Munich Cancer Registry

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

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

Cancer statistics: Survival

C92: Myeloid leukaemia

Year of diagnosis	1988-2013
Patients	3,776
Diseases	3,789
Cases evaluated	1,417
Creation date	05/13/2015
Export date	12/30/2014
Population	4.64 m

http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/surv_C92__E.pdf

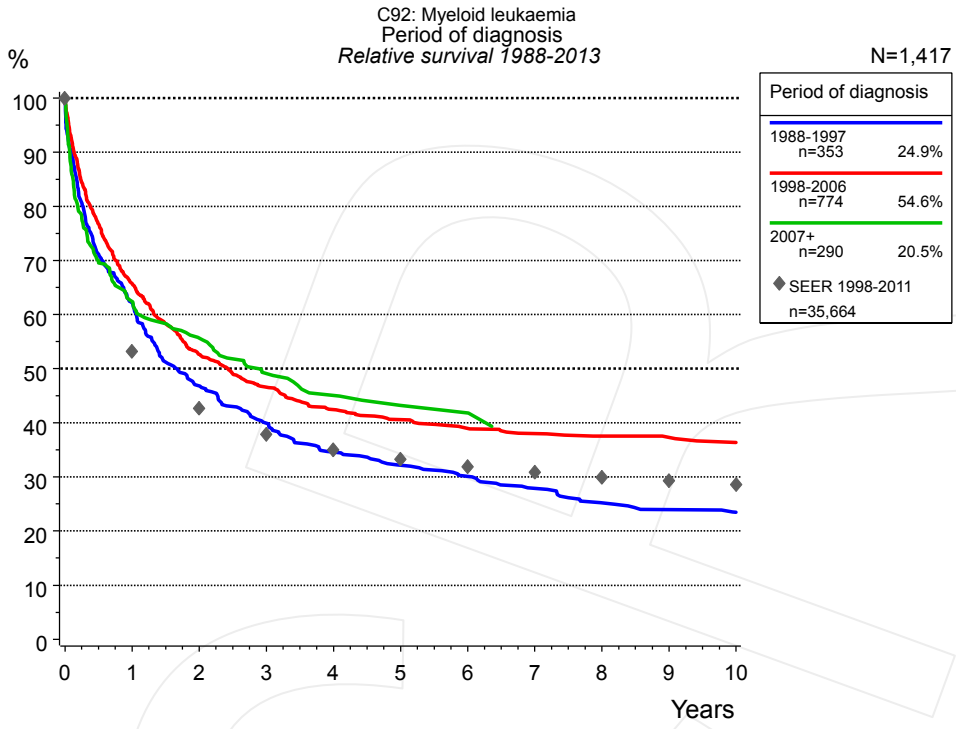

Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 1,417 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

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.

	Period of diagnosis					
	1988-1997 n=353		1998-2006 n=774		2007+ n=290	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	61.1	62.2	64.5	65.7	61.1	62.4
2	45.7	46.9	50.7	52.6	53.6	55.7
3	38.5	39.9	44.3	46.6	46.9	49.1
4	33.0	34.6	40.0	42.4	42.9	45.0
5	30.3	32.2	37.8	40.6	40.2	43.2
6	28.3	30.1	36.0	38.9	40.2	41.8
7	25.9	27.9	34.7	38.0		
8	23.2	25.2	33.8	37.5		
9	22.0	24.0	33.4	37.3		
10	21.3	23.5	32.4	36.4		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2013 (N=1,417).

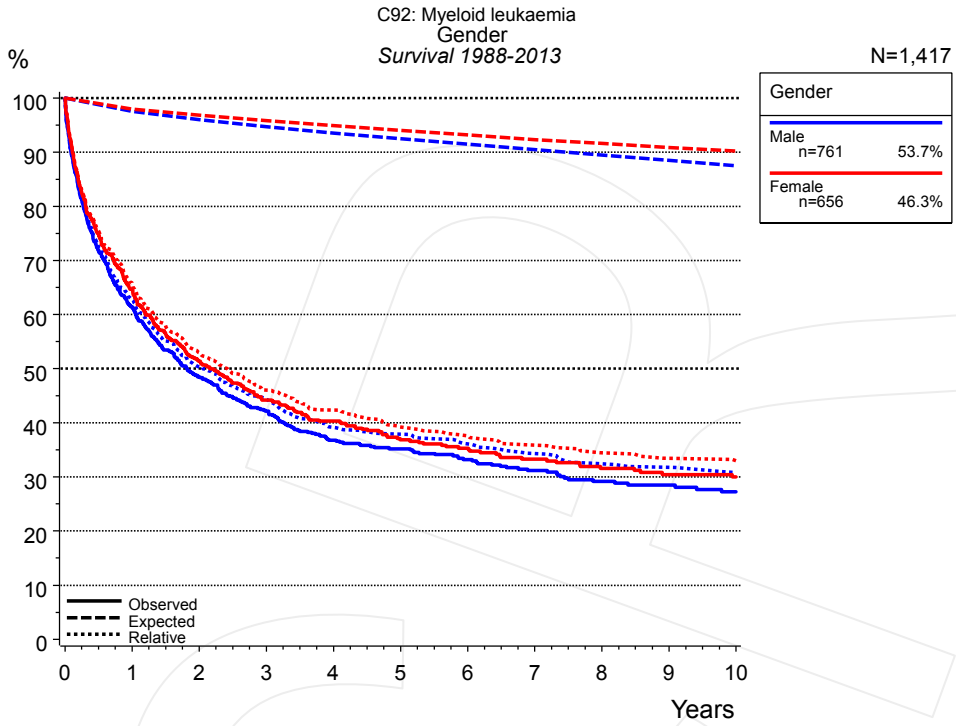

Figure 2a. Survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by gender. Included in the evaluation are 1,417 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

	Gender			
	Male n=761		Female n=656	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	61.4	62.9	64.7	65.9
2	48.5	50.4	51.4	52.9
3	42.1	44.4	44.2	46.1
4	36.8	39.2	40.3	42.3
5	35.2	37.9	36.8	39.2
6	33.1	36.1	35.3	37.6
7	31.2	34.3	33.3	35.9
8	29.2	32.4	31.6	34.5
9	28.5	31.8	30.4	33.4
10	27.2	30.8	30.0	33.0

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by gender for period 1988-2013 (N=1,417).

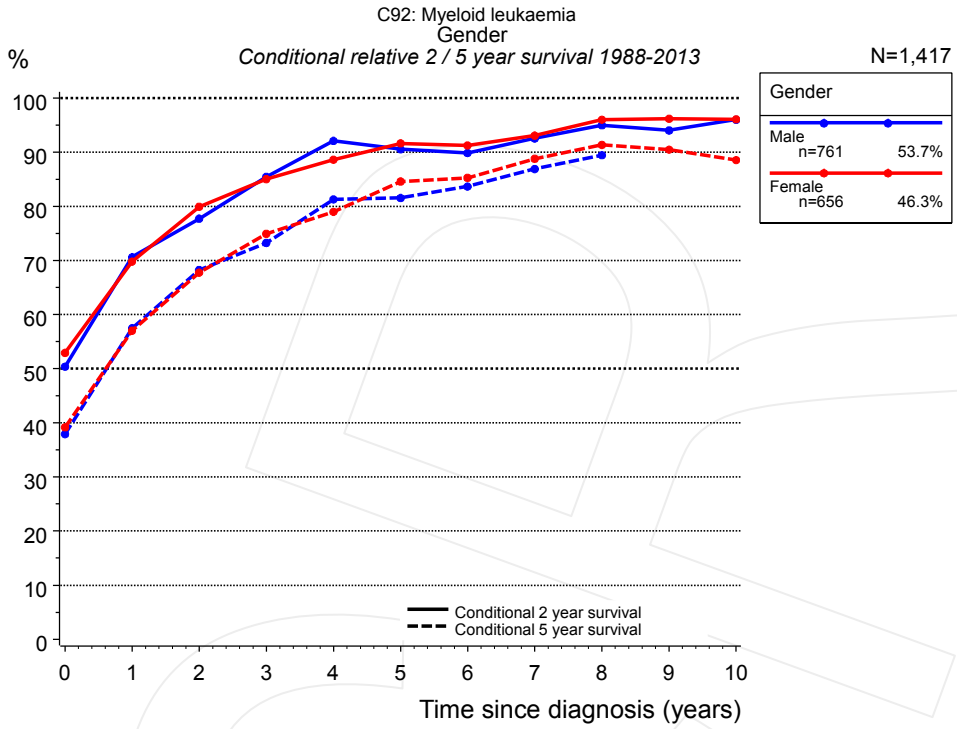

Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by gender. For 1,417 of 1,417 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 valid data could be obtained for this item.

	Gender					
	Male			Female		
		Cond. surv. %			Cond. surv. %	
Years	n	2 yrs	5 yrs	n	2 yrs	5 yrs
0	761	50.4	37.9	656	52.9	39.2
1	440	70.6	57.5	405	69.8	57.0
2	326	77.7	68.2	301	79.9	67.8
3	258	85.5	73.2	237	85.0	74.9
4	196	92.1	81.3	193	88.6	79.0
5	165	90.5	81.5	147	91.6	84.6
6	139	89.9	83.7	128	91.3	85.3
7	117	92.5	86.9	107	93.1	88.8
8	89	95.0	89.5	90	96.0	91.4
9	73	94.0		75	96.2	90.5
10	60	96.0		66	96.1	88.5

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by gender for period 1988-2013 (N=1,417).

Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 and 5 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 85.5% (n=258).

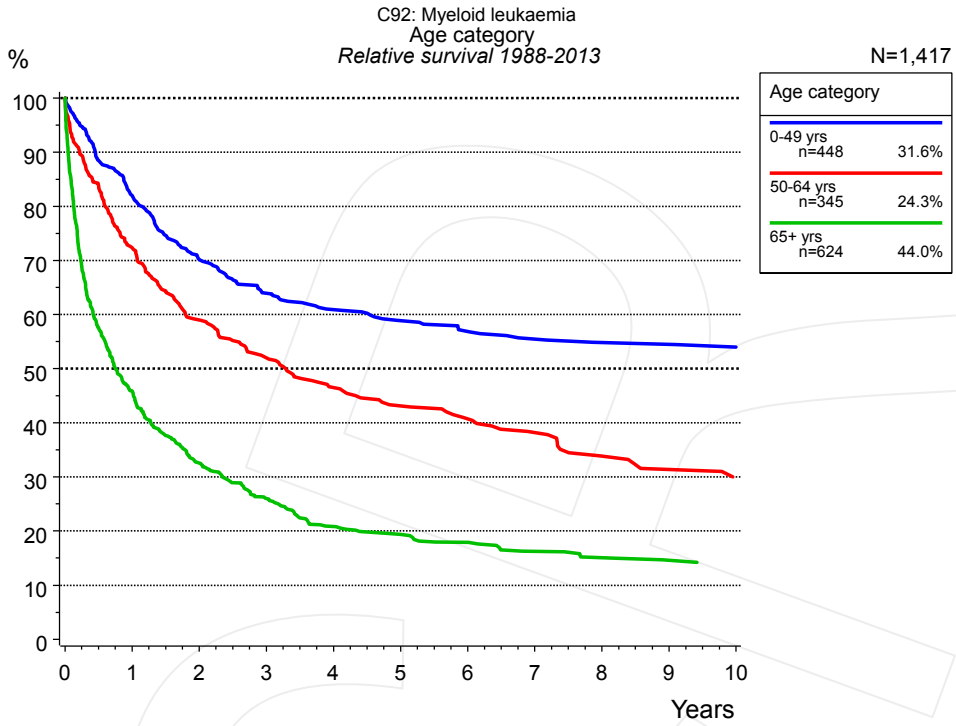

Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by age category. Included in the evaluation are 1,417 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2013.

	Age category					
	0-49 yrs n=448		50-64 yrs n=345		65+ yrs n=624	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	82.1	82.0	71.8	72.3	44.0	45.9
2	70.1	70.1	58.3	59.0	30.0	32.5
3	63.8	63.9	51.2	52.0	23.1	26.0
4	60.7	60.9	45.1	46.5	17.9	20.8
5	58.5	58.8	41.5	43.1	15.9	19.3
6	56.7	56.9	38.8	40.7	14.5	17.9
7	55.1	55.5	35.9	38.2	12.4	16.2
8	54.2	54.8	31.3	33.8	11.3	15.0
9	54.2	54.5	29.0	31.4	10.3	14.6
10	53.6	54.0	27.0	30.0	9.7	14.1

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia by age category for period 1988-2013 (N=1,417).

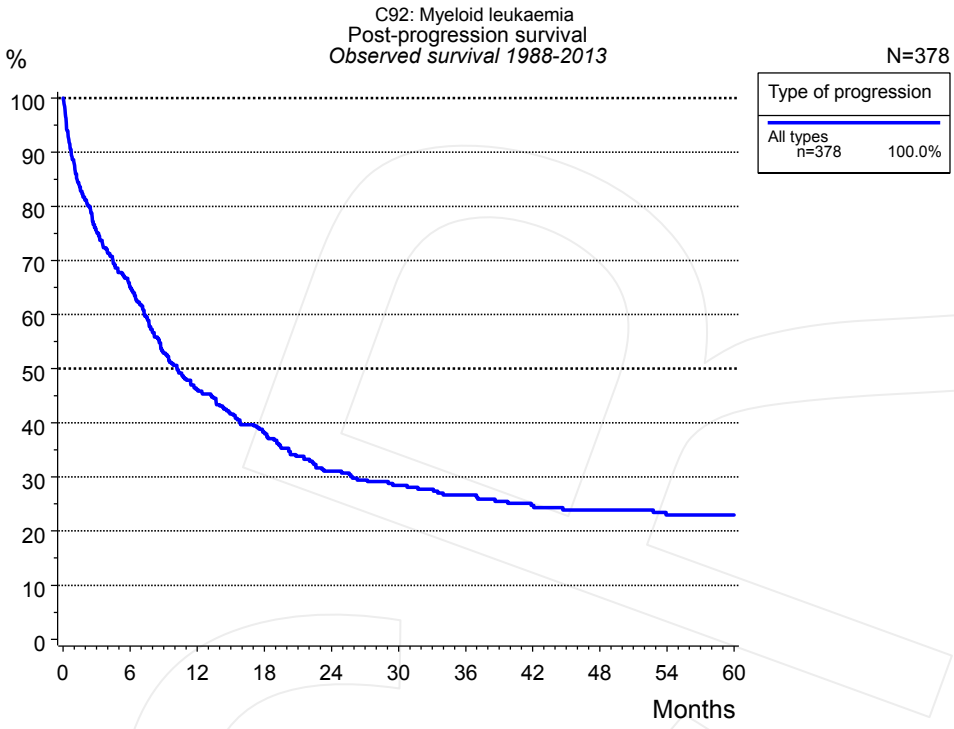

Figure 5a. Observed post-progression survival of 378 patients with myeloid leukaemia diagnosed between 1988 and 2013 (incl. M1). These 378 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 26.7% of the totally 1,417 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=453, 32.0%).

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 potientially considered in more than one subgroup.

Type of progression	All types n=378
Months	%
0	100.0
12	46.2
24	31.0
36	26.6
48	23.9
60	22.9

Table 5b. Observed post-progression survival of patients with myeloid leukaemia for period 1988-2013 (N=378).

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)
Date of entry: Date of first locoregional recurrence, distant metastasis, unspecified progression
Event: Death of all causes
CS Conditional survival, survival probability under the condition of surviving a given period of time

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