Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
The management of elderly cancer patients is already an important part of everyday practice for the oncologist. This study try to emphasize that a comprehensive geriatric assessment may serve as an ideal tool for choosing the best therapeutic approach.

The purposes of the present study are:
- Define the baseline situation before starting the treatment in elderly squamous primary skin cancer patients with validated oncogeriatric scales (G8 and VES13).
- Verify the relationship between the fragility of these patients and different factors such as tolerability, regimen treatment and objective response.

Materials and Methods
With and retrospective observational trial, we have analyzed 36 patients older than 65 years with cutáneos primary skin cancer, that have been treated with radiotherapy in our Hospital during 3 years (2017-2020). We have evaluate the patients by G8 and VES13 validated scales. Different cualitatives variables have been analyzed by chi-square test.

Results
- More than a half of patients analyzed require a comprehensive geriatric assessment, and it is directly proportional to the age.
- G8 and VES13 scales are significantly correlated to detect fragility in elderly patients.
- The patients that haven’t been operated are those with more fragility risk, and also, those who have received radical radiotherapy.
- Fragility is not associate with an increased risk of local recurrence.

Conclusion
Fragility evaluation tools are necessary for giving elderly cancer patients the best therapeutic approach. The baseline situation of these patients is closely related with tolerability and treatment response.

Digital Poster: Health services research/health economics

PO-1451  Unintentional effects of societal restrictions during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on referral for RT

B. Mortensen
1Hospital Lillebaelt, Department of Medical Physics, Vejle, Denmark

Purpose or Objective
During the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, the Danish Healthcare system has remained fully open for all acute or life-threatening conditions. However Skovlund et al. 2020 has shown 33% fewer cancer cases in Denmark during the first three months of the national lockdown, initiated on March the 11th, compared to the previous five years. The purpose of this study is to analyse and quantify this over the first year of the pandemic in respect to changes in referral for radiotherapy (RT) for curative treatment for early breast cancer (BC) in one Danish radiotherapy centre.

Materials and Methods
The monthly number of referrals for curative RT for BC ranging from April 2020 to February 2021 was analysed and compared to the previous 25 months to test for statistically significant changes.

Results
The median monthly number of referrals for curative RT for BC for the 25 months prior to the lockdown was 51 with a standard deviation of 6.8. For the 11 months following the lockdown, the median monthly number of referrals for curative RT for BC was 41 with a standard deviation of 9.3 (decline of 19.6%). This was found statistically significant using Mann-Whitney U-test with a p<0.001 (one-tailed).
Analysis from the Danish Health Authorities (February 2021) ranging from week 2 to week 52 of 2020 showed a decline in mammography starting in March with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark. After lifting the societal restriction, the activity showed a tendency towards only partial normalisation. The median decline of the 43 weeks following the first 9 weeks of 2020 in the hospital’s catchment area corresponded to 18.2%.

Dividing the curative BC referrals into two subgroups: a) local-only RT or b) loco-regional RT showed that the decline in referrals where mainly driven by the first group. Median monthly referrals dropped from 34 to 24 and from 20 to 18 respectively with declines of 29.4% and 10.0%. Monthly referrals in both subgroups where found to correlate with the total number of referrals before the lockdown (Pearson Correlation Coefficient - both with p<0.001), while only the first subgroup correlated after the lockdown (p<0.001 and p≈0.065 respectively).

Conclusion
Although no acute nor life-threatening activities in the Danish Healthcare system during the COVID-19 pandemic have been closed nor reduced in activity, significant declines in patients diagnosed with cancer have been reported. Analysis of local referrals for one radiotherapy centre for curative RT for BC supports this, with a suggested decline of around 20% cumulative for the 11 months period following the COVID-19 pandemic onset in Denmark. Further analysis suggests that this decline was mainly driven by the subgroup of patients referred for local-only RT of the conserved breast. This might indicate that patient behaviour during the societal restriction have had unintended effects in early diagnosis of BC by voluntarily participations in national mammography screening program.

PO-1452  Single fraction lung SABR implementation in a provincial cancer program during the COVID-19 pandemic

Abstract withdrawn

PO-1453 Covid-19 pandemic adapted radiotherapy guidelines: are they really followed?
E. Galofaro1,2, C. Malizia1, I. Ammendolia1, A. Galuppi1, A. Guido1, M. Ntreta1, G. Siepe1, G. Tolento1, A. Veraldi1, E. Scirocco1,2, A. Arcelli1,2, M. Buwenge1,2, M. Ferioli1,2, A. Zamagni1,2, L. Strigari4, S. Cammelli1,2, A.G. Morganti1,2
1Radiation Oncology, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna, Italy; 2Department of Experimental, Diagnostic, and Specialty Medicine - DIME5, Alma Mater Studiorum Bologna University, Bologna, Italy; 3Nuclear Medicine, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna, Italy; 4Medical Physics, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Purpose or Objective
The emergency situation produced by the COVID-19 pandemic represents a challenge for radiation oncologists