



Limites et bénéfices de la chirurgie lourde après 75 ans

Dr Nicolas Regenet CCDE CHU Nantes







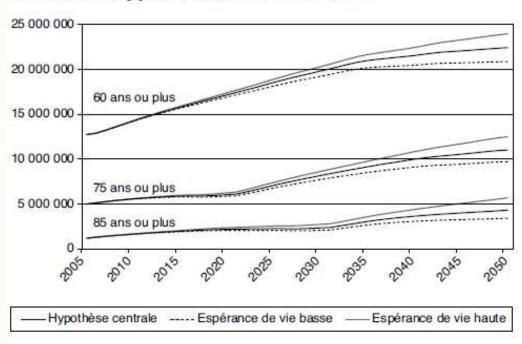






Données démographiques

Nombre de personnes âgées de respectivement 60, 75 et 85 ans ou plus selon les hypothèses de mortalité



Champ: France métropolitaine.

Source: projections de population 2005-2050, Insee.









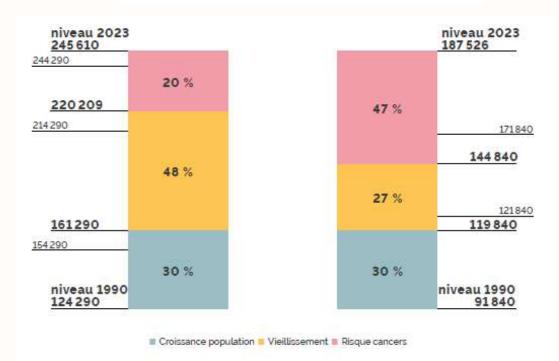




INCIDENCE des CANCER en FRANCE



ÉVOLUTION DU NOMBRE ESTIMÉ DE CAS DE CANCERS ENTRE 1990 ET 2023



Homme

Femme

Unité de Coordination OncoGériatrique des Pays de la loire



CHEZ L'HOMME

LOCALISATIONS* DONT L'INCIDENCE BAISSE

Localisation	Nombre de i	Variation annuelle moyenne des TSM	
	1990	2023	1990-2023
Lèvres, bouche, pharynx	13 292	9 810 (- 26%)	- 2,6 %
Colorectal	16 4 57	26 212 (+ 59%)	- 0,3%
Poumon	19 506	33 438 (+ 71 %)	- 0,2 %

Chez l'homme, le taux d'incidence standardisé (TSM) du cancer de l'ensemble lèvres-bouche-pharynx a baissé de 2,6 % par an sur la période 1990-2023. Les TSM des cancers colorectaux et du poumon ont diminué respectivement de 0,3 et de 0,2 par an sur cette même période.

LOCALISATIONS* DON'T L'INCIDENCE AUGMENTE

Localisation	Nombre de et é	Variation annuelle moyenne des TSM	
	1990	2023	1990-2023
Mélanome de la peau	1 675	9 109 (* 444%)	* 3.5 %
Pancréas	2 073	8 323 (+ 301%)	+ 2,3 %
Prostate	21 408	59 885 (2018) (+ 180%)	+ 2,3 %
Foie	3 123	8 874 (+ 184%)	* 1,3 %

CHEZ LA FEMME

LOCALISATIONS* DONT L'INCIDENCE BAISSE

Localisation	Nombre de et évi	Variation annuelle moyenne des TSM	
	1990	2023	1990-2023
Col de l'utérus	3 969	3 159 (-20 %)	-1,4 %

LOCALISATIONS* DONT L'INCIDENCE AUGMENTE OU SE STABILISE

Localisation	Nombre de et év	Variation annuelle moyenne des TSM	
	1990	2023	1990-2023
Lèvres, bouche, pharynx	1 587	4 072 (* 157 %)	* 1,6 %
Colorectal	13 897	21 370 (+ 54 %)	* 0,2 %
Pancréas	1 617	7 668 (+ 374 %)	* 3,3 %
Poumon	2 547	19 339 (+ 659 %)	+ 5,0 %
Mélanome de la peau	2 590	8 813 († 240 %)	* 2,6 %
Sein	29 934	61 214 (+ 104 %)	+ 0,9 %
Foie	567	2784 (+ 391 %)	* 3,2 %









Mortalité par cancer



QUELS SONT LES CANCERS DE MAUVAIS PRONOSTIC?

	RINCIPAUX CANCE S PRONOSTIC	RS	ÉVOLUTION 1990-2015
1990	2005	2015	DE LA SNS (votr remarque cf-dessous)
SYSTÈME NER	VEUX CENTRAL	0.4	
22%	23%	2 6%	POINTS DE %
POUMON	***	A 11	
12%	16%	22%	POINTS DE %
ŒSOPHAGE	*15	1 0	
9%	2 14%	2 18%	POINTS DE %
PANCRÉAS	X-10	A 7	
6%	② 9%	2 12%	POINTS DE %
FOIE	*******	O 12	
6%	Q 15%	2 18%	POINTS DE%

POUR QUELS CANCERS OBSERVE-T-ON LA MEILLEURE SURVIE?

	RINCIPAUX CAN ICS FAVORABLES	1990-2015		
1990	2005	2015	DE LA SNS (voir remarque ci-contre	
MELANOME	CUTANÉ	2)	O 11	
82%	② 91%	3 93%	POINTS DE %	
SEIN		A 9		
79%	2 88%	3 89%	POINTS DE %	
PROSTATE	- 1	O 21		
71%	2 94%	¥ 92%	POINTS DE %	
COL DE L'UT	ÉRUS	10, 2	A 3	
66%	9 64%	9 62%	POINTS DE %	
CÔLON ET R	ECTUM	7/2	A 12	
53%	2 62%	⊘ 65%	POINTS DE %	
LEUCÉMIE M	IYELOÏDE CHRONIQU	A 40		
47%	2 78 %	2 86%	POINTS DE %	













Focus sur cancer digestifs



15991

12931

AGE MÉDIAN AU DIAGNOSTIC EN 2023

CHEZ LES HOMMES

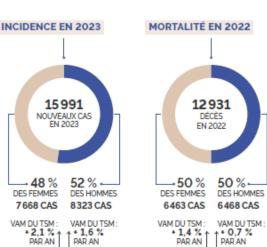
74 ans CHEZ LES FEMMES

SURVIE NETTE STANDARDISÉE À 5 ANS DES PERSONNES DIAGNOSTIQUÉES ENTRE 2010 ET 2015

CANCERS ATTRIBUABLES A LA DÉFAVORISATION SOCIALE EN FRANCE EN 2012

CHEZ LES HOMMES

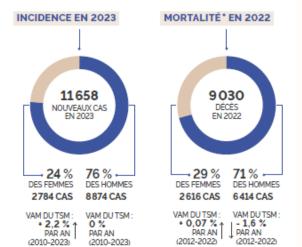
Les cancers du pancréas



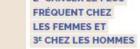
(2012-2022)

(2012-2022)

Les cancers du foie



Les cancers 11658 NOUVEAUX CAS EN 2023 colorectaux 9030 2^E CANCER LE PLUS 3º CAUSE DE DÉCÉS ÂGE MÉDIAN AU DIAGNOSTIC



+0,4 % 1 1-0,5 %

PAR AN PAR AN

(2010-2023)

(2010-2023)

70 ans CHEZ LES HOMMES

EN 2023

73 ans

SURVIE NETTE STANDARDISÉE À 5 ANS DES PERSONNES DIAGNOSTIQUEES ENTRE 2010 ET 2015

18% 19 % POUR LES FEMMES ET 18 % POUR LES HOMMES

CANCERS ATTRIBUABLES A LA DÉFAVORISATION SOCIALE EN FRANCE EN 2012

849 cas 252 CHEZ LES FEMMES ET 597 CHEZ LES HOMMES





-1,5 % | | -2 %

(2012-2022)

PAR AN PAR AN

(2012-2022)

418491 PERSONNES (38) AGE MEDIAN AU DIAGNOSTIC

EST ESTIMÉE À

47582

16975

EN 2017, LA PRÉVALENCE

DES CANCERS COI ORECTAUX

DÉCÉS EN 2022

EN 2023 **72** ans

CHEZ LES FEMMES **71**_{ans} CHEZ LES HOMMES

SURVIE NETTE STANDARDISÉE A 5 ANS DES PERSONNES DIAGNOSTIQUÉES ENTRE 2010 ET 2015

63 % 65 % POUR LES FEMMES ET 62 % POUR LES HOMMES



(2010-2023)

(2010-2023)











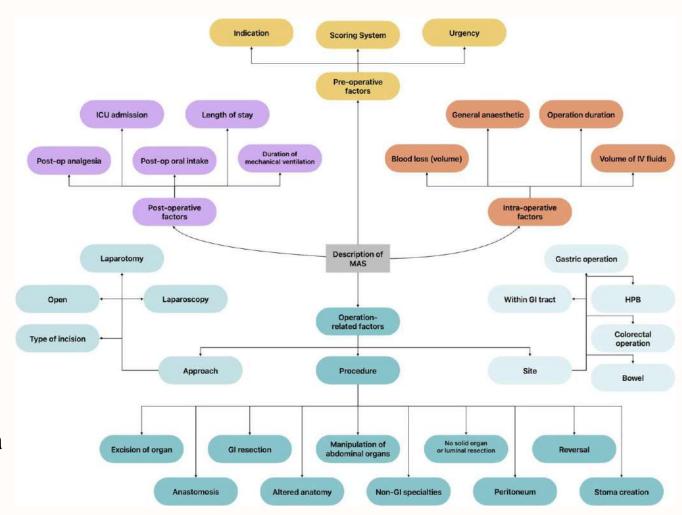
Définition chirurgie lourde

- -Notion débattue
- -Prend en compte de multiples facteurs

Scoping review: The terminology used to describe major abdominal surgical procedures

Alona Courtney^{1,2} | Jonathon Clymo³ | Yasmin Dorudi⁴ |
Suneetha Ramani Moonesinghe¹ | Sina Dorudi^{1,2}

In conclusion, we propose that "major abdominal surgery" should be defined as an intra-peritoneal operation with no primary involvement of the thorax, involving either luminal resection and/or resection of a solid organ associated with the gastrointestinal tract.









Définition chirurgie lourde

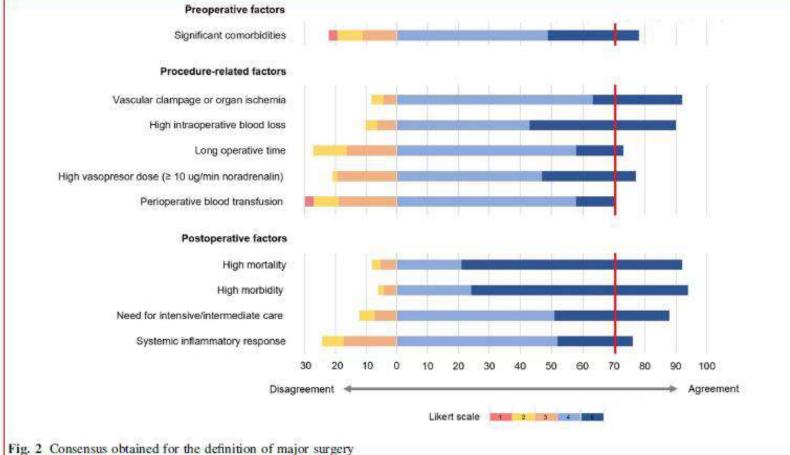
World J Surg https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-020-05476-4



ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Defining Major Surgery: A Delphi Consensus Among European Surgical Association (ESA) Members

David Martin ¹ · Styliani Mantziari ¹ · Nicolas Demartines ¹ · Martin Hübner ¹ on behalf of the ESA Study Group









Trends in Major Upper Abdominal Surgery for Cancer in Octogenarians: Has There Been a Change in Patient Selection?

Madalyn G. Neuwirth, MD (1); Christine Bierema, BS; Andrew J. Sinnamon, MD (1); Douglas L. Fraker, MD; Rachel R. Kelz, MD, MSCE; Robert E. Roses, MD; and Giorgos C. Karakousis, MD

Cancer January 1, 2018

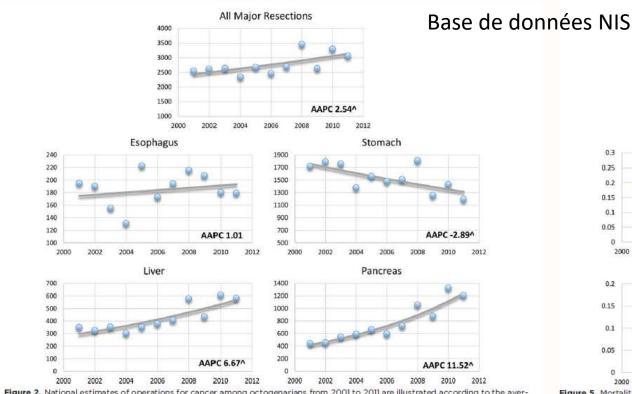
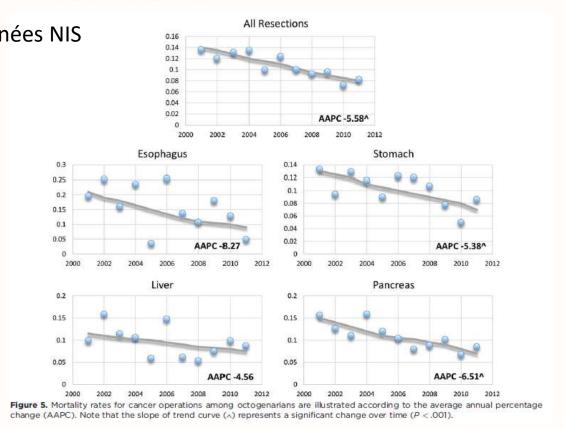


Figure 2. National estimates of operations for cancer among octogenarians from 2001 to 2011 are illustrated according to the average annual percentage change (AAPC). Note that the slope of trend curve (\wedge) represents a significant change over time (P < .001).







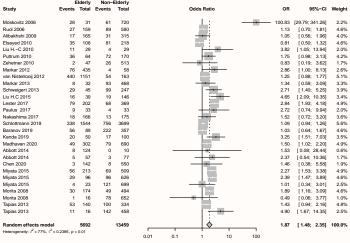


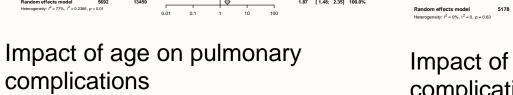


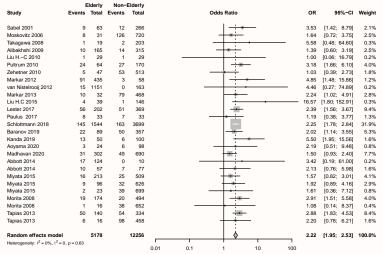


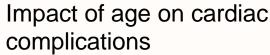


Résultats des oesophagectomies



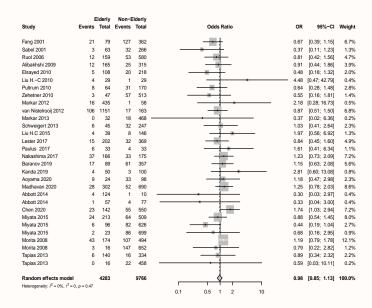












Impact of age on anastomotic leaks







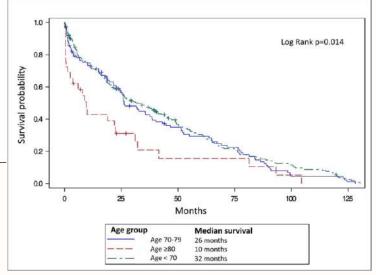






Résultats des oesophagectomies

Outcomes	Studies, n	Patients, n	Odds ratio/Mean Difference* (95% CI)	p-value	I [2]
5-year overall survival					
≥50 vs < 50 years	5	3241	1.40 (1.04-1.90)	0.028	25
≥55 vs < 55 years	2	665	0.99 (0.69-1.42)	1.0	0
≥60 vs < 60 years	1	300	<u>→</u> , *	-	-
≥65 vs < 65 years	1	571		-	-
>70 vs < 70 years	12	17,337	1.05 (0.71-1.57)	0.8	91
≥75 vs < 75 years	6	3955	1.80 (1.45-2.24)	< 0.001	0
≥80 vs < 80 years	8	5274	1.97 (1.15-3.37)	0.013	60
5-year disease-free survi	val		11000 00 11 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		
≥50 vs < 50 years	1	1314	-		-
≥55 vs < 55 years	0	-			-
\geq 60 vs < 60 years	0	_	-	-	_
≥65 vs < 65 years	1	571	-	The state of the s	_
\geq 70 vs < 70 years	5	3617	1.66 (1.40-1.97)	< 0.001	11
≥75 vs < 75 years	4	2096	2.05 (1.53-2.75)	< 0.001	0
≥80 vs < 80 years	5	3426	2.50 (1.56-4.00)	< 0.001	8



Cooper et al J Geriatric oncol 2024

Kamarajah et al Eur J Surg oncol 2021

Pas de notion de:

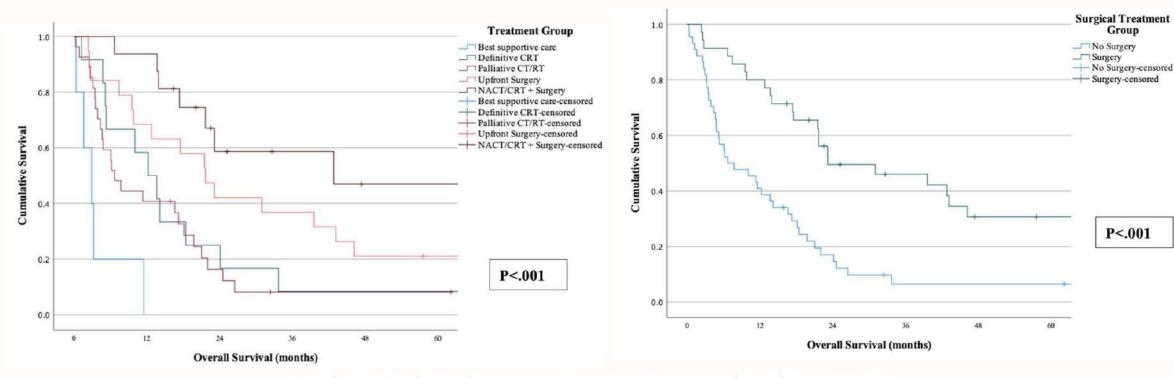
- -état nutritionnel/sarcopenie
- -co-morbidité
- -sélection des patients







Résultats des oesophagectomies



Survival and perioperative outcomes of octo- and nonagenarians with resectable esophageal carcinoma

Nabeel Ahmed, 1,* James Tankel, 1,* Jamil Asselah, 2 Thierry Alcindor, 2 Joanne Alfieri, 3 Marc David, 3 Sara Naimeh, 1 Jonathan Spicer, 1 Jonathan Cools-Lartigue, 1 Carmen Mueller, 1 Lorenzo Ferri 1





Diseases of the Esophagus (2023), 36, 1-9







HPB

Volume 26, Issue 12, December 2024, Pages 1435-1447

Outcomes following pancreaticoduodenectomy for octogenarians: a systematic review and meta-analysis Author links open overlay panel, , , ,



- 26 études analysées.
- 22481 patients, avec 20134 (89.6%) agés <80 ans , 2347 (10.4%) >80 ans.
- Les Octogénaires sont associés à un taux plus élevé de mortalité (OR 2.37 (95%CI 1.91-2.94, p < 0.00001)), de morbidité (OR 1.60 (95%CI 1.30-1.96), p<0.00001) et de re-operation (OR 1.41 (95%CI 1.13-1.75), p = 0.002).
- Les Octogénaires ont deux fois plus de risque de complications cardiaques et respiratoires (OR 2.13 (95%Cl 1.67-2.73), p < 0.00001), (OR 2.38 (95%Cl 1.72-3.27), p < 0.0001).
- Pas de difference pour les complications post opératoires, fistule pancréatique, hémorragie post-pancréatectomie ou gastroparésie.
- Les patients jeunes ont plus souvent de chimiothérapie adjuvante (OR 0.20 (95%CI 0.12-0.34), p < 0.00001).













Intra- and post-operative outcomes of the two study cohorts.

	Before	PSM		After PSN	After PSM		
	<80 years (n = 731)	≥80 years (n = 81)	p	<80 years (n = 70)	≥80 years (n = 70)	p	
ICU admission, n	288	43 (53)	0.02	21 [30]	35 [50]	0.01	
(%)	(39.4)						
Postoperative comp	plications,	n (%)					
Clavien-Dindo I-	306	38	0.65	29	35 [50]	0.34	
II	(41.9)	(46.9)		(41.4)			
Clavien-Dindo	198	25	0.73	18	16	0.69	
III-V	(27.1)	(30.9)		(25.7)	(22.9)		
In-hospital	21	6 (7.4)	0.03	1 (1.4)	4 (5.7)	0.36	
mortality, n (%)	(2.9)						
POPF, n (%)							
Grade A	65 (8.9)	7 (8.6)	0.29	3 (4.3)	4 (5.7)	0.45	
Grade B	146	13 [16]		13	13		
	[20]			(18.6)	(18.6)		
Grade C	23 (3.1)	0		3 (4.3)	0		
DGE, n (%)	145	18	0.61	17	15	0.68	
	(19.8)	(22.2)		(24.3)	(21.4)		
PPH, n (%)							
Grade A	22 [3]	4 (4.9)	0.46	1 (1.4)	3 (4.3)	0.48	
Grade B	36 (4.9)	5 (6.2)		5 (7.2)	5 (7.1)		

Série de patient sélectionnés

Grade C	29 [4]	1 (1.2)		4 (5.8)	1(1.4)	
Pulmonary	52	9 (11.1)	0.19	4 (6.3)	7 [10]	0.34
complications, n (%)	(7.1)					
Cardiovascular	39	7 (8.6)	0.22	3 (4.3)	5 (7.1)	0.47
complications, n (%)	(5.3)					
Urinary	30	5 (6.2)	0.38	2 (2.9)	4 (5.7)	0.4
complications, n (%)	(4.1)					
Cerebrovascular	13	2 (2.5)	0.66	1(1.4)	2 (2.8)	0.55
complications, n (%)	(1.8)					
Reoperation, n	42	4 [5]	0.41	4 (5.7)	3 (4.3)	0.46
(%)	(5.9)					
Length of	13	15	0.41	15	13	0.93
hospital stay,	[9-23]	[10-21]		[10-21]	[24-39]	
days, median (25 th – 75 th						
percentile)						













SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OPEN ACCESS

Efficacy and Safety of Surgical Treatment Among Older Adult Patients (80 Years) With Pancreatic Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Naoki Ikenaga¹ | Takao Ohtsuka² | Eiji Mitate³ | Koji Tamura¹ | Masayuki Sho⁴ | Masafumi Nakamura¹

	Operation Chemotherapy		Odds Ratio			Odds R	Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Fixed	, 95% CI
Kinoshita 2015	6	26	2	20	1.4%	2.70 [0.48, 15.11]	2015	-	•
Satoi 2020	171	369	33	99	22.6%	1.73 [1.08, 2.75]	2020	 	-
Hue 2021	227	830	187	1855	68.1%	3.36 [2.71, 4.16]	2021		
Boutros 2023	57	119	16	85	7.9%	3.96 [2.07, 7.61]	2023		-
Total (95% CI)		1344		2059	100.0%	3.03 [2.51, 3.65]			*
Total events Heterogeneity: Chi ² =							⊢	0.001 0.1 1	10 1000
Test for overall effect:	Z = 11.6	55 (P <	0.00001)				Favor	rs (chemotherapy)	Favors (pancreatectomy)

Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences, 2025







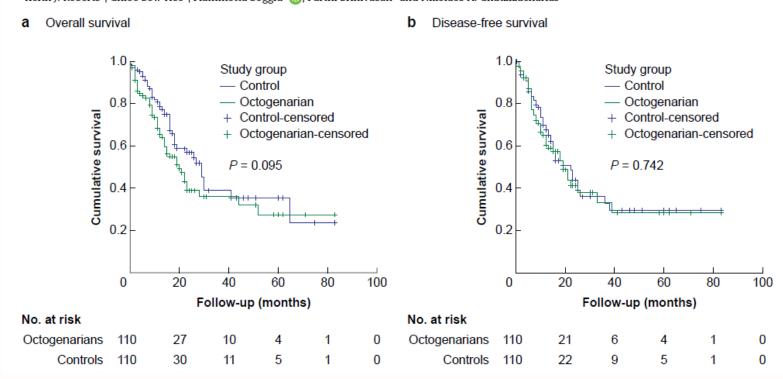






Oncological outcomes after pancreatoduodenectomy for pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma in octogenarians: case-control study

Rupaly Pande¹, Joseph A. Attard¹, Bilal Al-Sarireh², Ricky Harminder Bhogal³, Alexia Farrugia⁴, Giuseppe Fusai⁵, Simon Harper⁶, Camila Hidalgo-Salinas⁵, Asif Jah⁶, Gabriele Marangoni⁴, Matthew Mortimer², Michail Pizanias⁷, Andreas Prachialias⁷, Keith J. Roberts¹, Chloe Sew Hee⁶, Fiammetta Soggiu⁵, Parthi Srinivasan⁷ and Nikolaos A. Chatzizacharias^{1,*}















Résultats des hépatectomies

(métastases)

Liver resection of colorectal metastases in elderly patients

R. Adam¹, A. Frilling⁴, D. Elias², C. Laurent³, E. Ramos⁵, L. Capussotti⁶, G. J. Poston⁷, D. A. Wicherts¹, R. J. de Haas¹ and the LiverMetSurvey Centres

	Patients aged < 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 6140)	Patients aged ≥ 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 1624)	P§
Sex			< 0.001
M	3677 (59-9)	1069 (65-8)	
F	2458 (40-1)	555 (34-2)	
Primary tumour			< 0.001
Colon	2969 (59-6)	949 (67-2)	
Rectum	2011 (40-4)	464 (32-8)	
Liver metastases at diagnosis			
No. of metastases			< 0.001
1-3	3931 (76-5)	1222 (88-3)	
>3	1206 (23-5)	162 (11-7)	
Maximum diameter (mm)			0.490
0-50	3610 (73-5)	984 (72-6)	
> 50	1302 (26-5)	372 (27-4)	
Timing of development			< 0.001
Synchronous*	2924 (50-9)	661 (42-0)	
Metachronous	2821 (49-1)	913 (58-0)	
Location			< 0.001
Unilateral	3097 (58-2)	1080 (72-7)	
Bilateral	2224 (41-8)	405 (27-3)	
Hepatic resection			
Type of resection			< 0.001
Limited (< 3 segments)	1922 (42-3)	670 (52-3)	
Major (≥ 3 segments)	2617 (57-7)	610 (47.7)	

	Patients aged < 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 6140)	Patients aged ≥ 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 1624)	₽§
60-day mortality	101 (1-6)	62 (3-8)	< 0.001
Postoperative complications			< 0.001
None	3182 (71-3)	877 (67-7)	100000000
General complications*	556 (12-5)	206 (15-9)	
Hepatic complications†	542 (12-1)	141 (10-9)	
Both	184 (4-1)	72 (5-6)	
Hecurrence		110000000000000000000000000000000000000	< 0.001
None	3158 (64-4)	1011 (71-9)	
Liver	694 (14-2)	144 (10-2)	
Extrahepatic	530 (10-8)	152 (10-8)	
Both	520 (10-6)	100 (7-1)	
Repeat hepatectomy	867 (14-1)	123 (7-6)	< 0.001
Last follow-up			
Alive	3634 (60-2)	1024 (64-4)	
Dead	2406 (39-8)	567 (35-6)	0-002
Alive without disease:	2201 (45-1)	651 (50-0)	
Alive with disease‡	995 (20-4)	253 (19-4)	< 0.001
Died from disease)	1558 (32-0)	333 (25·6)	
Died from other causet	122 (2-5)	66 (5-1)	







Résultats des hépatectomies

(métastases)

Liver resection of colorectal metastases in elderly patients

R. Adam¹, A. Frilling⁴, D. Elias², C. Laurent³, E. Ramos⁵, L. Capussotti⁶, G. J. Poston⁷, D. A. Wicherts¹, R. J. de Haas¹ and the LiverMetSurvey Centres

	Patients aged < 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 6140)	Patients aged ≥ 70 years at first hepatectomy (n = 1624)	P§
Total no. of cycles			0.026
<6	622 (45-1)	160 (52-1)	
> 6	757 (54-9)	147 (47-9)	
Postoperative chemotherapy			< 0.001
Yes	3182 (61-2)	510 (44-3)	
No	2019 (38-8)	642 (55-7)	

Survie moins bonne mais moins de chimiothérapie pré/post opératoire





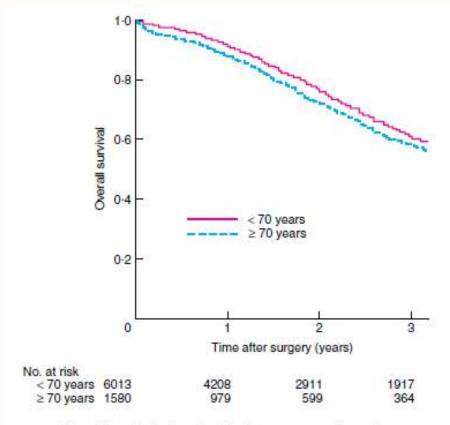


Fig. 1 Overall survival after the first hepatectomy for patients aged less than 70 years and 70 years or more. P < 0.001 (log rank test)









Gut and Liver https://doi.org/10.5009/gnl230485 pISSN 1976-2283 eISSN 2005-1212



Efficacy and Safety of Surgical Resection in Elderly Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Jin-Soo Lee¹, Dong Ah Park², Seungeun Ryoo², Jungeun Park², Gi Hong Choi³, Jeong-Ju Yoo¹





Résultats des hépatectomies (CHC)

Table 4. Postoperative Mortality: Elderly versus Non-Elderly, Super Elderly versus Non-Super Elderly

0.1	No. of	Elderly		Non-elderl	y	Random, M-H	050/ 01	12 n/	
Outcome variable	studies	No. of participants	Events	No. of participants	Events	pooled OR	95% CI	l², %	
Elderly vs non-elderly									
Overall mortality rate	14	1,813	734	4,525	2,057	1.07	0.87-1.31	51	
30-Day mortality rate	10	1,740	24	5,921	58	2.13	1.28-3.54	0	
90-Day mortality rate	13	1,738	47	5,841	115	1.65	1.09-2.49	8	
In-hospital mortality rate	10	1,055	31	3,175	47	1.78	1.03-3.09	14	
Hepatic failure-related mortality rate	11	1,463	28	2,976	45	1.28	0.76-2.16	0	
Super elderly vs non-super elderly									
Overall mortality rate	4	137	39	2,304	929	0.91	0.33-2.50	75	
30-Day mortality rate	6	287	6	6,954	92	2.27	0.99-5.18	0	
90-Day mortality rate	4	149	3	3,828	55	2.05	0.76-5.57	0	
In-hospital mortality rate	5	143	6	4,548	102	2.51	1.16-5.45	0	
Hepatic failure-related mortality rate	0	-				-	5.	-	

M-H, Mantel-Haenszel; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Table 5. Postoperative Complications: Elderly versus Non-Elderly, Super Elderly versus Non-Super Elderly

2.1	No. of	Elderly		Non-elderly	Random, M-H	050/ 01	12 0/	
Outcome variable	studies	No. of participants	Events	No. of participants	Events	pooled OR	95% CI	l², %
Elderly vs non-elderly								
Overall postoperative complications	26	2,943	1,184	8,629	2,762	1.44	1.22-1.69	51
Major postoperative complications	24	2,476	411	8,360	1,041	1.30	1.11-1.53	26
Postoperative hepatic failure	13	1,154	33	3,914	100	1.20	0.79-1.82	0
Super elderly vs non-super elderly								
Overall postoperative complications	9	359	171	9,457	2,940	2.02	1.35-3.02	65
Major postoperative complications	7	197	28	3,516	328	1.25	0.66-2.39	47
Postoperative hepatic failure	8	197	5	5,147	83	2.25	0.96-5.27	0

M-H, Mantel-Haenszel; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.







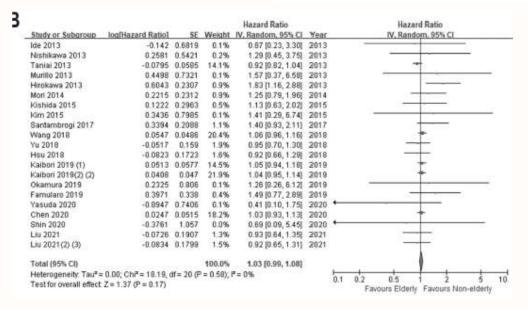
Résultats des hépatectomies

Gut and Liver https://doi.org/10.5009/gnl230485 pISSN 1976-2283 eISSN 2005-1212

Original Article

Efficacy and Safety of Surgical Resection in Elderly Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Jin-Soo Lee¹, Dong Ah Park², Seungeun Ryoo², Jungeun Park², Gi Hong Choi³, Jeong-Ju Yoo¹



Survie sans récidive = pas de différence





|--|

Variable -		Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis				
variable -	No. of studies	Random, IV HR (95% CI)	l²,%	No. of studies	Random, IV HR (95% CI)	12, %		
Overall mortality	32	1.18 (1.09-1.27)	67	4	1.26 (0.92-1.74)	71		
Using data					NA			
Calculated data	23	1.13 (1.04-1.22)	52		NA			
Reported data	9	1.26 (1.07-1.49)	79		NA			
Age cutoff								
65-70 yr	18	1.09 (1.00-1.19)	66	-1	1.08 (0.49-2.36)	NA		
75 уг	14	1.29 (1.17-1.42)	23	2	1.39 (0.69-2.81)	89		
Publication year					54 00			
2016-2022	20	1.19 (1.08-1.31)	70	4	1.26 (0.92-1.74)	71		
2010-2015	13	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	61	0		- 5		
Country								
Asia	26	1.15 (1.07-1.24)	65	2	1.23 (0.90-1.69)	0		
Non-Asia	6	1.46 (0.96-2.20)	77	2	1.39 (0.69-2.81)	89		
MINORS score								
Over median value (20)	15	1.32 (1.15-1.50)	70	2	1.39 (0.69-2.81)	89		
Under median value (20)	17	1.10 (0.99-1.22)	67	2	1.23 (0.90-1.69)	0		

IV HR, inverse variance hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; NA, not applicable; MINORS, methodological index for non-randomized studies.



Résultats de la récupération post opératoire

RESEARCH ARTICLE
Seancinavica

Recovery trajectories after major abdominal surgery: A retrospective pooled cohort study

Jared Ou-Young ^{1,2} | Colin Royse ^{1,2,3} | Sandy Clarke-Errey ⁴ | Doa El-Ansary ^{1,5} |
Bernhard Riedel ^{6,7} | James Griffiths ^{8,9} | Andrea Bowyer ^{1,2,3}

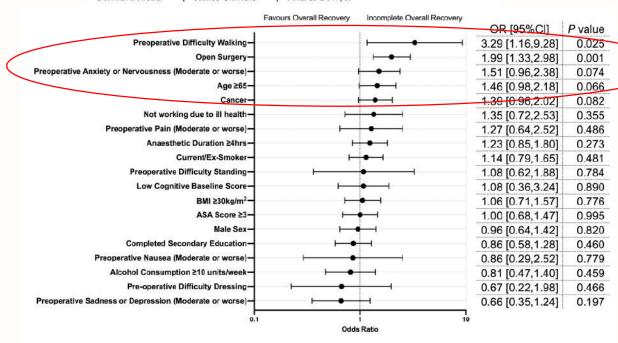
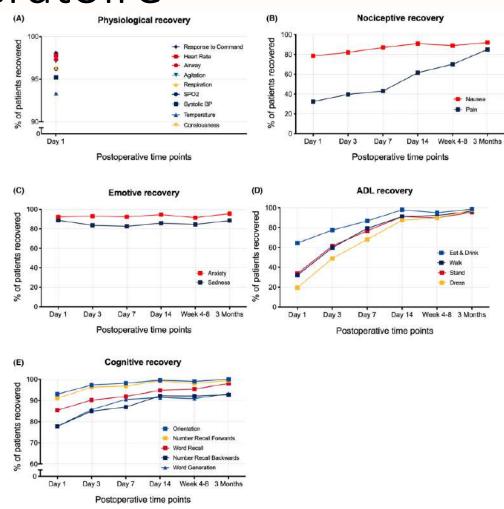


FIG URE 5 Multivariate logistic regression analysis exploring pre-operative risk factors for incomplete overall recovery at 4–8 weeks postoperative (n = 566). Data for each risk factor are presented as odds ratios (OR) with error bars showing 95% confidence intervals. Each variable has been adjusted for all other variables.









Facteurs de risques de complications post opératoire

Identifying older adults at risk of harm following elective surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Jennifer Watt^{1,2}, Andrea C. Tricos^{3,4}, Catherine Talbot-Hamon¹, Ba¹ Pham^{3,5}, Patricia Rios³, Agnes Grudniew 2²
Camilla Wong³, Douglas Sinclaig³ and Sharon E. Straus^{1,3*}



Concept du patient Fragile

Prognostic factor	Number of studies	Number of patients	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Heterogeneity (I ²)
Poor performance status	5	889	258 (156-425)	0
Smoking status	3	907	2.43 (1.32-4.46)	0
IADL impairment	7	1036	227 (1.65-3.14)	0
Failty	8	1527	2.16 (1.29-3.62)	54.69
Cognitive impairment	8	1851	201 (1.44-2.81)	0
ASI, impairment	4	829	1.98 (1.31-2.99)	0
Geriatric depression screen	4	777	1.77 (1.22-2.56)	0
Comorbidity scare	5	1000	1.55 (1.29-1.87)	0
Depression	2	257	2.04 (0.67-6.23)	0
Poor mobility	2	477	251 (092-684)	6337
Olderage	9	2917	1.07 (1.00-1.14)	17.96
General anesthesia	2	172	0.78 (0.38-1.59)	0
ASA score ≥3	3	420	2.62 (0.78-8.79)	0
Malnutrition	7	847	122 (0.66-2.24)	31,02
Hypertension	.3	912	0.90 (0.52-1.54)	0
Cerebrovascular disease	2	845	0.81 (0.11-5.94)	83.39
Diabetes mellitus	.3	912	0.70 (0.39-1.26)	0
Polypharmacy	4	442	1.46 (0.9-2.37)	0
Male sex	6	2141	1.60 (0.88-2.91)	66.24

ADL activities of daily living, ASA American Society of Anesthesiologists, IADL instrumental activities of daily living, O confidence interval







Effet de la réhabilitation pré opératoire

Meta-analyses

The impact of prehabilitation on outcomes in frail and high-risk patients undergoing major abdominal surgery: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Pavel Skořepa ^{a, b, c, d}, Katherine L. Ford ^{e, f}, Abdulaziz Alsuwaylihi ^{a, b}, Dominic O'Connor ^g, Carla M. Prado ^e, Dhanny Gomez ^a, Dileep N. Lobo ^{a, b, h, i, *}

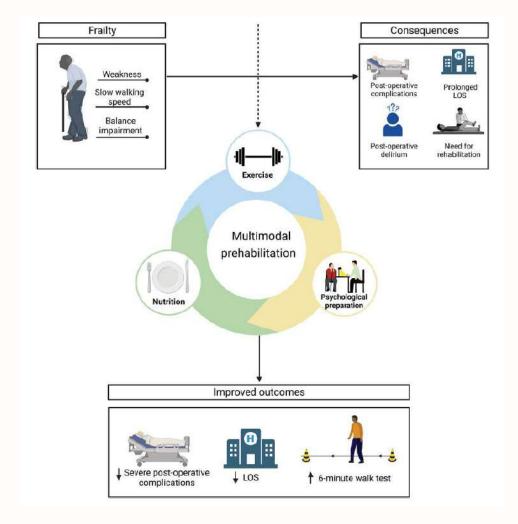
	Experim	ental	Cont	rol		Odds Ratio		Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year	M-H, Random, 95% CI
RCTs								
Karlsson 2019	0	10	0	11		Not estimable	2019	
Carli 2020	7	55	11	55	9.0%	0.5833 [0.2078, 1.6375]	2020	
Berkel 2021	4	28	4	29	5.4%	1.0417 [0.2336, 4.6442]	2021	-
Subtotal (95% CI)		93		95	14.3%	0.7034 [0.3008, 1.6447]		-
Total events	11		15					
Heterogeneity: Tau2 =	= 0.00; Ch	$i^2 = 0.3$	9, df = 1	(P = 0)	$.53$); $I^2 =$	0%		
Test for overall effect	Z = 0.81	(P = 0.4)	42)					
Cohort studies								
Chia 2016	3	57	5	60	5.4%	0.6111 [0.1391, 2.6840]	2015	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Mazzola 2017	7	41	15	35	8.7%	0.2745 [0.0957, 0.7872]	2017	
Souwer 2018	14	86	33	138	13.5%	0.6187 [0.3093, 1.2376]	2018	
Nakajima 2019	32	76	38	76	14.4%	0.7273 [0.3835, 1.3792]	2019	
de Klerk 2021	1	76	17	275	3.2%	0.2024 [0.0265, 1.5455]	2021	· · ·
Pang 2021	38	335	26	256	16.4%	1.1318 [0.6677, 1.9185]	2021	 _
Koh 2022	5	58	4	23	5.8%	0.4481 [0.1088, 1.8454]	2022	
Bojesen 2022 Subtotal (95% CI)	29	364 1093	104	475 1338		0.3088 [0.1994, 0.4782] 0.5275 [0.3331, 0.8353]		_
Total events	129		242					-
Heterogeneity: Tau2 =	= 0.22: Ch	$i^2 = 17.$	44. df =	7 (P =	0.01): I2 =	= 60%		
Test for overall effect	Z = 2.73	(P = 0.6)	006)					
Total (95% CI)		1186		1433	100.0%	0.5558 [0.3744, 0.8249]		•
Total events	140		257					
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =				9 (P =	0.03); I ² =	= 51%		0.01 0.1 1 10 10
The second of th	Colore Color Colored			= 1 (P =	0.56) 12	= 0%		Favours prehabilitation Favours control
Test for overall effect Test for subgroup dif	Z = 2.92	(P = 0.6)	004)					6.01 0.1 i 10 Favours prehabilitation Favours control



(B) Severe complications



Clinical Nutrition 43 (2024) 629-648





Conclusions

- La chirurgie lourde chez les patients âgés:
 - Augmentation de la mortalité par rapport aux « jeunes » mais celle-ci diminue avec le temps
 - Augmentation de la morbidité par rapport aux « jeunes » mais essentiellement sur des complications non chirurgicales
 - La survie « oncologique » est similaire lorsque la comparaison est appareillée
 - Péjore la récupération physique et cognitive



Nécessité d'une Sélection et réhabilitation des patients âgés













Conclusions

Patients en Bon État Général (Fit)

Caractéristiques :

Bon état de santé général.

Absence de comorbidités

graves.

Capacité de réaliser les activités

quotidiennes sans assistance.

Bonne tolérance aux

traitements anticancéreux

agressifs.

Patients Fragiles (Vulnerable)

Caractéristiques :

Présence de comorbidités

modérées.

Légère limitation dans la capacité à

réaliser les activités quotidiennes.

Risque accru de complications liées

aux traitements.

Nécessité de soins personnalisés et

adaptés.

Patients Dépendants (Frail)

Caractéristiques :

Présence de comorbidités

sévères.

Incapacité à réaliser les activités

quotidiennes sans assistance.

Mauvaise tolérance aux

traitements anticancéreux.

Besoin en soins palliatifs ou de

traitements moins agressifs.







Traitements standards

Réhabilitation



Traitements palliatifs ou soins de soutien.

Pas de traitements agressifs.





Traitements modérés en intensité.

Adaptation des doses de chimiothérapie et de radiothérapie.

Jeudi 16 octobre 2025, Nantes