Rare Tumours of Head and Neck

1. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses

1.1 General Results

Table 1. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	R	268	0.44	0.25	64	5.3	0.024	218	50.7
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	184	0.30	0.16	65	0.6	0.869	156	51.5
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	9	0.01	0.01	61	*	*	7	*
Undifferentiated carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	21	0.03	0.02	57	*	*	18	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	30	0.10	0.06	63	*	*	28	*
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	R	192	0.64	0.37	64	3.9	0.105	165	53.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	131	0.44	0.24	66	-2.4	0.482	114	55.7
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	5	0.02	0.01	57	*	*	4	*
Undifferentiated carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	17	0.06	0.04	56	*	*	15	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	30	0.10	0.06	63	*	*	28	*
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	R	76	0.25	0.14	65	11.8	0.102	53	44.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	53	0.17	0.10	64	15.6	0.138	42	40.6
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	4	0.01	0.01	67	*	*	3	*
Undifferentiated carcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	4	0.01	0.01	64	*	*	3	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma of nasal cavity and sinuses	R	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-

R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
RS: relative survival
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

1.2 Incidence

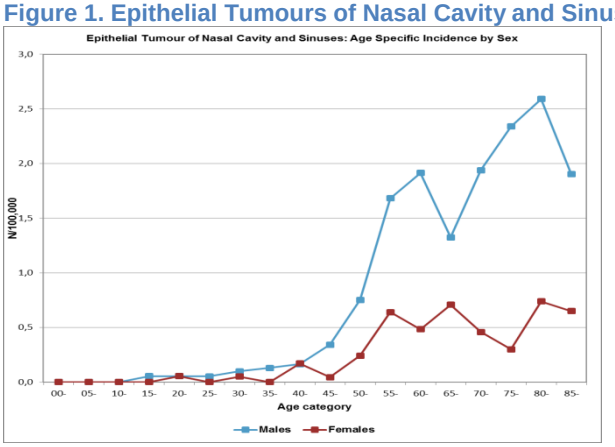
- 268 new epithelial tumours of the nasal cavity and sinuses are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- More males are diagnosed than females (M/F ratio = 5.0).

Table 2. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses: Morphological Distribution by Localisation.

Nasal cavity and sinuses - Middle layer	Nasal cavity & sinuses		Nasal cavity		Sinuses	
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	184	75.4%	66	82.5%	118	72.0%
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma	9	3.7%	2	2.5%	7	4.3%
Undifferentiated carcinoma	21	8.6%	2	2.5%	19	11.6%
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma	30	12.3%	10	12.5%	20	12.2%

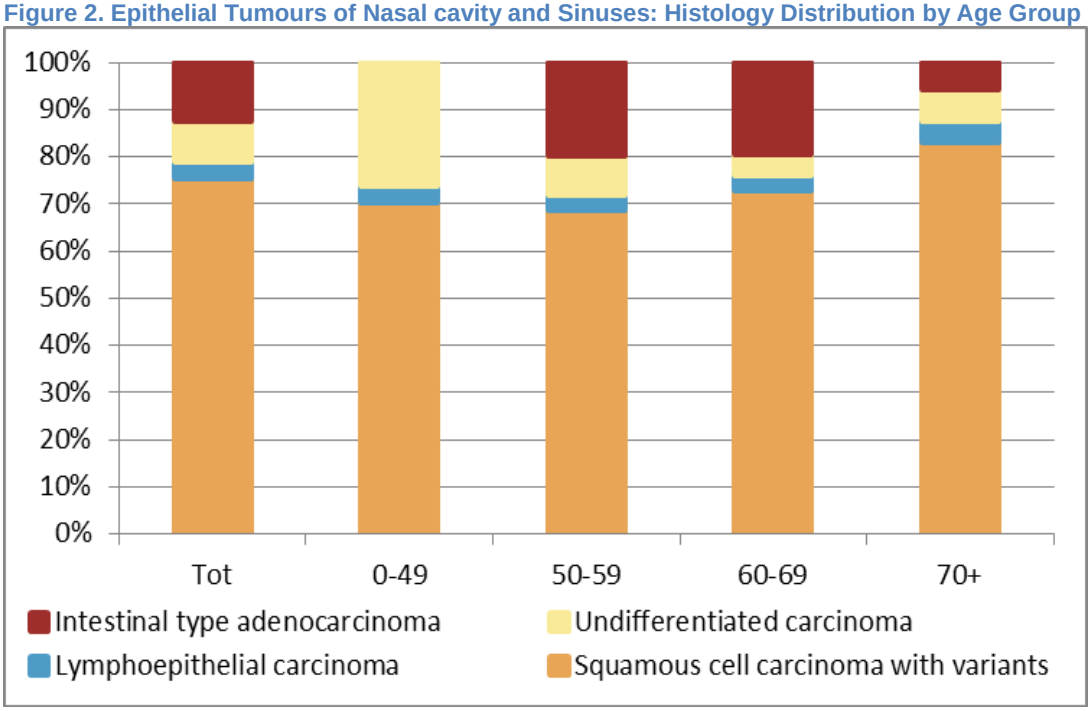
- RARECARE defines four rare tumour entities of nasal cavity and sinuses.
  - Squamous cell carcinoma with variants is the most frequent subtype and accounts for 75% of all diagnoses. At the sinuses they account for 72% of the cases, in the nasal cavity they represent more than 80% of all diagnoses.
  - Intestinal type adenocarcinoma is the 2nd most frequent entity (11%) and is only diagnosed in males.
  - Undifferentiated carcinomas (8.6%) are more frequently diagnosed at the sinuses than in the nasal cavity.
  - Lymphoepithelial carcinomas are the least common entity and represent 4% of all diagnoses in the nasal cavity and sinuses.

Figure 1. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses: Age Specific Incidence by Sex



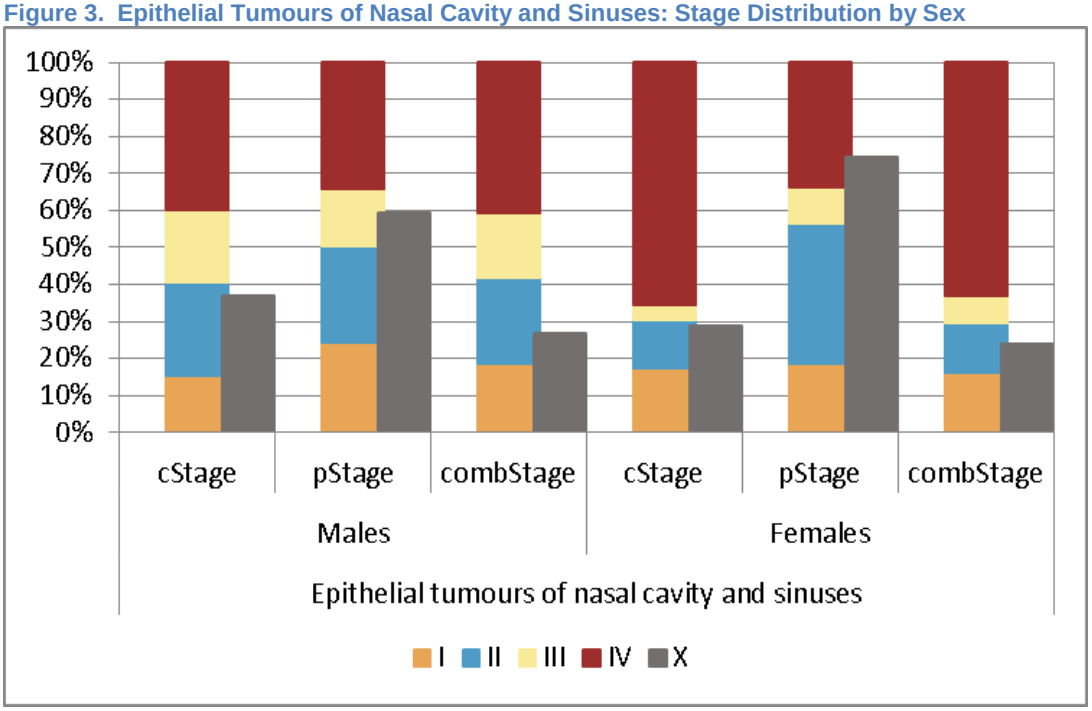
- From the age of 50 years, incidence rates increase with age. This increase is more pronounced in males than females.

Figure 2. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal cavity and Sinuses: Histology Distribution by Age Group



- Intestinal type adenocarcinoma is most frequently seen in the age groups 50-59 and 60-69 years and is not seen in the age group 0-49 years.
- Squamous cell carcinoma represents the most common entity in all age groups.
- Lymphoepithelial carcinoma seldom occurs in any age group.
- The highest percentage of undifferentiated carcinoma is observed in patients younger than 50 years.

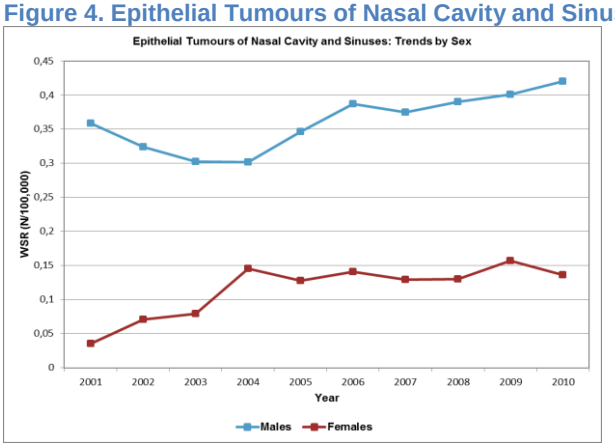
Figure 3. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses: Stage Distribution by Sex



- Information on pathological stage is missing in 60-70% of all tumours of nasal cavity and sinuses. Clinical stage information is missing in 30-35%.
- Clinical stage IV is more frequently seen in females but pathological stage IV is comparable between males and females.

1.3 Trends

Figure 4. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses: Trends by Sex (three year moving averages)



- Incidence rates for epithelial tumours of nasal cavity and sinuses reveal no significant trend in males, for females they increase annually with 10%.

1.4 Survival

1.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 3. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses - Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	218	75.2	57.2	45.1	33.3	[37.7 ; 52.2]	77.4	61.3	50.7	44.5	[42.4 ; 58.7]
Squamous Cell Carcinoma with variants	156	75.0	55.1	45.2	31.5	[36.6 ; 53.4]	77.1	59.5	51.5	43.8	[41.6 ; 60.9]
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undifferentiated carcinima	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- Epithelial tumours of the nasal cavity and sinuses have a moderate prognosis, with a 5-year relative survival of a little more than 50%.

1.4.2 Survival by Sex

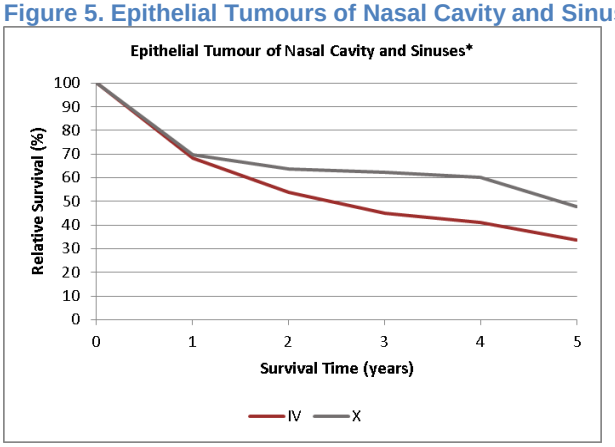
Table 4. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses - Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	Relative Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	165	76.4	56.3	46.6	[38.1 ; 54.6]	78.6	60.7	53.0	[43.3 ; 62.1]
Squamous Cell Carcinoma with variants	114	74.6	52.8	47.9	[38.0 ; 57.2]	76.9	57.6	55.7	[44.1 ; 66.5]
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undifferentiated carcinima	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Females	**N at risk**	**Observed Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**	**Relative Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASAL CAVITY AND SINUSES	53	71.7	59.9	40.4	[25.5 ; 54.8]	73.5	63.2	44.0	[27.8 ; 59.6]
Squamous Cell Carcinoma with variants	42	76.2	61.1	37.2	[21.1 ; 53.4]	77.7	64.4	40.6	[23.1 ; 58.1]
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undifferentiated carcinima	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Intestinal type adenocarcinoma	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Prognosis is clearly better in males although caution has to be taken because of the small number of involved females.

1.4.3 Survival by Stage

Figure 5. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses - Relative Survival by Stage

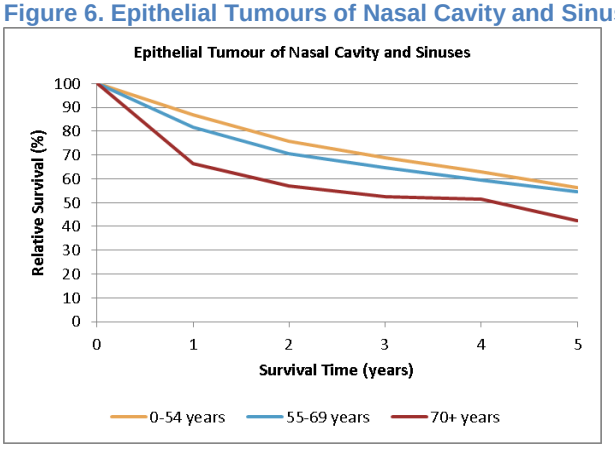


* Survival of Stage I, II, III is not shown because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- There is a difference of almost 15% in the 5-year relative survival between the “unknown” stage and the stage IV group.

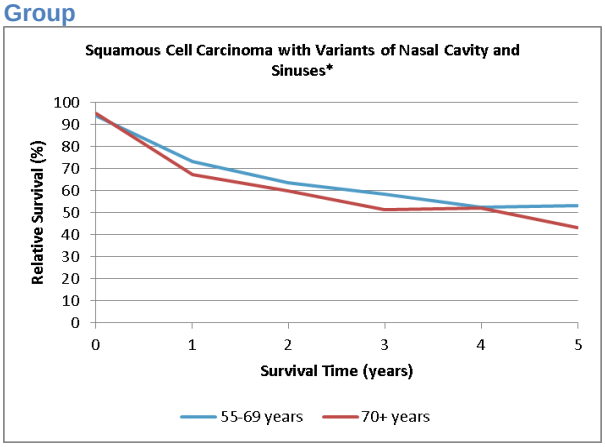
1.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 6. Epithelial Tumours of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses - Relative Survival by Age Group



- The relative survival between the 0-54 and 55-69 years group is comparable.
- There is a difference in relative survival over 5 year of almost 10% between the 2 youngest and the oldest group.

Figure 7. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Nasal Cavity and Sinuses - Relative Survival by Age Group



* Survival of the age group 0-54 years is not displayed because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- For the patients of 70 years and older, tumours of the nasal cavity and sinuses are squamous cell carcinoma have a similar prognosis as the same age group for all epithelial tumours together.
- In the age-group 55-69 years, survival is worse than survival for the same age group for all epithelial tumours together.

2 Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx

2.1 General Results

Table 5. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010	Incidence					Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	R	236	0.39	0.26	57	2.6	0.135	210	57.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasopharynx	R	219	0.36	0.25	57	5.2	0.024	196	58.3
Papillary adenocarcinoma of nasopharynx	R	1	0.00	0.00	69	*	*	1	*
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	R	183	0.61	0.42	57	1.4	0.459	160	54.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasopharynx	R	173	0.58	0.40	57	3.1	0.130	152	56.3
Papillary adenocarcinoma of nasopharynx	R	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	R	53	0.17	0.12	57	7.1	0.135	50	63.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasopharynx	R	46	0.15	0.10	56	13.9	0.022	44	65.9
Papillary adenocarcinoma of nasopharynx	R	1	0.00	0.00	69	*	*	1	*

R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
RS: relative survival
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

2.2 Incidence

- 236 new epithelial tumours of the nasopharynx are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- Males are more frequently diagnosed with a nasopharyngeal epithelial tumour than females (M/F ratio = 3.6).

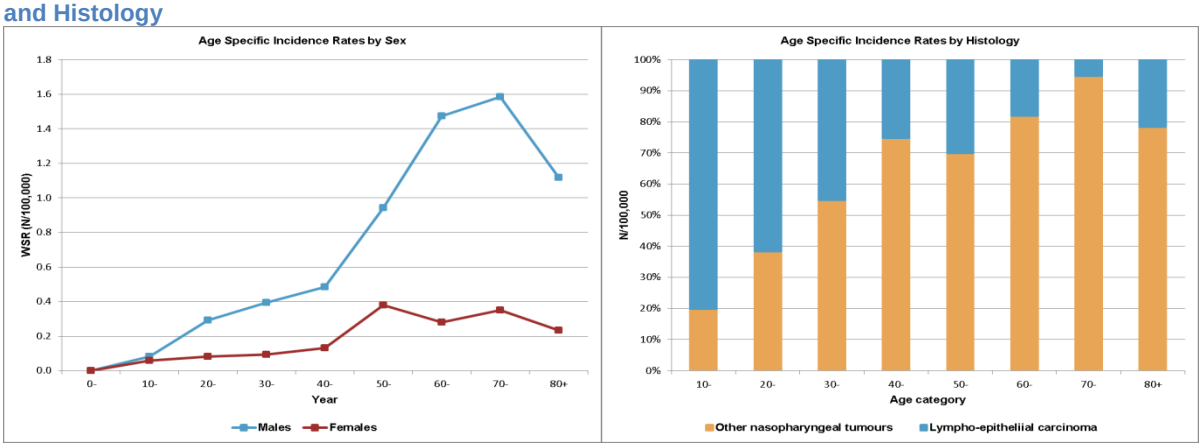
Table 6. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx: Histological Distribution by Sex

Flemish Region 2001-2010	Males		Females	
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasopharynx	173		46	
Squamous carcinoma, NOS	83	48.0%	24	52.2%
Squamous cell carcinoma nonkeratinizing, NOS	18	10.4%	3	6.5%
Squamous cell carcinoma keratinizing, NOS	6	3.5%	2	4.3%
Papillary squamous cell carcinoma	-	-	-	-
Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma	-	-	-	-
Squamous cell carcinoma, adenoid	-	-	-	-
Lymphoepithelial carcinoma	42	24.3%	15	32.6%
Undifferentiated carcinoma	16	9.2%	2	4.3%
Verrucous carcinoma	1	0.6%	-	-
Squamous cell carcinoma, small cell, nonkeratinizing	6	3.5%	-	-
Carcinosarcoma, NOS	1	0.6%	-	-

- RARECARE defines two rare tumour entities of the nasopharynx:

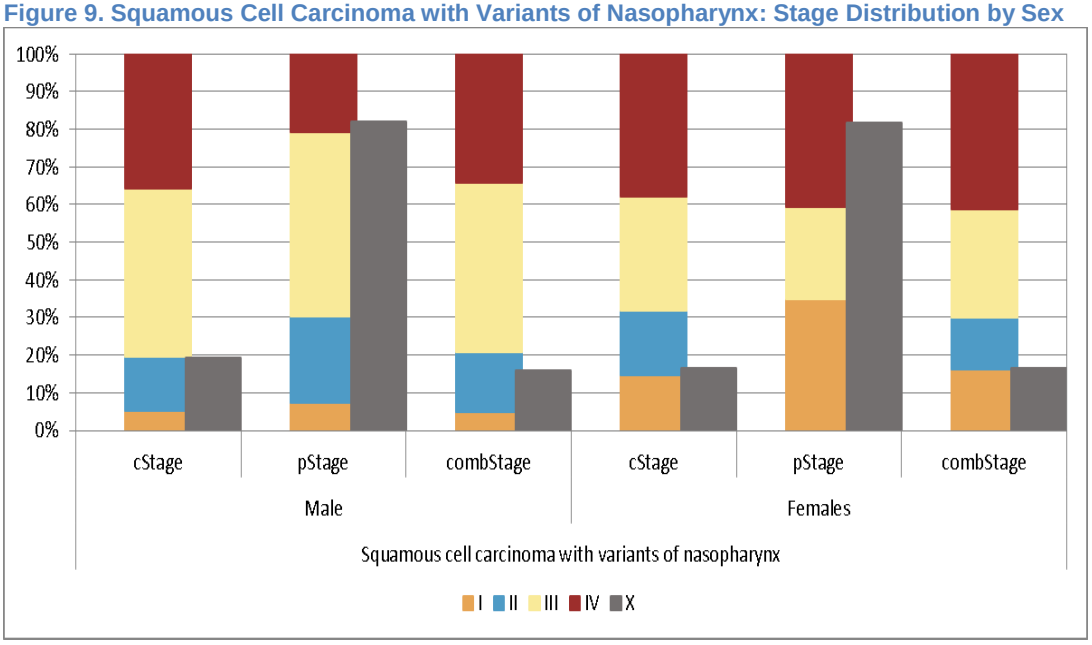
- Papillary adenocarcinoma is only diagnosed once in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- Squamous cell carcinoma represents almost all nasopharyngeal epithelial tumours.
  - Half of the squamous cell carcinoma are NOS.
  - One out of four male and one out of three female nasopharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas are lymphoepithelial carcinomas.

Figure 8. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Nasopharynx: Age Specific Incidence Rates by Sex and Histology



- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma occur already at an early age.
- After the age of 40 years, incidence rates increase rapidly in males. In females, the age specific rates remain more stable
- The tumours in younger patients (< 40 years) are more frequently lymphoepithelial carcinoma. The percentage of lymphoepithelial carcinoma decreases with age category.

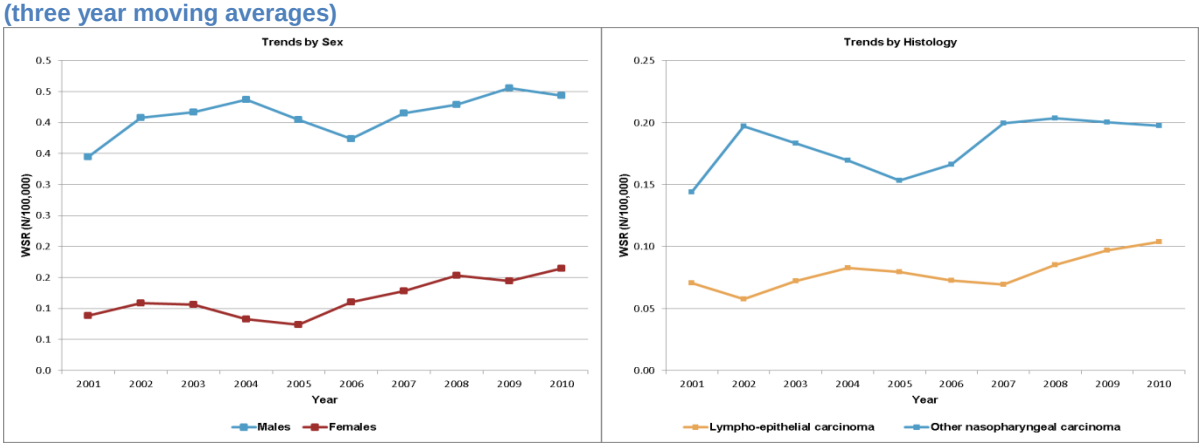
Figure 9. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Nasopharynx: Stage Distribution by Sex



- Information on pathological stage is missing in 80% of all diagnoses, while clinical information on stage is available in 80% of the tumours.
- For males, there are somewhat more stage III and less stage I diagnoses compared to the female stage distribution.

2.3 Trends

Figure 10. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx: Age-Standardised Incidence Rates by Sex and Histology (three year moving averages)



- Incidence rates increase for epithelial tumours of nasopharynx in males and females but no significant trend is observed.
- For lymphoepithelial carcinoma, a significant annual increase is observed (EAPC = 6.2% [p = 0.048]). Other types combined show a non-significant increase with 1.4% (p = 0.627).

2.4 Survival

2.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 7. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx - Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	210	84.2	63.7	53.4	38.0	[45.6 ; 60.5]	85.4	66.2	57.0	42.5	[48.7 ; 64.5]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	196	84.6	65.2	54.6	37.0	[46.5 ; 62.1]	85.8	67.9	58.3	41.3	[49.6 ; 66.2]
Papillary adenocarcinoma	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- Epithelial tumours of nasopharynx, almost fully represented by squamous cell carcinoma with variants, have a 5-year observed survival of 53.4% and a 5-year relative survival of 57.0%.

2.4.2 Survival by Sex

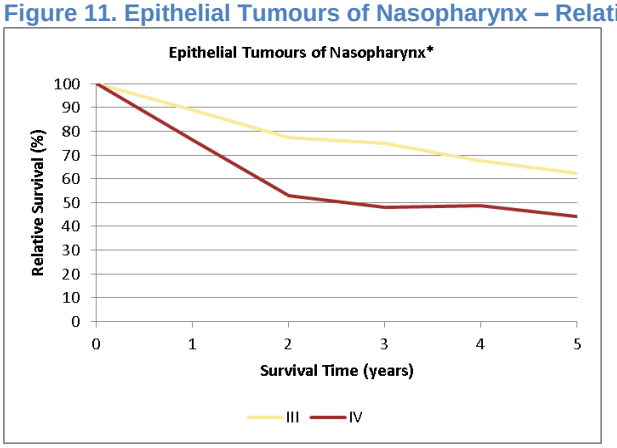
Table 8. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx - Survival by Sex

	N	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
Males	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	160	84.3	62.6	51.2	[42.2 ; 59.4]	85.6	65.3	54.9	[45.3 ; 63.7]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	152	84.8	64.7	52.5	[43.2 ; 60.9]	86.1	67.5	56.3	[46.4 ; 65.3]
Papillary adenocarcinoma	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
Females	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX	50	84.0	66.8	61.2	[45.2 ; 73.7]	85.0	68.9	63.9	[47.2 ; 77.0]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	44	84.1	66.7	63.2	[46.0 ; 76.2]	85.1	68.9	65.9	[48.0 ; 79.7]
Papillary adenocarcinoma	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- Survival is better in females, although caution has to be taken because the small numbers of females. This difference in survival becomes more pronounced with increasing time interval.

2.4.3 Survival by Stage

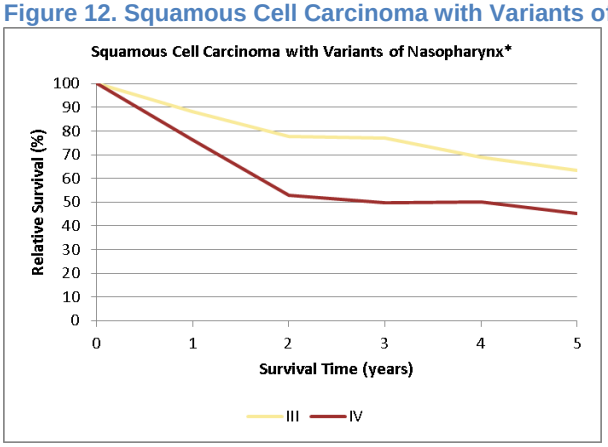
Figure 11. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx – Relative Survival by Stage



* Survival of Stage I, II and X is not shown because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- Stage III disease has a significantly better prognosis than stage IV. There is a difference in 5-year relative survival of more than 15%.

Figure 12. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Nasopharynx – Relative Survival by Stage

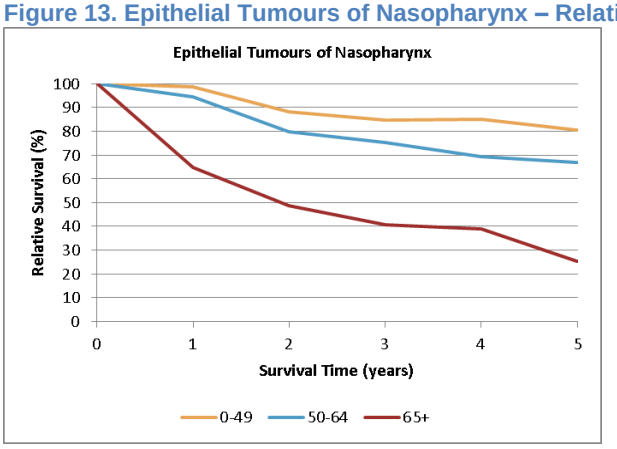


* Survival of Stage I, II and X is not shown because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- Because almost all patients with an epithelial tumour of the nasopharynx are diagnosed with a squamous cell carcinoma, survival by stage is very similar to the results for all epithelial tumours of the nasopharynx together.

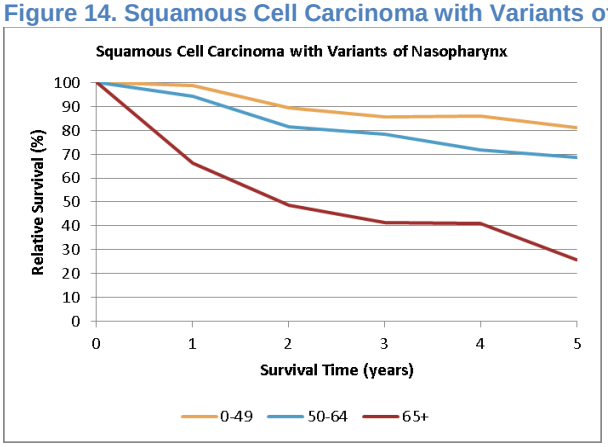
2.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 13. Epithelial Tumours of Nasopharynx – Relative Survival by Age Group



- There is a distinct difference in survival between the age groups. The youngest age group (0-49 years) has the best prognosis, the oldest age group (65+ years) the worst. There is a difference in 5-year relative survival of more than 50% between them.

Figure 14. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Nasopharynx – Relative Survival by Age Group



- Because almost all patients with an epithelial tumour of the nasopharynx are diagnosed with a squamous cell carcinoma, survival by age group is very to the results for all epithelial tumours of the nasopharynx together.

3 Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours

3.1 General Results

Table 9. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours: Incidence, Trends, Survival

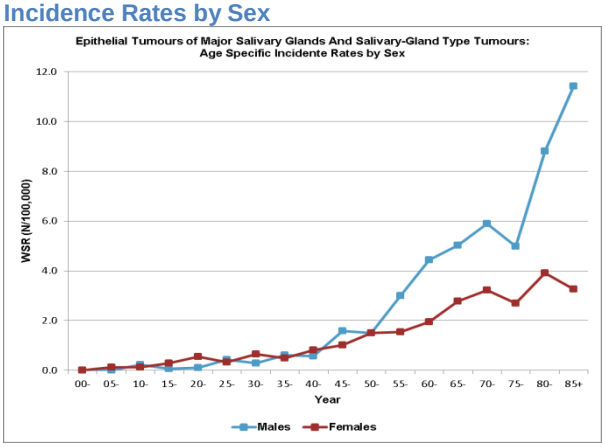
Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	R	1,103	1.81	1.05	63	1.0	0.292	1,027	66.8
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	R	637	1.05	0.60	64	3.0	0.093	588	67.3
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	R	466	0.77	0.45	63	-2.3	0.234	439	66.2
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	R	531	2.38	1.41	64	-0.7	0.880	657	63.1
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	R	359	1.20	0.69	65	1.0	0.622	322	62.7
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	R	355	1.18	0.71	63	-9.5	0.095	335	63.3
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	R	373	1.26	0.75	61	3.4	0.069	370	73.3
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	R	278	0.90	0.54	61	5.8	0.066	266	72.4
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	R	111	0.36	0.21	62	-0.8	0.846	104	75.4

R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
RS: relative survival
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

3.2 Incidence

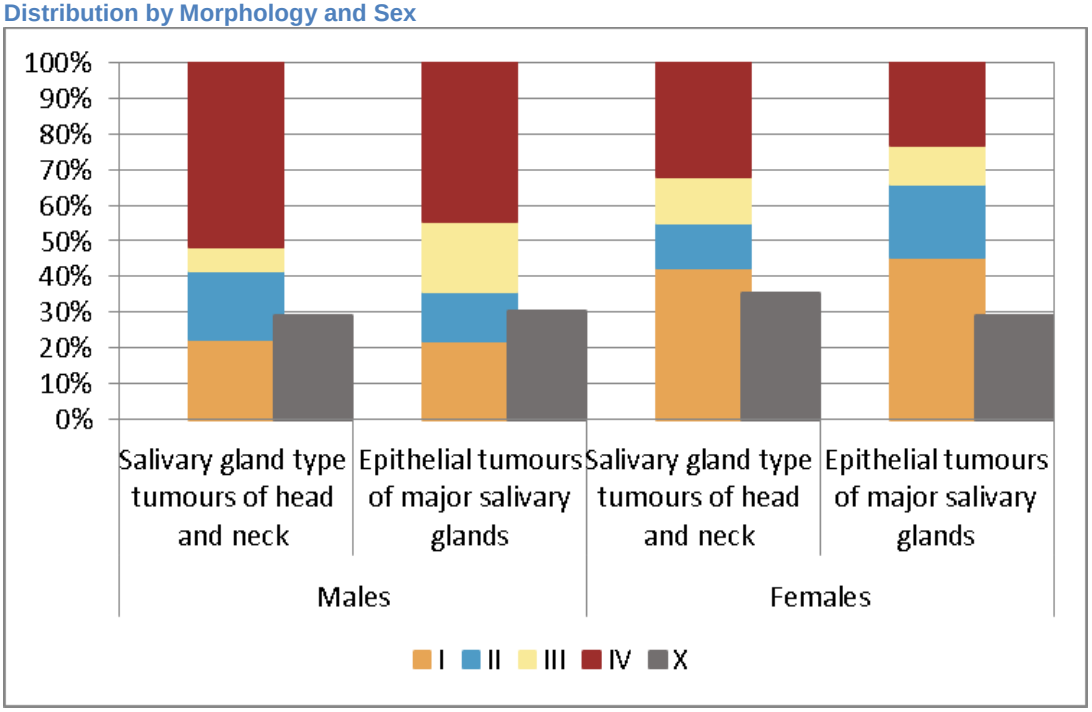
- 1,103 new epithelial tumours of salivary glands and salivary gland tumours are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- Slightly more males are diagnosed than females (M/F ratio = 1.9).
- RARECARE defines two rare tumour entities:
    - Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands is the most common entity (58% of all diagnoses).
        - In males, three out of four diagnoses are found in the parotid gland and are primarily squamous carcinoma NOS or adenocarcinoma NOS.
        - In females, parotid gland tumours are often acinic cell adenocarcinoma or mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
        - Salivary gland tumours (C08) are more common in females than in males, primarily because of a higher number of mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
    - Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck represent one third of the diagnoses.
        - In males the dominant histological subtype is mucinous adenocarcinoma, in females this is adenoid cystic carcinoma.
        - The tumours most often originate from the sinuses in males and the palatum in females.

Figure 15. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours: Age Specific Incidence Rates by Sex



- Incidence rates increase gradually from young adults until the age of 50 years. For these ages, no difference is observed between males and females.
- From the age of 50 years, incidence rates in males increase more rapidly than in females.

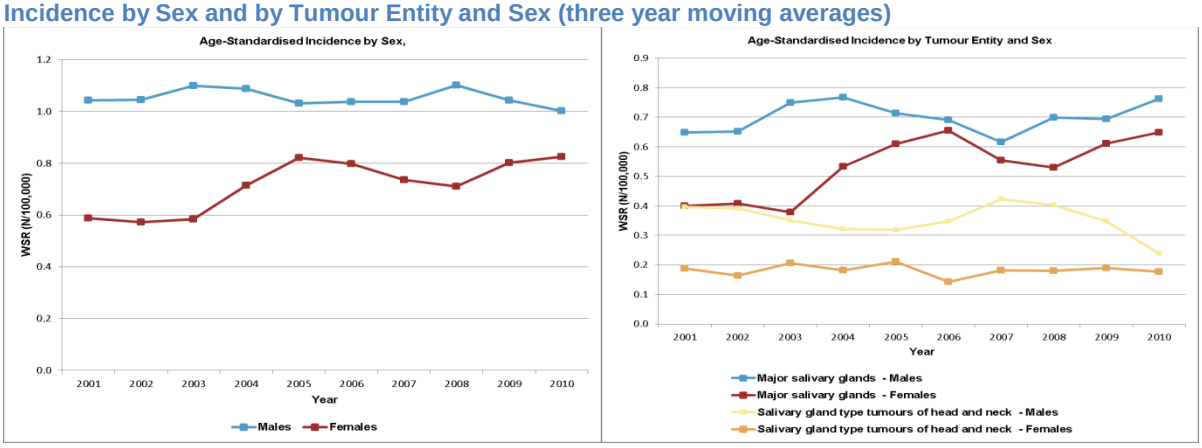
Figure 16. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours: Stage Distribution by Morphology and Sex



- Males are less often diagnosed in stage I and more in stage IV than females. Stage distribution between salivary gland type tumours and tumours of major salivary glands is comparable.

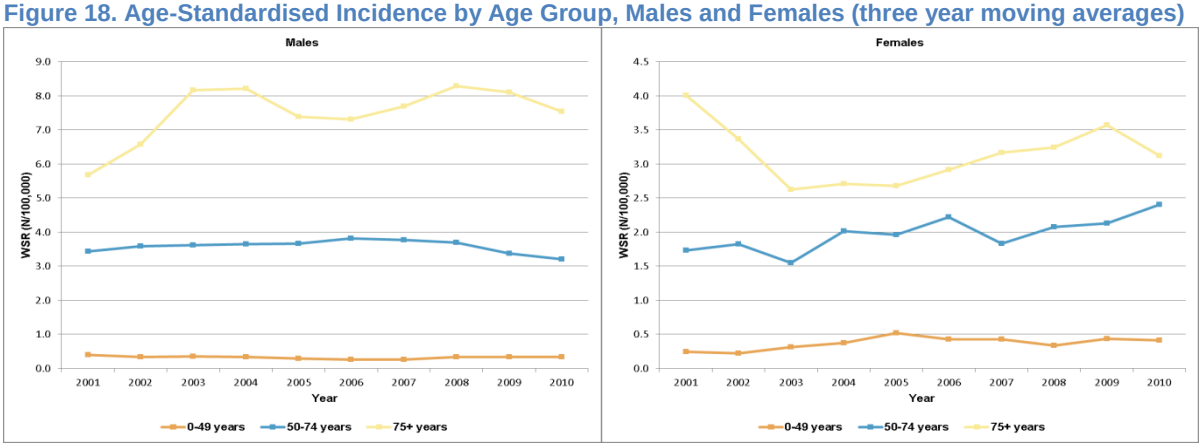
3.3 Trends

Figure 17. Epithelial Tumours of Salivary Glands and Salivary Gland-Type Tumours: Age-Standardised Incidence by Sex and by Tumour Entity and Sex (three year moving averages)



- Incidence rates for epithelial tumours of salivary glands and salivary gland tumours reveal no significant trend in males. For females, rates increase (non-significantly) with 4% each year.
- The increase in females is mainly observed for tumours of major salivary glands.

Figure 18. Age-Standardised Incidence by Age Group, Males and Females (three year moving averages)



- Under the age of 50 years, incidence rates remain stable for males and increase (non-significantly) for females annually with 7%.
- In older age groups, males have higher incidence rates than females.
- An increase of 3% in males is observed for patients of 75 years and older and in females for the age group 50-74 years, but none are significant.

3.4 Survival

3.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 10. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	1,027	84.8	69.7	58.5	43.6	[55.2 ; 61.7]	87.2	75.5	66.8	57.8	[63.0 ; 70.5]
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	588	84.5	69.4	58.2	45.6	[53.8 ; 62.4]	87.3	75.8	67.3	61.5	[62.2 ; 72.2]
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	439	85.2	70.2	58.9	40.6	[53.7 ; 63.7]	87.1	75.1	66.2	52.5	[60.3 ; 71.5]

- Prognosis is comparable between epithelial tumours of major salivary glands and salivary gland type tumours of head and neck .

3.4.2 Survival by Sex

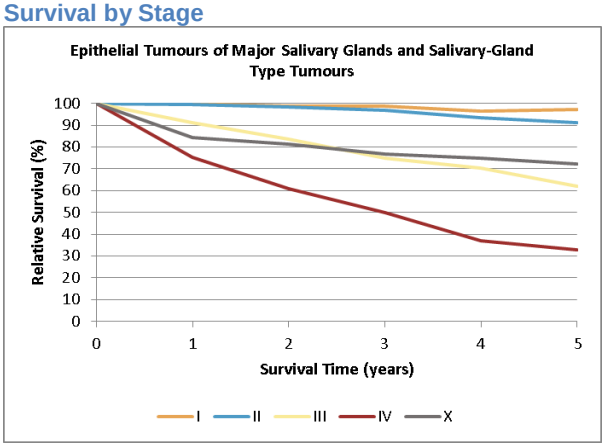
Table 11. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Survival by Sex

	N	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
Males	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	657	83.5	67.1	54.0	[49.7 ; 58.0]	86.2	73.6	63.1	[58.1 ; 67.8]
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	322	83.2	66.5	51.9	[45.7 ; 57.8]	86.6	74.5	62.7	[55.2 ; 69.8]
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	335	83.8	67.7	55.8	[49.8 ; 61.3]	85.8	72.8	63.3	[56.6 ; 69.6]
	N	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
Females	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS AND SALIVARY-GLAND TYPE TUMOURS	370	87.0	74.3	66.8	[61.3 ; 71.6]	89.0	78.8	73.3	[67.3 ; 78.6]
Epithelial tumours of major salivary glands	266	86.1	72.8	65.7	[59.2 ; 71.4]	88.2	77.3	72.4	[65.3 ; 78.7]
Salivary gland type tumours of head and neck	104	89.4	78.1	69.6	[58.6 ; 78.1]	91.1	82.3	75.4	[63.6 ; 84.7]

- Prognosis is much better in females compared with males, with a difference in 5-year relative survival of more than 10%.

3.4.3 Survival by Stage

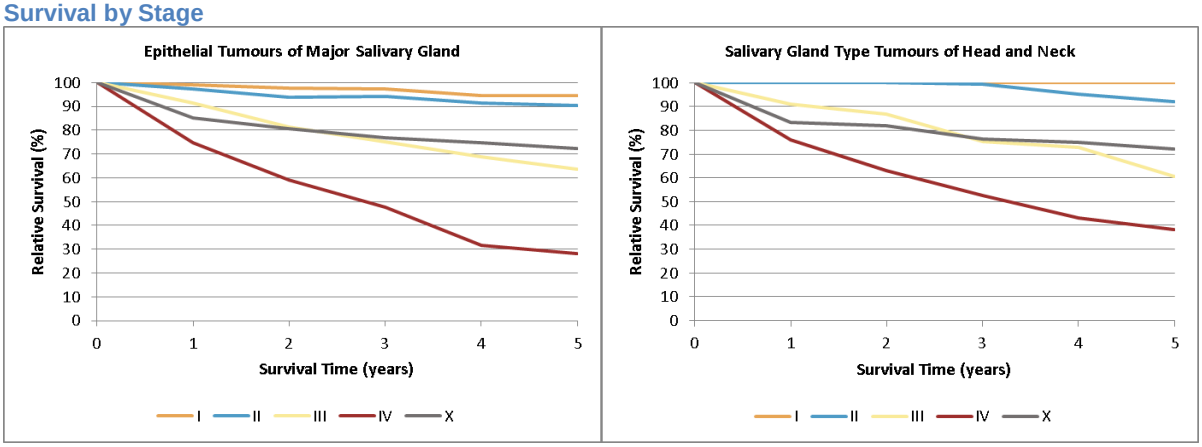
Figure 19. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Relative Survival by Stage



- Prognosis depends on the stage of the disease. The relative survival between stage I and II is comparable.

- Stage IV has a much worse prognosis, with a 5-year relative survival of less than 35%.

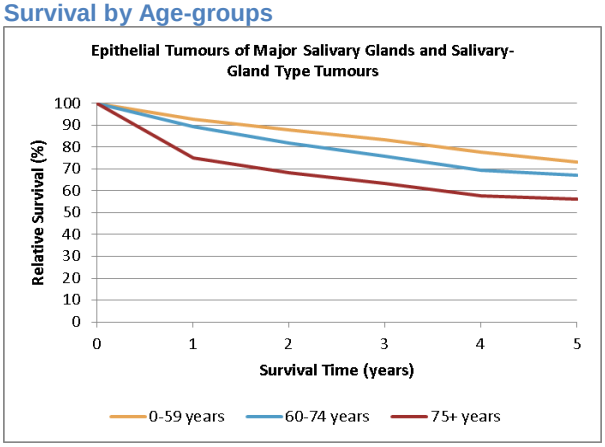
Figure 20. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Relative Survival by Stage



- Prognosis of epithelial tumours of major salivary gland and salivary gland type tumours of head and neck is comparable for stage I, II, III and X.
- For stage IV, prognosis is worse for epithelial tumours of major salivary glands than for the salivary gland type tumours of head and neck.

3.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 21. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Glands and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Relative Survival by Age-groups



- Prognosis is inversely proportional to the age group the patient belongs to, with the worst prognosis in the oldest age group.

Figure 22. Epithelial Tumours of Major Salivary Gland and Salivary-Gland Type Tumours – Relative Survival by Stage

- Difference in survival between the different age groups is more pronounced in the group of the epithelial tumours of major salivary gland.

4 Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx

4.1 General Results

Table 12. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010	C/R	Incidence				Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	C	4,696	7.72	4.44	64	-1.5	0.127	4,172	55.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	R	1,016	1.67	1.06	60	1.2	0.545	900	28.8
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	R	3,611	5.94	3.33	65	-2.5	0.010	3,215	63.8
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	C	4,166	13.89	8.15	64	-2.7	0.008	3,713	56.2
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	R	880	2.93	1.87	60	0.4	0.821	785	28.4
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	C	3,231	10.77	6.18	65	-3.5	<0.001	2,882	64.0
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	R	530	1.72	0.98	64	0.2	0.891	459	53.8
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	R	136	0.44	0.26	62	4.3	0.198	115	31.6
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	R	380	1.23	0.70	64	-0.6	0.740	333	61.8

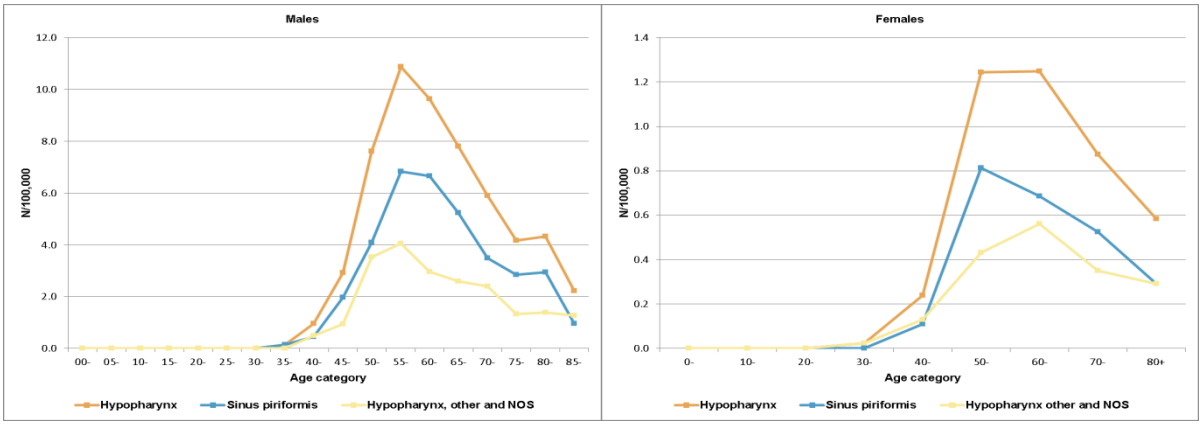
R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
RS: relative survival
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

4.2 Incidence

- 4,696 new epithelial tumours of hypopharynx and larynx are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.

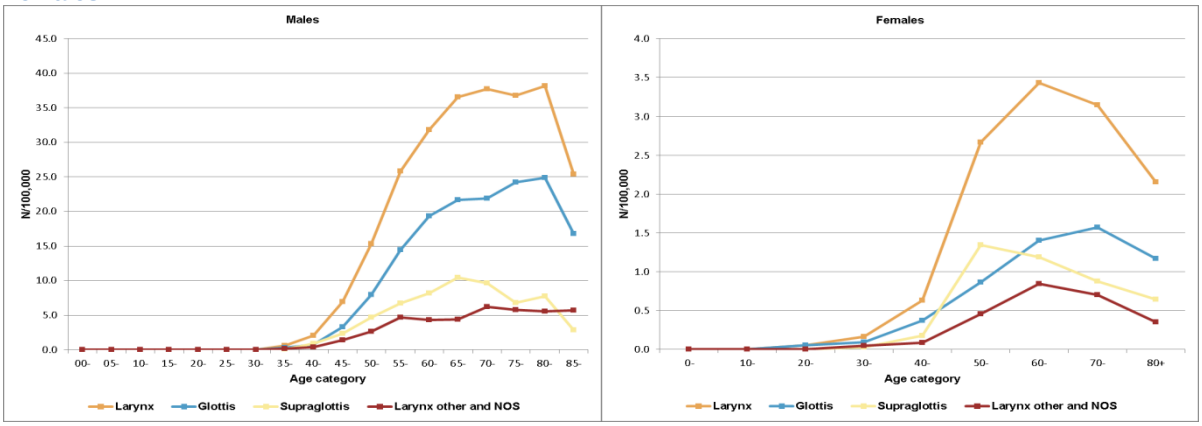
- This group consists of two major entities based on primary site: hypopharynx and larynx.
- Larynx is the most commonly affected subsite, only one out of five male and one out of four female diagnoses originated from the hypopharynx.
- The majority of the diagnoses are males, the male/female ratio is 7.1 for hypopharyngeal tumours and 8.8 for laryngeal cancer.

Figure 23. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx: Age Specific Incidence Rate by Sublocalisation, Males and Females



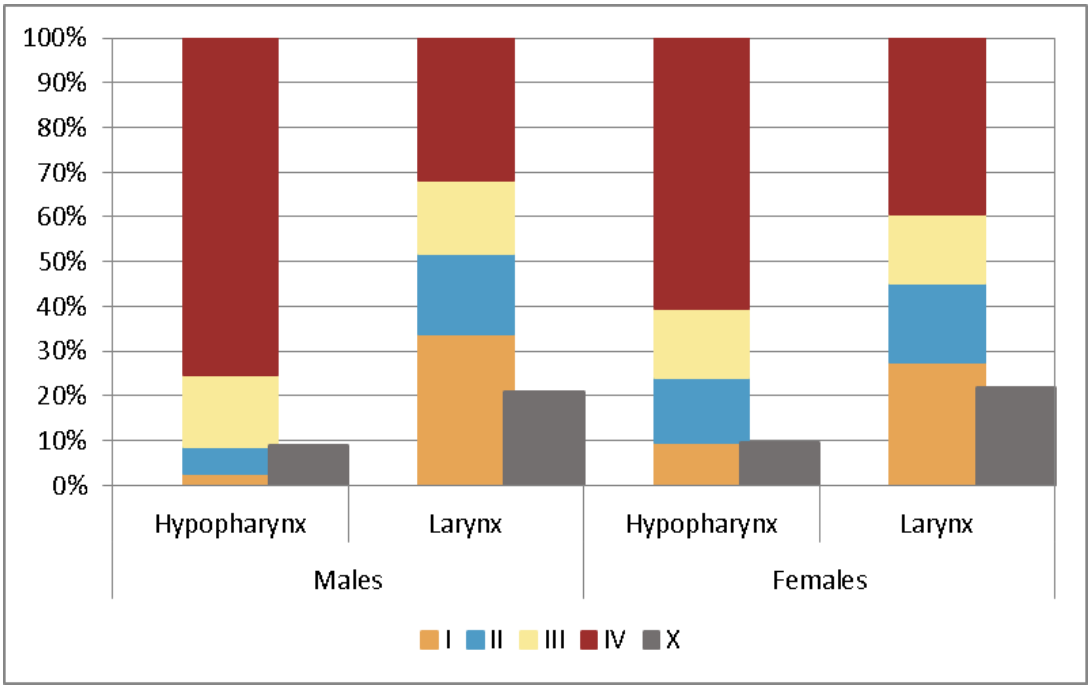
- The incidence rates for hypopharyngeal cancers increase rapidly from the age of 40 years until a peak is reached around the age of 55 years. Thereafter, incidence rates decrease rapidly with age.

Figure 24. Epithelial Tumours of Larynx: Age Specific Incidence Rate by Sublocalisation, Males and Females



- The incidence rates for laryngeal cancer increase from the age of 40 years in males and females.
- In males the increase for glottic cancer is higher than for supraglottic cancer.
- Female glottic and supraglottic cancer rates are more comparable, especially in the younger age groups.

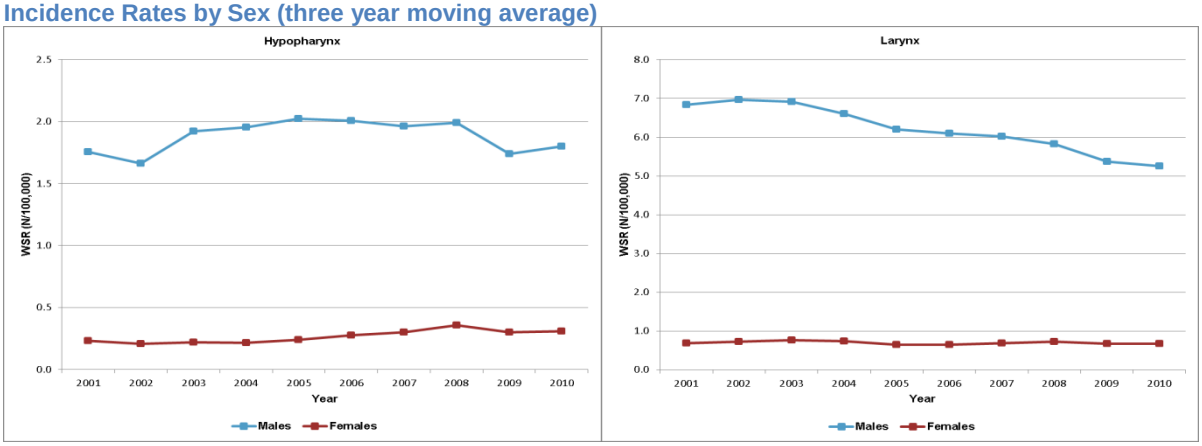
Figure 25. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Hypopharynx and Larynx: Stage Distribution by Sex



- The majority of hypopharyngeal cancers are stage IV when diagnosed, with a much higher percentage of this prognostic worse stage in males than in females.
- Laryngeal cancer has a prognostic more favourable stage distribution than hypopharyngeal cancer.
- About one out of four laryngeal tumours in males and females are diagnosed in stage I.
- For laryngeal cancer, stage IV tumours are proportionally more frequent in females (40%) than in males (30%).

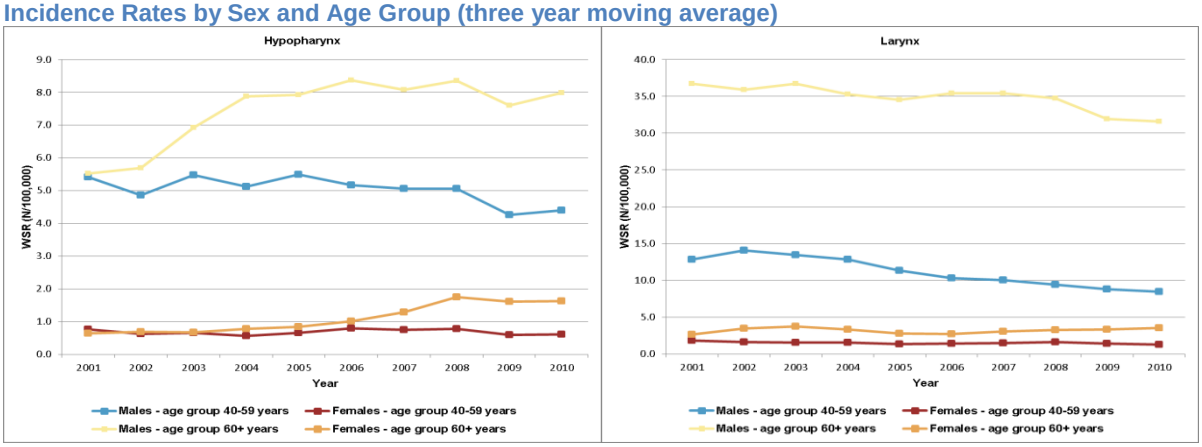
4.3 Trends

Figure 26. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Hypopharynx and Larynx: Age-Standardised Incidence Rates by Sex (three year moving average)



- No trend is observed for hypopharyngeal cancers in males, in females the rates increase with 4% each year but the trend is not significant.
- Laryngeal cancer decreases significantly with 3.5% per year for males but no trend is observed for females.

Figure 27. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Hypopharynx and Larynx: Age-Standardised Incidence Rates by Sex and Age Group (three year moving average)



- Incidence rates for hypopharyngeal cancer decrease in males of between 40 and 59 years with 2.4% (p = 0.322), and increase with 4.8% (p = 0.058) in males of 60 years and older .
- Hypopharyngeal cancer in females shows no trend for patients between 40 and 60 years. For patients of 60 years and older, a significant increase is observed (EAPC = 11.9% [0.035]).
- In males from the age group 40-59 years, incidence rates for laryngeal cancer decrease significantly with 6.3% (p = 0.000). The rates for males older than 60 years of age decrease with 1.4% (p = 0.100).
- Laryngeal cancer decrease in females between 40 and 59 years (EAPC = -2.1% [p = 0.308]). No trend is observed for females over 60 years (EAPC = 0.8% [p = 0.795]).

4.4 Survival

4.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 13. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	4,172	80.1	59.9	49.2	32.8	[47.5 ; 50.8]	82.0	64.5	55.9	43.9	[54.1 ; 57.7]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	900	67.7	37.4	26.6	13.5	[23.5 ; 29.8]	68.7	39.2	28.8	16.2	[25.5 ; 32.2]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	3,215	84.0	66.5	55.6	38.1	[53.8 ; 57.4]	86.2	71.9	63.8	51.7	[61.7 ; 65.9]

- Patients with a squamous cell carcinoma of the hypopharynx have a much worse prognosis than patients with a squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx (5-year relative survival: 28.8% versus 63.8%).

4.4.2 Survival by Sex

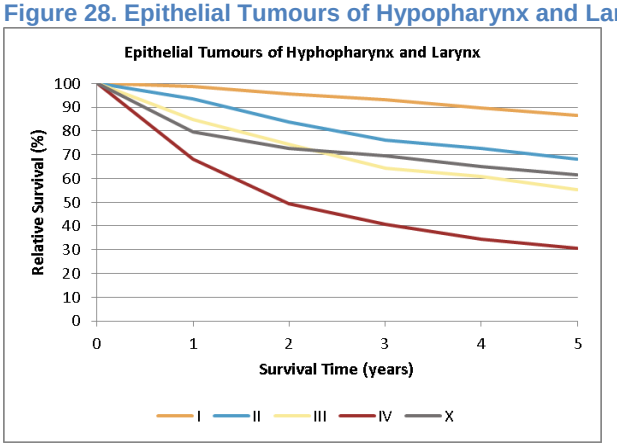
Table 14. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	Relative Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	3,713	80.3	60.1	49.1	[47.4 ; 50.8]	82.2	64.9	56.2	[54.2 ; 58.1]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	785	68.2	37.5	26.2	[22.9 ; 29.6]	69.2	39.3	28.4	[24.8 ; 32.1]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	2,882	83.9	66.5	55.5	[53.5 ; 57.4]	86.2	72.2	64.0	[61.8 ; 66.2]
Females	**N at risk**	**Observed Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**	**Relative Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX AND LARYNX	459	78.9	58.2	49.6	[44.6 ; 54.5]	80.1	61.1	53.8	[48.4 ; 59.0]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of hypopharynx	115	64.4	36.8	29.5	[20.9 ; 38.6]	65.2	38.5	31.6	[22.4 ; 41.3]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of larynx	333	85.0	66.3	57.0	[51.0 ; 62.5]	86.3	69.6	61.8	[55.4 ; 67.9]

- Survival rates for epithelial tumours of hypopharynx and larynx are comparable between males and females.

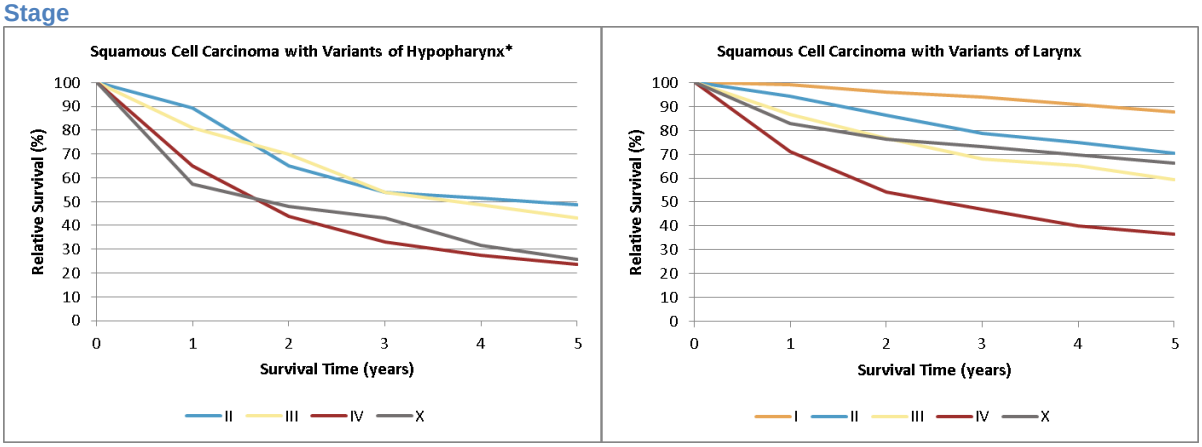
4.4.3 Survival by Stage

Figure 28. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Relative Survival by Stage



- Relative survival depends on the stage of the disease: best prognosis is seen in stage I and worst in stage IV .
- The 5-year relative survival of stage IV disease is about 30%.

Figure 29. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Relative Survival by Stage

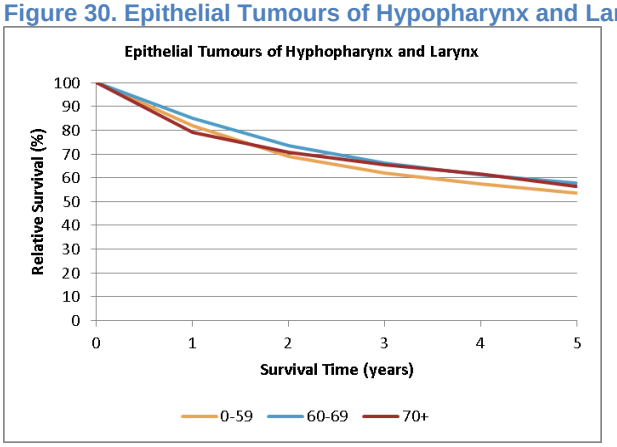


* Survival of Stage I is not shown because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- For each of the analysed stages, prognosis is better for laryngeal cancer than for hypopharyngeal cancer.

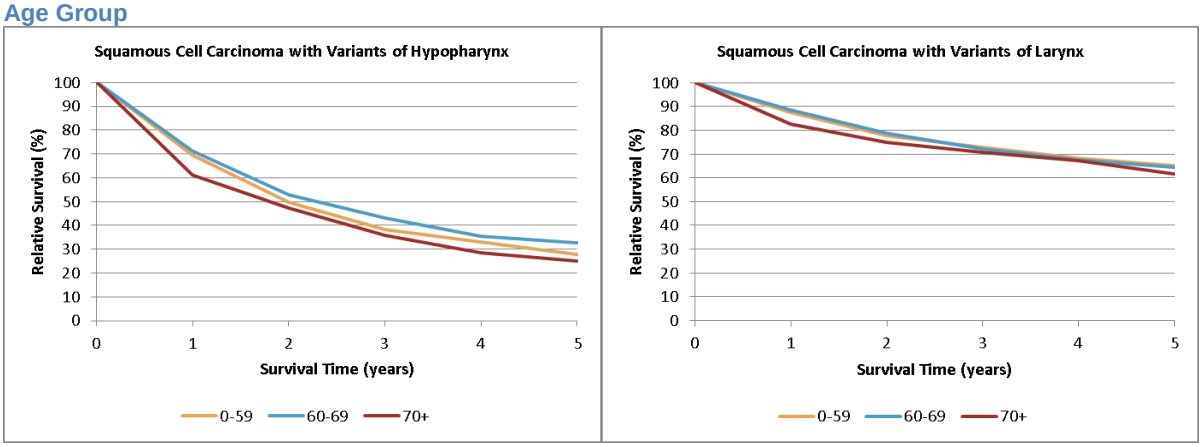
4.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 30. Epithelial Tumours of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Relative Survival by Age Group



- Prognosis is comparable between the different age groups.

Figure 31. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Hypopharynx and Larynx – Relative Survival by Age Group



- For both hypopharyngeal and laryngeal cancer, survival hardly differs between the different age groups.

5 Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx

5.1 General Results

Table 15. Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx: Incidence, Trends, Survival

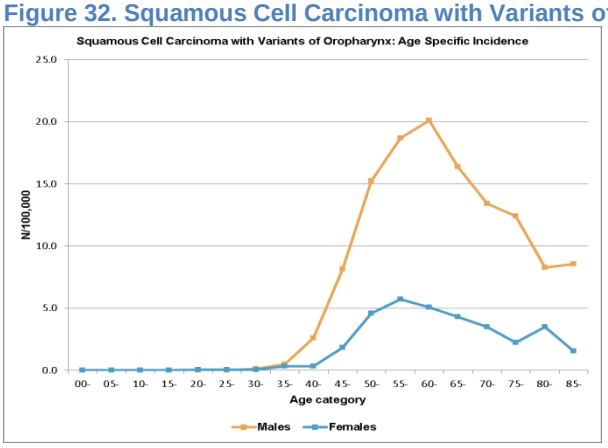
Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	R	2,465	4.05	2.53	61	3.8	0.007	2,163	44.5
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oropharynx	R	2,418	3.98	2.49	61	4.1	0.005	2,127	44.8
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	C	1,915	6.39	4.04	60	3.2	0.020	1,684	41.4
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oropharynx	C	1,878	6.26	3.97	60	3.4	0.015	1,655	41.7
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	R	550	1.79	1.09	62	5.7	0.011	479	55.7
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oropharynx	R	540	1.75	1.07	62	6.0	0.007	472	56.0

R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
RS: relative survival
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

5.2 Incidence

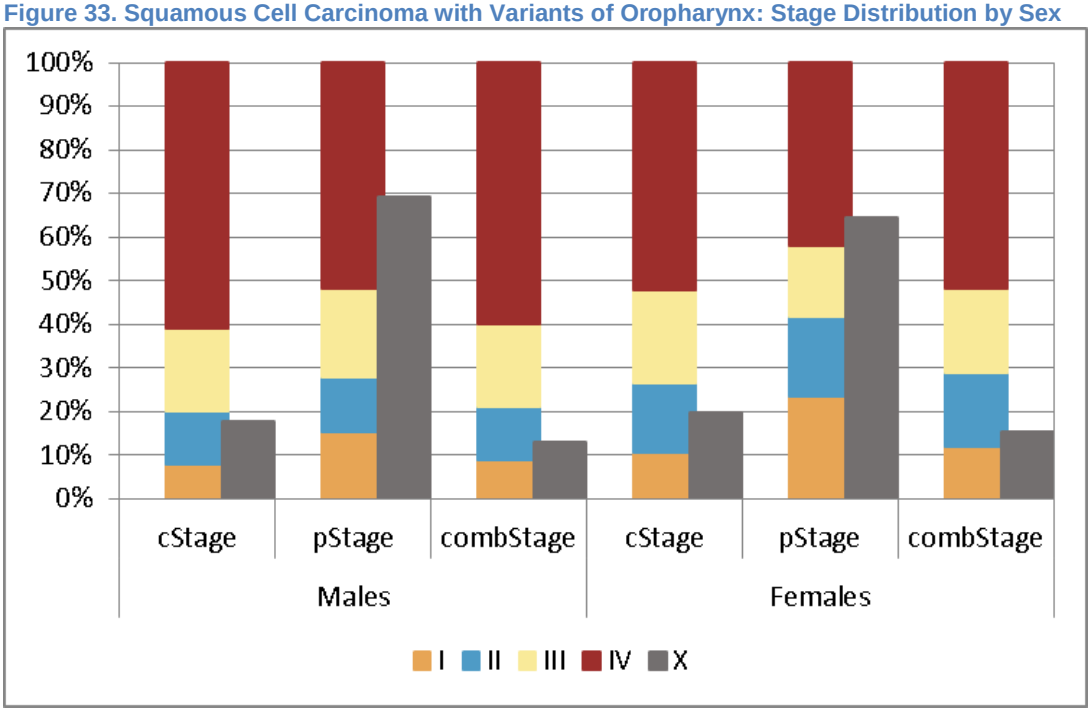
- 2,465 new epithelial tumours of oropharynx are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female ratio is 3.7.
- 98.5% of the cancers are squamous cell carcinoma variants.

Figure 32. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Oropharynx: Age Specific Incidence



- Incidence rates increase rapidly from the age of 40 years in males and 45 years in females.
- After the age of 60 years, incidence rates decrease.

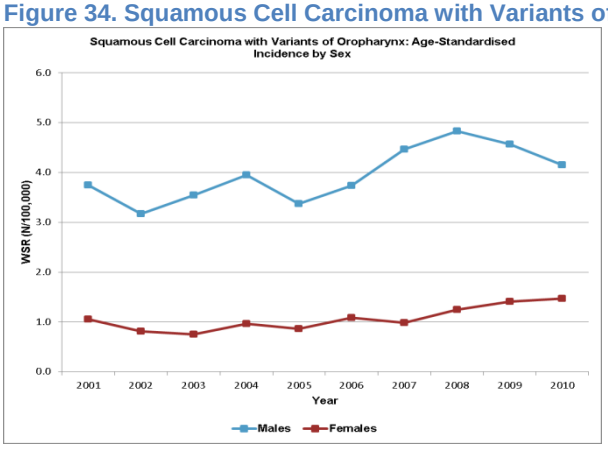
Figure 33. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Oropharynx: Stage Distribution by Sex



- Information on stage is available in 85% of the diagnoses, mainly due to the high occurrence of clinical stage information (>80%). Pathological staging is only available in one out of three diagnoses.
- Males have a slightly worse stage distribution: 60% of tumours in males and 50% in females is stage IV at time of diagnosis.

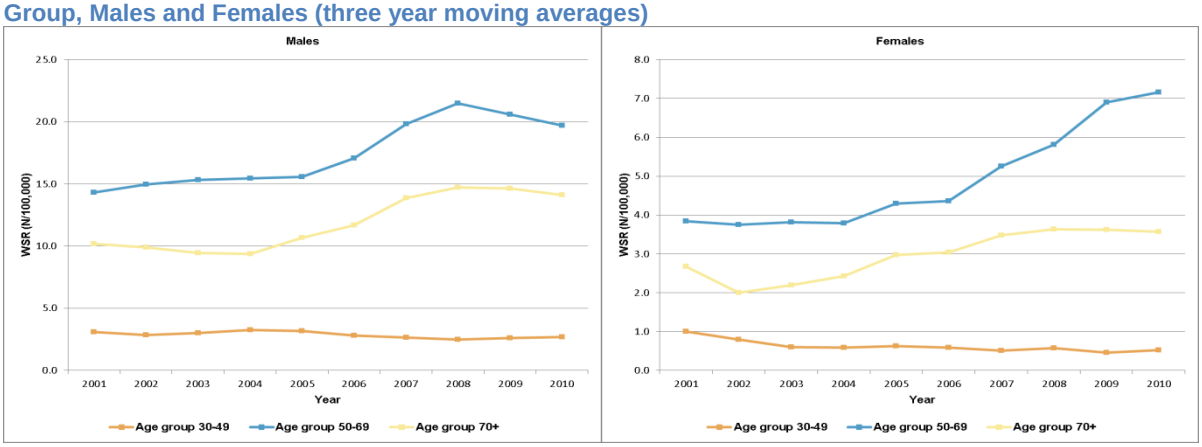
5.3 Trends

Figure 34. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Oropharynx: Age-Standardised Incidence by Sex



- Significant increases in incidence rates are observed in males and females, the rates annually increase respectively with 3.4% and 6.0%.

Figure 35. Squamous Cell Carcinoma with Variants of Oropharynx: Age-Standardised Incidence by Age Group, Males and Females (three year moving averages)



- Incidence rates for tumours diagnosed between the age of 30 and 49 years decrease in males (EAPC = -1.6% [p = 0.382]) and females (EAPC = -7.9% [p = 0.085]).
- In the other age groups, significant increases in incidence rates are observed for males and females.
    - Age group 50-69: males = 4.3% (p = 0.012) ; females = 8.5% (p = 0.001)
    - Age group 70+: males = 5.1% (p = 0.018) ; females = 7.7% (p = 0.012)

5.4 Survival

5.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 16. Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx - Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	2,163	74.6	51.1	41.0	22.4	[38.7 ; 43.2]	75.7	53.5	44.5	27.2	[42.0 ; 46.9]
Squamous cell carcinoma	2,127	75.1	51.4	41.3	22.5	[39.0 ; 43.6]	76.3	53.9	44.8	27.2	[42.3 ; 47.3]

- Prognosis of oropharyngeal cancer is rather poor, with a 5-year relative survival of less than 50%.

5.4.2 Survival by Sex

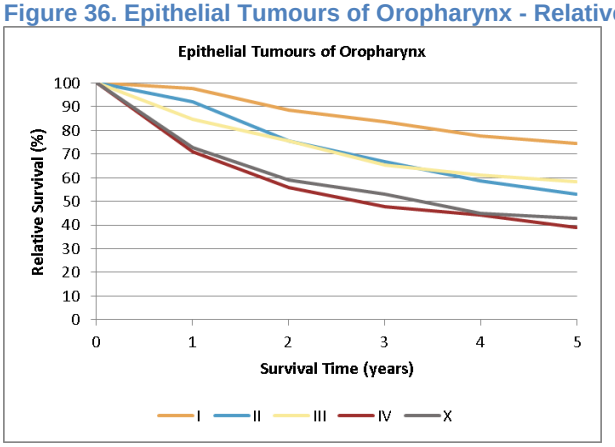
Table 17. Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx - Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	Relative Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	1,684	72.7	48.3	37.8	[35.3 ; 40.4]	73.9	50.8	41.4	[38.6 ; 44.1]
Squamous cell carcinoma	1,655	73.4	48.8	38.2	[35.7 ; 40.8]	74.6	51.3	41.7	[38.9 ; 44.5]
Females	**N at risk**	**Observed Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**	**Relative Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF OROPHARYNX	479	81.0	60.8	52.4	[47.3 ; 57.2]	82.0	63.0	55.7	[50.3 ; 60.8]
Squamous cell carcinoma	472	81.1	60.9	52.7	[47.6 ; 57.5]	82.1	63.0	56.0	[50.6 ; 61.1]

- Prognosis is much better for females than for males, with a difference of almost 15% in 5-year relative survival. This difference is present from the first year but becomes larger with increasing time interval.

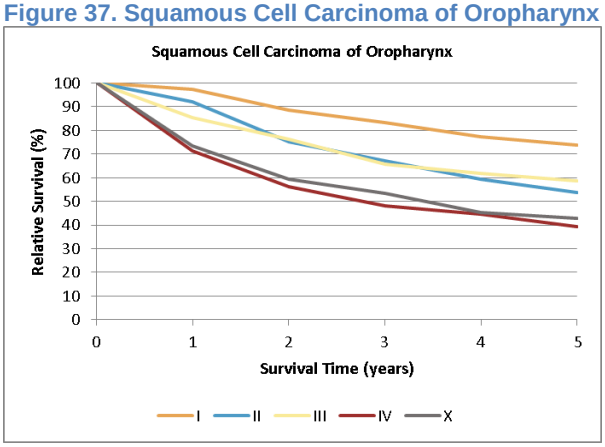
5.4.3 Survival by Stage

Figure 36. Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx - Relative Survival by Stage



- Lower stages of the disease are associated with better prognosis and survival.
- The worst prognosis is seen in stage IV of oropharyngeal cancer.

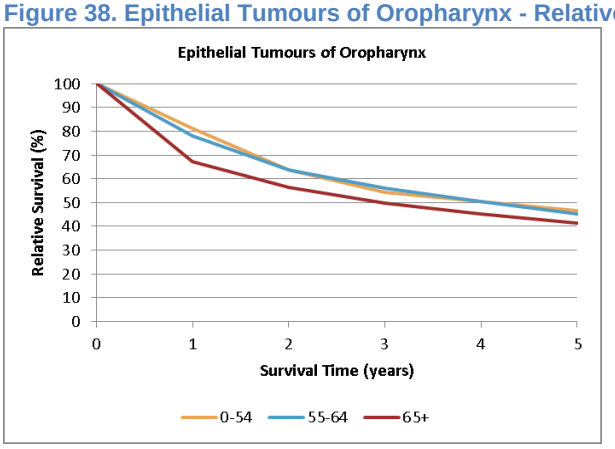
Figure 37. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Oropharynx - Relative Survival by Stage



- Because almost all patients with an epithelial tumour of the oropharynx are diagnosed with a squamous cell carcinoma, survival by stage is very similar to the results for all epithelial tumours of the oropharynx together.

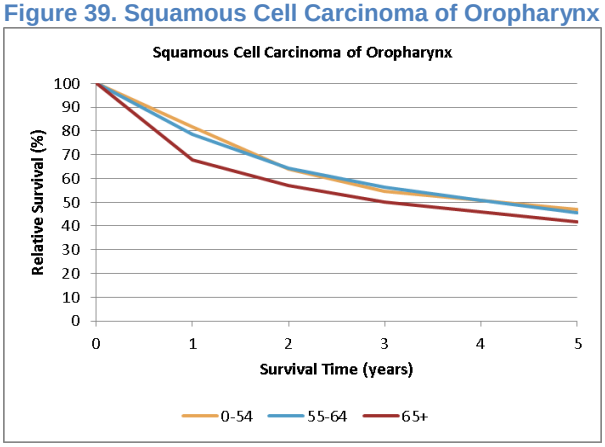
5.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 38. Epithelial Tumours of Oropharynx - Relative Survival by Age Group



- Survival is comparable between the different age groups, with a limited benefit for the 2 youngest age groups (0-54 and 55-64 years).

Figure 39. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Oropharynx - Relative Survival by Age Group



- Because almost all patients with an epithelial tumour of the oropharynx are diagnosed with a squamous cell carcinoma, survival by age group is very similar to the results for all epithelial tumours of the oropharynx together.

6 Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip

6.1 General Results

Table 18. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip: Incidence, Trends, Survival

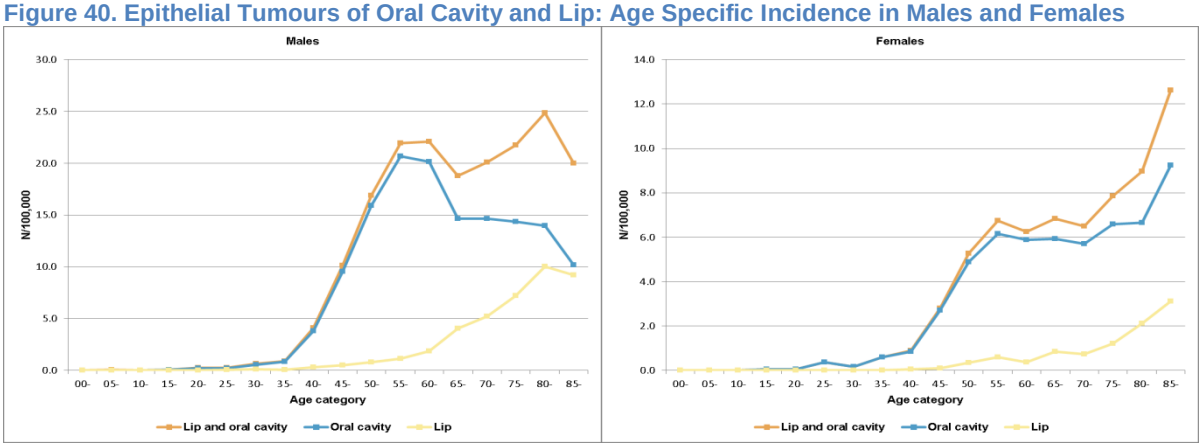
Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival	
Both Sexes						EAPC		Relative Survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	R	3,403	5.60	3.27	63	-1.1	0.366	3,044	55.1
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	R	2,884	4.74	2.89	61	0.0	0.988	2,573	49.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	R	484	0.80	0.35	71	-7.0	0.015	439	86.4
Males						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	C	2,464	8.22	5.01	62	-2.1	0.101	2,197	53.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	C	2,064	6.88	4.35	60	-0.9	0.438	1,835	48.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	R	373	1.24	0.61	71	-7.4	0.021	338	86.5
Females						EAPC		Relative survival	
	R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	R	939	3.05	1.61	66	1.8	0.379	847	58.4
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	R	820	2.66	1.46	65	3.0	0.194	738	54.9
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	R	111	0.36	0.14	74	-7.0	0.073	101	86.1

R/C: Rare or common
CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)
WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)
EAPC: estimated annual percentage change
AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

6.2 Incidence

- 3,403 new epithelial tumours of oral cavity and lip are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- More males are diagnosed than females (M/F ratio = 3.1). The male to female ratio for lip cancer (4.3) is higher than for oral cavity (3.0).
- RARECARE differentiates between squamous cell carcinoma of lip and squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity.
    - In males, oral cavity cancer in Belgium can be considered as a common entity (>6/100,000).
    - Squamous cell carcinoma of the lips is rare in both sexes.

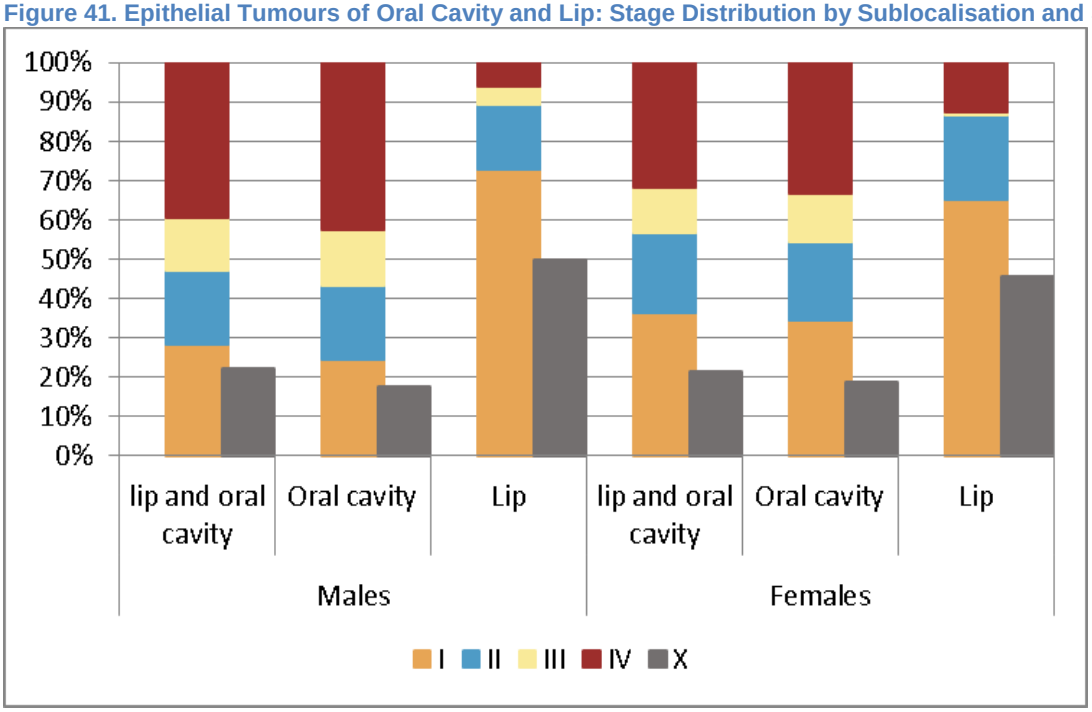
Figure 40. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip: Age Specific Incidence in Males and Females



- Squamous cell carcinoma of lip is more often diagnosed at an older age than oral cavity cancer.

- Incidence rates for squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity increase rapidly between the ages of 40 and 55 years. In males the rates then decrease to reach a plateau from the age of 65 years. In females, the incidence rates remain stable until the age of 65 years and then increase further.
- Age specific lip cancer incidence rates increase gradually from the age of 55 years. In males, the rates for lip cancer reach the rates for oral cavity cancer, in females the incidence rates remain more than two times lower.

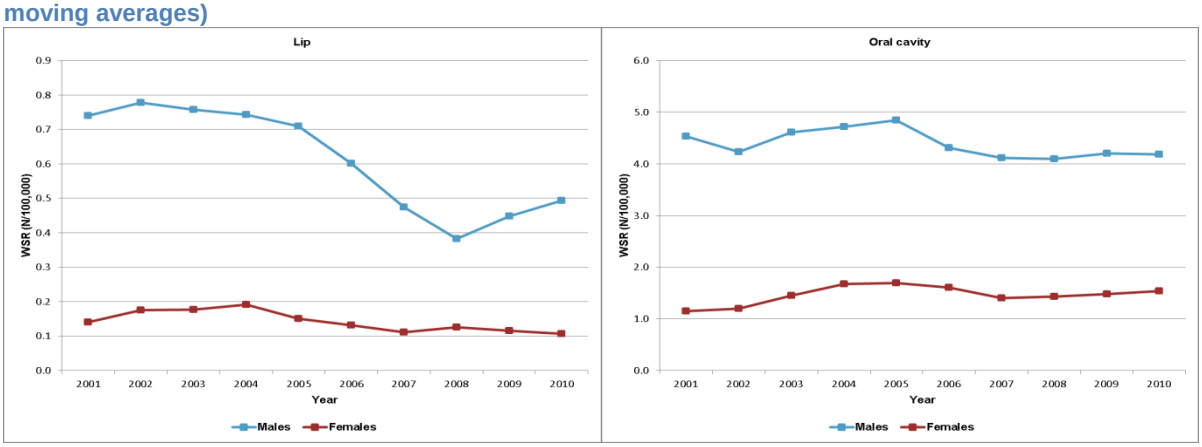
Figure 41. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip: Stage Distribution by Sublocalisation and Sex



- Cancers of the lip are diagnosed in an earlier stage than cancers of oral cavity.
- For epithelial tumours of oral cavity, males have a prognostically worse stage distribution then females.

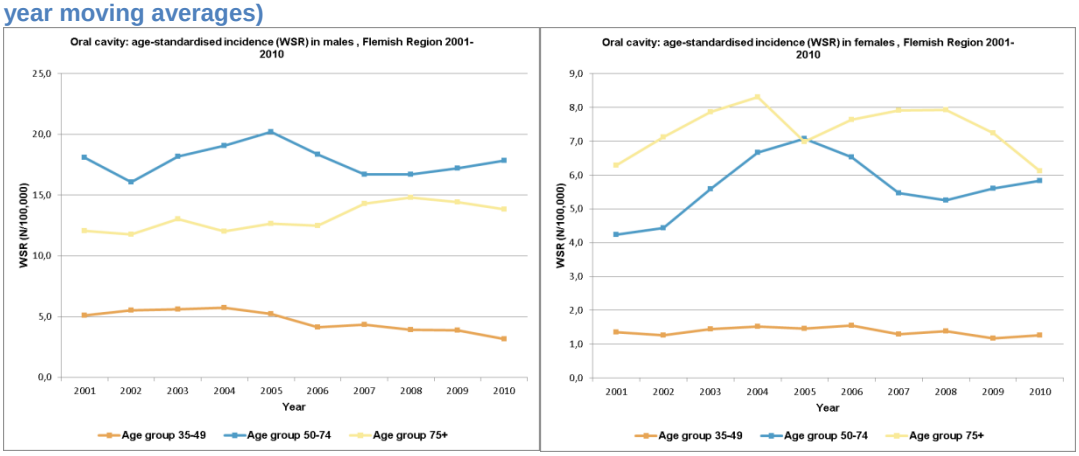
6.3 Trends

Figure 42. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip: Age-Standardised Incidence by Sex (three year moving averages)



- Incidence rates for lip cancer decrease annually in males and females with approximately 7%.
- Oral cavity cancers seem to decrease slightly in males (EAPC = 0.9%), while in females the rates increase annually with 3%, although no significant changes are observed.

Figure 43. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity: Age-Standardised Incidence in Males and Females (three year moving averages)



- In the age group 35-49 years, a significant annual decrease with 7% (p = 0.017) is observed for males. In females the rates decrease with 1%, but the trend is not significant (p = 0.769).
- The male incidence rates for the age group 50-74 years are higher than for patients of 75 years and older. In the latter age group, an increasing trend (EAPC = 2% [p =0.171]) is observed, while the rates remain stable in the age group 50-74 years (EAPC = 0%).
- In females, a non-significant increase in incidence rates is observed in both age groups (50-74 years: EAPC = 3% [p = 0.258] and 75+ years: EAPC = 1% [p = 0.717]).

6.4 Survival

6.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 19. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip - Overall Survival

	N	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
	at risk	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	3,044	78.3	59.1	48.7	31.2	[46.8 ; 50.6]	80.2	63.5	55.1	41.4	[53.0 ; 57.2]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	2,573	76.2	55.9	45.5	29.6	[43.4 ; 47.6]	77.7	59.1	49.9	36.3	[47.7 ; 52.2]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	439	91.6	78.6	67.0	40.1	[62.0 ; 71.4]	96.4	91.4	86.4	71.3	[80.0 ; 92.1]

- Survival rates of epithelial tumours of the oral cavity an lip are moderate, with a 5-year relative survival of approximately 55%.
- There is a pronounced difference in survival between the oral cavity, with a much worse prognosis, and the lips.
- The 5-year relative survival of squamous cell carcinoma of lips is more than 85%.

6.4.2 Survival by Sex

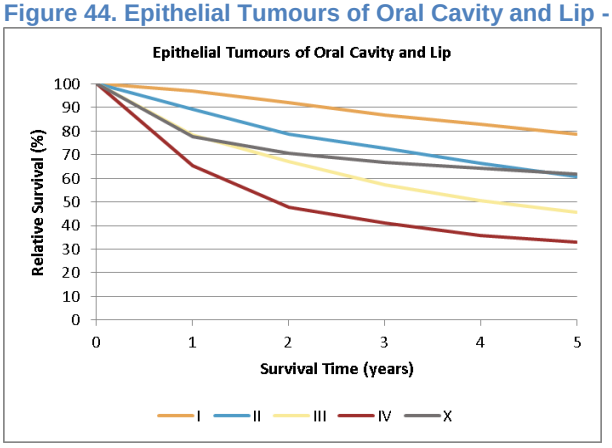
Table 20. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip - Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	Relative Survival 1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	2,197	78.7	58.7	47.9	[45.6 ; 50.0]	80.5	62.9	53.9	[51.4 ; 56.4]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	1,835	76.5	55.0	44.1	[41.6 ; 46.5]	77.8	57.8	48.0	[45.3 ; 50.6]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	338	91.4	79.5	67.5	[61.9 ; 72.5]	96.2	92.3	86.5	[79.3 ; 92.9]
Females	**N at risk**	**Observed Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**	**Relative Survival 1 year**	**3 year**	**5 year**	**5 year CI**
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF ORAL CAVITY AND LIP	847	77.2	59.9	51.0	[47.4 ; 54.5]	79.5	65.2	58.4	[54.3 ; 62.5]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of oral cavity	738	75.4	58.1	49.2	[45.3 ; 53.0]	77.3	62.3	54.9	[50.7 ; 59.2]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of lip	101	92.1	75.4	65.4	[54.5 ; 74.2]	97.2	88.4	86.1	[71.8 ; 97.7]

- Prognosis is slightly better in females than males. This difference in survival becomes larger with longer observation interval.
- The pronounced poorer survival for oral cavity cancers in comparison with lip cancers is also observed in the male and female subpopulation.

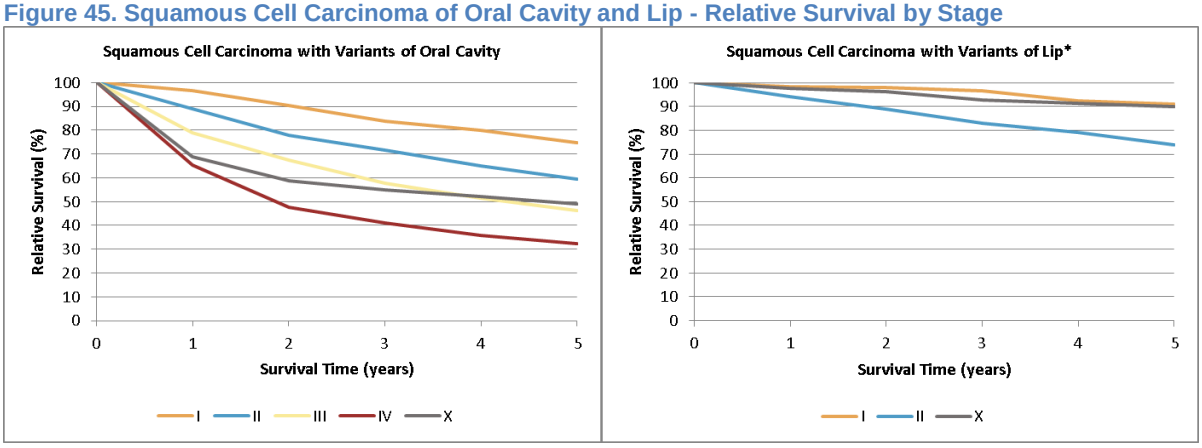
6.4.3 Survival by Stage

Figure 44. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip - Relative Survival by Stage



- Prognosis is highly dependent on the stage at diagnosis.
- Survival varies between a 5-year relative survival of 80% for stage I diseases, to a little more than 30% in stage IV diseases.

Figure 45. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Oral Cavity and Lip - Relative Survival by Stage

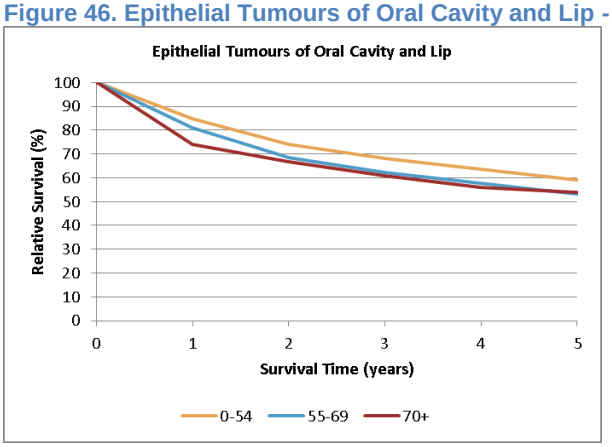


* Survival of Stage III and IV is not shown because the number at risk is smaller than 35.

- The survival by stage for squamous cell carcinoma with variant of oral cavity is comparable to the results for all epithelial tumours of oral cavity and lip together.
- Survival for lip cancers is markedly better than for tumours of the oral cavity. The 5-year relative survival for stage I disease is about 90% and for stage II almost 75%

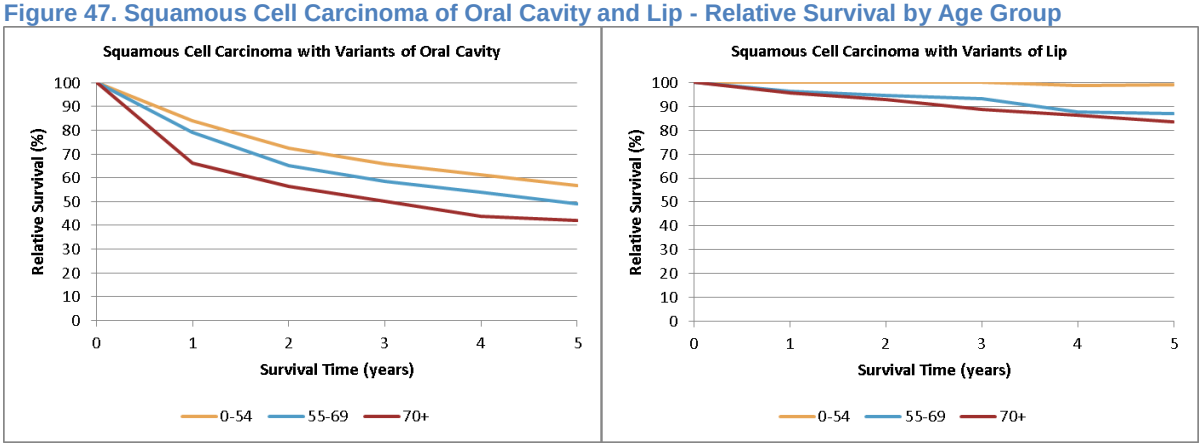
6.4.4 Survival by Age Group

Figure 46. Epithelial Tumours of Oral Cavity and Lip - Relative Survival by Age Group



- There are no pronounced differences in survival between the different age groups.
- The youngest age group (0-54 years) has a slightly better prognosis, with a relative 5 year survival of 70%.

Figure 47. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Oral Cavity and Lip - Relative Survival by Age Group



- Compared with all epithelial tumours of oral cavity and lip together, oral cavity cancers have more pronounced differences in survival between the different age groups.
- In lip cancer, the age group 0-54 years with lip-cancer has the best prognosis. The prognosis of the age group 55-69 years and 70 years and older is comparable.