

Munich Cancer Registry



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ICD-10 C80: CUP syndrome

Survival

Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2014
Patients	551	3,234
Diseases	551	3,234
Cases evaluated	551	3,189
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/sC80__E-ICD-10-C80-CUP-syndrome-survival.pdf

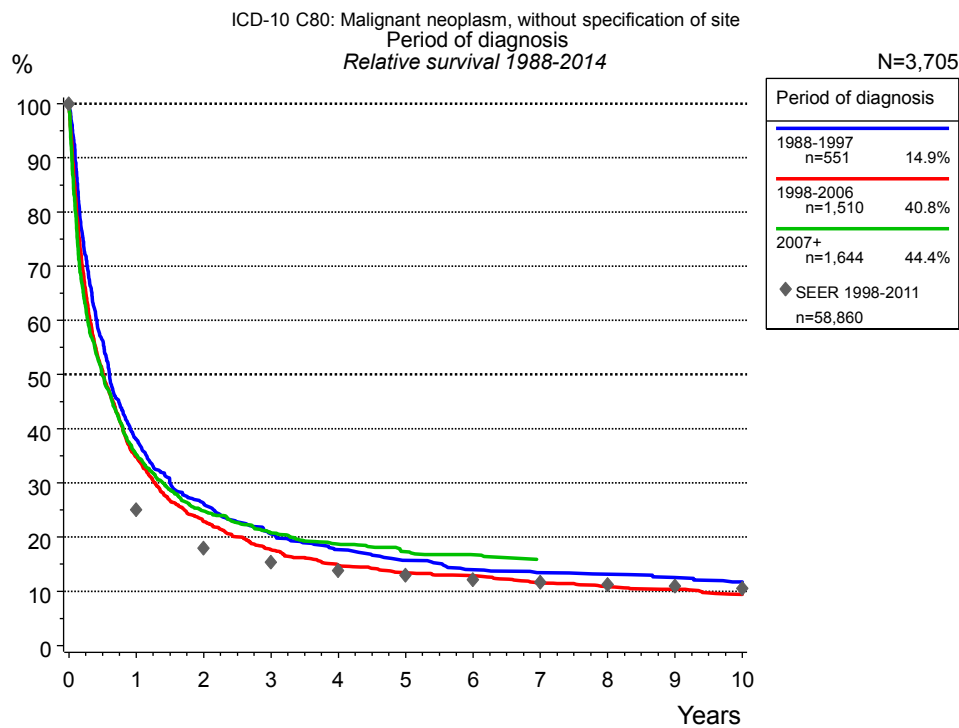


Figure 1a. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

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.

Years	Period of diagnosis					
	1988-1997 n=551		1998-2006 n=1,510		2007+ n=1,644	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	36.9	38.0	33.6	34.8	34.1	35.3
2	25.0	26.2	21.5	22.9	23.4	24.9
3	19.0	20.6	16.3	17.7	19.1	20.8
4	15.9	17.7	13.3	14.8	16.7	18.7
5	13.7	15.7	11.8	13.4	15.0	17.3
6	12.0	14.0	11.2	12.9	14.2	16.8
7	11.2	13.4	9.7	11.5		
8	10.8	13.2	8.9	10.8		
9	9.9	12.5	8.4	10.4		
10	9.1	11.7	7.5	9.5		

Table 1b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2014 (N=3,705).

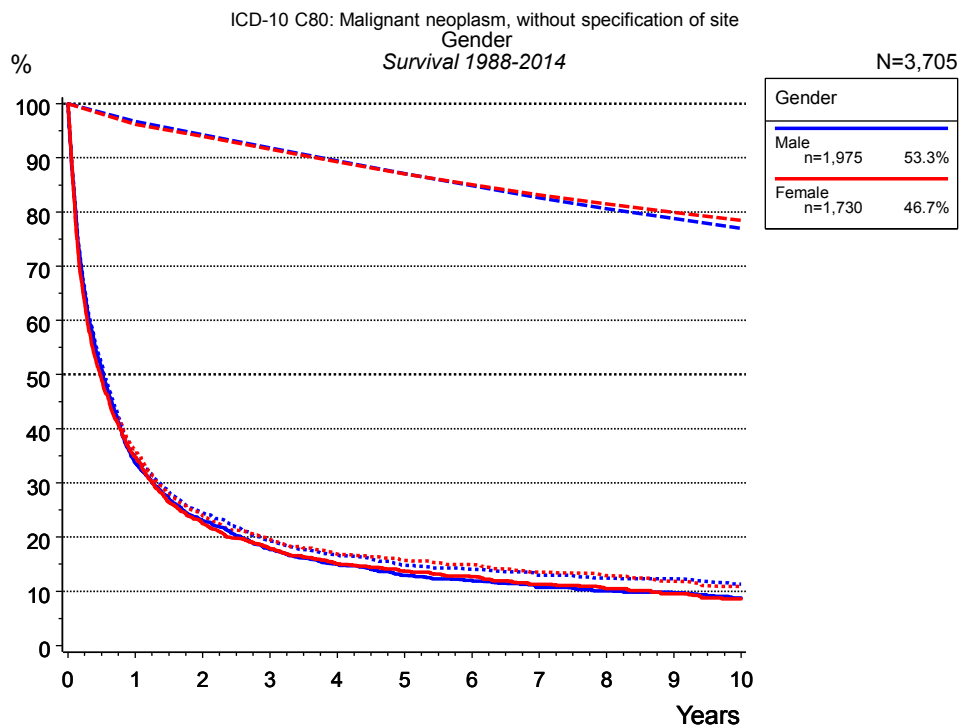


Figure 2a. Survival of patients with CUP syndrome by gender. Included in the evaluation are 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=1,975		Female n=1,730	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	33.7	34.9	34.9	36.2
2	23.1	24.5	22.6	24.0
3	17.7	19.3	18.0	19.5
4	15.0	16.7	15.1	16.9
5	13.0	14.8	13.7	15.7
6	12.0	14.1	12.8	15.0
7	10.8	13.0	11.3	13.5
8	10.1	12.5	10.5	12.9
9	9.8	12.3	9.5	11.9
10	8.8	11.3	8.6	10.9

Table 2b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=3,705).

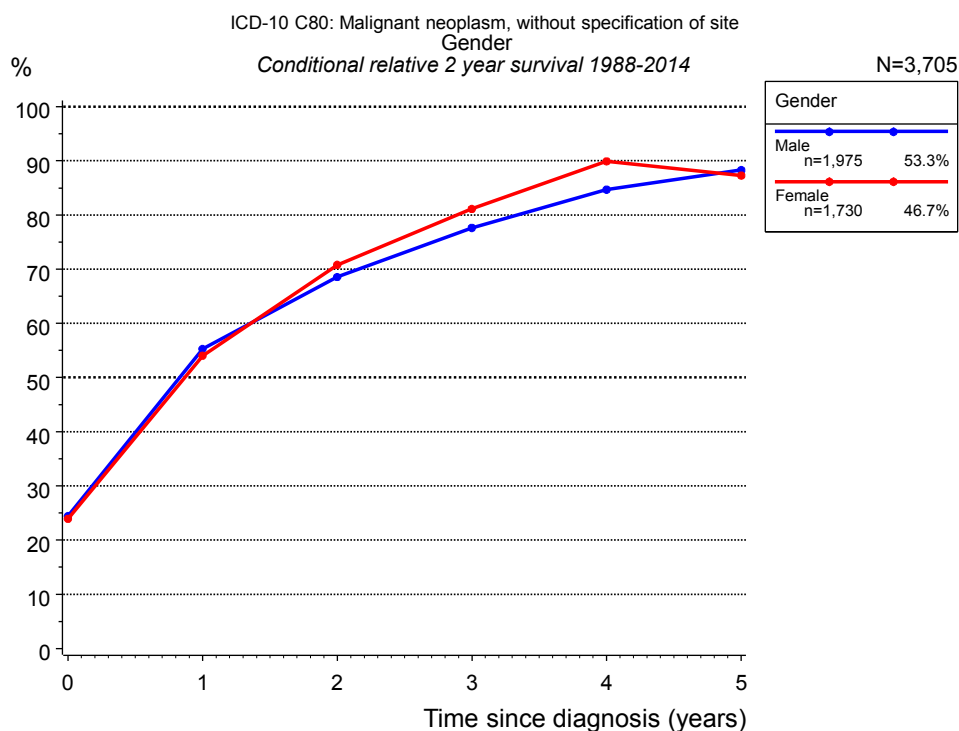


Figure 2c. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with CUP syndrome by gender. For 3,705 of 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs
0	1,975	24.5	1,730	24.0
1	640	55.3	576	54.0
2	416	68.6	353	70.8
3	289	77.6	263	81.1
4	222	84.7	201	89.9
5	178	88.3	163	87.3

Table 2d. Conditional relative 2-year survival of patients with CUP syndrome by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=3,705).

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 77.6% (n=289).

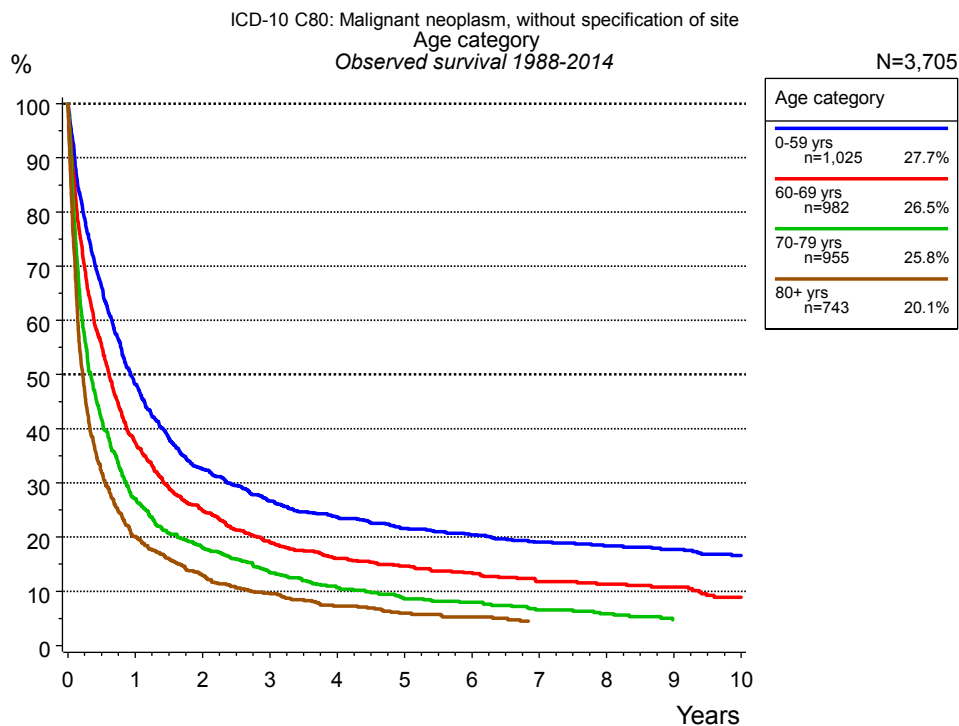


Figure 3a. Observed survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

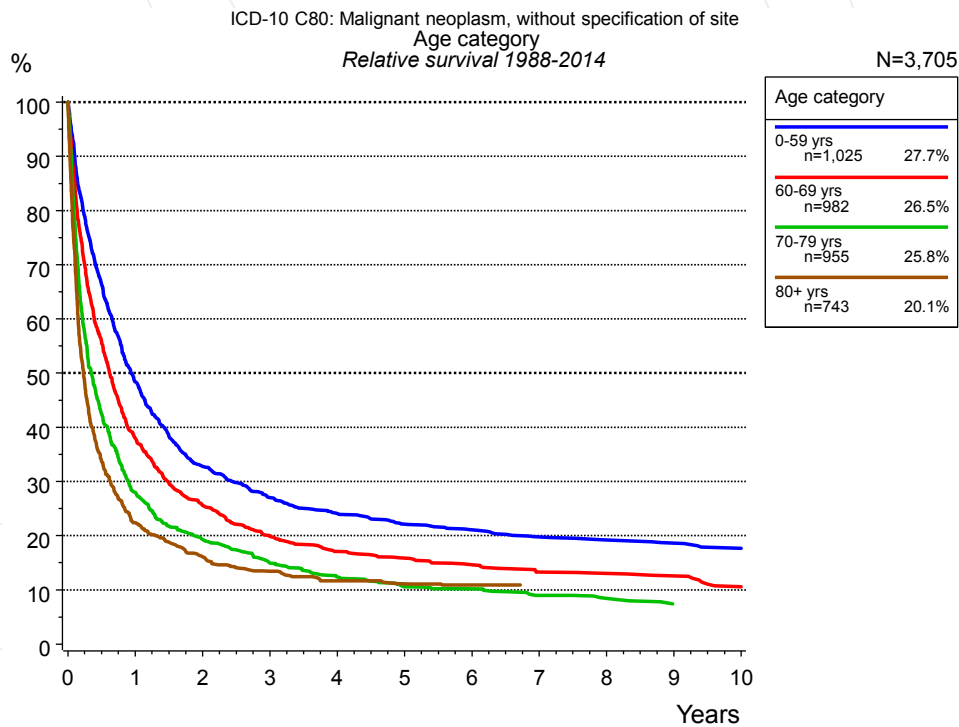


Figure 3b. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Age category							
	0-59 yrs n=1,025		60-69 yrs n=982		70-79 yrs n=955		80+ yrs n=743	
	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	48.2	48.4	37.5	38.0	27.1	28.0	20.1	22.4
2	32.6	32.8	24.8	25.6	18.1	19.2	13.0	16.1
3	26.7	27.1	19.0	19.9	13.5	14.9	9.5	13.5
4	23.7	24.1	16.1	17.1	10.7	12.4	7.3	11.7
5	21.6	22.1	14.7	15.8	8.6	10.6	6.0	11.1
6	20.4	21.1	13.4	14.6	8.0	10.2	5.3	10.9
7	19.0	19.8	11.8	13.3	6.6	9.0		
8	18.3	19.2	11.4	13.0	5.9	8.4		
9	17.7	18.6	10.8	12.6	4.7	7.4		
10	16.6	17.7	8.9	10.6				

Table 3c. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by age category for period 1988-2014 (N=3,705).

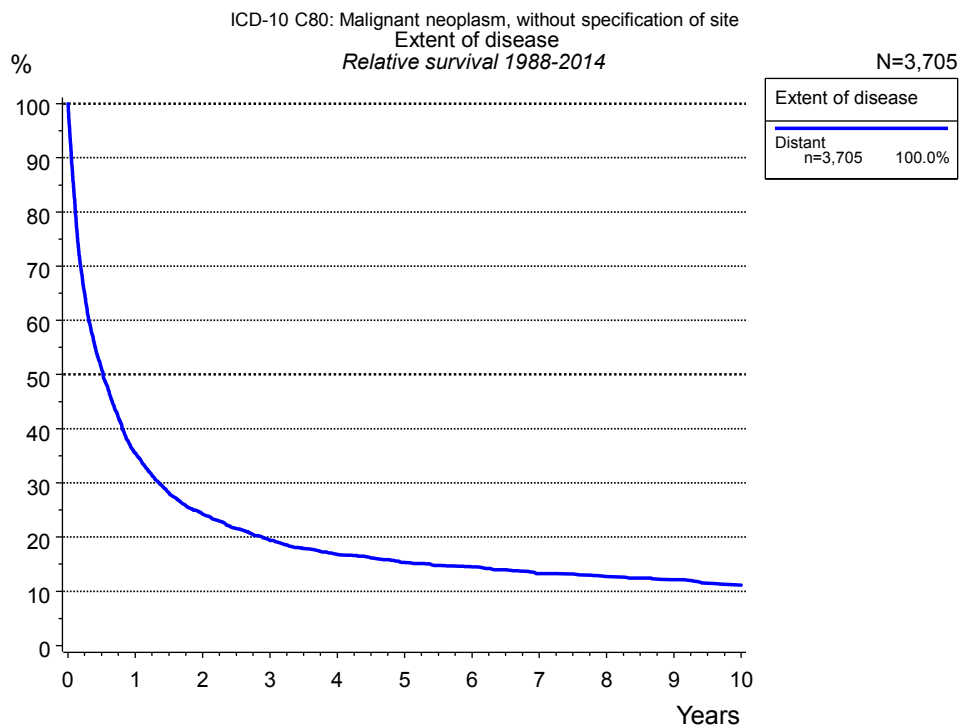


Figure 4a. Relative survival of patients with CUP syndrome by extent of disease. For 3,705 of 3,705 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Extent of disease		
Distant n=3,705		
Years	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0
1	34.3	35.5
2	22.8	24.2
3	17.8	19.4
4	15.0	16.8
5	13.3	15.3
6	12.4	14.5
7	11.0	13.3
8	10.3	12.7
9	9.7	12.2
10	8.7	11.2

Table 4b. Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with CUP syndrome by extent of disease for period 1988-2014 (N=3,705).

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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