

PT1.01.01: Mortality Risks After Second Primary Lung Cancer Among Long-Term Cancer Survivors (Abstract 2089)

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INTRODUCTION

- Second primary lung cancer (SPLC) is defined as lung cancer diagnosed ≥ 5 years after a first non-lung primary malignancy.
- SPLC has the highest incidence and mortality among all second primary cancers in long-term cancer survivors.
- Objective:** To compare overall and cause-specific mortality in long-term cancer survivors with vs without SPLC.

METHODS

- Retrospective cohort study using 12 SEER registries, 1992-2002.
- 2 cohorts: SPLC cohort (developed SPLC ≥ 5 years after first non-lung cancer) and (1:2) age, sex, race/ethnicity, type of primary cancer, and year-of-diagnosis matched non-SPLC cohorts.
- First primary cancer (FPC) categorized as smoking-related cancer (SRC), non-smoking-related cancer (NSRC) or other.
- Outcomes: overall mortality, cause specific mortality from lung cancer, first primary cancer, other cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other causes.
- Cox proportional hazards and Fine-Gray competing risks models.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Key Take Aways:

- Development of SPLC was associated with markedly worse survival.**
 - SPLC represented a major shift in cause-of-death patterns, with lung cancer becoming the predominant cause of death, irrespective of type of first primary cancer.**
- Future Direction:**
- Tailored lung cancer screening strategies for cancer survivors are needed for early detection of SPLC.**

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RESULTS

- SPLC cohort: N= 33,067 (median follow-up 12.1 years); Non-SPLC cohort: N= 66,134 (median follow-up 14.7 years)
- Among SPLC, 58.3% were male, 78.8% NHW, 34% were SRC, 63.3% NSRC, and 2.8% other.

Figure 1. Cause of death by sex and type of FPC.

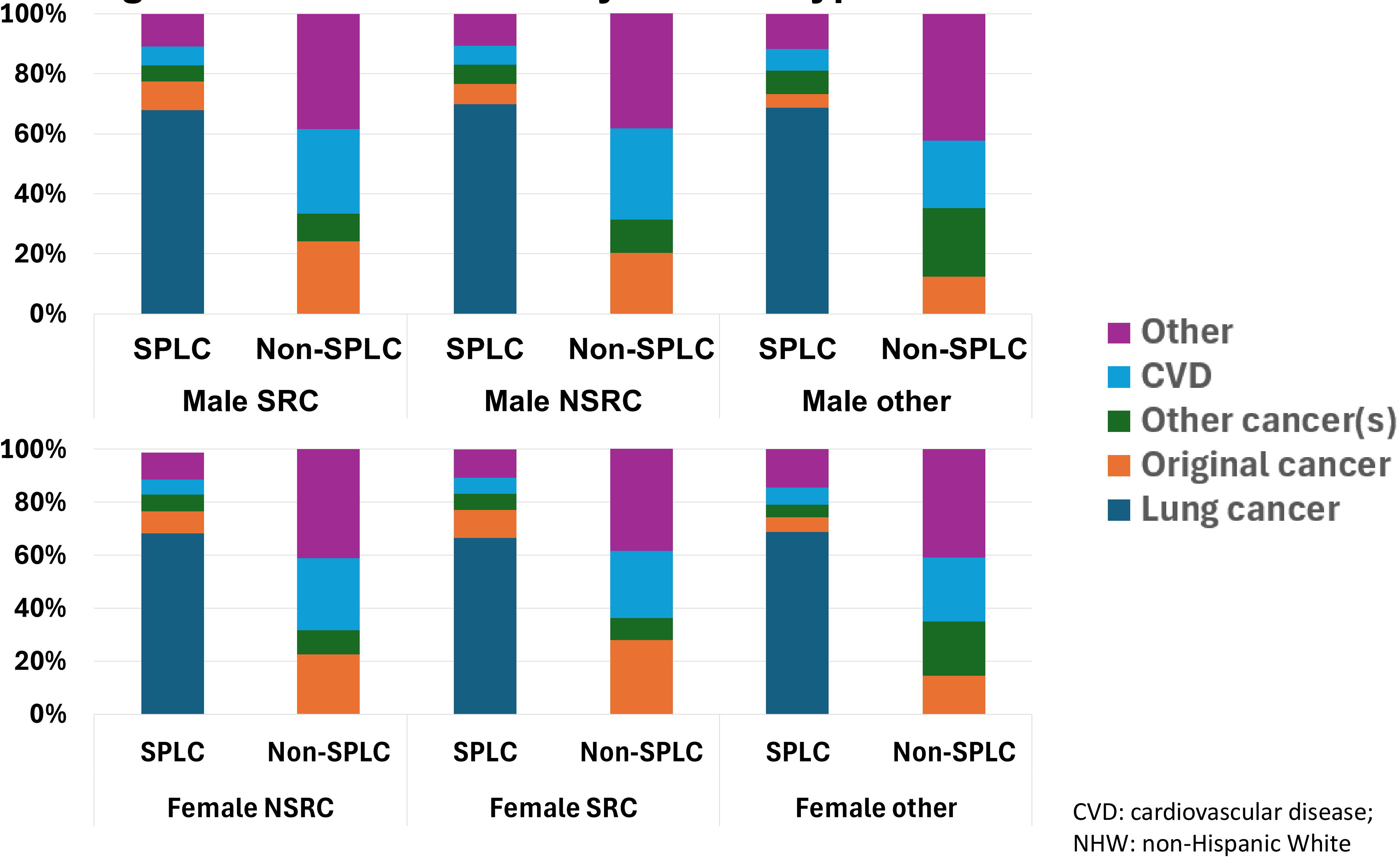


Figure 2. Adjusted overall mortality by sex, type of cancer and SPLC stage.

