# **Munich Cancer Registry**



- Survival
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- Deutsch

Munich Cancer Registry at Munich Cancer Center Marchioninistr. 15 Munich, 81377 Germany

http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en

### **Cancer statistics: Baseline statistics**

### C75: Other endocrine glands cancer

Year of diagnosis	1998-2013
Patients	127
Diseases	127
Creation date	05/19/2015
Export date	12/30/2014
Population	4.64 m



### Global Statements about the statistics on the Internet -

Baseline Statistics (grey button \_\_\_\_), Survival (red button \_\_\_\_)

In these analyses, the clinics and physicians of Upper Bavaria and the city and county of Landshut<sup>#</sup>, with a total of 4.64 million inhabitants, account for the frequency of cancer diseases<sup>##</sup> and the achieved long term results. Additionally, the long term survival evaluated by the Munich Cancer Registry (MCR) is compared with the results of the population-based registry in the USA (SEER), which is useful for checking the consistency of the data on an international level.

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

The foot notes describe the currentness of the data. The baseline statistics and survival data are updated annually. This yearly analysis comprises the Annual Report of the MCR. The time-delayed acquisition of data and the occasionally high DCO-rates indicate optimizing reserves, among others, because of current financial and legal conditions that hinder the analyses.

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, May 2015

- <sup>#</sup> Base data has been collected since 1998. An increase in new diseases is apparent, which is an effect of two extensions in the MCR catchment area (from a base population of 2.51 million to 3.96 in 2002, and to 4.52 million in 2007). Death certificates from 2014 are incorporated into these analyses.
- <sup>##</sup> Due to the high frequency and good prognosis of non-malignant skin cancer (C44), no systematic ascertainment is performed for this diagnosis. C44 is not designated as a primary, but rather as a secondary tumor.
- ### DCO (death certificate only) identifies a cancer case that first becomes available to the MCR through the death certificate. A high proportion of DCO cases (≥5%) in particular cancer types indicate insufficient participation of specific cancer specializations.

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

Code	Description
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures
C75.0	Parathyroid gland
C75.1	Pituitary gland
C75.2	Craniopharyngeal duct
C75.3	Pineal gland
C75.4	Carotid body
C75.5	Aortic body and other paraganglia
C75.8	Pluriglandular involvement, unspecified
C75.9	Endocrine gland, unspecified

### INCIDENCE

#### Table 1

Patient cohorts by year of diagnosis including DCO cases and multiple primaries, and with proportion of deaths and active follow-up

				Prop.		Prop.
		DCO	Prop.	mult.	Prop.	actively
Year of	Cases	cases	DCO	primaries	deaths	followed
diagnosis	n	n	olo	8	00	00
1998	2				100.0	100.0
1999	2				50.0	100.0
2000	2			50.0	50.0	50.0
2001	4			25.0	25.0	100.0
2002	7			14.3	42.9	100.0 #
2003	12	1	8.3		50.0	83.3
2004	10			30.0	40.0	100.0
2005	12	4	33.3	16.7	50.0	91.7
2006	6			33.3	33.3	66.7
2007	12	1	8.3	25.0	41.7	66.7 # ##
2008	12	7	58.3	25.0	66.7	66.7
2009	5	1	20.0	40.0	20.0	80.0
2010	11	3	27.3	36.4	27.3	45.5
2011	11	10	90.9	18.2	90.9	100.0
2012	11	4	36.4	45.5	72.7	72.7
2013	8	5	62.5	25.0	75.0	100.0 ###
1998-2013	127	36	28.3	24.4	52.8	81.1

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

- ## Since 2007 the percentage of actively followed patients sharply declined compared to the previous years. This is a consequence of ambiguous data protection rules that currently forbid cancer registries in Bavaria to obtain the essential life status informations from competent registration offices.
- #### Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. Therefore, the presented figures and tables are potentially related to different time periods as pointed out in the respective headlines or legends.



#### Table 1a

# Patient cohorts by year of diagnosis and gender including DCO cases

Year of	All	Males	Females	Prop. males	
diagnosis	n	n	n	ଞ	
1998	2	1	1	50.0	
1999	2	/ 1	1	50.0	
2000	2		2		
2001	4	2	2	50.0	
2002	7 4	3	4	42.9	
2003	12	6	б	50.0	
2004	10	6	4	60.0	
2005	12	5	7	41.7	
2006	6	5	1	83.3	
2007	12	5	7	41.7	
2008	12	7	5	58.3	
2009	5	3	2	60.0	
2010	11	4	7	36.4	
2011	11	7	4	63.6	
2012	11	6	5	54.5	
2013	8	5	3 <	62.5	
1998-2013	127	66	61	52.0	

#### Table 2

Incidence measures by year of diagnosis and gender including DCO cases (with respect to registry area expansion from 2.51 to 3.96 m as of 2002, and from 3.96 to 4.64 m as of 2007, respectively)

			Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
Year of	Males	Females	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
diagnosis	n	n	raw	raw	WS	WS	ES	ES	BRD-S	BRD-S
1998	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1999	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2000		2		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.1
2001	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2002	3	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2003	6	6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2004	6	4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
2005	5	7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2006	5	1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
2007	5	7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
2008	7	5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
2009	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2010	4	7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
2011	7	4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
2012	6	5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2013	5	3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
1998-2013	66	61	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

#### Table 3

Year of	Cases		Std.					Median		
diagnosis	n	Mean	dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	2	38.0	37.6	11.4	64.6	11.4	11.4	38.0	64.6	64.6
1999	2	65.3	19.0	51.8	78.7	51.8	51.8	65.3	78.7	78.7
2000	2	68.0	14.5	57.7	78.3	57.7	57.7	68.0	78.3	78.3
2001	4	36.1	24.6	18.5	72.0	18.5	20.2	26.9	52.0	72.0
2002	7	50.5	15.9	29.4	74.2	29.4	34.1	54.7	60.8	74.2
2003	12	46.7	19.2	14.0	79.7	30.1	33.7	43.8	59.5	74.3
2004	10	50.6	24.4	2.2	81.1	16.0	31.7	52.8	69.8	80.7
2005	12	53.7	24.8	13.0	92.8	23.1	36.1	51.1	72.2	84.6
2006	б	51.8	25.5	10.9	86.0	10.9	42.3	52.4	66.6	86.0
2007	12	54.5	20.7	14.9	81.7	21.9	41.2	62.6	68.7	70.1
2008	12	69.4	20.5	15.9	86.5	43.0	67.2	76.8	81.3	85.2
2009	5	51.8	19.3	25.1	71.5	25.1	44.0	48.9	69.7	71.5
2010	11	54.7	28.7	15.4	91.9	19.9	21.8	62.6	81.1	82.4
2011	11	77.1	8.1	63.3	87.8	68.2	68.5	80.9	83.1	84.8
2012	11 /	69.3	18.2	21.1	90.0	58.6	64.2	73.8	76.8	85.7
2013	8	69.2	18.5	40.3	87.7	40.3	51.7	76.5	84.6	87.7
1998-2013	127	58.1	22.6	2.2	92.8	21.8	42.6	63.3	76.8	83.8

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

#### Table 3a

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

Year of	Cases		Std.					Median		
diagnosis	n	Mean	dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	1	64.6		64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6
1999	1	51.8		51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8
2001	2	45.2	37.8	18.5	72.0	18.5	18.5	45.2	72.0	72.0
2002	3	42.3	12.6	29.4	54.7	29.4	29.4	42.6	54.7	54.7
2003	6	54.3	19.8	34.8	79.7	34.8	36.0	50.5	74.3	79.7
2004	б	48.1	28.5	2.2	81.1	2.2	29.7	52.8	69.8	81.1
2005	5	46.9	26.4	13.0	76.9	13.0	28.1	50.3	66.2	76.9
2006	5	44.9	21.4	10.9	66.6	10.9	42.3	45.5	59.2	66.6
2007	5	61.8	9.3	46.2	70.1	46.2	62.4	62.8	67.7	70.1
2008	7	72.3	14.3	43.0	86.5	43.0	68.6	74.1	82.2	86.5
2009	3	39.3	12.5	25.1	48.9	25.1	25.1	44.0	48.9	48.9
2010	4	43.1	25.8	19.9	68.1	19.9	20.9	42.2	65.4	68.1
2011	7	80.1	4.7	72.7	84.8	72.7	74.1	82.4	83.1	84.8
2012	б	76.4	9.7	64.2	90.0	64.2	70.4	74.2	85.7	90.0
2013	5	73.3	19.3	40.3	87.7	40.3	73.2	79.8	85.5	87.7
1998-2013	66	59.1	22.1	2.2	90.0	25.1	43.0	65.4	74.5	83.1

#### Table 3b

#### Year of Cases Std. Median diagnosis 50% 75% 90% n Mean dev. Min. Max. 10% 25% 1998 1 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 11.4 1999 1 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 2000 2 68.0 14.5 57.7 78.3 57.7 57.7 68.0 78.3 78.3 2001 2 26.9 7.2 21.8 32.0 21.8 21.8 26.9 32.0 32.0 2002 4 56.7 16.7 34.1 74.2 34.1 45.9 59.3 67.5 74.2 39.1 16.6 14.0 59.4 14.0 39.4 52.1 59.4 2003 6 30.1 54.5 20.0 31.7 80.3 31.7 52.9 67.6 80.3 2004 4 41.3 2005 7 58.6 24.5 23.1 92.8 23.1 44.0 51.9 84.6 92.8 2006 1 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 2007 7 49.3 25.5 14.9 81.7 14.9 21.9 53.1 69.6 81.7 2008 5 65.4 28.6 15.9 85.2 15.9 65.8 79.9 80.4 85.2 2009 2 70.6 1.3 69.7 71.5 69.7 69.7 70.6 71.5 71.5 2010 74.0 7 15.4 91.9 82.4 91.9 61.3 30.1 15.4 24.1 72.0 10.8 63.3 87.8 63.3 65.8 68.4 78.1 87.8 2011 4 73.3 76.8 76.8 74.4 2012 5 60.8/ 23.4 21.1 21.1 58.6 2013 62.4 18.5 50.8 50.8 52.6 83.8 83.8 3 83.8 50.8 57.0 1998-2013 61 23.4 11.4 92.8 21.8 36.3 60.5 76.8 83.8

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

Age at									
diagnosis	Cases			Males			Females		
Years	n	olo	Cum.%	n	00	Cum.%	n	00	Cum.%
0-4	1	0.8	0.8	/ 1	1.5	1.5			0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0.8			1.5			0.0
10-14	5	3.9	4.7	2	3.0	4.5	3	4.9	4.9
15-19	4	3.1	7.9	2	3.0	7.6	2	3.3	8.2
20-24	6	4.7	12.6	1	1.5	9.1	5	8.2	16.4
25-29	4	3.1	15.7	4	6.1	15.2			16.4
30-34	6	4.7	20.5	1	1.5	16.7	5	8.2	24.6
35-39	2	1.6	22.0	1	1.5	18.2	1	1.6	26.2
40 - 44	7	5.5	27.6	6	9.1	27.3	1	1.6	27.9
45-49	5	3.9	31.5	3	4.5	31.8	2	3.3	31.1
50-54	12	9.4	40.9	5	7.6	39.4	7	11.5	42.6
55-59	6	4.7	45.7	2	3.0	42.4	4	6.6	49.2
60-64	8	6.3	52.0	5	7.6	50.0	3	4.9	54.1
65-69	13	10.2	62.2	6	9.1	59.1	7	11.5	65.6
70-74	16	12.6	74.8	11	16.7	75.8	5	8.2	73.8
75-79	8	6.3	81.1	4	6.1	81.8	4	6.6	80.3
80-84	14	11.0	92.1	7	10.6	92.4	7	11.5	91.8
85+	10	7.9	100.0	5	7.6	100.0	5	8.2	100.0
All ages	127	100.0		66	100.0		61	100.0	

## Age distribution by 5-year age group and gender for period 1998-2013 (incl. DCO)

Table 4

Included in the statistics are 27.3% multiple primaries in males and 26.2% in females.



#### Table 5

							Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Prop.all	
Age at			Age-			DCO rate		cancers
diagnosis	Malag	Fomalog		spec.	n=24	n=12	n=158258	
				incid.	8 8	8 8	% %	%
Years	n	n	Incia.	Incia.	6	6	6	õ
0 1	1		0.1	0.0			0 2	
0-4	1		0.1	0.0			0.3	
5-9	0	2	0.0	0.0			1 0	1 0
10-14	2	3	0.1	0.2			1.2	1.8
15-19	2	2	0.1	0.1			0.6	0.7
20-24	1	5	0.1	0.3			0.2	0.9
25-29	4		0.2	0.0	25.0		0.4	
30-34	1	5	0.0	0.2			0.1	0.2
35-39	1	1	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
40 - 44	6	1	0.2	0.0	33.3		0.2	0.0
45-49	3	2	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.0
50-54	5	7	0.2	0.3			0.1	0.1
55-59	2	4	0.1	0.2			0.0	0.0
60-64	5	3	0.3	0.2	20.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
65-69	6	7	0.4	0.4		28.6	0.0	0.0
70-74	11	5	0.9	0.3			0.0	0.0
75-79	4	4	0.5	0.3		25.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	7	7	1.4	0.8		57.1	0.1	0.0
85+	5	5	1.5	0.6		80.0	0.1	0.0
0.5	5		±.5	0.0	100.0	00.0	0.1	0.0
All ages	66	61			36.4	19.7	0.0	0.0
niti ageb	00	°-			50.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
Incidence								
Raw			0.2	0.2				
WS			0.2	0.1				
ES /			0.2	0.1				
BRD-S			0.2	0.2				

# Age-specific incidence, DCO rate and proportion of all cancers for period 1998-2013

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).

Table 6a

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	LCL 95%	UCL 95%	EAR	D
Other primaries Not observed	1 0	0.3 0.8	3.4 0.0		19.2 4.7		
All mult. primaries	1	1.1	0.9	0.0	5.2	-6.0	

# The occurrence of second malignancy is statistically significant.

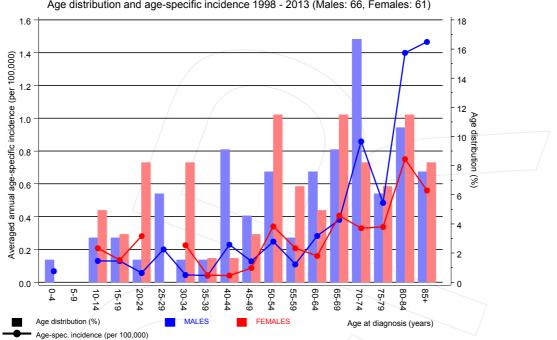
Observed second primaries with count 1 are pooled in category "Other primaries".

Table 6b

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	LCL 95%	UCL 95%	EAR	DC
Other primaries Not observed	2 0	0.1 1.1	20.7 0.0	2.5 0.0	74.6 # 3.2	114.4 -69.1	
All mult. primaries	2	1.2	1.6	0.2	5.8	45.3	

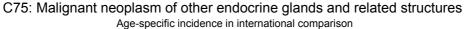
# The occurrence of second malignancy is statistically significant.

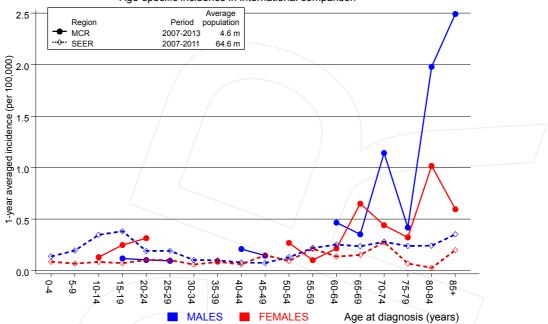
Observed second primaries with count 1 are pooled in category "Other primaries".



C75: Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures Age distribution and age-specific incidence 1998 - 2013 (Males: 66, Females: 61)

Figure 7. Age distribution and age-specific incidence



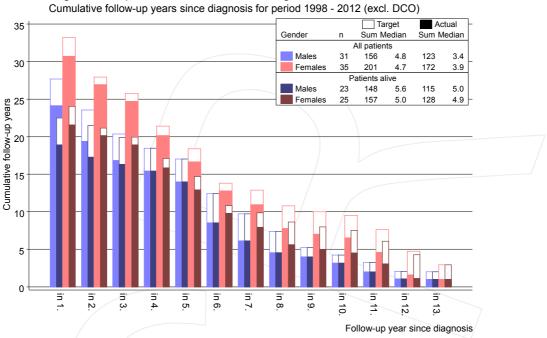


**Figure 7a.** Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).



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.

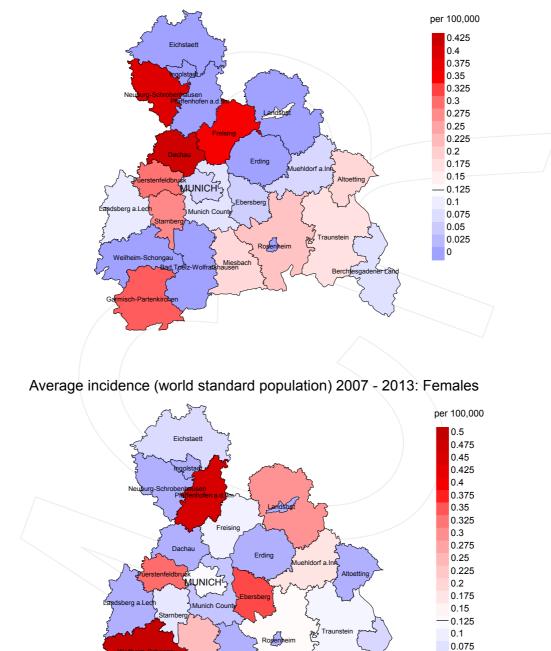


C75: Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures

Figure 8. Cumulative follow-up years depending on time since diagnosis

The increase of the lost to follow-up rate can be interpreted as a consequence of a declining number of survivors over time.



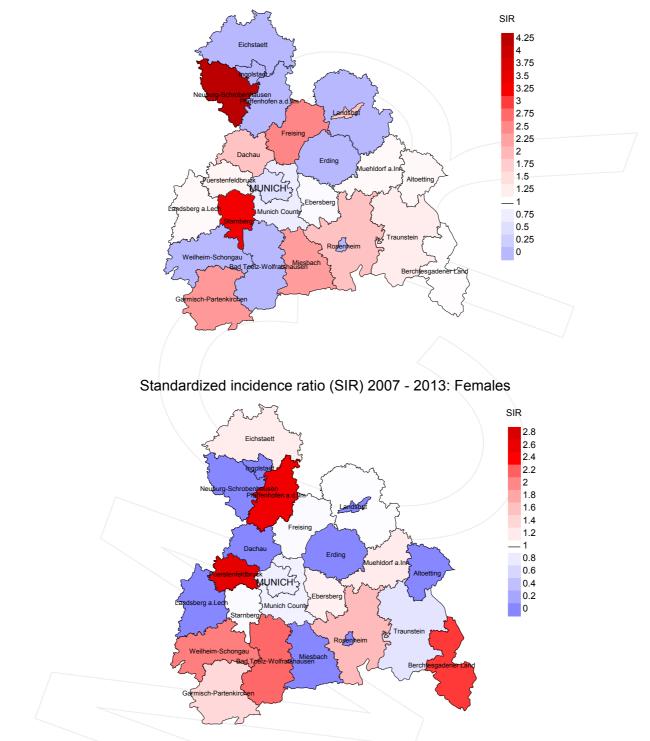


Average incidence (world standard population) 2007 - 2013: Males

**Figure 9a.** Map of cancer incidence (world standard population, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2013. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population mean (males 0.1/100,000 WS N=37, females 0.1/100,000 WS N=33).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,928 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2013 a total of 1 women were identified with newly diagnosed other endocrine glands cancer. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.4/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 2.7/100,000.

0.05 0.025 0



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2013: Males

**Figure 9b.** Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2013. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population overall of 1.0 (males N=37, females N=33).

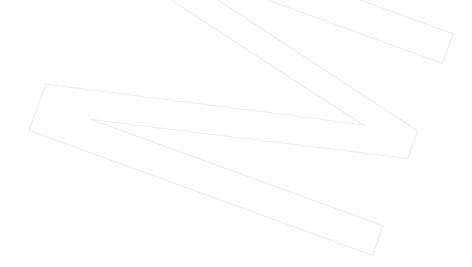
The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,642 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2013 a total of 1 women were identified with newly diagnosed other endocrine glands cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 1.13. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.01 and 8.42, and is therefore not statistically striking.

### MORTALITY

#### Table 10a

Patient cohorts of incident cancers by year of diagnosis, follow-up status, proportion of DCO, deaths among the annual cohorts, and proportion of available death certificates (with respect to registry area expansion from 2.51 to 3.96 m as of 2002, and from 3.96 to 4.64 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	2	100.0		2	100.0	100.0
1999	2	100.0		1	50.0	100.0
2000	2	50.0		1	50.0	100.0
2001	4	100.0		1	25.0	
2002	4 7	100.0		3	42.9	100.0
2003	12	83.3	8.3	6	50.0	100.0
2004	10	100.0		4	40.0	100.0
2005	12	91.7	33.3	6	50.0	100.0
2006	6	66.7		2	33.3	100.0
2007	12	66.7	8.3	5	41.7	80.0
2008	12	66.7	58.3	8	66.7	100.0
2009	5	80.0	20.0	1	20.0	100.0
2010	11	45.5	27.3	3	27.3	100.0
2011	11	100.0	90.9	10	90.9	100.0
2012	11	72.7	36.4	8	72.7	100.0
2013	8	100.0	62.5	6	75.0	100.0
1998-2013	127	81.1	28.3	67	52.8	97.0



#### Table 10b

Annual cohorts of incident cancers and deaths, proportion of death certificates and cases deceased the same year of cancer diagnosis

(incl. DCO)

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.51 to 3.96 m as of 2002, and from 3.96 to 4.64 m as of 2007, respectively)

			Prop.		
			deaths		Prop.
Year of	Incident		with death	Deaths in	deaths in
diagnosis/	cases	Deaths	certific.	same year	same year
death	n	n	00	n	010
1998	2	2	100.0		
1999	2	1	100.0		
2000	2	1	100.0		
2001	4	2	100.0		
2002	7				
2003	12	5	80.0	3	25.0
2004	10	2	100.0	1	10.0
2005	12	5	100.0	4	33.3
2006	6	4	100.0	_ 1	16.7
2007	12	5	100.0	4	33.3
2008	12	4	100.0	6	50.0
2009	5	4	100.0	1	20.0
2010	11	4	100.0	3	27.3
2011	11	4	100.0	9	81.8
2012	11	7	85.7	6	54.5
2013	8	9	100.0	6	75.0
1998-2013	127	59	96.6	44	34.6



#### Table 10c

Annual cohorts of deaths, proportion of cancer-related and non-cancerrelated deaths, and cancer recorded on death certificates (incl. DCO) (with respect to registry area expansion from 2.51 to 3.96 m as of 2002, and from 3.96 to 4.64 m as of 2007, respectively)

Prop. cancer recorded Prop. Prop. non-canceron death cancer-Year of Deaths related related certificate death % n Ŷ % 50.0 1998 2 50.0 100.0 100.0 1999 1 100.0 2000 1 100.0 100.0 2 100.0 100.0 2001 2002 2003 5 80.0 20.0 100.0 2004 100.0 100.0 2 2005 5 60.0 40.0 100.0 2006 4 50.0 50.0 50.0 2007 5 60.0 40.0 80.0 75.0 2008 4 25.0 100.0 2009 4 100.0 100.0 2010 100.0 4 75.0 25.0 4 50.0 50.0 75.0 2011 7 57.1 42.9 100.0 2012 55.6 2013 9 44.4 100.0 59 1998-2013 67.8 32.2 93.0



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	84.5	84.5		84.5
1999	1 1	56.4	56.4		56.4
2000					
2001	1	67.1	67.1		67.1
2002					
2003	4	73.9	73.9		74.3
2004	1	30.4	30.4		30.4
2005	1	3.0	3.0		3.0
2006	2	56.5	56.5		56.5
2007	2	58.4	58.4		58.4
2008	3 3 2	31.0	25.5	68.6	31.0
2009	3	60.9	60.9		60.9
2010	2	75.2	75.2		75.2
2011	4	77.5	83.6	62.4	82.4
2012	4	74.2	74.2	81.7	74.5
2013	4	79.3	85.5	73.2	79.3
1998-2013	33	70.2	68.1	72.9	69.4

#### Table 11a

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 10  $$\rm MALES$$ 

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.

Year of death	Deaths	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	1	74.7		74.7	74.7
2000	1	10.5	10.5		10.5
2001	1	58.9	58.9		58.9
2002					
2003	1	83.4		83.4	83.4
2004	1	15.5	15.5		15.5
2005	4	76.1	69.5	76.1	76.1
2006	2	50.8		50.8	
2007	3	70.1	70.1	71.3	78.6
2008	1 1 2	80.4	80.4		80.4
2009	1	72.8	72.8		72.8
2010	2	86.5	91.9	81.1	86.5
2011					
2012	3 5	63.5	73.7	57.5	63.5
2013	5	74.7	67.2	81.7	74.7
1998-2013	26	73.8	70.1	81.1	74.7

#### Table 11b

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 10 FEMALES

By 2010, life expectancy for a newborn male in Germany is 77.5 years compared with 82.6 years for his female counterpart.

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 12a

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

Year of	Deaths	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort. I	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index
death	n	raw	raw	WS	WS	ES	ES	BRD-S	BRD-S
1998	1	0.1	1.00	0.0	0.77	0.1	1.22	0.2	2.54
1999	1	0.1	1.00	0.0	0.69	0.1	0.74	0.1	0.76
2000									
2001	1	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.26	0.1	0.36	0.1	0.35
2002									
2003	4	0.2	0.67	0.1	0.60	0.2	0.70	0.2	0.80
2004	1	0.1	0.17	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.15	0.0	0.14
2005	1	0.1	0.20	0.1	0.52	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.19
2006	2	0.1	0.40	0.1	0.34	0.1	0.46	0.1	0.47
2007	2	0.1	0.40	0.1	0.38	0.1	0.39	0.1	0.41
2008	2	0.1	0.29	0.1	0.83	0.1	0.48	0.1	0.35
2009	3	0.1	1.00	0.1	0.78	0.1	0.96	0.1	0.98
2010	2	0.1	0.50	0.0	0.19	0.1	0.31	0.1	0.43
2011	2	0.1	0.29	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.28	0.1	0.32
2012	2	0.1	0.33	0.0	0.29	0.0	0.28	0.1	0.28
2013	3	0.1	0.60	0.1	0.68	0.1	0.66	0.1	0.58
1998-2013	27	0.1	0.41	0.1	0.38	0.1	0.40	0.1	0.41

#### Table 12b

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

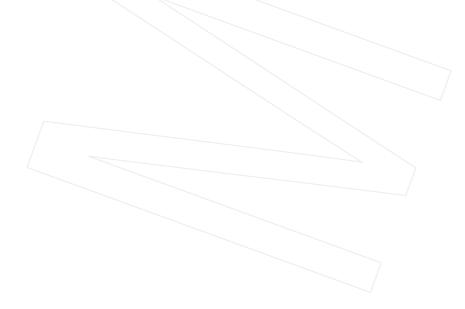
Year of	Deaths	Mort.	MI-Index		MI-Index		MI-Index		
death	n	raw	raw	WS	WS	ES	ES	BRD-S	BRD-S
1998									
1999									
2000	1	0.1	0.50	0.2	2.46	0.1	1.16	0.1	0.63
2001	1	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.30	0.1	0.47	0.1	0.40
2002									
2003									
2004	1	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.73	0.1	0.42	0.1	0.40
2005	2	0.1	0.29	0.1	0.23	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.26
2006									
2007	1	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.12
2008	1	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.17
2009	1	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.42	0.0	0.45	0.0	0.49
2010	1	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.06
2011									
2012	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.29	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.37
2013	2	0.1	0.67	0.0	0.64	0.1	0.65	0.1	0.62
1998-2013	13	0.0	0.21	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20

Age at									
death	Cases			Males			Females		
Years	n	00	Cum.%	n	90	Cum.%	n	00	Cum.%
0-4	1	2.5	2.5	/ 1	3.7	3.7			0.0
5-9	0	0.0	2.5			3.7			0.0
10-14	1	2.5	5.0			3.7	1	7.7	7.7
15-19	2	5.0	10.0	1	3.7	7.4	1	7.7	15.4
20-24	0	0.0	10.0			7.4			15.4
25-29	0	0.04	10.0			7.4			15.4
30-34	2	5.0	15.0	2	7.4	14.8			15.4
35-39	1	2.5	17.5	1	3.7	18.5			15.4
40 - 44	1	2.5	20.0	1	3.7	22.2			15.4
45-49	2	5.0	25.0	1	3.7	25.9	1	7.7	23.1
50-54	1	2.5	27.5	1	3.7	29.6			23.1
55-59	5	12.5	40.0	3	11.1	40.7	2	15.4	38.5
60-64	2	5.0	45.0	1	3.7	44.4	1	7.7	46.2
65-69	2	5.0	50.0	2	7.4	51.9			46.2
70-74	9	22.5	72.5	6	22.2	74.1	3	23.1	69.2
75-79	1	2.5	75.0	1	3.7	77.8			69.2
80-84	6	15.0	90.0	4	14.8	92.6	2	15.4	84.6
85+	4	10.0	100.0	2	7.4	100.0	2	15.4	100.0
All ages	40	100.0		27	100.0		13	100.0	

# Age distribution of age at death (cancer-related) for period 1998-2013 (incl. multiple primaries)

Table 13

Included in the statistics are 27.3% multiple primaries in males and 26.2% in females.



		( :	incl. mu	ltiple pr	imaries)			
			Males		Females		Males	Females
Age at	_	_	Age-		Age-			Prop.all
death		Females	spec.		spec.		cancers	cancers
Years	n	n	mortal.	MI-index	mortal.	Ml-index	00	90 10
0- 4	1		0 1	1 00	0.0		2 0	
0-4 5-9	1		0.1	1.00			3.0	
5- 9 10-14		1	0.0		0.0	0.33		3.2
15-19	1	1 1	0.0	0.50	0.1	0.33	2 2	
	1	1	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	2.2	2.7
20-24 25-29			0.0		0.0			
30-34	2		0.0	2.00	0.0		1.1	
30-34 35-39	2 1		0.1	1.00	0.0		0.3	
40-44	1		0.0	0.17	0.0		0.3	
45-49	1	1	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.50	0.1	0.0
45-49 50-54	1	1	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.0
55-59	1 3	2	0.0		0.0	0.50	0.0	0.0
60-64	1	1	0.2		0.1	0.30	0.1	0.0
65-69	2	/1	0.1		0.0	0.33	0.0	0.0
70-74	6	3	0.1	0.55	0.0	0.60	0.0	0.0
75-79	0	3	0.5	0.35	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.0
80-84	4	2	0.1		0.0	0.29	0.0	0.0
85+	4 2	2	0.8	0.57 0.40	0.2	0.29	0.0	0.0
85+	Z	2	0.0	0.40	0.2	0.40	0.0	0.0
NII agag	27	13					0.0	0.0
All ages	27	13					0.0	0.0
Montolitr								
Mortality			0.1	0.41	0.0	0.21		
Raw			0.1		0.0	0.21		
WS								
ES			0.1	0.40	0.0	0.20		
BRD-S			0.1	0.41	0.0	0.20		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			1.3		0.6			
ES			1.3		0.0			
AYLL-70			1.4 24.6		27.5			
AILL-/U			24.0		27.5			

#### Table 14

#### Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 1998-2013 (incl. multiple primaries)

The rates underestimate the prognosis if other synchronous cancers are prognostic unfavorable.

Diagnosis

~%→

		/	- +						7
C25 C44 C61 C76-C79 C90	Pancreas Skin others Prostate CUP Mult. myeloma	1 1 4 1 1	$12.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 50.0 \\ 12.5 \\ $	1 3 1 1	100.0 75.0 100.0 100.0	1	100.0	1	25.0
All mul	t. primaries	8	100.0	6	75.0	1	12.5	1	12.5
AII IIIUI	c. primaries	0	100.0	0	75.0		12.5	T	12.5

#### Table 15a

Multiple primaries in deaths in period 1998-2013 MALES

n

Total Total Pre

8↓

n

Syn- Synchron chron

±30d ±30d Post Post

n

~%

Pre

⊷% n

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 multiple malignancy.

Diagnos	is	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C50 C67 C73 C76-C79 C91-C96	Breast Bladder Thyroid CUP Leukaemia	1 1 1 1	20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0	1 1 1	100.0 100.0 100.0	1	100.0 100.0		

#### Table 15b

Multiple primaries in deaths in period 1998-2013 FEMALES

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 multiple malignancy.

		( 5	Singular	primarie	s only *	)		
			Males		Females		Males	Females
Age at			Age-		Age-		Prop.all	Prop.all
death	Males	Females	/ = /		spec.		cancers	cancers
Years	n	n	mortal.	MI-index	mortal.	MI-index	00	00
0- 4	1		0.1	1.00	0.0		3.6	
5-9			0.0		0.0			
10-14		1 /	0.0		0.1	0.33		3.4
15-19	1	1 🗸	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	2.4	3.0
20-24			0.0		0.0			
25-29			0.0		0.0			
30-34	2		0.1	2.00	0.0		1.1	
35-39	1		0.0	1.00	0.0		0.3	
40 - 44	1		0.0	0.17	0.0		0.1	
45-49	1	1	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.50	0.1	0.1
50-54	1		0.0	0.25	0.0		0.0	
55-59	3	1	0.2	1.50	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.0
60-64		1/	0.0		0.1	0.33		0.0
65-69	1		0.1	0.25	0.0		0.0	
70-74	4	2	0.3	0.67	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.0
75-79	1		0.1	0.33	0.0		0.0	
80-84	3	1	0.6	0.60	0.1	0.33	0.0	0.0
85+	1		0.3	0.33	0.0		0.0	
All ages	21	8					0.0	0.0
Mortality								
Raw			0.1	0.40	0.0	0.16		
WS			0.0	0.37	0.0	0.18		
ES			0.1	0.40	0.0	0.16		
BRD-S			0.1	0.40	0.0	0.16		
PYLL-70								
per 100,00	00		1.3		0.6			
ES			1.3		0.7			
AYLL-70			27.9		30.5			

#### Table 16

#### Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 1998-2013 (Singular primaries only \*)

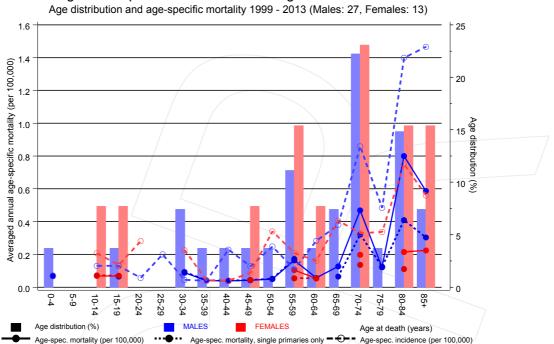
\* See corresponding tables with multiple primaries.

				riod 1999-				
		(	Single p	orimaries	only *)			
			Males		Females		Males	Females
Age at			Age-		Age-		Prop.all	Prop.all
death	Males F		spec.		spec.		cancers	cancers
Years	n	n	mortal.	MI-index	mortal.	MI-index	olo	90 00
0- 4	1		0.1	1.04	0.0		3.7	
5-9			0.0		0.0			
10-14		1 /	0.0		0.1	0.34		3.7
15-19	1	1	0.1	0.52	0.1	0.52	2.4	3.6
20-24			0.0		0.0			
25-29			0.0		0.0			
30-34	2		0.1	2.11	0.0		1.1	
35-39	1		0.0	1.04	0.0		0.3	
40 - 44	1		0.0	0.17	0.0		0.1	
45-49	1	1	0.0	0.52	0.0	0.52	0.1	0.1
50-54	1 /		0.1	0.26	0.0		0.0	
55-59	3	1	0.2	1.58	0.1	0.35	0.1	0.0
60-64		1/	0.0		0.1	0.35		0.0
65-69	1		0.1	0.51	0.0		0.0	
70-74	4	2	0.3	0.69	0.1	0.41	0.0	0.0
75-79	1		0.1	0.34	0.0		0.0	
80-84	2	1	0.4	0.41	0.1	0.51	0.0	0.0
85+	1		0.3	0.34	0.0		0.0	
All ages	20	8					0.0	0.0
5								
Mortality								
Raw			0.1	0.42	0.0	0.18		
WS			0.1	0.40	0.0	0.19		
ES			0.1	0.42	0.0	0.18		
BRD-S			0.1	0.41	0.0	0.17		
PYLL-70								
per 100,0	00		1.3		0.6			
ES			1.4		0.7			
AYLL-70			27.9		30.5			

#### Table 17

#### Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 1999-2013 (Single primaries only \*)

\* See corresponding tables with multiple primaries.

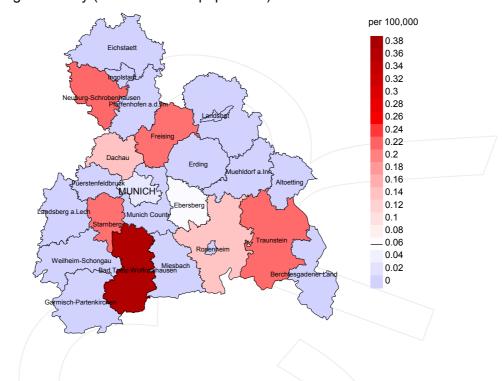


C75: Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures

**Figure 18.** Distribution of age at death (bars) 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).

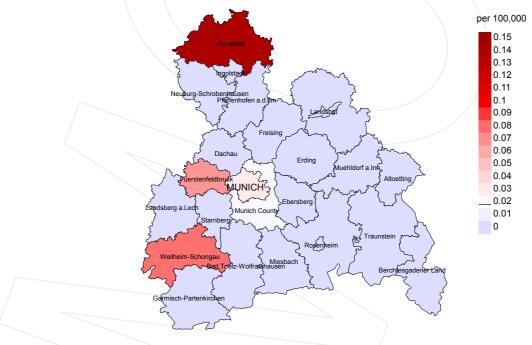
The difference between age at diagnosis (Table 3) and age at other endocrine glands cancerrelated death (see Table 10) should be considered.





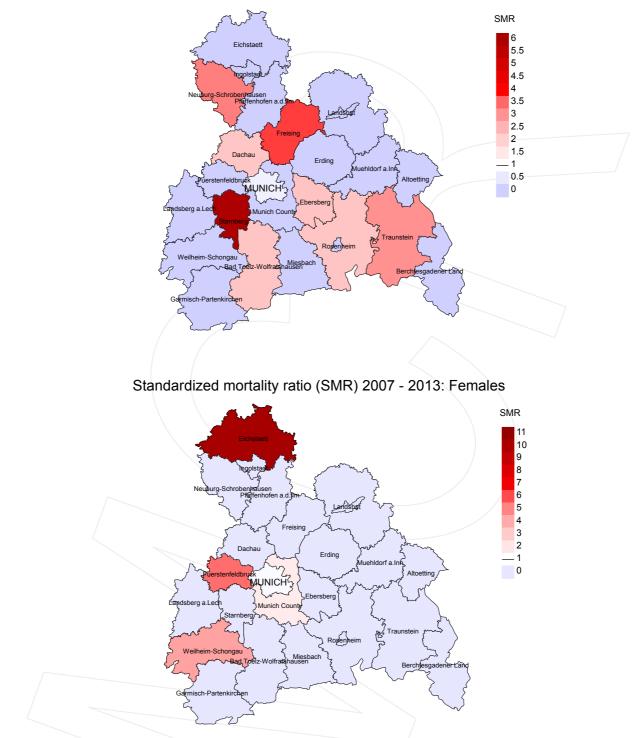
### Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2013: Males

Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2013: Females



**Figure 19a.** Map of cancer mortality (world standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2013. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population mean (males 0.1/100,000 WS N=16, females 0.0/100,000 WS N=8).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,928 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2013 a total of 0 women died from other endocrine glands cancer. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.0/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 1.2/100,000.



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2013: Males

**Figure 19b.** Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2013. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population overall of 1.0 (males N=16, females N=8).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,642 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2013 a total of 0 women died from other endocrine glands cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.00. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.00 and 25.50, 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. 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

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

#### **Recommended Citation**

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