Munich Cancer Registry

Munich Cancer Registry at Munich Cancer Center
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Munich, 81377
Germany

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

Cancer statistics: Survival

P-NET: Pancr. neuroend. tumor

Year of diagnosis	1988-2013
Patients	347
Diseases	347
Cases evaluated	151
Creation date	05/13/2015
Export date	12/30/2014
Population	4.64 m

BERLIN

GERMANY

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

P-NET: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor
Period of diagnosis
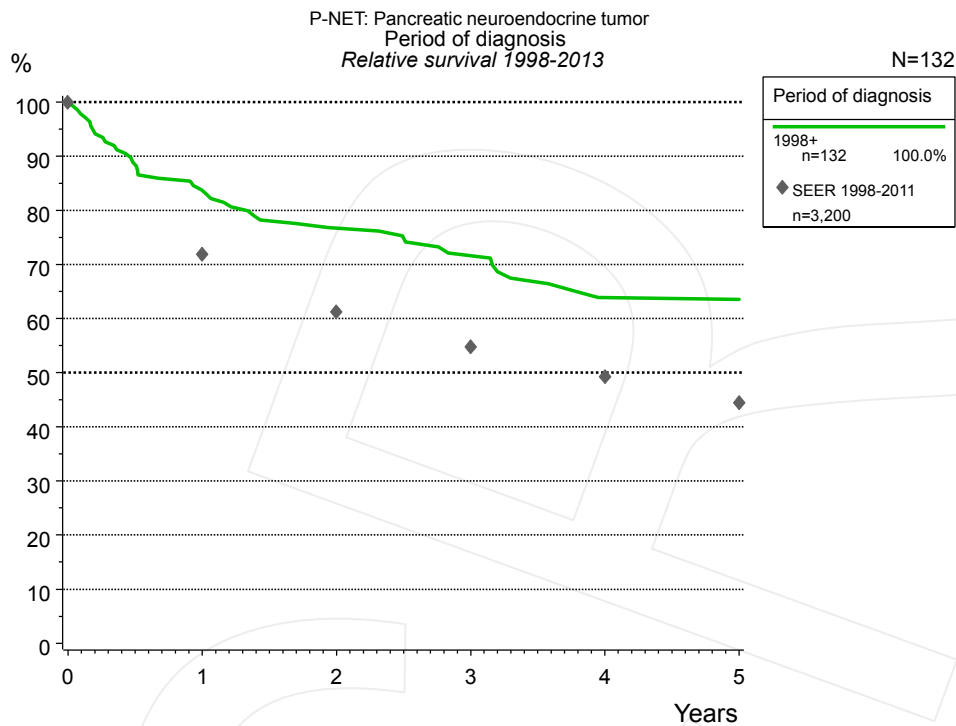*Relative survival 1998-2013*

Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 132 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2013.

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	
	1998+	
	n=132	
Years	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0
1	82.6	83.7
2	74.7	76.7
3	69.2	71.6
4	60.1	63.9
5	60.1	63.5

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by period of diagnosis for period 1998-2013 (N=132).
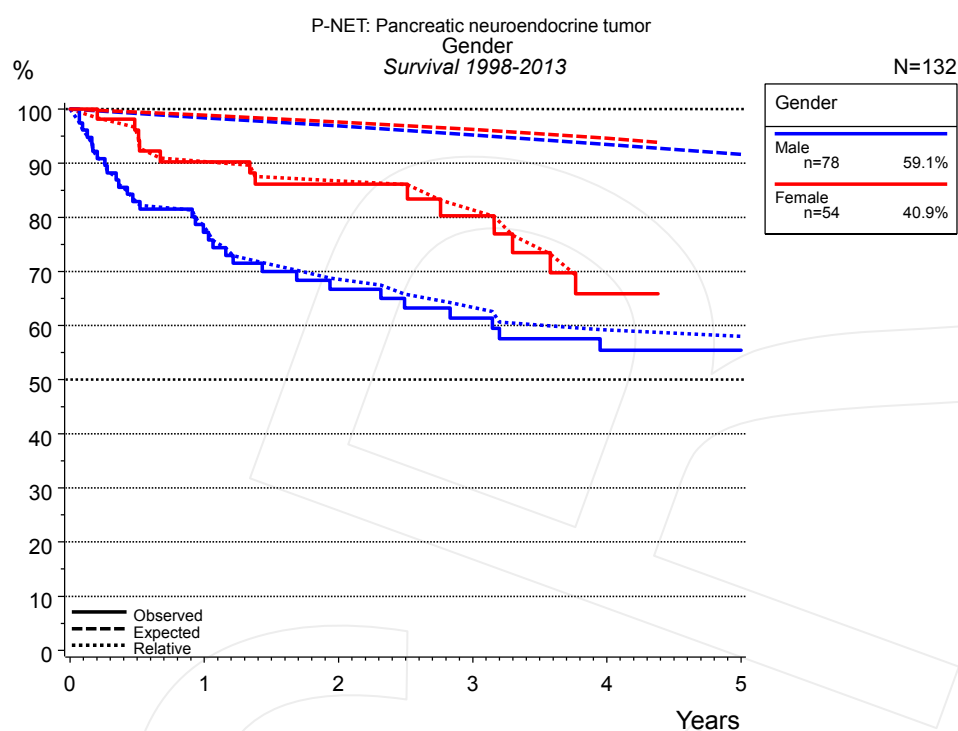
Figure 2a. Survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by gender. Included in the evaluation are 132 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2013.

	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n=78		n=54	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	77.2	78.3	90.3	90.3
2	66.7	68.6	86.2	86.7
3	61.4	63.4	80.3	81.3
4	55.4	59.2	65.9	68.8
5	55.4	58.0	65.9	66.1

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by gender for period 1998-2013 (N=132).

P-NET: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor
Age category
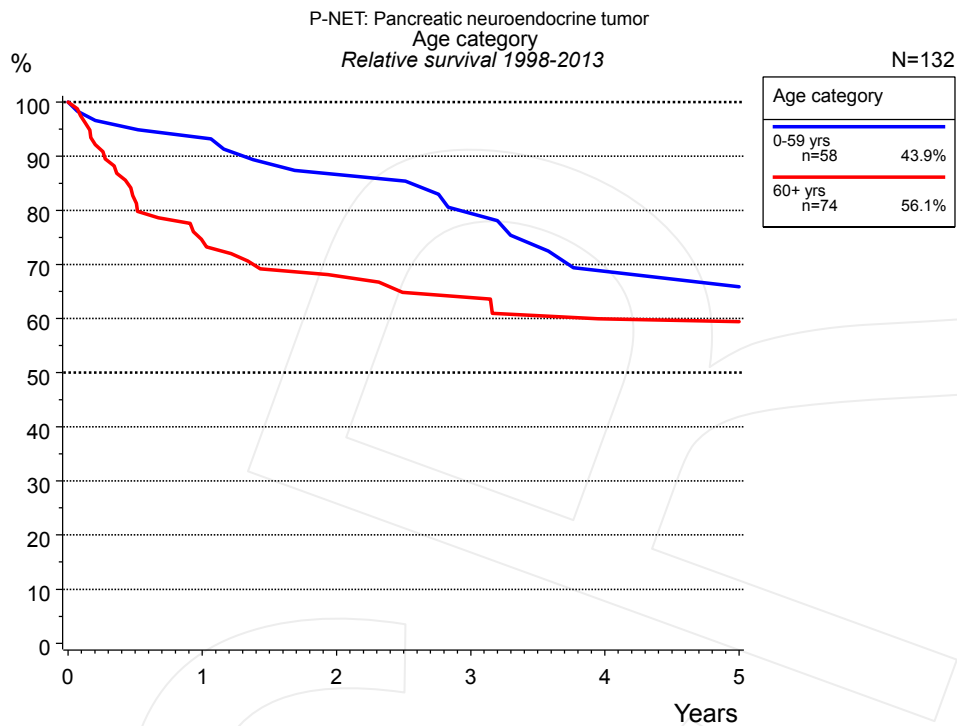*Relative survival 1998-2013*

Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by age category. Included in the evaluation are 132 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2013.

	Age category			
	0-59 yrs n=58		60+ yrs n=74	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	94.7	93.4	73.0	74.4
2	86.9	86.6	65.0	67.9
3	79.8	79.4	60.9	63.9
4	68.4	68.7	53.4	59.9
5	68.4	65.9	53.4	59.4

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor by age category for period 1998-2013 (N=132).

P-NET: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor
Post-progression survival
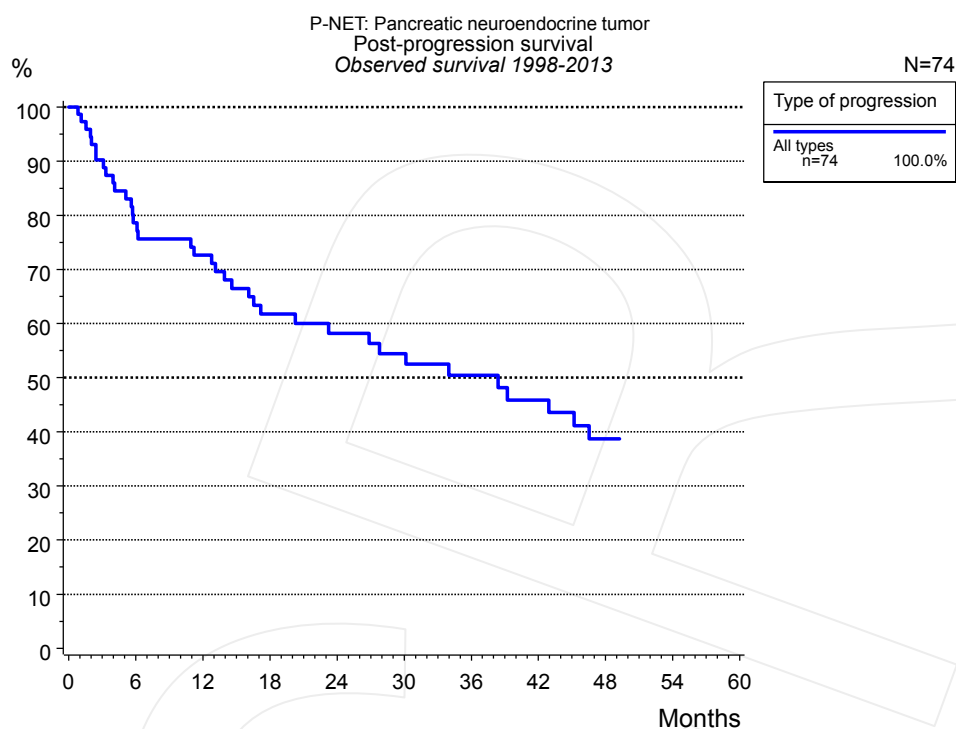*Observed survival 1998-2013*

N=74

Figure 5a. Observed post-progression survival of 74 patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor diagnosed between 1998 and 2013 (incl. M1). These 74 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 56.1% of the totally 132 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=6, 4.5%).

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=74
Months	%
0	100.0
12	72.6
24	58.2
36	50.4
48	38.7
60	38.7

Table 5b. Observed post-progression survival of patients with pancr. neuroend. tumor for period 1998-2013 (N=74).

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

Recommended Citation

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