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**Title:** Second primary lung cancer in clinical emergency hospital of Constanta – A prospective study

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**Body:** Background. More people are living with a diagnosis of cancer than ever before. One of the consequences of surviving cancer is the increased likelihood of being diagnosed with a second primary cancer. Aim. To determine the frequency of secondary primary lung cancer (SPLC) in clinical practice. Material and method. A total of 176 patients was diagnosed with lung cancer, between January 2001 and January 2011 in 1st Internal Medical Department of Clinical Emergency Hospital of Constanta; 22 patients (12.50%) were already diagnosed with other cancers. Positive diagnosis of SPLC included chest X-ray, spiral CT, bronchoscopy, EUS+FNA, CEUS. Results. Most patients diagnosed with SPLC were initially diagnosed with Hodgkin's disease (n=4), head and neck cancer (n=5), bladder cancer (n=3). Gender distribution showed male predominance (n=16). Most patients (n=14) were heavy smokers (>25 Pack Years; P<0.0001). Most patients were symptomatic at diagnosis (n=17). All patients performed chest X-ray and CT (chest, abdomen, brain) for diagnosis and staging. Most histological types of CPPS were NSCLC (n=18; P<0.0001). All cases of SCLC were diagnosed in advanced stages (n=4). NSCLC cases showed a relatively equal distribution of early (n=8) and advanced stages (n=10). Conclusions. The excess risk of developing a second malignancy among cancer survivors can be attributed to similar aetiologies, genetics and the effects of treatment. As the number of cancer survivors continues to grow, the importance of ongoing medical supervision and screening to detect second primary cancers at an earlier stage and thereby improve the effectiveness of treatment will remain critical.