Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
decreased compared to pre-COVID year (14.5 vs 8.7 months) (Table 1). Statistical significance has not been reached as follow-up time was not long enough for year 2020 (p=0.58). Conclusions: The present study represents interim data of our ongoing effort to evaluate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on our lung cancer patients. The pandemic has led to a significant decline in LC diagnoses in the first year, and a subsequent increase in diagnoses during the 2nd year. Unfortunately, these changes resulted in a trend towards decreased survival for our metastatic LC patients. The final survival analysis will require longer follow-ups and this data will be presented at the meeting. Keywords: COVID-19, Retrospective, Survival

Table 1. Median survival for Stage 4 lung cancer

| Group   | N  | MedianSurvival (months) | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval |
|---------|----|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Cohort1 | 68 | 14.47                   | 3.23           | 8.15-20.79              |
| Cohort2 | 96 | 8.73                    | 4.90           | 5.00-18.34              |
| Total   | 164| 13.10                   | 2.57           | 8.06-18.14              |

Impact of COVID-19 on Lung Cancer Patients: The Patients’ Perspective

S. Sammani,1 N. Alsafar,2 S. Lupichuk,1,2 N. Aлимомад1,2 A. Pabani,3,4 C. Card,1,2 D. Hao,1,2 University of Calgary, Calgary/AB/CA, 1Tom Baker Cancer Centre, Calgary/AB/CA

Introduction: Delays and disruptions in cancer care throughout the COVID19 pandemic have created additional stressors for cancer patients. Following the second wave of the COVID19 pandemic in Alberta, we surveyed a convenience sample of cancer patients undergoing treatment at the Tom Baker Cancer Centre in Calgary, Alberta, Canada to evaluate the effect of the pandemic on patients’ treatment decision-making, and cancer care experiences. Methods: A-24 item patient survey was constructed based on the results from literature review, existing instruments and iterative feedback from medical oncologists, nurses, and a patient volunteer. The survey included items measuring patients’ health concerns, delays/cancellations in treatments, attitudes towards vaccination, and virtual care. Between January to March 2021, 161 patients with different types of cancer were accrued, of which 54 had lung cancer. Patient and treatment-related factors were collected from review of the electronic medical record. Descriptive statistics were utilized to describe the cohort and survey responses. Results: Fifty-four (n=54) patients with lung cancer completed the survey. The median age of patients was 71.5 years (46-84 years), 59% (n=32) were female, and 69% (n=37) of the patients had non-small cell lung cancer. Among surveyed patients 9% (n=5) had surgery, 46% (n=25) had radiation therapy, 59% (n=32) had chemotherapy, 39% (n=21) had immunotherapy and 7% (n=4) were treated with targeted therapy. 85% (n=46) of the patients were stage IV and thus treated with palliative intent therapy. Our survey showed that 57% (n=31) of the patients agreed or strongly agreed that they were at increased risk of contracting COVID19, and 52% (n=28) were afraid of dying from COVID19. Similarly, 48% (n=26) felt uncomfortable or anxious thinking about COVID19, 9% (n=5) had trouble sleeping, 9% (n=5) reported their hands felt clammy, and 5% (n=3) experienced palpitations. Despite patients’ fears of COVID19, none reported their concerns impacting their decision-making around cancer treatment. In our survey, 56% (n=30) had undergone COVID19 testing, but only two tested positive: one had to delay palliative treatment, while the other curative-intent patient had no changes in the treatment plan. Regarding the COVID19 vaccine, 70% (n=38) patients were willing to get vaccinated, whereas 9% (n=5) patients were not comfortable with getting the COVID19 vaccine; 20% of the patients were uncertain if they would proceed with vaccination against COVID19. About 69% (n=37) of patients reported changing from in-person clinic assessments to virtual care; all were satisfied with their appointments. Similarly, 94% (n=51) reported being very comfortable with the measures taken by the healthcare team to minimize the risk of COVID19 during their in-person