

Lung cancer in non-smoker subjects: clinical and survival patterns

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RATIONALE / METHODS

▲ To verify clinical and survival characteristics in a sample of non-smoker patients with diagnosis of primary lung cancer (LC). A historical cohort of non-smoker subjects with LC who were diagnosed from 2000 to 2009 in a Brazilian tertiary hospital of malignant disease. Univariate probability of survival was computed using Kaplan-Meier estimate and compared using the log-rank test.

SURVIVAL AND GENDER

Survival	Women (n = 169)	Men (n = 85)	Total (n = 254)	P
1-year (%)	40.5	30.6	37.2	0.132
3-year (%)	17.3	8.2	14.2	0.058
5-year (%)	11.9	4.7	9.5	0.075
Overall (months)	21.5 - 29.3	13.4 - 19.7	18.8 - 26.7	0.023

DIFFERENT VARIABLES BASED ON GENDER

Variables	Women (n = 169)	Men (n = 85)	Total (n = 254)	P
Age (years)	65.1 - 11.5	59.9 - 15.9	63.3 - 13.4	0.004
Histology				
Adenocarcinoma	65.7	60.0	63.8	0.408
Other	34.3	40.0	36.2	
Stage				
I-II	20.4	7.2	16.0	0.010
III-IV	79.6	92.8	84.0	
PS				
0-1	72.6	67.5	70.9	0.446
2-4	27.4	32.5	29.1	
Treatment				
Surgical	13.1	3.5	9.9	0.015
Non-surgical	86.9	96.5	90.1	

CONCLUSION

▲ Predominance of women, adenocarcinoma, advanced stage of disease, and non-surgical treatment in a sample of non-smoker subjects with LC, women had a better survival than men.