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Title: Risk factors for early mortality in lung cancer

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Body: **AIM:** To analyze risk factors for mortality due to lung cancer before 1st and 3rd month after diagnosis. **METHODS:** Revision of all the patients with lung cancer diagnosis in 2 years. Analysis of: demographic variables, smoking status, histological subtype, staging, ECOG, blood analysis, treatments, cause of death. Univariate and multivariate analysis (Cox regression). **RESULTS:** 270 cases, characteristics shown in table 1. In table 2, multivariate analysis. AUC of 0,952 in the 1st month, 0,874 for the 3rd. Among 41 patients who died during the 1st month, 9 (22%) received palliative treatment (6 Radiotherapy [RT], 3 Chemotherapy [QT]). As death causes: infectious complications in 8 cases (3 QT), respiratory insufficiency 16 cases, rest: tumoral progression and general worsening.

CONCLUSIONS: High percentage of patients die before the 1st month (15%) and 3rd month (29%) after diagnosis. ECOG >2 points, the most impacting factor for early mortality. Other factors: IV TNM stage, low haemoglobin, adenocarcinoma or small-cell histological subtype (1st month mortality) and a high CA125 level (3rd month mortality). Respiratory insufficiency and infectious complications, the most frequent death causes apart from tumoral progression.