

Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Incidence and Mortality
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ICD-10 C05.1, C05.2, C09-C14: Pharynx cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2016
Patients	1,130	4,300
Diseases	1,148	4,378
Cases evaluated	1,015	3,331
Creation date	08/22/2018	
Export date	08/09/2018	
Population	4.81 m	



Munich Cancer Registry
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Munich, 81377
Germany

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

<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC0914E-ICD-10-C05.1-C05.2-C09-C14-Pharynx-cancer-survival.pdf>

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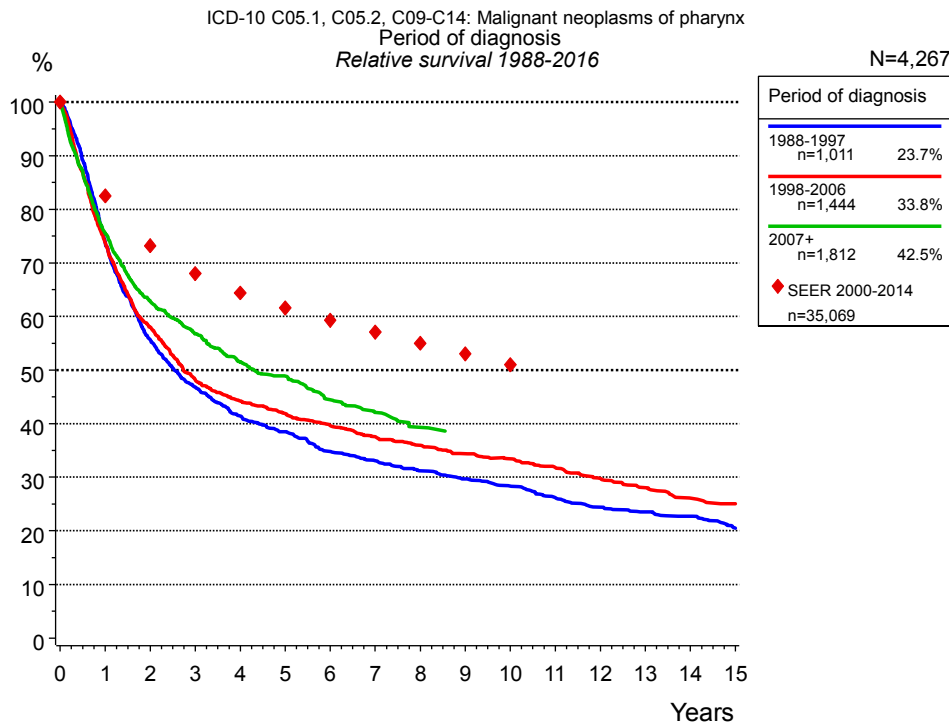


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 4,267 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

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 2014, 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 population-based 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.

Years	Period of diagnosis					
	1988-1997 n=1,011		1998-2006 n=1,444		2007+ n=1,812	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	72.7	73.8	72.7	73.7	74.4	75.6
2	54.1	55.7	56.5	58.0	61.0	62.8
3	44.9	46.8	46.3	48.2	54.2	56.8
4	39.0	41.4	41.9	44.2	48.5	51.6
5	35.8	38.5	39.1	41.8	45.2	48.9
6	31.9	34.8	36.6	39.7	40.4	44.5
7	29.8	33.1	34.1	37.5	37.5	42.1
8	27.6	31.2	32.2	36.0	34.7	39.3
9	25.9	29.7	30.4	34.4		
10	24.4	28.4	29.0	33.4		
11	22.2	26.2	27.1	31.8		
12	20.3	24.4	24.9	29.8		
13	19.2	23.5	23.0	28.0		
14	18.3	22.8	20.8	26.1		
15	16.1	20.5	19.7	25.0		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2016 (N=4,267).

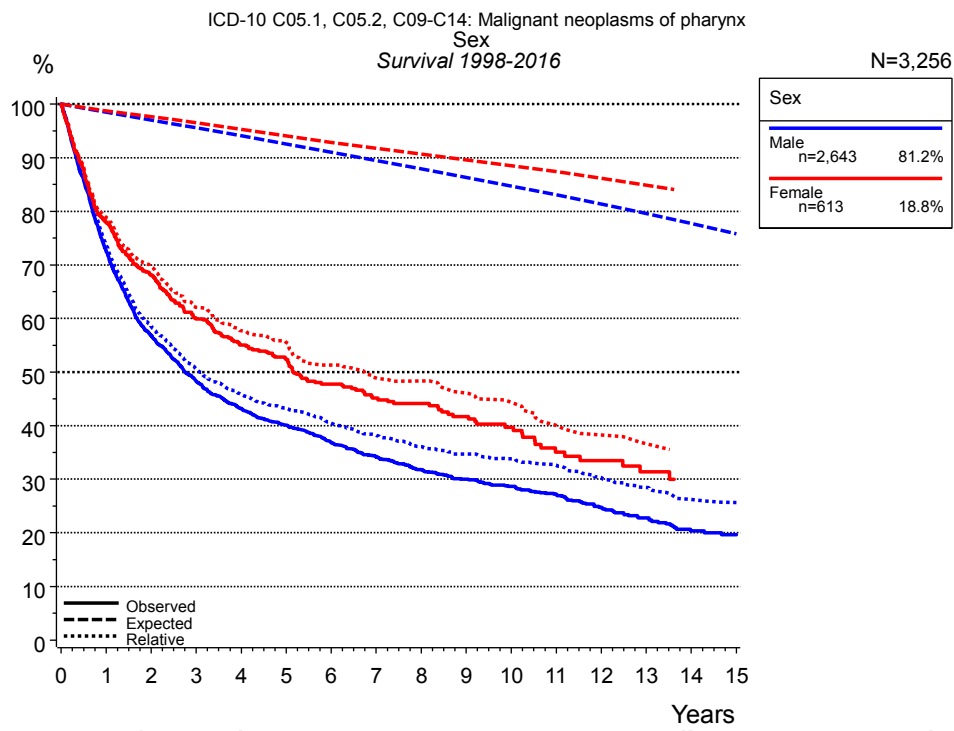


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with pharynx cancer by sex. Included in the evaluation are 3,256 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2016.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=2,643		Female n=613	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	72.7	73.8	77.9	78.9
2	56.8	58.5	68.1	69.6
3	48.3	50.5	59.9	62.1
4	43.2	45.9	55.0	57.7
5	40.0	43.2	52.3	55.5
6	36.9	40.4	47.8	51.3
7	34.2	38.2	45.1	48.9
8	31.8	36.1	44.1	48.3
9	30.0	34.7	41.7	46.1
10	28.7	33.8	39.7	44.4
11	27.2	32.6	35.1	40.0
12	24.8	30.3	33.4	38.2
13	22.8	28.5	31.4	36.6
14	20.4	26.2		
15	19.6	25.6		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by sex for period 1998-2016 (N=3,256).

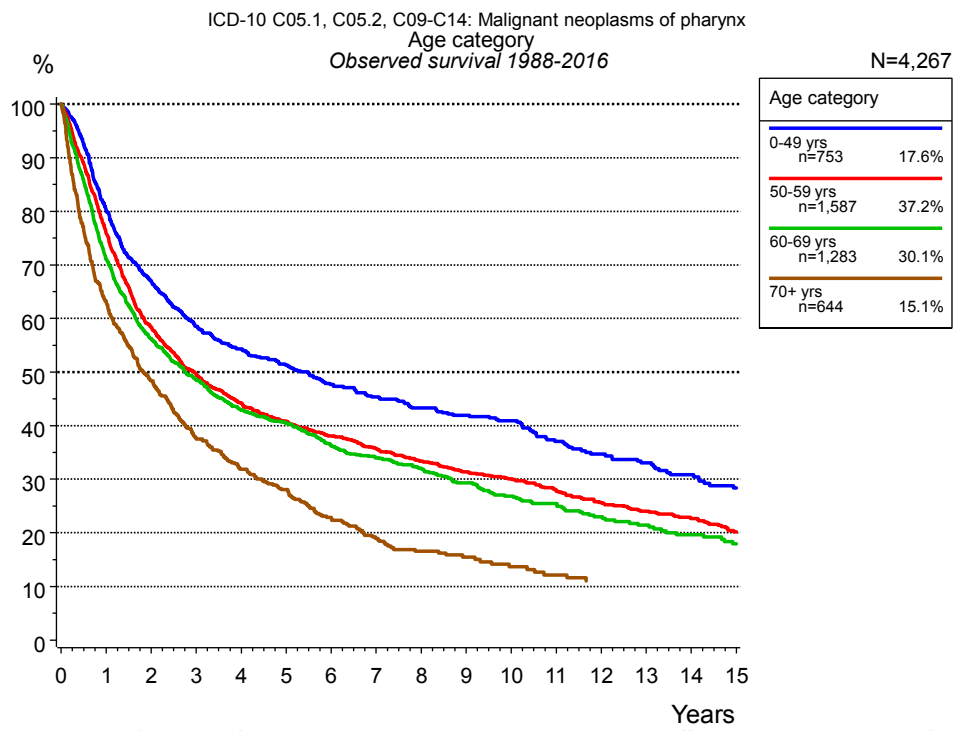


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 4,267 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

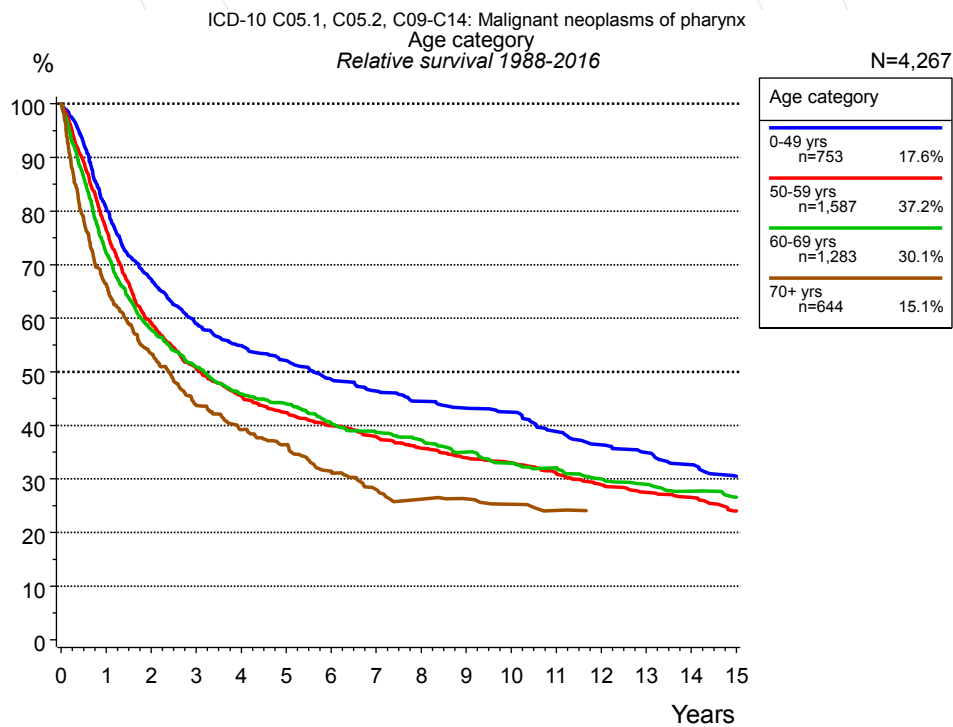


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 4,267 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=753		50-59 yrs n=1,587		60-69 yrs n=1,283		70+ yrs n=644	
	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	80.4	80.6	76.0	76.5	71.2	72.2	63.3	66.4
2	67.0	67.3	58.4	59.1	56.2	57.9	48.3	53.4
3	58.5	59.0	49.6	50.6	48.6	50.9	37.7	43.7
4	54.3	54.9	44.2	45.5	43.0	45.9	31.9	39.2
5	51.3	52.1	40.8	42.4	40.4	44.0	28.0	36.4
6	47.7	48.5	38.1	39.9	36.3	40.3	22.9	31.4
7	45.4	46.4	35.7	37.9	34.0	38.7	19.0	28.0
8	43.3	44.5	33.4	35.8	32.0	37.3	16.6	26.2
9	41.9	43.2	31.4	34.0	29.3	35.0	15.5	26.3
10	40.9	42.5	30.1	33.0	26.9	33.0	13.6	25.3
11	37.1	38.8	28.0	31.1	25.5	32.1	12.1	24.1
12	34.7	36.4	25.7	29.0	23.0	30.0		
13	33.0	34.9	24.0	27.5	21.4	29.0		
14	30.9	32.7	22.7	26.5	19.6	27.7		
15	28.4	30.5	20.2	24.1	17.9	26.6		

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category for period 1988-2016 (N=4,267).

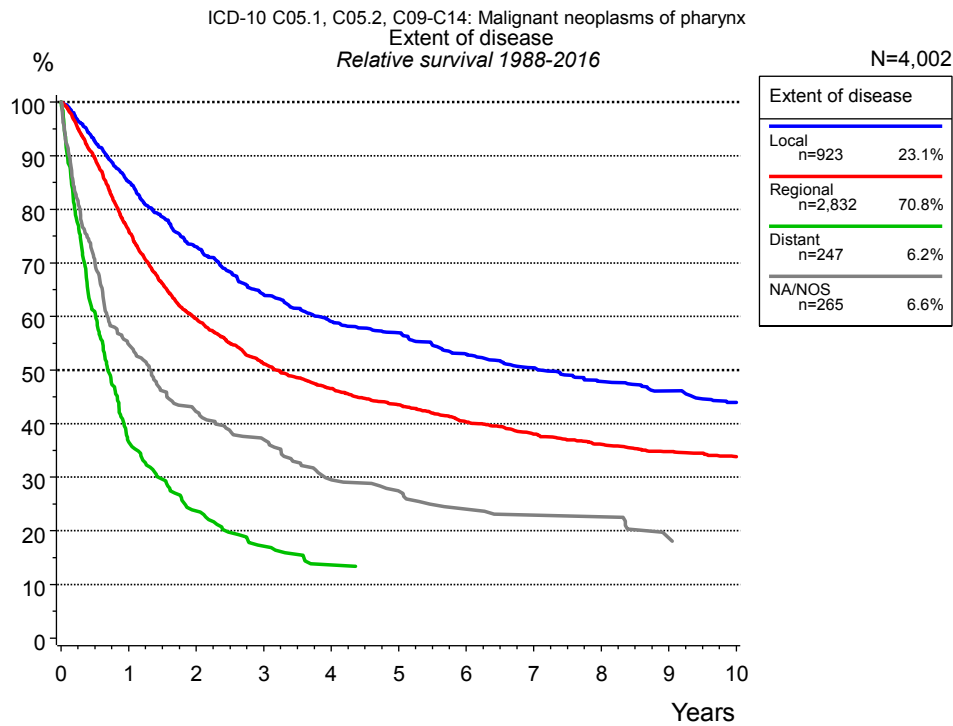


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 4,011 of 4,267 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 4,002 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 265 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (6.2 % of 4,267 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=4,002).

Years	Extent of disease							
	Local n=923		Regional n=2,832		Distant n=247		NA/NOS n=265	
	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	83.8	85.1	75.0	76.1	36.5	36.6	53.7	54.8
2	70.9	73.0	57.9	59.6	23.3	23.7	40.6	42.3
3	61.4	64.1	49.1	51.2	16.6	17.1	35.1	37.0
4	55.8	59.1	44.0	46.6	13.1	13.6	27.7	29.5
5	53.0	57.0	40.5	43.5			24.8	27.4
6	48.6	53.0	37.0	40.3			21.9	24.0
7	45.6	50.4	34.3	38.0			20.3	22.9
8	42.6	47.9	32.1	36.2			19.8	22.6
9	40.4	46.1	30.4	34.8			16.6	18.6
10	37.8	43.9	29.1	33.8				

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1988-2016 (N=4,002).

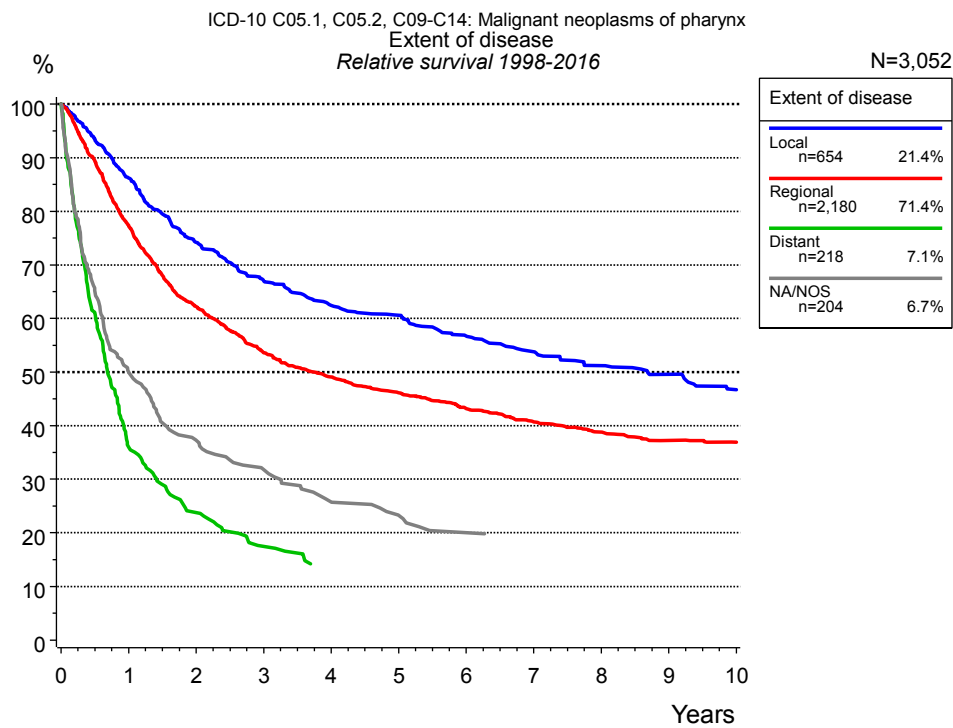


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 3,058 of 3,256 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2016 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 3,052 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 204 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (6.3 % of 3,256 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=3,052).

Years	Extent of disease							
	Local n=654		Regional n=2,180		Distant n=218		NA/NOS n=204	
	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	84.9	86.2	76.3	77.3	35.9	36.0	49.0	50.0
2	72.1	74.2	60.6	62.2	23.4	23.8	35.7	37.2
3	64.3	67.1	51.4	53.6	16.9	17.5	30.2	31.8
4	59.1	62.4	46.4	49.1	13.4	13.9	24.3	25.7
5	56.5	60.6	43.0	46.2			21.0	23.2
6	52.1	56.7	39.6	43.2			18.3	20.0
7	48.7	53.8	36.7	40.7			17.5	19.7
8	45.7	51.2	34.5	38.8				
9	43.5	49.6	32.5	37.2				
10	40.3	46.7	31.7	36.9				

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1998-2016 (N=3,052).

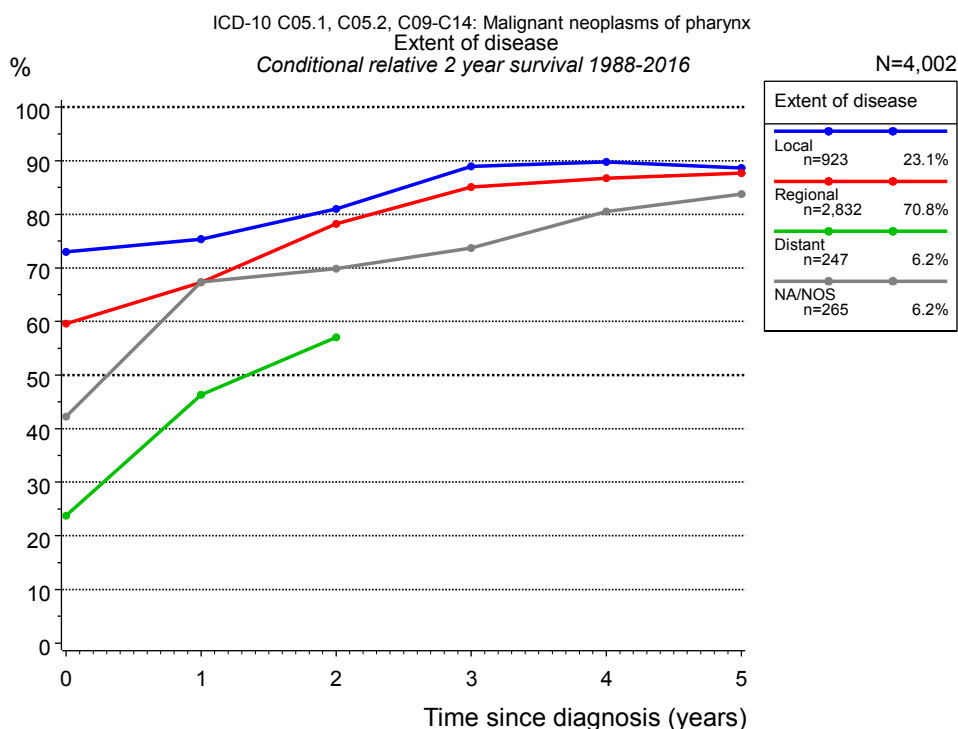


Figure 4e. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 4,011 of 4,267 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 4,002 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 265 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (6.2 % of 4,267 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=4,002).

Years	Extent of disease							
	Local		Regional		Distant		NA/NOS	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	923	73.0	2,832	59.6	247	23.7	265	42.3
1	743	75.4	2,060	67.3	85	46.3	132	67.4
2	598	81.0	1,503	78.2	51	57.0	98	69.9
3	496	88.9	1,182	85.1			82	73.7
4	428	89.8	982	86.8			61	80.5
5	385	88.7	838	87.7			51	83.8

Table 4f. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1988-2016 (N=4,002).

Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 years after cancer diagnosis, compared to the age- and sex-matched population (=100 %) under the condition of being alive for a certain time period (x-axis in Figure 4c). The results illustrate to what extent the cancer induced mortality of particular subgroups declines in the subsequent years after detection of the malignancy. For instance, according to the presented survival statistics, patients in the subgroup extent of disease="Local", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 2-year survival rate is 88.9% (n=496).

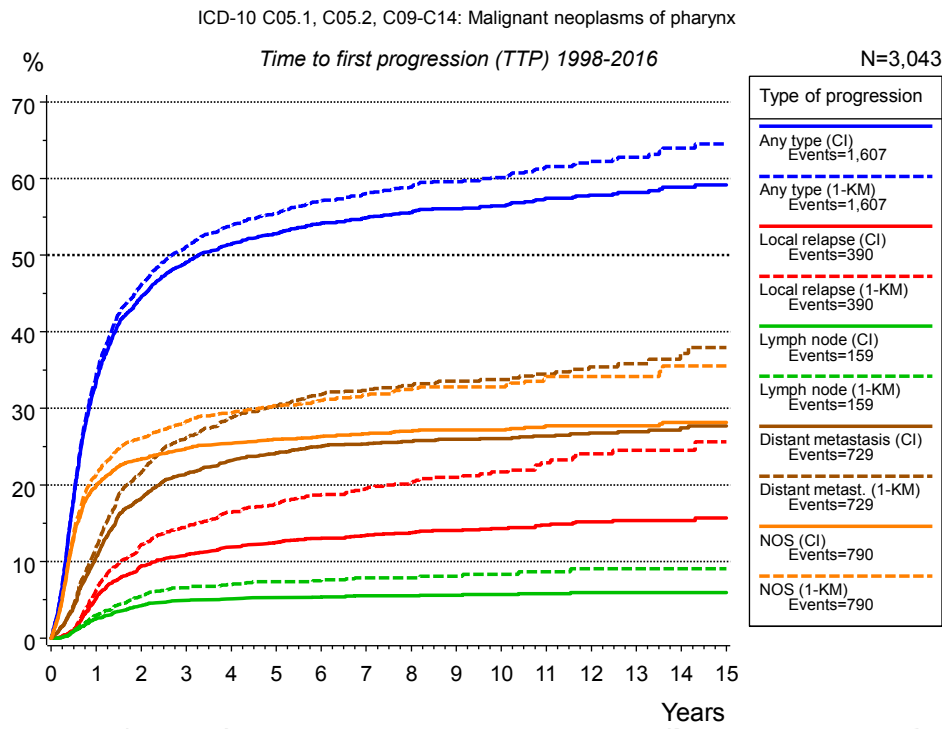


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 3,043 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2016 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

Years	Type of progression						
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Local relapse (CI)	Local relapse (1-KM)	Lymph node (CI)	Lymph node (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)
	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %	n=3,043 %
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	33.7	34.5	5.3	6.4	2.6	3.0	10.7
2	44.6	46.1	9.4	12.2	4.2	5.4	18.2
3	49.1	51.1	10.9	14.5	4.9	6.6	21.5
4	51.4	53.8	11.9	16.4	5.1	7.0	23.2
5	52.8	55.5	12.5	17.5	5.3	7.4	24.2
6	54.1	57.1	13.0	18.6	5.3	7.5	25.0
7	54.9	58.0	13.4	19.5	5.5	7.9	25.3
8	55.6	58.9	13.7	20.3	5.5	7.9	25.7
9	56.1	59.6	14.0	21.0	5.6	8.1	26.0
10	56.5	60.1	14.3	21.7	5.7	8.3	26.1
11	57.5	61.6	14.8	22.9	5.8	8.6	26.4
12	57.9	62.3	15.2	24.0	5.9	9.1	26.8
13	58.2	62.8	15.3	24.5	5.9	9.1	27.0
14	58.9	64.0	15.3	24.5	5.9	9.1	27.4
15	59.2	64.6	15.7	25.6	5.9	9.1	27.7

<i>cont'd</i>	Type of progression		
	Distant metast. (1-KM) n=3,043	NOS (CI) n=3,043	NOS (1-KM) n=3,043
Years	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	12.0	20.0	21.5
2	21.5	23.4	26.1
3	26.1	24.8	28.3
4	28.7	25.4	29.4
5	30.3	26.0	30.4
6	31.7	26.3	31.1
7	32.3	26.7	31.8
8	33.0	27.0	32.5
9	33.5	27.2	32.8
10	33.7	27.2	32.8
11	34.5	27.7	34.2
12	35.4	27.7	34.2
13	35.8	27.7	34.2
14	37.1	28.2	35.5
15	37.9	28.2	35.5

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1998-2016 (N=3,043).

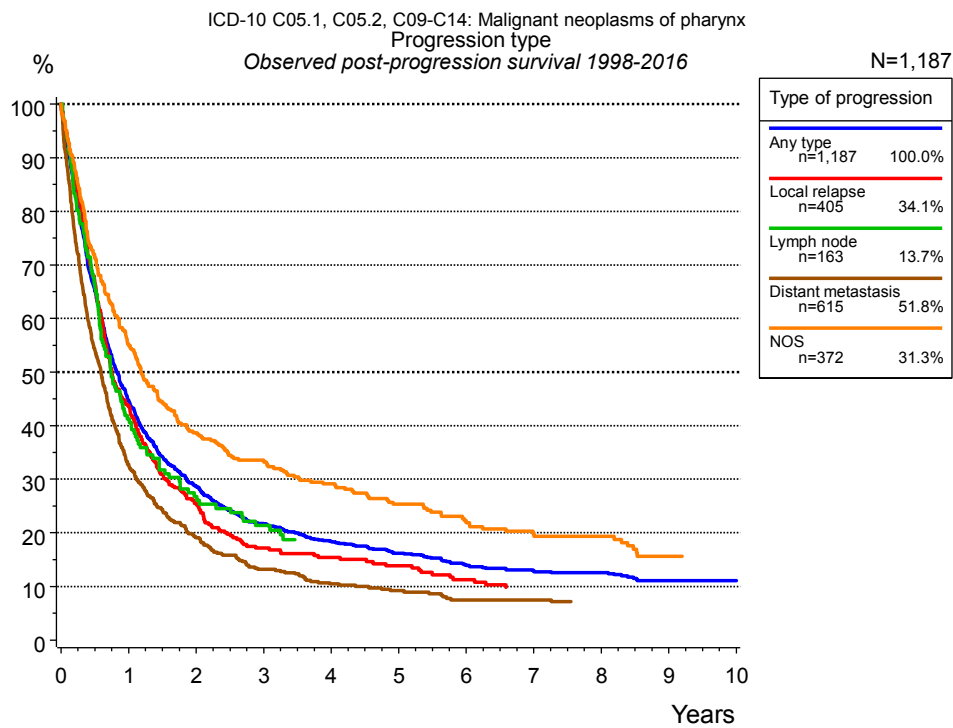


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 1,187 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2016. These 1,187 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 36.5 % of the totally 3,248 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=205, 6.3 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=625, 19.2 %). Multiple progression types on different sites are included in the evaluation even when not occurring synchronously. The NOS (not otherwise specified) class is included under the condition, that it is the one and only progression type during the course of disease.

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 potentially considered in more than one subgroup.

Years	Type of progression				
	Any type n=1,187 %	Local relapse n=405 %	Lymph node n=163 %	Distant metastasis n=615 %	NOS n=372 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	44.7	43.7	41.2	32.8	55.0
2	28.7	25.5	26.8	19.1	38.7
3	21.7	17.2	21.4	13.2	33.6
4	18.4	15.4		10.4	29.1
5	16.2	13.8		9.2	25.3
6	14.1	11.3		7.5	22.3
7	12.9	9.8		7.5	19.8
8	12.6			7.1	19.3
9	11.0				15.6
10	11.0				

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1998-2016 (N=1,187).

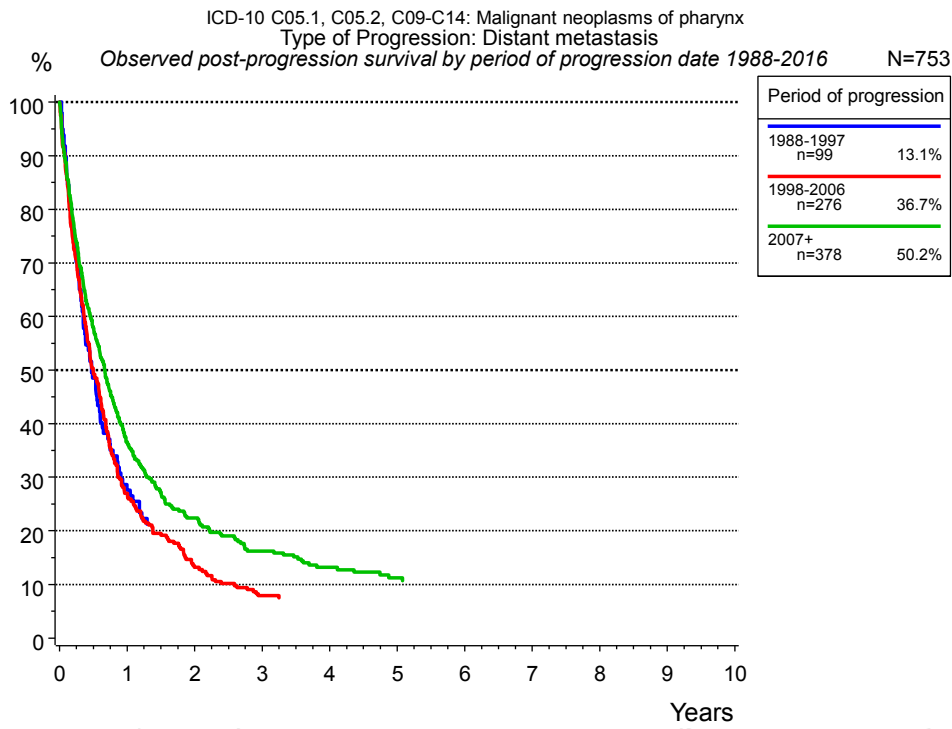


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 753 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=99 %	1998-2006 n=276 %	2007+ n=378 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	27.6	27.0	36.6
2		13.2	22.4
3		7.9	16.2
4			13.2
5			11.3

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1988-2016 by period of progression (N=753).

Shortcuts

MCR Munich Cancer Registry, Germany

NCI National Cancer Institute, USA

SEER Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA

UICC Union for International Cancer 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-KM 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

Recommended Citation

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