

IMPACT OF ECOG AND AGS-PPP SCORES ON SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED CANCER

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RESUMO

Advanced cancer continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, posing significant challenges for professionals working in palliative care. Identifying clinical predictors that allow reliable survival estimation is crucial for developing more personalized and effective management strategies. Among the available tools, the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (ECOG) evaluates functional capacity, while the AGS PPP (Global Subjective Assessment Produced by the Patient) measures nutritional status, both factors closely linked to outcomes in advanced cancer. This study investigated the impact of clinical and nutritional predictors on the survival of patients treated at the Clinics Hospital of the Federal University of Uberlândia (HC-UFGO). A total of 63 individuals with advanced cancer were included. Initially, univariate Cox proportional hazards regression (Cox-PH) was applied to each predictor to assess significance for the multivariate model. The grouped ECOG score (HR=1.63, 95% CI: 1.09-2.46, $p<0.05$) and AGS PPP score (HR=1.43, 95% CI: 1.04-1.97, $p<0.05$) showed significant associations. Subsequently, a multivariate Cox-PH model was performed combining these variables. Results demonstrated that the grouped ECOG score (HR=1.54, 95% CI: 1.03-2.32, $p<0.05$) and AGS PPP score (HR=1.39, 95% CI: 1.00-1.93, $p<0.05$) remained significant predictors. The analysis indicated that each additional point in ECOG and AGS PPP increased the risk of reduced survival by 54% and 39%, respectively. These findings reinforce the importance of incorporating functional and nutritional assessments into routine oncology practice and highlight the need for targeted interventions aimed at improving patients' clinical conditions and overall survival.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Oncology, Nutritional Status, Survival predictors, Clinical performance

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