mesothelioma in Korea is smaller than that of some developed countries. However, mesothelioma has increased greatly in recent years in Korea, and it is expected to increase continuously considering asbestos consumption, as it happened in other countries which used large amounts of asbestos. It is important to investigate the epidemiologic characteristics and prognostic factors of malignant mesothelioma in Korea.

**Methods** A total of 728 patients who received asbestos-related relief from malignant mesothelioma by 2014 were included in the study. In 2015, 150 (20.6%) out of 728 people were surveyed. Interviews were conducted with structured questionnaires for patients with malignant mesothelioma and their families. The age, sex, surgical status, route of exposure, and age at diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma patients were analysed using the proportional hazard model of Cox.

**Results** Ninety eight (65.3%) males and 52 females (34.7%) had malignant mesothelioma according to sex. In the case of mesothelioma according to age, 49 cases (32.7%) were the highest in above 70 s, 42 cases (28.0%) in the 60 s, 40 cases (26.7%) in the 50 s. Followed by below 49 to 19 (12.7%). In this study, asbestos exposure source of subjects was 40.7% for occupational factors and 56.0% for environmental factors, which was higher than 59% of Kim, et al.’s (2009) study.

The latent period was 35.0±15.8 years, which was mostly latent period of 30 years or more. And 39.1±15.1 years in the occupational asbestos exposure group and 32.2±15.7 years in the non occupational asbestos exposure group. The mean survival duration after diagnosis of mesothelioma was 19.9 ±27.2 months. Mean occupational exposure was 15.8±21.3 months in occupational asbestos exposure group and 22.8 ±30.5 months in non occupational asbestos exposure group. Gender, exposure type, and age at diagnosis did not significantly affect the risk of malignant mesothelioma death. The risk of death was 2.20 times (95% CI: 1.15 to 3.56) higher in the pleura than in the other sites of malignant mesothelioma.

**Conclusion** This study revealed that the site of onset and surgical treatment had an effect on the risk of death in patients with malignant mesothelioma. It is necessary to develop a new treatment and compensation method for malignant mesothelioma which is expected to increase rapidly in the future and to plan ways to minimise exposure to future asbestos.

**Abstracts**

**1382** **SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF MALIGNANT PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMA IN MEXICAN WORKERS**

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**Introduction** Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma (MPM) is a neoplasm with high mortality exposed to asbestos. Patients with MPM have a short survival with a median of 9 months (4–18 months); the worldwide increase in MPM incidence and mortality is more than 120, 000 cases. In Mexico, it is estimated 500 cases of MPM per year; however, there are no survival studies for this cancer. The aim of this study was to perform a case survival analysis with MPM and to identify the factors related to it.

**Methods** From a case study (MPM) and controls conducted from 2011–2016 in 3 hospitals in Mexico City, performed a survival analysis with the Cox model to obtain the Hazard Ratio (HR) with MPM tumour stage, age, sex and history of occupational exposure.

**Results** Of the 187 cases of MPM incorporated, there was a median survival of 480 days (IQR: 239–750). A Cox model was performed obtaining an Hazard Ratio by age of 1.02 (95% CI: 1.006 to 1.04), by asbestos occupational exposure of 1.84 (95% CI: 0.95 to 3.59) and stage IV of 1.95 (95% CI: 1.34 to 2.85) adjusted by sex.

**Discussion** We observed that survival results are similar to those reported in the literature, that the risk of dying from MPM increases with age, occupational exposure to asbestos and tumour stage. MPM is diagnosed in advanced stages, thus survival is short, so that it is fundamental to continue the research of molecular markers for early diagnosis and to offer a timely treatment to increase survival and quality of life of patients.