

The palliative therapy of NSCLC in the medical practice

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Subject and aims:

The data of the treatment of NSCLC patients have been recorded and evaluated in a group of medical practices specialized in oncology (PIO) since January 2003. The aim is to document the general treatment and quality in Germany outside the framework of studies.

Methods:

Out of 1,315 registered patients, 964 have been documented and evaluated so far, 627 patients died. 83 medical practices specialized in oncology are involved.

Results

24 (3%) of the patients received an adjuvant chemo- or radio-/chemotherapy, 18 (2%) patients an adjuvant radiotherapy.

964 patients received a palliative chemo+/-immuno- resp. radiotherapy. 2,028 therapies were administered. 55% of the patients received a 2nd-line therapy, 19% a 3rd-line therapy and 6% a 4th-line therapy. As a maximum, 7 therapies were administered.

The substances were applied as follows (1st-line resp. 2nd-line):

Platinum: 75% resp. 21%, taxane: 40% resp. 23%, vincaalcaloids: 37% resp. 24%, antimetabolite: 21% resp. 18%, tyrosine-kinase inhibitors: 1% resp. 26 %, multitarget antifolate: 0,3% resp. 10%, Bevacizumab: 3% resp. 1%.

In the 1st-line therapy, 234 (24%) patients received a monotherapy, in the 2nd-line therapy 381 (73%) patients.

The remission resp. response rate in the 1st-line therapy is 32% resp. 57% for the whole group, in the 2nd-line therapy 13% resp. 38%.

The median overall survival as from initial metastasizing according to Kaplan-Meier is 12.0 months, the overall survival as from the initial diagnosis is 15.7 months.

Conclusions

Within the framework of health services research excellent data were recorded which show that the median overall survival in everyday practice is similar to that of the survey results.