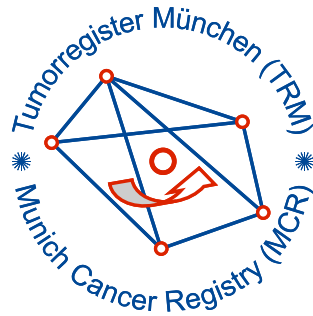


Munich Cancer Registry



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

ICD-10 C84: Mature T/NK-cell I.

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2019
Patients	39	617
Diseases	39	617
Cases evaluated	35	456
Creation date	01/28/2021	
Database export	01/07/2021	
Population	4.92 m	



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https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC84__E-ICD-10-C84-Mature-T-NK-cell-I.-survival.pdf

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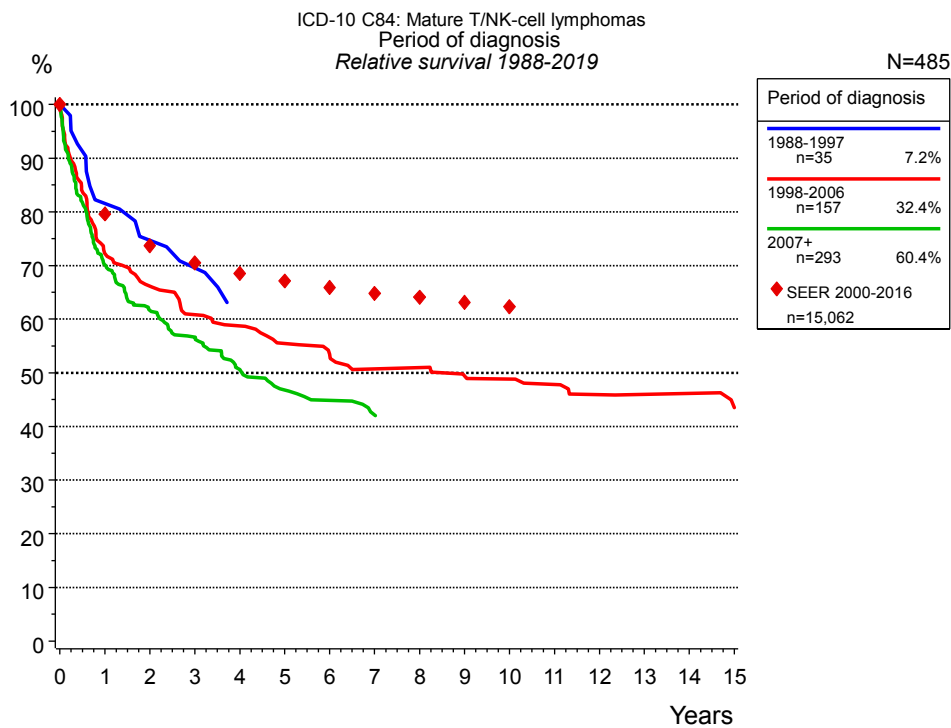


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 485 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2019.

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=35		1998-2006 n=157		2007+ n=293	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	80.0	81.5	70.7	72.2	68.8	70.1
2	71.4	74.7	64.0	66.1	59.5	61.6
3	65.7	69.6	58.0	60.8	54.0	56.7
4	57.1	62.3	55.3	58.7	47.4	50.6
5			51.2	55.5	43.1	46.8
6			48.3	53.4	40.8	44.9
7			45.5	50.7	38.1	42.1
8			45.5	50.9		
9			43.2	49.4		
10			42.4	48.9		
11			40.8	47.8		
12			38.4	45.9		
13			37.7	45.9		
14			37.7	46.1		
15			34.2	43.5		
Median				5.9		3.6

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2019 (N=485).

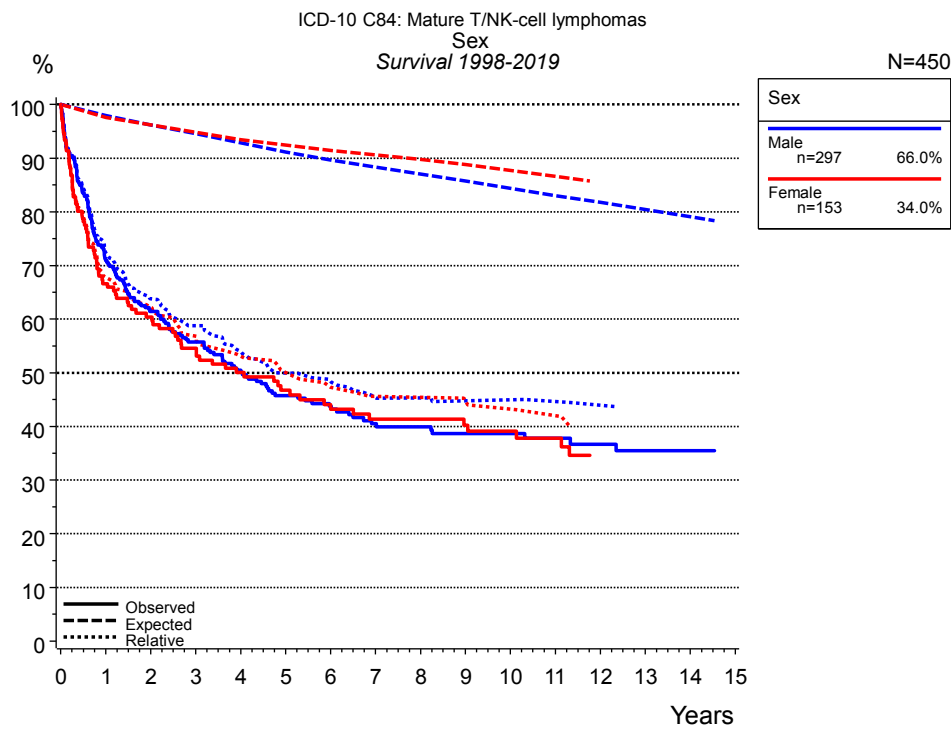


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by sex. Included in the evaluation are 450 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=297		Female n=153	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	70.9	72.3	66.6	67.8
2	61.4	63.8	60.4	62.2
3	55.8	58.8	54.6	56.8
4	50.5	54.0	50.0	53.1
5	45.7	49.9	46.7	50.0
6	43.7	48.4	43.2	47.2
7	40.5	45.3	41.4	45.6
8	39.9	45.3	41.4	45.4
9	38.7	44.8	40.2	44.7
10	38.7	45.0	39.1	43.2
11	37.8	44.6	37.8	42.0
12	36.7	43.9		
13	35.5	43.5		
14	35.5	43.3		
Median	4.0		4.1	

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=450).

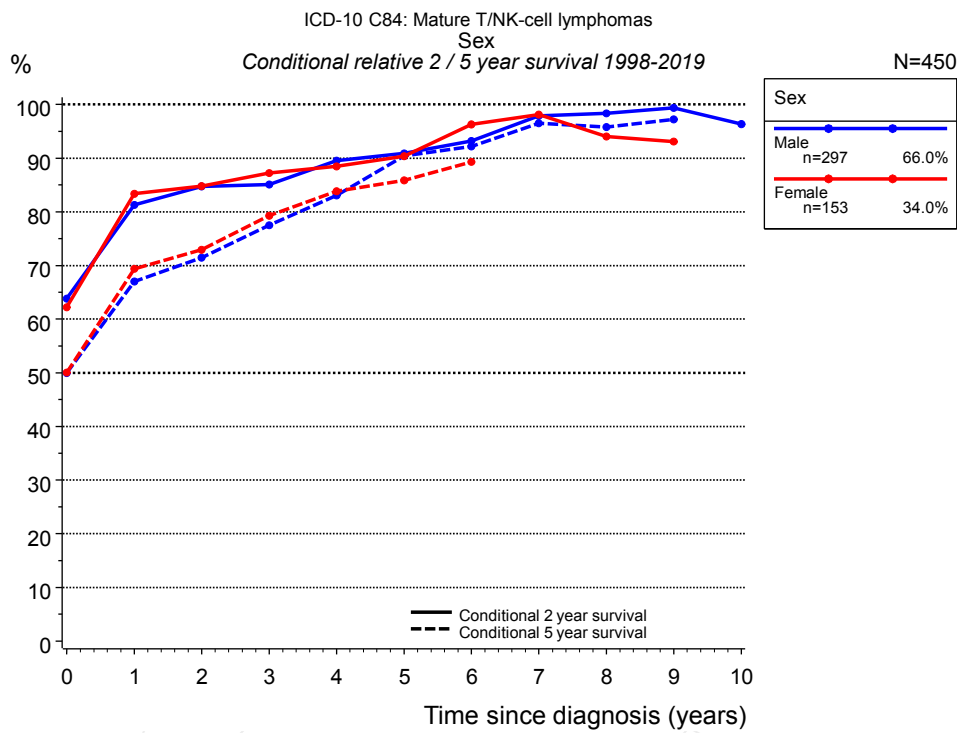


Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by sex. For 450 of 450 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Sex					
	n	Male		n	Female	
		Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	5 yrs		Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	5 yrs
0	297	63.8	49.9	153	62.2	50.0
1	198	81.3	67.0	97	83.3	69.4
2	167	84.7	71.4	85	84.8	72.9
3	144	85.1	77.5	73	87.2	79.3
4	121	89.5	83.1	64	88.4	83.8
5	102	90.9	90.4	54	90.4	85.9
6	83	93.2	92.2	48	96.3	89.3
7	72	97.9	96.5	44	98.1	
8	64	98.4	95.8	41	94.1	
9	56	99.4	97.2	35	93.1	
10	46	96.4				

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=450).

Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 and 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 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 85.1% (n=144).

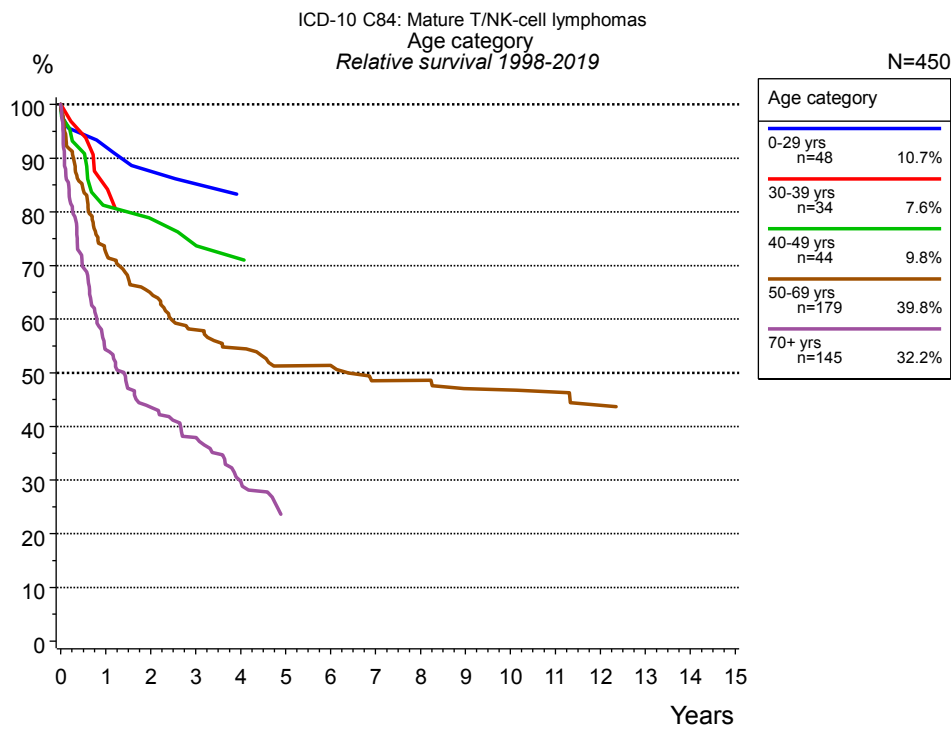


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by age category. Included in the evaluation are 450 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Age category									
	0-29 yrs n=48		30-39 yrs n=34		40-49 yrs n=44		50-69 yrs n=179		70+ yrs n=145	
	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	93.4	92.1	87.5	84.7	81.1	81.1	71.8	72.4	51.5	54.3
2	88.6	87.5	80.8	80.1	78.5	78.7	63.6	64.8	39.7	43.6
3	86.1	85.2	80.8	79.1	75.8	73.7	56.4	58.0	33.0	37.9
4	83.2	83.2	80.8	78.2	73.1	71.2	52.6	54.5	24.5	29.8
5	83.2	82.3			70.3	69.9	48.5	51.3	17.7	23.1
6	83.2	81.4			70.3	68.6	47.7	51.4		
7	83.2	80.5					44.3	48.5		
8							44.3	48.6		
9							41.3	47.0		
10							41.3	46.8		
11							40.0	46.4		
12							37.0	43.9		
Median							4.6		1.2	

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by age category for period 1998-2019 (N=450).

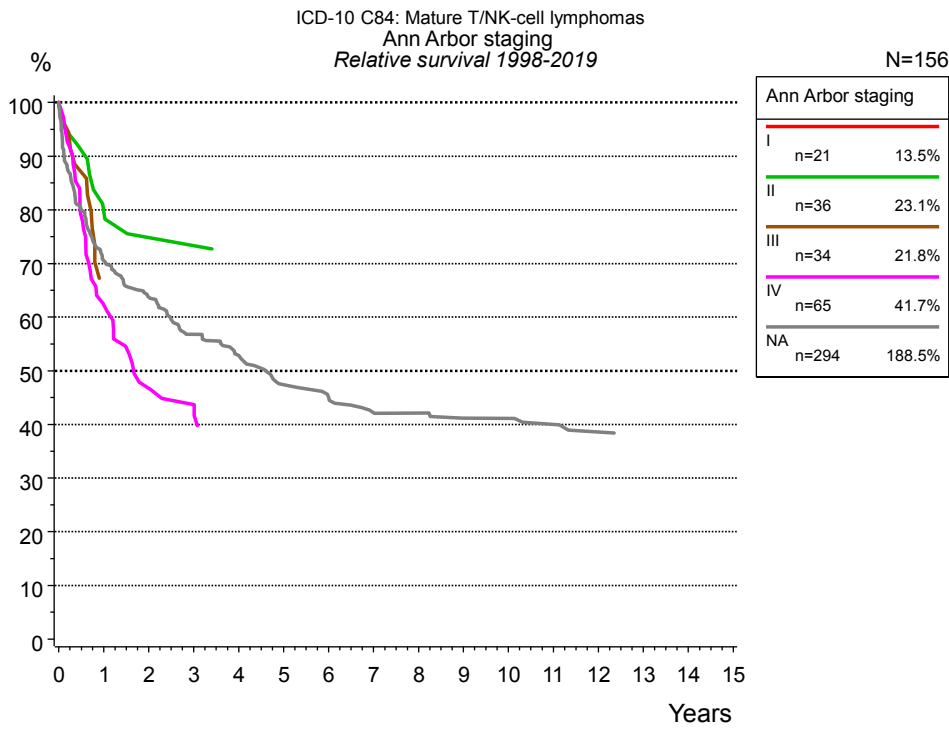


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by Ann Arbor staging. For 157 of 450 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 156 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 294 patients with missing values regarding Ann Arbor staging (65.3 % of 450 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=156).

Years	Ann Arbor staging									
	I n=21		II n=36		III n=34		IV n=65		NA n=294	
	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			80.2	79.6	66.1	66.3	61.1	62.3	68.9	70.5
2			74.5	74.8			45.8	46.7	61.2	63.7
3			74.5	73.3			42.3	43.7	53.7	56.8
4			71.1	72.2					49.3	52.9
5			71.1	71.3					43.2	47.4
6									40.2	45.0
7									37.5	42.2
8									36.9	42.1
9									35.0	41.2
10									35.0	41.1
11									33.6	40.0
12									31.7	38.6
13									30.7	38.4
14									30.7	38.4
Median							1.6		3.9	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. by Ann Arbor staging for period 1998-2019 (N=156).

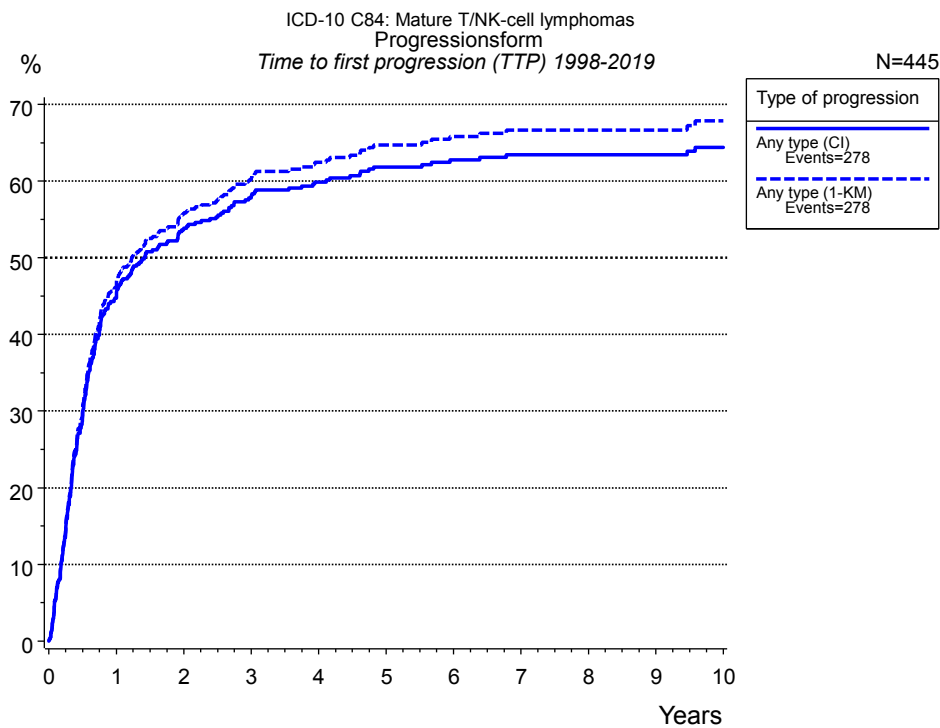


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 445 patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression	
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)
N	445	445
Events	274	274
compet.	41	
Years	%	%
0	0.0	0.0
1	45.2	46.6
2	53.9	55.9
3	57.8	60.2
4	59.9	62.5
5	61.9	64.7
6	62.8	65.8
7	63.5	66.7
8	63.5	66.7
9	63.5	66.7
10	64.4	67.8

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. for period 1998-2019 (N=445), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

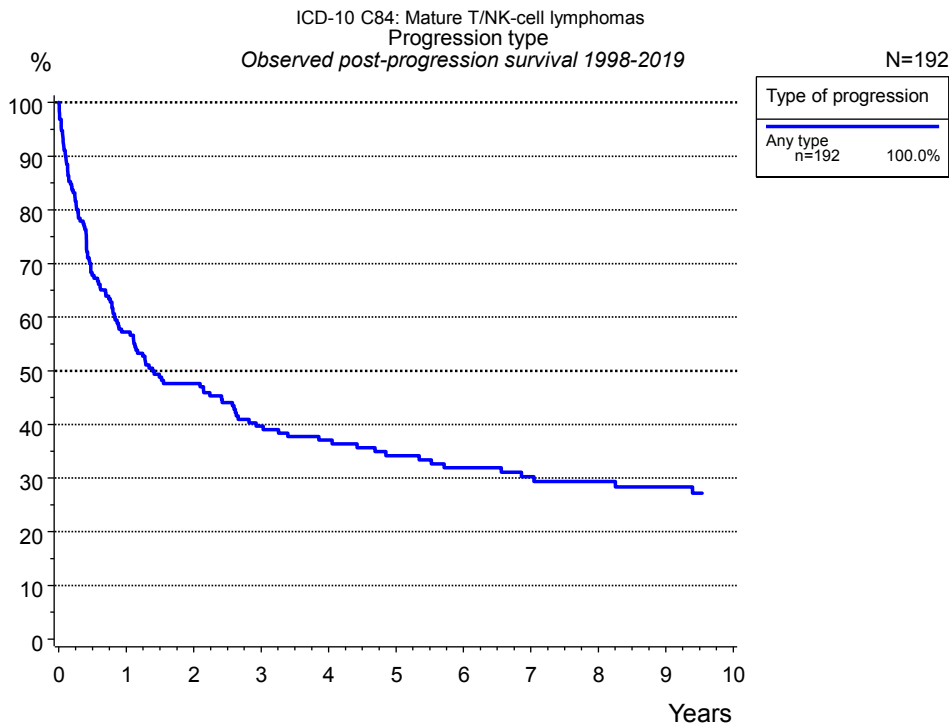


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 192 patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. diagnosed between 1998 and 2019. These 192 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 43.1 % of the totally 445 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=86, 19.3 %).

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.

Type of progression	
Any type	
n=192	
Years	%
0	100.0
1	57.2
2	47.7
3	39.7
4	37.1
5	34.2
6	31.9
7	30.3
8	29.4
9	28.4
10	27.2

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. for period 1998-2019 (N=192).

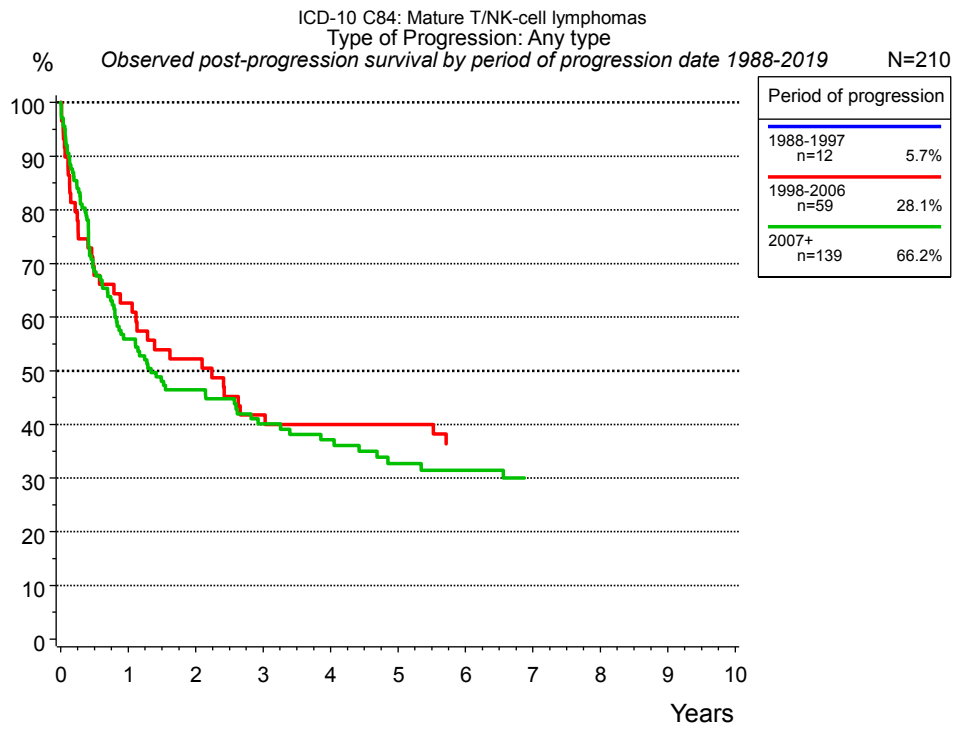


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (any type) survival of 210 patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. diagnosed between 1988 and 2019 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression	
	1998-2006 n=59 %	2007+ n=139 %
0	100.0	100.0
1	62.6	56.0
2	52.2	46.4
3	41.7	40.1
4	40.0	37.1
5	40.0	32.7
6	36.4	31.5

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (any type) survival of patients with Mature T/NK-cell I. for period 1988-2019 by period of progression (N=210).

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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