BACKGROUND

In 2000, the French College of General Hospital Respiratory Physicians (CPHG) performed a prospective epidemiological multicentre study (KBP-2000-CPHG) which described the features of 5,667 primary lung cancers. Over the last 10 years, lung cancer management changed:

• New drugs such as targeted therapies have appeared.
• New diagnostic techniques such as exploration for genetic mutations in the tumour have been developed.
• New TNM classification has been drawn up.

AIMS

• To describe characteristics and management of new cases of primary lung cancer in 2010.
• To evaluate 1, 4 and 5 years survival rates.
• To compare results with those of KBP-2000-GPHG.

METHODS

This prospective multicentre study included 7,610 patients ≥18 years presenting with a new case of primary lung cancer, histologically or cytologically diagnosed between 2010-Jan-01 and 2010-Dec-31 and managed by one of the participating centers. A standardized form was completed for each patient. A steering committee checked the exhaustivity of data collection.

RESULTS

Centres: N = 119
Patients: N=7,610 (100%)

Excluded for major deviation:
Centres: N=0
Patients: N=196
- Duplicates, N=95
- No histologic or cytologic sample for diagnosis, N=29
- Sample performed outside of the authorised window (1 Jan. 2010-31 Dec. 2010), N= 32
- Other cancer, N=28
- Other major deviation (follow-up outside of the general hospital…), N=12

Excluded for suspected exhaustivity default:
Centres: N = 15
Patients: N=343

Studied population:
Centres: N=104
Patients: N=7,051 (92.6%)

Patients with SCLC: N=968 (13.5%)
Patients with NSCLC: N=6,083 (86.3%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Smoking status</th>
<th>Histology types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women: 24.4% vs 20% to 15.6% in 2000 (p&lt;0.0001)</td>
<td>Non-smokers: 15% in 2010 vs 7.9% in 2000 (p&lt;0.0001)</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma: 53.5%; Squamous-cell carcinoma, 31.0%; Large cell carcinoma, 12.9%</td>
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</tbody>
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Risk of adenocarcinoma in NSCLC patients

The adenocarcinoma rate increased irrespective of gender, age or smoking status between 2000 and 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Univariate analysis</td>
<td>2.07 [1.92-2.24]</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivariate analysis</td>
<td>2.06 [1.90-2.23]</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
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* adjusted on sex, age, and smoking status

CONCLUSIONS

In 10 years, characteristics of NSCLC patients changed with a significant increase of:
• Women
• Non-smokers
• Adenocarcinoma histology
• Stage IV at diagnosis

The increased risk of adenocarcinoma rate was independent of age, gender, and smoking status.