

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C33, C34: Lung cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2019
Patients	4,527	40,151
Diseases	4,552	40,586
Cases evaluated	4,033	27,470
Creation date	01/27/2021	
Database export	01/07/2021	
Population	4.92 m	



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

<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC3334E-ICD-10-C33-C34-Lung-cancer-survival.pdf>

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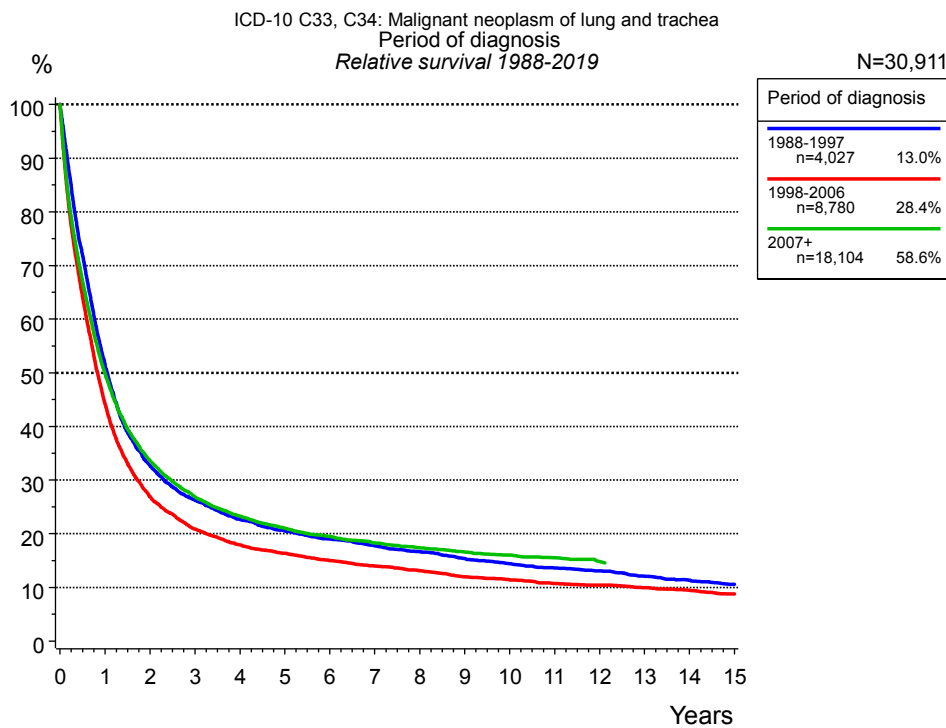


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with lung cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 30,911 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2019.

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=4,027		1998-2006 n=8,780		2007+ n=18,104	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	50.3	51.5	43.1	44.3	48.7	49.9
2	31.2	32.8	25.7	26.9	32.2	33.6
3	24.5	26.3	19.4	20.8	25.2	26.9
4	20.7	22.7	16.4	17.9	21.3	23.3
5	18.3	20.5	14.6	16.3	18.8	21.0
6	16.5	19.0	13.1	15.0	17.1	19.5
7	15.1	17.7	11.9	14.0	15.6	18.2
8	13.8	16.7	10.9	13.1	14.5	17.4
9	12.5	15.4	9.7	11.9	13.5	16.6
10	11.4	14.4	9.0	11.4	12.7	16.1
11	10.5	13.6	8.3	10.7	12.0	15.5
12	9.8	13.1	7.9	10.4	11.2	14.8
13	8.8	12.1	7.3	9.9		
14	8.1	11.4	6.7	9.4		
15	7.4	10.6	6.1	8.7		
Median	1.0		0.8		1.0	

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2019 (N=30,911).

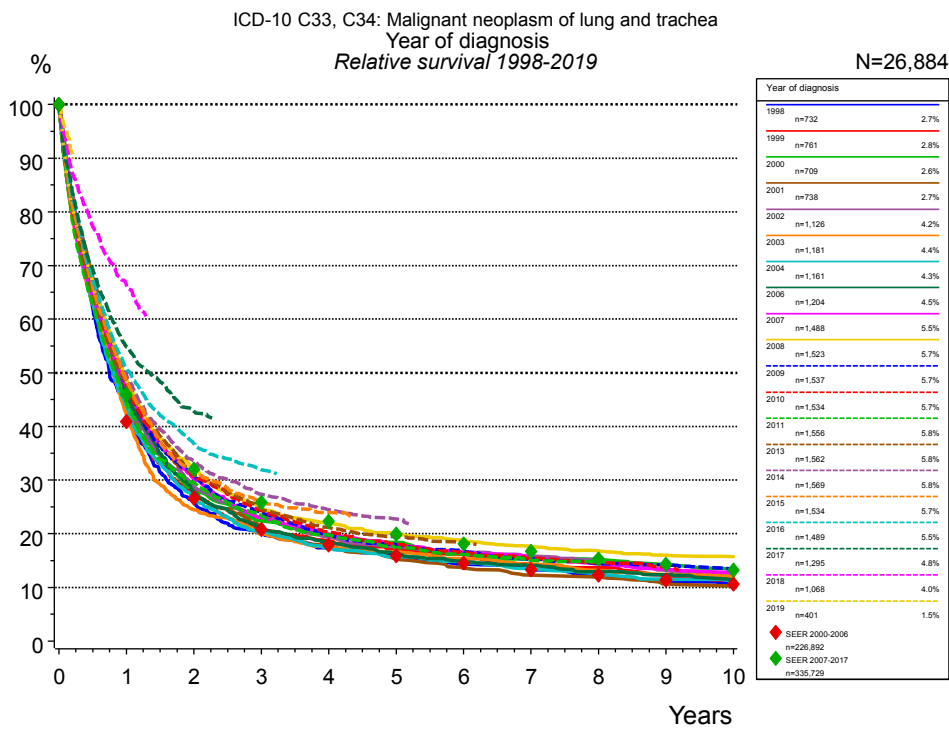


Figure 1c. Relative survival of patients with lung cancer by year of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

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 2017, and are represented by colored diamonds in order to facilitate comparisons between MCR and SEER.

Years	Year of diagnosis															
	1998 n=732		1999 n=761		2000 n=709		2001 n=738		2002 n=1,126		2003 n=1,181		2004 n=1,161			
	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	41.4	42.5	43.0	44.2	43.1	44.2	47.4	48.5	44.6	45.7	41.2	42.2	42.8	43.9		
2	24.9	26.1	26.3	27.7	27.0	28.3	27.0	28.2	27.3	28.6	23.4	24.5	25.3	26.5		
3	18.7	20.0	19.2	20.7	21.1	22.4	20.0	21.3	21.5	23.1	18.6	19.9	19.0	20.3		
4	15.9	17.4	16.9	18.7	18.2	19.8	16.3	17.7	17.7	19.4	16.1	17.5	15.9	17.2		
5	14.1	15.9	15.1	17.1	16.5	18.4	13.9	15.4	15.8	17.6	14.9	16.6	14.0	15.7		
6	12.4	14.3	13.9	16.1	14.4	16.4	12.0	13.6	14.4	16.5	13.4	15.3	12.8	14.6		
7	11.4	13.3	12.1	14.3	13.2	15.3	10.7	12.3	13.4	15.8	12.3	14.3	11.6	13.5		
8	9.8	12.0	11.3	13.7	12.9	15.2	10.2	11.9	12.3	14.7	11.0	13.2	10.4	12.5		
9	8.9	11.1	9.6	11.9	11.6	14.2	8.9	10.6	10.7	13.1	10.0	12.4	9.4	11.5		
10	8.3	10.5	9.0	11.4	10.7	13.4	8.4	10.3	9.9	12.5	9.6	12.1	8.8	11.1		
Median	0.7		0.8		0.8		0.9		0.9		0.8		0.8			

<i>cont'd</i>	Year of diagnosis													
	2006 n=1,204		2007 n=1,488		2008 n=1,523		2009 n=1,537		2010 n=1,534		2011 n=1,556		2013 n=1,562	
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	45.1	46.2	46.2	47.3	47.5	48.6	46.8	47.9	46.6	47.7	43.4	44.4	47.0	48.1
2	26.5	27.8	28.9	30.2	30.8	32.2	29.6	30.8	29.4	30.7	28.2	29.4	29.8	31.1
3	19.6	21.0	21.5	23.0	23.2	24.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.3	21.8	23.3	23.1	24.6
4	16.8	18.4	18.1	19.9	20.0	21.9	18.2	19.8	18.6	20.3	18.2	19.7	19.4	21.2
5	14.5	16.3	15.8	17.8	18.0	20.1	16.2	18.0	16.2	18.0	15.6	17.4	17.4	19.5
6	12.9	14.8	14.5	16.7	16.5	18.9	14.7	16.8	14.4	16.4	14.2	16.1	16.2	18.4
7	12.0	14.1	13.0	15.4	15.0	17.6	13.1	15.3	13.3	15.4	12.9	15.0		
8	10.8	12.9	11.9	14.4	14.1	16.8	12.0	14.4	12.2	14.6	12.5	14.8		
9	10.0	12.4	10.7	13.3	13.0	16.0	11.5	14.2	11.4	13.8				
10	8.9	11.4	10.0	12.8	12.5	15.8								
Median	0.8		0.9		0.9		0.9		0.9		0.8		0.9	

<i>cont'd</i>	Year of diagnosis											
	2014 n=1,569		2015 n=1,534		2016 n=1,489		2017 n=1,295		2018 n=1,068		2019 n=401	
Years	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	48.4	49.5	47.5	48.6	49.5	50.6	53.6	54.8	65.3	66.4		
2	32.2	33.6	30.4	31.8	35.3	36.8	41.1	42.8				
3	25.7	27.4	24.3	26.0	30.0	31.9						
4	22.4	24.4	22.0	23.9								
5	20.4	22.7										
Median	0.9		0.9		1.0		1.2					

Table 1d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by year of diagnosis for period 1998-2019 (N=26,884).

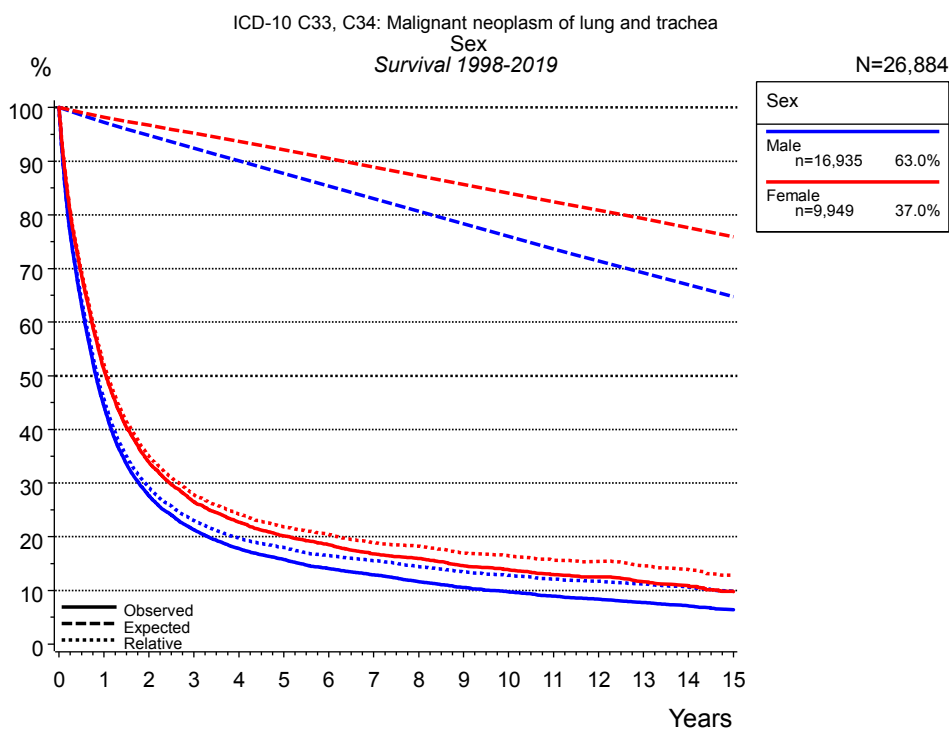


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with lung cancer by sex. Included in the evaluation are 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=16,935		Female n=9,949	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	44.4	45.6	51.2	52.1
2	27.7	29.2	33.9	35.0
3	21.3	23.0	26.5	27.8
4	17.8	19.8	22.7	24.2
5	15.8	18.0	20.1	21.9
6	14.1	16.5	18.5	20.4
7	12.9	15.5	16.8	18.9
8	11.6	14.4	15.9	18.2
9	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9
10	9.7	12.8	13.8	16.4
11	8.9	12.1	12.9	15.7
12	8.3	11.7	12.5	15.4
13	7.7	11.2	11.6	14.6
14	7.1	10.6	10.8	13.9
15	6.4	9.8	9.7	12.8
Median	0.8		1.0	

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=26,884).

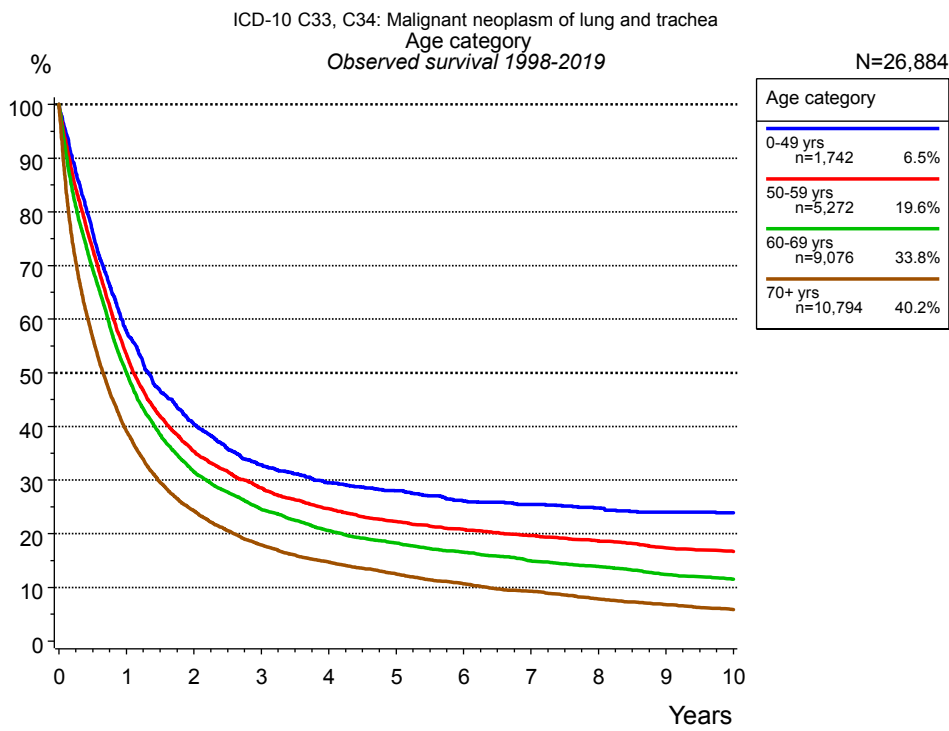


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with lung cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

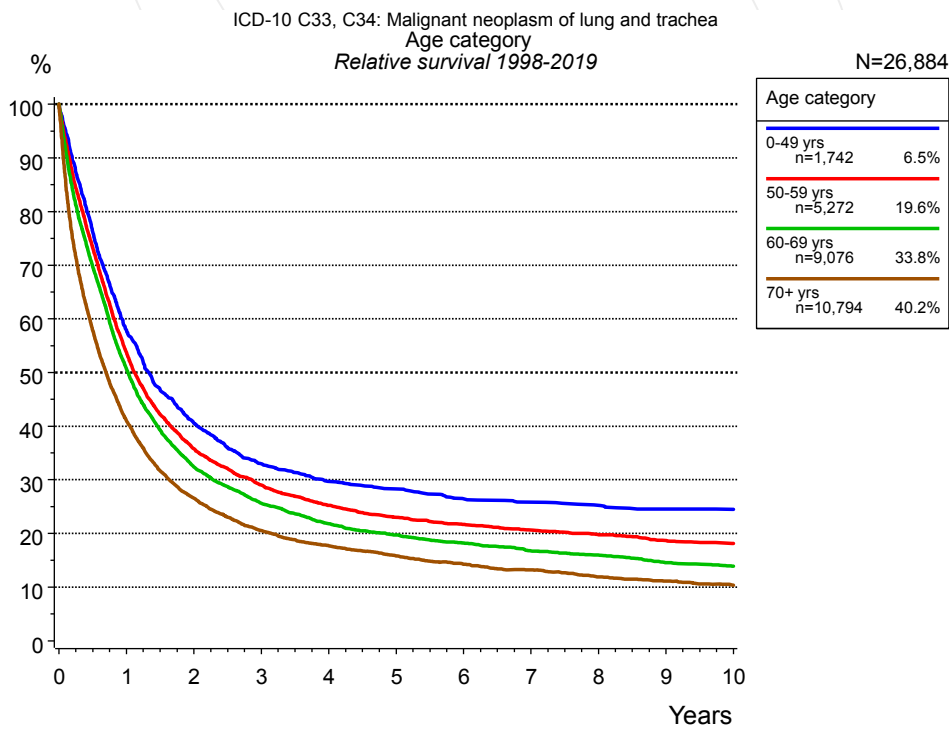


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with lung cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=1,742		50-59 yrs n=5,272		60-69 yrs n=9,076		70+ yrs n=10,794	
	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	57.8	57.9	53.4	53.8	50.0	50.7	39.2	41.1
2	40.5	40.6	35.4	35.8	31.5	32.4	24.3	26.6
3	32.9	33.0	28.5	29.0	24.5	25.6	17.9	20.5
4	29.5	29.7	24.6	25.2	20.6	21.8	14.7	17.7
5	28.0	28.3	22.2	23.0	18.3	19.7	12.5	15.8
6	26.1	26.5	20.8	21.7	16.5	18.2	10.6	14.3
7	25.5	25.9	19.6	20.6	14.9	16.7	9.3	13.2
8	24.8	25.3	18.6	19.7	13.9	16.0	7.8	11.9
9	24.0	24.6	17.4	18.6	12.4	14.6	6.8	11.1
10	23.9	24.5	16.7	18.1	11.5	13.9	5.8	10.3
Median	1.3		1.1		1.0		0.7	

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by age category for period 1998-2019 (N=26,884).

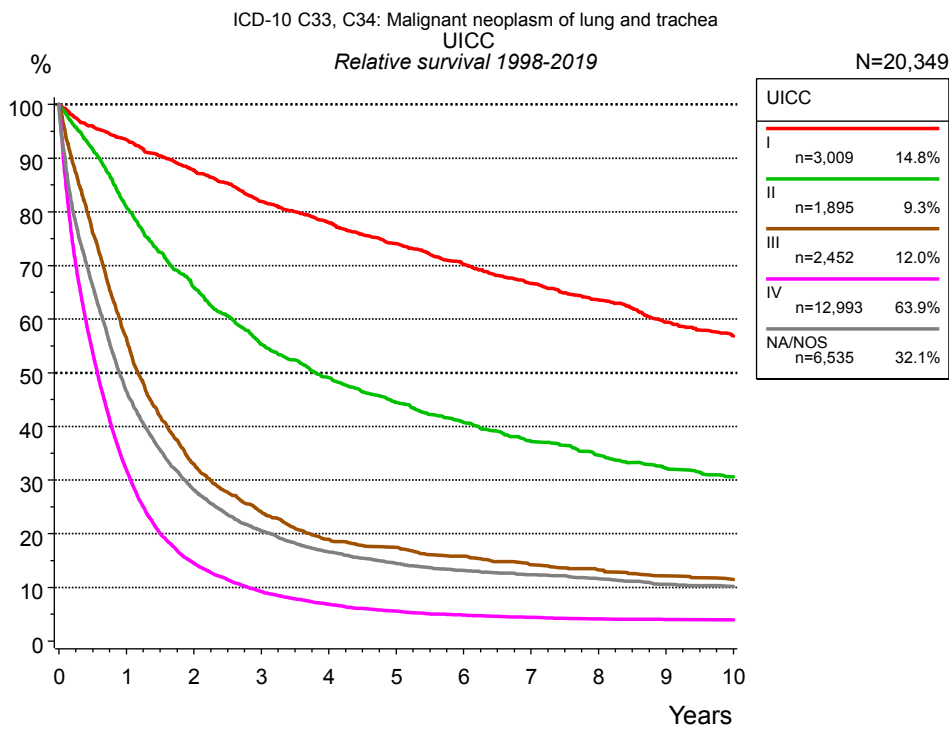


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with lung cancer by UICC. For 23,751 of 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 20,349 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 6,535 patients with missing values regarding UICC (24.3 % of 26,884 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=20,349).

Years	UICC									
	I n=3,009		II n=1,895		III n=2,452		IV n=12,993		NA/NOS n=6,535	
	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	91.7	93.4	79.5	81.0	55.2	56.4	31.2	31.9	45.1	46.6
2	84.4	87.7	63.4	65.9	31.7	33.0	13.9	14.5	26.6	28.2
3	77.2	82.0	52.2	55.3	22.8	24.1	8.7	9.2	18.8	20.5
4	71.9	78.0	45.5	49.1	17.5	19.0	6.3	6.8	14.8	16.6
5	66.6	74.0	40.2	44.5	15.9	17.5	5.0	5.6	12.6	14.5
6	61.8	70.2	36.0	40.7	14.0	15.8	4.3	4.8	11.2	13.2
7	57.2	66.7	32.1	37.2	12.4	14.2	3.9	4.4	10.3	12.4
8	53.2	63.6	29.3	34.6	11.3	13.3	3.5	4.1	9.4	11.6
9	48.5	59.4	26.6	32.2	10.1	12.1	3.4	4.0	8.3	10.6
10	45.2	56.8	24.5	30.6	9.3	11.5	3.3	3.9	7.8	10.2
Median	8.7		3.3		1.1		0.6		0.9	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by UICC for period 1998-2019 (N=20,349).

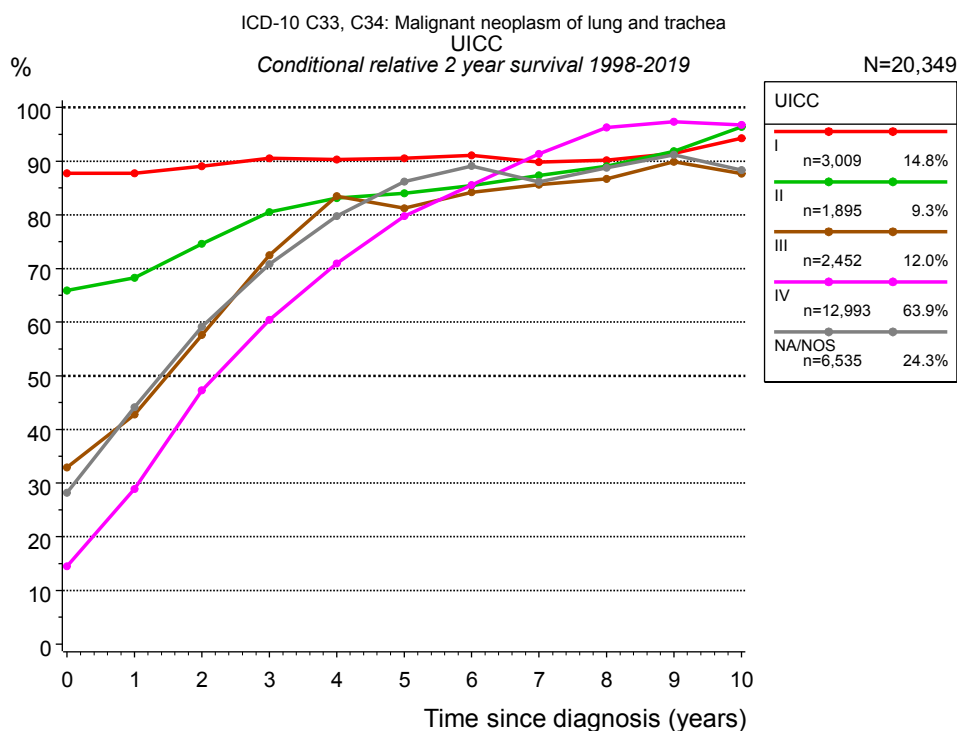


Figure 4c. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with lung cancer by UICC. For 23,751 of 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 20,349 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 6,535 patients with missing values regarding UICC (24.3 % of 26,884 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=20,349).

Years	UICC									
	I		II		III		IV		NA/NOS	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	3,009	87.7	1,895	65.9	2,452	33.0	12,993	14.5	6,535	28.2
1	2,551	87.8	1,437	68.3	1,258	42.8	3,790	28.9	2,814	44.2
2	2,197	89.0	1,087	74.6	651	57.6	1,519	47.3	1,555	59.1
3	1,855	90.5	839	80.5	417	72.5	830	60.4	1,026	70.8
4	1,603	90.3	683	83.1	291	83.5	514	70.9	735	79.7
5	1,377	90.5	542	84.0	224	81.2	358	79.8	568	86.2
6	1,172	91.1	427	85.4	179	84.2	263	85.6	458	89.1
7	977	89.8	341	87.4	141	85.6	188	91.3	385	86.2
8	824	90.2	273	89.1	109	86.7	144	96.3	326	88.8
9	664	91.4	220	91.8	82	89.9	108	97.3	267	91.2
10	536	94.3	177	96.4	69	87.7	87	96.8	221	88.3

Table 4d. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with lung cancer by UICC for period 1998-2019 (N=20,349).

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 4a). 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 UICC="I", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 2-year survival rate is 90.5% (n=1,855).

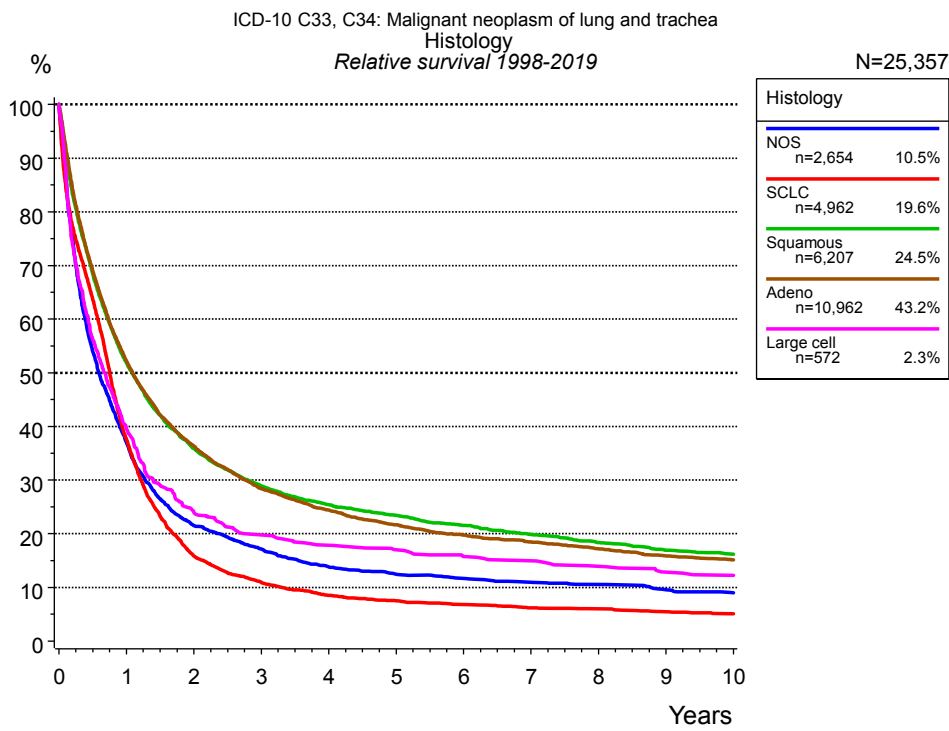


Figure 4g. Relative survival of patients with lung cancer by histology. For 25,357 of 26,884 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Histology									
	NOS n=2,654		SCLC n=4,962		Squamous n=6,207		Adeno n=10,962		Large cell n=572	
	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	36.1	37.1	36.8	37.6	50.5	51.9	51.0	52.2	39.0	39.6
2	20.5	21.5	15.3	15.9	34.1	35.9	34.8	36.3	23.1	24.0
3	15.9	17.1	10.4	10.9	26.7	28.9	26.7	28.4	18.8	19.8
4	12.6	13.8	8.0	8.5	22.9	25.4	22.5	24.4	16.7	17.9
5	11.0	12.4	6.9	7.5	20.5	23.4	19.5	21.6	15.4	17.0
6	10.2	11.7	6.1	6.8	18.4	21.5	17.4	19.8	13.9	15.8
7	9.3	11.0	5.5	6.2	16.5	19.8	15.9	18.5	13.0	15.0
8	8.8	10.5	5.2	6.0	14.8	18.4	14.5	17.2	11.8	13.9
9	7.8	9.6	4.6	5.4	13.3	16.9	13.0	15.9	10.6	12.8
10	7.2	9.0	4.2	5.1	12.3	16.2	12.1	15.1	10.0	12.2
Median	0.6		0.7		1.0		1.0		0.7	

Table 4h. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lung cancer by histology for period 1998-2019 (N=25,357).

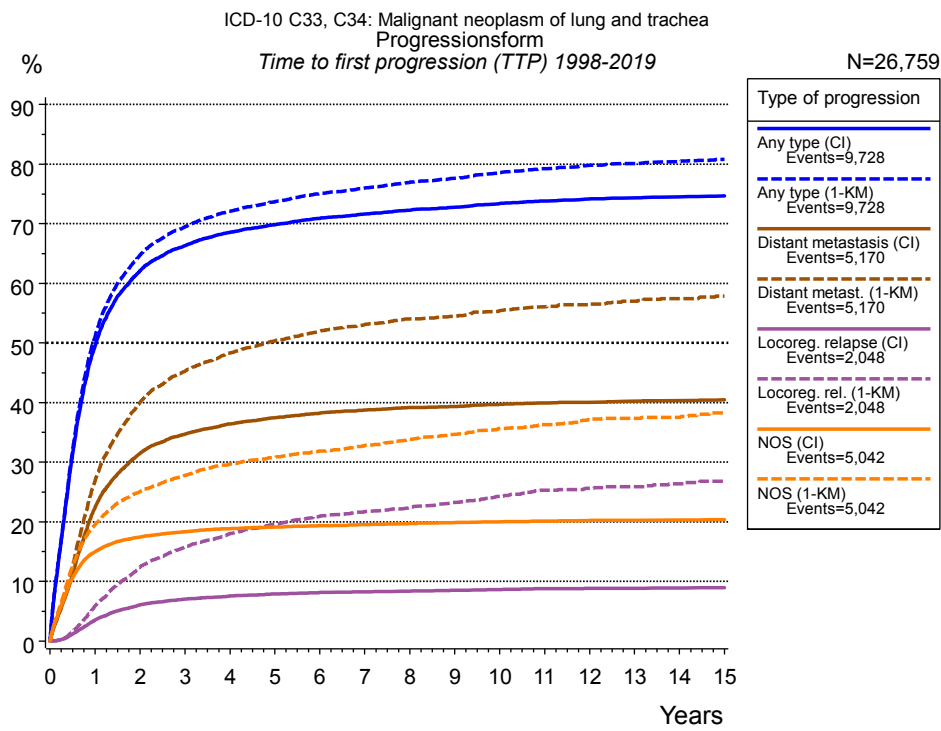


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 26,759 patients with lung cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression							
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)	Distant metast. (1-KM)	Locoreg. relapse (CI)	Locoreg. rel. (1-KM)	NOS (CI)	
N	14,119	14,119	14,125	14,125	26,758	26,758	26,754	
Events	9,718	9,718	5,163	5,163	2,044	2,044	5,038	
compet.	1,610		5,652		20,073		17,253	
Years	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	49.5	51.0	22.4	26.9	3.5	5.9	15.0	
2	62.1	64.7	31.5	40.0	6.1	12.4	17.4	
3	66.3	69.5	34.7	45.2	7.0	15.8	18.3	
4	68.6	72.1	36.4	48.3	7.5	18.0	18.8	
5	69.8	73.7	37.5	50.4	7.9	19.6	19.1	
6	70.9	75.0	38.2	51.9	8.1	20.9	19.3	
7	71.6	76.0	38.8	53.1	8.3	21.7	19.5	
8	72.3	76.9	39.2	54.1	8.4	22.4	19.7	
9	72.8	77.6	39.3	54.5	8.5	23.3	19.9	
10	73.4	78.6	39.7	55.5	8.6	24.2	20.0	
11	73.8	79.3	39.9	56.1	8.8	25.3	20.1	
12	74.2	79.8	40.1	56.5	8.8	25.6	20.2	
13	74.3	80.1	40.2	57.0	8.9	25.9	20.3	
14	74.5	80.4	40.4	57.4	8.9	26.4	20.3	
15	74.7	80.8	40.5	57.9	9.0	26.8	20.4	

Type of progression	
<i>cont'd</i>	NOS (1-KM)
N	26,754
Events	5,038
compet.	
Years	%
0	0.0
1	19.5
2	25.1
3	27.8
4	29.7
5	30.8
6	31.9
7	32.8
8	33.8
9	34.7
10	35.7
11	36.3
12	37.2
13	37.4
14	37.5
15	38.3

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with lung cancer for period 1998-2019 (N=26,759), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

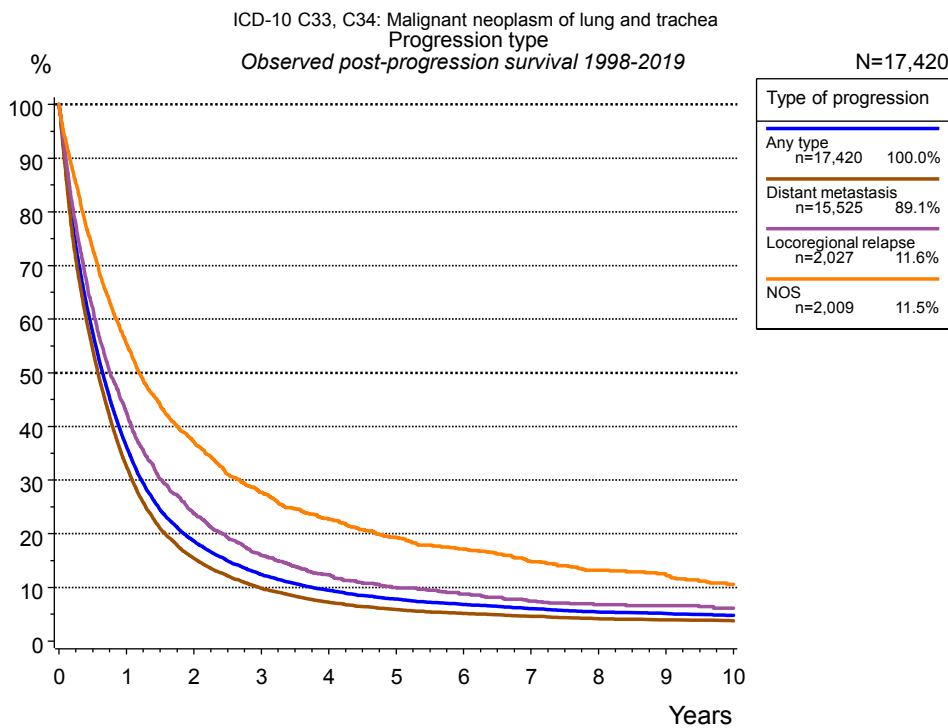


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 17,420 patients with lung cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2019. These 17,420 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 65.1 % of the totally 26,759 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=12,640, 47.2 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=4,948, 18.5 %). 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=17,420 %	Distant metastasis n=15,525 %	Locoregional relapse n=2,027 %	NOS n=2,009 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	36.3	32.6	42.6	55.4
2	18.6	15.4	23.8	37.1
3	12.4	9.8	15.9	27.7
4	9.5	7.2	12.3	22.8
5	7.8	5.9	10.0	19.3
6	6.8	5.1	8.8	17.2
7	6.0	4.6	7.4	14.8
8	5.4	4.1	6.8	13.2
9	5.1	3.9	6.6	12.4
10	4.7	3.8	6.2	10.6

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with lung cancer for period 1998-2019 (N=17,420).

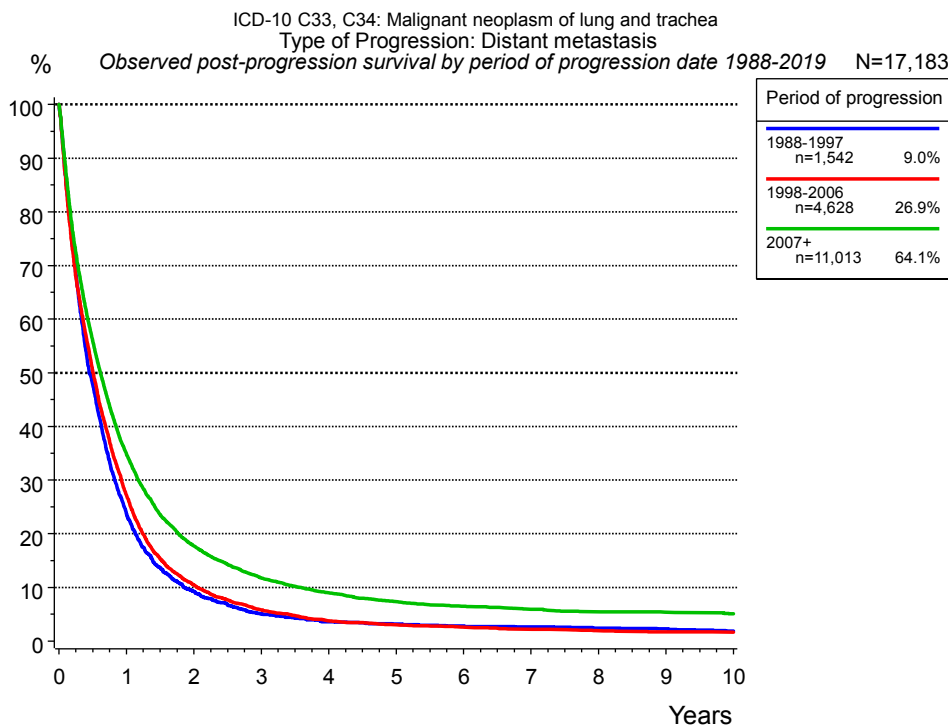


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 17,183 patients with lung cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2019 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=1,542 %	1998-2006 n=4,628 %	2007+ n=11,013 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	23.8	27.2	34.9
2	9.3	10.4	17.7
3	5.1	5.8	11.8
4	3.6	3.7	9.0
5	3.2	3.0	7.3
6	2.8	2.5	6.5
7	2.7	2.2	5.9
8	2.4	1.9	5.5
9	2.3	1.7	5.3
10	1.9	1.7	5.1

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with lung cancer for period 1988-2019 by period of progression (N=17,183).

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

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