

500P: The impact of COVID-19 on the management and outcome of oncology patients:

The results of the Middle East and North African (MENA) COVID-19 and Cancer Registry (MCCR).

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Background;

Despite extensive studies of the impact of COVID-19 on patients with cancer, there is a dearth of information from the MENA region. Our study aims to report pertinent MCCR findings on patient management and outcomes.

Methods:

MCCR was adapted from ASCO COVID-19 Registry to collect data on patients with cancer and SARS-CoV-2 infection from 12 centers in eight countries including: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, United Arab Emirates, and Morocco. The Registry included data on patients and disease characteristics, treatment, and patient outcomes. Delays in treatment and mortality rates were compared between diagnosed patients between January 1, 2022, to May 31, 2020, and patients who were diagnosed after May 31st using Chi square.

Results:

Between November 29, 2020, and December 7, 2021, data were captured on 1345 patients diagnosed since the onset of the pandemic.

- Median age was 57 years (18-98), 56.1% females, and 27.1% were current or ex-smokers.
- Out of the 1144 patients (85.1%) with solid tumors, delays of planned treatment > 14 days occurred in 81.4% for surgery, 51.7% for radiation therapy and 34.6% for drug therapy. No delays in surgery and radiation therapy occurred after June 1, 2020, and the delays of drug therapy were reduced from 20.8% to 5.2% (P< 0.0001).
- All-cause mortality at 30 and 90 days were 15.9% and 22.1%, respectively. All-cause mortality rates at 30 and 90 days were reduced after June 1st, 2020, from 17.3% to 3.7%, and from 24.2% to 3.7%, respectively (P < 0.0001).
- Univariate analysis showed multiple prognostic factors such as age > 70 years, male gender, lung cancer vs other solid tumors, diagnosis of COVID19 before June 2020, ever smokers, among others.
- The Multivariate Logistic Regression analysis results shown in Table.

Results (cont'd):

Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of 30- and 90-days all-cause mortality (N=1345 patients)

	30 Days All-Cause Mortality			90 Days All-Cause Mortality		
	OR	95% CI	P-value	OR	95% CI	P-value
Diagnosed after June 1, 2020 vs. before June 1, 2020*	0.251	0.095-0.663	0.005	0.125	0.047-0.328	<0.0001
On chemotherapy when diagnosed vs. no therapy*	0.645	0.398-1.045	0.075	0.642	0.411-1.000	0.050
Stable Disease vs. Progressing disease*	0.244	0.132-0.451	<0.0001	0.185	0.108-0.319	<0.0001
Metastatic disease vs. Locoregional disease*	2.408	1.222-4.748	0.011	3.313	1.783-6.156	<0.0001
Comorbidities vs. no comorbidity*	1.732	1.067-2.813	0.026	1.799	1.150-2.814	0.010
Obesity vs. none*	0.716	0.444-1.155	0.171	0.591	0.381-0.915	0.018
Solid tumors vs. hematologic malignancies*	1.923	0.819-4.515	0.133	1.233	0.520-2.923	0.635

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Conclusion and Future Directions:

Patients with cancer in MENA region experienced similar risks and outcome of COVID-19 reported in other populations. The reduction in mortality rate after June 2020 may reflect a better approach to managing these patients resulting in improved outcome.

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