

## **Oncology of the chest**

### ***Lung cancer and multiple neoplasms: a retrospective analysis***

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**Background:** Over the past 30 years there has been an increase in the survival of cancer patients resulting from the advances in cancer management and improved detection of cancer in its early stages.

The aim of the study was to analyse the frequency of multiple malignancies in patients hospitalised at the Centre for Pulmonary Diseases in Olsztyn, Poland.

**Methods:** We analysed retrospectively hospitalisation records of 1112 patients hospitalised between January 2013 and August 2014. We selected cases with at least two diagnoses of malignancy.

**Results:** There were 52 cases where at least one malignancy was lung cancer and 4 cases where the multiple malignancy was not associated with the respiratory system. Lung cancer was chronologically the first malignancy in 11 cases, the second in 39 cases and the third in 3 cases. The other malignancies being chronologically the first included: colorectal cancer (8 cases), prostatic cancer (6) and renal cell carcinoma (4). The subsequent malignancies included: prostatic cancer (4), bladder cancer (3), haematopoietic malignancies (3), and breast cancer (2).

**Conclusion:** Patients with multiple malignancies account for 5.04% of lung cancer patients. Lung cancer is more commonly the second malignancy. Synchronous cancers become apparent at an older age than metachronous cancers.