

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C88.4: MALT lymphoma

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1991-1997	1998-2019
Patients	42	942
Diseases	42	950
Cases evaluated	38	765
Creation date	01/28/2021	
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/sC884_E-ICD-10-C88.4-MALT-lymphoma-survival.pdf

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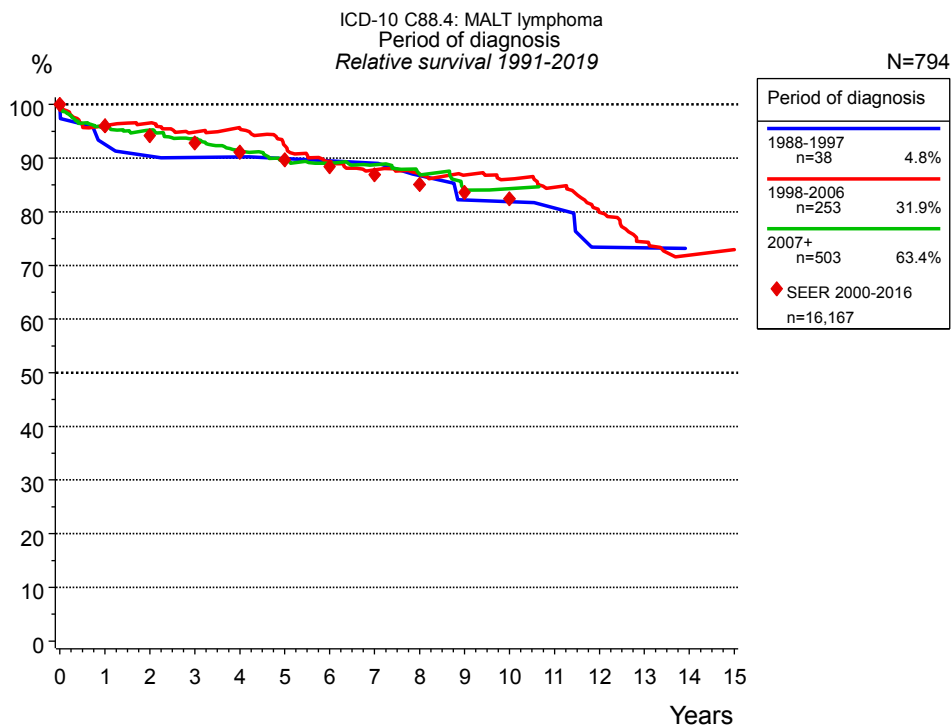


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 794 cases diagnosed between 1991 and 2019.

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=38		1998-2006 n=253		2007+ n=503	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	92.1	92.6	93.6	96.0	93.6	95.8
2	89.5	90.4	92.0	96.5	90.9	95.2
3	86.8	90.1	87.9	94.8	87.5	93.7
4	86.8	90.2	86.3	95.6	83.2	91.2
5	84.2	89.9	81.4	92.3	79.8	89.4
6	81.6	89.5	76.8	89.3	77.7	89.1
7	81.6	89.0	73.5	87.8	75.3	88.8
8	76.1	86.7	71.0	87.1	72.4	86.9
9	70.5	82.2	68.9	86.8	68.4	84.1
10	70.5	81.9	66.7	86.1	66.7	84.3
11	67.7	80.7	63.6	84.6		
12	59.2	73.4	58.2	79.9		
13	59.2	73.3	53.1	74.4		
14	56.4	72.6	49.8	71.9		
15			49.0	72.9		
Median			13.7			

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by period of diagnosis for period 1991-2019 (N=794).

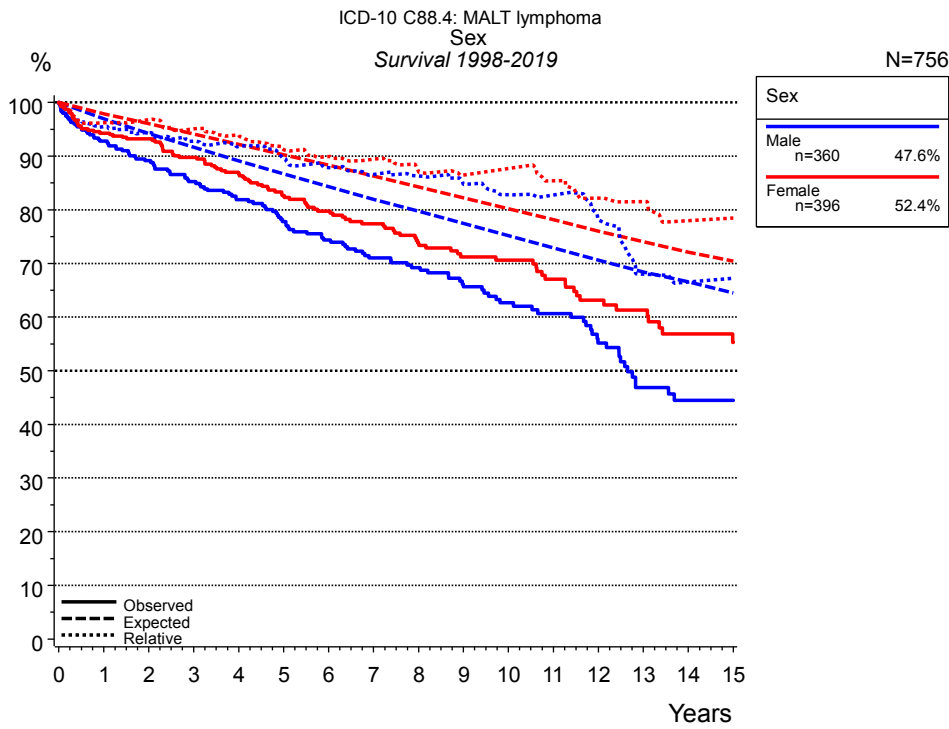


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by sex. Included in the evaluation are 756 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Sex			
	Male n=360		Female n=396	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	92.8	95.5	94.3	96.2
2	89.1	94.4	93.2	96.8
3	85.3	92.8	89.7	95.1
4	81.9	91.8	86.7	93.9
5	77.8	89.6	82.6	91.2
6	74.3	87.9	79.8	89.9
7	71.0	86.6	77.4	89.4
8	69.2	86.3	73.8	87.1
9	66.2	84.8	71.2	86.5
10	62.7	82.8	70.6	87.7
11	60.7	82.8	67.1	85.4
12	55.2	78.1	63.1	82.2
13	46.8	68.0	61.3	81.5
14	44.5	66.5	56.9	78.0
15	44.5	67.2	55.3	78.4
Median	12.7		17.2	

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=756).

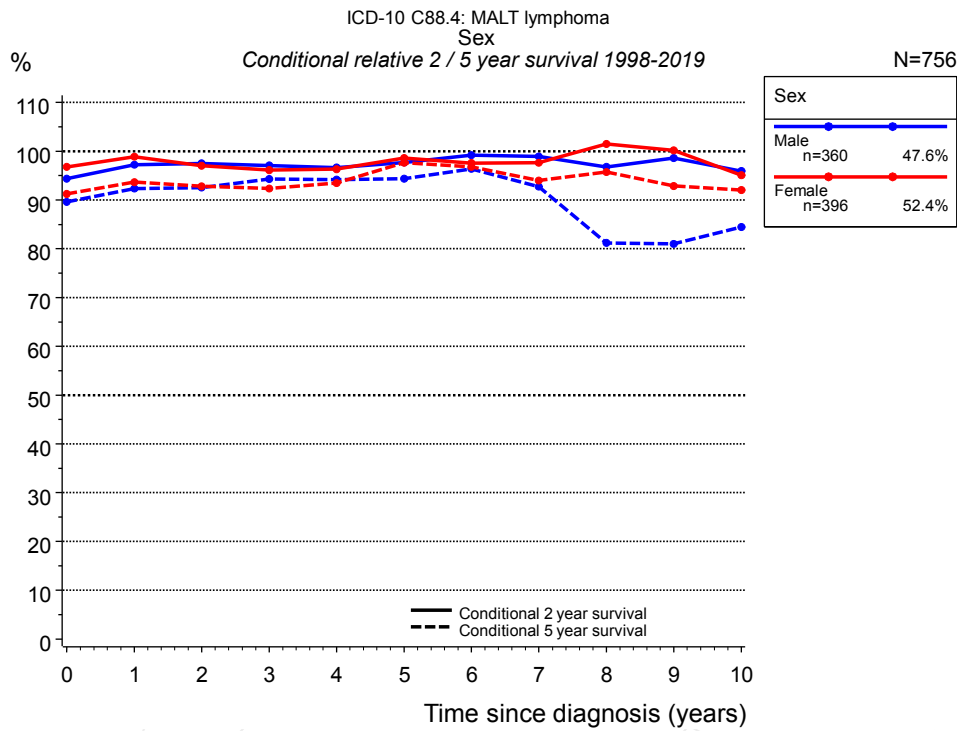


Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by sex. For 756 of 756 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Sex					
	n	Male		Female		n
		Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	Cond. surv. % 5 yrs	
0	360	94.4	89.6	396	96.8	91.2
1	313	97.2	92.4	353	98.9	93.7
2	280	97.5	92.6	331	97.1	92.8
3	258	97.1	94.3	302	96.2	92.4
4	235	96.7	94.2	270	96.3	93.4
5	207	97.7	94.4	237	98.6	97.7
6	187	99.2	96.4	211	97.6	96.8
7	167	99.0	92.7	183	97.6	94.0
8	146	96.8	81.2	156	101.5	95.8
9	123	98.6	81.0	127	100.2	92.8
10	103	95.9	84.5	109	95.1	92.1

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by sex for period 1998-2019 (N=756).

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 97.1% (n=258).

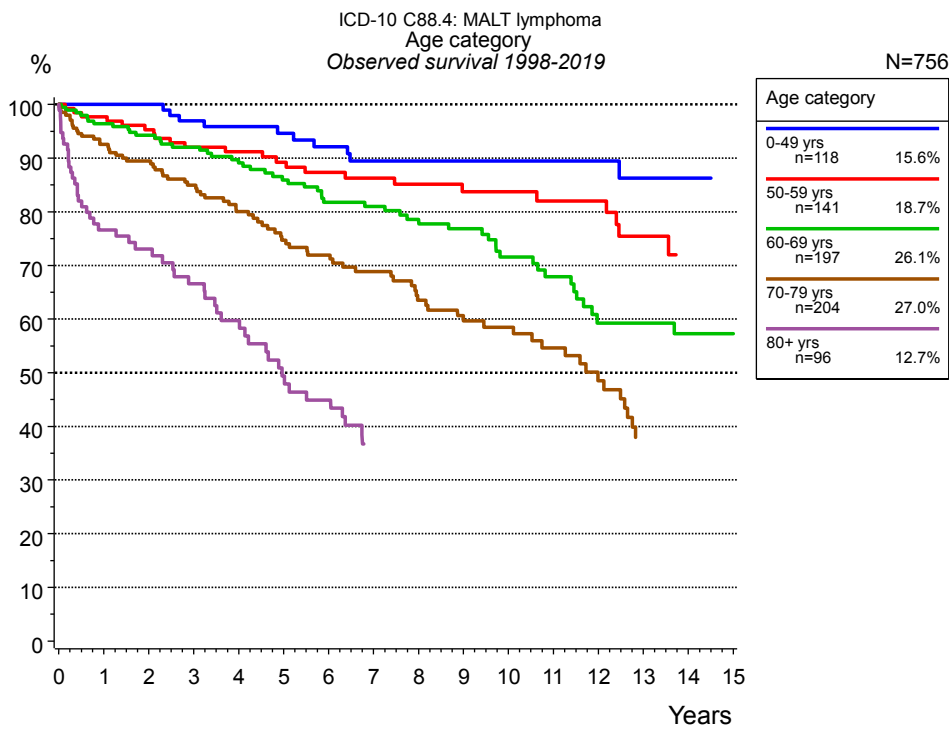


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by age category. Included in the evaluation are 756 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

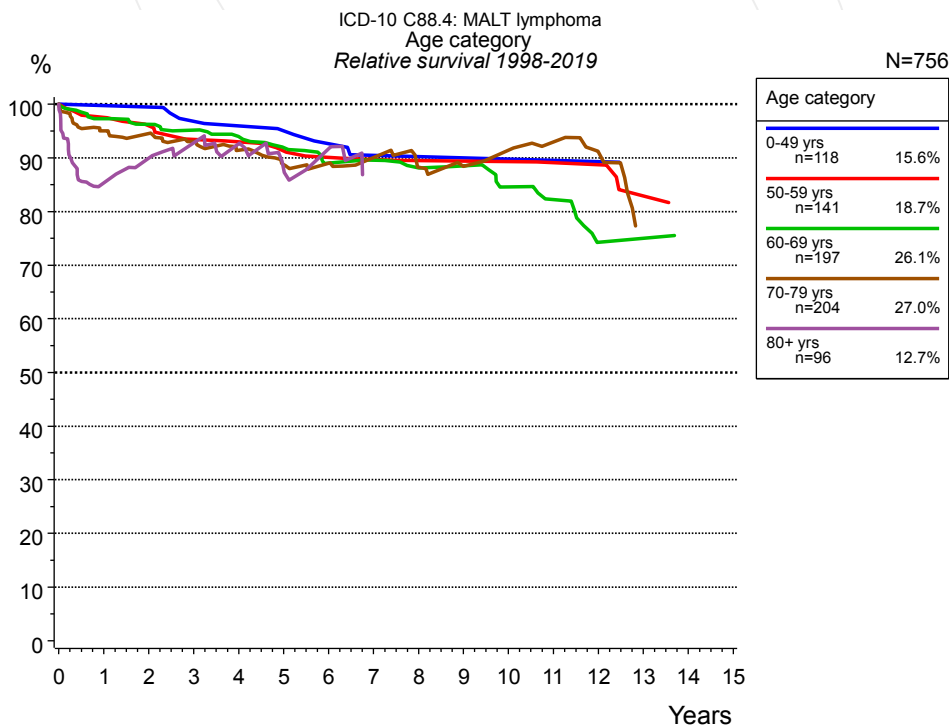


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by age category. Included in the evaluation are 756 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019.

Years	Age category									
	0-49 yrs n=118		50-59 yrs n=141		60-69 yrs n=197		70-79 yrs n=204		80+ yrs n=96	
	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	100.0	99.7	97.7	97.5	96.4	97.3	92.5	95.0	76.6	85.3
2	100.0	99.4	95.3	96.0	94.3	96.2	89.5	94.6	73.1	90.0
3	96.9	96.8	92.0	93.4	92.0	95.2	85.0	93.0	66.6	92.8
4	95.9	96.0	91.2	93.0	89.1	93.9	80.1	91.4	59.7	92.6
5	94.6	95.0	89.3	91.3	85.9	91.9	74.7	88.8	49.4	88.0
6	92.2	92.6	87.3	90.1	81.8	89.0	71.9	89.0	44.9	91.7
7	89.5	90.5	86.3	89.7	81.0	89.6	68.8	90.1		
8	89.5	90.2	85.1	89.5	78.6	88.1	63.5	88.3		
9	89.5	90.0	83.7	89.4	76.8	88.5	60.7	88.4		
10	89.5	89.8	83.7	89.3	71.5	84.6	58.5	91.4		
11	89.5	89.5	82.0	89.1	67.9	82.2	54.6	92.9		
12	89.5	89.3	82.0	88.7	59.3	74.3	48.5	91.2		
13	86.3	87.7	75.4	82.9	59.3	75.0				
14	86.3	85.1			57.3	75.8				
15					57.3	76.5				
Median							12.0		5.0	

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by age category for period 1998-2019 (N=756).

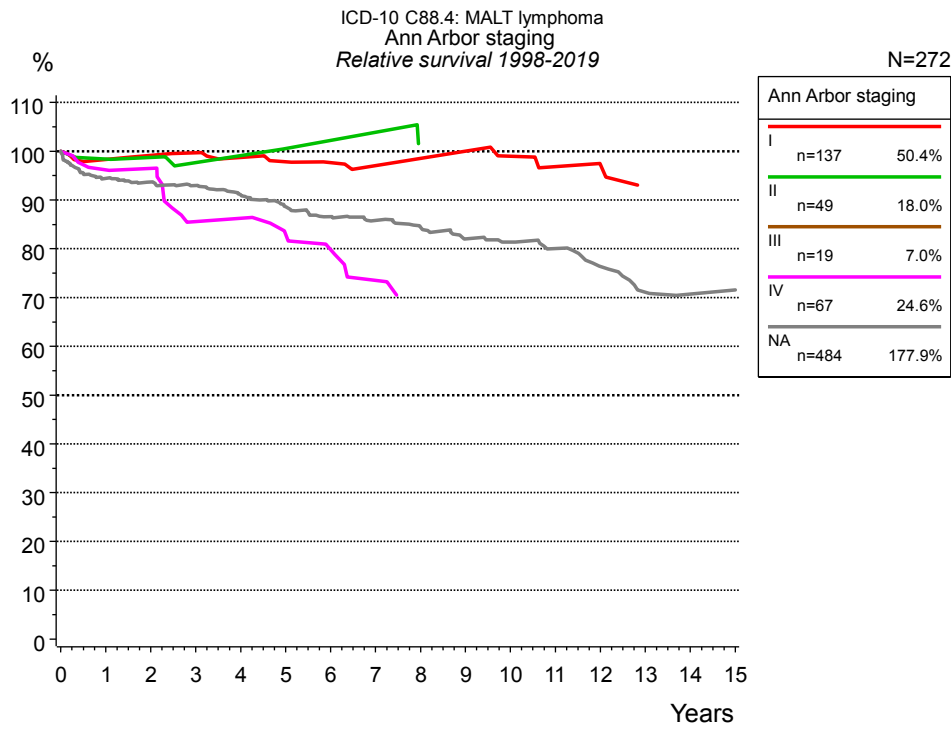


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by Ann Arbor staging. For 273 of 756 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 272 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 484 patients with missing values regarding Ann Arbor staging (64.0 % of 756 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=272). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

Years	Ann Arbor staging							
	I n=137		II n=49		IV n=67		NA n=484	
	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	97.0	98.3	98.0	98.4	95.4	96.2	91.8	94.4
2	96.3	99.2	95.8	98.7	93.9	96.4	88.8	93.7
3	95.4	99.7	91.3	97.7	80.5	85.6	85.9	93.0
4	92.7	98.7	91.3	99.1	80.5	86.3	81.9	91.0
5	90.6	97.9	88.5	100.5	74.7	83.0	77.8	88.7
6	88.5	97.7	88.5	102.2	70.5	79.8	74.1	86.6
7	86.0	97.1	88.5	103.9	63.7	73.5	71.3	85.8
8	86.0	98.5	81.9	101.6	58.5	70.1	68.5	84.4
9	86.0	100.0	81.9	103.3			64.6	82.0
10	82.4	99.0	81.9	105.1			62.7	81.4
11	78.4	96.8					59.9	80.0
12	75.9	97.4					55.4	76.4
13	70.7	93.1					50.8	71.1
14	70.7	92.9					48.9	70.7
15							48.9	71.5
Median							13.1	

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with MALT lymphoma by Ann Arbor staging for period 1998-2019 (N=272).

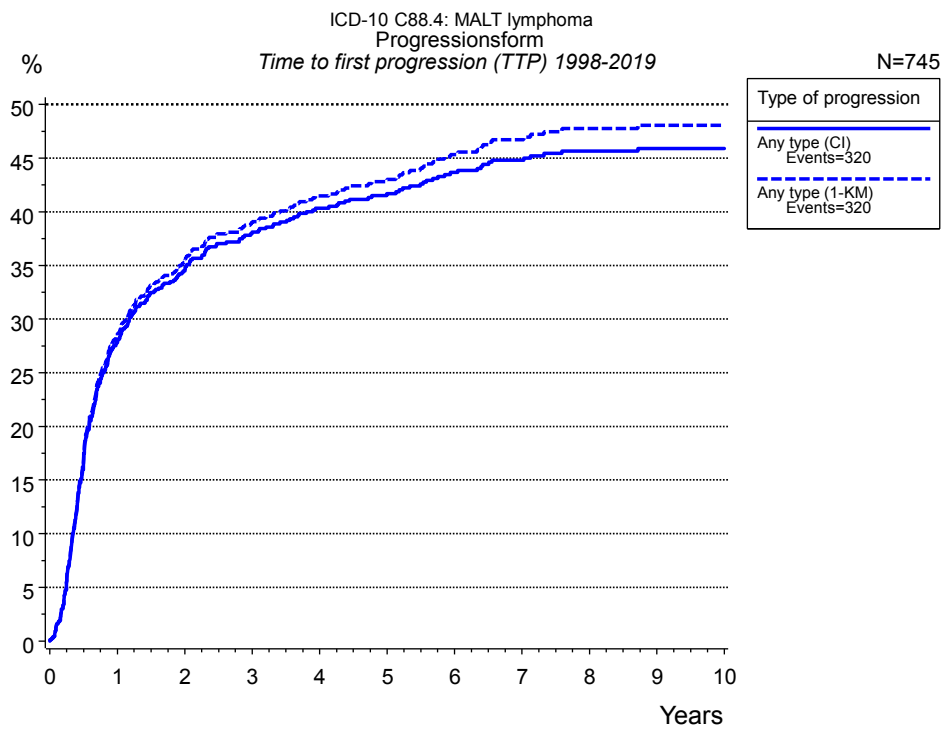


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 745 patients with MALT lymphoma diagnosed between 1998 and 2019 (in solid cancers M0 only) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

	Type of progression	
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)
N	745	745
Events	317	317
compet.	87	
Years	%	%
0	0.0	0.0
1	27.9	28.5
2	34.5	35.3
3	38.1	39.1
4	40.3	41.5
5	41.7	43.0
6	43.7	45.3
7	44.8	46.7
8	45.7	47.7
9	45.9	48.1
10	45.9	48.1

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with MALT lymphoma for period 1998-2019 (N=745), also showing the total of progression events (Events) and of deaths as competing risk (compet.).

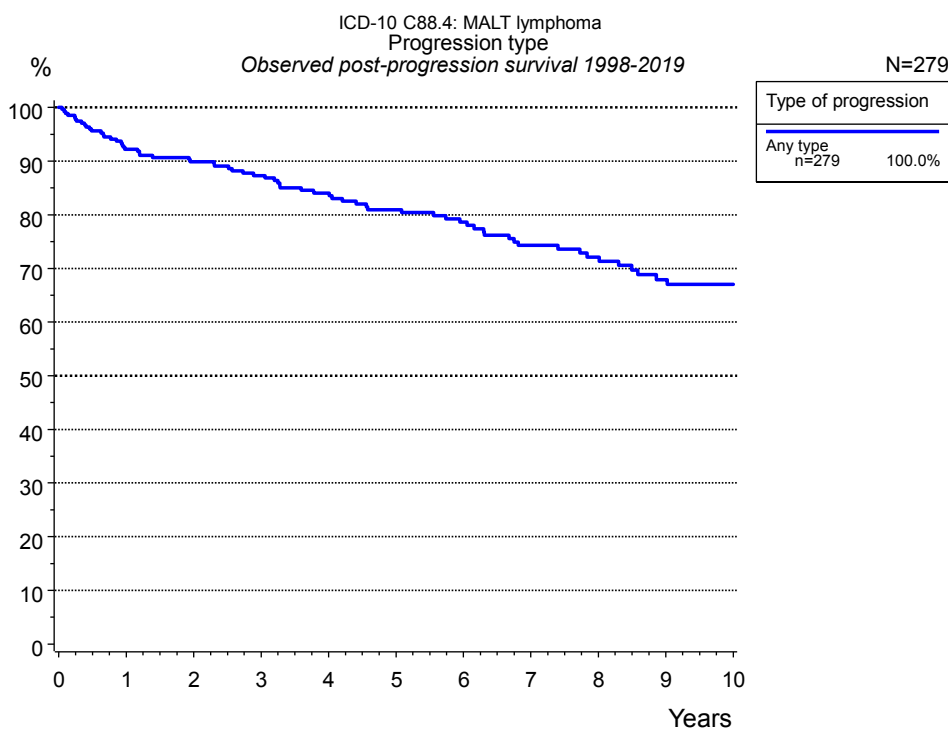


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 279 patients with MALT lymphoma diagnosed between 1998 and 2019. These 279 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 37.4 % of the totally 746 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=42, 5.6 %).

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=279	
Years	%
0	100.0
1	92.2
2	89.9
3	87.3
4	84.0
5	80.9
6	78.6
7	74.3
8	72.1
9	67.9
10	67.0

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with MALT lymphoma for period 1998-2019 (N=279).

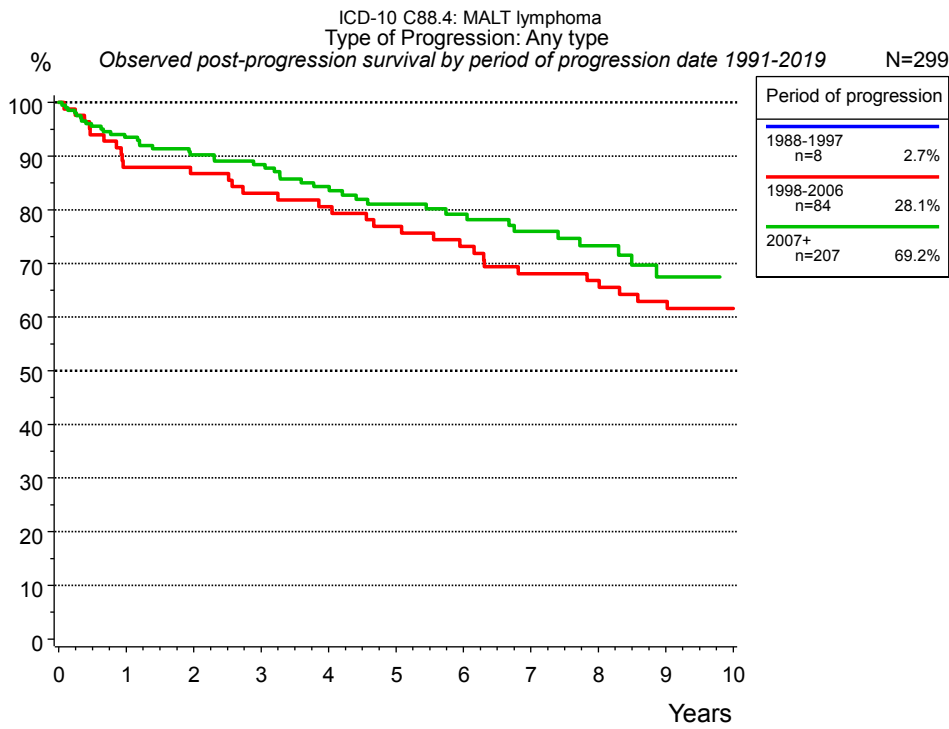


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (any type) survival of 299 patients with MALT lymphoma diagnosed between 1991 and 2019 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression	
	1998-2006 n=84 %	2007+ n=207 %
0	100.0	100.0
1	88.0	93.5
2	86.7	90.3
3	83.1	88.4
4	80.6	84.3
5	76.9	81.1
6	73.1	79.2
7	68.1	75.9
8	66.8	73.3
9	62.9	67.5
10	61.6	

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (any type) survival of patients with MALT lymphoma for period 1991-2019 by period of progression (N=299).

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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