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SURVIVAL FOR OVARIAN CANCER IN EUROPE IN RELATION TO AGE, STAGE AND MORPHOLOGY

Pamela Minicozzi¹; Wilhelm Oberaigner²; Claudia Allemani¹; Magdalena Bielska³; Roberta De Angelis⁴; Lucia Mangone⁵; Lonneke Van de Poll-Franse⁶; Milena Sant¹; the EUROCARE Working Group

¹ Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine, Analytical Epidemiology Unit, Fondazione IRCSS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italia - pamela.minicozzi@istitutotumori.mi.it

² Institute for Clinical Epidemiology of the TILAK, Innsbruck, Österreich

³ Independent Unit of Oncological Education, M.Sklodowska-Curie Cancer Centre, Warsaw, Polska

⁴ National Centre for Epidemiology, Health Surveillance and Promotion, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italia

⁵ Reggio Emilia Cancer Registry, Department of Public Health, Reggio Emilia, Italy

⁶ Eindhoven Cancer Registry, Comprehensive Cancer Centre South (IKZ), Eindhoven, Nederland

Introduction

Although ovarian cancer survival is uniformly low in Europe, EUROCARE highlighted some inter-country differences

Objectives

To analyse survival for adults (≥ 15 years) diagnosed in 1995-2002 in relation to age at diagnosis, stage, morphology, European area

Materials and Methods

We analysed the prognostic effect of age (15-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85-99), stage (local, regional, metastatic, unknown), morphology (serous, mucinous, endometrioid, clear cell, gonadal, carcinoid, other carcinomas, not specified), area (Northern Europe (N), UK&Northern Ireland (UKIRE), Central Europe (C), Eastern Europe (E), Southern Europe (S)) for 87222 malignant cases. Five-year relative survival was estimated by using cohort and period approaches

Results

Overall 5-year relative survival was 39% (95%CI 38-40). It decreased with age (from 70%, 95%CI 69-71, for 15-44 to 15%, 95%CI 13-18, for 85-99) and advancing stage (from 83%, 95%CI 81-84, for local to 22%, 95%CI 21-23, for metastatic). With respect to the European pool, UKIRE had lower percentage of serous (28% vs 32%) and localized (10% vs 22%) tumours. Survival for mucinous was 60% (95%CI 58-61) and for serous was 40% (95%CI 39-41). Survival by area was 44% (95%CI 43-45) for C, 43% (95%CI 42-44) for N, 41% (95%CI 40-43) for S, 39% (95%CI 37-41) for E, 34% (95%CI 34-35) for UKIRE

Discussion and Conclusions

The regional differences in survival could be explained by stage and morphology. A multivariable model will be fitted adjusting by all these variables.