

Conclusion: Advances in the diagnosis and treatment for patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancer have increased patient survival times. Further study is needed to determine the causes of gender and ethnicity differences. **Keywords:** EGFR-mutant lung cancer, treatment outcome, Survival

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National, Observational, Multicentric Study in Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients in Turkey: Stone Trial



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Background: In this national, non-interventional study, our aim is to collect stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) data derived from medical records in nationwide to capture and consolidate information of treatment patterns, treatment effectiveness and patient outcomes in the real-world setting. This study was carried out with the collaboration of Turkish Society for Radiation Oncology. **Method:** Patients newly diagnosed with primary stage III NSCLC between 01 January 2013 and 31 December 2017 included. A total of 556 patients from 10 hospitals in Turkey were included in this study. Patient characteristics, initial treatment modalities, chemotherapy regimens, overall (OS) and local progression free survival (LPFS), failure patterns and secondary treatments after recurrence for recurrent patients were analyzed. **Result:** Median age was 63 years (range, 56-69 years). 488 patients (%87.8) were male and 68 patients (%12.2) were female. Histopathological type was adenocarcinoma in 197 patients (%35.4), squamous cell carcinoma in 291 patients (%52.3) and others (Large Cell Carcinoma, mixed and unknown) in 68 patients (%12.3). 385 patients (%69.2) received definitive/curative therapy, 23 patients (%4.1) received palliative, 33 patients (%5.9) received adjuvant and 63 patients (%11.3) received neoadjuvant oncological treatment. 54.8% of patients received concomitant chemoradiotherapy, 22.1% of patients received concomitant chemoradiotherapy+ adjuvant chemotherapy, 12.2% of patients received only radiotherapy and, 10.8% of patients received sequential chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy. 75 patients (13.4%) underwent curative resection as primary treatment and, 33 (5.9%) of them received adjuvant chemoradiotherapy and/or radiotherapy. The 2- and 3-year of OS were 57%, and %43, respectively. 2- and 3-year of

PFS were %38 and %25, respectively. **Conclusion:** To our best knowledge, this is the first national study representing valuable information about real-life data in stage III NSCLC population in Turkey. **Keywords:** national study, Real world data, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Behobiamediopulmon: Putting Face and Running Shoes on Patients with Lung Cancer



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Background: As lung cancer is one of the most lethal in Europe, it has little presence in the media and social networks. To change this dynamic, a campaign to support lung cancer patients using the hashtag #behobiamediopulmon was planned, where the final event was the participation of patients with lung cancer in the most famous half-marathon in Spain: Behobia-San Sebastián. **Method:** Joining forces between the Spanish Association of Lung Cancer Victims (AEACAP), the organization of the Behobia-San Sebastian and the local government of Gipuzkoa; And with the support of the main scientific societies that treat this pathology (SECT: Spanish Society of Thoracic Surgery, SEPAR: Spanish Society of Pneumology and Thoracic Surgery, SEOM: Spanish Society of Medical Oncology and SEOR: Spanish Society of Radiation Therapy), it was decided to carry out a campaign of visibility of lung cancer patients. **Result:** During 2018 different actions were carried out: solidary running training (300 participants), children's race (180 children), charity market, online sale of shirts, creation of a specific song (the protagonists of the videoclip were four patients), production of a documentary-film about lung cancer (presented at a round table with the participation of the daughter of Johan Cruyff). Broadcast of the videoclip in the football matches that Real Sociedad and SD Eibar played at home until the day of the race. In the Behobia-San Sebastian, 3 patients operated on for lung cancer at Donostia University Hospital ran accompanied by 300 people (among them stand out soccer players like Xabi Prieto and Xabi Alonso; musicians of La Oreja de Van Gogh, the journalist Juan-Ramon Lucas or Susila Cruyff). Impact achieved: 3 different national newscast spoke about #behobiamediopulmon, 10 times in regional newscast, 18 radio interviews and 14 newspaper interviews. In YouTube 800,000 reproductions of the song "Sólo si lo hacemos juntos", 1300 reproductions of the documentary-film #datapaso, Instagram profile (@behobiamediopulmon) with 1000 followers, Prize to the charitable cause with the highest collection in the Behobia-San Sebastian 5000€, solidarity training fund 6600€. **Conclusion:** By joining forces it is possible to perform an action that provides visibility to patients with lung cancer. Joining sport and health, we are able to create a very positive message that reaches to the newly diagnosed patients, inspiring confidence and life expectancy. The race represents the metaphor of their situation, where patients try to reach the goal, with their ups and downs along the way, accompanied by family, friends and health personnel. **Keywords:** Lung cancer, survivorship, patients care