status. Little is known about the actual approach in clinical practice in Italy. Therefore the aim of the present work is to describe first line pharmacological treatment (PT) choices in Italian routine clinical practice from the SUN (Survey on the Lung Cancer Management) study.
**Materials and Methods:** SUN is a 12-month longitudinal observational study aimed at enrolling patients aged ⩾18 years and newly diagnosed stage IIIB-IV NSCLC in 74 oncology/pneumological centers throughout Italy. Target therapy and chemotherapy (CT) were considered as possible PT choices. Survival was calculated from the baseline to death or censoring by means of Kaplan-Meier method application.
**Results:** A cohort of 1003 stage IIIB-IV NSCLC Italian patients was enrolled from January 2007 to January 2008 and followed-up for one year. Preliminary analyses show 6% of patients did not receive any pharmacological treatment at baseline, 12% started PT in clinical trial, 82% patients started 1st line PT according to routine clinical practice. Baseline features of patients starting 1st line PT according to routine clinical practice were: 37% aged ⩾ 70 yrs, 76% males, 82% current or previous smokers, 77% with PS. The median overall survival of patients starting 1st line PT according to routine clinical practice was 8.7 (95% CI 8.0−9.6) months. Median time to progression was 4.9 months (IQR: 3.0−7.6).
**Conclusions:** SUN preliminary results report almost all patients undergoing cancer treatment: combination CT represents the main therapeutic approach. Further analyses are ongoing as regards second and third line PT.
Study supported by Roche, Italy.

**9035** POSTER

**Positive urine cytology in patients with lung cancer without obvious urine tract metastases**

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**Purpose:** The presence of positive urine cytology in patients with lung cancer without obvious urine tract metastases is unexpected. Following our recent publication regarding the presence of the phenomenon in a small group of our patients, we decided to study our findings in a larger group of patients with early and metastatic lung cancer as well as 3 control groups. We also conducted an experimental study of the phenomenon.
**Patients and Methods:** Urine cytology of 150 patients with early and advanced/metastatic lung cancer were studied: 122 patients with non small cell lung cancer (stages I−III: 42 and stage IV: 80) and 28 with small cell lung cancer (extensive: 18 and limited: 12). The urine cytology of 15 patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, 15 with metastatic breast cancer and 15 with non Hodgkin's Lymphoma were used as control group. The experimental study of the phenomenon was conducted in BALB/C mice with the injection of 4?1 (breast) cancer cells and LLC (Lewis Lung Carcinoma) cells using a standardized protocol for the detection of cancer cells in urine as well as for the detection of renal and adrenal metastases.
**Results:** Among the 80 patients with metastatic NSCLC and the 16 with extensive SCLC, positive urine cytology was detected in 15% of them (12 with the former and 2 with later). None of these patients had radiological verification of metastasis to urinary tract. The morphological appearance of the cells coming from the biopsy and the urine cytology were identical. Urine cytology of the patients with non metastatic lung cancer as well as of those in the control group were negative. The experimental study revealed the presence of positive urine cytology in mice injected with LLC cells and negative for those injected with 4T1. No renal or adrenal metastases were found in mice.
**Conclusions:** The presence of positive urine cytology in patients with lung cancer without obvious urine tract metastases is a phenomenon first described by our study. Our study is ongoing in order to elucidate the possible mechanisms underlying this phenomenon and to collate these results with clinicopathologic tumor characteristics as well as their -if one- predictive and prognostic significance.

**9036** POSTER

**The correlation of serial pro-gastrin-releasing peptide and neuron specific enolase with radiological response and overall survival of patients with small-cell lung cancer**

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**Background:** Pro-gastrin-releasing peptide (ProGRP: P) and Neuron specific enolase (NSE: N) are specific serological markers in patients (pts) with small-cell lung cancer (SCLC). The aim of this study was to investigate whether decreasing rate (DR) of these tumor markers correlate with radiological response and prognosis in pts with SCLC.
**Material and Methods:** Out of 194 newly diagnosed SCLC pts from September 2002−April 2008 at our institution, we retrospectively reviewed consecutive 118 pts who had measurable lesions and elevated baseline levels of P and N before initial therapy (IT) including chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy, and survived more than one month. P and N were measured on the first day of the every treatment course and after the final course of IT. Computed tomography (CT) was documented on baseline and every 2 courses of IT, and radiographic response was assessed by the New Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST 1.1).
**Results:** 46 (38.9%) pts had limited stage disease (LD) and 72 (61.0%) pts had extensive stage disease (ED). Patients with partial or complete response (n = 89) had a better overall survival than those of stable or progressive disease (n = 23, Median survival time [MST]: 21 vs. 14.6 months, respectively; p = 0.04). Median DR of P and N after 2 courses were 87.1%, 77.8%, respectively at partial response group (n = 88). Both P and N levels at baseline were correlated with the sum of diameters (SOD) in baseline CT; Spearman's ρ was 0.42 (p < 0.001) and 0.48 (p < 0.0001), respectively. DR of P clearly correlated with DR of SOD after 2 courses, p = 0.50 (p < 0.0001) and after 4 courses, p = 0.42 (p < 0.0001). DR of N weakly correlated with DR of SOD after 4 courses, p = 0.27 (p = 0.005), but not after 2 courses, p = 0.22 (p = 0.27). In univariate analysis, 80% decrease of P after 2 courses was the strongest prognostic factor (MST: 27.1 [DR⩾80%] vs. 15.5 months [DR < 80%], p < 0.0001), but not in N (MST: 20.8 [DR⩾80%] vs. 20.7 months [DR < 80%], p = 0.92). In Cox's multivariate analysis, 80% decrease of P after 2 courses of the IT was significantly associated with prolonged survival, when adjusted by sex, age, PS, and disease extent (LD or ED), and radiographic response (p = 0.0018, hazard ratio: 0.11, 95% CI 0.028−0.43).
**Conclusions:** DR of P correlated with radiographic response stronger than DR of N, and 80% decrease of P after 2 courses of IT might be useful predictor for favorable prognosis of SCLC pts.

**9037** POSTER

**Vaccination with autologous dendritic cells pulsed with allogeneic tumour lysate in patients with advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)**

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**Background:** Metastatic non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) has a poor prognosis and the effect of chemotherapy is limited. Therefore there is a need for new treatment options for this disease. Immunotherapy may represent one such option. Dendritic cell (DC) vaccination is a relatively nontoxic treatment which has been used in several solid tumors. In this study we examined the clinical and immunological response to intradermal administration DCs.
**Materials and Methods:** Monocyte derived autologous DC's were pulsed with allogeneic tumor lysate rich in cancer/testis antigens (MelCancerVac®). From February 2007, 22 patients received a total of 190 vaccines. Inclusion was closed in December 2008. The vaccine was combined with the administration of IL-2, imiquimod and celecoxib in order to facilitate response. The patients received 6 vaccines in 3 months followed by an evaluation CT scan. If there were no progression, booster vaccines were given on a monthly basis, until progression. Several factors such as clinical findings, CT, DTH, ELISpot and quality of life were evaluated in this single arm phase II trial. Here the clinical data is presented.
**Results:** The intention to treat population was 28 patients. All were previously treated with at least one line of chemotherapy. Six patients did not receive the first vaccine and 7 were excluded prior to the first evaluation scan (3 months). Out of 15 evaluable patients 8 was excluded due to progressive disease and 7 had stable disease according to RECIST criteria after 6 vaccines (3 months). Of these, 3 remained stable after 10 vaccines (6 months) and two of them are still stable after 32 and 18 vaccines (26 and