

Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ [Baseline statistics](#)
- ▶ [Selection Matrix](#)
- ▶ [Homepage](#)
- ▶ [Deutsch](#)

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

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

Cancer statistics: Survival

C11: Nasopharynx cancer

Year of diagnosis	1988-2013
Patients	328
Diseases	328
Cases evaluated	194
Creation date	05/13/2015
Export date	12/30/2014
Population	4.64 m



http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C11__E.pdf

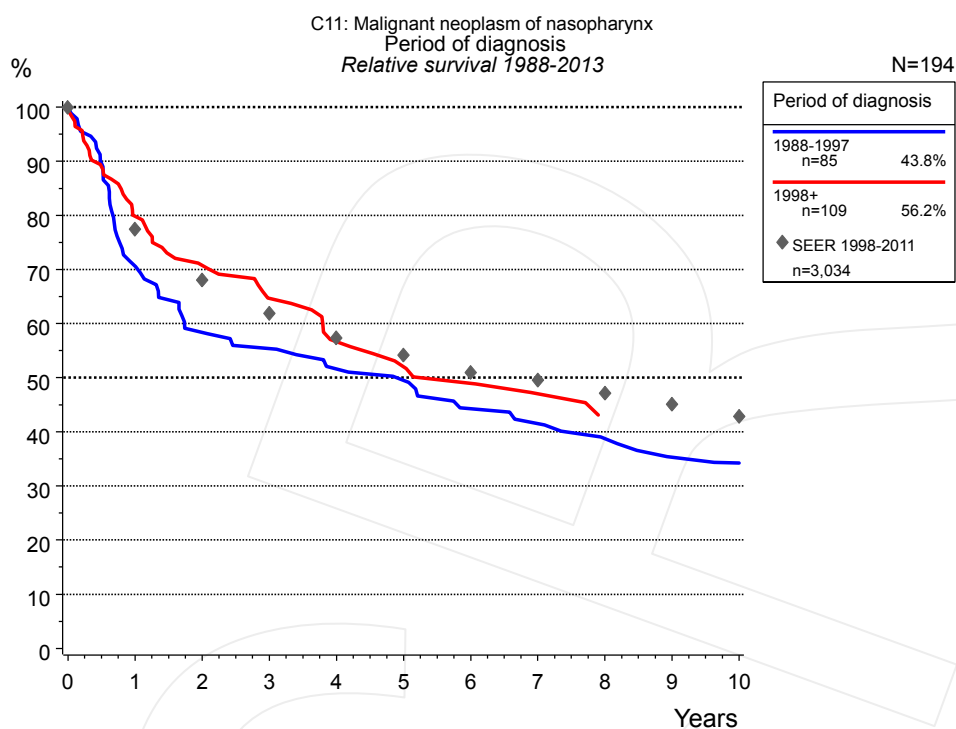


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 194 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

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 2011, and are represented by gray 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 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=85		1998+ n=109	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	70.6	70.6	79.0	79.8
2	57.6	58.4	69.5	70.8
3	54.0	55.4	62.5	64.7
4	49.2	51.6	54.6	56.6
5	46.8	49.5	50.2	52.0
6	40.8	44.3	47.2	49.0
7	38.4	41.5	43.5	47.0
8	34.8	38.7	39.1	42.9
9	31.1	35.3	39.1	41.1
10	29.8	34.2		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2013 (N=194).

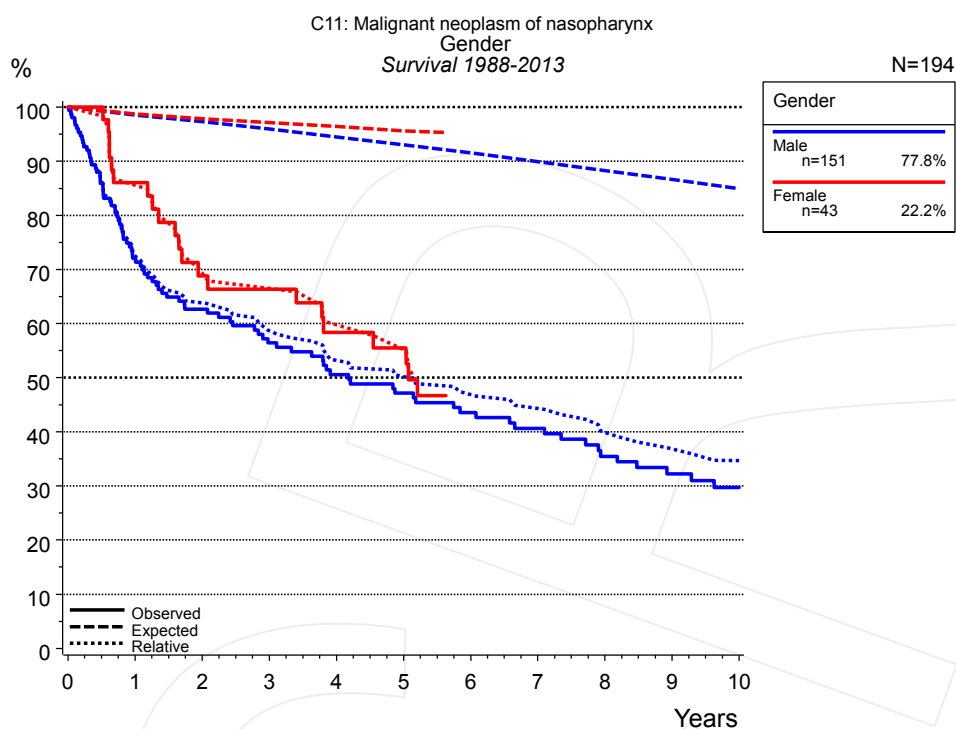


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 194 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

	Gender			
	Male n=151		Female n=43	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	72.1	72.5	86.0	85.6
2	62.7	63.8	68.8	69.3
3	56.4	58.6	66.4	66.5
4	50.6	53.2	58.4	59.8
5	47.1	50.2	55.5	55.2
6	43.6	46.9	46.7	47.4
7	40.6	44.3		
8	35.5	39.9		
9	32.2	36.9		
10	29.7	34.7		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by gender for period 1988-2013 (N=194).

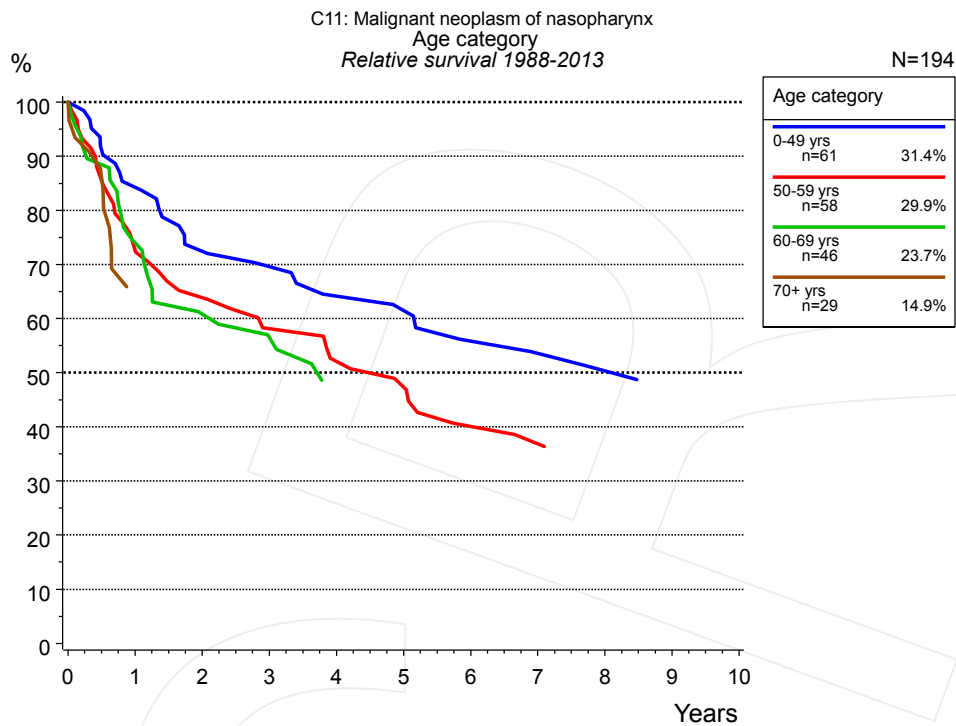


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 194 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=61		50-59 yrs n=58		60-69 yrs n=46		70+ yrs n=29	
	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	85.2	84.2	73.6	72.5	73.5	74.0		
2	73.5	72.5	64.4	63.8	59.2	60.8		
3	69.9	69.6	57.1	58.1	53.9	56.5		
4	64.0	64.2	51.2	52.1				
5	61.9	61.5	47.1	47.3				
6	55.4	55.8	38.8	40.0				
7	53.0	53.6	36.5	36.9				
8	50.3	50.4						
9	47.7	48.3						
10	47.7	47.6						

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by age category for period 1988-2013 (N=194).

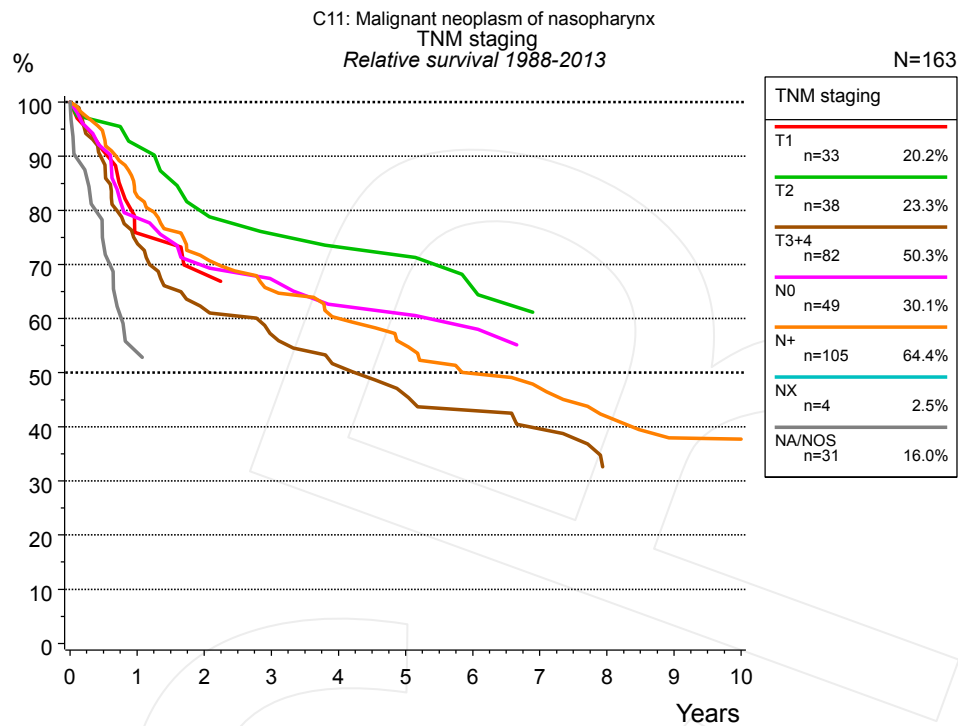


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by TNM staging. For 163 of 194 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 valid data could be obtained for this item. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 31 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (16.0% of 194 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=163). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

TNM staging															
	T1 n=33		T2 n=38		T3+4 n=82		N0 n=49		N+ n=105		NX n=4		NA/NOS n=31		
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	75.0	75.8	91.6	91.9	74.2	73.9	78.7	78.6	82.4	82.6			54.8	53.8	
2	68.5	68.3	79.7	79.4	60.9	61.8	69.7	69.7	70.0	71.3					
3	65.1	64.9	73.4	75.7	55.3	57.0	64.9	67.2	63.5	65.2					
4			70.3	73.2	49.2	51.2	59.7	62.4	57.5	60.1					
5			70.3	71.5	44.2	45.8	59.7	60.8	52.6	55.1					
6			63.4	65.7	40.8	43.0	56.7	58.2	46.5	49.9					
7			55.9	60.9	36.9	39.6	50.4	54.4	43.7	47.2					
8			55.9	58.6	29.1	32.5			38.1	41.9					
9									33.6	37.9					
10									33.6	37.7					

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer by TNM staging for period 1988-2013 (N=311).

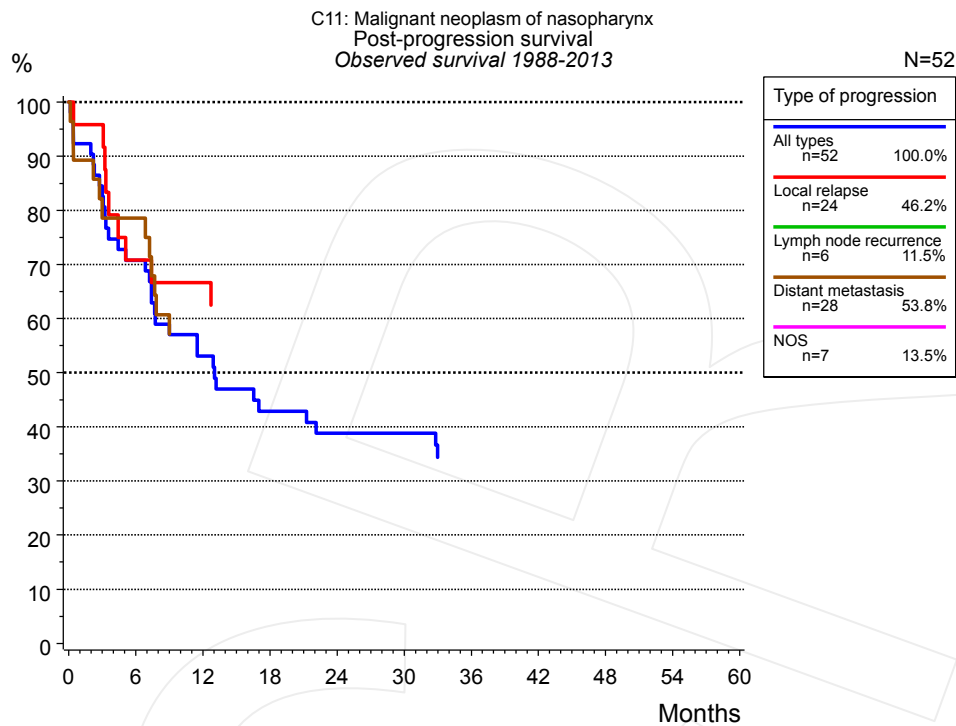


Figure 5a. Observed post-progression survival of 52 patients with nasopharynx cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 (incl. M1). These 52 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 26.8% of the totally 194 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=29, 14.9%). 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=52 %	Local relapse n=24 %	Lymph node recurrence n=6 %	Distant metastasis n=28 %	NOS n=7 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	53.1	66.7			
24	38.8				

Table 5b. Observed post-progression survival of patients with nasopharynx cancer for period 1988-2013 (N=52).

Shortcuts

MCR	Munich Cancer Registry, Germany (Tumorregister München)
NCI	National Cancer Institute, USA
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA
UICC	Union for International Cancer Control, Geneva
DCO	Death certificate only. The death certificate provides the only notification to the registry.
NA	Not available
NOS	Not otherwise specified
OS	Observed/overall survival (Kaplan-Meier estimate)
RS	Relative survival, compared to the general population, ratio of observed to expected survival (Ederer II method), reflecting excess mortality among cancer patients
AS	Assembled survival chart (observed, expected, relative)
PPS	Post-progression survival, survival since first relapse (Kaplan-Meier estimate)
progression	Date of entry: Date of first locoregional recurrence, distant metastasis, unspecified
	Event: Death of all causes
CS	Conditional survival, survival probability under the condition of surviving a given period of time

Recommended Citation

Munich Cancer Registry. Survival C11: Nasopharynx cancer [Internet]. 2015 [updated 2015 May 13; cited 2015 Jul 1]. Available from: http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C11__E.pdf

Copyright

The content of the public web site provided by the Munich Cancer Registry is available worldwide and free of charge. All documents are free to download, utilize, copy, print-out and distribute, providing that the MCR is referenced.

Disclaimer

The Munich Cancer Registry reserves the right to not be responsible for the topicality, correctness, completeness or quality of the information provided. Liability claims regarding damage caused by the use of any information provided, including any kind of information which is incomplete or incorrect, will therefore be rejected.

Index of figures and tables

Fig./Tbl.		Page
1a	Relative survival by period of diagnosis (chart)	2
1b	Survival by period of diagnosis (table)	2
2a	Survival by gender (chart)	3
2b	Survival by gender (table)	3
3a	Relative survival by age category (chart)	4
3b	Survival by age category (table)	4
4a	Relative survival by TNM staging (chart)	5
4b	Survival by TNM staging (table)	5
5a	Observed post-progression survival (chart)	6
5b	Observed post-progression survival (table)	6