

## Introduction

The comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) is a multidimensional tool used for assessing the functional, cognitive, and nutritional status of oncology patients above 65 years of age. Our purpose was to evaluate the change in CGA scores in response to treatment at different time periods.

## Materials and Methods

We conducted a single institution, prospective cohort registry of patients with solid cancers aged 65 or older in Rhode Island from 2013-2018. All patients underwent a CGA before starting treatment (day 0) and post-treatment (day 30). Treatment included surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, or any combination. Baseline characteristics and CGA components: TUG, MMSE, PHQ-9, IADL, PP, BMI, MNA and ADL performed at day 0 and 30 were collected. The mean for each score was obtained at both days. A student's T test and Chi square test were used to test for significance (P<0.05)

## Results

283 patients were enrolled. The mean age was 76 (+-6.86) of which 54% were females. 92% of patients were white and 8% were black. Results are summarized in Table 1:

CGA variables	Day 0	Day 30	P
BMI <sup>o</sup>	26.92 (+-5.84)	26.1(+5.45)	<0.01
IADL <sup>o</sup>	5.93(+2.03)	5.2(+2.12)	<0.01
PHQ-9 <sup>o</sup>	5.02(+4.3)	5.13(+3.82)	0.72
MMSE <sup>o</sup>	27.01(+3.38)	26.91(+3.11)	0.63
MNA <sup>o</sup>	4.96(+3.44)	5.23(+2.81)	0.5
TUG <sup>o</sup>	10.23(+2.52)	10.11(+1.78)	0.74
PP <sup>i</sup>	51	62	0.12
ADL <sup>†</sup>	1	7	0.03

<sup>o</sup>Mean score and SD

<sup>i</sup> Polypharmacy presence sum

<sup>†</sup> impaired ADL sum

## Conclusions

ADL, IADL and BMI scores showed a statistically significant worsening at Day 30 post-treatment compared to the others. This suggests that they may be used as early markers of clinical deterioration in geri-onc patients undergoing treatment