

Ovarian cancer survival by morphological group

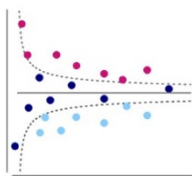
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**Cancer
Survival
Group**

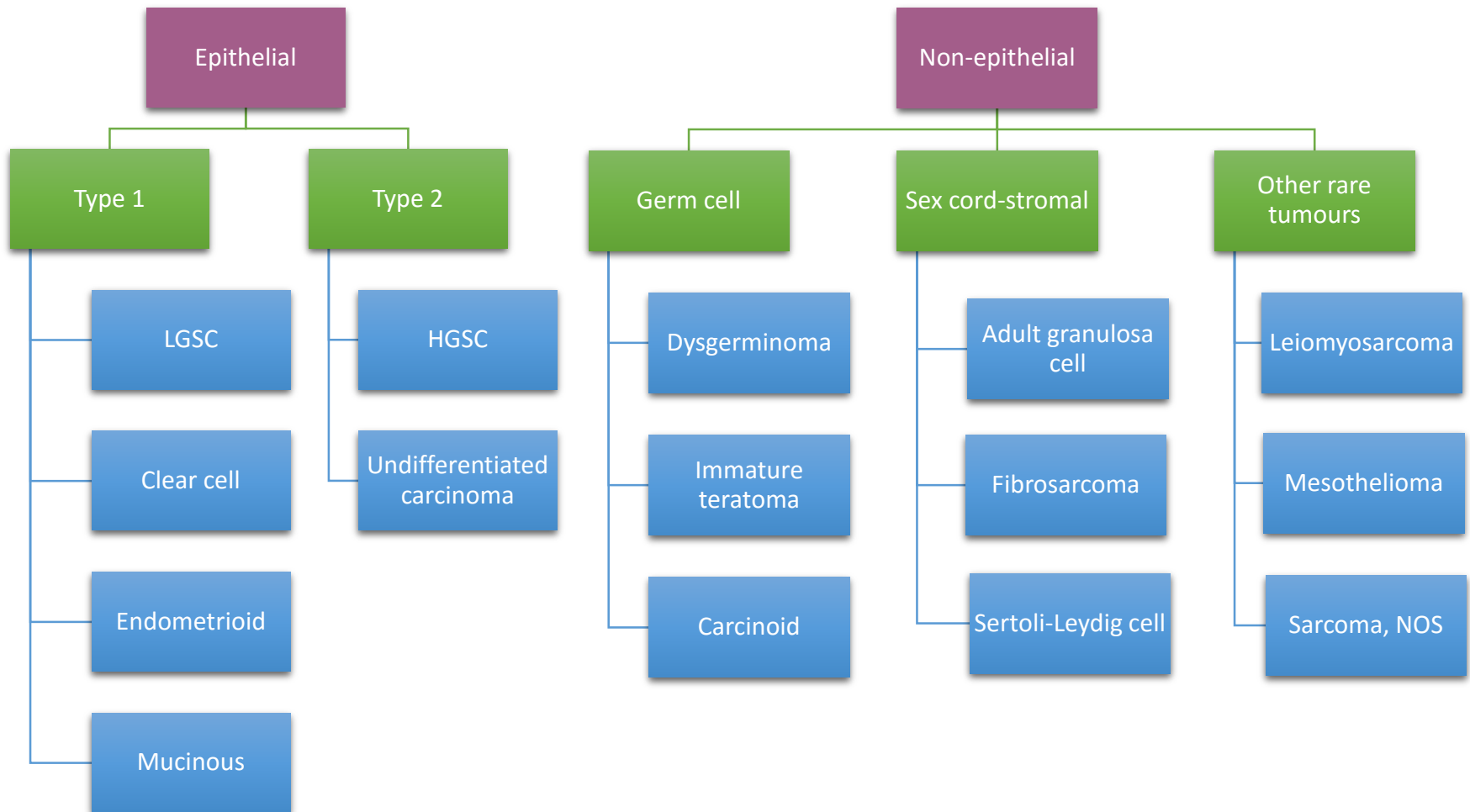


CONCORD
Global surveillance
of cancer survival

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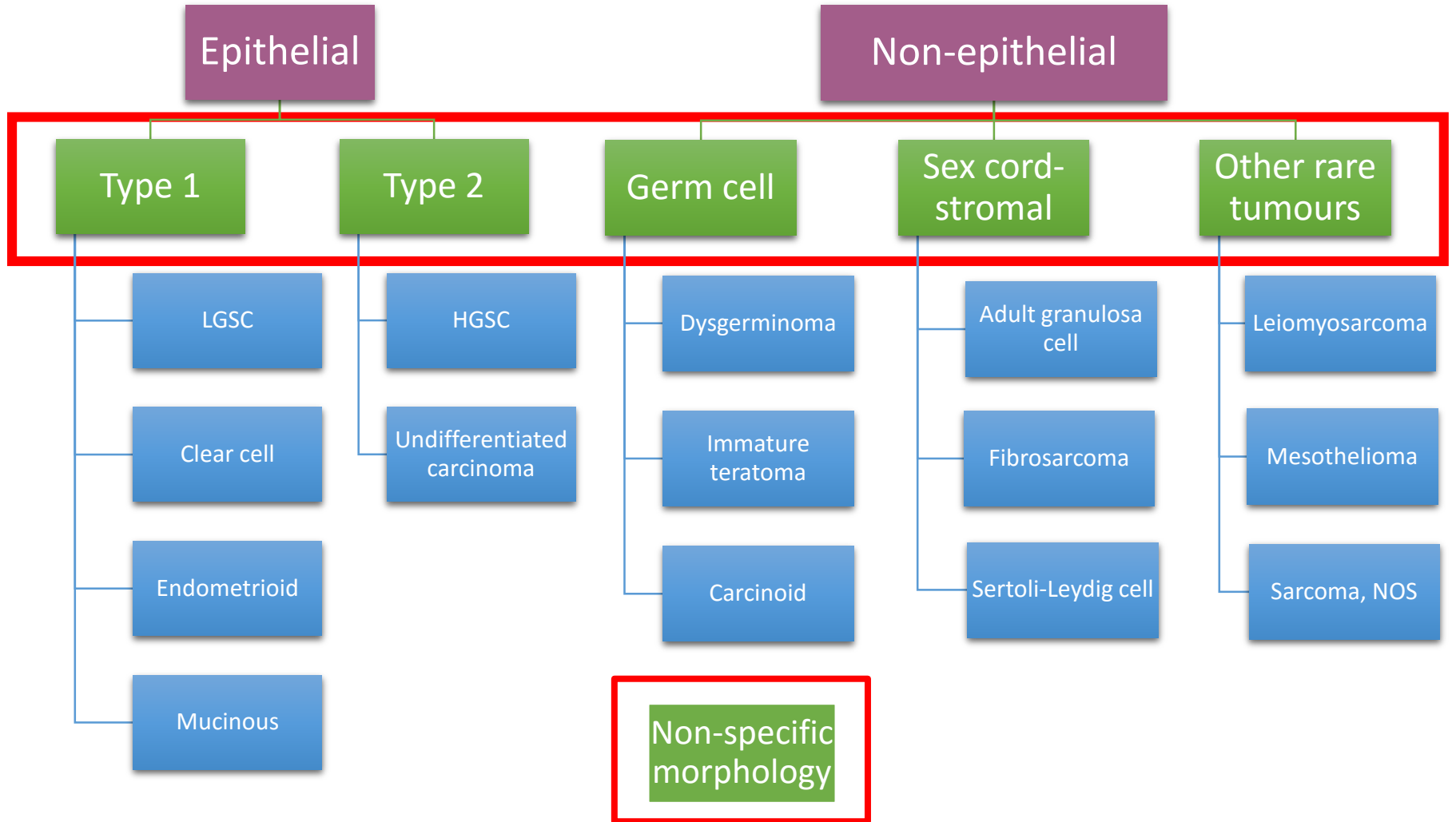


International comparisons of ovarian cancer survival have traditionally analysed ovarian cancer as a single homogeneous group.



- To describe the worldwide distribution of morphological subtypes
- To estimate survival by morphological group
- To examine the impact on international survival comparisons

- **CONCORD-2** study of global trends in cancer survival: **25.7 million** patients from **67** countries
- **695,932** women (aged 15-99) in **60** countries diagnosed from **1995-2009** (cancer of the ovary, fallopian tube, uterine ligaments and adnexa, peritoneum or retroperitoneum)
- Canada: **33,909**; US: **262,222**
- Age-standardised 5-year **net survival**



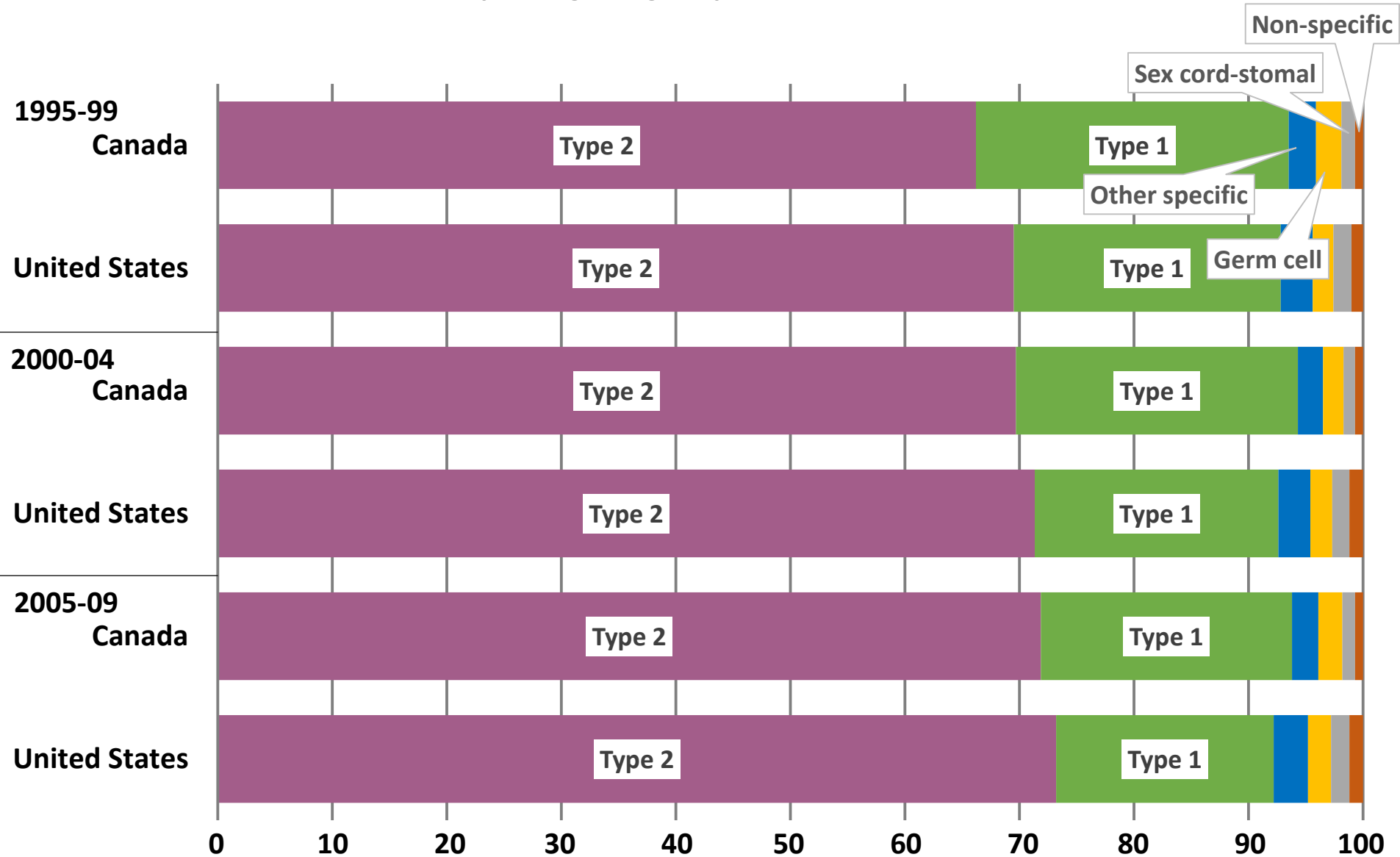
Introduction
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Methods
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Results
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Conclusions
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Distribution of morphological groups (%), North America, 1995-2009



Age-standardised 5-year net survival (%) by morphological group, 2005-09

Morphological group	Canada			U.S.		
All ovarian cancers	12,631	41.9	39.3-44.5	97,765	42.2	40.7-43.6
Type 1 epithelial	22%	69.4	64.7-74.0	19%	65.9	63.9-67.9
Type 2 epithelial	72%	33.7	30.9-36.6	73%	36.1	34.5-37.6
Germ cell	2%	70.8	57.2-84.5	2%	70.6	66.1-75.0
Sex cord-stromal	1%	87.1	73.3-100.0	2%	84.9	77.7-92.0
Other specific non-epithelial	2%	45.5	35.5-55.3	3%	46.3	41.8-50.8
Non-specific	1%	30.1	21.7-38.5	1%	29.8	22.1-37.5

Conclusions

- Ovarian cancer survival varies widely by morphological group
- Examine ovarian cancer survival by morphological group (where possible)
- Ovarian cancer survival comparisons should be interpreted taking morphology into account

Acknowledgements

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