

Rare Neuroendocrine Tumours and Cancers of Endocrine Organs

1. Neuroendocrine Tumours

1.1 General Results

Table 1. Neuroendocrine Tumours: Incidence, Trends, Survival

| Flemish Region 2001-2010 | | Incidence | | | | Trend | | Survival | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|-------|------|------|---------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Both Sexes | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative Survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | | C | 3,776 | 6.21 | 3.72 | 62 | 5.8 | 0.001 | 3,032 | 66.3 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | | R | 293 | 0.48 | 0.24 | 67 | -3.2 | 0.358 | 252 | 34.4 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | | R | 17 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 66 | * | * | 13 | * |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 2,000 | 3.29 | 2.20 | 58 | 11.1 | 0.001 | 1,771 | 80.7 |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 25 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 54 | 3.2 | 0.538 | 23 | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | | R | 618 | 1.02 | 0.49 | 69 | 0.7 | 0.759 | 508 | 14.7 |
| Mixed endocrine-exocrine carcinoma | | R | 24 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 66 | 25.1 | 0.016 | 23 | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | | R | 164 | 0.27 | 0.17 | 59 | 3.2 | 0.217 | 149 | 77.1 |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | | R | 322 | 0.53 | 0.21 | 75 | 4.9 | 0.013 | 0 | - |
| Males | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | | R | 1,773 | 5.91 | 3.59 | 63 | 5.6 | 0.002 | 1,386 | 56.7 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | | R | 158 | 0.53 | 0.29 | 66 | -3.2 | 0.470 | 127 | 25.3 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | | R | 6 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 70 | * | * | 5 | * |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 981 | 3.27 | 2.17 | 59 | 10.2 | 0.002 | 846 | 77.7 |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 9 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 49 | * | * | 9 | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | | R | 405 | 1.35 | 0.71 | 69 | -1.0 | 0.654 | 320 | 10.5 |
| Mixed endocrine-exocrine carcinoma | | R | 9 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 61 | * | * | 9 | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | | R | 69 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 57 | 1.3 | 0.755 | 61 | 73.0 |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | | R | 120 | 0.40 | 0.19 | 74 | 5.3 | 0.132 | 0 | - |
| Females | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | | C | 2,003 | 6.50 | 3.92 | 61 | 5.8 | 0.001 | 1,646 | 74.3 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | | R | 135 | 0.44 | 0.20 | 68 | -3.3 | 0.275 | 125 | 43.8 |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | | R | 11 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 64 | * | * | 8 | * |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 1,019 | 3.31 | 2.25 | 57 | 11.7 | 0.001 | 925 | 83.5 |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | | R | 16 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 57 | * | * | 14 | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | | R | 213 | 0.69 | 0.31 | 69 | 5.9 | 0.136 | 188 | 21.5 |
| Mixed endocrine-exocrine carcinoma | | R | 15 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 68 | * | * | 14 | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | | R | 95 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 60 | 9.0 | 0.173 | 88 | 80.0 |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | | R | 202 | 0.66 | 0.23 | 76 | 4.7 | 0.084 | 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

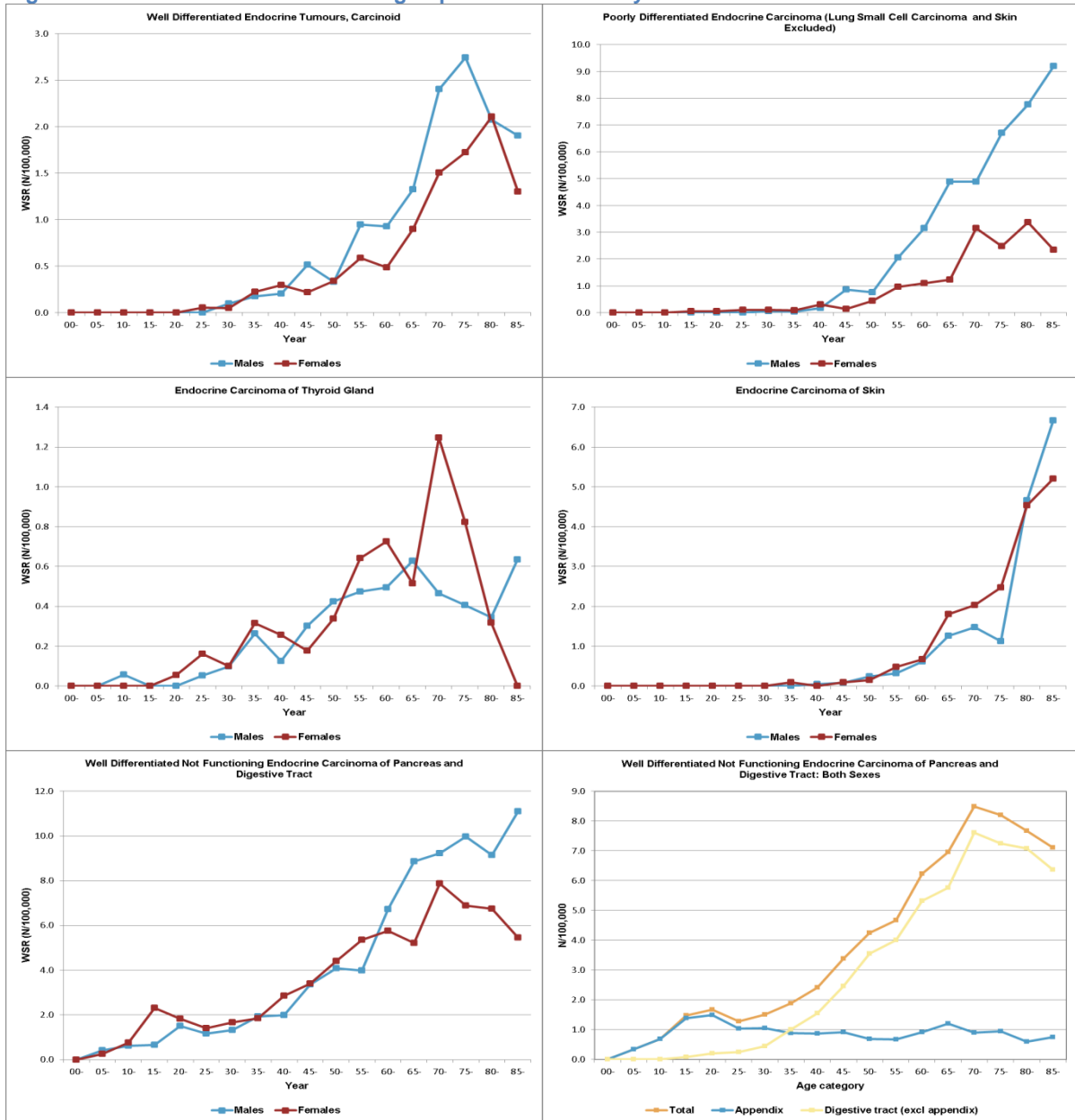
RS: relative survival

AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

1.2 Incidence

- 3,776 new neuroendocrine tumours are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female (M/F) ratio is 0.9.
- RARECARE differentiates between seven rare entities:
 - 293 diagnoses of 'well-differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid' are registered. This excludes tumours of skin, lung and digestive tract (M/F ratio = 1.4). 75% of these tumours have an unspecified primary site, thus a large contribution of primary lung, skin or digestive tract carcinoma cannot be excluded.
 - Only 17 'well-differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid' are observed, this entity excludes lung, skin and digestive tract tumours (M/F ratio = 0.4). 11 are diagnosed without a specified primary site, thus primary lung, skin or digestive tract carcinoma cannot be excluded for these cases.
 - With 2,000 new cases of 'well-differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract', this entity represents more than half of all rare neuroendocrine tumours (M/F ratio = 1.0).
 - Well-differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract represents 25 new cases (M/F ratio = 0.6).
 - 618 new diagnoses of 'poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded)' are observed (M/F ratio = 2.3). Half of all cases are registered with an unknown primary site, for these cases it cannot be excluded that lung or skin is the primary site.
 - Mixed endocrine-exocrine carcinoma accounts for 25 diagnoses, lung and skin carcinoma are excluded (M/F ratio = 0.8).
 - 164 endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland are registered (M/F ratio = 0.8).
 - 322 new diagnoses of endocrine carcinoma of skin are registered (M/F ratio = 0.8).

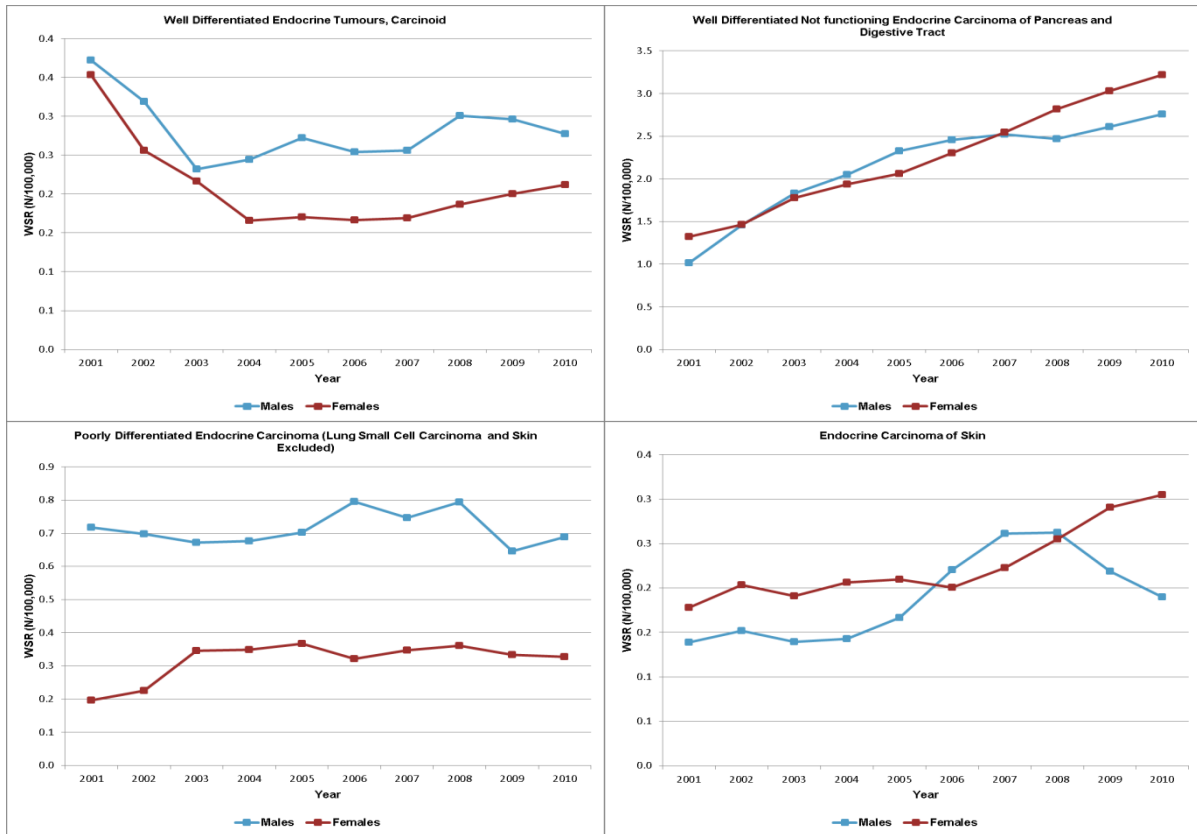
Figure 1. Neuroendocrine Tumours: Age Specific Incidence by Sex and Sublocalisation



- Age specific incidence rates depend greatly on the type of endocrine carcinoma.
- The well-differentiated not functioning carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract that already occur at an early age are predominantly incidental findings of carcinoid tumours of the appendix.

1.3 Trends

Figure 2. Neuroendocrine Tumours: Age-Standardised Incidence



- A significant increase is observed for well-differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract.

1.4 Survival

1.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 2. Neuroendocrine Tumours - Overall Survival

| | N at risk | Observed Survival | | | | | Relative Survival | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 10 year | 5 year CI | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 10 year | 5 year CI |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | 3,032 | 77.6 | 66.5 | 61.0 | 51.2 | [59.1 ; 62.8] | 79.0 | 70.0 | 66.3 | 61.0 | [64.3 ; 68.3] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | 252 | 58.7 | 37.5 | 30.9 | 21.1 | [24.9 ; 37.2] | 60.2 | 40.2 | 34.4 | 26.1 | [27.7 ; 41.3] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | 13 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | 508 | 35.0 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 9.8 | [10.1 ; 16.2] | 36.1 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 12.4 | [11.5 ; 18.4] |
| Undifferentiated carcinoma of oesophagus | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | 149 | 87.2 | 82.3 | 72.1 | 62.5 | [63.3 ; 79.1] | 88.3 | 85.5 | 77.1 | 72.1 | [67.7 ; 84.6] |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 1,771 | 88.5 | 80.5 | 74.2 | 62.4 | [71.9 ; 76.3] | 90.1 | 84.6 | 80.7 | 74.8 | [78.2 ; 83.1] |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

- Neuroendocrine tumours have a rather good prognosis, with a 5-year relative survival of 66.3%.
- There is a big difference in the different histological subtypes. Well-differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract and endocrine carcinoma of the thyroid gland have the best prognosis.

- Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) have the worst prognosis.

1.4.2 Survival by Sex

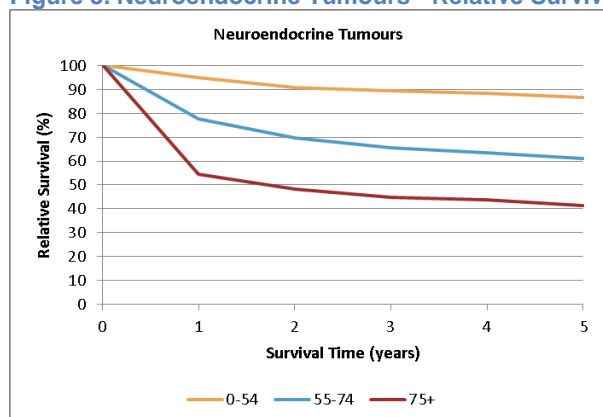
Table 3. Neuroendocrine Tumours - Survival by Sex

| Males | N at risk | Observed Survival | | | | Relative Survival | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 5 year CI | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 5 year CI |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | 1,386 | 71.0 | 57.7 | 51.2 | [48.3 ; 54.0] | 72.6 | 61.4 | 56.7 | [53.5 ; 59.8] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | 127 | 52.8 | 28.3 | 22.8 | [15.5 ; 31.0] | 54.0 | 30.3 | 25.3 | [17.2 ; 34.3] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | 5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | 320 | 31.9 | 12.0 | 9.1 | [6.1 ; 12.8] | 32.9 | 13.2 | 10.5 | [7.0 ; 14.8] |
| Undifferentiated carcinoma of oesophagus | 9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | 61 | 88.5 | 76.6 | 68.3 | [54.2 ; 78.9] | 89.7 | 80.0 | 73.0 | [57.9 ; 84.4] |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 846 | 86.9 | 78.0 | 70.3 | [66.8 ; 73.5] | 88.7 | 82.7 | 77.7 | [73.9 ; 81.3] |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Females | N at risk | Observed Survival | | | | Relative Survival | | | |
| NEUROENDOCRINE TUMOURS | 1,646 | 83.1 | 73.9 | 69.2 | [66.7 ; 71.5] | 84.4 | 77.1 | 74.3 | [71.7 ; 76.8] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, carcinoid | 125 | 64.8 | 46.9 | 39.2 | [29.9 ; 48.5] | 66.4 | 50.3 | 43.8 | [33.4 ; 54.1] |
| Well differentiated endocrine tumours, atypical carcinoid | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma (lung small cell carcinoma and skin excluded) | 188 | 40.4 | 20.0 | 19.2 | [13.8 ; 25.2] | 41.5 | 21.4 | 21.5 | [15.5 ; 28.3] |
| Undifferentiated carcinoma of oesophagus | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland | 88 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 74.9 | [63.1 ; 83.4] | 87.3 | 89.5 | 80.0 | [67.4 ; 89.1] |
| Well differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 925 | 90.1 | 82.8 | 77.8 | [74.7 ; 80.5] | 91.4 | 86.3 | 83.5 | [80.2 ; 86.4] |
| Well differentiated functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Endocrine carcinoma of skin | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

- Regardless of the histological subgroup, prognosis is always better in females than males.
- Poorly differentiated endocrine carcinoma in male is the worst prognostic subgroup.
- Well-differentiated not functioning endocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract in female is the best prognostic subgroup.

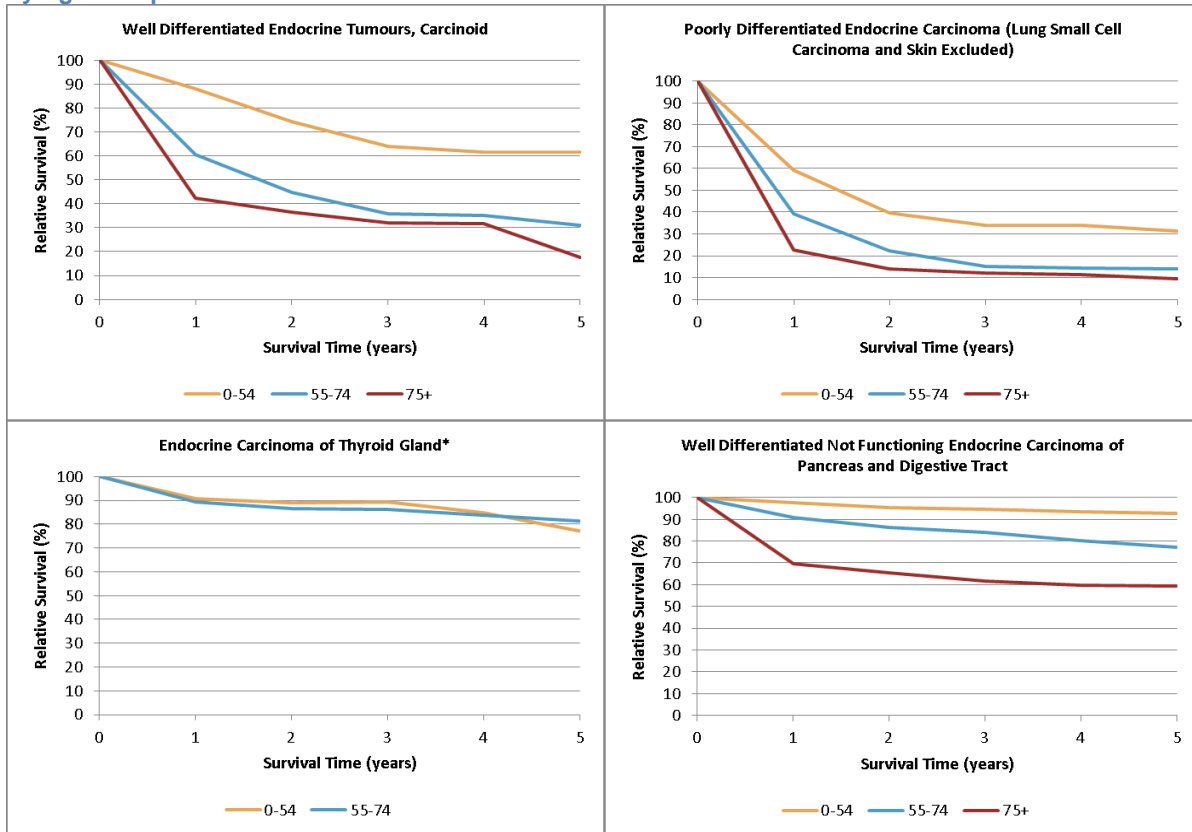
1.4.3 Survival by Age Group

Figure 3. Neuroendocrine Tumours - Relative Survival by Age Group



- Relative survival is prognostically related with age: older patients have a poorer 5-year relative survival than younger patients.

Figure 4. Well-differentiated Endocrine Tumours (Carcinoid), Poorly Differentiated Endocrine Carcinoma (Lung Small Cell Carcinoma and Skin Excluded), Endocrine Carcinoma of Thyroid Gland and Well-differentiated Not Functioning Endocrine Carcinoma of Pancreas and Digestive Tract - Relative Survival by Age Group

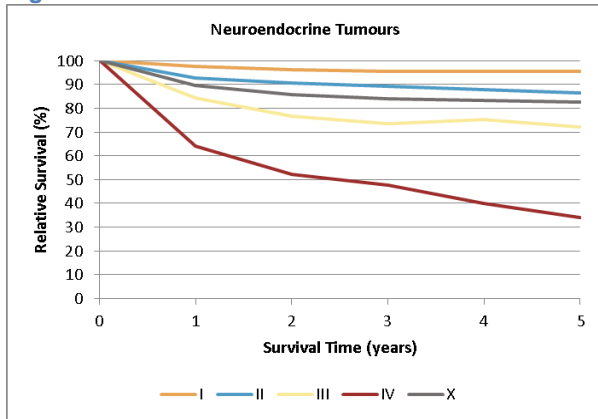


* Survival for patients of 75 years and older is not calculated because the number of patients at risk is below 35

- For most subtypes, there is a clear age-dependent effect on relative survival. This is not true for endocrine carcinoma of thyroid gland, where patients of 0-54 years have almost the same prognosis as patients of 55-74 years.

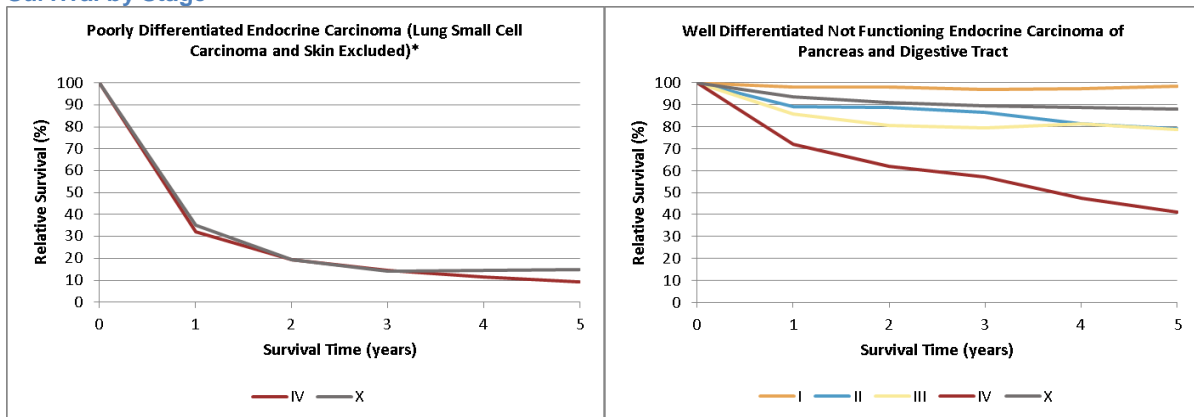
1.4.4 Survival by Stage

Figure 5. Neuroendocrine Tumours - Relative Survival by Stage



- Prognosis depends on the stage of the disease: the more extensive the disease is, the worse the prognosis.
- Stage I and II disease have a good prognosis, with a 5-year relative survival of 95.6% and 86.6% respectively.
- Stage IV has the worst prognosis, with 5-year relative survival rates of less than 40%.

Figure 6. Poorly Differentiated Endocrine Carcinoma (Lung Small Cell Carcinoma and Skin Excluded) and Well-differentiated Not Functioning Endocrine Carcinoma of Pancreas and Digestive Tract - Relative Survival by Stage



* Survival for stage I-III is not calculated because the number of patients at risk for each of these stages is below 35.

- Because a great majority of patients with a neuroendocrine cancers are diagnosed with a well-differentiated non-functioning endocrine carcinoma of the pancreas and digestive tract, survival by stage group is very similar to the survival rates for all neuroendocrine tumours together.

2. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs

2.1 General Results

Table 4. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs: Incidence, Trends, Survival

| Flemish Region 2001-2010 | | Incidence | | | | Trend | | Survival | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|-------|------|------|---------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Both Sexes | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative Survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | | R | 2,933 | 4.82 | 3.42 | 53 | 7.2 | <0.001 | 2,684 | 86.0 |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | | R | 27 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 62 | -6.2 | 0.267 | 23 | * |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | | R | 2,608 | 4.29 | 3.08 | 53 | 7.9 | <0.001 | 2,388 | 88.7 |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | | R | 20 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 62 | -7.6 | 0.349 | 18 | * |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | | R | 110 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 56 | -0.3 | 0.926 | 103 | 42.0 |
| Males | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | | R | 819 | 2.73 | 1.84 | 56 | 6.8 | <0.001 | 723 | 80.3 |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | | R | 14 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 64 | * | * | 11 | * |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | | R | 663 | 2.21 | 1.50 | 56 | 8.6 | <0.001 | 584 | 84.6 |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | | R | 15 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 61 | -6.0 | 0.458 | 14 | * |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | | R | 56 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 58 | -2.9 | 0.478 | 51 | 39.8 |
| Females | | R/C | N | CR | WSR | Avg Age | EAPC % | p-value | Relative survival N at risk | 5yr (%) |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | | C | 2,114 | 6.86 | 5.02 | 52 | 7.4 | <0.001 | 1,961 | 88.2 |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | | R | 13 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 59 | -2.8 | 0.498 | 12 | * |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | | C | 1,945 | 6.31 | 4.67 | 52 | 7.7 | 0.001 | 1,804 | 90.0 |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | | R | 5 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 67 | * | * | 4 | * |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | | R | 54 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 54 | 2.5 | 0.686 | 52 | 44.1 |

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

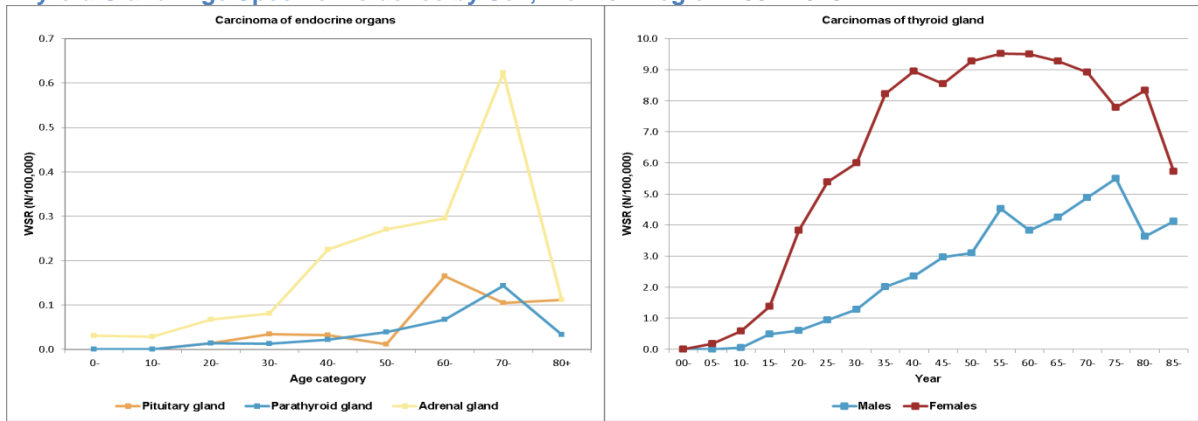
RS: relative survival

AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

2.2 Incidence

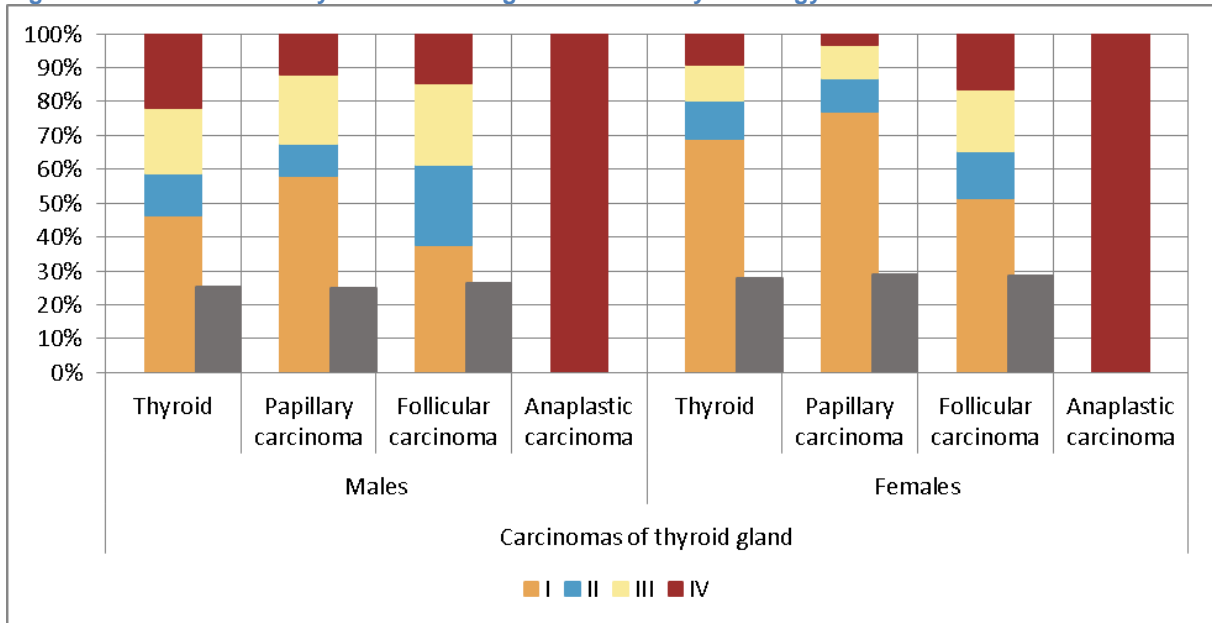
- 2,933 new carcinoma of the endocrine organs are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female ratio is 0.4.
- RARECARE differentiates between four rare entities:
 - Only 27 cases of carcinoma of pituitary gland are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010. The male/female ratio is 1.0.
 - Thyroid carcinoma is the most common carcinoma of endocrine organs (89%). The male/female ratio is 0.3.
 - Carcinomas of parathyroid gland account for 20 new cases.
 - Adrenal gland carcinomas represent 110 new diagnoses; The male/female ratio is 1.0.

Figure 7. Carcinomas of Endocrine Organs: Age Specific Incidence by Sublocalisation and Carcinomas of Thyroid Gland: Age Specific Incidence by Sex, Flemish Region 2001-2010



- Carcinoma of adrenal gland is also observed in children and young adults, although the highest rates occur in the elderly.
- Thyroid carcinoma already occurs at an early age. In females the incidence rates increase rapidly from the age of 15 years to reach a peak around the age of 60 years. In males, the age specific incidence rates increase more gradually without showing a clear peak.

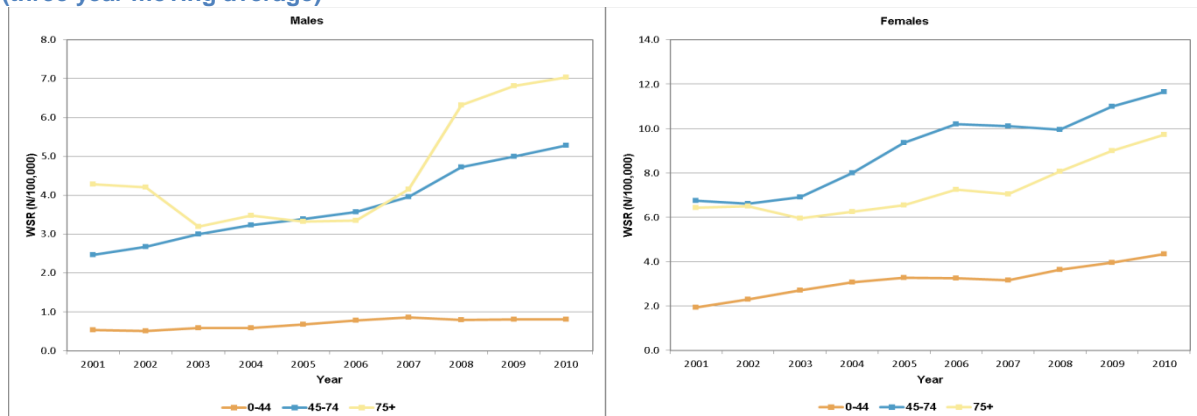
Figure 8. Carcinomas of Thyroid Gland: Stage Distribution by Histology and Sex



- Information on stage is available in about 75% of all new diagnoses.
- Females have a prognostic more favourable stage distribution than males.
- Papillary thyroid carcinoma has the prognostic best stage distribution, anaplastic carcinoma has a very poor prognosis and is always diagnosed as stage IV.

2.3 Trends

Figure 9. Carcinomas of Thyroid Gland: Age-Standardised Incidence by Age Group in Males and Females (three year moving average)



- Significant increases are observed for thyroid gland carcinoma in every age group in both sexes.

2.4 Survival

2.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 5. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs - Overall Survival

| | N at risk | Observed Survival | | | | | Relative Survival | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 10 year | 5 year CI | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 10 year | 5 year CI |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | 2,684 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 82.0 | 73.8 | [80.3 ; 83.5] | 90.9 | 88.5 | 86.0 | 82.3 | [84.3 ; 87.6] |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | 23 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | 2,388 | 91.1 | 87.8 | 84.7 | 76.5 | [83.1 ; 86.2] | 92.0 | 90.2 | 88.7 | 84.9 | [87.0 ; 90.2] |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | 103 | 68.0 | 50.8 | 39.5 | 34.9 | [29.3 ; 49.6] | 68.8 | 52.7 | 42.0 | 40.4 | [31.1 ; 52.7] |

- Thyroid gland cancer has a good prognosis, with a 5-year relative survival of more than 85%.
- Inversely, prognosis is worse for adrenal gland carcinoma, for which the 5-year relative survival is 42%.

2.4.2 Survival by Sex

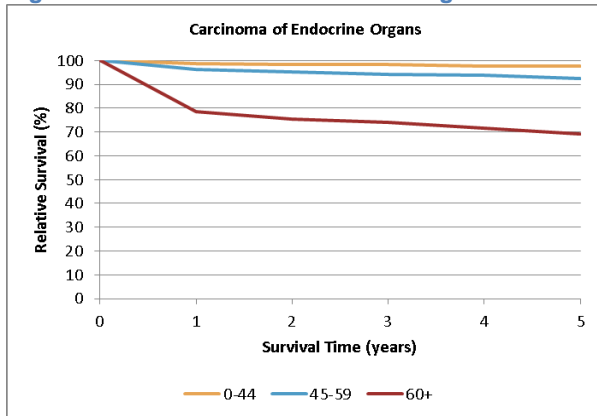
Table 6. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs - Survival by Sex

| | N at risk | Observed Survival | | | | | Relative Survival | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------|--|--|
| | | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 5 year CI | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 5 year CI | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | 723 | 85.5 | 79.5 | 74.8 | [71.2 ; 77.9] | 86.7 | 83.0 | 80.3 | [76.5 ; 83.7] | | |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | 584 | 87.0 | 82.1 | 78.9 | [75.2 ; 82.1] | 88.2 | 85.5 | 84.6 | [80.6 ; 88.0] | | |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | 51 | 62.8 | 48.0 | 37.0 | [23.0 ; 51.1] | 63.9 | 50.6 | 39.8 | [24.7 ; 55.0] | | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARCINOMA OF ENDOCRINE ORGANS | 1,961 | 91.6 | 88.4 | 84.7 | [82.8 ; 86.3] | 92.4 | 90.5 | 88.2 | [86.3 ; 89.9] | | |
| Carcinomas of pituitary gland | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| Carcinomas of thyroid gland | 1,804 | 92.5 | 89.6 | 86.6 | [84.8 ; 88.2] | 93.2 | 91.7 | 90.0 | [88.2 ; 91.7] | | |
| Carcinomas of parathyroid gland | 4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| Carcinoma of adrenal gland | 52 | 73.1 | 53.5 | 42.2 | [27.5 ; 56.2] | 73.7 | 54.7 | 44.1 | [28.7 ; 58.6] | | |

- Prognosis for carcinoma of endocrine organs is much better in females than in males, with a pronounced difference in the survival rates.

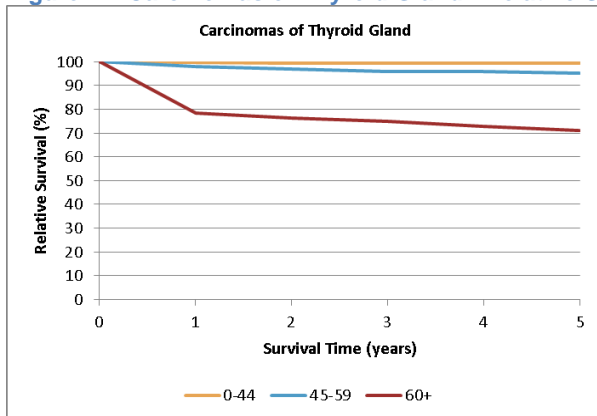
2.4.3 Survival by Age Group

Figure 10. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs - Relative Survival by Age Groups



- Prognosis is inversely related with age. Survival of the age groups 0-44 years and 45-60 years is almost comparable.
- The patients of 60 years and older have a much worse prognosis.

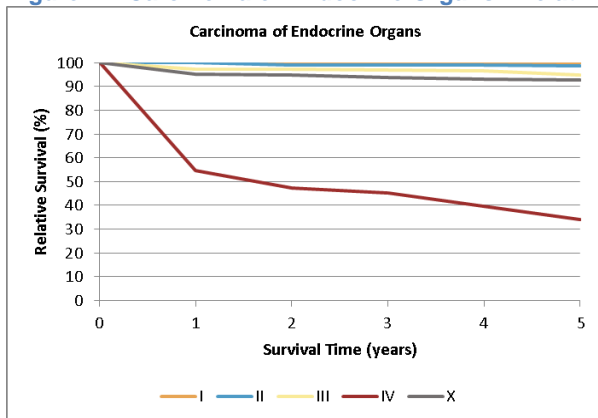
Figure 11. Carcinomas of Thyroid Gland - Relative Survival by Age Groups



- Because a great majority of all patients with a carcinoma of endocrine organs are diagnosed with a thyroid gland carcinoma, survival by age group is very similar to the rates for all carcinoma of endocrine organs together .

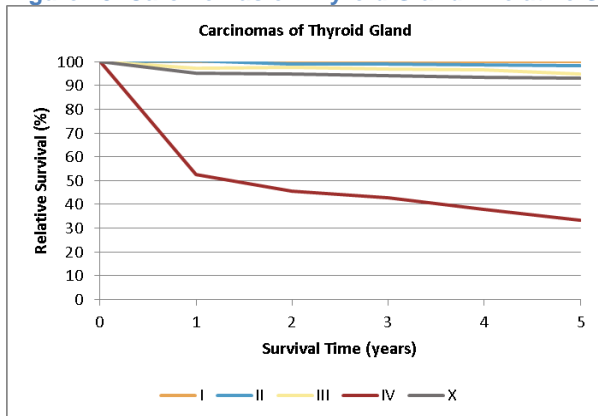
2.4.4 Survival by Stage

Figure 12. Carcinoma of Endocrine Organs - Relative Survival by Stage



- Prognosis is very good in early stage carcinomas of endocrine organs, with a 5-year relative survival of more than 90% for all the stage I, II, III and X tumours.
- Stage IV tumours have a much worse prognosis. Their 5-year relative survival is less than 35%.

Figure 13. Carcinomas of Thyroid Gland - Relative Survival by Stage



- Because a great majority of all patients with a carcinoma of endocrine organs are diagnosed with a thyroid gland carcinoma, survival by stage for this subtype is very similar to the rates for all carcinoma of endocrine organs together.