

Excess cardiovascular disease burden in cancer survivors in East London

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BACKGROUND

Cancer survivorship is improving. Many cancer therapies have a cardiotoxicity profile. Understanding the long-term excess CVD risk of cancer survivors is essential for appropriate service planning.

AIMS

To define the excess CVD burden of cancer survivors in East London, independent of shared risk factors and demographics.

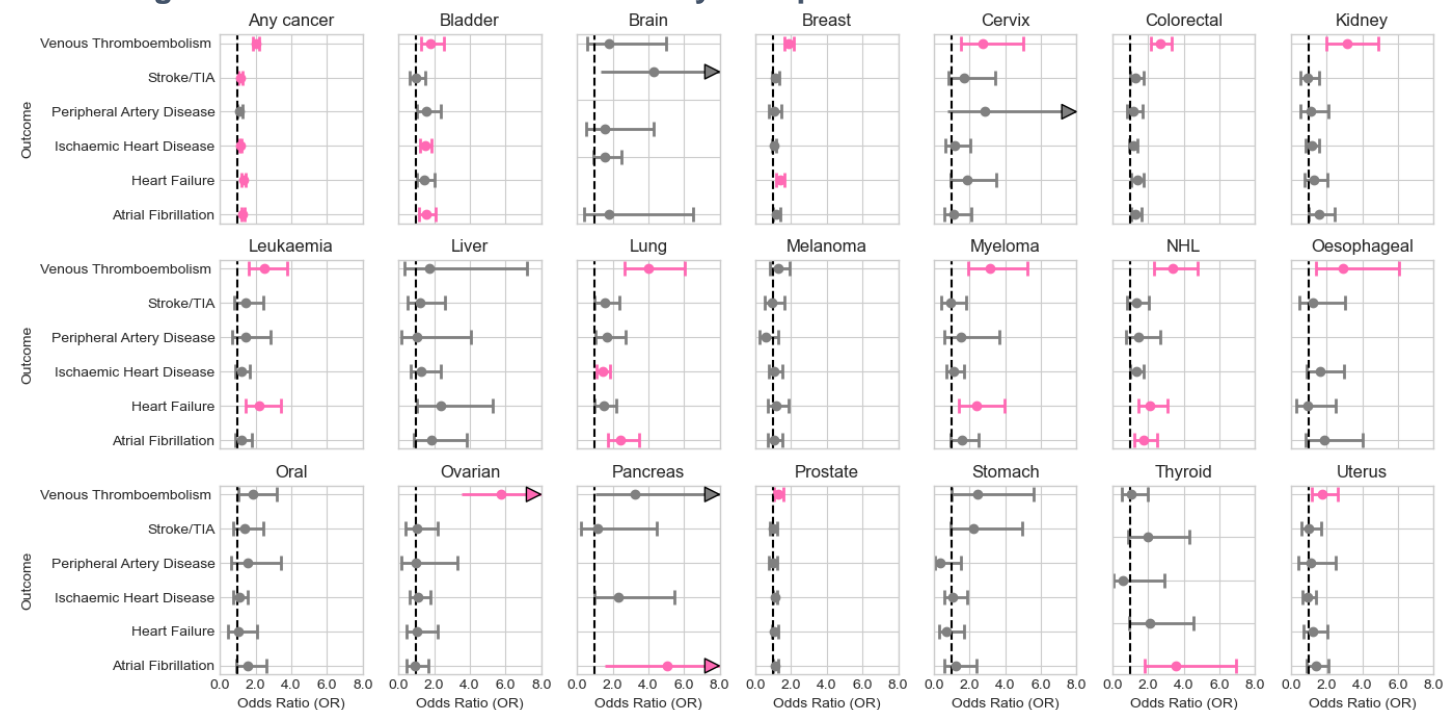
METHODS

Electronic health record data from 1.2 million patients registered with primary care services across four boroughs of East London were examined, and cancer status and CVD profile defined using standardized SNOMED codes. Each cancer exposed patient was matched on age and sex to four non-cancer controls. Multivariable logistic regression was used to define the excess CVD risk in the cancer exposed cohort, while adjusting for additional shared risk factors. Results are displayed as odds ratio, 95% confidence interval, and with multiplicity adjusted p-values.

RESULTS

18,839 cancer survivors and 75,356 matched controls (64±15 years, 43% male) were studied. Cancer survivors had a heightened risk of almost all CVD outcomes considered, with differential risk across cancer types. These appeared independent of shared demographic and traditional vascular risk factors (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Association of cancer history with prevalent cardiovascular diseases



CONCLUSIONS

Cancer survivors have a heightened risk of a range of CVDs compared to the general population. Our findings highlight the specific healthcare needs of this cohort and inform service planning for this growing vulnerable cohort.