Munich Cancer Registry

- Survival
- Selection Matrix
- Homepage
- *Deutsch*

ICD-10 D32: Meninges neoplasm

Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2019
Patients	3,537
Diseases	3,542
Creation date	01/26/2021
Database export	01/07/2021
Population	4.92 m

Munich Cancer Registry
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https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en

https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bD32__E-ICD-10-D32-Meninges-neoplasm-incidence-and-mortality.pdf

Index of figures and tables

Fig./Tbl.		Page
1	Annual cases, mult. malignancies, follow-up / yr	4
2	Incidence by year of diagnosis	7
3	Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis	8
4	Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex	11
5	Age-specific incidence	12
6	Age distribution and age-specific incidence (chart)	13
7	Standardized incidence ratio of further malignancies	14
8a	Map of cancer incidence (BRD-S) by county (chart)	16
8b	Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) by county (chart)	17
9a	Pts incident cohorts and mortality / yr	18
9b	Incidence and mortality by year of diagnosis	19
9c	Cancer-related deaths, death certification available / yr	20
10	Medians of age at death / yr	21
11	Mortality by year of death	23
12	Distribution of age at death	25
13	Age-specific mortality	26
14	Further malignancies in deaths	27
15	Age-specific mortality (first primaries)	29
16	Age-specific mortality (single primaries)	30
17	Age distribution and age-specific mortality (chart)	31
18a	Map of cancer mortality (BRD-S) by county (chart)	32
18b	Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) by county (chart)	33

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, January 2021

[#] 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
D32.-	Benign neoplasm of meninges
D32.0	Benign neoplasm of cerebral meninges
D32.1	Benign neoplasm of spinal meninges
D32.9	Benign neoplasm of meninges, unspecified

INCIDENCE

Table 1

Cases by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (ALL PATIENTS)

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	26	19.2	16.7	38.5	100.0
1999	33	18.6	16.5	45.5	90.9
2000	65	13.7	16.4	36.9	95.4
2001	131	12.9	16.3	40.5	93.9
2002	202	12.3	16.1	36.1	94.6 #
2003	193	12.8	15.9	36.3	92.7
2004	166	12.9	15.5	25.9	89.8
2005	174	12.8	15.4	28.2	89.7
2006	179	12.6	15.2	21.8	91.1
2007	238	13.9	15.2	29.0	79.0 #
2008	245	15.3	15.0	31.8	97.1
2009	235	16.0	14.7	28.5	95.3
2010	196	16.7	14.6	33.2	93.4
2011	270	17.3	13.6	25.2	95.6
2012	243	17.8	13.8	22.6	95.1
2013	180	18.5	14.9	26.7	90.0
2014	186	19.0	15.3	28.0	94.1
2015	134	19.5	13.0	22.4	89.6
2016	130	20.1	13.2	23.1	93.1
2017	132	20.8	11.8	19.7	93.2
2018	96	21.2	8.1	12.5	88.5
2019	88	21.6	6.0	9.1	70.5 ##
1998-2019	3542	21.6	16.7	27.8	91.7

3,542 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 3,537 patients. Currently, in 1,259 (35.6 %) of these 3,537 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 918 / 255 / 86 (26.0 % / 7.2 % / 2.4 %) 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 retreived from the respective headings.

How to interpret:
In 2017, a subgroup of 132 cases has been diagnosed, of which 20.8 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 11.8 % 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 1a

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

Year of diagnosis	Males n	Males %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	4	15.4	25.0	19.0	25.0	100.0
1999	5	15.2	22.2	19.1	40.0	100.0
2000	12	18.5	9.5	19.1	41.7	100.0
2001	36	27.5	12.3	18.9	52.8	94.4
2002	52	25.7	14.7	18.9	48.1	98.1 #
2003	60	31.1	15.4	18.6	41.7	93.3
2004	41	24.7	16.7	17.8	24.4	85.4
2005	49	28.2	15.1	17.7	32.7	89.8
2006	53	29.6	16.0	17.3	22.6	88.7
2007	63	26.5	16.3	17.5	33.3	84.1 #
2008	68	27.8	18.3	16.9	35.3	100.0
2009	62	26.4	18.2	16.5	38.7	93.5
2010	52	26.5	18.7	16.0	42.3	96.2
2011	80	29.6	19.5	15.0	28.8	96.3
2012	63	25.9	19.9	15.3	27.0	96.8
2013	48	26.7	20.6	17.2	33.3	91.7
2014	54	29.0	20.8	17.7	38.9	94.4
2015	36	26.9	21.1	15.0	27.8	86.1
2016	27	20.8	21.5	15.3	40.7	96.3
2017	31	23.5	22.2	14.1	16.1	96.8
2018	23	24.0	22.3	10.0	17.4	100.0
2019	20	22.7	22.9	15.8	15.0	80.0 ##
1998-2019	939	26.5	22.9	19.0	33.7	93.3

939 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 937 patients. Currently, in 366 (39.1 %) of these 937 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 261 / 78 / 27 (27.9 % / 8.3 % / 2.9 %) 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 retreived from the respective headings.

How to interpret:
In 2017, a subgroup of 31 cases has been diagnosed, of which 22.2 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 14.1 % 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 by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (FEMALES)

Year of diagnosis	Females n	Females %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	22	84.6	18.2	15.9	40.9	100.0
1999	28	84.8	18.0	15.6	46.4	89.3
2000	53	81.5	14.6	15.5	35.8	94.3
2001	95	72.5	13.1	15.3	35.8	93.7
2002	150	74.3	11.5	15.1	32.0	93.3 #
2003	133	68.9	11.9	15.0	33.8	92.5
2004	125	75.3	11.6	14.7	26.4	91.2
2005	125	71.8	12.0	14.5	26.4	89.6
2006	126	70.4	11.3	14.4	21.4	92.1
2007	175	73.5	13.0	14.4	27.4	77.1 #
2008	177	72.2	14.2	14.3	30.5	96.0
2009	173	73.6	15.2	14.1	24.9	96.0
2010	144	73.5	16.0	14.1	29.9	92.4
2011	190	70.4	16.6	13.2	23.7	95.3
2012	180	74.1	17.0	13.3	21.1	94.4
2013	132	73.3	17.8	14.1	24.2	89.4
2014	132	71.0	18.4	14.5	23.5	93.9
2015	98	73.1	19.0	12.4	20.4	90.8
2016	103	79.2	19.5	12.5	18.4	92.2
2017	101	76.5	20.3	11.2	20.8	92.1
2018	73	76.0	20.8	7.5	11.0	84.9
2019	68	77.3	21.1	3.1	7.4	67.6 ##
1998-2019	2603	73.5	21.1	15.9	25.7	91.2

2,603 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 2,600 patients. Currently, in 893 (34.3 %) of these 2,600 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 657 / 177 / 59 (25.3 % / 6.8 % / 2.3 %) 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 retreived from the respective headings.

How to interpret:
In 2017, a subgroup of 101 cases has been diagnosed, of which 20.3 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 11.2 % 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 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 4.92 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	4	22	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.7
1999	5	28	0.4	2.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.1
2000	12	53	1.1	4.4	0.7	2.7	0.9	3.6	1.0	3.9
2001	36	95	3.1	7.8	2.1	4.6	2.8	6.3	3.2	7.1
2002	52	150	2.8	7.7	1.7	4.6	2.4	6.4	2.6	7.0
2003	60	133	3.2	6.8	2.1	4.1	2.8	5.5	3.2	6.1
2004	41	125	2.2	6.3	1.4	3.9	1.9	5.1	2.1	5.6
2005	49	125	2.6	6.3	1.6	3.7	2.2	5.1	2.5	5.8
2006	53	126	2.8	6.3	1.7	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.6	5.5
2007	63	175	2.8	7.6	1.7	4.5	2.3	6.1	2.7	6.8
2008	68	177	3.1	7.6	1.8	4.3	2.4	5.9	3.0	6.7
2009	62	173	2.8	7.4	1.6	4.3	2.2	5.8	2.6	6.6
2010	52	144	2.3	6.2	1.3	3.1	1.8	4.3	2.2	5.1
2011	80	190	3.6	8.1	2.0	4.5	2.8	6.2	3.3	7.1
2012	63	180	2.8	7.6	1.7	4.0	2.2	5.5	2.5	6.4
2013	48	132	2.1	5.5	1.0	3.0	1.4	4.0	1.9	4.7
2014	54	132	2.3	5.5	1.2	2.8	1.7	3.9	2.1	4.6
2015	36	98	1.5	4.0	0.8	2.3	1.1	3.1	1.4	3.5
2016	27	103	1.1	4.2	0.6	2.2	0.8	3.1	1.0	3.5
2017	31	101	1.3	4.1	0.6	2.1	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.4
2018	23	73	0.9	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3
2019	20	68	0.8	2.7	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.2
1998-2019	939	2603	2.1	5.7	1.2	3.2	1.7	4.3	2.0	4.9

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)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	Median 50%	75%	90%
1998	26	56.1	15.9	20.4	83.3	35.1	43.4	56.2	65.3	81.0
1999	33	60.7	12.3	35.6	83.4	43.4	52.3	60.9	69.0	78.8
2000	65	59.8	12.8	33.3	88.3	41.9	52.2	60.6	67.1	76.8
2001	131	59.8	14.7	24.5	90.5	36.6	49.5	62.3	72.2	75.8
2002	202	61.1	12.2	21.1	88.8	43.9	54.4	61.3	70.0	75.9
2003	193	59.0	14.0	24.3	88.7	40.1	49.4	59.2	68.6	77.8
2004	166	59.5	13.6	24.6	88.4	39.8	50.7	62.3	68.4	75.4
2005	174	61.5	11.7	29.8	84.8	45.8	53.3	62.8	70.2	76.7
2006	179	60.3	14.6	13.2	89.7	39.7	50.6	61.2	71.2	78.5
2007	238	61.5	12.8	28.3	87.4	43.3	52.3	62.2	70.8	78.8
2008	245	62.8	14.5	16.1	90.1	42.4	53.6	62.9	73.3	81.1
2009	235	61.2	14.8	14.9	90.4	42.1	49.9	62.7	72.2	80.1
2010	196	65.2	13.9	18.9	90.8	45.5	56.3	67.6	74.3	82.8
2011	270	63.0	12.8	23.5	89.4	45.0	54.7	63.7	72.9	78.9
2012	243	62.7	14.8	5.5	101	43.5	50.5	65.2	73.8	79.4
2013	180	65.4	13.4	24.2	94.5	46.8	54.8	67.5	75.0	80.5
2014	186	64.6	15.1	7.6	96.4	42.9	53.8	68.6	76.5	81.8
2015	134	63.0	13.9	17.7	93.4	46.3	52.4	62.1	73.8	81.6
2016	130	63.2	13.4	30.3	94.4	48.2	53.0	65.3	74.1	79.7
2017	132	65.1	13.9	22.1	97.2	48.7	54.6	66.8	75.6	80.5
2018	96	68.1	14.6	35.2	93.7	44.5	57.9	72.8	78.8	82.5
2019	88	66.3	14.1	27.3	96.4	48.8	54.9	68.6	76.8	81.8
1998–2019	3542	62.4	13.9	5.5	101	43.3	52.6	63.6	73.1	79.4

Table 3a

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (MALES)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	Median 50%	75%	90%
1998	4	42.3	16.9	20.4	55.7	20.4	29.1	46.6	55.6	55.7
1999	5	64.1	10.3	52.3	77.3	52.3	56.4	63.5	70.9	77.3
2000	12	57.2	15.0	33.3	88.3	38.5	48.8	55.5	64.4	73.3
2001	36	58.7	15.0	24.5	83.9	36.5	48.2	61.9	69.9	74.8
2002	52	60.9	11.5	34.3	88.8	42.5	55.0	61.2	69.2	72.1
2003	60	57.4	14.0	26.0	87.1	38.9	47.4	58.6	67.4	76.3
2004	41	59.2	13.2	24.6	80.6	39.8	52.1	63.2	67.1	74.9
2005	49	61.0	12.2	29.8	79.6	42.7	53.5	63.4	69.7	76.2
2006	53	60.3	14.6	13.2	87.1	40.5	51.8	62.6	71.2	77.2
2007	63	61.3	12.6	35.5	86.3	42.5	50.7	62.8	70.7	78.5
2008	68	63.4	14.0	24.4	84.8	42.2	54.0	64.7	73.8	80.7
2009	62	61.7	16.5	28.0	90.4	39.8	45.6	65.0	73.4	80.7
2010	52	64.2	14.7	28.4	90.8	44.5	54.0	66.4	74.8	82.4
2011	80	63.7	10.9	38.7	84.4	46.9	57.7	63.9	71.4	76.8
2012	63	61.3	16.9	5.5	86.3	36.9	50.4	65.4	74.5	76.8
2013	48	69.6	11.6	37.5	88.5	50.0	63.2	72.8	77.7	82.8
2014	54	65.0	15.5	7.6	86.2	48.2	55.2	70.4	74.7	81.9
2015	36	65.8	16.3	17.7	86.4	45.8	53.9	67.9	79.1	83.5
2016	27	66.8	12.8	39.0	94.4	50.8	57.6	66.4	76.5	82.7
2017	31	67.6	13.7	37.3	97.2	49.3	56.4	69.2	78.8	80.5
2018	23	69.8	12.5	39.0	88.0	55.7	58.4	76.1	78.6	80.3
2019	20	66.4	14.9	27.3	88.1	50.5	55.9	70.4	78.8	81.2
1998–2019	939	62.7	14.3	5.5	97.2	42.6	53.7	64.4	73.3	79.6

Table 3b

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (FEMALES)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	Median 50%	75%	90%
1998	22	58.6	14.8	30.1	83.3	43.1	46.6	59.7	69.2	81.0
1999	28	60.1	12.8	35.6	83.4	42.4	51.3	60.9	67.9	79.0
2000	53	60.4	12.3	36.5	87.3	42.3	52.2	60.8	69.1	76.8
2001	95	60.2	14.6	28.1	90.5	36.6	50.9	62.3	73.2	76.6
2002	150	61.1	12.4	21.1	86.8	44.2	54.2	61.4	70.9	77.3
2003	133	59.7	13.9	24.3	88.7	40.6	50.0	60.1	69.7	80.5
2004	125	59.7	13.8	24.8	88.4	40.0	49.3	62.3	68.7	75.4
2005	125	61.7	11.6	33.6	84.8	47.2	53.3	62.7	70.3	77.1
2006	126	60.2	14.6	29.5	89.7	39.7	50.4	60.3	71.2	79.6
2007	175	61.5	12.9	28.3	87.4	43.7	53.5	62.1	71.3	79.0
2008	177	62.6	14.7	16.1	90.1	42.4	53.0	62.6	72.9	81.3
2009	173	61.0	14.1	14.9	89.6	43.2	50.6	61.6	71.8	79.8
2010	144	65.5	13.6	18.9	90.2	47.5	57.2	68.5	74.3	82.8
2011	190	62.7	13.6	23.5	89.4	44.4	54.3	63.3	73.6	79.6
2012	180	63.2	14.0	32.1	101	45.4	50.6	64.4	73.6	81.1
2013	132	63.9	13.7	24.2	94.5	45.6	53.4	65.5	73.8	78.5
2014	132	64.4	15.0	28.0	96.4	42.7	53.2	67.5	76.5	81.7
2015	98	61.9	12.9	32.8	93.4	46.3	51.7	61.3	71.8	78.4
2016	103	62.3	13.4	30.3	84.8	45.1	52.1	65.1	72.5	78.0
2017	101	64.3	14.0	22.1	93.5	48.7	53.9	66.6	74.4	80.2
2018	73	67.6	15.2	35.2	93.7	43.7	57.6	71.9	79.2	82.5
2019	68	66.3	13.9	28.2	96.4	48.5	54.9	67.5	76.5	81.9
1998–2019	2603	62.3	13.8	14.9	101	43.5	52.3	63.2	73.0	79.4

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex for period 2007-2019

Age at diagnosis Years	Cases n	%	Cum.%	Males n	%	Cum.%	Females n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9	2	0.1	0.1	2	0.3	0.3			0.0
10-14	1	0.0	0.1			0.3	1	0.1	0.1
15-19	3	0.1	0.3	1	0.2	0.5	2	0.1	0.2
20-24	8	0.3	0.6	3	0.5	1.0	5	0.3	0.5
25-29	16	0.7	1.3	6	1.0	1.9	10	0.6	1.0
30-34	35	1.5	2.7	7	1.1	3.0	28	1.6	2.6
35-39	61	2.6	5.3	17	2.7	5.7	44	2.5	5.2
40-44	129	5.4	10.7	33	5.3	11.0	96	5.5	10.7
45-49	188	7.9	18.7	34	5.4	16.4	154	8.8	19.5
50-54	233	9.8	28.5	53	8.5	24.9	180	10.3	29.8
55-59	234	9.9	38.3	52	8.3	33.2	182	10.4	40.2
60-64	261	11.0	49.3	80	12.8	45.9	181	10.4	50.6
65-69	307	12.9	62.3	85	13.6	59.5	222	12.7	63.3
70-74	344	14.5	76.8	98	15.6	75.1	246	14.1	77.4
75-79	290	12.2	89.0	77	12.3	87.4	213	12.2	89.6
80-84	171	7.2	96.2	58	9.3	96.7	113	6.5	96.0
85+	90	3.8	100.0	21	3.3	100.0	69	4.0	100.0
All ages	2373	100.0		627	100.0		1746	100.0	

Table 5

Age-specific incidence
for period 2007-2019

Age at diagnosis Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age-spec. incid.	Females Age-spec. incid.
0- 4				
5- 9	2		0.1	
10-14		1		0.1
15-19	1	2	0.1	0.1
20-24	3	5	0.2	0.3
25-29	6	10	0.3	0.5
30-34	7	28	0.3	1.3
35-39	17	44	0.8	2.1
40-44	33	96	1.4	4.2
45-49	34	154	1.4	6.3
50-54	53	180	2.3	7.8
55-59	52	182	2.7	9.1
60-64	80	181	4.9	10.3
65-69	85	222	5.6	13.2
70-74	98	245	7.0	15.3
75-79	77	212	7.0	15.4
80-84	58	113	8.8	11.6
85+	21	69	4.9	7.1
All ages	627	1744		
Incidence				
Raw			2.1	5.6
WS			1.2	3.0
ES			1.6	4.1
BRD-S			1.9	4.8

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).

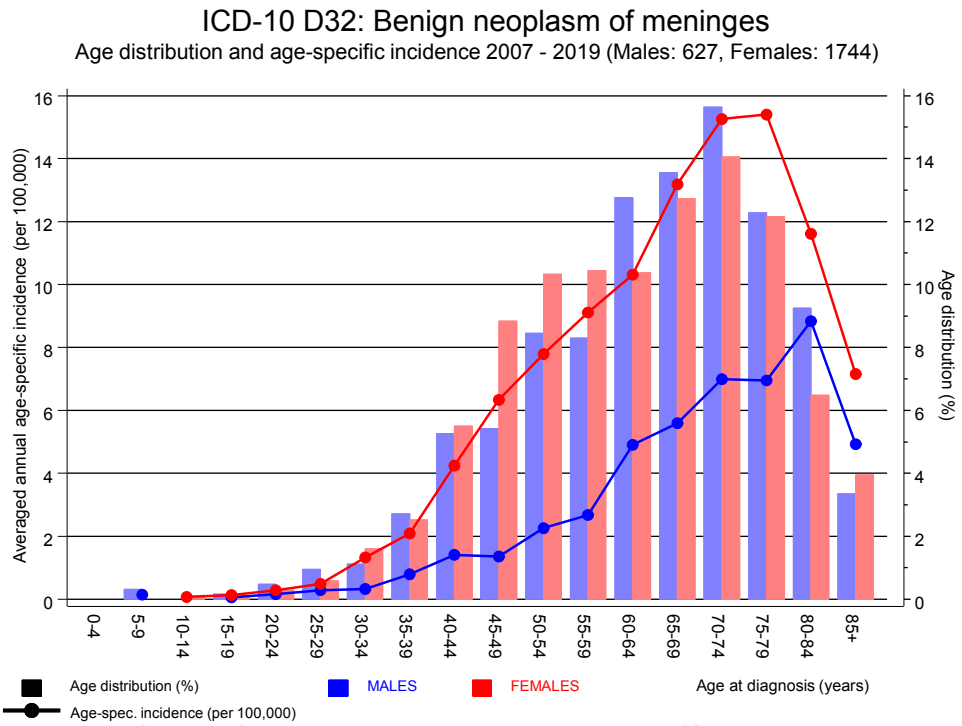


Figure 6. Age distribution (males: mean=64.4 yrs, median=66.6 yrs; females: mean=63.3 yrs, median=64.8 yrs) and age-specific incidence.

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	0.5	2.0	0.1	11.1		1.3	
C09–C10	Oropharynx	3	0.6	4.8	1.0	14.0		6.2	
C15	Oesophagus	2	1.1	1.8	0.2	6.6		2.3	
C16	Stomach	5	2.0	2.4	0.8	5.7		7.7	
C17	Small intestine	1	0.3	3.0	0.1	16.7		1.7	
C18	Colon	13	5.1	2.6	1.4	4.4	#	20.8	
C19–C20	Rectum	6	2.9	2.1	0.8	4.5		8.1	
C22	Liver	6	1.6	3.8	1.4	8.2	#	11.5	33.3
C23–C24	Bile	1	0.5	1.8	0.0	10.1		1.2	
C25	Pancreas	5	2.1	2.4	0.8	5.6		7.6	
C26	GI cancer	1	0.1	18.9	0.5	105.3		2.5	100.0
C32	Larynx	1	0.6	1.7	0.0	9.6		1.1	
C33–C34	Lung	19	6.4	2.9	1.8	4.6	#	32.8	
C38,C45	Mesothelioma	1	0.4	2.6	0.1	14.5		1.6	
C43	Malign. melanoma	7	2.5	2.8	1.1	5.7	#	11.7	
C46,C49	Soft tissue	1	0.3	3.2	0.1	17.9		1.8	
C48	Peritoneal	1	0.0	23.3	0.6	129.9		2.5	
C60	Penis	1	0.1	7.4	0.2	41.0		2.3	
C61	Prostate	49	15.3	3.2	2.4	4.2	#	88.0	4.1
C62	Testis	1	0.2	4.6	0.1	25.5		2.0	
C64	Kidney	13	1.9	6.7	3.6	11.5	#	28.9	
C65	Renal pelvis	2	0.2	8.5	1.0	30.7	#	4.6	
C66	Ureter	1	0.1	7.2	0.2	40.3		2.3	
C67	Bladder	8	2.4	3.3	1.4	6.6	#	14.7	12.5
C69	Eye melanoma	1	0.1	15.8	0.4	88.1		2.4	
C70–C72	CNS cancer	6	0.7	8.2	3.0	17.9	#	13.8	
C73	Thyroid	1	0.4	2.5	0.1	13.8		1.6	
C76–C79	CUP	3	0.9	3.4	0.7	9.8		5.5	33.3
C82–C85	NHL	7	2.3	3.0	1.2	6.2	#	12.2	
C90	Mult. myeloma	4	0.7	5.6	1.5	14.4	#	8.6	
C91–C96	Leukaemia	2	0.8	2.5	0.3	8.9		3.1	
Not observed		0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5		-3.8	
All further malignancies		173	54.9	3.2	2.7	3.7	#	308.6	4.0

Patients	897
Median age at next malignancy (years)	72.6
Person-years	3828
Mean observation time (years)	4.3
Median observation time (years)	2.8

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	2	0.5	3.9	0.5	14.1		1.3	
C15	Oesophagus	2	0.7	2.7	0.3	9.8		1.1	
C16	Stomach	14	3.4	4.1	2.2	6.9	#	9.6	7.1
C17	Small intestine	2	0.6	3.2	0.4	11.7		1.2	
C18	Colon	17	9.9	1.7	1.0	2.7	#	6.4	
C19–C20	Rectum	12	4.3	2.8	1.5	4.9	#	7.0	
C21	Anus/canal	2	0.6	3.2	0.4	11.5		1.2	
C22	Liver	4	1.3	3.0	0.8	7.8		2.4	25.0
C23–C24	Bile	5	1.4	3.5	1.1	8.1	#	3.2	
C25	Pancreas	15	4.9	3.1	1.7	5.1	#	9.1	
C26	GI cancer	1	0.2	6.6	0.2	36.6		0.8	100.0
C30	Middle/inner ear	1	0.0	261.6	6.6	1458	#	0.9	
C32	Larynx	2	0.2	9.2	1.1	33.3	#	1.6	
C33–C34	Lung	53	8.7	6.1	4.6	7.9	#	39.9	5.7
C38,C45	Mesothelioma	2	0.2	9.9	1.2	35.6	#	1.6	
C43	Malign. melanoma	20	4.5	4.5	2.7	6.9	#	14.0	
C46,C49	Soft tissue	3	0.6	4.7	1.0	13.8		2.1	33.3
C48	Peritoneal	2	0.5	4.2	0.5	15.3		1.4	
C50	Breast	133	35.9	3.7	3.1	4.4	#	87.6	3.0
C51	Vulva	4	1.1	3.6	1.0	9.1		2.6	
C53	Cervix uteri	4	1.6	2.5	0.7	6.5		2.2	
C54	Corpus uteri	11	6.4	1.7	0.9	3.1		4.2	
C55,C57	Fem. genitals un	1	0.2	5.5	0.1	30.6		0.7	100.0
C56	Ovary	10	4.5	2.2	1.1	4.1	#	5.0	10.0
C64	Kidney	9	2.6	3.5	1.6	6.6	#	5.8	11.1
C67	Bladder	7	2.0	3.6	1.4	7.3	#	4.5	
C69	Eye melanoma	1	0.1	7.0	0.2	39.2		0.8	
C70–C72	CNS cancer	12	1.5	8.1	4.2	14.1	#	9.5	
C73	Thyroid	10	2.1	4.7	2.3	8.7	#	7.1	
C74–C80	Cancer others	1	0.3	3.3	0.1	18.1		0.6	
C76–C79	CUP	7	1.9	3.8	1.5	7.8	#	4.6	
C82–C85	NHL	20	4.3	4.7	2.8	7.2	#	14.2	
C90	Mult. myeloma	3	1.3	2.2	0.5	6.5		1.5	33.3
C91–C96	Leukaemia	8	1.6	5.1	2.2	10.0	#	5.8	25.0
Not observed		0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.4		-2.3	
All further malignancies		400	112.4	3.6	3.2	3.9	#	259.3	4.3

Patients	2464
Median age at next malignancy (years)	71.6
Person-years	11089
Mean observation time (years)	4.5
Median observation time (years)	3.2

The occurrence of further specified malignancy is statistically significant.

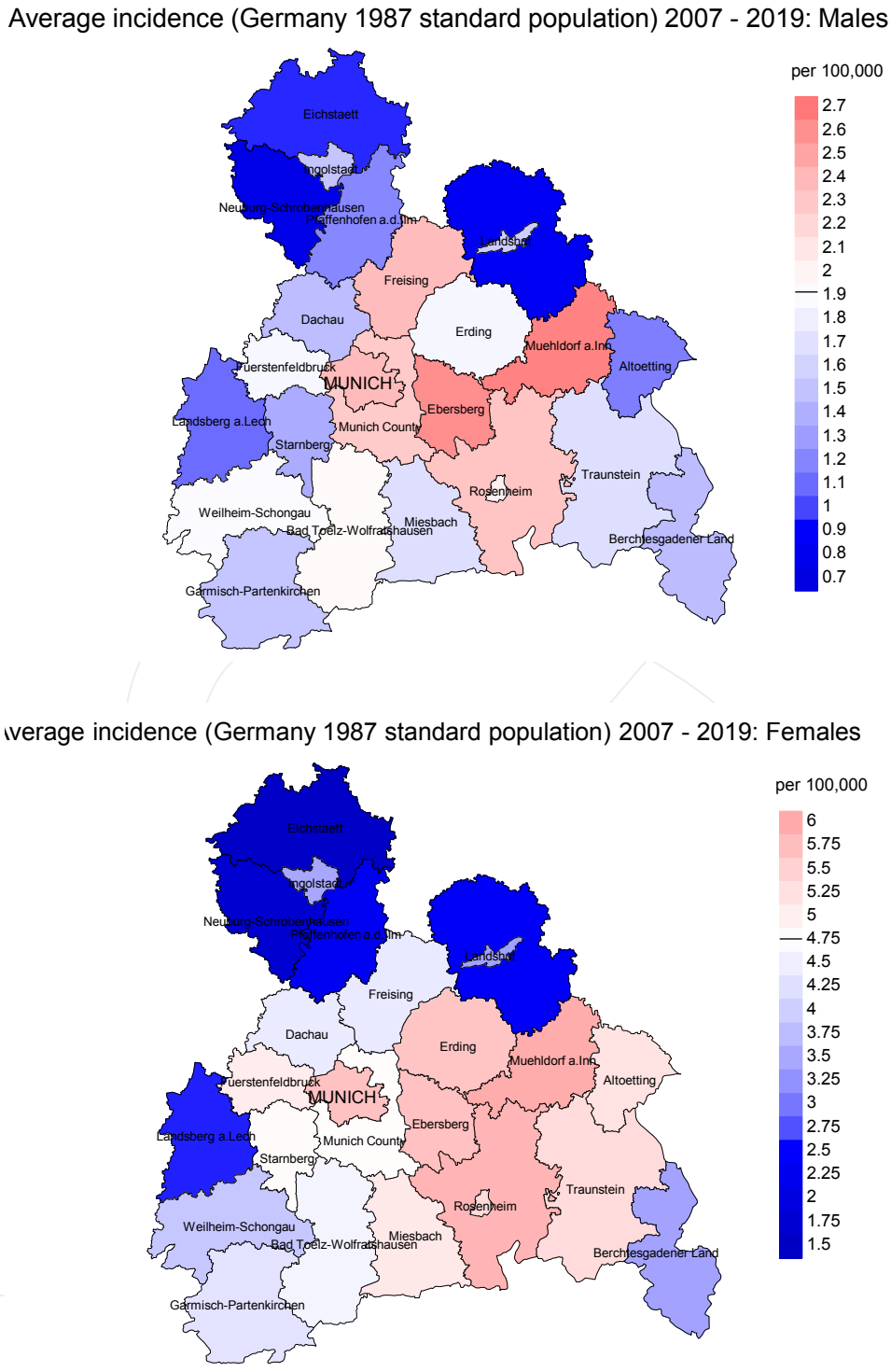
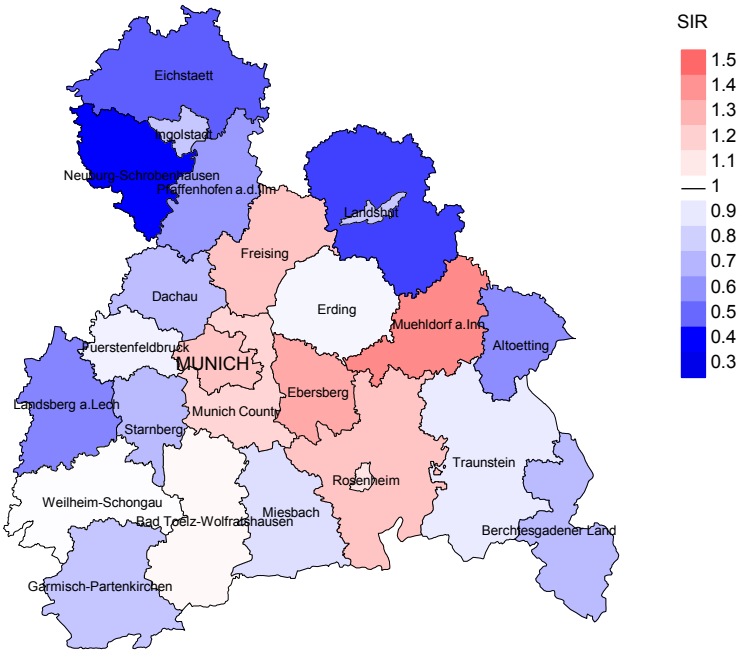


Figure 8a. Map of cancer incidence (german standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 1.9/100,000 WS N=627, females 4.8/100,000 WS N=1,744).

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 59 women were identified with newly diagnosed meninges neoplasm. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 5.7/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 4.0 and 8.0/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Females

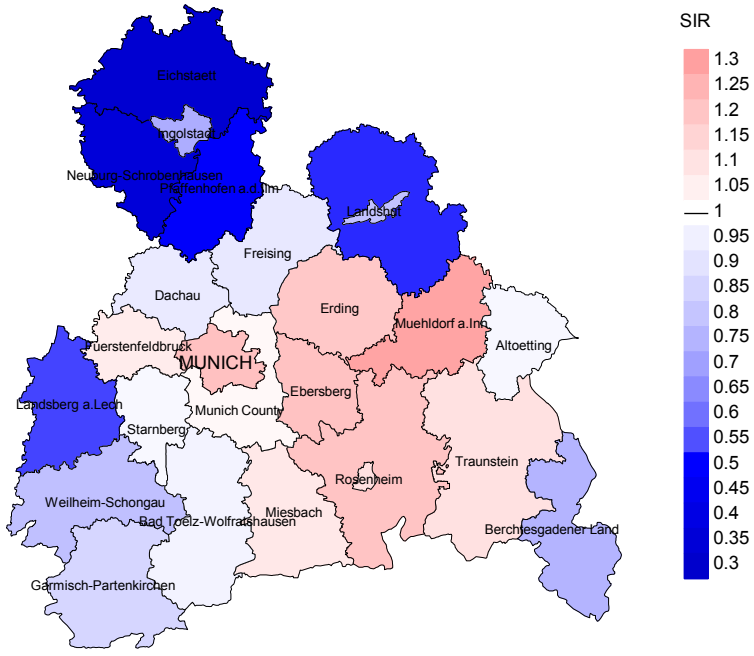


Figure 8b. Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=627, females N=1,744).

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 59 women were identified with newly diagnosed meninges neoplasm. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 1.21. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.84 and 1.68, 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 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis	Incident cases n	Prop. actively followed %	Deaths n	Prop. deaths %	Prop. deaths with death certific. %
1998	26	100.0	10	38.5	100.0
1999	33	90.9	15	45.5	93.3
2000	65	95.4	24	36.9	100.0
2001	131	93.9	53	40.5	90.6
2002	202	94.6	73	36.1	95.9
2003	193	92.7	70	36.3	91.4
2004	166	89.8	43	25.9	93.0
2005	174	89.7	49	28.2	95.9
2006	179	91.1	39	21.8	89.7
2007	238	79.0	69	29.0	88.4
2008	245	97.1	78	31.8	93.6
2009	235	95.3	67	28.5	94.0
2010	196	93.4	65	33.2	89.2
2011	270	95.6	68	25.2	85.3
2012	243	95.1	55	22.6	92.7
2013	180	90.0	48	26.7	87.5
2014	186	94.1	52	28.0	94.2
2015	134	89.6	30	22.4	80.0
2016	130	93.1	30	23.1	86.7
2017	132	93.2	26	19.7	65.4
2018	96	88.5	12	12.5	41.7
2019	88	70.5	8	9.1	87.5
1998–2019	3542	91.7	984	27.8	90.0

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 4.92 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	26	1		
1999	33	4	1	3.0
2000	65	7	3	4.6
2001	131	9	5	3.8
2002	202	19	10	5.0
2003	193	24	9	4.7
2004	166	19	4	2.4
2005	174	36	8	4.6
2006	179	32	4	2.2
2007	238	28	5	2.1
2008	245	56	14	5.7
2009	235	49	13	5.5
2010	196	71	10	5.1
2011	270	72	13	4.8
2012	243	88	17	7.0
2013	180	74	11	6.1
2014	186	88	16	8.6
2015	134	80	8	6.0
2016	130	82	12	9.2
2017	132	98	6	4.5
2018	96	66	5	5.2
2019	88	64	4	4.5
1998–2019	3542	1067	178	5.0

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 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of death	Deaths n	Prop. cancer-related %	Prop. non-cancer-related %	Prop. cancer recorded on death certificate %
1998	1		100.0	100.0
1999	4	50.0	50.0	100.0
2000	7	71.4	28.6	100.0
2001	9	44.4	55.6	87.5
2002	19	68.4	31.6	94.7
2003	24	58.3	41.7	87.5
2004	19	52.6	47.4	63.2
2005	36	61.1	38.9	80.6
2006	32	65.6	34.4	82.1
2007	28	67.9	32.1	75.0
2008	56	62.5	37.5	76.9
2009	49	67.3	32.7	71.4
2010	71	66.2	33.8	73.2
2011	72	63.9	36.1	75.7
2012	88	60.2	39.8	67.4
2013	74	63.5	36.5	69.4
2014	88	58.0	42.0	67.8
2015	80	56.3	43.8	67.9
2016	82	51.2	48.8	58.0
2017	98	51.0	49.0	61.9
2018	66	36.4	63.6	68.8
2019	64	31.3	68.8	79.4
1998-2019	1067	56.5	43.5	71.1

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					
1999					
2000	2	73.2	73.7	72.6	73.2
2001	3	74.6	73.9	77.0	74.6
2002	7	70.5	69.6	70.5	69.5
2003	4	72.4	70.1	77.5	77.3
2004	6	77.6	81.6	77.4	81.6
2005	10	73.8	74.7	73.0	74.7
2006	10	75.0	75.0	74.3	75.5
2007	8	77.5	77.6	76.1	77.6
2008	18	79.0	77.6	79.0	79.0
2009	20	71.6	71.6	72.9	74.9
2010	27	76.8	76.8	79.7	77.1
2011	17	72.5	68.6	81.9	70.7
2012	32	73.9	74.4	73.6	73.6
2013	31	76.5	76.5	75.6	76.5
2014	23	80.7	80.7	80.5	79.1
2015	30	77.5	75.8	78.4	77.3
2016	24	77.7	70.4	80.6	77.5
2017	29	81.4	80.7	82.2	81.4
2018	26	77.6	78.0	77.6	71.5
2019	22	79.2	81.1	78.7	81.1
1998–2019	349	76.7	75.8	78.3	76.3

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	1	54.6		54.6	54.6
1999	4	82.6	86.9	77.2	82.6
2000	5	79.4	79.8	79.4	79.4
2001	6	78.3	71.8	89.2	76.3
2002	12	75.1	73.5	78.9	75.1
2003	20	71.3	69.2	79.5	70.9
2004	13	74.6	77.0	74.6	74.5
2005	26	76.0	75.4	78.2	75.4
2006	22	72.7	71.7	76.3	73.6
2007	20	75.5	72.4	81.2	72.9
2008	38	79.4	73.2	79.8	73.2
2009	29	77.7	75.8	78.3	76.8
2010	44	77.6	73.2	82.5	73.7
2011	55	79.9	76.6	86.9	77.9
2012	56	78.4	75.8	85.8	75.8
2013	43	76.3	74.5	82.8	75.1
2014	65	79.4	78.2	80.7	77.9
2015	50	78.0	77.7	81.0	77.7
2016	58	79.3	75.0	83.3	75.4
2017	69	77.6	76.0	83.4	77.1
2018	40	77.5	76.0	80.1	77.3
2019	42	81.8	82.1	80.1	81.8
1998–2019	718	77.8	75.9	81.1	76.3

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
1999									
2000	1	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.10
2001	1	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03
2002	4	0.2	0.08	0.1	0.06	0.2	0.08	0.3	0.10
2003	2	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04
2004	2	0.1	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.07
2005	3	0.2	0.06	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.06
2006	8	0.4	0.15	0.2	0.12	0.3	0.15	0.4	0.17
2007	7	0.3	0.11	0.1	0.08	0.2	0.11	0.4	0.14
2008	10	0.4	0.15	0.2	0.11	0.3	0.14	0.5	0.16
2009	16	0.7	0.26	0.4	0.23	0.6	0.26	0.8	0.28
2010	21	0.9	0.40	0.4	0.31	0.7	0.38	0.9	0.42
2011	8	0.4	0.10	0.2	0.09	0.3	0.10	0.3	0.10
2012	18	0.8	0.29	0.3	0.20	0.5	0.23	0.8	0.30
2013	20	0.9	0.42	0.3	0.34	0.6	0.39	0.8	0.43
2014	11	0.5	0.20	0.2	0.13	0.3	0.15	0.4	0.21
2015	15	0.6	0.42	0.3	0.32	0.4	0.36	0.6	0.40
2016	9	0.4	0.33	0.2	0.27	0.2	0.29	0.3	0.34
2017	13	0.5	0.42	0.2	0.31	0.3	0.36	0.5	0.40
2018	10	0.4	0.43	0.2	0.46	0.3	0.46	0.3	0.41
2019	7	0.3	0.35	0.1	0.30	0.2	0.31	0.3	0.36
1999-2019	186	0.4	0.20	0.2	0.15	0.3	0.18	0.4	0.21

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
1999	2	0.2	0.07	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.06
2000	4	0.3	0.08	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.3	0.07
2001	3	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.03
2002	9	0.5	0.06	0.2	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.4	0.06
2003	12	0.6	0.09	0.3	0.07	0.4	0.08	0.5	0.09
2004	8	0.4	0.06	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.05	0.3	0.06
2005	19	1.0	0.15	0.4	0.10	0.6	0.12	0.8	0.14
2006	13	0.6	0.10	0.3	0.07	0.4	0.08	0.5	0.09
2007	12	0.5	0.07	0.2	0.05	0.3	0.05	0.4	0.06
2008	25	1.1	0.14	0.4	0.09	0.6	0.10	0.8	0.11
2009	17	0.7	0.10	0.3	0.06	0.4	0.07	0.6	0.08
2010	26	1.1	0.18	0.4	0.14	0.6	0.15	0.8	0.16
2011	38	1.6	0.20	0.6	0.13	0.9	0.15	1.2	0.17
2012	35	1.5	0.20	0.5	0.13	0.8	0.15	1.2	0.18
2013	27	1.1	0.20	0.4	0.14	0.6	0.16	0.8	0.17
2014	40	1.7	0.30	0.5	0.18	0.8	0.21	1.2	0.26
2015	30	1.2	0.31	0.4	0.16	0.6	0.19	0.9	0.25
2016	33	1.3	0.32	0.5	0.23	0.8	0.25	1.0	0.29
2017	37	1.5	0.37	0.5	0.25	0.8	0.28	1.1	0.33
2018	14	0.6	0.19	0.2	0.15	0.3	0.17	0.4	0.18
2019	13	0.5	0.19	0.1	0.09	0.2	0.11	0.3	0.15
1999-2019	417	0.9	0.16	0.3	0.11	0.5	0.12	0.7	0.14

Table 12

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

Age at death Years	Cases n	%	Cum.%	Males n	%	Cum.%	Females n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34	1	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	0.6			0.0
35-39	1	0.2	0.4			0.6	1	0.3	0.3
40-44	3	0.6	1.0	2	1.2	1.8	1	0.3	0.6
45-49	7	1.4	2.3	4	2.4	4.2	3	0.9	1.4
50-54	20	3.9	6.3	6	3.6	7.9	14	4.0	5.5
55-59	25	4.9	11.1	10	6.1	13.9	15	4.3	9.8
60-64	42	8.2	19.3	12	7.3	21.2	30	8.6	18.4
65-69	54	10.5	29.9	14	8.5	29.7	40	11.5	30.0
70-74	84	16.4	46.3	27	16.4	46.1	57	16.4	46.4
75-79	90	17.6	63.9	31	18.8	64.8	59	17.0	63.4
80-84	98	19.1	83.0	33	20.0	84.8	65	18.7	82.1
85+	87	17.0	100.0	25	15.2	100.0	62	17.9	100.0
All ages	512	100.0		165	100.0		347	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.	MI-index	Females Age-spec. mortal.	MI-index
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34	1		0.0	0.14		
35-39		1			0.0	0.02
40-44	2	1	0.1	0.06	0.0	0.01
45-49	4	3	0.2	0.12	0.1	0.02
50-54	6	14	0.3	0.11	0.6	0.08
55-59	10	15	0.5	0.19	0.8	0.08
60-64	12	30	0.7	0.15	1.7	0.17
65-69	14	40	0.9	0.16	2.4	0.18
70-74	27	57	1.9	0.28	3.5	0.23
75-79	31	59	2.8	0.40	4.3	0.28
80-84	33	65	5.0	0.57	6.7	0.58
85+	25	62	5.9	1.19	6.4	0.90
All ages	165	347				
Mortality						
Raw			0.5	0.26	1.1	0.20
WS			0.2	0.20	0.4	0.13
ES			0.4	0.23	0.6	0.15
BRD-S			0.5	0.27	0.8	0.17
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			2.0		3.4	
ES			1.7		2.8	
AYLL-70			11.0		8.5	

Table 14a

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1999–2019
MALES

Diagnosis		Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn-chron ±30d n	Syn-chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C03–C06	Oral cavity	2	1.1	1	50.0			1	50.0
C09–C10	Oropharynx	2	1.1					2	100.0
C15	Oesophagus	2	1.1			1	50.0	1	50.0
C16	Stomach	5	2.7			1	20.0	4	80.0
C17	Small intestine	1	0.5					1	100.0
C18	Colon	16	8.6	5	31.3			11	68.8
C19–C20	Rectum	7	3.7	1	14.3	1	14.3	5	71.4
C21	Anus/canal	1	0.5			1	100.0		
C22	Liver	8	4.3	2	25.0			6	75.0
C23–C24	Bile	1	0.5	1	100.0				
C25	Pancreas	4	2.1	1	25.0			3	75.0
C26	GI cancer	1	0.5					1	100.0
C32	Larynx	1	0.5			1	100.0		
C33–C34	Lung	29	15.5	8	27.6	6	20.7	15	51.7
C38,C45	Mesothelioma	1	0.5			1	100.0		
C43	Malign. melanoma	11	5.9	9	81.8			2	18.2
C44	Skin others	11	5.9	2	18.2	1	9.1	8	72.7
C46,C49	Soft tissue	1	0.5					1	100.0
C48	Peritoneal	1	0.5			1	100.0		
C61	Prostate	34	18.2	22	64.7			12	35.3
C62	Testis	1	0.5					1	100.0
C64	Kidney	12	6.4	6	50.0			6	50.0
C65	Renal pelvis	1	0.5					1	100.0
C66	Ureter	1	0.5					1	100.0
C67	Bladder	7	3.7	3	42.9	1	14.3	3	42.9
C70–C72	CNS cancer	2	1.1					2	100.0
C73	Thyroid	1	0.5	1	100.0				
C76–C79	CUP	9	4.8	3	33.3	1	11.1	5	55.6
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	1	0.5	1	100.0				
C82–C85	NHL	6	3.2	3	50.0			3	50.0
C90	Mult. myeloma	5	2.7	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0
C91–C96	Leukaemia	2	1.1	1	50.0	1	50.0		
All further malignancies		187	100.0	71	38.0	18	9.6	98	52.4

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 1999–2019
FEMALES

Diagnosis		Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn-chron ±30d n	Syn-chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C03–C06	Oral cavity	3	0.7	2	66.7			1	33.3
C07–C08	Salivary gland	1	0.2	1	100.0				
C09–C10	Oropharynx	1	0.2					1	100.0
C15	Oesophagus	2	0.5					2	100.0
C16	Stomach	17	4.2	5	29.4	4	23.5	8	47.1
C17	Small intestine	1	0.2					1	100.0
C18	Colon	23	5.7	7	30.4	2	8.7	14	60.9
C19–C20	Rectum	8	2.0	3	37.5	2	25.0	3	37.5
C21	Anus/canal	1	0.2			1	100.0		
C22	Liver	5	1.2			1	20.0	4	80.0
C23–C24	Bile	4	1.0					4	100.0
C25	Pancreas	13	3.2	1	7.7	1	7.7	11	84.6
C26	GI cancer	1	0.2					1	100.0
C30–C31	Sinuses	1	0.2			1	100.0		
C32	Larynx	2	0.5	1	50.0			1	50.0
C33–C34	Lung	68	17.0	14	20.6	15	22.1	39	57.4
C38,C45	Mesothelioma	2	0.5	1	50.0			1	50.0
C43	Malign. melanoma	5	1.2			1	20.0	4	80.0
C44	Skin others	9	2.2	7	77.8			2	22.2
C46,C49	Soft tissue	4	1.0			1	25.0	3	75.0
C48	Peritoneal	1	0.2					1	100.0
C50	Breast	113	28.2	63	55.8	9	8.0	41	36.3
C51	Vulva	4	1.0			1	25.0	3	75.0
C53	Cervix uteri	6	1.5	2	33.3	1	16.7	3	50.0
C54	Corpus uteri	12	3.0	8	66.7			4	33.3
C55,C57	Fem. genitals un	1	0.2					1	100.0
C56	Ovary	13	3.2	8	61.5	1	7.7	4	30.8
C64	Kidney	17	4.2	9	52.9	1	5.9	7	41.2
C67	Bladder	4	1.0	2	50.0			2	50.0
C70–C72	CNS cancer	9	2.2			1	11.1	8	88.9
C73	Thyroid	10	2.5	6	60.0	2	20.0	2	20.0
C74–C80	Cancer others	2	0.5	1	50.0			1	50.0
C76–C79	CUP	6	1.5	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	1	0.2					1	100.0
C82–C85	NHL	14	3.5	6	42.9	2	14.3	6	42.9
C90	Mult. myeloma	6	1.5			1	16.7	5	83.3
C91–C96	Leukaemia	11	2.7	3	27.3	2	18.2	6	54.5
All further malignancies		401	100.0	152	37.9	53	13.2	196	48.9

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 2007-2019
(**First primaries only** *)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age-spec. mortal.	MI-index	Females Age-spec. mortal.	MI-index
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34	1		0.0	0.14		
35-39						
40-44	2	1	0.1	0.06	0.0	0.01
45-49	3		0.1	0.12		
50-54	4	6	0.2	0.09	0.3	0.04
55-59	7	9	0.4	0.16	0.5	0.06
60-64	11	14	0.7	0.17	0.8	0.10
65-69	9	16	0.6	0.15	0.9	0.12
70-74	15	27	1.1	0.23	1.7	0.17
75-79	17	31	1.5	0.36	2.3	0.25
80-84	17	37	2.6	0.61	3.8	0.49
85+	14	38	3.3	1.56	3.9	0.90
All ages	100	179				
Mortality						
Raw			0.3	0.22	0.6	0.14
WS			0.1	0.17	0.2	0.08
ES			0.2	0.19	0.3	0.10
BRD-S			0.3	0.22	0.4	0.12
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			1.6		1.5	
ES			1.4		1.2	
AYLL-70			11.4		8.5	

* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

Table 16

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers
for period 2007-2019
(**Single primaries only** *)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age-spec. mortal.	MI-index	Females Age-spec. mortal.	MI-index
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34	1		0.0	0.14		
35-39						
40-44	2	1	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.01
45-49	3		0.1	0.12		
50-54	2	4	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.03
55-59	6	4	0.3	0.15	0.2	0.03
60-64	2	4	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.03
65-69	1	4	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.03
70-74	7	9	0.5	0.14	0.6	0.07
75-79	6	9	0.5	0.17	0.7	0.09
80-84	7	21	1.1	0.39	2.2	0.36
85+	7	21	1.6	1.17	2.2	0.66
All ages	44	77				
Mortality						
Raw			0.1	0.12	0.2	0.07
WS			0.1	0.09	0.1	0.04
ES			0.1	0.10	0.1	0.04
BRD-S			0.1	0.12	0.2	0.06
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			1.1		0.7	
ES			0.9		0.6	
AYLL-70			16.9		11.0	

* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

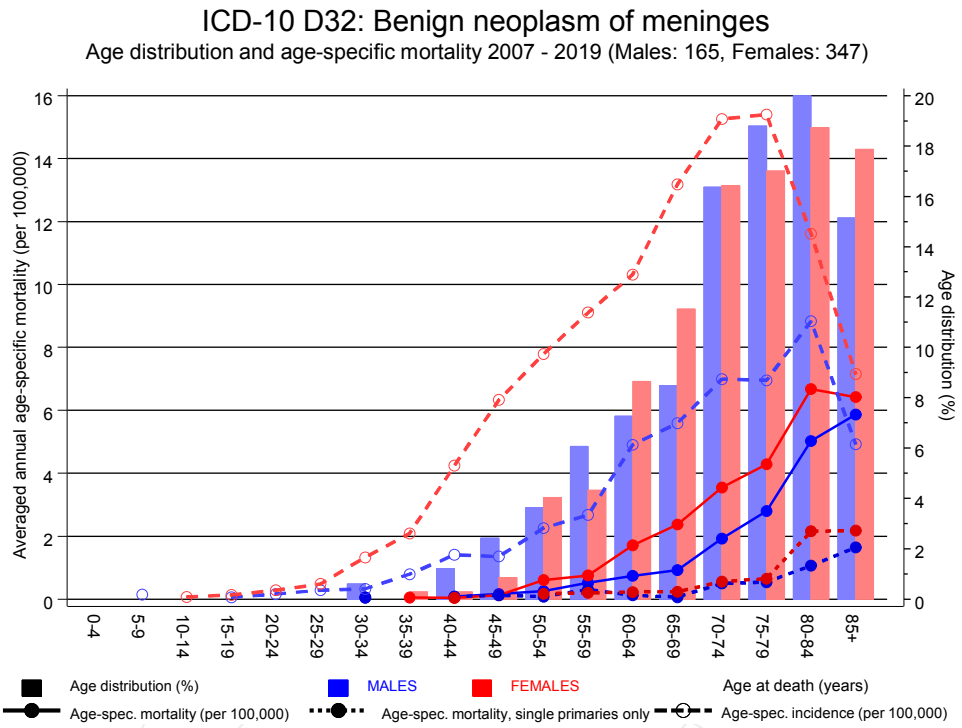


Figure 17. Distribution of age at death (bars; males: mean=66.2 yrs, median=69.5 yrs; females: mean=67.5 yrs, median=69.2 yrs) and age-specific mortality (all patients: solid line, patients with single primaries: dotted line). The age-specific incidence is additionally plotted for comparison (dashed line).

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

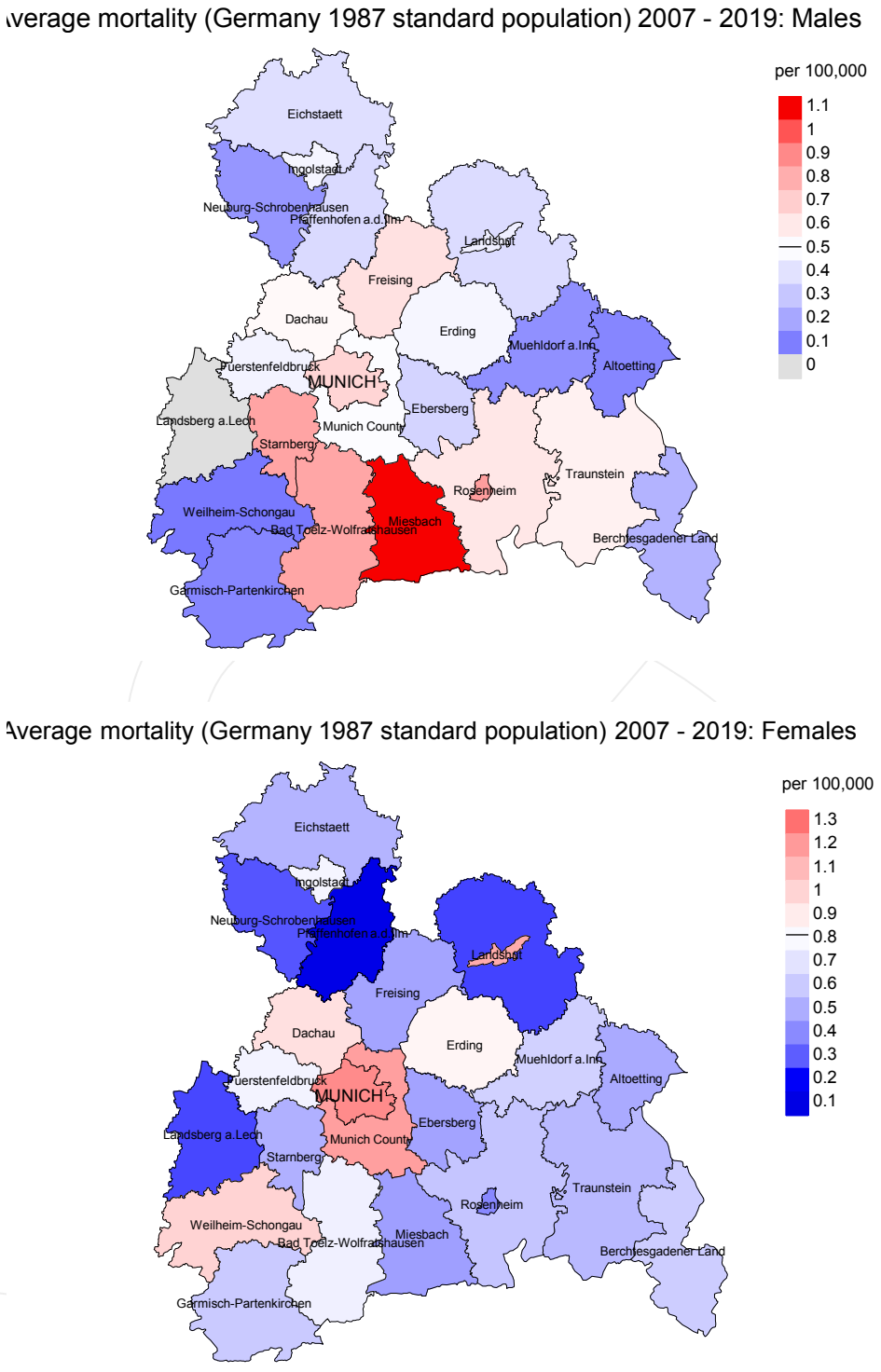
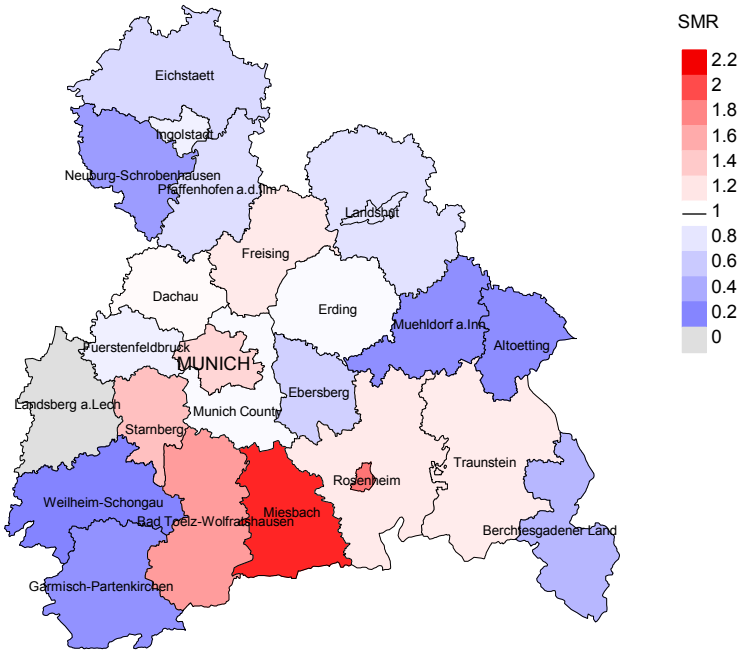


Figure 18a. Map of cancer mortality (german standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.5/100,000 WS N=165, females 0.8/100,000 WS N=347).

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 5 women died from meninges neoplasm. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.5/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.1 and 1.4/100,000.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Females

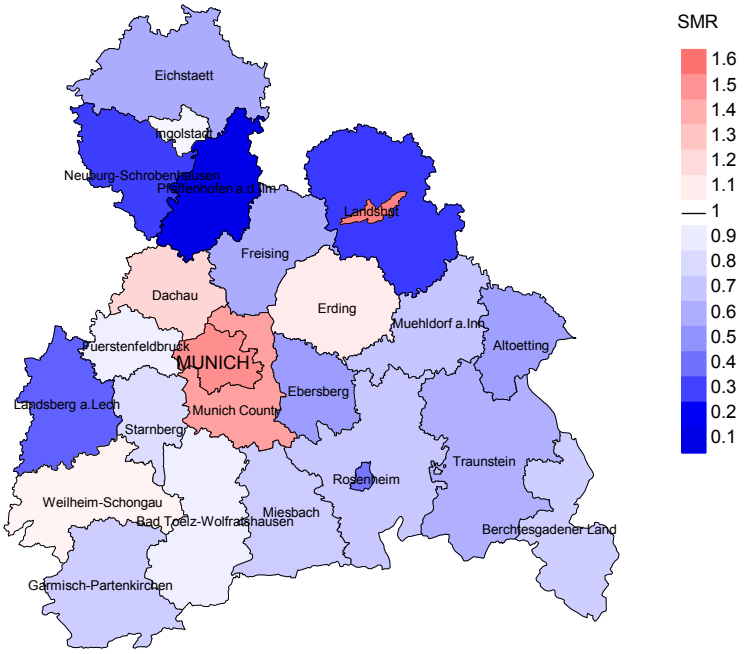


Figure 18b. Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=165, females N=347).

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 5 women died from meninges neoplasm. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.54. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.12 and 1.52, 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

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