

Munich Cancer Registry



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

ICD-10 D05: Breast cancer i.s. (women)

Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2016
Patients	5,639
Diseases	5,733
Creation date	08/21/2018
Export date	08/09/2018
Population (females)	2.43 m





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

https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bD05f_E-ICD-10-D05-Breast-cancer-i.s.-women-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
D05.-	Carcinoma in situ of breast
D05.0	Lobular carcinoma in situ
D05.1	Intraductal carcinoma in situ
D05.7	Other carcinoma in situ of breast
D05.9	Carcinoma in situ of breast, unspecified

Gender: Female

INCIDENCE

Table 1

Cases by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up

Year of diagnosis	All cases n	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	111	23.4	15.3	25.2	88.3
1999	128	20.1	15.1	26.6	93.0
2000	142	17.6	14.8	25.4	91.5
2001	164	18.5	14.4	21.3	94.5
2002	219	17.7	14.0	17.8	90.4 #
2003	221	17.9	13.2	16.7	91.9
2004	273	17.5	12.9	17.6	91.9
2005	313	17.5	12.1	12.1	92.0
2006	317	18.4	11.3	12.6	82.6
2007	345	18.8	10.5	8.7	62.3 #
2008	408	18.6	9.4	7.6	47.8
2009	407	18.8	8.4	10.1	47.4
2010	433	18.7	7.5	4.2	49.4
2011	414	18.6	6.6	5.1	48.8
2012	384	19.0	6.0	4.7	48.7
2013	382	19.1	5.0	2.9	47.1
2014	356	19.2	4.3	1.1	62.6
2015	355	19.5	2.7	0.8	97.5
2016	361	19.7	1.7	0.6	67.9 ##
1998-2016	5733	19.7	15.3	9.0	68.1

5,733 cases diagnosed 1998-2016 are related to a total of 5,639 patients. Currently, in 1,865 (33.1 %) of these 5,639 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 1,510 / 289 / 66 (26.8 % / 5.1 % / 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 2014, a subgroup of 356 cases has been diagnosed, of which 19.2 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 4.3 % 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
(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	Cases n	Incidence raw	Incidence WS	Incidence ES	Incidence BRD-S
1998	111	9.4	6.3	8.3	8.8
1999	128	10.8	7.0	9.4	10.1
2000	142	11.8	7.3	9.9	10.8
2001	164	13.5	8.7	11.7	12.5
2002	219	11.2	7.4	9.9	10.7
2003	221	11.2	7.2	9.6	10.4
2004	273	13.8	8.4	11.3	12.3
2005	313	15.7	9.6	12.8	13.9
2006	317	15.8	9.9	13.3	14.4
2007	345	14.9	9.2	12.3	13.3
2008	408	17.6	10.9	14.6	15.5
2009	407	17.5	10.9	14.5	15.5
2010	433	18.5	11.6	15.6	16.6
2011	414	17.7	10.8	14.4	15.5
2012	384	16.3	9.9	13.3	14.3
2013	382	16.0	9.8	13.2	14.1
2014	356	14.8	8.9	11.9	12.8
2015	355	14.6	8.5	11.5	12.6
2016	361	14.7	8.8	11.8	12.8
1998-2016	5733	14.9	9.2	12.4	13.3

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

Table 3

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	Median				
		Mean	dev.			10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	111	56.6	10.8	28.5	89.2	44.4	49.3	56.3	62.3	69.0
1999	128	58.4	10.3	40.9	88.2	45.9	50.5	57.8	63.3	72.4
2000	142	59.6	11.9	30.9	85.6	44.1	51.4	59.0	67.5	77.0
2001	164	57.9	11.7	26.0	93.0	42.6	49.9	58.2	65.0	72.6
2002	219	58.2	11.3	29.7	88.8	45.1	50.0	57.8	64.8	74.2
2003	221	59.1	11.3	33.3	91.7	44.1	50.2	58.8	67.6	73.5
2004	273	60.9	10.7	32.5	90.7	47.0	53.5	62.1	67.6	73.9
2005	313	60.0	11.6	30.0	91.4	43.2	52.5	61.5	66.8	73.6
2006	317	59.5	10.8	33.8	84.9	45.5	50.9	60.9	67.3	73.4
2007	345	60.0	11.7	26.3	90.8	43.8	51.5	61.0	67.8	73.9
2008	408	59.4	11.4	34.0	92.5	43.7	51.1	59.6	67.6	71.7
2009	407	59.8	11.2	26.2	89.6	44.7	51.8	60.7	67.4	73.1
2010	433	59.2	10.8	27.2	89.8	45.1	51.8	59.5	66.8	72.6
2011	414	60.2	11.1	30.8	92.5	45.4	51.0	60.6	68.5	73.8
2012	384	60.1	11.5	31.1	92.7	46.8	51.0	60.1	67.7	74.5
2013	382	58.9	12.0	28.7	91.0	44.7	50.4	57.4	68.3	75.2
2014	356	59.3	12.5	27.4	93.5	45.3	50.5	58.3	69.1	75.2
2015	355	60.8	12.2	28.3	92.1	46.7	52.1	60.3	68.4	78.4
2016	361	59.9	11.9	26.9	90.4	45.7	51.4	59.0	68.6	75.8
1998-2016	5733	59.6	11.5	26.0	93.5	44.9	51.1	59.6	67.6	74.2

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group for period 2007-2016

Age at diagnosis Years	Cases n	%	Cum.%
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29	14	0.4	0.4
30-34	42	1.1	1.5
35-39	95	2.5	3.9
40-44	230	6.0	9.9
45-49	359	9.3	19.2
50-54	663	17.2	36.5
55-59	541	14.1	50.6
60-64	578	15.0	65.6
65-69	647	16.8	82.4
70-74	332	8.6	91.1
75-79	176	4.6	95.6
80-84	92	2.4	98.0
85+	76	2.0	100.0
All ages	3845	100.0	

Table 5

Age-specific incidence
for period 2007-2016

Age at diagnosis Years	Cases n	Age-spec. incidence
0- 4		0.0
5- 9		0.0
10-14		0.0
15-19		0.0
20-24		0.0
25-29	14	0.9
30-34	42	2.6
35-39	95	6.0
40-44	225	12.6
45-49	353	18.5
50-54	660	38.6
55-59	537	36.5
60-64	575	43.3
65-69	644	49.6
70-74	330	26.1
75-79	174	17.4
80-84	91	12.9
85+	76	10.4
All ages	3816	
Incidence		
Raw		16.1
WS		9.9
ES		13.2
BRD-S		14.2

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).

ICD-10 D05: Malignant neoplasm of breast in situ (women)

Age distribution and age-specific incidence 2007 - 2016 (n=3816)

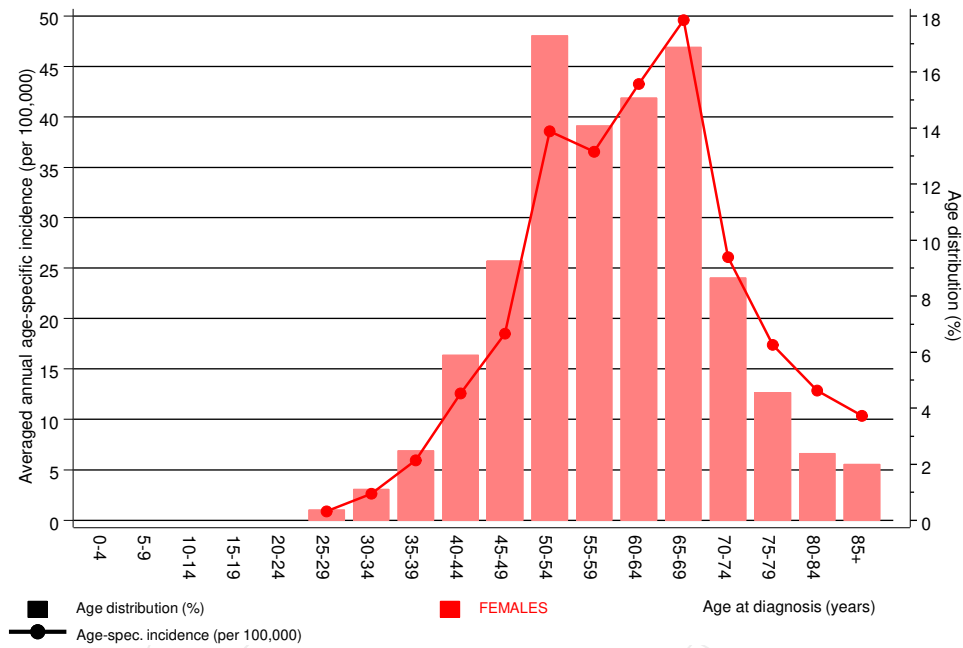


Figure 6. Age distribution (mean=59.8 yrs, median=59.8 yrs) and age-specific incidence.

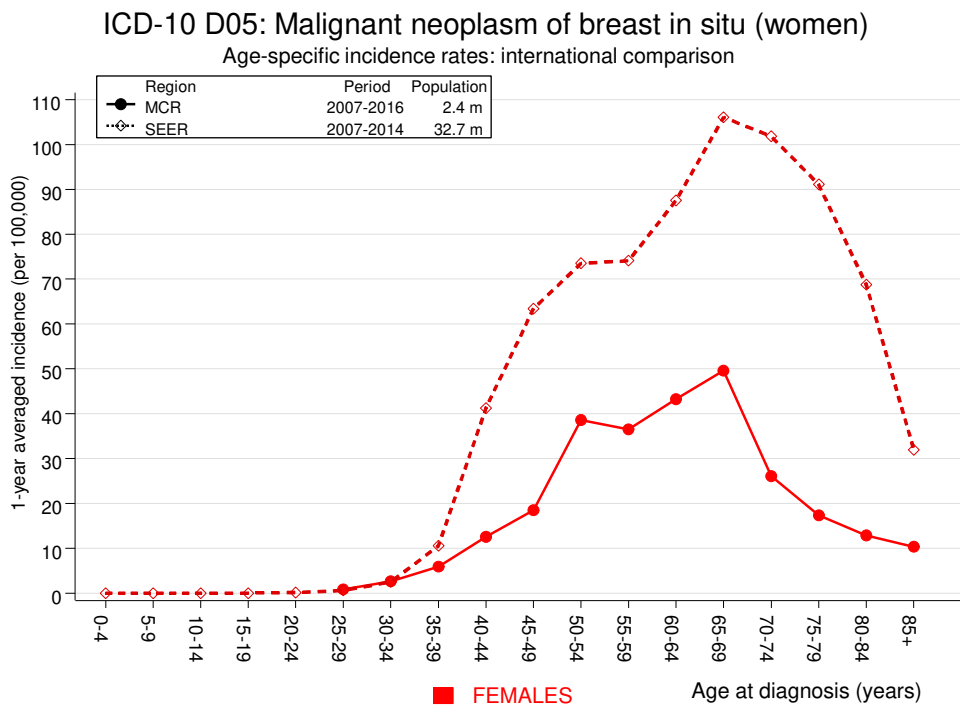


Figure 6a. Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).

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 7

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

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C15 Oesophagus	2	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.6	0.2	
C16 Stomach	9	6.3	1.4	0.6	2.7	1.1	
C17 Small intestine	4	1.3	3.2	0.9	8.1	1.1	
C18 Colon	24	18.3	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.3	4.2
C19–C20 Rectum	17	8.5	2.0	1.2	3.2 #	3.5	5.9
C21 Anus/canal	4	1.3	3.1	0.8	7.9	1.1	
C22 Liver	4	2.5	1.6	0.4	4.0	0.6	50.0
C23–C24 Bile	4	2.6	1.5	0.4	3.9	0.6	25.0
C25 Pancreas	27	8.8	3.1	2.0	4.4 #	7.4	18.5
C33–C34 Lung	34	18.4	1.9	1.3	2.6 #	6.4	
C43 Malign. melanoma	20	9.6	2.1	1.3	3.2 #	4.3	
C46,C49 Soft tissue	6	1.3	4.7	1.7	10.1 #	1.9	
C48 Peritoneal	2	1.0	2.1	0.3	7.5	0.4	
C50 Breast	606	78.0	7.8	7.2	8.4 #	216.0	
C51 Vulva	3	2.0	1.5	0.3	4.4	0.4	
C53 Cervix uteri	3	3.5	0.9	0.2	2.5	-0.2	33.3
C54 Corpus uteri	31	13.3	2.3	1.6	3.3 #	7.2	3.2
C55,C57 Fem. genitals un	2	0.3	6.3	0.8	22.6	0.7	
C56 Ovary	21	9.3	2.3	1.4	3.4 #	4.8	4.8
C64 Kidney	9	5.2	1.7	0.8	3.3	1.6	
C65 Renal pelvis	2	0.6	3.2	0.4	11.5	0.6	
C67 Bladder	2	3.5	0.6	0.1	2.1	-0.6	
C70–C72 CNS cancer	6	3.1	1.9	0.7	4.2	1.2	16.7
C73 Thyroid	7	5.1	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.8	
C76–C79 CUP	6	3.4	1.8	0.7	3.9	1.1	16.7
C82–C85 NHL	24	8.2	2.9	1.9	4.3 #	6.5	4.2
C90 Mult. myeloma	4	2.5	1.6	0.4	4.1	0.6	
C91–C96 Leukaemia	8	3.2	2.5	1.1	4.9 #	2.0	12.5
Others, specified	6	2.3	2.6	1.0	5.7	1.5	
Not observed	0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.7 #	-2.1	
All further malignancies	897	230.4	3.9	3.6	4.2 #	272.7	1.9

Patients	5303
Median age at next malignancy (years)	66.4
Person-years	24440
Mean observation time (years)	4.6
Median observation time (years)	3.3

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

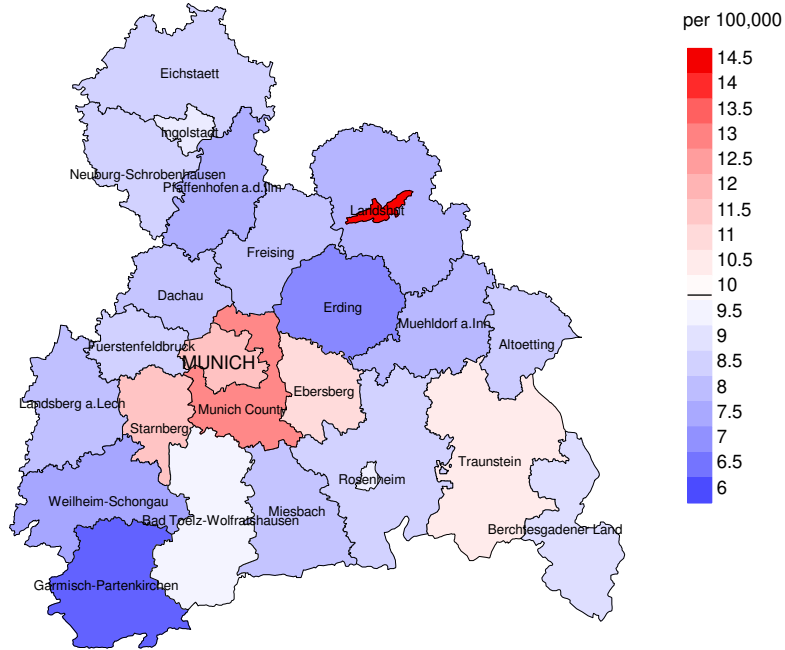


Figure 8a. Map of cancer incidence (world standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (9.9/100,000 WS N=3,816).

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 118 women were identified with newly diagnosed breast cancer i.s. (women). Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 11.0/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 8.5 and 14.0/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2016

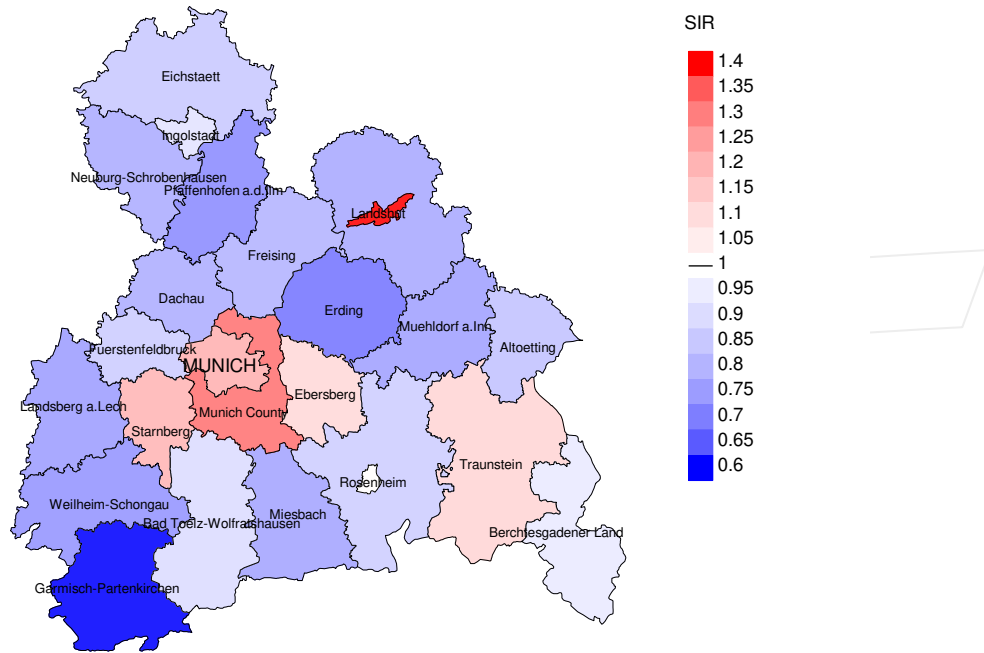


Figure 8b. Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2016. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (N=3,816).

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 118 women were identified with newly diagnosed breast cancer i.s. (women). Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 1.10. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.86 and 1.39, and is therefore not statistically striking.

MORTALITY

Table 9a

Annual cohorts: Incident cancers, follow-up status,
and deaths among the annual cohorts

(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 %	Deaths n	Prop. deaths %	Prop. deaths with death certific. %
1998	111	88.3	28	25.2	100.0
1999	128	93.0	34	26.6	97.1
2000	142	91.5	36	25.4	97.2
2001	164	94.5	35	21.3	94.3
2002	219	90.4	39	17.8	97.4
2003	221	91.9	37	16.7	100.0
2004	273	91.9	48	17.6	95.8
2005	313	92.0	38	12.1	97.4
2006	317	82.6	40	12.6	95.0
2007	345	62.3	30	8.7	93.3
2008	408	47.8	31	7.6	83.9
2009	407	47.4	41	10.1	100.0
2010	433	49.4	18	4.2	100.0
2011	414	48.8	21	5.1	100.0
2012	384	48.7	18	4.7	100.0
2013	382	47.1	11	2.9	100.0
2014	356	62.6	4	1.1	100.0
2015	355	97.5	3	0.8	100.0
2016	361	67.9	2	0.6	50.0
1998-2016	5733	68.1	514	9.0	96.5

Table 9b

Annual cohorts of incident cancers and deaths,
and cases deceased within the same year of being diagnosed with cancer

(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	Deaths in same year n	Prop. deaths in same year %
1998	111	17		
1999	128	21		
2000	142	18	1	0.7
2001	164	15		
2002	219	25		
2003	221	39		
2004	273	42		
2005	313	40	2	0.6
2006	317	44	1	0.3
2007	345	33		
2008	408	43		
2009	407	56	2	0.5
2010	433	62	1	0.2
2011	414	66	2	0.5
2012	384	55	4	1.0
2013	382	92		
2014	356	62	1	0.3
2015	355	89		
2016	361	88	1	0.3
1998-2016	5733	907	15	0.3

Table 9c

Annual cohorts of deaths, and proportion of cancer-related and non-cancer-related deaths

(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	17	58.8	41.2	50.0
1999	21	61.9	38.1	77.8
2000	18	44.4	55.6	60.0
2001	15	40.0	60.0	54.5
2002	25	44.0	56.0	66.7
2003	39	71.8	28.2	72.2
2004	42	57.1	42.9	65.9
2005	40	57.5	42.5	71.1
2006	44	68.2	31.8	85.0
2007	33	66.7	33.3	75.0
2008	43	51.2	48.8	65.9
2009	56	39.3	60.7	50.0
2010	62	53.2	46.8	73.3
2011	66	43.9	56.1	59.1
2012	55	56.4	43.6	75.9
2013	92	51.1	48.9	60.7
2014	62	56.5	43.5	65.6
2015	89	42.7	57.3	58.1
2016	88	47.7	52.3	62.5
1998-2016	907	52.3	47.7	65.3

Table 10

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

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	17	77.3	68.1	87.1	68.1
1999	21	72.5	66.7	73.2	73.7
2000	18	79.2	63.3	83.0	76.4
2001	15	75.8	63.1	82.2	63.1
2002	25	75.6	74.8	84.7	73.2
2003	39	69.7	64.4	83.6	64.4
2004	42	73.0	65.6	82.4	66.2
2005	40	79.4	74.2	82.5	78.6
2006	44	75.8	72.2	80.0	73.8
2007	33	72.9	72.5	79.0	71.8
2008	43	79.1	69.6	84.4	71.1
2009	56	79.3	64.8	85.2	70.4
2010	62	75.8	72.4	83.3	73.3
2011	66	76.7	71.7	83.0	72.9
2012	55	79.4	71.1	83.3	78.3
2013	92	76.8	71.1	83.1	71.0
2014	62	76.4	75.1	84.3	75.1
2015	89	78.9	72.6	82.7	75.4
2016	88	81.1	74.8	86.9	77.4
1998-2016	907	77.4	71.1	83.7	73.1

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 11

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

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	10	0.9	0.09	0.4	0.07	0.6	0.08	0.7	0.08
1999	13	1.1	0.10	0.5	0.07	0.7	0.08	0.9	0.09
2000	8	0.7	0.06	0.3	0.04	0.5	0.05	0.6	0.05
2001	6	0.5	0.04	0.3	0.03	0.4	0.03	0.4	0.03
2002	11	0.6	0.05	0.3	0.04	0.4	0.04	0.5	0.05
2003	28	1.4	0.13	0.7	0.10	1.0	0.11	1.2	0.12
2004	24	1.2	0.09	0.6	0.07	0.9	0.08	1.0	0.08
2005	23	1.2	0.07	0.5	0.05	0.7	0.06	0.9	0.07
2006	30	1.5	0.10	0.7	0.07	1.0	0.08	1.3	0.09
2007	22	1.0	0.06	0.4	0.05	0.7	0.05	0.8	0.06
2008	22	0.9	0.05	0.4	0.04	0.6	0.04	0.7	0.05
2009	22	0.9	0.05	0.5	0.05	0.7	0.05	0.8	0.05
2010	33	1.4	0.08	0.6	0.05	0.9	0.06	1.1	0.07
2011	29	1.2	0.07	0.5	0.05	0.8	0.05	0.9	0.06
2012	31	1.3	0.08	0.6	0.06	0.8	0.06	1.0	0.07
2013	47	2.0	0.12	0.8	0.08	1.2	0.09	1.5	0.11
2014	35	1.5	0.10	0.5	0.06	0.8	0.07	1.1	0.09
2015	38	1.6	0.11	0.7	0.08	1.0	0.08	1.2	0.10
2016	42	1.7	0.12	0.6	0.07	1.0	0.08	1.2	0.09
1998-2016	474	1.2	0.08	0.5	0.06	0.8	0.06	1.0	0.07

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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