

## Cancer survival, England, patients diagnosed 2000-2004 and followed up to 2005: one-year and five-year survival for 21 common cancers, by sex and age

This report presents one-year and five-year survival for adults (aged 15-99 years) diagnosed with one of 21 common cancers during 2000-2004 in England and followed up to 31 December 2005 (see technical notes 1-5). These cancers comprise over 90% of all newly diagnosed cases.

Five-year relative survival ranged from around 2% for cancer of the pancreas up to 96% for testicular cancer.

Age-standardised five-year survival for patients diagnosed with cancer of the breast, colon, lung or prostate during 2000-2004 was similar (within 1%) to that for patients diagnosed during 1999-2003 (Table 1).

**Table 1: Five-year relative survival (%) for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 1999-2003 and 2000-2004, 4 major cancers, England**

Cancer		Patients diagnosed 1999-2003 followed up to 2004		Patients diagnosed 2000-2004 followed up to 2005		Difference <sup>1</sup> (%)
		No. of patients	Five-year survival (%)	No. of patients	Five-year survival (%)	
Breast	Women	159,885	81.2	166,601	81.1	0.0
Colon	Men	39,178	49.7	42,221	49.0	-0.7
	Women	37,896	51.1	40,486	50.1	-1.0
Lung	Men	78,014	6.5	82,821	6.5	0.0
	Women	50,434	7.6	55,012	8.2	..
Prostate	Men	115,769	75.0	130,152	75.8	+0.8

<sup>1</sup> Absolute difference between survival estimates for the two periods (Technical Note 4). Survival figures are rounded to one decimal place, but differences between the two periods are based on the exact figures. The apparent discrepancy for breast cancer in women is due to rounding. No difference is reported for lung cancer in women because the result for 1999-2003 is unstandardised.

Details of cancer patient survival for each of the 21 common cancers in England during 2000-04 are given on following pages:

**Figure 1:** Ranked age-standardised five-year survival, by sex

**Table 2:** Five-year age-standardised survival, by sex, with 95 per cent confidence intervals

**Table 3:** One-year and five-year survival, by age and sex, and for all ages (both age-standardised and non age-standardised), with 95 per cent confidence intervals

Ula Nur<sup>a</sup>, Bernard Rachet<sup>a</sup>, Susan Westlake<sup>b</sup>, Nicola Cooper<sup>b</sup>, Delia Alexe<sup>a</sup>, Artak Khachatryan<sup>a</sup>, Sarah Walters<sup>a</sup>, Domenica Rasulo<sup>b</sup>, Michel P Coleman<sup>a</sup>

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## Acknowledgements

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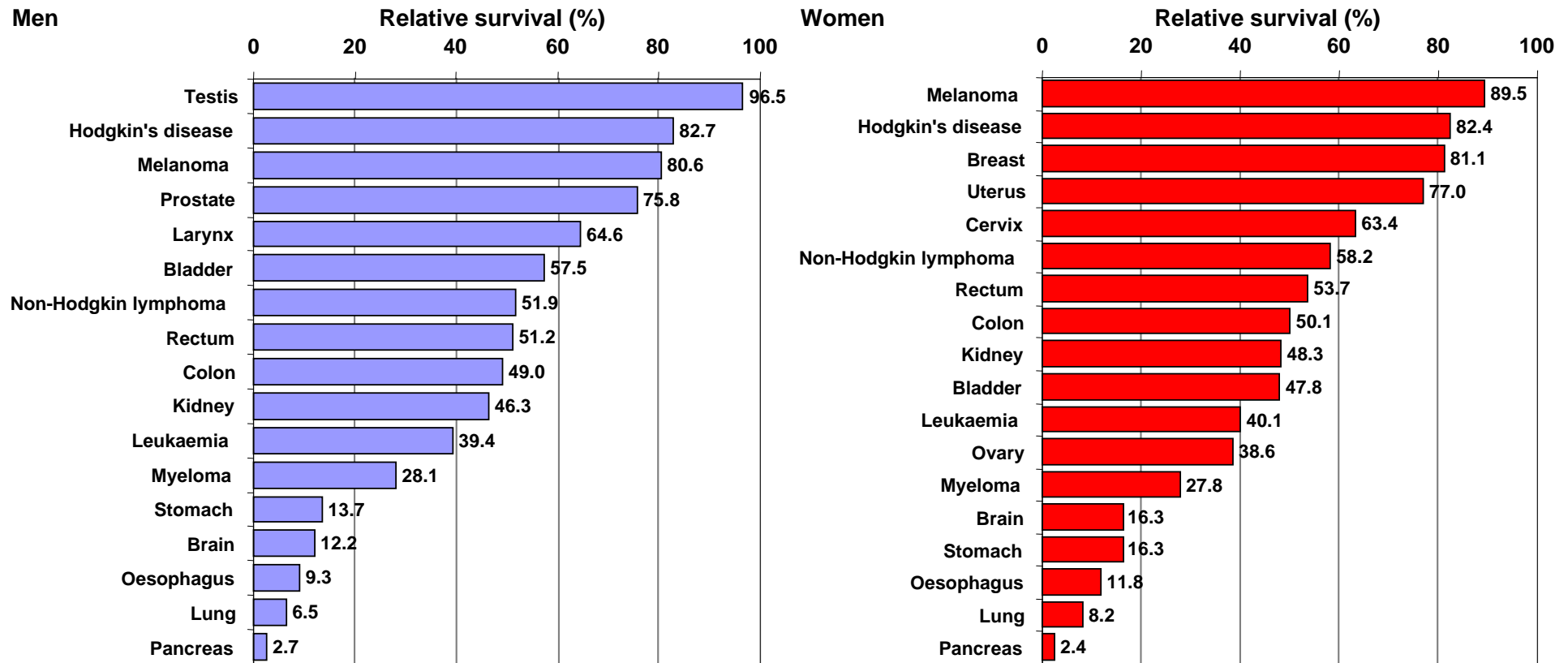
## Technical Notes

- 1 All adult (15-99 years) residents of England who were diagnosed during the period 1999-2004 with one of these cancers as a first, primary, invasive, malignant neoplasm were eligible for analysis. We considered as ineligible the records of patients whose tumour was benign [not malignant] or *in situ* [malignant, but not invasive] or of uncertain behaviour [uncertain whether benign or malignant], or for which the organ of origin was unknown. For further details of exclusion criteria see reference [1].
- 2 **Relative survival** is an estimate of the probability of survival from the cancer alone. Some cancer patients will die from other causes (e.g. an accident), as do people in the general population. Relative survival is defined as the ratio of the observed survival and the survival that would have been expected if the cancer patients had experienced the same background mortality by age and sex as the general population. The background mortality rates are taken from general population life tables, specific for calendar period, single year of age at death, sex and (where possible) socio-economic deprivation and/or geographic region. This is because the risk of death from causes other than cancer also varies with these factors. Relative survival **can be interpreted as the survival of cancer patients after other causes of death are taken into account.**
- 3 Life tables centred on 2001 were used for the 2000-04 analyses, and life tables centred on 1998 for the 1999-2003 analyses.
- 4 Differences between survival estimates for the two periods are shown as the simple arithmetic difference, e.g. 12% would be shown as 2% (not 20%) higher than 10%.
- 5 Relative survival varies with age at diagnosis and the age profile of patients changes with time. To improve the comparability of survival figures over time, the estimates are age-standardised, using the standard age weights from the monograph *Cancer Survival Trends* [2]. It is not possible to give an age-standardised figure if there are too few patients in a given age group to provide a reliable survival estimate, or if very few patients actually died in one of the intervals of time since diagnosis in which we estimated survival. That happens because survival is very high (there are very few deaths), or because it is very low (most of the patients have died). This situation arose for men diagnosed with a brain tumour (aged 70-79 and 80-99 years), Hodgkin's disease (80-99 years), cancer of the pancreas (80-99 years) and testicular cancer (70-79 years), and for women with cancer of the pancreas (15-49 years) and cancer of the uterus (15-39 years). When age-standardised survival estimates cannot be provided, the unstandardised estimate is provided instead, in italics.
- 6 Changes in the classification and coding of bladder tumours in Europe in 1995 were progressively implemented in the UK from 2000. Some bladder tumours – transitional cell papillomas – were previously coded as malignant by some cancer registries. Survival rates for transitional cell papillomas are high, so defining them as malignant inflates the overall survival rate from bladder cancer. The standardisation of registration practice means that transitional cell papillomas should now be classified as non-malignant by all cancer registries. The apparent decline in survival arises because of this re-classification.
- 7 Previous analyses for England and Wales have been published [3]. It should be noted that these analyses were incorrectly labelled as being for "England" only, but have now been corrected to "England and Wales".

## References

1. Coleman MP, Rachet B, Woods LM, Mitry E, Riga M, Cooper N, Quinn MJ, Brenner H, Estève J. Trends and socio-economic inequalities in cancer survival in England and Wales up to 2001. *Br J Cancer* 2004; 90:1367-1373
2. Coleman MP, Babb P, Damiecki P, Grosclaude P, Honjo S, Jones J, Knerer G, Pitard A, Quinn MJ, Sloggett A, De Stavola BL. *Cancer survival trends in England and Wales 1971-1995: deprivation and NHS Region*. Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 61. London: The Stationery Office, 1999, pp1-695
3. ONS. Cancer survival, England and Wales, 1999-2003. London: ONS, August 2007. <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14007>

Figure 1 - Five-year age-standardised relative survival (%)<sup>1</sup> for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004 and followed up to 2005: England, 21 common cancers, by sex



<sup>1</sup> See Technical Notes 2 and 5

**Table 2 - Five-year age-standardised relative survival (%)<sup>1</sup> for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 1999-2003 and 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>2</sup>, by sex, England**

		Patients diagnosed 1999-2003 and followed up to 2004				Patients diagnosed 2000-2004 and followed up to 2005				Difference <sup>4</sup>
		No. of patients <sup>3</sup>	Five-year survival			No. of patients <sup>3</sup>	Five-year survival			
			%	95% CI			%	95% CI		
<b>Bladder<sup>5</sup></b>	Men	28,625	<b>60.5</b>	59.6	61.4	29,456	<b>57.5</b>	56.6	58.4	-3.0
	Women	11,232	<b>52.2</b>	50.9	53.5	11,570	<b>47.8</b>	46.5	49.1	-4.4
<b>Brain</b>	Men <sup>6</sup>	8,764	<b>12.1</b>	11.2	13.0	9,151	<b>12.2</b>	11.3	13.0	0.1
	Women	6,105	<b>15.8</b>	14.7	16.9	6,441	<b>16.3</b>	15.2	17.4	0.5
<b>Breast</b>	Women	159,885	<b>81.2</b>	80.8	81.5	166,601	<b>81.1</b>	80.8	81.5	0.0
<b>Cervix</b>	Women	11,253	<b>63.4</b>	62.2	64.5	11,458	<b>63.4</b>	62.3	64.6	0.0
<b>Colon</b>	Men	39,178	<b>49.7</b>	48.9	50.6	42,221	<b>49.0</b>	48.2	49.8	-0.7
	Women	37,896	<b>51.1</b>	50.3	51.9	40,486	<b>50.1</b>	49.4	50.8	-1.0
<b>Hodgkin's disease</b>	Men <sup>6</sup>	3,208	<b>80.2</b>	78.6	81.9	3,300	<b>82.7</b>	80.9	84.3	..
	Women	2,302	<b>82.9</b>	81.0	84.8	2,415	<b>82.4</b>	80.5	84.3	-0.5
<b>Kidney</b>	Men	13,570	<b>45.1</b>	43.9	46.3	15,453	<b>46.3</b>	45.2	47.5	1.2
	Women	8,143	<b>45.8</b>	44.4	47.3	9,171	<b>48.3</b>	46.9	49.7	2.5
<b>Larynx</b>	Men	6,702	<b>64.2</b>	62.3	66.0	7,084	<b>64.6</b>	62.8	66.4	0.4
<b>Leukaemia</b>	Men	13,427	<b>39.7</b>	38.4	41.0	14,516	<b>39.4</b>	38.2	40.6	-0.3
	Women	10,025	<b>40.1</b>	38.7	41.4	10,709	<b>40.1</b>	38.8	41.3	0.0
<b>Lung</b>	Men	78,014	<b>6.5</b>	6.3	6.8	82,821	<b>6.5</b>	6.3	6.8	0.0
	Women <sup>6</sup>	50,434	<b>7.6</b>	7.2	7.9	55,012	<b>8.2</b>	7.9	8.6	..
<b>Melanoma</b>	Men	12,409	<b>81.1</b>	79.8	82.4	14,202	<b>80.6</b>	79.4	81.7	-0.5
	Women	16,049	<b>89.9</b>	89.0	90.8	17,928	<b>89.5</b>	88.6	90.3	-0.5
<b>Myeloma</b>	Men	7,140	<b>27.7</b>	26.1	29.2	7,762	<b>28.1</b>	26.5	29.6	0.4
	Women	6,279	<b>27.0</b>	25.4	28.6	6,685	<b>27.8</b>	26.2	29.4	0.8
<b>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma</b>	Men	18,744	<b>51.5</b>	50.4	52.6	20,208	<b>51.9</b>	50.9	52.9	0.4
	Women	16,599	<b>57.6</b>	56.5	58.7	17,954	<b>58.2</b>	57.2	59.2	0.6
<b>Oesophagus</b>	Men	17,014	<b>8.9</b>	8.3	9.6	18,641	<b>9.3</b>	8.6	9.9	0.3
	Women	10,084	<b>12.0</b>	11.0	12.9	10,699	<b>11.8</b>	10.9	12.8	-0.2
<b>Ovary</b>	Women	24,610	<b>39.2</b>	38.4	40.0	26,325	<b>38.6</b>	37.8	39.4	-0.6
<b>Pancreas</b>	Men <sup>6</sup>	11,563	<b>2.5</b>	2.1	2.9	12,658	<b>2.7</b>	2.3	3.1	..
	Women <sup>6</sup>	12,087	<b>2.3</b>	2.0	2.7	13,169	<b>2.4</b>	2.0	2.8	0.0
<b>Prostate</b>	Men	115,769	<b>75.0</b>	74.4	75.6	130,152	<b>75.8</b>	75.3	76.4	0.8
<b>Rectum</b>	Men	30,045	<b>51.9</b>	50.9	52.8	31,089	<b>51.2</b>	50.3	52.2	-0.6
	Women	20,357	<b>54.8</b>	53.8	55.9	19,956	<b>53.7</b>	52.7	54.8	-1.1
<b>Stomach</b>	Men	21,216	<b>13.3</b>	12.6	13.9	21,909	<b>13.7</b>	13.0	14.3	0.4
	Women	11,306	<b>16.1</b>	15.1	17.1	11,913	<b>16.3</b>	15.3	17.2	0.2
<b>Testis</b>	Men <sup>6</sup>	7,826	<b>96.4</b>	95.8	97.1	7,861	<b>96.5</b>	95.9	96.9	..
<b>Uterus</b>	Women <sup>6</sup>	22,088	<b>76.5</b>	75.6	77.4	24,956	<b>77.0</b>	76.1	77.8	..

<sup>1</sup> Relative survival is the probability of survival (shown here as a percentage) after correction for other causes of death. Relative survival varies with age, and the age profile of cancer patients can change with time, so the estimates are age-adjusted to facilitate comparison. They are shown with their 95% confidence intervals.

<sup>2</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11).

<sup>3</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses. For exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>4</sup> Difference between survival estimates for the two overlapping periods. Survival figures are rounded to one decimal place, but the differences are based on exact underlying figures. Apparent discrepancies are thus due to rounding (e.g. for breast cancer, the difference between 81.15 and 81.12 (-0.03) is rounded to 0.0).

<sup>5</sup> Changes in coding and classification: see Technical Note 6.

<sup>6</sup> Italicised survival figures are unstandardised - age-standardised survival estimates could not be obtained. Where the estimates are standardised for one period and unstandardised for the other no difference is reported.

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Bladder	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	29,456	77.1	76.6	77.6	57.5	56.6	58.4
		Unstandardised	29,456	76.6	76.0	77.1	57.9	57.0	58.8
		15-49	802	89	87	91	75	71	78
		50-59	2,890	86	85	88	71	69	73
		60-69	6,814	82	81	83	63	61	65
		70-79	11,266	76	75	77	55	54	57
		80-99	7,684	64	63	66	41	39	43
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	11,570	66.5	65.6	67.5	47.8	46.5	49.1
		Unstandardised	11,570	62.1	61.2	63.1	44.5	43.2	45.8
		15-49	344	75	70	79	58	52	64
		50-59	894	79	76	81	64	60	68
		60-69	1,955	76	74	78	56	54	59
		70-79	3,867	64	62	66	43	41	46
		80-99	4,510	48	46	49	31	28	33
Brain	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	9,151	33.6	32.7	34.5	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		Unstandardised	9,151	30.6	29.7	31.6	12.2	11.3	13.0
		15-39	1,254	78	76	80	46	42	50
		40-49	1,037	54	51	57	21	18	24
		50-59	1,889	35	33	37	9	8	11
		60-69	2,291	17	16	19	4	3	5
		70-79	2,049	7	6	8	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
	80-99	631	3	1	4	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>			
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	6,441	36.1	35.0	37.2	16.3	15.2	17.4
		Unstandardised	6,441	30.4	29.3	31.6	13.5	12.5	14.6
		15-39	851	82	79	84	54	50	59
		40-49	634	58	54	61	26	22	30
		50-59	1,129	36	34	39	10	8	13
		60-69	1,550	21	19	23	5	4	7
70-79		1,516	7	6	9	2	1	3	
80-99	761	3	2	5	0	0	1		
Breast	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	166,601	94.4	94.3	94.5	81.1	80.8	81.5
		Unstandardised	166,601	95.7	95.6	95.8	83.7	83.4	84.0
		15-39	9,212	97	97	98	80	79	81
		40-49	24,177	98	98	98	86	85	86
		50-59	43,082	98	98	98	88	88	89
		60-69	35,982	96	96	97	86	86	87
		70-79	30,421	92	91	92	77	76	78
		80-99	23,727	83	83	84	61	60	63
Cervix	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	11,458	81.7	80.9	82.4	63.4	62.3	64.6
		Unstandardised	11,458	83.8	83.1	84.6	68.6	67.4	69.6
		15-39	3,934	95	94	96	86	85	88
		40-49	2,271	91	90	92	76	74	78
		50-59	1,670	82	80	84	62	59	65
		60-69	1,204	75	72	77	51	47	54
		70-79	1,343	63	60	65	31	27	34
		80-99	1,036	51	47	54	27	22	32

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Colon	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>42,221</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>
		Unstandardised	42,221	<b>69.5</b>	69.0	70.0	<b>49.0</b>	48.3	49.7
		15-39	540	<b>82</b>	78	85	<b>58</b>	52	63
		40-49	1,322	<b>79</b>	77	82	<b>53</b>	50	57
		50-59	4,776	<b>77</b>	76	78	<b>52</b>	50	54
		60-69	10,483	<b>75</b>	74	76	<b>53</b>	51	54
		70-79	15,679	<b>69</b>	68	70	<b>50</b>	48	51
		80-99	9,421	<b>55</b>	54	56	<b>41</b>	39	44
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>40,486</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.8</b>
		Unstandardised	40,486	<b>67.6</b>	67.1	68.1	<b>49.0</b>	48.3	49.7
		15-39	543	<b>86</b>	82	88	<b>63</b>	58	68
		40-49	1,362	<b>83</b>	81	85	<b>59</b>	56	63
		50-59	4,087	<b>81</b>	80	82	<b>57</b>	55	59
		60-69	7,965	<b>76</b>	75	77	<b>55</b>	53	56
70-79		13,476	<b>68</b>	67	69	<b>51</b>	49	52	
80-99		13,053	<b>52</b>	51	53	<b>39</b>	37	41	
Hodgkin's disease	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		Unstandardised	3,300	<b>90.2</b>	89.0	91.3	<b>82.7</b>	80.9	84.3
		15-39	1,569	<b>98</b>	97	99	<b>92</b>	90	94
		40-49	524	<b>94</b>	92	96	<b>87</b>	83	91
		50-59	430	<b>89</b>	85	91	<b>77</b>	71	82
		60-69	382	<b>75</b>	70	79	<b>61</b>	55	67
		70-79	286	<b>59</b>	53	65	<b>39</b>	30	49
		80-99	109	<b>40</b>	30	50	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>84.3</b>
		Unstandardised	2,415	<b>91.6</b>	90.3	92.8	<b>83.8</b>	81.7	85.7
		15-39	1,279	<b>98</b>	98	99	<b>93</b>	91	95
		40-49	265	<b>97</b>	94	99	<b>84</b>	75	89
		50-59	216	<b>93</b>	89	96	<b>82</b>	74	88
		60-69	286	<b>80</b>	75	84	<b>69</b>	62	75
70-79		239	<b>66</b>	60	72	<b>44</b>	34	53	
80-99		130	<b>46</b>	37	55	<b>26</b>	14	40	
Kidney	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>
		Unstandardised	15,453	<b>66.1</b>	65.3	66.8	<b>47.4</b>	46.3	48.5
		15-49	1,477	<b>79</b>	77	81	<b>65</b>	62	68
		50-59	2,884	<b>74</b>	72	75	<b>55</b>	53	57
		60-69	4,339	<b>69</b>	68	71	<b>48</b>	46	50
		70-79	4,601	<b>61</b>	60	63	<b>41</b>	39	43
		80-99	2,152	<b>46</b>	43	48	<b>24</b>	21	28
		Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>9,171</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>
	Unstandardised		9,171	<b>63.7</b>	62.6	64.7	<b>47.5</b>	46.1	48.9
	15-49		833	<b>81</b>	78	84	<b>69</b>	65	72
	50-59		1,447	<b>75</b>	72	77	<b>61</b>	58	64
	60-69		2,195	<b>69</b>	67	71	<b>52</b>	49	54
	70-79		2,806	<b>58</b>	56	60	<b>39</b>	36	41
	80-99		1,890	<b>45</b>	43	47	<b>26</b>	22	29

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Larynx	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>
		Unstandardised	7,084	<b>84.2</b>	83.3	85.1	<b>65.6</b>	63.9	67.3
		15-49	450	<b>88</b>	85	91	<b>70</b>	65	75
		50-59	1,640	<b>87</b>	86	89	<b>70</b>	67	73
		60-69	2,181	<b>85</b>	84	87	<b>65</b>	63	68
		70-79	1,963	<b>83</b>	81	84	<b>62</b>	58	65
		80-99	850	<b>72</b>	68	75	<b>54</b>	46	61
Leukaemia	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>
		Unstandardised	14,516	<b>62.6</b>	61.8	63.4	<b>42.7</b>	41.6	43.9
		15-39	1,096	<b>79</b>	77	82	<b>54</b>	51	58
		40-49	921	<b>79</b>	76	82	<b>61</b>	57	65
		50-59	1,938	<b>77</b>	75	79	<b>58</b>	55	60
		60-69	3,256	<b>68</b>	66	70	<b>48</b>	45	50
		70-79	4,389	<b>56</b>	54	57	<b>33</b>	31	35
	80-99	2,916	<b>40</b>	38	42	<b>19</b>	16	22	
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>
		Unstandardised	10,709	<b>58.2</b>	57.3	59.2	<b>40.6</b>	39.3	41.9
		15-39	812	<b>75</b>	72	78	<b>57</b>	53	60
		40-49	623	<b>78</b>	74	81	<b>62</b>	58	66
		50-59	1,268	<b>73</b>	71	76	<b>55</b>	52	58
		60-69	1,865	<b>65</b>	62	67	<b>46</b>	43	48
70-79		3,025	<b>55</b>	53	57	<b>35</b>	33	38	
80-99	3,116	<b>40</b>	38	42	<b>21</b>	18	23		
Lung	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>82,821</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
		Unstandardised	82,821	<b>25.2</b>	24.9	25.5	<b>6.3</b>	6.1	6.6
		15-39	375	<b>49</b>	44	54	<b>32</b>	27	37
		40-49	2,067	<b>33</b>	31	35	<b>10</b>	9	12
		50-59	9,884	<b>32</b>	31	33	<b>9</b>	8	10
		60-69	22,303	<b>29</b>	29	30	<b>8</b>	7	8
		70-79	32,052	<b>24</b>	23	24	<b>6</b>	5	6
	80-99	16,140	<b>16</b>	15	17	<b>2</b>	2	3	
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>55,012</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>
		Unstandardised	55,012	<b>27.3</b>	26.9	27.7	<b>7.8</b>	7.4	8.1
		15-39	340	<b>52</b>	46	57	<b>37</b>	31	42
		40-49	1,888	<b>39</b>	37	41	<b>13</b>	11	15
		50-59	6,881	<b>37</b>	36	38	<b>12</b>	11	13
		60-69	12,965	<b>33</b>	32	34	<b>10</b>	10	11
70-79		20,842	<b>25</b>	25	26	<b>6</b>	6	7	
80-99	12,096	<b>16</b>	15	17	<b>2</b>	2	3		
Melanoma	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	<b>14,202</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>81.7</b>
		Unstandardised	14,202	<b>94.7</b>	94.3	95.1	<b>81.3</b>	80.2	82.4
		15-39	1,917	<b>97</b>	96	97	<b>88</b>	86	90
		40-49	1,969	<b>96</b>	95	97	<b>85</b>	82	87
		50-59	2,750	<b>94</b>	94	95	<b>80</b>	78	82
		60-69	3,093	<b>94</b>	93	95	<b>80</b>	78	83
		70-79	2,806	<b>93</b>	92	94	<b>73</b>	69	76
		80-99	1,667	<b>89</b>	87	91	<b>71</b>	64	78

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
<b>Melanoma</b>	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,928</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	17,928	<b>97.7</b>	97.4	97.9	<b>91.3</b>	90.6	92.0
		15-39	3,484	<b>99</b>	98	99	<b>95</b>	94	96
		40-49	2,756	<b>98</b>	97	98	<b>92</b>	90	93
		50-59	3,481	<b>98</b>	97	99	<b>92</b>	90	93
		60-69	2,880	<b>97</b>	96	98	<b>89</b>	87	91
		70-79	2,885	<b>96</b>	95	97	<b>84</b>	81	87
		80-99	2,442	<b>91</b>	89	92	<b>76</b>	71	81
<b>Myeloma</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7,762</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	7,762	<b>66.1</b>	65.0	67.2	<b>30.8</b>	29.1	32.5
		15-49	457	<b>90</b>	87	92	<b>57</b>	51	63
		50-59	1,086	<b>80</b>	77	82	<b>47</b>	43	52
		60-69	1,996	<b>73</b>	71	75	<b>35</b>	32	38
		70-79	2,617	<b>62</b>	60	64	<b>22</b>	19	24
		80-99	1,606	<b>43</b>	40	46	<b>12</b>	9	15
	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	6,685	<b>64.8</b>	63.6	66.0	<b>27.7</b>	26.0	29.4
		15-49	295	<b>85</b>	80	89	<b>60</b>	52	67
		50-59	774	<b>83</b>	80	85	<b>52</b>	47	57
		60-69	1,486	<b>74</b>	72	76	<b>32</b>	29	36
		70-79	2,116	<b>65</b>	62	67	<b>21</b>	19	24
		80-99	2,014	<b>45</b>	42	47	<b>10</b>	8	13
<b>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>20,208</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	20,208	<b>71.7</b>	71.0	72.3	<b>54.4</b>	53.3	55.3
		15-39	1,631	<b>84</b>	82	86	<b>75</b>	72	77
		40-49	1,709	<b>84</b>	82	86	<b>70</b>	67	73
		50-59	3,514	<b>82</b>	80	83	<b>64</b>	62	66
		60-69	4,910	<b>74</b>	73	75	<b>53</b>	51	55
		70-79	5,499	<b>64</b>	62	65	<b>41</b>	39	43
	80-99	2,945	<b>49</b>	47	51	<b>30</b>	26	33	
	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,954</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	17,954	<b>72.2</b>	71.5	72.9	<b>57.7</b>	56.6	58.7
		15-39	1,062	<b>87</b>	85	89	<b>78</b>	76	81
		40-49	1,296	<b>88</b>	86	90	<b>76</b>	73	78
		50-59	2,781	<b>85</b>	84	86	<b>72</b>	70	74
		60-69	3,845	<b>79</b>	78	81	<b>62</b>	59	64
70-79		5,018	<b>66</b>	65	67	<b>47</b>	45	49	
80-99	3,952	<b>49</b>	48	51	<b>33</b>	30	35		
<b>Oesophagus</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	18,641	<b>35.5</b>	34.7	36.2	<b>10.0</b>	9.4	10.6
		15-49	965	<b>45</b>	42	48	<b>17</b>	14	20
		50-59	3,036	<b>45</b>	44	47	<b>14</b>	12	15
		60-69	4,797	<b>41</b>	40	42	<b>13</b>	12	14
		70-79	6,179	<b>32</b>	31	33	<b>8</b>	7	9
		80-99	3,664	<b>21</b>	19	22	<b>2</b>	1	4

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
<b>Oesophagus</b>	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	10,699	<b>31.7</b>	30.8	32.7	<b>10.0</b>	9.2	10.8
		15-49	311	<b>50</b>	44	55	<b>24</b>	19	30
		50-59	955	<b>49</b>	46	52	<b>19</b>	16	23
		60-69	1,830	<b>46</b>	44	49	<b>17</b>	15	20
		70-79	3,551	<b>31</b>	30	33	<b>9</b>	8	11
		80-99	4,052	<b>19</b>	17	20	<b>2</b>	1	3
<b>Ovary</b>	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>26,325</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	26,325	<b>67.2</b>	66.6	67.8	<b>38.8</b>	38.0	39.6
		15-39	1,712	<b>92</b>	91	94	<b>82</b>	80	84
		40-49	2,509	<b>88</b>	86	89	<b>62</b>	59	64
		50-59	5,492	<b>81</b>	80	82	<b>46</b>	45	48
		60-69	6,485	<b>72</b>	70	73	<b>34</b>	33	36
		70-79	6,148	<b>54</b>	52	55	<b>26</b>	24	28
		80-99	3,979	<b>29</b>	28	31	<b>13</b>	11	15
<b>Pancreas</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>12,658</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	12,658	<b>15.0</b>	14.4	15.6	<b>2.7</b>	2.3	3.1
		15-49	614	<b>24</b>	21	27	<b>10</b>	7	13
		50-59	1,785	<b>22</b>	20	23	<b>4</b>	3	6
		60-69	3,360	<b>19</b>	18	20	<b>3</b>	2	4
		70-79	4,264	<b>13</b>	12	14	<b>2</b>	1	3
		80-99	2,635	<b>6</b>	6	7	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
	Women	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>13,169</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	13,169	<b>13.5</b>	12.9	14.0	<b>2.4</b>	2.0	2.8
		15-49	421	<b>35</b>	31	40	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		50-59	1,287	<b>25</b>	22	27	<b>4</b>	3	6
		60-69	2,613	<b>19</b>	17	20	<b>3</b>	3	4
		70-79	4,323	<b>12</b>	11	13	<b>2</b>	1	2
		80-99	4,525	<b>6</b>	6	7	<b>0</b>	0	1
<b>Prostate</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>130,152</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	130,152	<b>94.0</b>	93.8	94.2	<b>81.4</b>	80.9	81.9
		15-49	782	<b>94</b>	92	95	<b>74</b>	69	78
		50-59	11,344	<b>97</b>	97	98	<b>86</b>	85	87
		60-69	38,605	<b>97</b>	97	97	<b>88</b>	87	88
		70-79	52,064	<b>94</b>	94	94	<b>80</b>	79	81
		80-99	27,357	<b>82</b>	81	82	<b>56</b>	55	58
<b>Rectum</b>	Men	<b>Age-standardised<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>31,089</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>
		<b>Unstandardised</b>	31,089	<b>76.7</b>	76.2	77.2	<b>52.4</b>	51.6	53.3
		15-39	325	<b>88</b>	84	91	<b>64</b>	58	70
		40-49	1,206	<b>84</b>	82	86	<b>58</b>	55	62
		50-59	4,673	<b>85</b>	84	86	<b>58</b>	56	60
		60-69	8,848	<b>82</b>	81	83	<b>56</b>	54	57
		70-79	10,507	<b>73</b>	72	74	<b>52</b>	50	53
		80-99	5,530	<b>61</b>	59	62	<b>38</b>	35	40

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Table 3 - One-year and five-year relative survival (%), with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed during 2000-2004: 21 common cancers<sup>1</sup>, age and sex, England**

		Age group	No. of patients <sup>2</sup>	One-year survival			Five-year survival		
				%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Rectum	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	19,956	76.6	76.0	77.2	53.7	52.7	54.8
		Unstandardised	19,956	75.7	75.0	76.3	53.4	52.3	54.4
		15-39	282	87	82	90	63	56	70
		40-49	874	89	87	91	63	59	67
		50-59	2,491	87	86	88	64	62	67
		60-69	4,177	84	83	85	63	61	65
		70-79	6,277	75	73	76	51	49	53
		80-99	5,855	59	58	60	36	34	39
Stomach	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	21,909	36.9	36.2	37.5	13.7	13.0	14.3
		Unstandardised	21,909	37.1	36.4	37.8	14.1	13.4	14.7
		15-39	228	55	48	61	28	22	35
		40-49	779	52	48	55	20	17	24
		50-59	2,255	49	47	52	21	19	23
		60-69	5,200	44	43	46	16	15	18
		70-79	8,174	35	34	36	13	12	14
		80-99	5,273	24	23	25	7	5	8
	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	11,913	37.4	36.4	38.3	16.3	15.3	17.2
		Unstandardised	11,913	34.6	33.7	35.5	14.7	13.9	15.6
		15-39	181	48	41	55	23	16	31
		40-49	378	45	40	50	22	18	28
		50-59	856	53	50	57	21	18	25
		60-69	1,975	45	42	47	22	20	25
		70-79	3,929	36	35	38	16	14	17
		80-99	4,594	23	22	24	7	6	8
Testis	Men	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	7,861	97.7	97.3	98.1	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		Unstandardised	7,861	98.2	97.8	98.5	96.5	95.9	96.9
		15-39	5,031	99	98	99	97	96	98
		40-49	1,768	98	97	99	96	95	97
		50-59	688	96	95	98	94	91	96
		60-69	216	93	87	96	92	83	96
		70-79	111	83	74	90	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		80-99	47	62	44	76	34	10	60
Uterus	Women	Age-standardised <sup>3</sup>	24,956	88.3	87.9	88.7	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		Unstandardised	24,956	89.0	88.6	89.5	77.0	76.1	77.8
		15-39	312	94	91	96	<i>Not possible to estimate</i>		
		40-49	1,274	95	93	96	86	83	88
		50-59	5,848	94	94	95	85	84	87
		60-69	7,633	92	91	92	78	77	79
		70-79	6,212	86	85	86	70	68	72
		80-99	3,677	68	67	70	50	47	53

<sup>1</sup> Cancers defined by codes in the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision (ICD-10) (see p11). Survival estimates not shown for breast cancer in men or cancer of the larynx in women.

<sup>2</sup> Eligible patients included in the analyses: for exclusion criteria, see Technical Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Note 5 (Not possible to estimate - age-specific or age-standardised estimate not available).

**Codes in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision**

<b>Cancer</b>	<b>ICD-10 code</b>
Bladder	C67
Brain	C71
Breast	C50
Cervix	C53
Colon	C18
Hodgkin's disease	C81
Kidney	C64 - C66, C68
Larynx	C32
Leukaemia	C91 - C95
Lung	C33, C34
Melanoma	C43
Myeloma	C90
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82 - C85
Oesophagus	C15
Ovary	C56, C57.0 - C57.7
Pancreas	C25
Prostate	C61
Rectum	C19 - C21
Stomach	C16
Testis	C62