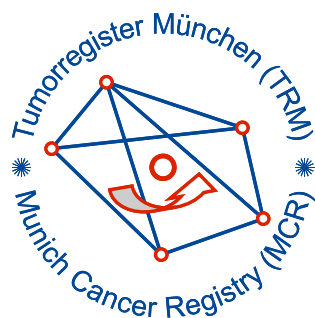


Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Incidence and Mortality
- ▶ Selection Matrix
- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ *Deutsch*

ICD-10 C23-C24: Gallbladder cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2014
Patients	464	3,473
Diseases	464	3,478
Cases evaluated	414	2,259
Creation date	04/11/2016	
Export date	12/23/2015	
Population	4.64 m	



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

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

<http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC2324E-ICD-10-C23-C24-Gallbladder-cancer-survival.pdf>

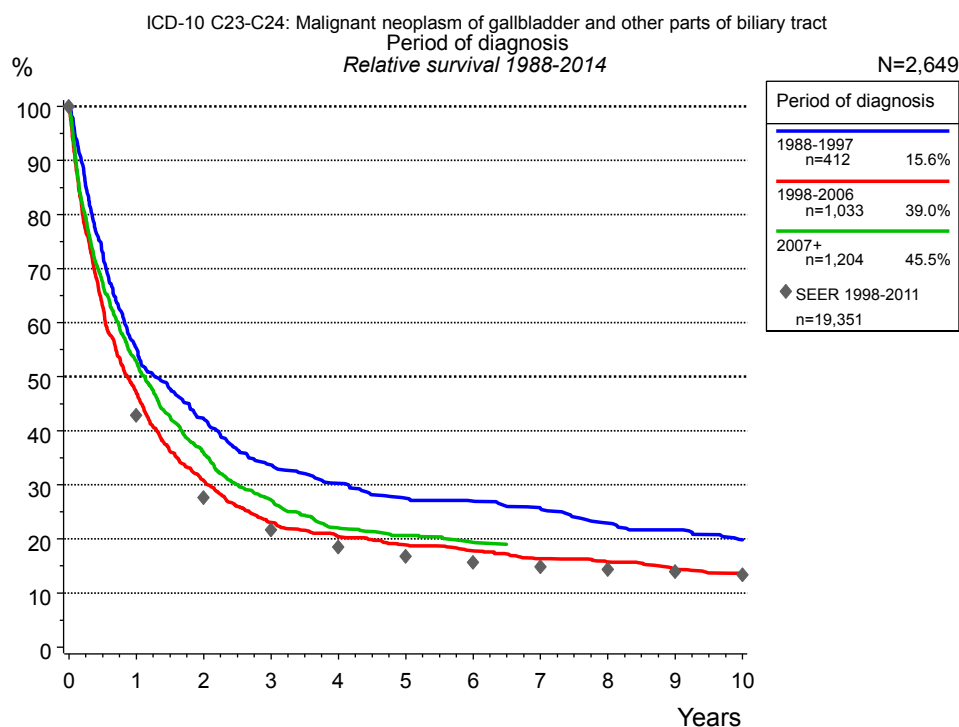


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 2,649 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

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 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.

Years	Period of diagnosis					
	1988-1997 n=412		1998-2006 n=1,033		2007+ n=1,204	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	53.5	55.3	45.1	47.0	50.9	52.8
2	39.7	42.3	28.6	30.7	33.7	35.9
3	30.9	33.7	21.0	23.1	24.9	27.2
4	27.0	30.3	18.1	20.4	19.6	22.1
5	23.8	27.5	16.2	18.9	18.0	20.7
6	22.8	27.0	15.0	17.8	16.5	19.4
7	20.9	25.6	13.2	16.4		
8	18.2	22.9	12.3	15.8		
9	16.9	21.6	10.8	14.4		
10	14.7	19.8	10.0	13.7		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2014 (N=2,649).

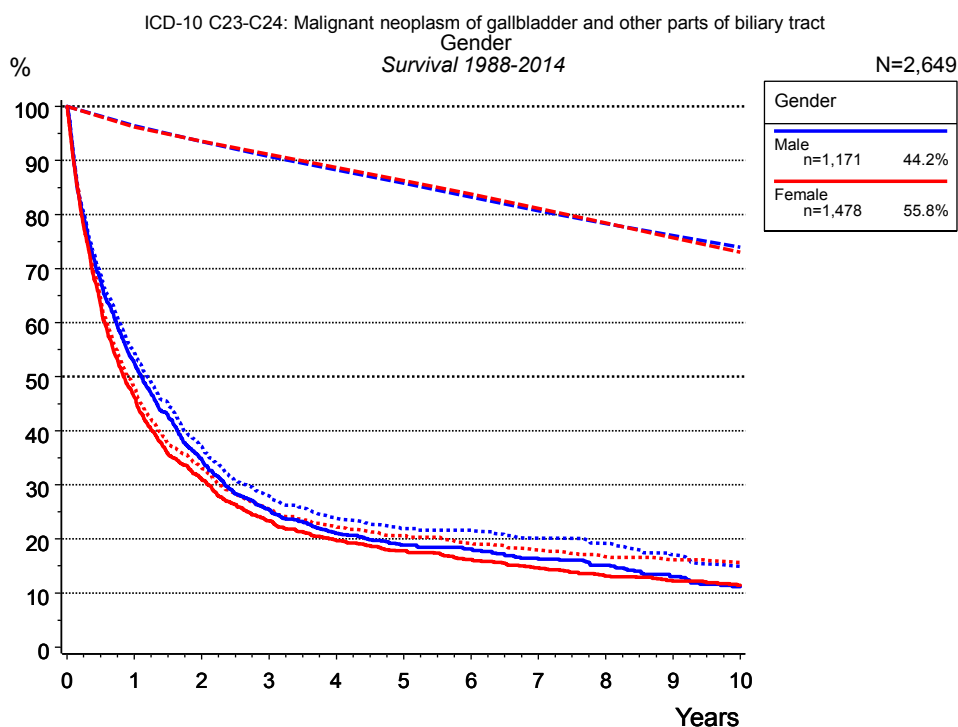


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 2,649 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=1,171		Female n=1,478	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	52.5	54.4	46.3	48.1
2	34.7	37.1	31.0	33.1
3	25.4	28.0	23.4	25.6
4	21.0	23.8	19.7	22.2
5	18.8	21.9	17.8	20.6
6	18.1	21.6	16.2	19.2
7	16.3	20.2	14.7	18.0
8	15.2	19.2	13.1	16.7
9	13.1	17.1	12.2	16.1
10	11.1	14.9	11.5	15.7

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=2,649).

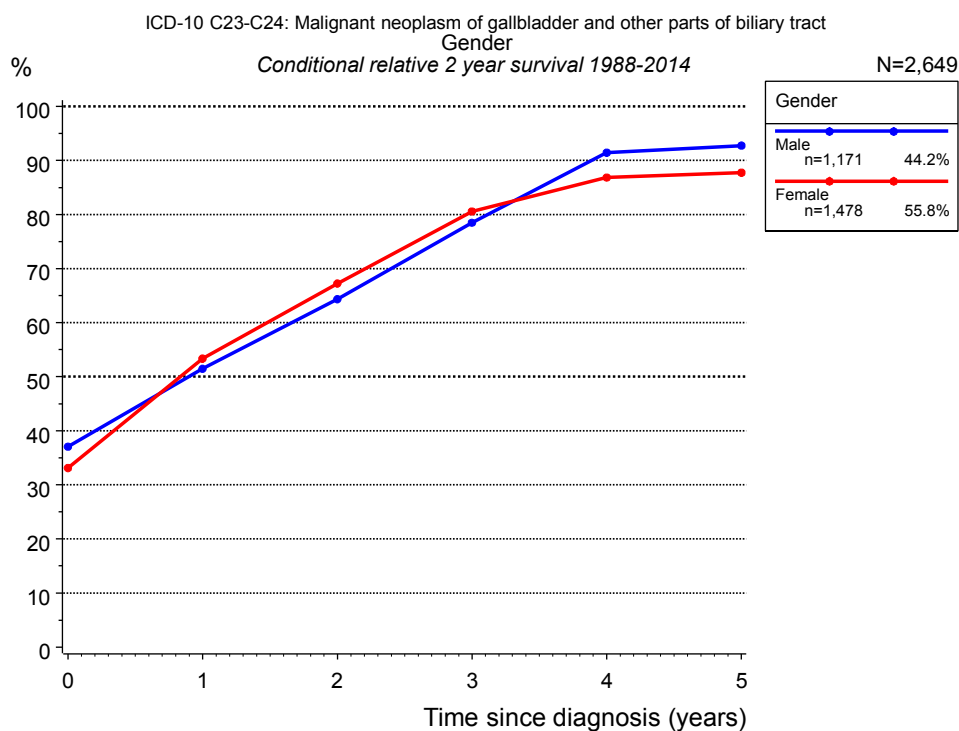


Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by gender. For 2,649 of 2,649 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Male		Female	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	1,171	37.1	1,478	33.1
1	586	51.5	649	53.4
2	363	64.4	403	67.2
3	245	78.5	289	80.6
4	182	91.4	231	86.9
5	145	92.8	196	87.7

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=2,649).

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 78.5% (n=245).

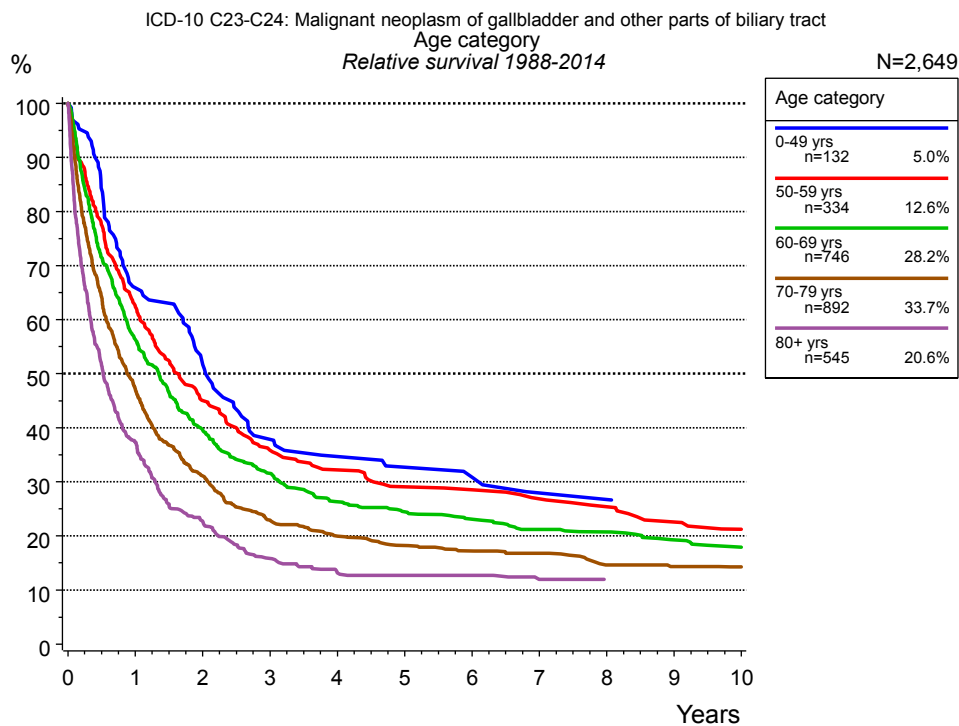


Figure 3a. Relative survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 2,649 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Age category									
	0-49 yrs n=132		50-59 yrs n=334		60-69 yrs n=746		70-79 yrs n=892		80+ yrs n=545	
	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
1	66.0	65.9	62.0	62.3	55.5	56.3	45.7	47.2	33.6	37.3
2	51.5	51.7	44.5	45.0	38.6	39.6	29.1	31.1	18.4	22.7
3	38.3	37.8	35.2	35.8	30.3	31.6	20.8	22.9	11.7	15.9
4	34.6	34.7	31.5	32.2	24.8	26.3	17.4	19.9	8.7	13.2
5	32.6	32.7	28.2	29.1	22.7	24.4	15.2	18.2	7.8	12.7
6	31.4	30.8	27.7	28.5	21.1	23.1	13.7	17.2	6.8	12.7
7	27.6	27.9	25.7	26.9	18.9	21.2	12.9	16.8	5.4	12.0
8	27.6	26.7	24.1	25.4	18.2	20.7	10.3	14.6	4.8	12.0
9	26.0	25.2	21.3	22.6	16.4	19.3	9.4	14.3		
10			19.6	21.3	14.9	17.9	8.8	14.2		

Table 3b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by age category for period 1988-2014 (N=2,649).

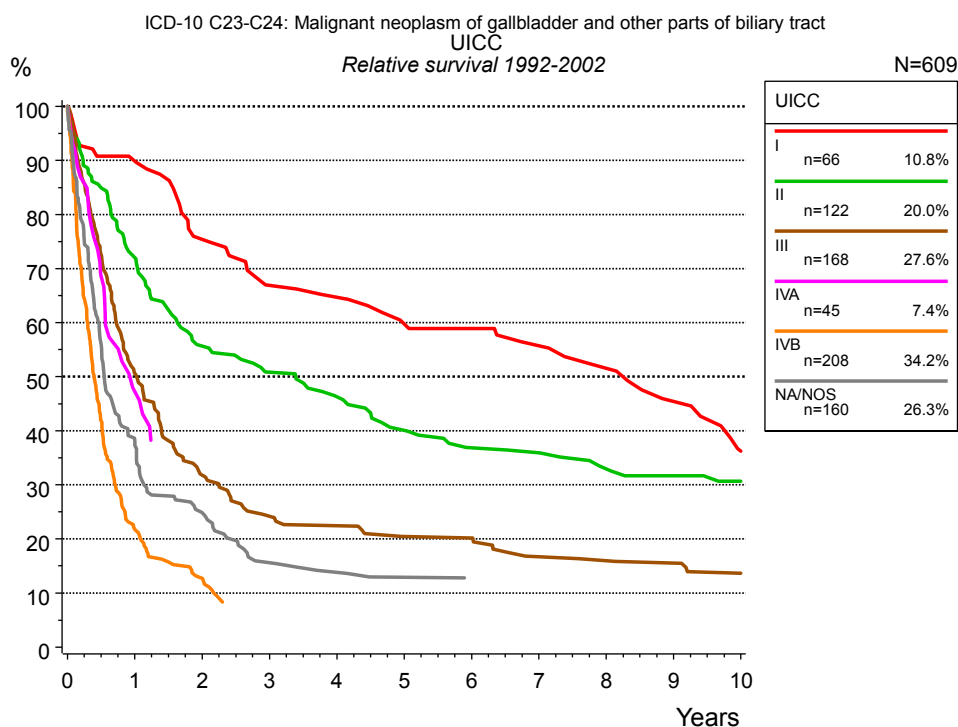


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by UICC. For 620 of 769 cases diagnosed between 1992 and 2002 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 609 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 160 patients with missing values regarding UICC (20.8% of 769 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=609).

Due to substantial changes in stage classification schemes long-term survival statistics over decades could not be created.

Years	UICC											
	I n=66		II n=122		III n=168		IVA n=45		IVB n=208		NA/NOS n=160	
	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
1	87.9	89.9	69.8	72.0	49.4	50.6	46.6	47.3	21.4	21.8	35.7	37.8
2	71.2	75.4	52.1	55.7	30.6	31.9			12.4	12.7	22.3	24.8
3	60.6	66.9	46.2	50.8	23.1	24.2					13.9	15.6
4	57.6	64.7	41.0	46.3	21.2	22.5					11.9	13.8
5	51.5	59.8	35.1	40.1	18.6	20.5					10.6	12.9
6	49.9	58.9	30.8	36.9	18.6	20.2					9.9	12.8
7	45.2	55.7	29.9	35.9	14.8	16.7					9.9	12.7
8	40.6	51.6	26.4	33.0	14.1	16.0						
9	34.3	45.4	24.6	31.7	13.5	15.5						
10	26.3	36.2	22.9	30.7	11.6	13.7						

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by UICC for period 1992-2002 (N=609).

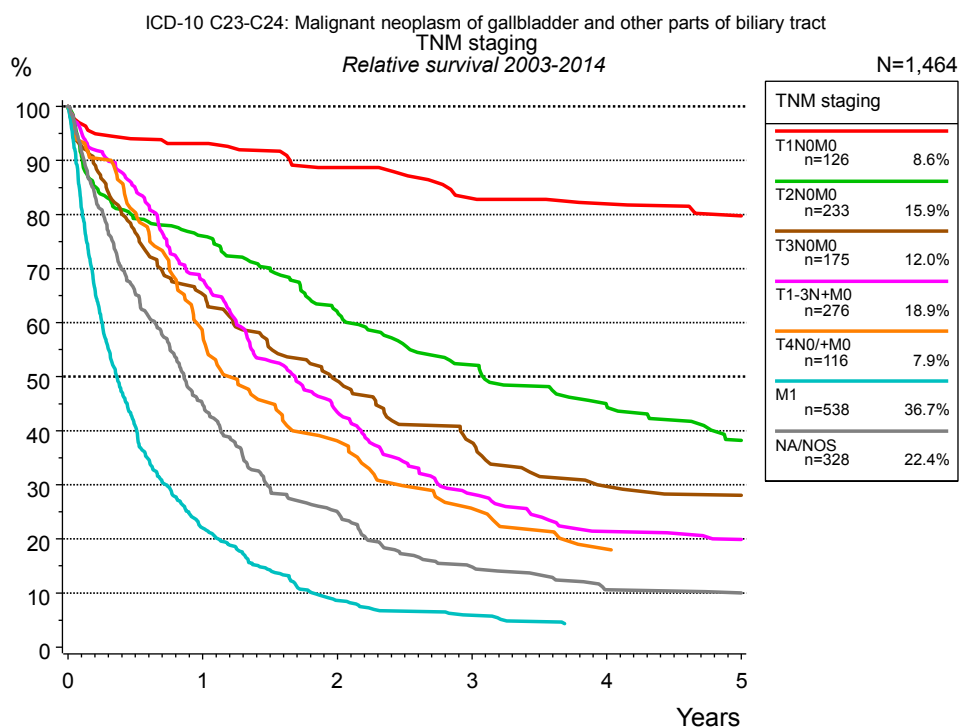


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by TNM staging. For 1,484 of 1,792 cases diagnosed between 2003 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 1,464 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 328 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (18.3% of 1,792 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=1,464).

Due to substantial changes in stage classification schemes long-term survival statistics over decades could not be created.

		TNM staging													
		T1N0M0 n=126		T2N0M0 n=233		T3N0M0 n=175		T1-3N+M0 n=276		T4N0/+M0 n=116		M1 n=538		NA/NOS n=328	
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		91.1	93.1	73.3	76.0	63.4	65.2	66.1	67.9	56.4	57.7	21.3	22.0	42.4	44.8
2		84.1	88.6	57.9	62.0	46.9	49.2	41.0	43.4	36.5	38.1	8.2	8.7	22.7	25.0
3		77.2	83.0	47.6	52.2	35.4	37.8	26.2	28.3	24.0	25.6	5.6	5.9	13.2	14.8
4		74.1	81.9	39.6	44.6	27.0	29.7	19.2	21.4	17.5	18.1	4.0	4.3	8.9	10.6
5		70.6	79.8	32.9	38.2	25.1	28.1	17.6	19.9	16.4	17.6			8.3	10.0

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer by TNM staging for period 2003-2014 (N=1,464).

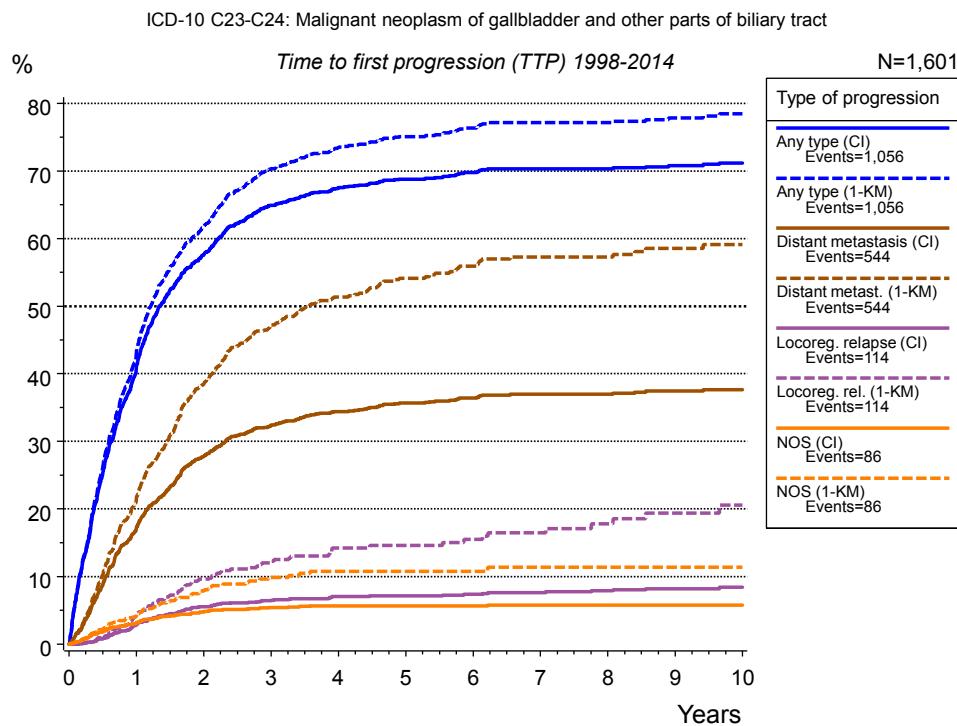


Figure 5a. Time to first progression of 1,601 patients with gallbladder cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2014 (M0 only in solid cancers) estimated by cumulative incidence function (CI, solid line) accounting for death as competing risk and by inverse Kaplan-Meier estimate (1-KM, dashed line). The frequency of events may be underestimated due to underreporting.

Years	Type of progression						
	Any type (CI)	Any type (1-KM)	Distant metastasis (CI)	Distant metast. (1-KM)	Locoreg. relapse (CI)	Locoreg. rel. (1-KM)	NOS (CI)
	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %	n=1,601 %
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	41.0	43.2	17.2	21.5	2.8	4.1	3.2
2	57.6	61.7	27.8	38.5	5.5	9.6	4.8
3	64.9	70.3	32.3	47.1	6.4	12.0	5.4
4	67.5	73.4	34.4	51.3	7.1	14.2	5.6
5	68.8	75.1	35.7	54.1	7.1	14.6	5.6
6	69.7	76.4	36.4	55.9	7.4	15.5	5.6
7	70.3	77.1	37.0	57.3	7.6	16.5	5.8
8	70.3	77.1	37.0	57.3	7.9	17.8	5.8
9	70.8	77.8	37.4	58.5	8.2	19.4	5.8
10	71.2	78.5	37.6	59.1	8.4	20.6	5.8

Type of progression	
<i>cont'd</i>	NOS (1-KM) n=1,601
Years	%
0	0.0
1	4.4
2	7.8
3	9.9
4	10.8
5	10.8
6	10.8
7	11.3
8	11.3
9	11.3
10	11.3

Table 5b. Time to first progression of patients with gallbladder cancer for period 1998-2014 (N=1,601).

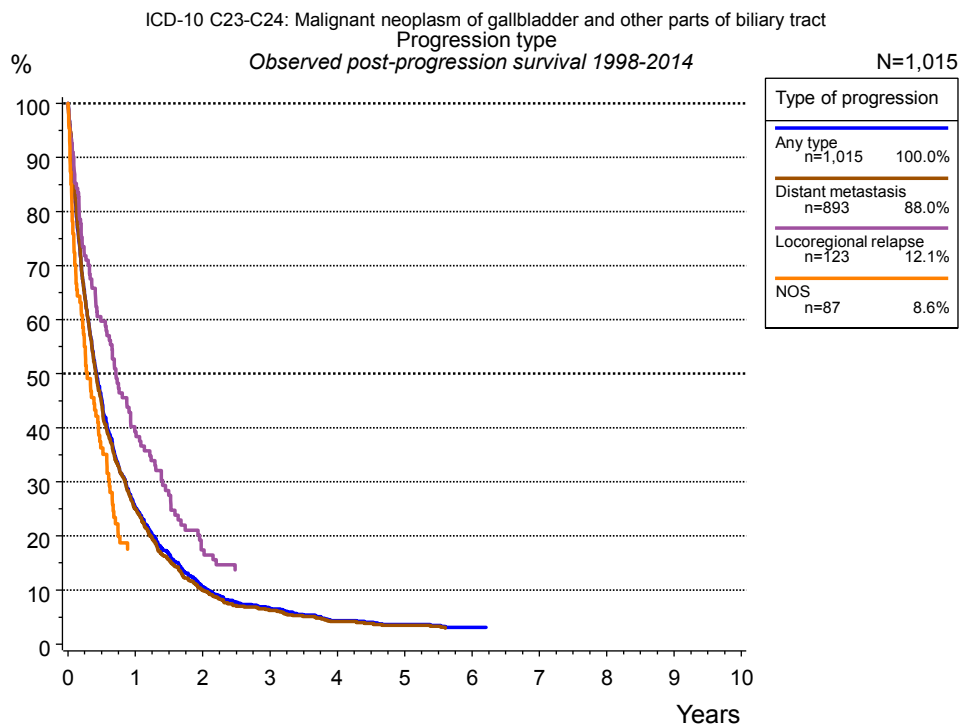


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 1,015 patients with gallbladder cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2014. These 1,015 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 45.5 % of the totally 2,229 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=628, 28.2 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=669, 30.0 %). 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 “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 potentially considered in more than one subgroup.

Years	Type of progression			
	Any type n=1,015 %	Distant metastasis n=893 %	Locoregional relapse n=123 %	NOS n=87 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	25.3	24.9	39.3	
2	10.6	10.0	17.4	
3	6.7	6.2		
4	4.4	4.1		
5	3.6	3.5		
6	3.1	2.9		
7		2.9		

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with gallbladder cancer for period 1998-2014 (N=1,015).

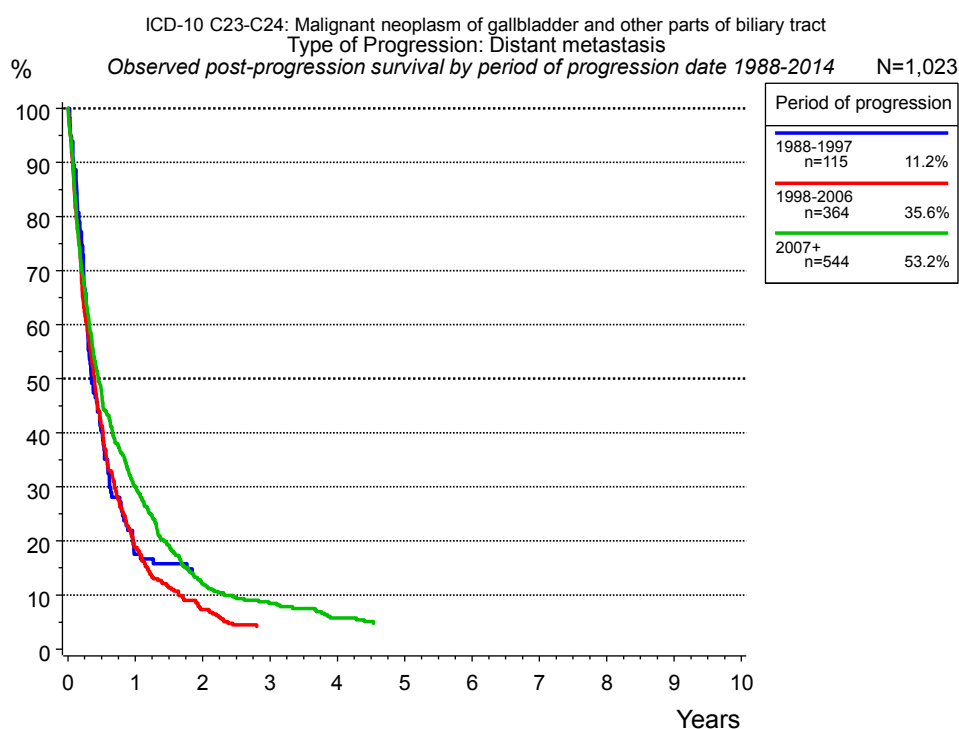


Figure 5e. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of 1,023 patients with gallbladder cancer diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=115	1998-2006 n=364	2007+ n=544
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	17.6	18.8	29.9
2		7.4	12.1
3			8.4
4			5.7
5			4.8

Table 5f. Observed post-progression (distant metastasis) survival of patients with gallbladder cancer for period 1988-2014 by period of progression (N=1,023).

Shortcuts

MCR Munich Cancer Registry, Germany

NCI National Cancer Institute, USA

SEER Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA

UICC Union for International Cancer 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

Munich Cancer Registry. Survival ICD-10 C23-C24: Gallbladder cancer [Internet]. 2016 [updated 2016 Apr 11; cited 2016 Jun 1]. Available from: <http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC2324E-ICD-10-C23-C24-Gallbladder-cancer-survival.pdf>

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