

# Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Survival
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## ICD-10 C11: Nasopharynx cancer

### Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2019
Patients	327
Diseases	327
Creation date	01/25/2021
Database export	01/07/2021
Population	4.92 m





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<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en>

[https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC11\\_\\_E-ICD-10-C11-Nasopharynx-cancer-incidence-and-mortality.pdf](https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC11__E-ICD-10-C11-Nasopharynx-cancer-incidence-and-mortality.pdf)

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**Global Statements about the statistics on the Internet –  
Baseline Statistics** (grey button ) , **Survival** (red button )

In these analyses, the clinics and physicians of Upper Bavaria and the city and county of Landshut<sup>#</sup>, with a total of 4.69 million inhabitants, account for the frequency of cancer diseases<sup>##</sup> and the achieved long term results. Additionally, the long term survival evaluated by the Munich Cancer Registry (MCR) is compared with the results of the population-based registry in the USA (SEER), which is useful for checking the consistency of the data on an international level.

In comparing several tables, inconsistent figures may be detected. This is based on the fact that different patient cohorts are included in the base calculation, for example when proportions of multiple tumors or DCO-cases<sup>###</sup> are concerned. In other cases the individual tumor diagnosis is the basis for calculation, for example with incidence.

The foot notes describe the currentness of the data. The baseline statistics and survival data are updated annually. This yearly analysis comprises the Annual Report of the MCR.

Clinics and physicians have access to essentially more detailed data, with which they can check, compare and in the best case optimize their own data and results.

We would be pleased to receive corrections, critique and useful suggestions. Just send an e-mail to [tumor@ibe.med.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:tumor@ibe.med.uni-muenchen.de).

Munich Cancer Registry, January 2021

<sup>#</sup> Base data has been collected since 1998. An increase in new diseases is apparent, which is an effect of two extensions in the MCR catchment area (from a base population of 2.65 million to 4.10 in 2002, and to 4.69 million in 2007).

<sup>##</sup> Due to the high frequency and good prognosis of non-malignant skin cancer (C44), no systematic ascertainment is performed for this diagnosis. C44 is not designated as a primary, but rather as a secondary tumor.

<sup>###</sup> DCO (death certificate only) identifies a cancer case that first becomes available to the MCR through the death certificate.

### Some remarks regarding this cancer type

As a general rule, these few results from the TRM form the basis of sophisticated analyses. For head and neck tumors this is not the case. Therefore the results for head and neck tumors should be interpreted with caution. In part this is due to problems of classification because of limited specific details of locality. Additionally, with advanced tumors in a close topographic location it is often not possible to determine the exact ICD localization of a tumor.

### ICD-10 codes (ICD-10 2015) used for specifying cancer site

Code	Description
C11.-	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx
C11.0	Superior wall of nasopharynx
C11.1	Posterior wall of nasopharynx
C11.2	Lateral wall of nasopharynx
C11.3	Anterior wall of nasopharynx
C11.8	Overlapping lesion of nasopharynx
C11.9	Nasopharynx, unspecified

## INCIDENCE

Table 1

Cases with invasive cancer by year of diagnosis, proportions of DCO, further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (ALL PATIENTS) (incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	All cases n	DCO cases n	Prop. DCO %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	10	1	10.0	20.0	10.2	60.0	100.0
1999	12			22.7	9.6	66.7	91.7
2000	7	1	14.3	17.2	10.0	57.1	71.4
2001	7			13.9	9.5	28.6	100.0
2002	14			14.0	9.8	85.7	92.9 #
2003	12			14.5	9.9	83.3	91.7
2004	10	1	10.0	12.5	9.6	50.0	90.0
2005	17	1	5.9	12.4	10.0	64.7	94.1
2006	16			14.3	9.4	62.5	87.5
2007	15	2	13.3	15.0	8.6	66.7	100.0 #
2008	23	1	4.3	14.0	8.8	52.2	100.0
2009	18	1	5.6	14.3	9.3	66.7	88.9
2010	25	1	4.0	15.1	10.4	60.0	100.0
2011	19	1	5.3	15.6	10.1	47.4	94.7
2012	19	1	5.3	16.5	10.0	63.2	100.0
2013	22	1	4.5	16.7	9.8	54.5	100.0
2014	19	2	10.5	16.6	7.5	47.4	100.0
2015	16	1	6.3	16.0	6.6	37.5	100.0
2016	17			16.4	4.4	35.3	100.0
2017	12			16.5	6.9	25.0	100.0
2018	9			16.0	5.9	55.6	100.0
2019	8			16.2	0.0		50.0 ##
1998-2019	327	15	4.6	16.2	10.2	54.7	95.1

327 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 327 patients. Currently, in 86 (26.3 %) of these 327 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 69 / 12 / 5 (21.1 % / 3.7 % / 1.5 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 12 cases has been diagnosed, of which 16.5 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 6.9 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 1a

Cases with invasive cancer by year of diagnosis, proportions of DCO, further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (MALES) (incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	Males n	Males %	DCO cases n	Prop. DCO %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	9	90.0	1	11.1	22.2	10.4	55.6	100.0
1999	9	75.0			22.2	9.5	77.8	100.0
2000	4	57.1			18.2	9.9	75.0	75.0
2001	6	85.7			14.3	9.1	16.7	100.0
2002	11	78.6			15.4	9.4	81.8	90.9 #
2003	7	58.3			17.4	9.9	100.0	100.0
2004	7	70.0			15.1	9.2	57.1	85.7
2005	13	76.5			12.1	9.6	53.8	92.3
2006	10	62.5			13.2	8.6	50.0	80.0
2007	12	80.0	1	8.3	12.5	8.4	66.7	100.0 #
2008	19	82.6			11.2	9.1	52.6	100.0
2009	14	77.8			10.7	9.6	57.1	85.7
2010	18	72.0			10.8	10.7	55.6	100.0
2011	12	63.2			11.9	9.7	58.3	91.7
2012	13	68.4			12.8	9.9	69.2	100.0
2013	15	68.2			12.8	9.0	40.0	100.0
2014	14	73.7	1	7.1	13.5	7.9	50.0	100.0
2015	14	87.5	1	7.1	13.0	8.2	28.6	100.0
2016	12	70.6			13.7	5.7	41.7	100.0
2017	9	75.0			13.6	8.7	22.2	100.0
2018	7	77.8			13.2	7.1	71.4	100.0
2019	7	87.5			13.6	0.0		57.1 ##
1998-2019	242	74.0	4	1.7	13.6	10.4	53.3	95.0

242 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 242 patients. Currently, in 57 (23.6 %) of these 242 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 46 / 7 / 4 (19.0 % / 2.9 % / 1.7 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 9 cases has been diagnosed, of which 13.6 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 8.7 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 1b

Cases with invasive cancer by year of diagnosis, proportions of DCO, further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (FEMALES) (incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	Females n	Females %	DCO cases n	Prop. DCO %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	1	10.0			0.0	9.8	100.0	100.0
1999	3	25.0			25.0	9.9	33.3	66.7
2000	3	42.9	1	33.3	14.3	10.3	33.3	66.7
2001	1	14.3			12.5	10.7	100.0	100.0
2002	3	21.4			9.1	10.8	100.0	100.0 #
2003	5	41.7			6.3	9.9	60.0	80.0
2004	3	30.0	1	33.3	5.3	10.6	33.3	100.0
2005	4	23.5	1	25.0	13.0	11.1	100.0	100.0
2006	6	37.5			17.2	11.7	83.3	100.0
2007	3	20.0	1	33.3	21.9	9.3	66.7	100.0 #
2008	4	17.4	1	25.0	22.2	7.8	50.0	100.0
2009	4	22.2	1	25.0	25.0	8.5	100.0	100.0
2010	7	28.0	1	14.3	27.7	9.3	71.4	100.0
2011	7	36.8	1	14.3	25.9	11.1	28.6	100.0
2012	6	31.6	1	16.7	26.7	10.3	50.0	100.0
2013	7	31.8	1	14.3	26.9	12.5	85.7	100.0
2014	5	26.3	1	20.0	25.0	5.9	40.0	100.0
2015	2	12.5			24.3	0.0	100.0	100.0
2016	5	29.4			24.1	0.0	20.0	100.0
2017	3	25.0			24.4	0.0	33.3	100.0
2018	2	22.2			23.8	0.0		100.0
2019	1	12.5			23.5	0.0 ##		
1998-2019	85	26.0	11	12.9	23.5	9.8	58.8	95.3

85 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 85 patients. Currently, in 29 (34.1 %) of these 85 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 23 / 5 / 1 (27.1 % / 5.9 % / 1.2 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 3 cases has been diagnosed, of which 24.4 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 0.0 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 2

Incidence measures by year of diagnosis including DCO cases  
 (with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002,  
 and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis	Males n	Females n	Males Inc. raw	Fem. Inc. raw	Males Inc. WS	Fem. Inc. WS	Males Inc. ES	Fem. Inc. ES	Males Inc. BRD-S	Fem. Inc. BRD-S
1998	9	1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1
1999	9	3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2
2000	4	3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
2001	6	1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
2002	11	3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
2003	7	5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
2004	7	3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
2005	13	4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
2006	10	6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
2007	12	3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
2008	19	4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1
2009	14	4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
2010	18	7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
2011	12	7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
2012	13	6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
2013	15	7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
2014	14	5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
2015	14	2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
2016	12	5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
2017	9	3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
2018	7	2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
2019	7	1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
1998-2019	242	85	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2

The computation of the incidence measures includes all cancers, irrespective of first or subsequent malignancy.

Table 3

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (ALL PATIENTS)  
(incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	Median				
		Mean	dev.			10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	10	56.8	9.3	45.6	76.0	46.5	49.6	54.9	62.1	69.9
1999	12	55.9	13.2	32.7	79.4	38.2	51.0	52.9	66.1	69.7
2000	7	44.6	13.6	31.0	70.3	31.0	31.8	40.6	52.6	70.3
2001	7	53.3	20.0	29.5	84.8	29.5	31.4	54.9	66.1	84.8
2002	14	62.2	13.1	38.0	83.6	46.2	53.4	63.0	71.3	81.1
2003	12	57.7	12.6	38.9	73.8	40.0	47.1	60.0	68.9	71.6
2004	10	55.0	15.8	31.7	83.5	34.0	45.6	51.9	65.6	76.9
2005	17	54.0	17.4	12.8	76.2	29.9	43.2	50.3	65.9	76.2
2006	16	61.6	15.3	17.6	76.9	47.6	51.5	65.7	71.7	76.2
2007	15	63.2	9.9	48.1	82.6	50.1	55.5	61.8	71.8	73.6
2008	23	60.7	16.3	28.3	97.0	43.6	52.1	57.3	70.3	82.6
2009	18	61.7	12.6	42.1	86.2	43.6	51.7	62.6	70.5	78.8
2010	25	58.0	16.0	21.3	82.8	33.3	54.3	59.3	69.2	76.1
2011	19	58.1	17.0	24.5	89.5	32.1	45.3	56.4	70.8	79.0
2012	19	62.1	10.3	45.1	85.1	46.3	55.8	60.5	66.6	77.2
2013	22	62.1	13.4	38.2	91.4	46.9	54.6	60.7	68.0	79.5
2014	19	56.1	18.7	25.6	92.4	31.6	39.0	59.9	71.6	77.1
2015	16	60.7	15.2	32.7	86.5	40.8	48.6	65.1	69.7	77.8
2016	17	53.5	19.7	20.1	88.8	21.4	46.8	52.7	66.5	80.4
2017	12	60.2	11.0	41.1	77.0	46.9	52.3	62.4	67.4	71.8
2018	9	53.9	11.8	42.2	77.5	42.2	44.5	54.2	58.5	77.5
2019	8	61.6	16.7	32.9	81.8	32.9	50.8	63.8	74.6	81.8
1998-2019	327	58.5	14.9	12.8	97.0	39.2	48.9	59.3	69.7	76.9



Table 3a

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (MALES)  
(incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	Median				
		Mean	dev.			10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	9	57.0	9.8	45.6	76.0	45.6	49.6	55.2	62.1	76.0
1999	9	60.1	10.5	50.2	79.4	50.2	51.9	53.8	68.0	79.4
2000	4	52.3	12.9	40.6	70.3	40.6	43.2	49.2	61.4	70.3
2001	6	48.1	15.8	29.5	66.1	29.5	31.4	49.1	63.2	66.1
2002	11	59.4	12.8	38.0	81.1	46.2	48.6	58.6	71.3	73.6
2003	7	63.2	11.4	45.3	73.8	45.3	48.9	66.9	71.6	73.8
2004	7	54.3	13.3	31.7	70.2	31.7	45.6	53.2	65.6	70.2
2005	13	52.1	18.6	12.8	76.2	29.9	42.7	50.1	65.9	74.0
2006	10	61.0	18.5	17.6	76.9	32.6	49.4	65.4	76.0	76.6
2007	12	62.3	9.1	48.1	73.6	50.1	54.2	63.6	71.1	72.2
2008	19	58.1	15.4	28.3	84.8	33.7	51.6	55.1	67.6	82.6
2009	14	58.4	11.2	42.1	73.6	43.6	45.2	61.4	69.6	70.7
2010	18	57.3	16.1	21.3	77.0	21.8	54.3	59.2	69.3	76.1
2011	12	57.9	14.2	32.1	79.0	38.6	49.5	58.6	70.4	71.3
2012	13	63.4	8.3	51.7	85.1	55.8	58.0	63.4	66.1	70.3
2013	15	56.5	9.8	38.2	74.8	40.5	50.1	58.8	63.0	66.2
2014	14	54.6	16.2	25.6	76.5	32.5	40.6	55.6	70.7	74.2
2015	14	59.8	15.7	32.7	86.5	40.8	44.1	65.1	69.7	77.8
2016	12	55.4	21.4	20.1	88.8	21.4	46.6	51.7	71.6	80.4
2017	9	61.6	8.3	46.9	71.8	46.9	54.8	66.8	67.3	71.8
2018	7	57.3	11.3	44.5	77.5	44.5	45.8	56.3	64.0	77.5
2019	7	58.8	15.7	32.9	75.1	32.9	48.4	56.1	74.2	75.1
1998-2019	242	57.9	13.9	12.8	88.8	40.6	49.0	58.9	68.5	74.2

Table 3b

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (FEMALES)  
(incl. DCO)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	10%	25%	Median		
		Mean	dev.					50%	75%	90%
1998	1	54.5		54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
1999	3	43.2	13.7	32.7	58.8	32.7	32.7	38.2	58.8	58.8
2000	3	34.2	4.9	31.0	39.8	31.0	31.0	31.8	39.8	39.8
2001	1	84.8		84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8
2002	3	72.3	10.4	63.1	83.6	63.1	63.1	70.1	83.6	83.6
2003	5	50.0	10.6	38.9	63.1	38.9	40.0	51.2	56.9	63.1
2004	3	56.6	24.3	36.3	83.5	36.3	36.3	50.0	83.5	83.5
2005	4	60.2	13.0	49.0	76.2	49.0	49.6	57.9	70.9	76.2
2006	6	62.7	9.4	48.7	71.7	48.7	53.6	65.7	70.5	71.7
2007	3	66.4	14.3	55.7	82.6	55.7	55.7	60.9	82.6	82.6
2008	4	73.0	16.7	59.3	97.0	59.3	62.3	67.8	83.7	97.0
2009	4	73.3	11.2	62.2	86.2	62.2	64.0	72.3	82.5	86.2
2010	7	59.8	16.7	33.3	82.8	33.3	44.8	65.9	68.9	82.8
2011	7	58.3	22.3	24.5	89.5	24.5	42.2	55.0	77.4	89.5
2012	6	59.3	14.2	45.1	77.2	45.1	46.3	55.7	75.4	77.2
2013	7	74.2	12.6	57.9	91.4	57.9	60.0	78.4	84.4	91.4
2014	5	60.1	26.2	31.6	92.4	31.6	35.8	63.8	77.1	92.4
2015	2	67.0	13.7	57.3	76.7	57.3	57.3	67.0	76.7	76.7
2016	5	49.0	16.2	22.6	66.5	22.6	48.1	53.7	54.0	66.5
2017	3	56.0	18.7	41.1	77.0	41.1	41.1	50.1	77.0	77.0
2018	2	42.3	0.1	42.2	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3
2019	1	81.8		81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8
1998-2019	85	60.3	17.4	22.6	97.0	36.3	48.7	60.0	75.4	83.5

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex for period 2007–2019  
(incl. DCO)

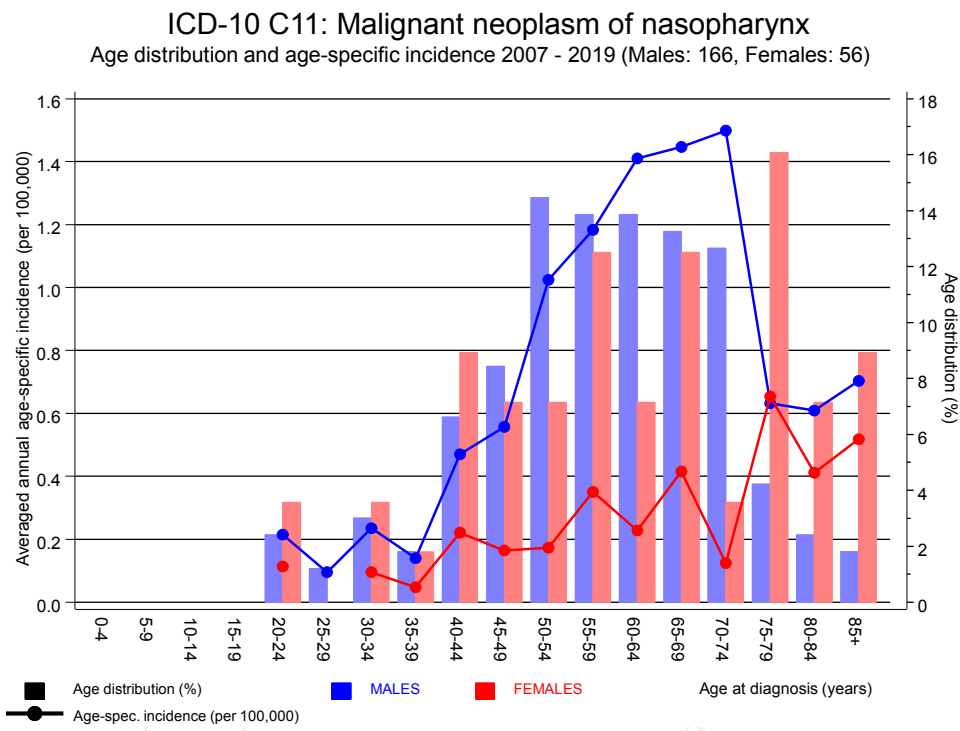
Age at diagnosis Years	Cases			Males			Females		
	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
0–4									
5–9									
10–14									
15–19									
20–24	6	2.7	2.7	4	2.4	2.4	2	3.6	3.6
25–29	2	0.9	3.6	2	1.2	3.6			3.6
30–34	7	3.2	6.8	5	3.0	6.6	2	3.6	7.1
35–39	4	1.8	8.6	3	1.8	8.4	1	1.8	8.9
40–44	16	7.2	15.8	11	6.6	15.1	5	8.9	17.9
45–49	18	8.1	23.9	14	8.4	23.5	4	7.1	25.0
50–54	28	12.6	36.5	24	14.5	38.0	4	7.1	32.1
55–59	30	13.5	50.0	23	13.9	51.8	7	12.5	44.6
60–64	27	12.2	62.2	23	13.9	65.7	4	7.1	51.8
65–69	29	13.1	75.2	22	13.3	78.9	7	12.5	64.3
70–74	23	10.4	85.6	21	12.7	91.6	2	3.6	67.9
75–79	16	7.2	92.8	7	4.2	95.8	9	16.1	83.9
80–84	8	3.6	96.4	4	2.4	98.2	4	7.1	91.1
85+	8	3.6	100.0	3	1.8	100.0	5	8.9	100.0
All ages	222	100.0		166	100.0		56	100.0	

Table 5

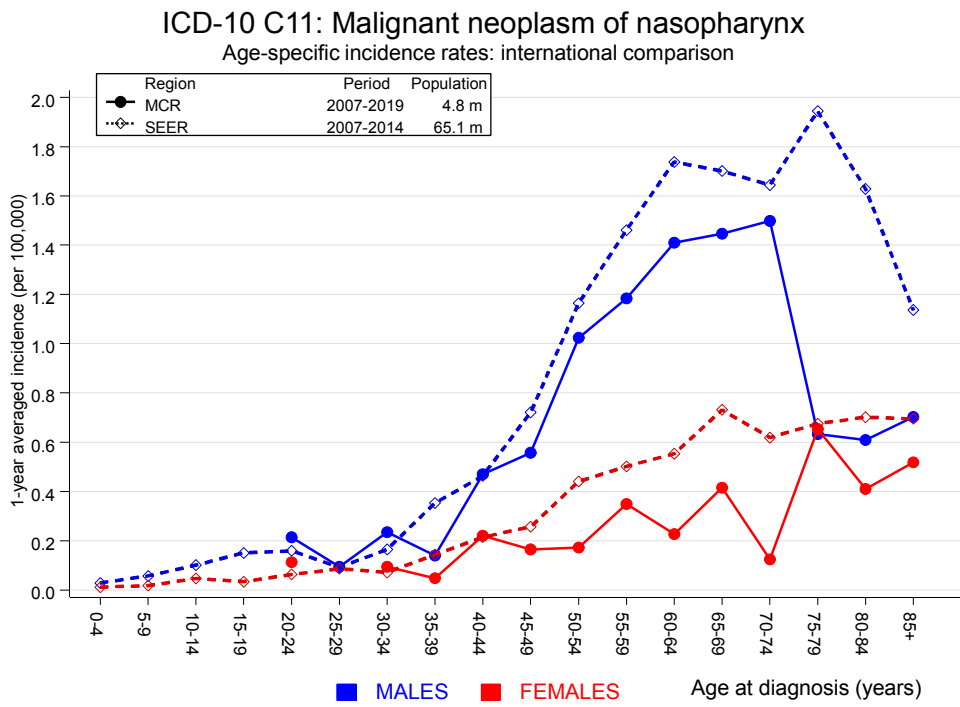
Age-specific incidence, DCO rate and proportion of all cancers for period 2007–2019

Age at diagnosis Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. incid.	Females Age- spec. incid.	Males DCO rate n=3 %	Females DCO rate n=8 %	Males Prop.all cancers n=143063 %	Females Prop.all cancers n=144724 %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24	4	2	0.2	0.1			0.7	0.4
25-29	2		0.1				0.2	
30-34	5	2	0.2	0.1			0.4	0.1
35-39	3	1	0.1	0.0			0.2	0.0
40-44	11	5	0.5	0.2			0.4	0.1
45-49	14	4	0.6	0.2			0.3	0.0
50-54	24	4	1.0	0.2	4.2		0.3	0.0
55-59	23	7	1.2	0.4			0.2	0.1
60-64	23	4	1.4	0.2			0.1	0.0
65-69	22	7	1.4	0.4	4.5	14.3	0.1	0.0
70-74	21	2	1.5	0.1			0.1	0.0
75-79	7	9	0.6	0.7		22.2	0.0	0.0
80-84	4	4	0.6	0.4		25.0	0.0	0.0
85+	3	5	0.7	0.5	33.3	80.0	0.0	0.0
All ages	166	56			1.8	14.3	0.1	0.0
Incidence								
Raw			0.6	0.2				
WS			0.4	0.1				
ES			0.5	0.1				
BRD-S			0.5	0.2				

The age-specific incidence characterizes the disease risk in a particular age group. The age distribution depends on the patient population frequency in each age group and reflects the tangible clinical picture of everyday patients care (see following chart).



**Figure 6.** Age distribution (males: mean=58.4 yrs, median=59.2 yrs; females: mean=62.5 yrs, median=63.0 yrs) and age-specific incidence.



**Figure 6a.** Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).

Reference:

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data, released April 2019, based on the November 2018 submission. <http://www.seer.cancer.gov>.

Table 7a

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits),  
excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of further malignancies  
for period 1998–2019

## MALES

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C03–C06 Oral cavity	1	0.1	10.5	0.3	58.5	11.3	100.0
C09–C10 Oropharynx	3	0.1	24.5	5.1	71.6 #	36.0	
C12–C13 Hypopharynx	2	0.1	30.7	3.7	111.0 #	24.2	50.0
C18 Colon	3	0.7	4.1	0.8	11.9	28.3	
C19–C20 Rectum	2	0.5	4.3	0.5	15.4	19.1	
C22 Liver	1	0.2	4.1	0.1	22.9	9.5	
C25 Pancreas	3	0.3	9.9	2.0	28.8 #	33.7	33.3
C30–C31 Sinuses	1	0.0	59.8	1.5	333.2 #	12.3	
C32 Larynx	1	0.1	10.2	0.3	57.0	11.3	100.0
C33–C34 Lung	2	1.0	2.0	0.2	7.2	12.4	
C61 Prostate	4	2.3	1.8	0.5	4.5	21.6	
C64 Kidney	1	0.3	3.2	0.1	17.9	8.6	
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma	1	0.0	38.1	1.0	212.1	12.2	
Not observed	0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	-32.6	
All further malignancies	25	8.4	3.0	1.9	4.4 #	207.8	16.0
Patients		238					
Median age at next malignancy (years)		71.2					
Person-years		800					
Mean observation time (years)		3.4					
Median observation time (years)		2.1					

# The occurrence of further specified malignancy is statistically significant.

Table 7b

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits), excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of further malignancies for period 1998-2019

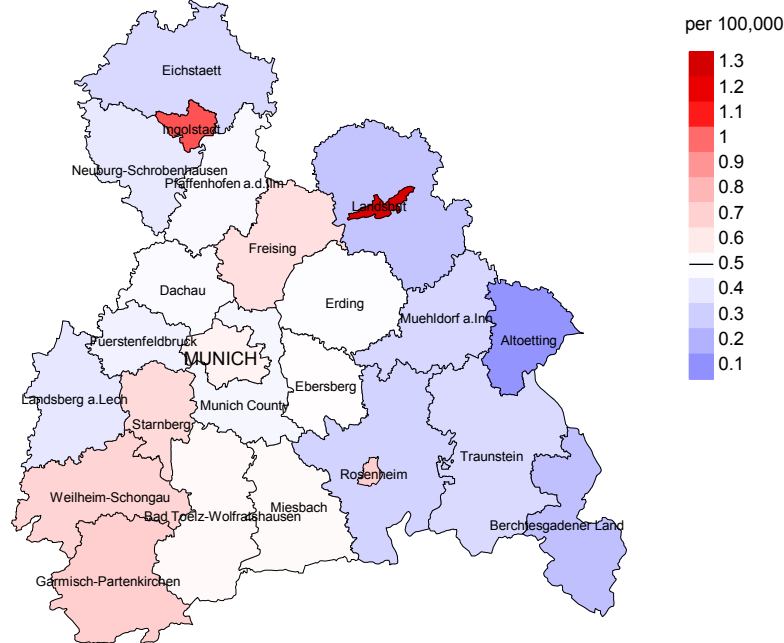
FEMALES

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C09-C10 Oropharynx	1	0.0	90.9	2.3	506.5 #	33.3	
C25 Pancreas	2	0.1	19.0	2.3	68.8 #	63.7	
C30 Middle/inner ear	1	0.0	24943	631.5	139E3 #	33.6	
C33-C34 Lung	1	0.2	5.4	0.1	29.8	27.3	
C50 Breast	1	0.8	1.2	0.0	6.9	6.4	
C53 Cervix uteri	1	0.0	22.7	0.6	126.8	32.1	
C64 Kidney	1	0.1	18.2	0.5	101.4	31.8	
Not observed	0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	-42.9	
All further malignancies	8	2.5	3.2	1.4	6.3 #	185.4	
Patients		76					
Median age at next malignancy (years)		66.6					
Person-years		297					
Mean observation time (years)		3.9					
Median observation time (years)		2.5					

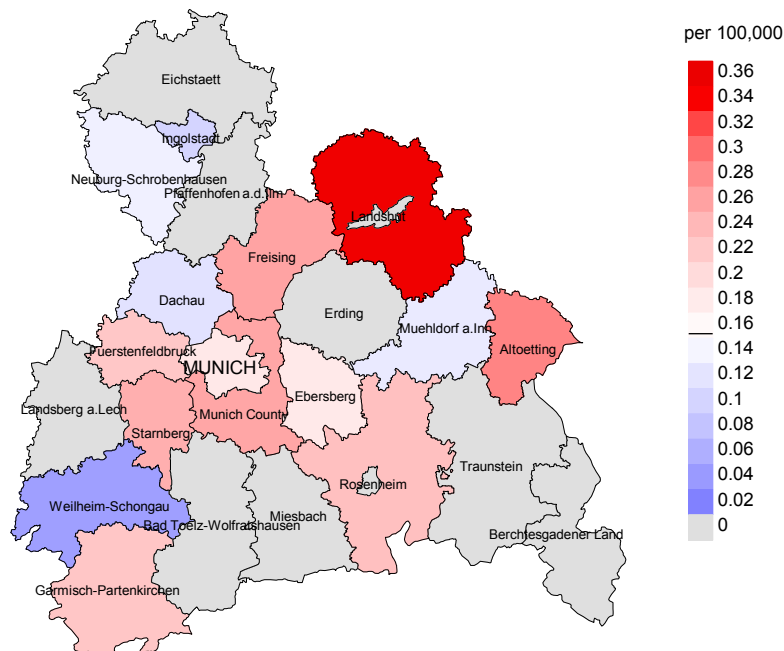
# The occurrence of further specified malignancy is statistically significant.



Average incidence (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Males



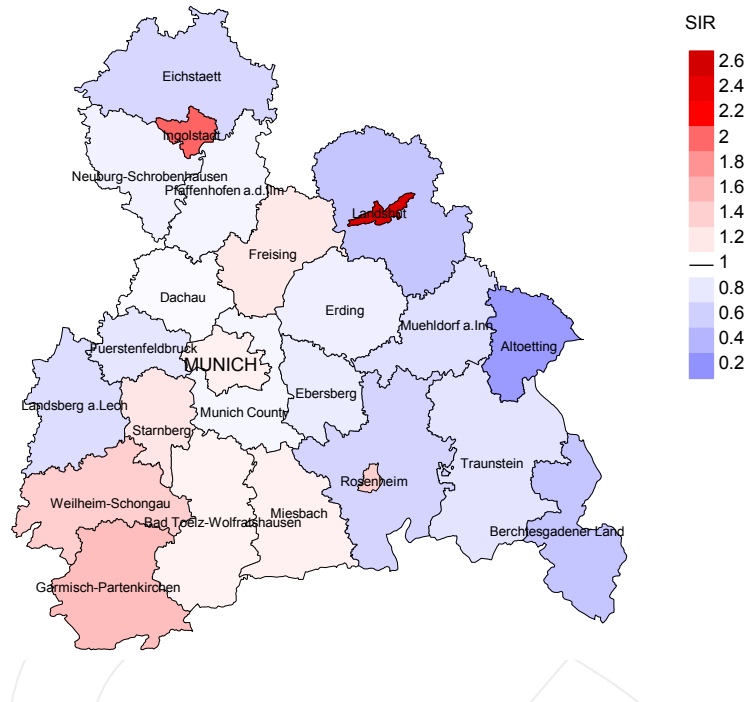
Average incidence (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Females



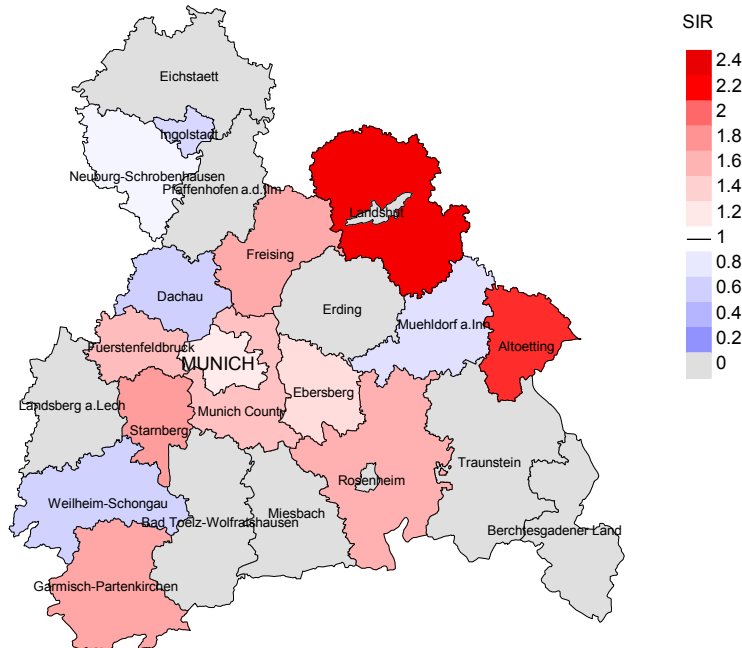
**Figure 8a.** Map of cancer incidence (german standard population, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.5/100,000 WS N=166, females 0.2/100,000 WS N=56).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,462 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 2 women were identified with newly diagnosed nasopharynx cancer. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.2/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 0.9/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Females



**Figure 8b.** Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=166, females N=56).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,153 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 2 women were identified with newly diagnosed nasopharynx cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 1.29. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.07 and 5.99, and is therefore not statistically striking.

## MORTALITY

Table 9a

Annual cohorts: Incident cancers, follow-up status, proportion of DCO, deaths among the annual cohorts and proportion of available death certificates (with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002, and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis	Incident cases n	Prop. actively followed %	Prop. DCO %	Deaths n	Prop. deaths %	Prop. deaths with death certific. %
1998	10	100.0	10.0	6	60.0	83.3
1999	12	91.7		8	66.7	100.0
2000	7	71.4	14.3	4	57.1	100.0
2001	7	100.0		2	28.6	100.0
2002	14	92.9		12	85.7	100.0
2003	12	91.7		10	83.3	100.0
2004	10	90.0	10.0	5	50.0	100.0
2005	17	94.1	5.9	11	64.7	100.0
2006	16	87.5		10	62.5	100.0
2007	15	100.0	13.3	10	66.7	100.0
2008	23	100.0	4.3	12	52.2	100.0
2009	18	88.9	5.6	12	66.7	100.0
2010	25	100.0	4.0	15	60.0	93.3
2011	19	94.7	5.3	9	47.4	100.0
2012	19	100.0	5.3	12	63.2	91.7
2013	22	100.0	4.5	12	54.5	100.0
2014	19	100.0	10.5	9	47.4	100.0
2015	16	100.0	6.3	6	37.5	100.0
2016	17	100.0		6	35.3	50.0
2017	12	100.0		3	25.0	66.7
2018	9	100.0		5	55.6	40.0
2019	8	50.0				
1998-2019	327	95.1	4.6	179	54.7	94.4

Table 9b

Annual cohorts of incident cancers and deaths, proportion of death certificates and cases deceased within the same year of being diagnosed with cancer (incl. DCO)

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002, and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis/ death	Incident cases n	Deaths n	Prop. deaths with death certific. %	Prop. deaths in same year	
				n	%
1998	10	12	83.3		
1999	12	6	83.3	1	8.3
2000	7	8	100.0	1	14.3
2001	7	5	100.0	1	14.3
2002	14	10	100.0	2	14.3
2003	12	15	100.0	2	16.7
2004	10	8	100.0		
2005	17	10	100.0	4	23.5
2006	16	10	100.0	2	12.5
2007	15	13	92.3	2	13.3
2008	23	8	100.0	2	8.7
2009	18	15	100.0	2	11.1
2010	25	13	100.0	3	12.0
2011	19	13	100.0	4	21.1
2012	19	13	100.0	2	10.5
2013	22	14	100.0	3	13.6
2014	19	16	100.0	4	21.1
2015	16	11	100.0	3	18.8
2016	17	11	100.0	1	5.9
2017	12	11	100.0		
2018	9	11	36.4	4	44.4
2019	8	4	25.0		
1998–2019	327	237	94.1	43	13.1

Table 9c

Annual cohorts of deaths, proportion of cancer-related and non-cancer-related deaths, and cancer recorded on death certificates  
(incl. DCO)

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002,  
and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of death	Deaths n	Prop. cancer- related %	Prop. non-cancer- related %	Prop. cancer recorded on death certificate %
1998	12	75.0	25.0	100.0
1999	6	50.0	50.0	60.0
2000	8	100.0		87.5
2001	5	40.0	60.0	80.0
2002	10	60.0	40.0	90.0
2003	15	73.3	26.7	80.0
2004	8	50.0	50.0	62.5
2005	10	80.0	20.0	100.0
2006	10	90.0	10.0	100.0
2007	13	53.8	46.2	91.7
2008	8	87.5	12.5	87.5
2009	15	80.0	20.0	93.3
2010	13	92.3	7.7	100.0
2011	13	76.9	23.1	100.0
2012	13	84.6	15.4	92.3
2013	14	85.7	14.3	100.0
2014	16	93.8	6.3	100.0
2015	11	81.8	18.2	90.9
2016	11	81.8	18.2	81.8
2017	11	63.6	36.4	72.7
2018	11	81.8	18.2	100.0
2019	4	25.0	75.0	100.0
1998–2019	237	76.4	23.6	90.6

Table 10a

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 9  
MALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Age at death (all causes) Years	Age at death (cancer-related) Years	Age at death (non-cancer-related) Years	Age at death (according to death certificate) Years
1998	9	63.3	63.3	73.5	68.6
1999	4	54.3	63.5	52.0	63.5
2000	4	73.5	73.5		73.5
2001	4	58.0	59.8	54.5	58.0
2002	9	64.7	63.0	67.6	65.6
2003	13	64.2	57.8	76.8	58.1
2004	6	72.8	50.1	81.6	58.9
2005	5	70.8	70.8	75.0	70.8
2006	9	72.0	68.2	79.0	72.0
2007	6	77.3	70.7	77.6	77.3
2008	6	70.7	74.6	54.2	74.6
2009	11	70.7	68.5	77.0	69.6
2010	9	67.2	67.2		67.2
2011	11	63.4	62.2	78.0	63.4
2012	11	72.2	73.3	62.0	72.7
2013	7	71.0	72.2	69.1	71.0
2014	11	67.8	67.9	59.9	67.8
2015	8	65.1	65.1	66.4	65.9
2016	9	72.8	61.9	77.4	61.9
2017	9	74.5	73.2	82.8	74.5
2018	9	68.1	68.1	65.6	78.0
2019	2	55.6		55.6	
1998-2019	172	68.0	67.2	72.5	68.5

Deaths of patients are considered to be cancer-related, in case that fact was recorded on the death certificate, or patients had suffered from metastasis or recurrence.

Table 10b

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 9  
FEMALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Age at death (all causes) Years	Age at death (cancer-related) Years	Age at death (non-cancer-related) Years	Age at death (according to death certificate) Years
1998	3	51.5	63.7	51.5	51.5
1999	2	80.4	72.7	88.1	72.7
2000	4	58.8	58.8		58.5
2001	1	67.3		67.3	
2002	1	58.4	58.4		58.4
2003	2	73.0	73.0		73.0
2004	2	71.5	64.3	78.6	64.3
2005	5	53.3	53.3		53.3
2006	1	66.9	66.9		66.9
2007	7	73.7	65.1	82.4	66.9
2008	2	69.6	69.6		69.6
2009	4	60.1	57.8	83.8	60.1
2010	4	50.6	45.8	55.3	50.6
2011	2	76.3	89.6	63.0	76.3
2012	2	64.1	64.1		64.1
2013	7	76.4	72.2	90.1	76.4
2014	5	82.6	82.6		82.6
2015	3	73.3	73.3		73.3
2016	2	69.7	69.7		69.7
2017	2	80.2	78.7	81.8	78.7
2018	2	59.7	59.7		64.3
2019	2	78.2	78.9	77.4	78.9
1998-2019	65	68.1	66.9	78.6	66.9

By 2018, Bavarians' life expectancy at birth is estimated at 79.3 years for boys and 83.8 years for girls.

Deaths of patients are considered to be cancer-related, in case that fact was recorded on the death certificate, or patients had suffered from metastasis or recurrence.

Table 11a

Mortality measures (cancer-related death) and mortality-incidence-index by year of death  
 MALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Mort. raw	MI-Index raw	Mort. WS	MI-Index WS	Mort. ES	MI-Index ES	Mort. BRD-S	MI-Index BRD-S
1998	7	0.6	0.78	0.5	0.88	0.6	0.84	0.7	0.80
1999	2	0.2	0.22	0.1	0.19	0.2	0.22	0.2	0.28
2000	4	0.4	1.00	0.2	0.71	0.3	0.91	0.5	1.33
2001	2	0.2	0.33	0.1	0.32	0.2	0.37	0.2	0.37
2002	5	0.3	0.45	0.2	0.43	0.2	0.43	0.2	0.39
2003	9	0.5	1.29	0.3	1.32	0.4	1.39	0.5	1.19
2004	3	0.2	0.43	0.1	0.44	0.1	0.43	0.2	0.43
2005	3	0.2	0.23	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.22	0.2	0.28
2006	8	0.4	0.80	0.2	0.68	0.3	0.77	0.4	0.78
2007	3	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.18	0.1	0.21	0.1	0.26
2008	5	0.2	0.26	0.1	0.19	0.2	0.21	0.2	0.27
2009	9	0.4	0.64	0.2	0.54	0.3	0.61	0.4	0.72
2010	9	0.4	0.50	0.2	0.39	0.3	0.43	0.4	0.44
2011	9	0.4	0.75	0.2	0.71	0.3	0.72	0.4	0.76
2012	9	0.4	0.69	0.2	0.49	0.3	0.56	0.4	0.65
2013	6	0.3	0.40	0.1	0.27	0.2	0.30	0.2	0.40
2014	10	0.4	0.71	0.2	0.61	0.3	0.69	0.4	0.68
2015	6	0.3	0.43	0.1	0.34	0.2	0.37	0.2	0.43
2016	7	0.3	0.58	0.2	0.47	0.2	0.55	0.3	0.54
2017	6	0.2	0.67	0.1	0.53	0.2	0.59	0.2	0.65
2018	7	0.3	1.00	0.1	0.80	0.2	0.87	0.3	0.98
2019									
1998-2019	129	0.3	0.53	0.2	0.45	0.2	0.50	0.3	0.54



Table 11b

Mortality measures (cancer-related death) and mortality-incidence-index by year of death  
FEMALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Mort. raw	MI-Index raw	Mort. WS	MI-Index WS	Mort. ES	MI-Index ES	Mort. BRD-S	MI-Index BRD-S
1998	2	0.2	2.00	0.1	1.33	0.1	1.47	0.2	1.89
1999	1	0.1	0.33	0.0	0.25	0.1	0.30	0.1	0.38
2000	4	0.3	1.33	0.2	1.03	0.3	1.28	0.3	1.45
2001									
2002	1	0.1	0.33	0.0	0.54	0.1	0.56	0.1	0.40
2003	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.26	0.1	0.32	0.1	0.34
2004	1	0.1	0.33	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.31
2005	5	0.3	1.25	0.2	1.29	0.2	1.27	0.2	1.20
2006	1	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.13
2007	4	0.2	1.33	0.1	1.39	0.1	1.34	0.1	1.29
2008	2	0.1	0.50	0.0	0.51	0.1	0.48	0.1	0.51
2009	3	0.1	0.75	0.1	1.24	0.1	1.19	0.1	0.95
2010	3	0.1	0.43	0.1	0.42	0.1	0.41	0.1	0.49
2011	1	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.06
2012	2	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.40	0.1	0.36	0.1	0.32
2013	6	0.3	0.86	0.1	0.94	0.2	0.92	0.2	0.86
2014	5	0.2	1.00	0.0	0.30	0.1	0.47	0.1	0.74
2015	3	0.1	1.50	0.1	1.59	0.1	1.39	0.1	1.32
2016	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.19	0.0	0.26	0.1	0.31
2017	1	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.28
2018	2	0.1	1.00	0.1	0.66	0.1	0.77	0.1	0.91
2019	1	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.46	0.0	1.46	0.0	1.18
1998-2019	52	0.1	0.61	0.1	0.51	0.1	0.55	0.1	0.58

Table 12

Age distribution of age at death (cancer-related) for period 2007-2019  
(incl. multiple malignancies)

Age at death Years	Cases			Males			Females		
	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44	1	0.8	0.8	1	1.2	1.2			0.0
45-49	5	4.1	5.0	3	3.5	4.7	2	5.7	5.7
50-54	10	8.3	13.2	9	10.5	15.1	1	2.9	8.6
55-59	15	12.4	25.6	10	11.6	26.7	5	14.3	22.9
60-64	17	14.0	39.7	11	12.8	39.5	6	17.1	40.0
65-69	15	12.4	52.1	11	12.8	52.3	4	11.4	51.4
70-74	22	18.2	70.2	20	23.3	75.6	2	5.7	57.1
75-79	16	13.2	83.5	10	11.6	87.2	6	17.1	74.3
80-84	10	8.3	91.7	6	7.0	94.2	4	11.4	85.7
85+	10	8.3	100.0	5	5.8	100.0	5	14.3	100.0
All ages	121	100.0		86	100.0		35	100.0	

Table 13

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007-2019  
(incl. multiple malignancies)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal.	Males MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal.	Females MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44	1		0.0	0.09			0.2	
45-49	3	2	0.1	0.21	0.1	0.50	0.2	0.1
50-54	9	1	0.4	0.38	0.0	0.25	0.4	0.0
55-59	10	5	0.5	0.43	0.3	0.71	0.2	0.1
60-64	11	6	0.7	0.48	0.3	1.50	0.2	0.1
65-69	11	4	0.7	0.50	0.2	0.57	0.1	0.1
70-74	20	2	1.4	0.95	0.1	1.00	0.2	0.0
75-79	10	6	0.9	1.43	0.4	0.67	0.1	0.1
80-84	6	4	0.9	1.50	0.4	1.00	0.1	0.0
85+	5	5	1.2	1.67	0.5	1.00	0.1	0.0
All ages	86	35					0.1	0.1
Mortality								
Raw			0.3	0.52	0.1	0.63		
WS			0.1	0.42	0.0	0.50		
ES			0.2	0.46	0.1	0.55		
BRD-S			0.3	0.51	0.1	0.58		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			1.8		0.7			
ES			1.6		0.6			
AYLL-70			10.8		10.0			

Table 14a

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1998-2019  
MALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C03-C06 Oral cavity	3	5.2	1	33.3			2	66.7
C07-C08 Salivary gland	1	1.7					1	100.0
C09-C10 Oropharynx	5	8.6	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0
C12-C13 Hypopharynx	2	3.4					2	100.0
C16 Stomach	1	1.7	1	100.0				
C18 Colon	3	5.2	1	33.3			2	66.7
C19-C20 Rectum	5	8.6	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0
C25 Pancreas	5	8.6	1	20.0			4	80.0
C30-C31 Sinuses	1	1.7			1	100.0		
C32 Larynx	6	10.3	2	33.3			4	66.7
C33-C34 Lung	7	12.1	1	14.3			6	85.7
C43 Malign. melanoma	1	1.7					1	100.0
C44 Skin others	7	12.1	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1
C60 Penis	1	1.7	1	100.0				
C61 Prostate	3	5.2	2	66.7			1	33.3
C69 Eye carcinoma	1	1.7	1	100.0				
C70-C72 CNS cancer	1	1.7					1	100.0
C73 Thyroid	1	1.7	1	100.0				
C76-C79 CUP	2	3.4	1	50.0			1	50.0
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma	2	3.4					2	100.0
All further malignancies	58	100.0	19	32.8	5	8.6	34	58.6

ICD-10 C44 (Other malignant neoplasms of skin) is not systematically recorded by MCR and therefore not considered for evaluation as a particular primary but at least as a further malignancy.

Table 14b

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1998-2019  
FEMALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C03-C06 Oral cavity	2	6.9	2	100.0				
C09-C10 Oropharynx	2	6.9			1	50.0	1	50.0
C12-C13 Hypopharynx	2	6.9			2	100.0		
C18 Colon	1	3.4			1	100.0		
C19-C20 Rectum	1	3.4	1	100.0				
C22 Liver	2	6.9			2	100.0		
C25 Pancreas	2	6.9					2	100.0
C30 Middle/inner ear	1	3.4					1	100.0
C30-C31 Sinuses	1	3.4	1	100.0				
C32 Larynx	1	3.4					1	100.0
C33-C34 Lung	1	3.4			1	100.0		
C50 Breast	8	27.6	7	87.5			1	12.5
C53 Cervix uteri	1	3.4					1	100.0
C56 Ovary	1	3.4	1	100.0				
C64 Kidney	2	6.9	1	50.0	1	50.0		
C67 Bladder	1	3.4	1	100.0				
All further malignancies	29	100.0	14	48.3	8	27.6	7	24.1

ICD-10 C44 (Other malignant neoplasms of skin) is not systematically recorded by MCR and therefore not considered for evaluation as a particular primary but at least as a further malignancy.

Table 15

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007-2018  
(First primaries only \*)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal.	Males MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal.	Females MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44	1		0.0	0.10			0.2	
45-49	3	1	0.1	0.25	0.0	0.27	0.2	0.1
50-54	9	1	0.4	0.47	0.0	0.55	0.4	0.0
55-59	10	3	0.6	0.55	0.2	0.82	0.3	0.1
60-64	10	4	0.7	0.52	0.2	1.09	0.2	0.1
65-69	9	2	0.6	0.51	0.1	1.08	0.1	0.0
70-74	17	2	1.3	1.14	0.1	1.08	0.2	0.0
75-79	7	4	0.7	1.54	0.3	0.63	0.1	0.1
80-84	5	2	0.8	1.86	0.2	1.10	0.1	0.0
85+	3	1	0.8	1.00	0.1	0.54	0.1	0.0
All ages	74	20					0.1	0.0
Mortality								
Raw			0.3	0.56	0.1	0.56		
WS			0.1	0.45	0.0	0.44		
ES			0.2	0.51	0.0	0.49		
BRD-S			0.2	0.55	0.1	0.52		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			1.9		0.5			
ES			1.7		0.4			
AYLL-70			11.3		10.2			

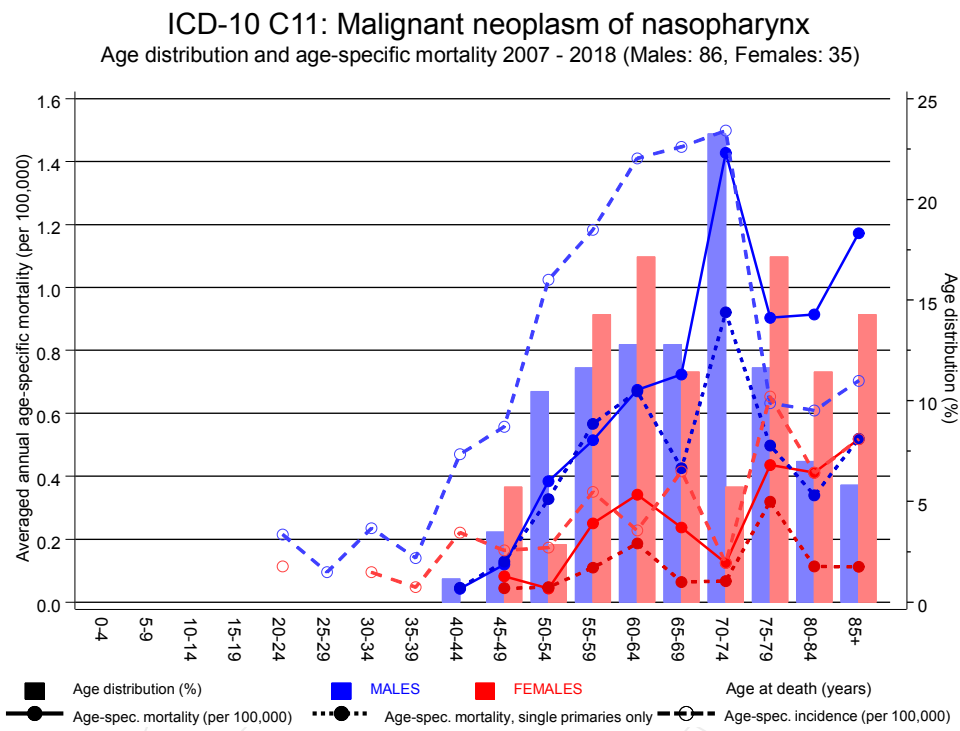
\* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

Table 16

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007-2018  
(**Single primaries only** \*)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal.	Males MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal.	Females MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44	1		0.0	0.12			0.2	
45-49	3	1	0.1	0.25	0.0	0.36	0.2	0.1
50-54	7	1	0.3	0.38	0.0	0.55	0.3	0.0
55-59	10	2	0.6	0.58	0.1	0.73	0.3	0.1
60-64	10	3	0.7	0.57	0.2	1.09	0.2	0.1
65-69	6	1	0.4	0.40	0.1	0.54	0.1	0.0
70-74	12	1	0.9	0.92	0.1	0.54	0.1	0.0
75-79	5	4	0.5	1.38	0.3	0.73	0.1	0.1
80-84	2	1	0.3	1.11	0.1	0.55	0.0	0.0
85+	2	1	0.5	1.00	0.1	0.54	0.0	0.0
All ages	58	15					0.1	0.0
Mortality								
Raw			0.2	0.49	0.1	0.47		
WS			0.1	0.41	0.0	0.36		
ES			0.2	0.45	0.0	0.41		
BRD-S			0.2	0.48	0.0	0.44		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			1.8		0.4			
ES			1.5		0.3			
AYLL-70			11.7		11.3			

\* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

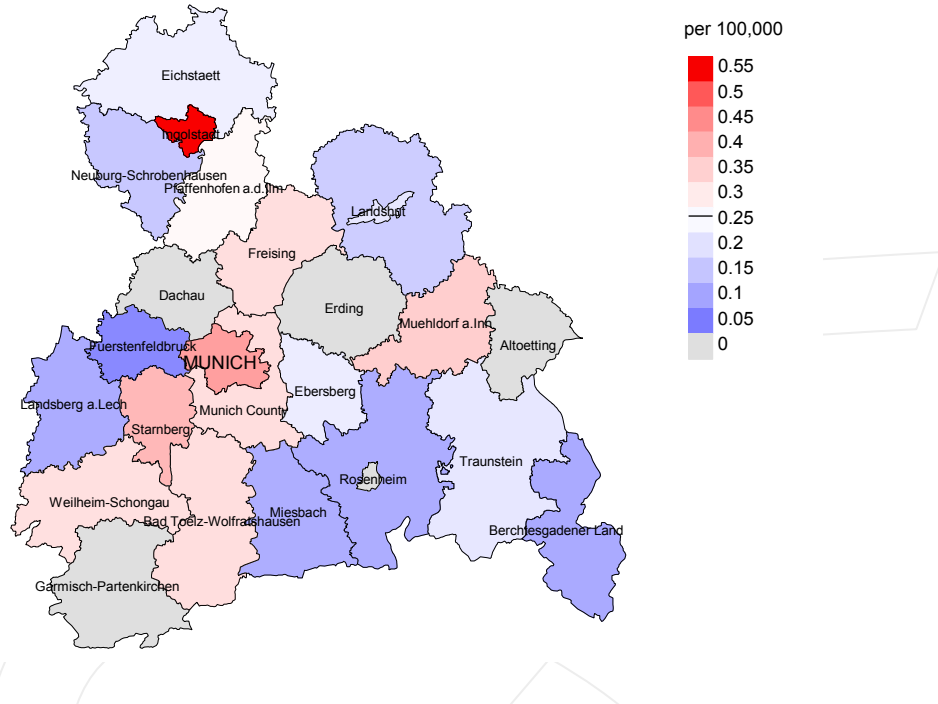


**Figure 17.** Distribution of age at death (bars; males: mean=62.6 yrs, median=64.2 yrs; females: mean=65.1 yrs, median=65.9 yrs) and age-specific mortality (all patients: solid line, patients with single primaries: dotted line). The age-specific incidence is additionally plotted for comparison (dashed line).

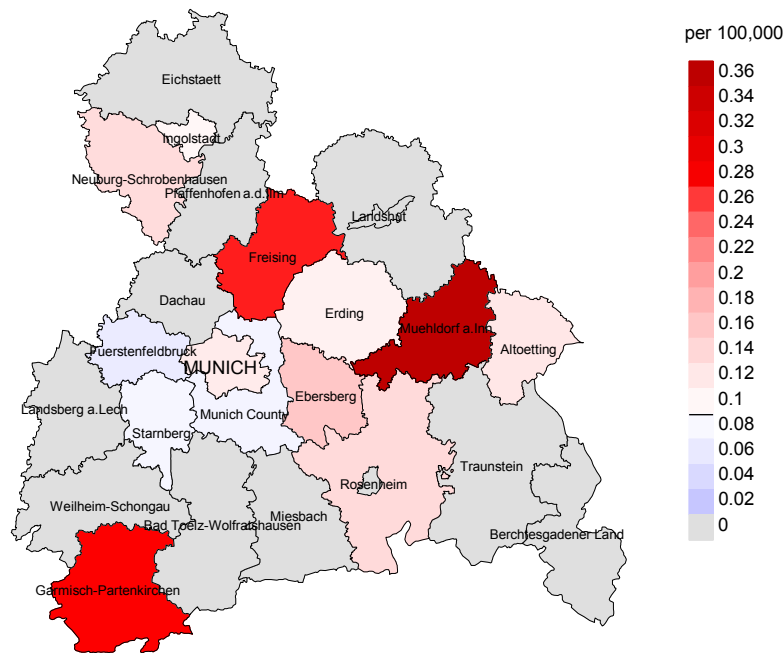
The difference between age at diagnosis (Table 3) and age at nasopharynx cancer-related death (see Table 10) should be considered.



Average mortality (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Males



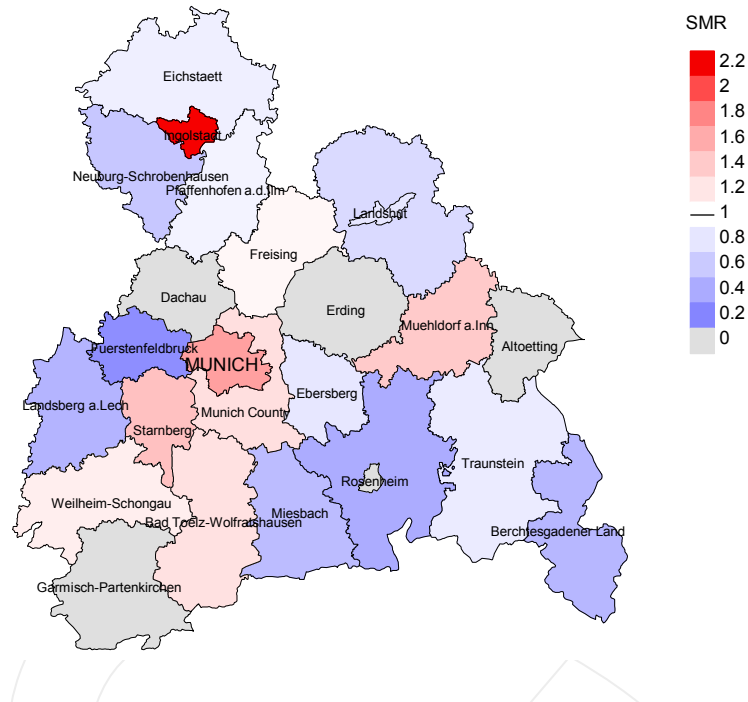
Average mortality (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Females



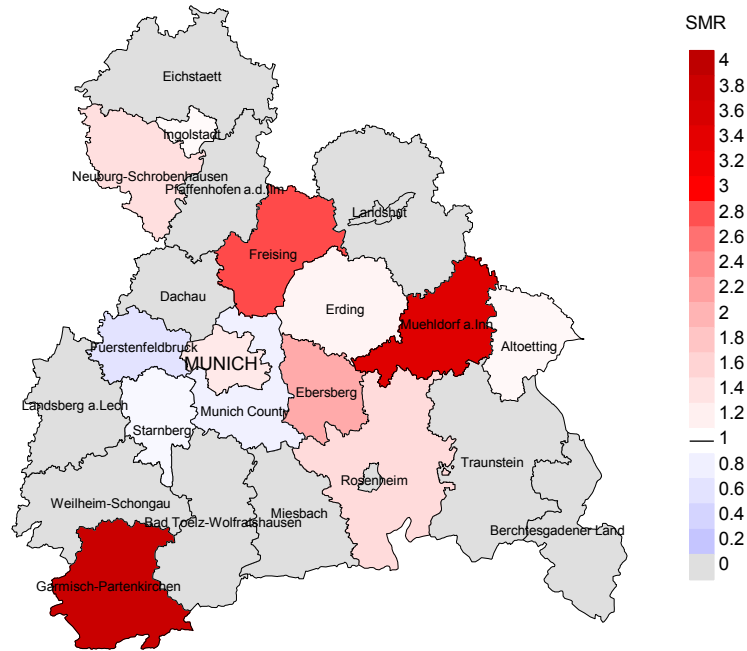
**Figure 18a.** Map of cancer mortality (german standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.3/100,000 WS N=86, females 0.1/100,000 WS N=35).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,462 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 2 women died from nasopharynx cancer. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.2/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 0.9/100,000.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Females



**Figure 18b.** Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=86, females N=35).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,153 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 2 women died from nasopharynx cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 2.10. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.11 and 9.75, and is therefore not statistically striking.

### Statistical Notes

In all tables and figures the respective reference values should be carefully considered. The incidence rates include diagnoses (with multiple primary), and death certificate only (DCO) cases, where applicable. For mortality statistics patients, diagnoses and progressive course of disease are presented. In the calculations, all courses of disease are considered whereby progressions occurred and/or death certificate identified progressive cancers were ascertained. Additionally there are three groups of disease course to consider:

#### 1. All multiple primaries included

The mortality statistic describes the tumor-specific death, independent of any malignancy. The patient perspective, induced secondary malignancies, and the problem of multiple malignancies from the same primary tumor all have reasons for their inclusion.

#### 2. First singular primary (no information about other prior or synchronous malignancy)

The mortality statistic describes the cancer-related death for patients who have no therapeutic restrictions due to a previous or synchronous cancer. These statistics are comparable to studies that have exclusion criteria based on a second malignancy.

#### 3. Single primary (no information about other prior, syn- or metachronous malignancy)

The mortality statistic describes the tumor-specific death that occurs without any impact through secondary primaries, earlier, synchronous, later or induced. Precisely the difference between disease group 1 and 2 highlight the magnitude of the problem of secondary malignancies.

For this reason differences appear concerning official mono-causal mortality statistics. To judge the maximum deviation, 2 further tables are presented. In the first table the distribution of secondary malignancies before, at or after the described cancer are shown, that could be an alternative cause of death. In the second table, the age-specific mortality rates for all courses of disease, without designation of secondary malignancies are shown.

A previously minimally acknowledged statistic is the **age at death**, which allows for a good assessment of the quality of classification of the apparent tumor-specific death. For assumed tumor-independent deaths, the age of death should be estimated from the age of diagnosis and the normal life expectancy, whereas tumor-dependent deaths can be estimated from the age of diagnosis plus the average tumor-specific life expectancy. The comparison of different tumors demonstrates this association, if the causes of cancer and the competing cause of death are independent of each other (e.g. breast and colon versus head&neck and lung).

The ratio of mortality and incidence (mortality-to-incidence ratio, **MIR, MI-Index**) is a statistical index that allows for the evaluation of the quality of data. For diseases with poor prognoses, comparable values are obtained from all age groups, because to a large extent, the numerator and denominator contain the same cases. For tumors with a good prognosis, increasing and decreasing incidence and age-specific differences in prognosis can more strongly alter the MIR. Additionally, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals where fewer cases are reported.

The complexity of problems identified here emphasizes the importance of relative survival data for the appropriate analysis of long term results.

As a measurement of the burden of disease, the number of potential life years loss due to premature deaths in a cohort can be calculated (**PYLL**, potential years of life lost, standardized per 100,000 persons or per European standard) as well as the average loss of life years per individual (**AYLL**, average years of life lost). Depending upon the analytic aim (health economy, prevention, health care research) different methods exist for the generation of these measurements. In the results presented here, the age for a premature death is considered to be before 70 years, according to the guidelines of the OECD and the WHO (as seen in the abbreviation PYLL-70 or AYLL-70).

**Shortcuts**

MCR	Munich Cancer Registry (Tumorregister München)
GEKID	Association of Population-based Cancer Registries in Germany (Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland e.V.)
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (USA)
DCO	Death certificate only
BRD-S	German (FRG) standard population
ES	European standard population (old)
WS	World standard population
SIR	Standardized incidence ratio
CI	Confidence interval
EAR	Excess absolute risk = excess cancer cases (O - E) per 10,000 person-years
PYLL-70	Potential years of life lost prior to age 70 given a person dies before that age
AYLL-70	Average years of life lost prior to age 70 given a person dies before that age
SMR	Standardized mortality ratio
MI-index	Ratio of mortality to incidence, MIR
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany

**Recommended Citation**

Munich Cancer Registry. ICD-10 C11: Nasopharynx cancer - Incidence and Mortality [Internet]. 2021 [updated 2021 Jan 25; cited 2021 Mar 1]. Available from: [https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC11\\_\\_E-ICD-10-C11-Nasopharynx-cancer-incidence-and-mortality.pdf](https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC11__E-ICD-10-C11-Nasopharynx-cancer-incidence-and-mortality.pdf)

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