

RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER PATIENTS IN KIRIKKALE.

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Introduction - Purpose : In this study, we aimed to determine the clinical and epidemiological features of lung cancer patients, treatment modalities, survival and factors affecting survival in the patients who were followed up at our clinic retrospectively.

Methods - Tools : Ninety two non-small cell lung cancer patients who were referred to Kırıkkale Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Oncology Clinic between January 2012-May 2016 were included in the study.

Findings : 81 patients were male (88%) and 11 females (12%), that mean age was $65,3 \pm 8,99$ years. 86.6% of the patients are actively smokers. At the time of diagnosis 94.5% of patients were ECOG 0-1 performance status. For histopathologic subgroups, 47 (51.1%) adenocarcinoma, 39 (42.4%) were squamous cell carcinoma, 6 (6.5%) other NSCLC subtypes. The presence of lymphovascular invasion is compared with tumor types, lymphovascular invasion have observed in 62.5% (n=5) of adenocarcinoma, 37.5% (n=3) of squamous cell carcinoma. In the 29.6% (n=8) of the cases, there was lymphovascular invasion but the lymphovascular invasion have not observed in the majority of the patients (%70.4, n=19). Median survival was 23.4 months in males, 18.1 months in women (p= 0.63). The survival was effected by lymphovascular invasion, ECOG performance status and cancer stage but not by age, sex, co-morbidity, smoking, cancer type, treating with chemotherapy, existing brain metastasis.

Discussion : In conclusion, our study evaluates clinical, histologic, survival features and factors affecting survival in non-small cell lung cancer patients who were followed up at our clinic.

Keywords: Non-small cell, lung cancer, survival, histologic subtypes, ECOG