EUROCARE 5

5-year age-standardised relative survival for adult patients with cancer, diagnosed 2000–07 (de Angelis et al., The Lancet Oncology 2013)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stomach cancer | Colon cancer | Rectal cancer | Lung cancer | Skin melanoma | Breast cancer (women only) | Ovarian cancer | Prostate cancer | Kidney cancer | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Northern Europe | 21,9 (21,2–22,6) | 59,0 (58,5–59,4) | 59,5 (58,9–60,2) | 12,2 (11,9–12,5) | 87,7 (87,2–88,2) | 84,7 (84,4–85,1) | 41,1 (40,3–42,0) | 85,0 (84,6–85,3) | 55,8 (55,0–56,6) | 63,3 (62,7–63,9) |
| UK and Ireland | 17,2 (16,8–17,5) | 51,8 (51,5–52,1) | 53,7 (53,3–54,1) | 9,0 (8,8–9,1) | 85,6 (85,2–86,0) | 79,2 (79,0–79,4) | 31,0 (30,6–31,5) | 80,6 (80,3–80,9) | 47,6 (47,1–48,1) | 57,4 (57,0–57,8) |
| Central Europe | 28,1 (27,6–28,5) | 60,5 (60,2–60,8) | 60,1 (59,7–60,4) | 14,8 (14,6–14,9) | 87,6 (87,2–88,0) | 83,9 (83,6–84,1) | 40,5 (39,9–41,1) | 88,1 (87,9–88,4) | 64,6 (64,1–65,1) | 62,5 (62,1–62,9) |
| Southern Europe | 29,6 (29,2–30,0) | 58,5 (58,1–58,8) | 55,4 (54,9–55,9) | 13,2 (13,0–13,4) | 82,6 (82,1–83,2) | 83,6 (83,3–83,9) | 38,0 (37,3–38,7) | 86,3 (86,0–86,7) | 64,4 (63,8–65,0) | 58,7 (58,2–59,2) |
| Eastern Europe | 18,8 (18,4–19,2) | 49,4 (48,9–49,8) | 44,6 (44,1–45,1) | 10,6 (10,4–10,9) | 74,3 (73,6–75,1) | 73,7 (73,2–74,1) | 34,4 (33,7–35,1) | 72,0 (71,3–72,6) | 57,5 (56,8–58,2) | 49,7 (48,9–50,5) |
| Czech Republic | 22,0 (21,1–23,0) | 52,5 (51,8–53,2) | 48,7 (47,9–49,6) | 11,5 (11,0–11,9) | 83,4 (82,4–84,3) | 78,0 (77,3–78,7) | 36,3 (35,0–37,6) | 78,2 (77,1–79,2) | 59,9 (58,9–60,9) | 57,3 (56,0–58,5) |
| European mean | 25,1  (24,8–25,4) | 57,0 (56,8–57,3) | 55,8 (55,5–56,1) | 13,0 (12,9–13,1) | 83,2 (82,9–83,6) | 81,8 (81,6–82,0) | 37,6 (37,1–38,0) | 83,4 (83,1–83,6) | 60,6 (60,2–61,0) | 59,4 (59,0–59,7) |

Data are % relative survival (95% CI). European mean data are population-weighted means of the country-specific relative survival estimates.  
\* Countries with only part of national population covered by cancer registration.

EUROCARE 5

5-year age-standardised relative survival for adult patients with cancer, diagnosed 2000–07 (de Angelis et al., The Lancet Oncology 2013)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Stomach cancer | Colon cancer | Rectal cancer | Lung cancer | Skin melanoma | Breast cancer (women only) | Ovarian cancer | Prostate cancer | Kidney cancer | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Eastern Europe | 18,8 (18,4–19,2) | 49,4 (48,9–49,8) | 44,6 (44,1–45,1) | 10,6 (10,4–10,9) | 74,3 (73,6–75,1) | 73,7 (73,2–74,1) | 34,4 (33,7–35,1) | 72,0 (71,3–72,6) | 57,5 (56,8–58,2) | 49,7 (48,9–50,5) |
| Czech Republic | 22,0 (21,1–23,0) | 52,5 (51,8–53,2) | 48,7 (47,9–49,6) | 11,5 (11,0–11,9) | 83,4 (82,4–84,3) | 78,0 (77,3–78,7) | 36,3 (35,0–37,6) | 78,2 (77,1–79,2) | 59,9 (58,9–60,9) | 57,3 (56,0–58,5) |
| Estonia | 22,8 (21,0–24,7) | 51,7 (49,2–54,2) | 47,9 (45,0–50,8) | 11,7 (10,5–13,0) | 71,7 (67,7–75,2) | 72,1 (69,8–74,3) | 34,1 (30,8–37,5) | 72,9 (69,7–75,8) | 61,1 (57,6–64,4) | 51,6 (48,2–54,9) |
| Latvia | 20,2 (18,7–21,7) | 42,9  (40,8–45,0) | 36,1 (33,7–38,4) | 12,2 (11,2–13,2) | 65,1 (61,3–68,6) | 69,3 (67,4–71,1) | 33,7 (31,2–36,2) | 65,7 (62,8–68,4) | 59,3 (56,5–61,9) | 47,0 (43,5–50,4) |
| Lithuania | 23,1 (21,9–24,4) | 47,1 (45,3–48,9) | 43,0 (41,1–44,9) | 9,1 (8,4–9,9) | 69,2 (66,1–72,1) | 66,7 (65,1–68,2) | 31,7 (29,7–33,8) | 82,8 (80,9–84,5) | 59,4 (57,2–61,6) | 49,3 (47,0–51,6) |
| Poland\* | 15,6 (14,4–16,7) | 46,7 (45,3–48,1) | 44,3 (42,6–45,9) | 14,4 (13,8–15,0) | 61,5 (58,9–64,0) | 71,6 (70,3–72,9) | 34,5 (32,5–36,5) | 66,6 (64,6–68,5) | 55,1 (53,0–57,1) | 44,3 (42,2–46,3) |

Data are % relative survival (95% CI). European mean data are population-weighted means of the country-specific relative survival estimates.  
\* Countries with only part of national population covered by cancer registration.

Comparison of age-standardised 5-year relative survival rates in Czech cancer patients (**period 2005–2008; Cancer Epidemiology 2013**) with the EUROCARE-5 study (**period 2000–2007; The Lancet Oncology 2013**)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **EUROCARE-5**  **Study period: 2000-2007** | | **Czech Republic**  **Study period: 2005-2008** | |
|  | **5-year relative survival** | **95% confidence interval** | **5-year relative survival** | **95% confidence interval** |
| **Stomach** | 22.0 | (21.1-23.0) | 22.5 | (20.0-25.0) |
| **Colon** | 52.5 | (51.8-53.2) | 53.1 | (51.5-54.7) |
| **Rectum** | 48.7 | (47.9-49.6) | \* | \* |
| **Lung** | 11.5 | (11.0-11.9) | 11.1 | (9.9-12.3) |
| **Skin melanoma** | 83.4 | (82.4-84.3) | 84.7 | (82.2-87.2) |
| **Breast (women)** | 78.0 | (77.3-78.7) | 79.8 | (78.2-81.4) |
| **Ovary** | 36.3 | (35.0-37.6) | 38.4 | (35.3-41.5) |
| **Prostate** | 78.2 | (77.1-79.2) | 82.2 | (78.5-85.9) |
| **Kidney** | 59.9 | (58.9-60.9) | 62.7 | (60.2-65.2) |
| **Non-Hodgkin lymphoma** | 57.3 | (56.0-58.5) | \*\* | \*\* |

\* In the IBA MU study, colon and rectum were evaluated together.  
\*\* In the IBA MU study, hematologic malignancies - were not considered.