SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE
CANCER-SPECIFIC DATA SHEET
GUIDA ALLA LETTURA DELLE SCHEDE

A GUIDE TO THE CANCER-SPECIFIC DATA SHEETS

This guide is for laymen. The main objective is providing basic knowledge for reading the indicators; for more detailed information please refer to the «Materials and methods» chapter (pp. 205-26).

The survival indicators may be interpreted:

- from a general perspective (population based), as the proportion of patients alive within a certain time interval;
- from the patient's point of view, as the probability of surviving the disease for a specific amount of time.

The simplest measure is observed survival, generally expressed as a proportion of patients alive after a defined time interval divided by the total number of treated patients. In this case, all deaths which occurred in the interval (both due to the disease under study or to other causes) contribute to the indicator's computation.

Two approaches for taking account of competing causes of death are available:

- the first one is based on the analysis of a hypothetical (imaginary) situation where the disease under study is the only cause of death and leading to net survival estimation;
- the second one is based on the quantification of both the actual probability of dying from the disease under study and the

LIMITI INTERPRETATIVI DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA OSSERVATA

Naturally, the patients with cancer are at risk of dying from this disease, but also from all other causes that affect the population free of the specific cancer under study. In particular, observed survival is necessarily lower among older patients than among younger patients due partly to the effect of higher mortality for other causes among elderly subjects. It follows that a more appropriate measure should take into account only deaths attributable to the cancer under study, excluding non-cancer deaths, known as death for “competing causes”.

INTERPRETATIVE CAUTIONS OF OBSERVED SURVIVAL

Of course, the cancer patients are at risk of dying from this disease, but also from all other causes that affect the population free of the specific cancer under study. It follows that observed survival cannot be used to make comparisons of the impact of a specific disease among different populations. In particular, observed survival is necessarily lower among older patients than among younger patients due partly to the effect of higher mortality for other causes among elderly subjects. It follows that a more appropriate measure should take into account only deaths attributable to the cancer under study, excluding non-cancer deaths, known as death for "competing causes".

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- the first one is based on the analysis of a hypothetical (imaginary) situation where the disease under study is the only cause of death and leading to net survival estimation;
- the second one is based on the quantification of both the actual probability of dying from the disease under study and the
Il primo consiste nel ricondursi alla ipotetica (fittizia) situazione in cui la patologia in studio sia l’unica causa di morte e conduca alla stima della **sopravvivenza netta**; il secondo consiste nel quantificare sia la probabilità effettiva di morte per la patologia in studio, sia la probabilità effettiva di morte per cause competitive: questo approccio è definito stima della **sopravvivenza reale** (in inglese *crude*). La sopravvivenza netta esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere dopo una diagnosi di tumore eliminando la distorsione derivante dalla possibilità di morire per altre cause. Questo indicatore è una stima ideale se lo scopo è quello di confrontare la sopravvivenza dopo una diagnosi di tumore tra popolazioni o periodi temporali diversi, poiché esclude che le differenze eventualmente riscontrate possano essere attribuite a variazioni del rischio di morire per cause diverse dal cancro; è, quindi, estremamente rilevante dal punto di vista della sanità pubblica.

**NOTA BENE.** Nel Rapporto AIRTUM 2011 la sopravvivenza netta era stata stimata attraverso la sopravvivenza relativa. In questo volume è stato utilizzato invece l’approccio di Pohar-Perme, che stima appunto la sopravvivenza netta. Nei grafici è riportata la sola dizione *Net survival* – sopravvivenza netta. La scelta di utilizzare questo nuovo indicatore è stata effettuata perché il metodo di Pohar Perme è robusto rispetto a violazioni dell’assunzione di indipendenza tra il rischio di morire per il cancro e il rischio di morire per altre cause.

L’approccio della stima della probabilità reale (in inglese *crude probability*) di morte permette di quantificare la probabilità di morire a causa del tumore, la probabilità di morire per altre cause e la probabilità di sopravvivere in un intervallo di tempo definito. Questo indicatore fornisce informazioni fruibili sia dal punto di vista dei pazienti e sia dei clinici, che possono essere interessati a conoscere la le probabilità effettive di sopravvivere e di morire, sia nella quota attribuibile al cancro sia nella quota attribuibile ad altre cause.

**Please Note.** In the 2011 AIRTUM Report on Survival, net survival was estimated through relative survival. In the present monograph the Pohar-Perme approach was used instead. In each graph only the definition “net survival” is reported. The “crude probability of death” approach allows us to quantify the probability of dying from cancer, the probability of dying from other causes, and the probability of surviving within a defined time interval. This indicator provides actionable information for both patients and clinicians interested in the actual chances of surviving and dying.

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La sopravvivenza dipende dal tempo trascorso dalla data di diagnosi. Nella pratica ci si riferisce a una misura sintetica di questo andamento, chiamata sopravvivenza cumulativa, calcolata a una certa distanza temporale. Se, per esempio, la distanza di nostro interesse corrisponde a 5 anni e la sopravvivenza fosse calcolata separatamente anno per anno, la sopravvivenza cumulativa sarebbe interpretabile come probabilità di sopravvivere per almeno 5 anni e, quindi, ottenuta "cumulando" (moltiplicando) le probabilità di sopravvivere il primo anno, il secondo anno, eccetera, fino al quinto anno. L’andamento della sopravvivenza cumulativa è decrescente, generalmente con una forma non dissimile da quella mostrata nel grafico. Si noti che nella pratica, così come in questo volume, quando si fa riferimento a una sopravvivenza calcolata a distanza di tempo dalla diagnosi, si intende implicitamente una sopravvivenza cumulativa, specificazione che verrà omessa.

Quando si confronta la sopravvivenza di due popolazioni diverse, è possibile che alcune differenze siano spiegate semplicemente da una differente distribuzione per età (le popolazioni più anziane tendono ad avere una prognosi più severa e popolazioni più giovani saranno spesso associate a sopravvivenze più elevate); per questo motivo, al fine di permettere il confronto dei risultati della presente monografia con altri studi, è presentata la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età, ovvero calcolata dando un peso standard (definito a priori secondo le convenzioni internazionali – vd. «Materiali e metodi», pp. 205-26) alle varie classi di età all’incidenza.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO
La figura mostra l’andamento della sopravvivenza netta fino a 5 anni dopo la diagnosi dei pazienti con tumore del colon retto (nella periodistica dal 2005 al 2009). La fonte è il pool dei 42 Registri Tumori italiani. Nell’esempio la sopravvivenza alla fine del primo anno dalla diagnosi è pari all’83%. La sopravvivenza netta alla fine del terzo anno dopo la diagnosi è del 70% mentre, a 5 anni dalla diagnosi, è 65%.

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO
La sopravvivenza a 5 anni è molto importante in quanto rappresenta la più comune misura sintetica usata per dare indicazioni sulla prognosi a breve termine.

In questo esempio si osserva che alla fine del primo anno l’83% dei pazienti sopravvive al tumore, ovvero si stima che il 17% dei pazienti sia deceduto per la causa tumoralne in quanto eccede la mortalità osservata nella popolazione generale. Generalmente la curva tende, negli anni successivi, a diminuire la propria pendenza, segno che l’eccezione di mortalità si riduce e che la prognosi dei pazienti si avvicina sempre di più alla prognosi della popolazione.

Non sempre però l’andamento è così netto, a volte, come per i tumori della mammella, la curva non tende ad appiattirsi, segno che la malattia continua a produrre effetti sensibili anche a distanza di tempo dalla diagnosi. In seguito l’introduzione di una grandezza, chiamata sopravvivenza condizionata, aiuterà a descrivere meglio anche questi fenomeni.

CUMULATIVE NET SURVIVAL GRAPH
Survival depends on the time elapsed from the date of diagnosis. A summary measure of net survival is cumulative net survival, which is computed after a certain interval from diagnosis. Given a five-year distance from diagnosis and calculating survival separately each year, five-year cumulative net survival can be interpreted as the proportion of patients surviving cancer 5 years after diagnosis and, therefore, be obtained by "cumulating" (multiplying) the survival probability for the first year, second year, and so, up to five years. The plot of cumulative net survival is similar to that shown in the figure. Note that, in practice, when referring to survival as a function of time since diagnosis, the term “cumulative” is implicit and will be omitted.

When comparing survival estimates among different populations, some differences may be simply due to the different age-distribution (older populations show a worse prognosis, young populations show a higher survival proportion): for this reason, in order to allow comparison of results with other studies, age-standardized net survival estimates are presented. Age-standardized estimates are calculated using a standard weight for the various age classes. Weights are a priori defined, according to International standards – see «Materials and methods», pp. 205-26).

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH
The figure shows a plot of net survival up to 5 years after diagnosis for cancer patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2005-2009. The source is the pool of 42 Italian cancer registries. In this example, net survival at the end of the first year after diagnosis was 83%. Net survival at the end of the third year after diagnosis was 70%, while at 5 years after diagnosis it was 65%.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH
Net survival after five years is very important because it is the most common single measure of short-term survival. Net survival after longer periods (typically 10 years) is useful for measuring long-term survival and will be shown later. In this example, 83% of patients survive cancer the first year, i.e., 17% of the deaths was attributed to cancer since it exceeds the mortality of the general population. Usually, the curve tends to flatten. Sometimes, as in the case of breast cancer, there is no clear decrease in excess mortality (the survival curve does not flatten), indicating that the disease under study continues to cause deaths even long after diagnosis. Another measure, conditional survival, allows us to better describe these cases.

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
IL GRAFICO DELLA PROBABILITÀ REALE DI MORTE

La necessità di effettuare confronti nel tempo e nello spazio ha reso necessario l’utilizzo della misura precedentemente definita della sopravvivenza netta, che esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere alla patologia con le stesse caratteristiche e alla stessa età. A differenza del sistema di classificazionemons, esso non considera la comparsa di una nuova patologia concomitante, stabilito che sia la stessa o un'evoluzione di una già esistente. In questo modo, l’osservazione si confronterà con una situazione in cui le altre cause di morte non esistano. Tuttavia, pazienti e clinici possono manifestare l’esigenza di acquisire informazioni relative al contesto reale, nel quale sia la patologia in studio, sia le altre comorbilità possono agire.

Per tale motivo abbiamo ritenuto opportuno introdurre (per la prima volta nelle monografie AIRTUM) la stima della probabilità reale di morte (in inglese *crude probability of death*). Sono stimate congiuntamente la probabilità di morte per la patologia in studio e la probabilità di morte per altre cause (che assieme danno la probabilità di morte osservata) e anche la probabilità di non morire.

E’ necessario considerare che il principale determinante della mortalità generale è l’età: essendo, quindi, il peso della mortalità generale estremamente diverso in pazienti con differenti età al momento dell’incidenza, abbiamo deciso di rappresentare la stima della probabilità reale di morte di morte in funzione dell’età alla diagnosi.

Il riferimento temporale di 5 anni è molto importante poiché rappresenta la più comune misura sintetica usata per dare indicazioni sulla prognosi a breve termine, quindi abbiamo deciso di fornire, per questo como per altri indicatori, la sola stima a 5 anni dalla diagnosi.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

La figura mostra l’andamento della probabilità reale di morte per la patologia in studio, la probabilità reale di morte per altre cause e la probabilità di sopravvivere entro 5 anni dalla diagnosi di un tumore del colon retto diagnosticato nel periodo 2005-2009; la fonte è il pool dei 42 Registri Tumori italiani. Nell’esempio, per un paziente di 70 anni alla diagnosi, la probabilità reale di morte per tumore del colonretto è stata pari al 31%, la probabilità reale di morte per altre cause è stata pari al 7% nei 5 anni successivi alla diagnosi.

Per la maggioranza dei tumori indagati le stime della probabilità reale di morte si riferiscono a pazienti tra 30 e 90 anni di età alla diagnosi. Per alcuni, come il tumore della prostata, le stime riguardano età alla diagnosi comprese tra 40 e 90 anni rilevandosi pochi o nessun caso in età precedenti.

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

In questo grafico si osserva che probabilità reale di morte per tumore del colon retto (dopo 5 anni dalla diagnosi) è prossima al 40% per i pazienti più giovani, raggiunge valori intorno al 30% tra i sessantenni, ed è più elevata tra i pazienti più anziani.

CRUDE PROBABILITY GRAPH

When comparing survival estimates among different populations, the net survival indicator is used. This indicator expresses the probability of surviving the specific disease, under the hypothetical assumption that other causes of death do not exist. However, patients and clinicians may be interested in the real context, where both the disease under study and other comorbidities have a role.

**For this reason, estimation of the crude probability of death was included in the present report (for the first time in AIRTUM monographs). Both the probability of dying from the disease under study and the probability of dying from other causes (which together give the observed probability of death) and also the probability of surviving were estimated. The most important determinant of general mortality is age: therefore, since the weight of overall mortality is extremely different in patients with different age at diagnosis, the estimates are presented by age at diagnosis.** We report only 5-year after diagnosis crude probabilities of death because it is the most common short-term prognostic indicator.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

In this graph, the crude probability of dying from colorectal cancer (within 5 years since diagnosis) is almost 40% among younger patients, it reaches 30% or lower among sixty-year-old patients, it is higher among older patients.
IL GRAFICO DEI CONFRONTI NAZIONALI

In questo grafico è presentata la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età: quanto osservato nelle diverse aree italiane può essere comparato utilizzando questo indicatore, che presenta la probabilità di sopravvivere alla patologia in studio, al netto sia della mortalità per altre cause, sia del possibile effetto della diversa distribuzione per età della popolazione oncologica.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

La figura mostra la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età a 5 anni dalla diagnosi per ripartizione geografica e per il pool dei Registri Tumori. In questo esempio la sopravvivenza a 5 anni nel Nord-Ovest è pari al 65% per gli uomini (M) e 60% per le donne (F), nel Nord-Est è 67% per entrambi i generi, nel Centro Italia è pari al 67% (M) e 66% (F) e nel Sud al 59% (M) e 61% (F). Medianti la sopravvivenza a 5 anni riscontrata nel pool dei Registri Tumori è stata pari al 65% (M, F). Tra parentesi è riportato l’intervallo dei valori della sopravvivenza compatibile con la variazione casuale di ciascuna stima.

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

Come noto, la sopravvivenza può dipendere da fattori territoriali: la qualità dell’offerta sanitaria ha un’indubbia influenza sulla sopravvivenza, includendo in essa l’efficacia delle strategie di prevenzione primaria e secondaria nonché, in generale, la qualità del percorso diagnostico-terapeutico. L’analisi della sopravvivenza per area geografica ha quindi lo scopo di fornire una indicazione, seppur sommaria, dell’impatto di questi aspetti, senza dimenticare l’influenza di altri fattori, generalmente diversi a seconda del tipo di tumore, come la prevalenza di alcuni fattori di rischio o di caratteristiche socioeconomiche.

ITALIAN NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION GRAPH

In this graph age-standardized net survival is reported: survival in different geographic areas can be compared through this indicator that represents the probability of surviving the specific disease excluding the effect of other causes of mortality and the effect of the age distribution of cancer patients.

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

This figure shows 5-year age-standardized net survival for the four Italian macroareas and for the pool of Italian cancer registries. In the North-West of Italy 5-year survival was 65% for males (M) and 66% for females (F), in the North-East it was 67% (M, F), in central Italy it was 67% (M) and 66% (F), and in the South it was 59% (M) and 61% (F). Overall, 5-year survival in the pool of Italian cancer registries was 65% (M, F).

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

Survival may also depend on local factors: survival is definitely influenced by the quality of healthcare, including the efficacy of primary and secondary prevention strategies and, in general, the quality of both diagnosis and treatment. Survival analysis by geographical area is therefore useful to measure some of these aspects, as well as the influence of other cancer-specific factors, such as the prevalence of certain risk factors or socioeconomic disparities. As in the previous graph, confidence intervals (CI) are shown, expressing the uncertainty of the estimate in a range of plausible values. If the confidence intervals do not overlap (e.g., survival in the South and in the AIRTUM Pool), then estimated survival rates are significantly different.
IL GRAFICO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA NETTA PER ETÀ
La sopravvivenza per tumore dipende dall’età: per mostrare questo effetto la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni è quindi stata calcolata separatamente per classi di età alla diagnosi per maschi e femmine.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO
In figura è riportata la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni dalla diagnosi dei pazienti con tumore di sede colorectale e mammella. Nell’esempio la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni dalla diagnosi è stata pari al 70% per i maschi e 68% per le femmine di età compresa tra 15 e 44 anni, al 69% e 71% rispettivamente nella fascia 45-54 anni, al 70% e 73% nella fascia 55-64 anni, al 67% in entrambi i sessi nella fascia 65-74 anni e al 55% e 52% per i soggetti con età tra 75 e 99 anni.

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO
L’effetto dell’età è spesso molto importante e la comparazione della sopravvivenza per fascia di età alla diagnosi esprime una sintesi di molti effetti che generalmente si manifestano con un incremento più o meno graduale della probabilità di morte per tumore all’aumento dell’età del paziente. Questi effetti sono legati, prima di tutto, allo stato generale del paziente e, di riflesso, alle possibilità terapeutiche. La presenza di altre condizioni morbose può ovviamente aggravare il decorso della malattia o rendere subottimale il trattamento. Molti altri aspetti influenzano l’andamento della sopravvivenza per età: le campagne di screening di popolazione, per esempio, tendono ad anticipare la diagnosi (e quindi migliorare artificialmente la sopravvivenza) in fasce di età candidate. Per esempio, nelle aree dove è attivo uno screening per i tumori della mammella e del colon retto è attestato un beneficio a favore delle fasce adulte (50-69 anni) che sarà determinato plausibilmente in parte da un artificiale aumento e in parte da un reale effetto benefico.

NET SURVIVAL BY AGE
Cancer survival depends on age; in order to show this, 5-year net survival was plotted by age at diagnosis.

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH
The figure shows 5-year net survival for cancer patients diagnosed in 2005-2009. The source is the pool of 42 Italian cancer registries. Five-year net survival was 70% for male patients and 68% for female patients aged between 15 and 44 years, 69% and 71% respectively for the 45-54 age group, 70% and 73% for the 55-64 age group, 67% in both sexes for the 65-74 age group and 55% and 52% respectively for patients aged between 75 and 99 years.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH
The effect of age is often relevant. The pattern of survival by age summarizes the effect of increase in the probability of death with an increase in patient age. Differences in survival are related, first of all, to the general condition of the patient and, consequently, to treatment options. Comorbidities influence prognosis and the probability of receiving suboptimal treatment. The pattern of net survival by age is influenced by many other aspects: population screening programs, for instance, advance the time of diagnosis (therefore improving survival estimates) in the target age groups. Active breast or colorectal cancer screenings are expected to improve prognosis of participants (50-69 years).
IL FUNNEL PLOT DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA REGIONALE

In conseguenza del continuo aumento delle aree coperte dai registri Tumori in Italia, le stime della sopravvivenza netta standardizzata a 5 anni dalla diagnosi sono state presentate anche per singola regione, limitatamente alle 11 regioni italiane in cui la popolazione interessata dalla registrazione supera il 40% del totale dei residenti, oltre che per il Piemonte e la Toscana (copertura pari a 28,5% e 33,1% rispettivamente); queste ultime due regioni sono contrassegnate da un asterisco nel grafico.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

Ogni punto del grafico rappresenta una delle 13 regioni ed è collocato nella corrispondenza del livello stimato della sopravvivenza netta (asse verticale) e del livello di precisione che caratterizza la stima (asse orizzontale).

La precisione della stima, tecnicamente definita come l’inverso della varianza della sopravvivenza, assume valori più elevati per le regioni in cui la popolazione interessata dalla registrazione nel periodo 2005-2009 è ridotta (es. Sardegna); assume valori più elevati per le regioni in cui la popolazione interessata dalla registrazione è più numerosa (es. Lombardia). La precisione dipende anche dalla letalità della malattia.

La linea nera orizzontale rappresenta la sopravvivenza netta del tumore considerata, equivalente alla letalità della malattia.

La probabilità che una regione si collochi all’esterno delle linee rosse, sotto l’assunzione di omogeneità con la stima del POOL, è pari al 0,2% della popolazione, sotto l’assunzione di omogeneità con la stima del POOL, è pari al 0,2%. La probabilità che una regione si collochi all’esterno delle linee rosse è pari al 5%.

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

Se in tutte le regioni italiane analizzate, la sopravvivenza netta del tumore del colon retto, a 5 anni dalla diagnosi, fosse omogenea il 5% dei valori stimati potrebbe collocarsi all’esterno delle linee blu e lo 0,2% all’esterno delle linee rosse per il solo effetto del caso. In considerazione di questa probabilità molto bassa è possibile affermare che le regioni con valori estremi alle linee rosse siano caratterizzate da una sopravvivenza netta più bassa (se collocate nella parte inferiore del grafico), o eventualmente più elevata (se collocate nella parte superiore del grafico), rispetto alla media nazionale. La sopravvivenza netta riportata nel grafico è standardizzata per età. Per questo l’eterogeneità delle stime regionali non può essere attribuita alla diversa distribuzione dell’età alla diagnosi nelle casistiche delle varie regioni. Molti altri fattori, direttamente o indirettamente collegati alla sopravvivenza (vd. capitolo «Confronti internazionali», pp. 44-58), possono determinare differenze nella sopravvivenza. La loro considerazione deve orientare le verifiche e stimolare la ricerca delle cause delle differenze tra le stime regionali mostrate in questi grafici.
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

GUIDA ALLA LETTURA

Sezione sopra vivenza condizionata

La sopravvivenza condizionata esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriormente alla malattia, espressa sopravvissuto per un periodo prefissato. Nel grafico sono presentate due sopravvivenze condizionate: la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni condizionata a essere sopravvissuto un anno dal momento della diagnosi, e la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni condizionata ad esser sopravvissuto 5 anni. In pratica queste due misure riflettono la probabilità di sopravvivere alla malattia almeno cinque anni, espressa sopravvissuto rispettivamente un anno e almeno 5 anni.

COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO
Nell’elenco si osserva come la probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriori 5 anni per chi è sopravvissuto almeno un anno è pari al 77-78% per tutte le ripartizioni geografiche, escluso il Sud dove risulta pari al 71%. La probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriori 5 anni per chi è sopravvissuto almeno cinque anni è pari in media al 93% (barra del pool).

COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO
Come è osservato gli eccessi di mortalità dopo il primo anno tendono generalmente, ma non sempre, a contrarsi ed avvicinarsi lo zero. Ne consegue che la sopravvivenza condizionata a 5 anni dopo un anno dalla diagnosi è, soprattutto, dopo 5 anni dalla diagnosi siano più favorevoli della sopravvivenza netta calcolata al momento della diagnosi. Il raggiungimento e il mantenimento di una sopravvivenza netta cumulata sostanzialmente invariata nel tempo indica che il gruppo dei pazienti in esame ha acquisito un rischio di decesso comparabile alla popolazione generale (che, si ricorda, è teoricamente priva del tumore). Questa condizione, se mantenuta per un ragionevole intervallo di tempo dalla diagnosi, segnala la possibile uscita di parte di alcuni pazienti dalla condizione di malattia tumorale o, in altre parole, il raggiungimento della guarigione. Usando la sopravvivenza condizionata, questa condizione potrebbe essere raggiunta, quando il valore della stessa approssimasse il 100%.

La media dei 5-year net survival (%) è la percentuale di sopravvivenza a 5 anni condizionata a essere sopravvissuto per un periodo di 5 anni. In pratica ciò significa che la sopravvivenza a 5 anni condizionata alla data del primo anno di diagnosi ed al 5-year net survival after having survived 5 years. In practice, we present two types of conditional survival: conditional 5-year net survival after having survived 5 years. These two measures are the probability of surviving the disease an additional 5 years after having survived at least one year and 5 years, respectively.

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH
The figure shows that the probability of surviving an additional 5 years for patients who have already survived at least one year is 77-78% for all macroareas except the North-West, where it is 71%. The probability of surviving an additional 5 years for patients who have survived at least five years is 93% for the AIRTUM pool.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH
As mentioned before, the excess mortality curve after the first year will generally, although not always, flatten out and approach zero. It follows that 5-year conditional survival after one year of diagnosis, and especially after 5 years of diagnosis, is higher than net survival computed from the date of diagnosis. When constant cumulative net survival is reached and maintained over time, this indicates that the patient group has the same risk of death as the general population (which is theoretically free of cancer). This condition, if maintained after a reasonable number of years from diagnosis, indicates that a fraction of the patient group has escaped the disease conditions or, in other words, has been successfully cured. Using conditional survival, this condition is reached if 5-year net survival approaches 100%.

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
GRAFICO DELLA SPERANZA DI VITA

Per illustrare l’impatto che una diagnosi di tumore ha sulle persone che ne sono affette è presentato un grafico che mette a confronto l’aspettativa di vita della popolazione oncologica in studio e l’aspettativa di vita della popolazione generale utilizzata come proxy della popolazione delle persone non ammalate di tumore.

Questi dati mostrano la speranza di vita dei pazienti che oggi affrontano la diagnosi, considerato il contesto socio-assistenziale attuale. Si tratta quindi di previsioni a lungo termine. E’ naturalmente possibile che un eventuale futuro introduzione di trattamenti in grado di modificare significativamente la prognosi dei tumori, anche in studio avanzato, dia origine ad un incremento della speranza di vita stimata oggi.

Per garantire la stabilità del modello utilizzato nella procedura di stimolazione, l’indicatore riguardante la speranza di vita è presentato per i casi con 40 o più anni alla diagnosi, ad eccezione dei tumori del testicolo in cui si sono considerati i casi con 30 o più anni in base alla parte rilevante di casi interessati i giovani adulti.

Anche in questo caso, è necessario considerare che la speranza di vita è calcolata a partire dalla sopravvivenza dei pazienti oncologici e dalla mortalità della popolazione generale, entrambe fortemente correlate all’età. Per questo abbiamo ritenuto informativo rappresentare l’andamento delle stime della speranza di vita nei pazienti oncologici e nella popolazione generale in funzione dell’età.

COME SI LEGGE IL GRAFICO

La figura mostra l’andamento della speranza di vita per la patologia in studio in funzione dell’età alla diagnosi. Nell’esempio, un individuo di 40 anni con una diagnosi di tumore del colon retto ha un’aspettativa di vita di 30 anni circa contro i 46 di una persona non affetta da tumore; se la diagnosi di questo tumore viene fatta a 70 anni l’aspettativa di vita è pari a 11 anni, mentre quella in assenza della diagnosi sarebbe stata pari a 16 anni.

COME SI INTERPRETA IL GRAFICO

In termini assoluti la speranza di vita dei pazienti con un tumore del colon retto si riduce di 16 anni se la malattia è diagnosticata all’età di 40 anni e di 5 anni se diagnosticata a 70 anni. In termini relativi, si può osservare che mediamente per le età considerate sino a quelle più avanzate, la speranza di vita di un paziente oncologico è di circa un terzo inferiore alla speranza di vita di una persona non affetta da tumore.

Questo è coerente con quanto mostrato nel grafico della sopravvivenza netta per fascia di età, nel quale si osservano sopravvivenze omogenee tra le varie classi di età, fatta eccezione per l’ultima fascia.

LIFE EXPECTANCY GRAPH

In this graph the life expectancy of cancer patients and the life expectancy of the general population are compared. The life expectancy of the general population is used as proxy of the life expectancy of the population with no cancer diagnosis. These data done the life expectancy of patients with cancer diagnosis, considering the current socio-economic conditions: we are therefore dealing with long-term predictions. Life expectancy may increase if new treatments are available.

In order to ensure the stability of the model in the estimation procedure, the indicator is shown only for cases 40+ years old at diagnosis, with the exception of testicular cancer, for which 30+ year-old patients are considered.

Life expectancy is calculated on the basis of cancer patients’ survival and on the basis of general population mortality, both strongly related to age. For this reason, life expectancy is presented as a function of age.

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

This figure shows the life expectancy trend depending on age at diagnosis. In the example, a 40-year-old subject with a colorectal cancer diagnosis has a life expectancy of 30 years, compared to 46 years for people not suffering from cancer. Instead, a 70-year-old subject with a colorectal cancer diagnosis has a life expectancy of 11 years, compared to 16 years for people not suffering from cancer.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

In absolute terms, the life expectancy for colorectal cancer patients is lowered by 16 years if the disease occurs at the age of 40, and 5 years if it occurs at age 70. In relative terms, life expectancy remains proportionally about one-third lower than the life expectancy of a person not suffering from cancer for patients in this range of age. This is consistent with the graph of net survival by age group, where homogeneous survival estimates among the different age groups are shown (except for the older group).
GRAFICO DELL’ANDAMENTO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA NETTA

Un altro aspetto di notevole impatto sulla sopravvivenza è quello temporale, nel corso degli anni sono migliorate le tecniche diagnostiche e terapeutiche e di conseguenza la sopravvivenza ne beneficia anche in modo sensibile per alcuni tumori. I dati a disposizione consentono di osservare la sopravvivenza netta a 5 e 10 anni dalla diagnosi a partire dalla metà degli anni Novanta per 17 Registri Tumori. Per questi Registri, con un approccio definito ibrido (vd. «Materiali e Metodi», pp. 205-26), è stato possibile proiettare le stime di sopravvivenza in periodi non ancora osservabili (per esempio, la sopravvivenza a 10 anni dei tumori diagnosticati nel 2009-2011).

COME SI LEGGE IL GRAFICO

Nell’esempio si osserva come l’andamento della sopravvivenza netta a 5 e 10 anni dalla diagnosi sia in aumento pressoché costante. Si stima che, per i pazienti diagnosticati negli anni 2009-2011, la sopravvivenza netta sarà del 66% a 5 anni dalla diagnosi e del 62% a 10 anni dalla diagnosi.

COME SI INTERPRETA IL GRAFICO

L’andamento della sopravvivenza indica l’impatto dell’evoluzione delle potenzialità terapeutiche e diagnostiche. Il bilanciamento tra questi due aspetti è dipendente dal tipo di neoplasia considerata; in generale, comunque, è lecito aspettarsi incrementi graduali della sopravvivenza, per le neoplasie a prognosi non severa e magari aumentati relativamente per le neoplasie a peggiori prognosi. Esistono taluni casi in cui gli andamenti però sono fortemente condizionati dall’anticipazione diagnostica legata in particolare agli screening organizzati. Per alcuni tumori, come quelli della prostata e della tiroidi, l’andamento della sopravvivenza è fortemente condizionato dall’introduzione di tecniche diagnostiche che hanno aumentato in modo drammatico l’incidenza di tumori piccoli e piccolissimi, alcuni dei quali, probabilmente, non si sarebbero mai manifestati nel corso della vita del paziente. Ovviamente questi ultimi aspetti causano difficoltà nell’interpretazione degli andamenti.

TIME TREND OF NET SURVIVAL

Analysis of survival time trends is important: over the past years, diagnostic and therapeutic techniques have improved and survival consequently increased for certain cancers. Five- and ten-year survival trends since the mid-90s were analysed for 17 cancer registries. Thanks to what is known as the hybrid approach (see Materials and Methods chapter, pp. 205-26) still un-observable survival was estimated (for example, 10-year survival of patients diagnosed in 2009-2011).

HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

The graph shows a steadily increasing trend for 5- and 10-year net survival. During the 2009-2011 period 5-year net survival was 66% and 10-year net survival was 62%.

HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

The time trends mainly indicate the impact of improvement in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. The weight of these two aspects depends on the cancer under study. In general, however, we expect gradual increases in survival, at least for cancer with more favourable prognosis. In some cases, the reported trends are influenced by preventive policies, such as screening programs. For some cancers, i.e., prostate and thyroid cancers, the pattern of survival is strongly biased by the introduction of diagnostic techniques that caused an increased incidence of substantially indolent cancers that are not likely to ever become symptomatic during a patient’s lifetime. Obviously, these aspects make interpretation of time trends difficult.
TUMORE DELLA TESTA E DEL COLLO
HEAD AND NECK CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph 1

- NORTH WEST
  - M 57% (56-60)
  - F 59% (56-61)
- NORTH EAST
  - M 56% (55-58)
  - F 59% (56-61)
- CENTRE
  - M 57% (55-58)
  - F 54% (51-57)
- SOUTH
  - M 56% (55-58)
  - F 57% (54-60)

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

- MALES 57% NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival
- FEMALES 58%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

- GENERAL POPULATION
  - 5 YEARS LOST
  - AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50
  - AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 70

HEAD AND NECK CANCER

- 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009
  - POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25259 OBSERVED CASES)

- MALES & FEMALES

HEAD AND NECK CANCER

- 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009
  - POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25259 OBSERVED CASES)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
**TUMORE DELLE GHIANDOLE SALIVARI**

**SALIVARY GLAND CANCER**

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH WEST 63%</th>
<th>NORTH EAST 66%</th>
<th>CENTRE 66%</th>
<th>SOUTH 60%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH.

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES 59%</th>
<th>FEMALES 70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Women survive longer than men.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>14 YEARS LOST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009**

**SALIVARY GLAND CANCER**

**MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009**

**CONDITIONED 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION**

**SOURCE:** graph A

**REGIONS**

- Above the national mean
- Around the national mean
- Below the national mean
- Without data

**SALIVARY GLAND CANCER**

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009**

**POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1,707 OBSERVED CASES)**

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-100</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** graph B

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DELL’ESOFAGO
OESOPHAGUS CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 41%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 18%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 13%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 13%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 29%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 76%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 14%
NORTH EAST 14%
CENTRE 14%
SOUTH 11%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH.

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 12%
FEMALES 17%

WOMEN survive longer than men.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50 YEARS
5 YEARS LOST 31

OESOPHAGUS CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5502 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
14% (13-16)
NORTH EAST
14% (12-15)
CENTRE
14% (10-20)
SOUTH
11% (8-13)

OESOPHAGUS CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5502 OBSERVED CASES)

15-44
45-64
65-84
85+
5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%)
### I TUMORI IN ITALIA Rapporto AIRTUM 2016 Sopravvivenza

**Schede specifiche per tumore**

#### Oesophagus Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-Standardized Net Survival (%)</th>
<th>Crude Probability of Death (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool of 42 cancer registries (5502 observed cases)</td>
<td>Pool of 42 cancer registries (5376 observed cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional 5-Year Age-Standardized Net Survival After Surviving 1, 5 Years (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool of 26 cancer registries (2580 observed cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool of 18 cancer registries (1081 observed cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Trend of 5-, 10-Year Age-Standardized Net Survival (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool of 17 cancer registries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
**STOMACH CANCER**

1. **AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009
   - POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15217 OBSERVED CASES)

2. **5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - BY REGION, 2005-2009
   - POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (14257 OBSERVED CASES)

3. **LIFE EXPECTANCY**
   - POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (24045 OBSERVED CASES)

4. **TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

**SCHIEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE**

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

STOMACH CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14018 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (13467 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (13940 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8891 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (11032 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
TUMORE DELL’INTESTINO TENUE
SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

Males & Females, Period of Diagnosis: 2005-2009

MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

SCHEDULE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DEL COLON
COLON CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 83%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 70%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 65%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 65%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 79%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 94%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST
M 66% (65-67)
F 66% (65-67)

NORTH EAST
M 68% (66-69)
F 67% (66-68)

CENTRE
M 68% (66-67)
F 66% (65-67)

SOUTH
M 60% (59-61)
F 62% (60-63)

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 66%
FEMALES 66%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (79741 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
M 66% (65-67)
F 66% (65-67)

NORTH EAST
M 68% (66-69)
F 67% (66-68)

CENTRE
M 68% (66-67)
F 66% (65-67)

SOUTH
M 60% (59-61)
F 62% (60-63)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (79741 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

85

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
### I TUMORI IN ITALIA

#### RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016

**SOPRAVVIVENZA**

### schede specifiche per tumore

#### GENERAL POPULATION

#### CANCER

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**ULTERIORI DATI DISPONIBILI SUL SITO:**

[www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)

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### COLON CANCER

#### MALES

##### AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 42 Cancer Registries (42088 observed cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Graph](image)

##### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 40 Cancer Registries (42108 observed cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Graph](image)

##### CONDIZIONALE 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 26 Cancer Registries (35745 observed cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Graph](image)

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### CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 42 Cancer Registries (42496 observed cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Graph](image)

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### LIFE EXPECTANCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 18 Cancer Registries (35615 observed cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Graph](image)

---

### TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of 17 Cancer Registries</th>
</tr>
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</table>

![Graph](image)

---

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DEL RETTO
RECTUM CANCER

SUMMARY
NET SURVIVAL
1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 85% 85%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 69% 69%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 62% 62%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 62% 72% 90%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 72% 72% 90%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS
Source: graph A

- NORTH WEST: M 63% (62-64) F 64% (62-65)
- NORTH EAST: M 64% (63-66) F 65% (63-66)
- CENTRE: M 65% (62-68) F 65% (62-68)
- SOUTH: M 58% (56-60) F 58% (56-60)

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH.

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER
MALES: 62%
FEMALES: 63%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50
YEARS LOST 14
5 YEARS LOST 15

RECTUM CANCER
5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34802 OBSERVED CASES)

- NORTH WEST: M 63% (62-64) F 64% (62-65)
- NORTH EAST: M 64% (63-66) F 65% (63-66)
- CENTRE: M 65% (62-68) F 65% (62-68)
- SOUTH: M 58% (56-60) F 58% (56-60)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34802 OBSERVED CASES)


Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA – RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 – SOPRAVVIVENZA

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

IL TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016
SOPRAVVIVENZA

schede specifiche per tumore

GENERAL POPULATION
CANCER

90 40
50 60
70
80

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (\%) AFTER 1 YEAR
AFTER 5 YEARS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (\%) AFTER 1 YEAR
AFTER 5 YEARS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (\%)

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5-YEAR NET SURVIV
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

RECTUM CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19994 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19748 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (19436 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (16066 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (16337 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
**Epidemiol Prev** 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

RECTUM CANCER

- **FEMALES**
  - **AGE-STANDARDIZED NETSurvival (%)**, 2005-2009
    POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (51461 OBSERVED CASES)

  ![Graph](image1)

  - **CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%)**, 2005-2009
    POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (49649 OBSERVED CASES)

  ![Graph](image2)

- **FEMALES**
  - 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
    POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (50324 OBSERVED CASES)

  ![Graph](image3)

  - CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
    POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (43713 OBSERVED CASES)

  ![Graph](image4)

- **FEMALES**
  - LIFE EXPECTANCY
    POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (43077 OBSERVED CASES)

  ![Graph](image5)

  - TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
    POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

  ![Graph](image6)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DEL COLON RETTO
COLORECTAL CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
83%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
70%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
65%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
65%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
77%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
93%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
M 65%
F 66%

NORTH EAST
M 67%
F 67%

CENTRE
M 67%
F 66%

SOUTH
M 59%
F 61%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

MALES

FEMALES

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

SOUTH
M 59%
F 61%

CENTRE
M 67%
F 66%

NORTH EAST
M 67%
F 67%

NORTH WEST
M 65%
F 66%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

COLORECTAL CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114543 OBSERVED CASES)

COLORECTAL CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114543 OBSERVED CASES, M+F)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
**I TUMORI IN ITALIA: RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA**

**SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumore</th>
<th>Sesso</th>
<th>Anni</th>
<th>Punti di Interesse</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLORECTAL CANCER</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mazzi</strong></td>
<td><strong>AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009</strong></td>
<td>Punti di Interesse per regione</td>
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**Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito** www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DEL FEGATO
LIVER CANCER

SUMMARY

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 52%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 30%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 20%

10 percent points higher in 15 years

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

NET SURVIVAL

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source graph: A

In the NORTH WEST of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the other areas

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 21%
FEMALES 20%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50
30 YEARS LOST

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29,965 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST M 23% (18-20) F 21% (19-23)
NORTH EAST M 19% (16-19) F 21% (19-23)
CENTRE M 17% (16-19) F 20% (19-24)
SOUTH M 20% (16-21) F 19% (17-21)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29,965 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
I TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016
SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

LIVER CANCER

97

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DELLA COLECISTI E DELLE VIE BILIARI
GALLBLADDER AND EXTR AHEPATIC BILE DUCTS CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

17%

FEMALES

15%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

50

OBSERVED CASES)

13 YEARS LOST

GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11067 OBSERVED CASES)

GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11067 OBSERVED CASES)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS  

**MALES & FEMALES**

### AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10540 OBSERVED CASES)

![Net Survival Graph](image)

### CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10540 OBSERVED CASES)

![Death Probability Graph](image)

### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED BILE DUCTS

**MALES & FEMALES**

#### BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10781 OBSERVED CASES)

![Age-standardized Survival by Region](image)

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (4833 OBSERVED CASES)

![Conditional Survival Graph](image)

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

**MALES & FEMALES**

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (5348 OBSERVED CASES)

![Life Expectancy Graph](image)

### TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

![Time Trend Graph](image)
TUMORE DEL PANCREAS
PANCREAS CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 30%
F 30%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 11%
F 11%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 8%
F 8%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 8%
F 8%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 28%
F 28%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
M 78%
F 78%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST
M 7%
F 9%
NORTH EAST
M 8%
F 9%
CENTRE
M 7%
F 11%
SOUTH
M 7%
F 9%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 7%
FEMALES 9%

WOMEN survive longer than men

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

MALES & FEMALES

15-44
45-54
55-64
65-74
75-84
85-94
95+

NET SURVIVAL (%)

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

ULP

TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDA SPECIFICA PER TUMORE

PANCREAS CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (26062 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
M 8%
(7-9)
F 9%
(10-11)
NORTH EAST
M 8%
(7-9)
F 9%
(10-11)
CENTRE
M 7%
(6-8)
F 11%
(7-14)
SOUTH
M 7%
(6-8)
F 9%
(8-10)

PANCREAS CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (26062 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
**Schede specifiche per tumore**

---

### Pancreas Cancer

**Males**

1. **Age-standardized net survival (%%), 2005-2009**
   - Pool of 42 cancer registries (12449 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing age-standardized net survival for males (2005-2009)]

2. **5-year age-standardized net survival (%%) by region, 2005-2009**
   - Pool of 40 cancer registries (12407 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing 5-year age-standardized net survival by region for males (2005-2009)]

3. **LIFE EXPECTANCY**
   - Pool of 18 cancer registries (6213 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing life expectancy for males (18 cancer registries)]

4. **Time trend of 5-, 10-year age-standardized net survival (%%)**
   - Pool of 17 cancer registries

   ![Graph showing time trend of 5- and 10-year age-standardized net survival for males (17 cancer registries)]

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Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

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**I TUMORI IN ITALIA** RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

**SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE**

**PANCREAS CANCER**

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (13793 OBSERVED CASES)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%)**, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12678 OBSERVED CASES)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11819 OBSERVED CASES)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5407 OBSERVED CASES)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (6249 OBSERVED CASES)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)


107
TUMORE DELLA LARINGE
LARYNX CANCER

SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET SURVIVAL</th>
<th>MALES &amp; FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMALES</strong></td>
<td><strong>MEN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET SURVIVAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>NET SURVIVAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 YEAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 YEARS</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 YEARS</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
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</table>

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH WEST</th>
<th>NORTH EAST</th>
<th>CENTRE</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
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<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>FEMALES</td>
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<td><strong>NET SURVIVAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>NET SURVIVAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>NET SURVIVAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15-44</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>45-54</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>55-64</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>65-74</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>75-99</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
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5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONS</th>
<th>NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT DATA</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LARYNX CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10412 OBSERVED CASES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-44</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-99</td>
<td>30%</td>
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</table>

LARYNX CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10412 OBSERVED CASES)

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</tr>
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<td>55-64</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-99</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
LARYNX CANCER

MALES

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (9026 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (9223 OBSERVED CASES)

BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (8078 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8985 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8162 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES
LUNG CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS
AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CANCER survival tends to be higher in the NORTH WEST and lower in the SOUTH.

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

60

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

16%

13%

19%

19%

15%

15%

FEMALEs

Males

FEMALEs

Males

Cancer survival tends to be higher in the NORTH WEST and lower in the SOUTH.

LUNG CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (93035 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST

M 16% (15-16)

F 20% (20-21)

NORTH EAST

M 15% (14-15)

F 19% (18-20)

CENTRE

M 15% (14-15)

F 19% (18-20)

SOUTH

M 13% (13-14)

F 18% (17-20)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (93035 OBSERVED CASES)

Males

Females

15-

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

NET SURVIVAL (%)
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

LUNG CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (78064 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (69388 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (64055 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (30285 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (31502 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

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Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

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I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

LUNG CANCER

**FEMALES**

- **AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**
  - Pool of 42 cancer registries (22355 observed cases)

- **CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**
  - Pool of 42 cancer registries (22355 observed cases)

- **5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**
  - Pool of 40 cancer registries (22531 observed cases)

- **CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**
  - Pool of 26 cancer registries (11866 observed cases)

- **LIFE EXPECTANCY**
  - Pool of 18 cancer registries (10697 observed cases)

- **TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
  - Pool of 17 cancer registries

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
TUMORE DELL’OSSO
BONE CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 81%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 67%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 62%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 62%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 77%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 88%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 67%
NORTH EAST 60%
CENTRE 64%
SOUTH 57%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 60%
FEMALES 65%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50
5 YEARS LOST 11

BONE CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1222 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 60% (54-65)
NORTH EAST 60% (54-65)
CENTRE 64% (55-62)
SOUTH 57% (51-62)

MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1222 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS
MALES & FEMALES

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I TUMORI IN ITALIA
Rapporto AIRTUM 2016
SOPRAVVIVENZA

Schede specifiche per tumore

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
MELANOMA CUTANEO
SKIN MELANOMA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR
AFTER DIAGNOSIS
96%
3 YEARS
AFTER DIAGNOSIS
90%
5 YEARS
AFTER DIAGNOSIS
87%

CONDITIONED 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS
AFTER DIAGNOSIS
87%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED
1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
91%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
98%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
M 85%
F 89%
NORTH EAST
M 88%
F 91%
CENTRE
M 85%
F 88%
SOUTH
M 78%
F 84%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 85%
WOMEN 89%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
50
5 YEARS LOST
36
50
5 YEARS LOST

SKIN MELANOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2,203 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH EAST
M 88%
F 91%
CENTRE
M 85%
F 88%
SOUTH
M 78%
F 84%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2,203 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS
75-99
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
NET SURVIVAL (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

SOURCE: www.registri-tumori.it

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

1. AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11091 OBSERVED CASES)

2. 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10799 OBSERVED CASES)

3. LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (11089 OBSERVED CASES)

4. TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

5. CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10623 OBSERVED CASES)

6. CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (12298 OBSERVED CASES)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
**Summary**

**Mesothelioma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET SURVIVAL</th>
<th>CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 YEAR</td>
<td>3 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>51%</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-Year Net Survival - Geographical Comparisons**

- North West: 8%
- North East: 9%
- Centre: N.A.
- South: 9%

No significant differences in cancer survival across Italy.

**5-Year Net Survival by Gender**

- Males: 8%
- Females: 10%

No significant difference in cancer survival.

**Life Expectancy at a Given Age of Diagnosis**

- General population: 70 years lost
- Cancer: 14 years lost

**Mesothelioma**

- 5-Year Age-Standardized Net Survival (%) by Geographical Area, 2005-2009

  **Pool of 42 Cancer Registries (3737 Observed Cases)**

- North West: 9% (7-10)
- North East: 9% (6-11)
- Centre: N.A.
- South: 9% (7-10)

**Mesothelioma**

- 5-Year Net Survival (%) by Age and Gender, 2005-2009

  **Pool of 42 Cancer Registries (3737 Observed Cases)**

- Ages 0-4: 21
- Ages 5-9: 13
- Ages 10-14: 16
- Ages 15-19: 12
- Ages 20-24: 10
- Ages 25-29: 9

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**I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA**

**MESTOILEMIA**

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3727 OBSERVED CASES)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3671 OBSERVED CASES)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (3701 OBSERVED CASES)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1522 OBSERVED CASES)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1654 OBSERVED CASES)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

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Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1 doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
SARCOMA DI KAPOSI

KAPOSI SARCOMA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

92%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

89%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

85%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

85%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

98%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 86%  
NORTH EAST 83%  
CENTRE 79%  
SOUTH 85%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 86%  
FEMALES 83%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50  
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 126  
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 70  
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 15  
10 YEARS LOST

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%)

BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 83% (76-88)  
NORTH EAST 83% (76-88)  
CENTRE 79% (60-90)  
SOUTH 85% (60-87)

MALES & FEMALES

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%)

BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS 5-14  
15-44  
45-64  
65-80  
80+

MALES

FEMALES

KAPOSI SARCOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 86% (81-90)  
CENTRE 79% (60-90)  
SOUTH 85% (60-89)

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RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016
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KAPOSI SARCOMA

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1941 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1567 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES
TUMORE DEI TESSUTI MOLLI
SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 66% NORTH EAST 67% CENTRE 67% CENTRE 67%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 64% FEMALEs 64%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50 12 YEARS LOST 26 10 YEARS LOST 70 6 YEARS LOST

SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 67% (54-70) NORTHEAST 67% (54-70) CENTRE 67% (61-72) SOUTH 57% (54-61)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS 71 73 74 66 65 58 57 48 41

NET SURVIVAL (%) 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph A
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

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EPIDEMIOLOGIA PREVENTIVA 2017; 41 (2) suppl 1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

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**I TUMORI IN ITALIA**
**RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA**

**SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA**

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3801 OBSERVED CASES)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4022 OBSERVED CASES)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3713 OBSERVED CASES)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3371 OBSERVED CASES)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DELLA MAMMELLA FEMMINILE
FEMALE BREAST CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
97%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
91%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
87%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
87%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
89%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
90%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
F 87%

NORTH EAST
F 88%

CENTRE
F 87%

SOUTH
F 85%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in SOUTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
50

7 YEARS LOST

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
70

3 YEARS LOST

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11441 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
F 87% (87-88)

NORTH EAST
F 88% (87-89)

CENTRE
F 87% (86-88)

SOUTH
F 85% (84-85)

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11441 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
TUMORE DELLA CERVICE UTERINA
CERVIX UTERI CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
88%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
73%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
68%

2 percent points higher in 15 years

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
68%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
75%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
93%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST
F 70%

NORTH EAST
F 71%

CENTRE
F 68%

SOUTH
F 64%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in SOUTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
50

57

11 YEARS LOST

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
70

16

8 YEARS LOST

CERVIX UTERI CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5069 observed CASES, M + F)

NORTH WEST
F 71% (68-73)

NORTH EAST
F 71% (68-73)

CENTRE
F 68% (64-72)

SOUTH
F 64% (61-66)

CERVIX UTERI CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5069 OBSERVED CASES)

FEMALES

AGE GROUPS
84
77
71
59
36

NET SURVIVAL (%)
TUMORE DELL’OVAIO
OVARY CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
72%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
50%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
40%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
40%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
53%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
78%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
F 40% (39-42)

NORTH EAST
F 39% (38-41)

CENTRE
F 42% (39-46)

SOUTH
F 38% (36-40)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
50

F 8
19 YEARS LOST

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
70

F 18
11 YEARS LOST

OVARY CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12261 OBSERVED CASES)

Females

NORTH WEST
F 40% (39-42)

NORTH EAST
F 39% (38-41)

CENTRE
F 42% (39-46)

SOUTH
F 38% (36-40)

OVARY CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12261 OBSERVED CASES)

Females

15-44
73

45-54
51

55-64
30

65-74
17

75+
10

NET SURVIVAL (%)
OVARY CANCER

1. **AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009
   - Pool of 42 cancer registries (12,961 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing net survival by years after diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

2. **5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - By region, 2005-2009
   - Pool of 40 cancer registries (1,1989 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing 5-year net survival by age at diagnosis for females with ovary cancer by region.]

3. **LIFE EXPECTANCY**
   - Pool of 18 cancer registries (8,042 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing life expectancy by age at diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

4. **TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - Pool of 17 cancer registries

   ![Graph showing time trend of 5- and 10-year net survival by calendar year of diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

**OVARY CANCER**

1. **CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%)**, 2005-2009
   - Pool of 42 cancer registries (11,843 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing crude probability of death by age at diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

2. **CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**
   - Pool of 26 cancer registries (8,886 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing conditional 5-year net survival after surviving 1, 5 years by age at diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

3. **NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - Pool of 18 cancer registries (8,042 observed cases)

   ![Graph showing net survival by age at diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

4. **TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
   - Pool of 17 cancer registries

   ![Graph showing time trend of 5- and 10-year net survival by calendar year of diagnosis for females with ovary cancer.]

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Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DELLA PROSTATA
PROSTATE CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
97%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
93%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
91%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
91%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
94%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
96%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

M 92% M 92% M 91% M 88%

NORTH WEST NORTH EAST CENTRE SOUTH

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in SOUTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS: 50 YEARS
7 YEARS LOST

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS: 70 YEARS
0 YEARS LOST

PROSTATE CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST M 92% (91-93)
NORTH EAST M 92% (92-93)
CENTRE M 91% (89-92)
SOUTH M 88% (87-89)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)

Source: graph A

Recenti dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

PROSTATE CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (90581 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (88876 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (100538 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (88876 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DEL TESTICOLO
TESTIS CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 95%
Females: 91%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 92%
Females: 91%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 91%
Females: 89%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 95%
Females: 91%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 99%
Females: 95%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 100%
Females: 95%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST
Males: 93%
Females: 89%

NORTH EAST
Males: 91%
Females: 88%

CENTRE
Males: 89%
Females: 87%

SOUTH
Males: 90%
Females: 93%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph B

REIGNS
- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

50 70

3 YEARS LOST

31 13

2 YEARS LOST

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4621 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
Males: 91% (86-94)

NORTH EAST
Males: 91% (87-97)

CENTRE
Males: 89% (79-95)

SOUTH
Males: 90% (83-94)

TESTIS CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4621 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
TUMORE DEL RENEE
KIDNEY CANCER

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS**

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in SOUTH.

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER**

- **Males**: 70%
- **Females**: 72%

No significant difference in cancer survival.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS**

- **Age at diagnosis**: 50 years
- **Years lost**: 15

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
**I tumori in Italia**

**Rapporto AIRTUM 2016**

**Sopraelevazione**

**Schermi specifici per tumore**

**Kidney cancer**

**1. Age-standardized net survival (%)**, 2005-2009

*Pool of 42 cancer registries (22885 observed cases)*

**2. 5-year age-standardized net survival (%)**

*By region, 2005-2009*

*Pool of 42 cancer registries (22466 observed cases)*

**3. Life expectancy**

*Pool of 18 cancer registries (2274 observed cases)*

**4. Time trend of 5-, 10-year age-standardized net survival (%)**

*Pool of 17 cancer registries*

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Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

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I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHENDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

KIDNEY CANCER

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14750 OBSERVED CASES)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%)**, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14560 OBSERVED CASES)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (14881 OBSERVED CASES)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (14296 OBSERVED CASES)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (14255 OBSERVED CASES)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

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Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

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I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

KIDNEY CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (8135 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (7930 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (7965 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (7904 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8019 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

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TUMORE DELLE VIE URINARIE
URINARY TRACT CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 60%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 60%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 60%

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 90%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 70%
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 90%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 61%
NORTH EAST 59%
CENTRE 65%
SOUTH 58%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 62%
FEMALES 56%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50
12 YEARS LOST

URINARY TRACT CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4115 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 59% (56-62)
NORTH EAST 61% (58-64)
CENTRE 65% (55-71)
SOUTH 58% (53-61)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4115 OBSERVED CASES)

MEN survive longer than women

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph A

Source: graph E

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl 1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
## Summary

### Net Survival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year After Diagnosis</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Years</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conditional 5-Year Net Survival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year After Diagnosis</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioned on Having Survived 1 Year After Diagnosis</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditioned on Having Survived 5 Years After Diagnosis</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5-Year Net Survival - Geographical Comparisons

- **North West**: Males 80%, Females 78%
- **North East**: Males 81%, Females 79%
- **Centre**: Males 78%, Females 75%
- **South**: Males 79%, Females 79%

No significant differences in cancer survival across Italy.

### 5-Year Net Survival by Gender

- **Males**: 80% survive longer than women
- **Females**: 78%

### Life Expectancy at a Given Age of Diagnosis

- Age at Diagnosis: 50
- 7 Years Lost: 28
- 5 Years Lost: 15

### Bladder Cancer

#### 5-Year Age-Standardized Net Survival (%) by Geographical Area and Gender, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>M 80% (79-81)</td>
<td>F 78% (76-79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>M 81% (80-82)</td>
<td>F 79% (77-81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>M 78% (76-79)</td>
<td>F 75% (72-79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>M 79% (78-80)</td>
<td>F 79% (77-81)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bladder Cancer

#### 5-Year Net Survival (%) by Age and Gender, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-44</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

BLADDER CANCER

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (80677 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph of Age-Standardized Net Survival](image)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)** BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (50019 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph of 5-Year Age-Standardized Net Survival by Region](image)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (53494 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph of Life Expectancy](image)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

![Graph of Time Trend of Net Survival](image)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

BLADDER CANCER

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (40684 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (48266 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (47865 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (44428 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (43637 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

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I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHERI SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

BLADDER CANCER

**FEMALES**

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11593 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph showing age-standardized net survival for females with bladder cancer from 2005 to 2009.](image)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11042 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph showing crude probability of death for females with bladder cancer from 2005 to 2009.](image)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11334 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph showing 5-year age-standardized net survival by region for females with bladder cancer from 2005 to 2009.](image)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (11098 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph showing conditional 5-year age-standardized net survival after surviving 1 year for females with bladder cancer from 2005 to 2009.](image)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (10739 OBSERVED CASES)

![Graph showing life expectancy for females with bladder cancer.](image)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

![Graph showing time trend of 5- and 10-year age-standardized net survival for females with bladder cancer.](image)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
MELANOMA DELL’OCCHIO
CHOROID MELANOMA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

DIAGNOSIS 96% 80% 71%

8 percent points higher in 15 years

CONDITIONED 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

DIAGNOSIS 71% 71% 88%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 70% NORTHEAST 72% CENTRE 64% SOUTH 73%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 72% NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival FEMALES 70%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

REIGNS

ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN WITHOUT DATA

CHOROID MELANOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST 72% (64-79)

CENTRE 64% (45-77)

NORTH EAST 70% (62-77)

SOUTH 73% (61-81)

CHOROID MELANOMA

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)

MALES & FEMALES

CANCER REGISTRY AREA

NORTH WEST

NORTH EAST

CENTRE

SOUTH

NORTH WEST

NORTH EAST

CENTRE

SOUTH

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph A

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph B

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph C

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph D

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Source: graph E
I TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

CHOROID MELANOMA

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (701 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (767 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) 
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
TUMORE DELL’ENCEFALO E DEL SNC
BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 54%
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 29%
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 24%

5 percent points higher in 15 years

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

Males & females, period of diagnosis: 2005-2009

NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
Males: 21%
Females: 25%

NORTH EAST
Males: 25%
Females: 26%

CENTRE
Males: 23%
Females: 26%

SOUTH
Males: 22%
Females: 27%

In the NORTH EAST of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the other areas

NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

NET SURVIVAL (%)

General population
Cancer

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

50 years
30 years lost

15 years
2 years lost

BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12555 OBSERVED CASES)

NORTH WEST
Males: 21%
Females: 25%

(19-23)

NORTH EAST
Males: 25%
Females: 26%

(20-27)

CENTRE
Males: 23%
Females: 26%

(22-24)

SOUTH
Males: 22%
Females: 27%

(21-31)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12555 OBSERVED CASES)

AGE GROUPS

NET SURVIVAL (%)
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

**MALES**

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6540 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6540 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4659 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3318 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3162 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017
TUMORE DELLA TIROIDE
THYROID CANCER

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONED 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

- NORTH WEST: M 88%, F 93%
- NORTH EAST: M 91%, F 95%
- CENTRE: M 91%, F 98%
- SOUTH: M 91%, F 94%

In the CENTRE of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the NORTH WEST

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

- MALES: 90%
- FEMALES: 95%

WOMEN survive longer than men

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS: 50
YEARS LOST: 16

THYROID CANCER

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22804 OBSERVED CASES)

THYROID CANCER

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22804 OBSERVED CASES)

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHENDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

**Thyroid Cancer**

*Female*

**Age-standardized net survival (%)**, 2005-2009

**Crude probability of death (%), 2005-2009**

**5-year age-standardized net survival (%)** by region, 2005-2009

**Conditional 5-year age-standardized net survival after surviving 1, 5 years (%)**

**Life expectancy**

**Time trend of 5-, 10-year age-standardized net survival (%)**

Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
LINFOMA DI HODGKIN
HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

SUMMARY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year After Diagnosis</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year After Diagnosis</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool of Cancer Registries (4990 Observed Cases)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North West (78-84)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East (64-69)</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre (80-85)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South (83-85)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Diagnosis</th>
<th>Years Lost</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

**SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE**

**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA**

- **MALES & FEMALES**
  - **AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**, 2005-2009
    - POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4060 OBSERVED CASES)

- **MALES & FEMALES**
  - **5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
    - POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4025 OBSERVED CASES)

- **MALES & FEMALES**
  - **LIFE EXPECTANCY**
    - POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1676 OBSERVED CASES)

- **MALES & FEMALES**
  - **TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
    - POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2667 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2571 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) PRECISION OF THE POOL ESTIMATE

LORI LOW

NORTH WEST

NORTH EAST

CENTRE

SOUTH

with abbreviated regional name

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2930 OBSERVED CASES)

POOL

LORI LOW

NORTH WEST

NORTH EAST

CENTRE

SOUTH

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) PRECISION OF THE POOL ESTIMATE

LORI LOW

NORTH WEST

NORTH EAST

CENTRE

SOUTH

with abbreviated regional name

LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1996 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY

GENERAL POPULATION

CANCER

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)  

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

10 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

CALENDAR YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS

100

80

60

40

20

0

2000

2005

2010

2015

2020

2025

HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

1. AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
   POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2323 OBSERVED CASES)

   [Graph showing net survival over years for females]

2. CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
   POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1490 OBSERVED CASES)

   [Graph showing crude probability of death by age for females]

3. 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
   POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2254 OBSERVED CASES)

   [Graph showing net survival by region for females]

4. CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
   POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2608 OBSERVED CASES)

   [Graph showing conditional net survival after 1 and 5 years for females]

5. LIFE EXPECTANCY
   POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1720 OBSERVED CASES)

   [Graph showing life expectancy over age for females]

6. TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
   POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

   [Graph showing time trend of net survival by years for females]
LINFOMA NON HODGKIN
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS**

- **NORTH WEST**
  - Males: 63% (61-64)
  - Females: 67% (64-68)
- **NORTH EAST**
  - Males: 66% (62-64)
  - Females: 70% (68-71)
- **CENTRE**
  - Males: 65% (62-64)
  - Females: 69% (66-71)
- **SOUTH**
  - Males: 61% (59-63)
  - Females: 64% (62-66)

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in SOUTH

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS**

- **Women**
  - Survive longer than men

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION**

**NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA**

- **5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009**
  - Pool of 42 cancer registries (29674 observed cases)

**Non Hodgkin Lymphoma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-99</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-74</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
I TUMORI IN ITALIA
RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHETE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29674 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (28544 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2003 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (26605 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (25694 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15657 OBSERVED CASES)

CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15100 OBSERVED CASES)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (15312 OBSERVED CASES)

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (13803 OBSERVED CASES)

LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (13664 OBSERVED CASES)

TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
MIELOMA
MYELOMA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS 3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

Males & Females, Period of Diagnosis: 2005-2009

CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source graph A

North West North East Centre South

Males and Females, Period of Diagnosis: 2005-2009

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

Males Males

Females Females

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

10 YRS LOST 20 YRS LOST

MYELOMA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)

Region

North West North East Centre South

Males Males

Females Females

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)

Age Groups

NET SURVIVAL (%)

50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90+

Males & Females

Males females
Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

I TUMORI IN ITALIA RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

MYELOMA

1. AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)

2. 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11644 OBSERVED CASES)

3. LIFE EXPECTANCY
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8089 OBSERVED CASES)

4. TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
LEUCEMIA LINFATICA CRONICA
CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH WEST</th>
<th>NORTH EAST</th>
<th>CENTRE</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION**

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 years</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA**

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6514 OBSERVED CASES)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POOL</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

1. AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

2. CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

3. 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

4. CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

5. LIFE EXPECTANCY

6. TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)
LEUCEMIA MIELOIDE CRONICA
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH WEST</th>
<th>NORTH EAST</th>
<th>CENTRE</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARS LOST</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2521 OBSERVED CASES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH WEST 59% (55-63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH EAST 59% (55-63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRE 52% (43-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH 57% (53-61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2521 OBSERVED CASES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: graph A

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it
LEUCEMIE
LEUKAEMIAS

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 68% (46-50)
Females: 67% (47-50)

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 54% (46-50)
Females: 54% (46-50)

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS
Males: 48% (46-50)
Females: 48% (46-50)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST
Males: 48% (46-50)
Females: 48% (46-50)

NORTH EAST
Males: 48% (46-50)
Females: 47% (45-50)

CENTRE
Males: 52% (47-50)
Females: 52% (47-50)

SOUTH
Males: 49% (47-50)
Females: 48% (46-50)

In the CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is lower than in the other areas.

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

Females

NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19333 OBSERVED CASES)

NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE GROUPS

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19333 OBSERVED CASES)
I TUMORI IN ITALIA. RAPPORTO AIRTUM 2016 SOPRAVVIVENZA

SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE

LEUKAEMIAS

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19033 OBSERVED CASES)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
BY REGION, 2005-2009
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10797 OBSERVED CASES)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (13227 OBSERVED CASES)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18119 OBSERVED CASES)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (13515 OBSERVED CASES)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: www.registri-tumori.it

[81x64]Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

181
TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

**SUMMARY**

**NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>72%</strong></td>
<td><strong>58%</strong></td>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
<td><strong>73%</strong></td>
<td><strong>89%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORTH WEST</th>
<th>NORTH EAST</th>
<th>CENTRE</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
<td><strong>55%</strong></td>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
<td><strong>51%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH.

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
<td><strong>63%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women survive longer than men.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>15 YEARS LOST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>34%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>5 YEARS LOST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>14%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
<th>BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH WEST</td>
<td><strong>55%</strong> (54-55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH EAST</td>
<td><strong>54%</strong> (53-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRE</td>
<td><strong>54%</strong> (53-54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td><strong>51%</strong> (51-52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>NET SURVIVAL (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td><strong>44%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td><strong>54%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td><strong>59%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td><strong>62%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td><strong>63%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td><strong>79%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
### Epidemiol Prev 2017; 41 (2) suppl1. doi: 10.19191/EP17.2S1.P001.017

**ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)**

#### MALES

**AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**

Pool of 42 cancer registries (467395 observed cases), case mix adjusted

![Net Survival Graph](image1)

**5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**

Pool of 40 cancer registries (458846 observed cases), case mix adjusted

![Net Survival by Region Graph](image2)

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

Pool of 18 cancer registries (5158618 observed cases)

![Life Expectancy Graph](image3)

**TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**

Pool of 17 cancer registries, case mix adjusted

![Time Trend Graph](image4)

**CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**

Pool of 42 cancer registries (496844 observed cases)

![Crude Probability Graph](image5)

**CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**

Pool of 26 cancer registries (367577 observed cases).

![Conditional Survival Graph](image6)

**GENERAL POPULATION**

**CANCER**

**NET SURVIVAL (%)**

**YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS**

**5-YEAR CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%)**

**AGE AT DIAGNOSIS**

**NET SURVIVAL (%)**

**YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS**

**5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) AFTER 1 YEAR AFTER 5 YEARS**

**POOL**

**NORTH WEST**

**NORTH EAST**

**CENTRE**

**SOUTH**

Some bars are not available due to the low number of cases.

Ulteriori dati disponibili sul sito: [www.registri-tumori.it](http://www.registri-tumori.it)
TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

SUMMARY

NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MEN
79%

WOMEN
67%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MEN
63%

WOMEN
63%

CONDITIONED 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MEN
78%

WOMEN
90%

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

NORTH WEST 63%
NORTH EAST 64%
CENTRE 63%
SOUTH 60%

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MEN 54%
WOMEN 63%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS
50 YEARS

MEN 28
WOMEN 38

ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (388959 OBSERVED CASES), CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

NORTH WEST 64% (63-64)
NORTH EAST 64% (63-64)
CENTRE 63% (63-64)
SOUTH 60% (60-60)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (388959 OBSERVED CASES)

SOUTH
62%

NORTH EAST
61%

CENTRE
63%

NORTH WEST
63%

FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MEN
78%

WOMEN
90%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

MEN
78%

WOMEN
90%
**TUTTI I TUMORI**

ESCLUSI I TUMORI DELLA VESCICA E I NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE

ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 percent points higher in 15 years

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>52%</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>48%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the North and Centre of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the South

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>62%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Diagnosis</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 years lost</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years lost</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

Pool of 42 cancer registries (418302 observed cases), case-mix adjusted

- **North West**: 51% (50-51)
- **North East**: 52% (51-52)
- **Centre**: 51% (51-52)
- **South**: 48% (40-49)

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

Pool of 42 cancer registries (418302 observed cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Male Net Survival (%)</th>
<th>Female Net Survival (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TUTTI I TUMORI (ESCLUSI I TUMORI DELLA VESCICA E I NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE)

ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET SURVIVAL</th>
<th>CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>5-YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
<td>CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 percent points higher in 15 years

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

In the NORTH and CENTRE of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the SOUTH

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MEN 51%  
WOMEN 62%  
WOMEN survive longer than men

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

SOUTH 60%  
NORTH WEST 63%  
NORTH EAST 63%  
CENTRE 63%  
REGION
ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
WITHOUT DATA

5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (377364 OBSERVED CASES), CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (377364 OBSERVED CASES)