Munich Cancer Registry

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ICD-10 C80: CUP syndrome

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2019
Patients	90	1,580
Diseases	90	1,581
Cases evaluated	70	181

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/sC80__E-ICD-10-C80-CUP-syndrome-survival.pdf

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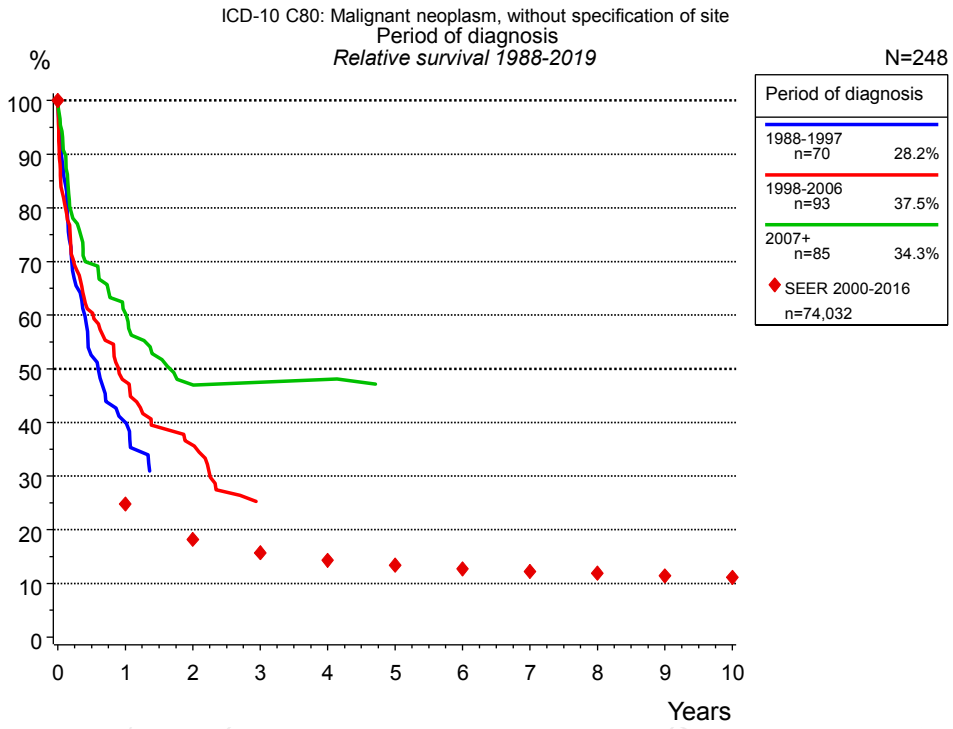

Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 248 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2019.

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.

	Period of diagnosis					
	1988-1997 n=70		1998-2006 n=93		2007+ n=85	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	39.8	40.0	45.7	47.7	59.1	60.3
2			33.7	35.7	45.3	47.0
3			22.7	25.1	44.0	47.5
4					44.0	48.0
5					41.1	47.3
6					41.1	47.7
7					41.1	48.1
Median	0.6		0.9		1.5	

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2019 (N=248).

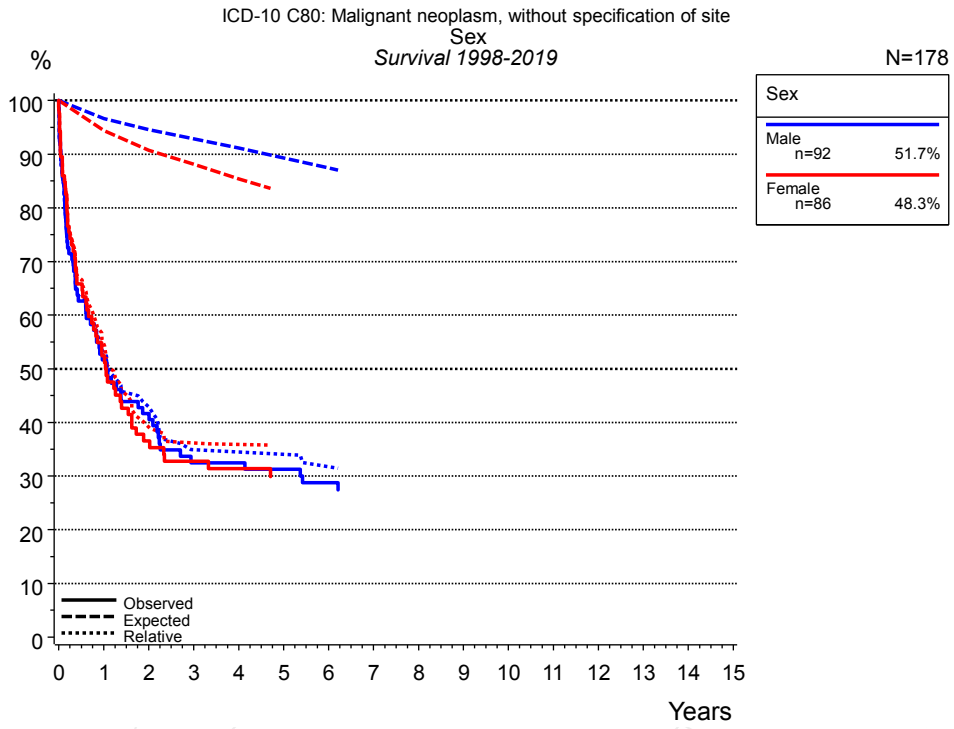

Figure 2a. Survival of patients with CUP syndrome by sex. Included in the evaluation are 178 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

	Sex			
	Male n=92		Female n=86	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	51.6	53.0	52.4	54.5
2	41.6	42.9	36.6	39.1
3	32.5	34.9	32.8	36.2
4	32.5	34.5	31.4	35.9
5	31.3	34.0	29.9	35.7
6	28.8	31.7		
Median	1.1		1.0	

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=178).

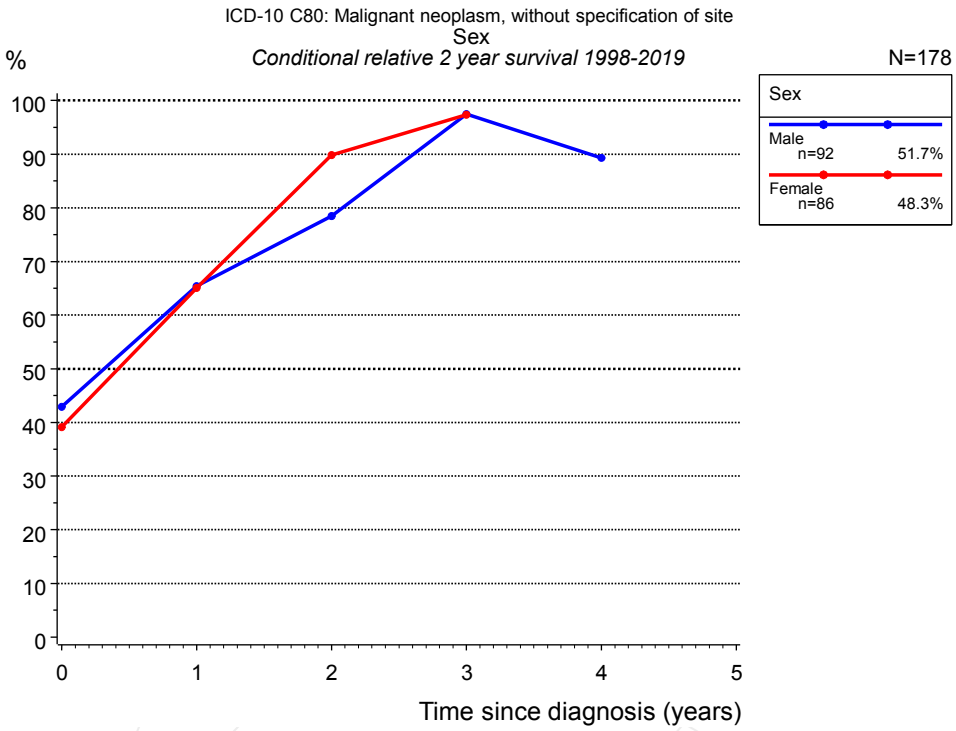

Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with CUP syndrome by sex. For 178 of 178 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item.

	Sex			
	Male		Female	
Years	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	92	42.9	86	39.1
1	47	65.4	43	65.1
2	37	78.4	29	89.8
3	27	97.5	24	97.3
4	27	89.3		

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with CUP syndrome by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=178).

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 97.5% (n=27).

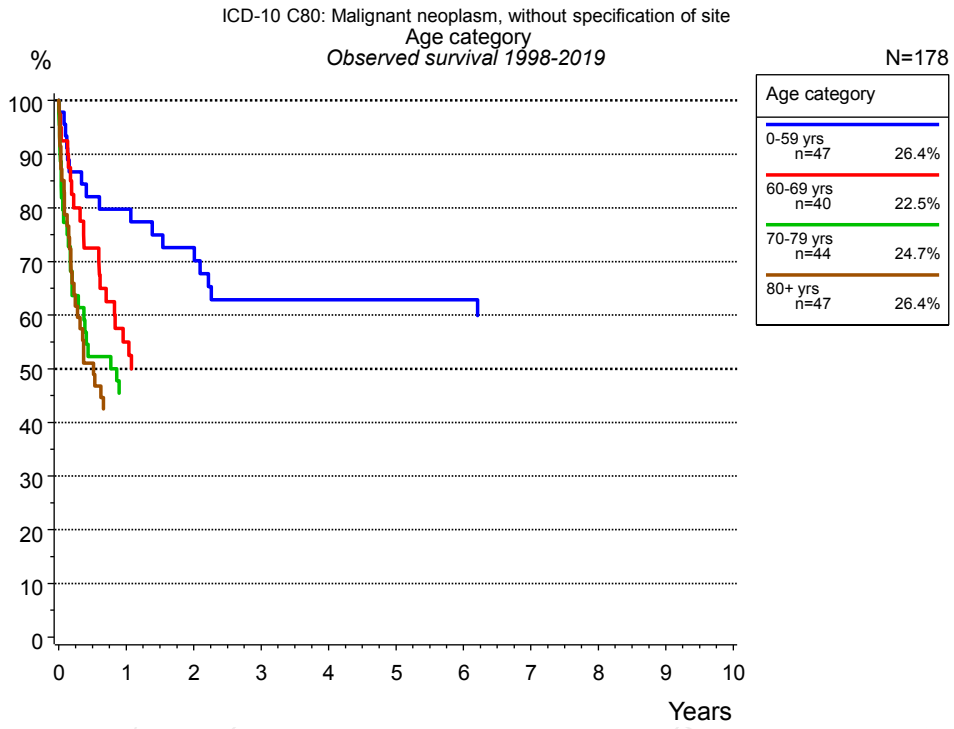

Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category. Included in the evaluation are 178 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

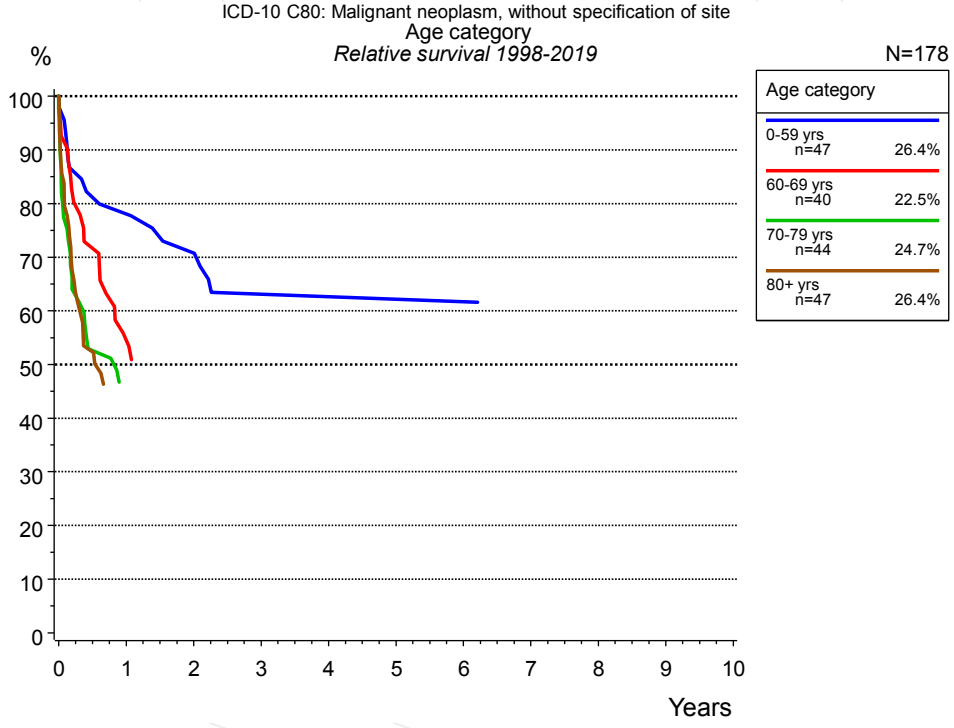

Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category. Included in the evaluation are 178 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

	Age category							
	0-59 yrs n=47		60-69 yrs n=40		70-79 yrs n=44		80+ yrs n=47	
Years	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	79.7	78.1	55.0	54.5	45.5	44.8		
2	72.6	70.8						
3	62.9	63.1						
4	62.9	62.7						
5	62.9	62.2						
6	62.9	61.7						
7	59.9	60.1						
Median			1.1		0.8		0.5	

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category for period 1998-2019 (N=178).

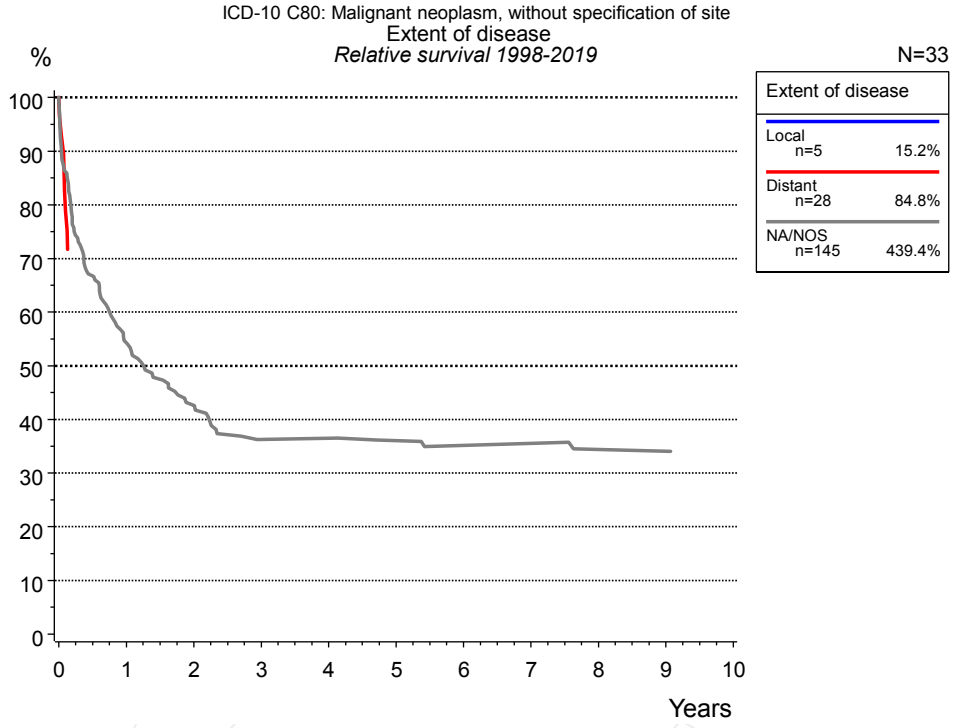

Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by extent of disease. For 35 of 178 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 33 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 145 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (81.5 % of 178 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=33). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

	Extent of disease			
	Distant n=28		NA/NOS n=145	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1			52.1	54.3
2			39.9	42.6
3			32.6	36.3
4			32.6	36.5
5			31.0	36.1
6			29.4	35.2
7			29.4	35.6
8			27.4	34.4
9			27.4	34.1
Median			1.1	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by extent of disease for period 1998-2019 (N=33).

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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