

**FC-113****Soft tissue sarcomas in patients over 65 years old. Clinical outcomes of different subgroups from a regional centre in the UK**

Z. Khan, C.F. Yiu, W. Wignadasan, C.J. Richards, C.P. Esler, S. Carvell, R.U. Ashford
University Hospitals of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom

Introduction: Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are heterogeneous malignancies with a bimodal age distribution. An estimated 30% of STS's are diagnosed in patients aged 65 and over, yet little published data is available for outcomes in this group. We present our outcomes of STS's in patients aged 65 years and over from the East Midlands Sarcoma Service.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of STS's and outcomes in patients aged 65 and over.

Methods: Data including date of diagnosis, site, margins of excision and staging was obtained from a pathology database. All patients aged 65 and above with STS's referred between 01/01/2002 to 31/12/2011 were included, allowing a minimum of 1-year follow up. Patients were divided into three groups: 65-74 (group A), 75-84 (Group B) and over 85 (group C). Survival curves were produced with alive patients censored. Comparative analysis was undertaken to investigate any difference in mortality between the groups.

Results: A total of 291 patients were included in the study including 138 (47%) females. The mean age of the cohort was 76 years with 131 patients in Group A, 127 in group B and 33 in group C. 117 cases (39.3%) involved the trunk wall or limbs. 79 patients (27.1%) developed metastatic disease and 51 patients (17.5%) developed local recurrence following surgical excision. The overall mortality rate was 71.4% with the highest in Group C (85%).

Median survival days from first diagnosis in Group A was 1162 days, followed by Group B with 605 days and Group C with 226 days. There was a statistically significant difference between survivorship of group A and Group B ($P=0.0126$, 95% CI 1.172 to 2.669) with no difference noted between groups B and C. ($p=0.075$, 95% CI 2.045 to 3.309). A statistically significant difference between group A and Group C was noted. ($p=0.005$, 95% CI 4.507 to 5.776)

Conclusions: Our results show that the mortality rate amongst the elderly population with STS's is high. There is no statistically significant difference in mortality between patients aged 76 to 85 and over 85 but both groups shows significant difference compare to age 65-75.