about 1.7-times more than at 3 months before death. CONCLUSIONS: If pain of cancer patients can be appropriately controlled according to the patient's needs, unnecessary hospitalization and ER visits will be reduced, resulting in improved quality of life of patients and efficient use of medical resources; however, a number of obstacles exist for cancer pain control in real practice.

PCN48

CHANGES IN GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUG USE BEFORE AND AFTER A CANCER DIAGNOSIS: OUTCOMES WITH DUAL GLUCOSE DEPENDENCY

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OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to assess the characteristics of patients with dual glucose dependency (GLD) use associated with cancer development and treatment among diabetic individu- als. METHODS: New GLDs users (1998-2011) living in the ECR-PHARMO catchment area were selected (n=52,228). Those with a primary cancer diagnosis were con- sidered. As a comparison group, we included patients who did not have a cancer follow-up (n=12,891). Continuous logistic regression analysis was used to assess changes in GLD use, i.e. treatment drop and initiating insulin, for cases compared to controls due to specific cancer types in four time windows (3-6 to 3 months before cancer diagnosis; 0-3 and 3-6 months after cancer diagnosis). RESULTS: In the 3-6 months before cancer diagnosis, gastrointestinal and pancreatic cancer were associated with higher odds of starting with insulin (OR 3.95 [CI 1.3-12.1] and OR 4.95 [CI 1.3-18.1]). Colorectal (OR 3.45 [CI 1.4-8.4]) and gastrointes- tinal (OR 13.65 [CI 0.3-36.9]) cancers were associated with increased odds of initiating insulin in the 3 months after cancer diagnosis. After this period, these odds were increased in breast (OR 4.69 [CI 90.10]). By 3 months after diagnosis, these cancers were still significantly higher after cancer diagnosis. Differences in the annual incidence of gastrointestinal and pancreatic cancers were associated with higher odds of starting GLD use; however, a number of obstacles exist for further research.

PCN49


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OBJECTIVES: The incidence of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OPSCC) has been increasing at a rate of 2.7% per year, while the proportion of male patients with OPSCC in the United States has increased from 69% in 2003 to 79% in 2014. The rising incidence and substantial costs associated with HPV-related OPSCC has been described as an emerging epi- demic in the United States. The objective of this research was to report on the current status and treatment of their next 15 patients (12 until 2009) seen with any solid or liquid cancer in the active phase. Thus, 4,430 patients were reported for the 2013 study (as opposed to 2,260 in 2003). Data collected were extrapo- lated to the whole of France, using activity data from hospitals as projection coeffi- cients. RESULTS: Between 2003 and 2013, the total number of patients treated for an active disease in French healthcare facilities rose from 394,000 to 521,000, showing an average annual increase of 2.8% which is above the estimated annual increase in incidence over the same period (1.7%). Meanwhile, among all patients, the distribution of solid tumors versus liquid tumors has remained almost identi- cal (ratio between 90/10 and 88/12). However, the number of patients treated for a metastatic tumor has risen by 71% from 157,000 patients in 2003 to 269,000 in 2013 (from 39% to 60% of total patients). Prostate, colorectal and breast cancers have been the most frequent contributors to this increase. CONCLUSIONS: The number of patients in the number of patients treated for a metastatic disease is undoubtedly the most significant occurrence of this past ten years in oncology. The monitoring of this trend, overall and by indication, is a priority.

PCN50

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF SKIN CANCER IN MEXICO: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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OBJECTIVES: The incidence of malignant melanoma has been increased in the recent years in Mexico, while the risk factors (UV) in the dissemination process is well established. Indeed, epidemiological data supported that sun exposure and, more par- ticularly sunburns during childhood are associated with a higher risk of developing melanoma. The present study aims at evaluating the prevalence of skin cancer and other skin disorders in the Mexican population and at determining the risk factors associated with these conditions. METHODS: A total of 400 dermatologists practicing in the 11 most important cities of Mexico have been selected to participate in the study. Over a period of one week, each year from 2010 to 2014, they submitted questionnaires to every consulting patient. These questionnaires comprised two sections: one completed by the patient to gather data on risk factors and the other by the dermatologist to collect medical history. RESULTS: A total of 11841 questionnaires were completed. The mean age of the study popula- tion was 49.3 years and respondents were predominantly women (sex ratio 2:1). The phototype is the most frequently reported by study participants (about 36%) how- ever, phototypes II and IV are also low frequent, by approximately 20% individuals. Most study participants did not report any severe sunburns during childhood and almost 40% of them spent more than one hour a day in the sun. Very few patients have personal or family history of melanoma and less than 15% have reported non-melanoma skin cancer. At the time of the clinical examination, melanoma was rarely suspected (about 2% of cases). The most frequent disorder appeared to be basal cell carcinoma with 7% of individuals patient diagnosed with it. Non-melanoma skin cancer was the most common diagnosis found in the study. CONCLUSIONS: The study aimed at evaluating the prevalence of skin cancer and other skin disorders in the Mexican population. The main findings of the study were that the risk factors associated with the development of skin cancer were sun exposure and sunburns during childhood. The study also found that the majority of patients had basal cell carcinoma, which is the most common type of skin cancer in Mexico. The study also found that the majority of patients had basal cell carcinoma, which is the most common type of skin cancer in Mexico.