

## **Right Hemicolectomy for colorectal cancer in Octogenarians - Survival outcomes within an Enhanced Recovery Programme**

Madhusoodhana Hebbar, Pierre Berger, Sophie McLachlan, Jayne Mundy, Pauline Whitehouse

Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Worthing Hospital, Worthing. BN11 2DH

**Aims:** Right sided colonic cancer is prevalent in the elderly. Our aim was to assess survival after right sided colonic resection in octogenarians in an Enhanced Recovery (ERAS) setting.

**Methods:** An ERAS database of all colonic resections was collected prospectively from April 2009 to December 2016. All these patients were followed up to end of June 2017. Patients younger than 80 years of age, non-cancer and non-right sided colonic resections were excluded. Survival was taken as time to death or patients alive at the end of the study period.

**Results:** 94 patients (mean 84.3 years, range 80-91 years) met the inclusion criteria. One patient died post-operatively in the hospital from renal failure. 2 patients post discharge moved out of the area. Thus 91 patients were followed up (7 months to 99 months for those who are alive). Overall survival for all patients was 38.9 months. 5 year survival for those who had operations more than 5 years ago was 25%. The average survival of the 34 patients who died was 26 months (Range 2-84 months) - 50% of which had no diagnosis of recurrence or metastasis at time of death. Average disease free survival was 14.6 months for the 17 cancer related deaths (range 0 - 40 months). 3 patients still alive have cancer recurrence. 64% of Duke C patients have died as compared to 85% of Duke A patients who are still alive.

**Conclusions:** Right hemicolectomy in Octogenarians results in average survival of more than three years.