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**Updates in Surgery**  
**PULMONARY METASTASECTOMY IN ELDERLY COLORECTAL CANCER PATIENTS: A RETROSPECTIVE SINGLE CENTRE STUDY.**

--Manuscript Draft--

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<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common malignancies worldwide and the lung is one of the most frequent sites for CRC metastasis. Geriatric population is increasing, but clinical decision making is often influenced by the effect of ageing. For this reason, elderly population does not often receive potentially curative cancer treatments as afforded to younger one. From January 2000 to March 2016, twenty-one elderly patients (older than 75 years) underwent pulmonary resections for colorectal cancer pulmonary metastases. A postoperative morbidity rate of 23.8% and a 30-mortality rate of 4.8% were reported. A cumulative Overall Survival of 34.19±23.51 months (95% CI 23.71-50.28) was observed. The 1-year OS was 76.2%, whereas 3- and 5-year OS were 50.0% and 12.5%, respectively. On the other hand, the 1-, 3-, 5-year Disease Free Interval rates were 71.4%, 25.0% and 12.5% with an actuarial mean of 24.62±23.79 months. Concerning with risk factors, an important correlation between the number of pulmonary metastases, surgical radicality and Overall Survival was reported (p=0.030 and p=0.005, respectively). In summary, according to our series, pulmonary metastasectomy in selected elderly CRC oligometastatic patients seems to be safe and effective.</p>

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RETROSPECTIVE SINGLE CENTRE STUDY.**

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Abbreviations: Overall Survival (OS), Disease Free Interval (DFI), Colorectal Cancer (CRC).