

Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Survival
- ▶ Selection Matrix
- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ *Deutsch*

ICD-10 C17: Small intestine cancer

Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2016
Patients	1,989
Diseases	1,993
Creation date	08/21/2018
Export date	08/09/2018
Population	4.81 m




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

https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC17__E-ICD-10-C17-Small-intestine-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[#], with a total of 4.69 million inhabitants, account for the frequency of cancer diseases^{##} 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^{###} 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.

Munich Cancer Registry, August 2018

[#] 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).

^{##} 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.

^{###} DCO (death certificate only) identifies a cancer case that first becomes available to the MCR through the death certificate.

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

Code	Description
C17.-	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine
C17.0	Duodenum
C17.1	Jejunum
C17.2	Ileum
C17.3	Meckel diverticulum
C17.8	Overlapping lesion of small intestine
C17.9	Small intestine, 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	28	1	3.6	10.7	10.7	78.6	100.0
1999	53	4	7.5	16.0	10.6	79.2	96.2
2000	40	2	5.0	16.5	10.7	72.5	100.0
2001	45	2	4.4	20.5	10.6	64.4	97.8
2002	67	8	11.9	21.0	10.3	67.2	97.0 #
2003	77	7	9.1	20.0	10.2	57.1	94.8
2004	104	4	3.8	18.6	9.6	59.6	90.4
2005	89	5	5.6	18.9	9.0	61.8	93.3
2006	100	1	1.0	19.4	9.1	60.0	94.0
2007	122	2	1.6	20.3	8.8	49.2	77.0 #
2008	114	6	5.3	20.0	8.6	43.9	72.8
2009	127	7	5.5	20.4	8.4	54.3	69.3
2010	147	3	2.0	20.6	8.0	41.5	70.7
2011	146	1	0.7	21.1	7.4	45.9	73.3
2012	162	4	2.5	21.9	6.9	37.0	66.0
2013	151	3	2.0	22.3	5.9	33.8	66.9
2014	155	2	1.3	22.1	6.2	31.6	71.0
2015	149	3	2.0	23.0	4.7	30.9	98.7
2016	117			23.2	3.5	15.4	75.2 ##
1998-2016	1993	65	3.3	23.2	10.7	46.1	80.3

1,993 cases diagnosed 1998-2016 are related to a total of 1,989 patients. Currently, in 691 (34.7 %) of these 1,989 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 521 / 132 / 38 (26.2 % / 6.6 % / 1.9 %) 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 2014, a subgroup of 155 cases has been diagnosed, of which 22.1 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 6.2 % 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	16	57.1	1	6.3	6.3	12.3	81.3	100.0
1999	25	47.2			9.8	12.1	80.0	96.0
2000	24	60.0	2	8.3	13.8	12.2	83.3	100.0
2001	25	55.6	1	4.0	18.9	12.2	68.0	96.0
2002	33	49.3	2	6.1	19.5	11.9	75.8	97.0 #
2003	41	53.2	6	14.6	20.1	11.6	65.9	92.7
2004	67	64.4	1	1.5	18.6	10.9	58.2	91.0
2005	44	49.4	3	6.8	20.4	10.1	68.2	93.2
2006	54	54.0	1	1.9	19.8	10.2	55.6	90.7
2007	74	60.7	1	1.4	20.8	10.0	50.0	78.4 #
2008	59	51.8	2	3.4	21.0	9.8	39.0	76.3
2009	71	55.9	3	4.2	21.6	9.4	53.5	66.2
2010	75	51.0	1	1.3	22.2	9.2	44.0	73.3
2011	73	50.0			22.9	9.0	42.5	74.0
2012	88	54.3	1	1.1	24.2	8.0	34.1	67.0
2013	98	64.9	3	3.1	24.9	6.3	35.7	67.3
2014	83	53.5	2	2.4	24.4	6.8	38.6	73.5
2015	86	57.7			25.0	6.3	34.9	98.8
2016	64	54.7			25.5	4.8	15.6	71.9 ##
1998-2016	1100	55.2	30	2.7	25.5	12.3	47.3	80.5

1,100 cases diagnosed 1998-2016 are related to a total of 1,099 patients. Currently, in 420 (38.2 %) of these 1,099 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 313 / 83 / 24 (28.5 % / 7.6 % / 2.2 %) 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 2014, a subgroup of 83 cases has been diagnosed, of which 24.4 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 6.8 % 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	12	42.9			16.7	8.7	75.0	100.0
1999	28	52.8	4	14.3	22.5	8.7	78.6	96.4
2000	16	40.0			19.6	8.8	56.3	100.0
2001	20	44.4	1	5.0	22.4	8.6	60.0	100.0
2002	34	50.7	6	17.6	22.7	8.3	58.8	97.1 #
2003	36	46.8	1	2.8	19.9	8.4	47.2	97.2
2004	37	35.6	3	8.1	18.6	8.1	62.2	89.2
2005	45	50.6	2	4.4	17.1	7.6	55.6	93.3
2006	46	46.0			19.0	7.8	65.2	97.8
2007	48	39.3	1	2.1	19.6	7.3	47.9	75.0 #
2008	55	48.2	4	7.3	18.8	7.2	49.1	69.1
2009	56	44.1	4	7.1	18.9	7.1	55.4	73.2
2010	72	49.0	2	2.8	18.6	6.6	38.9	68.1
2011	73	50.0	1	1.4	19.0	5.4	49.3	72.6
2012	74	45.7	3	4.1	19.2	5.4	40.5	64.9
2013	53	35.1			19.1	5.2	30.2	66.0
2014	72	46.5			19.2	5.5	23.6	68.1
2015	63	42.3	3	4.8	20.6	2.7	25.4	98.4
2016	53	45.3			20.4	1.9	15.1	79.2 ##
1998-2016	893	44.8	35	3.9	20.4	8.7	44.7	80.2

893 cases diagnosed 1998-2016 are related to a total of 890 patients. Currently, in 271 (30.4 %) of these 890 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 208 / 49 / 14 (23.4 % / 5.5 % / 1.6 %) 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 2014, a subgroup of 72 cases has been diagnosed, of which 19.2 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 5.5 % 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 4.81 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	16	12	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.9
1999	25	28	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.0
2000	24	16	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.2
2001	25	20	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.5
2002	33	34	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.6
2003	41	36	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6
2004	67	37	3.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	3.6	1.6
2005	44	45	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.9
2006	54	46	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.9
2007	74	48	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.4	3.3	1.8
2008	59	55	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.9
2009	71	56	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.6	1.6	3.2	2.1
2010	75	72	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7
2011	73	73	3.3	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.5
2012	88	74	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.8	2.0	3.5	2.5
2013	98	53	4.3	2.2	2.3	1.0	3.3	1.5	3.9	1.7
2014	83	72	3.6	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.4
2015	86	63	3.6	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.1
2016	64	53	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.8
1998-2016	1100	893	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.9

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.	10%	25%	Median		
		Mean	dev.					50%	75%	90%
1998	28	67.4	12.3	45.1	90.0	50.5	57.2	66.7	75.1	85.1
1999	53	65.0	12.9	32.7	93.0	49.0	56.9	63.9	73.5	81.1
2000	40	62.2	14.3	34.4	93.2	41.7	53.3	63.3	72.8	76.4
2001	45	65.3	12.9	29.6	99.2	51.5	57.3	65.9	74.1	80.4
2002	67	66.2	13.0	28.7	101	47.7	58.9	67.6	74.8	82.7
2003	77	65.6	10.9	31.2	89.2	52.6	59.8	64.7	73.1	79.7
2004	104	64.9	12.4	36.6	94.4	47.7	56.3	66.3	72.8	81.2
2005	89	67.7	12.7	28.5	88.5	50.6	61.4	68.2	78.1	82.2
2006	100	66.4	12.6	38.6	93.7	49.1	56.6	66.2	75.4	82.9
2007	122	66.1	12.6	24.5	93.4	49.2	58.9	66.7	75.2	81.4
2008	114	65.2	12.7	27.2	88.0	49.2	57.6	66.4	73.4	80.2
2009	127	67.2	14.1	22.0	92.0	49.6	57.1	67.9	77.8	84.9
2010	147	63.9	12.4	26.3	90.1	48.1	55.7	63.9	72.5	80.1
2011	146	68.3	13.7	33.3	91.9	50.3	60.0	70.0	79.1	84.8
2012	162	68.8	12.6	30.9	94.4	52.5	60.4	69.8	77.7	85.4
2013	151	66.6	12.7	33.6	92.4	48.9	56.7	67.8	75.2	82.8
2014	155	68.0	12.3	36.4	96.3	50.1	58.8	69.9	76.7	82.4
2015	149	68.1	13.5	33.0	94.2	47.1	59.4	71.0	77.3	84.6
2016	117	66.8	13.7	34.1	98.3	48.4	56.0	68.3	77.1	82.7
1998-2016	1993	66.6	12.9	22.0	101	49.3	58.0	67.6	76.2	82.8

Table 3a

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

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	10%	25%	Median		
		Mean	dev.					50%	75%	90%
1998	16	66.2	12.7	45.1	85.7	46.1	57.2	65.8	74.6	83.1
1999	25	59.5	11.2	32.7	85.3	47.5	52.5	59.9	66.6	73.5
2000	24	63.1	13.1	37.6	92.1	43.1	55.8	63.9	73.2	74.8
2001	25	65.2	11.1	31.9	85.2	53.9	60.0	65.9	72.5	77.8
2002	33	65.0	13.7	28.7	90.4	47.7	59.5	62.2	72.9	83.2
2003	41	66.4	8.9	45.3	85.0	55.0	61.1	65.6	73.1	76.9
2004	67	64.1	12.3	36.6	88.0	47.1	56.3	64.6	73.4	81.2
2005	44	67.0	12.8	28.5	87.0	50.6	60.8	67.2	77.3	82.2
2006	54	66.4	11.2	38.6	88.1	53.2	59.0	66.5	74.8	80.3
2007	74	64.1	13.0	24.5	93.4	44.7	57.1	65.2	74.0	79.2
2008	59	63.2	12.7	29.8	80.8	45.1	53.5	65.6	73.4	79.3
2009	71	66.3	13.8	31.4	90.1	50.6	56.6	65.3	77.8	83.0
2010	75	63.9	13.5	26.3	90.1	48.1	55.6	64.6	73.2	80.4
2011	73	70.0	12.8	33.3	91.9	53.5	62.3	70.7	80.6	84.2
2012	88	68.1	12.1	40.1	91.0	51.5	59.6	69.8	76.0	83.2
2013	98	65.4	12.4	38.6	92.3	48.3	55.8	65.6	74.8	82.2
2014	83	69.3	12.1	37.8	96.3	50.9	62.9	70.1	76.8	83.7
2015	86	68.0	14.2	33.1	88.9	47.1	53.3	72.8	77.9	86.4
2016	64	67.3	14.0	34.1	92.4	48.9	56.7	70.1	77.5	81.7
1998-2016	1100	66.2	12.8	24.5	96.3	49.0	57.6	66.9	75.7	81.7

Table 3b

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

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	Max.	Median				
						10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	12	69.0	12.2	51.6	90.0	54.3	59.1	68.4	77.7	85.1
1999	28	69.9	12.6	46.8	93.0	52.5	60.3	70.8	77.9	88.5
2000	16	60.8	16.3	34.4	93.2	37.6	48.3	62.6	71.0	81.0
2001	20	65.4	15.2	29.6	99.2	50.3	56.6	65.4	76.5	82.8
2002	34	67.4	12.4	44.1	101	49.4	58.9	68.9	74.8	81.0
2003	36	64.8	13.0	31.2	89.2	50.1	58.7	64.1	73.1	80.6
2004	37	66.4	12.8	38.7	94.4	51.8	57.7	67.2	72.5	83.9
2005	45	68.5	12.7	33.7	88.5	55.4	62.3	70.4	78.8	81.2
2006	46	66.4	14.1	42.7	93.7	46.1	56.0	65.8	78.0	84.8
2007	48	69.2	11.3	41.7	89.5	53.5	61.5	69.0	79.1	83.6
2008	55	67.4	12.3	27.2	88.0	52.6	58.8	67.4	78.5	84.7
2009	56	68.3	14.4	22.0	92.0	49.4	60.8	69.9	77.8	85.9
2010	72	63.8	11.2	39.7	89.6	49.0	56.7	63.5	71.0	78.0
2011	73	66.7	14.5	34.3	91.1	44.4	56.2	68.2	76.6	86.5
2012	74	69.5	13.3	30.9	94.4	52.9	60.5	70.0	78.4	86.3
2013	53	68.6	13.1	33.6	92.4	52.2	61.2	70.1	76.4	85.4
2014	72	66.5	12.3	36.4	91.0	49.1	57.2	68.6	75.4	79.5
2015	63	68.2	12.7	33.0	94.2	54.0	60.1	68.4	76.3	84.4
2016	53	66.2	13.4	41.4	98.3	48.4	56.0	66.6	76.6	82.7
1998-2016	893	67.2	13.1	22.0	101	49.6	58.4	67.8	76.8	84.1

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex for period 2007-2016
(incl. DCO)

Age at diagnosis Years	Cases n	Males			Females				
		%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.2	0.2
25-29	3	0.2	0.4	2	0.3	0.4	1	0.2	0.3
30-34	15	1.1	1.4	9	1.2	1.6	6	1.0	1.3
35-39	16	1.2	2.6	10	1.3	2.9	6	1.0	2.3
40-44	42	3.0	5.6	26	3.4	6.2	16	2.6	4.8
45-49	73	5.3	10.9	41	5.3	11.5	32	5.2	10.0
50-54	111	8.0	18.8	69	8.9	20.5	42	6.8	16.8
55-59	135	9.7	28.6	67	8.7	29.2	68	11.0	27.8
60-64	176	12.7	41.2	94	12.2	41.4	82	13.2	41.0
65-69	198	14.2	55.5	107	13.9	55.3	91	14.7	55.7
70-74	203	14.6	70.1	114	14.8	70.0	89	14.4	70.1
75-79	193	13.9	84.0	112	14.5	84.6	81	13.1	83.2
80-84	120	8.6	92.6	72	9.3	93.9	48	7.8	91.0
85+	103	7.4	100.0	47	6.1	100.0	56	9.0	100.0
All ages	1390	100.0		771	100.0		619	100.0	

Table 5

Age-specific incidence, DCO rate and proportion of all cancers for period 2007–2016

Age at diagnosis Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. incid.	Females Age- spec. incid.	Males DCO rate n=13 %	Females DCO rate n=18 %	Males	Females
							Prop.all cancers n=113978 %	Prop.all cancers n=112253 %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24	1	1	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.3
25-29	2	1	0.1	0.1			0.3	0.1
30-34	9	6	0.6	0.4			0.9	0.4
35-39	10	6	0.6	0.4			0.7	0.2
40-44	26	16	1.4	0.9			1.2	0.4
45-49	41	32	2.1	1.7			1.0	0.5
50-54	69	42	4.0	2.5			1.1	0.5
55-59	67	68	4.7	4.6			0.7	0.7
60-64	94	82	7.7	6.2			0.7	0.7
65-69	107	90	9.0	6.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6
70-74	114	89	10.3	7.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6
75-79	112	81	14.1	8.1	3.6	3.7	0.7	0.6
80-84	72	48	15.7	6.8	2.8	10.4	0.7	0.4
85+	47	55	15.4	7.5	8.5	14.5	0.6	0.4
All ages	771	617			1.7	2.9	0.7	0.5
Incidence								
Raw			3.4	2.6				
WS			1.8	1.3				
ES			2.5	1.8				
BRD-S			3.2	2.1				

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).

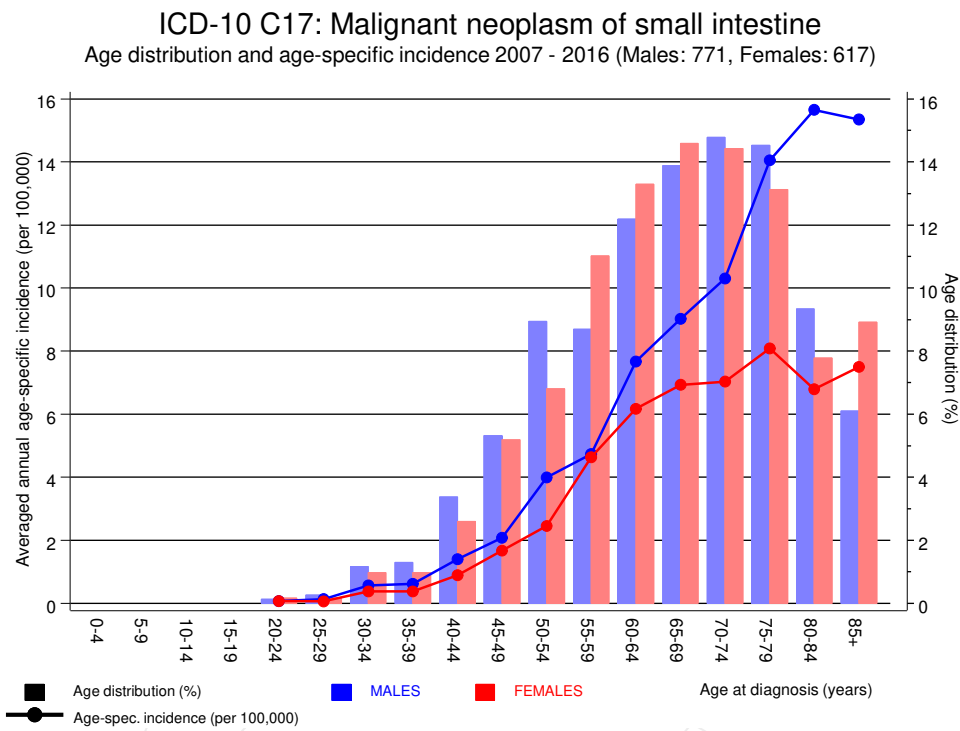


Figure 6. Age distribution (males: mean=66.7 yrs, median=68.2 yrs; females: mean=67.3 yrs, median=68.2 yrs) and age-specific incidence.

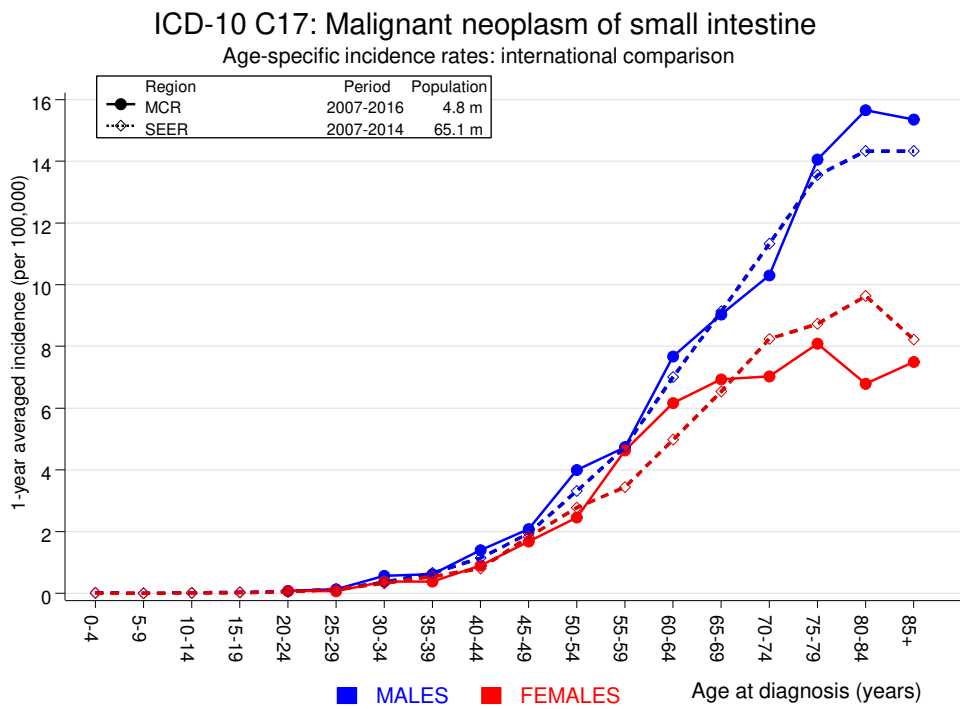


Figure 6a. Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).

Reference:

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data, released April 2014, based on the November 2013 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 1998–2016

MALES

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C03-C06 Oral cavity	2	0.4	4.5	0.5	16.3	4.8	
C12-C13 Hypopharynx	2	0.3	6.7	0.8	24.1	5.2	
C15 Oesophagus	3	1.0	3.0	0.6	8.7	6.1	
C16 Stomach	12	2.0	5.9	3.0	10.3 #	30.4	
C18 Colon	25	4.9	5.1	3.3	7.5 #	61.4	
C19-C20 Rectum	10	2.8	3.6	1.7	6.7 #	22.1	10.0
C22 Liver	2	1.5	1.3	0.2	4.8	1.5	
C23-C24 Bile	2	0.5	3.9	0.5	14.0	4.5	
C25 Pancreas	7	2.0	3.5	1.4	7.3 #	15.3	14.3
C33-C34 Lung	15	6.2	2.4	1.4	4.0 #	27.0	6.7
C38,C45 Mesothelioma	2	0.4	5.6	0.7	20.1	5.0	
C43 Malign. melanoma	10	2.3	4.3	2.1	7.9 #	23.4	
C46,C49 Soft tissue	6	0.3	20.5	7.5	44.6 #	17.4	16.7
C61 Prostate	20	14.6	1.4	0.8	2.1	16.4	5.0
C64 Kidney	7	1.8	3.8	1.5	7.9 #	15.8	
C65 Renal pelvis	2	0.2	8.8	1.1	31.9 #	5.4	
C66 Ureter	3	0.1	23.3	4.8	68.1 #	8.8	
C67 Bladder	5	2.3	2.2	0.7	5.1	8.2	
C70-C72 CNS cancer	2	0.7	3.0	0.4	10.7	4.0	
C73 Thyroid	2	0.4	5.7	0.7	20.5	5.0	
C82-C85 NHL	8	2.1	3.8	1.6	7.5 #	18.0	
C90 Mult. myeloma	2	0.7	3.0	0.4	10.8	4.1	
C91-C96 Leukaemia	3	0.9	3.5	0.7	10.3	6.6	66.7
Others, specified	6	2.0	3.0	1.1	6.5 #	12.2	16.7
Not observed	0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	-5.2	
All further malignancies	158	52.1	3.0	2.6	3.5 #	323.5	5.1
Patients		1013					
Median age at next malignancy (years)		71.2					
Person-years		3273					
Mean observation time (years)		3.2					
Median observation time (years)		1.9					

The occurrence of further malignancy listed is statistically significant.

Observed further malignancies with count 1 are pooled in category "Others, specified".

Table 7b

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits),
excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of further malignancies
for period 1998–2016

FEMALES

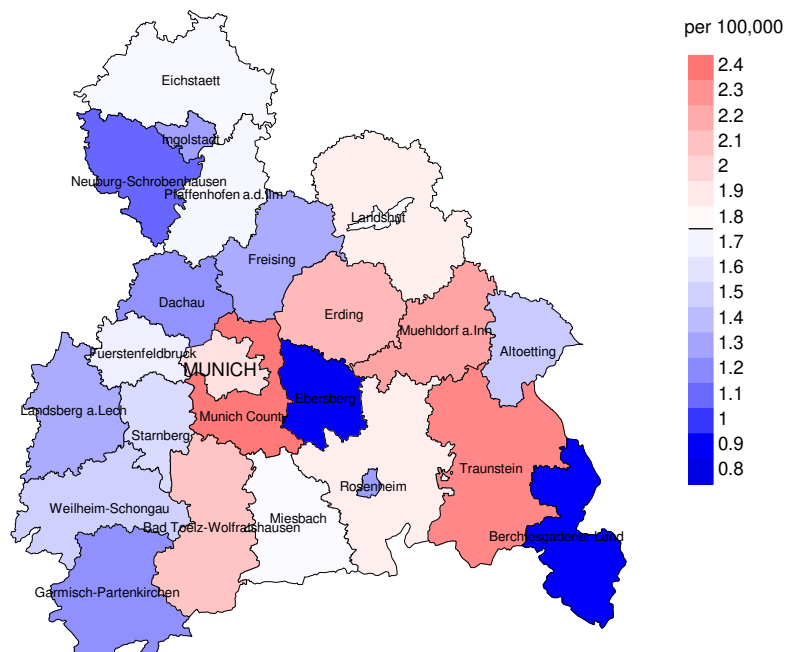
Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C16 Stomach	8	0.9	8.7	3.8	17.2 #	26.7	
C17 Small intestine	3	0.2	19.0	3.9	55.7 #	10.7	
C18 Colon	26	2.6	10.1	6.6	14.7 #	88.2	
C19–C20 Rectum	6	1.1	5.3	2.0	11.6 #	18.4	16.7
C25 Pancreas	11	1.3	8.7	4.4	15.6 #	36.7	
C33–C34 Lung	9	2.3	4.0	1.8	7.5 #	25.3	
C43 Malign. melanoma	2	1.1	1.8	0.2	6.5	3.3	
C50 Breast	16	8.9	1.8	1.0	2.9 #	26.6	12.5
C53 Cervix uteri	4	0.4	10.7	2.9	27.4 #	13.7	50.0
C54 Corpus uteri	7	1.6	4.3	1.7	8.9 #	20.2	
C56 Ovary	10	1.2	8.5	4.1	15.7 #	33.3	
C64 Kidney	2	0.7	2.9	0.4	10.5	4.9	
C70–C72 CNS cancer	2	0.4	5.2	0.6	18.7	6.1	
C82–C85 NHL	5	1.1	4.6	1.5	10.8 #	14.8	
Others, specified	10	2.3	4.4	2.1	8.0 #	29.1	20.0
Not observed	0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	-10.3	
All further malignancies	121	28.7	4.2	3.5	5.0 #	347.7	5.8

Patients 812
 Median age at next malignancy (years) 71.2
 Person-years 2654
 Mean observation time (years) 3.3
 Median observation time (years) 2.0

The occurrence of further malignancy listed is statistically significant.

Observed further malignancies with count 1 are pooled in category "Others, specified".

Average incidence (world standard population) 2007 - 2016: Males



Average incidence (world standard population) 2007 - 2016: Females

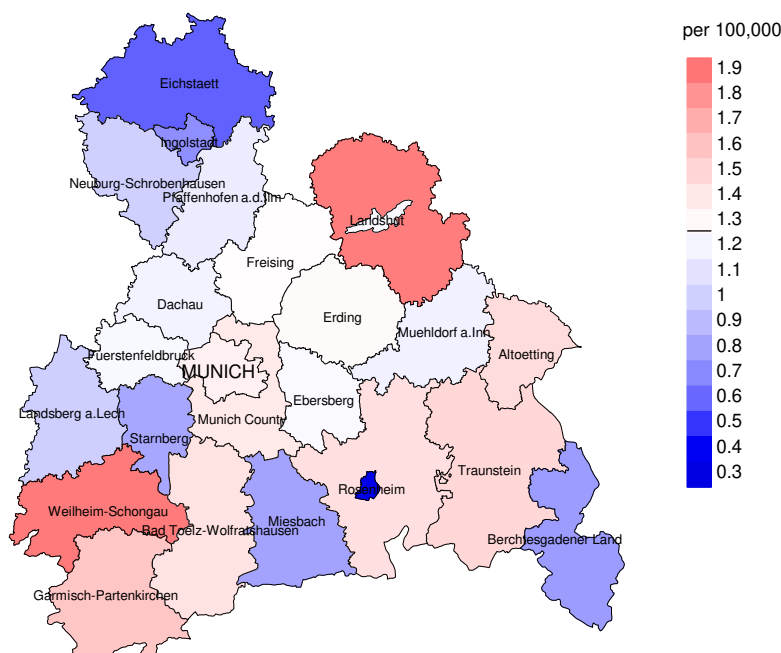
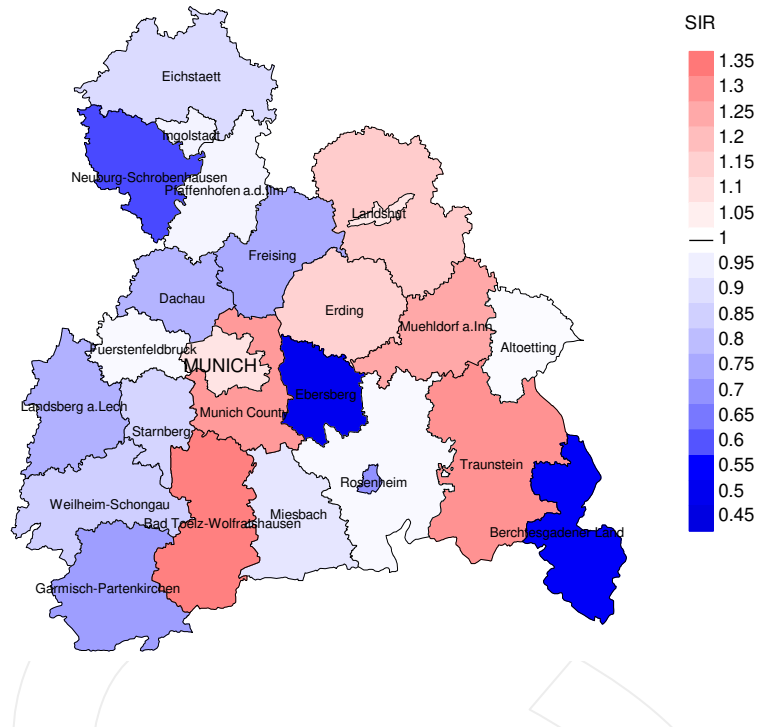


Figure 8a. Map of cancer incidence (world standard population, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 1.8/100,000 WS N=771, females 1.3/100,000 WS N=617).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 66,416 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2016 a total of 15 women were identified with newly diagnosed small intestine cancer. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 1.2/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.5 and 2.6/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2016: Males



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2016: Females

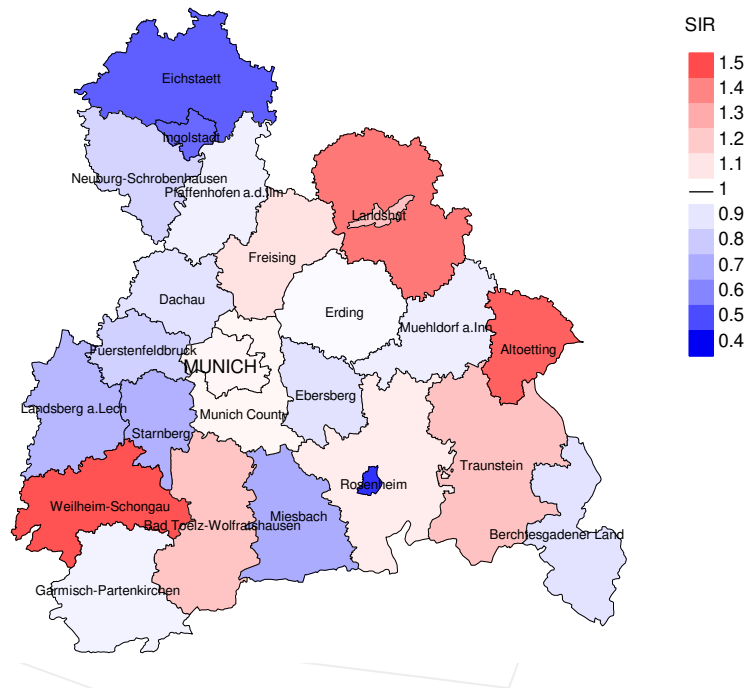


Figure 8b. Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=771, females N=617).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 66,416 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2016 a total of 15 women were identified with newly diagnosed small intestine cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.89. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.41 and 1.67, 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 4.81 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	28	100.0	3.6	22	78.6	90.9
1999	53	96.2	7.5	42	79.2	97.6
2000	40	100.0	5.0	29	72.5	86.2
2001	45	97.8	4.4	29	64.4	100.0
2002	67	97.0	11.9	45	67.2	97.8
2003	77	94.8	9.1	44	57.1	97.7
2004	104	90.4	3.8	62	59.6	96.8
2005	89	93.3	5.6	55	61.8	98.2
2006	100	94.0	1.0	60	60.0	98.3
2007	122	77.0	1.6	60	49.2	96.7
2008	114	72.8	5.3	50	43.9	100.0
2009	127	69.3	5.5	69	54.3	100.0
2010	147	70.7	2.0	61	41.5	95.1
2011	146	73.3	0.7	67	45.9	97.0
2012	162	66.0	2.5	60	37.0	98.3
2013	151	66.9	2.0	51	33.8	98.0
2014	155	71.0	1.3	49	31.6	91.8
2015	149	98.7	2.0	46	30.9	95.7
2016	117	75.2		18	15.4	72.2
1998-2016	1993	80.3	3.3	919	46.1	96.4

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 4.81 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis/ death	Incident cases n	Deaths n	Prop. deaths with death certific. %	Deaths in same year n	Prop. deaths in same year %
1998	28	10	90.0	4	14.3
1999	53	24	91.7	12	22.6
2000	40	22	90.9	6	15.0
2001	45	17	100.0	6	13.3
2002	67	29	96.6	15	22.4
2003	77	28	96.4	12	15.6
2004	104	56	98.2	22	21.2
2005	89	35	97.1	11	12.4
2006	100	40	97.5	11	11.0
2007	122	44	100.0	9	7.4
2008	114	54	96.3	12	10.5
2009	127	62	100.0	20	15.7
2010	147	57	94.7	21	14.3
2011	146	66	98.5	19	13.0
2012	162	77	98.7	19	11.7
2013	151	78	98.7	16	10.6
2014	155	97	96.9	19	12.3
2015	149	100	99.0	27	18.1
2016	117	82	98.8	13	11.1
1998-2016	1993	978	97.6	274	13.7

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 4.81 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of death	Deaths n	Prop. cancer- related %	Prop. non-cancer- related %	Prop. cancer recorded on death certificate %
1998	10	70.0	30.0	66.7
1999	24	75.0	25.0	95.5
2000	22	72.7	27.3	85.0
2001	17	76.5	23.5	64.7
2002	29	82.8	17.2	92.9
2003	28	71.4	28.6	85.2
2004	56	83.9	16.1	85.5
2005	35	91.4	8.6	91.2
2006	40	87.5	12.5	92.3
2007	44	86.4	13.6	84.1
2008	54	85.2	14.8	92.3
2009	62	79.0	21.0	87.1
2010	57	75.4	24.6	83.3
2011	66	83.3	16.7	90.8
2012	77	70.1	29.9	80.3
2013	78	79.5	20.5	84.4
2014	97	77.3	22.7	85.1
2015	100	66.0	34.0	76.8
2016	82	68.3	31.7	81.5
1998-2016	978	77.3	22.7	84.7

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	6	63.1	66.8	59.3	66.8
1999	9	73.1	73.4	57.6	73.1
2000	14	67.6	66.3	79.6	66.3
2001	12	63.7	64.6	60.3	63.7
2002	17	72.0	72.0	69.4	72.0
2003	14	71.9	70.6	73.2	73.9
2004	32	69.6	65.3	78.6	66.4
2005	15	70.8	70.8	75.3	74.8
2006	20	72.3	72.3	69.2	72.9
2007	25	72.8	72.8	75.0	73.1
2008	29	72.1	72.0	77.0	72.0
2009	38	77.7	73.5	80.0	75.0
2010	36	73.4	73.3	73.5	73.4
2011	31	73.6	71.1	84.7	72.3
2012	39	77.9	77.7	79.8	77.7
2013	40	77.3	72.9	83.8	73.8
2014	60	76.3	74.1	79.8	74.1
2015	62	77.2	75.7	83.0	76.2
2016	51	76.8	76.4	80.6	75.1
1998–2016	550	74.2	72.9	80.0	73.3

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	4	79.4	71.9	83.3	85.1
1999	15	76.5	73.1	79.7	75.3
2000	8	72.6	64.0	77.4	68.4
2001	5	83.7	83.5	92.2	83.3
2002	12	77.7	77.7	77.8	77.7
2003	14	79.3	80.6	78.1	80.6
2004	24	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.9
2005	20	70.7	70.6	83.6	70.6
2006	20	73.2	72.0	75.1	72.0
2007	19	74.2	74.2	73.3	73.8
2008	25	71.6	67.9	84.3	68.8
2009	24	77.4	77.8	77.1	76.5
2010	21	73.2	72.3	80.7	73.2
2011	35	69.3	68.5	82.7	69.0
2012	38	82.6	74.2	91.2	79.6
2013	38	75.2	73.8	84.0	74.7
2014	37	74.4	72.9	85.0	73.9
2015	38	78.8	75.6	88.6	77.5
2016	31	77.0	75.6	79.7	75.6
1998–2016	428	75.4	73.4	82.2	74.1

By 2010, life expectancy at birth was 77.5 years for boys and 82.6 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	5	0.5	0.31	0.3	0.32	0.4	0.30	0.6	0.34
1999	8	0.7	0.32	0.5	0.32	0.7	0.34	0.8	0.38
2000	12	1.1	0.50	0.7	0.55	1.0	0.54	1.2	0.60
2001	9	0.8	0.36	0.5	0.35	0.7	0.37	0.8	0.37
2002	14	0.8	0.42	0.4	0.39	0.6	0.43	0.8	0.45
2003	9	0.5	0.22	0.3	0.20	0.4	0.22	0.5	0.23
2004	25	1.3	0.37	0.7	0.35	1.0	0.35	1.3	0.36
2005	13	0.7	0.30	0.4	0.28	0.6	0.31	0.7	0.31
2006	18	0.9	0.33	0.4	0.29	0.7	0.31	1.0	0.36
2007	21	0.9	0.28	0.4	0.23	0.7	0.26	1.0	0.29
2008	25	1.1	0.42	0.6	0.38	0.9	0.42	1.2	0.46
2009	28	1.3	0.39	0.6	0.35	1.0	0.37	1.3	0.41
2010	25	1.1	0.33	0.5	0.28	0.8	0.31	1.1	0.34
2011	24	1.1	0.33	0.5	0.34	0.8	0.35	1.0	0.32
2012	28	1.2	0.32	0.5	0.28	0.9	0.31	1.2	0.35
2013	30	1.3	0.31	0.6	0.25	0.9	0.27	1.2	0.31
2014	47	2.0	0.57	0.9	0.49	1.4	0.53	1.8	0.57
2015	38	1.6	0.44	0.7	0.39	1.1	0.43	1.4	0.44
2016	34	1.4	0.53	0.6	0.44	0.9	0.48	1.3	0.52
1998-2016	413	1.1	0.38	0.5	0.33	0.8	0.36	1.1	0.39

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	0.17	0.1	0.14	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.18
1999	10	0.8	0.36	0.3	0.29	0.5	0.31	0.6	0.30
2000	4	0.3	0.25	0.2	0.21	0.2	0.24	0.3	0.22
2001	4	0.3	0.20	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.12	0.2	0.16
2002	10	0.5	0.29	0.2	0.19	0.3	0.21	0.4	0.25
2003	11	0.6	0.31	0.2	0.19	0.3	0.21	0.4	0.26
2004	22	1.1	0.59	0.5	0.48	0.7	0.50	0.9	0.53
2005	19	1.0	0.42	0.4	0.40	0.6	0.40	0.8	0.39
2006	17	0.8	0.37	0.4	0.31	0.6	0.35	0.7	0.36
2007	17	0.7	0.35	0.3	0.27	0.4	0.30	0.6	0.34
2008	21	0.9	0.38	0.4	0.35	0.6	0.36	0.7	0.37
2009	21	0.9	0.38	0.3	0.27	0.5	0.31	0.7	0.32
2010	18	0.8	0.25	0.3	0.19	0.5	0.21	0.6	0.24
2011	31	1.3	0.43	0.6	0.42	0.9	0.41	1.0	0.42
2012	26	1.1	0.35	0.4	0.29	0.6	0.30	0.8	0.31
2013	32	1.3	0.60	0.5	0.50	0.8	0.52	1.0	0.57
2014	28	1.2	0.39	0.5	0.32	0.7	0.33	0.9	0.37
2015	28	1.2	0.44	0.4	0.33	0.7	0.37	0.8	0.38
2016	22	0.9	0.42	0.3	0.29	0.5	0.32	0.6	0.37
1998-2016	343	0.9	0.38	0.4	0.31	0.5	0.33	0.7	0.35

Table 12

Age distribution of age at death (cancer-related) for period 2007-2016
(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	1	0.2	0.2			0.0	1	0.4	0.4
30-34	1	0.2	0.4			0.0	1	0.4	0.8
35-39	1	0.2	0.6			0.0	1	0.4	1.2
40-44	8	1.5	2.0	6	2.0	2.0	2	0.8	2.0
45-49	8	1.5	3.5	4	1.3	3.3	4	1.6	3.7
50-54	23	4.2	7.7	14	4.7	8.0	9	3.7	7.4
55-59	53	9.7	17.5	27	9.0	17.0	26	10.7	18.0
60-64	43	7.9	25.4	26	8.7	25.7	17	7.0	25.0
65-69	66	12.1	37.5	33	11.0	36.7	33	13.5	38.5
70-74	90	16.5	54.0	50	16.7	53.3	40	16.4	54.9
75-79	86	15.8	69.9	56	18.7	72.0	30	12.3	67.2
80-84	76	14.0	83.8	42	14.0	86.0	34	13.9	81.1
85+	88	16.2	100.0	42	14.0	100.0	46	18.9	100.0
All ages	544	100.0		300	100.0		244	100.0	

Table 13

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers
for period 2007-2016
(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		1			0.1	1.00		1.4
30-34		1			0.1	0.17		0.8
35-39		1			0.1	0.17		0.4
40-44	6	2	0.3	0.23	0.1	0.13	1.2	0.3
45-49	4	4	0.2	0.10	0.2	0.13	0.3	0.3
50-54	14	9	0.8	0.20	0.5	0.21	0.7	0.5
55-59	27	26	1.9	0.40	1.8	0.38	0.8	0.9
60-64	26	17	2.1	0.28	1.3	0.21	0.5	0.5
65-69	33	33	2.8	0.31	2.5	0.37	0.5	0.6
70-74	50	40	4.5	0.44	3.2	0.45	0.5	0.6
75-79	56	30	7.0	0.50	3.0	0.37	0.6	0.4
80-84	42	34	9.1	0.58	4.8	0.71	0.6	0.5
85+	42	46	13.7	0.89	6.3	0.84	0.6	0.5
All ages	300	244					0.6	0.5
Mortality								
Raw			1.3	0.39	1.0	0.40		
WS			0.6	0.34	0.4	0.32		
ES			0.9	0.37	0.6	0.34		
BRD-S			1.2	0.39	0.8	0.36		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			5.5		4.8			
ES			4.8		4.0			
AYLL-70			10.1		10.1			

Table 14a

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1998–2016
MALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C03–C06 Oral cavity	3	1.3	1	33.3			2	66.7
C12–C13 Hypopharynx	3	1.3	1	33.3			2	66.7
C15 Oesophagus	6	2.5	4	66.7	1	16.7	1	16.7
C16 Stomach	7	2.9	4	57.1	3	42.9		
C18 Colon	45	18.9	22	48.9	15	33.3	8	17.8
C19–C20 Rectum	19	8.0	12	63.2	3	15.8	4	21.1
C22 Liver	4	1.7	2	50.0			2	50.0
C23–C24 Bile	5	2.1	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0
C25 Pancreas	13	5.5	2	15.4	6	46.2	5	38.5
C32 Larynx	4	1.7	4	100.0				
C33–C34 Lung	14	5.9	5	35.7	4	28.6	5	35.7
C43 Malign. melanoma	5	2.1	2	40.0			3	60.0
C44 Skin others	16	6.7	7	43.8			9	56.3
C61 Prostate	34	14.3	24	70.6			10	29.4
C62 Testis	4	1.7	4	100.0				
C64 Kidney	11	4.6	6	54.5	2	18.2	3	27.3
C67 Bladder	10	4.2	6	60.0			4	40.0
C82–C85 NHL	9	3.8	4	44.4			5	55.6
C91–C96 Leukaemia	4	1.7	1	25.0			3	75.0
Others, specified	22	9.2	7	31.8	3	13.6	12	54.5
All further malignancies	238	100.0	120	50.4	39	16.4	79	33.2

Further malignancies with number of cases 1 to 2 are pooled in category “Others, specified”.

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 1998–2016
FEMALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C16 Stomach	5	3.3	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0
C18 Colon	18	11.8	9	50.0	8	44.4	1	5.6
C19–C20 Rectum	14	9.2	5	35.7	8	57.1	1	7.1
C21 Anus/canal	2	1.3	1	50.0	1	50.0		
C23–C24 Bile	2	1.3	1	50.0			1	50.0
C25 Pancreas	10	6.6	1	10.0	5	50.0	4	40.0
C33–C34 Lung	9	5.9	2	22.2	3	33.3	4	44.4
C43 Malign. melanoma	4	2.6	3	75.0			1	25.0
C44 Skin others	11	7.2	7	63.6			4	36.4
C50 Breast	34	22.4	26	76.5	2	5.9	6	17.6
C52 Vagina	2	1.3	2	100.0				
C53 Cervix uteri	2	1.3					2	100.0
C54 Corpus uteri	8	5.3	4	50.0	3	37.5	1	12.5
C56 Ovary	10	6.6	3	30.0	4	40.0	3	30.0
C67 Bladder	3	2.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
C76–C79 CUP	3	2.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
C82–C85 NHL	4	2.6	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0
Others, specified	11	7.2	4	36.4	2	18.2	5	45.5
All further malignancies	152	100.0	72	47.4	42	27.6	38	25.0

Further malignancies with number of cases 1 are pooled in category “Others, specified”.

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 2007-2016
(First primaries only *)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %		
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34		1		0.1	0.17	0.9		
35-39		1		0.1	0.17	0.4		
40-44	6	2	0.3	0.27	0.1	0.17	1.3	0.3
45-49	4	4	0.2	0.11	0.2	0.16	0.4	0.4
50-54	13	7	0.8	0.22	0.4	0.18	0.7	0.4
55-59	22	17	1.6	0.43	1.2	0.31	0.7	0.7
60-64	22	14	1.8	0.31	1.1	0.21	0.5	0.5
65-69	22	23	1.9	0.31	1.8	0.37	0.4	0.5
70-74	33	26	3.0	0.50	2.1	0.41	0.5	0.5
75-79	31	24	3.9	0.51	2.4	0.42	0.5	0.4
80-84	20	25	4.3	0.59	3.5	0.71	0.4	0.5
85+	27	30	8.8	0.87	4.1	0.79	0.6	0.4
All ages	200	174					0.5	0.5
Mortality								
Raw			0.9	0.38	0.7	0.37		
WS			0.4	0.33	0.3	0.30		
ES			0.6	0.36	0.4	0.32		
BRD-S			0.8	0.38	0.6	0.34		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			4.8		3.6			
ES			4.2		3.0			
AYLL-70			11.0		10.3			

* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

Table 16

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers
for period 2007-2016
(**Single primaries only** *)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34		1		0.1 0.20		1.0
35-39		1		0.1 0.20		0.4
40-44	6	2	0.3 0.27	0.1 0.18	1.3	0.3
45-49	4	4	0.2 0.11	0.2 0.16	0.4	0.4
50-54	12	7	0.7 0.23	0.4 0.19	0.7	0.4
55-59	20	15	1.4 0.40	1.0 0.28	0.7	0.6
60-64	19	13	1.6 0.30	1.0 0.20	0.5	0.4
65-69	17	22	1.4 0.30	1.7 0.42	0.3	0.5
70-74	24	23	2.2 0.43	1.8 0.38	0.3	0.4
75-79	26	20	3.3 0.48	2.0 0.39	0.4	0.4
80-84	17	19	3.7 0.55	2.7 0.59	0.3	0.4
85+	20	30	6.5 0.67	4.1 0.81	0.5	0.4
All ages	165	157			0.4	0.4
Mortality						
Raw			0.7 0.35	0.7 0.36		
WS			0.4 0.31	0.3 0.29		
ES			0.5 0.33	0.4 0.31		
BRD-S			0.7 0.35	0.5 0.33		
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			4.5	3.4		
ES			3.8	2.9		
AYLL-70			11.5	10.4		

* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

ICD-10 C17: Malignant neoplasm of small intestine
 Age distribution and age-specific mortality 2007 - 2016 (Males: 300, Females: 244)

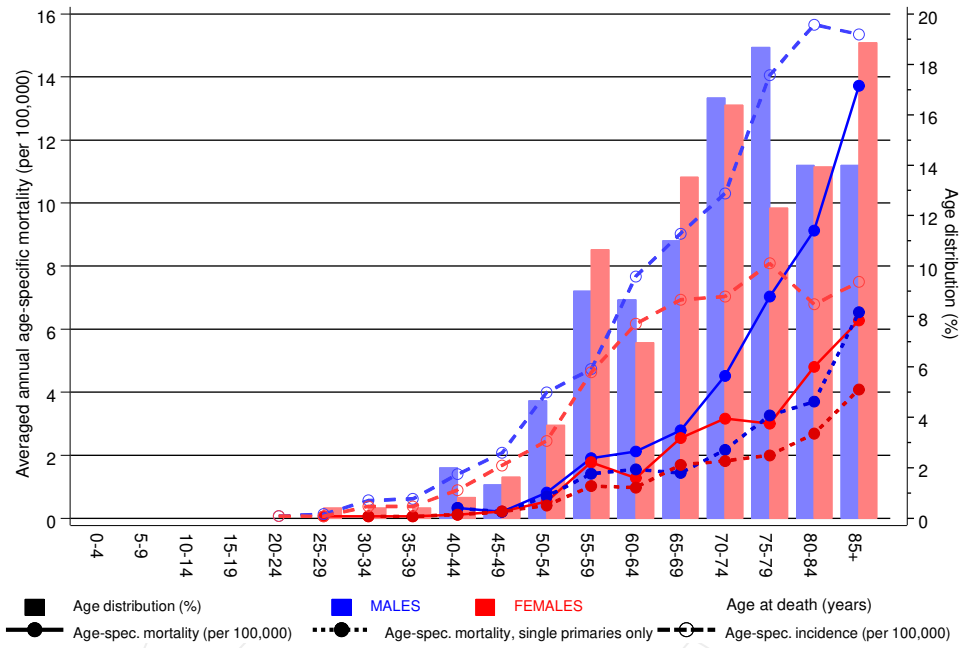
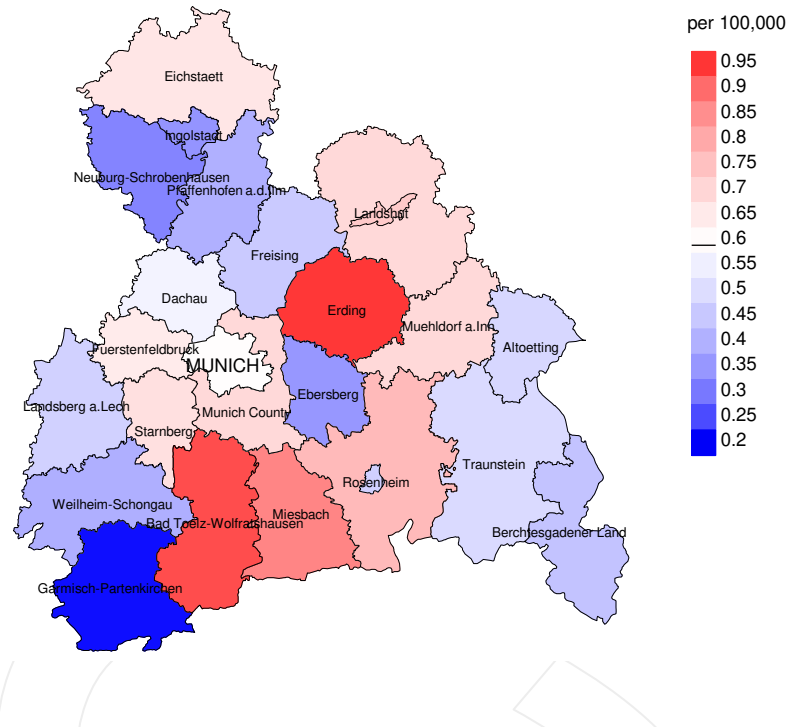


Figure 17. Distribution of age at death (bars; males: mean=69.3 yrs, median=70.9 yrs; females: mean=69.5 yrs, median=70.2 yrs) and age-specific mortality (all patients: solid line, patients with single primaries: dotted line). The age-specific incidence is additionally plotted for comparison (dashed line).

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

Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2016: Males



Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2016: Females

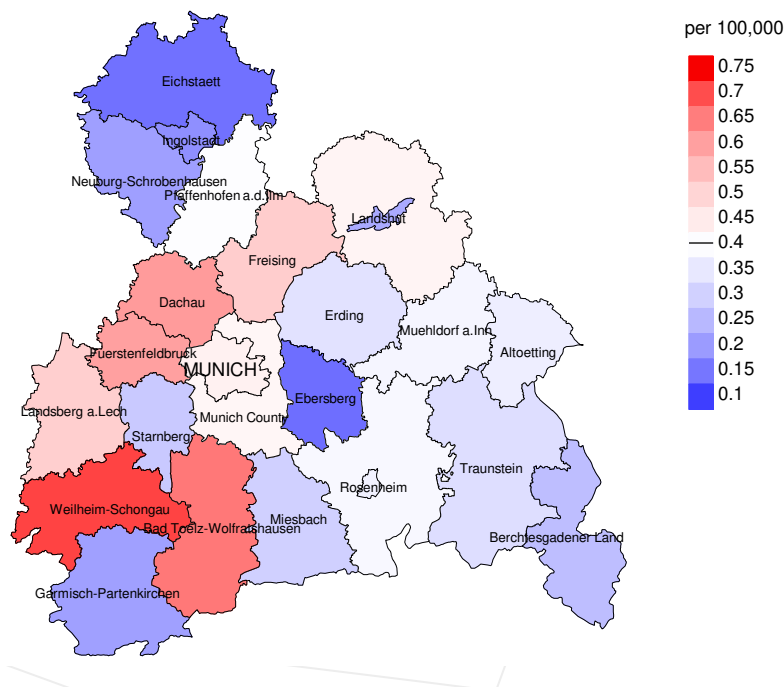
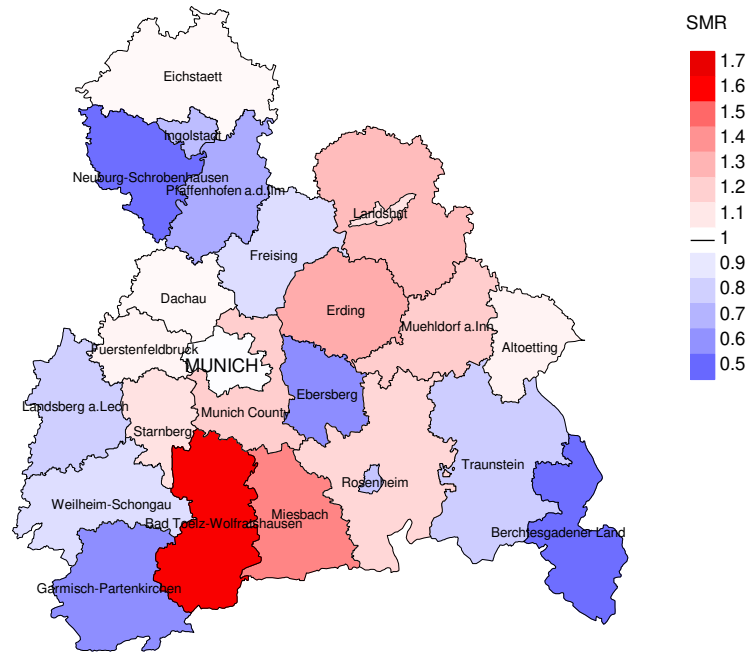


Figure 18a. Map of cancer mortality (world standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.6/100,000 WS N=300, females 0.4/100,000 WS N=244).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 66,416 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2016 a total of 2 women died from small intestine cancer. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.1/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 1.1/100,000.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2016: Males



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2016: Females

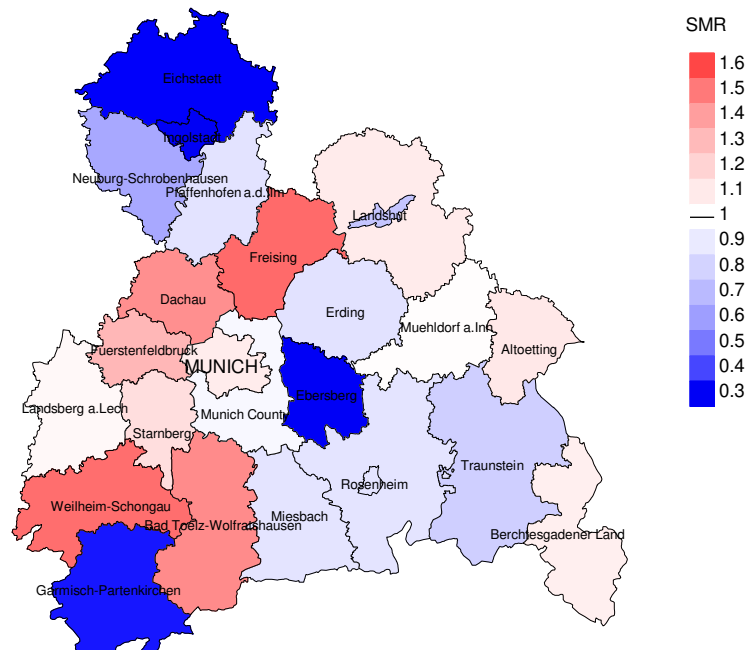


Figure 18b. Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=300, females N=244).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 66,416 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2016 a total of 2 women died from small intestine cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.31. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.02 and 1.42, 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 index from mortality and incidence (Mortality-Incidence ratio, **MI-index**) is a statistic 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 MI- index. 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 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 between mortality and incidence
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany

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