

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA AND SURVIVAL OF LUNG CANCER IN INDONESIA

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## Introduction and Background:

Lung cancer is the health problem in developed countries and also in developing countries. In Indonesia, lung cancer has become in top five rank cancers especially in "Dharmais" National Cancer Center (DNCC) hospital since 2002. Almost all lung cancer patients come to DNCC in III-IV stage, which are in-operable stage and also have poor prognosis. Until now, there is no epidemiological and survival data for lung cancer patients in Indonesia population.

## Purpose:

In this study we wanted to know about epidemiological data in 10 years (1999-2007) and addition we wanted to find one year survival lung cancer patients by using data from 2005 until 2007.

## Patients and Methods:

There were six hundred and eighty patients (662) diagnosed as lung cancer from medical record at "Dharmais" National Cancer Hospital in 1999-2007. We used cross sectional study design to identify distribution of sex, age, histological type of lung cancer, symptom, stage, type of therapy, and survival. We analyzed survival by using Kaplan Meier analysis from the last 3 years (2005-2007).

## Results:

From 1999-2007, 662 lung cancer patients with aged varies between 20-87 years, majority age and median age was 65 years old (4.5%) and 58 years old respectively. Male were more frequent than female, 76.3% and 23.7% respectively. In this study the most frequent histopathological type of lung cancer (96.2%) was adenocarcinoma (43%). Their stages found: I (0.5%), II (1.2 %), IIIA (2.3%), IIIB (14.2%), and IV (48.3%), no data (33.5%). Type of therapy was chemotherapy (28.2%), radiotherapy (34.1%). From the last three years (2005-2007), the frequently symptoms of lung cancer were cough (30.2%), chest pain (24.6%), bone pain (13.3%) and hemoptysis (11.6%). More over we analyzed survival from the last three years, we found outcome patients with lung cancer were death (58.2%), live (5.3%) and unknown (36.5%). One year survival of lung cancer patients in our hospital was 13%. We found that male had median survival time shorter than female, 5.8 months and 13 months respectively ( $p=0.019$ ), and patients who received chemotherapy have median survival time longer than did not receive chemotherapy, 15 months and 4.5 months respectively ( $p<0.0001$ ).

#### Conclusion:

In this study, from 10 years data we found male more frequent than female and median age was 58 years old. Adenocarcinoma was the highest histological type. More than 60% patients come to hospital in advance stage (IIIB-IV) which are have poor prognosis. The last three years data we found one year survival of lung cancer was 13%. Male patients and patients who did not receive chemotherapy have poor prognosis.