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 | Coloncancer | Rectal cancer | Lungcancer | 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 | Coloncancer | Rectal cancer | Lungcancer | 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**)

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **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.