

# Munich Cancer Registry



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

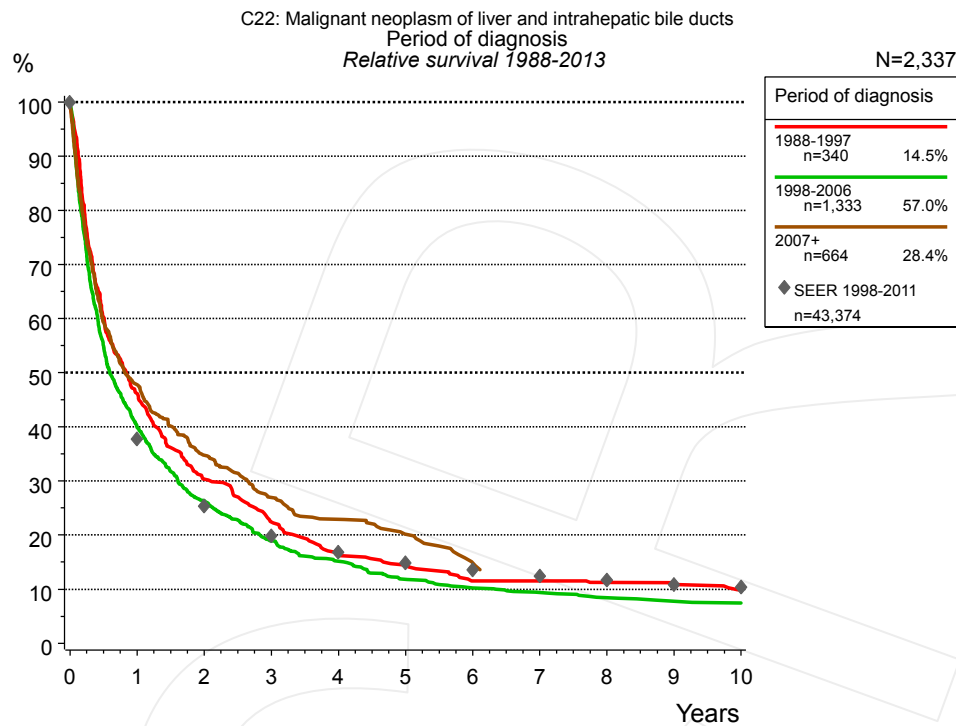
## Cancer statistics: Survival

### C22: Liver cancer

Year of diagnosis	1988-2013
Patients	6,100
Diseases	6,108
Cases evaluated	2,337
Creation date	05/13/2015
Export date	12/30/2014
Population	4.64 m



[http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv\\_C22\\_\\_E.pdf](http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C22__E.pdf)



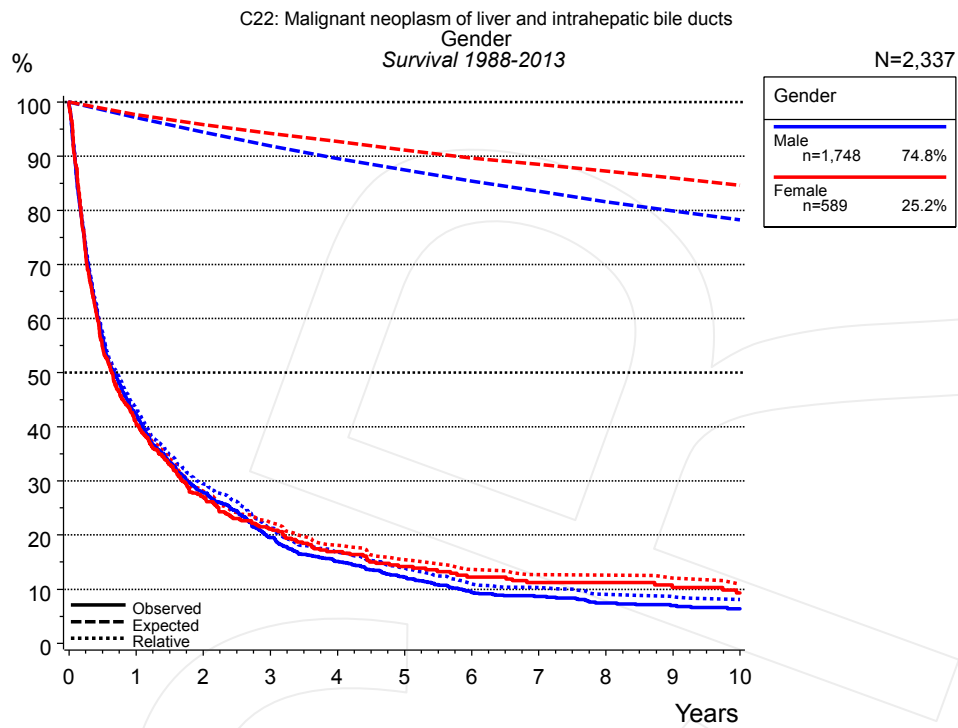
**Figure 1a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 2,337 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

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=340		1998-2006 n=1,333		2007+ n=664	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	45.1	46.1	38.8	39.9	46.7	47.8
2	28.9	30.4	25.0	26.3	33.0	34.8
3	20.9	22.4	17.6	19.0	25.0	26.9
4	15.0	16.3	13.8	15.2	20.9	22.9
5	13.2	14.5	10.5	11.8	17.8	20.2
6	10.2	11.6	8.9	10.2	12.9	14.9
7	10.2	11.6	8.0	9.4		
8	9.5	11.2	7.1	8.4		
9	9.2	11.1	6.4	7.8		
10	8.0	9.9	6.2	7.5		

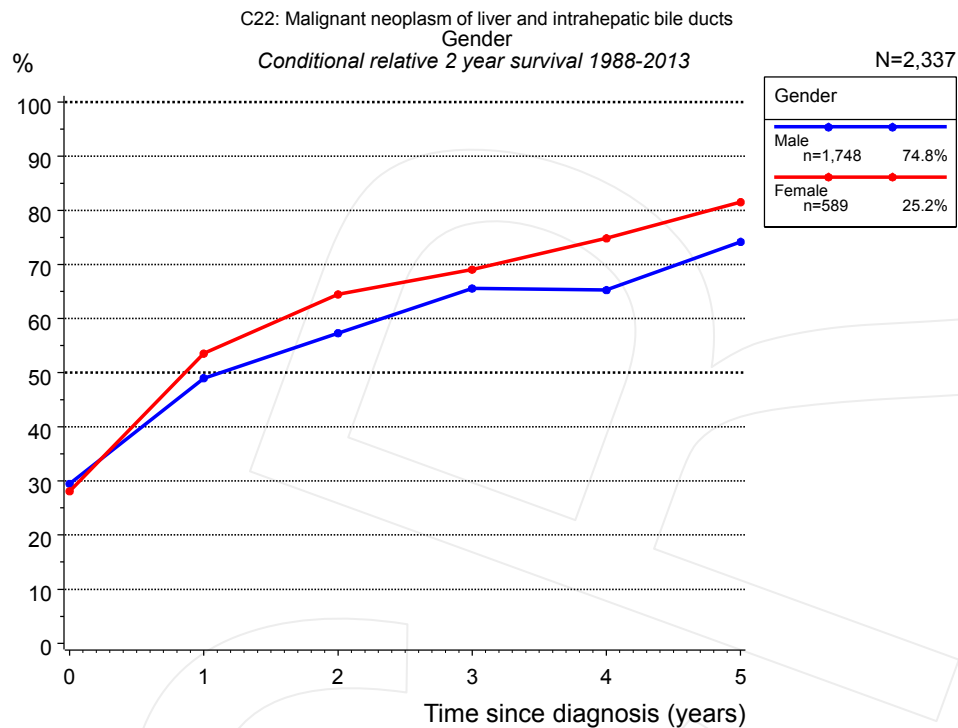
**Table 1b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2013 (N=2,337).



**Figure 2a.** Survival of patients with liver cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 2,337 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=1,748		Female n=589	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	42.2	43.5	40.7	41.6
2	27.9	29.5	27.0	28.1
3	19.6	21.3	21.1	22.3
4	15.2	16.9	17.0	18.1
5	12.2	13.9	14.2	15.4
6	9.5	11.0	12.3	13.7
7	8.7	10.3	11.2	12.7
8	7.5	9.0	11.2	12.6
9	7.0	8.6	10.4	12.0
10	6.4	8.1	9.3	11.0

**Table 2b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cancer by gender for period 1988-2013 (N=2,337).

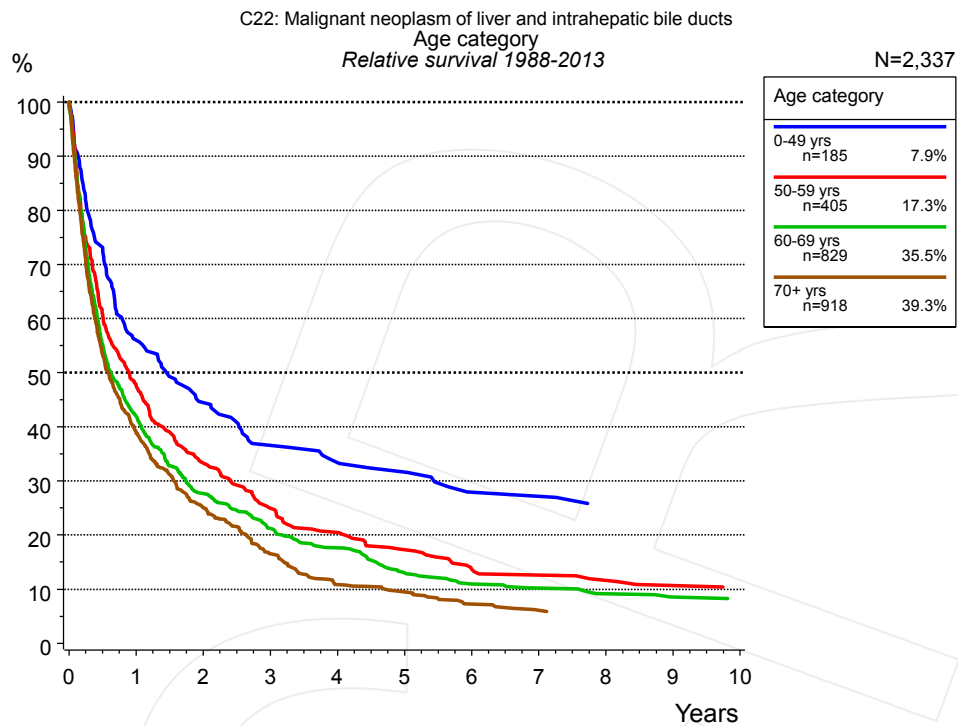


**Figure 2c.** Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with liver cancer by gender. For 2,337 of 2,337 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	1,748	29.5	589	28.1
1	691	49.0	227	53.5
2	419	57.3	136	64.5
3	259	65.6	92	69.0
4	179	65.3	62	74.8
5	130	74.2	49	81.5

**Table 2d.** Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with liver cancer by gender for period 1988-2013 (N=2,337).

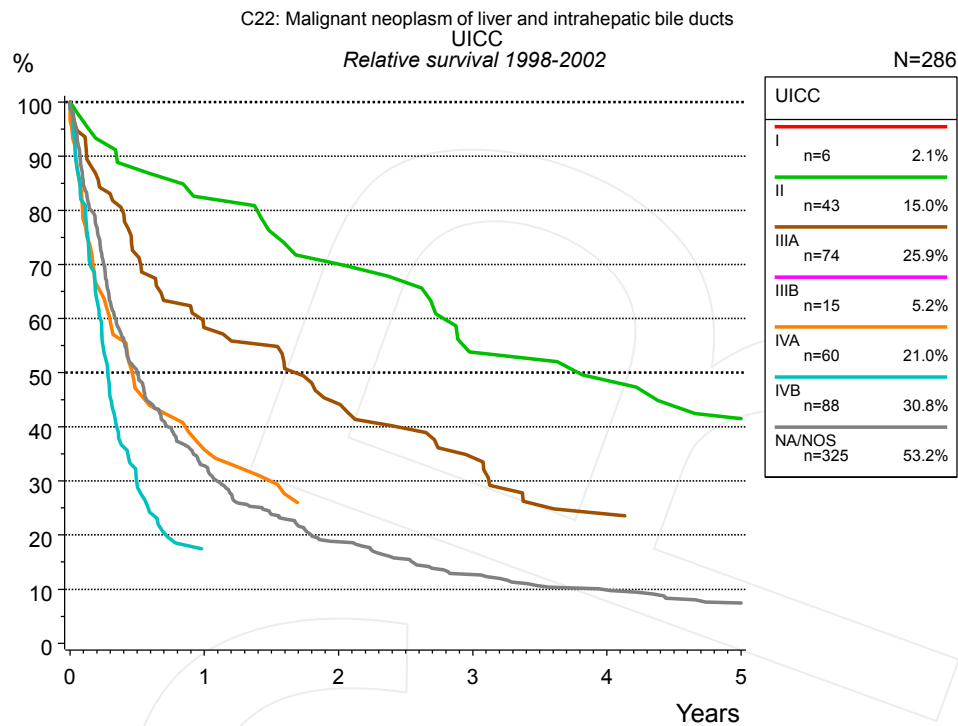
Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 years after cancer diagnosis, compared to the age- and sex-matched population (=100%) under the condition of being alive for a certain time period (x-axis in Figure 2a). The results illustrate to what extent 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 gender="Male", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 2-year survival rate is 65.6% (n=259).



**Figure 3a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 2,337 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

Years	Age category							
	0-49 yrs n=185		50-59 yrs n=405		60-69 yrs n=829		70+ yrs n=918	
	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	56.2	56.0	47.3	47.6	41.3	42.0	36.9	38.9
2	44.5	44.5	33.0	33.3	26.9	27.7	22.6	25.1
3	36.7	36.6	24.4	24.9	20.2	21.2	14.2	16.6
4	33.7	33.4	20.1	20.5	16.5	17.7	8.7	10.8
5	32.1	31.7	16.7	17.2	11.9	13.0	7.3	9.5
6	27.6	27.9	13.3	13.7	9.8	11.0	5.2	7.2
7	27.6	27.2	12.2	12.6	8.9	10.2	4.2	6.1
8	25.3	25.7	11.1	11.6	7.8	9.2	3.9	5.9
9	25.3	25.2	10.1	10.7	7.0	8.5		
10	25.3	24.8			6.6	8.2		

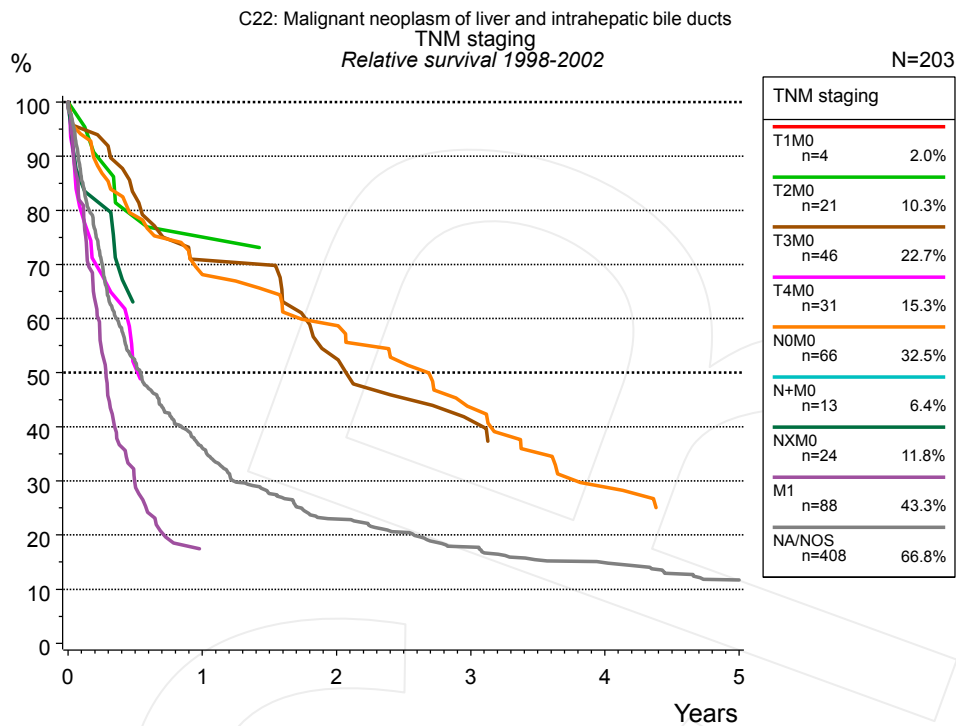
**Table 3b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cancer by age category for period 1988-2013 (N=2,337).



**Figure 4a.** Relative survival of patients with liver cancer by UICC. For 297 of 611 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2002 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 286 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 325 patients with missing values regarding UICC (53.2% of 611 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=286). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

		UICC													
		I n=6		II n=43		IIIA n=74		IIIB n=15		IVA n=60		IVB n=88		NA/NOS n=325	
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		100.0	88.1	81.4	82.3	56.8	58.3			35.0	35.8			32.0	32.8
2				69.8	70.1	43.2	44.2							17.7	18.8
3				51.2	53.8	32.4	34.3							11.8	12.7
4				46.4	48.6	22.8	23.9							9.0	9.9
5				39.1	41.5									6.7	7.4

**Table 4b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cancer by UICC for period 1998-2002 (N=286).

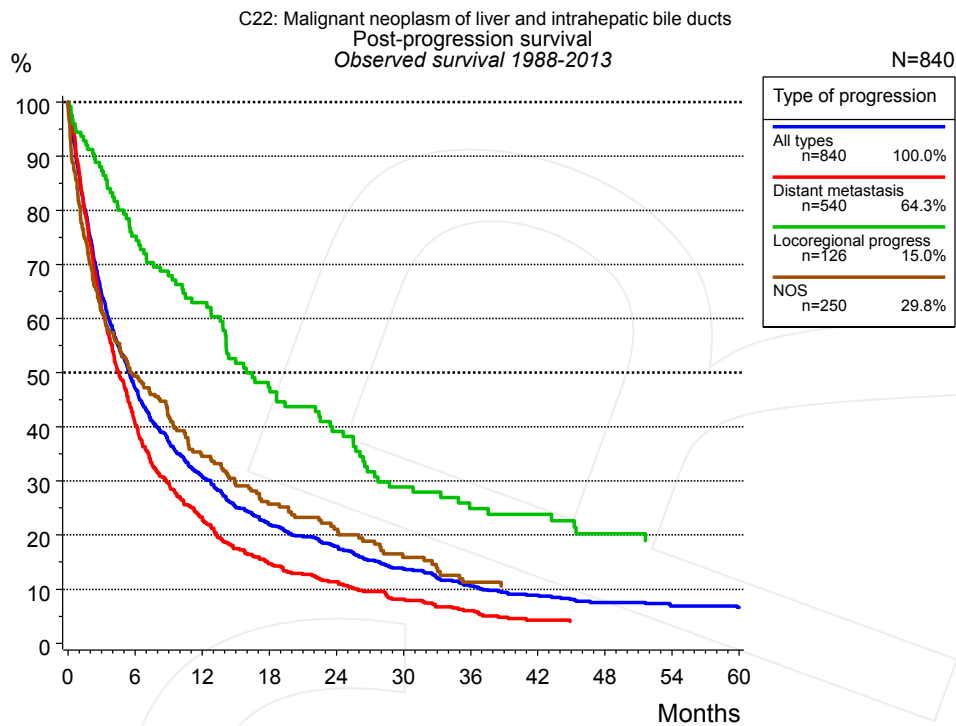


**Figure 4c.** Relative survival of patients with liver cancer by TNM staging. For 297 of 611 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2002 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 203 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 408 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (66.8% of 611 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=203). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

TNM staging														
	T1M0 n=4		T2M0 n=21		T3M0 n=46		T4M0 n=31		N0M0 n=66		N+M0 n=13		NXM0 n=24	
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	100.0	81.8	76.2	75.0	69.6	70.8			66.7	68.1				
2			71.4	69.3	52.2	52.6			57.6	58.7				
3					39.1	41.2			40.9	43.6				
4									27.3	28.9				
5									22.7	23.7				

TNM staging				
cont'd	M1 n=88		NA/NOS n=408	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1			35.1	36.1
2			21.7	23.0
3			16.6	17.8
4			13.6	14.9
5			10.4	11.7

**Table 4d.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with liver cancer by TNM staging for period 1998-2002 (N=293).



**Figure 5a.** Observed post-progression survival of 840 patients with liver cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 (incl. M1). These 840 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 35.9% of the totally 2,337 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=892, 38.2%). 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			
	All types n=840	Distant metastasis n=540	Locoregional progress n=126	NOS n=250
	%	%	%	%
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	30.7	22.7	63.0	34.5
24	17.9	11.4	39.2	21.1
36	10.6	6.0	24.9	11.3
48	7.5		20.3	
60	6.6			

**Table 5b.** Observed post-progression survival of patients with liver cancer for period 1988-2013 (N=840).



**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**

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