

KBP-2010-CPHG: Characteristics of 6,083 new cases of NSCLC according to sex

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Abstract: 1396P

BACKGROUND

Lung cancer is a major public health problem due to its continued increase. In 2010, the French College of General Hospital Respiratory Physicians (CPHG) performed a prospective multicenter epidemiological study (KBP-2010-CPHG) to describe the baseline characteristics and management of all new cases of primary lung cancer; to evaluate 1, 4 and 5-year patient survival rates.

OBJECTIVES

- To compare NSCLC patient and lung characteristics according to sex.
- To compare these results with those from a similar study performed 10 years ago (KBP-2000-CPHG).

METHODS

Data were collected on a standardized form for all patients ≥ 18 years with primary lung cancer, histologically or cytologically diagnosed between January 1 and December 31, 2010 and managed in a general hospital.

FOLLOW-UP

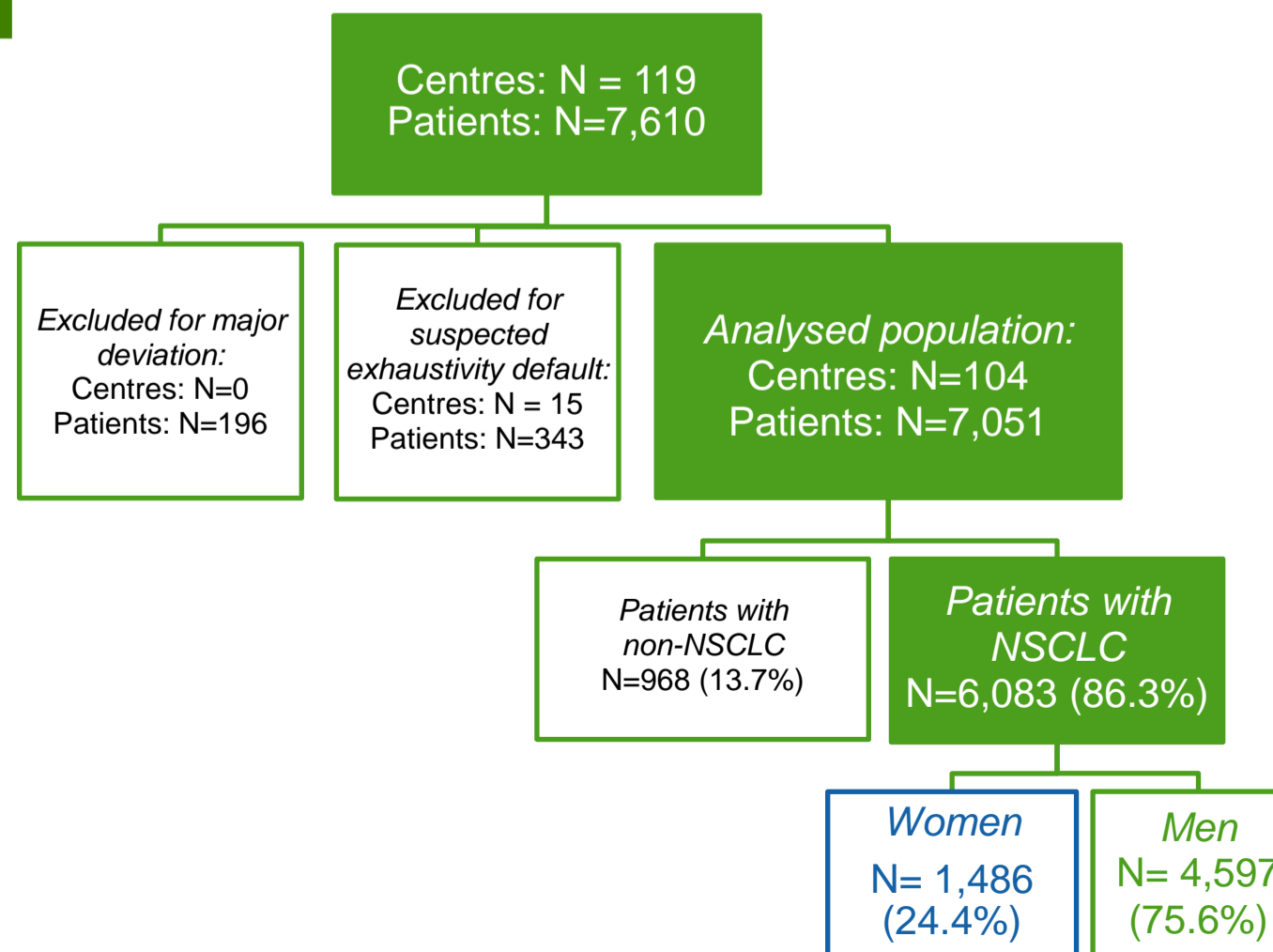


Fig.1: 2010 – Main characteristics according to sex

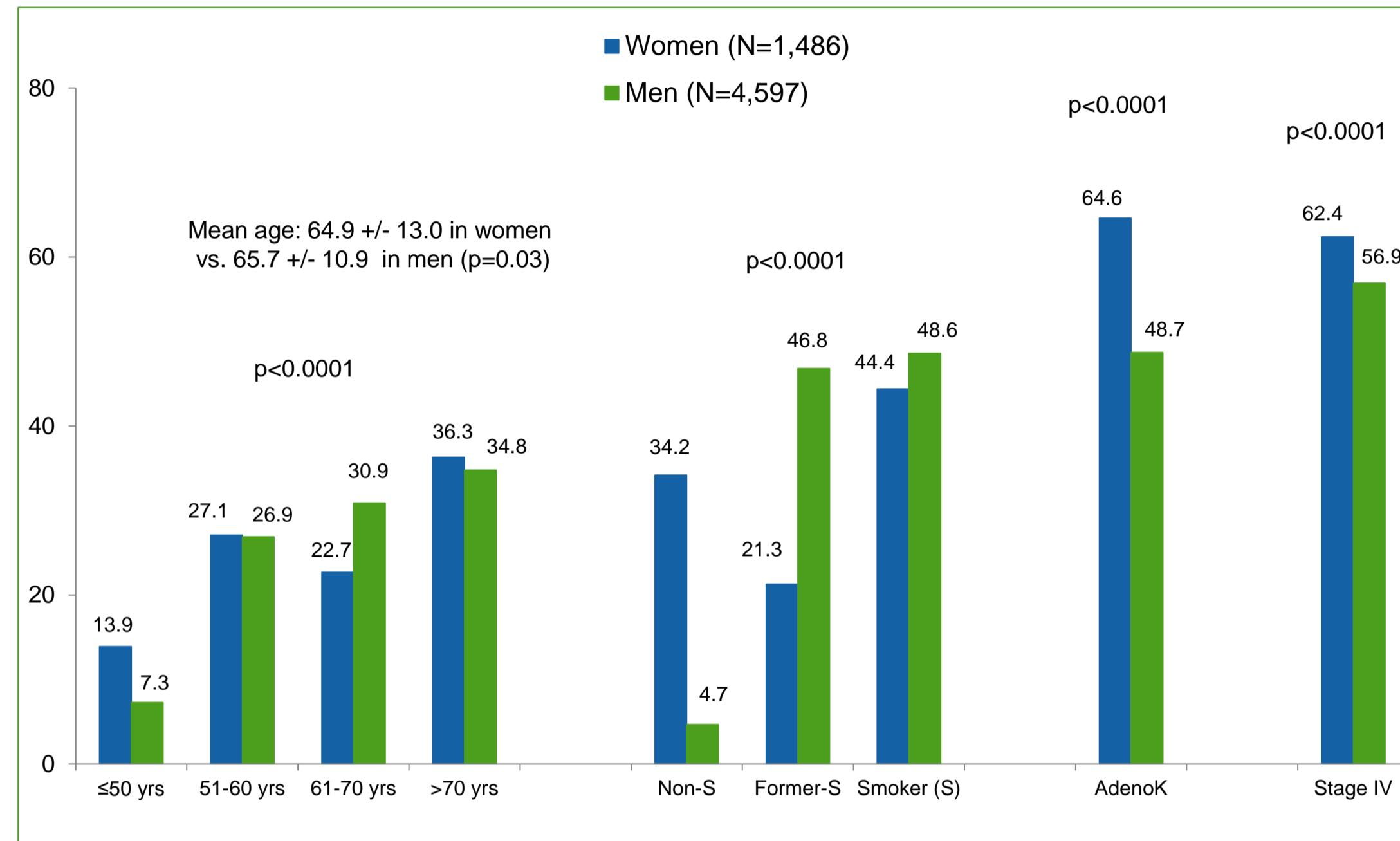


Fig.2: Women - Changes from 2000 to 2010

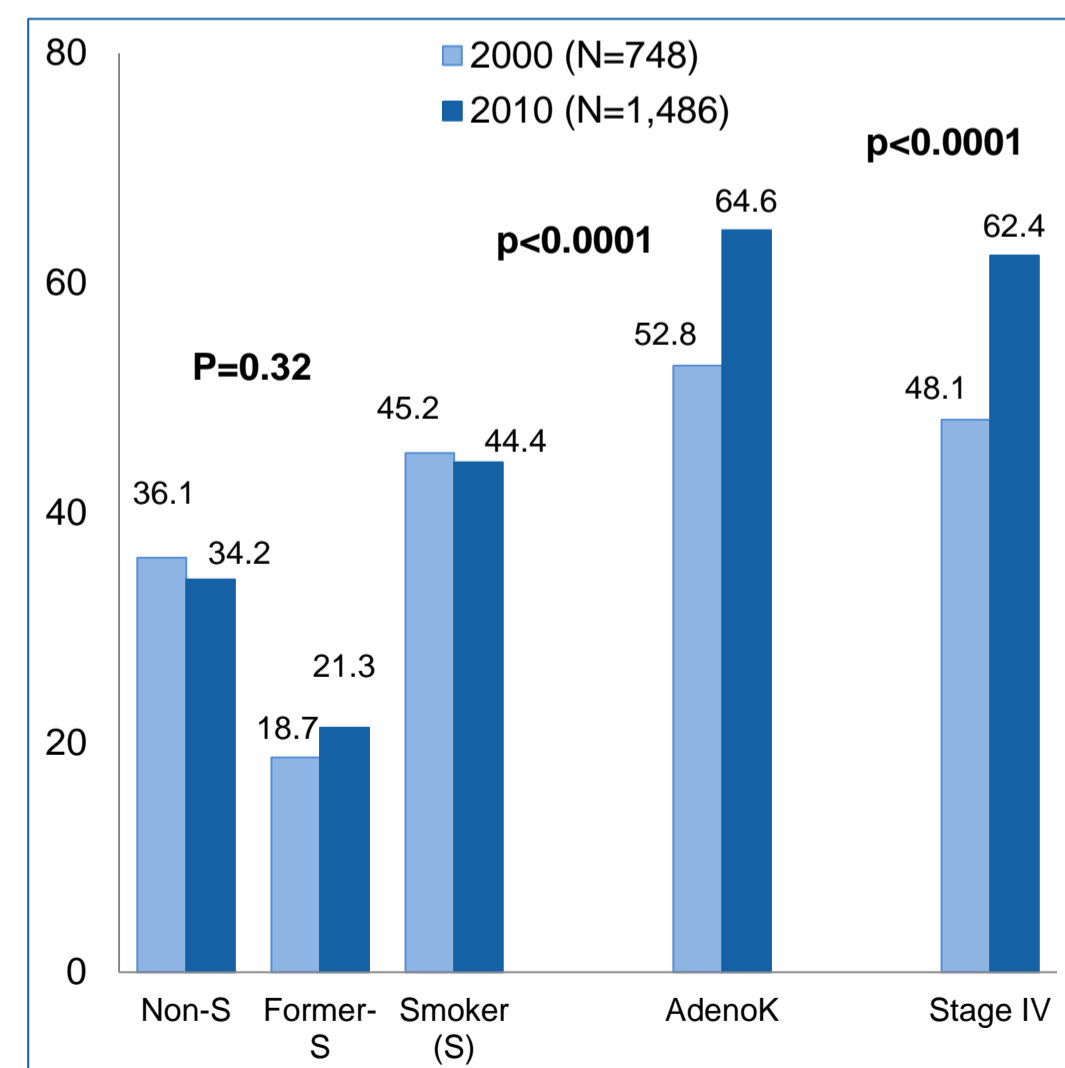
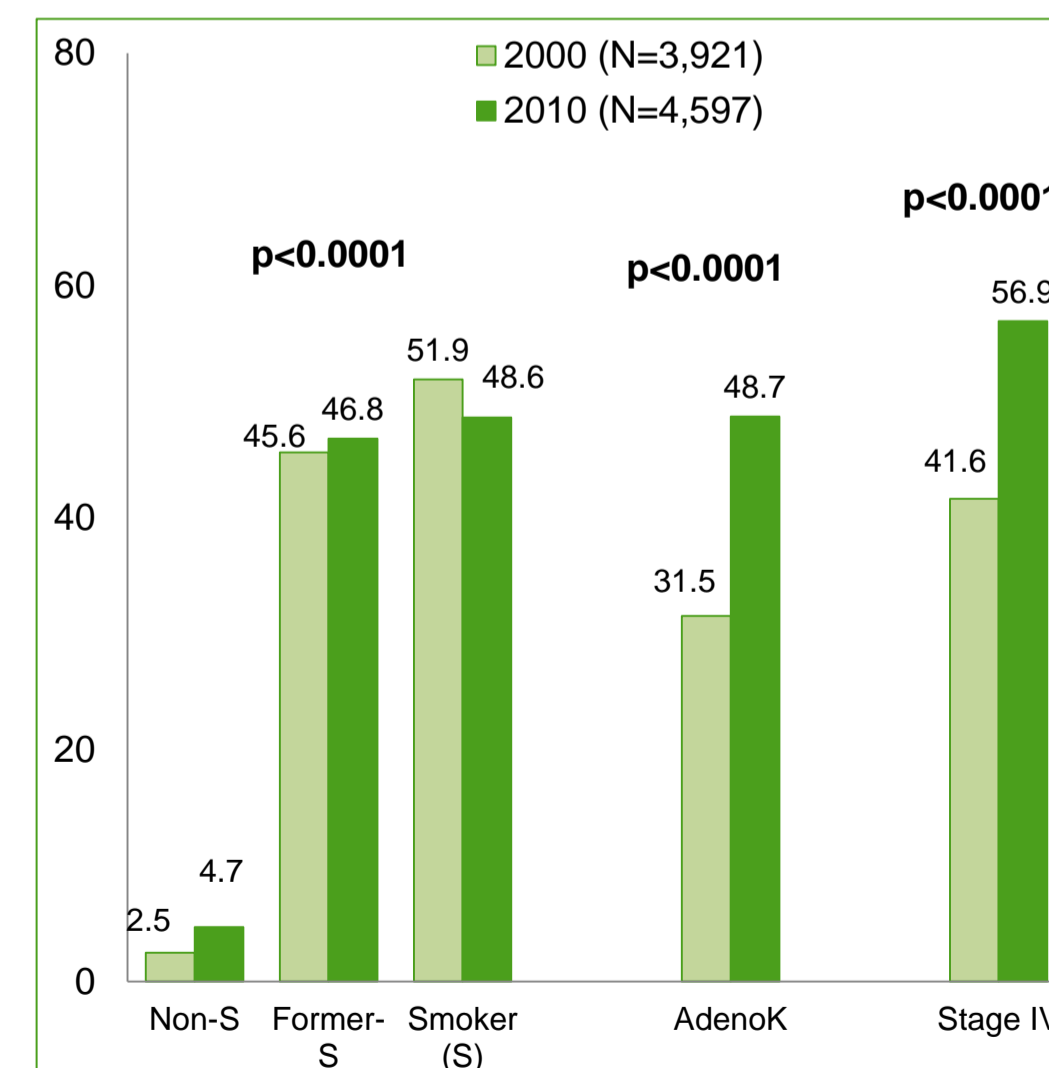


Fig.3: Men – Changes from 2000 to 2010



RESULTS

Characteristics by sex of the 6,083 new NSCLCs diagnosed in 2010

- Women were slightly **younger** ($p=0.03$), more frequently **non-smokers** and less frequently former-smokers ($p<0.0001$). They showed lower consumption (37.2 vs. 43.7 PY, $p<0.0001$) than men (Fig.1).
- **Stage IV tumours** ($p=0.0008$) and adenocarcinomas were more frequent in women than men ($p<0.0001$) (Fig.1).
- When explored (48,5% in women vs. 31.0% in men, $p<0.001$), and **EGFR mutation** was more frequently found in women than men (20.6% vs. 5.2%, $p<0.0001$).
- Regarding **first-line treatment**, 64.5% of women vs. 61.0% of men ($p=0.01$) received chemotherapy and 13.4% of women vs. 5.7% of men ($p<0.0001$) **targeted therapy**.

Changes according to sex in patients and tumour characteristics between 2000 and 2010

- The percentage of **women** has increased from 16.0% in 2000 to 24.4% in 2010.
- Regarding smoking status, no change in women ($p=0.32$) whereas the percentage of **non-smokers** nearly doubled in men ($p<0.0001$) (Fig.2 & Fig.3).
- The percentage of **adenocarcinomas** significantly increased in both women ($p<0.0001$) and men ($p<0.0001$) (Fig.2 & Fig.3).
- The percentage of **advanced lung cancers** (stage IV) significantly increased in both women ($p<0.0001$) and men ($p<0.0001$) (Fig.2 & Fig.3).

CONCLUSIONS

In 10 years, percentages of women, non-smokers among men, and adenocarcinomas in both men and women have increased. However, differences between women and men in baseline and tumour characteristics persist.

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