Figures in the 1st page in the results of individual site

Ten-year relative survival curves

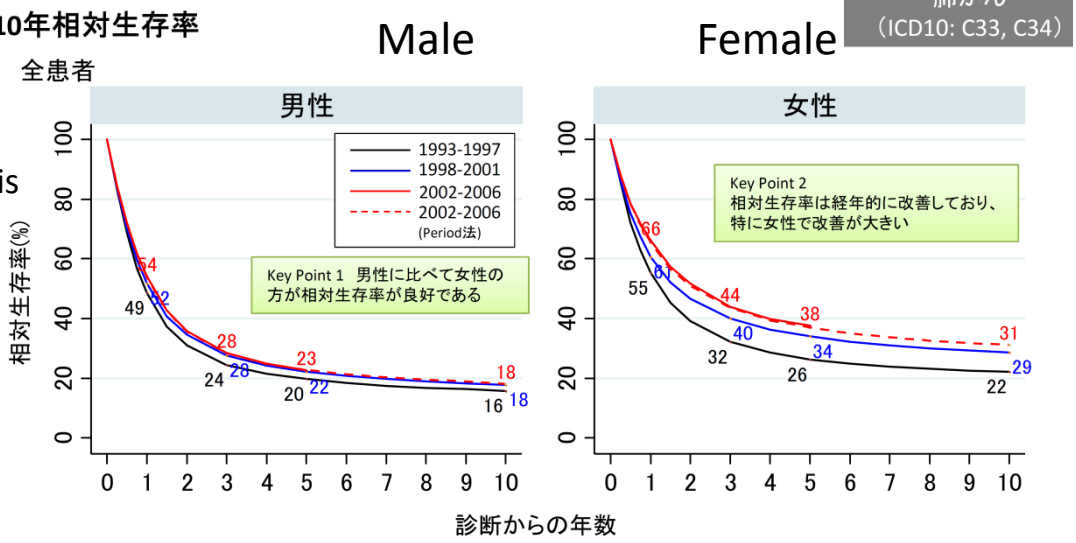
肺がん
（ICD10: C33, C34）

All patients

By period at diagnosis

Solid line:
Cohort approach

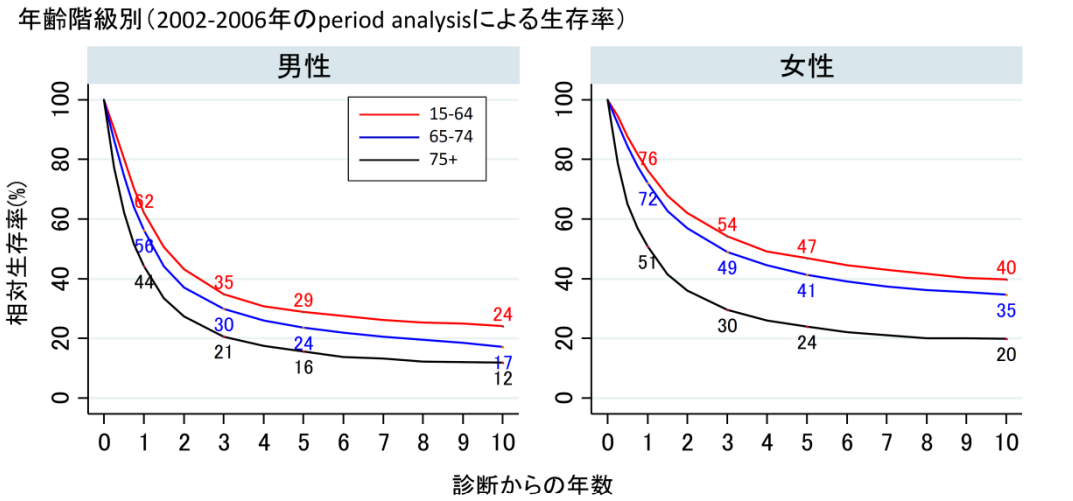
Red dashed line:
Period anlaysis
(2002-2006)



By age group

Period approach
(2002-2006)

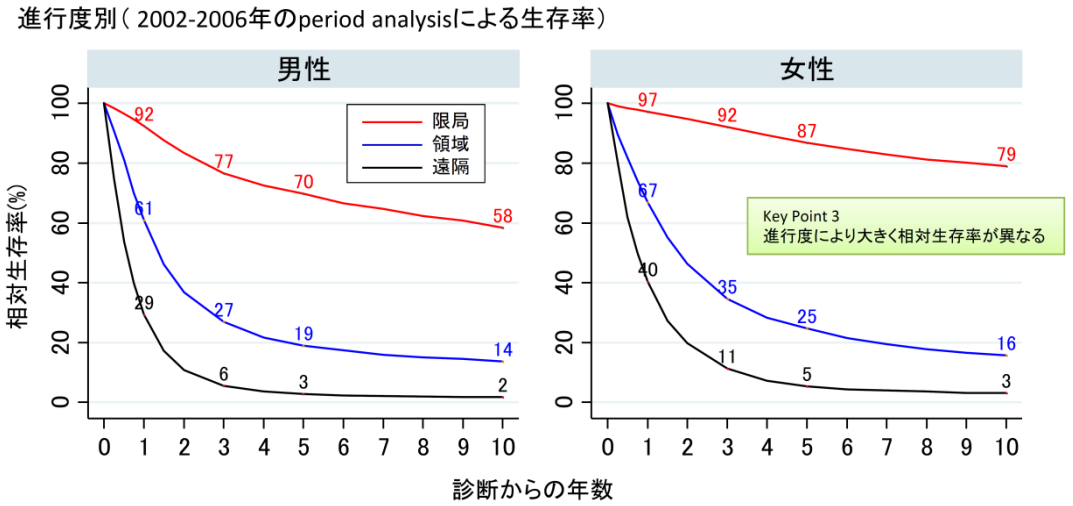
15-64
65-74
75-99



By stage

Period approach
(2002-2006)

Localised
Regional
Distant



Figures in the 2nd page in the results of individual site

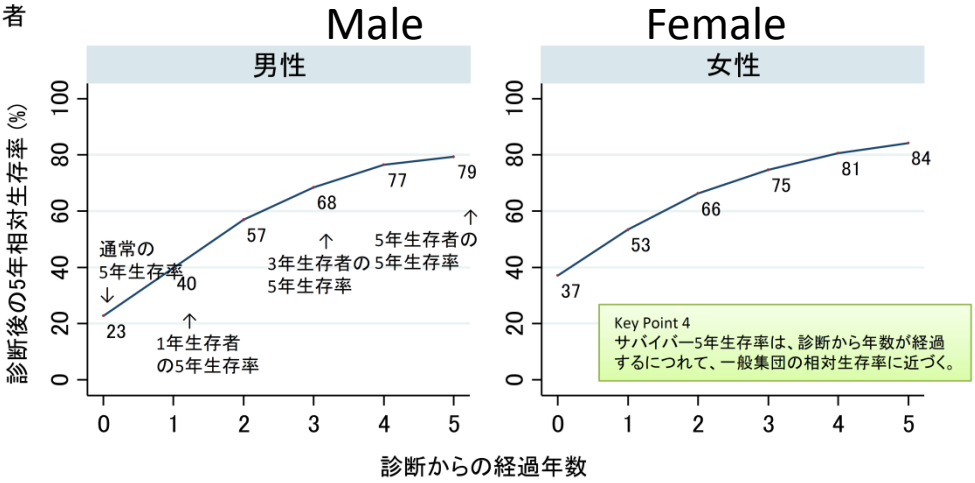
Conditional five-year survival

サバイバー5年相対生存率

肺がん
（ICD10: C33, C34）

All patients

全患者

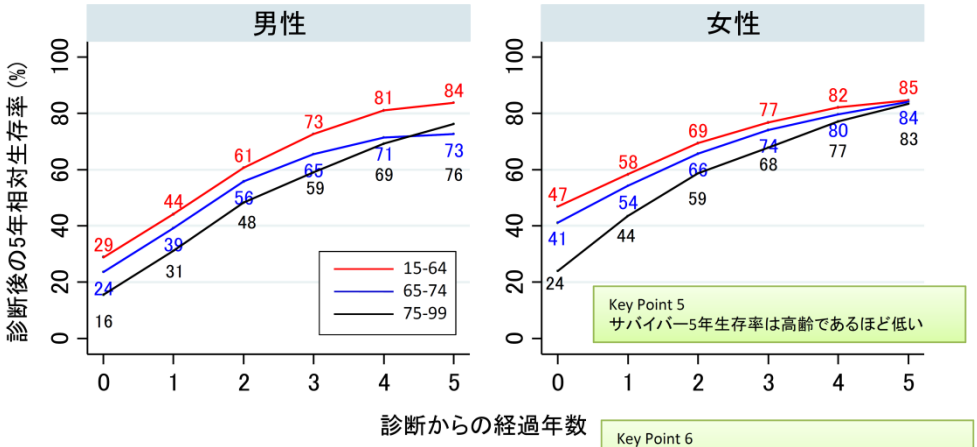


By age group

Period approach
(2002-2006)

15-64
65-74
75-99

年齢階級別



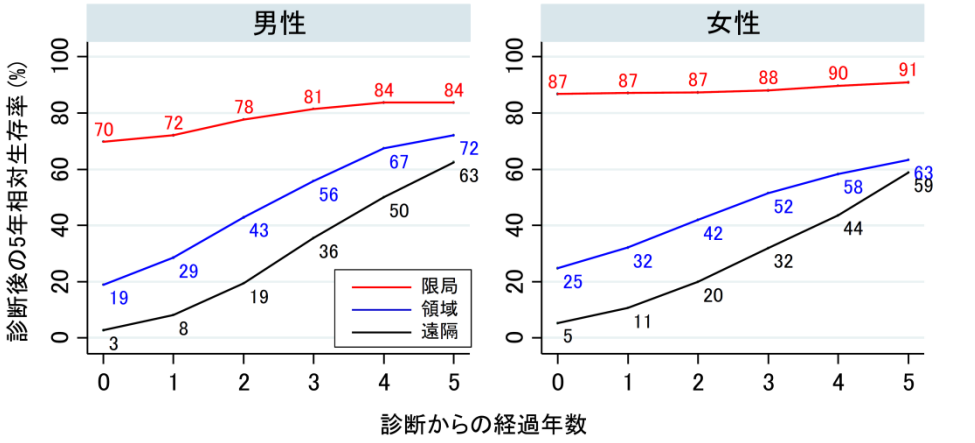
Key Point 6
限局患者のサバイバー5年生存率はほとんど上昇しない。

By stage

Period approach
(2002-2006)

Localised
Regional
Distant

進行度別



2002-2006年（Period法）の10年相対生存率より算出

All figures based on period approach(2002-2006)

X-axis indicated time since diagnosis
e.g. conditional five-year survival on x=2 was estimated by seven-year survival based on 2-year survivors

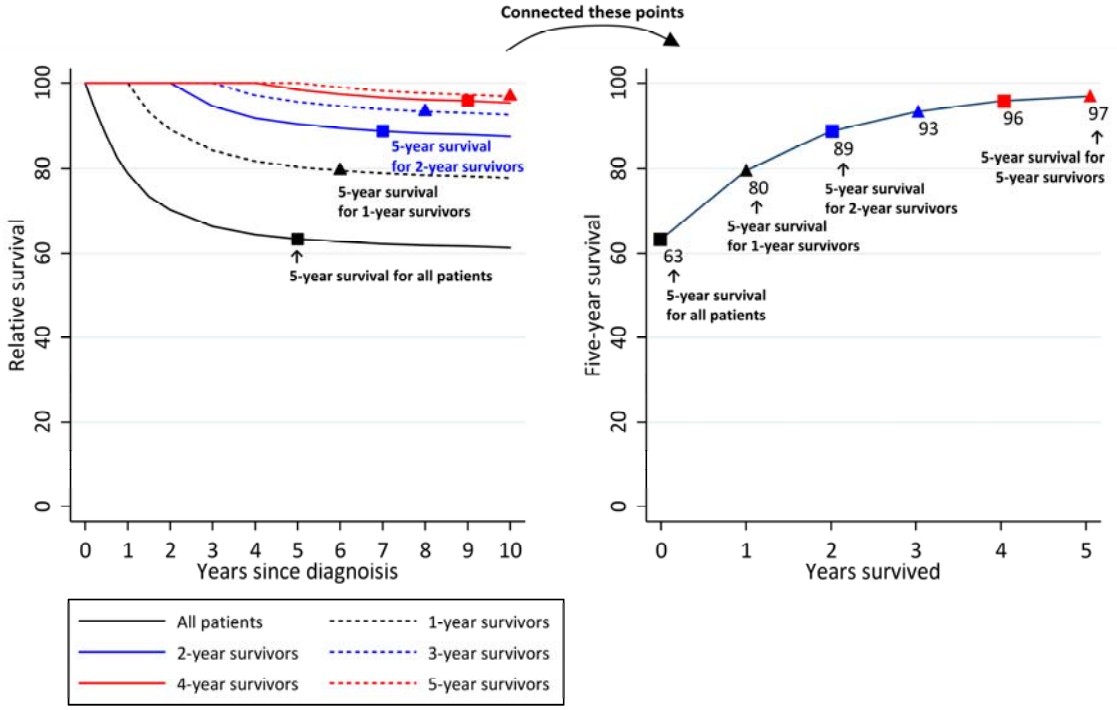
Additional explanations of conditional survival

The relationship between conventional relative survival curves and conditional five-year survival curve

Conditional five-year survival is a relatively recent concept to present cancer survival for cancer survivors. We have added an explanation of how we obtained and interpreted these figures, showing three typical examples of results.

Example 1: Stomach cancer (male)

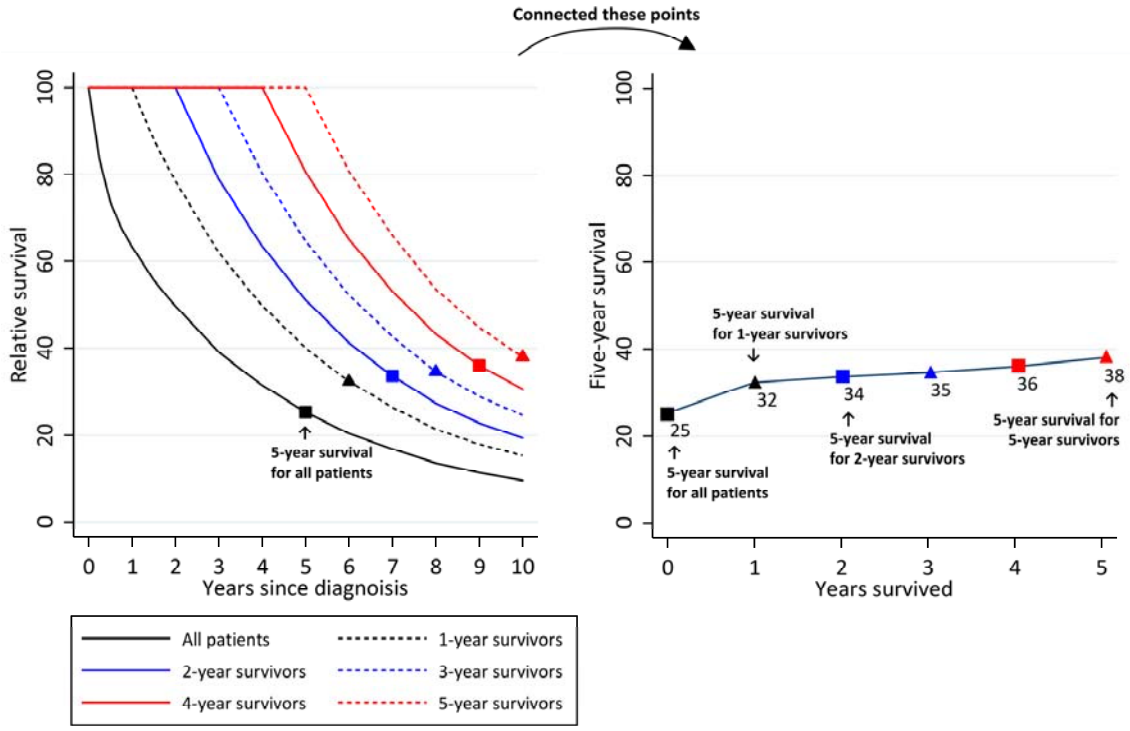
Most patients died within 1-2 years, few survivors died afterwards.



For stomach cancer patients, many patients who have an unfavorable prognosis (e.g. advanced stage) died within 1 or 2 years. Conditional five-year relative survival approaches to 100% some years after diagnosis, this means that long-term survivors can be considered as who have a survival probability close to that of the general population.

Example 2: Liver cancer (male)

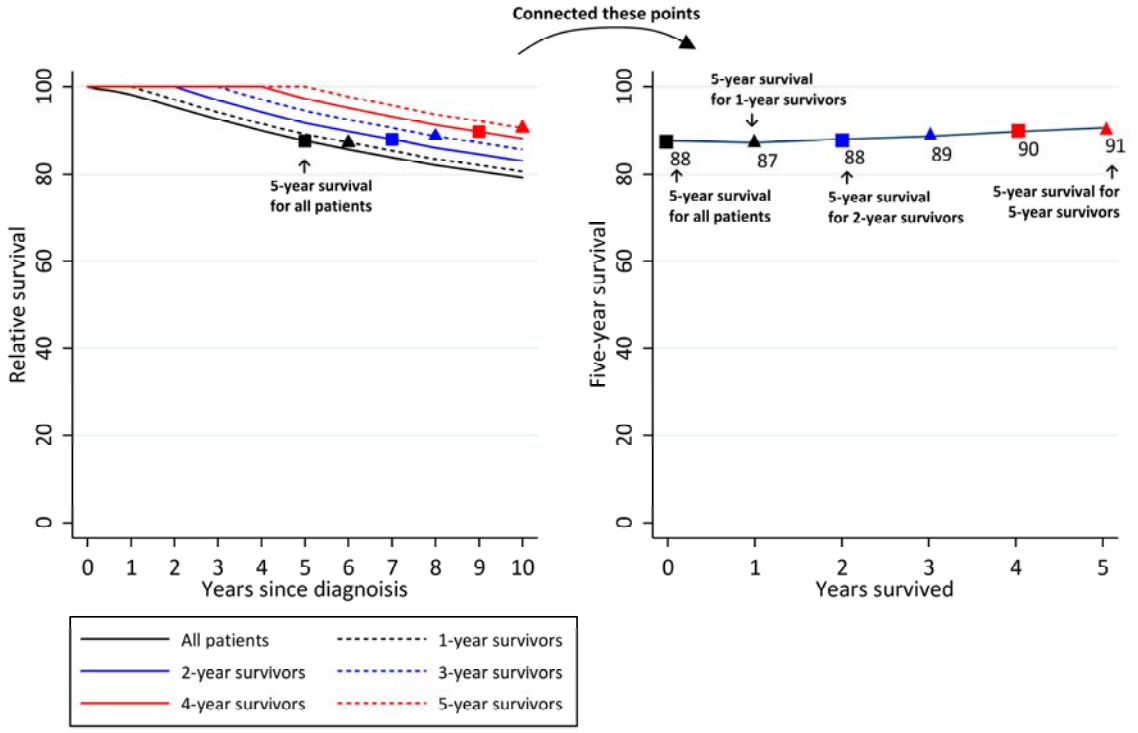
After some years post diagnosis, many patients continued to die.



Liver cancer patients continued to die after diagnosis. Conditional five-year survival for five-year survivors was lower than 40%. This is probably because liver cancer patients have a high probability of recurrence of cancer, or die from liver cirrhosis or liver failure related to the hepatitis B or C virus.

Example 3: Breast cancer (female)

Five-year survival was high; however, a proportion of survivors continued to die.



Although five-year survival of breast cancer is relatively high, after some years post diagnosis, a proportion of survivors of breast cancer continued to die. This may be due to recurrence or progression of tumors of survivors during long-term follow-up.

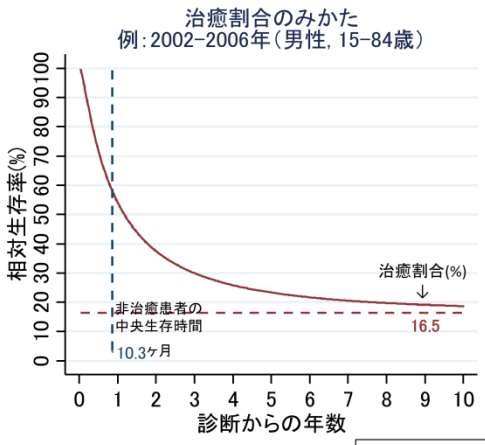
Figures in the 3rd page in the results of individual site

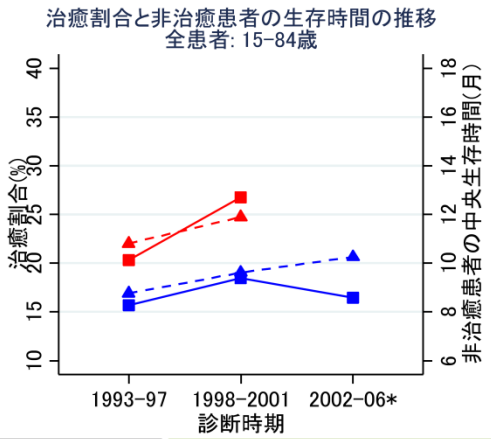
Trends in cure fraction and median survival time for uncured cases

肺がん
（ICD10: C33, C34）

治癒割合の推移

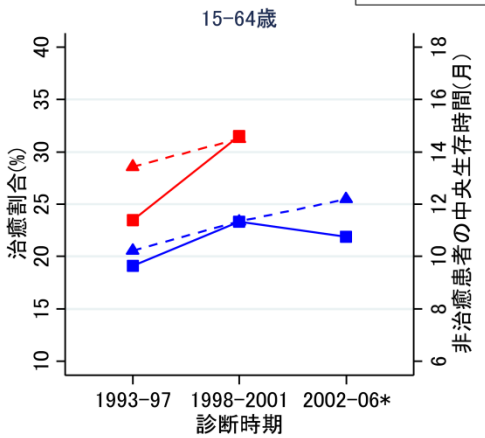
All patients

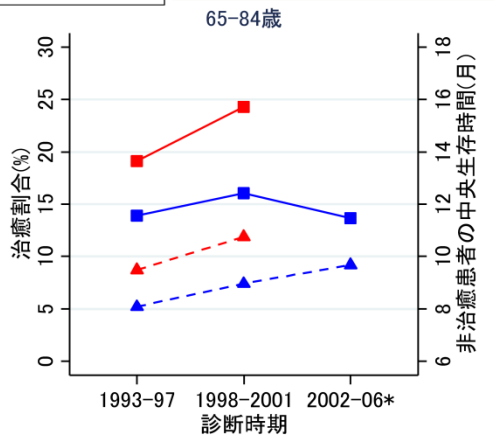




Key Point 7
肺がんの治癒割合・非治癒患者の中央生存時間はともに上昇している

By age group

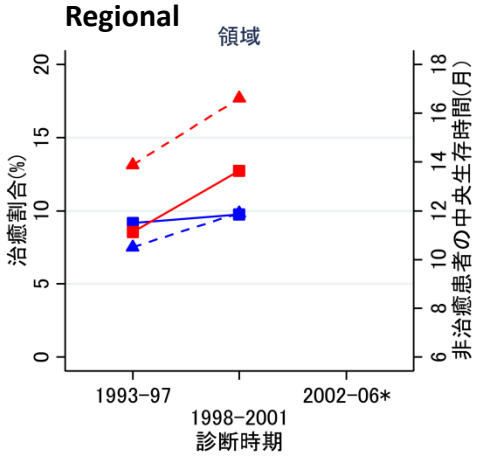


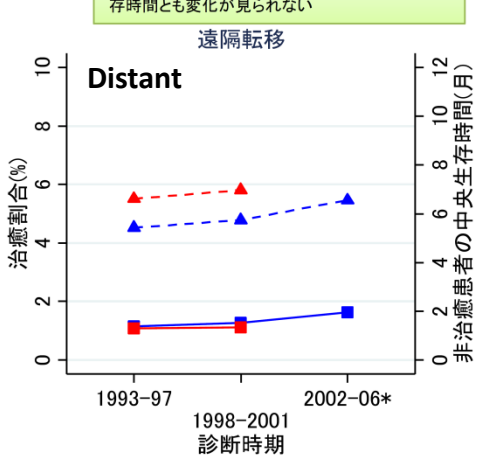


Key Point 8
遠隔転移では治癒割合・非治療患者の中央生存時間とも変化が見られない

By stage

We could not estimate cure for localised patients





Solid : Cure (%) left y axis
Dashed: Median survival time (month) right y axis
Blue: Male, Red: Female, Black: Both sexes

* 2002-2006年にフォローアップされた患者（period法）

Tables in the results of individual cancer site (5th and 6th page)

表 : Table
男性 : Male
女性 : Female
全患者 : All patients
限局 : Localised
領域 : Regional metastasis
遠隔 : Distant metastasis
不明 : Missing

Table 1. Number of analysed cases

Table 2. 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year relative survival (by period at diagnosis, age group and stage)

Table 3. Conditional five-year survival

Table 4. Trends in cure fraction and median survival time for uncured cases