## Abstract 252P: Characterization of sexual dysfunction in women with lung cancer: up date of the CLARIFY project. <br> Aylen Vanessa Ospina Serrrano¹, Virginia Calvo¹, Ana Coilazo Lorduy¹, Mariola Blanco¹, Ivan Triana², Constanza Maximiano ${ }^{1}$, Maria Torrente ${ }^{1}$, Consuelo Parejo¹, Marta Martinez-Cutila ${ }^{1}$,Mariano Provencio-Pulla ${ }^{1}$. Medical Oncology department Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro. Majadahonda-Madrid, España. 3. ICCAL Hospital Universitario Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá, Bogotá/C0.

## Background

- There has been an increase in the diagnosis of lung cancer (LC) in women.
- Some reports have shown a high prevalence of cancer treatment-related sexual dysfunction (SD) in women with LC.
- Our aim was to describe SD in a cohort of Spanish women with LC.


## Methods

- Analytical observational study in women with LC included in the CLARIFY H2O20 project at the Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro.
- October 2020 to March 2023.
- Assessment of clinical and demographic variables and sexual function.
- Spanish-language and gender-specific validated questionnaire
- Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were conducted.


## Results

- CLARIFY project overall population: 383 patients.
- $36.8 \%$ (141) had lung cancer wich $45.4 \%$ (64) were women


## Table 1. Caratheristics of population

| Characteristics of women with LC | Mean Age |
| :--- | :---: |
| 64 |  |
| Tumoral stage | 63 years (range $44-85)$ |
| Early | $53 \%(33)$ |
| Metastatic | $47 \%(30)$ |
| Marital status |  |
| Married | $75 \%(48)$ |
| Separated/Divorced | $14 \%(9)$ |
| Single | $5 \%(3)$ |
| Educational level |  |
| University | $38 \%(24)$ |
| Intermediate | $20 \%(13)$ |
| Basic | $2 \%(1)$ |
| No education | $40 \%(26)$ |
| Histological type | $73 \%(47)$ |
| Adenocarcinoma | $6 \%(4)$ |
| Squamous Cell carcinoma | $11 \%(7)$ |
| Small Cell | $10 \%(6)$ |
| Other | $26.6 \%(17)$ |
| Time from diagnosis | $60.9 \%(39)$ |
| $\geq 5$ years | $12.5 \%(7)$ |
| 2 2-4 years |  |
| $<$ year | $56 \%(9)$ |
| Global dissatisfaction with sexual performance | $68 \%(11)$ |
| according to treatment | $50 \%(3)$ |
| Immunotherapy | $100 \%(6)$ |
| Chemotherapy |  |
| Chemo immunotherapy | $42 \%(8)$ |
| Follow up | $65(21)$ |
| Targeted therapy | $30 \%(9)$ |
| according to tumoral stage |  |
| Early |  |
| Metastatic |  |

- Sexual activity during last 4 weeks

- Severe dysfunction of most phases of sexual response in 3460\% of women.
Statistically significant associations :
$\checkmark$ Age $\geq 65$ years OR 2.18 p0.04 ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 1.01-4.7$ ) and female gender OR 3.62 p 0.03 ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 1.55-8.5$ ) with Sexual performance dissatisfaction.
$\checkmark$ Female gender OR 3.45 p 0.004 ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 1.48-8.03$ ) and age $\geq 65$ years OR 2.04 p 0.06 ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl} 1.48-8.03$ ) with severe orgasm disorder.


## Conclusions

- In our study, women with LC are at significant risk for sexual dysfunction.
- It is necessary to screen and diagnose SD and offer multidisciplinary support.

The presenter author has no conflict of interests to declare.

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