

# Munich Cancer Registry



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- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ *Deutsch*

## ICD-10 C91: Lymphoid leukaemia

### Survival

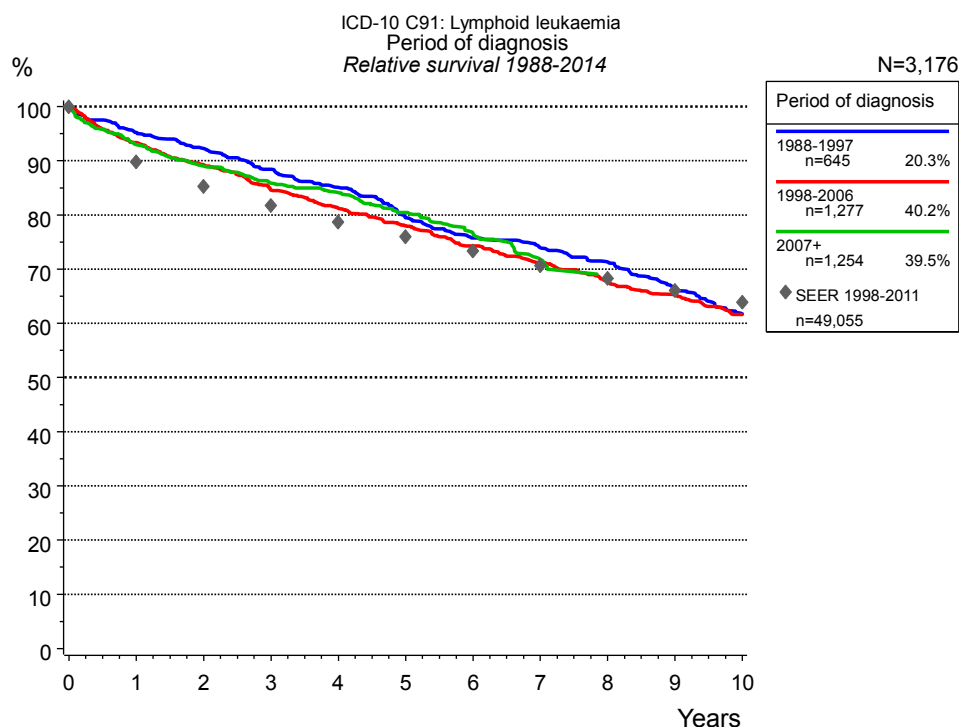
Year of diagnosis	1988-1997	1998-2014
Patients	711	4,077
Diseases	712	4,083
Cases evaluated	646	2,618
Creation date	04/11/2016	
Export date	12/23/2015	
Population	4.64 m	



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

[http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC91\\_\\_E-ICD-10-C91-Lymphoid-leukaemia-survival.pdf](http://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/surv/sC91__E-ICD-10-C91-Lymphoid-leukaemia-survival.pdf)



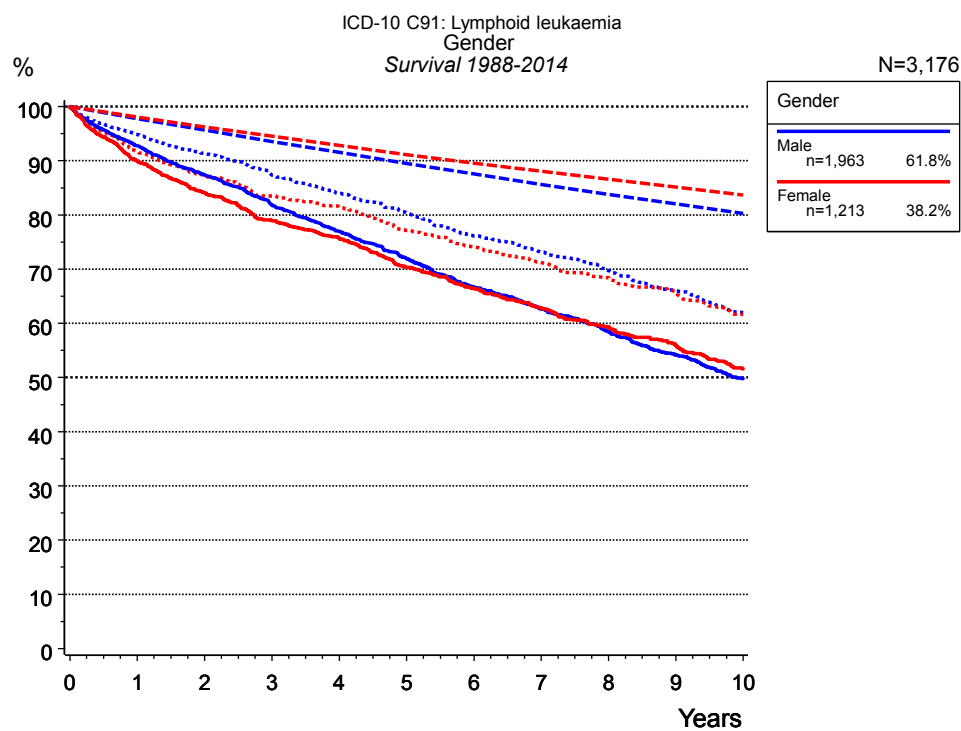
**Figure 1a.** Relative survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by period of diagnosis. Included in the evaluation are 3,176 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

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=645		1998-2006 n=1,277		2007+ n=1,254	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	93.4	95.2	91.4	93.4	91.0	93.0
2	88.7	92.3	85.6	89.2	85.4	89.0
3	83.4	88.5	79.5	84.6	80.7	85.9
4	78.6	85.1	74.8	81.2	77.4	84.1
5	71.8	79.5	70.5	78.0	72.6	80.4
6	67.1	75.7	65.7	74.3	67.6	76.6
7	64.3	74.0	61.8	71.2	62.1	71.8
8	60.8	71.3	57.6	67.8		
9	55.7	66.6	54.3	65.2		
10	50.7	61.8	50.3	61.6		

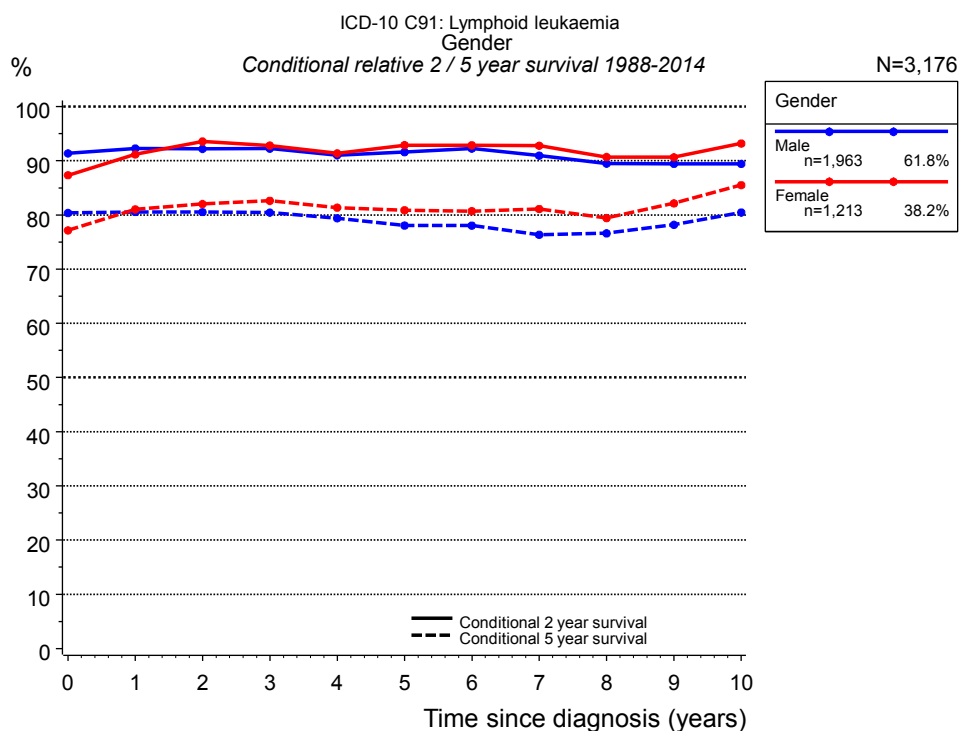
**Table 1b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by period of diagnosis for period 1988-2014 (N=3,176).



**Figure 2a.** Survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by gender. Included in the evaluation are 3,176 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

Years	Gender			
	Male n=1,963		Female n=1,213	
	obs. %	rel. %	obs. %	rel. %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	92.7	94.8	90.0	91.7
2	87.4	91.4	84.1	87.3
3	81.9	87.4	78.9	83.5
4	77.0	84.0	75.7	81.5
5	72.0	80.4	70.4	77.1
6	66.7	76.1	66.5	74.1
7	62.7	73.2	62.8	71.2
8	58.5	69.7	59.4	68.4
9	54.2	66.0	55.9	65.6
10	49.8	61.9	51.6	61.6

**Table 2b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=3,176).

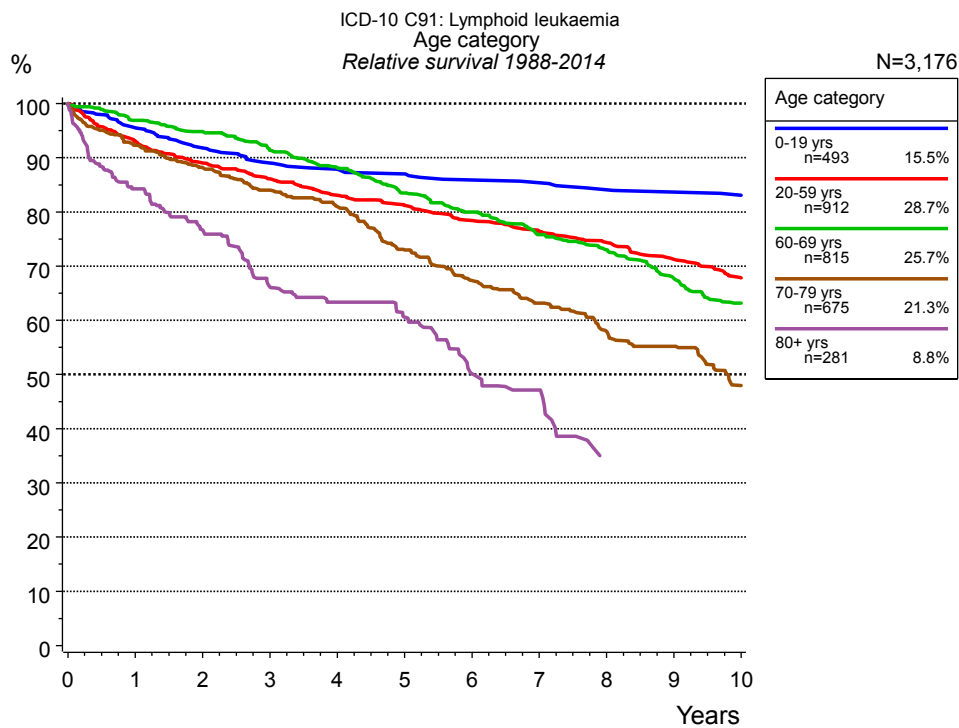


**Figure 2c.** Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by gender. For 3,176 of 3,176 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 valid data could be obtained for this item.

Years	Gender					
	Male			Female		
	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	5 yrs	n	Cond. surv. % 2 yrs	5 yrs
0	1,963	91.4	80.4	1,213	87.3	77.1
1	1,741	92.3	80.5	1,058	91.2	81.0
2	1,586	92.2	80.5	944	93.5	82.0
3	1,400	92.2	80.4	831	92.8	82.6
4	1,225	91.0	79.4	750	91.4	81.3
5	1,076	91.6	78.1	644	92.9	80.9
6	907	92.2	78.1	554	92.8	80.7
7	781	91.0	76.3	475	92.8	81.1
8	648	89.5	76.6	401	90.7	79.4
9	547	89.5	78.2	335	90.7	82.1
10	450	89.4	80.5	279	93.2	85.5

**Table 2d.** Conditional relative 2 / 5-year survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by gender for period 1988-2014 (N=3,176).

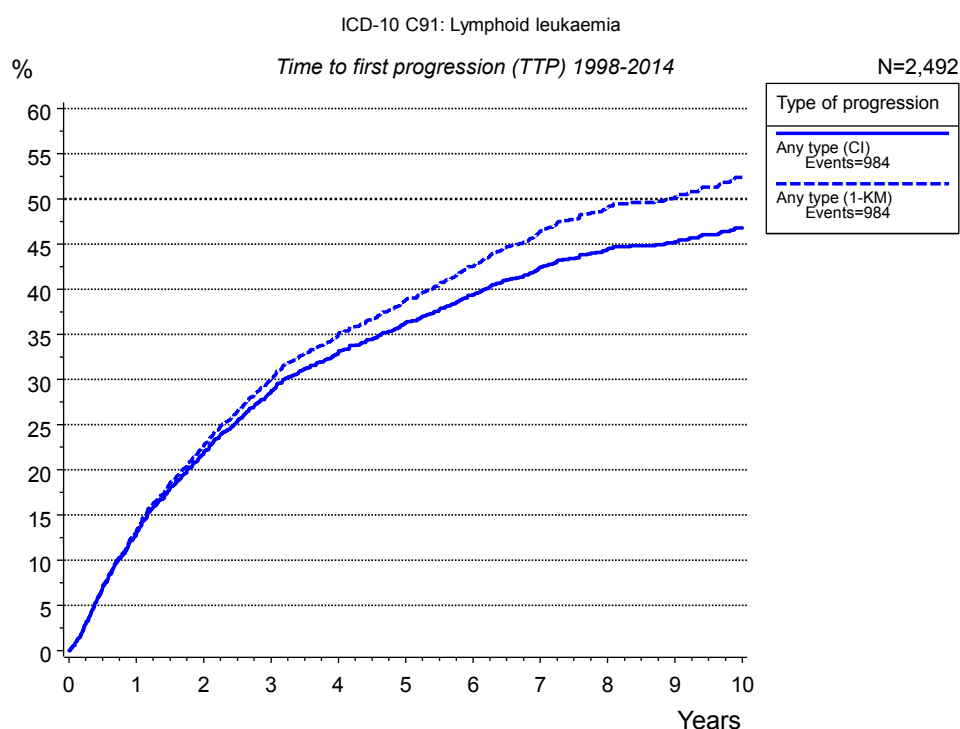
Conditional relative survival rates refer to the relative survival probability, in this case for 2 and 5 years after cancer diagnosis, compared to the age- and sex-matched population (=100%) under the condition of being alive for a certain time period (x-axis in Figure 2a). The results illustrate to 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 92.2% (n=1,400).



**Figure 3a.** Relative survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by age category. Included in the evaluation are 3,176 cases diagnosed between 1988 and 2014.

		Age category									
		0-19 yrs n=493		20-59 yrs n=912		60-69 yrs n=815		70-79 yrs n=675		80+ yrs n=281	
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
1		95.7	95.5	92.7	93.1	95.5	96.9	89.2	92.3	76.3	84.3
2		91.8	91.8	88.3	89.1	92.1	94.8	82.1	88.2	62.0	76.7
3		89.2	89.0	84.9	86.1	87.1	91.4	75.1	84.0	48.0	66.2
4		88.1	87.9	81.4	83.1	82.6	88.2	69.2	81.0	41.3	63.3
5		87.2	87.0	79.0	81.2	76.7	83.5	59.5	73.0	34.3	60.6
6		85.9	85.9	75.9	78.4	71.9	80.0	52.0	67.4	24.7	50.2
7		85.6	85.4	73.3	76.4	66.6	75.8	46.0	63.2	20.4	47.2
8		84.3	84.1	70.9	74.4	62.7	73.0	39.6	57.9	12.6	34.5
9		83.9	83.7	67.1	71.2	56.6	67.7	35.7	55.2		
10		83.3	83.1	63.3	67.8	51.4	63.2	28.6	48.0		

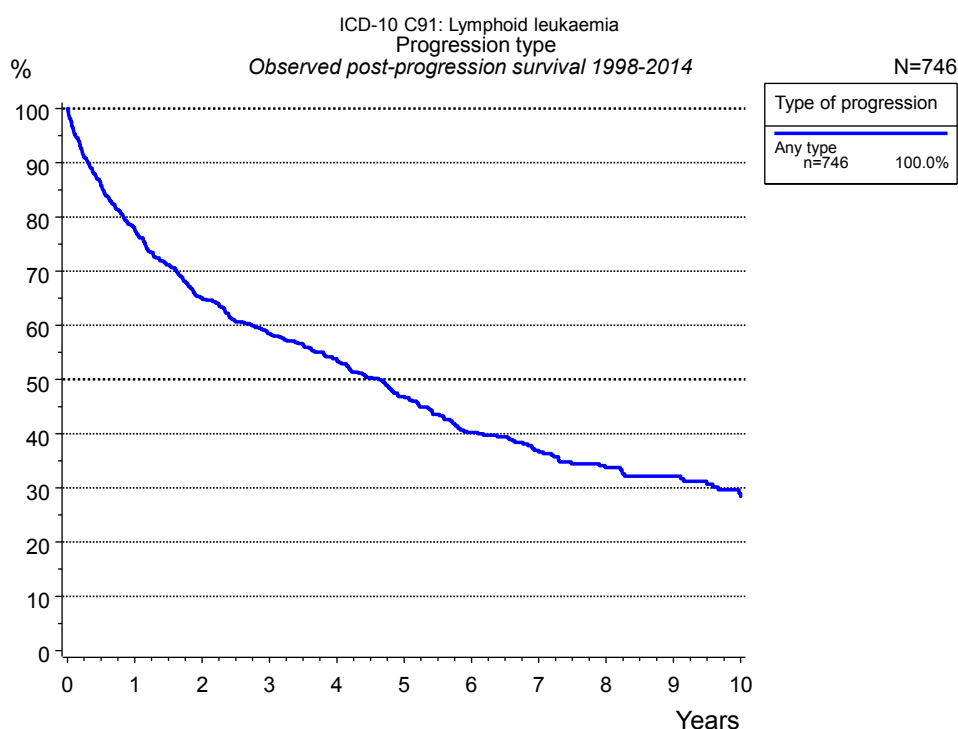
**Table 3b.** Observed (obs.) and relative (rel.) survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia by age category for period 1988-2014 (N=3,176).



**Figure 5a.** Time to first progression of 2,492 patients with lymphoid leukaemia 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) n=2,492	Any type (1-KM) n=2,492
	%	%
0	0.0	0.0
1	12.9	13.1
2	21.8	22.6
3	28.6	30.0
4	32.9	34.8
5	36.3	38.8
6	39.4	42.6
7	42.5	46.5
8	44.4	49.0
9	45.2	50.2
10	46.8	52.4

**Table 5b.** Time to first progression of patients with lymphoid leukaemia for period 1998-2014 (N=2,492).

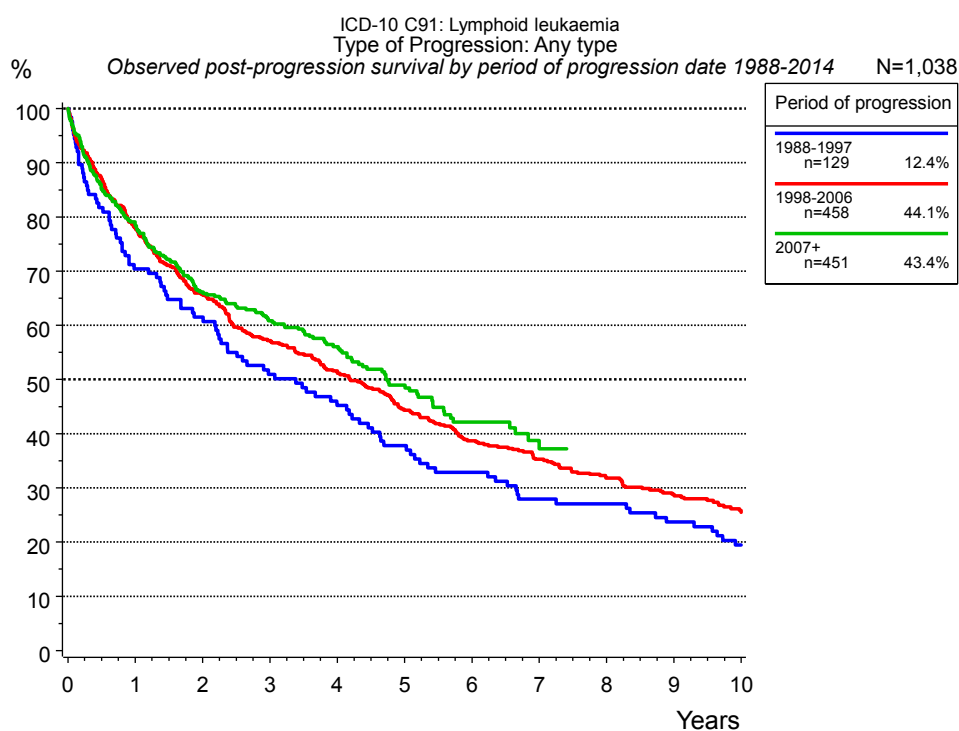


**Figure 5c.** Observed post-progression survival of 746 patients with lymphoid leukaemia diagnosed between 1998 and 2014. These 746 patients with documented progression events during their course of disease represent 29.9 % of the totally 2,492 evaluated cases. Patients with cancer relapse documented via death certificates only were excluded (n=238, 9.6 %).

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.

Type of progression	
Any type n=746	
Years	%
0	100.0
1	77.6
2	65.1
3	58.5
4	53.8
5	46.9
6	40.2
7	36.7
8	33.8
9	32.2
10	28.4

**Table 5d.** Observed post-progression survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia for period 1998-2014 (N=746).



**Figure 5e.** Observed post-progression (any type) survival of 1,038 patients with lymphoid leukaemia diagnosed between 1988 and 2014 by period of progression.

Years	Period of progression		
	1988-1997 n=129 %	1998-2006 n=458 %	2007+ n=451 %
0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	70.4	77.9	78.4
2	61.5	65.7	66.2
3	50.9	57.2	60.9
4	45.2	51.6	56.1
5	37.8	44.3	49.0
6	32.9	38.7	42.2
7	27.9	35.3	37.2
8	27.1	31.8	37.2
9	23.7	28.8	
10	19.5	25.5	

**Table 5f.** Observed post-progression (any type) survival of patients with lymphoid leukaemia for period 1988-2014 by period of progression (N=1,038).

## 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

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**Index of figures and tables**

Fig./Tbl.		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
2c	Conditional survival by gender (chart)	4
2d	Conditional survival by gender (table)	4
3a	Relative survival by age category (chart)	5
3b	Survival by age category (table)	5
5a	Time to first progression (chart)	6
5b	Time to first progression (table)	6
5c	Observed post-progression survival (chart)	7
5d	Observed post-progression survival (table)	7
5e	Observed post-progression survival by period of progression (chart)	8
5f	Observed post-progression survival by period of progression (table)	8