

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C26: Other digestive organ cancer

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2014
Patients	15	442
Diseases	15	442
Cases evaluated	8	127
Creation date	04/11/2016	
Export date	12/23/2015	
Population	4.64 m	



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

http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC26__E-ICD-10-C26-Other-digestive-organ-cancer-survival.pdf

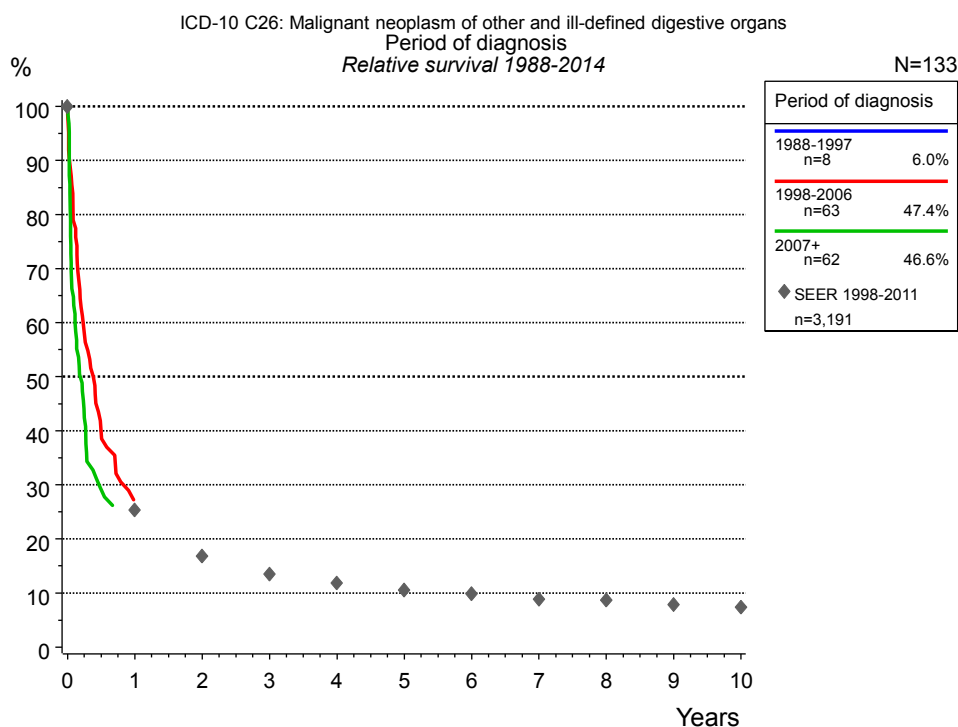


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014. Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

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=8		1998-2006 n=63		2007+ n=62	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1			26.1	27.2		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2014 (N=133).

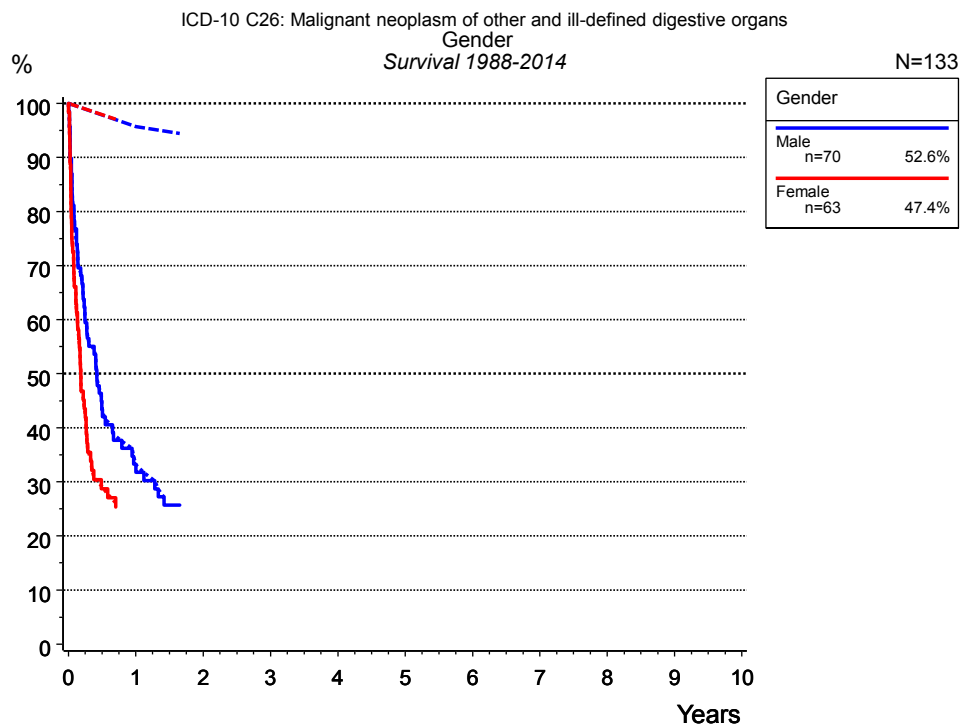


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by gender. Included in the evaluation are 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=70		Female n=63	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	33.3	33.3		

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=133).

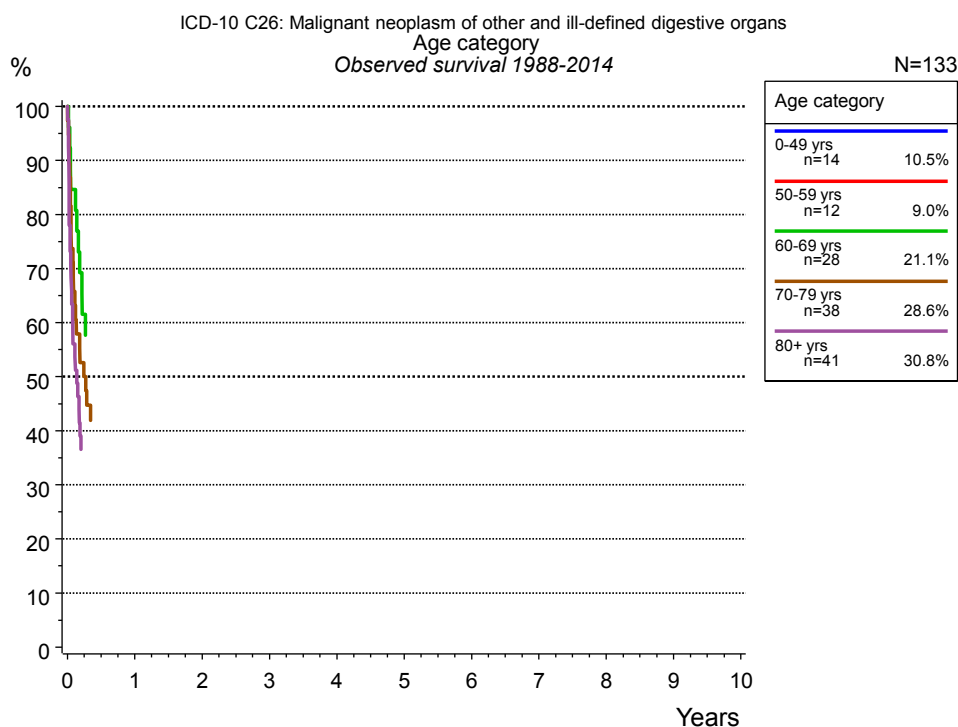


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014. Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

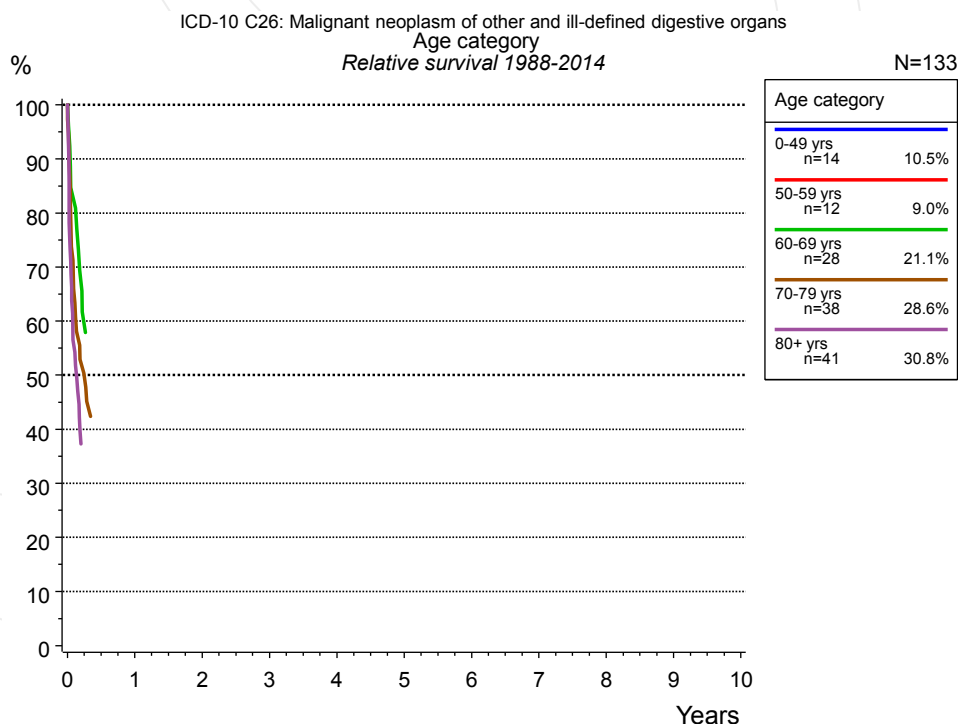


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by age category. Included in the evaluation are 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014. Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

		Age category									
		0-49 yrs n=14		50-59 yrs n=12		60-69 yrs n=28		70-79 yrs n=38		80+ yrs n=41	
Years		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

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by age category for period 1988-2014 (N=133).

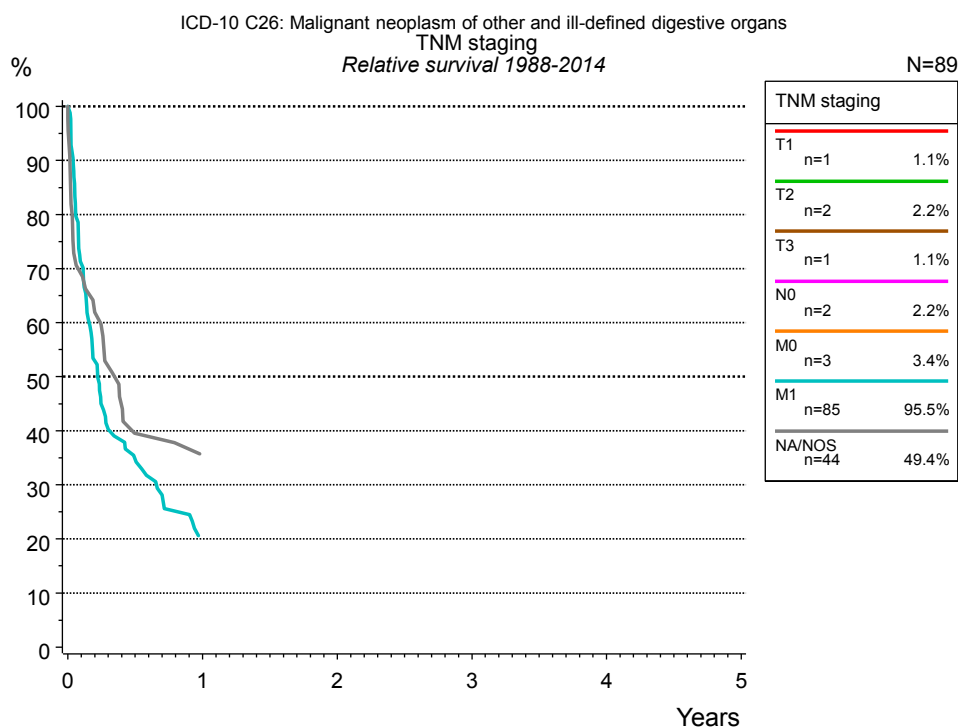


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by TNM staging. For 90 of 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 89 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 44 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (33.1 % of 133 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=89). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

		TNM staging													
		T1 n=1		T2 n=2		T3 n=1		N0 n=2		M0 n=3		M1 n=85		NA/NOS n=44	
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	97.7			19.8	19.3	34.1	35.0
2								100.0	95.3						
3								100.0	93.0						
4								100.0	90.7						
5								100.0	88.4						

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by TNM staging for period 1988-2014 (N=89).

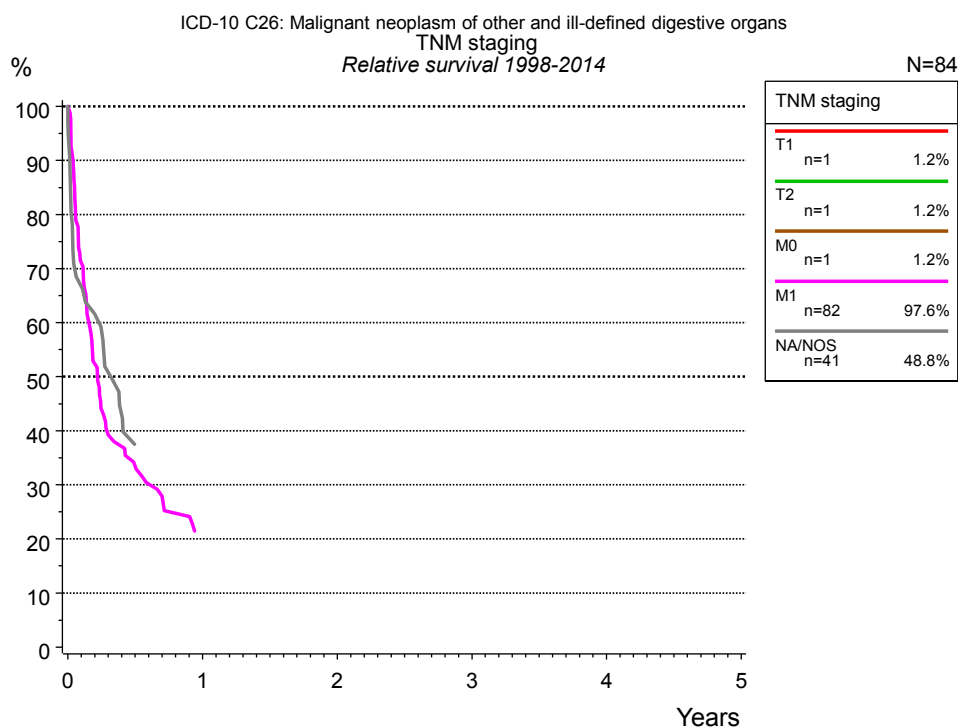


Figure 4c. Relative survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by TNM staging. For 85 of 125 cases diagnosed between 1998 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 84 cases an evaluable classification was established. The accumulated percentage exceeds the 100% value because patients are potentially considered in more than one subgroup. The grey line represents the subgroup of 41 patients with missing values regarding TNM staging (32.8 % of 125 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=84). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

TNM staging										
	T1 n=1		T2 n=1		M0 n=1		M1 n=82		NA/NOS n=41	
Years	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

Table 4d. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by TNM staging for period 1998-2014 (N=84).

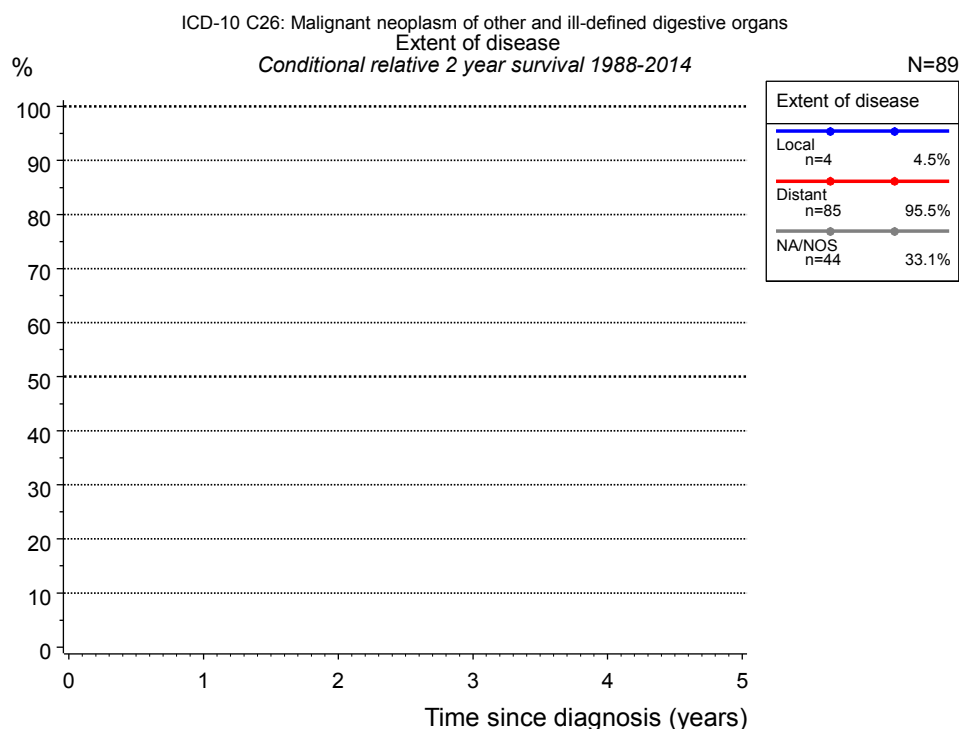


Figure 4e. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by extent of disease. For 90 of 133 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item. For a total of 89 cases an evaluable classification was established. The grey line represents the subgroup of 44 patients with missing values regarding extent of disease (33.1% of 133 patients, the percent values of all other categories are related to n=89). Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

Extent of disease						
Years	Local		Distant		NA/NOS	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	4		85		44	

Table 4f. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer by extent of disease for period 1988-2014 (N=89).

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="relative", who are alive at least 3 years after cancer diagnosis, the conditional relative -year survival rate is % (n=0).

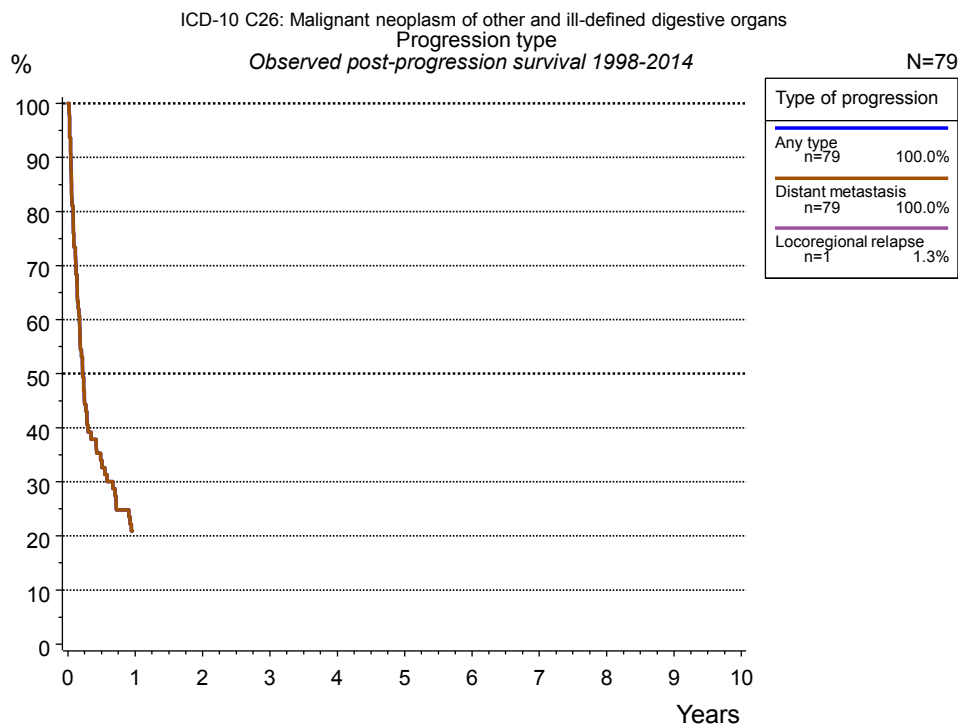


Figure 5c. Observed post-progression survival of 79 patients with other digestive organ cancer diagnosed between 1998 and 2014. These 79 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 64.8 % of the totally 122 evaluated cases (incl. M1, n=78, 63.9 %). Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=30, 24.6 %). 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. Subgroups with sample size <15 are dropped from the chart.

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=79 %	Distant metastasis n=79 %	Locoregional relapse n=1 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1			100.0
2			100.0
3			100.0
4			100.0
5			100.0

Table 5d. Observed post-progression survival of patients with other digestive organ cancer for period 1998-2014 (N=79).

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

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