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**Title:** Does diabetes mellitus influence the prognosis of patients with lung cancer?

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**Body:** INTRODUCTION Studies investigating the influence of diabetes mellitus (DM) in the prognosis of lung cancer (LC) have been recently published. Our objective was to analyze the clinical features of patients with LC and DM and assess the impact of DM in survival. MATERIAL AND METHODS An observational, retrospective study in patients diagnosed with LC between 2003-2011 at the Complejo Hospitalario Universitario of Ourense. All cases were diagnosed by cytohistology. The Student's T-test was used for comparison of means and the Chi-square for comparison of proportions. Survival was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. The statistical software used was SPSS 15.0. RESULTS 1,504 patients were diagnosed with LC, 16% were diabetic. 88% of them were men and 12% women; the mean age was 70.43±9.4 years. 85.8% were smokers, with a mean consumption of 61.27±29.15 packs/year. Their clinical histories included HT (46%), COPD (39.7%) and heart disease (31.8%). The diagnosis was small-cell carcinoma in 19.7% and non-small cell carcinoma in 80.3%. 19.3% were diagnosed in early stage (I,II), 35.6% in localized regional stage, and 45.1% in advanced stage. 13.8% received surgery, 57.7% chemotherapy, 29.3% radiation therapy, and 26.4% palliative treatment. A comparative analysis was performed vs patients without DM and significant differences were only seen for age, DM patients being older (p=0.001). End of study survival was 11.9%, with no significant differences seen between the 2 groups (p=0.092). CONCLUSIONS -Survival at the end of the study of patients with LC and DM was 11.9%, with no significant differences vs non-diabetic patients. -Patients with LC and DM were older, and no other differences were seen between the 2 groups.