



Malignancy in the Elderly: A Comprehensive Examination of Diagnosis, Treatment, and Palliative Care

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Introduction

It aims to shed light on the challenges and best practices in managing cancer in the elderly population.



Epidemiology

The incidence of **malignancy** increases with **age**, with the majority of cancer cases occurring in individuals **over 65**.

Understanding the unique **epidemiological patterns** in the elderly is crucial for effective management.



Incidents

The most frequent cancer locations in **men 65+** based on this pathology data set are as follows:



11,21 %



12,31 %



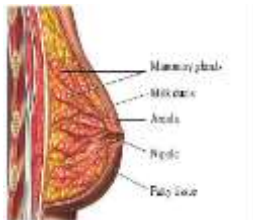
7,98 %

Incidents

The most frequent cancer locations in **women 65+** based on this pathology data set are as follows:



18,09%



13,17%



15,73 %

Diagnosing malignancy in the elderly presents **unique challenges** due to comorbidities, atypical presentations, and limited tolerance for invasive procedures.

Effective **screening and diagnostic strategies** are essential.

Challenges in Diagnosis



Treatment approaches for elderly cancer patients requires balancing efficacy with **tolerability and quality of life.**

The principles of geriatric oncology and the importance of **multidisciplinary care.**

Treatment Approaches



Indonesia

In Indonesia, most cancers are found at the ADVANCED stage, so that the cure rate and life expectancy of cancer patients not yet as expected even though cancer management has been carried out growing rapidly.

Patients with this condition experiencing suffering that requires an integrated approach from various scientific disciplines so that the patient has a good quality of life and at the end of his life dies with dignity.



Palliative Care Considerations

Palliative care plays a crucial role in **alleviating symptoms** and improving the **quality of life** for elderly cancer patients.

The integration of **palliative care** into the overall treatment plan.



Ethical and Legal Aspects

Addressing malignancy in the elderly raises complex **ethical and legal considerations**.

The challenges related to decision-making capacity, informed consent, and **end-of-life care preferences**.



Future Directions

Advances in **geriatric oncology research** and innovative care models offer promising avenues for improving outcomes in elderly cancer patients.





Conclusion

In conclusion, addressing malignancy in the elderly requires a **multifaceted approach** encompassing diagnosis, treatment, and palliative care.

By understanding the unique needs of elderly cancer patients, we can strive to provide **holistic and personalized care**.

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?
