

Munich Cancer Registry



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Munich Cancer Registry at Munich Cancer Center
Marchioninstr. 15
Munich, 81377
Germany

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

Cancer statistics: Survival

C12, C13: Hypopharynx cancer

Year of diagnosis	1978-1987	1988-1997	1998-2011
Patients	154	451	1,293
Diseases	154	452	1,293
Creation date	04/01/2013		
Export date	01/03/2013		
Population	4.5 m		



http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C1213E.pdf

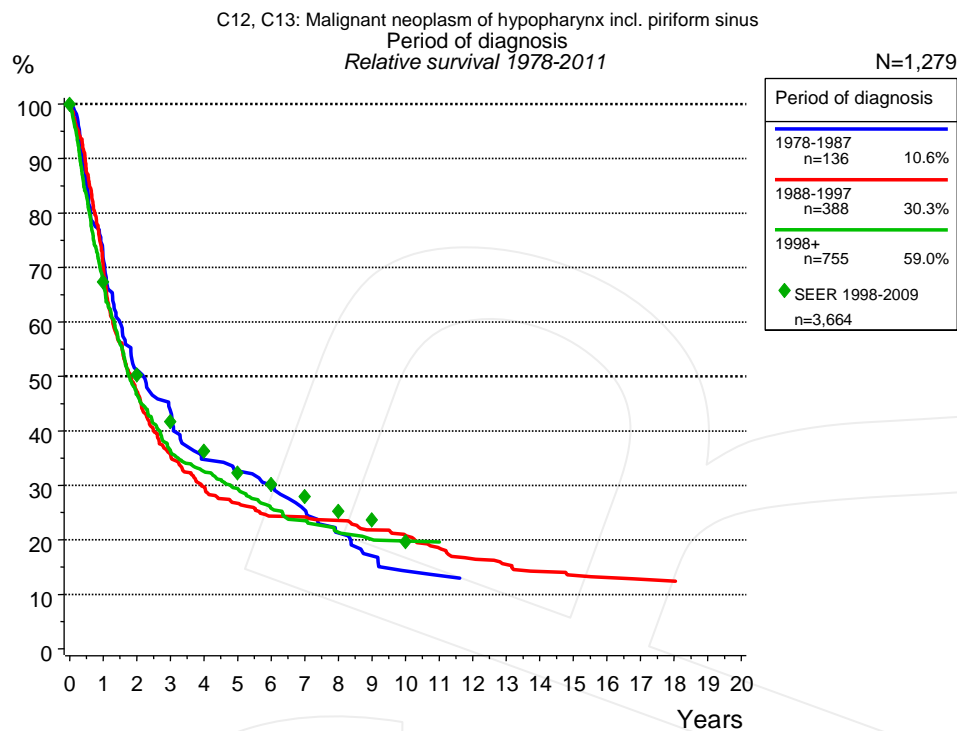


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 1,279 cases diagnosed between 1978 and 2011.

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 1998 to 2009, and are represented by green 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					
	1978-1987 n=136		1988-1997 n=388		1998+ n=755	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	69.9	71.1	69.0	69.9	65.8	66.8
2	50.0	51.2	46.0	47.2	45.4	46.6
3	41.9	43.4	34.4	35.6	35.0	36.4
4	33.0	34.8	28.4	29.7	30.8	32.5
5	30.7	32.6	25.2	26.7	27.3	29.4
6	28.5	30.0	22.5	24.4	23.7	25.8
7	24.0	25.5	22.2	24.2	21.6	23.5
8	19.5	21.3	21.1	23.6	19.3	21.4
9	15.7	17.0	19.3	21.8	18.1	20.1
10	12.7	14.3	18.2	20.8	17.4	19.8
11	12.0	13.5	15.9	18.5	17.4	19.6
12	11.2	12.8	14.1	16.5		
13	11.2	12.4	12.9	15.5		
14			11.6	14.2		
15			10.8	13.5		
16			10.4	13.1		
17			9.9	12.8		
18			9.9	12.4		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1978-2011 (N=1,279).

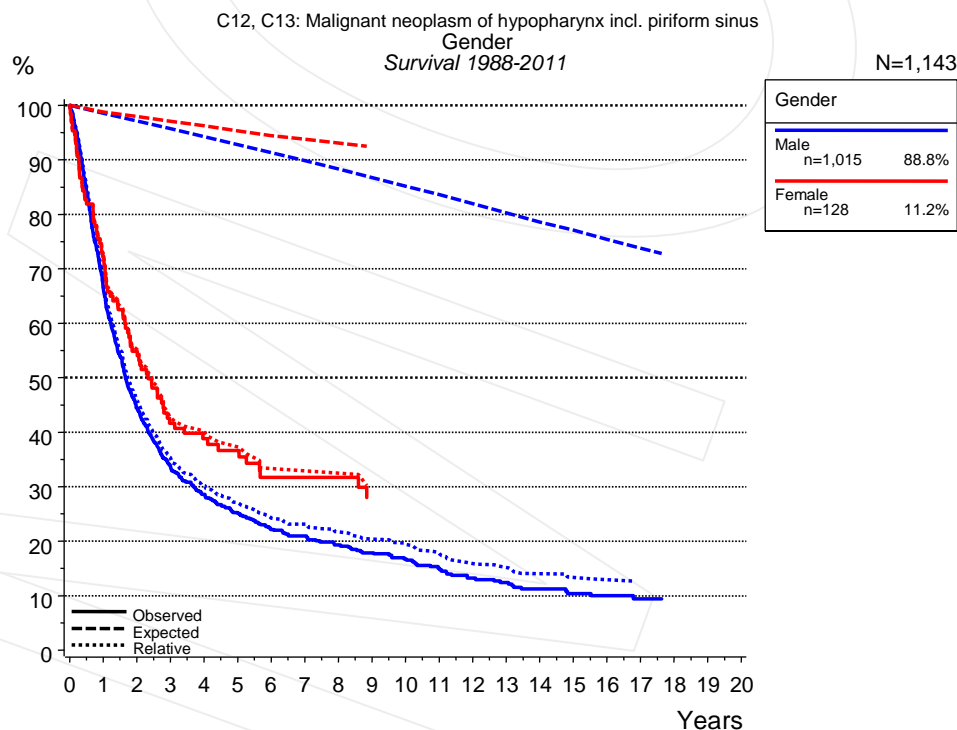


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 1,143 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2011.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=1,015		Female n=128	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	66.2	67.2	72.2	72.6
2	44.4	45.7	54.9	55.2
3	33.9	35.3	41.6	42.7
4	28.6	30.2	38.8	40.0
5	25.1	27.1	36.6	37.3
6	22.2	24.2	31.7	33.4
7	21.0	23.1	31.7	32.9
8	19.3	21.7	31.7	32.5
9	17.9	20.4	28.0	30.1
10	16.7	19.5	28.0	29.2
11	15.0	17.7		
12	13.2	15.9		
13	12.4	15.2		
14	11.2	14.0		
15	10.4	13.4		
16	10.0	12.9		
17	9.4	12.6		
18	9.4	12.1		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by gender for period 1988-2011 (N=1,143).

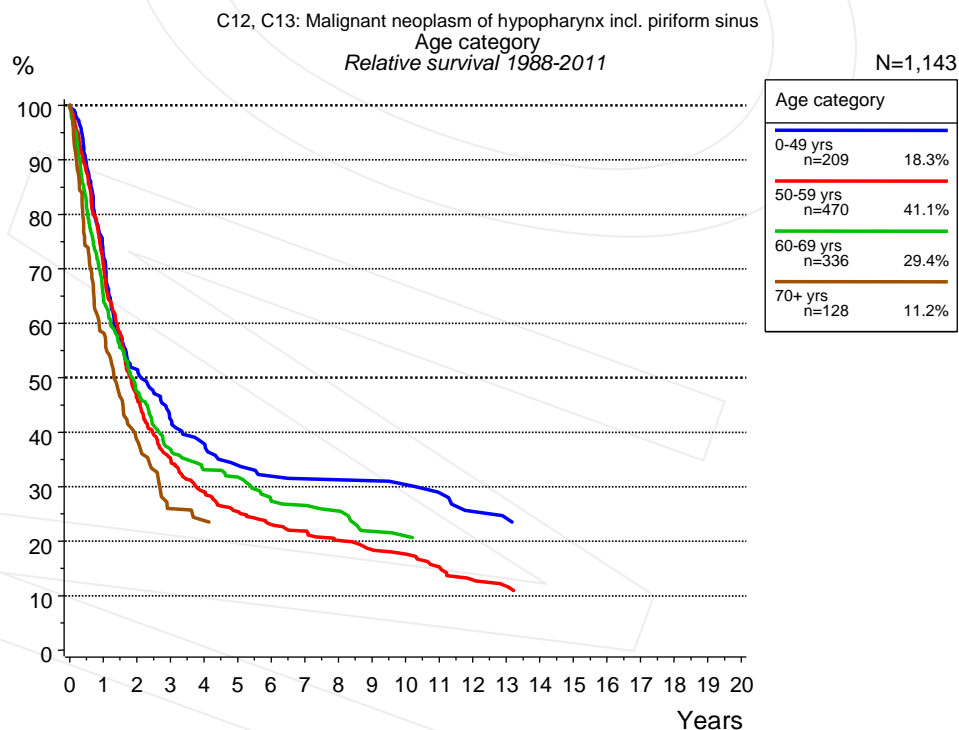


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 1,143 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2011.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=209		50-59 yrs n=470		60-69 yrs n=336		70+ yrs n=128	
	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	72.7	72.4	69.8	70.3	63.3	64.4	55.9	58.2
2	51.6	51.5	45.6	46.2	46.0	47.4	35.0	38.5
3	42.1	42.3	34.5	35.1	35.3	36.8	22.3	26.0
4	37.8	37.8	28.3	29.0	30.8	33.1	19.9	23.8
5	33.7	33.9	24.6	25.4	28.8	31.7		
6	31.5	31.9	22.0	23.0	24.2	27.3		
7	30.7	31.5	20.7	21.8	23.6	26.6		
8	30.7	31.3	18.7	20.1	22.1	25.5		
9	30.7	31.1	17.1	18.4	18.0	21.8		
10	29.7	30.4	16.3	17.6	17.1	20.9		
11	27.5	28.9	14.0	15.3	16.0	20.1		
12	24.2	25.5	11.5	12.9				
13	23.1	24.2	10.5	11.7				
14	21.9	23.0						
15	21.9	22.5						

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by age category for period 1988-2011 (N=1,143).

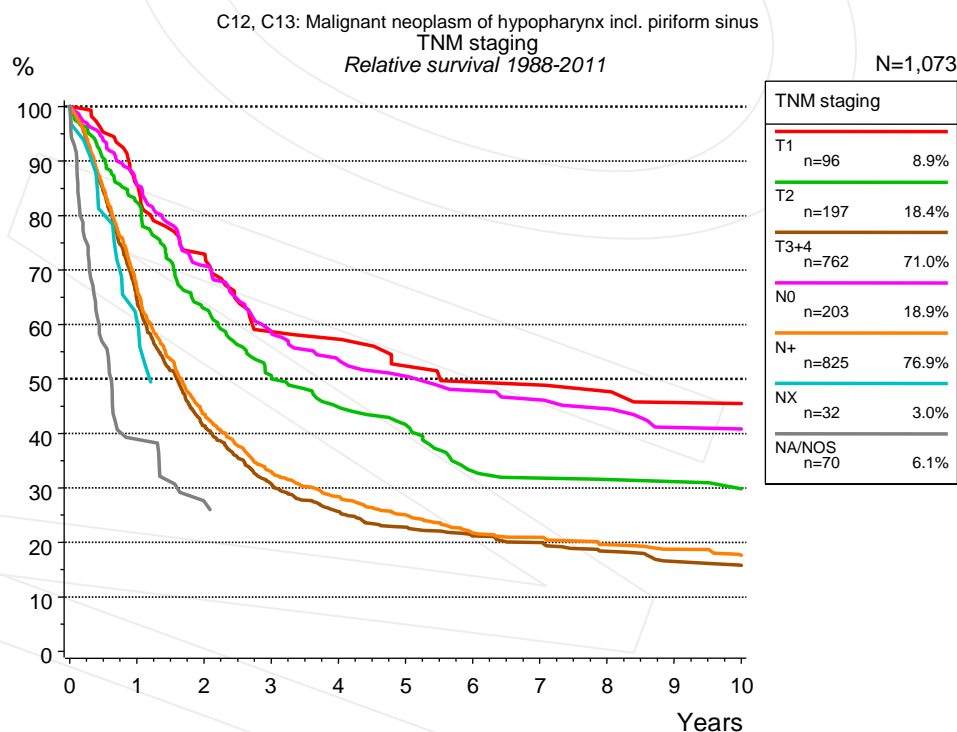


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging. For 1,080 of 1,143 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2011 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 1,073 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 70 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (6.1% of 1,143 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=1,073).

TNM staging														
Years	T1 n=96		T2 n=197		T3+4 n=762		N0 n=203		N+ n=825		NX n=32		NA/NOS n=70	
	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	85.3	85.6	81.8	82.4	63.5	64.4	84.1	85.6	65.8	66.6	61.3	60.3	38.4	38.9
2	72.3	72.9	61.7	62.9	40.3	41.4	68.7	70.8	42.5	43.5			26.4	27.5
3	57.2	58.7	49.5	50.6	29.5	30.7	56.0	58.5	31.9	33.0				
4	55.8	57.3	43.2	44.8	24.3	25.7	50.5	53.5	27.1	28.4				
5	49.7	52.4	39.2	41.6	21.4	22.8	47.4	50.5	23.5	25.1				
6	46.2	49.4	31.0	33.0	19.4	21.2	44.0	47.8	20.1	21.7				
7	46.2	48.9	29.4	31.8	18.2	19.9	42.2	46.1	19.2	20.9				
8	44.5	47.7	28.5	31.5	16.4	18.3	40.3	44.5	17.6	19.6				
9	40.8	45.7	28.5	31.1	14.5	16.5	36.0	41.1	16.5	18.7				
10	40.8	45.5	27.3	29.8	13.6	15.8	36.0	40.8	15.4	17.6				

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging for period 1988-2011 (N=2,115).

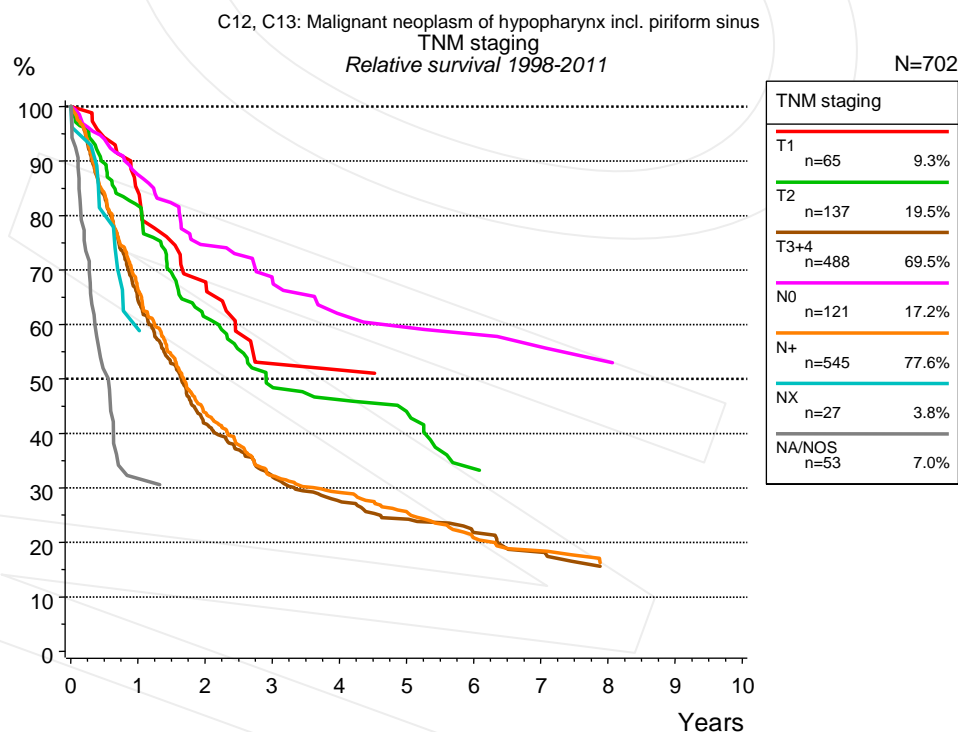


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging. For 707 of 755 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2011 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 702 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 53 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (7.0% of 755 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=702).

TNM staging															
	T1 n=65		T2 n=137		T3+4 n=488		N0 n=121		N+ n=545		NX n=27		NA/NOS n=53		
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	84.4	84.3	81.1	81.8	63.4	64.3	86.1	87.5	65.5	66.3	61.5	59.1	31.6	31.7	
2	67.9	67.8	60.1	61.3	40.7	41.8	72.4	74.6	42.9	43.8					
3	51.4	52.8	47.6	48.4	30.9	32.1	65.4	68.1	31.2	32.2					
4	51.4	51.7	44.6	46.2	26.2	27.6	58.2	61.9	27.9	29.2					
5			41.1	44.0	22.9	24.3	56.3	59.5	24.0	25.6					
6			31.9	33.5	20.0	21.8	54.3	58.2	19.3	20.9					
7			30.4	32.5	17.0	18.2	52.1	55.9	17.2	18.4					
8					13.9	15.4	49.6	53.1	14.5	16.2					
9									14.5	15.7					
10									14.5	15.3					

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer by TNM staging for period 1998-2011 (N=1,383).

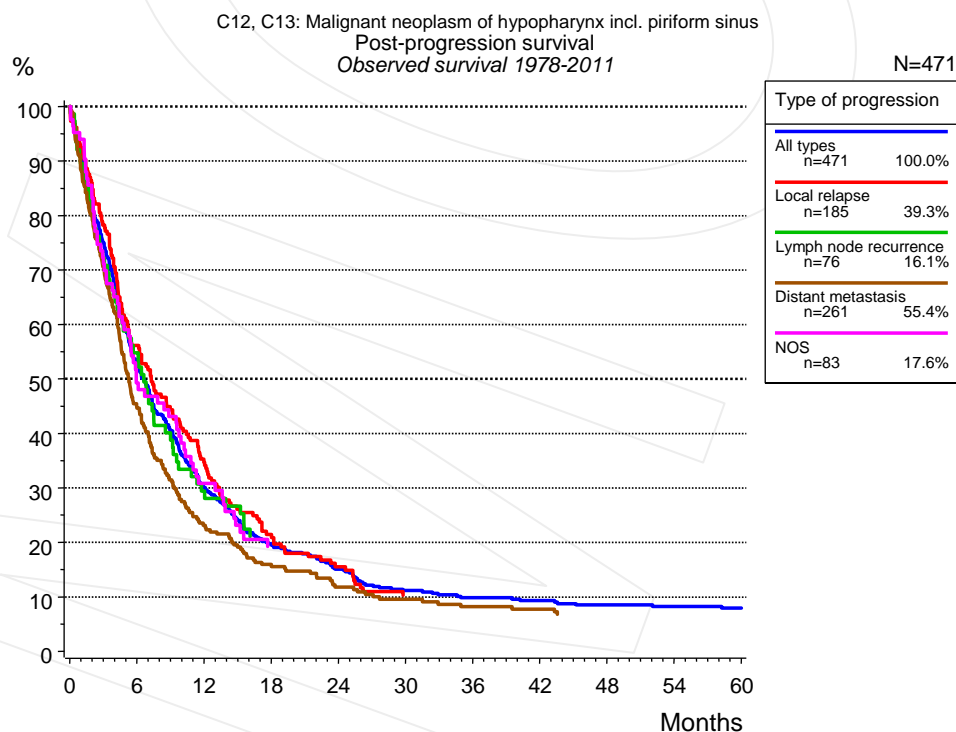


Figure 5a. Observed post-progression survival of 471 patients with hypopharynx cancer diagnosed between 1978 and 2011 (incl. M1). These 471 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 36.8% of the totally 1,279 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=215, 16.8%). 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 "All types" 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.

Months	Type of progression				NOS n=83 %
	All types n=471 %	Local relapse n=185 %	Lymph node recurrence n=76 %	Distant metastasis n=261 %	
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	30.0	34.7	29.4	23.1	30.8
24	15.1	15.5		11.8	
36	9.8			8.2	
48	8.5			6.8	
60	7.9				

Table 5b. Observed post-progression survival of patients with hypopharynx cancer for period 1978-2011 (N=471).

Shortcuts

AS	Assembled survival chart (observed, expected, relative)
CS	Conditional survival
DCO	Death certificate only. The death certificate provides the only notification to the registry.
MCR	Munich Cancer Registry, Germany (Tumorregister München)
NA	Not available
NCI	National Cancer Institute, USA
NOS	Not otherwise specified
OS	Observed/overall survival (Kaplan-Meier estimate)
PPS	Post-progression survival
RS	Relative Survival. Ratio of observed and expected survival (derived from the normal population)
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA
TTP	Time to progression Date of entry: Date of diagnosis Event (Progression): First local recurrence, lymph node relapse or distant metastasis, unspecified recurrence First all-cause recurrence is illustrated by survival curves (Kaplan-Meier estimate). First local recurrence, lymph node relapse or distant metastasis are depicted cumulatively, where applicable ("reverse" Kaplan-Meier estimate).
UICC	Union for International Cancer Control, Geneva

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