Understanding the diverse practice patterns and treatment pathways can help gain better insights and guide clinicians for making optimum clinical judgement.

Background

The prevalence of stage III NSCLC in India ranges from 29% to 30%, with wide disparities in treatment patterns from the index diagnosis of stage III NSCLC, to the end of follow-up, i.e., the earliest of: death, the last medical record entry or the end of the study period.

Methods

A single center analysis was conducted. Patients with stage III NSCLC who may also have undergone surgery were included. The data was collected between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2017, and at least 9 months follow-up. The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee of the hospital.

Results

In the Indian population, the most common type was adenocarcinoma (48.5%), followed by squamous cell lung cancer (29.1%). EGFR mutations were found in 30.1% of patients. Overall, 18.1% of patients had EGFR mutations.

Conclusions

The study showed that the most common type of stage III NSCLC in India was adenocarcinoma, followed by squamous cell lung cancer. EGFR mutations were found in a significant proportion of patients. Further research is needed to understand the treatment patterns and outcomes in stage III NSCLC in India.