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Introduction: With raising incidence rates, non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) is the leading cause of death and a major health problem in Latin America. The region faces several challenges to deliver optimal care related to delay in diagnosis, lack of access to biomarker testing and limited access to novel therapies. LATINO Lung is a large observational study describing the current situation of advanced NSCLC in Latin America. We present the first results of patient's characteristics and diagnostic profiles. **Methods:** LATINO Lung (LACOG 0116) is an observational prospective and retrospective cohort study which included patients with histologically or cytologically proven advanced NSCLC, distant relapse or de novo metastatic disease, diagnosed between June 2018 to August 2021 in 21 research sites in Latin America. Data were collected from medical charts including patient demographics and clinicopathological features, treatment patterns and outcomes with a follow-up period of up to 3 years. (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04227457) **Results:** Among 21 participating sites, a total of 727 patients were included, 11 (1.5%) from Argentina, 597 (82.1%) from Brazil, 16 (2.2%) from Colombia and 103 (14.2%) from Mexico. Median age at advanced NSCLC diagnosis was 64.8 years (IQR 57.9 - 72.3), 53.5% (N=389) were white, 69.3% (N=504) were current or former smokers, and 433 (59.6%) had the public healthcare system coverage. Most frequent symptoms at diagnosis were cough in 32.2%(N=234), chest pain 13.9% (N=101), and dyspnea 13.8% (N=100). Median time from first symptom to diagnostic biopsy was 3.3 months (IQR 1.6-6.1). The majority (N=400, 55%) had ECOG PS 0-1, 57.3% (N=419) had adenocarcinoma histology, 87.8% (N=638) were diagnosed with de novo metastatic NSCLC, and 22.7% (N=165) had brain metastasis at diagnosis of advanced disease. Among patients with adenocarcinoma, 79.5% (N=333) had molecular test performed, from 295 patients tested for EGFR, 39.3% (N=116) had EGFR mutation and from 231 patients evaluated for ALK, 12.1% (N=28) had ALK-positive tumors. PD-L1 testing was performed in 50.4% (N=367) of patients, 41.4% (N=152) were PD-L1 negative (< 1%), 31.6% (N=116) had PD-L1 1-49% and 20.2% (N=74) had PD-L1 $\geq$ 50%. **Conclusions:** Patients with advanced NSCLC in Latin America are diagnosed within 3.3 months of the first symptom, the majority have a smoking history although the 30% of non-smokers seems higher than other regions in the West. Importantly, half of the patients presents with a good PS and adenocarcinoma is the most frequent histology. Our results show that molecular testing is performed in 80% of adenocarcinomas in clinical practice and that EGFR mutation and ALK positive tumors are frequent.

PD-L1 expression seems similar to other reports. LATINO Lung is one of the largest cohort studies of advanced NSCLC in Latin America and will generate important information on Real World clinical management and will inform critical challenges and public health policies in the region. **Keywords:** advanced NSCLC, Latin America, Molecular profile

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Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic in Lung Cancer Patients in Albania

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Introduction: Lung cancer is the most common cancer malignancy worldwide. With the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) globally, it is important to investigate the impact of Covid-19 in the diagnosis of lung cancer. In Albania, the first case of Covid-19 was reported in Tirana on 8 March 2020 **Methods: The aim** of this study was to explore how covid -19 pandemic, affected the diagnosis of lung cancer patients.It was retrospective cohort study of newly diagnosed lung cancer patients confirmed by biopsy, according to demographic,clinical, histological characteristics during 2019 and 2020, in the biggest center of lung diseases,in our country. **Results:** The total number of lung cancer patients was 377 (2019) and 172 (2020).Male to female ratio was equal 4:1(2019 m/f:296/41;2020:156/16).Median age (2019) was 65,9 years and 63,8 years (2020).60% were NSCLC (2019), 75% NCCL(2020). **Conclusions:** Lung cancer diagnosis has been affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. Diagnoses of lung cancer dropped off significantly during the pandemic, 45% less in 2020 compare to 2019, due to prioritization of healthcare toward Covid-19 patients. This study is still ongoing and further data will be collected to better understand the total impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lung cancer patient population.

	Sqm	Adnca	Small cell	other	Total
2019	148	79	61	49	377
2020	84	45	28	15	172

Keywords: lung, cancer, Covid-19

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Clinicopathological Features of ROS1-rearranged Adenocarcinomas: A Single Institutional Experience Spanning Four Years From India

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Introduction: ROS1-rearranged (ROS1-R) adenocarcinomas represent a relatively uncommon but therapeutically targetable molecular subgroup of non-small cell lung carcinomas. Western literature estimates their prevalence at <1% of all non-squamous adenocarcinomas while the prevalence in Asian countries is slightly higher. Here, we present the clinicopathological features of ROS1-R adenocarcinomas diagnosed over the last 4 years from a tertiary care institution in India. **Methods:** Study was of combined retrospective (2018-2019) and prospective (2020-2021) design. All patients presenting with advanced stage non-squamous non-small cell lung carcinoma with adequate tumor tissue were routinely subject to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations by qPCR and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) and ROS1 rearrangement testing by immunohistochemistry supplemented by fluorescence-in-situ hybridisation, wherever required. Immunohistochemistry for ROS1 was performed manually using the D4D6 clone