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.