

KBP-2010-CPHG: Characteristics and Management of 6,083 New Cases of Non-Small-Cell-Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

C. Locher¹, L. Falchero³, C. Dujon⁵, S. Hominal⁴, B. Duvert⁶, H. Benothman⁷, S. Jouveshomme⁷, B. Delclaux⁸, K. De Luca⁹, P.-A. Renault¹⁰, G. Fosq¹¹, G. Adam¹², A. Levy¹², M. Zureik¹³, F. Blanchon¹, F. Martin² & M. Grivaux¹

¹-Saint-Faron Hospital, Meaux; ²- Compiègne General Hospital, Compiègne; ³- Respiratory, General hospital, Villefranche-sur-Saône; ⁴-Respiratory, General hospital, Annecy; ⁵- Respiratory, Le-Chesnay-Versailles General hospital, Le Chesnay; ⁶- Respiratory, General hospital, Montélimar; ⁷- Respiratory, St-Germain-en-Laye-Poissy General hospital, St-Germain-en-Laye; ⁸- Respiratory, General hospital, Troyes; ⁹- Respiratory, General hospital, Chevilly-Larue; ¹⁰- General hospital, Pau; ¹¹- Respiratory, General hospital Nouméa-Nouvelle Calédonie; ¹²- Respiratory, General hospital, Bourges; ¹³-Faculty of Medicine Bichat, Paris, France<

Abstract n°: 2288

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.

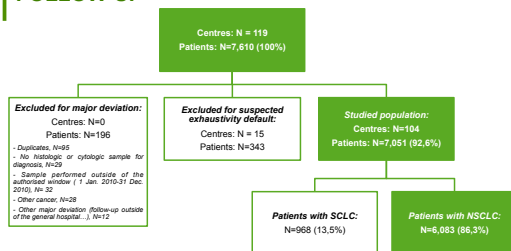
METHODS

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.

FOLLOW-UP

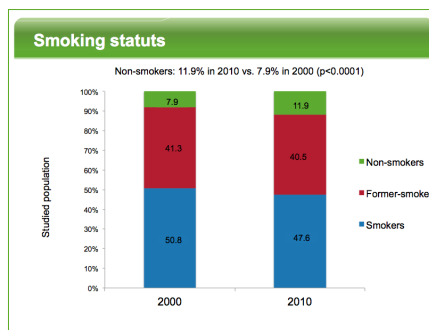
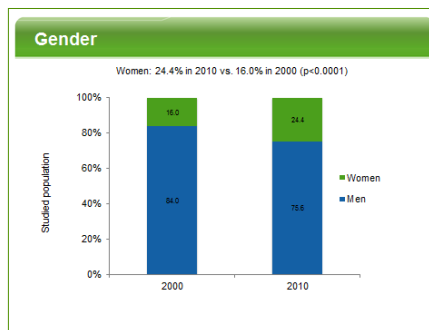


RESULTS

Patients

The main characteristics of NSCLC patients were:

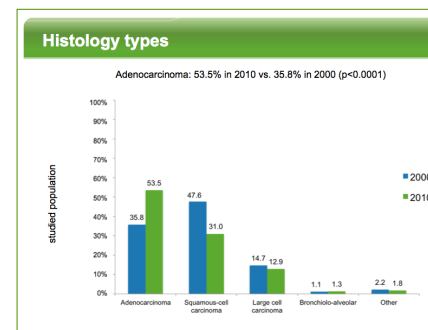
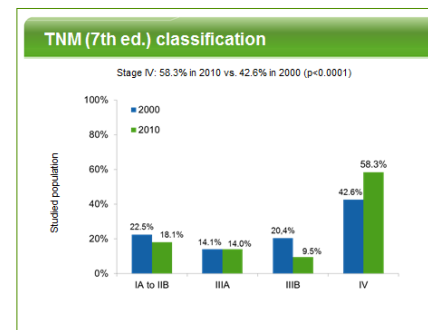
- Mean age, 65.5 +/-11.4 years
- Women, 24.4%
- Non-smokers, 11.9%; Former-smokers, 40.5%; Current smokers, 47.6%
- Performance status (PS) 0 or 1, 69.8%.



Tumors

The main tumor characteristics were:

- Adenocarcinoma, 53.5%; Squamous-cell carcinoma, 31.0%; Large cell carcinoma, 12.9%
- Stage IA to IIB, 18.1%; Stage IIIA, 14.0%; Stage IIIB, 9.5%; stage IV, 58.3%.



Treatment

First-line treatments were:

- Curative surgery, 19.0%;
- Radiotherapy alone, 18.7%;
- Combined radio-chemotherapy, 26.1%;
- Chemotherapy, 61.8%

Risk of adenocarcinoma in NSCLC patients

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

	RR	95% CI	p
Univariate analysis	2.07	[1.92-2.24]	<0.0001
Multivariate analysis*	2.06	[1.90-2.23]	<0.0001

* 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.