

Patient reported outcomes and quality of life in bladder cancer patients receiving chemotherapy; a real life experience.

Gry Assam Taarnhøj¹, Henriette Lindberg² Christoffer Johansen^{1,3} and Helle Pappot¹.

1. Department of Oncology, Rigshospitalet, University Hospital of Copenhagen, Denmark 2. Department of Oncology, Herlev Hospital, University Hospital of Copenhagen, Denmark 3. Documentation & Quality, Danish Cancer Society, Denmark



BACKGROUND

Worldwide bladder cancer (BC) is one of the most common malignant diseases and causes of death. Although BC patients often have comorbidities troubling completion of treatment, little is, however, known about the quality of life (QoL) in these patients receiving oncological treatment when outside of clinical trials. We obtained QoL data among BC patients in treatment for advanced or metastatic BC and not enrolled in any trial.

Table 1. Clinical data	Number
Gender	
Men	22
Women	8
Median age	68
Disease	
Neoadjuvant	13
Metastatic	17
Treatment	
Cisplatin-gemcitabine	22
Carboplatin-gemcitabine	6
Vinflunine-gemcitabine	1
Treatment completion	
No	17
Yes	13
Admission to hospital	
No	10
Yes	20
Reason for discontinuation	
Progression	5
Nephrotoxicity	4
Other	8
Reason for hospital admission	
Nephrotoxicity	2
Hematotoxicity	5
Thrombo-embolic events	4
Other symptoms	9

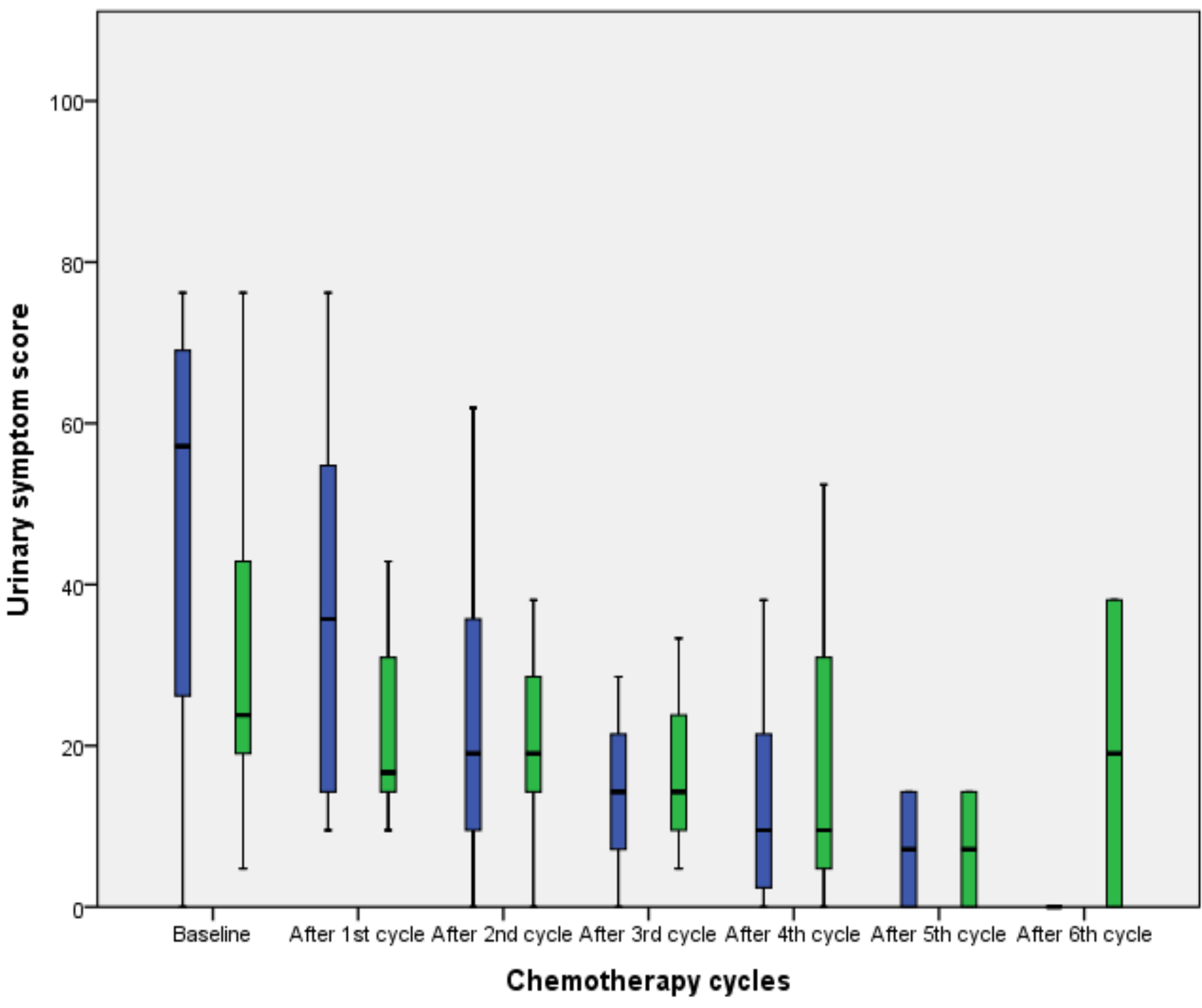
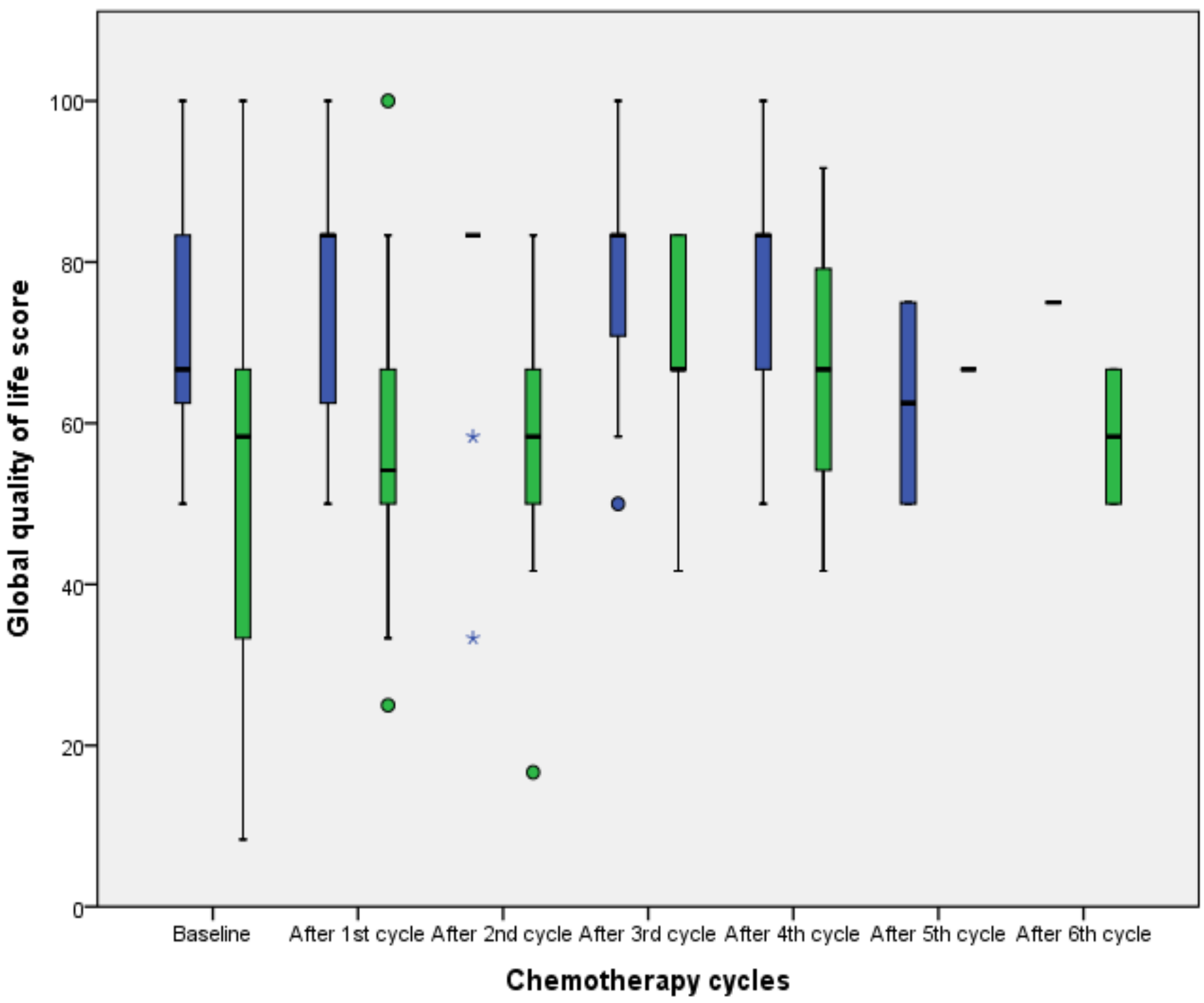
RESULTS

The five most prevalent PRO-CTCAE grade $\geq$ 3 symptoms

- Frequent urination (48 %)
- Fatigue (41 %)
- Nausea (41 %)
- Decreased appetite (38 %)
- Urinary urgency (38 %).

Baseline overall QoL was 62.9 for all patients with significant difference between the metastatic (55) and neoadjuvant (75) population, $p=0.028$. Although an increasing tendency is seen, QoL remained stable over the course of 3-4 treatment cycles for both the metastatic and neoadjuvant group, however not significantly (neoadjuvant group: $p=0.449$; metastatic group $p=0.791$).

Table 2. Analysis of covariance in differences in quality of life			Estimate	p-value	95 % CI lower	95 % CI upper
Between groups	Over the course of treatment	Neoadjuvant	6.39	0.687	-24.80	37.58
		Metastatic	Ref.			
	At baseline	Neoadjuvant	18.64	0.028	2.06	35.22
		Metastatic	Ref.			
Over time	Total population	After 3 cycles of treatment	5.39	0.387	-6.89	17.66
		Baseline	Ref.			
	Neoadjuvant	After 4 cycles of treatment	1.31	0.791	-8.49	11.11
		Baseline	Ref.			
	Metastatic	After 3 cycles of treatment	5.47	0.449	-8.83	19.77
		Baseline	Ref.			



CONCLUSIONS

- Stable QoL for BC patients undergoing chemotherapy, regardless initial stage of disease.
- A large part of the patients do not complete the planned treatment.
- The rate of hospitalization is high – too high?
- The results contribute to the content of a randomized patient-reported outcomes study in a bladder cancer population initiated this autumn (2018).

METHODS

- Period: August 2017 - March 2018
- Patients: Urothelial cancer stages T2-TxNxMx initiating chemotherapy as neoadjuvant or metastatic treatment.

