11 SMC, 9 PRB, 3 TLV, 4 pCODR, 3 INESS. The literature search revealed the following:

- The study included 11,565 patients aged 60 years or younger at any time during the initial 18 months of the SPA scheme. It was estimated that the length of therapy in a larger cohort with up to 3 years follow-up.
- **Methods:** The SPA administrative database contained information on patients (30 days therapy/pack) dispensed to patients from September 2009 to December 2012. This retrospective study included 1,538 patients meeting NICE eligibility criteria and receiving at least 3 packs for which the NHS was invoiced. Patients were considered censored if they had > 1 pack recorded in the last 3 months before the start of treatment and having a Kaplan-Meier curve of packs supplied to patients and the mean number of packs dispensed per patients from a by patient care time interval.
- **RESULTS:** 883/1160 registered patients met the study eligibility criteria (460/883 censored). These patients were included in the analysis. The male/female ratio was 47%/53% and the median age was 61±14 years. 72.2% of the patients had only one chemotherapy regimen, whereas 18.2% had two or 9.1% had three or more chemotherapy regimens. Time between diagnosis and the beginning of the treatment was 3.6±4.2 months. The most widely used first chemotherapy regimen was cyclophosphamide, vinristine and prednisolone (CVP) (7.5%), and CHOP (5.5%). The average length of treatment was 4.9±3.6 months, with an average TFI of 3.5±3.6 months.

**Conclusions:**
- The average length of treatment was 4.9±3.6 months, with an average TFI of 3.5±3.6 months.
- The most widely used first chemotherapy regimen was CHOP and rituximab (14%), and CHOP (5.5%). The average length of treatment was 4.9±3.6 months, with an average TFI of 3.5±3.6 months.

**Objective:**
- To identify the chemotherapy treatment patterns in patients with metastatic NSCLC. EGFR mutation positive NSCLC, when supplied via the SPA scheme, in 6 European countries. The majority of patients received gefitinib therapy was at least 3 months. 11,565 patients were included in the analysis. The male/female ratio was 47%/53% and the median age was 61±14 years. 72.2% of the patients had only one chemotherapy regimen, whereas 18.2% had two or 9.1% had three or more chemotherapy regimens. Time between diagnosis and the beginning of the treatment was 3.6±4.2 months. The most widely used first chemotherapy regimen was cyclophosphamide, vinristine and prednisolone (CVP) (7.5%), and CHOP (5.5%). The average length of treatment was 4.9±3.6 months, with an average TFI of 3.5±3.6 months.

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