

INTRODUCTION

• Real-world data on treatment patterns and outcomes of early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in Southeast Asia remain limited.

• This study evaluated clinical characteristics, management, and outcomes of stage I–III NSCLC patients in a tertiary care setting in Thailand.

METHODS

• We conducted a retrospective cohort study of 387 patients with stage I–III NSCLC treated at Rajavithi Hospital between January 2012 and December 2021.

• Clinical data, treatment modalities, and survival outcomes were analyzed.

REFERENCES

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2.Shah A, at el. Cancer Treat Res Commun. 2023;36:100742

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Actionable Take Away Message

- In this real-world cohort, survival outcomes for early-stage NSCLC were strongly associated with resectability, performance status, and stage.
- These findings underscore the importance of early diagnosis and multidisciplinary management to improve patient outcomes.

Future Direction for Research

- These findings highlight the need to develop more effective treatment for locoregional recurrence, including preventative treatments, and strategies to improve the survival outcomes of those who do develop locoregional recurrence.

Table 1. Treatment Modality

Type of treatment		Patient	%
Surgery	Non-surgery	171	44.2
	Surgery	216	55.8
	Lobectomy	194	89.8
Chemo therapy	Adjuvant chemotherapy	136	62.9
Stage III NSCLC (N=144)			
Chemotherapy		71	49.4
Sequential chemo-radiation		39	27.0
Concurrent chemo-radiation		26	18.1
Radiation therapy		7	4.9
Other		1	0.6

RESULTS

- The mean age was 62.6 years; 58.9% were male and 57.1% were never-smokers. Most patients had ECOG performance status 0–1 (89.6%) and adenocarcinoma histology (74.4%).
- One-third were asymptomatic at diagnosis.
- Stage distribution was 28.4% (stage I), 19.6% (stage II), and 52.0% (stage III).

- Patients with resectable disease had significantly improved outcomes compared to unresectable disease (median OS: 112 vs. 22 months).
- On multivariate analysis, ECOG ≥2 and advanced stage were independently associated with poorer DFS and OS (p < 0.001).

Table 2. Disease-free survival and overall survival in all patients and classified by stages

Stage	N (%)	Median DFS, month (95% CI)	DFS		Median OS, month (95% CI)	OS	
			1 year	5 year		1 year	5 year
All	387 (100)	17 (14.2-19.8)	58.3	26.4	49 (38.0-59.9)	82.2	43.4
IA	69 (17.8)	95 (34.5-155.5)	86.8	57.4	112 (43.4-180.6)	95.5	74.9
IB	41 (10.6)	78 (32.0-123.9)	92.3	59.0	114 (50.8-177.6)	94.8	79.5
IIA	20 (5.2)	23 (5.9-40.1)	68.4	30.1	48 (42.2-53.8)	88.9	34.2
IIB	56 (14.5)	14 (6.1-21.9)	55.1	17.7	47 (17.6-76.4)	82.5	42.6
IIIA	81 (20.9)	12 (7.9-16.0)	88.8	10.9	34 (28.2-39.8)	78.2	32.5
IIIB	84 (21.7)	11 (8.7-13.3)	45.1	9.7	25 (15.3-34.6)	75.2	13.2
IIIC	36 (9.3)	8 (5.5-10.5)	24.4	10.4	20 (8.6-31.4)	61.4	26.6

Figure 1. KM of disease-free survival and overall survival classified by stage of cancer

