

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C12, C13: Hypopharynx cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2020
Patients	396	1,719
Diseases	396	1,721
Cases evaluated	350	1,259
Creation date	04/15/2022	
Database export	12/20/2021	
Population	4.92 m	



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

<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC1213E-ICD-10-C12-C13-Hypopharynx-cancer-survival.pdf>

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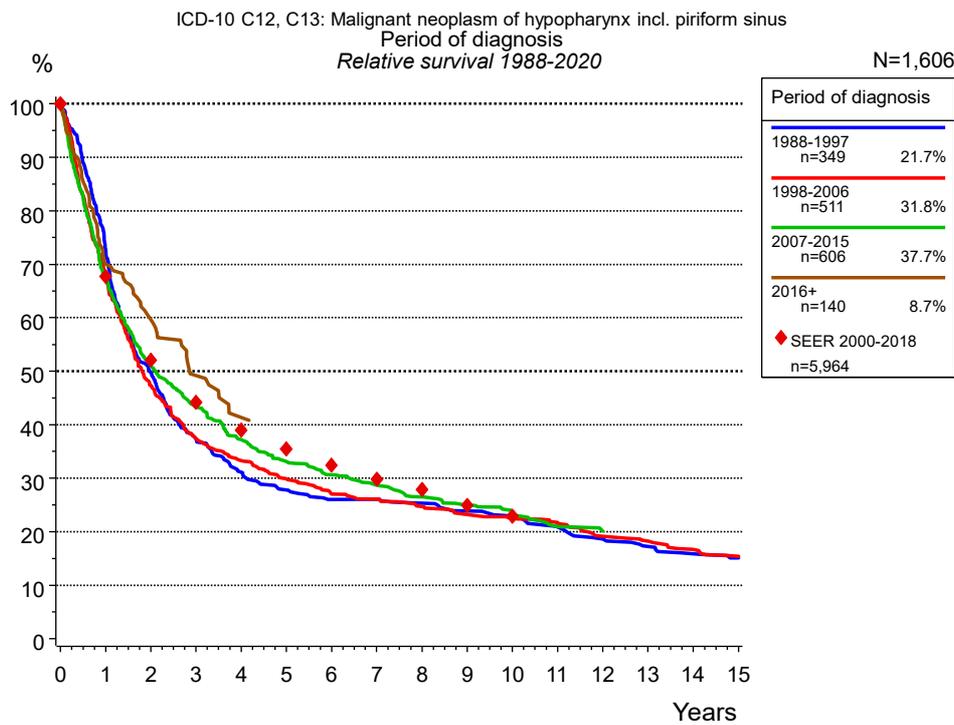


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 1,606 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2020.

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 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=349		1998-2006 n=511		2007-2015 n=606		2016+ n=140	
	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	71.7	72.7	66.4	67.3	66.3	67.3	68.8	70.0
2	48.4	49.7	46.2	47.4	49.6	51.1	57.4	59.6
3	36.2	37.4	36.2	37.5	41.4	43.4	46.8	49.2
4	29.7	31.1	31.6	33.3	34.8	37.2	39.1	41.4
5	26.3	27.8	27.9	29.9	30.5	33.1		
6	24.1	26.1	25.1	27.0	27.7	30.6		
7	24.1	26.1	23.8	26.1	25.4	28.7		
8	22.8	25.3	22.2	24.7	23.2	26.5		
9	21.2	23.9	20.8	23.2	21.3	25.0		
10	20.3	22.9	19.5	22.5	19.9	23.7		
11	18.0	20.9	18.7	21.8	17.4	20.9		
12	16.1	18.6	15.9	19.1	16.5	20.1		
13	14.4	17.2	15.0	18.2				
14	13.1	15.8	13.3	16.7				
15	12.1	15.1	12.2	15.4				
Median	1.9		1.7		2.0		2.8	

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2020 (N=1,606).

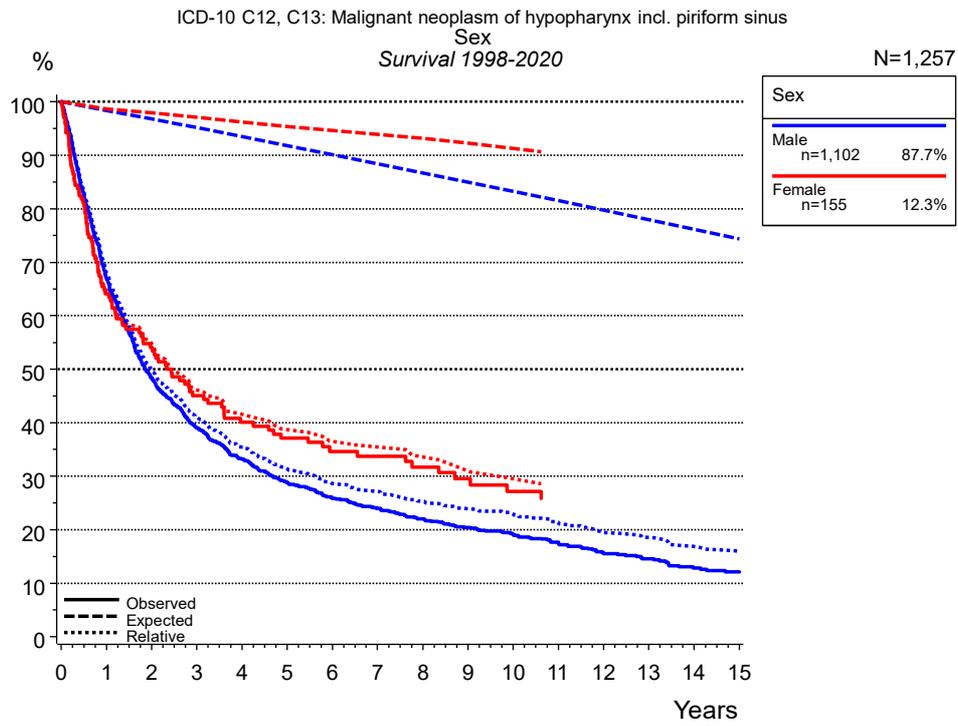


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by sex. Included in the evaluation are 1,257 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=1,102		Female n=155	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	67.0	68.0	64.1	64.7
2	48.3	49.8	54.1	54.8
3	39.1	41.0	45.1	46.1
4	33.2	35.5	40.1	41.6
5	28.8	31.4	37.1	38.7
6	25.9	28.6	34.7	36.5
7	24.0	27.1	33.8	35.5
8	22.0	25.3	31.7	33.6
9	20.4	23.9	29.6	30.9
10	19.2	22.9	27.2	29.5
11	17.6	21.4		
12	15.7	19.5		
13	14.6	18.5		
14	12.8	16.8		
15	12.1	16.0		
Median	1.9		2.3	

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by sex for period 1998-2020 (N=1,257).

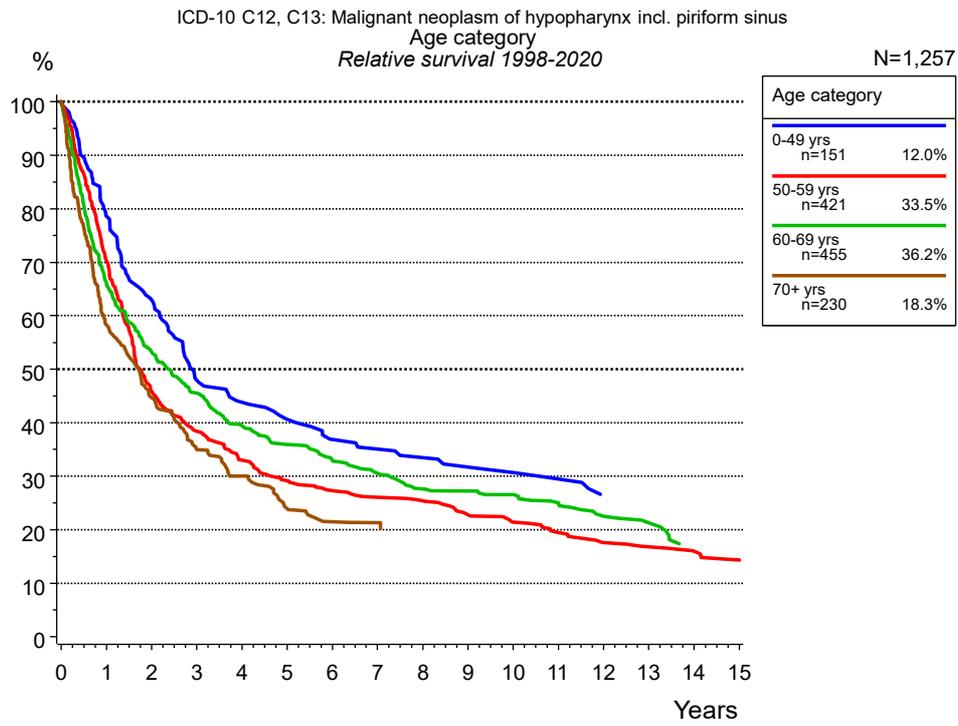


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 1,257 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=151		50-59 yrs n=421		60-69 yrs n=455		70+ yrs n=230	
	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	78.5	78.6	69.8	70.2	65.2	66.1	55.9	58.2
2	62.9	63.0	45.4	45.9	52.0	53.3	40.9	44.7
3	47.8	47.9	37.7	38.4	43.7	45.6	31.0	35.0
4	43.6	43.8	32.2	33.0	37.0	39.4	25.2	30.0
5	40.1	40.6	28.3	29.2	33.0	35.9	19.2	23.9
6	36.3	36.9	26.2	27.3	29.8	32.8	16.2	21.5
7	34.7	35.1	24.8	26.0	27.0	30.5	15.5	21.3
8	33.0	33.4	23.9	25.4	24.0	27.6		
9	31.3	31.7	21.5	22.8	23.1	27.3		
10	30.4	30.7	19.6	21.4	22.0	26.6		
11	28.5	29.5	17.9	19.5	20.1	25.0		
12	25.2	26.5	15.6	17.6	17.6	22.5		
13			14.8	16.8	16.2	21.3		
14			13.8	16.0	12.5	17.1		
15			12.7	14.3				
Median	2.9		1.7		2.1		1.4	

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by age category for period 1998-2020 (N=1,257).

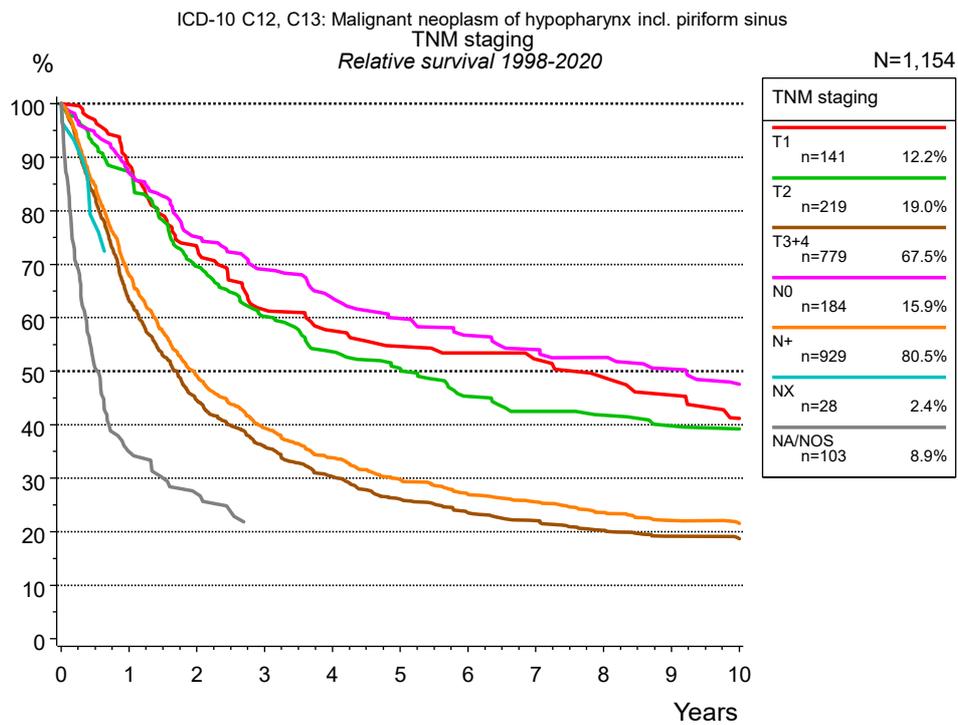


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging. For 1,166 of 1,257 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2020 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 1,154 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100 % value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 103 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (8.2 % of 1,257 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=1,154).

Years	TNM staging													
	T1 n=141		T2 n=219		T3+4 n=779		N0 n=184		N+ n=929		NX n=28		NA/NOS n=103	
	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	87.7	88.5	86.3	87.2	62.3	63.2	85.6	87.1	67.0	68.0			34.3	34.9
2	71.6	73.2	67.8	69.6	43.3	44.6	72.7	75.1	47.8	49.1			26.5	27.1
3	59.6	61.5	57.8	60.2	34.4	36.0	65.6	69.1	37.9	39.4				
4	54.8	57.6	50.8	53.6	28.4	30.3	59.5	63.7	31.9	33.8				
5	51.3	54.7	46.8	50.5	24.1	26.0	55.0	59.8	27.6	29.7				
6	49.4	53.4	41.2	45.2	21.5	23.5	51.0	56.7	24.8	27.0				
7	47.3	52.3	38.2	42.5	19.8	22.1	48.3	54.0	23.0	25.5				
8	44.1	48.8	36.9	41.8	17.9	20.3	46.1	52.6	21.0	23.6				
9	40.6	45.5	34.7	39.8	16.5	19.1	43.1	50.4	19.3	22.1				
10	35.3	41.2	34.0	39.2	15.9	18.7	39.9	47.6	18.6	21.6				
Median	5.6		4.1		1.6		6.4		1.8				0.5	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging for period 1998-2020 (N=1,154).

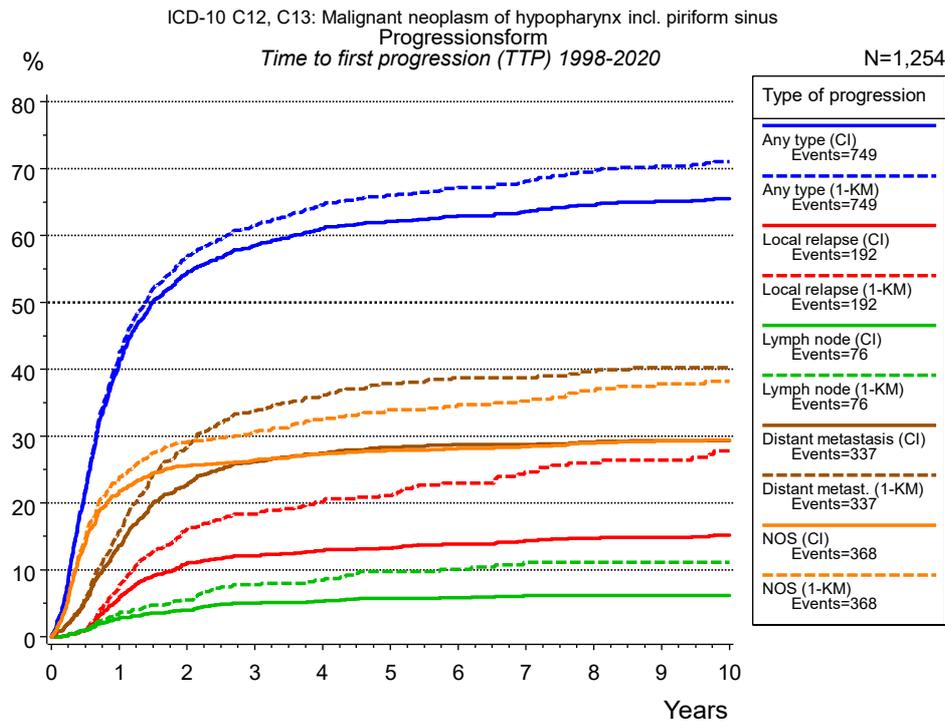


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 1,254 patients with hypopharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2020 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression						
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Local relapse (CI)	Local relapse (1-KM)	Lymph node (CI)	Lymph node (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)
N	1,149	1,149	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,152
Events	733	733	182	182	74	74	329
compet.	181		798		887		544
Years	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	41.3	42.5	5.9	7.8	2.8	3.5	13.6
2	54.4	56.8	11.0	16.2	3.9	5.5	22.6
3	58.4	61.4	12.1	18.3	5.0	7.8	26.2
4	61.0	64.5	12.8	20.2	5.3	8.5	27.5
5	62.1	66.0	13.2	21.1	5.7	9.7	28.4
6	63.0	67.2	13.8	23.0	5.8	10.1	28.8
7	63.6	68.1	14.3	24.6	6.1	11.1	28.8
8	64.5	69.5	14.7	26.0	6.1	11.1	29.1
9	65.1	70.4	14.9	26.4	6.1	11.1	29.3
10	65.5	71.1	15.2	27.8	6.1	11.1	29.3

<i>cont'd</i>	Type of progression		
	Distant metast. (1- KM)	NOS (CI)	NOS (1-KM)
N	1,152	1,251	1,251
Events	329	359	359
compet.		612	
Years	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	15.8	21.8	23.9
2	28.2	25.6	29.2
3	33.8	26.3	30.5
4	36.1	27.3	32.5
5	37.8	27.9	33.9
6	38.7	28.2	34.7
7	38.7	28.4	35.2
8	39.6	28.9	36.8
9	40.2	29.3	37.8
10	40.2	29.4	38.2

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with hypopharynx cancer for period 1998-2020 (N=1,254), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

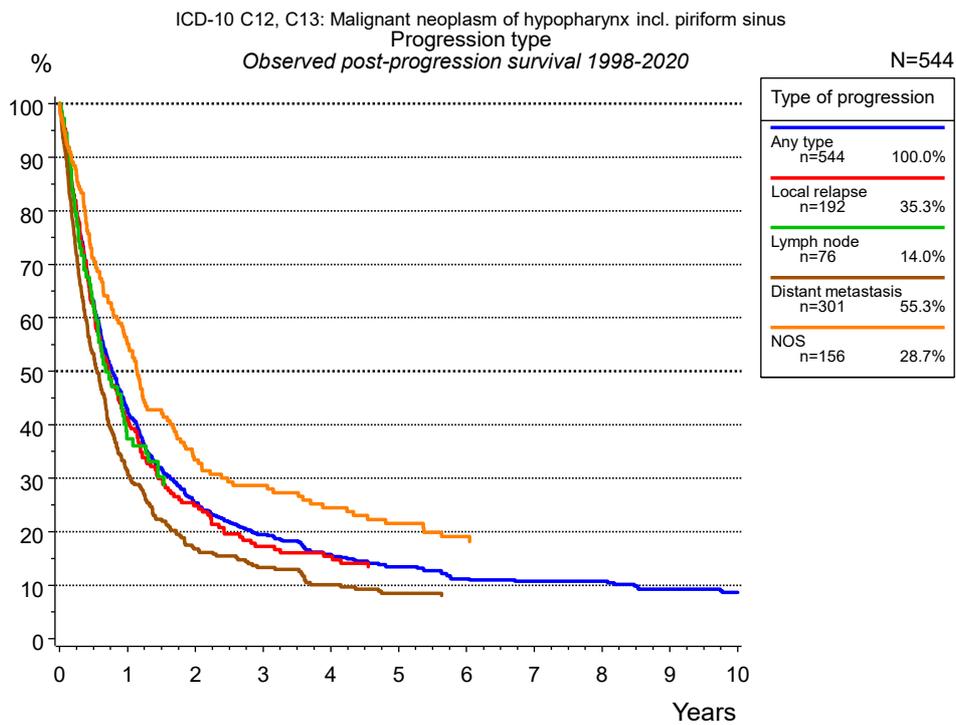


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 544 patients with hypopharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2020. These 544 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 43.4 % of the totally 1,254 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=105, 8.4 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=310, 24.7 %). 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=544 %	Local relapse n=192 %	Lymph node n=76 %	Distant metastasis n=301 %	NOS n=156 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	42.6	40.9	37.4	31.2	55.1
2	25.4	24.8		16.8	33.4
3	19.4	17.2		13.3	28.7
4	15.8	15.4		10.1	24.4
5	13.4			8.5	21.5
6	11.2				19.0
7	10.7				
8	10.7				
9	9.2				
10	8.6				

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer for period 1998-2020 (N=544).

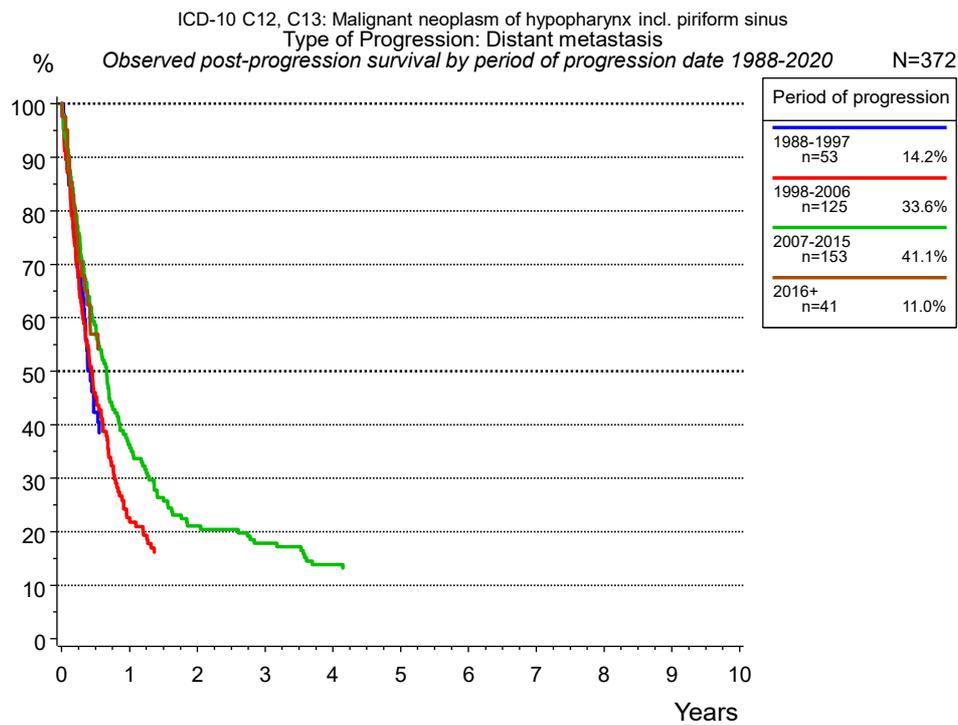


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 372 patients with hypopharynx cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2020 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression			
	1988-1997 n=53 %	1998-2006 n=125 %	2007-2015 n=153 %	2016+ n=41 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1		22.6	36.3	
2			21.1	
3			17.8	
4			13.8	

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer for period 1988-2020 by period of progression (N=372).

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

Munich Cancer Registry. Survival ICD-10 C12, C13: Hypopharynx cancer [Internet]. 2022 [updated 2022 Apr 15; cited 2022 Jun 1]. Available from: <https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC1213E-ICD-10-C12-C13-Hypopharynx-cancer-survival.pdf>

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