

# Munich Cancer Registry



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## ICD-10 C22.0: Liver cell carcinoma

### Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2016
Patients	308	3,781
Diseases	308	3,781
Cases evaluated	286	3,088
Creation date	08/22/2018	
Export date	08/09/2018	
Population	4.81 m	



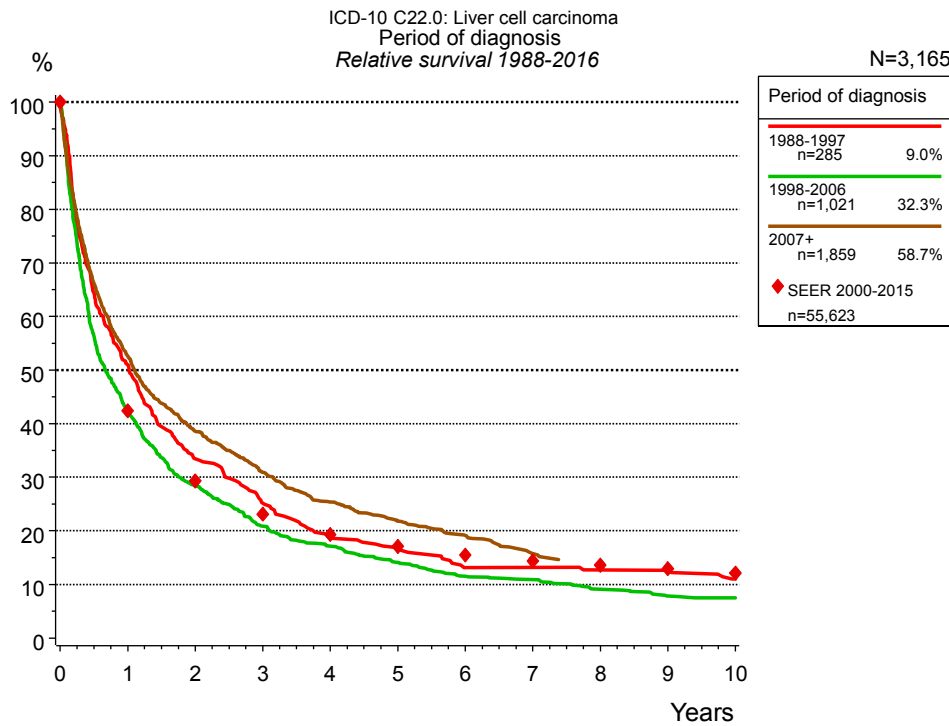
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<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en>

[https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC220\\_E-ICD-10-C22.0-Liver-cell-carcinoma-survival.pdf](https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC220_E-ICD-10-C22.0-Liver-cell-carcinoma-survival.pdf)

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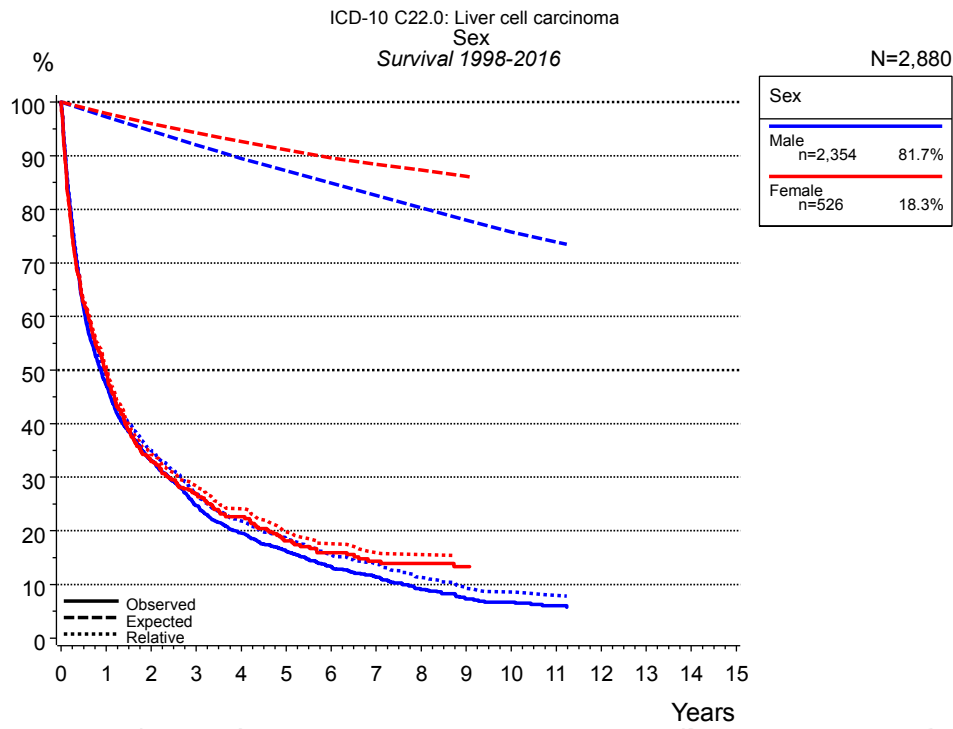
**Figure 1a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 3,165 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

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 2015, 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=285		1998-2006 n=1,021		2007+ n=1,859	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	50.0	51.0	41.2	42.4	51.2	52.6
2	31.9	33.4	27.0	28.5	36.7	38.6
3	23.5	25.2	19.2	20.9	28.7	30.9
4	17.3	18.7	15.5	17.2	22.9	25.4
5	15.4	16.8	12.4	14.1	19.2	21.8
6	11.6	13.2	10.0	11.5	16.5	19.2
7	11.6	13.2	9.2	10.9	13.2	15.7
8	10.8	12.7	7.4	9.1	12.1	14.1
9	10.4	12.5	6.3	7.9		
10	8.9	11.0	6.0	7.5		

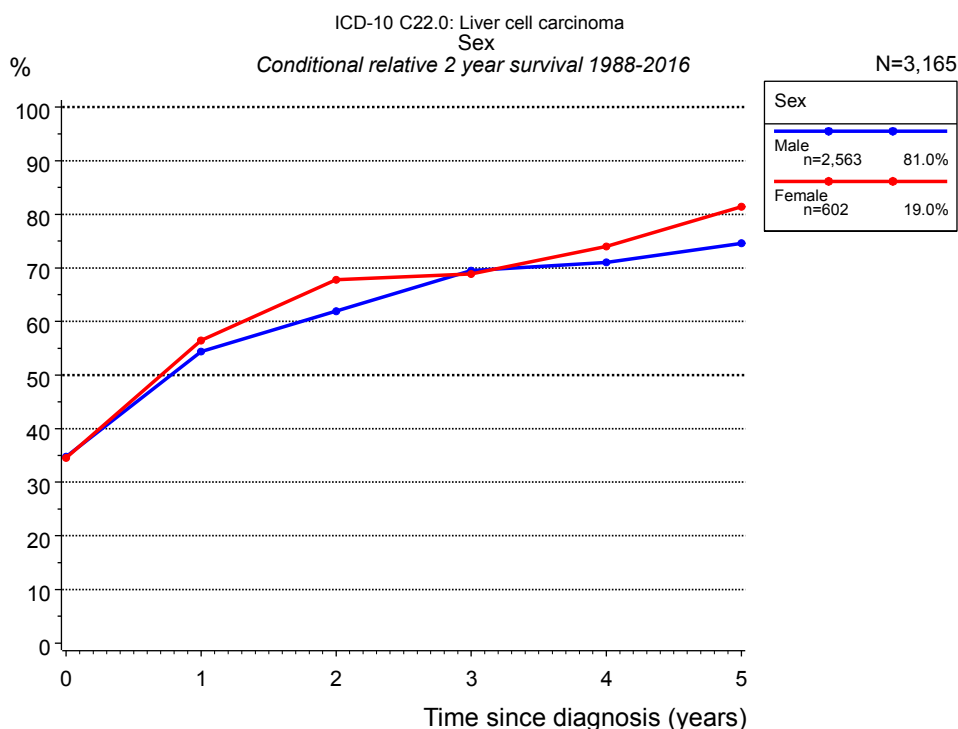
**Table 1b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2016 (N=3,165).



**Figure 2a.** Survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by sex. Included in the evaluation are 2,880 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2016.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=2,354		Female n=526	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	47.2	48.5	49.3	50.4
2	33.1	35.0	32.9	34.3
3	24.7	26.8	26.9	28.4
4	19.5	21.8	22.6	24.1
5	16.2	18.6	18.1	19.8
6	13.3	15.6	15.9	17.6
7	11.4	13.8	14.3	15.9
8	9.1	11.3	13.9	15.5
9	7.2	9.3	13.3	15.3
10	6.7	8.6		
11	6.0	7.9		

**Table 2b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by sex for period 1998-2016 (N=2,880).

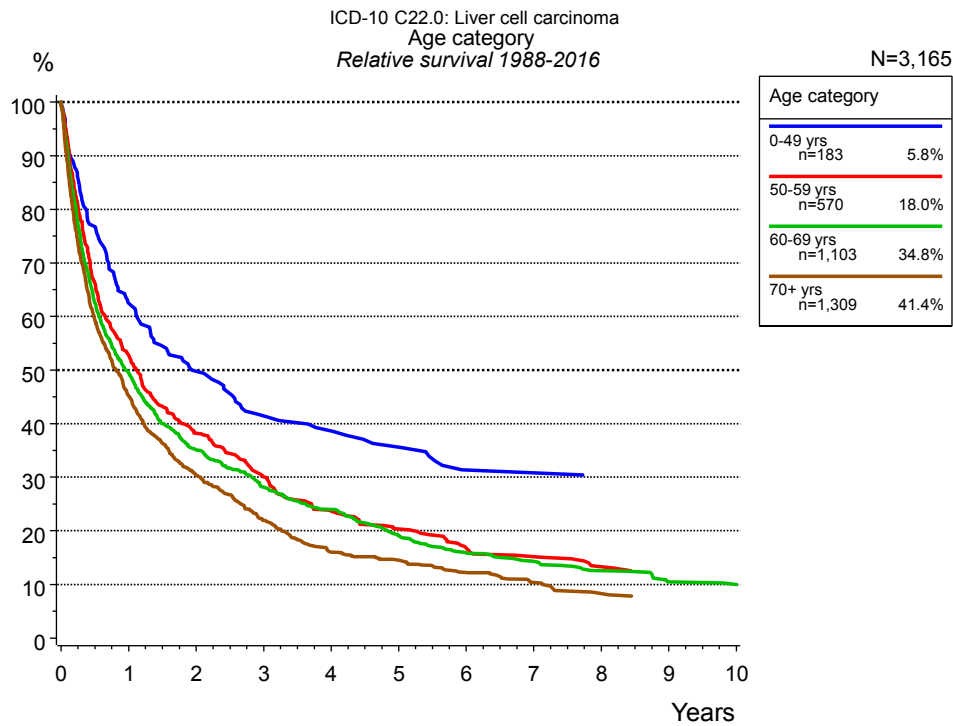


**Figure 2c.** Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by sex. For 3,165 of 3,165 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Sex		Sex	
	Male n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	Female n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	2,563	34.8	602	34.5
1	1,121	54.4	276	56.5
2	725	61.9	174	67.8
3	493	69.5	129	68.9
4	342	71.0	90	74.0
5	253	74.6	64	81.4

**Table 2d.** Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by sex for period 1988-2016 (N=3,165).

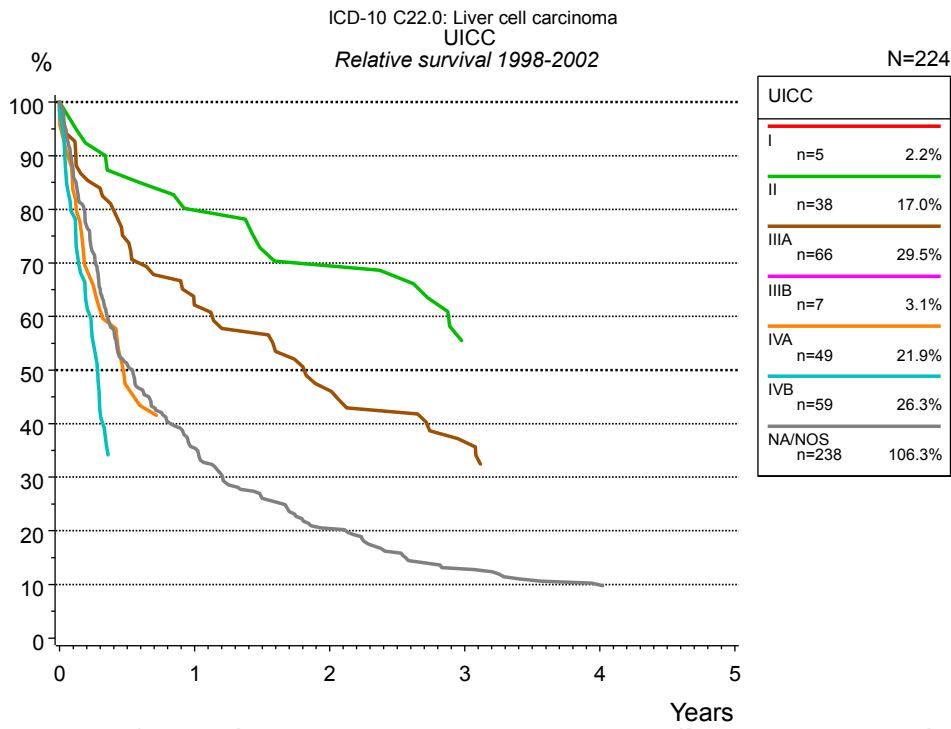
Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 years after cancer diagnosis, compared to the age- and sex-matched population (=100 %) under the condition of being alive for a certain time period (x-axis in Figure 2a). The results illustrate to what 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 sex="Male", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 2-year survival rate is 69.5% (n=493).



**Figure 3a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,165 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=183		50-59 yrs n=570		60-69 yrs n=1,103		70+ yrs n=1,309	
	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	62.4	62.5	52.5	52.8	48.7	49.5	43.0	45.1
2	49.8	49.8	37.7	38.2	34.1	35.1	27.6	30.4
3	41.5	41.4	29.5	30.1	26.8	28.1	18.9	21.9
4	38.9	38.6	23.1	23.7	22.5	24.0	13.1	16.1
5	35.9	35.6	19.6	20.3	17.5	19.1	11.2	14.5
6	30.9	31.4	16.2	16.8	14.3	15.9	9.0	12.2
7	30.9	30.8	14.6	15.2	12.5	14.3	7.2	10.4
8	29.8	30.4	12.6	13.3	10.8	12.6	5.4	8.3
9	29.8	30.0	11.6	12.3	8.7	10.5		
10	29.8	29.7			8.3	10.0		

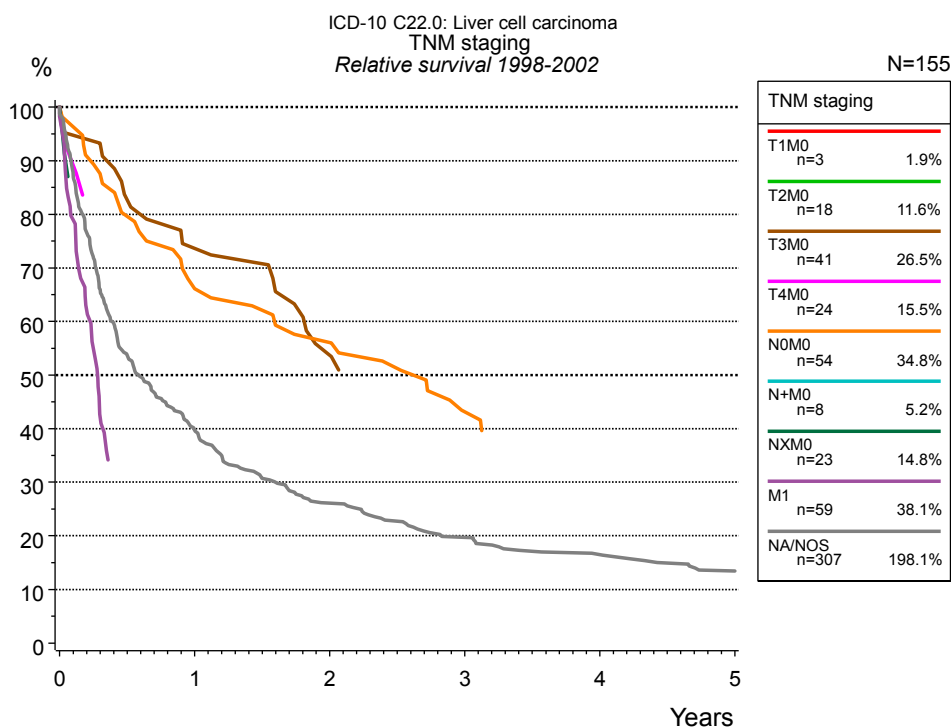
**Table 3b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by age category for period 1988-2016 (N=3,165).



**Figure 4a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by UICC. For 234 of 462 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2002 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 224 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 238 patients with missing values regarding UICC (51.5 % of 462 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=224). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

Years	UICC									
	II n=38		IIIA n=66		IVA n=49		IVB n=59		NA/NOS n=238	
	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
1	78.9	79.8	60.6	62.1					34.7	35.4
2	68.4	69.4	45.5	46.2					19.3	20.4
3	52.6	55.4	34.8	36.6					12.0	12.9
4									9.0	9.9

**Table 4b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by UICC for period 1998-2002 (N=224).

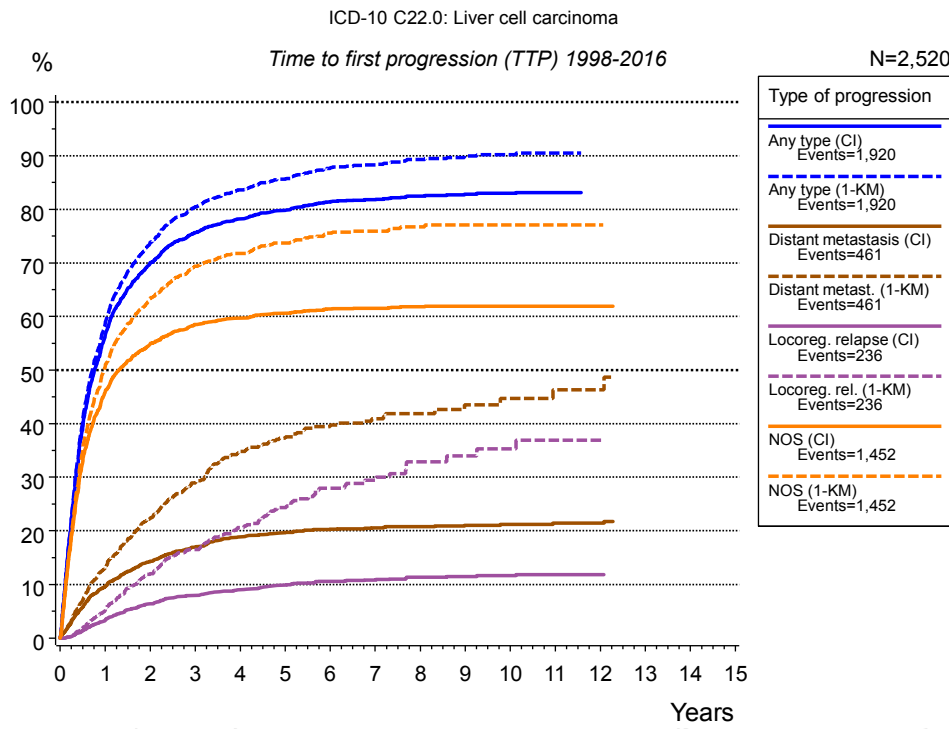


**Figure 4c.** Relative survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by TNM staging. For 234 of 462 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2002 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 155 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100 % value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 307 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (66.5 % of 462 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=155). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

Years	TNM staging											
	T3M0 n=41		T4M0 n=24		NOM0 n=54		NXM0 n=23		M1 n=59		NA/NOS n=307	
	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
1	73.2	73.6			64.8	66.1					38.6	39.7
2	53.7	53.7			55.6	56.1					24.7	26.1
3					40.7	43.1					18.4	19.7
4											15.0	16.5
5											11.9	13.4

**Table 4d.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma by TNM staging for period 1998-2002 (N=155).



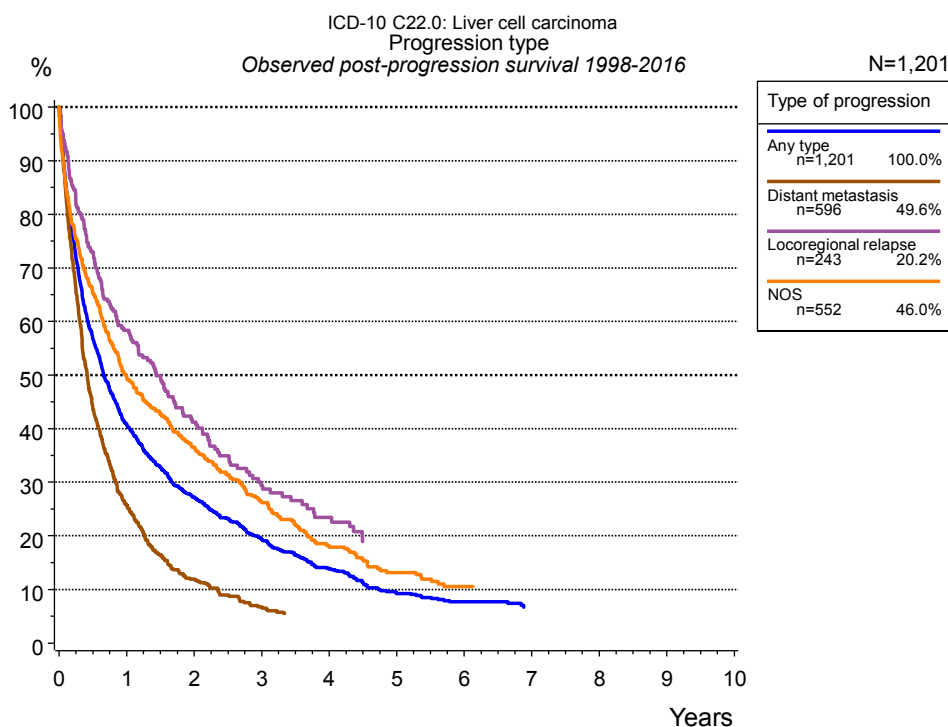


**Figure 5a.** Time to first progression of 2,520 patients with liver cell carcinoma diagnosed between 1998 and 2016 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

Years	Type of progression						
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)	Distant metast. (1-KM)	Locoreg. relapse (CI)	Locoreg. rel. (1-KM)	NOS (CI)
	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %	n=2,520 %
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	56.6	58.8	9.7	13.2	3.4	5.2	46.0
2	70.0	73.8	14.3	22.4	6.4	12.0	54.9
3	75.6	80.4	17.0	29.0	8.0	16.5	58.5
4	78.3	83.6	18.9	34.6	9.1	20.6	59.7
5	79.8	85.6	19.7	37.3	9.9	24.3	60.6
6	81.4	87.7	20.2	39.4	10.6	28.0	61.4
7	81.8	88.3	20.6	40.9	10.8	29.4	61.5
8	82.5	89.3	20.8	41.9	11.3	32.9	61.8
9	82.8	89.9	21.0	43.5	11.5	34.0	61.9
10	83.0	90.2	21.2	44.7	11.6	35.3	61.9
11	83.1	90.5	21.4	46.4	11.8	36.9	61.9
12	83.1	90.5	21.4	46.4	11.8	36.9	61.9

Type of progression	
<i>cont'd</i>	NOS (1-KM) n=2,520
Years	%
0	0.0
1	50.8
2	63.4
3	69.4
4	71.7
5	73.7
6	75.5
7	75.9
8	76.7
9	77.1
10	77.1
11	77.1
12	77.1

**Table 5b.** Time to first progression of patients with liver cell carcinoma for period 1998-2016 (N=2,520).

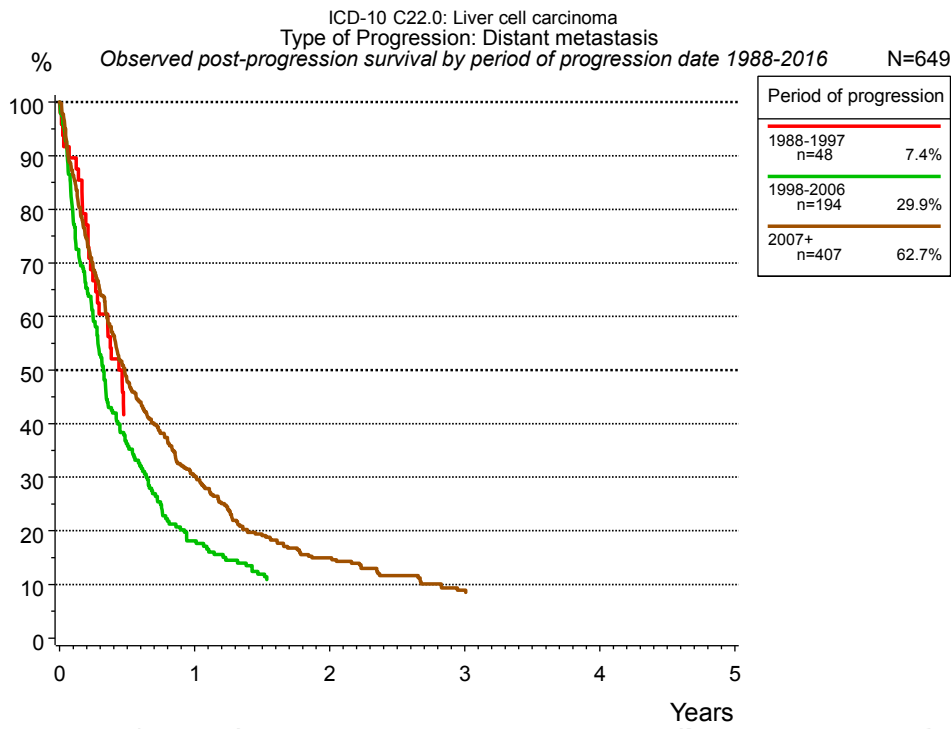


**Figure 5c.** Observed post-progression survival of 1,201 patients with liver cell carcinoma diagnosed between 1998 and 2016. These 1,201 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 42.0 % of the totally 2,859 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=339, 11.9 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=1,058, 37.0 %). 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=1,201 %	Distant metastasis n=596 %	Locoregional relapse n=243 %	NOS n=552 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	40.8	25.7	58.3	49.7
2	27.2	11.9	41.2	36.5
3	19.4	6.7	29.4	26.4
4	13.8		23.5	17.9
5	9.2			13.2
6	7.7			10.6

**Table 5d.** Observed post-progression survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma for period 1998-2016 (N=1,201).



**Figure 5e.** Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 649 patients with liver cell carcinoma diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=48 %	1998-2006 n=194 %	2007+ n=407 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1		18.1	30.1
2			14.9
3			8.9

**Table 5f.** Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with liver cell carcinoma for period 1988-2016 by period of progression (N=649).

## 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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