OBJECTIVE

To describe real-world clinical characteristics, treatment patterns, and health care resource utilization associated with the treatment of stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, and Spain, who did not experience disease progression during their available follow-up.

RESULTS

Patient Demographics, Clinical Characteristics, and Follow-Up

Among 162 patients in the UK, 155 patients in Germany, and 159 patients in Spain, 69.6% to 78.6% were male and 15.2% to 20.6% stopped due to disease progression during their available follow-up.

Among at least three countries, 89.4% to 98.7% were white (Table 2).

In all three countries, the most frequently administered chemotherapies was cisplatin with vinorelbine (UK, 40.1%; Germany, 76.1%; Spain, 64.8%) guidelines.

The most frequently received chemotherapies after the index chemoradiation were cisplatin (UK, 73.7%); docetaxel (UK, 66.7%); and pemetrexed (UK, 66.7%), in respectively.

To describe real-world clinical characteristics, treatment patterns, and health care resource utilization associated with the treatment of stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in the United Kingdom (UK), Germany, and Spain, who did not experience disease progression during their available follow-up. Various chemotherapies were administered after the index chemoradiation treatment. The chemotherapy regimen used was similar to that used in clinical trials. The proportion of patients who received chemotherapy and radiotherapy as part of their treatment was higher than that observed in clinical trials. The proportion of patients who received chemotherapy and radiotherapy as part of their treatment was lower than that observed in clinical trials. Chemoradiation (n, %)

Total patients initiating treatment (N, %)

Chemoradiation (n, %)

Reason for stopping treatment

Achieved goal

Not achieved goal

No treatment

1.8% 0%

0.8 13.8%

3.6 14.8%

83.9%, and 88.1% of patients in the UK, Germany, and Spain, respectively, received chemotherapy and 21.4% (UK), 19.0% (Germany), and 31.6% (Spain) received chemotherapy alone, and 2.9% (UK), 2.1% (Germany), and 5.5% (Spain) received chemotherapy plus a second chemotherapeutic agent.

Patients 55.2% (UK), 45.1% (Germany), and 66.7% (Spain) of patients had documented health care resource utilization associated with unresectable stage III NSCLC-related visits.

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