mutations were not found in matched normal tissue from these patients, or in seven patients who had no response to gefitinib ($p < 0.001$). When the most common mutation was transfected into cell lines, enhanced tyrosine kinase signalling was seen in response to EGF compared with the wild type gene and there was an increased sensitivity to in vitro inhibition by gefitinib.

This paper, together with a similar study published recently in *Science*, raises hope that patients whose tumours will respond to gefitinib could be prospectively identified. On a wider level, it reveals a higher level of complexity in the concept of “targeted therapy”: even when key molecular tumour targets have been identified, further work may be required to determine which subgroups will respond.

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