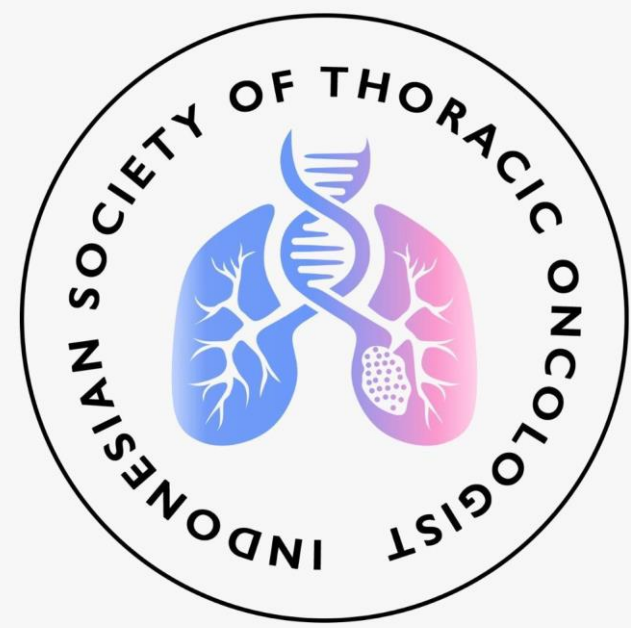




EP01.02: Clinical and Histopathological Patterns of Lung Cancer: A Comprehensive Analysis of 2025 Indonesian Hospital Data

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the third leading cause of death in Indonesia. Lung cancer ranks second in terms of incidence in Indonesia. However, in terms of mortality, lung cancer remains the primary cause of cancer-related mortality. Indonesia has the highest smoking prevalence among men worldwide, with over 65,5% identifying as tobacco users. Currently, most lung cancer cases in Indonesia are diagnosed at an advanced stage, where survival rates are poor. In this regard, we present real-world data from hospitals across Indonesia.

METHODS

Recent data from 13 leading regional hospitals across Indonesia paints a sobering picture of the lung cancer landscape in 2025. This study analyzed over 3300 new cases recorded between January and December 2025. The analysis included gender, age, smoking history, family history of cancer, cell type of lung cancer, and stage of patients' diseases.

RESULTS

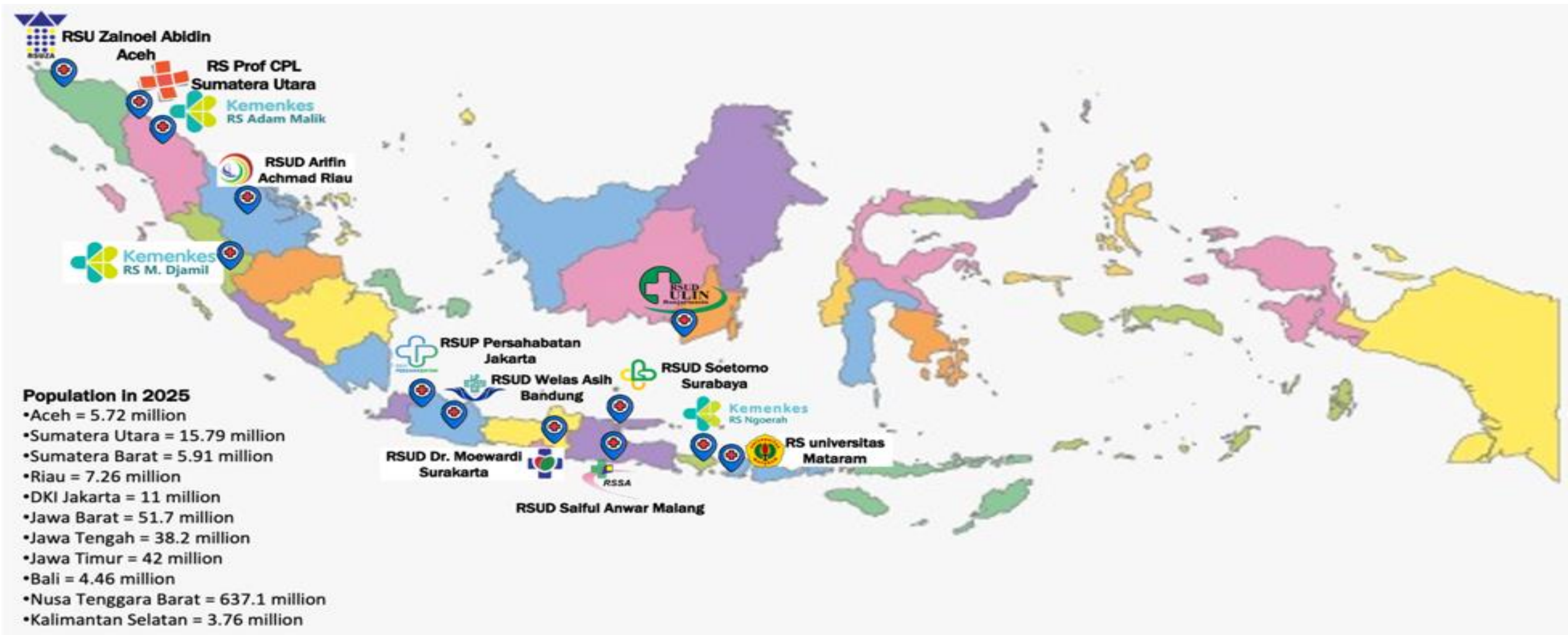


Table of lung cancer incidence by age

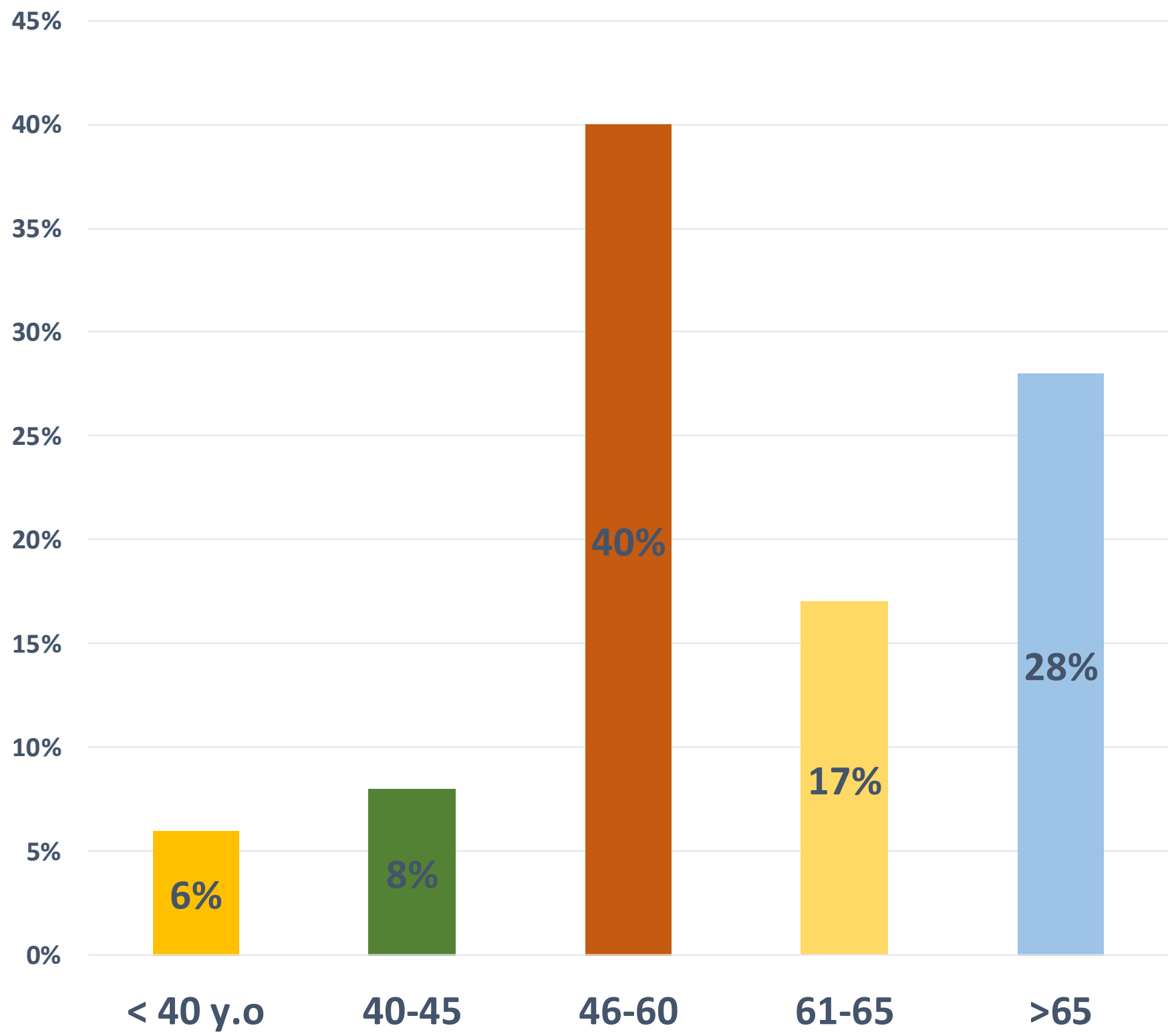
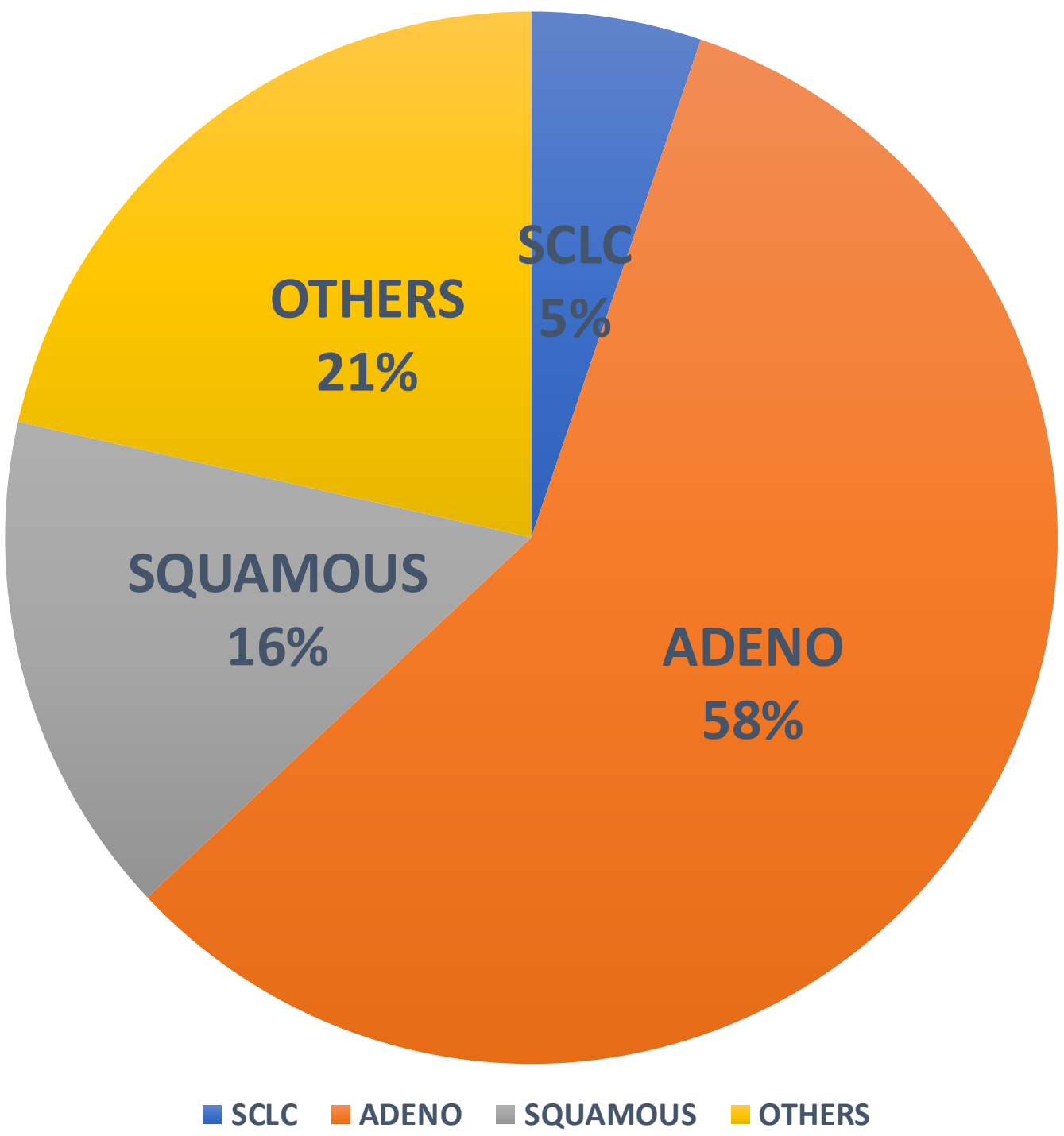
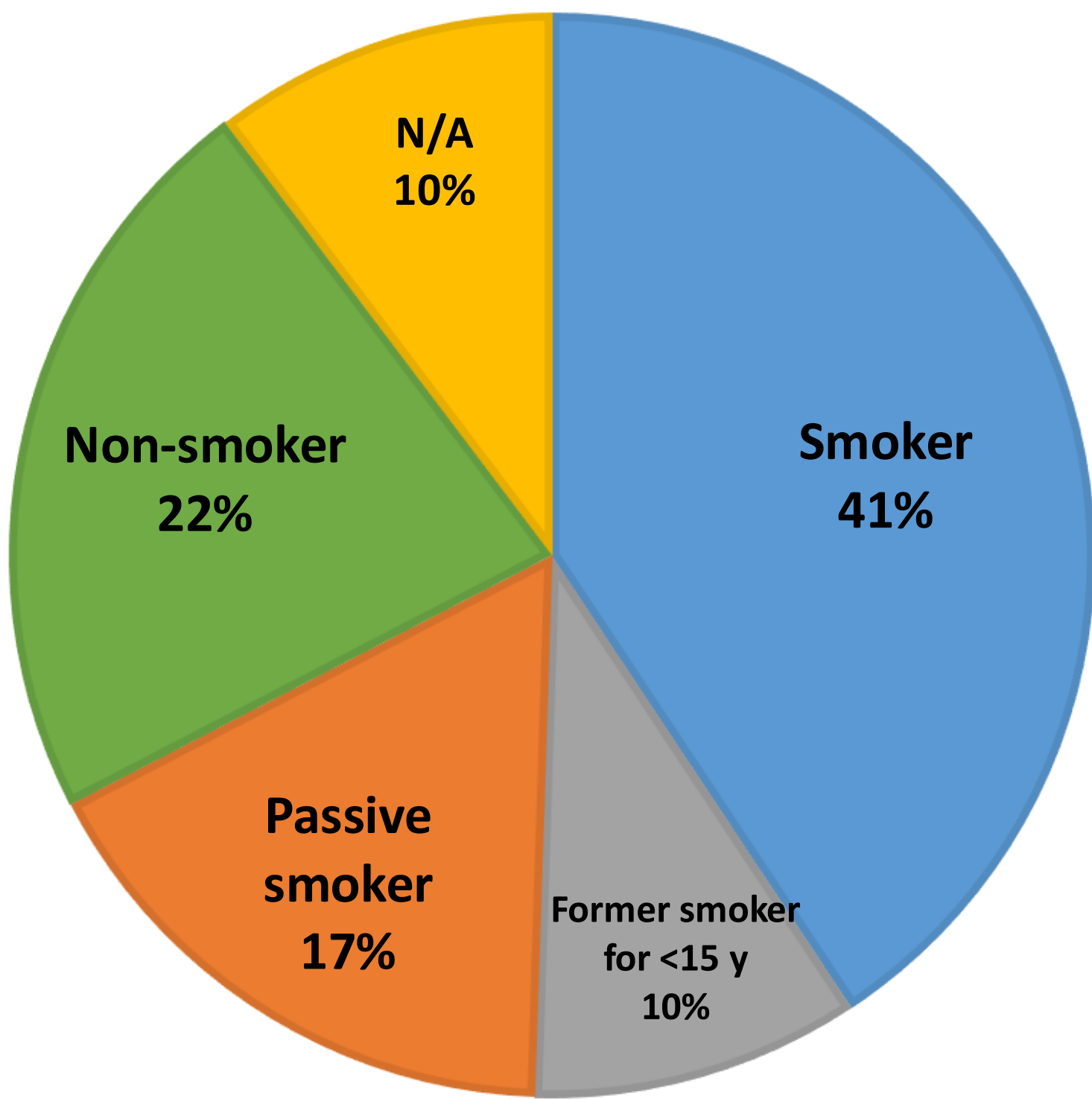


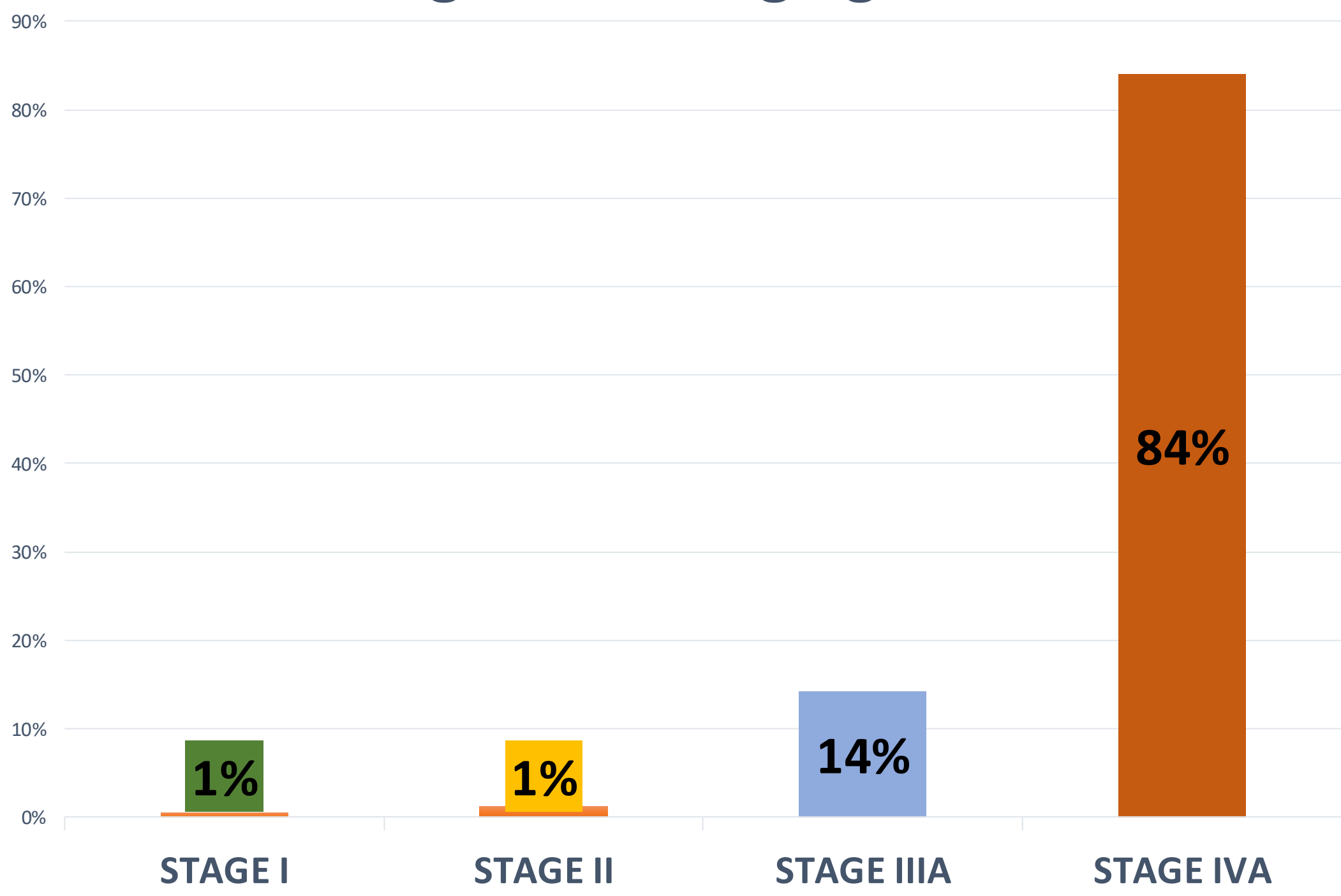
Table of Lung Cancer Histopathological Types



PROPORTION OF SMOKE EXPOSURE IN LUNG CANCER PATIENTS



Lung cancer staging chart



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Lung cancer remains a major public health challenge in Indonesia. The majority of patients were aged between 45 and 60 years old (40.5%), and 14% aged between 45 years old which is younger compared to trends in other countries. From Indonesian data, it can be found that special groups, namely young people (<45 years old), women, and non-smokers, need special attention.

Future Direction for Research
screening, and early detection must be carried out massively in high risk groups, so that the prognosis for lung cancer in Indonesia is better.

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