Major changes in men with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in 10 years: the KBP-2000-CPHG and KBP-2010-CPHG cohorts

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Introduction

• Background:
  - In 2000 and 2010, the CPHG performed KBP-2000-CPHG and KBP-2010-CPHG, 2 prospective multicentre cohort studies that included 1 in 5 primary lung cancers diagnosed in France in 2000 and 2010.
  - These studies confirmed the change in patients’ and lung cancer characteristics: more women, never-smokers, and adenocarcinomas.

• Objective:
  - To review the evolution of NSCLC characteristics in male patients in 10 years.

Organisation

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<th>Sponsor:</th>
<th>French College of General Hospital Respiratory Physicians (CPHG)</th>
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<td>Scientific committee:</td>
<td>Chairman: F. Blanchon, Meaux</td>
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<td>Scientific secretaries: T. Collon, Montfermeil</td>
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<th>Study centres:</th>
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<td>Investigators:</td>
<td>Physicians practicing in the respiratory medicine department</td>
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Methods

• Inclusion criteria:
  ✓ Age ≥ 18 years,
  ✓ Primary lung cancer diagnosed histologically or cytologically from 01-Jan-2000 to 31-Dec-2000 and from 01-Jan-2010 to 31-Dec-2010 (date of sampling),
  ✓ Followed-up in the respiratory department of one of the participating French general hospitals,
  ✓ Oral informed consent.

• A standardised form was completed for each patient.

• Collected data: patient characteristics and tumour characteristics and management at inclusion.

• A steering committee checked recruitment exhaustiveness in each centre and all centres together.

Study population

KBP-2000-CPHG
- Centres: 137
- Patients: 5667 (N ≈ 41/centre)
- NSCLC: 4720 (N ≈ 34/centre)
- Male: 3921 (N = 29/centre)

In 2000, 83.1% of men among NSCLC patients

KBP-2010-CPHG
- Centres: 104
- Patients: 7051 (N ≈ 68/centre)
- NSCLC: 6101 (≈ 59/centre)
- Male: 4597 (N = 44/centre)

In 2010, 75.3% of men among NSCLC patients
Age at diagnosis

- 64.4 years in 2000 vs. 65.7 years in 2010 ($p < 0.0001$)

Smoking

- Former-smokers, cessation: 11 years in 2000 vs. 15.3 years in 2010 ($p < 0.0001$)
Tumour stage

% of male patients

- Stage 0 to IIB: 24% (2000), 19% (2010)
- Stage IIIB: 21% (2000), 10% (2010)
- Stage IV: 57% (2010)

Histology

% of male patients

- Other: 3% (2000), 3% (2010)

p < 0.0001

N: mean number of cases of NSCLC in male patients diagnosed in each centre
Occupational exposure

% of male patients

- No: 88% (2000), 75% (2010)  
  \( p < 0.0001 \)

- Possible or Yes: 12% (2000), 25% (2010)

First therapeutic strategy

% of male patients

  \( p < 0.0001 \)

- Radiotherapy: 20% (2000), 18% (2010)  
  \( p = 0.04 \)

  \( p = 0.02 \)

- Clinical trials: 5% (2000), 3% (2010)  
  \( p < 0.0001 \)
Male patients’ and lung cancer characteristics have changed in 10 years:
- Patients are older and more frequently never-smoker
- Tumour are more frequently metastatic or extended
- Adenocarcinoma is the most frequently reported histology in 2010

NSCLC is still a men disease (75.3%) and a smoker disease (49%).

In daily clinical practice, the number of squamous-cell carcinomas diagnosed in the respiratory departments of the French general hospitals remains stable.

The increase of adenocarcinoma in male patients reflects possibly the emergence of a “new” lung cancer. This hypothesis deserves further analysis.
 Investigators

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