Munich Cancer Registry



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- ▶ Selection Matrix
- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ Deutsch

ICD-10 C05.1, C05.2, C09-C14: Pharynx cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2014
Patients	1,122	3,744
Diseases	1,139	3,805
Cases evaluated	1,011	2,925
Creation date	03/02/2016	
Export date	12/23/2015	
Population	4.64 m	



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

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

http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC0914E-ICD-10-C05.1-C05.2-C09-C14-Pharynx-cancer-survival.pdf

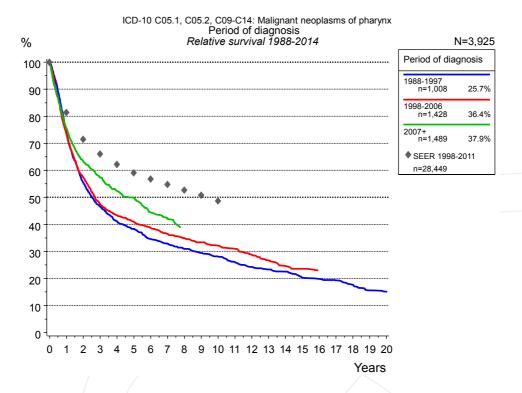


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

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 1998, 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.

	F	Period	of diag	gnosis	}	
	1988-	1997	1998-	2006	2007+	
	n=1,	800	n=1,428		n=1,489	
Years	obs. %	rel. %			obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	72.6	73.7	72.3	73.3	74.4	75.6
2	53.9	55.5	55.9	57.4	61.4	63.3
3	44.7	46.6	45.6	47.4	54.7	57.3
4	38.8	41.1	41.1	43.3	49.3	52.5
5	35.6	38.3	38.2	40.9	46.0	49.9
6	31.7	34.6	35.7	38.7	40.2	44.4
7	29.6	32.9	33.1	36.5	37.4	42.0
8	27.5	31.0	31.3	34.9		
9	25.7	29.4	29.4	33.4		
10	24.2	28.1	27.8	32.1		
11	22.1	26.1	26.4	31.0		
12	20.2	24.3	24.0	28.8		
13	19.1	23.3	21.9	26.7		
14	18.2	22.6	19.6	24.6		
15	15.9	20.3	18.6	23.6		
16	15.4	19.8				
17	14.5	19.3				
18	13.1	17.7				
19	11.3	15.6				
20	10.7	15.1				

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2014 (N=3,925).

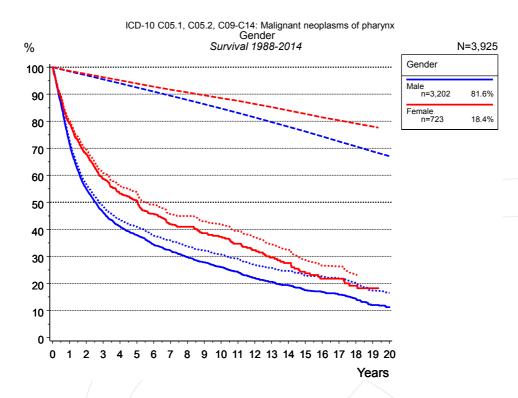


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with pharynx cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

	(Sende	٢	
	Ma	ale	Fem	nale
	n=3,		n=7	7 23
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	71.8	72.9	79.2	80.3
2	55.0	56.7	67.9	69.5
3	46.3	48.5	58.6	60.8
4	41.1	43.7	53.2	55.9
5	37.9	41.0	50.5	53.7
6	34.4	37.7	45.8	49.2
7	32.1	35.9	42.0	45.6
8	29.7	33.7	41.0	44.9
9	27.8	32.2	38.6	43.0
10	26.1	30.7	37.3	41.8
11	24.3	29.1	34.7	39.4
12	22.0	27.0	32.3	37.1
13	20.6	25.8	29.6	34.5
14	19.3	24.7	27.6	32.4
15	17.5	22.9	23.8	28.7
16	16.9	22.6	21.8	26.6
17	15.9	21.8	21.8	26.3
18	14.4	20.1	19.2	23.3
19	12.0	17.4	18.3	22.8
20	11.2	16.5	18.3	22.5

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=3,925).

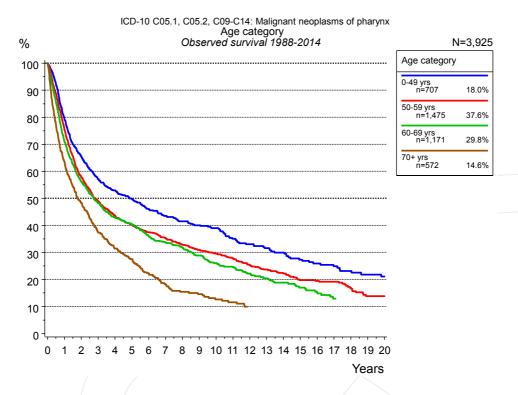


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

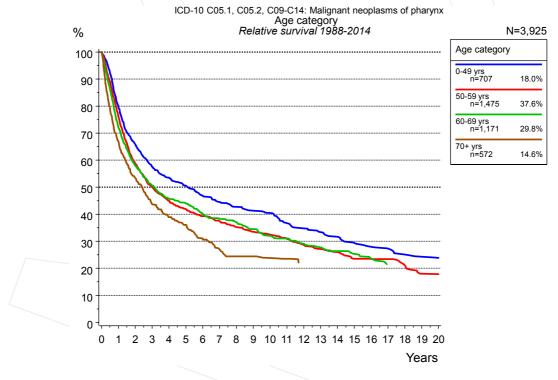


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Age category								
	0-49	yrs	50-59	9 yrs	60-69	9 yrs	70+	yrs
	n=7	707	n=1,	475	n=1,	171	n=572	
Years	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %		rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	79.5	79.7	75.5	76.0	71.1	72.1	63.8	67.0
2	65.5	65.9	58.0	58.8	56.2	58.0	48.2	53.4
3	57.1	57.6	49.0	50.0	48.3	50.7	37.5	43.7
4	53.0	53.5	43.7	45.0	42.9	45.8	31.4	38.9
5	49.8	50.5	40.3	41.9	40.4	44.0	27.5	36.1
6	46.0	46.8	37.4	39.3	36.0	40.0	22.3	31.0
7	43.5	44.5	35.3	37.5	33.6	38.3	18.1	27.0
8	41.5	42.7	32.9	35.3	31.9	37.1	15.4	24.4
9	40.1	41.3	30.9	33.5	28.9	34.5	14.5	24.4
10	39.0	40.4	29.6	32.5	26.1	32.0	12.6	23.8
11	35.1	36.7	28.0	31.1	24.7	31.0	11.6	23.5
12	33.1	34.8	25.4	28.6	22.2	29.0	9.9	22.0
13	31.6	33.4	23.7	27.1	20.5	27.7		
14	29.9	31.7	22.2	26.0	18.8	26.4		
15	27.3	29.4	19.8	23.6	17.0	25.3		
16	25.9	28.0	19.5	23.5	15.4	23.6		
17	24.9	27.3	19.2	23.4	12.9	21.4		
18	23.2	25.1	16.9	21.1				
19	21.8	24.3	13.9	18.0				
20	21.1	23.8	13.9	17.8				

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by age category for period 1988-2014 (N=3,925).

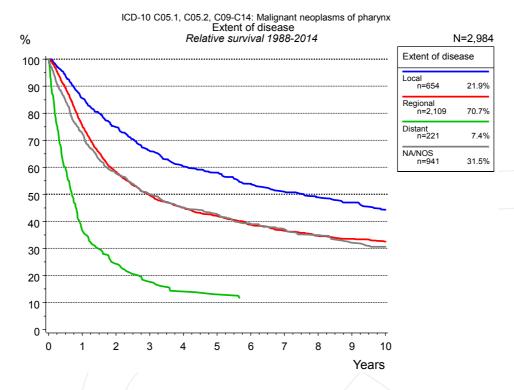


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 3,686 of 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 2,984 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 941 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (24.0% of 3,925 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=2,984).

Extent of disease								
	Loc	cal	Regi	onal	Distant		NA/NOS	
	n=6	554	n=2,	109	n=221		n=941	
Years	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	84.4	85.6	74.4	75.5	36.5	36.6	71.2	72.5
2	72.8	74.9	56.7	58.3	23.9	24.3	56.0	57.7
3	63.2	66.1	47.6	49.6	17.1	17.6	47.9	50.1
4	56.9	60.4	42.6	45.1	13.6	14.0	42.5	45.2
5	54.0	58.0	39.1	42.0	12.2	13.0	39.4	42.7
6	49.4	53.9	35.6	38.8			35.5	39.0
7	46.0	51.0	32.9	36.5			33.2	37.1
8	43.4	48.9	30.8	34.7			31.0	35.0
9	41.1	47.0	29.3	33.5			28.0	32.2
10	38.1	44.3	28.0	32.5			26.3	30.7

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1988-2014 (N=2,984).

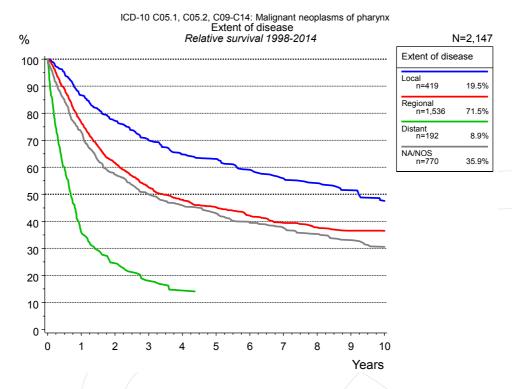


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 2,735 of 2,917 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 2,147 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 770 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (26.4% of 2,917 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=2,147).

Extent of disease								
	Loc	cal	Regi	onal	Distant		NA/NOS	
	n=4	119	n=1,	536	n=192		n=770	
Years	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	85.6	86.6	75.6	76.6	35.9	36.0	71.8	73.0
2	74.9	77.2	60.0	61.7	24.2	24.5	55.6	57.4
3	67.0	70.0	50.4	52.5	17.5	18.1	47.9	50.1
4	61.0	64.8	45.4	48.0	14.0	14.4	43.4	45.9
5	58.7	63.1	42.1	45.2			39.8	42.9
6	54.2	59.1	38.7	42.1			36.1	39.5
7	50.4	55.9	35.6	39.5			33.8	37.6
8	48.1	54.1	33.6	37.7			31.5	35.3
9	44.9	51.5	31.9	36.6			29.2	33.1
10	40.7	47.5	31.4	36.5			26.6	30.6

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1998-2014 (N=2,147).

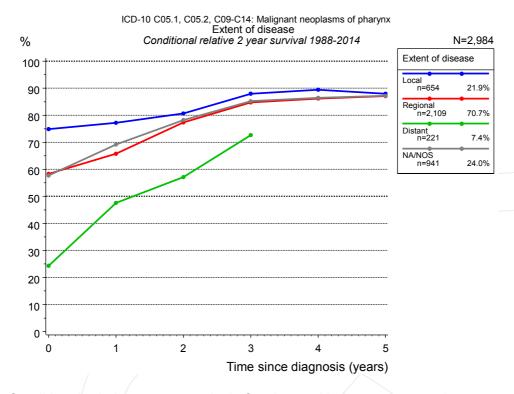


Figure 4e. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease. For 3,686 of 3,925 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 2,984 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 941 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (24.0% of 3,925 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=2,984).

Extent of disease								
	Loc	cal	Regio	onal	Dist	ant	NA/NOS	
		Cond.	Cond.			Cond.		Cond.
		surv. %		surv. %		surv. %		surv. %
Years	n	2 yrs	n	2 yrs	n	2 yrs	n	2 yrs
0	654	74.9	2,109	58.3	221	24.3	941	57.7
1	531	77.2	1,534	65.8	76	47.6	652	69.2
2	438	80.7	1,091	77.3	48	57.1	504	78.2
3	362	88.0	832	84.7	30	72.7	420	85.2
4	304	89.5	677	86.2			356	86.5
5	264	88.0	558	87.1			312	87.2

Table 4f. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with pharynx cancer by extent of disease for period 1988-2014 (N=2,984).

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 4c). 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 extent of disease="Local", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative 2-year survival rate is 88.0% (n=362).

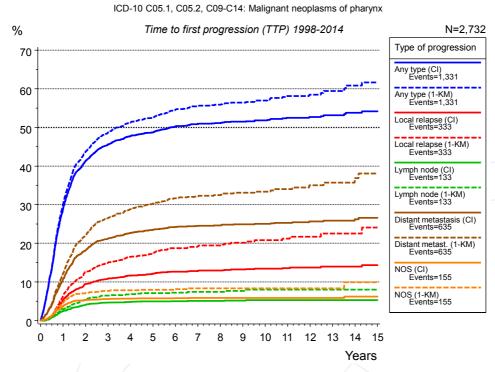


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 2,732 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2014 (M0 only in solid cancers) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

			Type of	f progressior	1				
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Local relapse (CI)	Local relapse (1-KM)	Lymph node (CI)	Lymph node (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)		
	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732		
Years	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1	29.0	30.2	5.2	6.4	2.5	3.0	10.8		
2	41.3	43.7	9.5	12.6	4.1	5.4	18.1		
3	45.6	48.7	10.8	15.0	4.7	6.5	21.3		
4	47.7	51.3	11.6	16.5	4.8	6.8	22.6		
5	48.7	52.6	12.1	17.5	5.0	7.1	23.5		
6	50.2	54.6	12.7	18.7	5.0	7.2	24.2		
7	50.9	55.5	12.9	19.2	5.1	7.4	24.5		
8	51.1	55.9	12.9	19.4	5.1	7.4	24.6		
9	51.5	56.4	13.2	20.2	5.2	7.7	24.9		
10	51.8	57.0	13.4	20.8	5.3	8.0	25.0		
11	52.5	58.1	13.6	21.2	5.3	8.0	25.3		
12	52.7	58.5	13.7	21.7	5.3	8.0	25.6		
13	53.2	59.4	14.0	22.5	5.3	8.0	25.9		
14	53.8	60.8	14.0	22.5	5.3	8.0	26.2		
15	54.2	61.6	14.3	24.1	5.3	8.0	26.6		

	Type of Distant	f progression	1					
cont'd	metast. (1- KM)	NOS (CI)	NOS (1-KM)					
	n=2,732	n=2,732	n=2,732					
Years	%	%	%					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
1	12.3	3.8	4.7					
2	21.9	5.3	7.1					
3	26.6	5.6	7.7					
4	28.8	5.7	7.9					
5	30.3	5.7	8.0					
6	31.6	5.8	8.1					
7	32.2	5.9	8.3					
8	32.5	5.9	8.3					
9	33.1	5.9	8.3					
10	33.4	5.9	8.3					
11	34.0	5.9	8.3					
12	35.0	5.9	8.3					
13	35.7	5.9	8.3					
14	36.9	6.2	9.9					
15	38.1	6.2	9.9					

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1998-2014 (N=2,732).

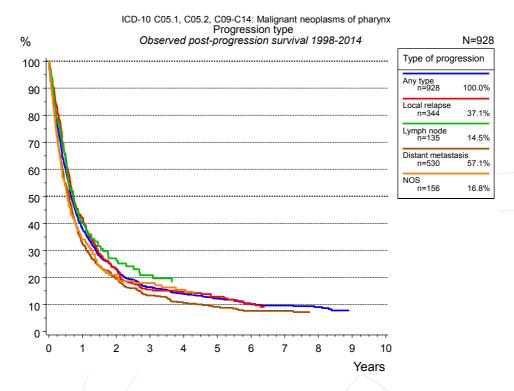


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 928 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2014. These 928 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 31.9 % of the totally 2,910 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=178, 6.1 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=581, 20.0 %). Multiple progression types on different sites are included in the evaluation even when not occuring 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 "Any type" 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					
	Any type	Local relapse	Lymph node	Distant metastasis	NOS
	n=928	n=344	n=135	n=530	n=156
Years	%	%	%	%	%
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	38.1	42.2	40.0	32.7	34.0
2	23.3	23.1	27.1	19.4	20.9
3	16.4	15.6	20.9	13.3	17.9
4	13.9	14.7	18.5	10.6	15.5
5	12.2	12.9		9.1	
6	10.2	10.2		7.6	
7	9.6	9.1		7.6	
8	9.1			7.2	
9	7.8			7.2	
10	7.8			7.2	

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1998-2014 (N=928).

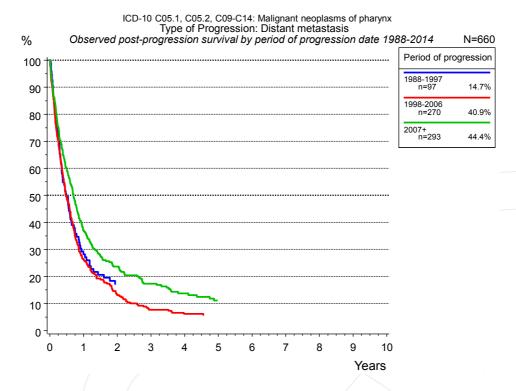


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 660 patients with pharynx cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 by period of progression.

Period of progression									
	1988-1997	1998-2006	2007+						
	n=97	n=270	n=293						
Years	%	%	%						
0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
1	28.2	26.5	37.2						
2		13.1	23.7						
3		7.7	17.3						
4		6.2	13.7						
5		5.8	11.1						

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with pharynx cancer for period 1988-2014 by period of progression (N=660).

Shortcuts

MCR	Munich Cancer Registry, Germany					
NCI	National Cancer Institute, U	SA				
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology	, and End Results, USA				
UICC	Union for International Can	cer Control, Geneva				
DCO	Death certificate only	Death certificate provides the only notification to the registry.				
NA	Not available					
NOS	Not otherwise specified					
os	Overall/Observed survival	Overall/Observed survival (Kaplan-Meier estimate) Date of entry: diagnosis Event: death from any cause				
RS	Relative survival	Survival compared to "general population", ratio of observed to expected survival (Ederer II method), reflecting cancer specific survival				
AS	Assembled survival	Assembled chart of observed, expected, relative survival				
CS	Conditional survival	Survival probability under the condition of surviving a given period of time				
TTP	Time to progression	Time to first progression / relapse Date of entry: diagnosis Event: (progression / relapse): first local-, lymph node recurrence, distant metastasis or unspecified progression				
	1-KM	1 minus Kaplan-Meier estimator ("inverse" Kaplan-Meier estimator)				
	CI	Cumulative incidence Death as competing risk (according to Kalbfleisch und Prentice)				
PPS	Post-progression survival	Survival since first progression / relapse (Kaplan-Meier estimate) Date of entry (progression / relapse): first local-, lymph node recurrence, distant metastasis or unspecified progression Event: death from any cause				

Recommended Citation

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Index of figures and tables

Fig./Tbl	l.	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	Observed survival by age category (chart)	4
3b	Relative survival by age category (chart)	4
3c	Survival by age category (table)	5
4a	Relative survival by extent of disease 1988+ (chart)	6
4b	Survival by extent of disease 1988+ (table)	6
4c	Relative survival by extent of disease 1998+ (chart)	7
4d	Survival by extent of disease 1998+ (table)	7
4e	Conditional survival by extent of disease (chart)	8
4f	Conditional survival by extent of disease (table)	8
5a	Time to first progression (chart)	9
5b	Time to first progression (table)	9
5c	Observed post-progression survival (chart)	11
5d	Observed post-progression survival (table)	11
5e	Observed post-progression survival by period of progression (chart)	12
5f	Observed post-progression survival by period of progression (table)	12