Cancer in an Ageing Population

Lien van Walle
1. Introduction

2. Availability and quality of incidence data in the older population

3. Cancer burden in an ageing population

4. Capita Selecta

5. Appendix
Is cancer incidence higher in the older population?

Figure 1 Invasive tumours (excl. non-melanoma skin cancer): Age-specific incidence rates (N/100,000) by sex, Belgium 2004-2016

46 % of total incidence in 70+
What are the largest tumour-related differences according to age?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common cancers</th>
<th>More/less frequent in older people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colon</td>
<td>Stomach ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectum</td>
<td>Bladder ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Head &amp; Neck ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>Melanoma ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>Thyroid ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cervix uteri ↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 15-69 years
- 70-79 years
- 80+ years
Trends in incidence & mortality: melanoma

Belgium, 2004-2016

- **15-69 years**
  - Incidence Males
  - Incidence Females

- **70-79 years**
  - Incidence Males
  - Incidence Females
  - Mortality Males
  - Mortality Females

- **80+ years**
  - Incidence Males
  - Incidence Females
  - Mortality Males
  - Mortality Females
Trends in incidence by localisation: melanoma

Belgium, 2004-2016

Males: 15-69 years

Males: 70-79 years

Males: 80+ years

WSR (N/100,000)

Incidence year

Head  Trunk  Upper limbs  Lower limbs  Unspecified
Trends in incidence by localisation: melanoma

Belgium, 2004-2016

- **Females: 15-69 years**
- **Females: 70-79 years**
- **Females: 80+ years**

Graphs show the incidence rates (per 100,000) for different localisations (head, trunk, upper limbs, lower limbs, unspecified) across years 2004 to 2016.
Trends in incidence & mortality: lung

F 15-69 y

F 70-79 y

F 80+ y
Trends in incidence & mortality: breast

Belgium 2004-2016

15-69 years

70-79 years

80+ years

Incidence year

Incidence year

Incidence year

WSR (N/100,000)

Incidence

Females

Mortality

Females
Trends in relative survival: breast

Source: Belgian Cancer Registry
Trends relative survival: cervix

**Females**

- **15-69 years (2004-2009)**
- **70-79 years (2004-2009)**
- **80+ years (2004-2009)**
- **15-69 years (2010-2016)**
- **70-79 years (2010-2016)**
- **80+ years (2010-2016)**

**Belgium 2010-2016**

- **Stage I**
- **Stage II**
- **Stage III**
- **Stage IV**
Capita selecta : data flow

Belgian Cancer Registry population-based

IMA-AIM

MZG-RCM
1. Patient frailty in oropharyngeal cancer: relation to age and impact on survival

Frailty measures:
- WHO performance score
- Days of hospitalization during the year prior to diagnosis
- Comorbidities: modified Charlson Comorbidity Index
Is there an impact of comorbidity on survival in oropharyngeal cancer?
Capita Selecta: contents

2. Colorectal cancer: Are older patients treated differently?

- Colon cancer
- Study period 2004-2014
- Population-based results, by sex and age-category
Colon cancer
Are OLDER patients treated differently?

STAGE I

M 15-69
M 70-79
M 80+

- Other treatment
- Systemic treatment only
- Combined treatment
- Surgery only
- No treatment
Colon cancer
Are OLDER patients treated differently?

STAGE II

- M 15-69
- M 70-79
- M 80+

- **Other treatment**
- **Systemic treatment only**
- **Combined treatment**
- **Surgery only**
- **No treatment**

**YES**
Colon cancer
Are OLDER patients treated differently?

STAGE III

M 15-69  M 70-79  M 80+

Other treatment
Systemic treatment only
Combined treatment
Surgery only
No treatment

YES
Colon cancer
Are OLDER patients treated differently?

STAGE IV

M 15-69
M 70-79
M 80+

YES

- Orange: Other treatment
- Purple: Systemic treatment only
- Green: Combined treatment
- Red: Surgery only
- Blue: No treatment
AGE ...
https://kankerregister.org/Publications