

What is the best comorbidity index for retrospective survival studies in head and neck oncology?

National Library of Canada - A Study of SBRT for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck



Description:-

-What is the best comorbidity index for retrospective survival studies in head and neck oncology?

-Canadian theses = -- Thèses canadiennesWhat is the best comorbidity index for retrospective survival studies in head and neck oncology?

Notes: Thesis (M.Sc.) -- University of Toronto, 2001.

This edition was published in 2001



Filesize: 40.42 MB

Tags: #A #new #simplified #comorbidity #score #as #a #prognostic #factor #in #non

Retrospective Analysis of Prognostic Factors in 205 Patients with Laryngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Who Underwent Surgical Treatment

Human papillomavirus and rising oropharyngeal cancer incidence in the United States. Patients with positive margins, advanced T or N stage, or oral cavity cancers are at particular risk for rapid recurrence after surgery. Paleri V, Narayan R, Wight RG.

A Study of SBRT for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

Patients suffering from pathologically demonstrated N2 disease received cisplatin-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery whenever possible. We investigated the prognosis of a large NSCLC population followed-up over a substantial period of time, simultaneously assessing the aforementioned comorbidities together with classical prognostic determinants.

When is re

One of the main end points was to describe accurately the characteristics of patients treated for NSCLC and to define their prognosis. Tanvetyanon T, Padhya T, McCaffrey J et al 2009 Prognostic factors for survival after salvage reirradiation of head and neck cancer.

Comorbidity in patients with cancer of the head and neck: Prevalence and impact on treatment and prognosis, Current Oncology Reports

An advantage of SCS over standard comorbidity scores including CCI is the reduced number of items taken into account allowing score calculation in only a few minutes. J Chronic Dis 39:913-928, 1986. Monotonicity of Survival Gradient--The survival gradient is monotonic if each of the successive subgroups has a consistently lower or higher survival rate than the preceding group.

A new simplified comorbidity score as a prognostic factor in non

Probability p -values below 0.

Burden of comorbidities is higher among elderly survivors of oropharyngeal cancer compared with controls

Beyond patient performance, age was found to be a prognostic factor for OS in our cohort in the univariate, but not the multivariate analysis.

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