



La chirurgie chez la personne âgée

10 Octobre 2025

Angoulême

Xavier DUFOUR

5^e rencontre d'oncologie Tête et cou en Nouvelle-Aquitaine

Cancers tête et cou aux âges extrêmes : ce que ça change en pratique



Liens d'intérêt

Nature	Financeurs
Advisory Board / Missions de conseil	GSK, Sanofi, MSD
Invitations à des congrès	Sanofi, GSK, Audilab, ASD, ISIS Médical



Introduction

Il n'existe **aucune ligne directrice établie** pour la gestion des patients âgés atteints de cancer des VADS

Les patients âgés peuvent-ils recevoir le traitement standard ??

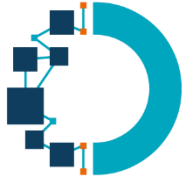
Essais cliniques qui définissent le traitement standard actuel : peu de patients âgés inclus

La décision de traitement doit se baser sur l'**âge biologique ou fonctionnel**

Evènements indésirables si :

- présence de comorbidités
- altération des fonctions physiques et cognitives
- mauvaise situation familiale et financière





Evaluation gériatrique



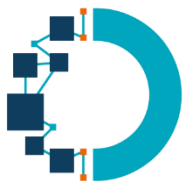
L'évaluation gériatrique (Questionnaire G8):

- aperçu global de l'état de santé du patient
- aide à prédire l'espérance de vie et la tolérance aux traitements

Le G8 peut prédire le pronostic et les complications du traitement chez les patients âgés atteints de HNC :

- Fit : état général permet le même traitement que le patient jeune
- Unfit : état général contre indique le même traitement que le patient jeune

Mohile SG et al. J Clin Oncol 2018;36:2326–47 ; Porceddu SV et al. Lancet Oncol 2017;18:e274–83 ; Ishii R et al. Japanese J Clin Oncol 2022;52:313–21



Evaluation gériatrique : impact du G8 sur la survie

R. Ishii et al.

Auris Nasus Larynx 51 (2024) 647–658

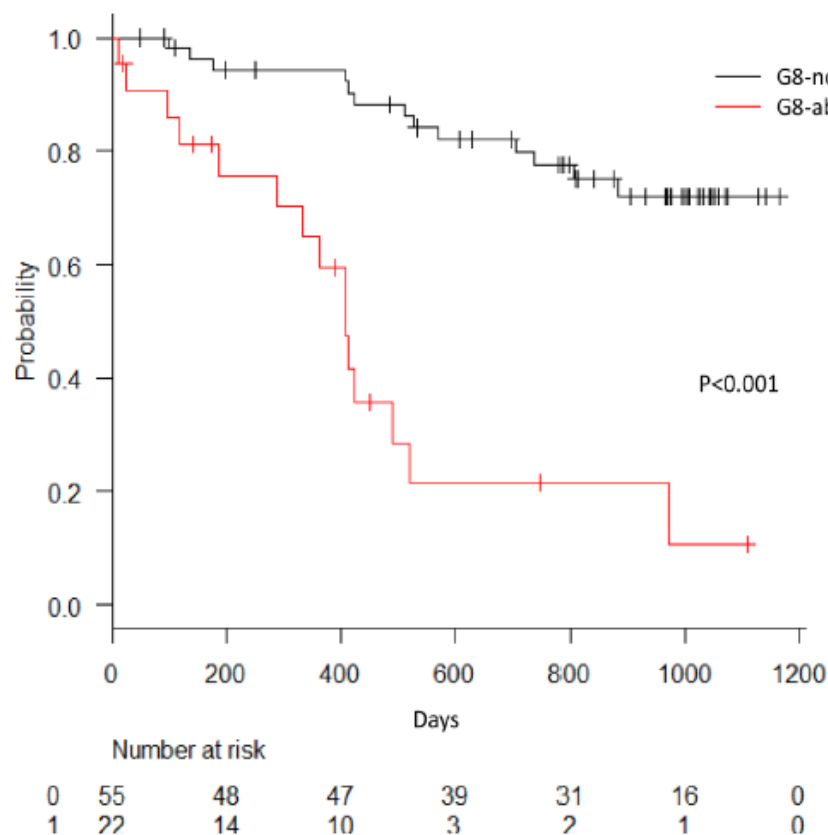


Fig. 1. G8 geriatric assessment screening tool abnormality (<11) showed significant poor overall survival in older patients with HNC [11].
G8: geriatric-8; HNC: head and neck cancer

Oncodage ou G8

8 items Patients âgés ≥ 75 ans

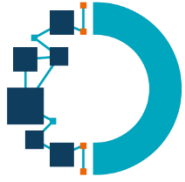
- Appétit
- Perte de poids (< 3 mois)
- Motricité
- Troubles neuro-psychologiques
- Indice de Masse Corporelle
- Plus de 3 médicaments
- Etat de santé perçu par le patient
- Age

Score > 14

Décision de traitement adapté

Score ≤ 14

Révèle une vulnérabilité / fragilité
Evaluation gériatrique recommandée



Approche multidisciplinaire

Essentielle pour la prise de décision thérapeutique

Chirurgie avec reconstruction par lambeau libre :

- majoration de la mortalité si âge > 70 ans
- majoration du taux de décès si durée hospitalisation en soins intensifs > 30 jours

Age chronologique : non prédictif des complications ou de la mortalité

Méta-analyse Grammatica : Chirurgie avec reconstruction par lambeau libre 2000-2014 :
pas de différence en terme de :

- succès chirurgical
- complications post-opératoires
- mortalité par rapport aux jeunes patients



Complications

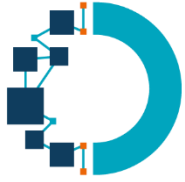
Complications post-opératoires corrélées à :

- fragilité
- présence de comorbidités
- faible score G-8

et non l'âge chronologique (80 ans et plus) !!

Les patients âgés avec faibles scores de comorbidité :
Possibilité de chirurgie + reconstruction par lambeau libre

Si évaluation préopératoire et suivi post-opératoire rigoureux ++



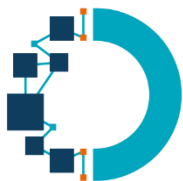
Résultats oncologiques



- Peters et al.: chirurgie + reconstruction par lambeau libre : pas de différence significative en terme de survie globale et survie sans maladie entre sujets âgés et sujets jeunes

Ishii et al. : résultats similaires chez patients ayant eu une PLT

- Chirurgie trans-orale (TLM ou TORS) : **aucune différence significative de survie ou de complications majeures** entre patients âgés et jeunes



Age : quel cut-off ??



ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Otorhinolaryngology

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2016.31.8.1300> • J Korean Med Sci 2016; 31: 1300-1306

JKMS

Heejin Kim,¹ Seong Dong Kim,²
Ye Ji Shim,² Sang Yeon Lee,²
Myung-Whun Sung,^{2,3} Kwang Hyun Kim,²
and J. Hun Hah^{2,3}

Is There Any Age Cutoff to Treat Elderly Patients with Head and Neck Cancer? Comparing with Septuagenarians and Octogenarians

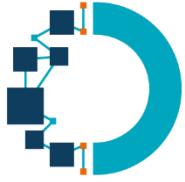
Personne âgée :
>70 ans ou > 80 ans ??

Etude rétrospective :
260 patients répartis en 3 groupes entre
2000 et 2012

Table 1. Demographic data of elderly patients with head and neck cancer

Parameters	Group 1 (70-74 yr, n = 97)	Group 2 (75-79 yr, n = 102)	Group 3 (≥ 80 yr, n = 61)
Sex (male:female)	75:22	80:22	46:15
Location of primary			
Oral cavity	26 (26.8%)	31 (30.4%)	15 (25.9%)
Nasopharynx	3 (3.1%)	3 (2.9%)	0
Oropharynx	15 (15.5%)	12 (11.8%)	7 (12.1%)
Hypopharynx	5 (5.2%)	13 (12.7%)	8 (13.8%)
Larynx	26 (26.8%)	29 (28.4%)	18 (31.0%)
Sinus/Nasal cavity	10 (10.3%)	8 (7.9%)	10 (17.2%)
Salivary gland	8 (8.2%)	6 (5.9%)	0
Pathology (SqCC)	78 (86.7%)	82 (83.7%)	53 (86.9%)
T staging			
T1,2:T3,4	55:34	53:44	33:27
N staging			
N0:N1:N2	56:8:21	52:7:37	33:14:12
Follow-up duration, mon	36.1	32.1	27.5

SqCC, squamous cell carcinoma.



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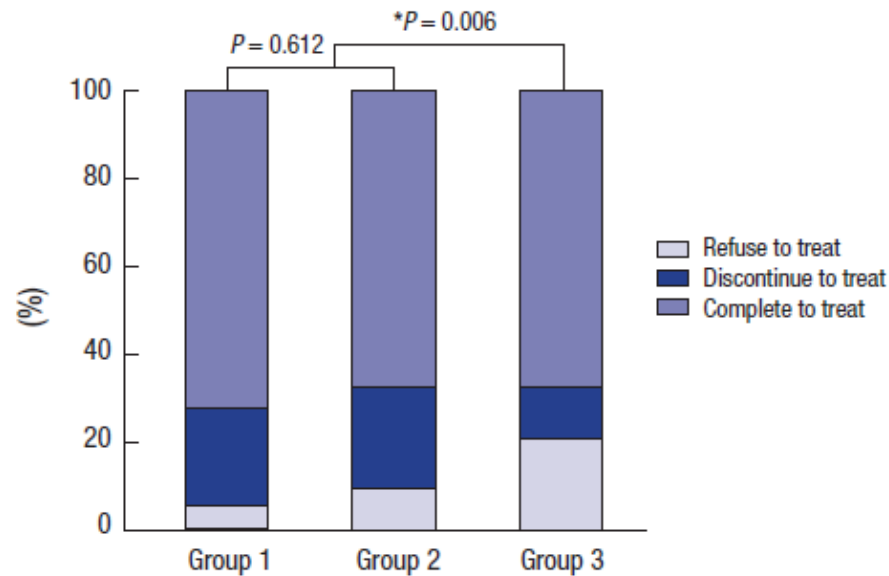


Fig. 1. The differences in treatment compliance ratios between septuagenarian and octogenarian head and neck cancer patients (Group 1: 70-75 years, Group 2: 76-80 years, Group 3: 80 years and older).

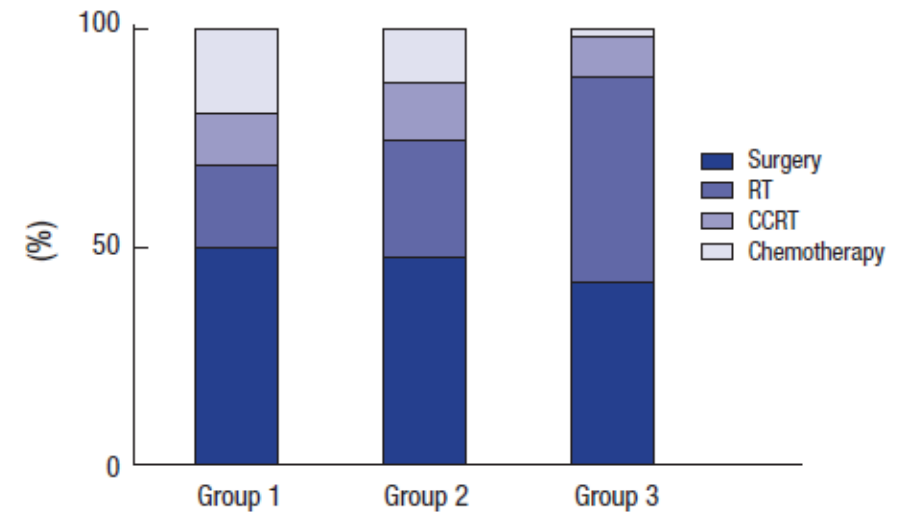
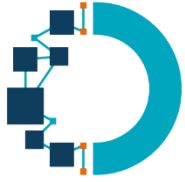


Fig. 2. The percentages of treatment modalities which were chosen for initial treatment for their head and neck cancer.



Age : quel cut-off ??



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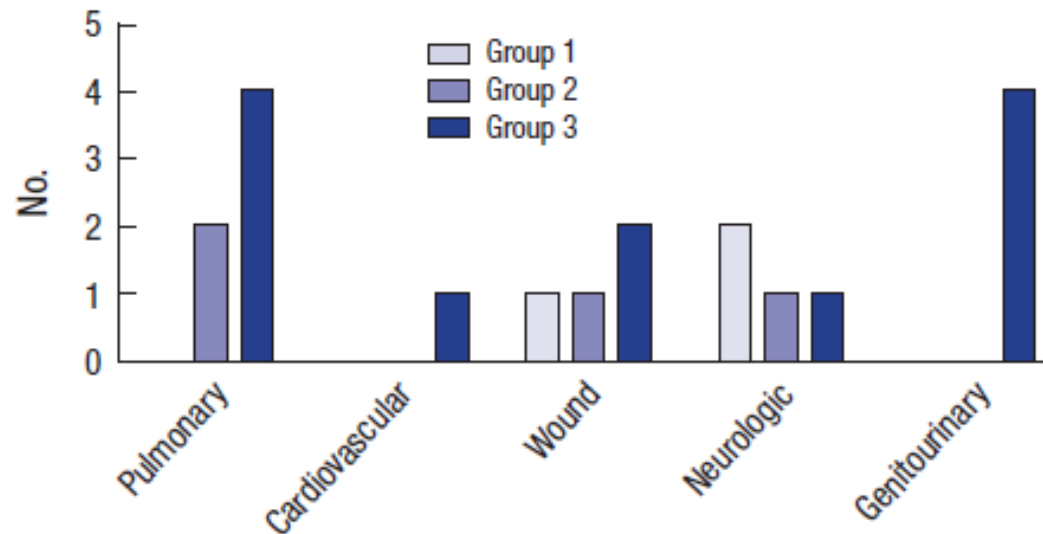
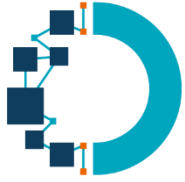


Fig. 3. Major and minor complications occurring within 1 week after surgery in elderly head and neck cancer patients.



Age : quel cut-off ??

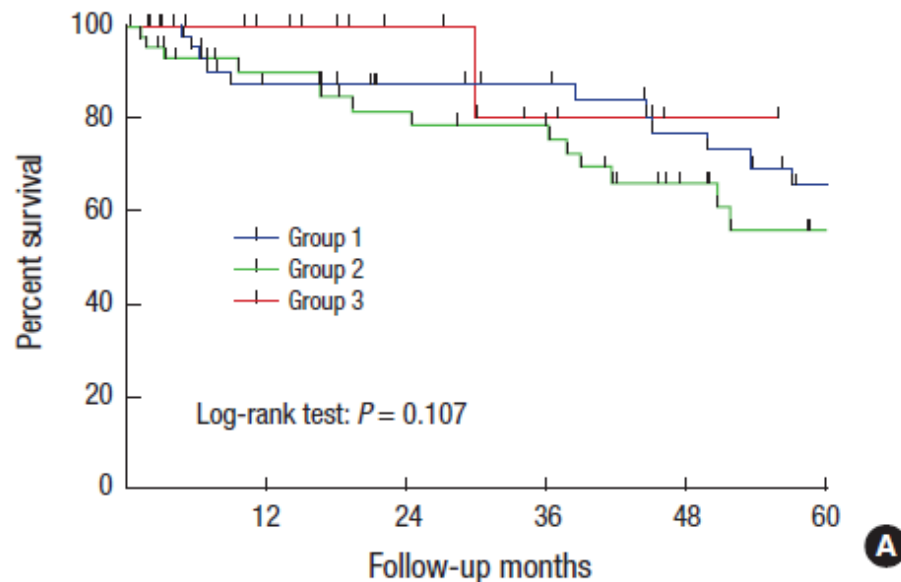
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Survie globale des patients ayant eu l'ensemble du traitement



Survie globale des patients ayant eu un traitement chirurgical

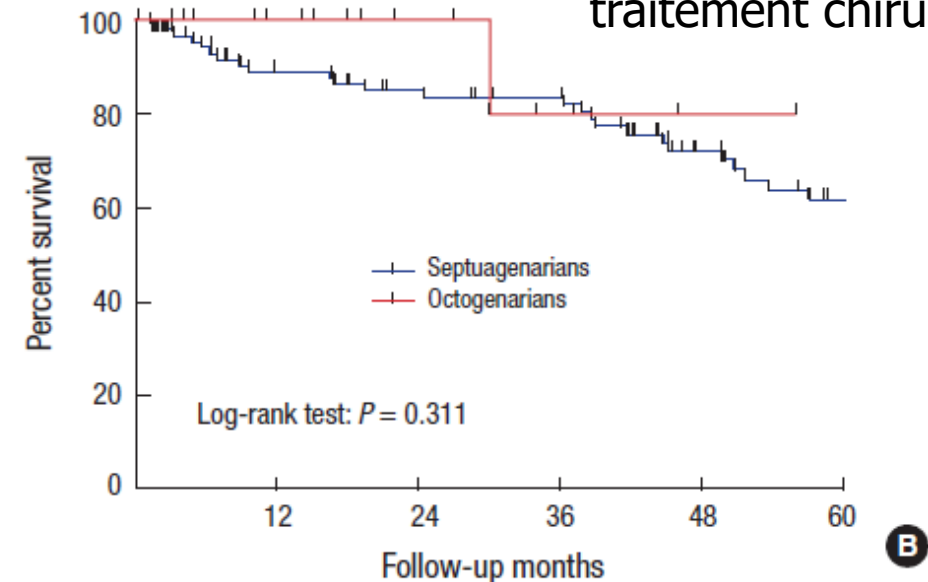
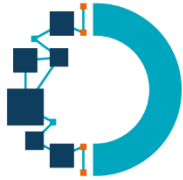


Fig. 4. Overall survival of elderly patients with head and neck cancer (HNC) following therapeutic intervention. **(A)** Overall survival of patients who completed treatment for HNC, excluding patients who ceased during treatment. **(B)** Overall Survival of patients who underwent surgery for their HNC; Group 1 & 2 (septuagenarians) vs. Group 3 (octogenarians).



Chirurgie PLT : Résultats oncologiques



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Surgical Oncology

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Image Atos médical

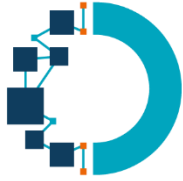
Total pharyngolaryngectomy in the elderly: The impact of age on postoperative complications and oncologic and functional outcomes

Florent Milliet^a, Jocelyn Gal^b, Emmanuel Chamorey^b, Olivier Dassonville^a, Gilles Poissonnet^a, Frédéric Peyrade^c, Karen Benezery^d, Raphaël Hechema^e, Anne Sudaka^f, Marine Sanchez-Luini^g, François Demard^a, José Santini^a, Alexandre Bozec^{a,*}

Table 1
Clinical characteristics of the patients. 2000 - 2015

Clinical characteristics	All patients n = 245 (%)	< 70 years n = 154 (%)	> 70 years n = 91 (%)	P values*
Sex: male/female	217 (89)/28 (11)	137 (89)/17 (11)	80 (88)/11 (12)	0.97
ASA score: < 3/≥ 3	119 (49)/126 (51)	89 (58)/65 (42)	30 (33)/61 (67)	< 0.001
Tumor site: L/H	162 (66)/83 (34)	91 (59)/63 (41)	71 (78)/20 (22)	0.005
T-stage: ≤ 3/4	116 (47)/129 (53)	68 (44)/86 (56)	48 (53)/43 (47)	0.31
N-stage: < 2a/≥ 2a	162 (66)/83 (34)	100 (65)/54 (35)	62 (68)/29 (32)	0.78
Preoperative RT ± CT	118 (48)	79 (51)	39 (43)	0.25
Postoperative RT ± CT	118 (48)	74 (48)	44 (48)	0.99
Postoperative RT + CT	43 (18)	37 (24)	6 (7)	< 0.001

L: larynx, H: hypopharynx, RT: radiotherapy, CT: chemotherapy. *P values in univariate analysis using Chi-squared tests confirmed by Fisher's exact tests.



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Site tumoral et RT pré-op. :

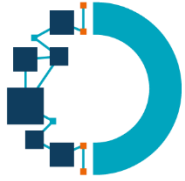
Facteurs indépendants de complications locales

Table 2

Impact of age and other clinical factors on the postoperative course.

Clinical factors	P values for each factor in univariate/multivariate analyses			
	Local complications	Fistula	General complications	Feeding tube removal
Age (< vs. > 70 years)	0.04/0.08	0.08	0.83	0.15
Sex (male vs. female)	0.74	0.11	0.10	0.08
ASA score (< vs. > 3)	0.88	0.56	0.28	0.38
Tumor site (L vs. H)	< 0.001/ < 0.001	< 0.001/0.001	0.99	< 0.001/ < 0.001
T-stage (≤ 3 vs. = 4)	0.42	0.99	0.49	0.49
N-stage (< vs. $\geq 2a$)	0.67	0.08	0.75	0.15
Preop RT (yes vs. no)	0.01/0.005	0.004/0.02	0.31	0.001/0.01

L: larynx, H: hypopharynx, Preop: preoperative, RT: radiotherapy. Statistically-significant p-values are underscored. For multivariate analysis, all variables associated with $p < 0.05$ on univariate analysis were included in logistic (local complications, fistula, general complications) or linear (feeding tube removal) regression models.



Chirurgie PLT : Résultats oncologiques



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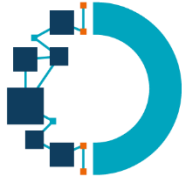
- Pas d'impact de l'âge sur la fonction de déglutition
- Moins de VP si âge > 70 ans
- Moins bons résultats vocaux si âge > 70 ans

Table 3

Impact of age and other clinical factors on oncologic and functional outcomes.

Clinical factors	P values for each factor in univariate/multivariate analyses					
	OS	CSS	RFS	Swallowing	Speech	TEP with VP
Age (< vs. > 70 years)	0.95	0.16	0.25	0.01/0.09	0.05	0.01/0.04
Sex (male vs. female)	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.12	0.43	0.93
ASA score (< vs. > 3)	0.04/0.03	0.28	0.33	0.18	0.64	0.91
Tumor site (L vs. H)	0.002/0.02	< 0.001/0.02	< 0.001/0.003	< 0.001/ < 0.001	0.34	0.002/0.01
T-stage (≤3 vs. = 4)	0.30	0.28	0.03	0.54	0.99	0.51
N-stage (< vs. ≥ 2a)	< 0.001/ < 0.001	0.002/0.005	< 0.001/ < 0.001	0.16	0.07	0.34
Preop RT (yes vs. no)	< 0.001/0.002	0.001/ < 0.001	0.004/ < 0.001	0.04/0.06	0.87	0.002/0.002
Adjuvant trt (yes vs. no)	0.28	0.23	0.42	0.83	0.25	0.08

L: larynx, H: hypopharynx, Preop: preoperative, RT: radiotherapy, trt: treatment, OS: overall survival, CSS: cause-specific survival, RFS: recurrence-free survival, TEP with VP: tracheoesophageal puncture with voice prosthesis. Statistically-significant p-values are underscored. For multivariate analysis, all variables associated with $p < 0.05$ on univariate analysis were included in logistic or Cox (OS, CSS, RFS) regression models.



Chirurgie PLT : Résultats oncologiques



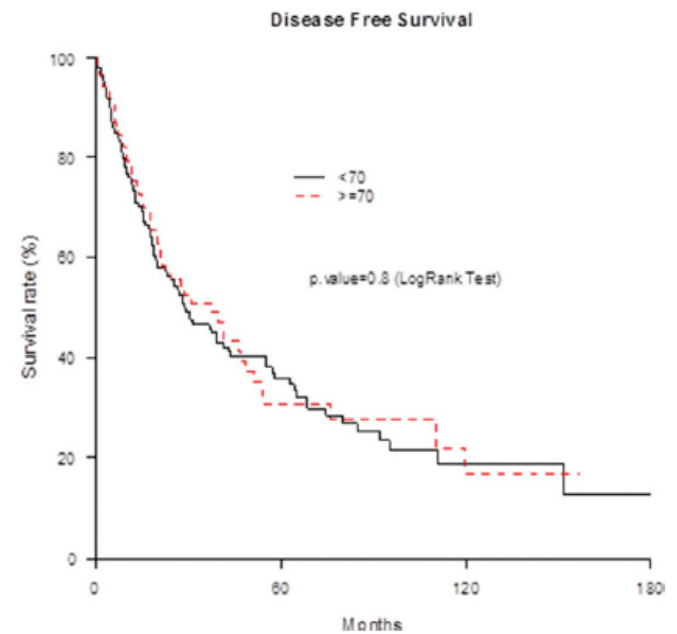
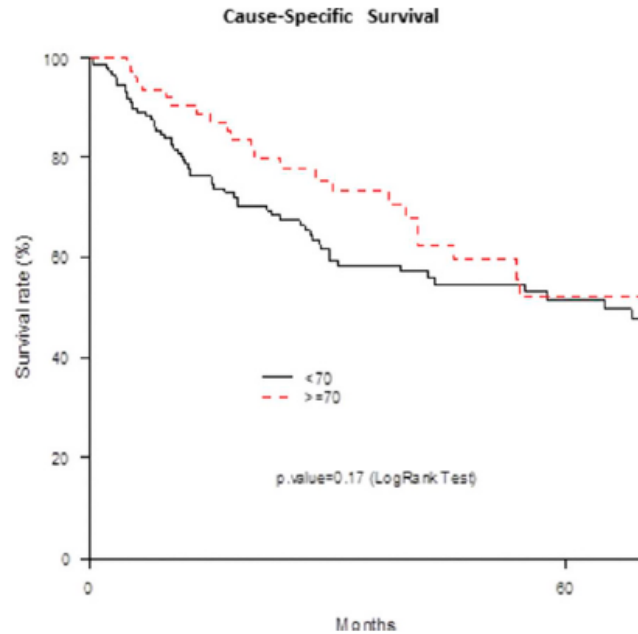
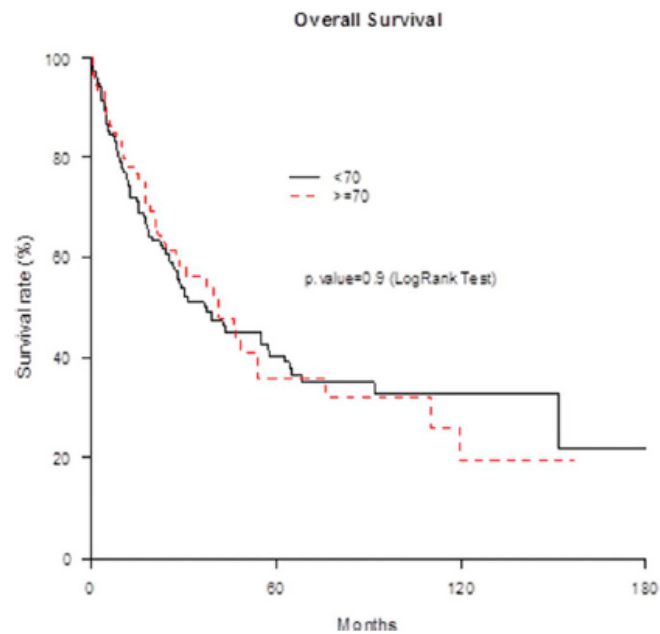
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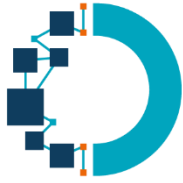
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Résultats fonctionnels



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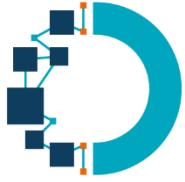
Table 4

Functional outcomes of the patients.

Functional outcomes	All patients n = 196 (%)	< 70 years n = 125 (%)	> 70 years n = 71 (%)	P values*
Swallowing score: 0/1/2	28 (14)/28 (14)/140 (72)	24 (19)/19 (15)/82 (65)	4 (6)/9 (13)/58 (81)	0.01
Speech score: 0/1/2	24 (13)/44 (22)/128 (65)	10 (8)/27 (22)/88 (70)	14 (20)/17 (24)/40 (56)	0.05
TEP with VP	151 (77)	90 (72)	61 (86)	0.01
Primary/secondary	123 (81)/28 (19)	72 (80)/18 (20)	51 (84)/10 (16)	

TEP with VP: tracheoesophageal puncture with voice prosthesis. *P values in univariate analysis using Chi-squared tests confirmed by Fisher's exact tests.

- Patients > 70 ans : meilleur score de déglutition
- Pas d'impact de l'âge sur la fonction de déglutition
- Patients > 70 ans : réhabilitation vocale par VTO ++ mais qualité vocale moins bonne



Retentissement psycho-social



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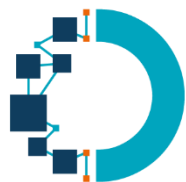


Evolution and predictive factors of quality of life in patients undergoing oncologic surgery for head and neck cancer: A prospective multicentric study

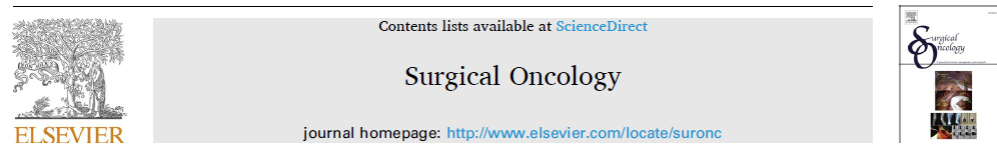


Alexandre Bozec^{a,*}, Philippe Schultz^b, Jocelyn Gal^c, Emmanuel Chamorey^c, Yann Chateau^c, Olivier Dassonville^a, Gilles Poissonnet^a, François Demard^a, Frédéric Peyrade^d, Esma Saada^d, Karen Benezery^e, Axel Leysalle^e, Laure Santini^f, Lila Messaoudi^b, Nicolas Fakhry^f

- 200 patients inclus entre 2012 et 2014
- Pas d'impact de l'âge sur la QDV globale (QLQ-C30 – HN35)
- Analyse univariée :
 - N > 2a et PLT : facteurs prédictifs d'un aspect physique négatif et diminution relations sociales
 - traitement adjuvant : facteur prédictif d'une baisse des fonctions cognitives



Retentissement psycho-social



Oral and oropharyngeal cancer surgery with free-flap reconstruction in the elderly: Factors associated with long-term quality of life, patient needs and concerns. A GETTEC cross-sectional study

Alexandre Bozec^{a,*}, Claire Majoufre^b, Marie De Boutray^c, Jocelyn Gal^d, Emmanuel Chamorey^d, Lise-Marie Roussel^e, Pierre Philouze^f, Sylvie Testelin^g, Marine Coninckx^h, Christine Bachⁱ, Philippe Schultz^j, Renaud Garrel^k, Marie-Yolande Louis^e, Emmanuel Babin^l, Alain Cosmidis^f, Philippe Céruse^f, Bertrand Baujat^h, Dorian Culié^a, Olivier Dassonville^a, Gilles Poissonnet^a, Grégoire D'Andrea^a, Joanne Guerlain^m, Sébastien Vergezⁿ, Agnès Dupret-Boriesⁿ

64 patients > 70 ans inclus entre 2009 et 2017

Chirurgie + reconstruction par lambeau libre

Surgical Oncology 35 (2020) 81–88

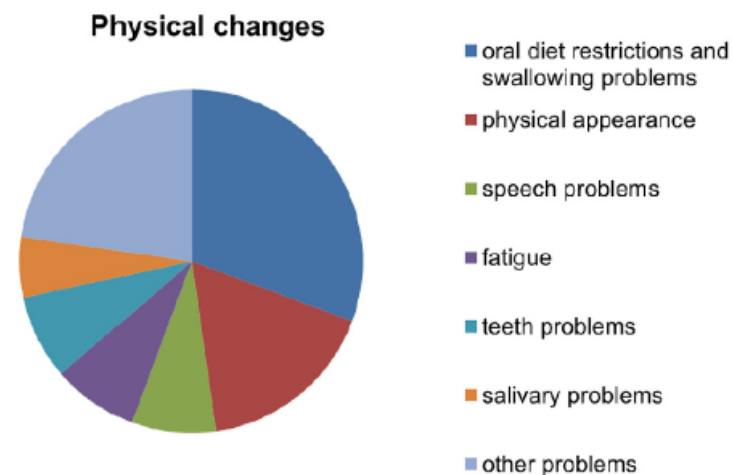


Fig. 1. Patient responses to the open question: “What are the main physical changes impacting your daily life since OOPC surgery?”

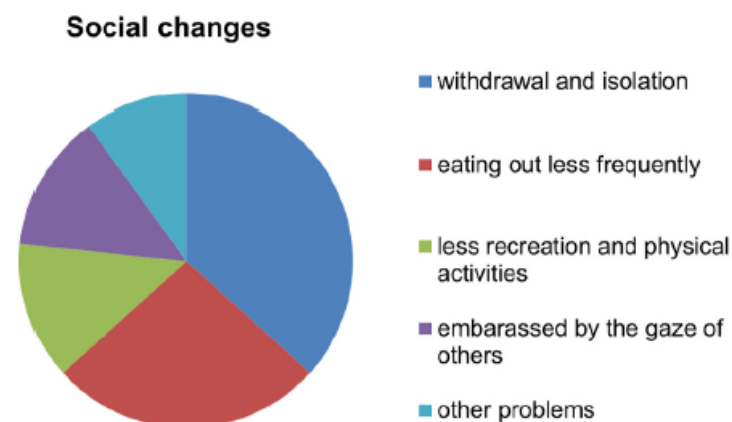


Fig. 2. Patient responses to the open question: “What are the main changes in your social life since OOPC surgery?”



Conclusion

Chirurgie personne âgée :

- Pas plus de complications post-opératoires
- Bons résultats carcinologiques
- Pas de franche altération de la qualité de vie

Sous réserve d'une bonne évaluation onco-gériatrique préopératoire

Engendre plus de restriction alimentaire et d'isolement social

