(mothers during pregnancy; children both pre-alcohol use around ages 7–10, and post-alcohol use around ages 13–23). **Results** The PRS were associated with multiple alcohol consumption phenotypes (strongest signal for alcohol amount at 18 weeks gestation: $p = 1.01 \times 10^{-5}$) in pregnant mothers. There was an effect of maternal PRS for alcohol use on mother’s perinatal depression ($p = 0.02$), offspring intellect ($p = 0.016$), and ADHD ($p = 0.04$). **Discussion** The effects of alcohol PRS previously found in the general population are also shown during pregnancy. We found an intrauterine effect of alcohol PRS on offspring intellect and ADHD. The effects shown are not due to offspring's own alcohol use, as these effects were not found within the child’s analyses.

**P12** **SOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES AND LUNG CANCER SURVIVAL IN GERMANY: DIFFERENCES IN CANCER THERAPY AND CLINICAL PROGNOSTIC FACTORS**

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**Background** Studies from several countries reported lower lung cancer survival for lower socioeconomic status groups at individual and area level. Assumed reasons are differences in cancer care or tumor characteristics between these different groups. For Germany, this has not yet been investigated in detail. We examined the association between area-based socioeconomic deprivation and lung cancer survival by emphasizing on demographical factors related to the patient, clinical prognostic factors and utilization of cancer therapy.

**Methods** Patients registered with a primary tumor of the lung (ICD-10 C34) between 2000–2015 in three German population-based clinical cancer registries were eligible for our study. Area-based socioeconomic deprivation on municipality level was measured with the categorized German Index of Multiple Deprivation (GIMD). Our main outcome, survival after cancer diagnosis, was analyzed with Cox regression and we repeated the analysis for subgroups receiving chemotherapy, radiotherapy or surgery. Differences in stage and grading at diagnosis were analyzed with logistic regression. The main models included age, sex, histologic subtype, grading and stage at diagnosis. All analyses were conducted in SAS 9.4.

**Results** Overall, 22,905 patients were included of whom 72.9% were male, 23.8% were over 75 years of age, 49.5% were non-smokers and all ages to make healthier choices. Impact of price was not assessed. Health promotion strategies should account for gender preferences.