High blood platelets levels (BPL): A prognostic factor in patients with early or locally advanced non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

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BACKGROUND

Patients with high blood platelets levels (BPL) have been reported to attenuate the efficacy of platinum-based chemotherapy and to have a worse prognosis when treated with surgery and postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy. This study describes a series of sample tumors from patients with clinically confirmed lung cancer.

METHODS

All NSCLC diagnosed from Jan/2011 to Dec/2016: 775 patients

Study group BPL ≥ 290 mcL: 325 (42%)
Control group BPL < 290 mcL: 450.

Real world data study:
- Clinical history.
- Pathology specimens
- Molecular status
- Treatment.
- Overall survival

In all lung cancer patients diagnosed in the University Hospital of Lleida from January 2011 to December 2016, a real world data study of blood platelets levels (BPL) was performed, using impedance method (Sysmex XN®). Each patient’s clinical history, pathology specimens, molecular status, treatment and overall survival were noted. Three hundred and twenty five patients with BPL ≥ 290 mcL formed the study group (42%) while the control group was formed by four hundred and fifty patients.

RESULTS

Patients treated with radical intention (surgery or chemotherapy plus radiotherapy) and high BLP (≥290 mcL), have worse overall survival regardless of histology, age or smoking history.

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CONCLUSIONS

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