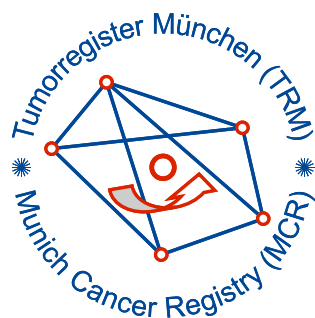


Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Incidence and Mortality
- ▶ Selection Matrix
- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ *Deutsch*

ICD-10 C53: Cervical cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2019
Patients	1,266	5,009
Diseases	1,266	5,013
Cases evaluated	1,205	4,316
Creation date	01/27/2021	
Database export	01/07/2021	
Population (females)	2.48 m	



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

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

https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC53__E-ICD-10-C53-Cervical-cancer-survival.pdf

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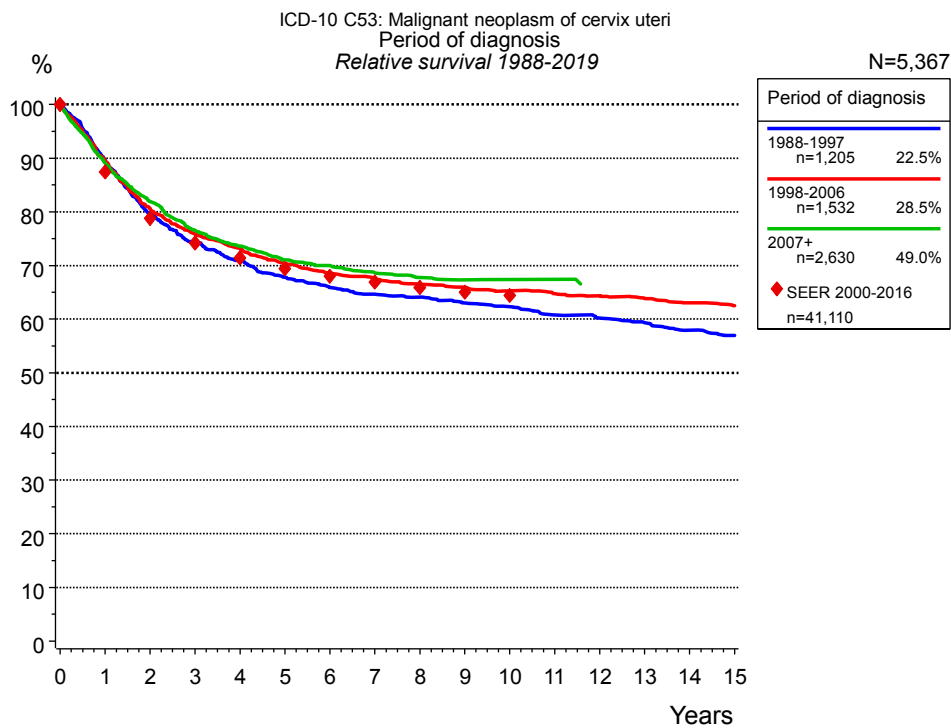


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with cervical cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 5,367 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2019.

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 2016, 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=1,205		1998-2006 n=1,532		2007+ n=2,630	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	88.3	89.6	88.4	89.4	88.3	89.1
2	77.5	79.6	79.0	80.6	80.7	81.9
3	71.4	74.3	73.8	75.9	75.1	76.5
4	67.4	70.9	70.8	73.2	71.7	73.6
5	63.8	67.8	67.6	70.4	68.9	71.0
6	61.3	65.9	65.3	68.5	67.5	70.0
7	59.5	64.6	64.0	67.5	65.8	68.6
8	58.4	64.1	62.6	66.5	64.6	67.7
9	56.9	63.0	61.6	65.9	63.8	67.3
10	55.7	62.3	60.6	65.3	63.4	67.4
11	53.8	60.7	59.7	64.7	63.4	67.4
12	52.8	60.2	58.9	64.3		
13	51.6	59.3	58.0	63.9		
14	49.9	57.9	56.8	63.0		
15	48.7	56.9	55.8	62.5		
Median	13.9					

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with cervical cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2019 (N=5,367).

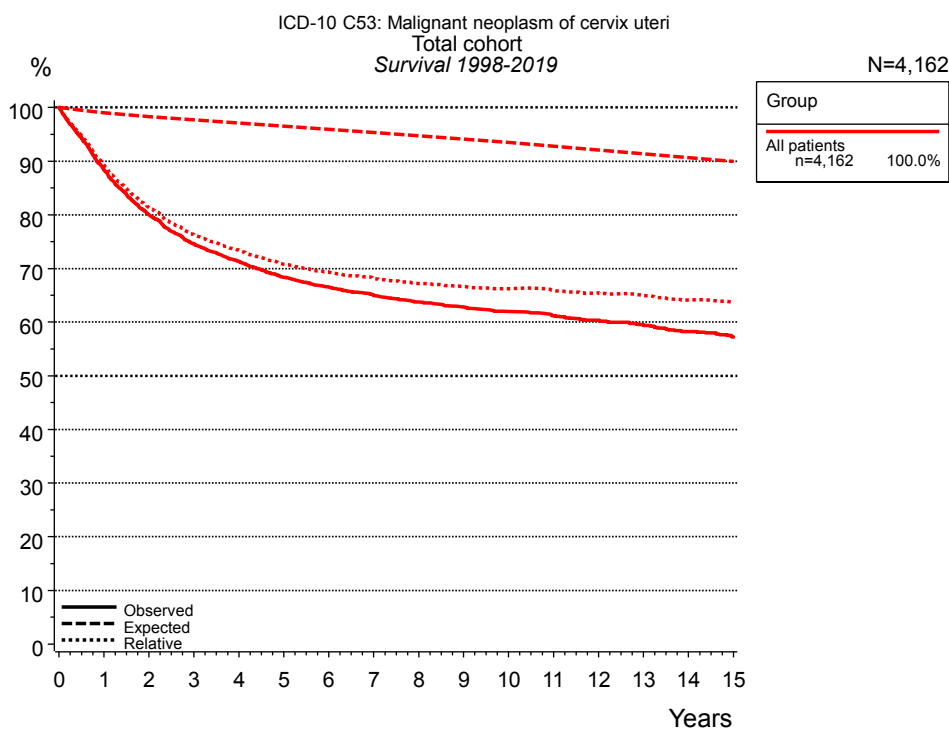


Figure 2a. Observed, expected and relative survival of the total cohort with cervical cancer. Included in the evaluation are 4,162 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Group	
	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0
1	88.4	89.2
2	80.0	81.4
3	74.6	76.3
4	71.4	73.4
5	68.3	70.8
6	66.5	69.3
7	65.0	68.2
8	63.7	67.2
9	62.8	66.7
10	62.0	66.3
11	61.2	65.9
12	60.4	65.4
13	59.4	65.0
14	58.2	64.1
15	57.2	63.6
Median		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of the total cohort with cervical cancer for period 1998-2019 (N=4,162).

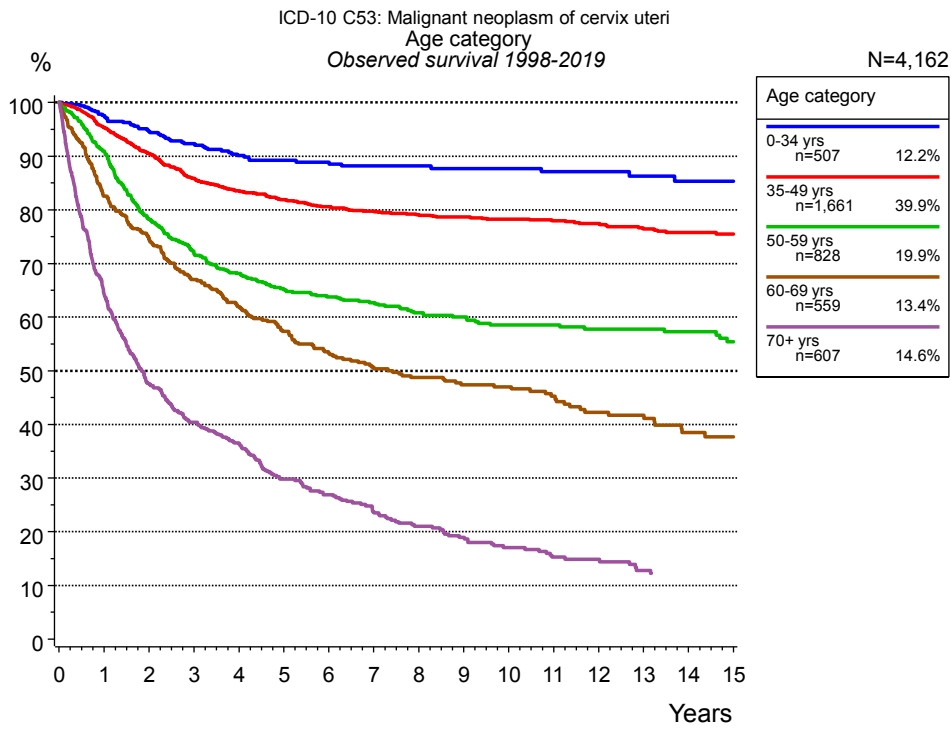


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with cervical cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 4,162 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

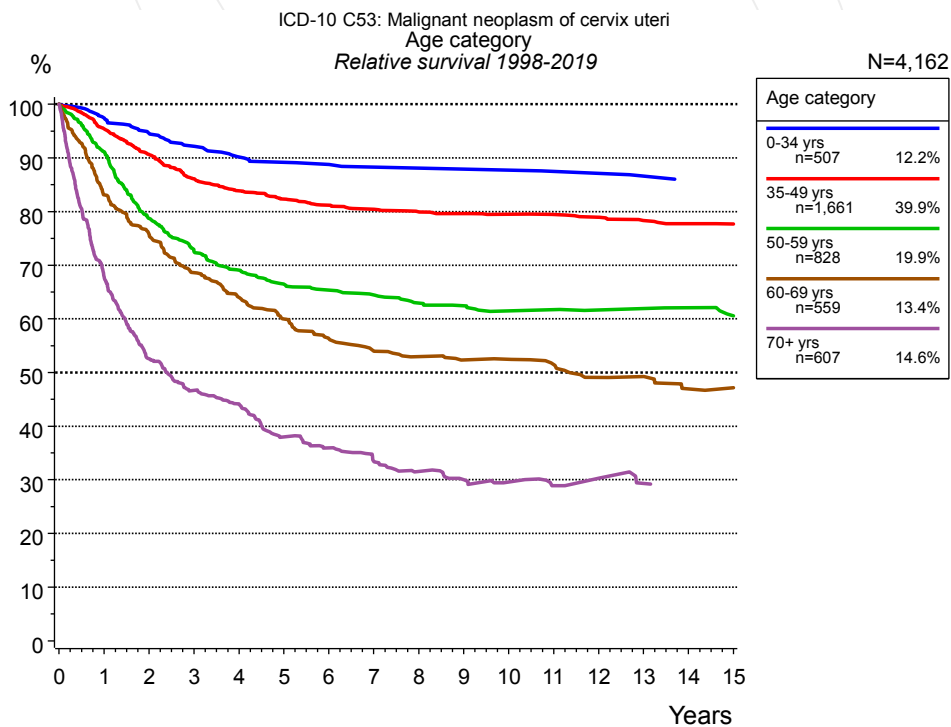


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with cervical cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 4,162 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Age category									
	0-34 yrs n=507		35-49 yrs n=1,661		50-59 yrs n=828		60-69 yrs n=559		70+ yrs n=607	
	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	97.6	97.5	95.3	95.4	91.0	91.2	82.5	83.1	64.2	67.7
2	94.6	94.5	90.5	90.7	78.2	78.7	74.6	75.7	47.6	52.5
3	92.3	92.2	85.8	86.1	72.1	72.7	67.0	68.6	40.4	46.7
4	90.1	90.2	83.5	83.9	68.1	69.1	62.0	64.0	36.6	44.1
5	89.2	89.2	81.9	82.3	65.1	66.4	57.3	59.9	29.8	38.0
6	88.9	88.8	80.6	81.2	63.8	65.4	53.3	56.3	26.9	35.9
7	88.2	88.3	79.7	80.4	62.7	64.5	50.6	54.0	23.8	33.4
8	88.2	88.1	79.1	79.9	60.8	62.9	48.7	52.9	21.0	31.5
9	87.7	87.9	78.7	79.7	60.0	62.4	47.4	52.3	18.9	30.0
10	87.7	87.7	78.3	79.5	58.6	61.5	47.0	52.4	17.1	29.5
11	87.1	87.5	78.0	79.4	58.6	61.7	45.2	51.5	15.2	28.9
12	87.1	87.1	77.4	78.9	57.8	61.7	42.3	49.1	14.8	30.3
13	86.3	86.6	76.4	78.3	57.8	61.9	41.7	49.2	12.8	29.3
14			75.8	77.8	57.3	62.1	38.5	46.9		
15			75.5	77.7	55.4	60.5	37.7	47.2		
Median					17.0		7.4		1.9	

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with cervical cancer by age category for period 1998-2019 (N=4,162).

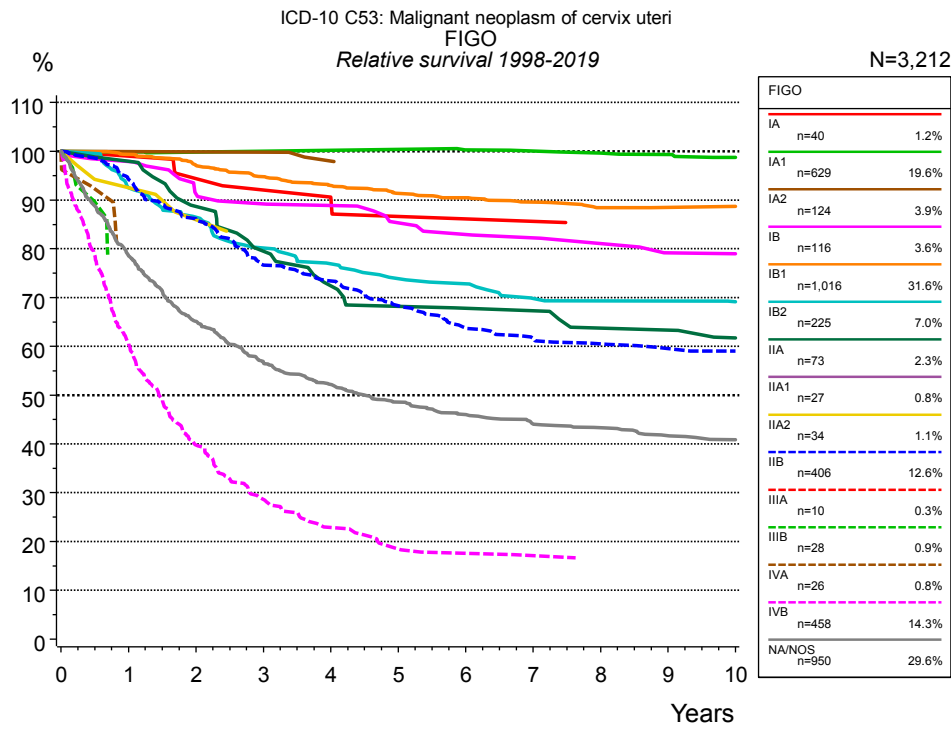


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with cervical cancer by FIGO. For 3,900 of 4,162 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 3,212 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 950 patients with missing values regarding FIGO (22.8 % of 4,162 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=3,212). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

Years	FIGO													
	IA n=40		IA1 n=629		IA2 n=124		IB n=116		IB1 n=1,016		IB2 n=225		IIA n=73	
	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	99.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	98.3	97.9	99.1	99.4	91.9	92.5	98.5	98.0
2	94.4	94.4	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.9	90.8	91.3	96.4	97.1	85.5	86.5	87.9	88.7
3	91.4	92.1	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	88.8	89.2	93.8	94.8	78.8	80.2	78.8	79.5
4	91.4	90.6	99.5	100.2	98.0	98.0	87.8	88.9	91.7	93.0	75.0	76.9	71.2	72.4
5	84.6	86.6	99.5	100.4	96.9	97.9	83.4	85.3	89.6	91.3	71.6	73.9	66.5	68.2
6	84.6	86.1	98.9	100.3	96.9	97.8	81.2	83.0	88.4	90.4	70.5	72.9	64.9	67.8
7	84.6	85.6	98.6	100.0	96.9	97.8	80.0	82.2	87.1	89.6	66.7	69.8	64.9	67.3
8	80.8	85.2	98.0	99.7	96.9	97.7	77.5	81.1	85.5	88.4	66.0	69.3	60.0	63.7
9	80.8	84.8	97.2	99.3	96.9	97.7	74.9	79.2	85.1	88.5	66.0	69.3	60.0	63.4
10			96.0	98.7	96.9	97.6	74.9	79.0	84.9	88.7	65.0	69.2	56.7	61.7
Median													14.9	

<i>cont'd</i>	FIGO													
	IIA1 n=27		IIA2 n=34		IIB n=406		IIIB n=28		IVA n=26		IVB n=458		NA/NOS n=950	
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	99.2	94.0	92.5	93.6	94.3			80.1	79.1	60.0	60.6	76.6	78.5
2	100.0	98.4	87.0	86.0	84.8	86.1					39.3	39.8	62.6	65.1
3					74.9	76.7					28.5	28.6	53.8	56.8
4					71.0	73.4					22.4	22.9	48.8	52.2
5					65.4	68.3					18.1	18.5	44.9	48.6
6					60.7	63.8					17.2	17.6	42.1	46.0
7					58.2	61.6					16.6	17.1	39.9	44.0
8					56.7	60.5					15.9	16.5	38.7	43.3
9					55.4	59.5							36.9	41.6
10					54.5	59.0							35.8	40.8
Median					13.6						1.4		3.7	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with cervical cancer by FIGO for period 1998-2019 (N=3,212).

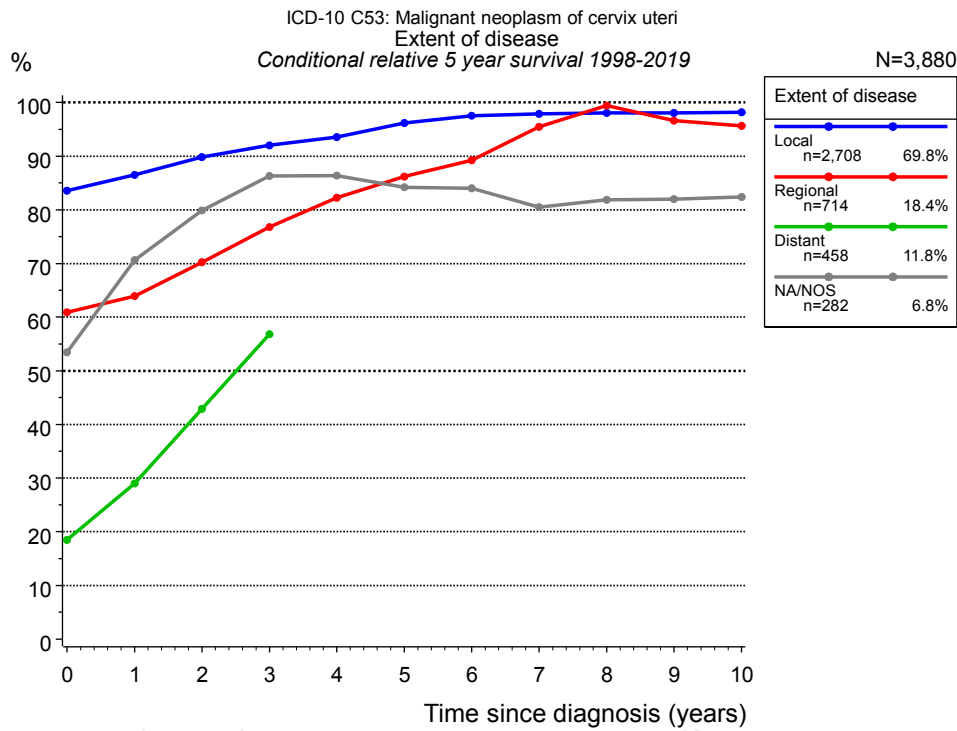


Figure 4c. Conditional relative 5-year survival of patients with cervical cancer by extent of disease. For 3,900 of 4,162 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 3,880 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 282 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (6.8 % of 4,162 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=3,880).

Years	Extent of disease							
	Local		Regional		Distant		NA/NOS	
	n	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs
0	2,708	83.5	714	60.9	458	18.5	282	53.5
1	2,329	86.5	600	63.9	250	29.0	182	70.6
2	2,060	89.8	485	70.2	141	42.9	144	79.9
3	1,837	92.0	390	76.8	89	56.8	122	86.3
4	1,680	93.6	338	82.2			112	86.4
5	1,492	96.2	292	86.2			103	84.2
6	1,349	97.6	252	89.2			96	84.0
7	1,222	97.9	208	95.4			90	80.5
8	1,085	98.1	181	99.4			85	81.9
9	953	98.1	165	96.6			76	82.0
10	847	98.2	134	95.6			68	82.4

Table 4d. Conditional relative 5-year survival of patients with cervical cancer by extent of disease for period 1998-2019 (N=3,880).

Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 5 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 extent of disease="Local", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 5-year survival rate is 92.0% (n=1,837).

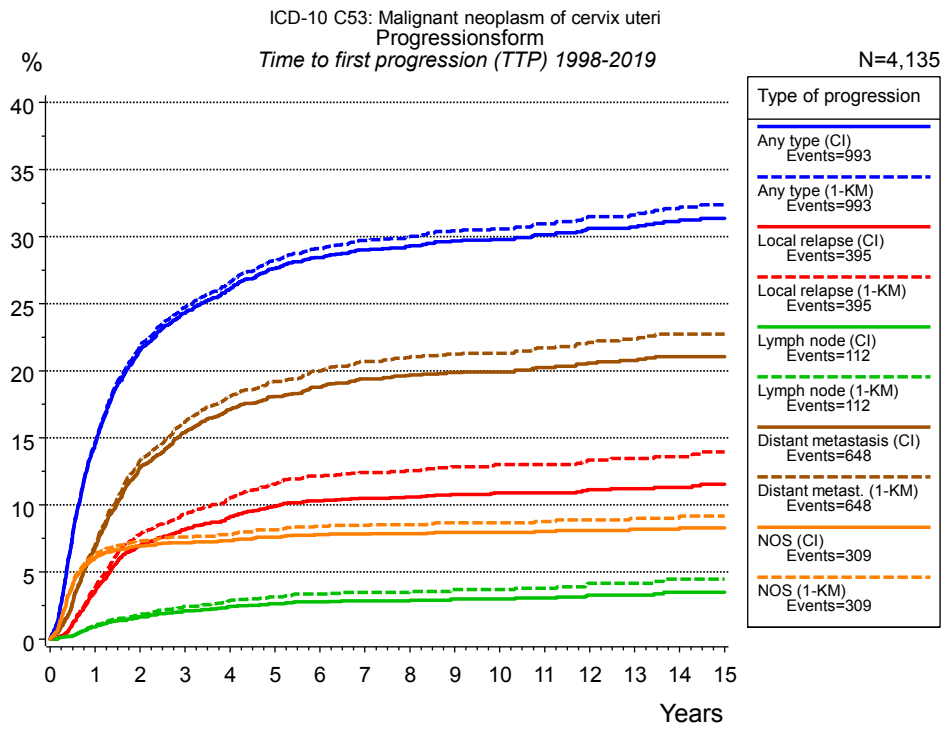


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 4,135 patients with cervical cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression							Distant metastasis (CI)
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Local relapse (CI)	Local relapse (1-KM)	Lymph node (CI)	Lymph node (1-KM)		
N	3,688	3,688	4,135	4,135	4,135	4,135		3,688
Events	987	987	391	391	109	109		645
compet.	269		1,083		1,273			482
Years	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	14.6	14.7	3.6	3.9	0.9	1.0	6.9	
2	21.5	21.8	7.0	7.8	1.7	1.9	12.7	
3	24.3	24.7	8.2	9.3	2.1	2.4	15.4	
4	26.1	26.6	9.1	10.5	2.4	2.9	17.1	
5	27.6	28.2	9.9	11.5	2.6	3.1	18.1	
6	28.5	29.1	10.3	12.1	2.8	3.4	18.8	
7	29.0	29.7	10.5	12.4	2.8	3.5	19.4	
8	29.3	30.0	10.6	12.5	2.8	3.5	19.6	
9	29.7	30.4	10.8	12.8	3.0	3.7	19.8	
10	29.8	30.6	10.9	13.0	3.0	3.7	19.9	
11	30.1	31.0	10.9	13.0	3.0	3.8	20.2	
12	30.6	31.5	11.1	13.3	3.3	4.2	20.6	
13	30.7	31.6	11.2	13.5	3.3	4.2	20.8	
14	31.2	32.2	11.3	13.6	3.5	4.5	21.1	
15	31.4	32.4	11.5	14.0	3.5	4.5	21.1	

<i>cont'd</i>	Type of progression		
	Distant metast. (1- KM)	NOS (CI)	NOS (1-KM)
N	3,688	4,135	4,135
Events	645	307	307
compet.		1,108	
Years	%	%	%
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	7.1	6.1	6.3
2	13.3	6.9	7.3
3	16.2	7.2	7.6
4	18.1	7.3	7.8
5	19.2	7.6	8.2
6	20.0	7.8	8.4
7	20.7	7.8	8.5
8	21.0	7.9	8.5
9	21.2	8.0	8.7
10	21.3	8.0	8.7
11	21.7	8.0	8.8
12	22.1	8.1	8.9
13	22.3	8.2	9.0
14	22.7	8.3	9.2
15	22.7	8.3	9.2

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with cervical cancer for period 1998-2019 (N=4,135), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

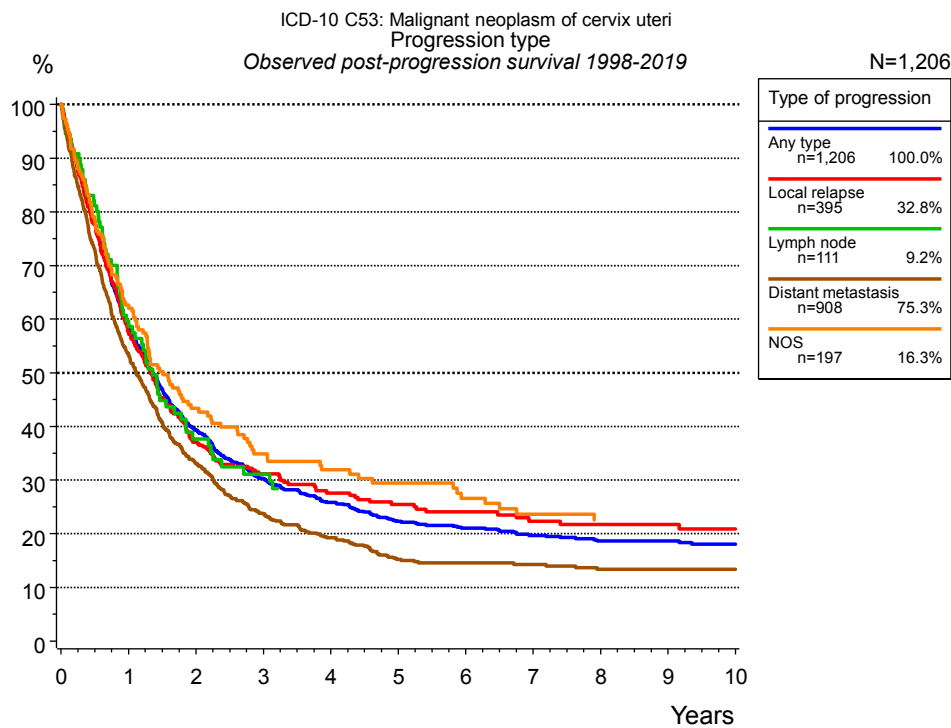


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 1,206 patients with cervical cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2019. These 1,206 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 29.2 % of the totally 4,135 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=447, 10.8 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=234, 5.7 %). 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=1,206 %	Local relapse n=395 %	Lymph node n=111 %	Distant metastasis n=908 %	NOS n=197 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	58.9	57.7	59.7	53.4	62.6
2	39.3	37.1	37.7	33.1	43.3
3	30.2	31.1	31.1	23.7	34.9
4	25.8	27.6		19.2	31.9
5	22.3	25.5		15.2	29.4
6	21.0	24.1		14.6	26.6
7	19.7	22.3		14.3	23.6
8	18.6	21.7		13.4	22.6
9	18.6	21.7		13.4	
10	18.1	20.9		13.4	

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with cervical cancer for period 1998-2019 (N=1,206).

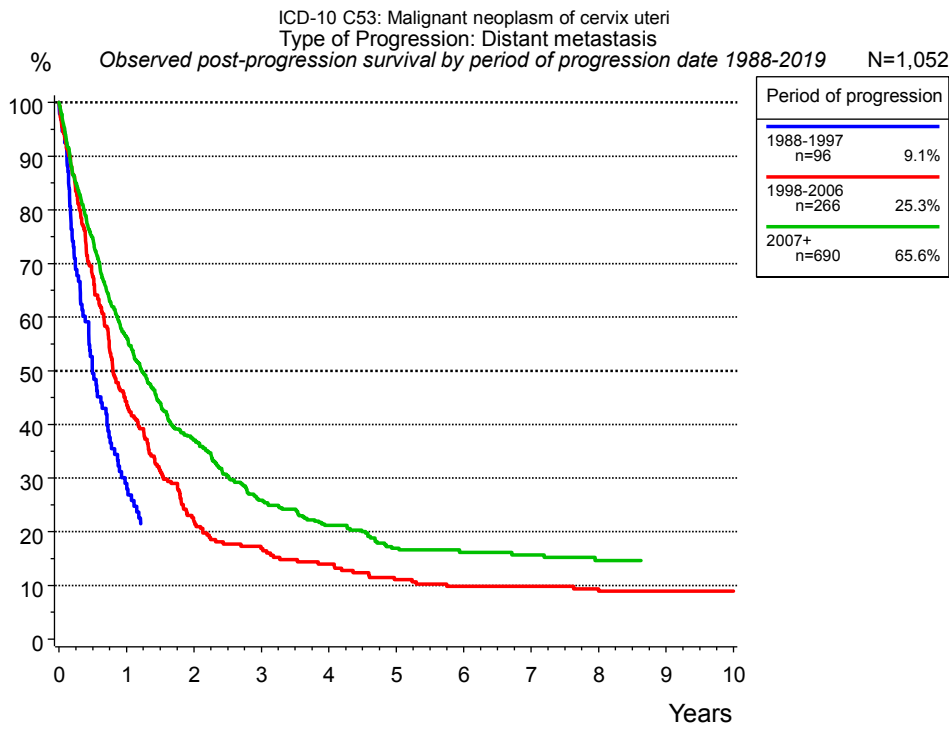


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 1,052 patients with cervical cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2019 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=96 %	1998-2006 n=266 %	2007+ n=690 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	29.0	44.3	56.2
2		22.2	37.1
3		16.9	25.9
4		14.0	21.2
5		11.1	16.9
6		9.8	16.2
7		9.8	15.7
8		9.4	14.6
9		8.9	
10		8.9	

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with cervical cancer for period 1988-2019 by period of progression (N=1,052).

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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