

# headandneck 5000

## **GREAT (GeRiatric Epidemiology and Treatment) for elderly Head and Neck Cancer patients in the UK**

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### **Scientific Outline**

#### **Summary**

Head and neck cancer incidence is strongly related to age, with the highest incidence rates being in older people. In the UK in 2014-2016, on average each year 22% of new cases occurred in people aged 75 and over. Cancer Research UK reported incidence rates for head and neck cancer in the UK were highest in people aged 70 to 74; 28% occur in patients aged  $\geq 70$  years. With an aging population, the number of elderly head and neck cancer patients will increase. We plan to analyse data from HN5000 of patients aged  $\geq 65$  years who underwent treatment for a primary Head and Neck cancer. We plan to undertake a descriptive analysis of variables thought to be associated with head and neck cancer in people  $\geq 65$  years and evaluate the impact of age, gender, clinical stage, primary tumour site, histology, co-morbidity index, smoking history, alcohol history, HPV status and Performance status on overall survival and quality of life using a Cox proportional hazards model. The primary outcome is overall survival at 3 and 5 years and the secondary outcomes are the association with comorbidity and HRQOL.

**Key words:** Head and neck cancer, older people, patients aged  $\geq 60$  years, treatment, outcome, survival