

## **Influences of quality indicators in a NSCLC in a group of medical practices specialized in oncology (PIO)**

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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 to April 2011. The aim is to document the general treatment, quality and indicators in Germany outside the framework of studies.

We have analyzed particular quality indicators in NSCLC - course of weight, age, ECOG, histology, smoker or non-smoker

### Methods:

Out of 1550 registered patients, 1212 have been documented and evaluated so far. 79 medical practices specialized in oncology from Germany are involved.

### Results

The median overall survival from pts < 70 y (733pts) was 12,1 months and from pts > 70 y (479pts) was 11,9 month.

Median survival analysis show:

age + histology: pts < 70 y with AC 12,2 mo, SCC 11,5 mo, BAC 6,5 mo; pts > 70 y with AC 12,9 mo, SCC 11,8 mo, BAC 21,6 mo.

age + ECOG pts < 70 y with ECOG 0 16,9 mo, ECOG 1 13,4 mo, ECOG 2 8,5 mo, ECOG 3 10,5 mo; pts > 70 y with ECOG 0 14,2 mo, ECOG 1 12,9 mo, ECOG 2 9,5 mo, ECOG 3 0,5 mo.

survival dependence course of weight: lost of weight 7,4 mo, increase of weight 15,4 mo, no change of weight 11,5 mo

Smoker or non-smoker we have evaluated with histology. Median survival analysis show for smokers with AC 10,5 mo, SCC 9,5 mo, BAC 6,5 mo; non-smoker with AC 18,9 mo, SCC 14,7 mo, BAC 5,6 mo.

### Conclusions

In our group of medical practices specialized in oncology (PIO) with 1212 pts we could show that the strong quality indicator of the overall survival is ECOG status, smokers history and the change of weight. Histology and age was not an indicator of survival.