Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C07, C08: Salivary gland cancer

Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2014
Patients	683
Diseases	684
Creation date	04/13/2016
Export date	12/23/2015
Population	4.64 m



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

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

http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC0708E-ICD-10-C07-C08-Salivary-gland-cancer-incidence-and-mortality.pdf

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 4.64 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, April 2016

- 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).
- 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.

Some remarks regarding this cancer type

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

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

Code	Description
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland
C08 C08.0 C08.1 C08.8 C08.9	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands Submandibular gland Sublingual gland Overlapping lesion of major salivary glands Major salivary gland, unspecified

INCIDENCE

Table 1

All patients with invasive cancer by year of diagnosis, proportions of DCO, multiple primaries, deaths, and active follow-up (incl. DCO)

				Prop.		Prop.
		DCO	Prop.	mult.	Prop.	actively
Year of	Cases	cases	DCO	primaries	deaths	followed
diagnosis	n	n	90	%	%	90
1000	٥٦	_	0.4	20.0	60.0	100.0
1998	25	6	24.0	28.0	68.0	100.0
1999	23	2	8.7	26.1	60.9	87.0
2000	29	4	13.8	27.6	69.0	96.6
2001	26	5	19.2	19.2	61.5	88.5
2002	46	3	6.5	41.3	65.2	95.7 #
2003	30	3	10.0	30.0	53.3	93.3
2004	39	5	12.8	33.3	61.5	100.0
2005	42	3	7.1	40.5	57.1	95.2
2006	37	1	2.7	27.0	54.1	89.2
2007	51	2	3.9	39.2	52.9	80.4 #
2008	53	2	3.8	26.4	52.8	71.7
2009	48			43.8	64.6	81.3
2010	68	6	8.8	45.6	47.1	75.0
2011	56	3	5.4	25.0	28.6	58.9
2012	48	1	2.1	27.1	33.3	81.3
2013	50	2	4.0	30.0	30.0	98.0
2014	13	3	23.1	38.5	23.1	100.0 ##
1998-2014	684	51	7.5	33.2	51.0	85.2

[#] 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 found in the respective headings.

Table 1a

All patients with invasive cancer by year of diagnosis and gender (incl. DCO)

Year of	All/	Males	Females	Prop. males
diagnosis	n/	n	n	%
1998	25	14	11	56.0
1999	/23	10	13 /	43.5
2000	29	16	13/	55.2
2001	26	12	14	46.2
2002	46	23	23	50.0
2003	30	14	16	46.7
2004	39	23	16	59.0
2005	42	26	16	61.9
2006	37	20	17	54.1
2007	51	29	22	56.9
2008	53	35	18	66.0
2009	48	28	20	58.3
2010	68	49	19	72.1
2011	56	32	24	57.1
2012	48	24	24	50.0
2013	50	25	25	50.0
2014	13	7	6	53.8
1998-2014	684	387	297	56.6

Table 2

Incidence measures by year of diagnosis 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	14	11	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.8
1999	10	13 /	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
2000	16	13 /	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.9
2001	12	14	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
2002	23	23	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0
2003	14	16	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
2004	23	16	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.7
2005	26	16	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.7
2006	20	17	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8
2007	29	22	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.7
2008	35	18	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.6
2009	28	20	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7
2010	49	19	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	0.6
2011	32	24	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
2012	24	24	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
2013	25	25	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
2014	7 \	\6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
1998-2014	387	297	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.7

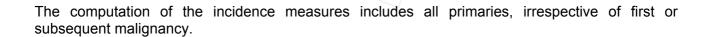


Table 3

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

Year of	Cases		Std.					Median		
diagnosis	n	Mean	dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	25	63.1	22.1	9.5	97.4	31.9	51.4	62.3	81.9	85.6
1999	23	66.7	19.2	13.9	90.9	33.0	60.9	69.0	80.7	85.3
2000	29	70.4	13.0	48.8	91.9	51.7	60.0	72.7	80.3	88.3
2001	26	65.3	18.1	16.4	95.8	42.4	56.2	66.7	78.6	84.0
2002	46	67.6	14.7	31.4	96.4	46,6	60.1	68.8	78.6	84.6
2003	30	61.5	17.9	22.9	90.5	33.3	51.4	61.6	75.5	82.4
2004	39	66.9	19.2	24.7	94.9	37.7	50.1	70.5	81.9	90.6
2005	42	64.5	16.2	31.9	93.1	40.9	51.6	65.6	79.0	82.0
2006	37	60.1	17.1	21.6	89.7	38.8	45.1	63.5	73.9	83.9
2007	51	63.8	18.5	7.7	92.9	35.7	54.3	67.9	76.1	85.0
2008	53	67.5	17.5	19.8	98.4	47.4	60.1	68.5	81.1	86.4
2009	48	66.6	18.7	16.6	96.1	38.7	61.0	68.8	80.6	85.8
2010	68	65.7	19.7	18.2	95.3	33.3	49.6	70.2	80.8	89.1
2011	56	67.6	17.0	14.4	95.5	46.1	58.3	70.3	78.3	87.1
2012	48	68.4	14.8	36.3	94.3	45.0	58.3	71.6	78.1	86.7
2013	50	63.7	21.0	12.1	93.9	32.0	49.7	67.5	80.5	87.8
2014	13	66.5	20.5	27.5	93.1	44.2	52.4	62.4	87.3	88.8
1998-2014	684	65.7	17.9	7.7	98.4	40.3	54.5	68.5	79.2	86.6

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	14	62.1	18.0	31.9	85.6	34.1	51.4	60.4	82.4	84.2
1999	10	62.5	18.7	32.0	90.4	32.5	54.0	66.4	72.3	84.5
2000	16	67.1	12.6	48.8	89.7	50.0	58.7	64.8	75.1	88.3
2001	12	66.9	11.8	48.6	84.0	52.0	57.8	66.6	76.4	83.9
2002	23	64.1	12.0	40.1	84.6	46.6	55.0	65.2	73.9	78.6
2003	14	57.5	13.9	29.1	81.1	36.2	51.4	58.8	64.7	72.6
2004	23	66.7	19.0	26.7	92.4	44.8	46.3	70.5	81.9	90.2
2005	26	65.7	15.7	31.9	87.8	40.9	61.2	70.0	77.8	82.0
2006	20	63.5	14.3	39.1	84.3	42.1	54.4	64.0	77.7	81.7
2007	29	63.3	16.8	15.7	84.6	33.1	54.3	69.4	74.2	77.9
2008	35	67.4	14.4	19.8	89.1	49.4	60.1	68.0	78.1	84.3
2009	28	68.6	15.6	16.6	86.8	48.2	63.5	69.9	80.6	85.5
2010	49	66.5	19.4	18.2	95.3	36.1	52.3	70.4	80.6	89.1
2011	32	70.9	15.6	14.4	95.5	51.9	65.0	72.7	80.9	87.1
2012	24	69.7	13.6	45.0	94.3	50.9	60.2	70.9	80.4	86.7
2013	25	65.9	21.5	19.0	93.9	29.1	51.4	72.1	82.1	88.0
2014	7	69.6	19.4	47.3	93.1	47.3	52.4	60.3	88.8	93.1
1998-2014	387	66.2	16.3	14.4	95.5	44.8	55.1	68.5	78.5	85.5

Table 3b

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

Year of	Cases		Std.					Median		
diagnosis	n	Mean	dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	11	64.4	27.3	9.5	97.4	29.6	42.5	73.6	81.9	93.7
1999	13	69.9	19.8	13.9	90.9	55.1	64.3	75.7	81.6	85.3
2000	13	74.3	12.9	51.7	91.9	52.9	66.4	78.9	80.7	87.6
2001	14	63.9	22.5	16.4	95.8	27.1	56.2	66.7	78.6	90.7
2002	23	71.1	16.5	31.4	96.4	48,2	63.5	71.5	82.4	89.4
2003	16	65.0	20.6	22.9	90.5	30.3	50.1	74.1	79.9	85.2
2004	16	67.1	20.2	24.7	94.9	37.1	57.1	70.1	79.4	93.2
2005	16	62.5	17.4	33.8	93.1	38.9	50.4	60.3	79.6	83.7
2006	17	56.1	19.6	21.6	89.7	26.6	41.3	54.5	69.9	84.0
2007	22	64.6	20.9	7.7	92.9	38.3	55.9	66.6	85.0	88.1
2008	18	67.6	22.8	25.6	98.4	28.7	51.8	74.3	82.8	90.7
2009	20	63.8	22.4	16.8	96.1	25.1	51.3	67.8	81.0	87.4
2010	19	63.6	20.9	27.9	90.4	29.5	44.5	70.0	82.4	89.8
2011	24	63.1	18.0	17.2	94.6	40.3	51.7	66.0	75.2	84.8
2012	24	67.0	16.0	36.3	89.7	43.6	55.1	72.8	77.3	85.7
2013	25	61.4	20.7	12.1	93.6	34.8	46.6	64.1	79.5	83.2
2014	6	62.7	22.9	27.5	87.3	27.5	44.2	69.7	78.1	87.3
1998-2014	297	65.1	19.8	7.7	98.4	36.3	53.1	68.7	80.2	87.8

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group and gender for period 2007-2014 (incl. DCO)

Age at	~								
diagnosis	Cases			Males			Females		
Years	n	응 (Cum.%	/ n	왕	Cum.%	n	용	Cum.%
5-9	1	0.3	0.3			0.0	1	0.6	0.6
10-14	2	0.5	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	1	0.6	1.3
15-19	8	2.1	2.8	5	2.2	2.6	3	1.9	3.2
20-24	0	0.0	2.8			2.6/			3.2
25-29	10	2.6	5.4	4	1.7	4.4	6	3.8	7.0
30-34	8	2.1	7.5	4	1.7	6.1	4	2.5	9.5
35-39	10	2.6	10.1	3	1.3	7.4	7	4.4	13.9
40 - 44	16	4.1	14.2	5	2.2	9.6	11	7.0	20.9
45-49	19	4.9	19.1	12	5.2	14.8	7	4.4	25.3
50-54	23	5.9	25.1	17	7.4	22.3	6	3.8	29.1
55-59	19	4.9	30.0	10	4.4	26.6	9	5.7	34.8
60-64	30	7.8	37.7	16	7.0	33.6	14	8.9	43.7
65-69	51	13.2	50.9	35	15.3	48.9	16	10.1	53.8
70 - 74	51	13.2	64.1	35	15.3	64.2	16	10.1	63.9
75-79	46	11.9	76.0	28	12.2	76.4	18	11.4	75.3
80-84	37	9.6	85.5	23	10.0	86.5	14	8.9	84.2
85+	56	14.5	100.0	31	13.5	100.0	25	15.8	100.0
All ages	387	100.0		229	100.0		158	100.0	

Included in the statistics are 65.5% multiple primaries in males and 36.1% in females.



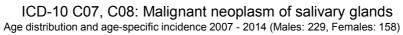
Table 5

Age-specific incidence, DCO rate and proportion of all cancers for period_2007-2014

							Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Prop.all	Prop.all
Age at			Age-	Age-	DCO rate	DCO rate	cancers	cancers
diagnosis	Males	Females	spec.	spec.	n=7	n=12	n=91183	n=89596
Years	n	n	incid.	incid.	%	%	%	% /
0- 4			0.0	0.0				
5- 9		1 /	0.0	0.1				1.3
10-14	1	1 4	0.1	0.1			1.0	1.1
15-19	5	3	0.5	0.3			2.3	1.8
20-24			0.0	0.0				
25-29	4	6	0.3	0.5			0.7	0.9
30-34	4	4	0.3	0.3			0.5	0.3
35-39	3	7	0.2	0.6			0.3	0.4
40 - 44	5	11	0.3	0.7			0.3	0.3
45-49	12	7	0.8	0.5			0.4	0.1
50-54	17	6	1.3	0.5		16.7	0.3	0.1
55-59	10	9	0.9	0.8			0.1	0.1
60-64	16	14	1.6	1.3			0.1	0.2
65-69	35	16	3.6	1.5			0.2	0.1
70 - 74	35	16	3.8	1.5			0.2	0.1
75-79	28	18	5.1	2.5	3.6	5.6	0.2	0.2
80-84	23	14	6.6	2.5	4.3	7.1	0.3	0.2
85+	31	25	13.4	4.3	16.1	36.0	0.5	0.2
All ages	229	158			3.1	7.6	0.3	0.2
Incidence								
Raw			1.3	0.8				
WS			0.7	0.5				
ES			1.0	0.6				
BRD-S			1.2	0.7				

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).





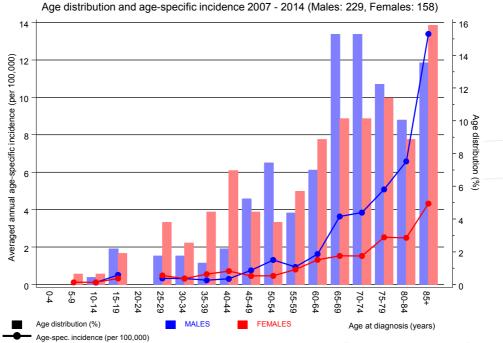


Figure 6. Age distribution and age-specific incidence



ICD-10 C07, C08: Malignant neoplasm of salivary glands

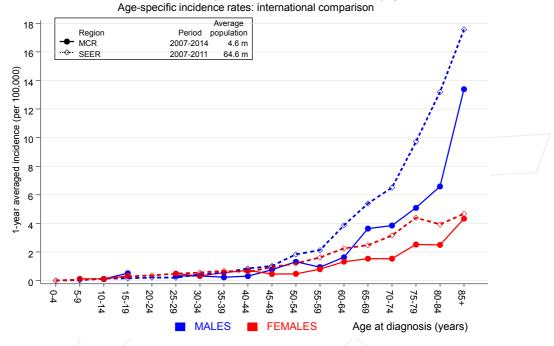


Figure 6a. Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).



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.

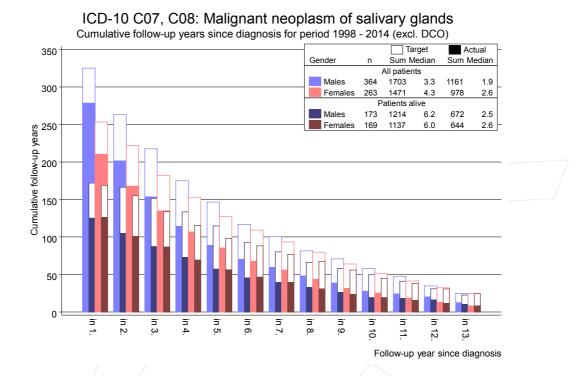


Figure 7. Cumulative follow-up years depending on time since diagnosis

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



Table 8a

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits), excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of second primaries for period 1998-2014

MALES

	Observed	Expected		LCL	UCL		DCO
Diagnosis	/ n /	n	SIR	95%	95%	EAR	왕
C11 Nasopharynx	/ 2/	0.0	163.1	19.8	589.1	# 17.3	50.0
C16 Stomach	2 2	0.7	2.9	0.3	10.3	11.3	
C18 Colon		1.7	1.2	0.1	4.3	2.9	
C19-C20 Rectum	2	0.9	2.1	0.3	7.7	9.2	
C25 Pancreas	2	0.6	3.1	0.4	11.3	11.8	50.0
C32 Larynx	2	0.2	11.2	1.4	40.6	# 15.9	
C33-C34 Lung	12	2.0	6.0	3.1	10.4	# 87.0	8.3
C43 Malign. melanoma	2	0.8	2.6	0.3	9.5	10.8	
C46,C49 Soft tissue	2	0.1	20.6	2.5	74.4	# 16.6	50.0
C61 Prostate	11	5.0	2.2	1.1	3.9	# 52.0	27.3
C67 Bladder	4	0.8	5.1	1.4	13.2	# 28.0	
C82-C85 NHL	3	0.7	4.3	0.9	12.7	20.1	
Other primaries	10	2.3	4.3<	2.0	7.9	# 66.7	10.0
Not observed	0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	-14.0	
All mult. primaries	56	17.5	3.2	2.4	4.2	# 335.5	14.3
Patients		3	365				
Median age at second maligr	nancy (yea	ars) 72	2.9				
Person-years		11	L49				
Mean observation time (year	rs)		3.1				
Median observation time (ye	ears)	1	L.9				

The occurrence of second malignancy is statistically significant.

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

Table 8b

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits), excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of second primaries for period 1998-2014

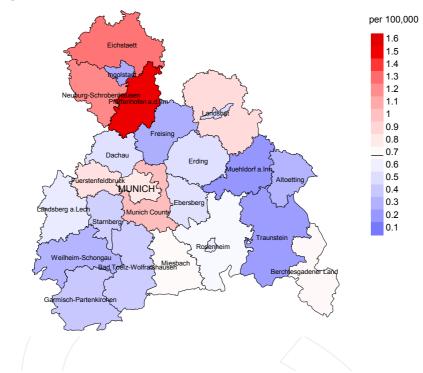
FEMALES

	Observed	Expected		LCL	UCL		DCO
Diagnosis	n /	n	SIR	95%	95%	EAR	왕
C18 Colon	2	1.2	1.7	0.2	6.0	8.0	
C25 Pancreas	2	0.5	3.8	0.5	13.9	14.9	100.0
C33-C34 Lung	8	0.7	11.3	4.9	22.3 #	73.4	37.5
C50 Breast	9	3.0	3.0	1.4	5.7 #	60.3	22.2
C73 Thyroid	2	0.2	11.9	/1.4	43.1 #	18.4	50.0
Other primaries	12	1.6	7.3	3.8	12.8 #	104.2	8.3
Not observed	0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	-35.9	
All mult. primari	es 35	10.8	3.2	2.3	4.5 #	243.4	25.7
Patients			274				
Median age at secon	d malignancy	(years)	75.7				
Person-years			994				
Mean observation ti	me (years)		3.6				
Median observation	time (years)		2.5				

The occurrence of second malignancy is statistically significant.

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

Average incidence (world standard population) 2007 - 2014: Males



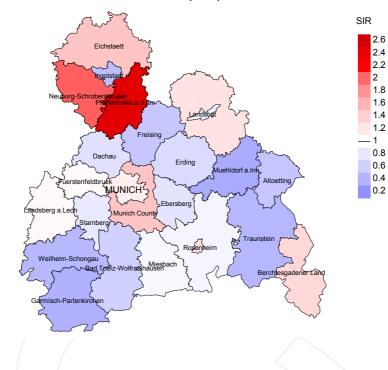
Average incidence (world standard population) 2007 - 2014: Females



Figure 9a. Map of cancer incidence (world standard population, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2014. 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 0.7/100,000 WS N=229, females 0.5/100,000 WS N=158).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 65,347 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2014 a total of 2 women were identified with newly diagnosed salivary gland cancer. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.5/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 2.5/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2014: Males



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2014: Females

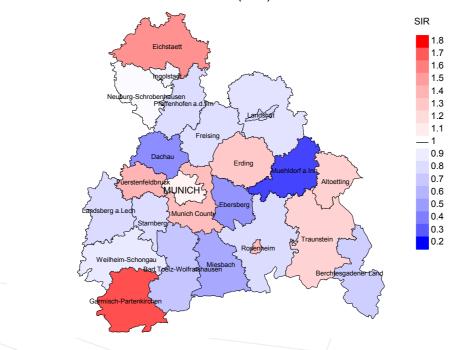


Figure 9b. Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2014. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population overall of 1.0 (males N=229, females N=158).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,924 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2014 a total of 2 women were identified with newly diagnosed salivary gland cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.47. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.02 and 2.20, 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)

	Incident	Prop. actively	Prop.		Prop.	Prop. deaths with death
Year of	cases	followed	DCO	Deaths	deaths	certific.
diagnosis	n	%	00	n	96	%
1998	25	100.0	24.0	17	68.0	100.0
1999	23	87.0	8.7	14	60.9	100.0
2000	29	96.6	13.8	20	69.0	95.0
2001	26	88.5	19.2	16/	61.5	93.8
2002	46	95.7	6.5	30	65.2	96.7
2003	30	93.3	10.0	16	53.3	87.5
2004	39	100.0	12.8	24	61.5	83.3
2005	42	95.2	7.1	24	57.1	100.0
2006	37	89.2	2.7	20	54.1	100.0
2007	51	80.4	3.9	27	52.9	100.0
2008	53	71.7	3.8	28	52.8	96.4
2009	48	81.3		31	64.6	100.0
2010	68	75.0	8.8	32	47.1	100.0
2011	56	58.9	5.4	16	28.6	100.0
2012	48	81.3	2.1	16	33.3	93.8
2013	50	98.0	4.0	15	30.0	93.3
2014	13	100.0	23.1	3	23.1	100.0
1998-2014	684	85.2	7.5	349	51.0	96.6

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	%	n	%
1998	25	16	87.5	7	28.0
1999	23	16	100.0	3	13.0
2000	29	17	100.0	6	20.7
2001	26	13	92.3	5	19.2
2002	46	27	92.6	4	8.7
2003	30	20	95.0	4	13.3
2004	39	31	90.3	10	25.6
2005	42	18	100.0	_ 5	11.9
2006	37	19	94.7	6	16.2
2007	51/	23	95.7	3	5.9
2008	53	25	100.0	4	7.5
2009	48	35	100.0	6	12.5
2010	68	34	97.1	9	13.2
2011	56	39	100.0	3	5.4
2012	48	43	95.3	5	10.4
2013	50	40	100.0	3 5 8 3	16.0
2014	13	33	97.0	/3	23.1
1998-2014	684	449	96.7	91	13.3

Table 10c

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

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

				_
				Prop.
				cancer
		Prop.	Prop.	recorded
		cancer-	non-cancer-	on death
Year of	Deaths	related	related	certificate
death	n	%	\ \%	%
1998	16	43.8	56.3	85.7
1999	16	50.0	50.0	68.8
2000	17	94.1	5.9	100.0
2001	13	69.2	30.8	75.0
2002	27	63.0	37.0	80.0
2003	20	80.0	20.0	84.2
2004	31	77.4	22.6	100.0
2005	18	50.0	50.0	72.2
2006	19	63.2	36.8	83.3
2007	23	65.2	34.8	72.7
2008	25	84.0	16.0	84.0
2009	35	74.3	25.7	82.9
2010	34	88.2	11.8	90.9
2011	39	61.5	38.5	74.4
2012	43	72.1	27.9	85.4
2013	40	85.0	15.0	90.0
2014	33	81.8	18.2	87.5
1998-2014	449	72.6	27.4	84.1

Table 11a $\begin{tabular}{ll} Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 10 \\ MALES \end{tabular}$

					Age at
		Age at	Age at	Age at	death
		death	death	death	(according
		(all	(cancer-	(non-cancer-	to death
Year of	Deaths	causes)	related)	related)	certificate)
death	n	Years	Years	Years	Years
1998	4	78.9	75.4	82.4	82.4
1999	8	70.5	71.6	58.3	70.5
2000	7	82.0	82.0		82.0
2001	6	71.6	74.0	66.2	74.0
2002	17	71.8	71.8	72.5	73.2
2003	11	78.4	78.4		78.5
2004	19	76.6	77.8	76.6	75.7
2005	5	80.2	79.5	82.3	80.2
2006	12/	76.5	74.4	79.2	74.5
2007	15	78.4	78.0	79.8	77.8
2008	15	72.6	71.6	78.1	70.7
2009	27	74.7	70.7	78.8	73.4
2010	22	74.4	74.4		74.5
2011	27	78.0	73.0	86.2	77.1
2012	24	80.4	78.2	83.7	78.7
2013	24	83.5	82.9	85.2	83.5
2014	23	78.6	79.0	76.8	79.5
1998-2014	266	77.6	76.1	79.2	77.0

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.

			-		Age at
		Age at	Age at	Age at	death
		death	death	death	(according
		(all	(cancer-	(non-cancer-	to death
Year of	Deaths	causes)	related)	related)	certificate)
death	n	Years	Years	Years	Years
1998	12	80.7	78.5	87.6	79.4
1999	8	84.6	74.1	86.2	83.1
2000	10	80.3	80.7	70.0	80.3
2001	7	88.3	83.9	88.3	83.9
2002	10	81.4	78.3	84.6	74.0
2003	9	81.4	70.7	83.7	72.4
2004	12	82.9	82.9	82.5	84.6
2005	13	79.3	75.5	82.1	77.4
2006	7/	89.7	87.5	89.9	87.5
2007	8	86.8	85.3	88.6	89.3
2008	10	76.9	67.2	85.0	70.1
2009	8	86.4	87.2	85.7	81.1
2010	12	77.8	73.5	86.6	73.5
2011	12	84.2	76.7	91.3	78.6
2012	19	78.1	77.3	83.4	77.6
2013	16	86.1	83.1	90.0	84.2
2014	10	80.6	77.2	82.0	82.0
1998-2014	183	82.4	78.4	85.8	80.0

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.

Year of	Deaths	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index
death	n	raw	raw	WS	WS	ES	ES	BRD-S	BRD-S
1998	1	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.10
1999	5	0.4	0.50	0.3	0.49	0.4	0.53	0.6	0.63
2000	7	0.6	0.44	0.3	0.40	0.6	0.44	0.8	0.52
2001	5	0.4	0.42	0.2	0.39	0.4	0.42	0.6	0.48
2002	11	0.6	0.48	0.3	0.43	0.5	0.49	0.7	0.55
2003	11	0.6	0.79	0.3	0.57	0.5	0.74	0.7	0.97
2004	14	0.7	0.61	0.4	0.56	0.6	0.62	0.9	0.65
2005	2	0.1	0.08	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.10
2006	8	0.4	0.40	0.2	0.33	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.40
2007	11	0.5	0.38	0.2	0.26	0.4	0.34	0.6	0.42
2008	14	0.6	0.40	0.3	0.37	0.5	0.40	0.6	0.41
2009	21	0.9	0.75	0.5	0.68	0.7	0.73	0.9	0.72
2010	22	1.0	0.45	0.5	0.38	0.7	0.42	1.0	0.45
2011	19	0.8	0.59	0.4	0.52	0.6	0.56	0.8	0.61
2012	17	0.7	0.71	0.3	0.60	0.5	0.68	0.7	0.70
2013	21	0.9	0.84	0.4	0.65	0.7	0.77	0.9	0.85
2014	20	0.9	2.86	0.3	1.97	0.6	2.27	0.9	3.00
1998-2014	209	0.7	0.54	0.3	0.45	0.5	0.51	0.7	0.57

Table 12b

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

Year of	Deaths	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index	Mort.	MI-Index
death	n	raw	raw	WS	WS	ES	ES	BRD-S	BRD-S
1998	6	0.5	0.55	0.1	0.19	0.2	0.33	0.4	0.47
1999	3	0.3	0.23	0.1	0.20	0.2	0.22	0.2	0.26
2000	9	0.7	0.69	0.2	0.57	0.4	0.59	0.6	0.64
2001	4	0.3	0.29	0.1	0.13	0.2	0.18	0.2	0.21
2002	6	0.3	0.26	0.1	0.22	0.2	0.22	0.2	0.23
2003	5	0.3	0.31	0.1	0.27	0.2	0.28	0.2	0.29
2004	10	0.5	0.63	0.2	0.38	0.3	0.47	0.4	0.54
2005	7	0.4	0.44	0.1	0.34	0.2	0.38	0.3	0.41
2006	4	0.2	0.24	0.0	0.06	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.14
2007	4	0.2	0.18	0.0	0.06	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.16
2008	7	0.3	0.39	0.1	0.36	0.2	0.40	0.2	0.36
2009	5	0.2	0.25	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.17	0.1	0.19
2010	8	0.3	0.42	0.2	0.37	0.2	0.40	0.3	0.43
2011	5	0.2	0.21	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.14	0.2	0.18
2012	14	0.6	0.58	0.2	0.54	0.3	0.51	0.4	0.54
2013	13	0.6	0.52	0.1	0.24	0.2	0.31	0.3	0.36
2014	7	0.3	1.17	0.1	0.75	0.2	0.89	0.2	0.97
1998-2014	117	0.4	0.39	0.1	0.26	0.2	0.30	0.3	0.35

Table 13

Age distribution of age at death (cancer-related) for period 2007-2014

(incl. multiple primaries)

Age at death	Cases		Males			Females		
Years	n	% Cum.%	n	왕	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
20-24	1	0.5 0.5	/ 1	0.7	0.7			0.0
25-29	1	0.5 / 1.0			0.7	1	1.6	1.6
30-34	1	0.5 / 1.4/			0.7	1	1.6	3.2
35-39	0	0.0 1.4			0.7			3.2
40 - 44	5	2.4 3.8	4	2.8	3.4	1	1.6	4.8
45-49	9	4.3 8.2	4	2.8	6,2	5	7.9	12.7
50-54	5	2.4 10.6	5	3.4	9.7			12.7
55-59	9	4.3 14.9	8	5.5	15.2	1	1.6	14.3
60-64	10	4.8 19.7	6	4.1	19.3	4	6.3	20.6
65-69	20	9.6 29.3	15	10.3	29.7	5	7.9	28.6
70 - 74	34	16.3 45.7	26	17.9	47.6	8	12.7	41.3
75-79	37	17.8 63.5	27	18.6	66.2	10	15.9	57.1
80-84	25	12.0 75.5	19	13.1	79.3	6	9.5	66.7
85+	51	24.5 100.0	30	20.7	100.0	21	33.3	100.0
All ages	208	100.0	145	100.0		63	100.0	

Included in the statistics are 65.5% multiple primaries in males and 36.1% in females.



Table 14

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 2007-2014 (incl. multiple primaries)

			Males		Females		Males	Females
Age at			Age-		Age-		Prop.all	Prop.all
death	Males	Females	spec.		spec.		cancers	cancers
Years	n	n	mortal.	MI-index	mortal.	MI-index	%	%
0- 4			0.0		0.0			
5- 9			0.0		0.0			
10-14			0.0		0.0			
15-19			0.0		0.0			
20-24	1		0.1	1.00	0.0		2.1	
25-29		1	0.0		0.1	0.17		1.6
30-34		1	0.0		0.1	0.25		0.9
35-39			0.0		0.0			
40-44	4	1	0.2	0.80	0.1	0.09	0.9	0.2
45-49	4	5	0.3		0.3	0.71	0.4	0.4
50-54	5		0.4		0.0		0.3	
55-59	8	1	0.8	0.80	0.1	0.11	0.3	0.0
60-64	6	4	0.6	0.38	0.4	0.29	0.1	0.1
65-69	15	5	1.6	0.43	0.5	0.31	0.2	0.1
70-74	26	8	2.9		0.8	0.50	0.3	0.1
75-79	27	10	4.9		1.4	0.56	0.3	0.2
80-84	19	6	5.4		1.1	0.43	0.3	0.1
85+	30	21	13.0	0.97	3.6	0.84	0.5	0.2
001	50	21	13.0	0.57	3.0	0.01	0.5	0.2
All ages	145	63					0.3	0.1
mir ages	110	03					/ 0.3	0.1
Mortality								
Raw			0.8	0.63	0.3	0.40		
WS			0.4	0.52	0.1	0.26		
ES			0.6	0.52	0.2	0.31		
BRD-S			0.8	0.64	0.2	0.35		
מאמם			0.0	0.04	0.2	0.33		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			3.2		1.7			
ES ES			2.8		1.5			
AYLL-70			12.0		15.3			
WITT-10			12.0		13.3			

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

Table 15a $\begin{tabular}{ll} Multiple primaries in deaths in period 1998-2014 \\ \hline MALES \end{tabular}$

					Syn-	Syn-		
					chron	chron		
	Total	Total	Pre	Pre	±30d	±30d	Post	Post
Diagnosis	n	/ % ↓	n	← %	n	← %	n	← %
C00 Lip	2 /	1.2	2	100.0				
C03-C06 Oral cavity	/ 2 /	1.2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
C09-C10 Oropharynx	4	2.4	2	50.0			2	50.0
C11 Nasopharynx	2	1.2	1	50.0			1	50.0
C16 Stomach	2	1.2	1	50.0			1	50.0
C18 Colon	2	1.2					2	100.0
C19-C20 Rectum	4	2.4	2	50.0			2	50.0
C22 Liver	3	1.8			2	66.7	1	33.3
C25 Pancreas	3	1.8					3	100.0
C30 Middle/inner ear	2	1.2	2	100.0				
C32 Larynx	2	1.2	1	50.0			1	50.0
C33-C34 Lung	11	6.6			_ 1	9.1	10	90.9
C43 Malign. melanoma	3	1.8	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
C44 Skin others	71	42.5	31	43.7	8	11.3	32	45.1
C46,C49 Soft tissue	2	1.2					2	100.0
C61 Prostate	18	10.8	12	66.7	4	22.2	2	11.1
C67 Bladder	10	6.0	6	60.0			4	40.0
C70-C72 CNS cancer	3	1.8	1	33.3			2	66.7
C76-C79 CUP	2	1.2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
C82-C85 NHL	9	5.4	6	66.7	1 /	11.1	2	22.2
C91-C96 Leukaemia	2	1.2					2	100.0
Other primaries	8	4.8	4	50.0			4	50.0
All mult. primaries	167	100.0	74	44.3	19	11.4	74	44.3

Multiple primaries with number of cases 1 are pooled in category "Other primaries"

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.

Table 15b

Multiple primaries in deaths in period 1998-2014
FEMALES

				Syn-	Syn-		
				chron	chron		
Total	Total	Pre	Pre	±30d		Post	Post
n	%↓	n	← %	n	← %	n	←%
/1				1	100.0		
						_	100.0
							100.0
3	4.5	1	33.3			2	66.7
1	1.5					1	100.0
1	1.5					1	100.0
4	6.1					4	100.0
1	1.5			1	100.0		
8	12.1					8	100.0
14	21.2	7	50.0			7	50.0
17	25.8	6	35.3			11 /	64.7
2	3.0	1	50.0	1	50.0		
2	3.0	1	50.0			1	50.0
2	3.0					2	100.0
1	1.5	1	100.0				
2	3.0	1	50.0			1	50.0
4	6.1	1	25.0			3	75.0
1	1.5					1	100.0
66	100.0	19	28.8	3	4.5	44	66.7
	n 1 1 1 3 1 4 1 8 14 17 2 2 2 1 2 4 1	n % 1 1	n % 1 n 1 1.5 1 1.5 1 1.5 1 1.5 3 4.5 1 1 1.5 4 6.1 1 1.5 8 12.1 14 21.2 7 17 25.8 6 2 3.0 1 2 3.0 1 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 1 1.5	n %↓ n ←% 1 1.5 1 1.5 1 1.5 1 1.5 3 4.5 1 33.3 1 1.5 1 1.5 4 6.1 1 1.5 8 12.1 14 21.2 7 50.0 17 25.8 6 35.3 2 3.0 1 50.0 2 3.0 1 50.0 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 100.0 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 100.0 2 3.0 1 50.0 4 6.1 1 25.0	Total Total Pre Pre ±30d n %↓ n ←% n 1 1.5 1 1.5 1 1.5 3 4.5 1 33.3 1 1.5 1 1.5 4 6.1 1 1.5 8 12.1 14 21.2 7 50.0 17 25.8 6 35.3 2 3.0 1 50.0 17 25.8 6 35.3 2 3.0 1 50.0 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 100.0 2 3.0 1 1.5 1 100.0 2 3.0 1 50.0 4 6.1 1 25.0 1 1.5	Total Total Pre Pre ±30d ±30d n %↓ n ←% n ←% n ←% 1 1.5	Total Total Pre

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.

Table 16

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 2007-2014

(First primaries only *)

Age at death Years	Males Females	/ = /	Females Age- specindex mortal.		cancers	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4 5- 9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29	1 1	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.17	2.3	1.7
30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59	1 4 1 4 5 3 8	0.3 0.2 0.8	0.1 0.0 0.80 0.33 0.20 0.80	0.10 0.71	0.9 0.4 0.2 0.3	1.1 0.2 0.5
60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85+	6 4 10 3 16 6 17 9 10 5 18 18	1.0 1.8 3.1 2.9	0.40 0.4 0.40 0.3 0.73 0.6 1.21 1.3 0.77 0.9 1.06 3.1	0.30 0.46 0.75 0.38	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1
All ages	97 53				0.3	0.2
Mortality Raw WS ES BRD-S		0.3	0.60 0.3 0.47 0.1 0.55 0.2 0.60 0.2	0.26 0.31		
PYLL-70 per 100,000 ES AYLL-70		2.9 2.5 13.1	1.6 1.4 17.2			

^{*} See corresponding tables with multiple primaries.

Table 17

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers for period 2007-2014

(Single primaries only *)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal.	MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal.	MI-index	cancers	Females Prop.all cancers
0- 4 5- 9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34	1	1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0	1.00	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	0.20	2.6	1.8
35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85+	4 4 1 6 6 5 11 8 8	1 3 2 2 4 5 2 14	0.0 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.6 0.6 0.5 1.2 1.5 2.3 6.5	0.07 0.86 0.40 0.26 0.65 0.80	0.0 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.7 0.4 2.4		1.0 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0
All ages	69	34	0.3	0.54	2.1	0.74	0.2	0.1
Mortality Raw WS ES BRD-S			0.4 0.2 0.3 0.4	0.49 0.40 0.46 0.49	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.30 0.18 0.22 0.25		
PYLL-70 per 100,000 ES AYLL-70			2.5 2.1 14.7		1.0 0.8 17.5			

^{*} See corresponding tables with multiple primaries.

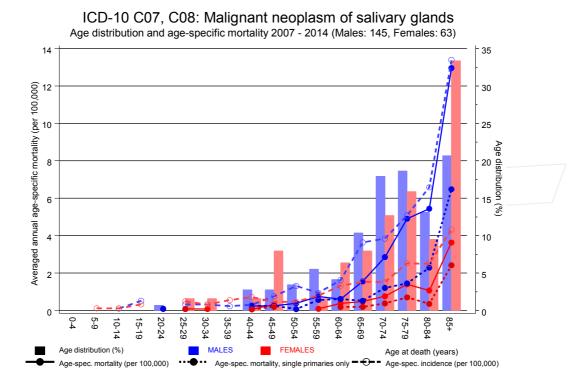
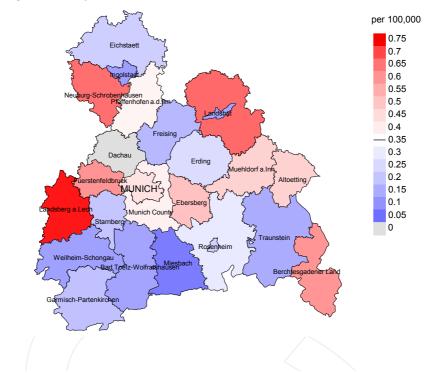


Figure 18. Distribution of age at death (bars) and age-specific mortality (all patients: solid line, patients with single primaries: dotted line). The age-specific incidence is additionally plotted for comparison (dashed line).

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



Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2014: Males



Average mortality (world standard population) 2007 - 2014: Females

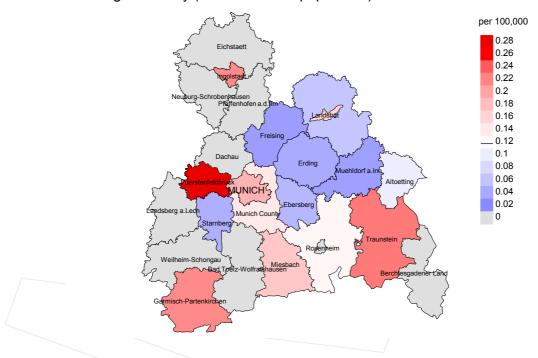
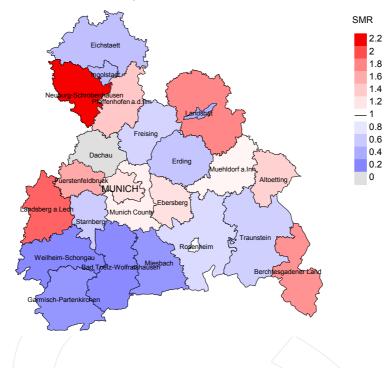


Figure 19a. Map of cancer mortality (world standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2014. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population mean (males 0.4/100,000 WS N=145, females 0.1/100,000 WS N=62).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 65,347 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2014 a total of 1 women died from salivary gland cancer. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.1/100,000 (world standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 0.4/100,000.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2014: Males



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2014: Females

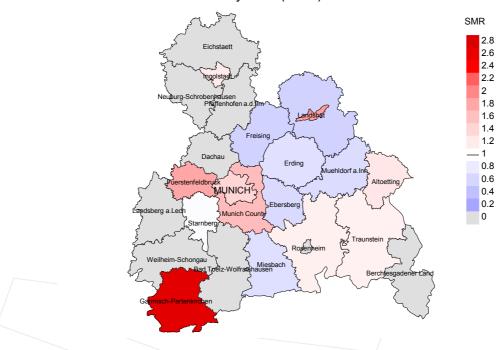


Figure 19b. Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR, incl. DCO cases) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2014. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue color temperatures where the fine white color indicates the population overall of 1.0 (males N=145, females N=62).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 64,924 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2014 a total of 1 women died from salivary gland cancer. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.63. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.00 and 4.65, and is therefore not statistically striking.

Statistical Notes

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

1. All multiple primaries included

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shortcuts

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

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