

Influenza and mortality for non-small cell lung cancer

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Background

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States and worldwide. While influenza illness is known to be particularly dangerous for frail and elderly patients, the relationship between influenza illness and outcomes in cancer patients remains largely unknown.

Methods

Monthly mortality rates for all patients at risk, as well as newly diagnosed patients, with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) diagnosed between 2009 and 2015 were compared during high and low flu months using data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website. Influenza severity was determined by the percentage of outpatient visits to healthcare providers for influenza-like illness (ILI). CDC ILI activity levels were matched with SEER data by month and state. State-months with an ILI activity level of 8 or higher were considered to be high flu months, as defined by the CDC.

Patient Characteristics

	Count	%
Age	69 (median)	
Sex	Female 91,366	47.0%
	Male 103,043	53.0%
Race	American 992	0.5%
	Indian/Alaska	
	Native	
	Asian or Pacific Islander 14,140	7.3%
	Black 24,085	12.4%
	White 154,660	79.6%
	Unknown 532	0.3%
AJCC 6th Stage	I 42,870	22.1%
	II 8,907	4.5%
	III 47,841	24.6%
	IV 92,830	47.7%
	Occult 1,961	1.0%
State	Alaska 266	0.1%
	California 65,713	33.8%
	Connecticut 9,555	4.9%
	Georgia 24,782	12.7%
	Hawaii 2,992	1.5%
	Iowa 8,734	4.5%
	Kentucky 18,056	9.3%
	Louisiana 13,984	7.2%
	Michigan 12,584	6.5%
	New Jersey 21,803	11.2%
	New Mexico 3,339	1.7%
	Utah 2,301	1.2%
	Washington 10,300	5.3%

Monthly Mortality Rates

Mortality Table

A Month	B State	C # Tracking @ month beg	D # Diagnosed	E # Died	F # Alive	G # Tracking @ month end	H Death Rate
Jan 2009	California	0	818	87	1	731	0.056
Feb 2009	California	730	765	171	1	1324	0.082
...
AI	Bi	Gi-1 - Fi-1	Di	Ei	Fi	Gi + Di - Ei	Ei / (Gi + Di)
...
Nov 2015	Washington	1551	122	12	1	1585	0.052
Dec 2015	Washington	1556	134	7	19	1665	0.019

Remarks:

of Patients tracked at the beginning of month = # patients tracked end of the prior month - # Alive last FUs
of Diagnosed + # Tracking at beginning of month = # Died + # Tracking at end of month

Mortality Summary

Low Flu Mortality Rate: 0.0489
High Flu Mortality Rate: 0.0572
Difference: 0.0083

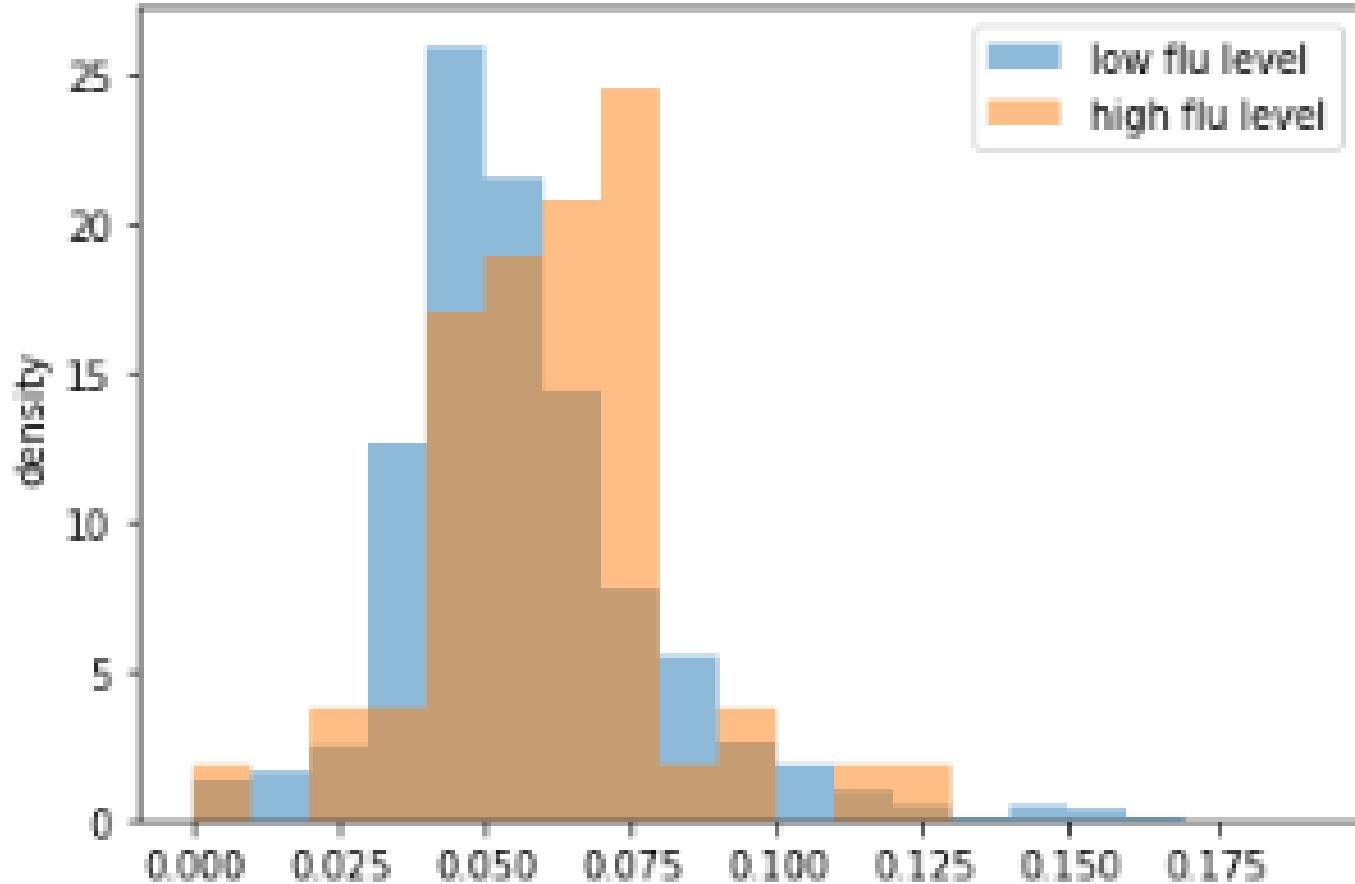
Running Permutation Test...
p-value: 0.001

One Month Mortality Summary

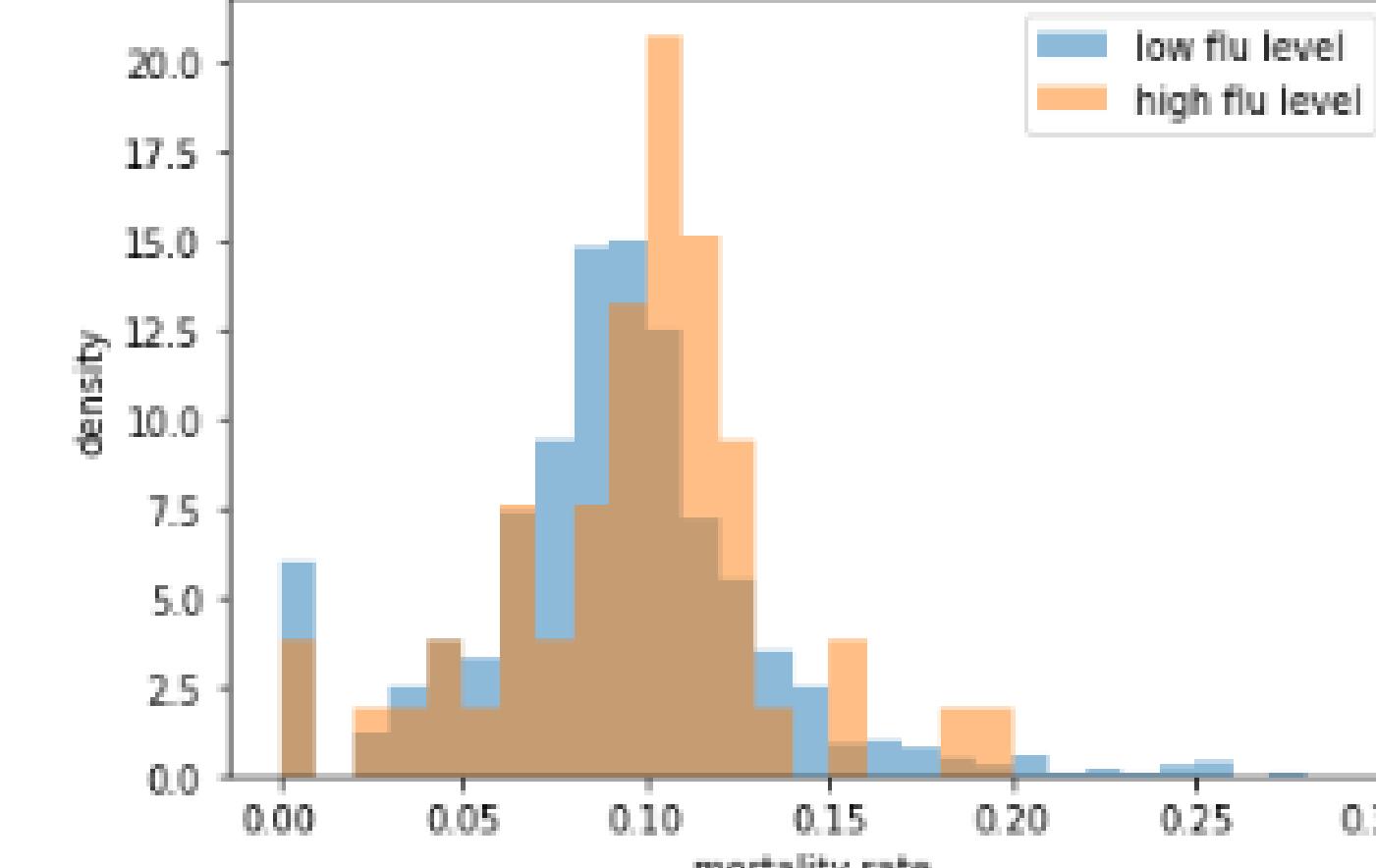
Low Flu Mortality Rate: 0.0937
High Flu Mortality Rate: 0.1018
Difference: 0.0082

Running Permutation Test...
p-value: 0.0103

Distribution of Mortality Rate



Distribution of Same Month Mortality Rate

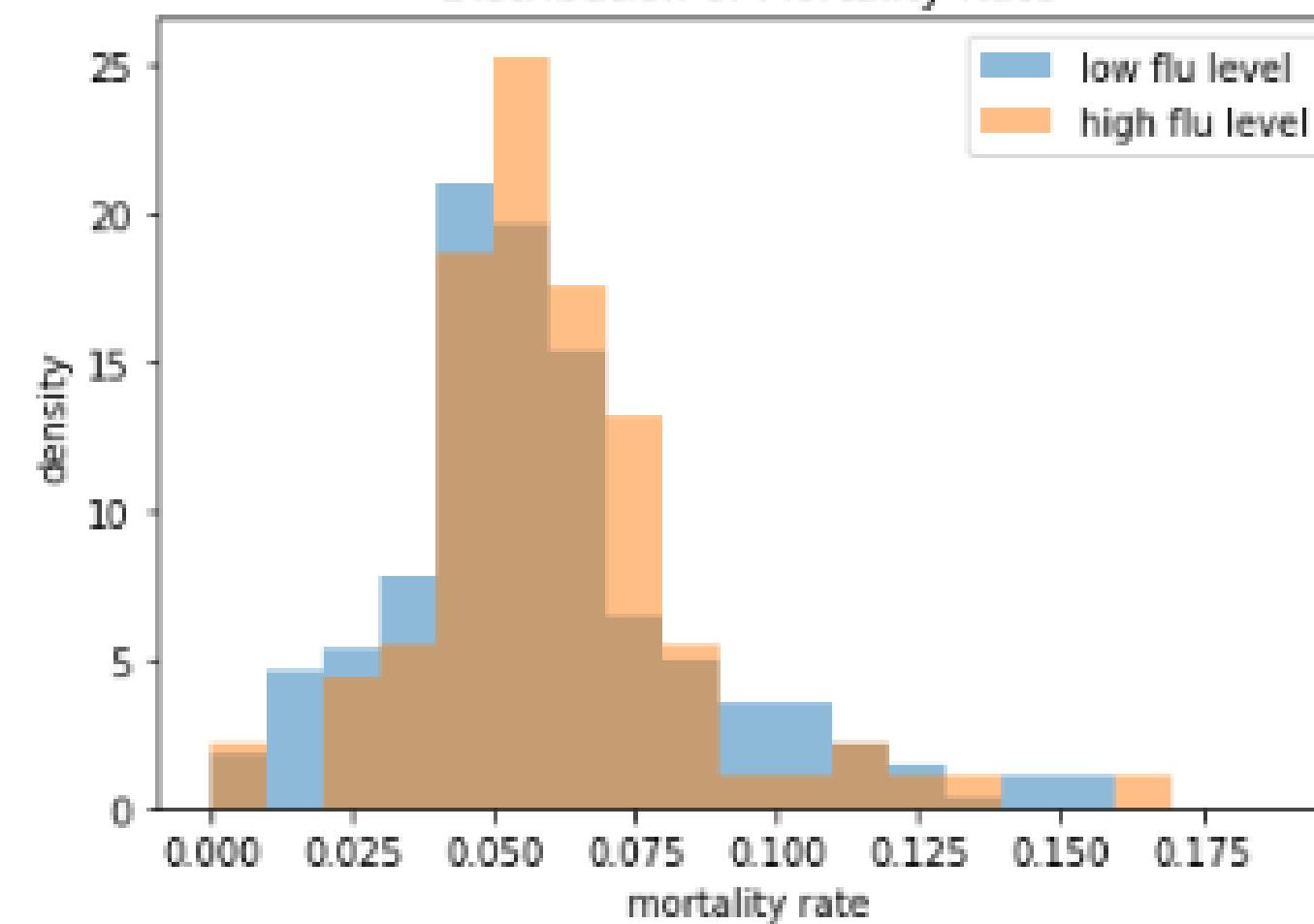


Mortality Summary

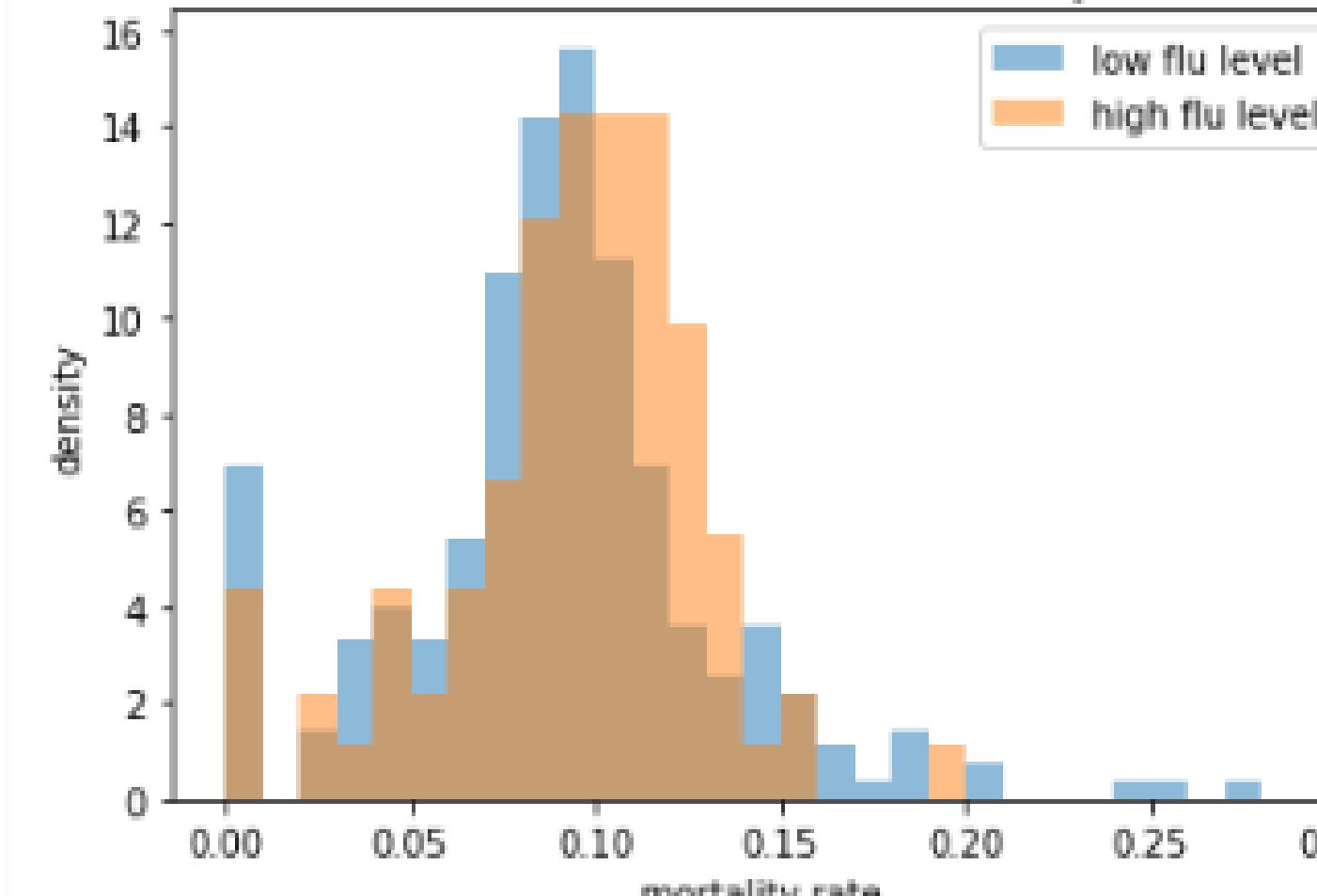
Low Flu Mortality Rate: 0.0473
High Flu Mortality Rate: 0.0527
Difference: 0.0054

Running Permutation Test...
p-value: 0.0206

Distribution of Mortality Rate



Distribution of Same Month Mortality Rate



Results

- 194,409 patients with NSCLC from 13 states were included in the analysis.
- Monthly mortality rates for low and high flu months were 4.9 and 5.7%, respectively ($p = .001$).
- The monthly mortality rate for newly diagnosed patients was also significantly higher during high flu months (9.4 vs. 10.2%, $p = .01$).
- When the analysis was limited to winter months only, monthly mortality rates for low and high flu months were 4.7 and 5.3%, respectively ($p = .02$).
- The relationship between flu severity and mortality was also observed at the individual state level.

Conclusion

Increased influenza severity is associated with higher mortality rates for NSCLC patients. Future research should elucidate the relationship between vaccination and survival in lung cancer patients.

References

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- Falsey, Ann R., & McElhaney, Janet E. (2018). Influenza burden in frail elderly. *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine*, 6(1), e2. doi: 10.1016/S2213-2600(17)30442-3.
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Monthly Mortality Rates by State

