Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C07, C08: Salivary gland cancer



Survival

Munich Cancer Registry Cancer Registry Bavaria - Upper Bavaria Regional Center at Klinikum Grosshadern/IBE Marchioninistr. 15 Munich, 81377 Germany

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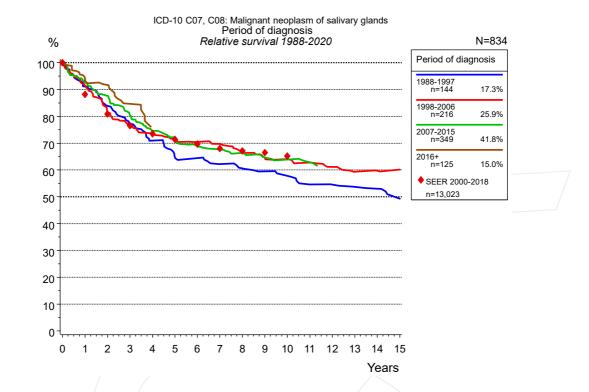


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 834 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2020.

The survival results of the SEER program (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) of the American National Cancer Institute (NCI) are summarized as the period of diagnosis from 2000 to 2018, and are represented by colored diamonds in order to facilitate comparisons between MCR and SEER.

The presented survival curves are derived from clinical records with valid follow-up informations, which means that death certificate cases (DCO) cases are omitted from the analysis. With this one restriction, the MCR has provided populationbased statistics since 1998, collecting data on all cancer cases in the region of southern Bavaria. Historical data of previous time periods can be heavily selected, therefore, univariate survival comparisons of the presented time periods must be carefully considered. Nonetheless, all calculable survival curves are depicted to facilitate the comparison of long time follow-up analyses of relative survival between particular cancers.

Period of diagnosis								
	1988-1997		1998-2006		2007-2015		2016+	
	n=1	44	n=216		n=349		n=125	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	88.5	91.1	89.4	91.5	90.0	92.7	91.9	94.2
2	79.0	83.9	77.7	81.5	83.2	87.7	87.6	91.7
3	71.0	77.3	71.4	76.4	74.3	80.4	79.0	84.6
4	63.6	71.0	67.0	73.3	67.2	74.6		
5	56.8	64.8	64.6	71.5	62.7	71.3		
6	55.3	64.5	62.1	70.5	59.3	68.8		
7	51.6	62.2	60.1	69.6	57.0	67.6		
8	49.4	60.5	56.0	66.3	54.8	66.4		
9	47.1	59.5	54.0	64.6	52.1	64.7		
10	44.9	57.8	52.5	64.1	50.5	63.9		
11	41.1	54.6	50.4	62.8	48.9	62.9		
12	40.3	54.5	47.8	61.1	46.9	61.1		
13	38.8	53.7	45.2	59.3				
14	38.0	53.0	44.7	59.7				
15	34.1	49.3	44.2	60.1				
Median	7.8		11.0		10.5			

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2020 (N=834).

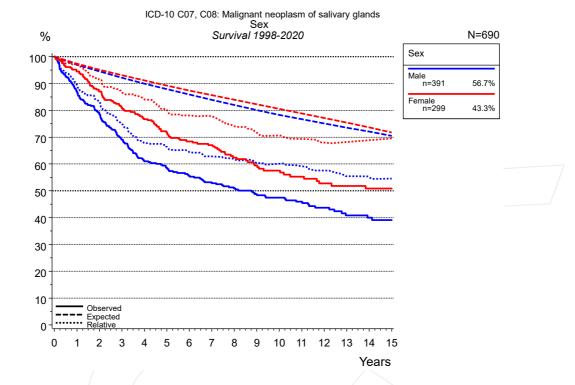


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by sex. Included in the evaluation are 690 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020.

		Sex			
	Ma	le	Ferr	nale	
	n=3	391	n=2	<u>299</u>	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1	87.0	89.5	94.4	96.9	
2	78.7	83.0	87.1	91.4	
3	69.0	74.8	80.9	86.7	
4	61.0	67.8	76.7	84.0	
5	58.3	66.3	71.8	80.2	
6	55.6	64.5	68.4	78.0	
7	52.8	62.9	67.0	77.8	
8	50.9	61.9	62.4	74.1	
9	48.8	60.4	59.5	71.7	
10	47.5	60.1	57.6	70.6	
11	45.9	59.2	55.3	69.3	
12	43.6	57.5	52.8	68.0	
13	40.8	55.5	51.9	68.2	
14	40.0	55.0	50.8	68.8	
15	39.1	54.6	50.8	69.5	
Median	8.8		15.5		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by sex for period 1998-2020 (N=690).

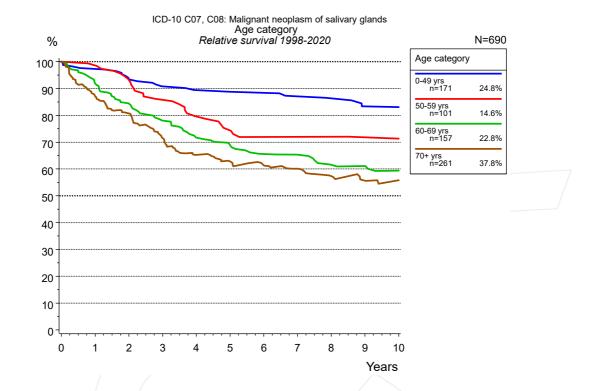


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 690 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020.

			Age	ory				
	0-49	yrs	50-59 yrs		60-69 yrs		70+ yrs	
	n=1	71	n=101		n=157		n=261	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	97.6	97.3	99.0	98.6	90.9	91.9	81.8	87.2
2	93.8	93.5	92.5	93.2	82.2	84.4	71.2	80.7
3	90.5	90.8	84.8	85.7	74.8	78.0	59.6	71.5
4	89.0	89.4	77.9	79.6	67.7	71.7	50.8	65.3
5	88.2	88.8	73.2	74.4	63.9	68.9	46.0	62.8
6	88.2	88.4	69.6	72.0	59.8	65.6	42.1	61.4
7	86.5	87.1	69.6	72.0	58.2	65.3	38.4	60.1
8	85.5	86.4	69.6	72.0	53.8	61.6	33.9	57.3
9	82.1	83.3	67.9	71.8	52.9	61.1	30.7	55.7
10	82.1	83.1	67.9	71.3	50.0	59.4	28.5	55.8
Median					9.3		4.3	

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by age category for period 1998-2020 (N=690).

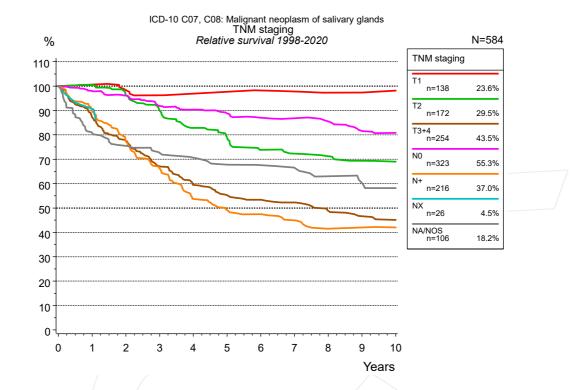


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by TNM staging. For 590 of 690 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 584 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100 % value because patients are potientially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 106 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (15.4 % of 690 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=584).

	TNM staging													
	Т	1	Т	2	T3-	+4	Ň	0	N	+	N	Х	NA/N	VOS
	n=1	138	n=1	172	n=2	254	n=3	323	n=2	216	n=	26	n=1	06
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	100.0	100.6	98.8	100.5	84.6	87.2	96.2	98.0	87.3	89.8	91.7	90.7	77.2	80.8
2	96.9	98.4	91.9	96.2	73.3	77.6	92.7	96.1	73.2	77.3			70.2	75.5
3	93.7	96.3	84.2	90.0	61.4	67.1	86.9	91.8	60.9	66.2			65.0	72.6
4	92.9	96.9	75.4	82.8	52.9	59.5	84.0	90.3	47.8	53.7			61.6	70.7
5	92.9	97.7	70.2	79.0	48.0	55.2	81.2	88.8	42.6	49.1			58.2	67.8
6	91.9	98.2	64.1	73.8	45.4	53.4	78.3	87.0	40.2	47.4			55.8	67.6
7	90.8	97.8	61.6	72.3	43.2	52.2	77.0	86.8	36.9	45.0			53.4	66.5
8	88.4	97.3	59.8	71.2	39.0	48.8	74.5	85.5	32.4	41.5			49.7	63.0
9	88.4	97.4	56.9	69.4	36.3	46.6	70.2	81.6	32.4	42.0			46.9	60.3
10	87.0	98.2	55.8	68.9	34.8	45.1	68.4	80.8	31.5	42.0			44.2	58.2
Median			13.9		4.7		20.2		3.9				7.6	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with salivary gland cancer by TNM staging for period 1998-2020 (N=584).

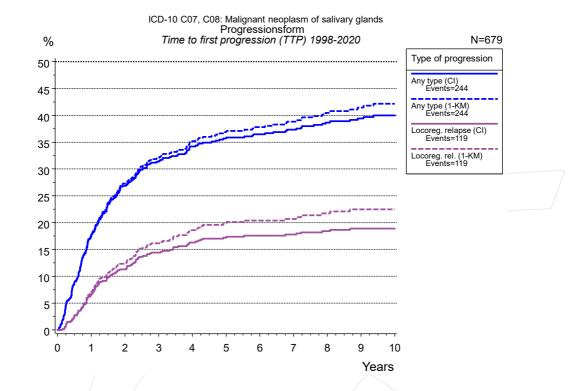


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 679 patients with salivary gland cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2020 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression						
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1- KM)	Locoreg. relapse (CI)	Locoreg. rel. (1-KM)			
N	644	644	679	679			
Events	240	240	119	119			
compet.	86		214				
Years	%	%	%	%			
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
1	17.8	18.0	6.7	7.2			
2	26.9	27.3	11.3	12.3			
3	31.4	32.0	14.4	16.1			
4	34.2	35.2	16.3	18.6			
5	35.7	36.9	17.2	19.8			
6	36.5	37.8	17.6	20.4			
7	37.3	38.8	17.8	20.7			
8	38.7	40.5	18.4	21.7			
9	39.4	41.4	18.9	22.5			
10	40.0	42.2	18.9	22.5			

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with salivary gland cancer for period 1998-2020 (N=679), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

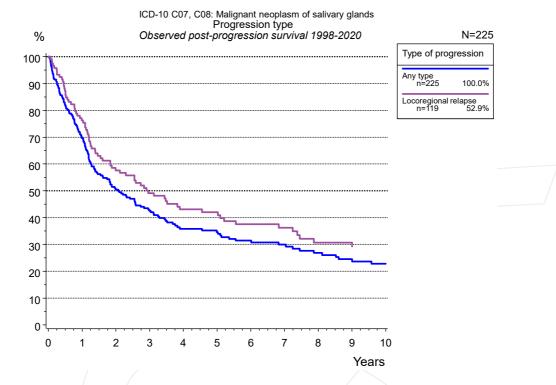


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 225 patients with salivary gland cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2020. These 225 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 33.1 % of the totally 679 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=35, 5.2 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=54, 8.0 %). Multiple progression types on different sites are included in the evaluation even when not occuring synchronously.

Medical record documentation often lacks the linguistic severity to distinguish between local relapse, regional lymph node metastasis and distant spread in solid cancers. Frequently, the statement "not specified" is the only information in registries regarding relapse of the disease. The category "Any type" denotes all cases who suffered from at least one relapse during the course of disease (incl. primary M1-status). Although, the real number of relapsed patients is likely to be much higher. The accumulated percentage of patients with local relapse or distant metastasis exceeds the 100 % value because patients are potientially considered in more than one subgroup.

Т	ype of progr	ression	
	Any type	Locoregional relapse	
	n=225	n=119	
Years	%	%	
0	100.0	100.0	
1	69.7	76.2	
2	50.4	57.6	
3	42.5	49.1	
4	35.9	43.0	
5	34.6	42.0	
6	31.4	37.6	
7	30.0	36.3	
8	26.9	30.7	
9	24.5	30.7	
10	22.8	29.2	

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with salivary gland cancer for period 1998-2020 (N=225).

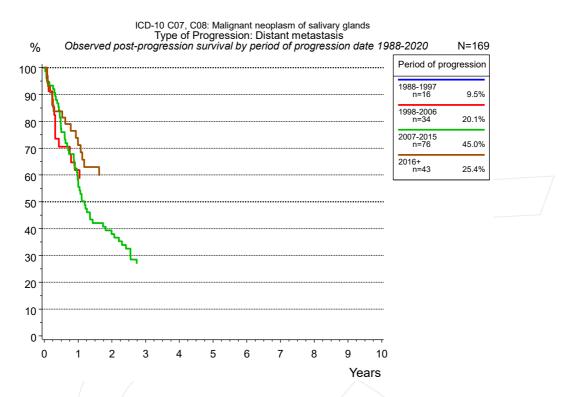


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 169 patients with salivary gland cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2020 by period of progression.

	Period of progression						
	1998-2006	2007-2015	2016+				
	n=34	n=76	n=43				
Years	%	%	%				
0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
1	61.8	58.3	71.2				
2		38.0					
3		27.1					

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with salivary gland cancer for period 1988-2020 by period of progression (N=169).

Shortcuts

MCR	Munich Cancer Registry, Germany						
NCI	National Cancer Institute, USA						
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology	, and End Results, USA					
UICC	Union for International Can	cer Control, Geneva					
DCO	Death certificate only	Death certificate provides the only notification to the registry.					
NA	Not available						
NOS	Not otherwise specified						
OS	Overall/Observed survival	Overall/Observed survival (Kaplan-Meier estimate) Date of entry: diagnosis Event: death from any cause					
RS	Relative survival	Survival compared to "general population", ratio of observed to expected survival (Ederer II method), reflecting cancer specific survival					
AS	Assembled survival	Assembled chart of observed, expected, relative survival					
CS	Conditional survival	Survival probability under the condition of surviving a given period of time					
TTP	Time to progression	Time to first progression / relapse Date of entry: diagnosis Event: (progression / relapse): first local-, lymph node recurrence, distant metastasis or unspecified progression					
	1-КМ	1 minus Kaplan-Meier estimator ("inverse" Kaplan-Meier estimator)					
	CI	Cumulative incidence Death as competing risk (according to Kalbfleisch und Prentice)					
PPS	Post-progression survival	Survival since first progression / relapse (Kaplan-Meier estimate) Date of entry (progression / relapse): first local-, lymph node recurrence, distant metastasis or unspecified progression Event: death from any cause					

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