

Munich Cancer Registry



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

Cancer statistics: Survival

C66: Ureteral cancer

Year of diagnosis	1988-2012
Patients	541
Diseases	547
Cases evaluated	205
Creation date	03/25/2014
Export date	02/12/2014
Population	4.5 m



http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C66__E.pdf

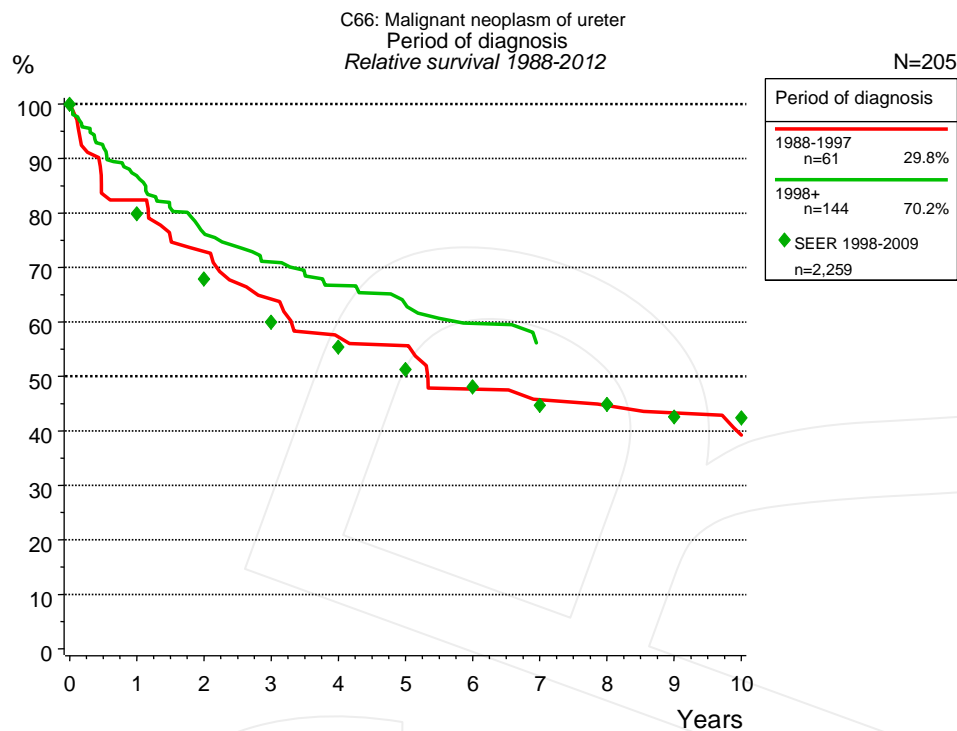


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with ureteral cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 205 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2012.

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 1988, 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=61		1998+ n=144	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	80.3	82.4	83.3	86.8
2	68.6	72.9	70.8	76.2
3	58.4	64.2	63.2	71.0
4	49.8	57.3	57.2	66.7
5	48.1	55.6	52.5	63.1
6	39.5	47.7	47.4	59.7
7	35.9	45.7	42.7	56.1
8	34.1	44.6	42.7	56.1
9	32.3	43.3	42.7	56.1
10	28.7	39.2	42.7	56.1

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with ureteral cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2012 (N=205).

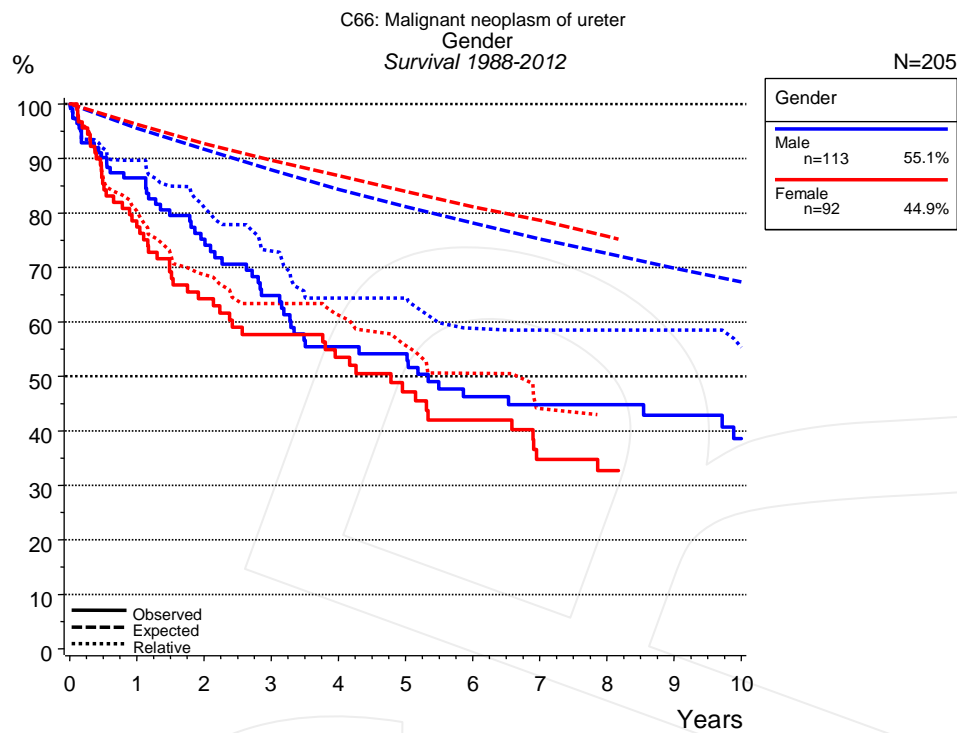


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with ureteral cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 205 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2012.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=113		Female n=92	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	86.5	89.7	77.4	80.3
2	75.1	81.0	64.2	68.7
3	64.8	73.0	57.7	63.4
4	55.4	64.4	53.5	61.2
5	54.1	64.4	47.2	55.7
6	46.3	58.8	42.0	50.5
7	44.8	58.5	34.8	44.1
8	44.8	58.5	32.7	43.0
9	42.8	58.5	32.7	43.0
10	38.6	55.3	32.7	43.0

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with ureteral cancer by gender for period 1988-2012 (N=205).

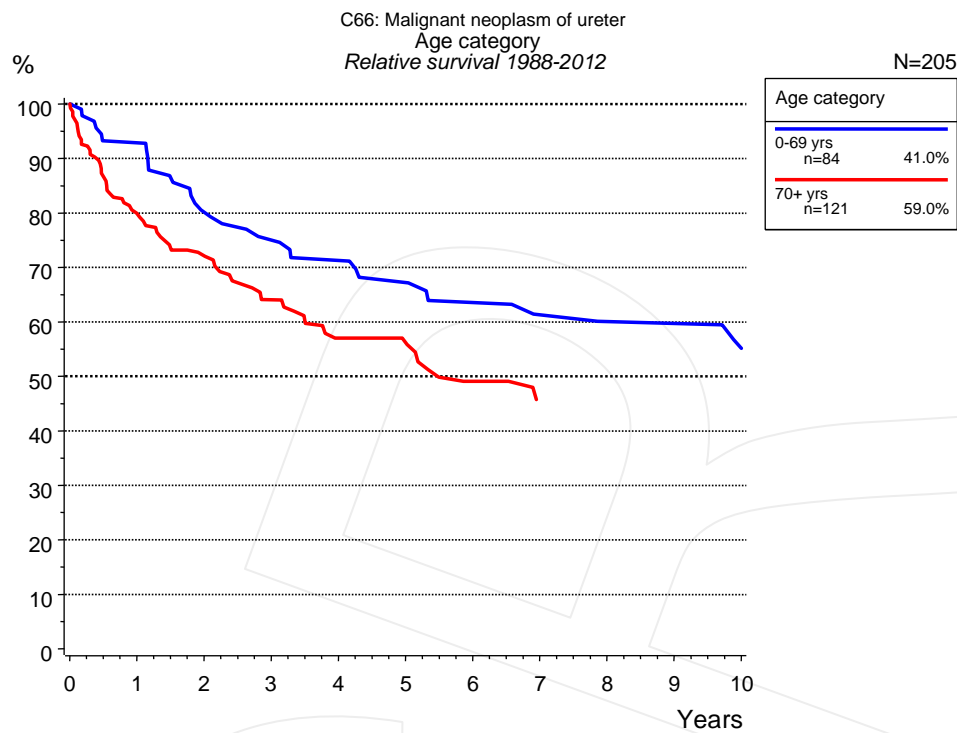


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with ureteral cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 205 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2012.

Years	Age category			
	0-69 yrs n=84		70+ yrs n=121	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	92.7	92.9	75.1	79.9
2	78.5	80.1	64.4	72.1
3	72.9	75.0	53.4	64.1
4	68.7	71.3	44.1	57.0
5	64.2	67.3	41.4	56.2
6	59.3	63.6	33.2	49.1
7	55.4	61.3	28.8	45.7
8	53.3	60.1	28.8	45.7
9	53.3	59.7		
10	48.2	55.1		

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with ureteral cancer by age category for period 1988-2012 (N=205).

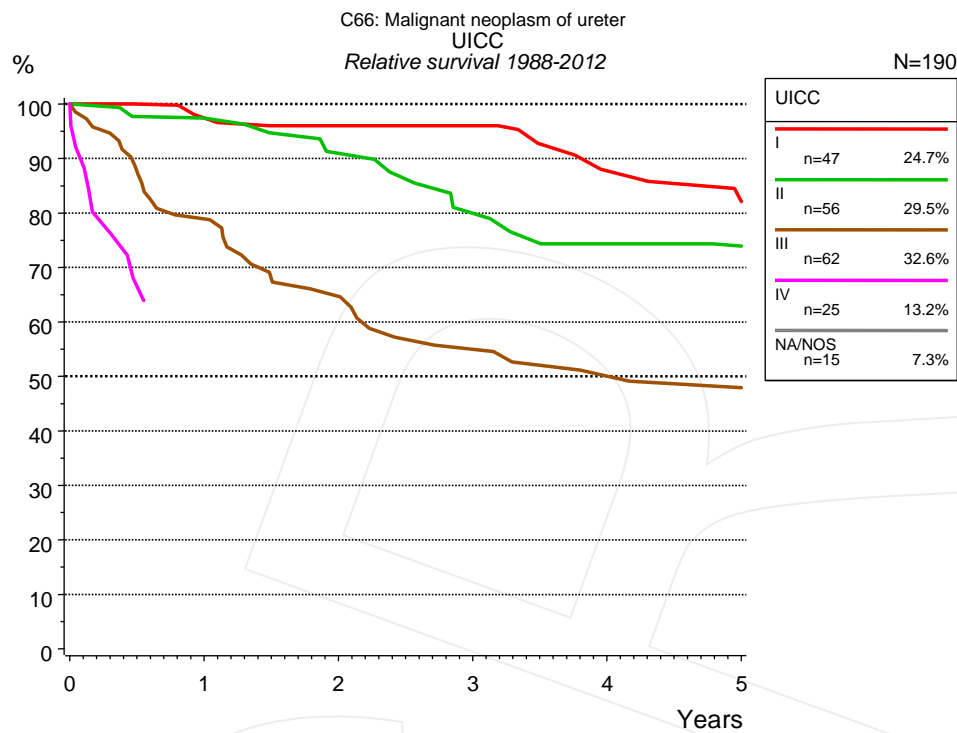


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with ureteral cancer by UICC. For 193 of 205 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2012 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 190 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 15 patients with missing values regarding UICC (7.3% of 205 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=190).

		UICC									
		I n=47		II n=56		III n=62		IV n=25		NA/NOS n=15	
Years		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		93.5	97.4	94.0	97.4	77.1	78.9	63.0	61.3		
2		89.0	96.0	85.1	90.9	61.2	64.7				
3		86.3	96.0	73.0	79.9	49.7	55.0				
4		72.7	87.7	65.4	74.3	43.7	50.0				
5		66.8	82.1	62.7	73.9	41.4	47.9				

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with ureteral cancer by UICC for period 1988-2012 (N=190).

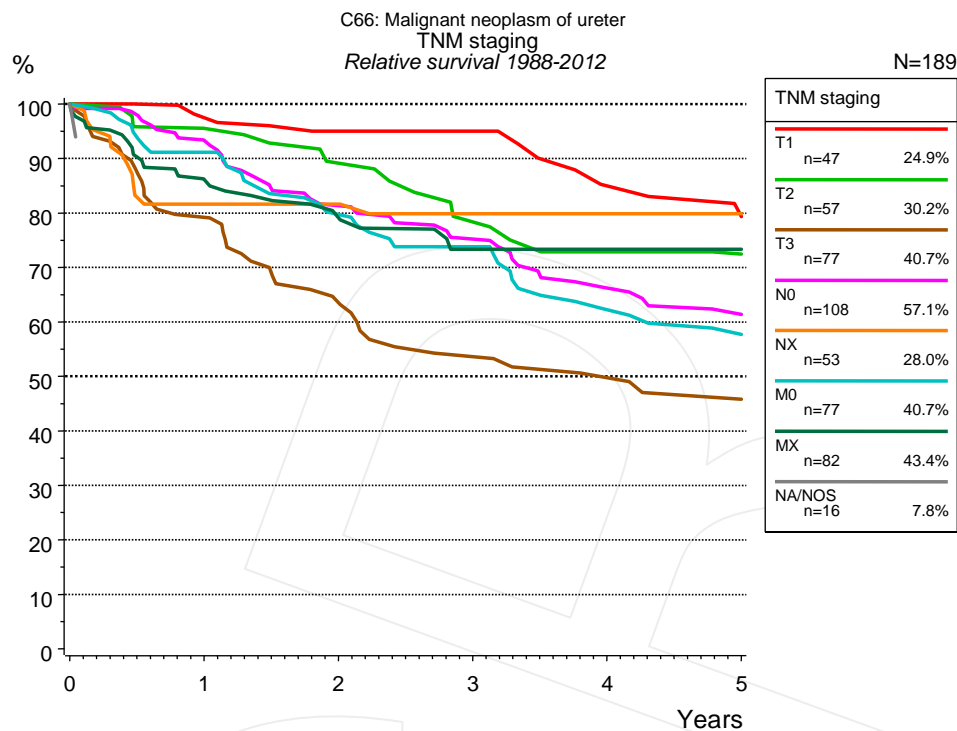


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with ureteral cancer by TNM staging. For 193 of 205 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2012 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 189 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 16 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (7.8% of 205 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=189).

TNM staging														
Years	T1 n=47		T2 n=57		T3 n=77		N0 n=108		NX n=53		M0 n=77		MX n=82	
	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	93.5	97.5	92.2	95.5	77.4	79.2	90.2	93.3	78.9	81.6	89.3	91.2	82.0	86.1
2	86.6	95.0	83.5	89.1	60.1	63.5	76.6	81.3	74.5	81.6	75.2	79.7	73.0	79.1
3	83.9	95.0	71.6	78.4	49.1	53.6	68.6	75.2	69.6	79.9	68.0	73.8	64.2	73.3
4	70.2	85.0	64.2	72.9	44.2	49.8	58.3	66.2	64.0	79.9	54.7	62.2	62.2	73.3
5	64.3	79.3	61.5	72.5	40.5	45.8	53.4	61.4	64.0	79.9	50.2	57.7	62.2	73.3

TNM staging		
cont'd		
NA/NOS n=16		
Years	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with ureteral cancer by TNM staging for period 1988-2012 (N=501).

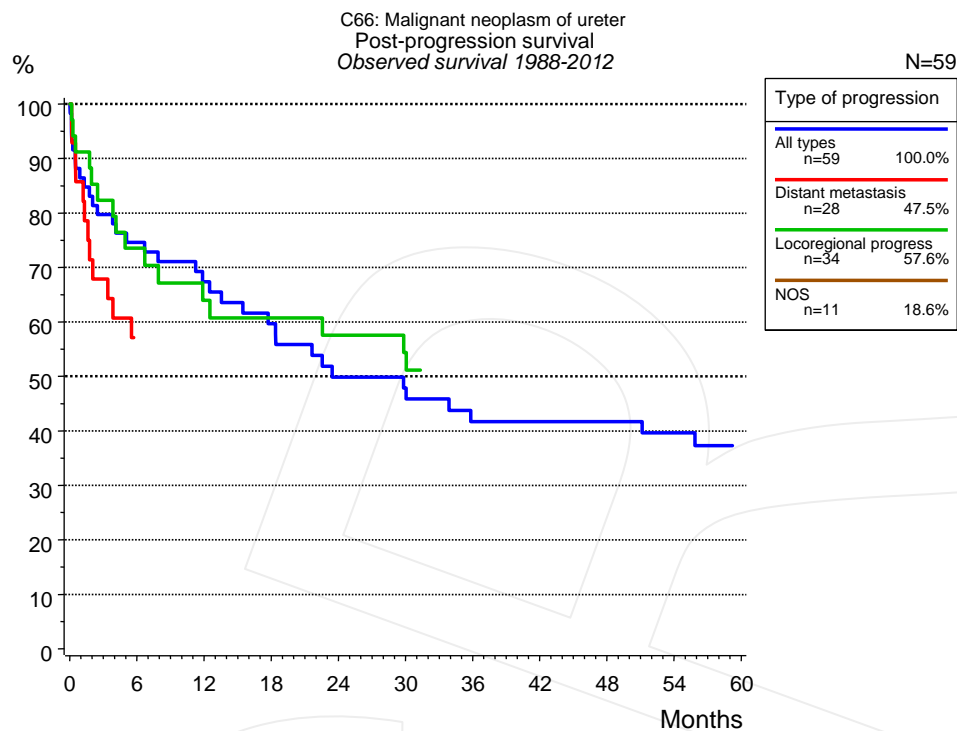


Figure 5a. Observed post-progression survival of 59 patients with ureteral cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2012 (incl. M1). These 59 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 28.8% of the totally 205 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=15, 7.3%). 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. Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

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			
	All types n=59	Distant metastasis n=28	Locoregional progress n=34	NOS n=11
	%	%	%	%
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	67.4		63.9	
24	49.8		57.5	
36	41.7			
48	41.7			
60	37.3			

Table 5b. Observed post-progression survival of patients with ureteral cancer for period 1988-2012 (N=59).

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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