

Control Number: 69

Abstract Category: Feature Your Cardio-Oncology Clinical Program

Title: 10 years of Brazilian Cardio-Oncology: the experience of Instituto do Cancer do Estado de Sao Paulo

ABSTRACT BODY

Background

Cardio-oncology is a relatively new area of activity in Brazil and in the world. The importance has grown due the high prevalence of cancer patients and survivors with cardiovascular risk factors and cardiovascular disease during treatment and follow up, and the particular management in this population. We describe our experience in 10 years of cardio-oncology program, highlighting the performance in assistance, but also in education and research

Methods

A retrospective analysis of ICESP Cardiology Group from 2009 to 2019. Clinical characteristics were extracted from our data of patients treated in our service. The results are expressed as the means with standard deviations or as the medians with interquartile ranges. A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant

Results

There were 20991 outpatient care and 5444 inpatient care. 4525 patients have been evaluated since 2013. Clinical characteristics of these patients were separated by type of care, as shown in Table 1

Conclusion

The prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and heart disease is very high in cancer patients and have a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations.

Clinical Implications

A specialized service allows a better quality of care, once these patients have different management than general patients

Table

Variable	Cardiotoxicity n=448	General n=2807	Perioperative n=1270	p
Male, n (%)	105 (23.4%)	1242 (44.2%)	592 (46.6%)	<0.001 ^a
Age (years), median and IQR	59 (48 - 66)	66 (58 - 74)	69 (62 - 76)	<0.001 ^b
Cancer Type				<0.001 ^a
Gastrointestinal	39 (8.7%)	679 (24.2%)	321 (25.3%)	
Breast Cancer	237 (52.9%)	510 (18.2%)	109 (8.6%)	
Hematological	118 (26.3%)	574 (20.4%)	21 (1.7%)	
Head and neck	5 (1.1%)	183 (6.5%)	143 (11.3%)	
Skin, bone and soft tissue	12 (2.7%)	110 (3.9%)	156 (12.3%)	
Brain	0 (0%)	15 (0.5%)	6 (0.5%)	
Lung	6 (1.3%)	148 (5.3%)	44 (3.5%)	
Gynecological and urinary tract	20 (4.5%)	505 (18%)	422 (33.2%)	
Other / without specification	11 (2.5%)	83 (3%)	48 (3.8%)	
Diabetes	67 (15%)	635 (22.6%)	379 (29.8%)	<0.001 ^a
Hypertension	196 (43.8%)	1649 (58.7%)	890 (70.1%)	<0.001 ^a
Dyslipidemia	87 (19.7%)	687 (25.7%)	459 (36.2%)	<0.001 ^a
Current smoking	29 (6.5%)	214 (8%)	126 (9.9%)	0.086 ^a
Previous smoker	107 (24.2%)	907 (33.9%)	457 (36%)	<0.001 ^a
Obesity	49 (11%)	262 (9.8%)	130 (10.3%)	0.343 ^a
Hyperuricemia	9 (2%)	33 (1.2%)	28 (2.2%)	0.091 ^a
Carotid Disease	2 (0.5%)	20 (0.7%)	15 (1.2%)	0.414 ^a
Peripheral arterial disease	3 (0.7%)	30 (1.1%)	39 (3.1%)	<0.001 ^a
Stroke	11 (2.5%)	171 (6.4%)	94 (7.4%)	0.003 ^a
Atrial fibrillation / flutter	15 (3.4%)	270 (10.1%)	100 (7.9%)	<0.001 ^a
Coronary artery disease	22 (4.9%)	358 (13.5%)	236 (18.6%)	<0.001 ^a
LVEDD (mm), median and IQR	49 (45 - 53)	47 (43 - 51)	49 (44 - 53)	<0.001 ^b
LVESD (mm), median and IQR	35 (31 - 43)	32 (29 - 38)	32 (29 - 38)	<0.001 ^b
LVEF (%), median and IQR	55 (41 - 63)	62 (55 - 66)	62 (55 - 66)	<0.001 ^b

a: Chi-squared test, b: Kruskal-Wallis test

LVEDD, left ventricular end-diastolic diameter; LVESD, left ventricular end systolic diameter; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; IQR, interquartile range