

Chapter 16

Cancer survival in Mumbai (Bombay), India, 1992–1999

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Abstract

The Bombay cancer registry is the second oldest population-based cancer registry in Asia, and the first of its kind in India. It was established in 1963, and registration of cases is done by active methods. Data on survival from 28 cancer sites or types registered during 1992–1999 are reported. Follow-up has been carried out predominantly by active methods, with median follow-up ranging between 1–51 months for different cancers. The proportion of histologically verified diagnosis for various cancers ranged between 41–100%; death certificates only (DCOs) comprised 0–15%; 84–99% of total registered cases were included for survival analysis. Complete follow-up at five years ranged from 85–92% for different cancers. The 5-year age-standardized relative survival rates for common cancers were breast (48%), cervix (44%), lung (11%), oesophagus (14%), oral cavity (35%) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (34%). The 5-year relative survival by age group portrayed either an inverse relationship or was fluctuating. Cases with a regional spread of disease were the highest for cancers of the tongue, oral cavity, larynx and cervix; survival decreased with the increasing extent of disease for all cancers studied.

Mumbai cancer registry

The Mumbai cancer registry, formerly known as the Bombay cancer registry, is the second-oldest population-based cancer registry in Asia and the first of its kind in India. It was established in 1963 and has been contributing data to the quinquennial IARC publication *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents* since volume II [1]. Cancer registration is still done by active methods. Over 150 sources of registration, comprising hospitals in the government and private sectors, nursing homes, pathology laboratories, imaging centres and hospices, are visited for data collection. The registry caters to an entirely urban population of about 12 million with a sex ratio of 815 females to 1000 males. The average annual age-standardized incidence rate is 116 per 100 000 among males and 122 per 100 000 among females with a lifetime cumulative risk of one in 7 of developing cancer for both sexes in the period 1999–2001 [2]. The top ranking cancers among males are lung followed by oral cavity and larynx. Among females, the order is breast, cervix and ovary.

The registry contributed data on survival for the cancers of the female breast and uterine cervix in the first volume of the IARC publication on *Cancer Survival in Developing Countries* [3]. Data on survival from 28 cancer sites or types registered during 1992–1999 are reported in this second volume.

Data quality indices (Table 1)

The proportion of cases with histologically verified cancer diagnosis in our series is 78%, varying between 99.9% for lymphoid leukaemia and 41% for the pancreas. The proportion of cases registered as death certificates only (DCOs) is 6.5% ranging between 0.1% in lymphoid leukaemia and 15.2% in pancreas. The exclusion of cases from the survival analysis is the greatest among the cancer of the pancreas (15.8%) and the least among lymphoid leukaemia (0.5%). Thus, 84–99% of the total cases registered among selected cancers are included in the estimation of the survival probability.

Outcome of follow-up (Table 2)

Follow-up has been carried out predominantly by active methods. These include abstraction of mortality information from the hospitals and municipal corporation records. The abstracted data are matched with the incident cancer database. Unmatched incident cases are then subjected to one or more of the following to obtain the vital status information: repeated scrutiny of records in the respective sources of registration, postal/telephone enquiries and house visits.

The closing date of follow-up was 31st December 1999 for cases registered in 1992–1994 and 31st December

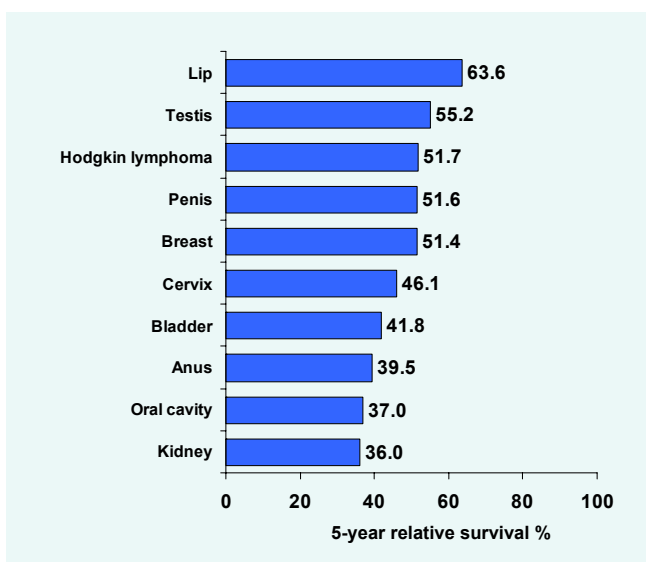
2003 for cases registered in 1995–1999. The median follow-up (in months) ranged between <1 for unspecified leukaemia to 50.9 for lip cancer. Complete follow-up information at five years from the incidence date ranged from 92.8% (cancer of the lung) to 81.7% (cancer of the penis). The cases lost to follow-up also displayed a pattern: the proportion of lost to follow-up was generally the highest in the extremities of the classified follow-up intervals (within the first year and five or more years of follow-up) for all cancers. This minimizes the bias of estimation of 5-year survival probability, as a sizeable proportion of cases lost to follow-up after five years would have had a complete follow-up until 5 years from the incidence date.

Survival statistics

All ages and both sexes together (Table 3)

The 5-year relative survival is the highest for lip cancer (64%) and the lowest for cancer of the tonsil (17%) among the cancers of the head and neck. Cancers of the pancreas, stomach and oesophagus (15%) had the poorest survival, compared to cancer of the anus (39%) among the gastrointestinal tract cancers. Survival from cancers of the urinary system was 42% for urinary bladder and 36% for kidney. Hodgkin lymphoma had a better survival (52%) than non-Hodgkin lymphoma (34%). The best survival figures for leukaemias were lymphoid (16%), followed by myeloid (15%) and unspecified (7%).

Figure 1a. Top ten cancers (ranked by survival), Mumbai, India, 1992–1999



The 5-year age-standardized relative survival (ASRS) probability for all ages together is generally less than or similar to the corresponding unadjusted one with a few exceptions. Also, the 5-year ASRS (0–74 years of

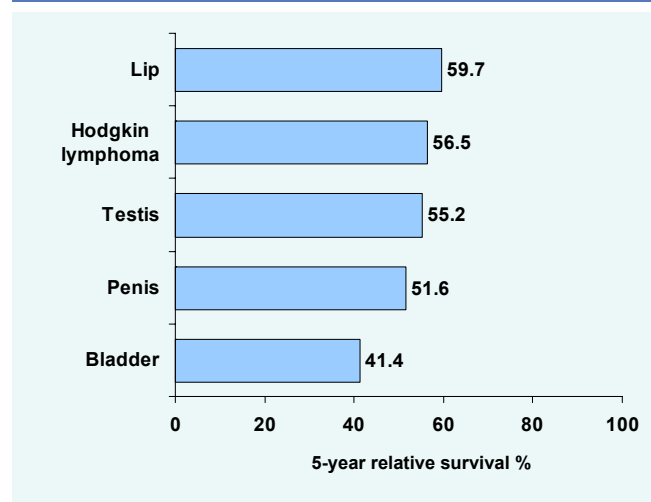
age) is generally higher than the corresponding ASRS (all ages) for most cancers.

Sex

Male (Table 4a)

The 5-year relative survival was the highest for lip cancer (60%) followed in order by Hodgkin lymphoma (56%), testis (55%) and penis (52%). Survival from Hodgkin lymphoma was noticeably higher among males (56%) than females (41%).

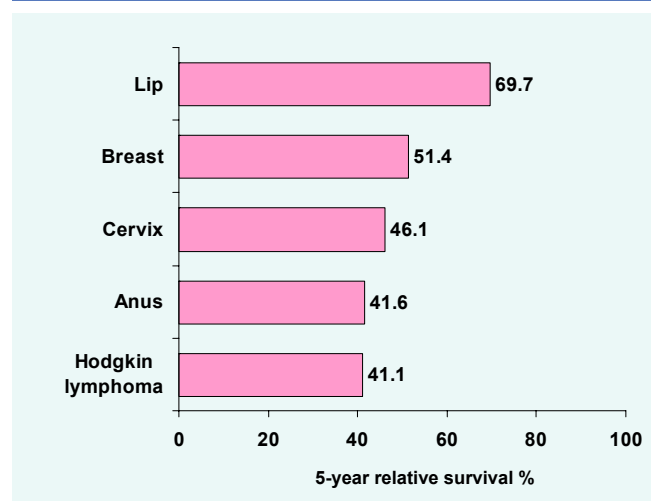
Figure 1b. Top five cancers (ranked by survival), Male, Mumbai, India, 1992–1999



Female (Table 4a)

The top-ranking cancers in terms of 5-year relative survival are lip (70%), breast (51%), cervix (46%) and anus (42%). The survival is markedly higher among females than males for cancers of the lip, tongue and tonsil.

Figure 1c. Top five cancers (ranked by survival), Female, Mumbai, India, 1992–1999



Age group (Table 4b)

The 5-year relative survival by age group portrays an inverse relationship: a decreasing survival with increasing age at diagnosis for cancers of the tongue, nasopharynx, oesophagus, stomach, colon, rectum, larynx, lung, breast, cervix, prostate, bladder and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. In the rest, it fluctuates.

Extent of disease (Table 5; Figure 2)

A majority of cases of the following cancers have been diagnosed with localized disease: lip (52%), rectum (46%) and colon (39%). In breast cancer, there was no difference in the proportion of cases with localized (40%) and regional (41%) spread of disease. Ovarian cancer is the solitary instance in which most cases were diagnosed with distant metastasis (50%). Cases with a regional spread of disease were the highest among cancers of the tongue, oral cavity, larynx and cervix. The extent of disease was unknown in 4–10%. The 5-year absolute survival by extent of disease followed the expected pattern: highest for localized cases, followed by regional and distant metastasis cases among known categories of extent of disease.

Survival trend (Table 6)

The 5-year relative survival from cancers of the female breast (51%) and cervix (46%) registered in 1992–1999 has shown a slight decline compared to an earlier series (1982–1986: breast: 55.1%; cervix: 50.7%) reported in the first volume of survival publication [3]. This might be a consequence of the increased availability of complete follow-up information in the present volume (85–87%) compared to 73–75% in the earlier series.

References

1. Parkin DM, Whelan SL, Ferlay J and Storm H. *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Vol I to VIII: IARC Cancerbase No. 7*. IARC Press, Lyon, 2005.
2. National Cancer Registry Programme. *Consolidated report of population-based cancer registries: 1999–2001*. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Yeole BB, Jussawalla DJ, Sabnis SD and Sunny L. Survival from breast and cervical cancer in Mumbai (Bombay), India. In: *Cancer Survival in Developing Countries* (eds) R Sankaranarayanan, RJ Black and DM Parkin. IARC Scientific Publications No. 145. IARC Press, Lyon, 1998.

Figure 2. Absolute survival (%) from selected cancers by extent of disease, Mumbai (Bombay), India

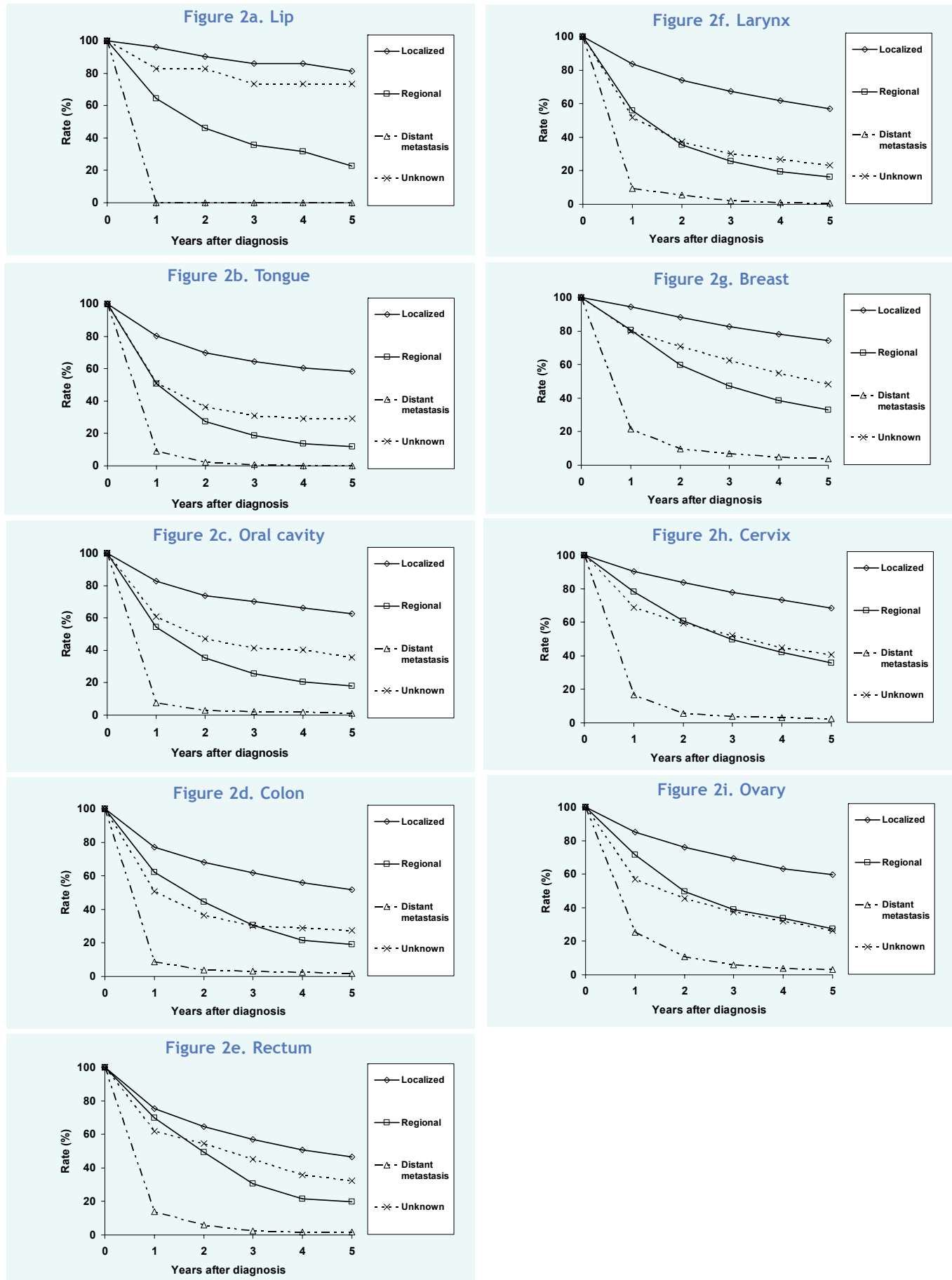


Table 1. Data quality indices - Proportion of histologically verified and death certificate only cases, number and proportion of included and excluded cases by site: Mumbai, India, 1992–1994 cases followed through 1999 and 1995–1999 cases followed-up until 2003

Site	ICD-10	Total registered	%		Excluded cases					Included cases	
			HV	DCO	DCO	Follow-up	Others	Total	%	No.	%
Lip	C00	168	86.3	3.0	5	2	0	7	4.2	161	95.8
Tongue	C01-02	2 240	83.8	5.1	115	14	5	134	6.0	2 106	94.0
Oral cavity	C03-06	2 895	86.1	3.8	109	17	0	126	4.4	2 769	95.6
Tonsil	C09	548	83.4	6.0	33	2	0	35	6.4	513	93.6
Oropharynx	C10	257	83.7	5.1	13	0	1	14	5.4	243	94.6
Nasopharynx	C11	254	76.8	4.3	11	0	0	11	4.3	243	95.7
Hypopharynx	C12-13	1 969	84.1	2.7	54	12	1	67	3.4	1 902	96.6
Oesophagus	C15	3 647	61.2	13.7	498	17	4	519	14.2	3 128	85.8
Stomach	C16	2 466	65.9	9.8	241	14	6	261	10.6	2 205	89.4
Colon	C18	1 711	72.4	7.0	119	11	3	133	7.8	1 578	92.2
Rectum	C19-20	1 299	75.7	5.9	76	6	0	82	6.3	1 217	93.7
Anus	C21	237	84.0	4.2	10	0	7	17	7.2	220	92.8
Pancreas	C25	1 089	40.8	15.2	165	3	4	172	15.8	917	84.2
Larynx	C32	2 151	69.7	12.0	259	6	6	271	12.6	1 880	87.4
Lung	C33-34	3 995	62.6	13.0	518	18	8	544	13.6	3 451	86.4
Breast	C50	7 751	83.5	5.2	404	34	19	457	5.9	7 294	94.1
Cervix	C53	4 683	84.9	4.4	205	32	10	247	5.3	4 436	94.7
Ovary	C56	2 151	75.1	5.1	110	5	7	122	5.7	2 029	94.3
Penis	C60	335	81.8	1.8	6	0	2	8	2.4	327	97.6
Prostate	C61	1 622	71.6	9.1	148	8	3	159	9.8	1 463	90.2
Testis	C62	394	85.5	2.5	10	1	0	11	2.8	383	97.2
Kidney	C64	857	83.8	4.0	34	3	1	38	4.4	819	95.6
Urinary bladder	C67	1 403	77.5	6.3	88	3	5	96	6.8	1 307	93.2
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	537	99.4	0.6	3	1	5	9	1.7	528	98.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-85+C96	2 362	99.6	0.2	4	18	2	24	1.0	2 338	99.0
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	1 104	99.9	0.1	1	3	1	5	0.5	1 099	99.5
Myeloid leukaemia	C92-94	1 276	99.7	0.3	4	9	2	15	1.2	1 261	98.8
Leukaemia unspecified	C95	351	98.3	1.7	6	0	0	6	1.7	345	98.3

HV: histologically verified; DCO: death certificate only

Table 2. Number and proportion of cases with complete/incomplete follow-up (in years) and median follow-up (in months) by site: Mumbai, India, 1992–1994 cases followed through 1999 and 1995–1999 cases followed-up until 2003

Site	ICD-10	No. of cases included	Complete FU		Incomplete FU: loss to FU*						% with complete FU at 5 years	Median FU (in months)
			Alive/dead at end of FU		% lost to FU: years from diagnosis							
			No.	%	No.	%	< 1	1-3	3-5	> 5		
Lip	C00	161	109	67.7	52	32.3	12.5	1.2	0.6	18.0	85.7	50.9
Tongue	C01-02	2106	1766	83.9	340	16.1	9.4	0.4	0.0	6.3	90.2	11.3
Oral cavity	C03-06	2769	2205	79.6	564	20.4	11.1	0.3	0.1	8.9	88.5	12.7
Tonsil	C09	513	447	87.1	66	12.9	8.6	0.8	0.0	3.5	90.6	8.3
Oropharynx	C10	243	210	86.4	33	13.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	90.1	10.1
Nasopharynx	C11	243	213	87.7	30	12.3	7.4	0.4	0.0	4.5	92.2	12.5
Hypopharynx	C12-13	1902	1621	85.2	281	14.8	9.3	0.2	0.3	5.0	90.2	8.3
Oesophagus	C15	3128	2759	88.2	369	11.8	7.5	0.4	0.2	3.7	91.9	5.0
Stomach	C16	2205	1950	88.4	255	11.6	7.9	0.3	0.1	3.3	91.7	3.4
Colon	C18	1578	1315	83.3	263	16.7	9.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	90.6	8.4
Rectum	C19-20	1217	963	79.1	254	20.9	12.0	0.5	0.3	8.1	87.2	11.7
Anus	C21	220	164	74.5	56	25.5	14.1	0.0	0.9	10.5	85.0	12.2
Pancreas	C25	917	803	87.6	114	12.4	5.3	0.2	4.7	2.2	89.7	1.6
Larynx	C32	1880	1501	79.8	379	20.2	11.0	0.5	0.4	8.3	88.1	12.4
Lung	C33-34	3451	3102	89.9	349	10.1	6.4	0.3	0.5	2.9	92.8	3.0
Breast	C50	7294	5460	74.9	1834	25.1	12.2	0.3	0.3	12.3	87.2	30.9
Cervix	C53	4436	3290	74.2	1146	25.8	14.1	0.2	0.3	11.2	85.3	25.1
Ovary	C56	2029	1713	84.4	316	15.6	10.0	0.1	0.2	5.3	89.7	7.1
Penis	C60	327	234	71.6	93	28.4	15.9	1.8	0.6	10.1	81.7	20.3
Prostate	C61	1463	1194	81.6	269	18.4	13.4	0.1	0.2	4.7	86.3	13.2
Testis	C62	383	285	74.4	98	25.6	9.9	0.3	0.5	14.9	89.3	36.1
Kidney	C64	819	625	76.3	194	23.7	13.4	1.7	0.4	8.2	84.5	7.1
Urinary bladder	C67	1307	1000	76.5	307	23.5	13.6	1.1	0.8	8.0	84.5	16.5
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	528	379	71.8	149	28.2	13.2	1.7	0.4	12.9	84.7	29.4
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-85+C96	2338	1906	81.5	432	18.5	9.9	0.4	0.7	7.5	89.0	5.9
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	1099	947	86.2	152	13.8	8.8	1.0	0.5	3.5	89.7	1.5
Myeloid leukaemia	C92-94	1261	1124	89.1	137	10.9	7.7	0.7	0.3	2.2	91.4	1.0
Leukaemia unspecified	C95	345	312	90.4	33	9.6	6.2	1.4	0.6	1.4	91.9	0.3

FU: follow-up; * non-random

Table 3. Comparison of 1-, 3- and 5-year absolute and relative survival and 5-year age-standardized relative survival by site: Mumbai, India, 1992–1994 cases followed through 1999 and 1995–1999 cases followed-up until 2003

Site	ICD-10	Cases included	% Absolute survival			% Relative survival			% ASRS at 5-years	
			1-year	3-year	5-year	1-year	3-year	5-year	all ages	0-74 years
Lip	C00	161	78.8	62.7	55.8	80.9	67.7	63.6	63.4	61.3
Tongue	C01-02	2 106	56.5	31.2	25.3	58.3	34.2	29.3	27.8	29.7
Oral cavity	C03-06	2 769	60.5	39.4	32.3	62.2	42.8	37.0	35.0	36.0
Tonsil	C09	513	46.7	20.3	13.9	48.4	22.6	16.7	16.7	16.6
Oropharynx	C10	243	51.5	23.6	15.7	53.3	26.2	18.6	18.3	20.4
Nasopharynx	C11	243	57.3	28.7	22.9	58.6	30.8	25.5	20.3	24.7
Hypopharynx	C12-13	1 902	47.5	23.3	17.8	49.3	26.3	21.7	21.8	23.1
Oesophagus	C15	3 128	36.8	18.9	13.0	38.3	21.1	15.4	13.7	16.2
Stomach	C16	2 205	33.6	17.6	12.8	34.8	19.5	14.8	11.6	15.2
Colon	C18	1 578	52.5	35.1	27.4	54.5	38.8	32.3	25.4	30.3
Rectum	C19-20	1 217	59.7	37.2	28.6	61.9	41.2	33.6	26.1	31.1
Anus	C21	220	62.8	42.3	34.0	64.8	46.3	39.5	32.5	36.9
Pancreas	C25	917	22.9	15.7	12.5	23.8	17.4	14.6	13.2	15.2
Larynx	C32	1 880	59.9	37.2	28.6	62.3	41.8	34.6	32.8	36.0
Lung	C33-34	3 451	28.4	15.4	10.9	29.6	17.3	13.2	10.9	13.4
Breast	C50	7 294	77.9	56.6	46.0	79.7	60.4	51.4	48.2	51.6
Cervix	C53	4 436	75.2	53.6	42.2	76.6	56.6	46.1	43.8	46.4
Ovary	C56	2 029	49.7	29.1	22.8	50.7	30.7	24.6	21.0	22.9
Penis	C60	327	75.1	49.2	43.6	77.9	54.9	51.6	47.1	53.3
Prostate	C61	1 463	64.3	39.3	24.0	69.6	50.2	35.9	28.4	42.3
Testis	C62	383	69.3	58.0	53.0	70.0	59.5	55.2	55.1	56.2
Kidney	C64	819	53.0	38.2	31.2	54.8	41.8	36.0	32.1	35.2
Urinary bladder	C67	1 307	67.0	45.6	32.5	70.6	53.6	41.8	34.6	45.6
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	528	70.0	58.5	48.8	71.0	60.8	51.7	50.6	52.2
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-85+C96	2 338	50.3	38.0	30.2	51.8	41.1	34.1	34.2	37.1
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	1 099	34.8	22.0	15.2	35.4	22.9	16.3	14.8	15.5
Myeloid leukaemia	C92-94	1 261	31.2	20.6	13.7	31.8	21.5	14.6	12.8	15.2
Leukaemia unspecified	C95	345	18.7	10.3	6.1	19.2	10.9	6.7	5.9	7.1

ASRS: age-standardized relative survival

Table 4a. Site-wise number of cases, 5-year absolute and relative survival by sex: Mumbai, India, 1992–1994 cases followed through 1999 and 1995–1999 cases followed-up until 2003

Site	ICD-10	Cases included	Male			Female		
			% 5-year survival			% 5-year survival		
			No.	Abs	Rel	No.	Abs	Rel
Lip	C00	161	96	52.8	59.7	65	60.4	69.7
Tongue	C01-02	2 106	1 550	22.5	26.2	556	33.0	37.6
Oral cavity	C03-06	2 769	1 768	33.9	38.9	1 001	29.5	33.7
Tonsil	C09	513	453	11.7	14.0	60	30.8	37.9
Oropharynx	C10	243	220	15.3	18.0	23	19.1	24.3
Nasopharynx	C11	243	180	21.7	24.3	63	26.2	28.7
Hypopharynx	C12-13	1 902	1 522	17.1	21.2	380	20.7	23.7
Oesophagus	C15	3 128	1 866	13.5	16.3	1 262	12.3	14.1
Stomach	C16	2 205	1 507	13.1	15.4	698	12.1	13.7
Colon	C18	1 578	918	28.5	34.1	660	26.0	29.8
Rectum	C19-20	1 217	759	28.9	34.2	458	28.2	32.7
Anus	C21	220	127	32.3	37.9	93	36.3	41.6
Pancreas	C25	917	578	12.5	14.6	339	12.5	14.7
Larynx	C32	1 880	1 630	28.4	34.6	250	29.9	34.2
Lung	C33-34	3 451	2 705	11.0	13.5	746	10.5	12.0
Breast	C50	7 294				7 294	46.0	51.4
Cervix	C53	4 436				4 436	42.2	46.1
Ovary	C56	2 029				2 029	22.8	24.6
Penis	C60	327	327	43.6	51.6			
Prostate	C61	1 463	1 463	24.0	35.9			
Testis	C62	383	383	53.0	55.2			
Kidney	C64	819	569	30.1	35.3	250	33.7	37.4
Urinary bladder	C67	1 307	1 046	32.0	41.4	261	34.6	43.3
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	528	370	53.3	56.5	158	38.9	41.1
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-85+C96	2 338	1 521	31.7	35.8	817	27.5	30.9
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	1 099	725	14.6	15.5	374	16.4	17.7
Myeloid leukaemia	C92-94	1 261	755	14.7	15.8	506	12.2	13.0
Leukaemia unspecified	C95	345	195	5.8	6.3	150	6.6	7.2

Abs: absolute survival; Rel: relative survival

Table 4b. Site-wise number of cases and relative survival by age group: Mumbai, India, 1992–1994 cases followed through 1999 and 1995–1999 cases followed-up until 2003

Site	ICD-10	Cases included	Number of cases by age group					Relative survival by age group % 5-year survival				
			< 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	> 75	< 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	> 75
Lip	C00	161	32	56	42	22	9	66.7	62.2	67.1	50.7	86.1
Tongue	C01-02	2 106	415	553	567	419	152	42.1	32.2	26.2	19.8	7.0
Oral cavity	C03-06	2 769	669	744	708	463	185	45.7	38.5	33.8	25.7	28.1
Tonsil	C09	513	85	140	138	104	46	23.2	16.2	11.5	19.9	15.2
Oropharynx	C10	243	31	72	73	49	18	31.6	15.5	24.3	9.5	0.0
Nasopharynx	C11	243	106	43	48	34	12	34.4	23.7	16.9	17.5	0.0
Hypopharynx	C12-13	1 902	267	411	587	456	181	31.1	19.9	20.2	23.9	6.7
Oesophagus	C15	3 128	368	720	928	743	369	33.3	21.8	11.5	5.8	6.0
Stomach	C16	2 205	352	515	610	499	229	27.7	23.6	10.1	4.4	1.9
Colon	C18	1 578	325	357	380	329	187	44.1	42.5	27.9	18.8	17.6
Rectum	C19-20	1 217	279	271	279	268	120	43.2	41.9	32.5	16.2	16.0
Anus	C21	220	46	49	63	45	17	40.9	63.9	31.0	22.3	25.3
Pancreas	C25	917	128	209	249	236	95	28.6	16.9	9.1	12.3	8.9
Larynx	C32	1 880	240	416	561	484	179	47.8	39.0	35.9	24.0	17.8
Lung	C33-34	3 451	386	672	1 087	925	381	25.4	19.9	11.3	5.9	4.1
Breast	C50	7 294	2 179	2 038	1 647	1 023	407	57.6	52.7	47.9	43.8	29.8
Cervix	C53	4 436	1 333	1 358	1 018	569	158	61.1	48.6	32.7	24.0	20.9
Ovary	C56	2 029	672	538	462	260	97	40.9	23.7	12.3	5.7	9.5
Penis	C60	327	84	66	73	67	37	58.4	53.8	61.0	33.5	32.3
Prostate	C61	1 463	19	67	287	619	471	59.7	56.1	45.8	36.9	20.1
Testis	C62	383	300	37	26	15	5	56.8	55.8	55.0	33.0	0.0
Kidney	C64	819	230	157	199	170	63	49.6	39.0	34.6	17.3	21.8
Urinary bladder	C67	1 307	120	216	347	374	250	60.7	60.5	49.7	26.1	15.4
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	528	341	71	61	40	15	60.9	50.0	22.0	24.2	18.5
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-85+C96	2 338	889	382	473	403	191	43.7	42.4	29.6	17.6	3.9
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	1 099	803	70	93	70	63	17.6	14.3	10.4	13.1	12.2
Myeloid leukaemia	C92-94	1 261	691	203	179	125	63	18.4	13.3	5.6	13.9	0.0
Leukaemia unspecified	C95	345	200	33	41	44	27	7.2	5.6	9.3	8.5	0.0

Table 5. Proportion of cases and 5-year absolute survival by extent of disease and site: Mumbai, India, 1992–1999

Site	ICD-10	Cases included	% of cases by extent of disease				% 5-year absolute survival			
			Localized	Regional	Dist. met.	Unknown	Localized	Regional	Dist. met.	Unknown
Lip	C00	161	51.6	36.6	4.3	7.5	81.4	22.8	0.0	73.4
Tongue	C01-02	2 106	30.5	58.4	7.1	4.1	58.4	12.0	0.0	29.1
Oral cavity	C03-06	2 769	32.6	55.8	6.9	4.6	62.5	18.0	1.1	35.5
Colon	C18	1 578	38.7	26.7	25.9	8.7	51.8	19.1	1.6	27.5
Rectum	C19-20	1 217	46.2	26.0	20.3	7.5	46.5	19.8	1.6	32.4
Larynx	C32	1 880	33.2	51.1	9.7	6.1	57.1	16.5	0.5	23.2
Breast	C50	7 294	39.6	41.5	12.8	6.2	74.2	32.8	3.8	48.1
Cervix	C53	4 436	27.9	56.8	8.6	6.7	68.3	35.7	2.4	40.7
Ovary	C56	2 029	28.6	11.4	49.9	10.1	59.7	27.5	3.0	26.4

Dis. met.: distant metastasis

Table 6. Comparison of 5-year absolute and relative survival of cases diagnosed between 1982–1986 and 1992–1999

Site	ICD-10	% Complete FU at 5 years		% 5-year absolute survival		% 5-year relative survival	
		1982–1986	1992–1999	1982–1986	1992–1999	1982–1986	1992–1999
Breast	C50	75.2	87.2	51.1	46.0	55.1	51.4
Cervix	C53	73.3	85.3	47.7	42.2	50.7	46.1

FU: follow-up