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Impact of colorectal cancer diagnosis and treatment on health-related quality of life among older Ugandans: A population-based, case-control study

Yiga Godfrey Bukenya

Joint Clinical Research center, Uganda

Background: Data on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) changes among Americans aged ≥65 following colorectal cancer (CRC) diagnosis and treatment are limited. This study compared HRQoL changes among CRC patients across stages from before to after diagnosis with matched noncancer controls.

Methods: This population-based study used the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Medicare Health Outcomes Survey (MHOS) data set (2011-2015). Medicare Advantage beneficiaries diagnosed with CRC between their baseline and follow-up MHOS (n = 349) were matched to noncancer controls (n = 1745) using propensity scores. Mixed-effects analysis of covariance models estimated changes in HRQoL (measured by the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36/ Veterans RAND 12-item Survey) and the ability to perform 6 activities of daily living (ADLs) between baseline and followup. Logistic regression models estimated odds ratios for ADL

impairments and major depressive disorder (MDD) risk.

Results: Mean time between CRC diagnosis and follow-up MHOS was 12.3 ± 9.8 months. Compared with controls, CRC patients had significantly lower scores in all physical and mental health domains at follow-up. The greatest decrements were observed in physical health and were largely driven by declines in the 6 months postdiagnosis and in stage III and IV patients. At follow-up, CRC patients had greater overall ADL impairment and difficulty with dressing, eating, and getting in/out of chairs. CRC patients, particularly stage IV patients, had greater odds of being at risk for MDD relative to controls.

Conclusions: This study further underscores the adverse effects of CRC on physical health and the need to support older Ugandas' basic self-care needs, with attention to laterstage patients' increased debility.

e: jcrc@jcrc.co.ug