

Scoping review on the prevalence of cancer in COVID-19 patients.

Editor

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an international crisis. Healthcare systems are crumbling under these unprecedented pressures and elective treatment pathways, including cancer care services have been severely affected¹.

In a recent survey 59 per cent of surgeons from 20 European countries stated that the pandemic is having a strong or very strong impact on treatment of their cancer patients².

Our aim with this review is to summarize relevant studies published on cancer patients in COVID-19 patient cohorts to help surgeons with data-driven decision making.

We searched for studies containing information on cancer and the severity of COVID-19 infection according to our protocol (see supplement file for research protocol).

13 articles were identified meeting the qualifying criteria for quantitative

synthesis (The references of the studies are available in the electronic supplement).

The pooled prevalence of cancer cases in the COVID-19 cohort was 4.2% [95% CI: 3.05-5.74] Significant heterogeneity among studies was seen for cancer ($p < 0.001$; $I^2 = 72.5\%$).

The pooled prevalence of cancer cases in the severe outcome subgroup of COVID-19 cases was 5.3% [95% CI: 4.53-6.24] versus 2.6% [95% CI: 1.52-4.38] in the non-severe outcome group.

Cancer prevalence in cohorts from Asia was 3.9% [95% CI: 2.66-5.72] and studies from Italy and USA showed a pooled prevalence of 5.1 [95% CI: 4.06-6.29] and 5.9% [95% CI: 3.75-8.65] respectively ($p = 0.18$).

At this moment there is a lack of data on COVID-19 and gastrointestinal cancer especially immediately after surgical resection or chemoradiotherapy.

Higher prevalence rates have been reported in a number of studies with more severe outcomes in the cancer

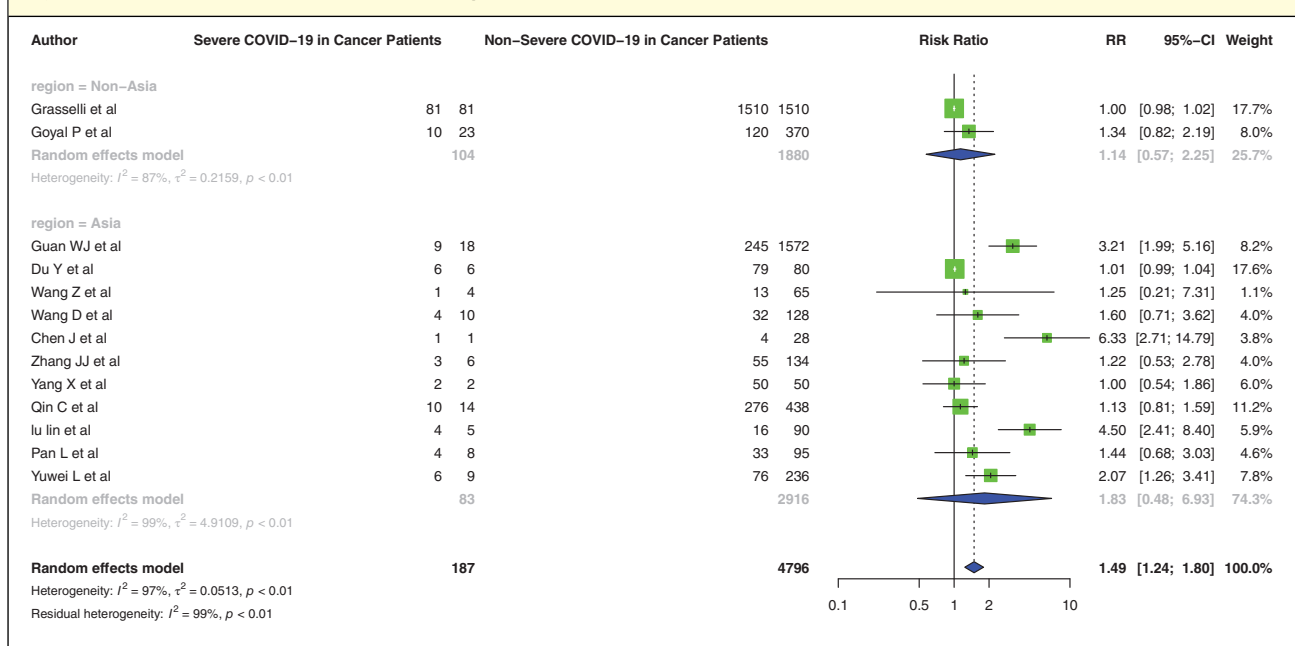
group^{3,4}. Our own analysis revealed 4.2% pooled prevalence of cancer cases in the COVID-19 cohort. We have also been able to demonstrate a 3.9% prevalence of cancer in Asian and 5.24% prevalence in Non-Asian populations.

The pooled prevalence of cancer cases in the severe outcome subgroup of COVID-19 cases was 5.3% [95% CI: 4.5-6.2] versus 2.6% [95% CI: 1.5-4.4] in the non-severe outcome group, similar to published findings from Liang *et al.*⁵

Cancer appeared to be a risk factor for severe COVID-19 infection. (RR 1.4894 [1.2357-1.7952] $p = 0.0001$) (Fig. 1).


Our data is supporting the current approach taken by many countries where elective cancer surgery is deferred to a later date with the intention of surgery to be done once the pandemic is over. Such an approach is taken in order to preserve intensive care resources and to protect the individual cancer patients from severe adverse outcomes.

Fig. 1 Risk Ratio for Severe COVID-19 Cases in patients with Cancer



This rapid review has demonstrated that cancer patients have a higher likelihood of developing severe COVID-19 pneumonia and they also have a higher mortality rate than non-cancer patients.

Should the pandemic take longer or if we encounter a re-emergence of the virus our cancer strategy will have to change, and cancer treatment pathways will have to adapt to the pandemic.

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Supporting information

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.