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Survival differences between European adolescents (15-19 years) and young adults (20-24 years) with cancer diagnosed during 1995-2002

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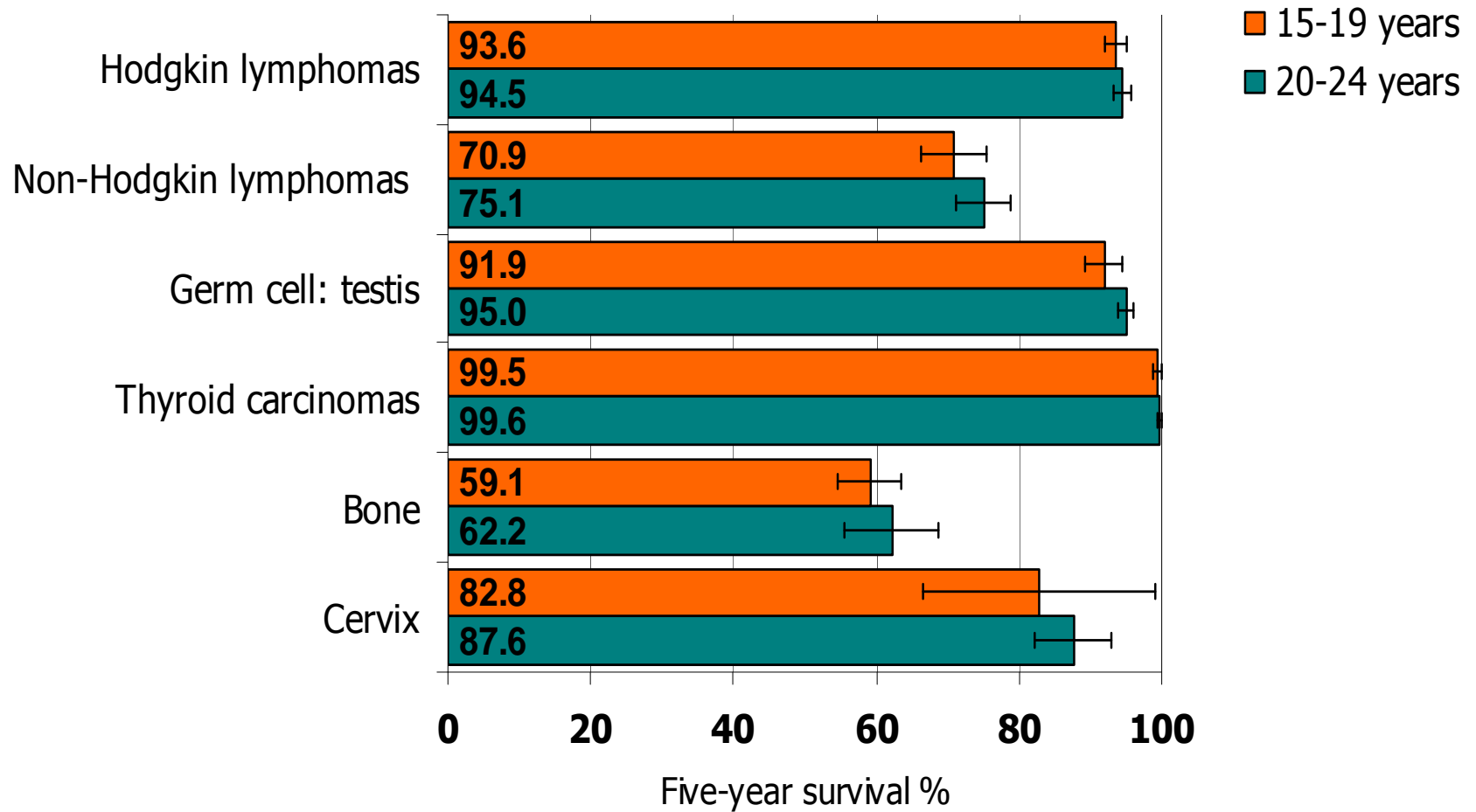
Objective

- To compare the survival rates between adolescent (15-19 years) and young adults (20-24 years) diagnosed with cancer during the period 1995-2002 in Europe.

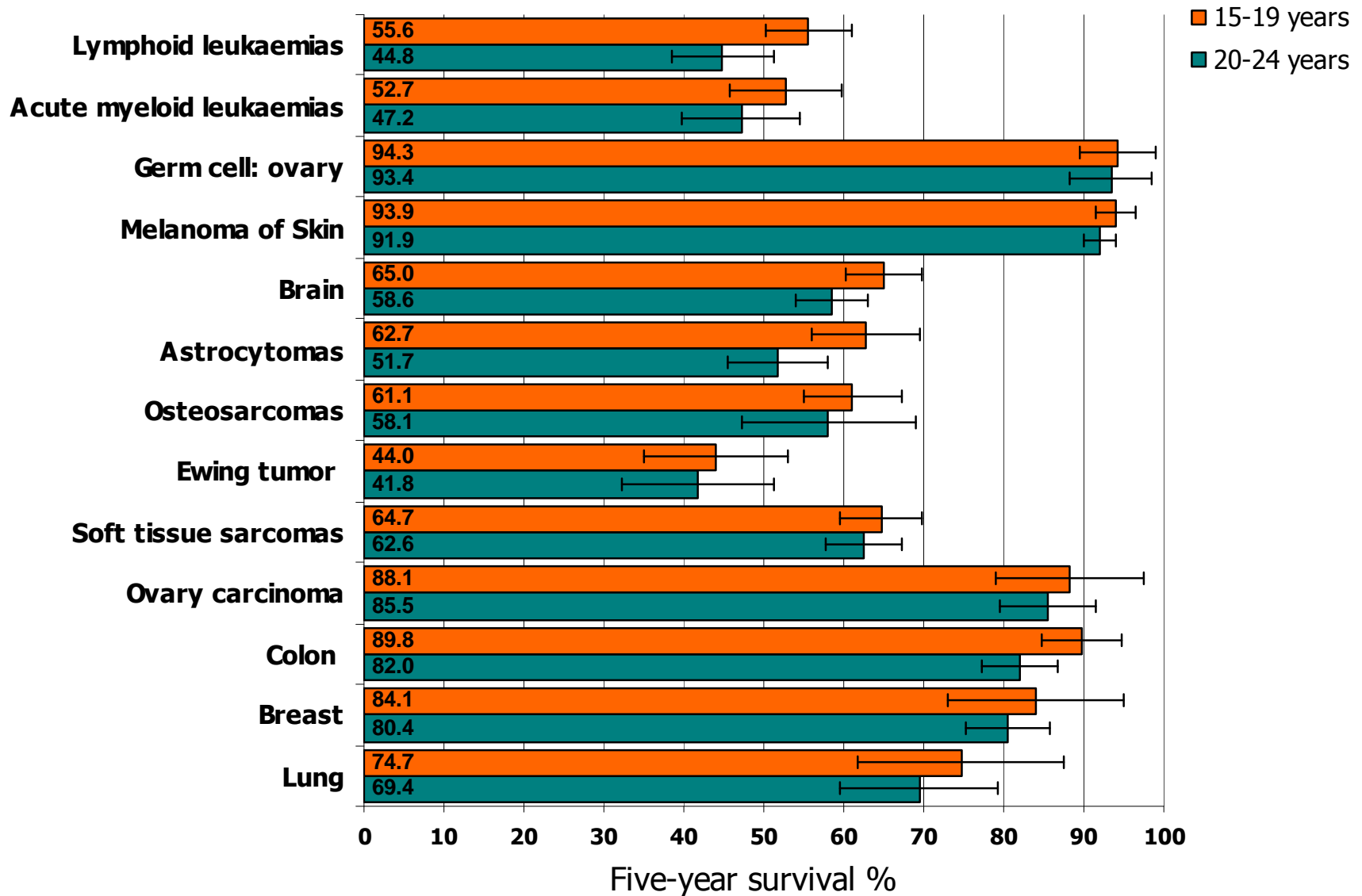
Materials and Methods

- 29,346 adolescents/young adults diagnosed with primary cancer during the period 1995–2002 and followed-up until December 31, 2003.
- 83 population-based cancer registries in 24 countries participating in EURO CARE-4 (<http://www.eurocare.it/>).
- Population weighted 5-year survival (SEER*Stat software: release 6.3.6).
- A Cox proportional hazard model was used to compare survival for all cancers combined between countries, adjusting by sex, age, period of diagnosis and case mix.

Five-year survival for specific cancer sites (1)



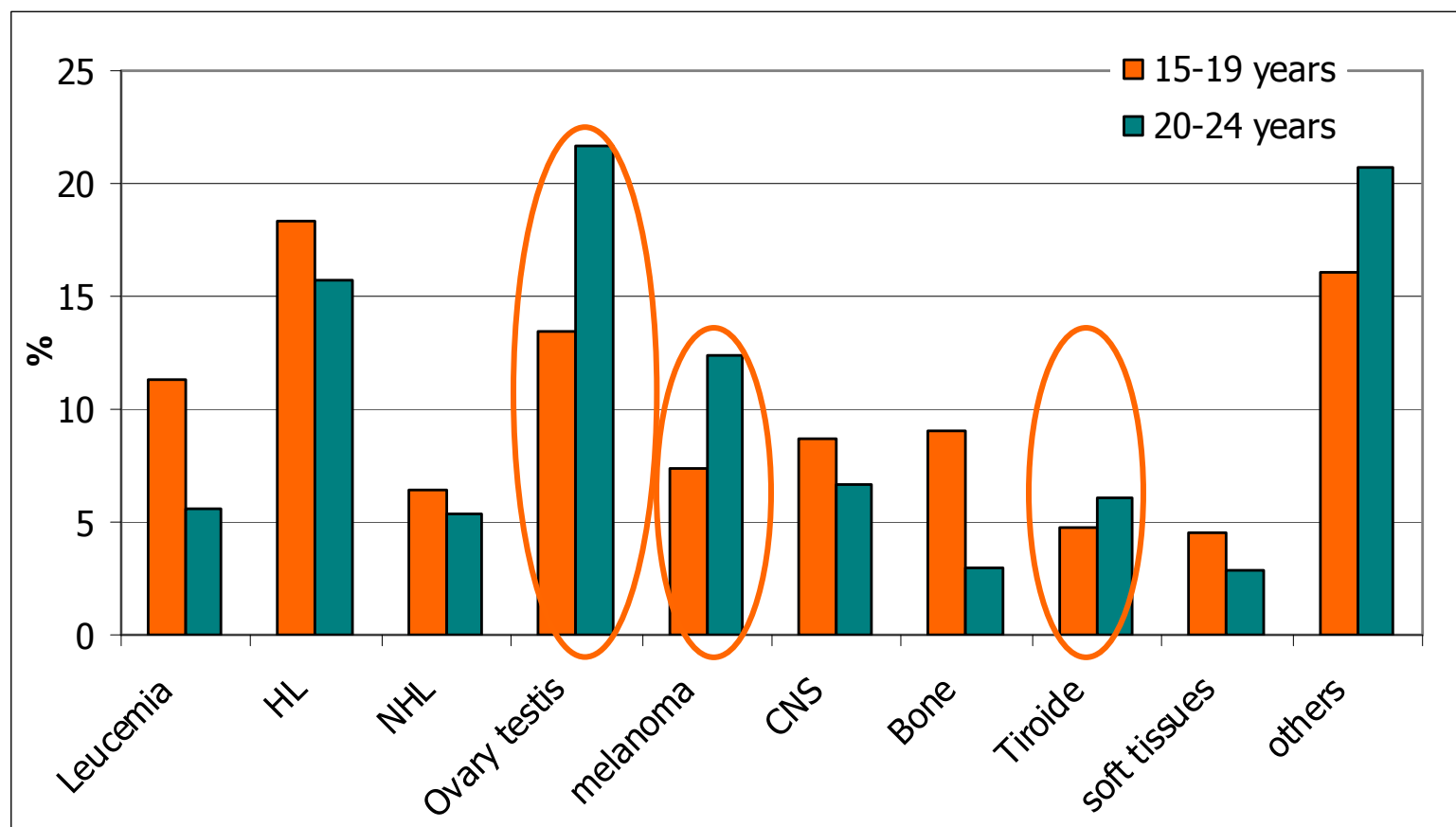
Five-year survival for specific cancer sites (2)



Relative risk of death for all cancers adjusted by country, diagnosis period, sex, age and case mix using a Cox model

	RR	(95% C.I.)
2000-02 vs 1995-99	0.92	(0.86 - 0.99)
Male vs Female	1.18	(1.11 - 1.24)
20-24 vs 15-19 years	1.01	(0.95 - 1.06)

Cancer site distribution adolescents (15-19 years) vs young adult (20-24 years)





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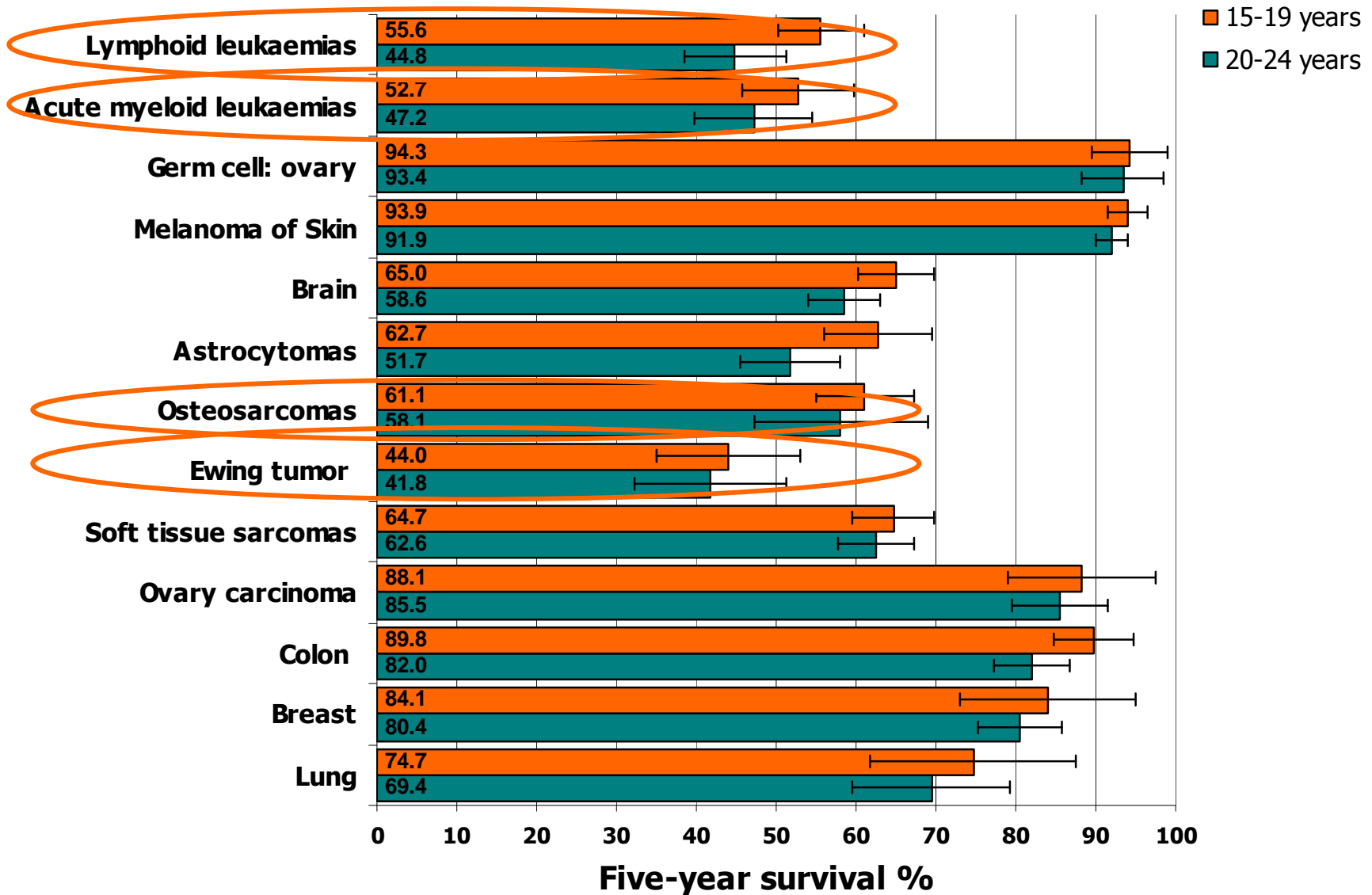
Survival of European children and young adults with cancer diagnosed 1995–2002

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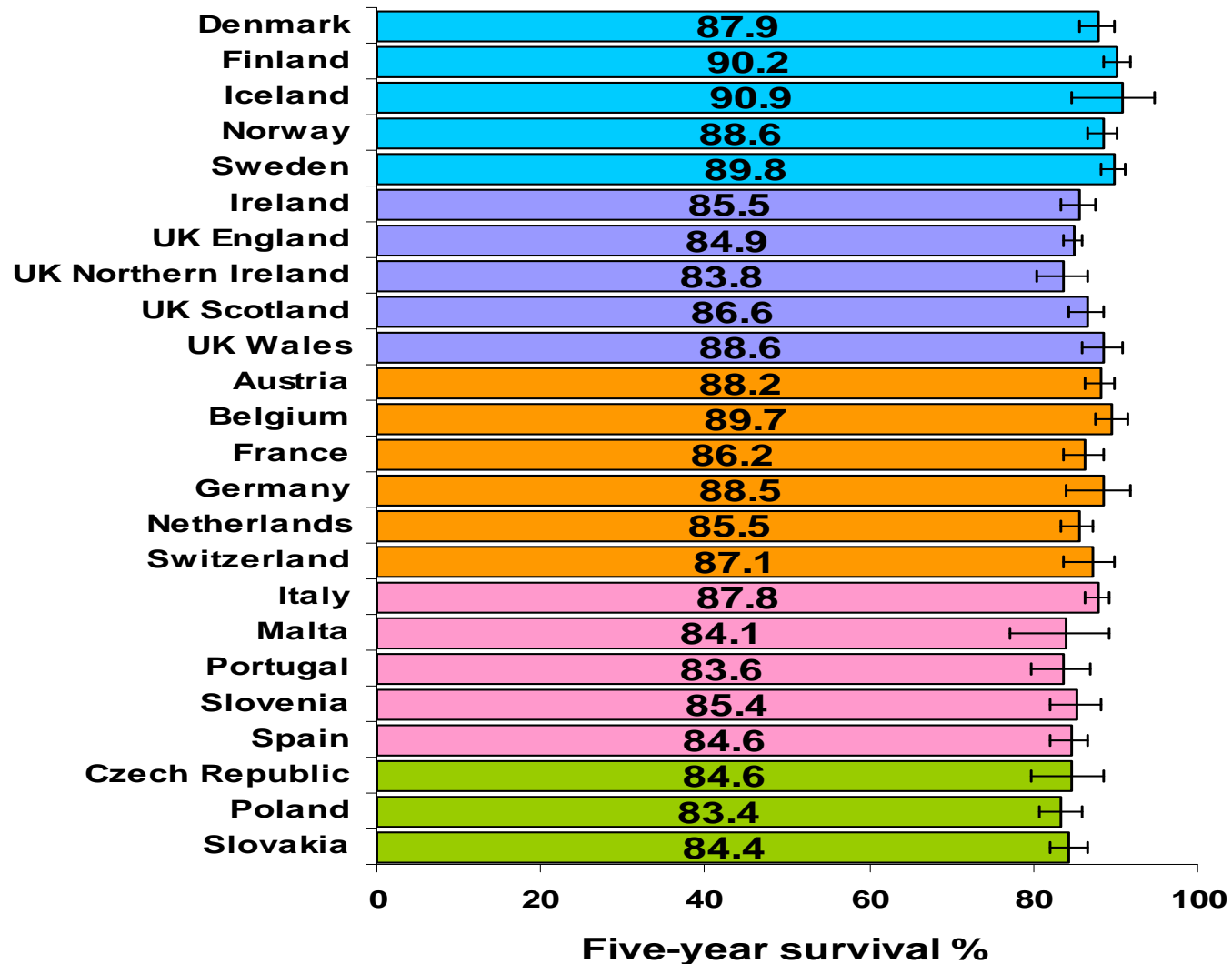
AYA patients had significantly worse survival, in 2000–2002, than children for lymphoid leukaemia (50% versus 85%) and osteosarcoma (60% versus 77%).

Survival was also lower in AYA patients for acute myeloid leukaemia (59 vs 67), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (74 vs 82) and Ewing sarcoma (48 vs 66), although none of these differences were statistically significant.

Five-year survival for specific cancer sites



Five-year survival for all cancers combined adjusted by age, sex, case mix, and period of diagnosis



Conclusions

- There were no differences in 5-year survival between the adolescents and the young adults.
- Male had a significantly poorer survival than female.
- Cancer survival improved for AYA diagnosed in 2000-2002 compared to those diagnosed in 1995-1999.
- Survival variations in cancer survival across Europe were described.