

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 D39.1: Borderline ovarian tumor

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2016
Patients	42	1,342
Diseases	42	1,343
Cases evaluated	37	1,190
Creation date	08/22/2018	
Export date	08/09/2018	
Population (females)	2.43 m	



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

https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sD391_E-ICD-10-D39.1-Borderline-ovarian-tumor-survival.pdf

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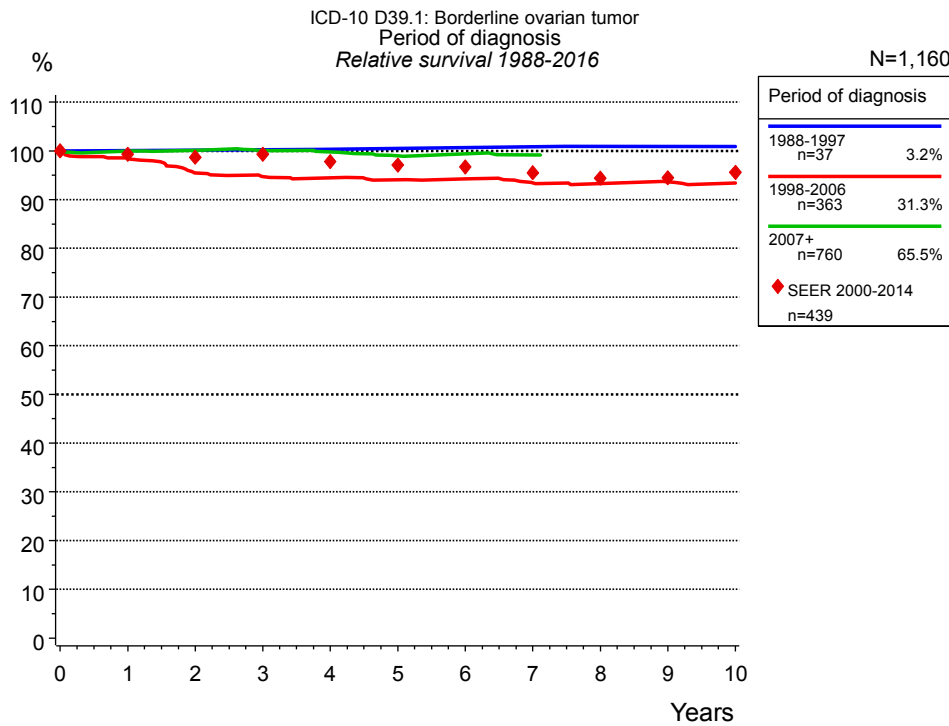


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 1,160 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

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 2014, 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=37		1998-2006 n=363		2007+ n=760	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	100.0	100.1	97.7	98.5	99.3	99.9
2	100.0	100.1	93.8	95.5	98.7	100.1
3	100.0	100.2	92.3	94.8	97.8	100.1
4	97.3	100.3	91.4	94.5	96.7	99.8
5	97.3	100.5	90.2	94.1	95.1	99.0
6	97.3	100.7	89.6	94.3	94.8	99.4
7	97.3	100.9	87.7	93.4	93.8	99.2
8	94.6	100.9	86.7	93.3		
9	94.6	100.9	86.1	93.7		
10	91.9	100.9	85.1	93.4		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2016 (N=1,160).

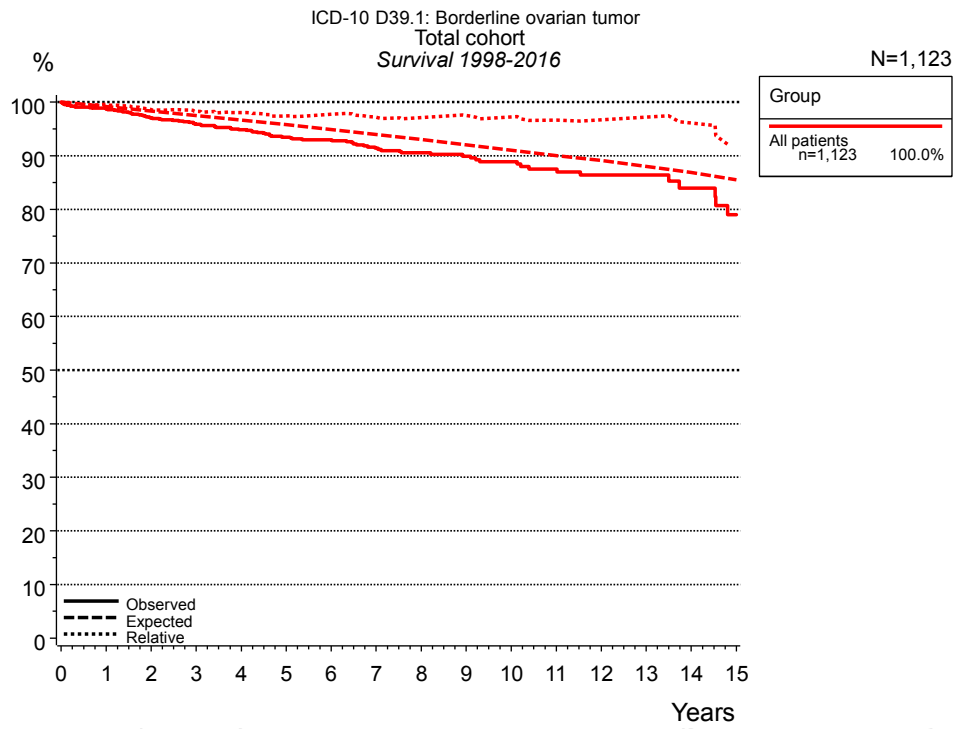


Figure 2a. Observed, expected and relative survival of the total cohort with borderline ovarian tumor. Included in the evaluation are 1,123 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2016.

Years	Group	
	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0
1	98.8	99.5
2	97.0	98.6
3	95.9	98.3
4	94.9	98.1
5	93.5	97.4
6	93.0	97.8
7	91.4	97.2
8	90.5	97.1
9	89.9	97.5
10	88.9	97.2
11	87.5	96.6
12	86.4	96.7
13	86.4	97.2
14	84.0	96.1
15	79.0	91.7

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of the total cohort with borderline ovarian tumor for period 1998-2016 (N=1,123).

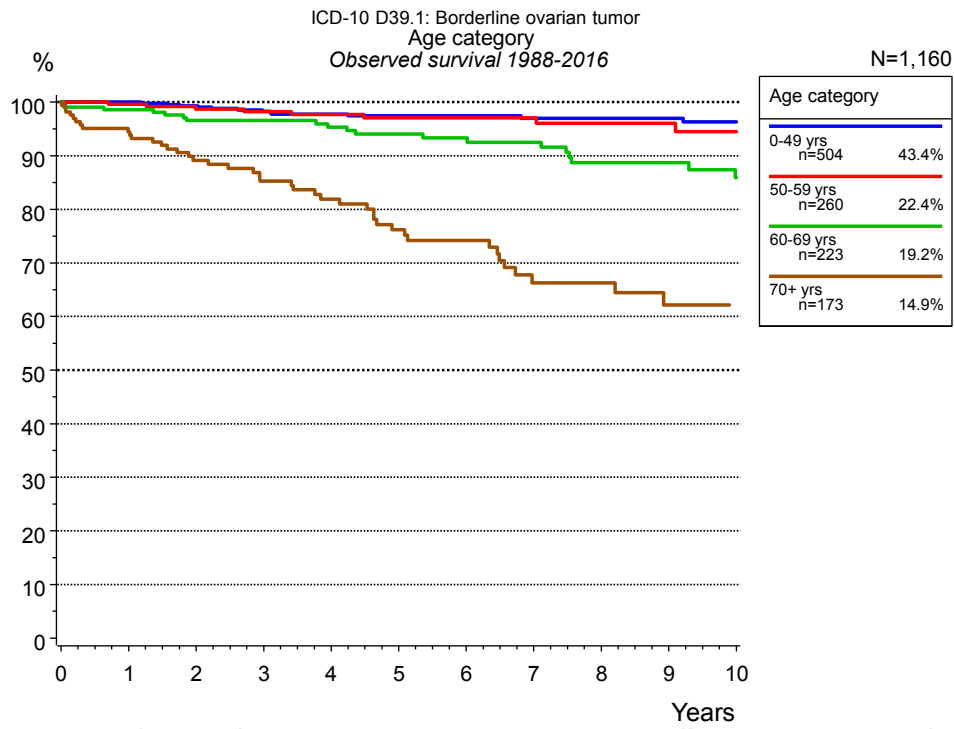


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by age category. Included in the evaluation are 1,160 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

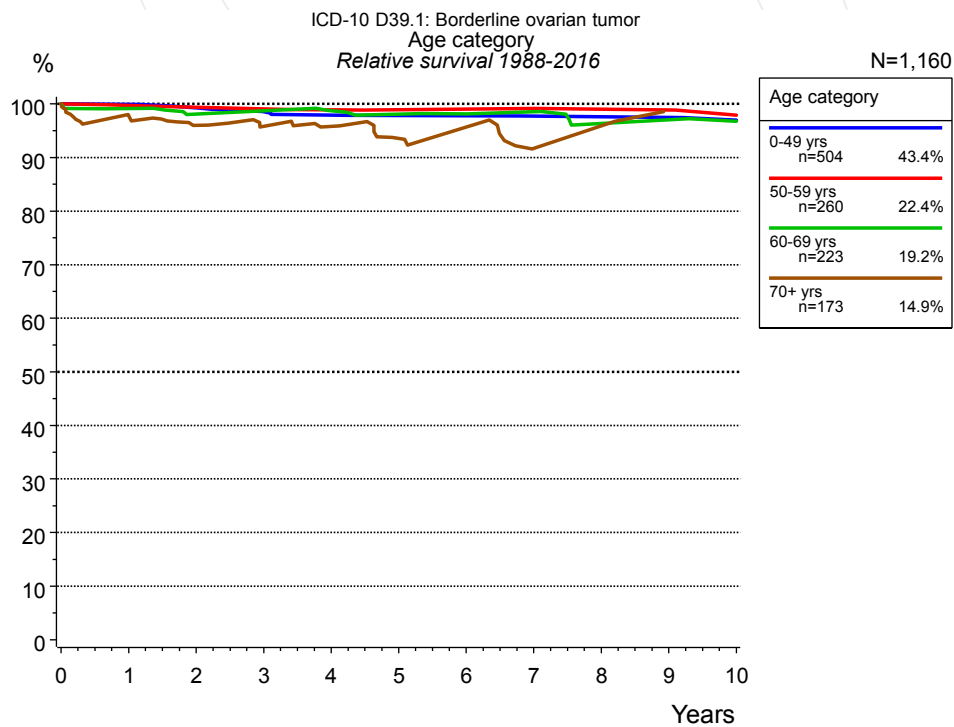


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by age category. Included in the evaluation are 1,160 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=504		50-59 yrs n=260		60-69 yrs n=223		70+ yrs n=173	
	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	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	98.6	99.1	94.5	97.7
2	99.3	99.3	98.7	99.4	96.6	98.1	89.1	96.0
3	98.3	98.5	98.2	99.1	96.6	98.7	85.3	95.8
4	97.8	97.9	97.7	98.9	95.3	98.7	81.9	95.8
5	97.5	97.8	97.1	98.9	94.1	98.1	76.2	93.5
6	97.5	97.8	97.1	99.0	93.3	98.1	74.2	95.7
7	97.0	97.7	97.1	99.1	92.5	98.5	66.3	91.7
8	97.0	97.6	96.1	99.0	88.7	96.4	66.3	95.9
9	97.0	97.5	96.1	98.8	88.7	97.0	62.2	98.8
10	96.3	97.0	94.5	97.9	85.9	96.8		

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by age category for period 1988-2016 (N=1,160).

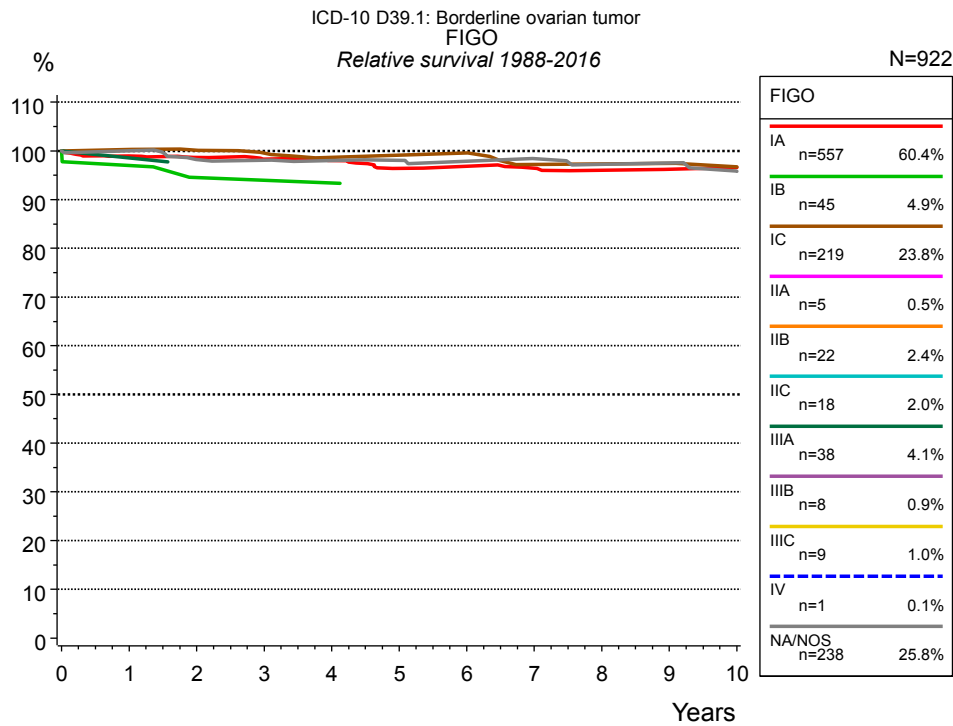


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by FIGO. For 949 of 1,160 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2016 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 922 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 238 patients with missing values regarding FIGO (20.5 % of 1,160 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=922). Subgroups with sample size <20 are omitted from the chart.

Years	IA n=557		IB n=45		IC n=219		IIB n=22		IIIA n=38		NA/NOS n=238	
	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	98.1	98.9	97.7	97.0	100.0	100.3			100.0	98.6	99.6	100.0
2	97.1	98.6	92.5	94.5	99.0	100.1					96.7	98.2
3	95.9	98.3	92.5	94.0	97.3	99.5					96.2	98.1
4	94.8	98.0	92.5	93.4	95.5	98.7					95.1	98.0
5	92.4	96.4			95.5	99.1					94.5	98.0
6	92.0	96.9			95.5	99.6					93.2	97.9
7	90.8	96.4			91.7	97.2					92.4	98.4
8	89.5	96.0			91.7	97.3					90.7	97.2
9	88.2	96.2			91.7	97.4					90.7	97.5
10	88.2	96.6			90.1	96.7					87.3	95.8

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with borderline ovarian tumor by FIGO for period 1988-2016 (N=922).

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

Recommended Citation

Munich Cancer Registry. Survival ICD-10 D39.1: Borderline ovarian tumor [Internet]. 2018 [updated 2018 Aug 22; cited 2018 Oct 1]. Available from: https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sD391_E-ICD-10-D39.1-Borderline-ovarian-tumor-survival.pdf

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