Study KBP-2010-CPHG: Characteristics and Management of 7,051 New Cases of Lung Cancer Managed in French General Hospitals in 2010

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BACKGROUND
An initial epidemiologic study (KBP-2000-CPHG) was performed in 2000 by the French College of General Hospital Respiratory Physicians (CPHG). 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 tumor have been developed;
• new TNM classification has been drawn up.

METHODS
This prospective multi-center study included all patients ≥18 years presenting with a new case of primary lung cancer, histologically or cytologically diagnosed between 1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 2010 and managed by one of the participating centers. A standardized form was completed for each patient.

OBJECTIVES
The aims of this study were:
• to describe patient and tumor characteristics;
• to describe first-line management;
• to compare the 3, 4, and 5-year survival rates;
• to compare the results with those of KBP-2000-CPHG.

RESULTS
Patients
7,610 patients from 119 general hospitals were included between 1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 2010. Their main characteristics were:
• Mean age, 65.5 +/-11.3 years;
• Women, 24.3%;
• Non-smokers, 10.9%; former-smokers, 39.9%; current smokers, 49.2%;
• Performance status (PS) 0 or 1, 68.9%;
• Weight lost >10 kg within the previous 3 months, 9.1%.

Tumors
The main tumor characteristics were:
• Small-cell lung cancer, 13.7%; adenocarcinoma, 46.2%; squamous-cell carcinoma, 26.8%;
• EGFR mutation (explored in 30.5% of cases), 10.5%;
• Stage IA to IIB, 16.4%; stage IIIA, 13.4%; stage IIIB, 10.2%; stage IV, 60.0%.

Treatment
First-line treatments were:
• Curative surgery, 16.6%;
• Chemotherapy, 63.4%;
• Radiotherapy alone, 17.8%;
• Combined radio-chemotherapy, 8.8%;
• Supportive care, 11.1%.

Targeted therapy was used in 6.6% of patients treated by chemotherapy.

CONCLUSIONS
In 10 years, characteristics of patients and tumor have changed with a significant increase in percentages of:
• Women
• Non-smokers
• Adenocarcinoma histology
• Stage IV at diagnosis

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