**BACKGROUND**

- Adverse health outcomes are more likely to occur in frail older adults as they often have risk factors across physical, psychological, and social domains.
- Clinical assessments such as the G8 and GA can be used to both predict frailty and prognosticate patients to better guide management.

**METHODS**

- A GA, G8 and EORTC QOL 30 was performed at study entry to identify areas of vulnerability. Targeted interventions were then offered through the geriatric oncology (GO) service.
- After three months, a follow-up EORTC QOL 30 was repeated to assess the impact of the GO interventions.

**RESULTS**

- Targeted interventions were suggested for 144 patients, with 104 patients completing a 2nd EORTC QOL questionnaire.
- These patients reported significant improvements in the EORTC emotional, social functioning and financial domains, and a significant reduction in the EORTC symptom scale of pain, insomnia and constipation.
- There were no significant deterioration in other QOL domains.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Geriatric assessment-based targeted interventions delivered by a multidisciplinary GO service significantly improved multiple QOL domains in older adult Asian patients undergoing cancer treatment.

**REFERENCES**

1. Department of Hematology-Oncology, National University Cancer Institute Singapore 2. Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore 3. Department of Radiation Oncology, National University Cancer Institute Singapore

**AUTHOR CONTACT:** jia_li_low@nuhs.edu.sg

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