Outcomes in Elderly Stage I Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer in the SBRT Era: A SEER Analysis

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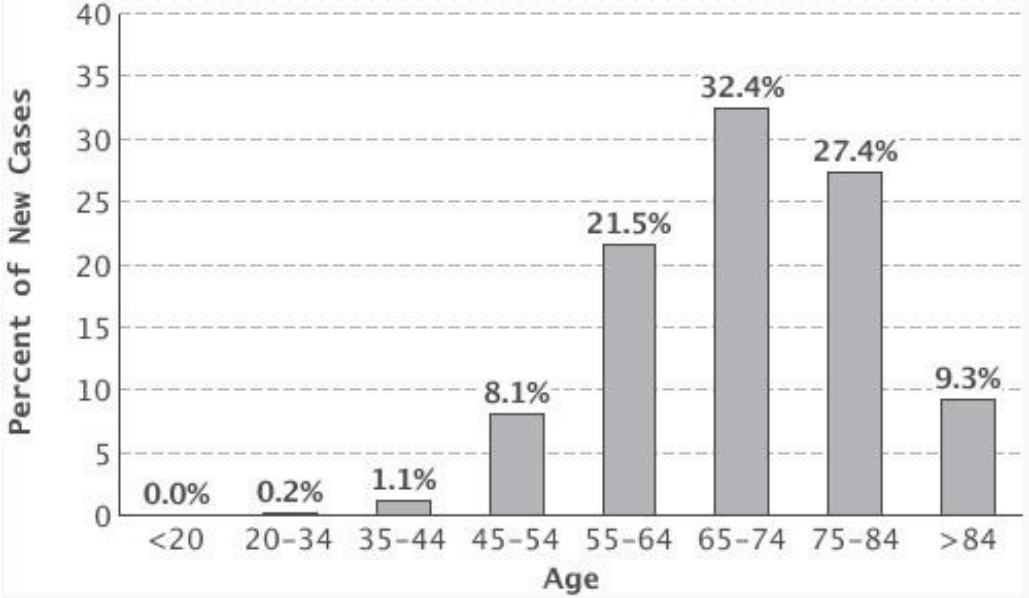
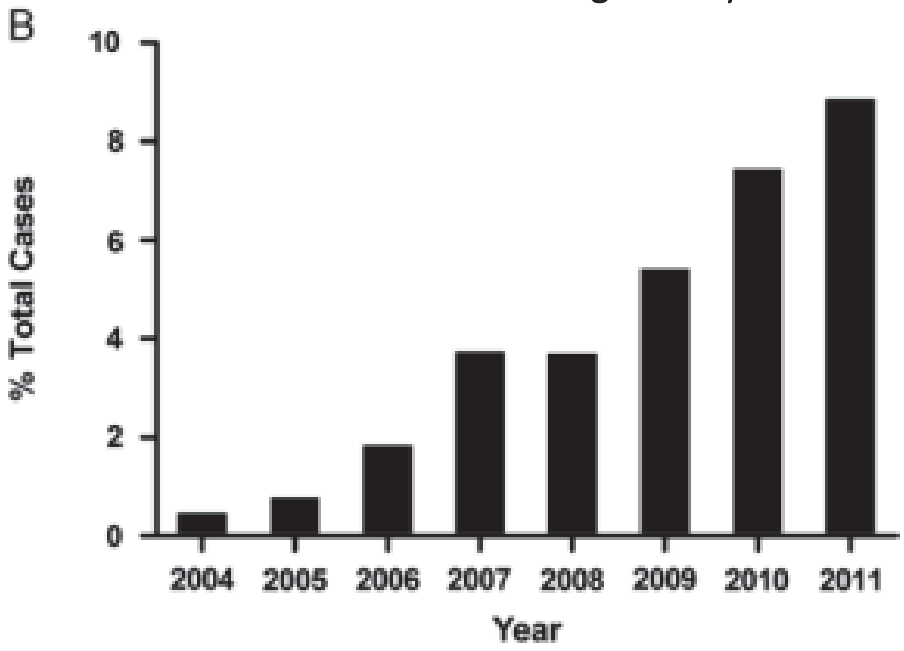
Background & Purpose

% New Cases NSCLC by Age



SEER 18, Cancer StatFacts (2009-2013)

% Total Cases Receiving SBRT by Year



Corso et al, American Journal of Clinical Oncology (2014)

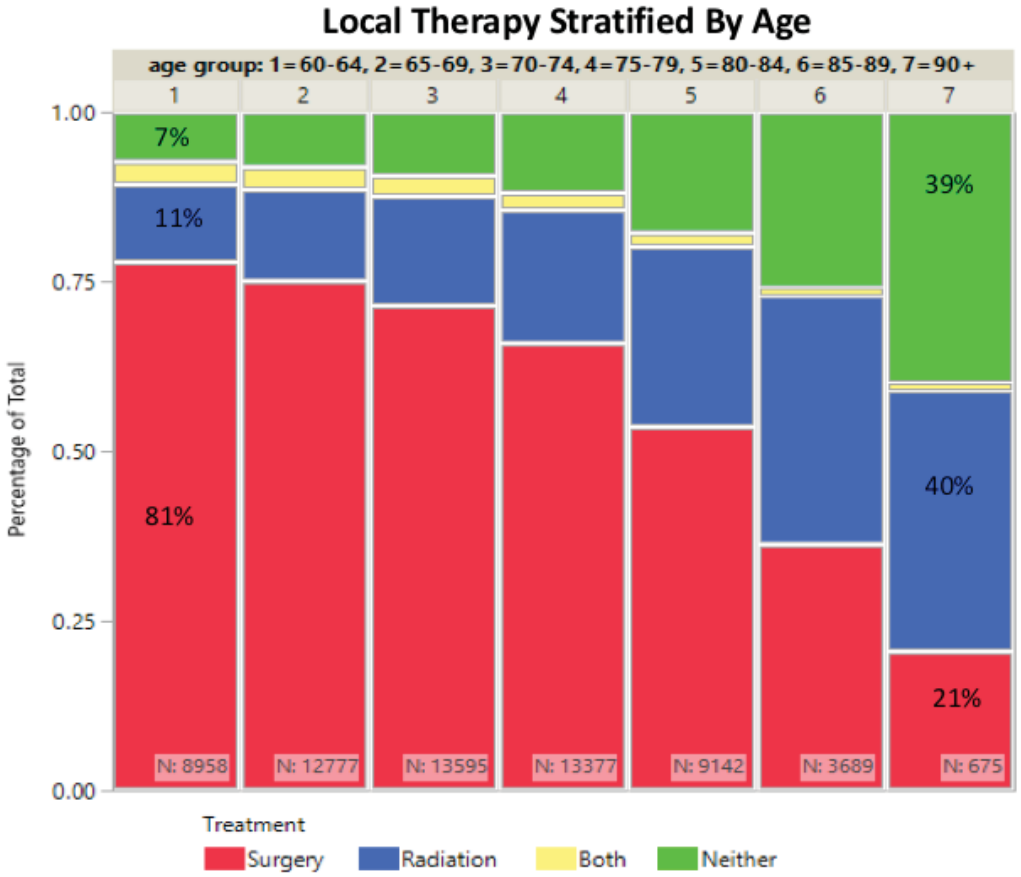
Purpose

To review outcomes in elderly stage I NSCLC based on treatment modality using the SEER database for patients treated between 2004 and 2012.

Method

- Retrospective population-based study
  - National SEER-18 Database
  - Biopsy-proven stage I NSCLC
  - Age 60+
  - 2004-2012
  - Excluded patients without definitive records for local therapy
- N = 62,213

Results



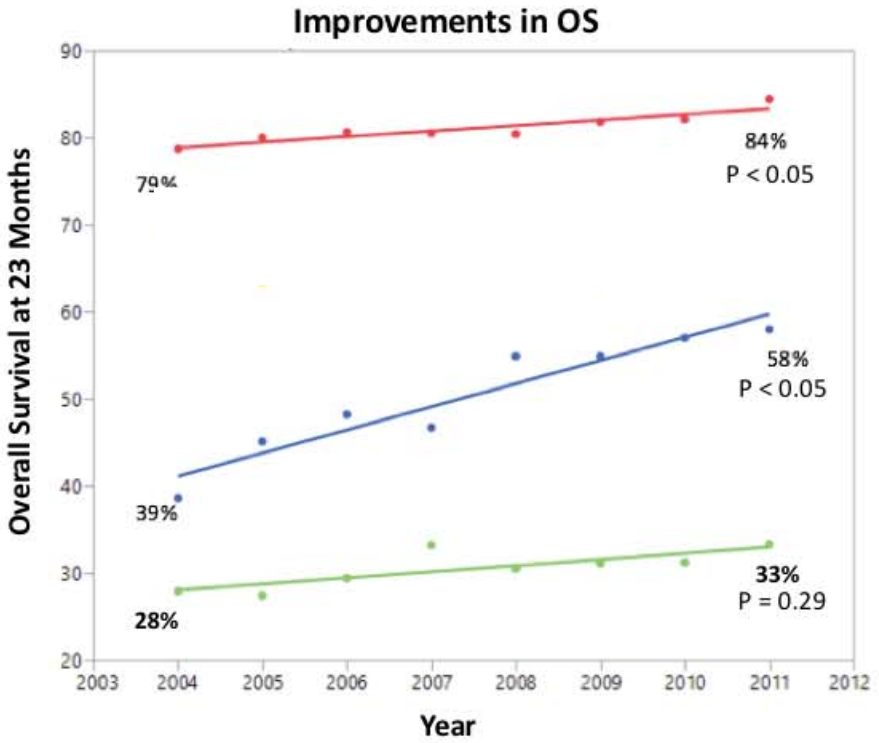
Number of Patients:

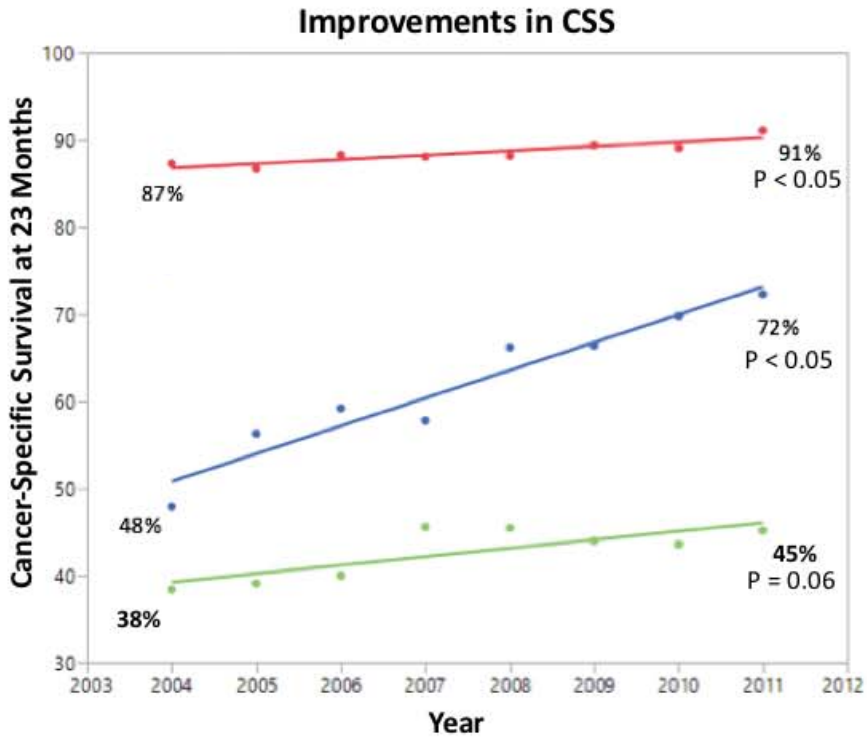
No Treatment = 7,373

Radiation Only: 11,589

Surgery Only: 41,509

Results





Absolute increase in OS at 23 months:

Surgery	5%
Radiation	19%

Absolute increase in CSS at 23 months:

Surgery	4%
Radiation	24%

Conclusions

- With advancing age, radiation replaces surgery as the most appropriate treatment modality for early-stage NSCLC.
- Concurrent with the adoption of SBRT as a community standard, both overall survival and lung-cancer specific survival have improved dramatically for patients age 60+ with stage I NSCLC patients treated with radiation alone.
  - OS at 23 months increased 19%
  - CSS at 23 months increased 24%
- SBRT may improve access to care.