Life expectancy in patients, aged 70 years or older with Vestibular Schwannoma

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Aim

- To evaluate the impact of the treatment modality on survival after diagnosis, in elderly patients with Vestibular Schwannomas.
Aim

• To evaluate the impact of the treatment modality on survival after diagnosis, in elderly patients with Vestibular Schwannomas.

• To compare the life expectancy of patients with Vestibular Schwannomas to an age matched background population.
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Age

Period

Sex
Method

1) www.statistikbanken.dk

2) Chose “Populations & elections”

3) Chose “Deaths & life expectancy”

4) Chose “Life tables (5 years tables)”

5) Chose: Age, period, sex & average life expectancy
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Age
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Age

Period 2007-11

Age 30: 51.5 years

Age 70: 15.5 years
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Period
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Period

Age 70 years

1976-80: 13.8 years

2007-11: 15.5 years
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Sex
Life expectancy

Survival depends on:

Sex

Period 2007-11

Female: 15.5 years

Male: 13.1 years
Patients

• Period: January 1976 to December 2008. 2283 patients diagnosed.

• 345 patients were 70 years or older at diagnosis.

• Out of 345 patients, 179 had died, either after an observation period or after operation.
Method

Out of the 179 patients:

100 patients were observed only,
2 patients had radiation therapy,
68 patients were operated primarily,
9 patients were operated after an observation period.
## Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Observation Group, N= 102</th>
<th>Operation Group, N= 77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female/Male</td>
<td>39/63</td>
<td>56/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrameatal</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrameatal</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean size</td>
<td>7.2mm</td>
<td>27.1mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>73.0</td>
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## Female
Mean survival in the two treatment groups and an age matched background population

<table>
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<th>Operation group</th>
<th>Control group</th>
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<tr>
<td>70-74/72</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79/77</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84/82</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89/87</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-94/92</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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### Male

Mean survival in the two treatment groups and an age matched background population

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Conclusion

• Surgery for vestibular schwannoma does not influence negatively on life expectancy, even in elderly patients.
Conclusion

- Surgery for vestibular schwannoma does not influence negatively on life expectancy, even in elderly patients.

- Patients in the observation-group has shorter survival compared to the operation-group.

- Probably due to increased co-morbidity.