

CANCER DE PULMÓN

An international epidemiological analysis of young patients with non-small cell lung cancer (AduJov-CLICaP).

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: A proportion of patients with NSCLC is diagnosed at 40 years or younger. These patients tend to be never-smokers, usually present with stage IV adenocarcinoma, and have somatic genomic alterations. Few studies have documented and analyzed epidemiological characteristics of this population. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We performed an international epidemiological analysis of 389 young patients with NSCLC. Data was collected from centers participating in the Latin American Consortium for Lung Cancer Research (AduJov-CLICaP). Patients were identified and data was retrospectively collected from different Latin American countries and Canada (Argentina=6, Canada=19, Colombia=29, Costa Rica=9, Mexico=219, Nicaragua=2, Panama=19, Perú=76 and Venezuela=10). The period of study was from 2012 to 2017. Inclusion criteria were: age 40 years or less and a histologically confirmed NSCLC. Clinical data was obtained, and EGFR mutation status and EML4-ALK translocation were collected. **RESULTS:** NSCLC patients aged 40 years or less accounted for approximately 4% of the total NSCLC population. Female patients accounted for 54.5%, while median age was of 37 years. Adenocarcinoma accounted for 86.1% (n=335/389), 72.5% (n=282/389; unknown=5) of patients were non-smokers, and 90.3% (n=351/389) had stage IV disease. Site of metastasis was obtained from 260/351 (unknown=91) stage IV patients (lung metastasis=40.0%, CNS metastasis=35.7%, and bone metastasis=31.5%). OS for the total population was 17.3 months (95%CI=13.9-20.7). OS for EGFRm(+)=31.4months (95%CI=11.6-51.3), EGFRm(-)=14.5months (95%CI=11.0-17.9) (p=0.005). OS for alk(+)=9.8months (95%CI=3.1-16.5) and alk(-)=5.6months (95%CI=3.9-7.3) (p=0.315). **CONCLUSIONS:** Patients aged 40 years or less account for a small but important proportion of NSCLC cases. Younger patients may have different characteristics compared to the older population. EGFRm and EML4-alk translocation frequency is higher than that of the general population.

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