

Tabelle 2: Elemente eines "Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment" in der Onkologie (adapted from Outlaw et al. Ref 5)

Dimension	Beispiele
Allgemeiner körperlicher Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnofsky Status • ECOG Status
Mobilität	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timed "Get Up and-Go" • Gang-Geschwindigkeit ("Gait Speed")
Alltagsfunktionen & Selbsthilfefähigkeit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Activities of daily living" (ADL) • "Instrumental Activities of Daily Living" (IADL)
Komorbiditäten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlston Comorbidity Index • Cumulative Index Rating Scale - Geriatric (CIRS-G)
Gebrechlichkeit ("Frailty")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fried Phänotyp • Clinical Frailty Scale
Kognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini-Mental Status Test • Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA) • Uhren-Zeichnen-Test
Psychische Verfassung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) • Distress Thermometer
Lebensqualität	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EuroQoL Visual Analog Skala • SF-F1 Fragebogen
Ernährung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body Mass Index • Mini-Nutritional-Assessment
Polypharmazie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erfassung & Evaluation bestehender Medikation • Beers Criteria (American Geriatric Society) • Drug Burden Index • STOPP/START Criteria • FORTA Liste

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priscus Liste
Lebenserwartung	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lee Schoenberg Index
Toxizität Chemotherapie	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemotherapy Risk Assessment Scale for High-Age Patients (CRASH) Score• CARG Score