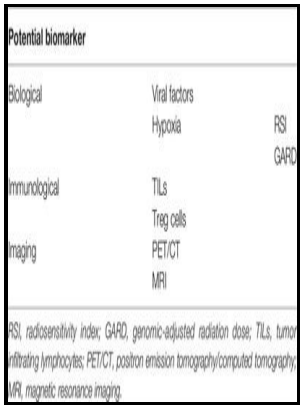
What is the best comorbidity index for retrospective survival studies in head and neck oncology?

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



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

Tags: #Effect #of #Comorbidity #on #Postoperative #Survival #Outcomes #in #Patients #with #Solid #Cancers: #A #6

Comparison of different comorbidity measures for oral cancer patients with surgical intervention: A longitudinal study from a single cancer center

Introduction Comorbidity indicates the presence of one or more additional medical disorders co-occurring with a primary disease within the same individual.

Radiotherapy for geriatric head

The Adult Comorbidity Evaluation index ACE-27 is a relatively new measure of comorbidity and the aim of this study was to assess the feasibility of retrospective examination of casenotes to estimate this index in patients who were given radiotherapy for head and neck cancer. Under use of necessary care among cancer survivors. Three comorbidity measures, the ACE-27, Charlson comorbidity index CL and Washington University Head Neck Cancer Index WUHNCI were calculated.

Head and Neck Cancers, Version 2.2020, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology in: Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network Volume 18 Issue 7 (2020)

Requests to access these datasets should be directed to.

Comorbidity, human papillomavirus infection and head and neck cancer survival in an ethnically diverse population

During the follow-up period, 136 of 426 patients 31. Reduced glomerular filtration rates were found to negatively influence the survival only in the univariate but not in the multivariate analysis. Adjusted hazard ratios for different CCI subgroups were estimated by performing a multivariate Cox regression after adjusting for gender, age, prior history of cancer, ECOG scale, ASA score, admission mode, primary cancer site, tumor stage, and tumor grade.

The Charlson comorbidity index is a prognostic factor in sinonasal tract squamous cell carcinoma

Multimorbidity in primary care: prevalence and trend over the last 20 years. TNM was not introduced in order to avoid statistical redundancy.

The Charlson comorbidity index is a prognostic factor in sinonasal tract squamous cell carcinoma

Besides these factors, comorbidities have an impact on survival of patients with stage I lung cancer and may play a significant role in the treatment plan because patients with serious comorbidities are usually not suitable for adjuvant therapy after surgical resection. Head Neck 2011 ; 33 : 1675 — 1682. Therefore, routinely ordering a full brain study as part of the initial imaging workup is not routine.

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