

nodes in 43%, brain in 25%, bone in 28%, pleural in 21%, and adrenal in 8%.

Results: All but 4 pts received systemic treatment for their IIIB/IV disease. Seventy-one pts received as first-line a platinum-based doublet (among them 46 were treated with cisplatin + gemcitabine and 5 received bevacizumab too), 6 a platinum-based triplet, 8 a single-agent therapy. In evaluable patients we observed 3 complete responses and 21 partial responses. Forty eight pts received a second-line treatment (consisting of non cross resistant chemotherapy in 31 pts and of TKIs in 17), 27 a third-line (16 chemotherapy, 11 TKI) and 11 a fourth-line treatment (2 received chemotherapy, 9 TKI). The MS is 19 mos with a 62.5% 1-y OS.

Conclusions: Our experience confirmed that ≤ 40 years IIIB/IV NSCLC pts presented survival outcomes better than expected in the overall population.

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POSTER

Incidence of Bone Metastases and Skeletal-related Events in Patients With Advanced Lung Cancer – Results of a Multicenter, Prospective, Cohort Study (CSP-HOR13)

N. Seki¹, K. Eguchi¹, N. Katakami², H. Kunikane³, K. Takeda⁴, K. Takayama⁵, T. Sawa⁶, H. Saito⁷, M. Harada⁸, Y. Ohashi⁹. ¹Teikyo University School of Medicine, Division of Medical Oncology, Tokyo, ²Institute of Biomedical Research and Innovation, Division of Integrated Oncology, Kobe, ³Yokohama Municipal Citizen's Hospital, Departments of Respiratory Medicine, Yokohama, ⁴Osaka City General Hospital, Department of Clinical Oncology, Osaka, ⁵Graduate School of Medical Sciences Kyushu University, Research Institute for Diseases of the Chest, Fukuoka, ⁶Gifu Municipal Hospital, Respiratory Department, Gifu, ⁷Aichi Cancer Center Aichi Hospital, Department of Respiratory Medicine, Aichi, ⁸National Hospital Organization Hokkaido Cancer Center, Department of Respiratory Medicine, Hokkaido, ⁹The University of Tokyo, Department of Biostatistics School of Public Health, Tokyo, Japan

Background: The incidence of bone metastases (BM) in patients with advanced lung cancer based on prospective study is not known so far despite the frequent complication. BM can be associated with skeletal-related events (SREs), which include pathologic fracture, need for surgery or radiation to bone, spinal cord compression, and hypercalcemia of malignancy. The aim of our study is to investigate prospectively the incidence of BM, the incidence and types of SREs, time interval between BM and SREs, influence of SREs on QOL, and predictive factors for SREs. **Materials and Methods:** Eligibility criteria included newly diagnosed patients with stage IIIB or IV lung cancer, age over 20 years old, and written informed consent. Staging of lung cancer was evaluated with chest and abdominal CT, brain CT or MRI, and bone scintigraphy or PET/CT. Patients were closely followed up every 4 weeks to see if they developed SREs. During the follow-up, radiological examinations were performed every 4 weeks for the chest and abdomen, and every 6 months for the brain and bone. Treatment for lung cancer and use of zoledronate were at the discretion of the investigator. QOL questionnaire was carried out at enrollment, 3 months, and 12 months. Serum concentrations of Alb, Ca, PTHrP, bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (BALP), and type I collagen cross-linked N-telopeptides (NTx) were measured at enrollment.

Results: Two hundred and seventy four patients were enrolled into the study between Apr. 2007 and Dec. 2009 from 12 institutions. Median age was 68 years, small cell/non-small cell=77/197, IIIB/IV=73/124, M/F=193/81, PS 0/1/2/3-4=76/171/23/4. Median follow-up period was 10.3 months (0–27.2 months). Seventy eight patients (28% of all and 62% of stage IV) had BM already at enrollment. Among them, 24 had SREs concomitantly and additional 11 developed SREs during the follow-up. Among 196 patients without initial BM, 31 developed BM, and 14 of these 31 patients developed SREs during the follow-up. Eventually, 49 (18%) of all 274 patients developed 64 SREs, consisting of pathologic fracture in 13 (5%) cases, radiation to bone in 42 (15%) cases, spinal cord compression in 3 (1%) cases, and hypercalcemia in 6 (2%) cases. One-year incidence rate of SREs from the diagnosis of BM was 50%.

Conclusions: In 274 patients with advanced lung cancer, the incidence of BM and SREs was 28% and 9% at initial diagnosis, respectively, whereas BM and SREs eventually developed in 40% and 18% during the follow-up, respectively. Furthermore, details of predictive factors for SREs and influence of SREs on QOL will be provided.

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POSTER

Diagnosis of Bone Metastasis in Patients With Lung Cancer Using Urinary and Serum Collagen Type I Telopeptide (NTx)

H. Daga¹, M. Tamiya², S. Tokunaga¹, H. Okada¹, M. Kobayashi², N. Okamoto², S. Sasada², H. Suzuki², T. Hirashima², K. Takeda¹. ¹Osaka City General Hospital, Clinical Oncology, Osaka, ²Osaka Prefectural Medical Center for Respiratory and Allergic Diseases, Respiratory Medicine, Osaka, Japan

Background: Many cancers metastasize to bone. Bone metastasis may cause an increase in bone resorption due to direct effects of the tumour itself or osteoclastic activation. This study evaluates the bone resorption biomarkers urinary NTx (uNTx) and serum NTx (sNTx) for the diagnosis of bone metastasis in patients with lung cancer.

Methods: uNTx and sNTx were measured in 100 patients with lung cancer and 50 control patients with benign respiratory diseases using the uNTx:OSTEOMARK™ and sNTx:OSTEOMARK™ serum NTx assays (Inverness Medical Japan). Bone metastasis was characterized by scintigraphy. The extent of disease (EOD) was determined by the number of sites of bone metastasis. Area under the curve (AUC) for receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was used to evaluate the detection of bone metastasis. Sensitivity and specificity of uNTx and sNTx to detect bone metastasis were calculated using cutpoints of 64 nM BCE/mM Cr for uNTx and 22 nM BCE/mM Cr for sNTx. All patients were required to provide written informed consent.

Results: Patients with bone metastasis had significantly higher levels of both uNTx and sNTx (uNTx; 93.2±105.1 nM BCE/mM Cr, sNTx; 24.0±14.6 nM BCE/L) vs. lung cancers without bone metastasis (uNTx; 51.6±26.8 nM BCE/mM Cr, sNTx; 17.2±4.1 nM BCE/L), or benign respiratory diseases (uNTx; 42.8±21.8 nM BCE/mM Cr, sNTx; 16.8±7.9 nM BCE/mM Cr.). There was good correlation between uNTx and sNTx (R = 0.807). ROC AUC for the detection of bone metastasis was 0.743 for uNTx and 0.712 for sNTx. The sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of bone metastasis using uNTx was 48.0% and 86.0%, and using sNTx was 40.0% and 87.0%, respectively. Levels of uNTx and sNTx were increased in patients classified as EOD grade I compared to controls and in patients classified as EOD grade II or greater, compared to patients classified as EOD grade I.

Conclusions: Both biomarkers may have value as an aid in the diagnosis of bone metastasis in patients with lung cancer.

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POSTER

Testing Practices for EGFR and KRAS in Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer in a Comprehensive Cancer Care Setting in Korea

Y. Choi¹, J. Han¹, J. Cho², E. Guallar³, B. Parasuraman⁴, G. Lee⁵, K. Park⁶, J. Lee⁶, J. Sun⁶, Y.M. Shim⁵. ¹Samsung Medical Center, Department of Pathology, Seoul, ²Samsung Medical Center, Cancer Education Center, Seoul, Korea; ³Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology, Baltimore, ⁴Astra Zeneca, Health Economics and Outcome Research, Willingington, USA; ⁵Samsung Medical Center, Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul, ⁶Samsung Medical Center, Division of Hematology-Oncology Department of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background: Guidelines for management of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients strongly recommend testing for EGFR. These recommendations are particularly relevant in Asian countries that have a higher prevalence of EGFR mutation positive patients, but also in Western countries despite the lower mutation prevalence. The objective of this study was to explore current testing practice of EGFR and KRAS mutation in advanced NSCLC patients in a large comprehensive cancer center in Korea.

Material and Methods: Retrospective cohort study of stage IIIB/IV NSCLC patients 18 years of age or older who attended Samsung Medical Center in Seoul, Korea, from January 2007 through July 2010. Trained oncology nurses reviewed electronic medical records for clinical and pathology data. Mutation status was assayed using bidirectional direct sequencing.

Results: The study included 1,527 patients with a median age of 60.5 years (interquartile range 52.4 to 68.0), 37.3% were female and 52.7% never smokers. The most common histology was adenocarcinoma (70.3%), followed by squamous cell carcinoma (18.1%). The proportions of patients tested for EGFR and KRAS mutations were 38.0% and 25.0% respectively; 364 (23.8%) study participants were tested for both markers. For EGFR testing, the proportion of patients tested in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 were 5.2%, 17.6%, 37.1%, 40.0% respectively. The median time elapsed between confirmed diagnosis of cancer and receiving EGFR testing results was 21 days. EGFR testing was most frequently ordered by oncologists (57.7%) and pulmonologists (31.9%), followed by thoracic surgeons (6.6%).