

Neoplasm in the elderly

Hamrouni sarra, Boussetta Najeh, Dhahri Rim,
Slouma Maroua, Ajili Faïda, Louzir bassem
Military Hospital of Tunis, Internal Department (Tunis) Tunisia

Introduction

The increase in life expectancy is accompanied by an increase in the average age of the world. The geriatric population is an increasingly important part of our population. Cancer pathology is particularly common in geriatric population. The modalities of discovery of neoplastic pathologies are diverse. Our work aimed to study the circumstances of cancer discovery in the elderly.

Methods:

A retrospective, monocentric study of patients aged over 60 years hospitalized in the department of internal medicine for a neoplastic pathology.

Results:

- 23 patients. The average age was 70.8 years old.
- The sex ratio was 1.5 (16/7).
- The causes of hospitalization are summarized in figure 1
- Twelve patients were smokers.
- The clinical presentation is summarized in figure 2.
- The cancer sites are summarized in figure 3.
- Tumor markers contributed to the diagnosis in 9 cases The histological study allowed the diagnostic in half of the cases. Regarding the other patients, imaging, especially CT, offered a strong diagnostic suspicion.
- A curative treatment was proposed for 10 patients.

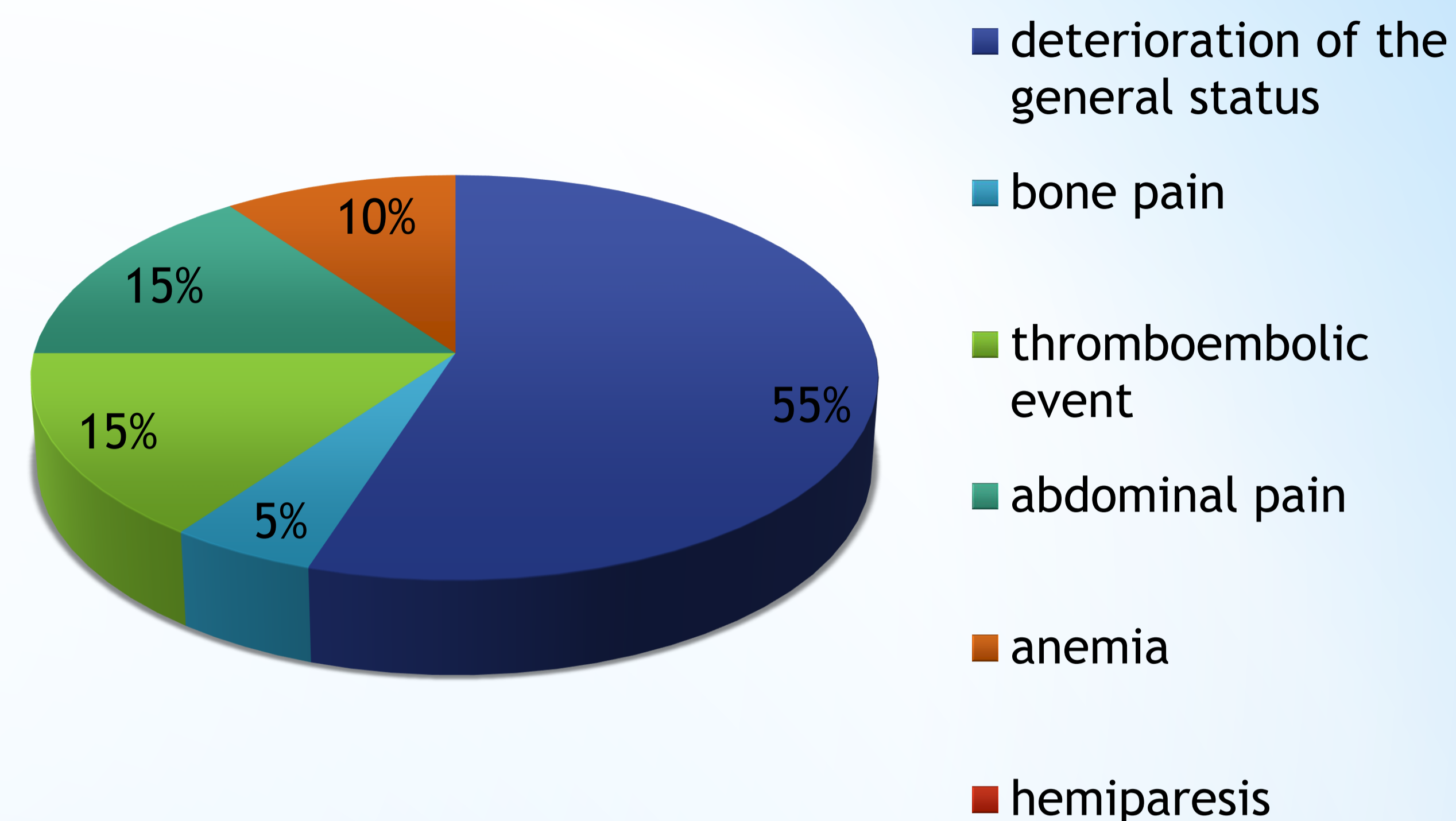


Figure 1:
The causes for hospitalization

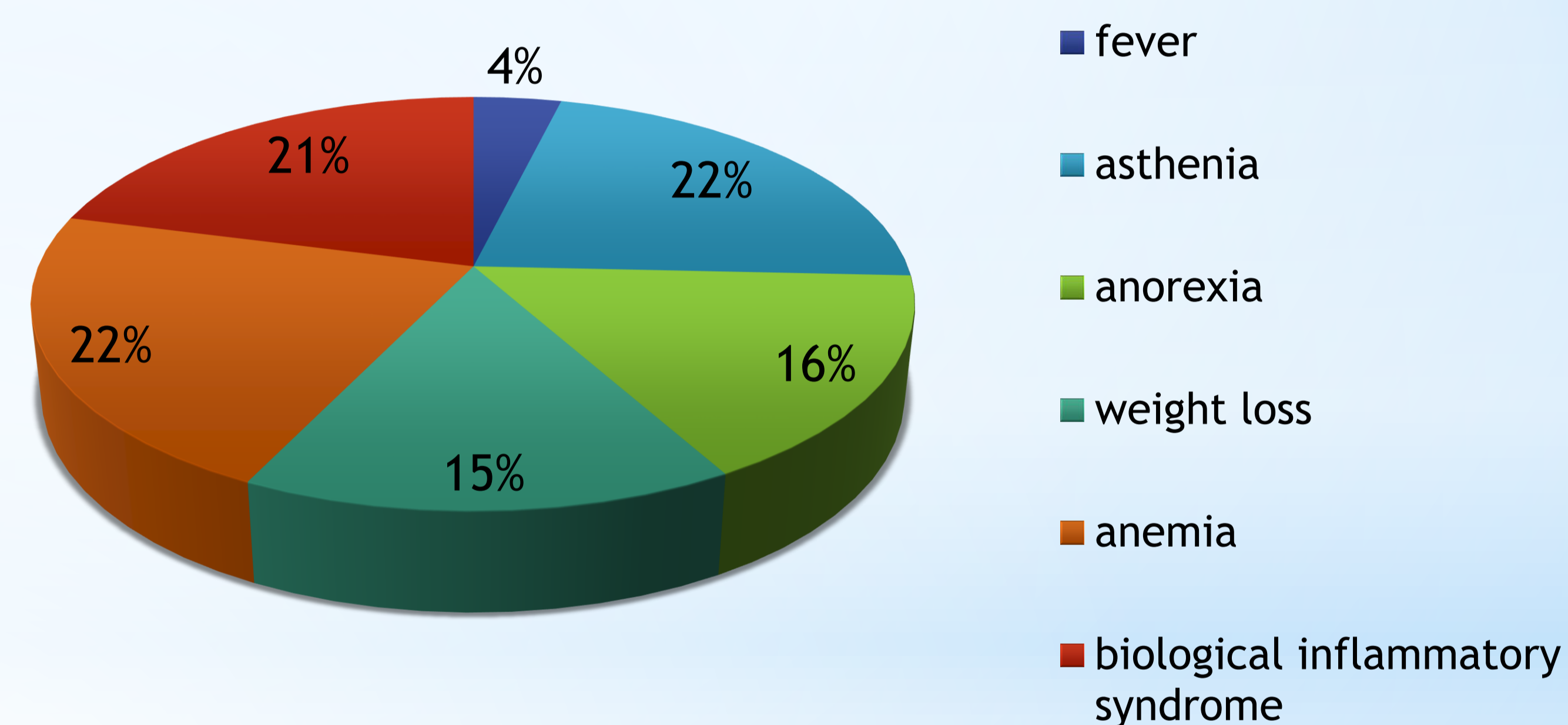


Figure 2:
The clinical presentation

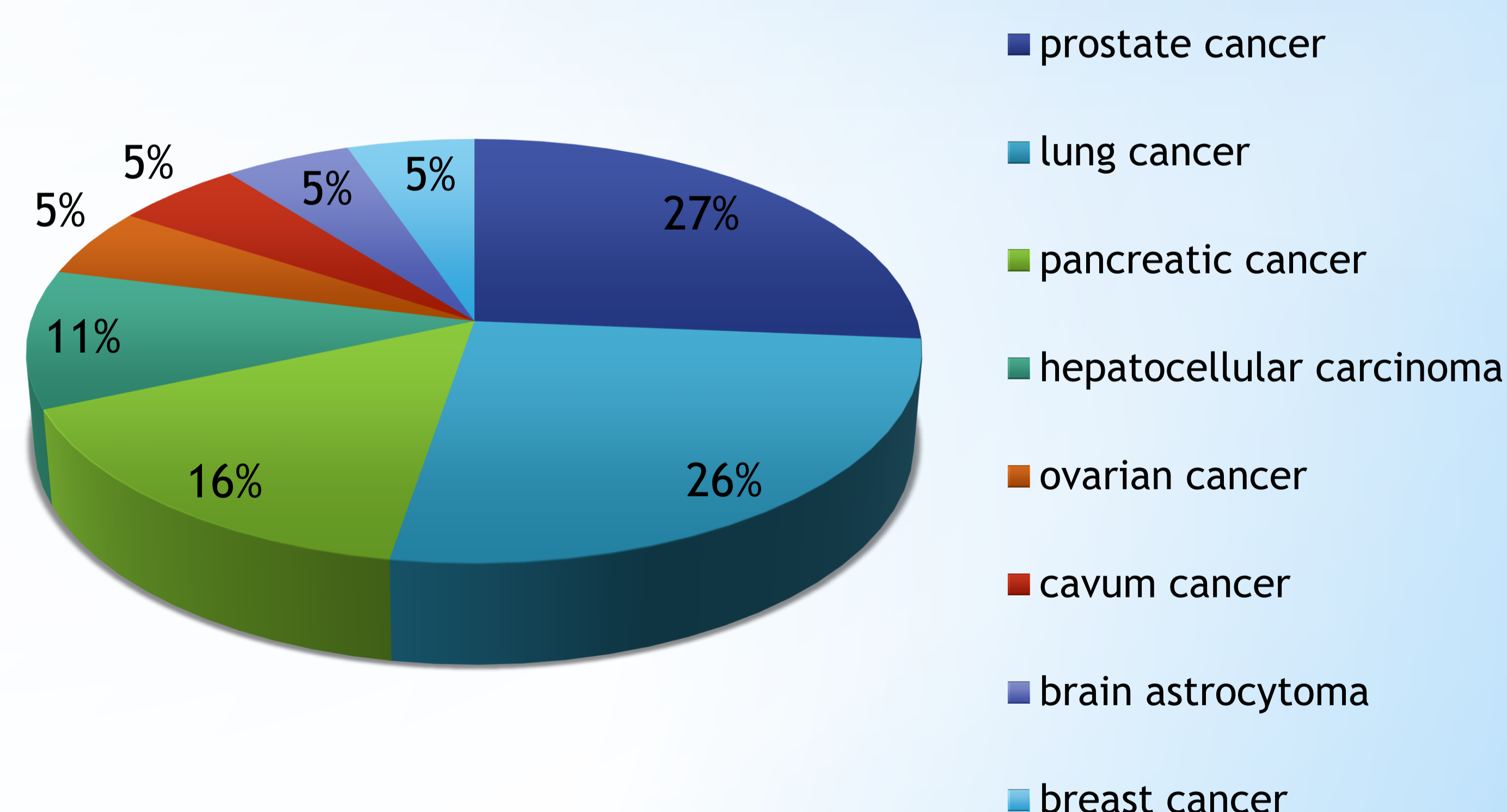


Figure 3:
The cancer sites

Conclusion :

The geriatric population is the population most confronted with neoplastic pathologies. The circumstances of discovery are many and varied. Regarding the treatment, the indications are based on the metastatic nature of the neoplasm as well as the physiological age of the patient.