

### 5.08 Point prevalence Audit of Squamous cell lung cancer at a tertiary lung cancer centre

<sup>1</sup>Joshua Olaniyi, <sup>1</sup>Connie Takacs, <sup>1</sup>Salomy P Mathew, <sup>1</sup>Careline G Kirubakaran, <sup>1</sup>Ross K Morgan, <sup>1</sup>Daniel J Ryan, <sup>1</sup>Emmet O'Brien, <sup>1</sup>Imran Sulaiman

<sup>1</sup>Respiratory Department, Beaumont Hospital, Beaumont, Dublin, Ireland

**Background:** Lung cancer is divided into small cell and the more common non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Within NSCLC adenocarcinoma makes up the majority of cases while squamous cell lung cancer (SqCC) makes up 20-30%. **Methods:** A retrospective 1 month audit was carried out at Beaumont Hospital where a total of 49 lung cancers were identified. Of these 34 (69%) were NSCLC and 8 (23.5%) were SqCC. SqCC patients were predominantly female (62.5%) with a mean+SD age of 66.75+/-12.73. Additionally 5 (62%) were stage 2 and above, whilst 50% had advanced nodal or metastatic disease. Six (75%) were diagnosed by CT Guided biopsy and 2 (25%) via EBUS. However 2 (25%) needed repeat procedures due to insufficient sampling. For treatment, 3 (37.5%) underwent surgery, 3 (37.5%) received radiotherapy, whilst 2 (25%) received chemotherapy alone. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of SqCC in an Irish based lung cancer centre appears similar to that of international reports. The majority of patients were female and diagnosed via percutaneous biopsy. Although SqCC may not be prevalent it is difficult to treat and presents at a later stage. Diagnostic algorithms and multidisciplinary meetings play a significant role in ensuring early diagnosis and treatment. **Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest