



**SCHEDE SPECIFICHE PER TUMORE**  
CANCER-SPECIFIC DATA SHEET



## 4 GUIDA ALLA LETTURA DELLE SCHEDE

### A GUIDE TO THE CANCER-SPECIFIC DATA SHEETS

Questa guida è indirizzata prevalentemente ai lettori non tecnici. L'obiettivo principale è di fornire gli strumenti interpretativi indispensabili per la lettura dei singoli indicatori: informazioni più dettagliate sono disponibili nel capitolo «Materiali e metodi» (pp. 205-26).

Le misure di sopravvivenza fornite possono essere lette:

- dal punto di vista generale, come la proporzione di pazienti che non sono deceduti a causa della malattia in studio, dopo un intervallo di tempo definito;
- dal punto di vista individuale, come la probabilità di sopravvivere alla malattia per un intervallo di tempo.

La misura più semplice a nostra disposizione è la sopravvivenza osservata, espressa genericamente come proporzione di pazienti viventi, dopo un intervallo di tempo definito, sul totale dei pazienti considerati. In questo caso, tutti i decessi avvenuti nell'intervallo (sia quelli dovuti alla patologia in studio, sia quelli dovuti ad altre cause) contribuiscono al calcolo dell'indicatore.

#### LIMITI INTERPRETATIVI DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA OSSERVATA

Naturalmente i pazienti con tumore sono esposti al rischio di morire per questa malattia, ma anche per tutte le altre cause che interessano la popolazione non affetta da tumore; come effetto immediato si ha, per esempio, che la sopravvivenza osservata dei pazienti anziani, se confrontata con quella di pazienti più giovani, risulta più bassa verosimilmente per effetto della maggiore mortalità per altre cause. Ne consegue che la sopravvivenza osservata non possa essere utilizzata per effettuare confronti dell'impatto di una specifica malattia tra popolazioni diverse.

E', quindi, necessario utilizzare indicatori che tengano conto del fatto che un paziente possa morire come conseguenza della malattia in studio o, eventualmente, per altre cause, dette appunto "cause competitive".

Esistono due approcci che permettono di tener conto della presenza delle cause competitive di morte:

*This guide is for laymen. The main objective is providing basic knowledge for reading the indicators: for more detailed information please refer to the «Materials and methods» chapter (pp. 205-26).*

*The survival indicators may be interpreted:*

- *from a general prospective (population based), as the proportion of patients alive within a certain time interval;*
- *from the patient's point of view, as the probability of surviving the disease for a specific amount of time.*

*The simplest measure is observed survival, generally expressed as a proportion of patients alive after a defined time interval divided by the total number of treated patients. In this case, all deaths which occurred in the interval (both due to the disease under study or to other causes) contribute to the indicator's computation.*

#### INTERPRETATIVE CAUTIONS OF OBSERVED SURVIVAL

*Of course, the cancer patients are at risk of dying from this disease, but also from all other causes that affect the population free of the specific cancer under study.*

*It follows that observed survival cannot be used to make comparisons of the impact of a specific disease among different populations. In particular, observed survival is necessarily lower among older patients than among younger patients due partly to the effect of higher mortality for other causes among elderly subjects. It follows that a more appropriate measure should take into account only deaths attributable to the cancer under study, excluding non-cancer deaths, known as death for "competing causes".*

*Two approaches for taking account of competing causes of death are available:*

- *the first one is based on the analysis of a hypothetical (imaginary) situation where the disease under study is the only cause of death and leading to **net survival** estimation;*
- *the second one is based on the quantification of both the actual probability of dying from the disease under study and the*

- il primo consiste nel ricondursi alla ipotetica (fittizia) situazione in cui la patologia in studio sia l'unica causa di morte e conduce alla stima della **sopravvivenza netta**;
- il secondo consiste nel quantificare sia la probabilità effettiva di morte per la patologia in studio, sia la probabilità effettiva di morte per cause competitive: questo approccio è definito stima della **sopravvivenza reale** (in inglese *crude*).

La sopravvivenza netta esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere dopo una diagnosi di tumore eliminando la distorsione derivante dalla possibilità di morire per altre cause. Questo indicatore è una stima ideale se lo scopo è quello di confrontare la sopravvivenza dopo una diagnosi di tumore tra popolazioni o periodi temporali diversi, poiché esclude che le differenze eventualmente riscontrate possano essere attribuite a variazioni del rischio di morire per cause diverse dal cancro; è, quindi, estremamente rilevante dal punto di vista della sanità pubblica.

**NOTA BENE.** Nel Rapporto AIRTUM 2011 la sopravvivenza netta era stata stimata attraverso la sopravvivenza relativa. In questo volume è stato utilizzato invece l'approccio di Pohar-Perme, che stima appunto la sopravvivenza netta. Nei grafici è riportata la sola dizione *Net survival* – sopravvivenza netta. La scelta di utilizzare questo nuovo indicatore è stata effettuata perché il metodo di Pohar Perme è robusto rispetto a violazioni dell'assunzione di indipendenza tra il rischio di morire per il cancro e il rischio di morire per altre cause.

L'approccio della stima della probabilità reale (in inglese *crude probability*) di morte permette di quantificare la probabilità di morire a causa del tumore, la probabilità di morire per altre cause e la probabilità di sopravvivere in un intervallo di tempo definito. Questo indicatore fornisce informazioni fruibili sia dal punto di vista dei pazienti e sia dei clinici, che possono essere interessati a conoscere la le probabilità effettive di sopravvivere e di morire, sia nella quota attribuibile al cancro sia nella quota attribuibile ad altre cause.



*actual probability of death for competing risks: this approach is known as **crude probability** estimation).*

*Net survival represents the probability of surviving after a cancer diagnosis, by eliminating the distortion arising from the possibility of dying from other causes. This indicator is the best estimate for comparing survival among different populations or different periods of diagnosis: differences in net survival are not attributable to the risk of dying from causes other than cancer; it is, therefore, very important from a public health perspective.*

**PLEASE NOTE.** *In the 2011 AIRTUM Report on Survival, net survival was estimated through relative survival. In the present monograph the Pohar-Perme approach was used instead. In each graph only the definition “net survival” is reported. The “crude probability of death” approach allows us to quantify the probability of dying from cancer, the probability of dying from other causes, and the probability of surviving within a defined time interval. This indicator provides actionable information for both patients and clinicians interested in the actual chances of surviving and dying.*

## IL GRAFICO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA NETTA CUMULATIVA STANDARDIZZATA

La sopravvivenza dipende dal tempo trascorso dalla data di diagnosi. Nella pratica ci si riferisce a una misura sintetica di questo andamento, chiamata sopravvivenza cumulativa, calcolata a una certa distanza temporale. Se, per esempio, la distanza di nostro interesse corrispondesse a 5 anni e la sopravvivenza fosse calcolata separatamente anno per anno, la sopravvivenza cumulativa sarebbe interpretabile come probabilità di sopravvivere per almeno 5 anni e, quindi, ottenuta "cumulando" (moltiplicando) le probabilità di sopravvivere il primo anno, il secondo anno, eccetera, fino al quinto anno. L'andamento della sopravvivenza cumulativa è decrescente, generalmente con una forma non dissimile da quella mostrata nel grafico. Si noti che nella pratica, così come in questo volume, quando si fa riferimento a una sopravvivenza calcolata a distanza di tempo dalla diagnosi, si intende implicitamente una sopravvivenza cumulativa, specificazione che verrà omessa.

Quando si confronta la sopravvivenza di due popolazioni diverse, è possibile che alcune differenze siano spiegate semplicemente da una differente distribuzione per età (le popolazioni più anziane tenderanno ad avere una prognosi più severa e popolazioni più giovani saranno spesso associate a sopravvivenze più elevate): per questo motivo, al fine di permettere il confronto dei risultati della presente monografia con altri studi, è presentata la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età, ovvero calcolata dando un peso standard (definito a priori secondo le convenzioni internazionali – vd. «Materiali e metodi», pp. 205-26) alle varie classi di età all'incidenza.

### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

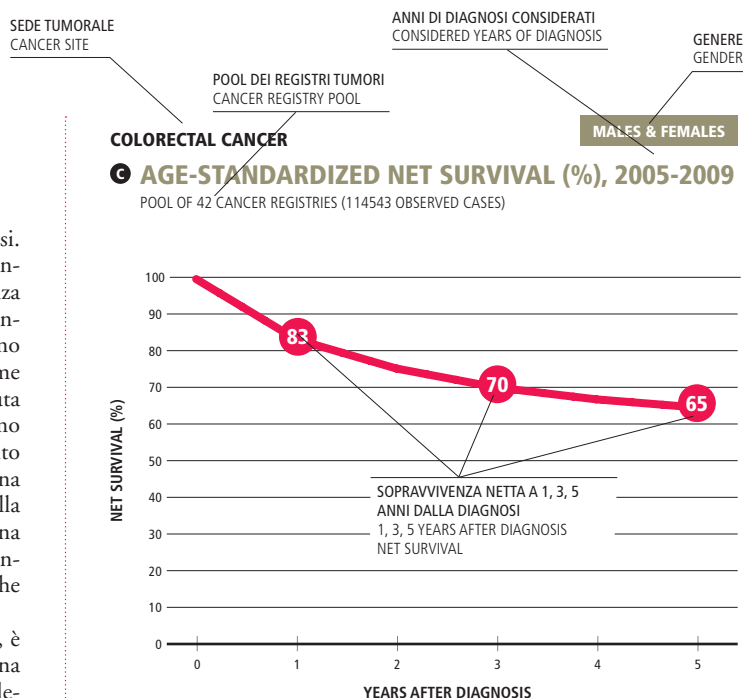
La figura mostra l'andamento della sopravvivenza netta fino a 5 anni dopo la diagnosi dei pazienti con tumore del colon retto diagnosticato nel periodo 2005-2009, la fonte è il pool dei 42 Registri Tumori italiani. Nell'esempio la sopravvivenza alla fine del primo anno dalla diagnosi è pari all'83%. La sopravvivenza netta alla fine del terzo anno dopo la diagnosi è del 70% mentre, a 5 anni dalla diagnosi, è del 65%.

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

La sopravvivenza a 5 anni è molto importante in quanto rappresenta la più comune misura sintetica usata per dare indicazioni sulla prognosi a breve termine.

In questo esempio si osserva che alla fine del primo anno l'83% dei pazienti sopravvive al tumore, ovvero si stima che il 17% dei pazienti sia deceduto per la causa tumorale in quanto eccede la mortalità osservata nella popolazione generale. Generalmente la curva tende, negli anni successivi, a diminuire la propria pendenza, segno che l'eccesso di mortalità si riduce e che la prognosi dei pazienti si avvicina sempre di più alla prognosi della popolazione.

Non sempre però l'andamento è così netto, a volte, come per i tumori della mammella, la curva non tende ad appiattirsi, segno che la malattia continua a produrre effetti sensibili anche a distanza di tempo dalla diagnosi. In seguito l'introduzione di una grandezza, chiamata sopravvivenza condizionata, aiuterà a descrivere meglio anche questi fenomeni.



## CUMULATIVE NET SURVIVAL GRAPH

Survival depends on the time elapsed from the date of diagnosis. A summary measure of net survival is cumulative net survival, which is computed after a certain interval from diagnosis. Given a five-year distance from diagnosis and calculating survival separately each year, five-year cumulative net survival can be interpreted as the proportion of patients surviving cancer 5 years after diagnosis and can, therefore, be obtained by "cumulating" (multiplying) the survival probability for the first year, second year, and so, up to five years. The plot of cumulative net survival is similar to that shown in the figure. Note that, in practice, when referring to survival as a function of time since diagnosis, the term "cumulative" is implicit and will be omitted.

When comparing survival estimates among different populations, some differences may be simply due to the different age-distribution (older populations show a worse prognosis, young populations show a higher survival proportion): for this reason, in order to allow comparison of results with other studies, age-standardized net survival estimates are presented. Age-standardized estimates are calculated using a standard weight for the various age classes. Weights are a priori defined, according to International standards – see «Materials and methods», pp. 205-26).

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

The figure shows a plot of net survival up to 5 years after diagnosis for cancer patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer in 2005-2009. The source is the pool of 42 Italian cancer registries. In this example, net survival at the end of the first year after diagnosis was 83%. Net survival at the end of the third year after diagnosis was 70%, while at 5 years after diagnosis it was 65%.

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

Net survival after five years is very important because it is the most common single measure of short-term survival. Net survival after longer periods (mainly 10 years) is useful for measuring long-term survival and will be shown later. In this example, 83% of patients survive cancer the first year, i.e., 17% of the deaths was attributed to cancer since it exceeds the mortality of the general population. Usually, the curve tends to flatten. Sometimes, as in the case of breast cancer, there is no clear decrease in excess mortality (the survival curve does not flatten), indicating that the disease under study continues to cause deaths even long after diagnosis. Another measure, conditional survival, allows us to better describe these cases.



## IL GRAFICO DELLA PROBABILITÀ REALE DI MORTE

La necessità di effettuare confronti nel tempo e nello spazio ha reso necessario l'utilizzo della misura precedentemente definita della sopravvivenza netta, che esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere alla patologia in studio nell'ipotetica fittizia situazione in cui le altre cause di morte non esistono. Tuttavia pazienti e clinici possono manifestare l'esigenza di acquisire informazioni relative al contesto reale, nel quale sia la patologia in studio, sia le altre comorbidità possono agire. Per tale motivo abbiamo ritenuto opportuno introdurre (per la prima volta nelle monografie AIRTUM) la stima della probabilità reale di morte (in inglese *crude probability of death*). Sono stimate congiuntamente la probabilità di morte per la patologia in studio e la probabilità di morte per altre cause (che assieme danno la probabilità di morte osservata) e anche la probabilità di non morire.

È necessario considerare che il principale determinante della mortalità generale è l'età: essendo, quindi, il peso della mortalità generale estremamente diverso in pazienti con differenti età al momento dell'incidenza, abbiamo deciso di rappresentare la stima della probabilità reale di morte in funzione dell'età alla diagnosi.

Il riferimento temporale di 5 anni è molto importante poiché rappresenta la più comune misura sintetica usata per dare indicazioni sulla prognosi a breve termine, quindi abbiamo deciso di fornire, per questo come per altri indicatori, la sola stima a 5 anni dalla diagnosi.

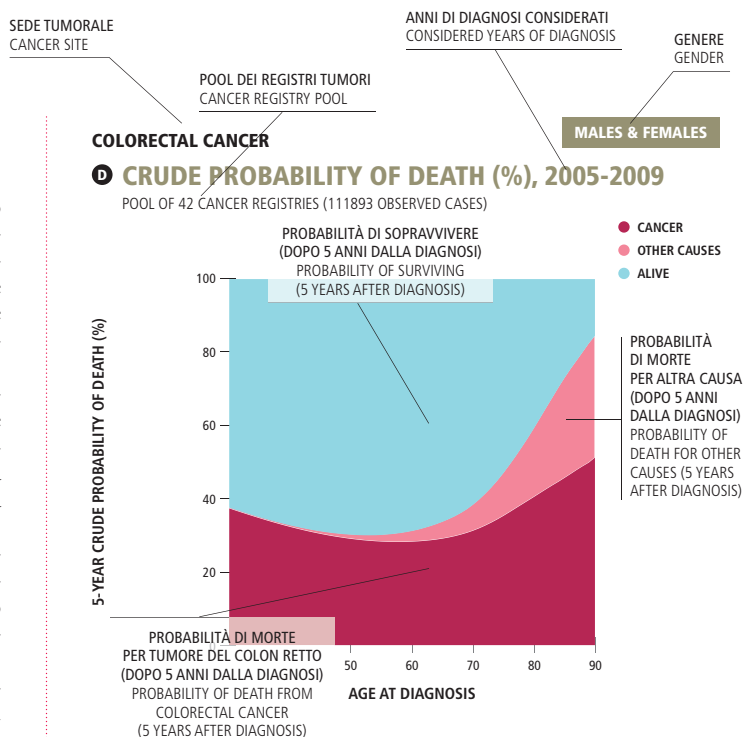
### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

La figura mostra l'andamento della probabilità reale di morte per la patologia in studio, la probabilità reale di morte per altre cause e la probabilità di sopravvivere entro 5 anni dalla diagnosi di un tumore del colon retto diagnosticato nel periodo 2005-2009; la fonte è il pool dei 42 Registri Tumori italiani. Nell'esempio, per un paziente di 70 anni alla diagnosi, la probabilità reale di morte per tumore del colonretto è stata pari al 31%, la probabilità reale di morte per altre cause è stata pari al 7% nei 5 anni successivi alla diagnosi.

Per la maggioranza dei tumori indagati le stime della probabilità reale di morte si riferiscono a pazienti tra 30 e 90 anni di età alla diagnosi. Per alcuni, come il tumore della prostata, le stime riguardano età alla diagnosi comprese tra 40 e 90 anni rilevandosi pochi o nessun caso in età precedenti.

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

In questo grafico si osserva che probabilità reale di morte per tumore del colon retto (dopo 5 anni dalla diagnosi) è prossima al 40% per i pazienti più giovani, raggiunge valori intorno al 30% tra i sessantenni, ed è più elevata tra i pazienti più anziani.



## CRUDE PROBABILITY GRAPH

When comparing survival estimates among different populations, the net survival indicator is used. This indicator expresses the probability of surviving the specific disease, under the hypothetical assumption that other causes of death do not exist. However, patients and clinicians may be interested in the real context, where both the disease under study and other comorbidities have a role.

For this reason, estimation of the crude probability of death was included in the present report (for the first time in AIRTUM monographs). Both the probability of dying from the disease under study and the probability of dying from other causes (which together give the observed probability of death) and also the probability of surviving were estimated. The most important determinant of general mortality is age: therefore, since the weight of overall mortality is extremely different in patients with different age at diagnosis, the estimates are presented by age at diagnosis.

We report only 5-year after diagnosis crude probabilities of death because it is the most common short-term prognostic indicator.

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

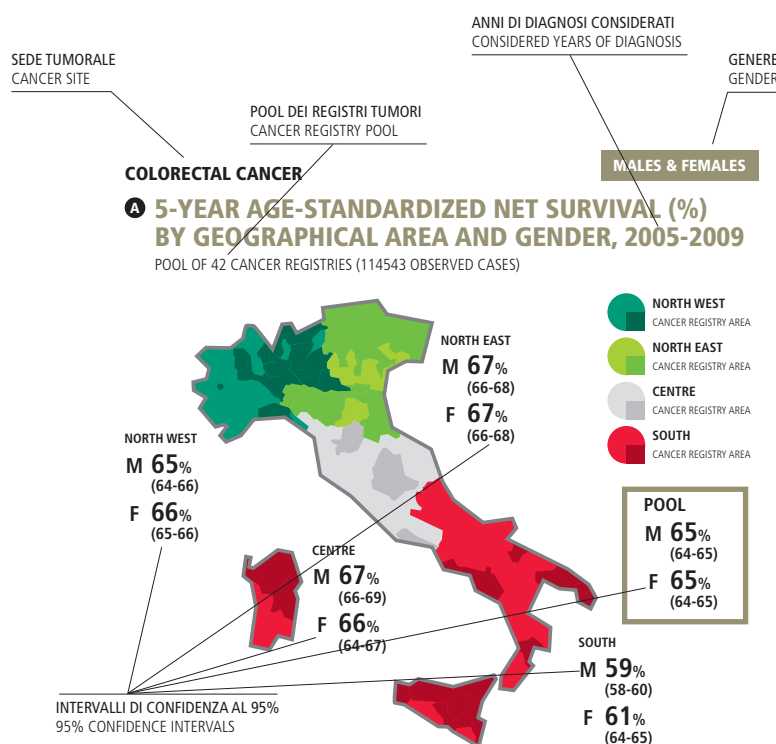
This figure shows the crude probability of dying from the disease under study, the crude probability of dying from other causes, and the probability of surviving within 5 years after diagnosis of colorectal cancer; the information source is the pool of 42 Cancer Registries (period of diagnosis: 2005-2009).

For example: a patient who is 70 years old at diagnosis has a crude probability of dying from colorectal cancer equal to 31% and a crude probability of dying from other causes equal to 7% within 5 years after diagnosis.

For almost all cancers, crude probability estimates are presented for individuals 30-90 years old at diagnosis, except for a few, e.g. prostate cancer, where estimates start from 40 years since before this age the number of cases is too small.

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

In this graph, the crude probability of dying from colorectal cancer (within 5 years since diagnosis) is almost 40% among younger patients, it reaches 30% or lower among sixty-year-old patients, it is higher among older patients.



## IL GRAFICO DEI CONFRONTI NAZIONALI

In questo grafico è presentata la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età: quanto osservato nelle diverse aree italiane può essere comparato utilizzando questo indicatore, che presenta la probabilità di sopravvivere alla patologia in studio, al netto sia della mortalità per altre cause, sia del possibile effetto della diversa distribuzione per età della popolazione oncologica.

### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

La figura mostra la sopravvivenza netta standardizzata per età a 5 anni dalla diagnosi per ripartizione geografica e per il pool dei Registri Tumori. In questo esempio la sopravvivenza a 5 anni nel Nord-Ovest è pari al 65% per gli uomini (M) e 66% per le donne (F), nel Nord-Est è 67% per entrambi i generi, nel Centro Italia è pari al 67% (M) e 66% (F) e nel Sud al 59% (M) e 61% (F). Mediamente la sopravvivenza a 5 anni riscontrata nel Pool dei Registri Tumori è stata pari al 65% (M, F). Tra parentesi è riportato l'intervallo dei valori della sopravvivenza compatibile con la variazione casuale di ciascuna stima.

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

Come noto, la sopravvivenza può dipendere da fattori territoriali: la qualità dell'offerta sanitaria ha un'indubbia influenza sulla sopravvivenza, includendo in essa l'efficacia delle strategie di prevenzione primaria e secondaria nonché, in generale, la qualità del percorso diagnostico-terapeutico. L'analisi della sopravvivenza per area geografica ha quindi lo scopo di fornire una indicazione, seppur sommaria, dell'impatto di questi aspetti, senza dimenticare l'influenza di altri fattori, generalmente diversi a seconda del tipo di tumore, come la prevalenza di alcuni fattori di rischio o di caratteristiche socioeconomiche.

## ITALIAN NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION GRAPH

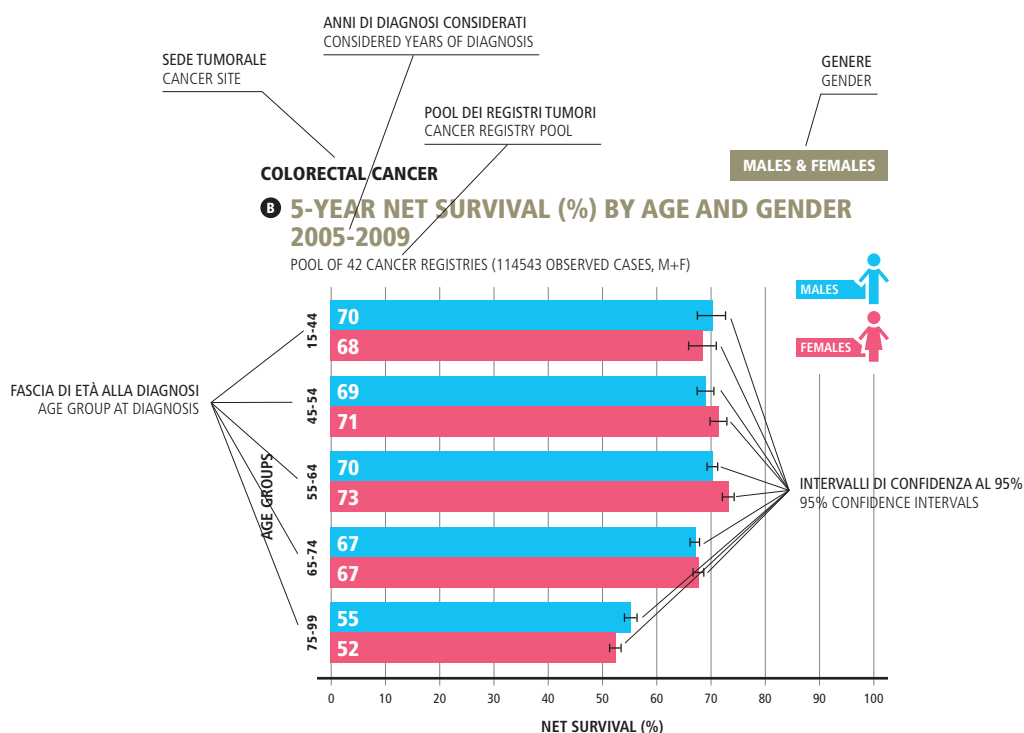
*In this graph age-standardized net survival is reported: survival in different geographic areas can be compared through this indicator that represents the probability of surviving the specific disease excluding the effect of other causes of mortality and the effect of the age distribution of cancer patients.*

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

*This figure shows 5-year age-standardized net survival for the four Italian macroareas and for the pool of Italian cancer registries. In the North-West of Italy 5-year survival was 65% for males (M) and 66% for females (F), in the North-East it was 67% (M, F), in central Italy it was 67% (M) and 66% (F), and in the South it was 59% (M) and 61% (F). Overall, 5-year survival in the pool of Italian cancer registries was 65% (M, F).*

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

*Survival may also depend on local factors: survival is definitely influenced by the quality of healthcare, including the efficacy of primary and secondary prevention strategies and, in general, the quality of both diagnosis and treatment. Survival analysis by geographical area is therefore useful to measure some of these aspects, as well as the influence of other cancer-specific factors, such as the prevalence of certain risk factors or socioeconomic disparities. As in the previous graph, confidence intervals (CI) are shown, expressing the uncertainty of the estimate in a range of plausible values. If the confidence intervals do not overlap (e.g., survival in the South and in the AIRTUM Pool), then estimated survival ratios are significantly different.*



## IL GRAFICO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA NETTA PER ETÀ

La sopravvivenza per tumore dipende dall'età: per mostrare questo effetto la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni è quindi stata calcolata separatamente per classi di età alla diagnosi per maschi e femmine.

### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

In figura è riportata la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni dalla diagnosi dei pazienti con tumore diagnosticato nel periodo 2005-2009; la fonte è il pool dei 42 Registri Tumori italiani. Nell'esempio la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni dalla diagnosi è stata pari al 70% per i maschi e 68% per le femmine di età compresa tra 15 e 44 anni, al 69% e 71% rispettivamente nella fascia 45-54 anni, al 70% e 73% nella fascia 55-64 anni, al 67% in entrambi i sessi nella fascia 65-74 anni e al 55% e 52% per i soggetti con età tra 75 e 99 anni.

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

L'effetto dell'età è spesso molto importante e la comparazione della sopravvivenza per fascia di età alla diagnosi esprime una sintesi di molti effetti che generalmente si manifestano con un incremento più o meno graduale della probabilità di morte per tumore all'aumento dell'età del paziente. Questi effetti sono legati, prima di tutto, allo stato generale del paziente e, di riflesso, alle possibilità terapeutiche. La presenza di altre condizioni morbose può ovviamente aggravare il decorso della malattia o rendere subottimale il trattamento. Molti altri aspetti influenzano l'andamento della sopravvivenza per età: le campagne di screening di popolazione, per esempio, tendono ad anticipare la diagnosi (e quindi migliorare artificialmente la sopravvivenza) in fasce di età candidate. Per esempio, nelle aree dove è attivo uno screening per i tumori della mammella e del colon retto è atteso un beneficio a favore delle fasce adulte (50-69 anni) che sarà determinato plausibilmente in parte da un artificiale aumento e in parte da un reale effetto benefico.

## NET SURVIVAL BY AGE

*Cancer survival depends on age; in order to show this, 5-year net survival was plotted by age at diagnosis.*

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

*The figure shows 5-year net survival for cancer patients diagnosed in 2005-2009. The source is the pool of 42 Italian cancer registries. Five-year net survival was 70% for male patients and 68% for female patients aged between 15 and 44 years, 69% and 71% respectively for the 45-54 age group, 70% and 73% for the 55-64 age group, 67% in both sexes for the 65-74 age group and 55% and 52% respectively for patients aged between 75 and 99 years.*

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

*The effect of age is often relevant. The pattern of survival by age summarizes the effect of increase in the probability of death with an increase in patient age. Differences in survival are related, first of all, to the general condition of the patient and, consequently, to treatment options. Comorbidities influence prognosis and the probability of receiving suboptimal treatment. The pattern of net survival by age is influenced by many other aspects: population screening programs, for instance, advance the time of diagnosis (therefore improving survival estimates) in the target age groups. Active breast or colorectal cancer screenings are expected to improve prognosis of participants (50-69 years).*

**ABBREVIAZIONI**  
 ABBREVIATIONS  
 CAM: Campania  
 EMR: Emilia Romagna  
 FVG: Friuli Venezia Giulia  
 LIG: Liguria  
 LOM: Lombardia  
 PIE: Piemonte  
 PUG: Puglia  
 SAR: Sardegna  
 SIC: Sicilia  
 TAA: Trentino Alto Adige  
 TOS: Toscana  
 VEN: Veneto  
 UMB: Umbria

## IL FUNNEL PLOT DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA REGIONALE

In conseguenza del continuo aumento delle aree coperte dai Registri Tumori in Italia, le stime della sopravvivenza netta standardizzata a 5 anni dalla diagnosi sono state presentate anche per singola regione, limitatamente alle 11 regioni italiane in cui la popolazione interessata dalla registrazione supera il 40% del totale dei residenti, oltre che per il Piemonte e la Toscana (copertura pari a 28,5% e 33,1% rispettivamente); queste ultime due regioni sono contrassegnate da un asterisco nel grafico.

### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

Ogni punto del grafico rappresenta una delle 13 regioni ed è collocato in corrispondenza del livello stimato della sopravvivenza netta (asse verticale) e del livello di precisione che caratterizza la stima (asse orizzontale).

La precisione della stima, tecnicamente definita come l'inverso della varianza della sopravvivenza netta, assume valori piccoli per le regioni in cui la numerosità della popolazione interessata da registrazione nel periodo 2005-2009 è ridotta (es: Sardegna); assume valori più elevati per le regioni in cui la popolazione interessata dalla registrazione è più numerosa (es: Lombardia). La precisione dipende anche dalla letalità della malattia.

La linea nera orizzontale rappresenta la sopravvivenza netta del POOL AIRTUM.

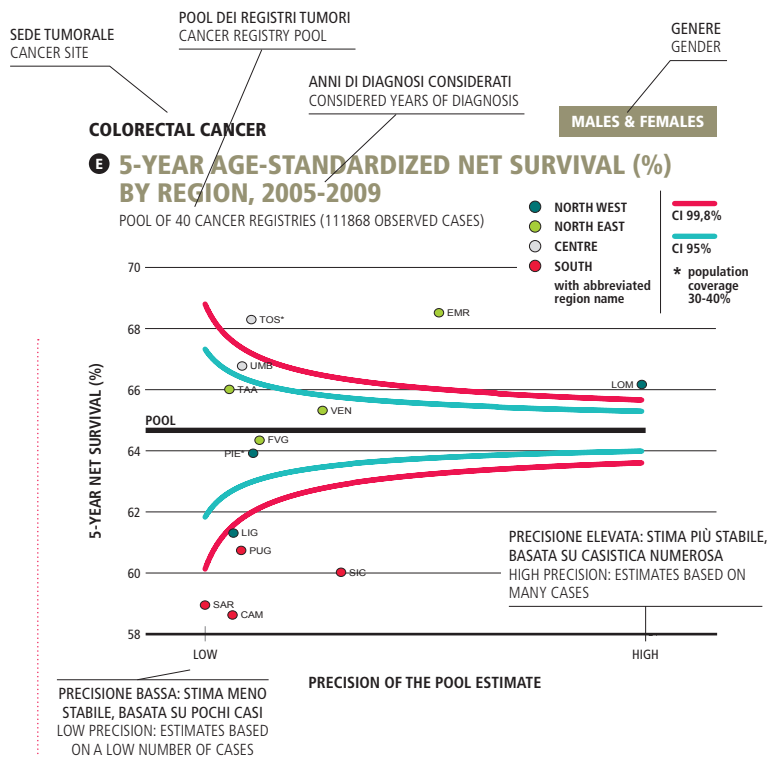
Le linee di controllo blu e rosse definiscono i limiti entro cui le stime regionali potrebbero collocarsi, sotto l'assunzione di omogeneità con la stima del POOL, discostandosi da essa per solo effetto del caso.

Le linee di controllo sono più larghe nella parte sinistra del grafico (dove si collocano regioni per le quali la stima è basata su un ridotto numero di casi e quindi è meno precisa) e più strette verso la parte destra.

La probabilità che una regione si collochi all'esterno delle linee rosse, sotto l'assunzione di omogeneità con la stima del POOL è pari allo 0,2%. La probabilità che una regione si collochi all'esterno delle linee blu è pari al 5%.

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

Se in tutte le regioni italiane analizzate, la sopravvivenza netta del tumore del colon retto, a 5 anni dalla diagnosi, fosse omogenea il 5% dei valori stimati potrebbe collocarsi all'esterno delle linee blu e lo 0,2% all'esterno delle linee rosse per il solo effetto del caso. In considerazione di questa probabilità molto bassa è possibile affermare che le regioni con valori esterni alle linee rosse siano caratterizzate da una sopravvivenza netta più bassa (se collocati nella parte inferiore del grafico), o eventualmente più elevata (se collocati nella parte superiore del grafico), rispetto alla media nazionale. La sopravvivenza netta riportata nel grafico è standardizzata per età. Per questo l'eterogeneità delle stime regionali non può essere attribuita alla diversa distribuzione dell'età alla diagnosi nelle casistiche delle varie regioni. Molti altri fattori, direttamente o indirettamente collegati alla sopravvivenza (vd. capitolo «Confronti internazionali», pp. 44-58), possono determinare differenze di sopravvivenza. La loro considerazione deve orientare le verifiche e stimolare la ricerca delle cause delle differenze tra le stime regionali mostrate in questi grafici.



## FUNNEL PLOT OF REGIONAL SURVIVAL ESTIMATES

As a result of the continuous increase in the number of areas covered by cancer registries, the 5-year age-standardized net survival estimates can be presented by region. Only 11 Italian regions with coverage higher than 40% were analysed, as well as Piedmont and Tuscany (coverage of 28.5% and 33.1%, respectively); the latter two regions are marked with an asterisk in the graph.

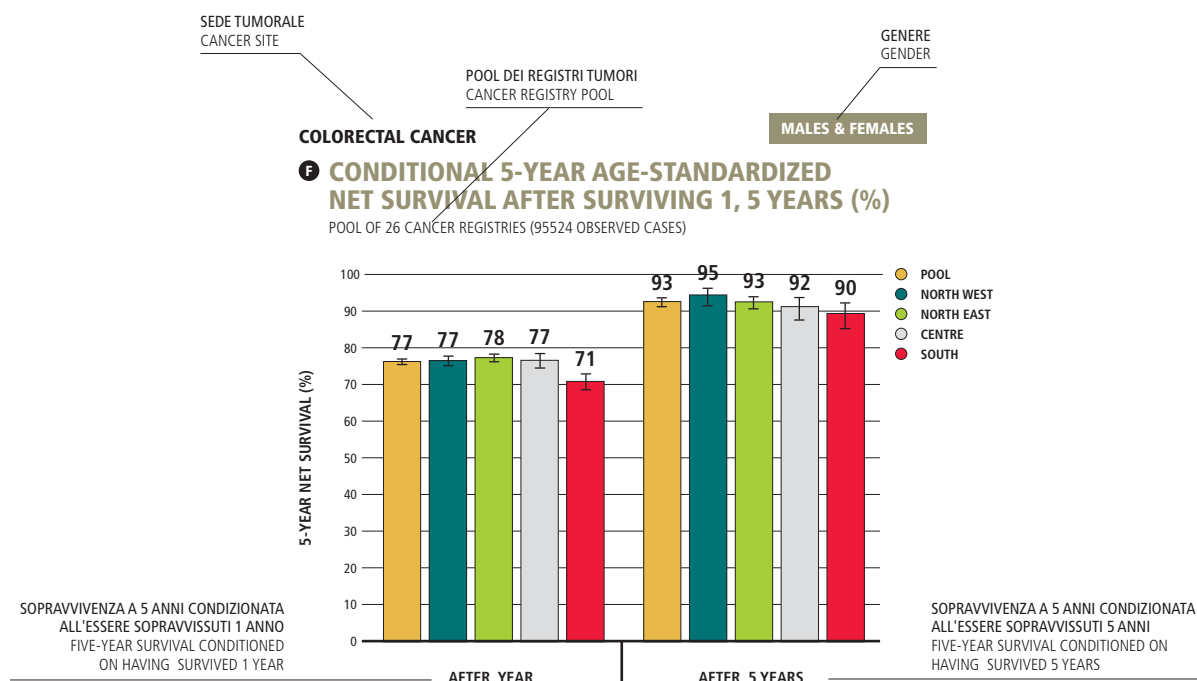
### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

Each point on the graph represents a region and corresponds to the net survival estimate (vertical axis) and the precision level (horizontal axis). The accuracy of the estimate, technically defined as the inverse of the variance, is smaller for regions with a small number of residents living in areas covered by cancer registries during the 2005-2009 period (e.g., Sardinia); it is higher for regions with a large number of residents living in areas covered by cancer registries (e.g., Lombardy). The accuracy also depends on the lethality of the disease. The horizontal black line represents net survival for the AIRTUM pool. The blue and red control lines define the limits within which regional estimates may be placed, under the assumption that they are homogeneous with the POOL estimate, departing from it only by chance. The control lines are wider in the left part of the graph (where the regions with a low number of cases are located) and narrower to the right. Under the assumption of homogeneity with the POOL, the probability that a region lies outside the red lines is 0.2%. The probability that a region lies outside the blue lines is 5%.

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

If in all analysed Italian regions 5-year net survival for colorectal cancer were homogeneous, 5% of the estimated values would lie outside the blue lines and 0.2% of them would lie outside the red lines, only due to chance. As this probability is very low, we can assess that values outside the red lines identify regions with a lower net survival compared with the national average (if they are at the bottom of the graph), or with a higher survival (if they are at the top of the graph). The net survival estimates are age-standardized. For this reason, the differences between regional estimates may not be attributed to differences in the age-distribution. Many of the other factors, directly or indirectly related to survival (See the chapter «International Comparisons», pp. 44-58), can determine differences in survival.





## GRAFICO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA CONDIZIONATA

La sopravvivenza condizionata esprime la probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriormente alla malattia, essendo sopravvissuto per un periodo prefissato. Nel grafico sono presentate due sopravvivenze condizionate: la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni condizionata a essere sopravvissuto un anno dal momento della diagnosi, e la sopravvivenza netta a 5 anni condizionata ad esser sopravvissuto 5 anni. In pratica queste due misure riflettono la probabilità di sopravvivere alla malattia altri 5 anni, essendo sopravvissuto rispettivamente almeno un anno e almeno 5 anni.

### COME SI LEGGE QUESTO GRAFICO

Nell'esempio si osserva come la probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriori 5 anni per chi è sopravvissuto almeno un anno è pari al 77-78% per tutte le ripartizioni geografiche, escluso il Sud dove risulta pari al 71%. La probabilità di sopravvivere ulteriori 5 anni per chi è sopravvissuto almeno cinque anni è pari in media al 93% (barra del pool).

### COME SI INTERPRETA QUESTO GRAFICO

Come già osservato gli eccessi di mortalità dopo il primo anno tendono generalmente, ma non sempre, a contrarsi ed avvicinarsi lo zero. Ne consegue che la sopravvivenza condizionata a 5 anni dopo un anno dalla diagnosi e, soprattutto, dopo 5 anni dalla diagnosi siano più favorevoli della sopravvivenza netta calcolata al momento della diagnosi.

Il raggiungimento e il mantenimento di una sopravvivenza netta cumulata sostanzialmente invariata nel tempo indica che il gruppo dei pazienti in esame ha acquisito un rischio di decesso comparabile alla popolazione generale (che, si ricorda, è teoricamente priva del tumore). Questa condizione, se mantenuta per un ragionevole intervallo di tempo dalla diagnosi, segnala la possibile uscita di parte di alcuni pazienti dalla condizione di malattia tumorale o, in altre parole, il raggiungimento della guarigione. Usando la sopravvivenza condizionata, questa condizione potrebbe essere raggiunta, quando il valore della stessa approssimasse il 100%.

## CONDITIONAL SURVIVAL GRAPH

Conditional survival expresses the probability of surviving for an additional amount of time once the person has survived a given amount of time. In practice, we present two types of conditional survival: conditional 5-year net survival after having survived 1 year, conditional 5-year net survival after having survived 5 years. These two measures are the probability of surviving the disease an additional 5 years after having survived at least one year and 5 years, respectively.

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

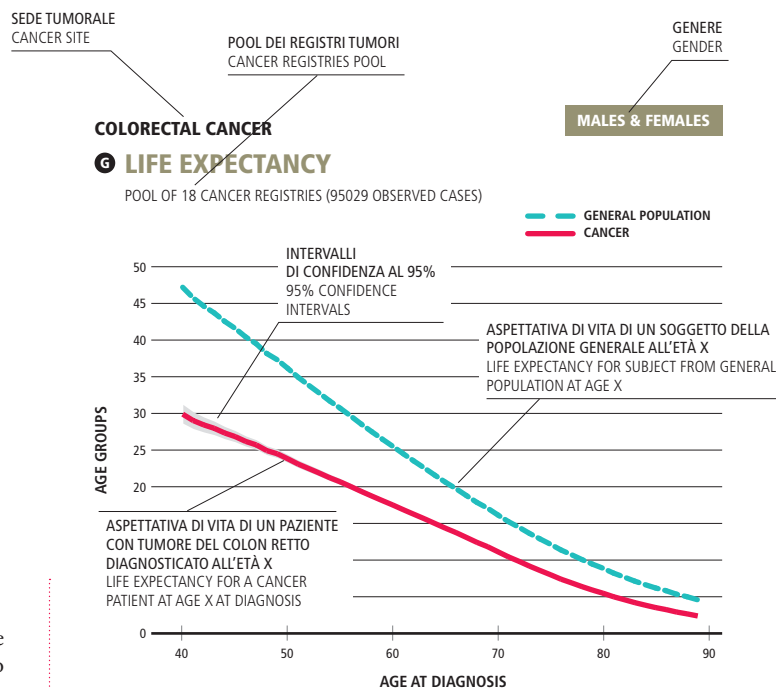
The figure shows that the probability of surviving an additional 5 years for patients who have already survived at least one year is 77-78% for all macroareas except the North-West, where it is 71%.

The probability of surviving an additional 5 years for patients who have survived at least five years is 93% for the AIRTUM pool.

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

As mentioned before, the excess mortality curve after the first year will generally, although not always, flatten out and approach zero. It follows that 5-year conditional survival after one year of diagnosis, and especially after 5 years of diagnosis, is higher than net survival computed from the date of diagnosis.

When constant cumulative net survival is reached and maintained over time, this indicates that the patient group has the same risk of death as the general population (which is theoretically free of cancer). This condition, if maintained after a reasonable number of years from diagnosis, indicates that a fraction of the patient group has escaped the disease conditions or, in other words, has been successfully cured. Using conditional survival, this condition is reached if 5-year net survival approaches 100%.



## GRAFICO DELLA SPERANZA DI VITA

Per illustrare l'impatto che una diagnosi di tumore ha sulle persone che ne sono affette è presentato un grafico che mette a confronto l'aspettativa di vita della popolazione oncologica in studio e l'aspettativa di vita della popolazione generale utilizzata come proxy della popolazione delle persone non ammalate di tumore.

Questi dati mostrano la speranza di vita dei pazienti che oggi affrontano la diagnosi, considerato il contesto socio-assistenziale attuale. Si tratta quindi di previsioni a lungo termine. E' naturalmente possibile che un'eventuale futura introduzione di trattamenti in grado di modificare significativamente la prognosi dei tumori, anche in stadio avanzato, dia origine ad un incremento della speranza di vita stimata oggi. Per garantire la stabilità del modello utilizzato nella procedura di stima, l'indicatore riguardante la speranza di vita è presentato per i casi con 40 o più anni alla diagnosi, ad eccezione dei tumori del testicolo in cui si sono considerati i casi con 30 o più anni poiché una parte rilevante di casi interessa i giovani adulti.

Anche in questo caso, è necessario considerare che la speranza di vita è calcolata a partire dalla sopravvivenza dei pazienti oncologici e dalla mortalità della popolazione generale, entrambe fortemente correlate all'età. Per questo abbiamo ritenuto informativo rappresentare l'andamento delle stime della speranza di vita nei pazienti oncologici e nella popolazione generale in funzione dell'età.

### COME SI LEGGE IL GRAFICO

La figura mostra l'andamento della speranza di vita per la patologia in studio in funzione dell'età alla diagnosi. Nell'esempio, un individuo di 40 anni con una diagnosi di tumore del colon retto ha un'aspettativa di vita di 30 anni circa contro i 46 di una persona non affetta da tumore; se la diagnosi di questo tumore viene fatta a 70 anni l'aspettativa di vita è pari a 11 anni, mentre quella in assenza della diagnosi sarebbe stata pari a 16 anni.

### COME SI INTERPRETA IL GRAFICO

In termini assoluti la speranza di vita dei pazienti con un tumore del colon retto si riduce di 16 anni se la malattia è diagnosticata all'età di 40 anni e di 5 anni se diagnosticata a 70 anni. In termini relativi, si può osservare che mediamente per le età considerate sino a quelle più avanzate, la speranza di vita di un paziente oncologico è di circa un terzo inferiore alla speranza di vita di una persona non affetta da tumore. Questo è coerente con quanto mostrato nel grafico della sopravvivenza netta per fascia di età, nel quale si osservano sopravvivenze omogenee tra le varie classi di età, fatta eccezione per l'ultima fascia.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY GRAPH

*In this graph the life expectancy of cancer patients and the life expectancy of the general population are compared. The life expectancy of the general population is used as proxy of the life expectancy of the population with no cancer diagnosis. These data show the life expectancy of patients with a cancer diagnosis, considering the current socio-economic conditions: we are therefore dealing with long-term predictions. Life expectancy may increase if new treatments are available.*

*In order to ensure the stability of the model in the estimation procedure, the indicator is shown only for cases 40+ years old at diagnosis, with the exception of testicular cancer, for which 30+ year-old patients are considered.*

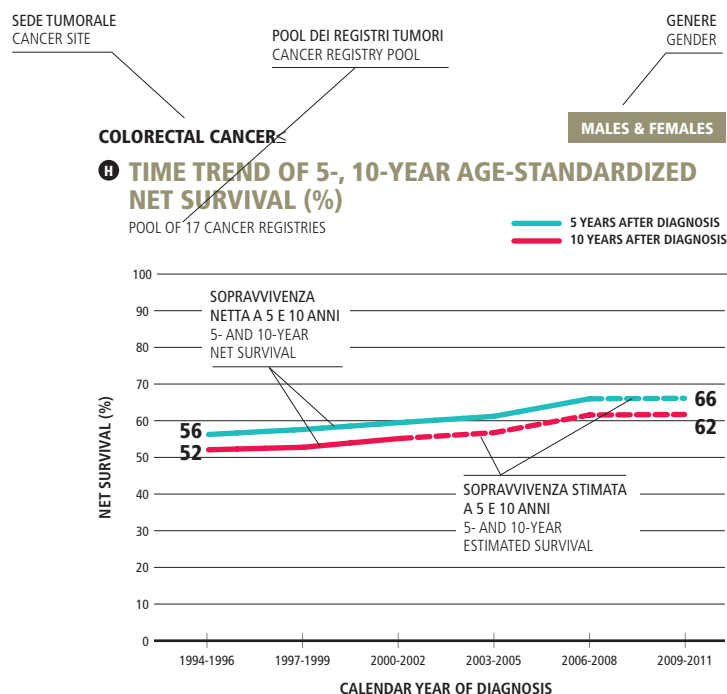
*Life expectancy is calculated on the basis of cancer patients' survival and on the basis of general population mortality, both strongly related to age. For this reason, life expectancy is presented as a function of age.*

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

*This figure shows the life expectancy trend depending on age at diagnosis. In the example, a 40-year-old subject with a colorectal cancer diagnosis has a life expectancy of 30 years, compared to 46 years for people not suffering from cancer. Instead, a 70-year-old subject with a colorectal cancer diagnosis has a life expectancy of 11 years, compared to 16 years for people not suffering from cancer.*

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

*In absolute terms, the life expectancy for colorectal cancer patients is lowered by 16 years if the disease occurs at the age of 40, and 5 years if it occurs at age 70. In relative terms, life expectancy remains proportionally about one-third lower than the life expectancy of a person not suffering from cancer for patients in this range of age. This is consistent with the graph of net survival by age group, where homogeneous survival estimates among the different age groups are shown (except for the older group).*



## GRAFICO DELL'ANDAMENTO DELLA SOPRAVVIVENZA NETTA

Un altro aspetto di notevole impatto sulla sopravvivenza è quello temporale, nel corso degli anni sono migliorate le tecniche diagnostiche e quelle terapeutiche e di conseguenza la sopravvivenza ne beneficia anche in modo sensibile per alcuni tumori. I dati a disposizione consentono di osservare la sopravvivenza netta a 5 e 10 anni dalla diagnosi a partire dalla metà degli anni Novanta anni per 17 Registri Tumori. Per questi Registri, con un approccio definito ibrido (vd. «Materiali e Metodi», pp. 205-26), è stato possibile proiettare le stime di sopravvivenza in periodi non ancora osservabili (per esempio, la sopravvivenza a 10 anni dei tumori diagnosticati nel 2009-2011).

### COME SI LEGGE IL GRAFICO

Nell'esempio si osserva come l'andamento della sopravvivenza netta a 5 e 10 anni dalla diagnosi sia in aumento pressoché costante. Si stima che, per i pazienti diagnosticati negli anni 2009-2011, la sopravvivenza netta sarà del 66% a 5 anni dalla diagnosi e del 62% a 10 anni dalla diagnosi.

### COME SI INTERPRETA IL GRAFICO

L'andamento della sopravvivenza indica l'impatto dell'evoluzione delle potenzialità terapeutiche e diagnostiche. Il bilanciamento tra questi due aspetti è dipendente dal tipo di neoplasia considerata; in generale, comunque, è lecito aspettarsi incrementi gradualmente della sopravvivenza, per le neoplasie a prognosi non severa e magari aumenti relativi importanti per le neoplasie a peggior prognosi. Esistono taluni casi in cui gli andamenti però sono fortemente condizionali dall'anticipazione diagnostica legata in particolare agli screening organizzati. Per alcuni tumori, come quelli della prostata e della tiroide, l'andamento della sopravvivenza è fortemente condizionato dall'introduzione di tecniche diagnostiche che hanno aumentato in modo drammatico l'incidenza di tumori piccoli e piccolissimi, alcuni dei quali, probabilmente, non si sarebbero mai manifestati nel corso della vita del paziente. Ovviamente questi ultimi aspetti causano difficoltà nell'interpretazione degli andamenti.

## TIME TREND OF NET SURVIVAL

*Analysis of survival time trends is important: over the past years, diagnostic and therapeutic techniques have improved and survival consequently increased for certain cancers. Five- and ten-year survival trends since the mid-90s were analysed for 17 cancer registries. Thanks to what is known as the hybrid approach (see Materials and Methods chapter, pp. 205-26) still un-observable survival was estimated (for example, 10-year survival of patients diagnosed in 2009-2011).*

### HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH

*The graph shows a steadily increasing trend for 5- and 10-year net survival. During the 2009-2011 period 5-year net survival was 66% and 10-year net survival was 62%.*

### HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH

*The time trends mainly indicate the impact of improvement in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. The weight of these two aspects depends on the cancer under study. In general, however, we expect gradual increases in survival, at least for cancer with more favourable prognosis. In some cases, the reported trends are influenced by preventive policies, such as screening programs. For some cancers, i.e., prostate and thyroid cancers, the pattern of survival is strongly biased by the introduction of diagnostic techniques that caused an increased incidence of substantially indolent cancers that are not likely to ever become symptomatic during a patient's lifetime. Obviously, these aspects make interpretation of time trends difficult.*

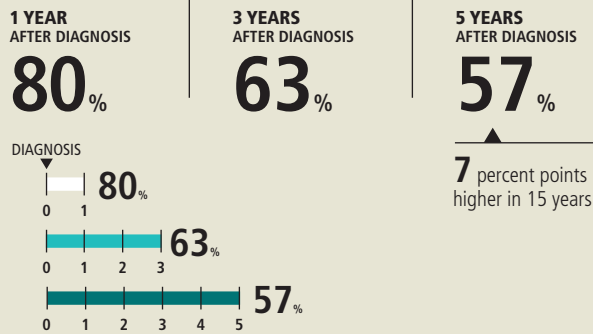


# TUMORE DELLA TESTA E DEL COLLO

## HEAD AND NECK CANCER

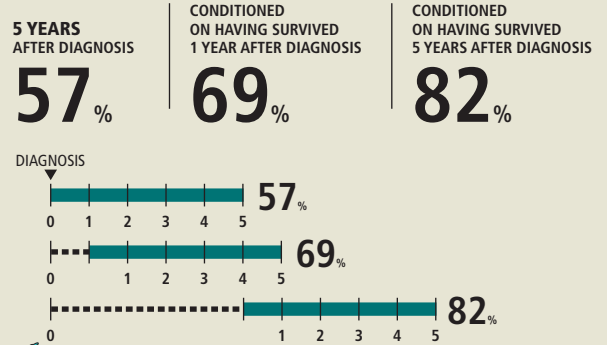
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

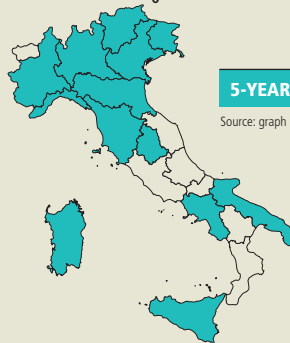
Source: graph A

REGION	MALES (M)	FEMALES (F)
NORTH WEST	57%	59%
NORTH EAST	56%	59%
CENTRE	57%	54%
SOUTH	56%	57%

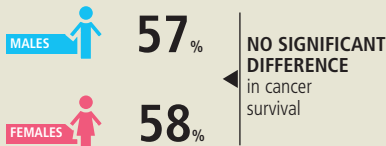
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

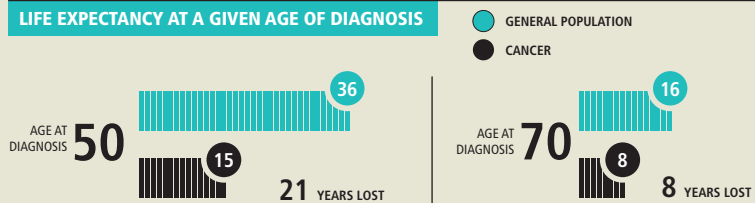
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

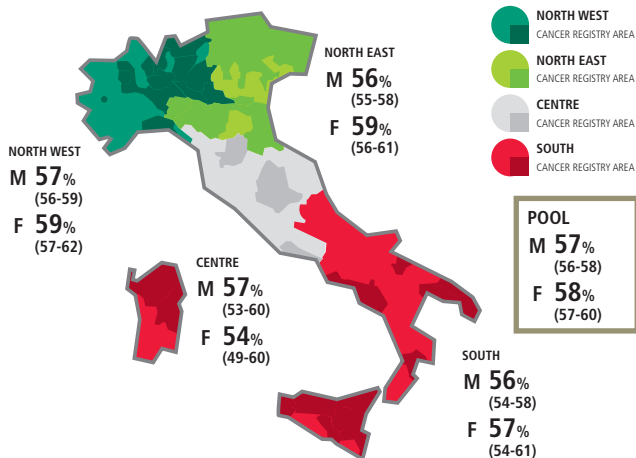


### HEAD AND NECK CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25259 OBSERVED CASES)

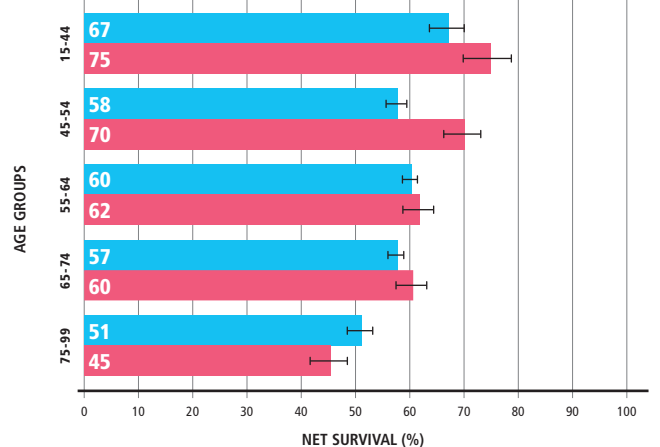


### HEAD AND NECK CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25259 OBSERVED CASES)

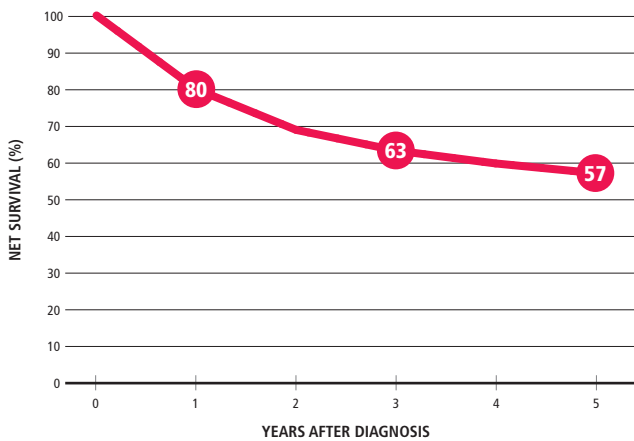






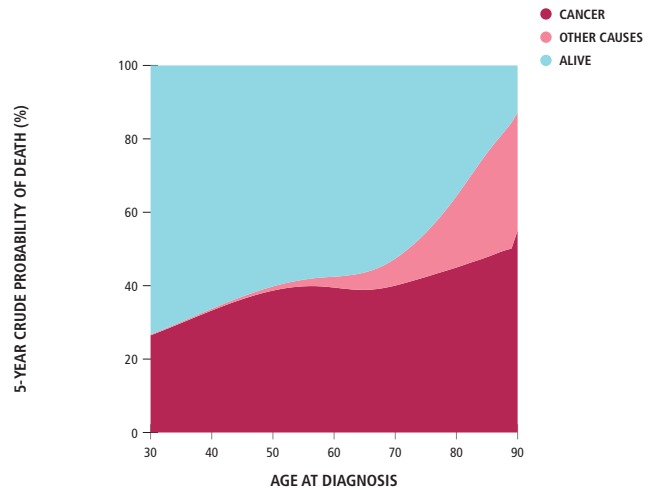
HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25259 OBSERVED CASES)



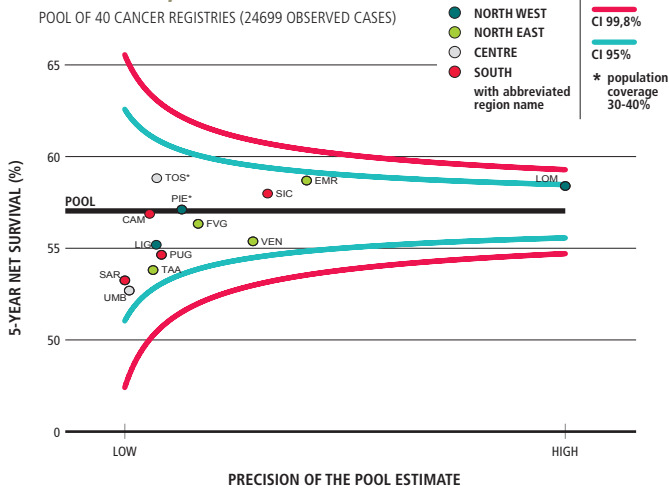
HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (24872 OBSERVED CASES)



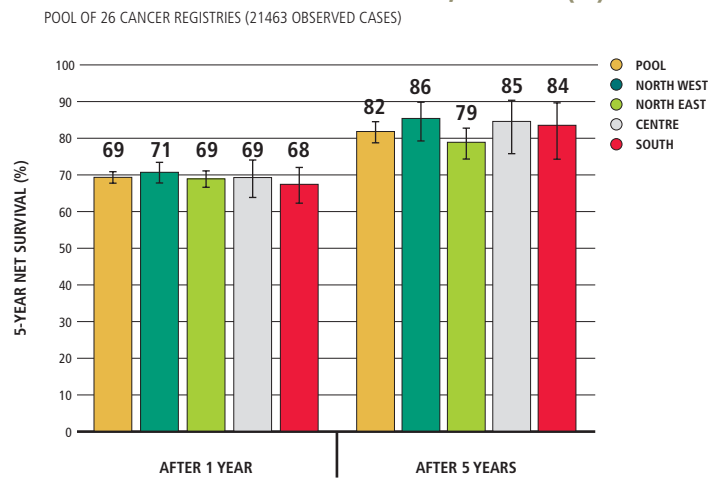
HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (24699 OBSERVED CASES)



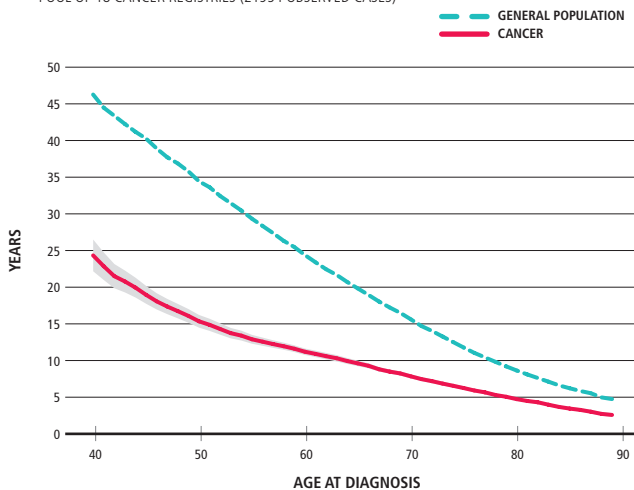
HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (21463 OBSERVED CASES)



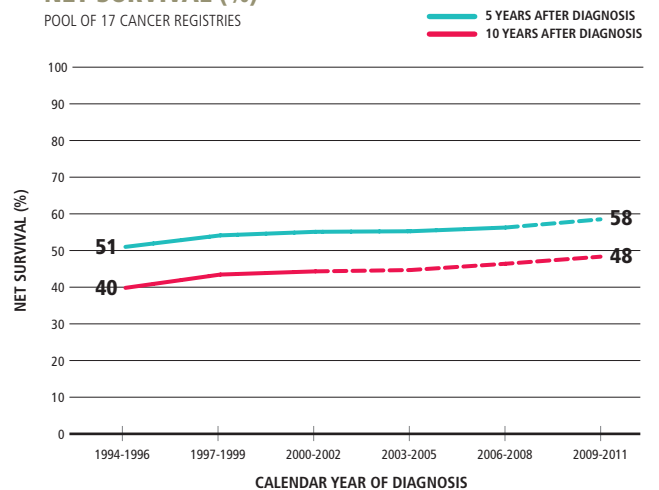
HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (21954 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

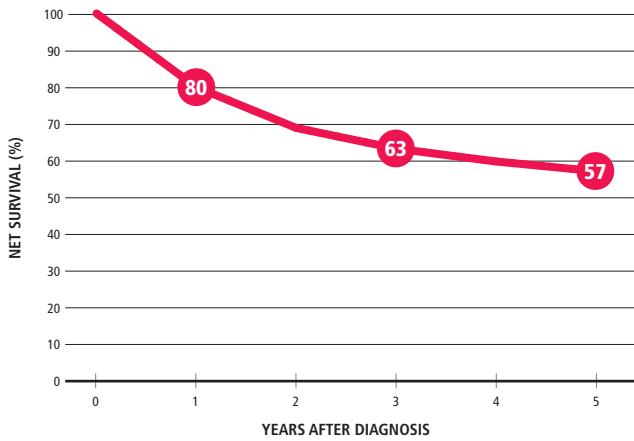




HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

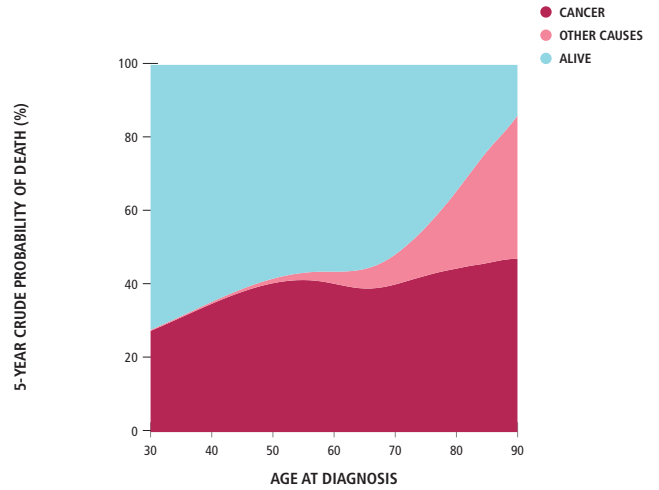
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19717 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

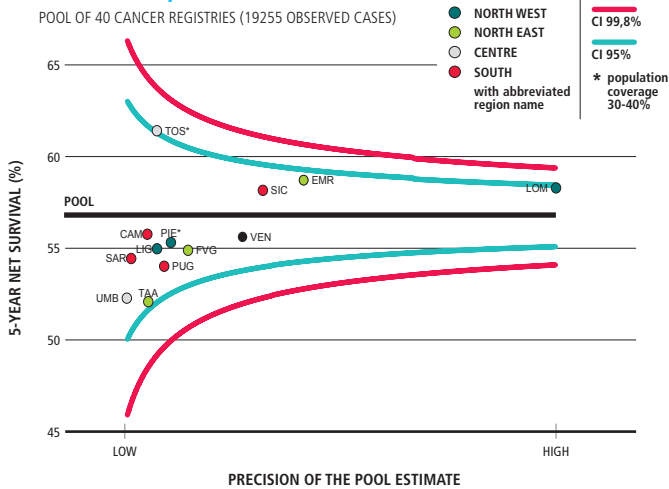
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19523 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

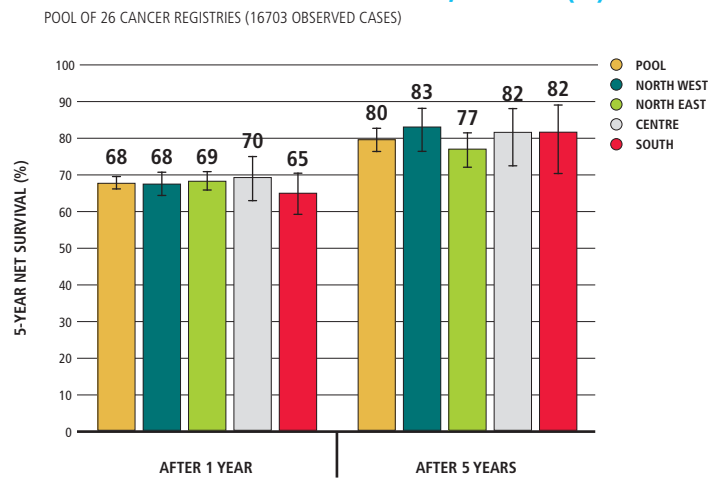
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (19255 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

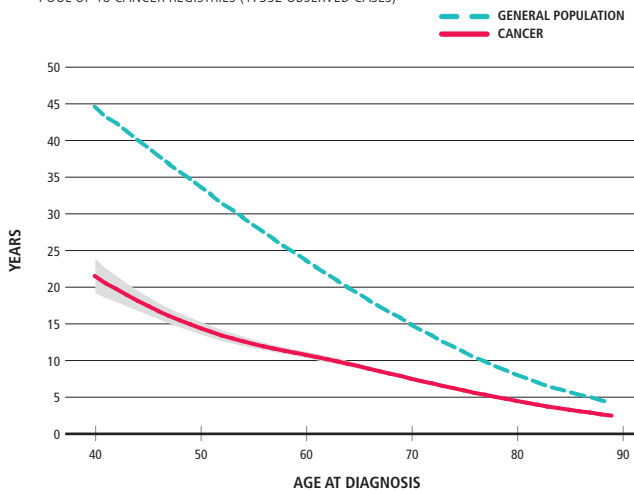
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (16703 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

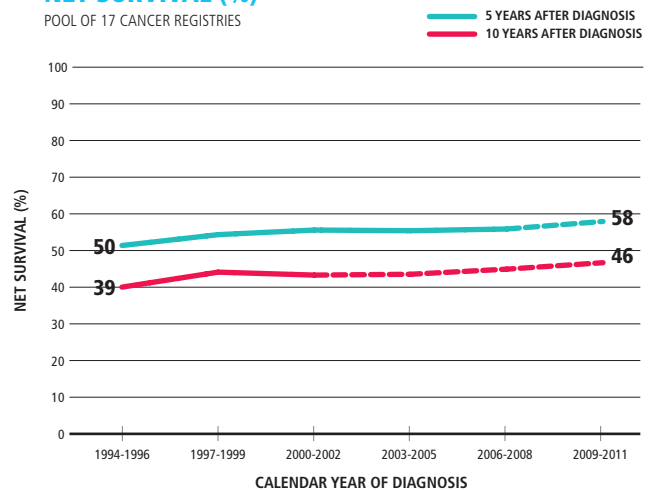
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (17352 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER

MALES

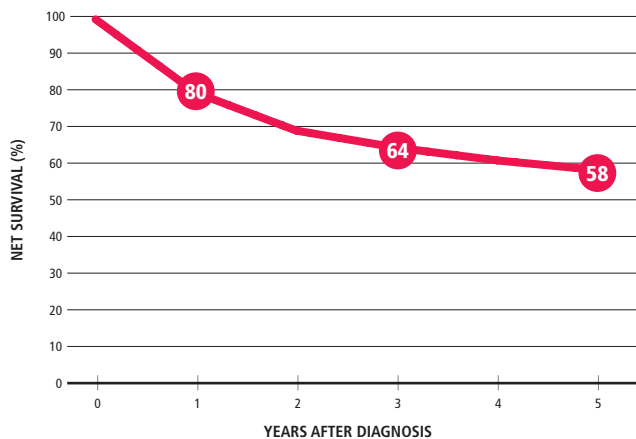
**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





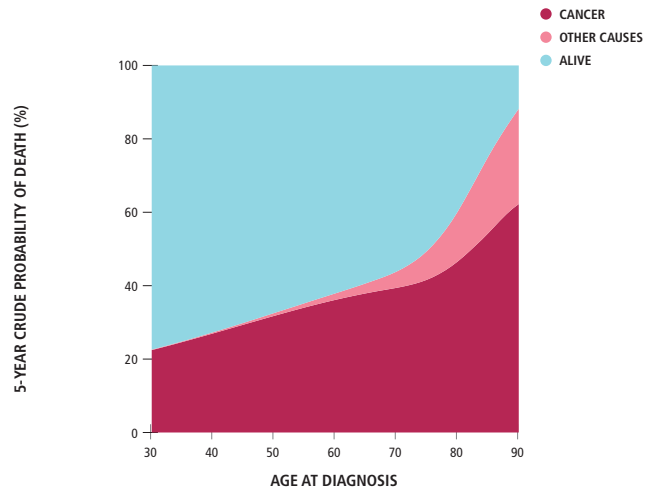
HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5542 OBSERVED CASES)



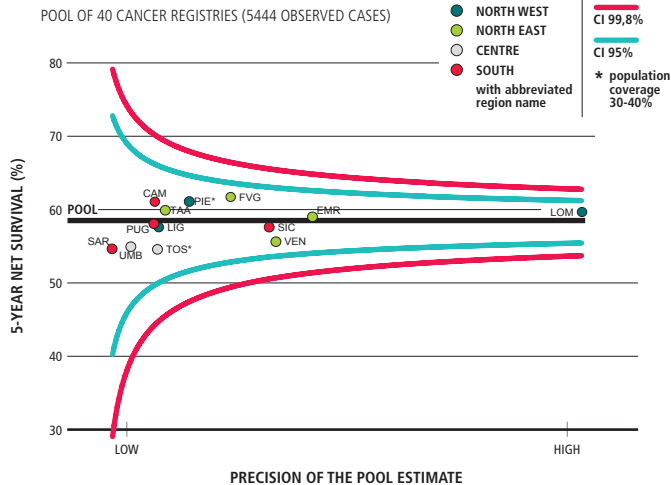
HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5349 OBSERVED CASES)



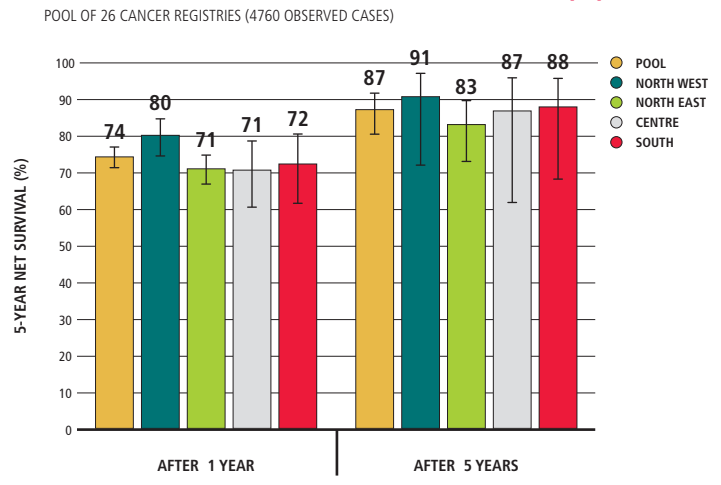
HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5444 OBSERVED CASES)



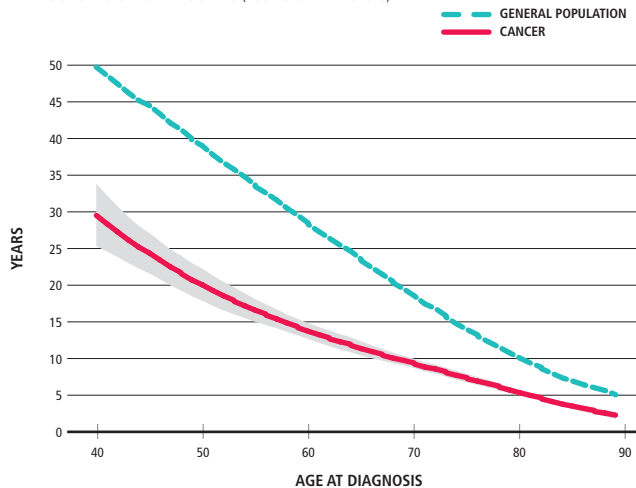
HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (4760 OBSERVED CASES)



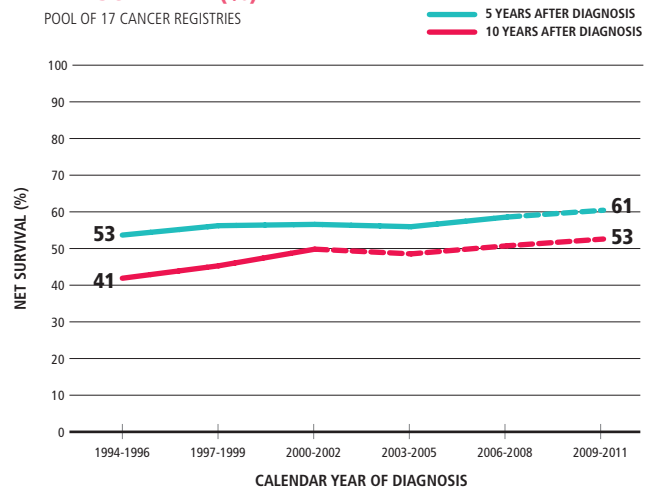
HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (4602 OBSERVED CASES)



HEAD AND NECK CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



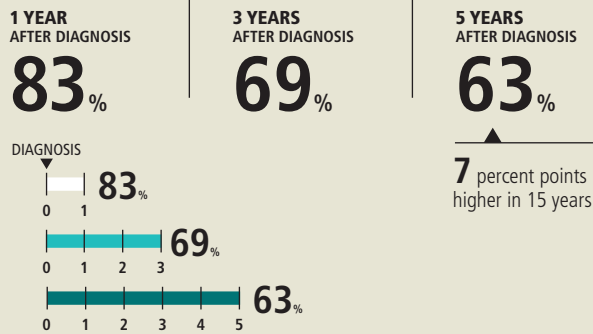


# TUMORE DELLE GHIANDOLE SALIVARI

## SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

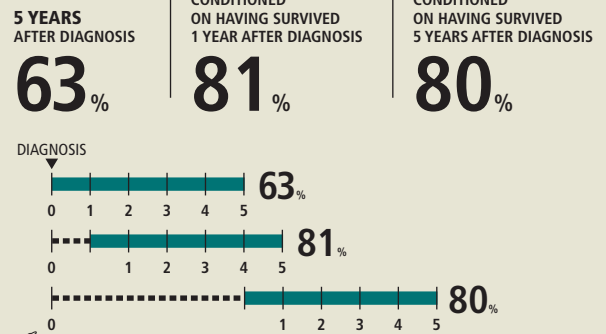
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



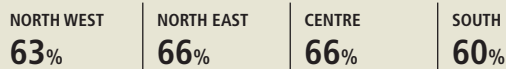
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

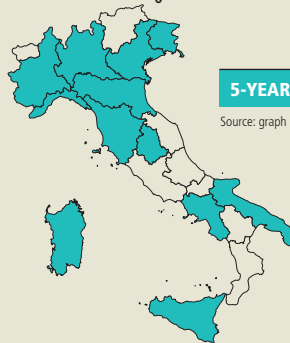
Source: graph A



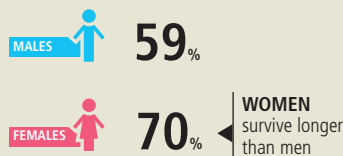
In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

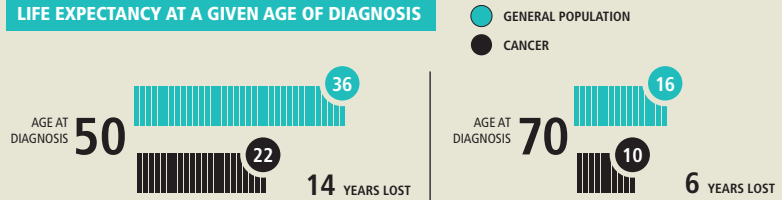
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

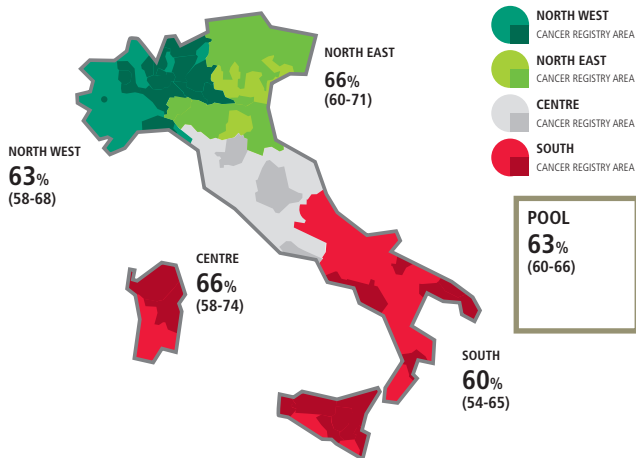


### SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1707 OBSERVED CASES)

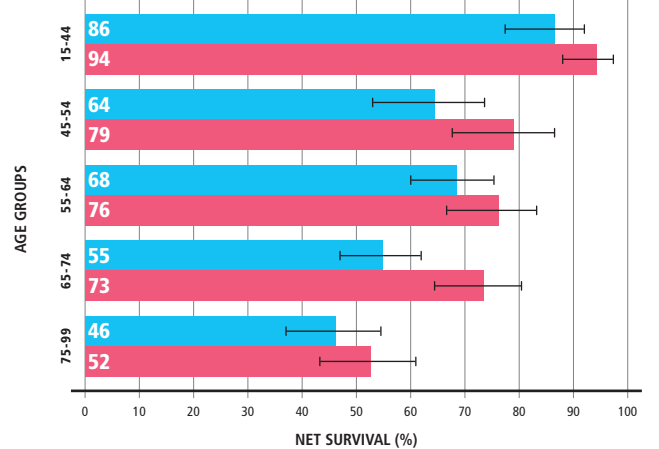


### SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1707 OBSERVED CASES)





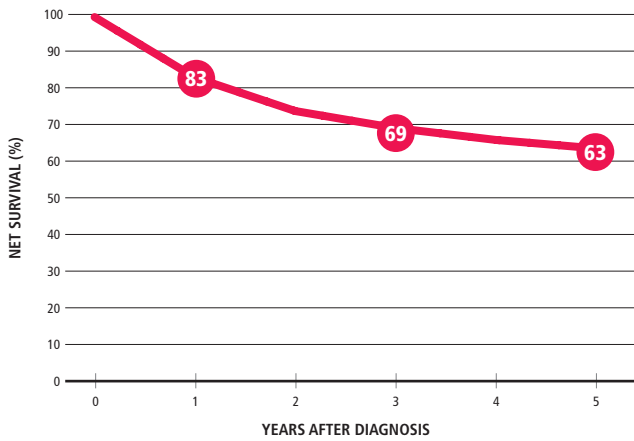


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1707 OBSERVED CASES)

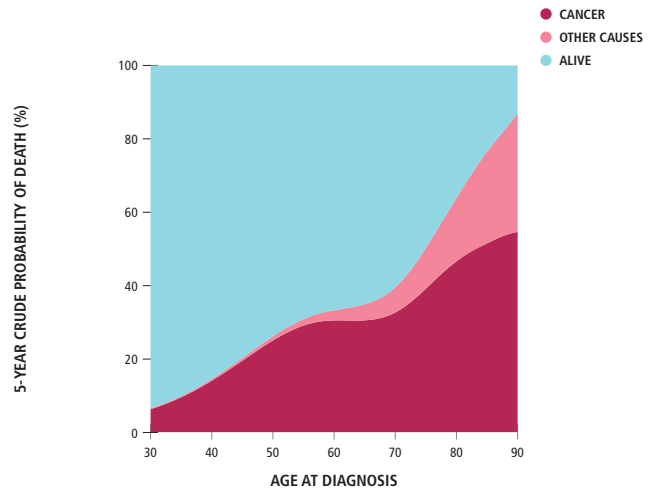


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1601 OBSERVED CASES)

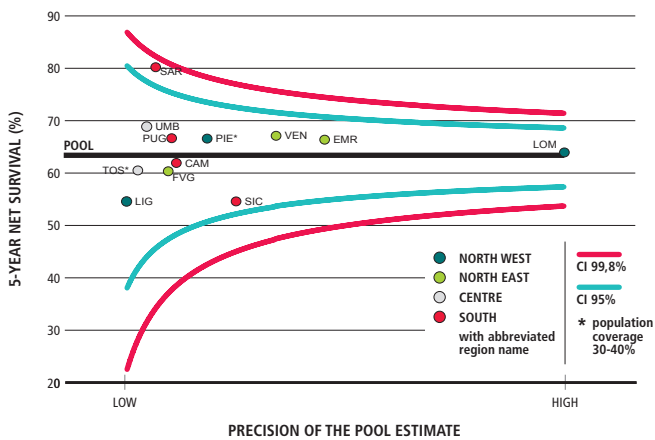


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1657 OBSERVED CASES)

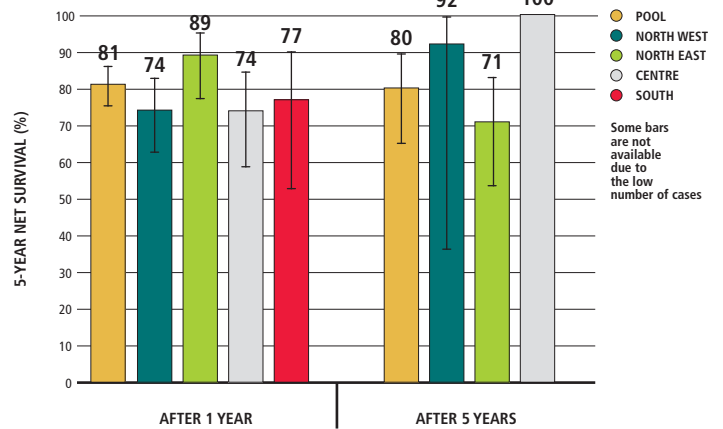


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1592 OBSERVED CASES)

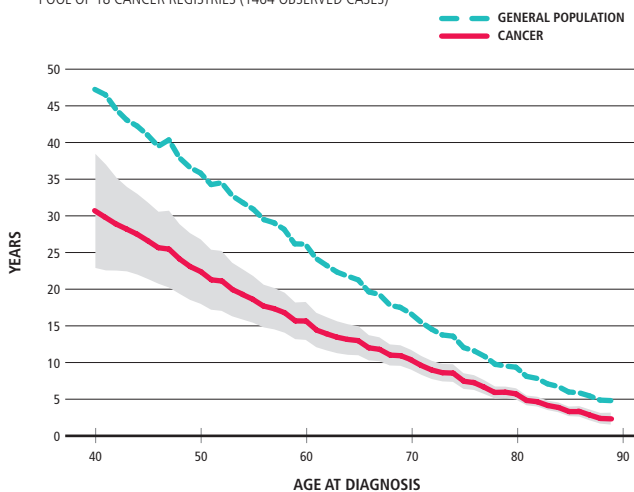


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1464 OBSERVED CASES)

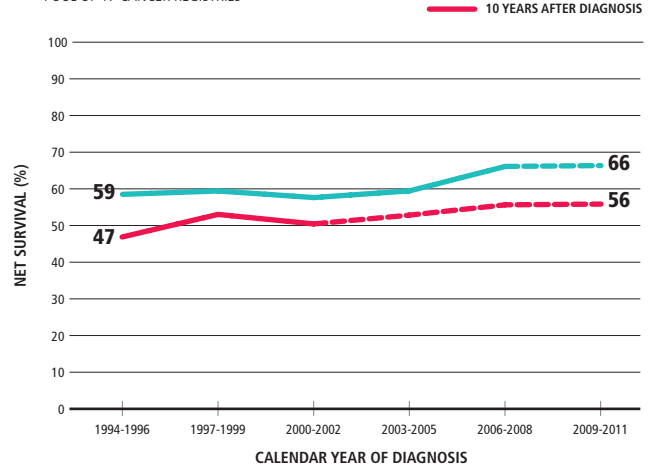


SALIVARY GLAND CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



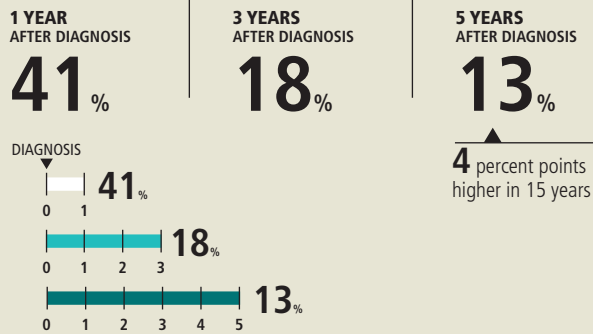


# TUMORE DELL'ESOFAGO

## OESOPHAGUS CANCER

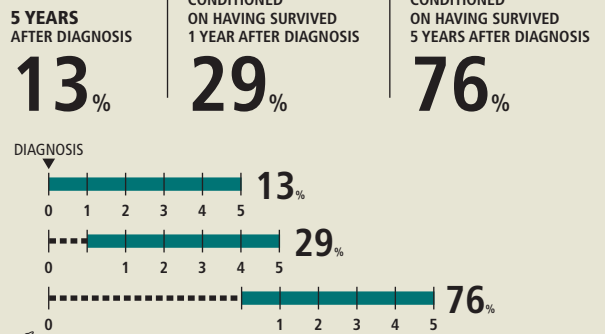
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



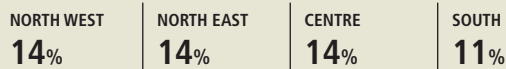
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

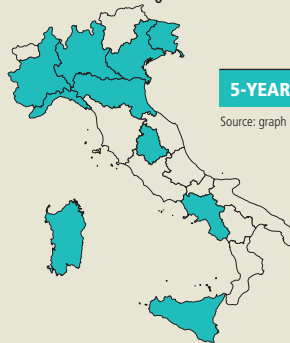
Source: graph A



In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

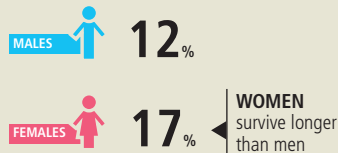
Source: graph E



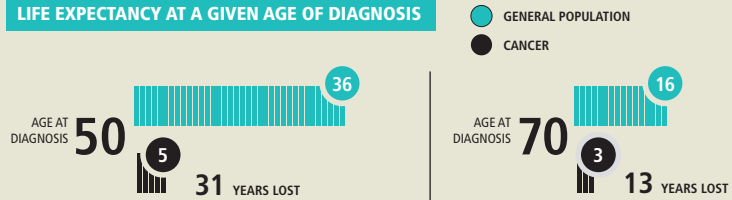
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

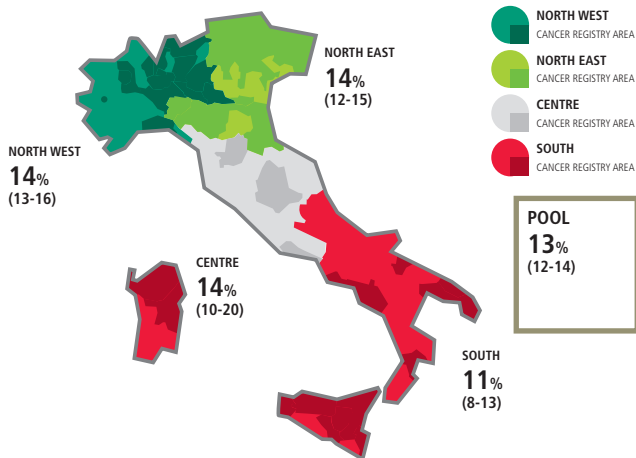


### OESOPHAGUS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5502 OBSERVED CASES)

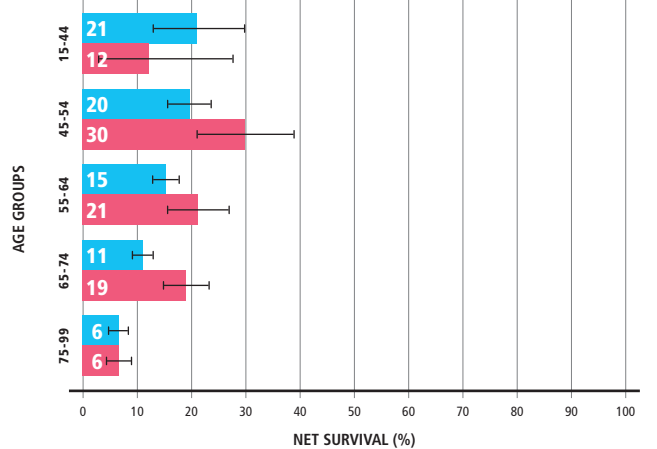


### OESOPHAGUS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

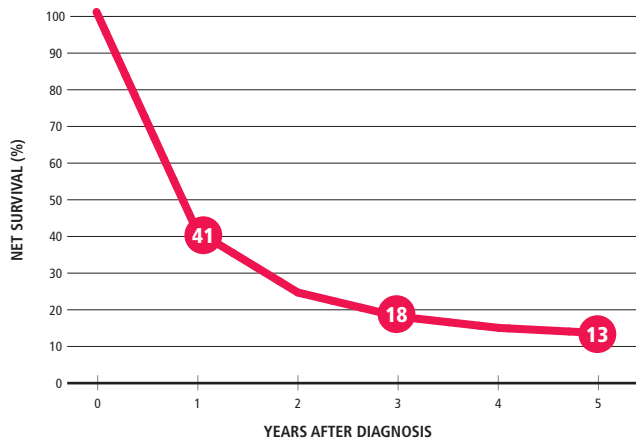
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5502 OBSERVED CASES)





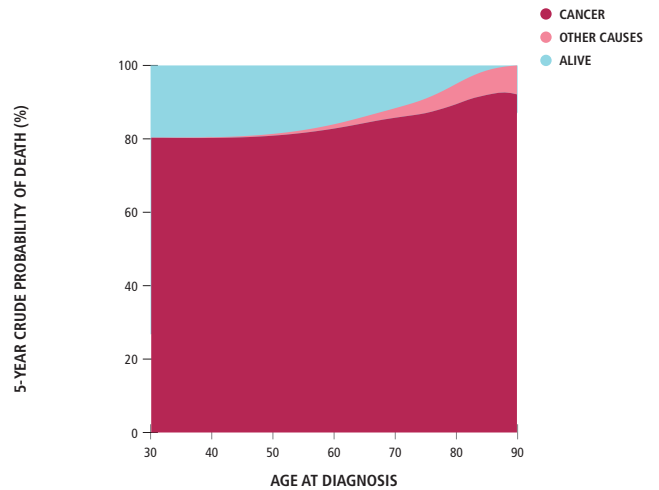
OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5502 OBSERVED CASES)



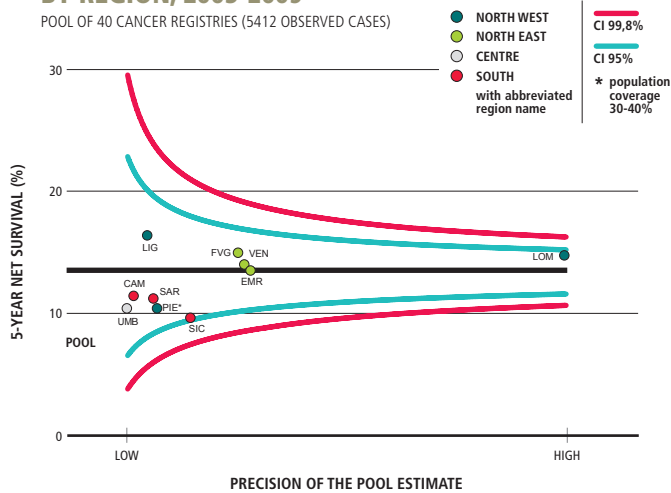
OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5376 OBSERVED CASES)



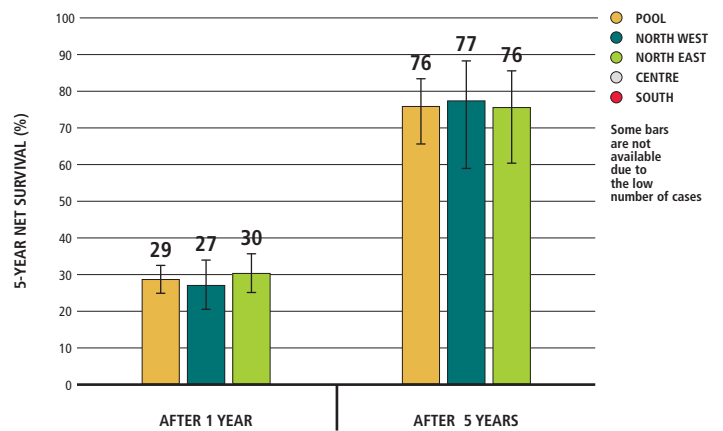
OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5412 OBSERVED CASES)



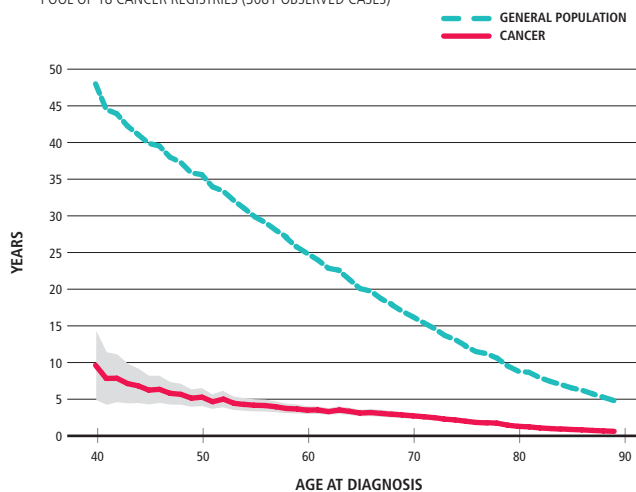
OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2580 OBSERVED CASES)



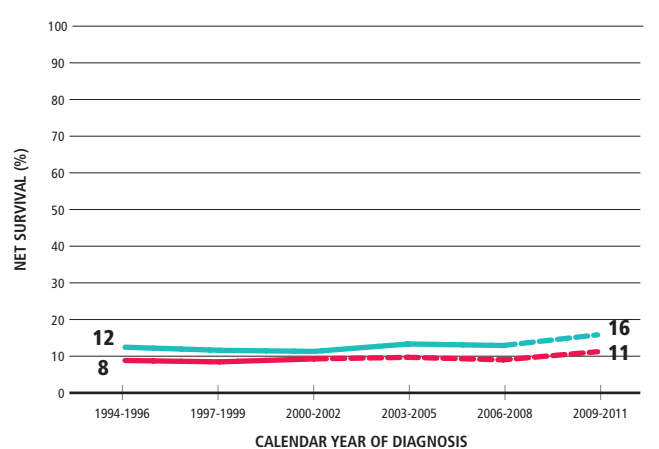
OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3081 OBSERVED CASES)



OESOPHAGUS CANCER MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



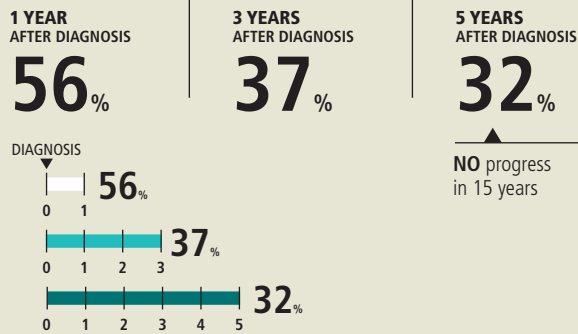


# TUMORE DELLO STOMACO

## STOMACH CANCER

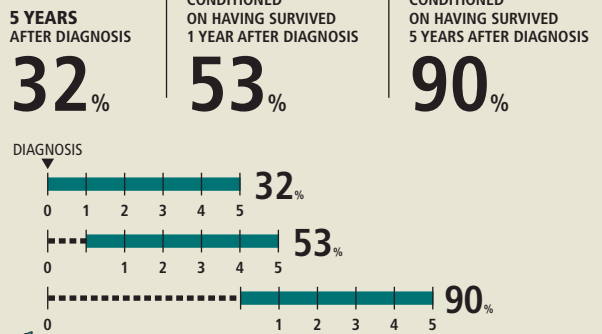
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

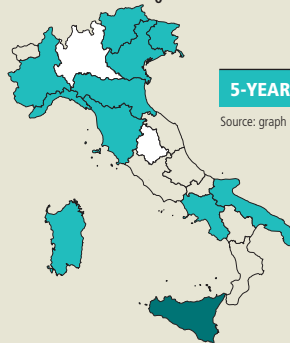
Source: graph A

REGION	MALES (M)	FEMALES (F)
NORTH WEST	31%	36%
NORTH EAST	33%	34%
CENTRE	32%	38%
SOUTH	28%	27%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

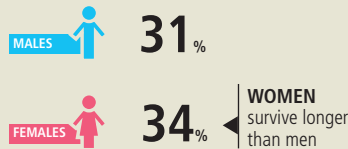
Source: graph E



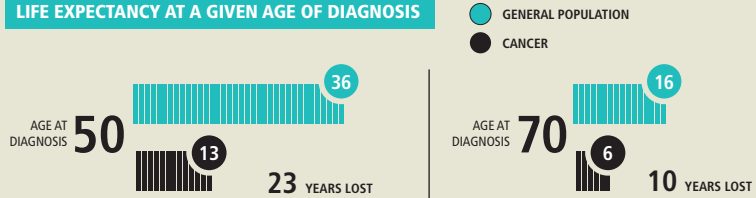
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

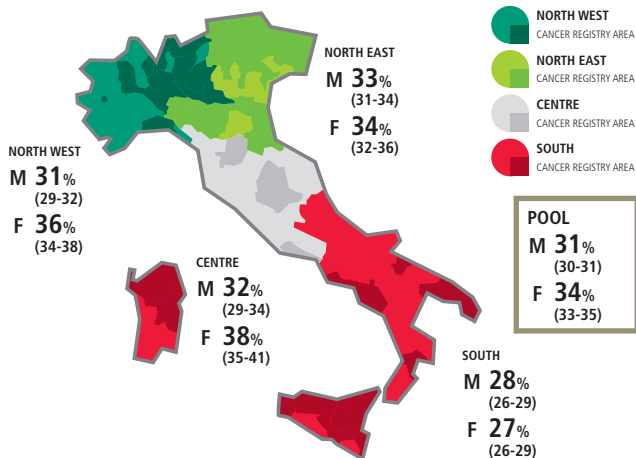


### STOMACH CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (35217 OBSERVED CASES)

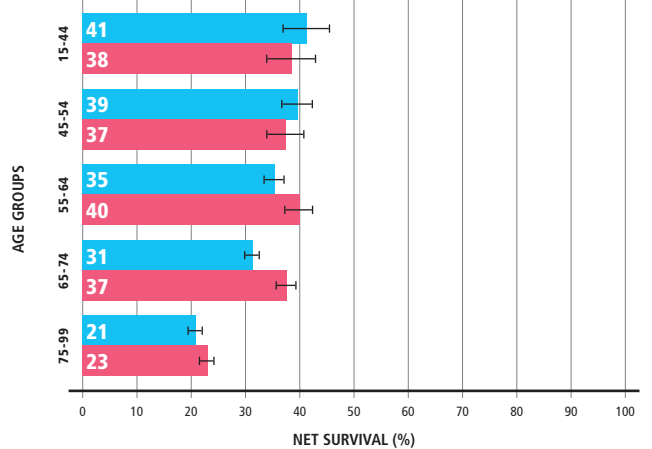


### STOMACH CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (35217 OBSERVED CASES)

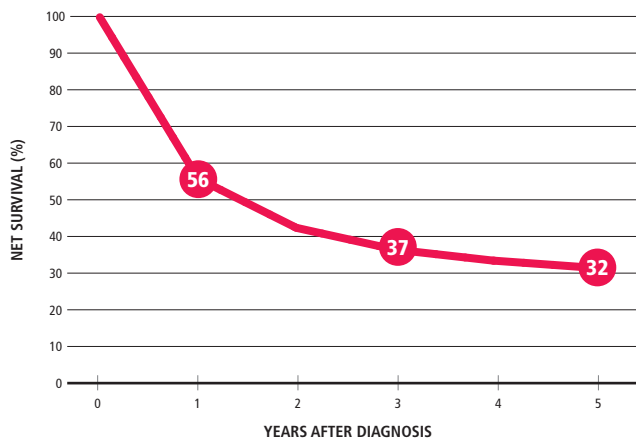






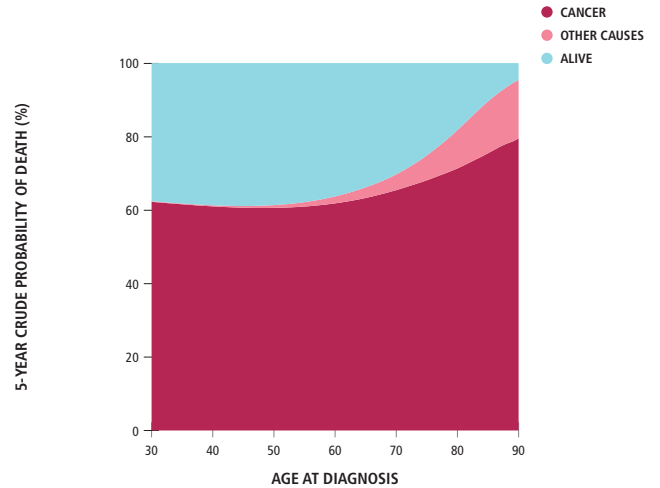
STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (35217 OBSERVED CASES)



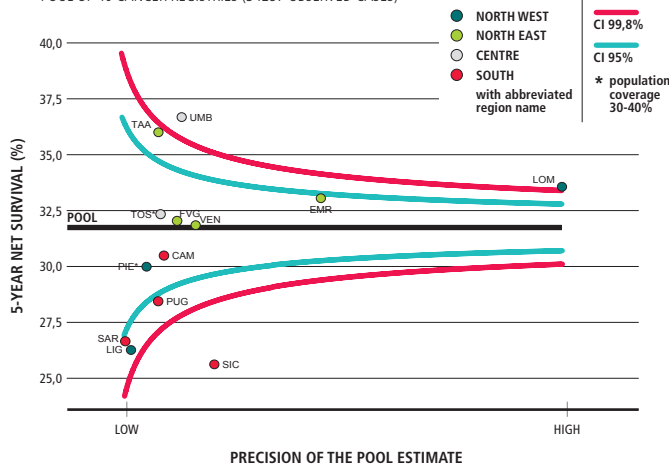
STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (33896 OBSERVED CASES)



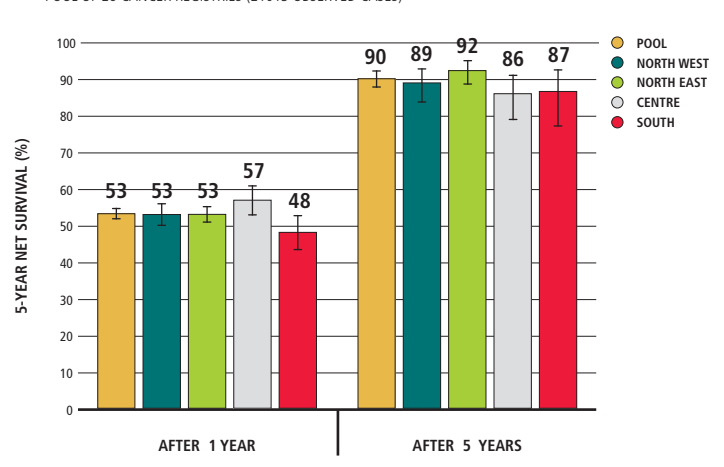
STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (34257 OBSERVED CASES)



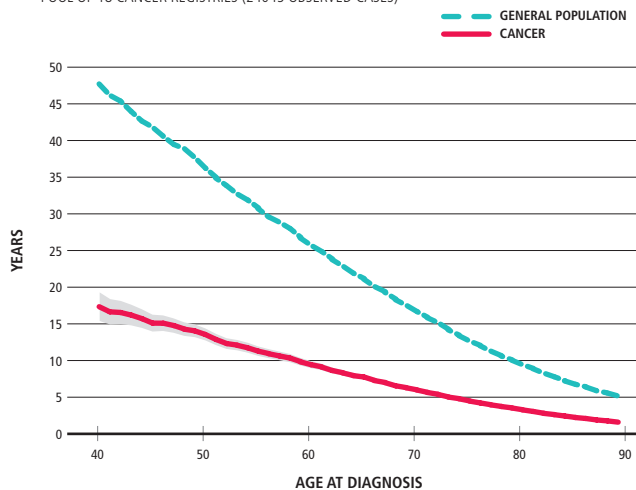
STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (21013 OBSERVED CASES)



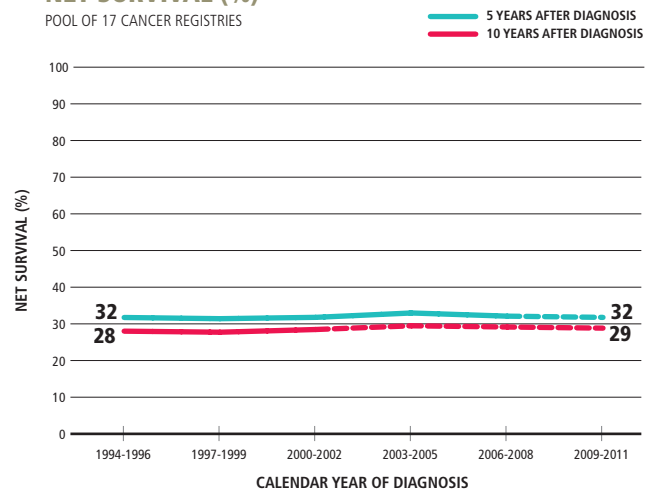
STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (24045 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

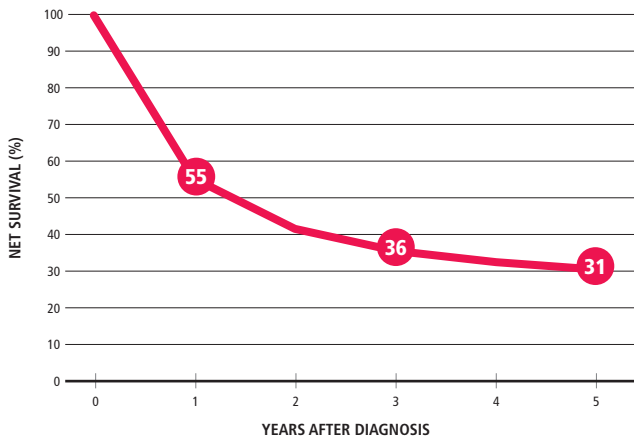




STOMACH CANCER

MALES

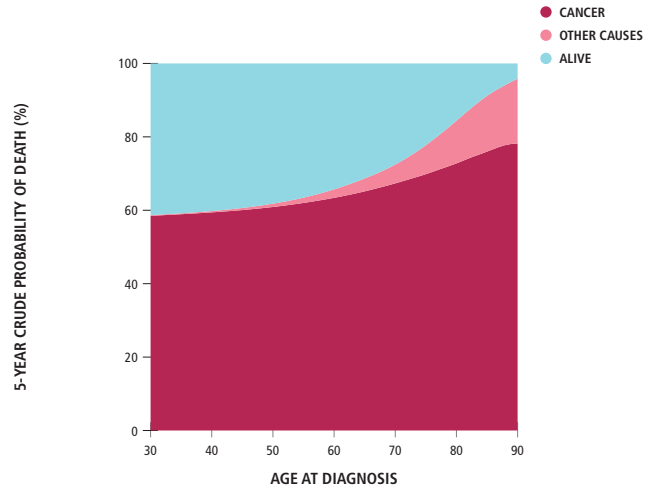
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (20899 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER

MALES

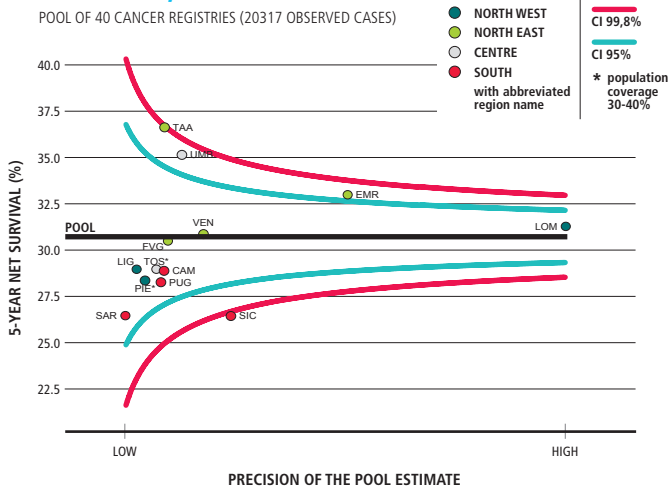
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (20429 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER

MALES

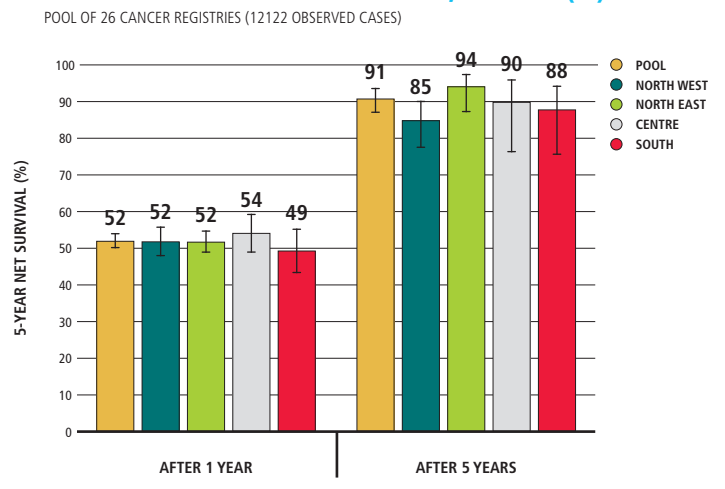
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (20317 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER

MALES

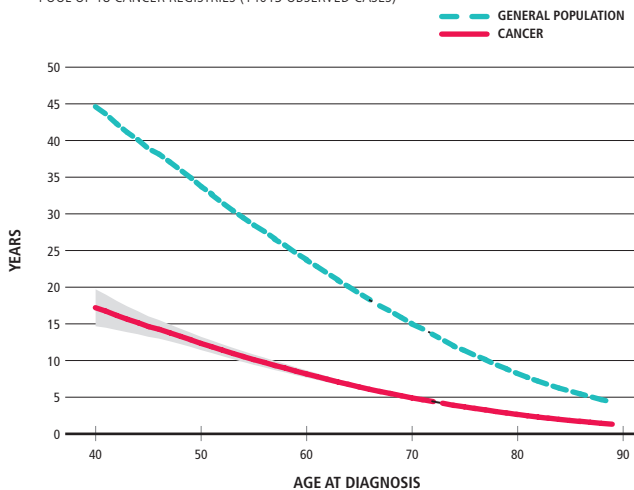
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (12122 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER

MALES

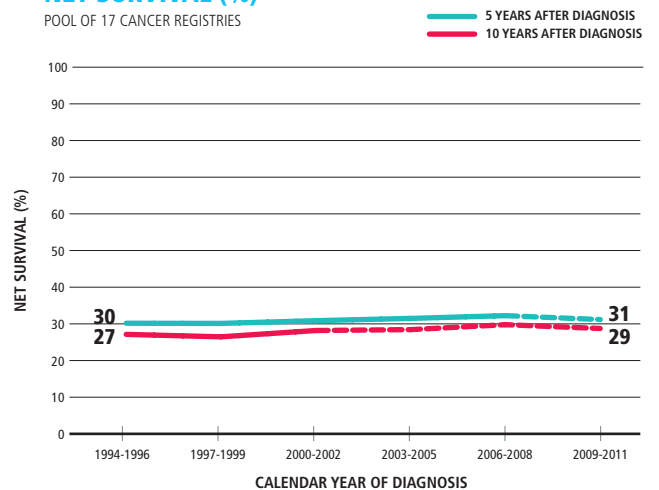
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (14013 OBSERVED CASES)



STOMACH CANCER

MALES

**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



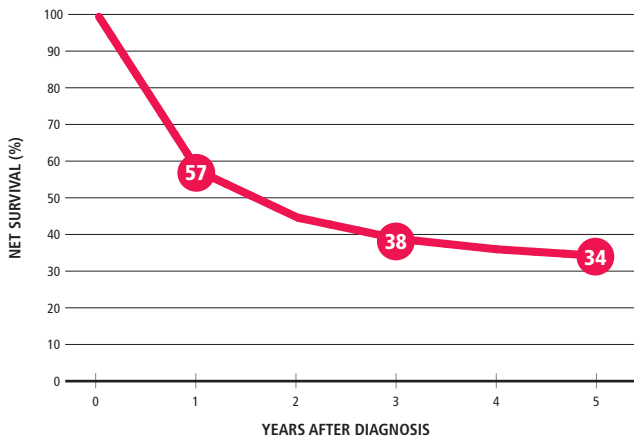


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14318 OBSERVED CASES)

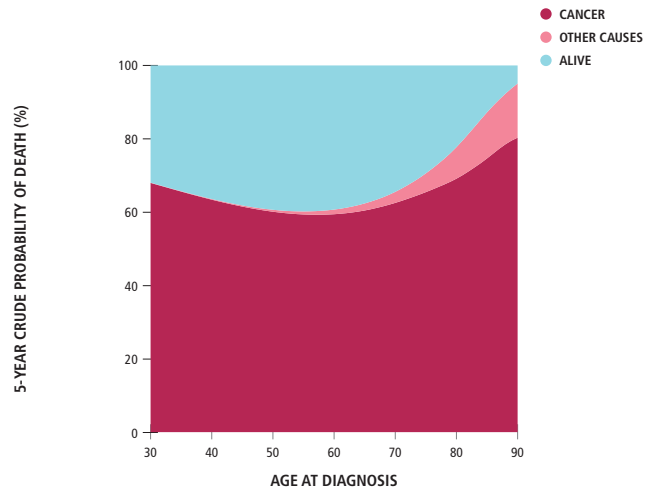


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (13467 OBSERVED CASES)

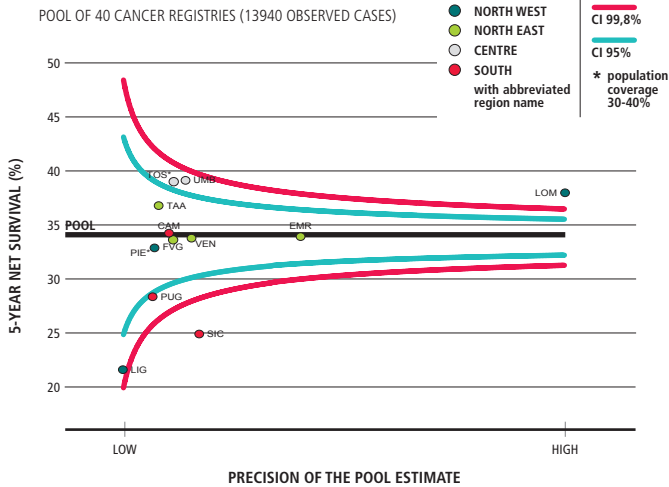


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (13940 OBSERVED CASES)

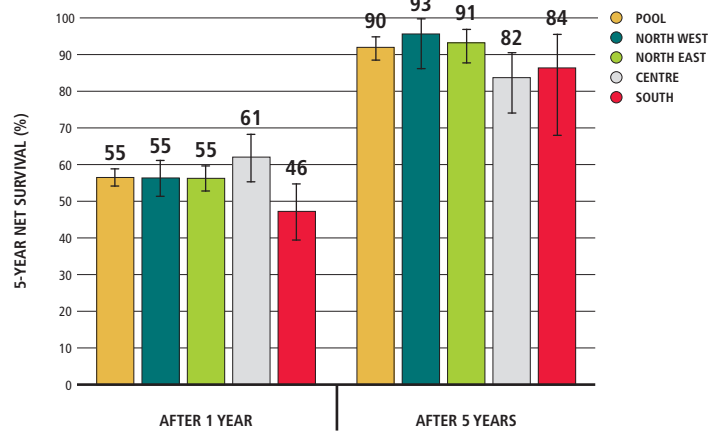


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8891 OBSERVED CASES)

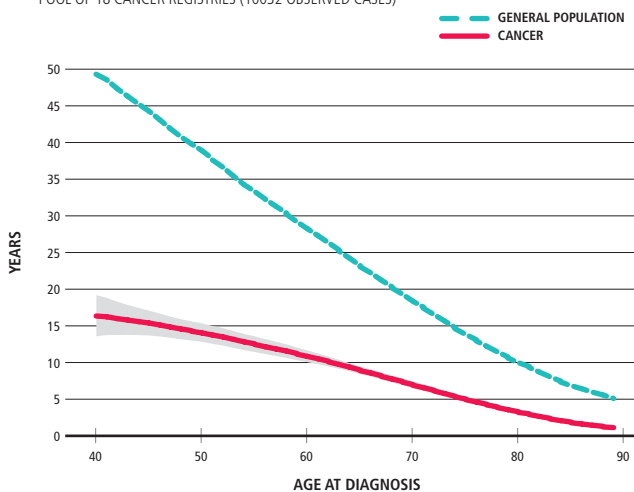


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (10032 OBSERVED CASES)

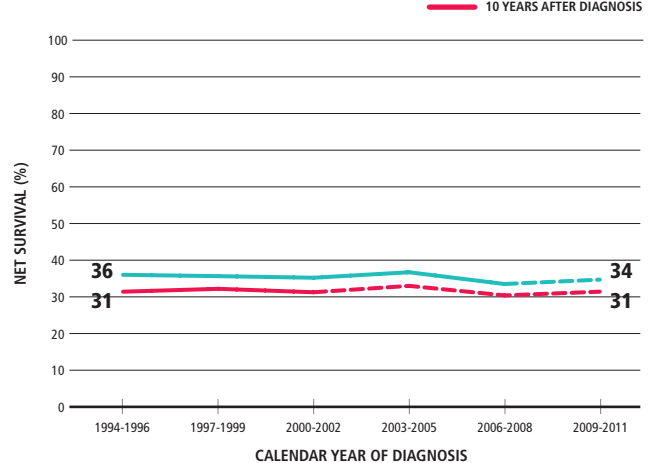


STOMACH CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



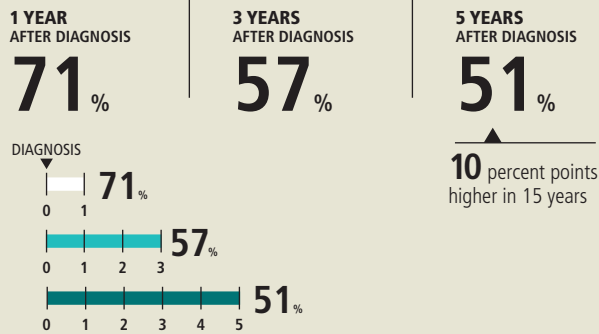


# TUMORE DELL'INTESTINO TENUE

## SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

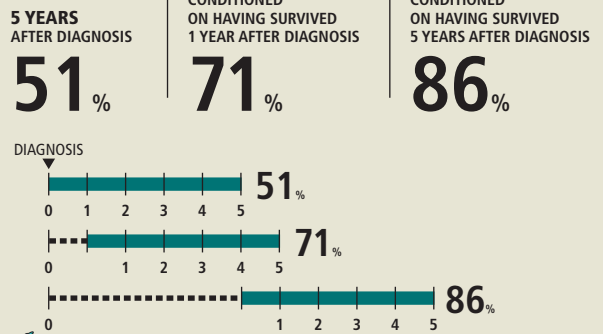
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



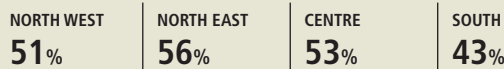
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

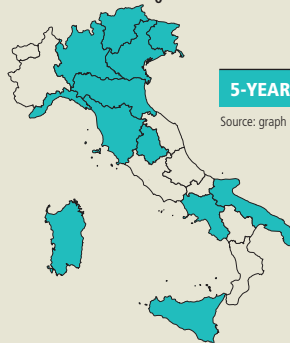
Source: graph A



In the **NORTH EAST** of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the other areas

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

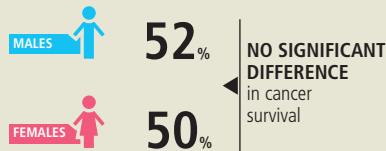
Source: graph E



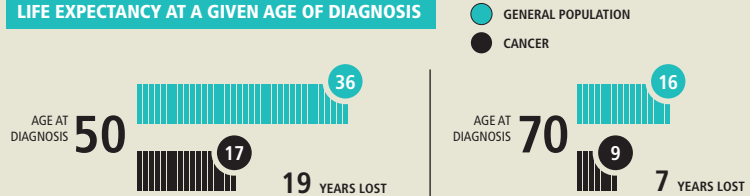
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

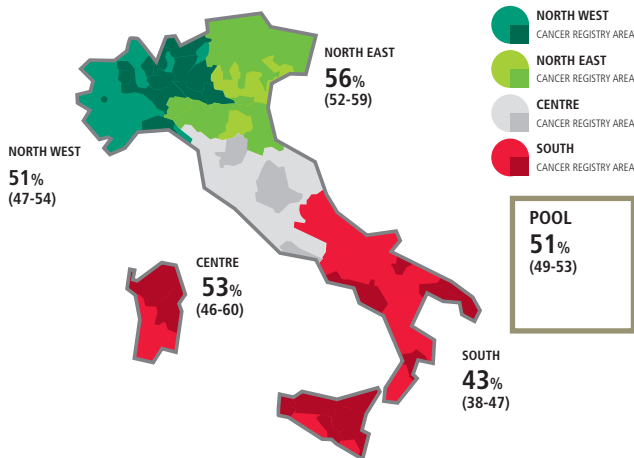


### SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2582 OBSERVED CASES)

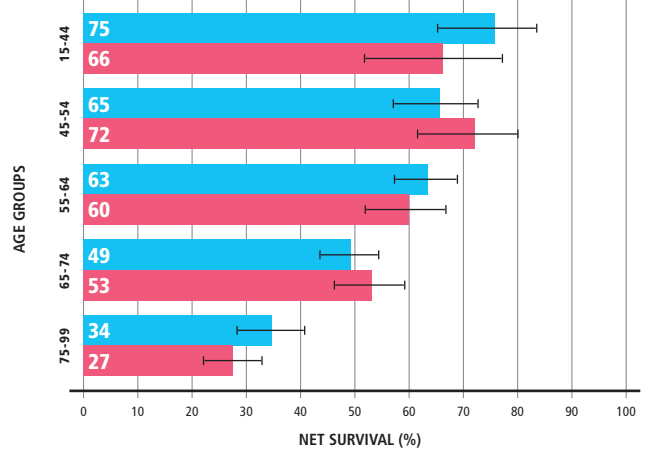


### SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2582 OBSERVED CASES)



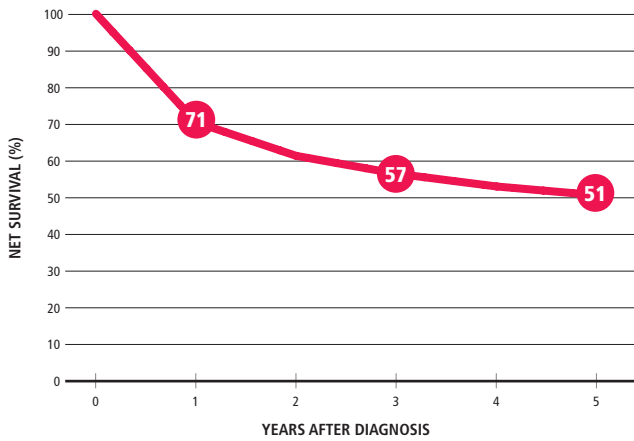


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2582 OBSERVED CASES)

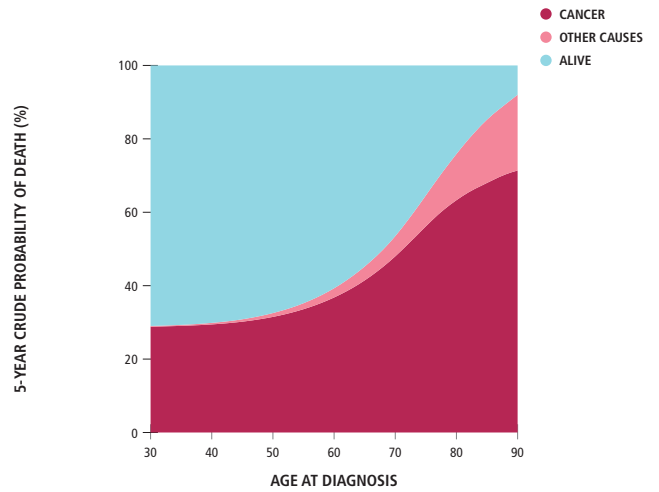


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2523 OBSERVED CASES)

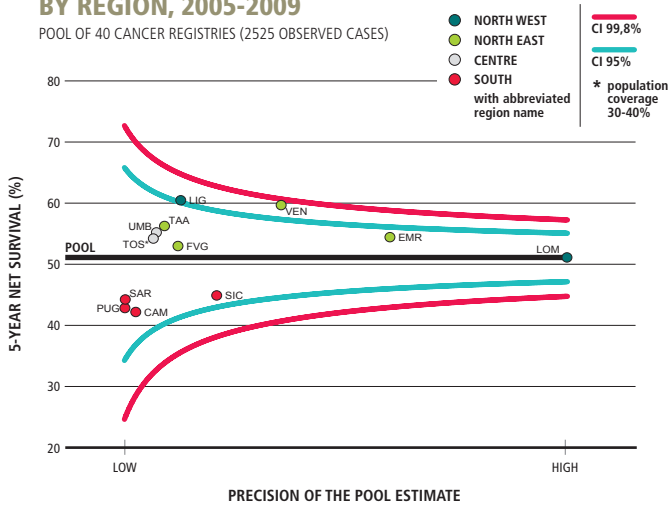


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2525 OBSERVED CASES)

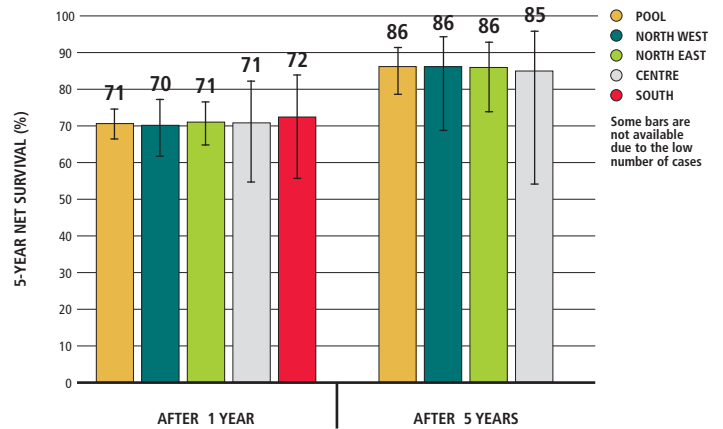


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2009 OBSERVED CASES)

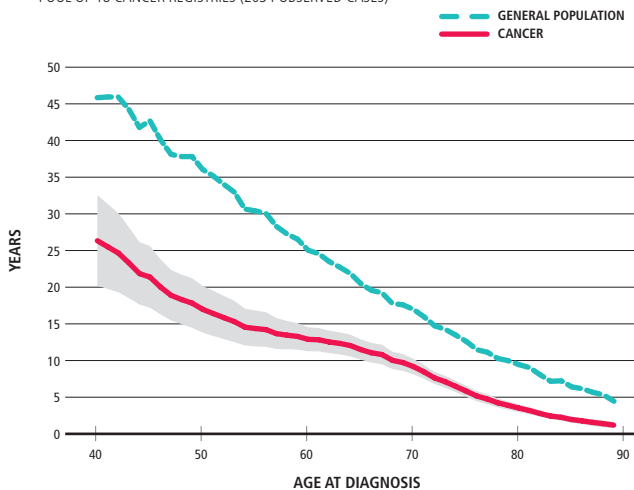


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (2034 OBSERVED CASES)

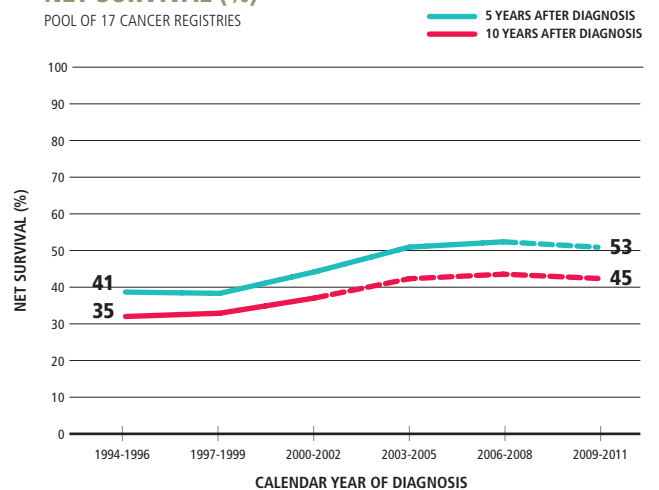


SMALL INTESTINE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL COLON

## COLON CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**83%**

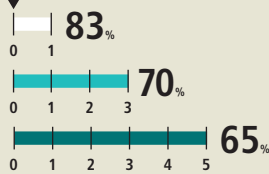
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**70%**

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**65%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**65%**

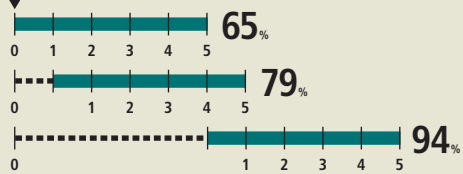
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**79%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**94%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

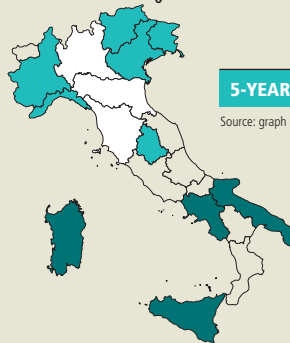
Source: graph A

NORTH WEST	NORTH EAST	CENTRE	SOUTH
M 66%	M 68%	M 68%	M 60%
F 66%	F 67%	F 66%	F 62%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

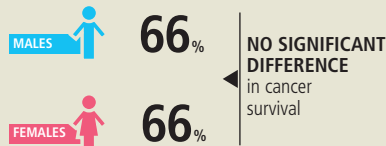
Source: graph E



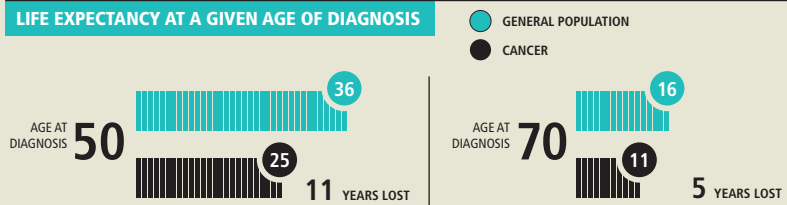
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

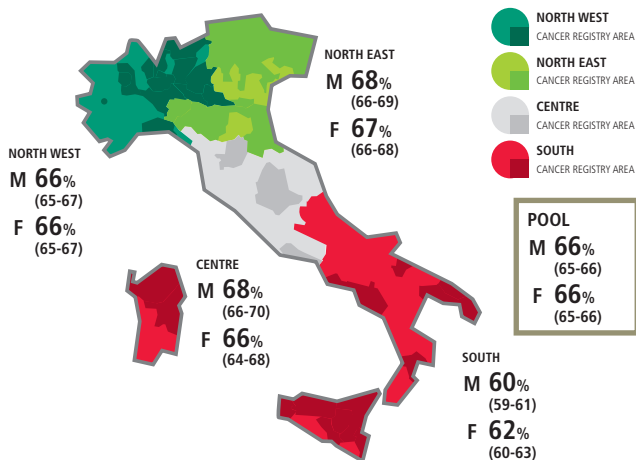


### COLON CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (79741 OBSERVED CASES)

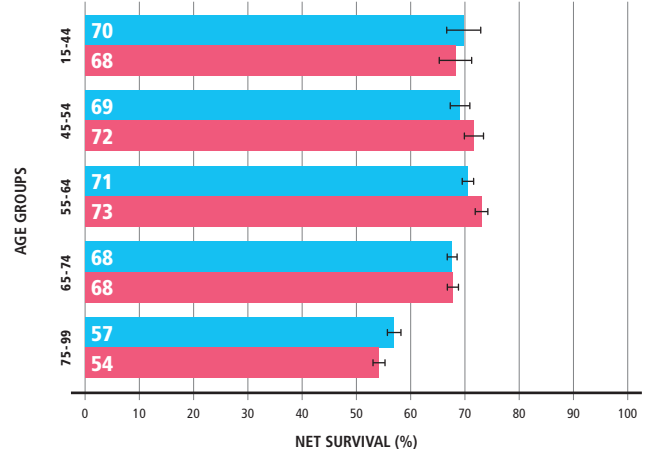


### COLON CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (79741 OBSERVED CASES)



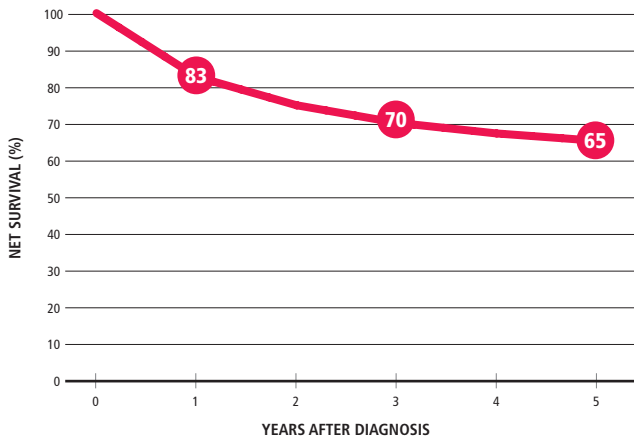




COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

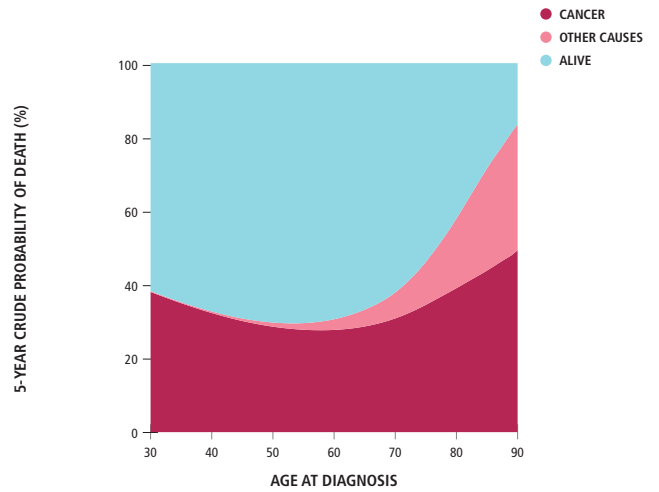
**C** AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (79741 OBSERVED CASES)



COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

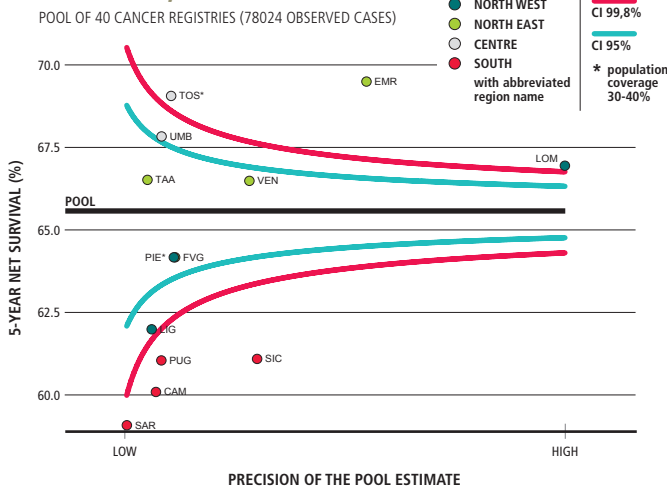
**D** CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (77813 OBSERVED CASES)



COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

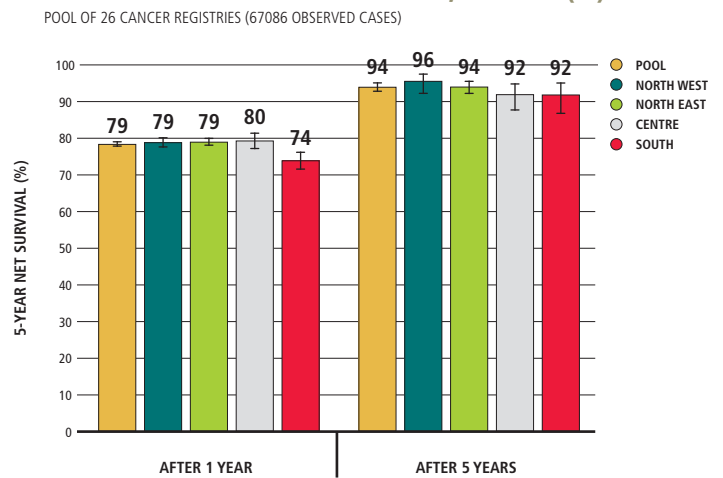
**E** 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (78024 OBSERVED CASES)



COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

**F** CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (67086 OBSERVED CASES)

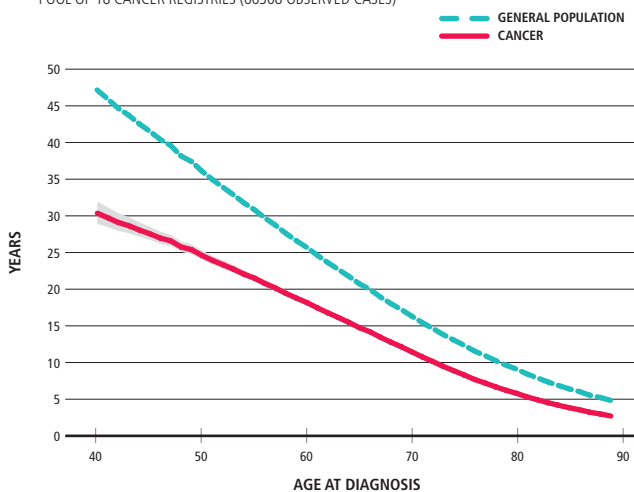


COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

**G** LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (66368 OBSERVED CASES)

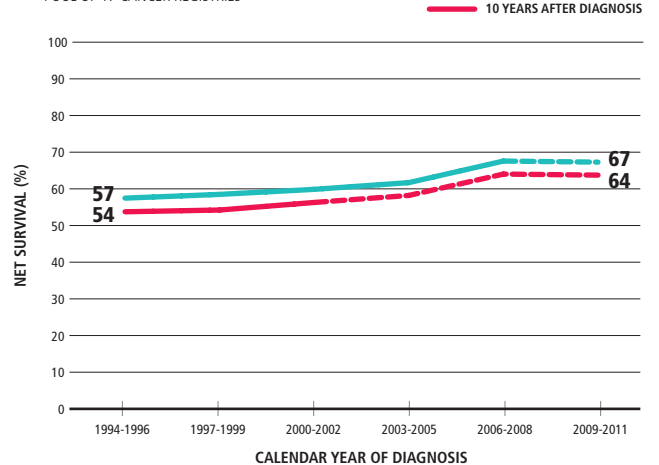


COLON CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

**H** TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



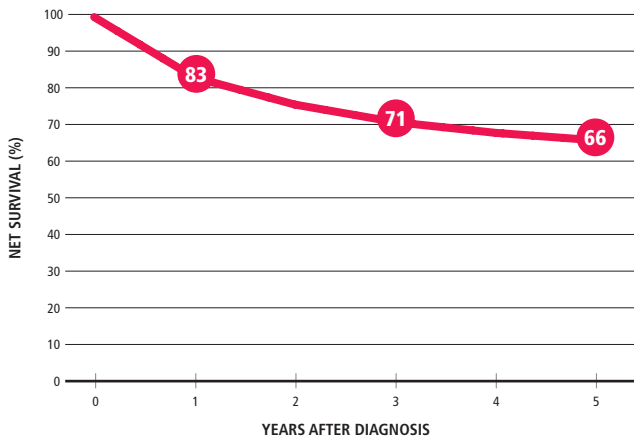


COLON CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (43088 OBSERVED CASES)

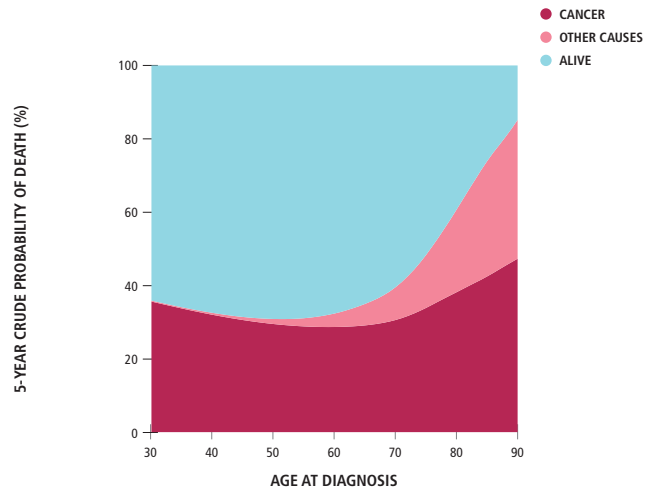


COLON CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (42496 OBSERVED CASES)

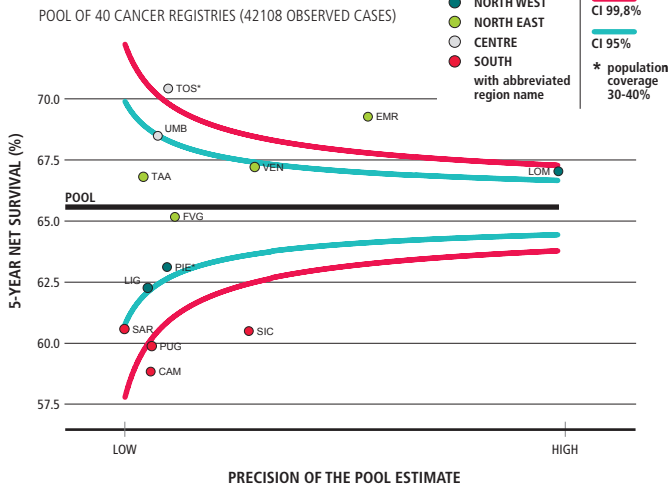


COLON CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (42108 OBSERVED CASES)

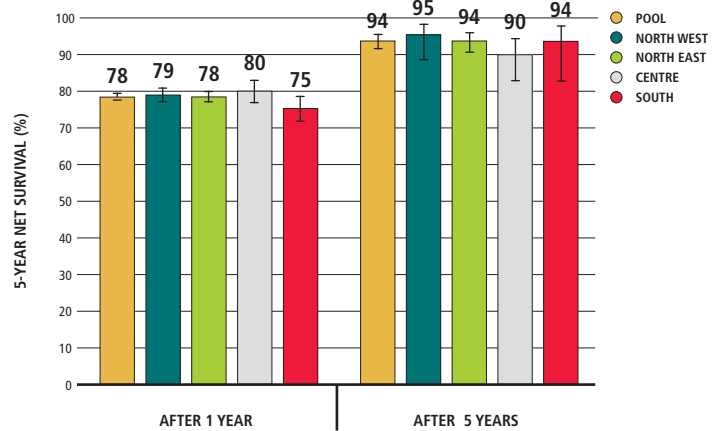


COLON CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (35745 OBSERVED CASES)

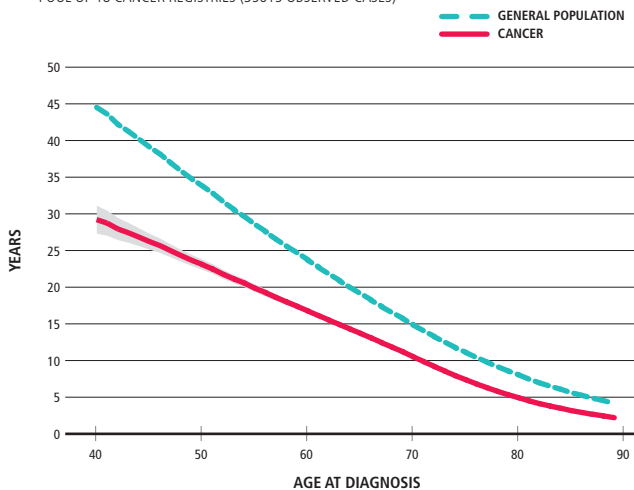


COLON CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (35615 OBSERVED CASES)

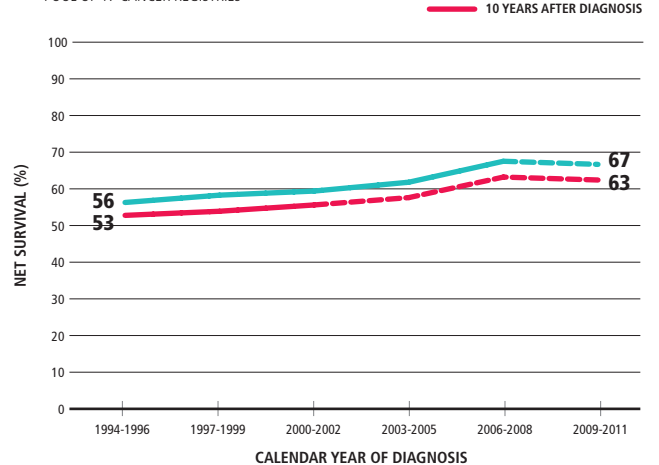


COLON CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

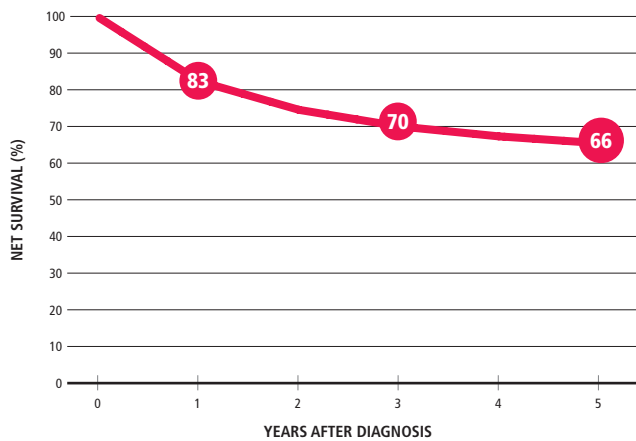
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





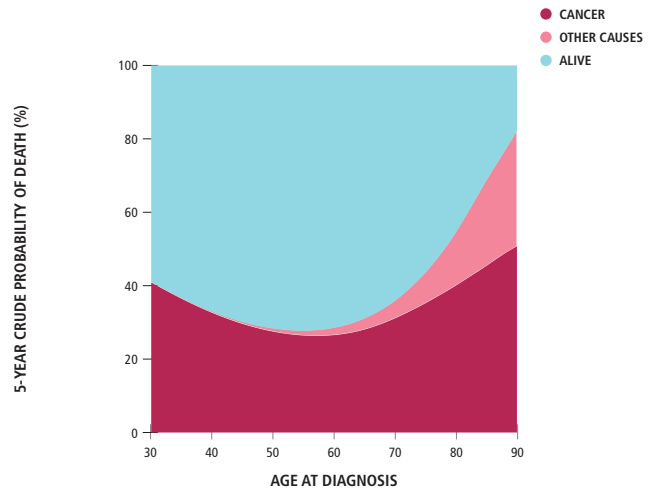
COLON CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (36653 OBSERVED CASES)



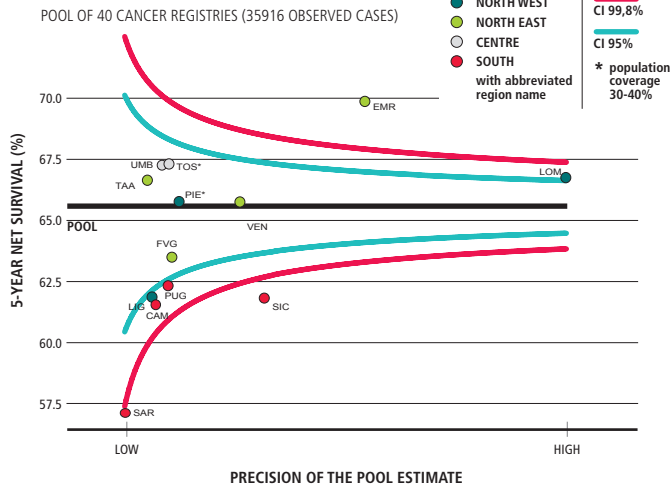
COLON CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (35317 OBSERVED CASES)



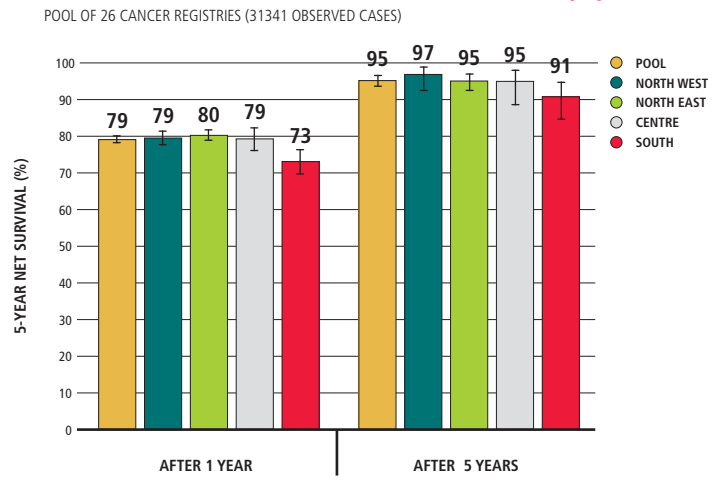
COLON CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (35916 OBSERVED CASES)



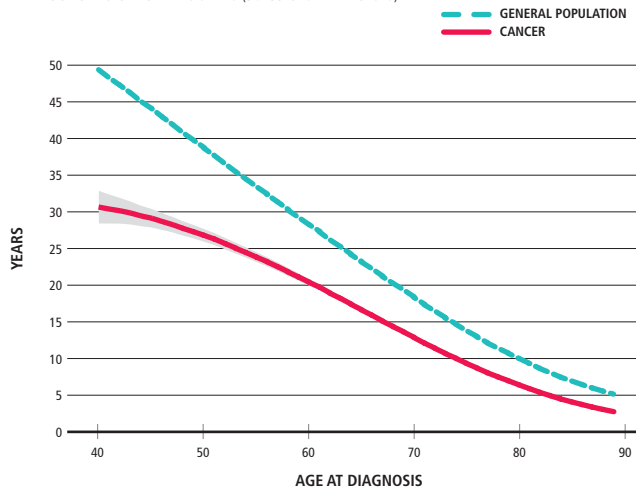
COLON CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (31341 OBSERVED CASES)



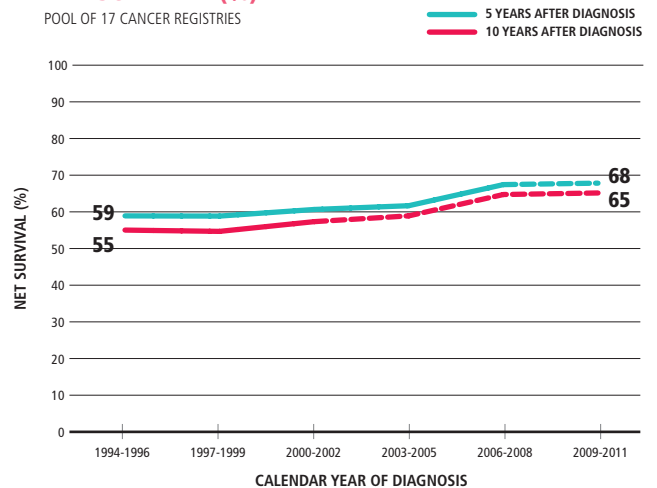
COLON CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (30753 OBSERVED CASES)



COLON CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL RETTO

## RECTUM CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**85%**

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

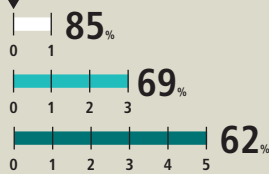
**69%**

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**62%**

12 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**62%**

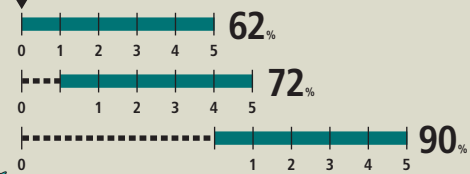
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**72%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**90%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M **63%**  
F **64%**

NORTH EAST

M **64%**  
F **65%**

CENTRE

M **65%**  
F **65%**

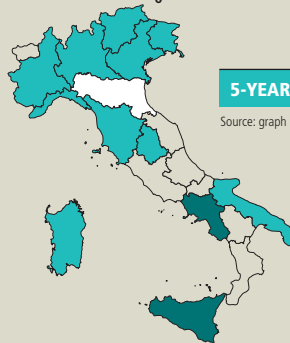
SOUTH

M **58%**  
F **58%**

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

**62%**

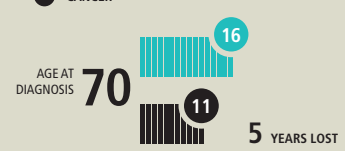
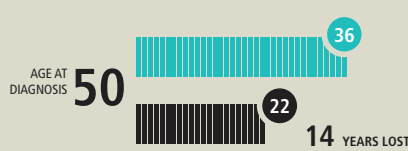
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

**63%**

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

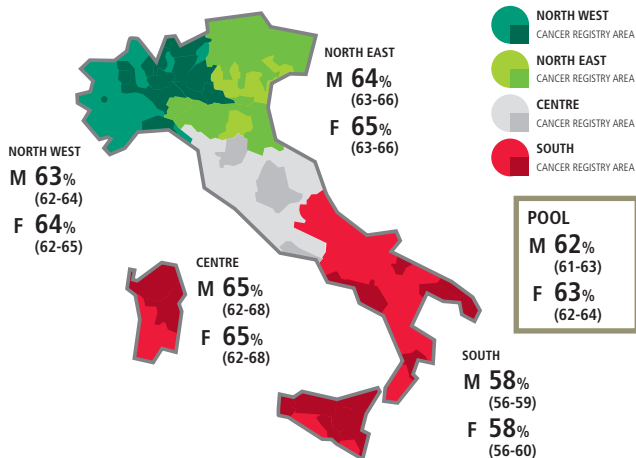


### RECTUM CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34802 OBSERVED CASES)

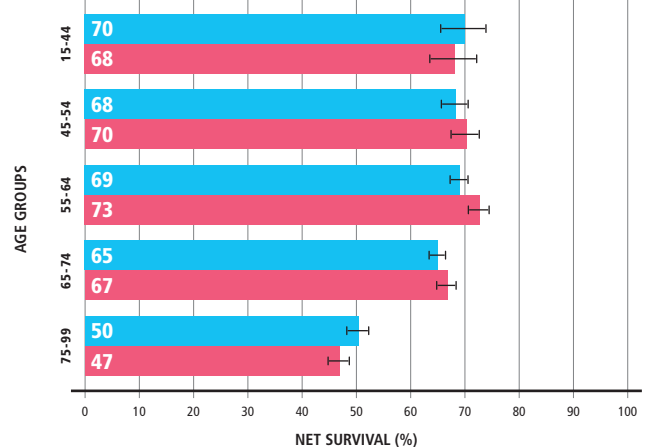


### RECTUM CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34802 OBSERVED CASES)



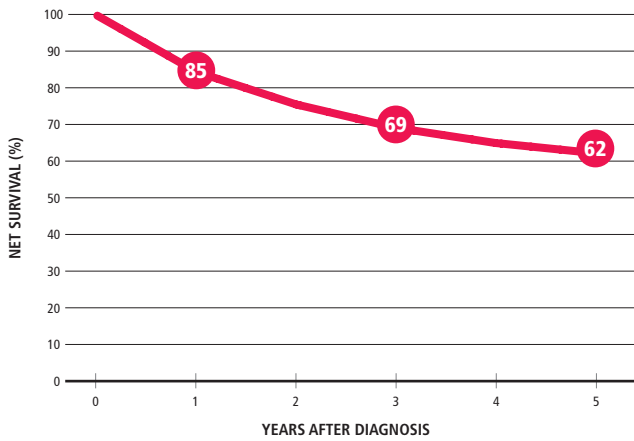


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34802 OBSERVED CASES)

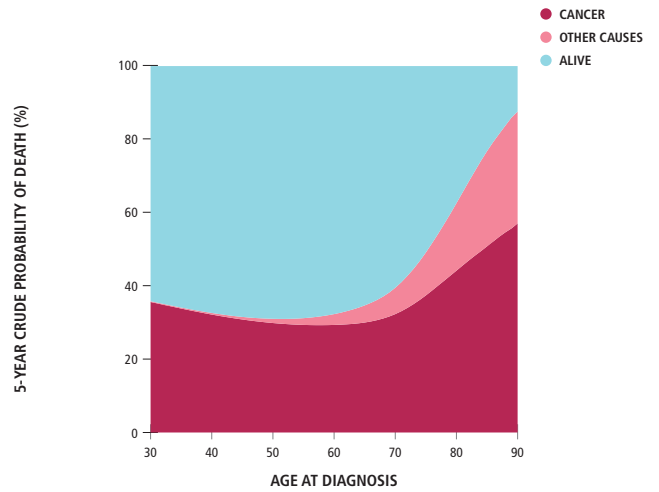


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (34080 OBSERVED CASES)

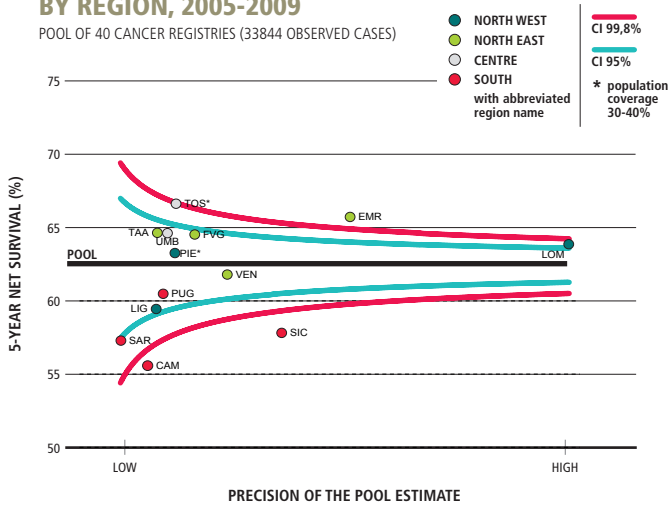


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (33844 OBSERVED CASES)

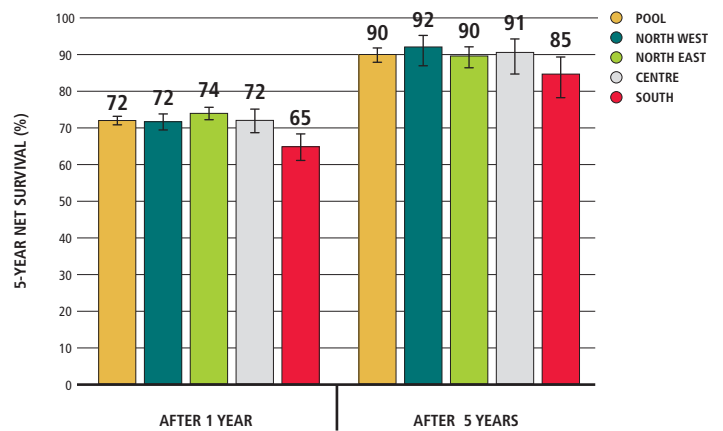


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (28438 OBSERVED CASES)

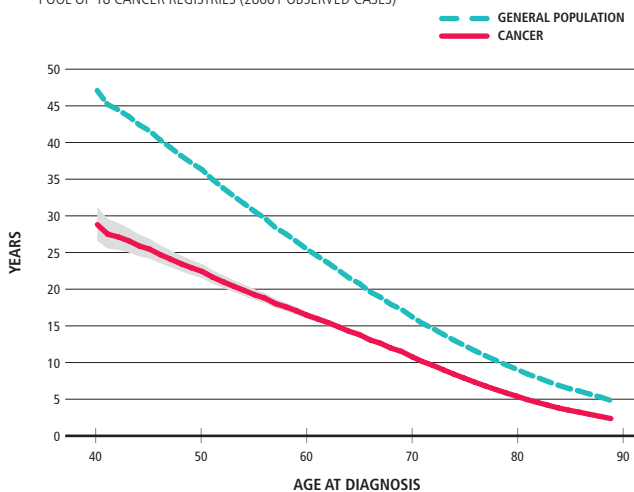


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (28661 OBSERVED CASES)

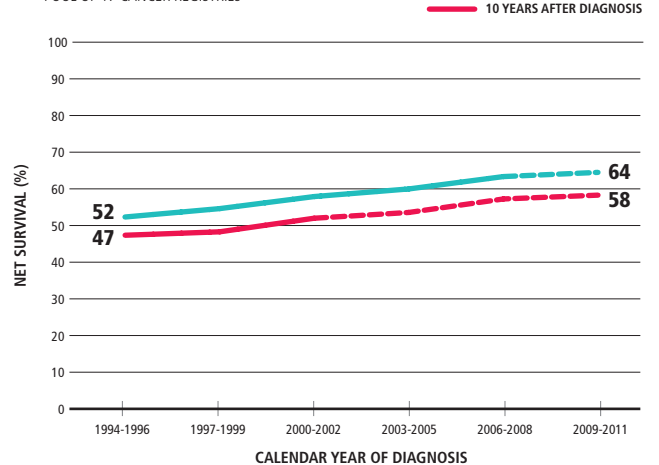


RECTUM CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



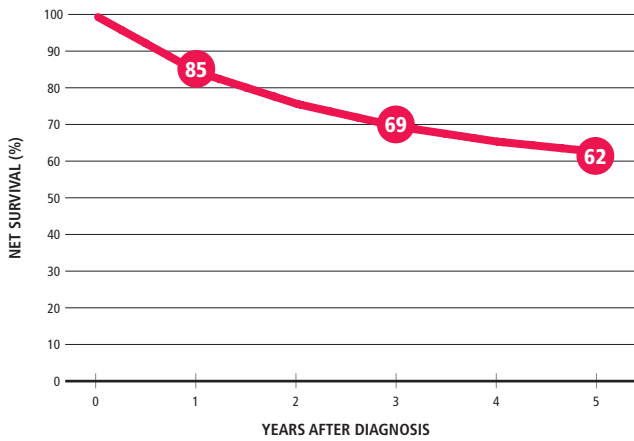


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19994 OBSERVED CASES)

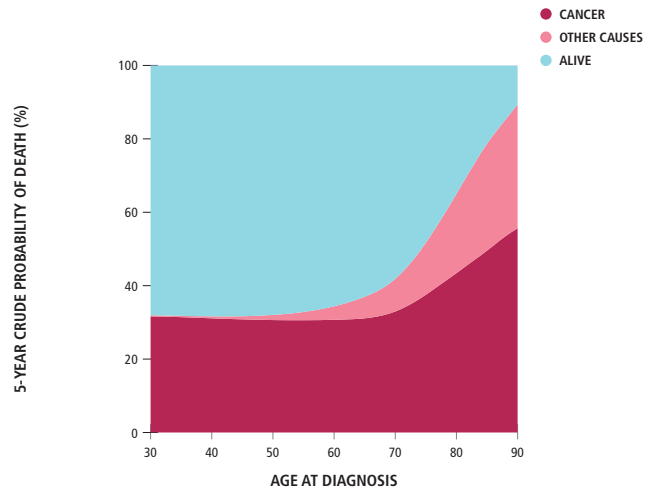


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19748 OBSERVED CASES)

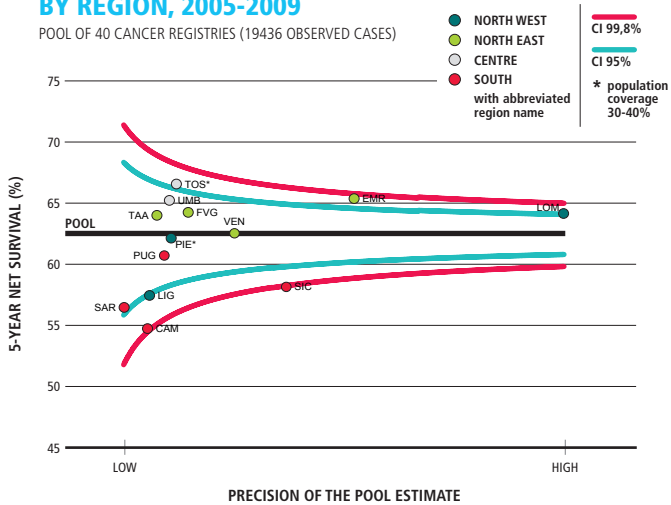


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (19436 OBSERVED CASES)

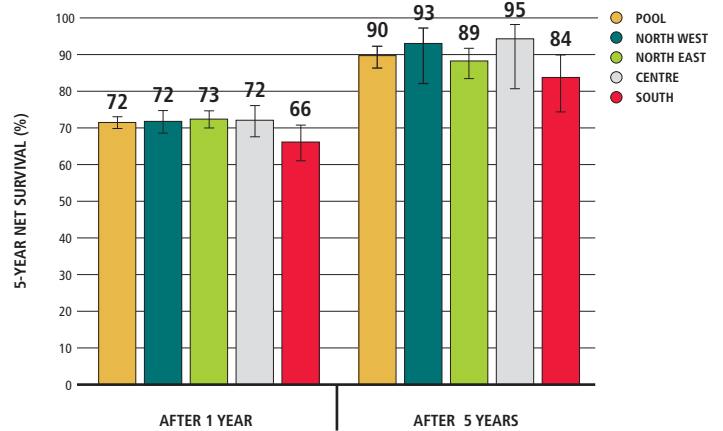


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (16066 OBSERVED CASES)

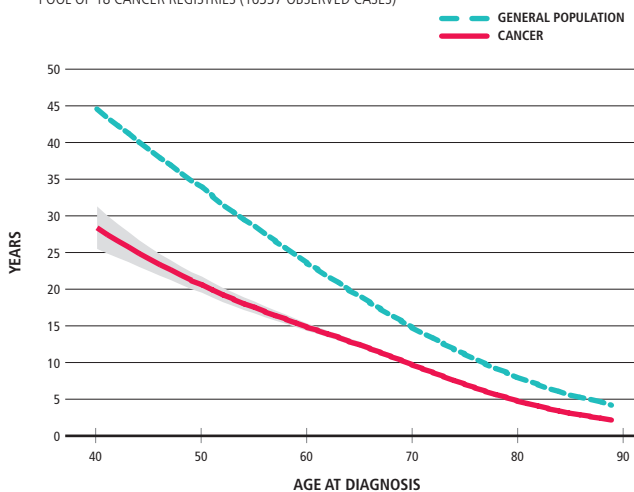


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (16337 OBSERVED CASES)

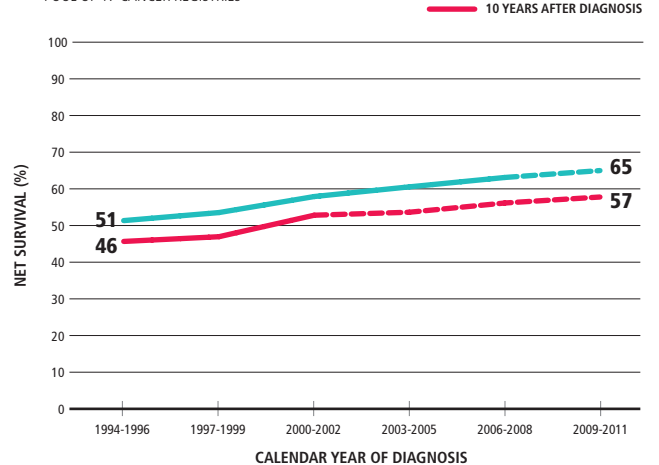


RECTUM CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





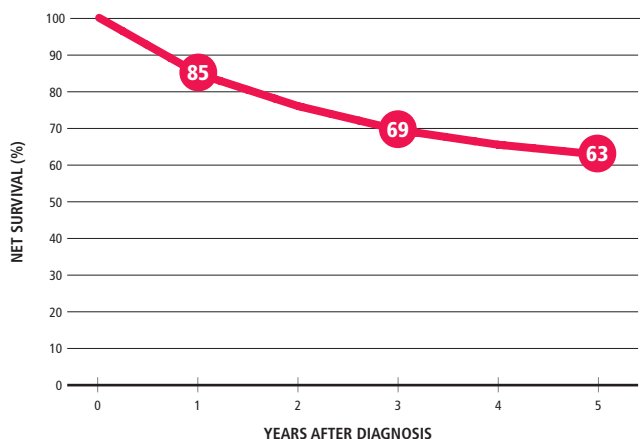


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (51461 OBSERVED CASES)

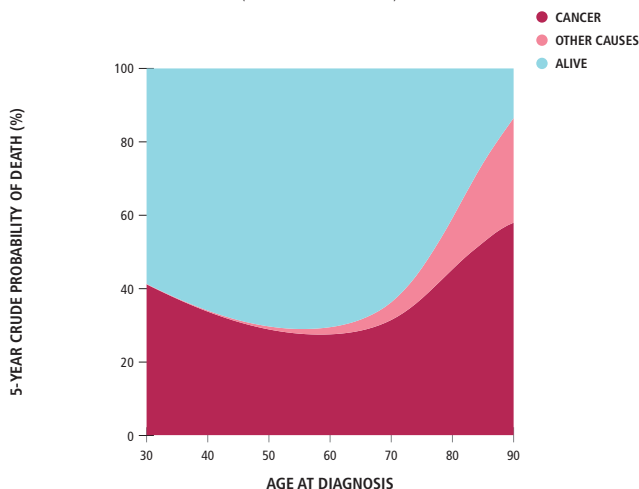


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (49649 OBSERVED CASES)

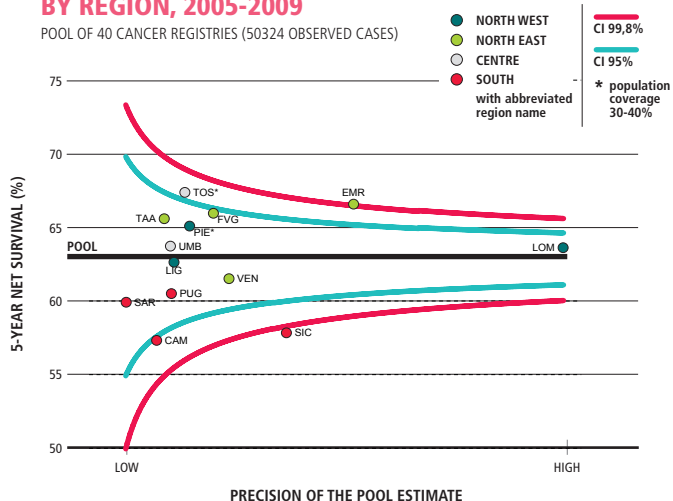


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (50324 OBSERVED CASES)

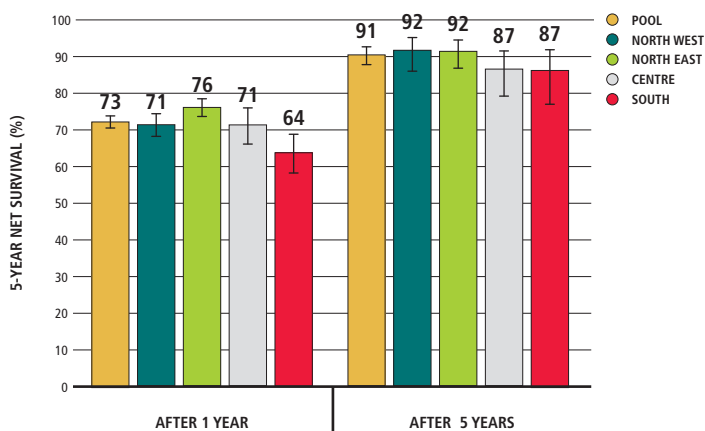


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (43713 OBSERVED CASES)

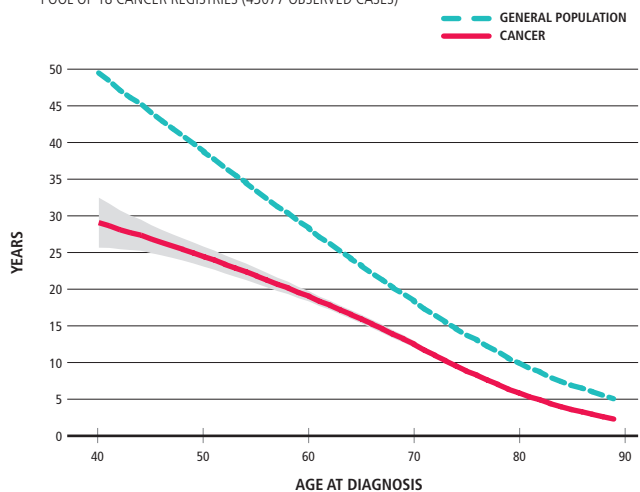


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (43077 OBSERVED CASES)

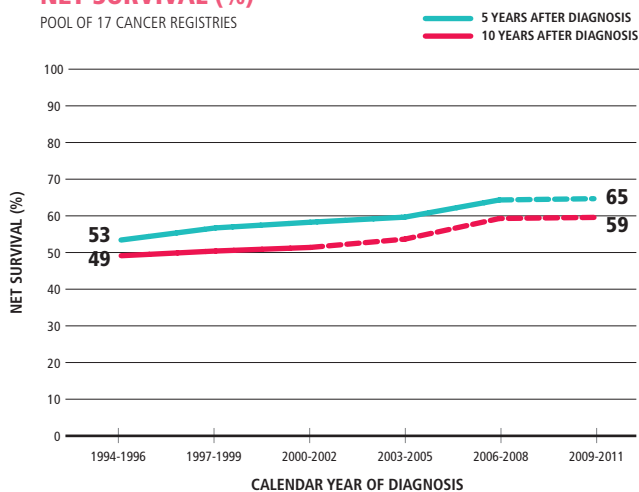


RECTUM CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL COLON RETTO

## COLORECTAL CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

83%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

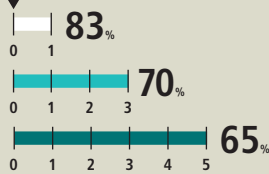
70%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

65%

10 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

65%

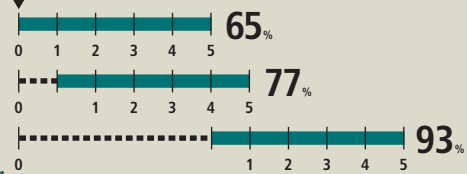
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

77%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

93%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 65%  
F 66%

NORTH EAST

M 67%  
F 67%

CENTRE

M 67%  
F 66%

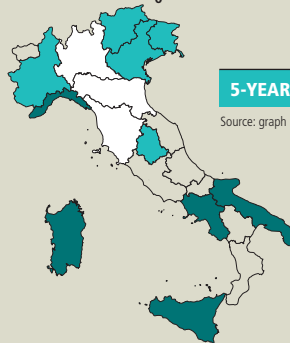
SOUTH

M 59%  
F 61%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

65%

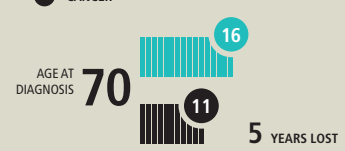
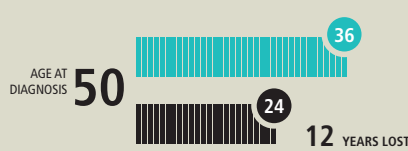
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

65%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

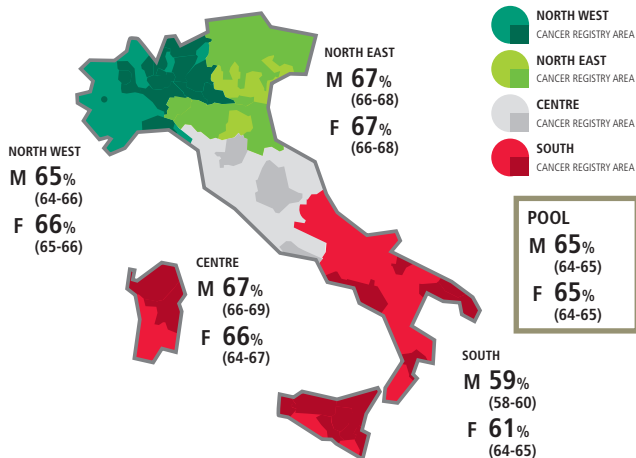


### COLORECTAL CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114543 OBSERVED CASES)

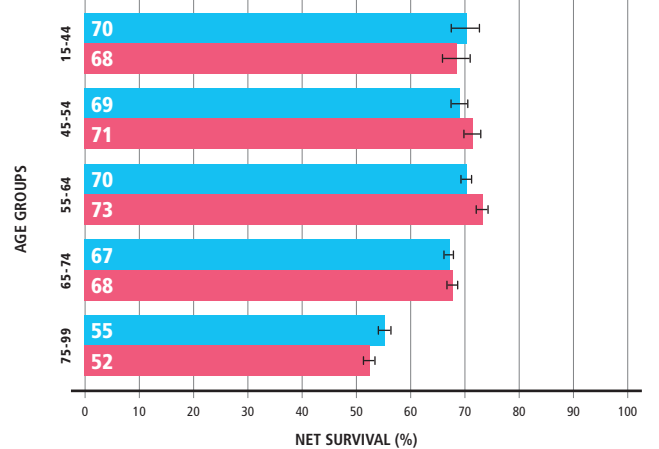


### COLORECTAL CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

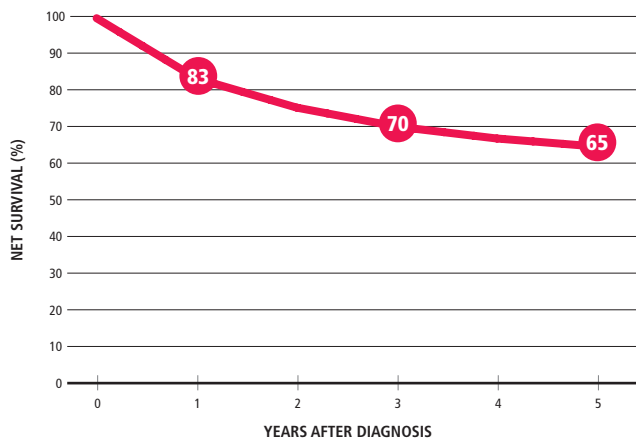
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114543 OBSERVED CASES, M+F)





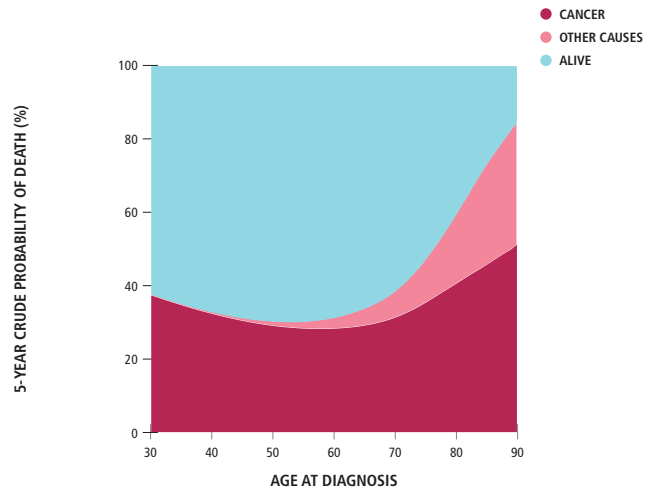
**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114543 OBSERVED CASES)



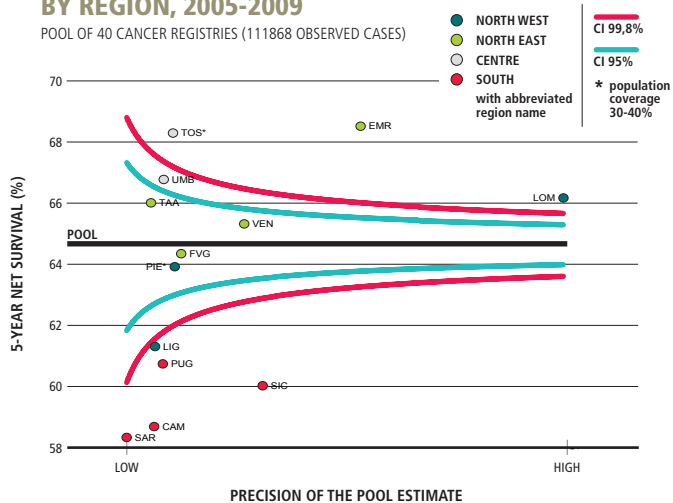
**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (111893 OBSERVED CASES)



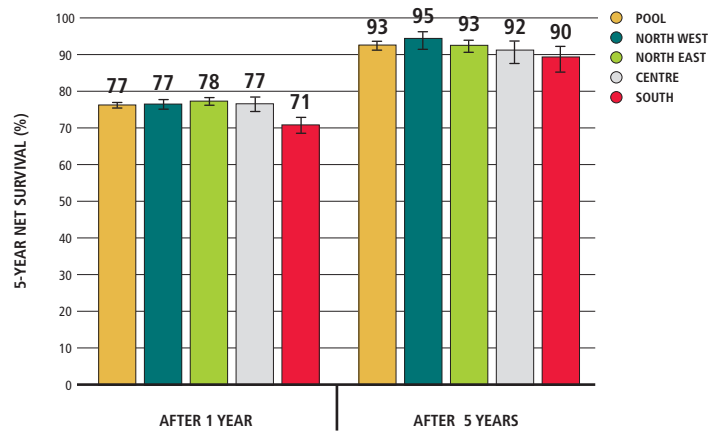
**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (111868 OBSERVED CASES)



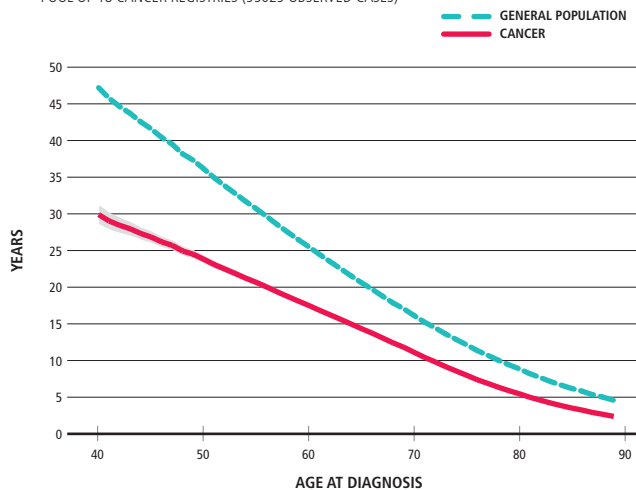
**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (95524 OBSERVED CASES)



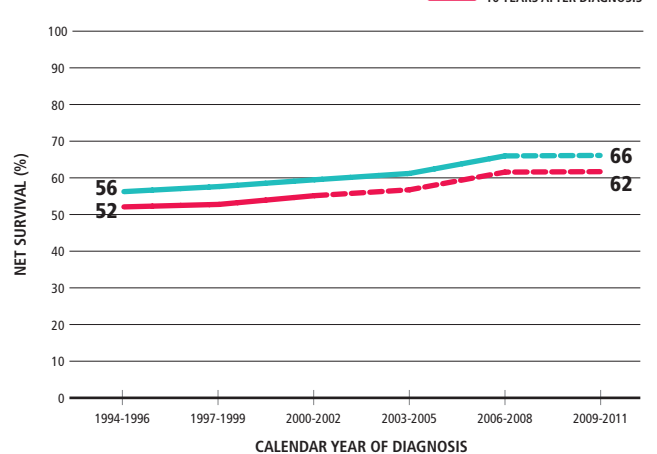
**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (95029 OBSERVED CASES)



**COLORECTAL CANCER** MALES & FEMALES

**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

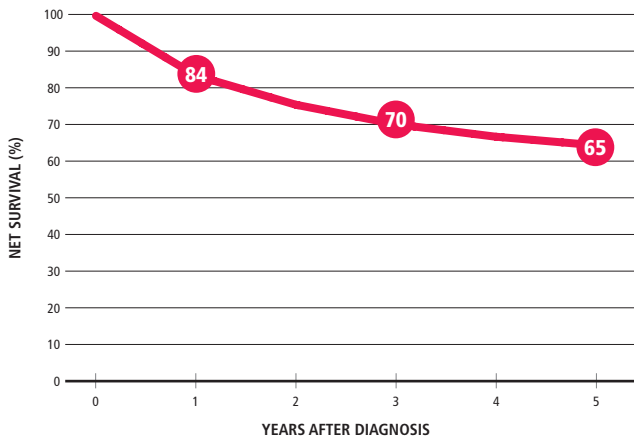




COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

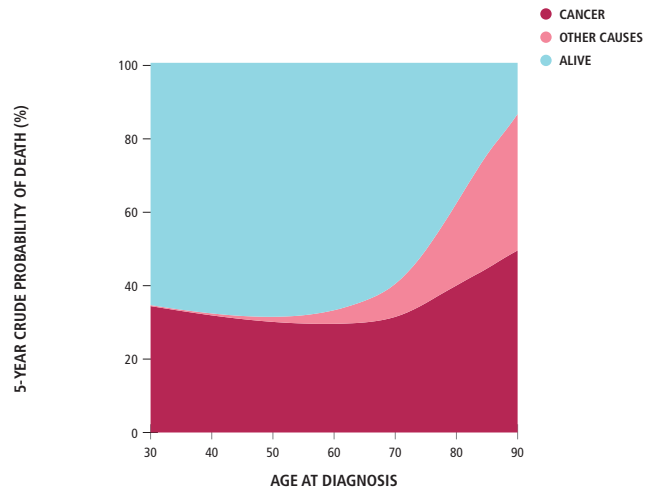
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (63082 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

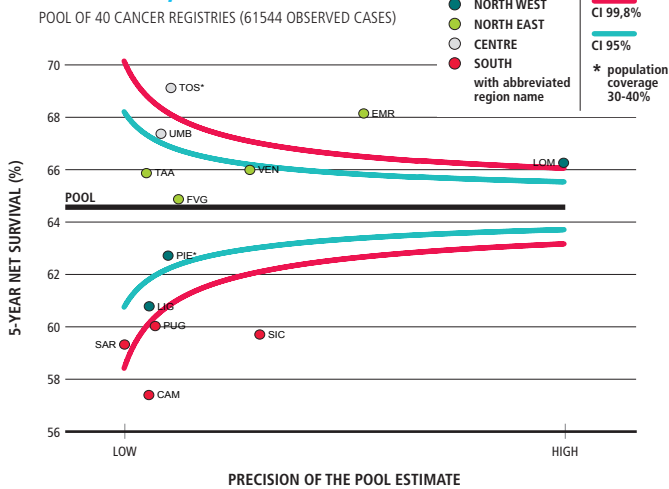
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (62244 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

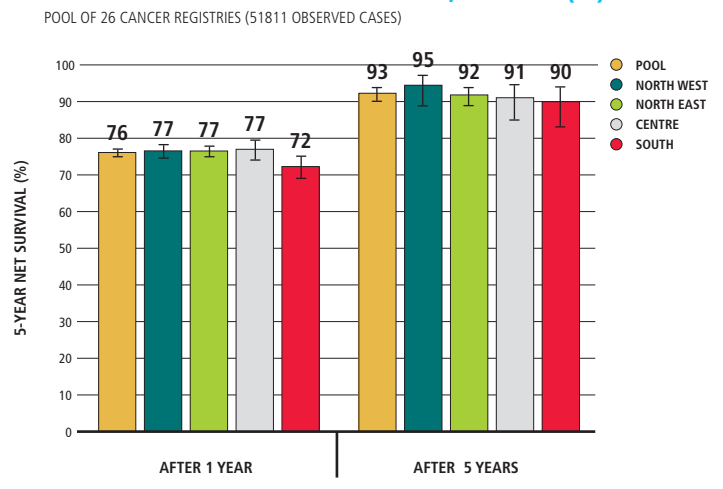
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (61544 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

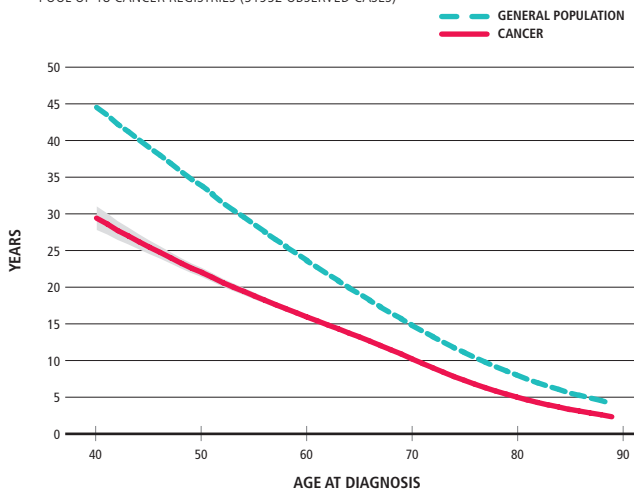
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (51811 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

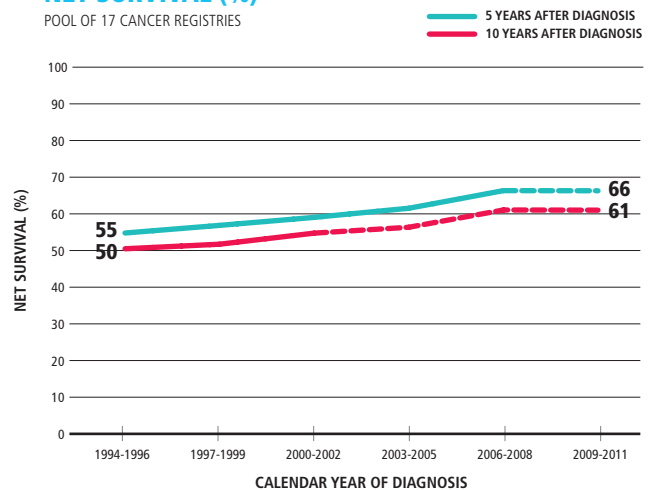
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (51952 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER

MALES

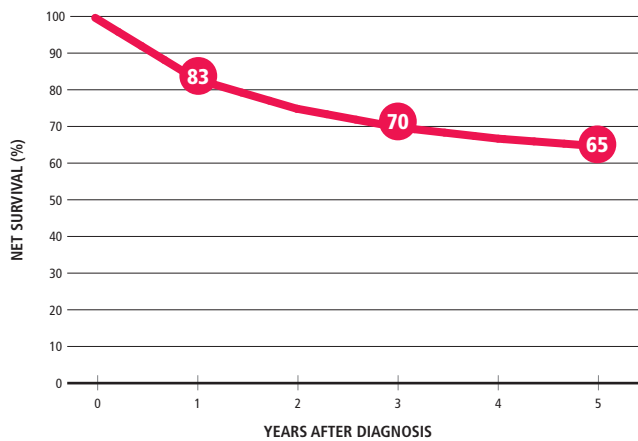
**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





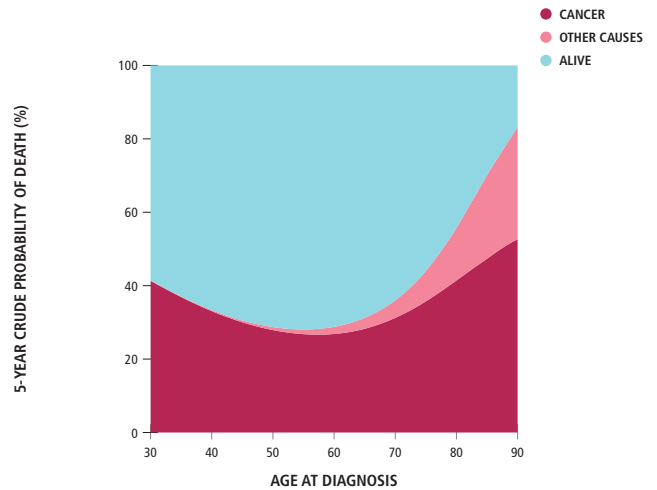
COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (51461 OBSERVED CASES)



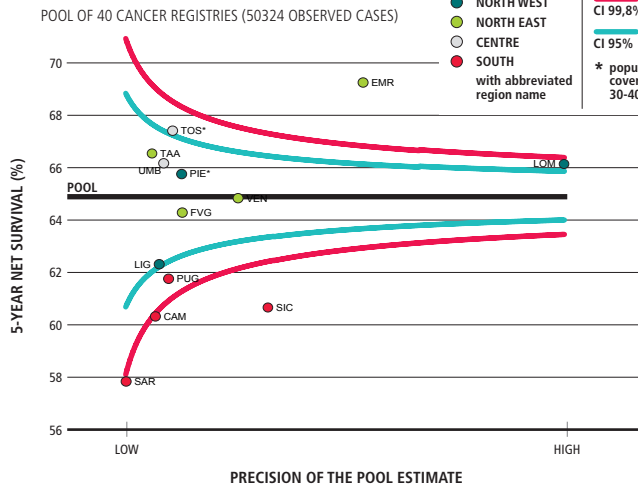
COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (49649 OBSERVED CASES)



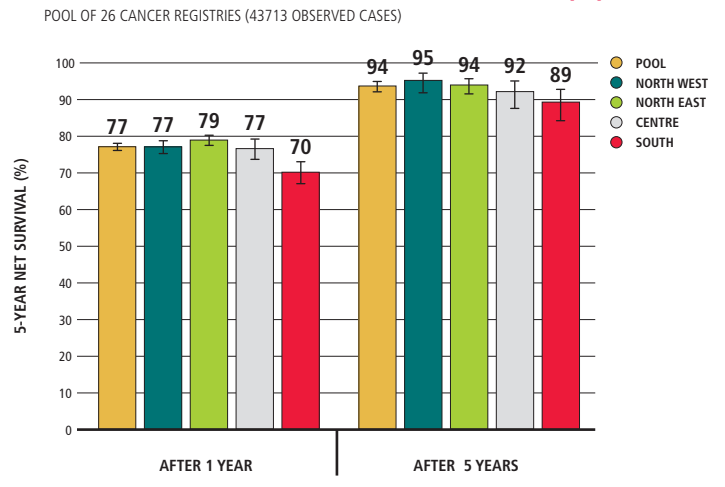
COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (50324 OBSERVED CASES)



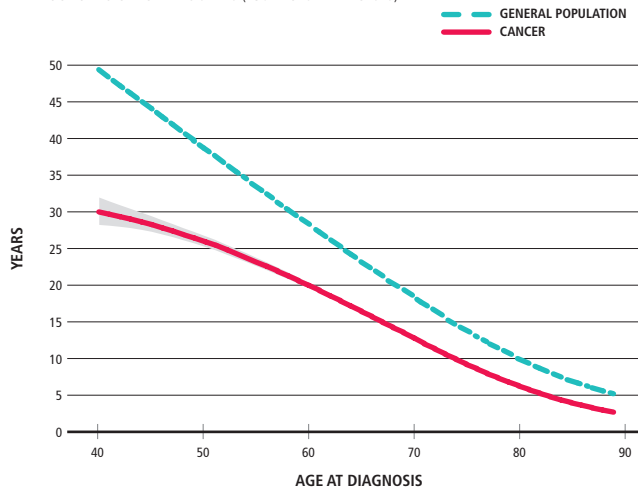
COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (43713 OBSERVED CASES)



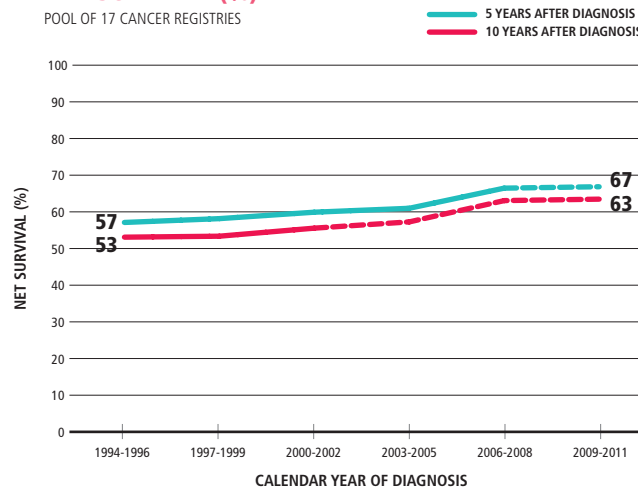
COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (43077 OBSERVED CASES)



COLORECTAL CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL FEGATO

## LIVER CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

52%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

30%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

20%

DIAGNOSIS



10 percent points higher in 15 years

### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

20%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

33%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

51%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 23%

F 21%

NORTH EAST

M 19%

F 21%

CENTRE

M 17%

F 20%

SOUTH

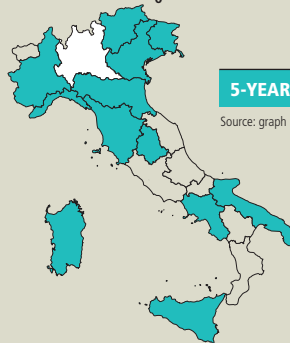
M 20%

F 19%

In the **NORTH WEST** of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the other areas

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

21%

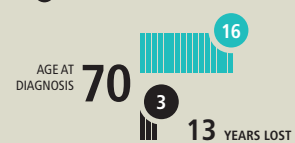
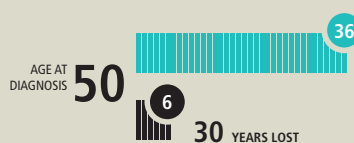
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

20%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

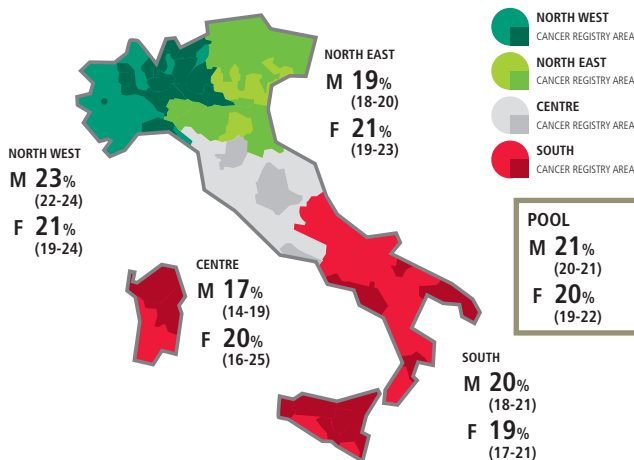


### LIVER CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29365 OBSERVED CASES)

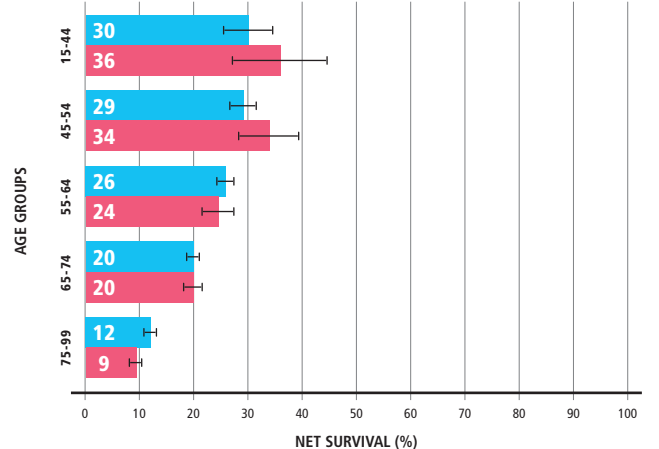


### LIVER CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29365 OBSERVED CASES)





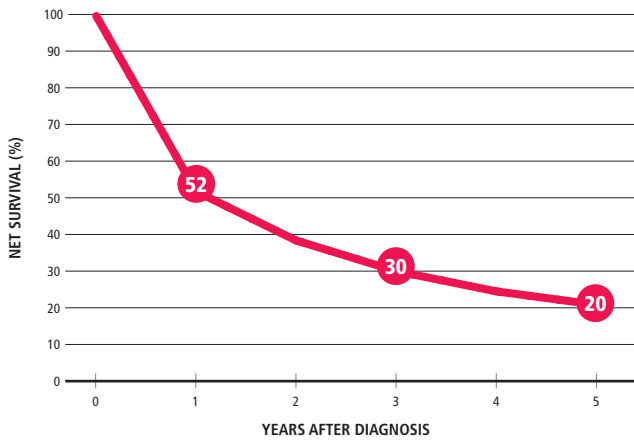


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29365 OBSERVED CASES)

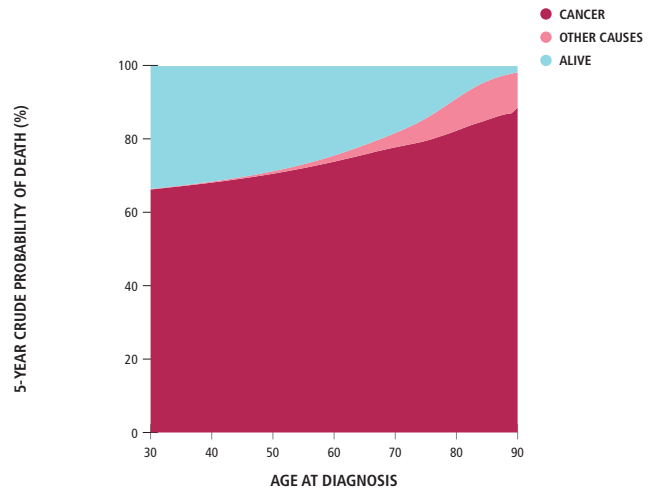


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (28886 OBSERVED CASES)

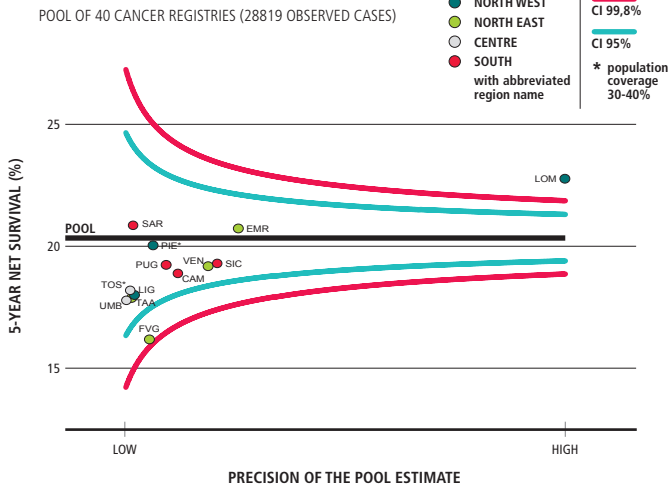


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (28819 OBSERVED CASES)

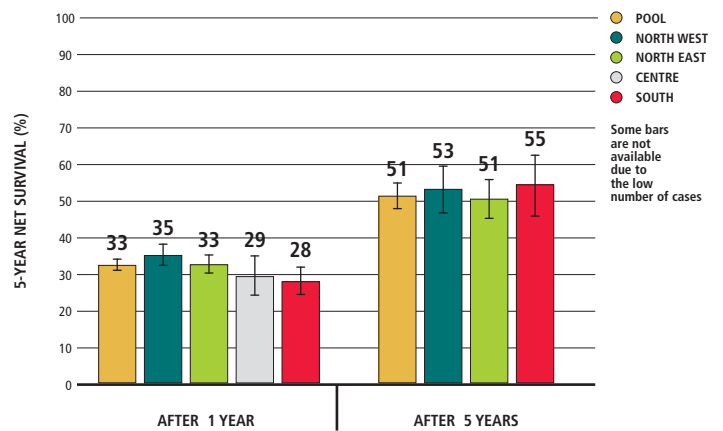


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (12685 OBSERVED CASES)

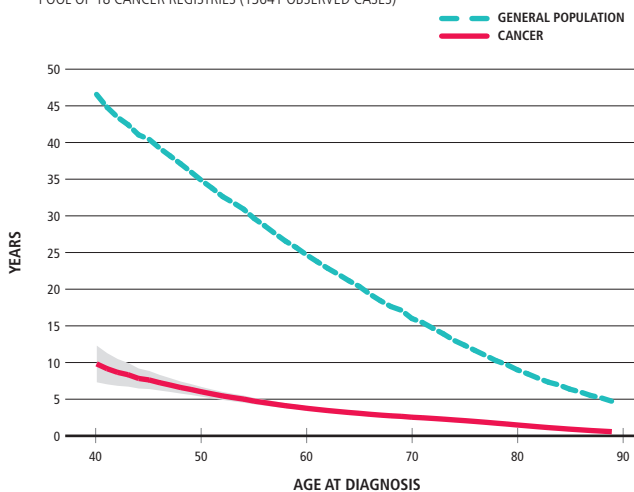


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (13641 OBSERVED CASES)

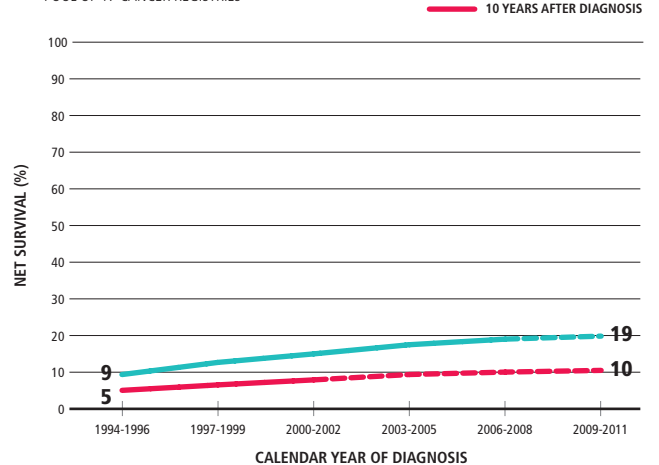


LIVER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



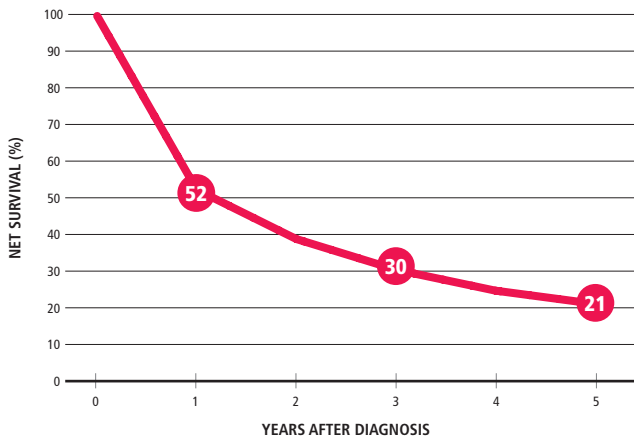


LIVER CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (20163 OBSERVED CASES)

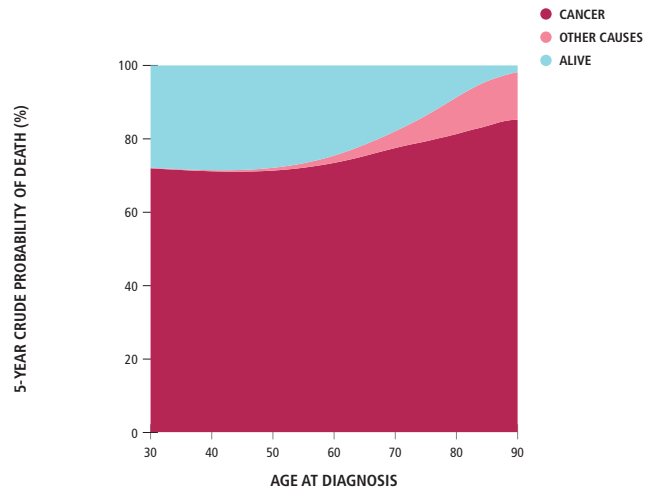


LIVER CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19980 OBSERVED CASES)

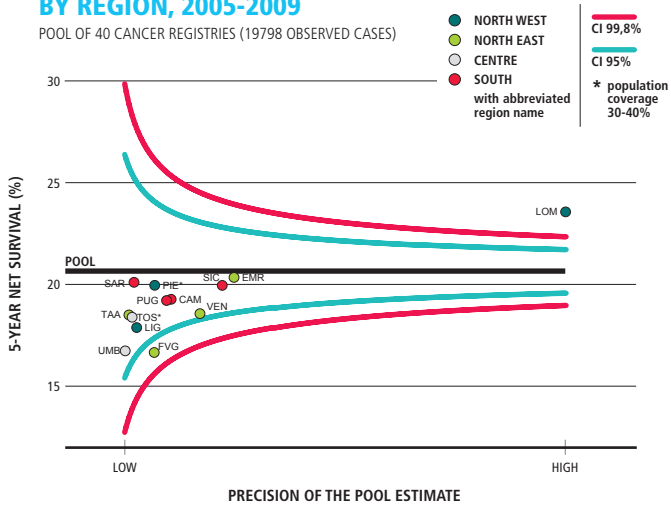


LIVER CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (19798 OBSERVED CASES)

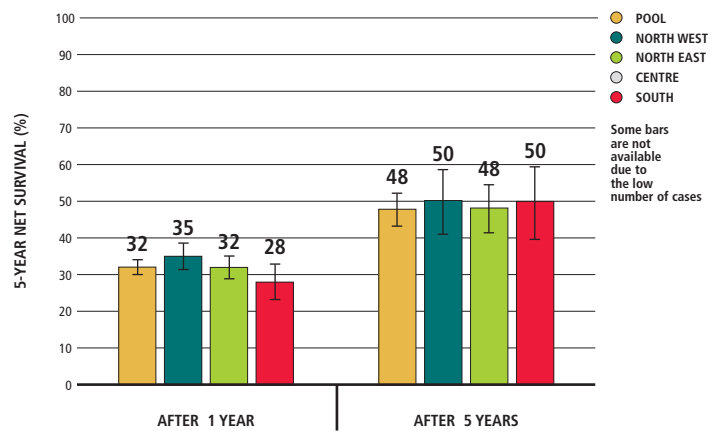


LIVER CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8994 OBSERVED CASES)

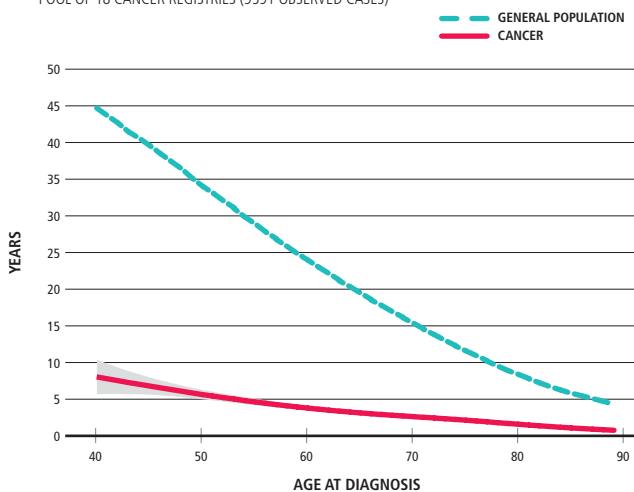


LIVER CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (9591 OBSERVED CASES)

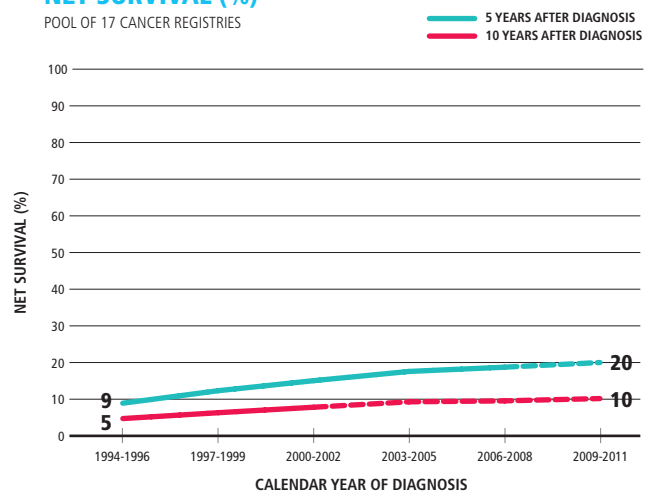


LIVER CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



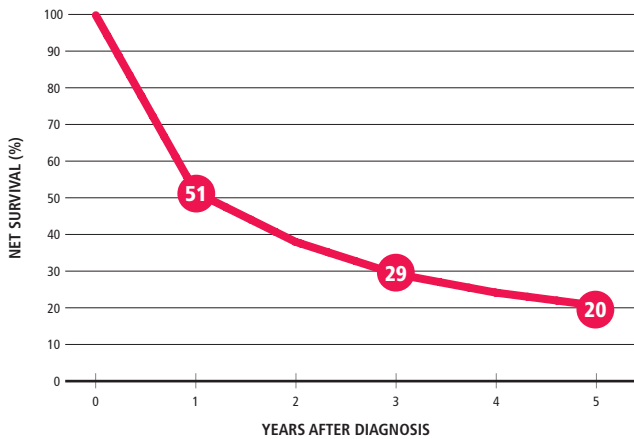


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (9202 OBSERVED CASES)

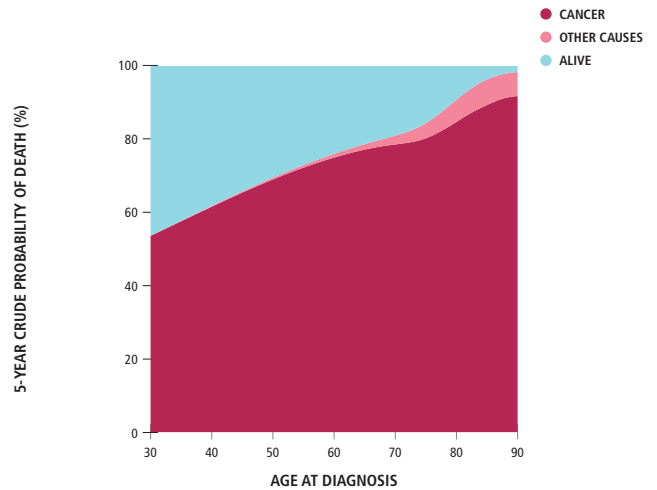


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (8906 OBSERVED CASES)

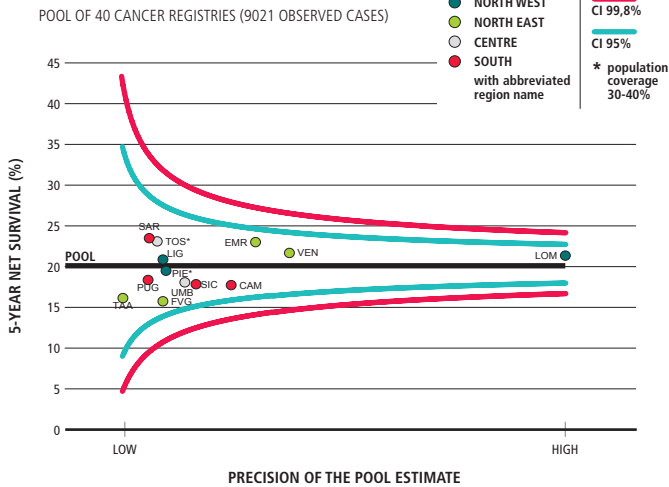


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (9021 OBSERVED CASES)

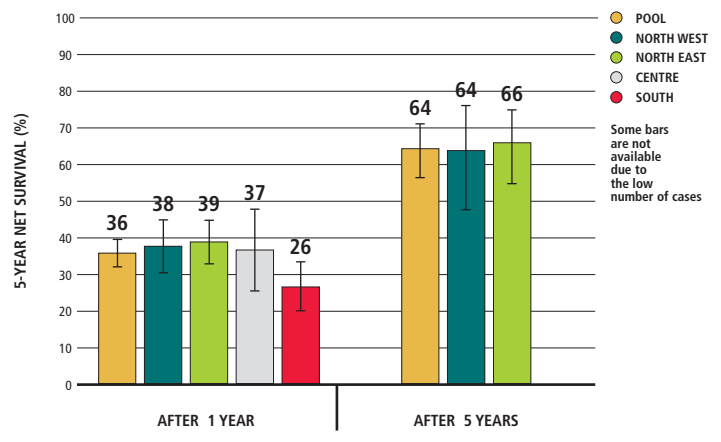


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3691 OBSERVED CASES)

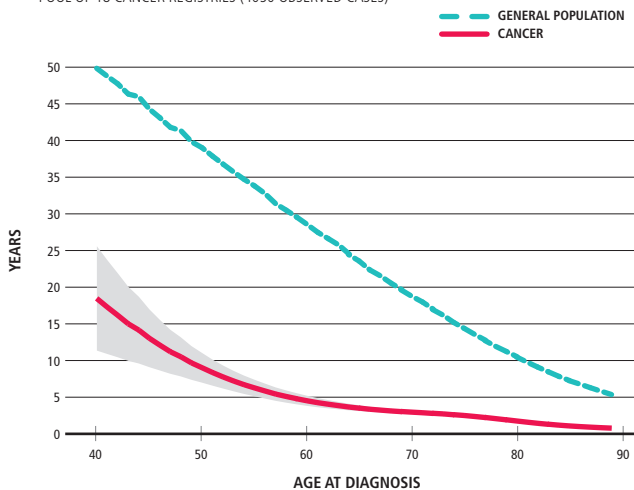


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (4050 OBSERVED CASES)

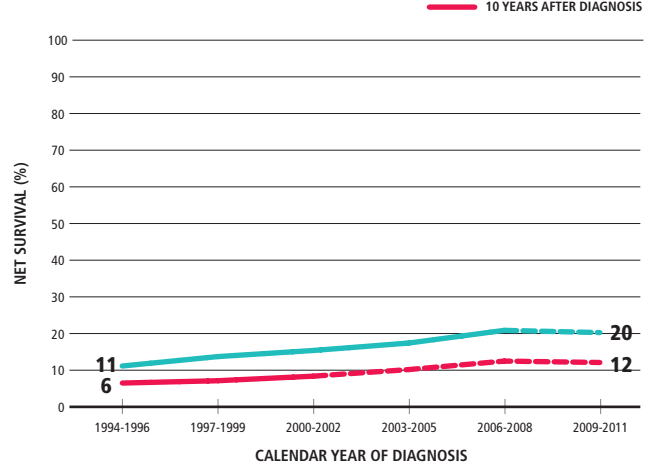


LIVER CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



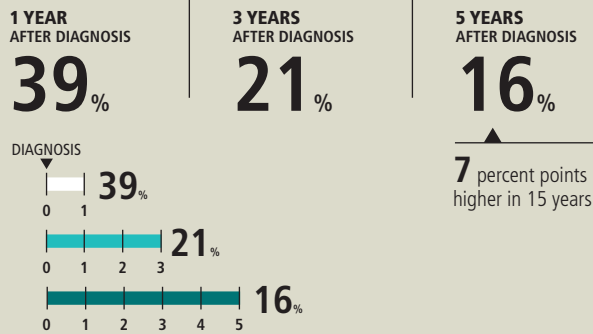


# TUMORE DELLA COLECISTI E DELLE VIE BILIARI

## GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS CANCER

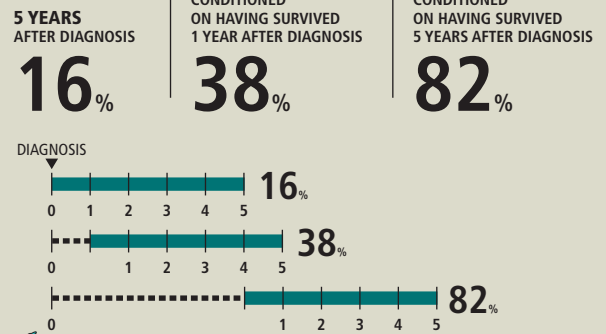
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

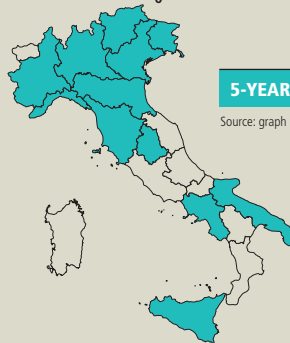
Source: graph A

NORTH WEST	NORTH EAST	CENTRE	SOUTH
M 16%	M 17%	M 18%	M 17%
F 14%	F 16%	F 19%	F 15%

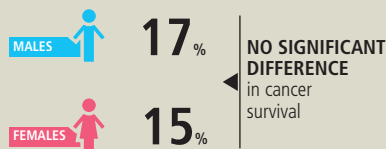
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

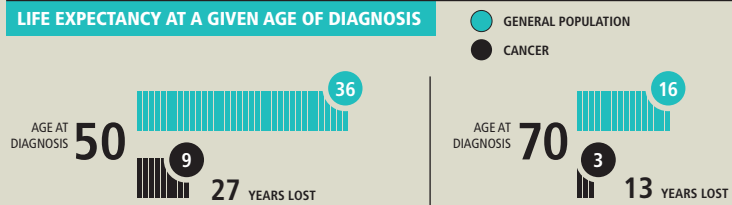
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

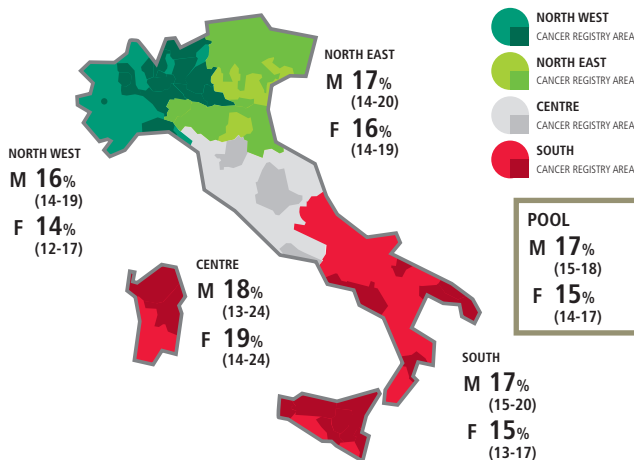


### GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11067 OBSERVED CASES)

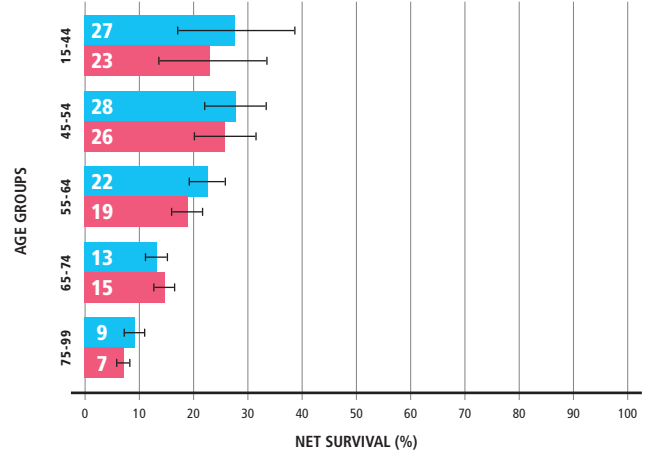


### GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

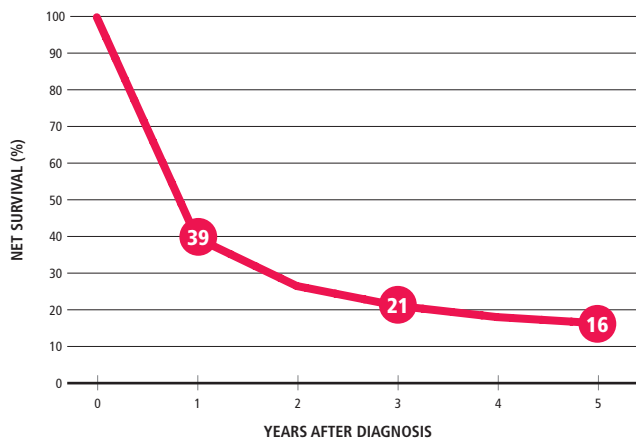
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11067 OBSERVED CASES)





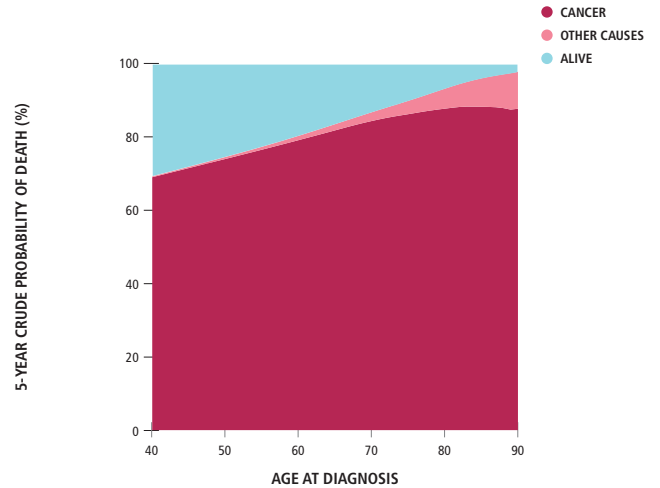
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11067 OBSERVED CASES)



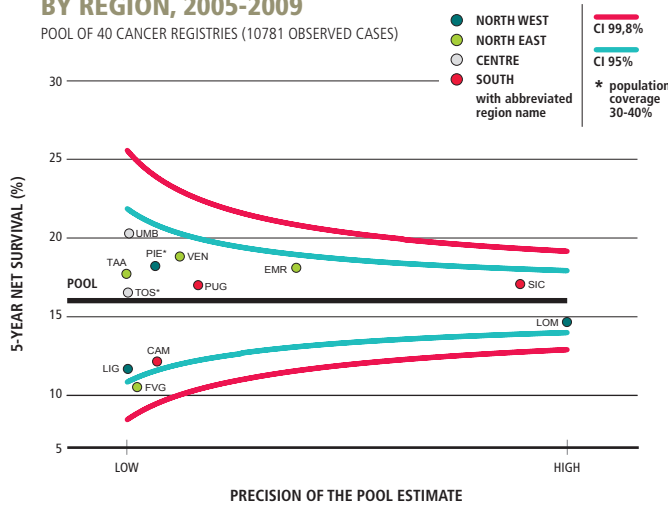
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10540 OBSERVED CASES)



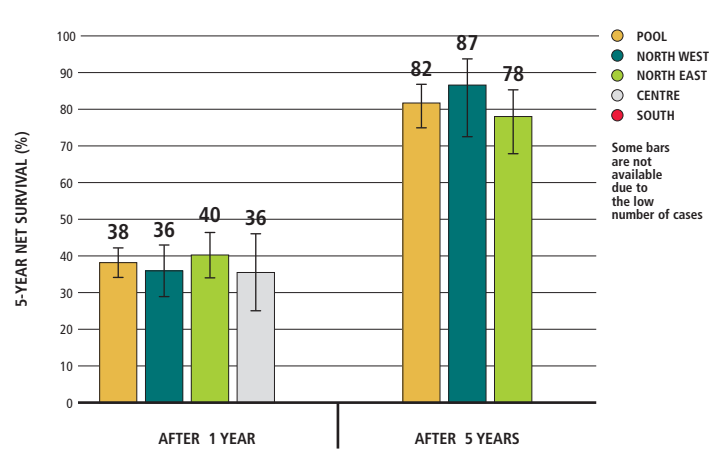
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10781 OBSERVED CASES)



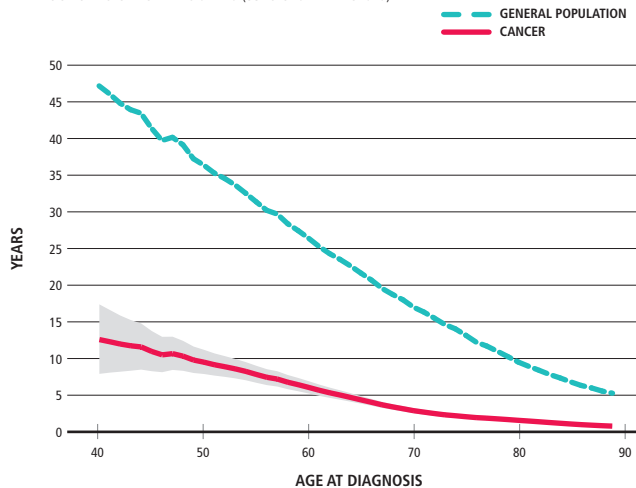
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (4833 OBSERVED CASES)



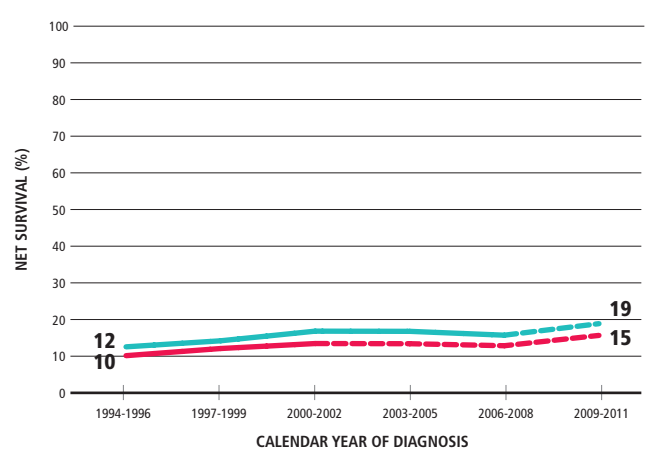
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (5348 OBSERVED CASES)



GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES & FEMALES

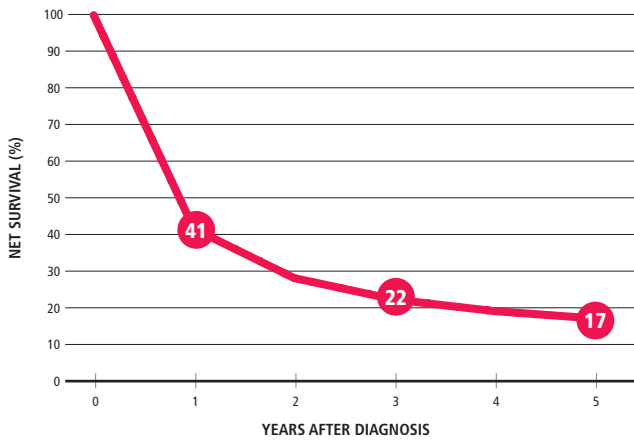
H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





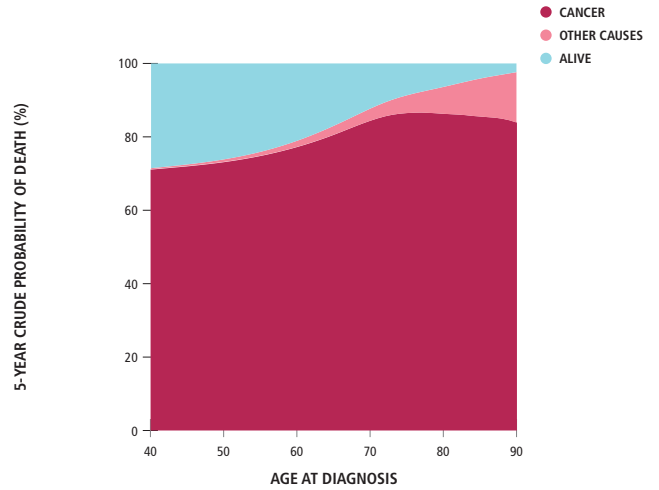
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4691 OBSERVED CASES)



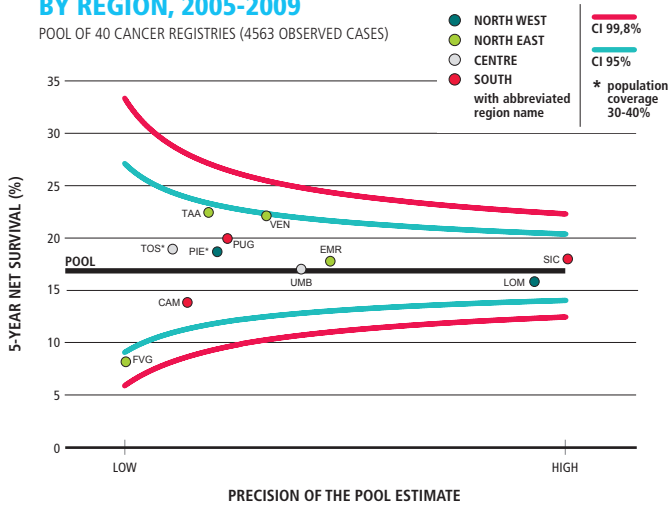
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4557 OBSERVED CASES)



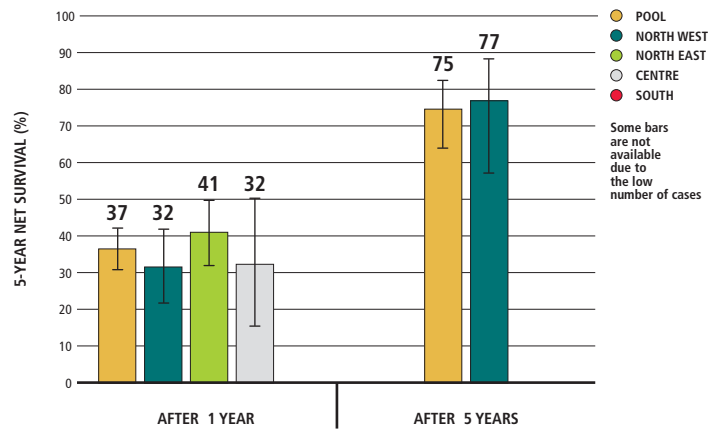
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4563 OBSERVED CASES)



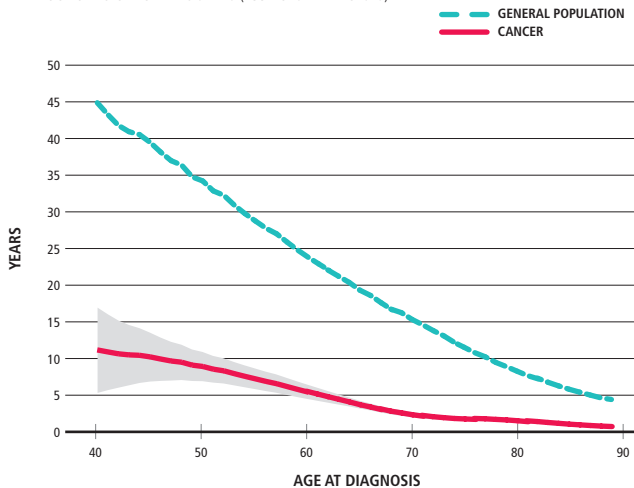
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2089 OBSERVED CASES)



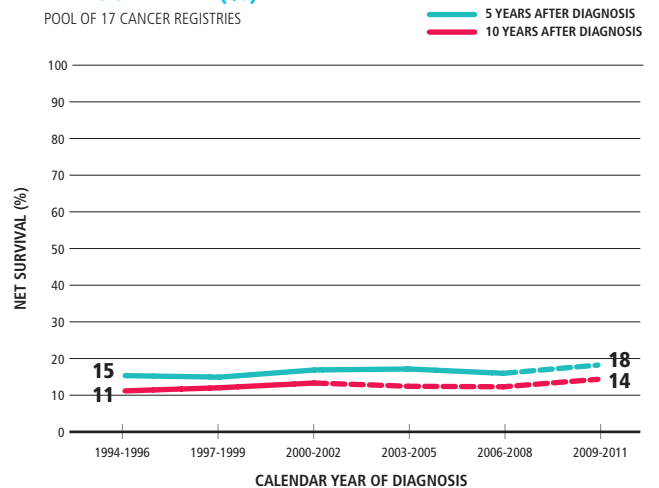
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (2334 OBSERVED CASES)



GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

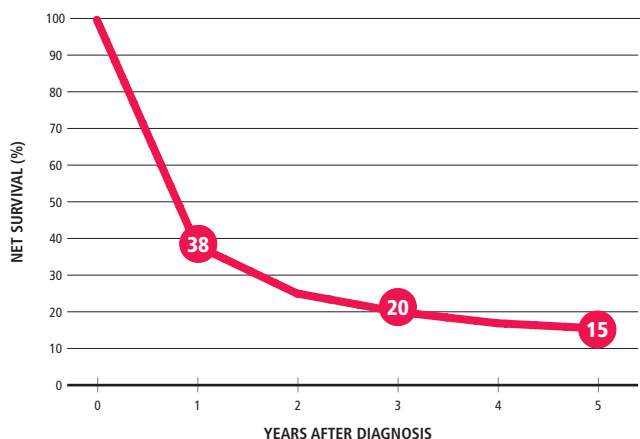






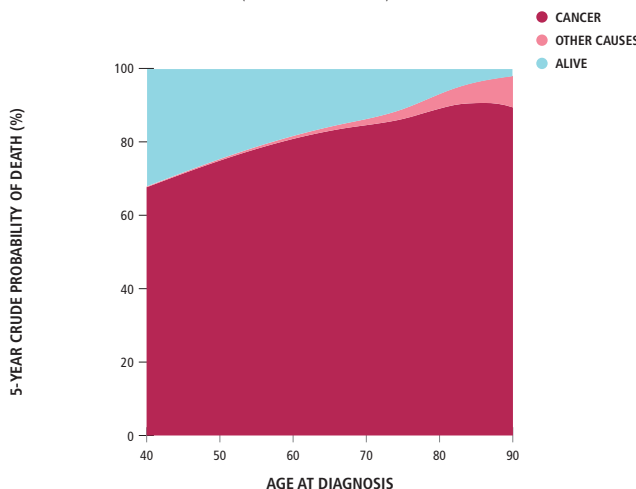
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6376 OBSERVED CASES)



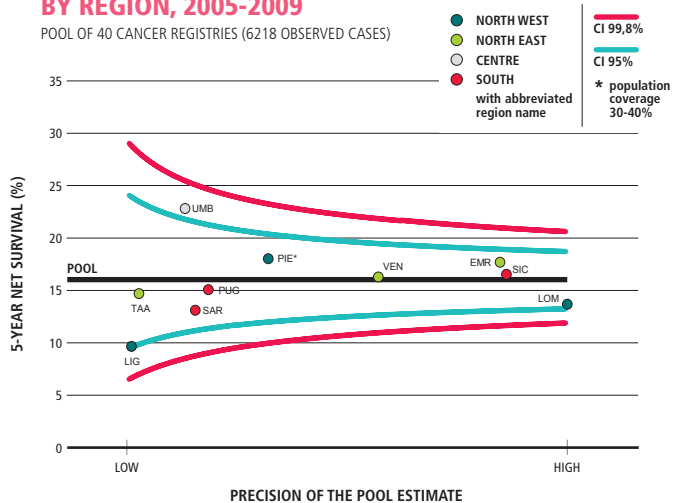
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5983 OBSERVED CASES)



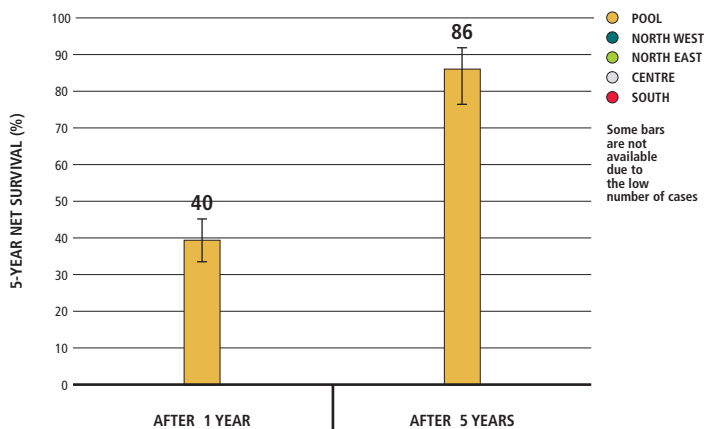
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (6218 OBSERVED CASES)



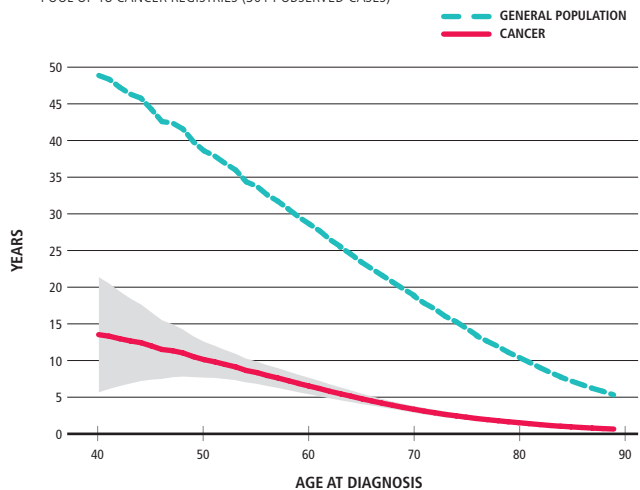
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2744 OBSERVED CASES)



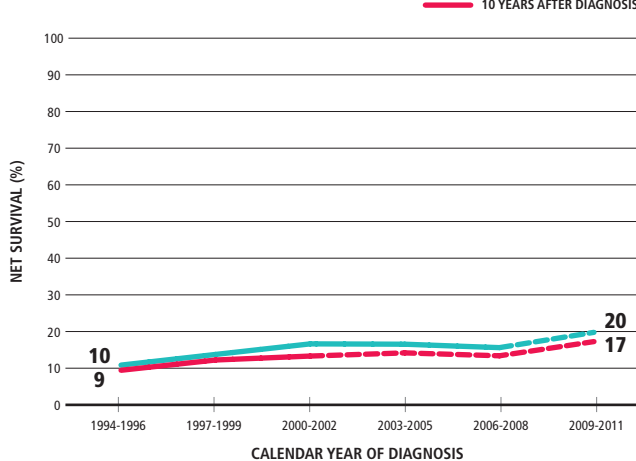
GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3014 OBSERVED CASES)



GALLBLADDER AND EXTRAHEPATIC BILE DUCTS FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL PANCREAS

## PANCREAS CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

30%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

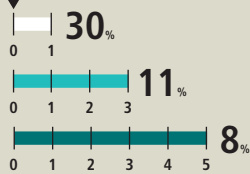
11%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

8%

5 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

8%

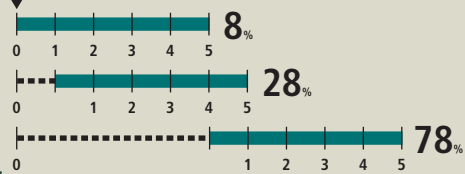
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

28%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

78%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

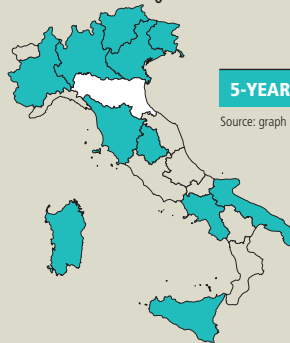
Source: graph A

Region	Male (M)	Female (F)
NORTH WEST	7%	9%
NORTH EAST	8%	9%
CENTRE	7%	11%
SOUTH	7%	9%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

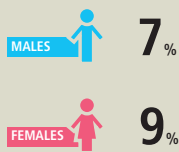
Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

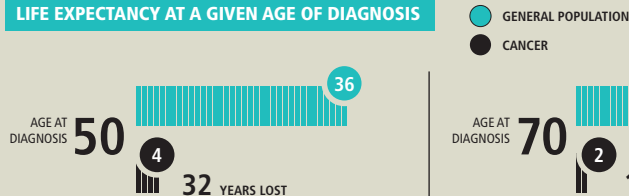
- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



WOMEN survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

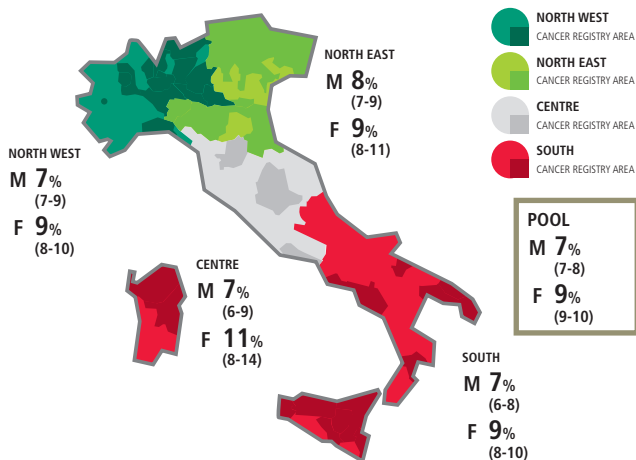


### PANCREAS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (26062 OBSERVED CASES)

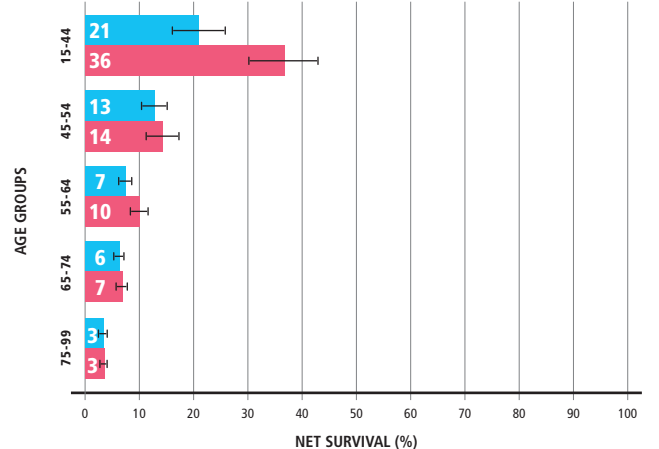


### PANCREAS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (26062 OBSERVED CASES)



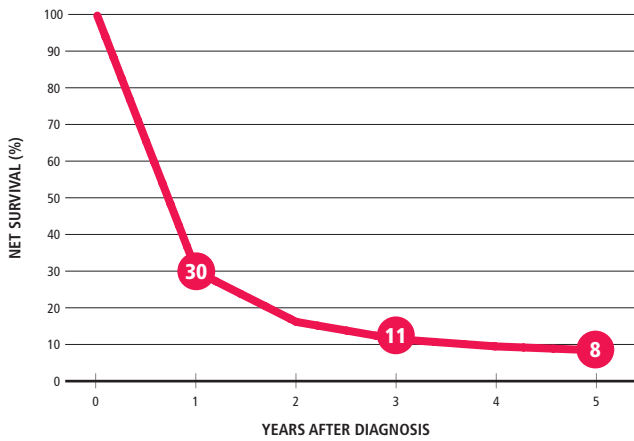


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (26062 OBSERVED CASES)

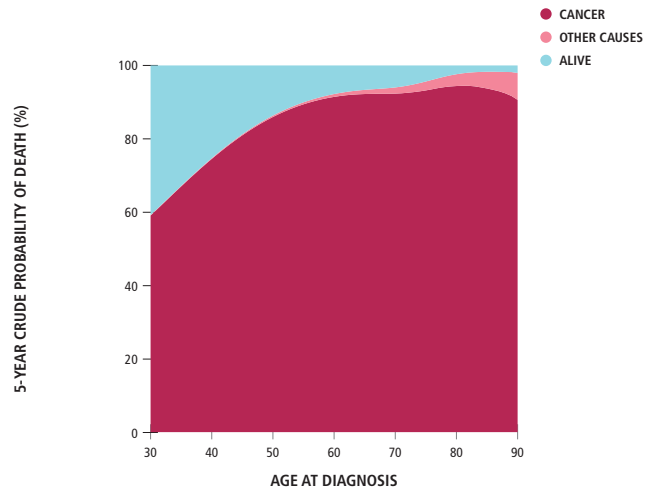


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (25127 OBSERVED CASES)

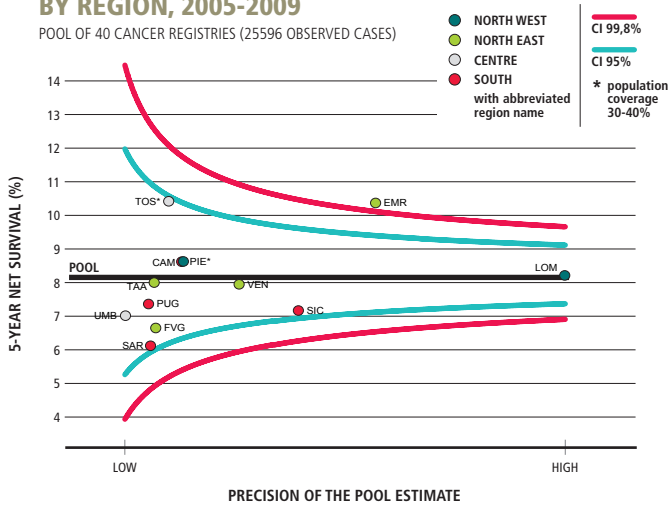


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (25596 OBSERVED CASES)

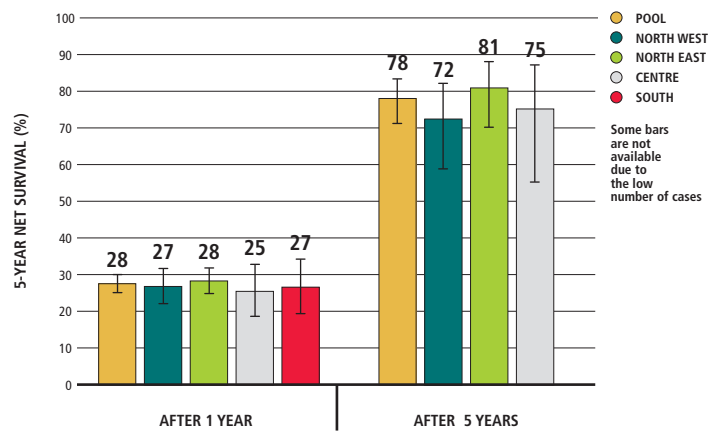


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (10460 OBSERVED CASES)

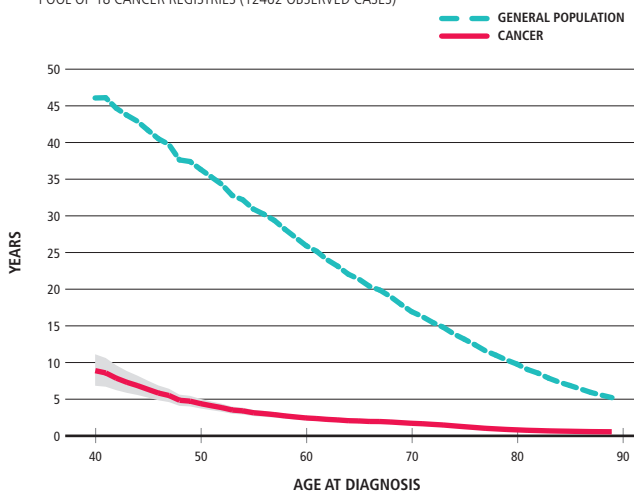


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (12462 OBSERVED CASES)

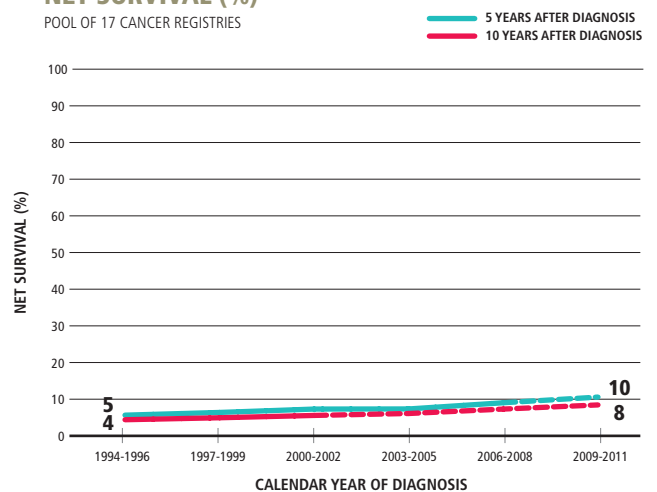


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



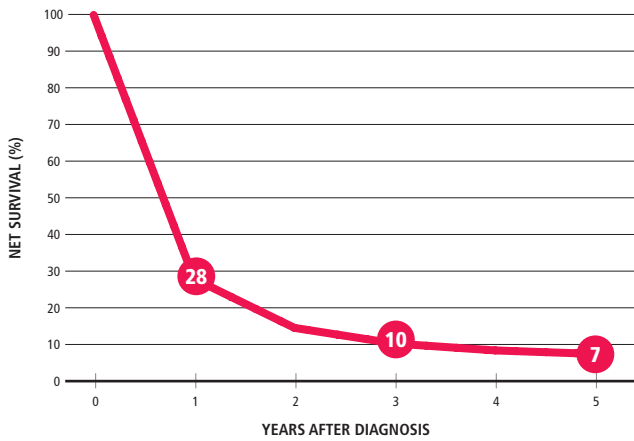


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12669 OBSERVED CASES)

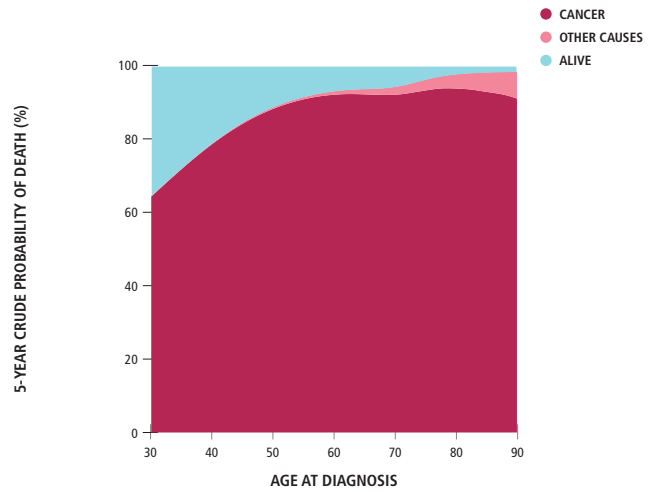


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12449 OBSERVED CASES)

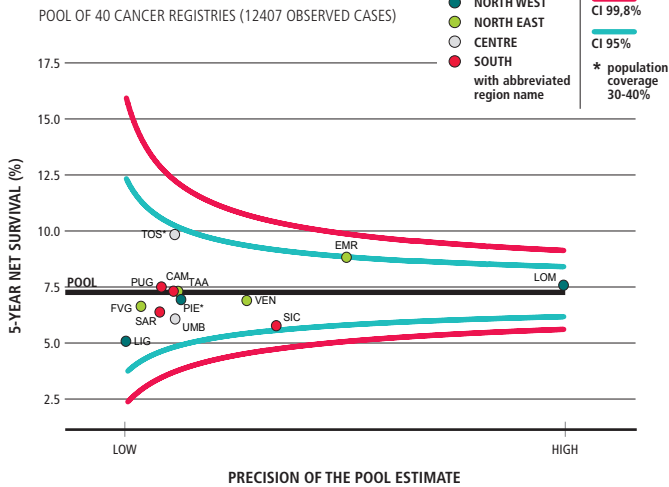


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (12407 OBSERVED CASES)

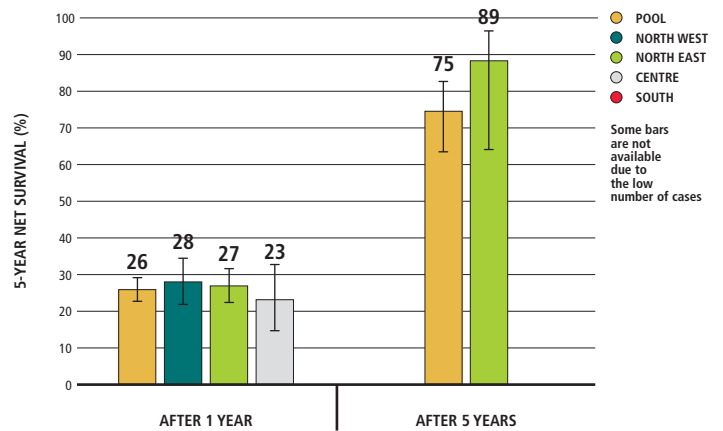


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5053 OBSERVED CASES)

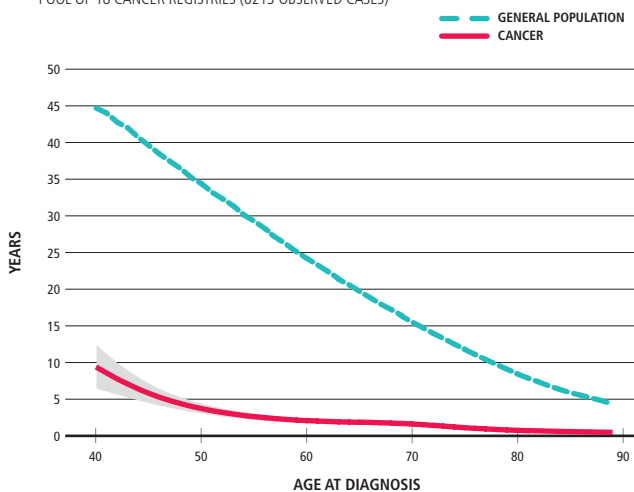


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (6213 OBSERVED CASES)

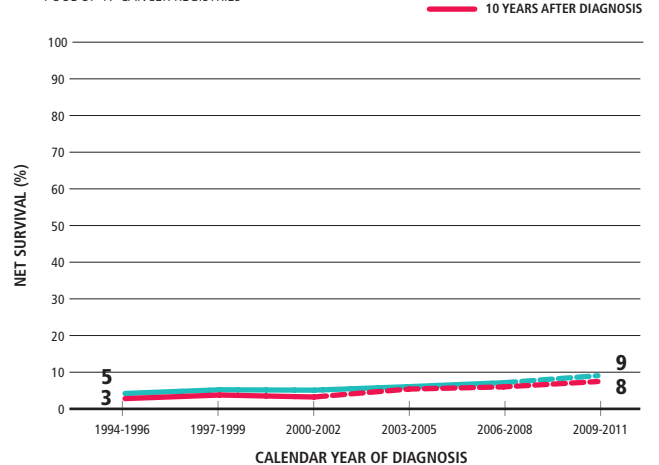


PANCREAS CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



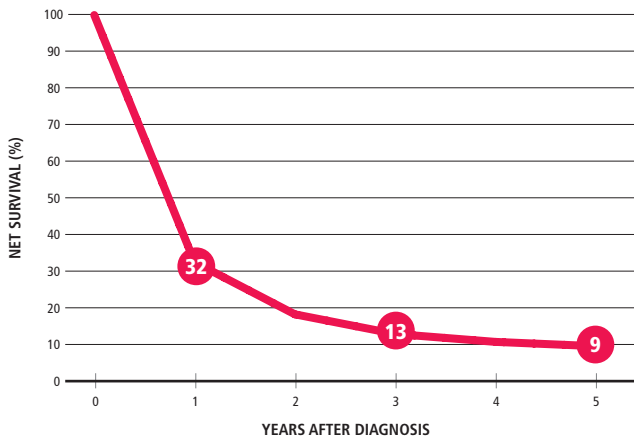


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (13393 OBSERVED CASES)

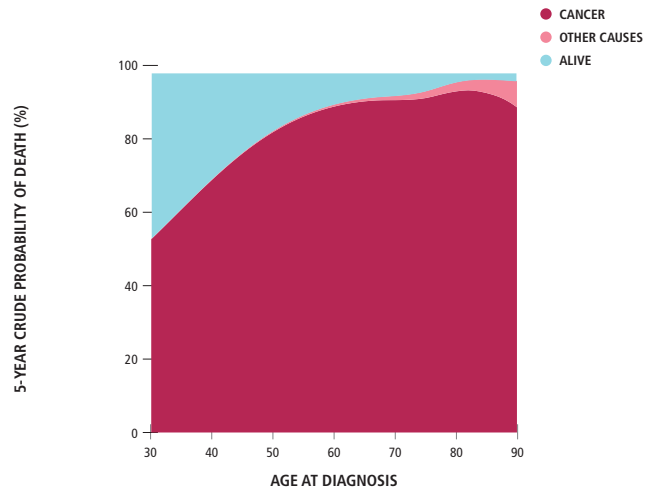


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12678 OBSERVED CASES)

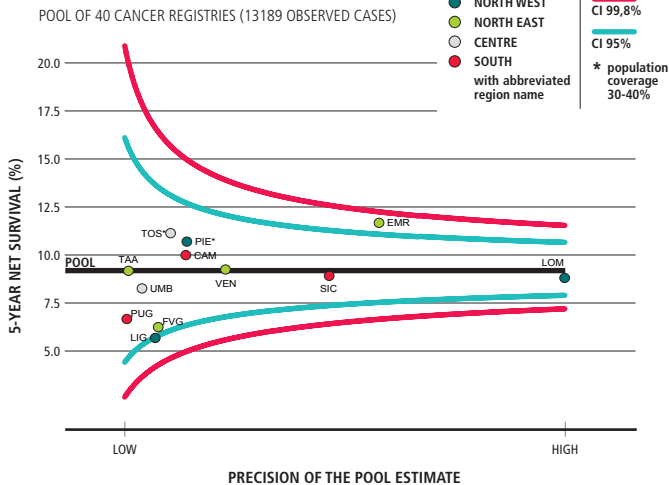


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (13189 OBSERVED CASES)

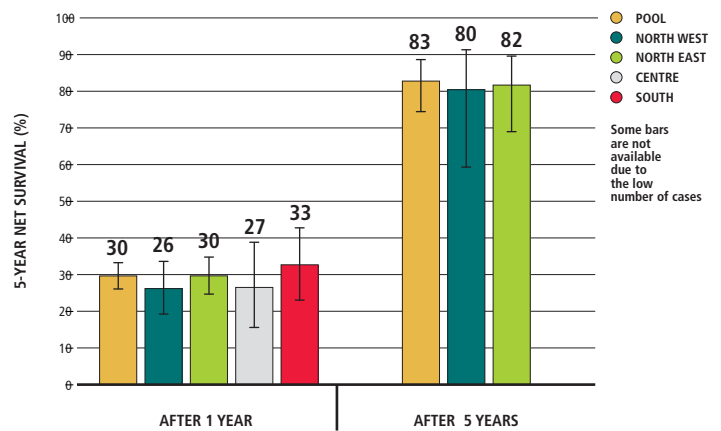


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5407 OBSERVED CASES)

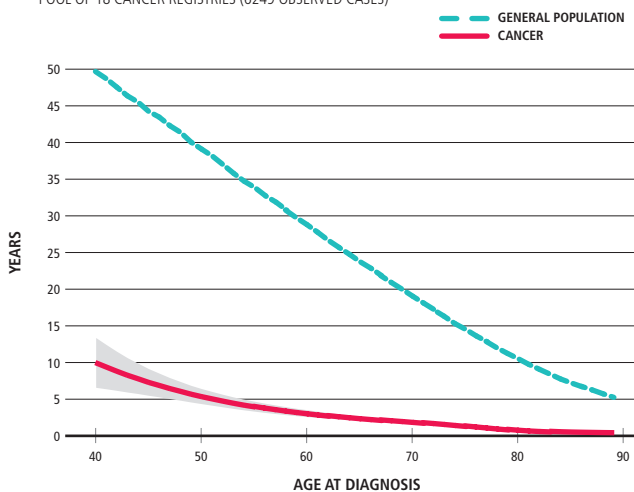


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (6249 OBSERVED CASES)

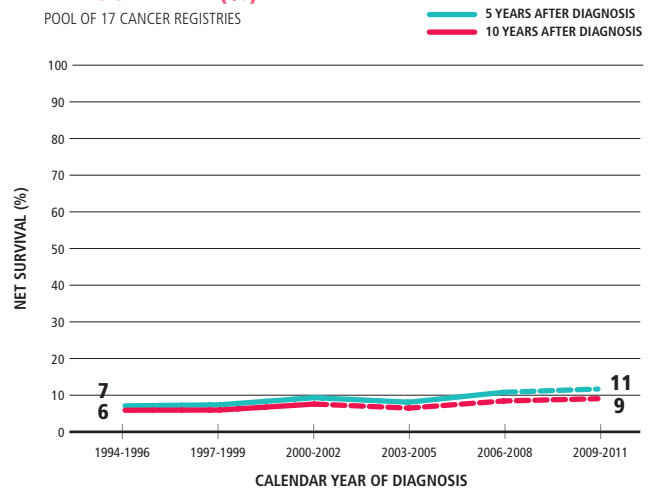


PANCREAS CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLA LARINGE

## LARYNX CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**88%**

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

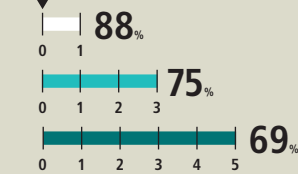
**75%**

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**69%**

4 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**69%**

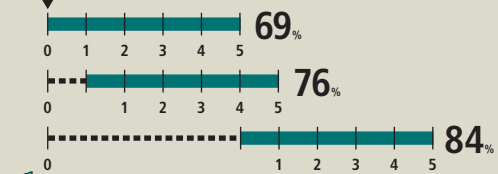
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**76%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**84%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M **70%**  
F **71%**

NORTH EAST

M **69%**  
F **69%**

CENTRE

M **68%**  
F **71%**

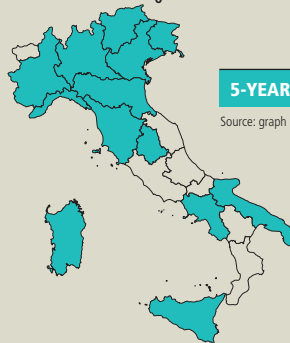
SOUTH

M **68%**  
F **73%**

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

**69%**

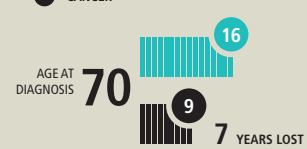
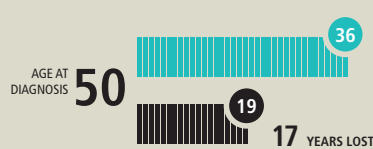
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

**70%**

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

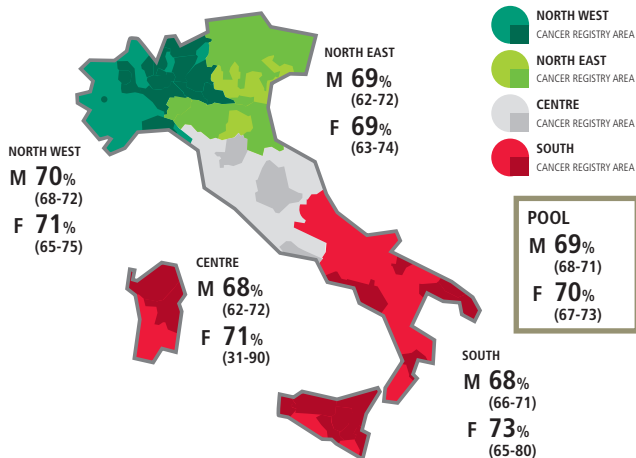


### LARYNX CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10412 OBSERVED CASES)

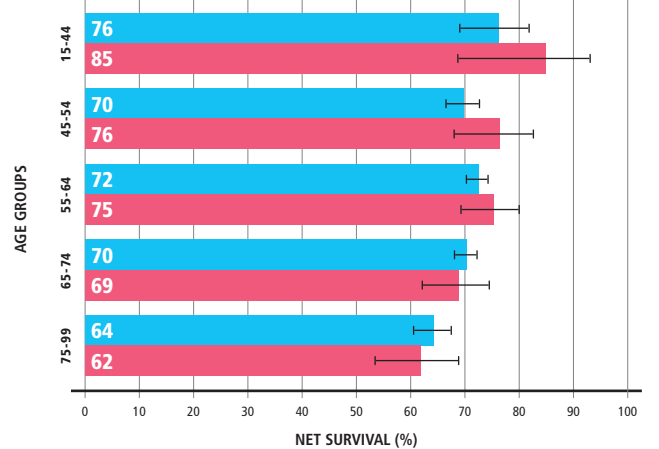


### LARYNX CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10412 OBSERVED CASES)



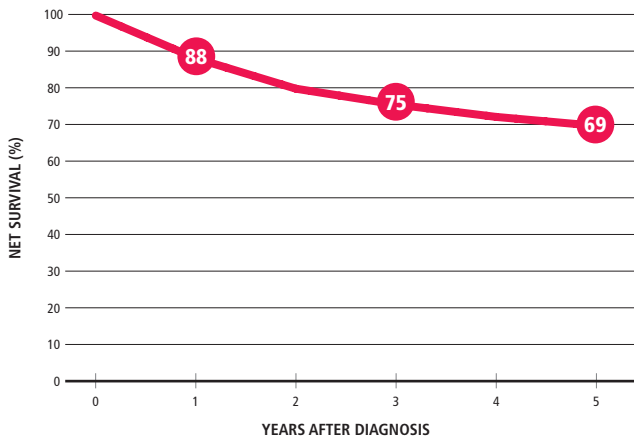


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10412 OBSERVED CASES)

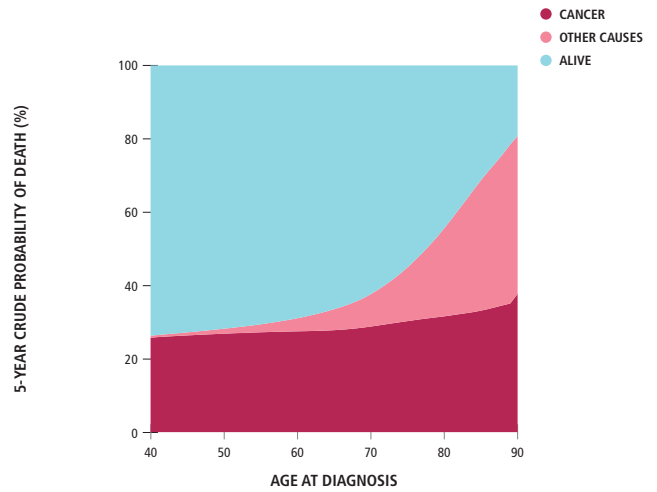


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10282 OBSERVED CASES)

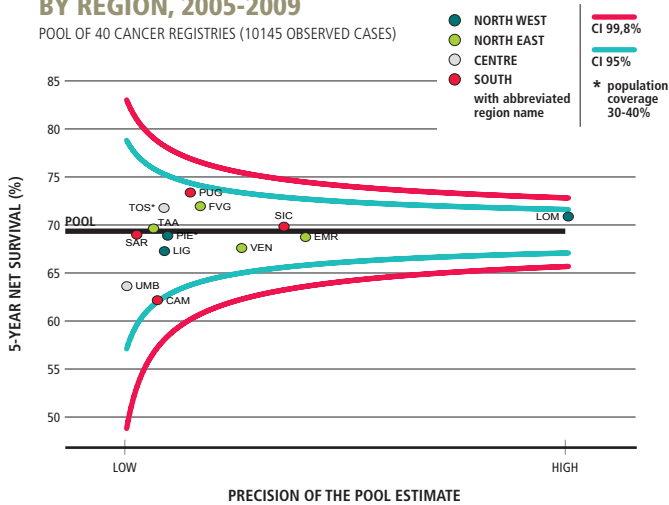


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10145 OBSERVED CASES)

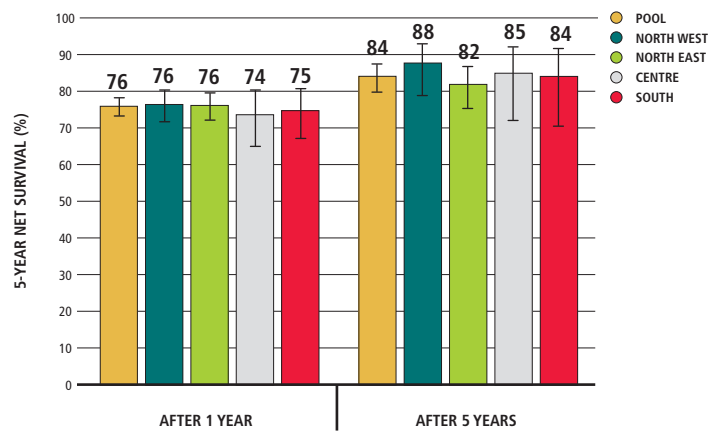


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (10060 OBSERVED CASES)

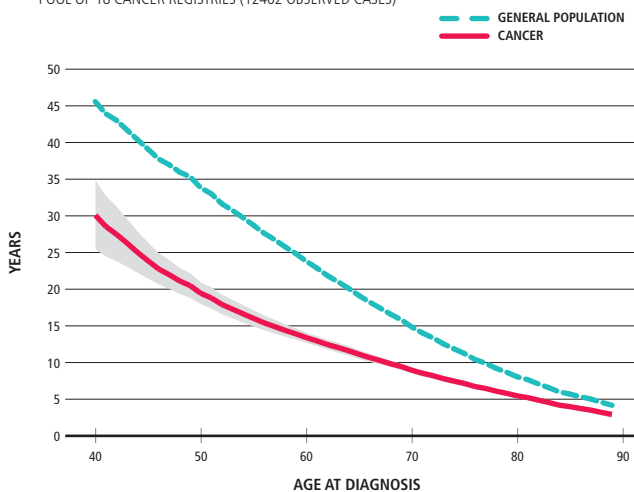


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (12462 OBSERVED CASES)

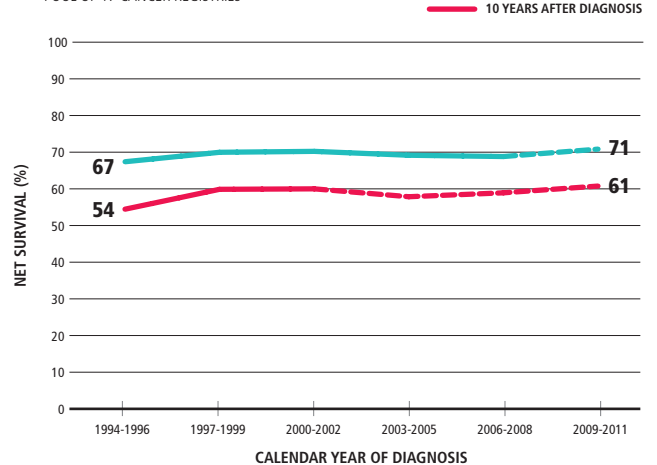


LARYNX CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



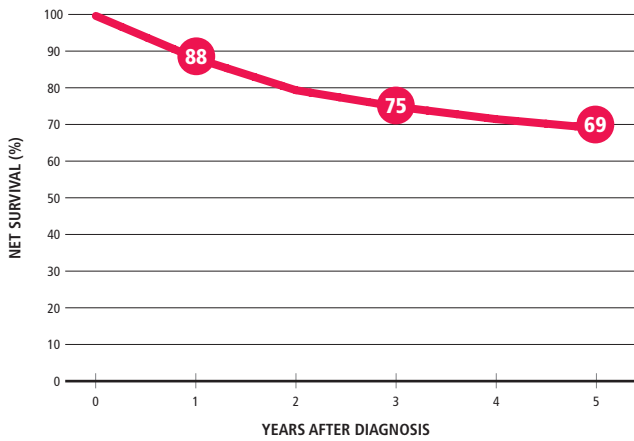


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (9326 OBSERVED CASES)

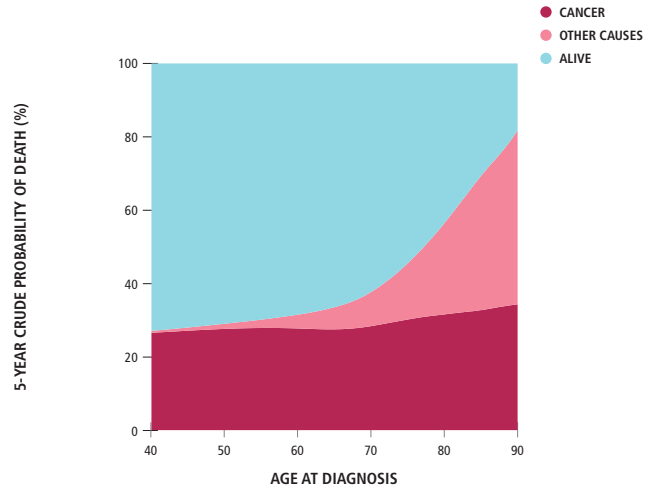


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (9223 OBSERVED CASES)

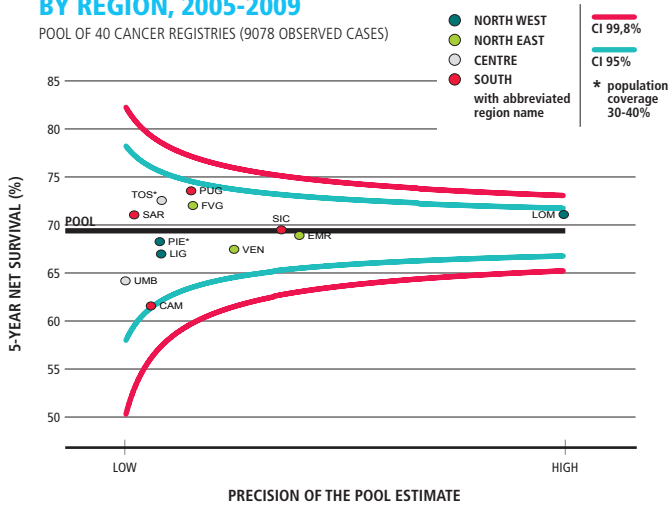


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (9078 OBSERVED CASES)

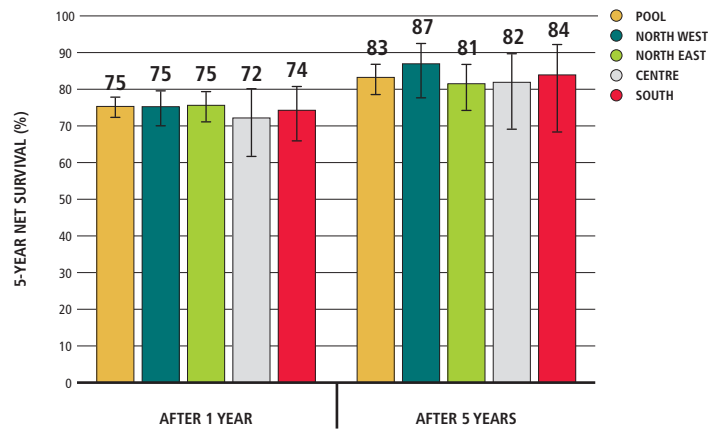


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8985 OBSERVED CASES)

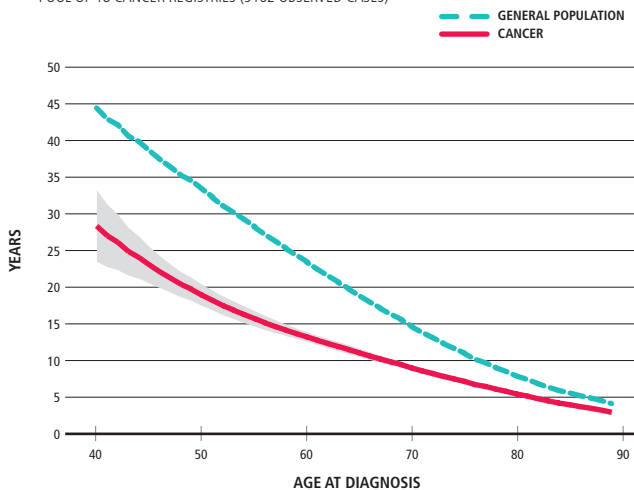


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (9162 OBSERVED CASES)

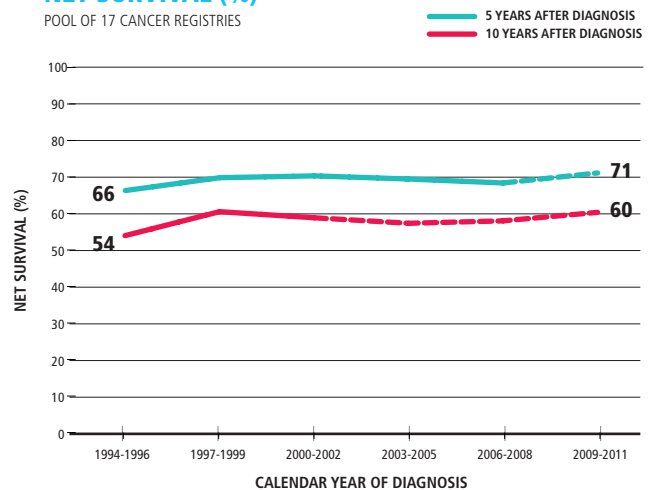


LARYNX CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

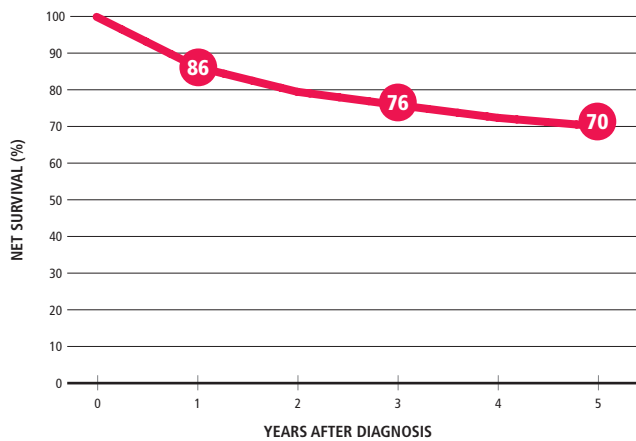






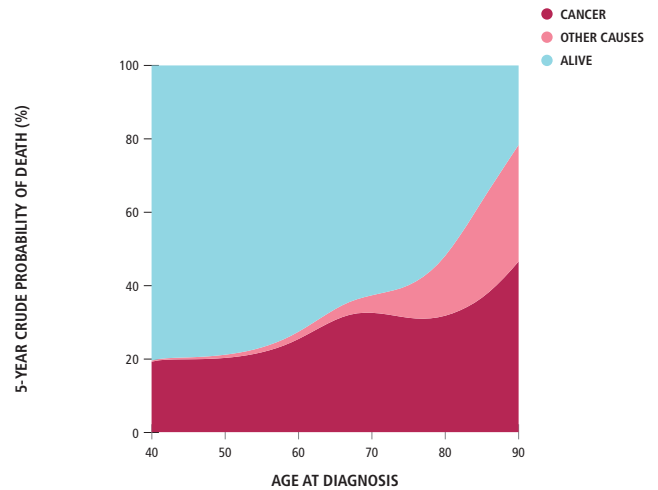
LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1086 OBSERVED CASES)



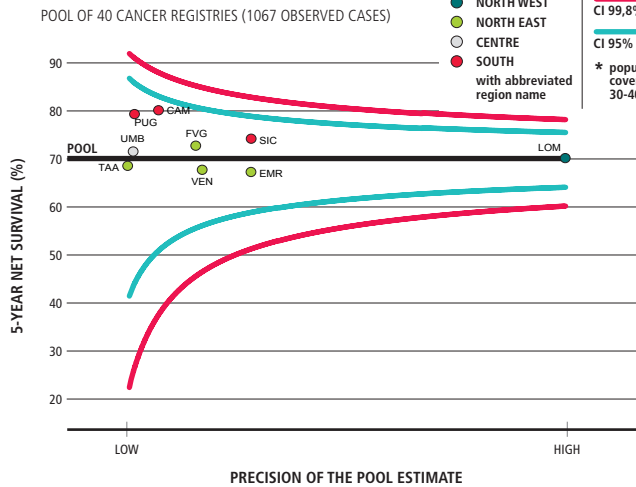
LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1059 OBSERVED CASES)



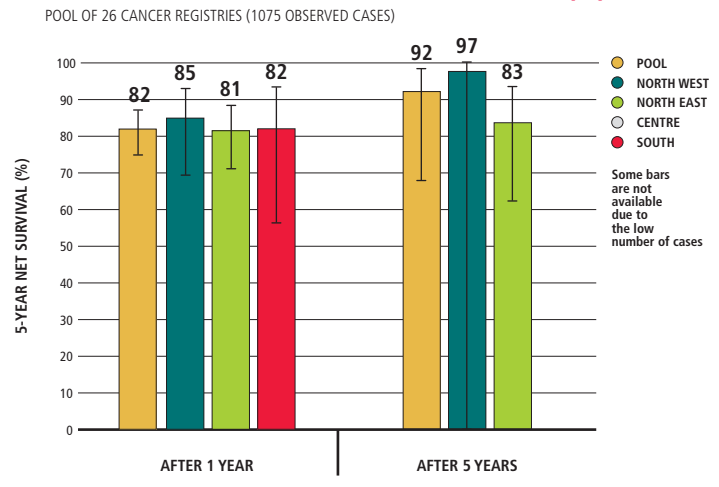
LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1067 OBSERVED CASES)



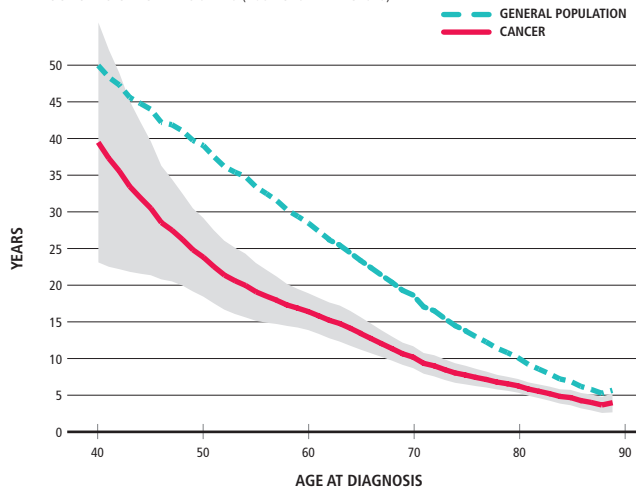
LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1075 OBSERVED CASES)



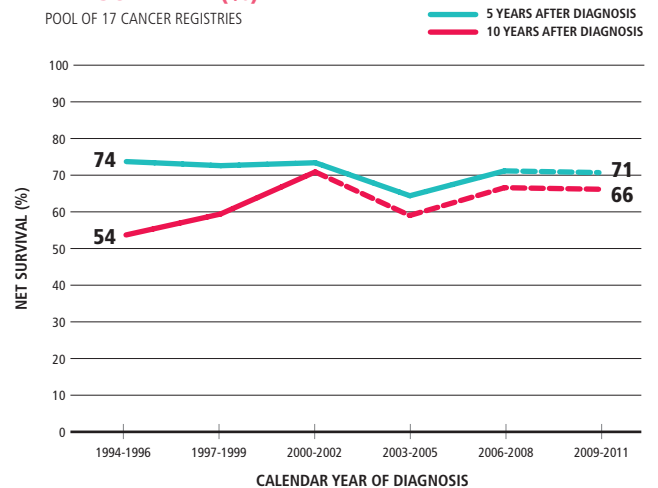
LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1061 OBSERVED CASES)



LARYNX CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL POLMONE

## LUNG CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

42%

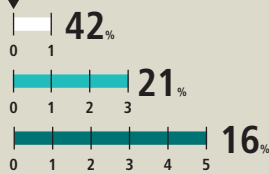
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

21%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

16%

DIAGNOSIS



4 percent points higher in 15 years

#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

16%

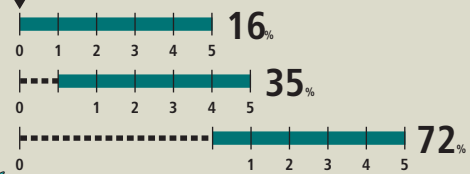
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

35%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

72%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 16%  
F 20%

NORTH EAST

M 15%  
F 19%

CENTRE

M 15%  
F 19%

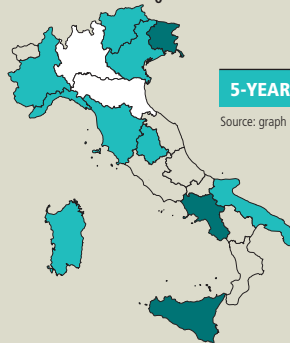
SOUTH

M 13%  
F 18%

Cancer survival tends to be higher in the **NORTH WEST** and lower in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

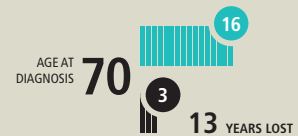
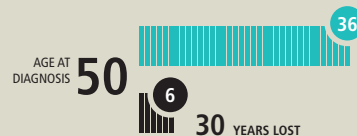
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 15%

FEMALES 19%  
WOMEN survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

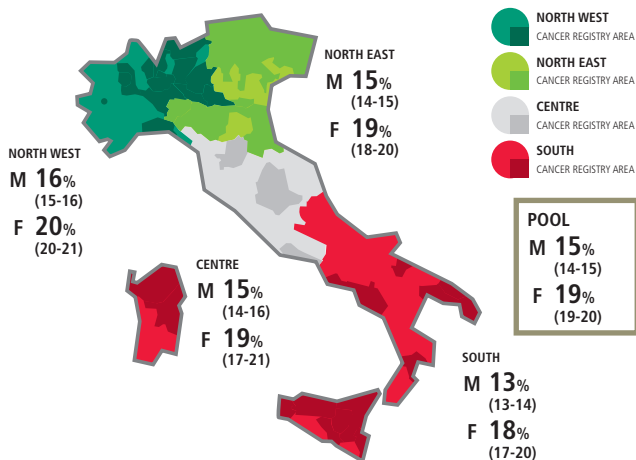


### LUNG CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (93035 OBSERVED CASES)

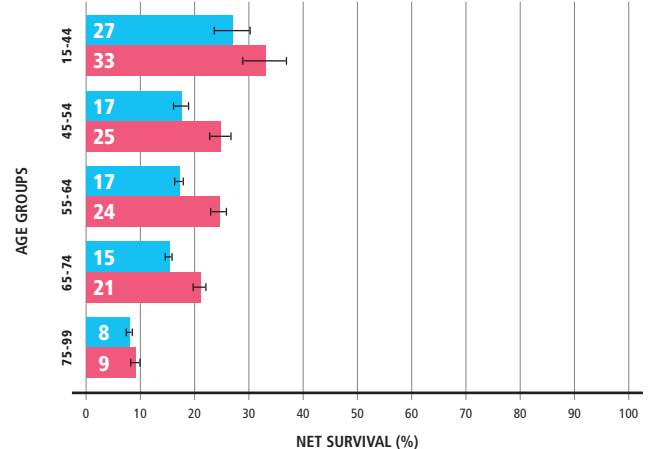


### LUNG CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (93035 OBSERVED CASES)



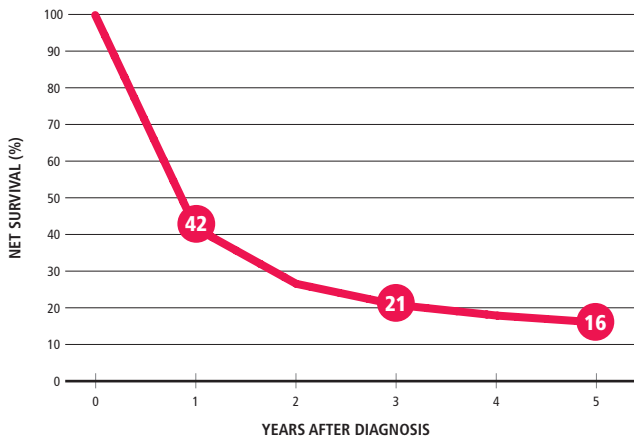


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (93035 OBSERVED CASES)

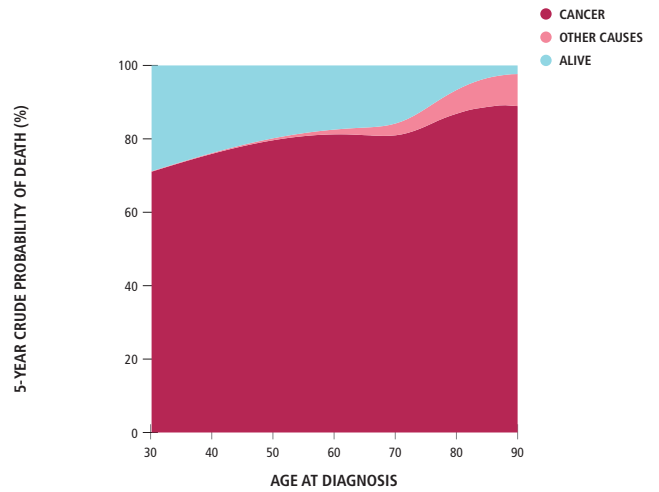


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91743 OBSERVED CASES)

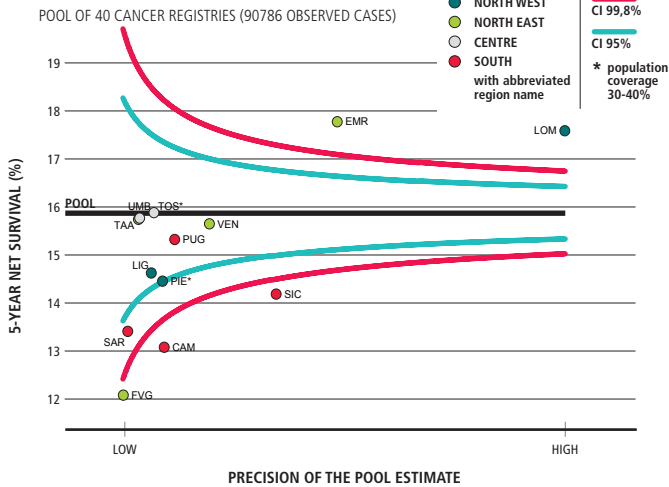


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (90786 OBSERVED CASES)

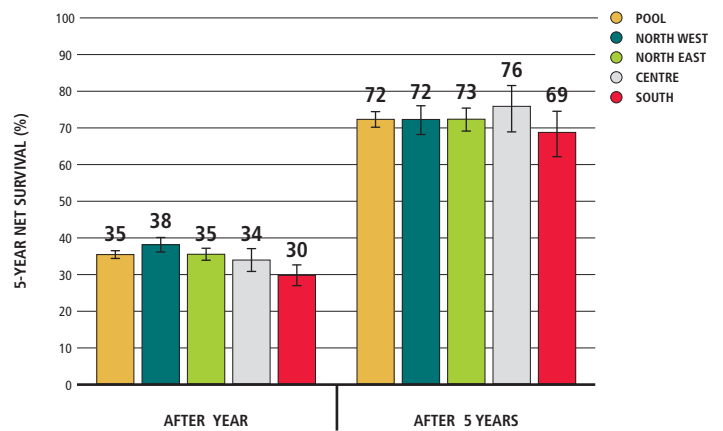


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (42151 OBSERVED CASES)

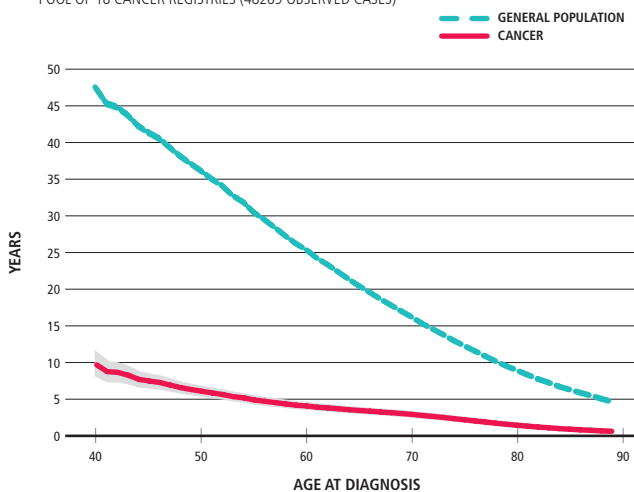


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (48269 OBSERVED CASES)

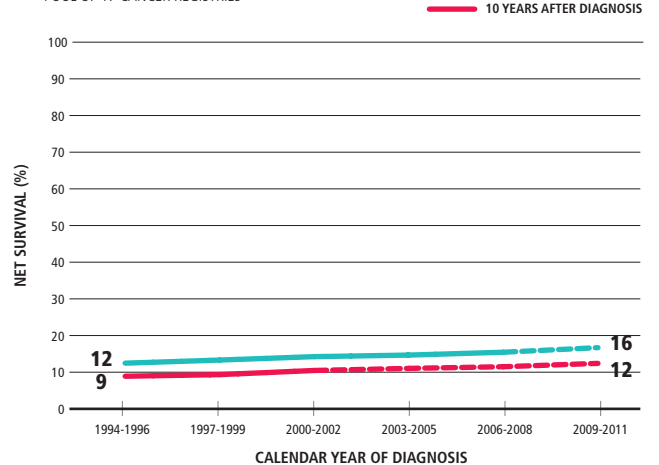


LUNG CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



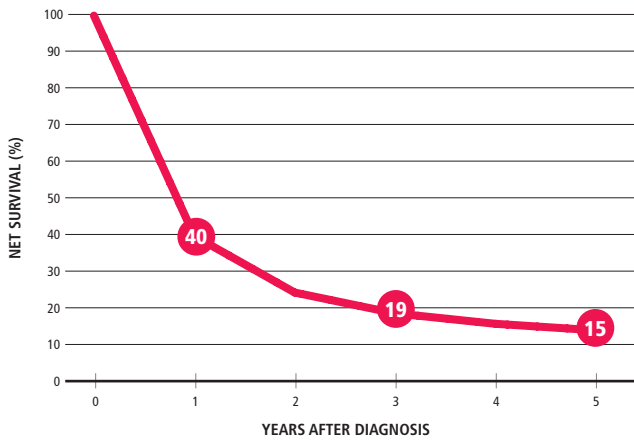


LUNG CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (70064 OBSERVED CASES)

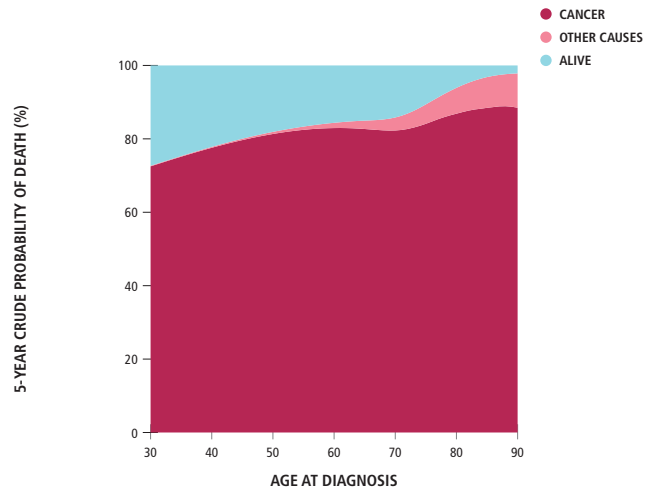


LUNG CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (69388 OBSERVED CASES)

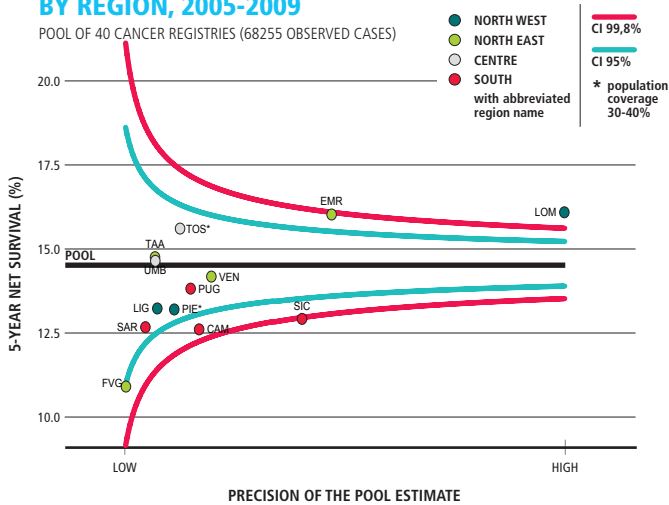


LUNG CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (68255 OBSERVED CASES)

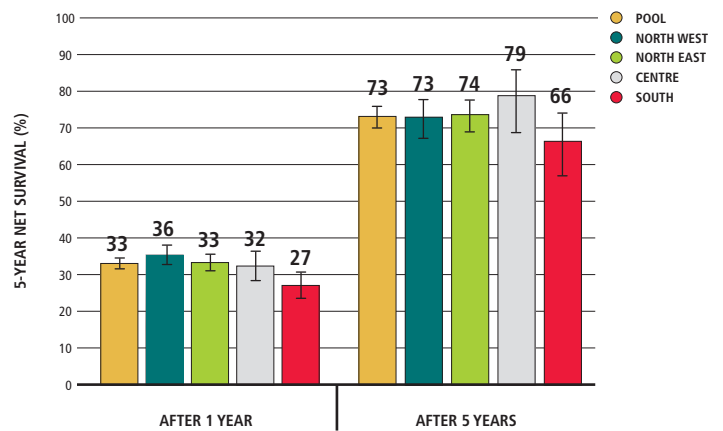


LUNG CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (30285 OBSERVED CASES)

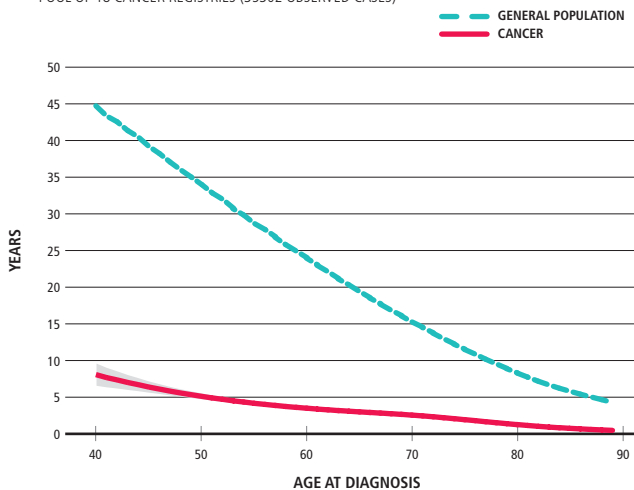


LUNG CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (35302 OBSERVED CASES)

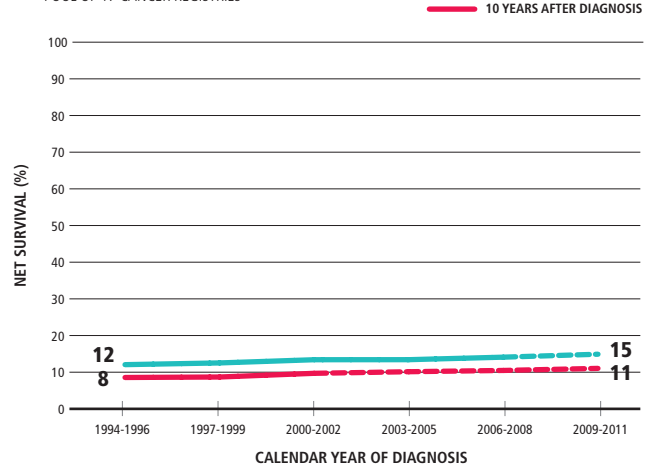


LUNG CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

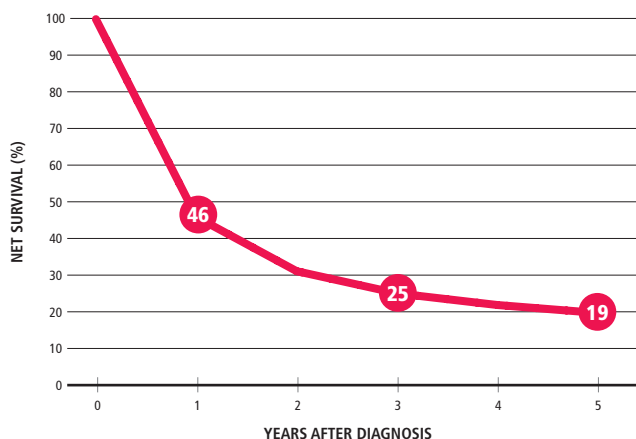
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





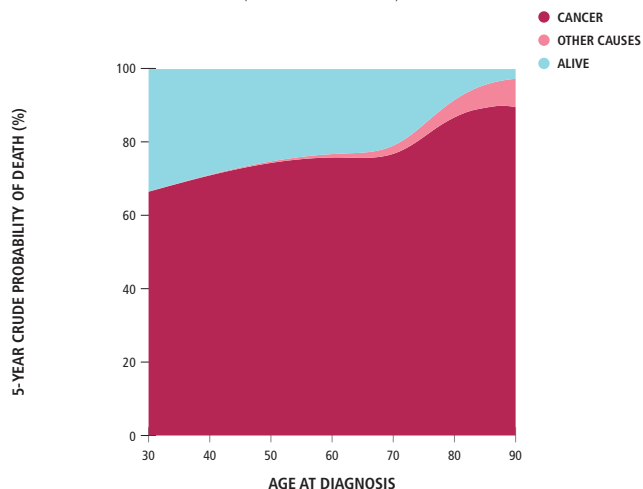
LUNG CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22971 OBSERVED CASES)



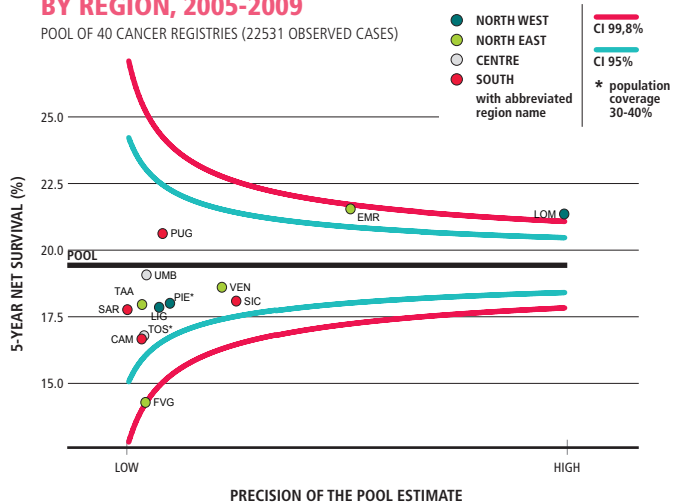
LUNG CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22355 OBSERVED CASES)



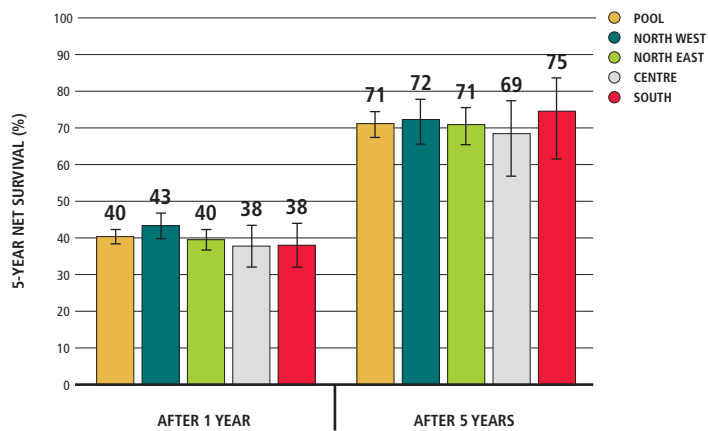
LUNG CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (22531 OBSERVED CASES)



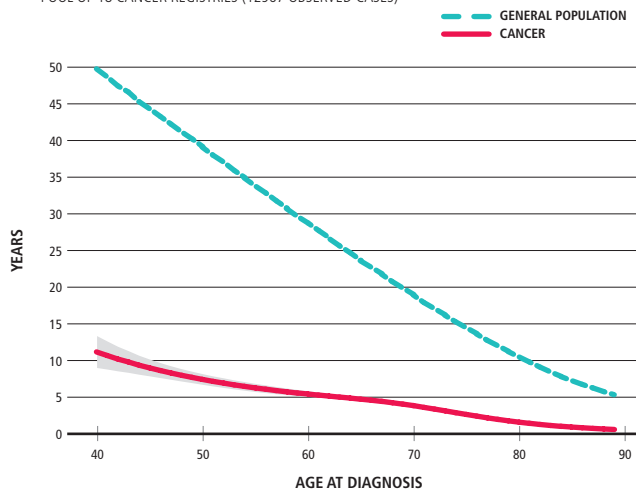
LUNG CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (11866 OBSERVED CASES)



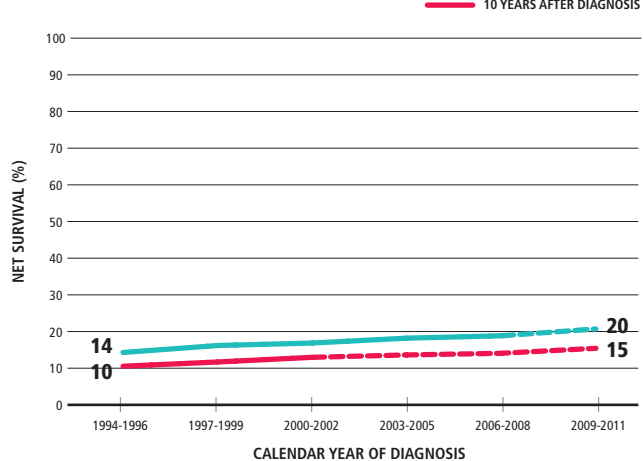
LUNG CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (12967 OBSERVED CASES)



LUNG CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELL'OSSO

## BONE CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

81%

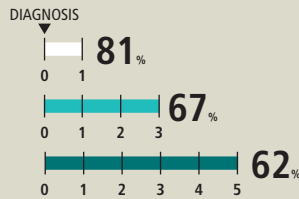
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

67%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

62%

12 percent points higher in 15 years



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

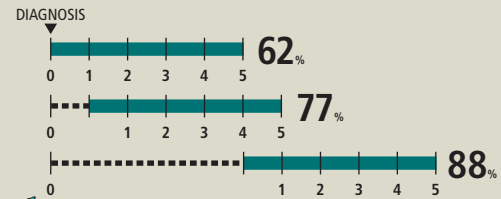
62%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

77%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

88%



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
67%

NORTH EAST  
60%

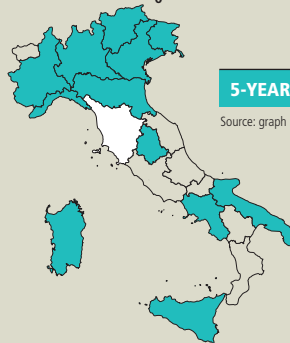
CENTRE  
64%

SOUTH  
57%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

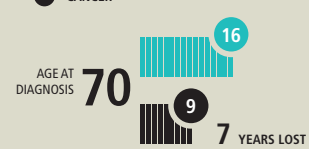
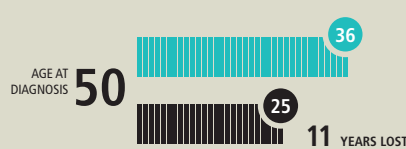
MALES  
60%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES  
65%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

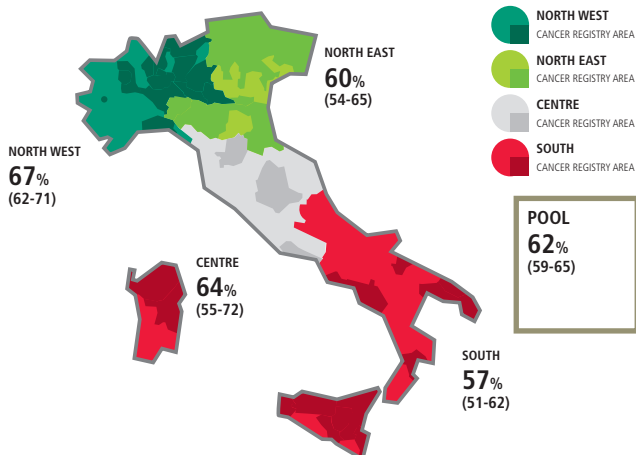


### BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1222 OBSERVED CASES)

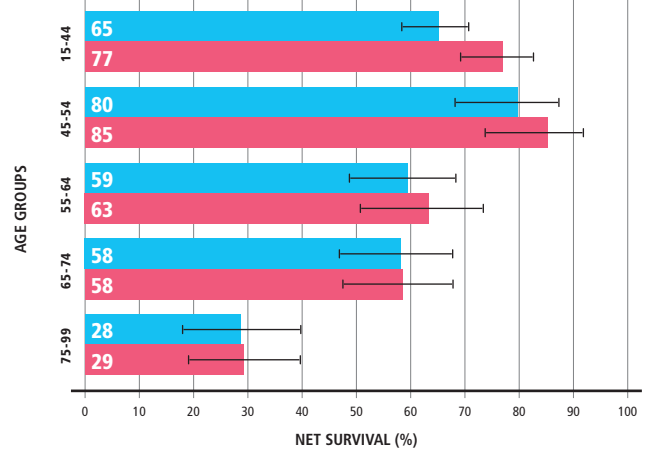


### BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1222 OBSERVED CASES)



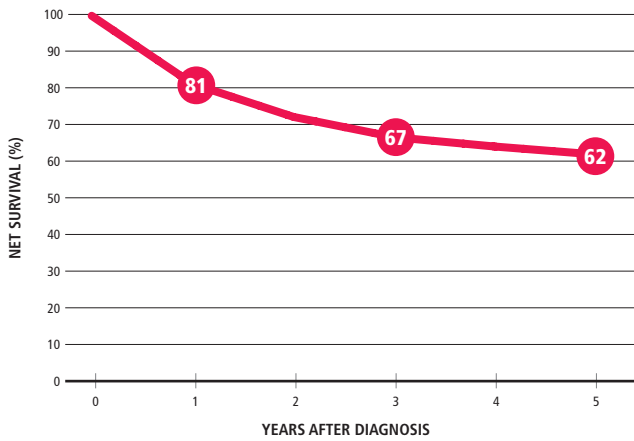


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1222 OBSERVED CASES)

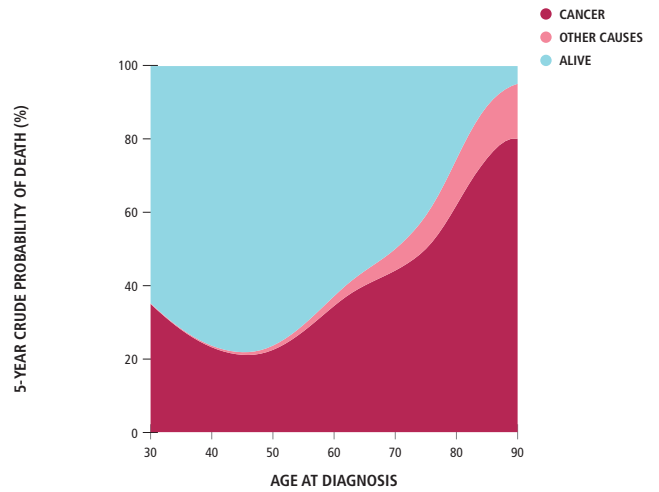


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1010 OBSERVED CASES)

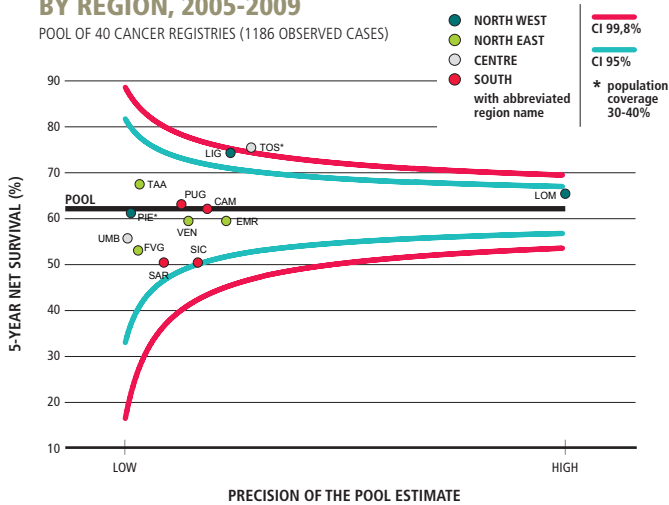


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1186 OBSERVED CASES)

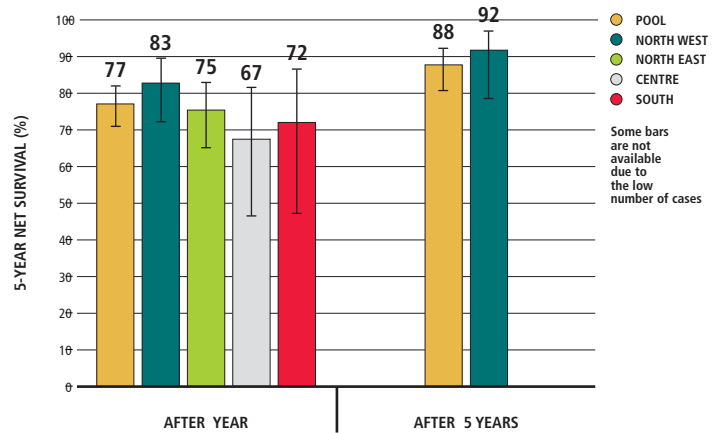


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1094 OBSERVED CASES)

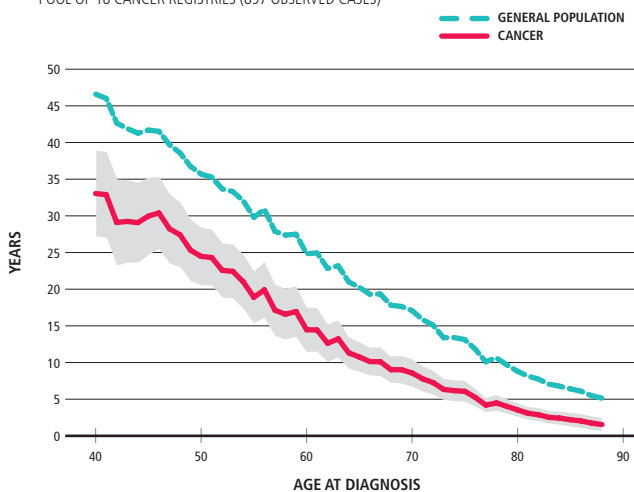


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (897 OBSERVED CASES)

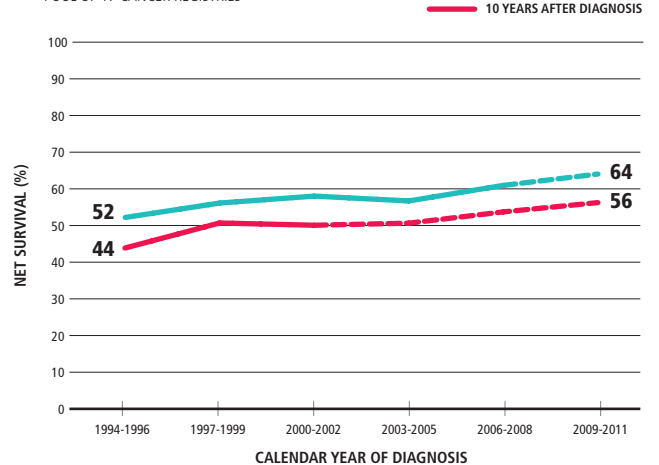


BONE CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# MELANOMA CUTANEO

## SKIN MELANOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

96%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

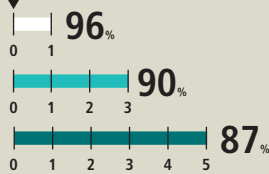
90%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

87%

8 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

87%

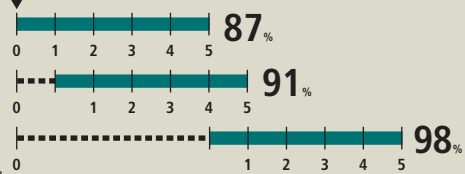
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

98%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 85%  
F 89%

NORTH EAST

M 88%  
F 91%

CENTRE

M 85%  
F 88%

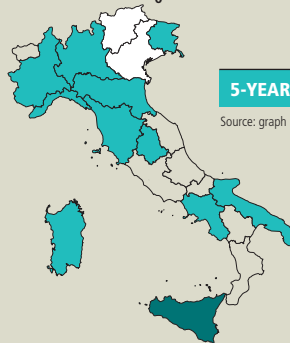
SOUTH

M 78%  
F 84%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

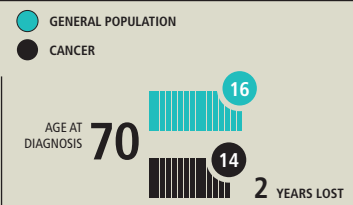
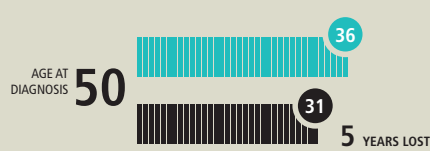
- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 85%

FEMALES 89%  
WOMEN survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

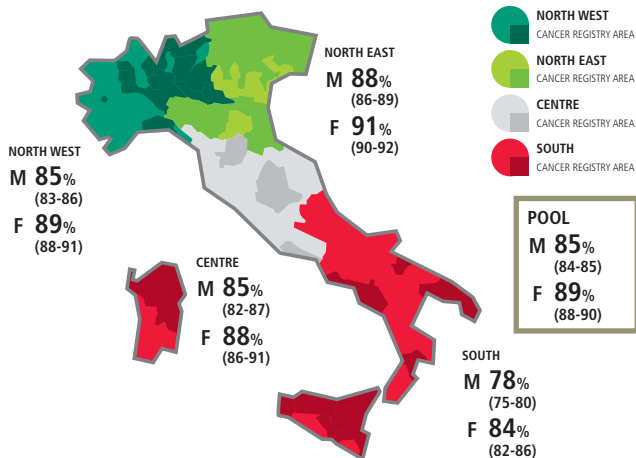


### SKIN MELANOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22023 OBSERVED CASES)

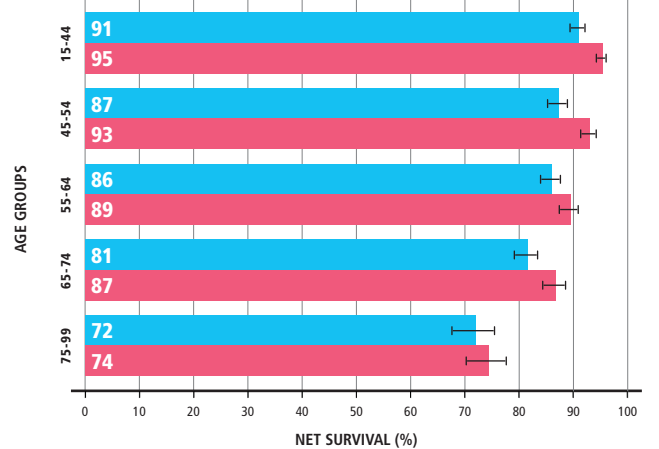


### SKIN MELANOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22023 OBSERVED CASES)

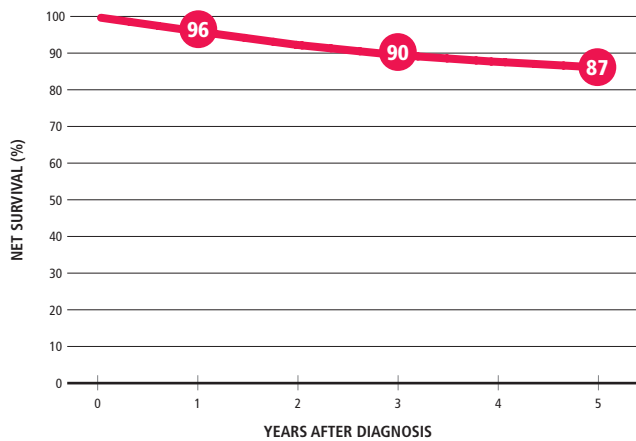






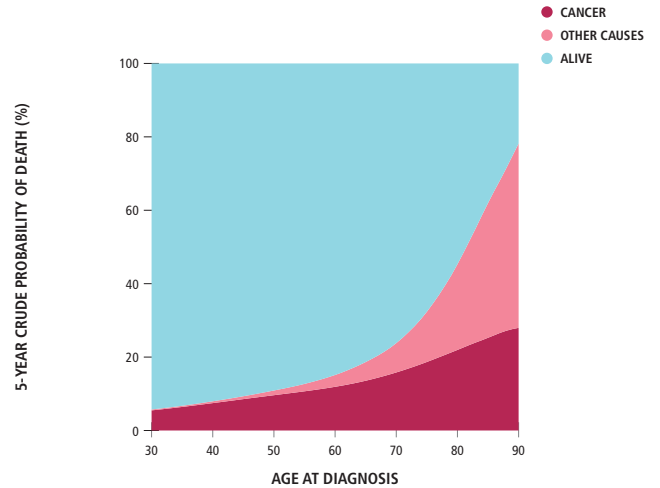
SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22023 OBSERVED CASES)



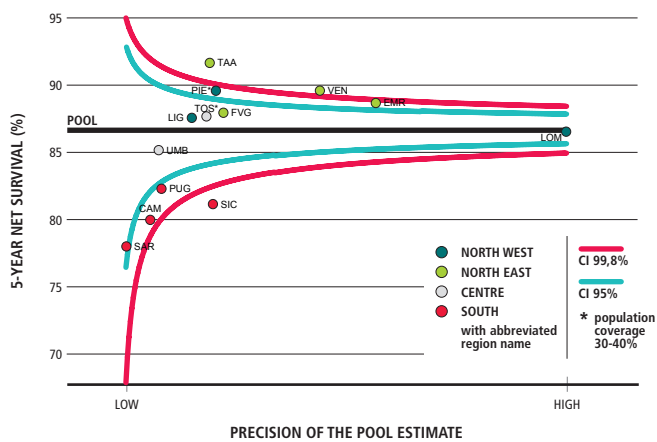
SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (20737 OBSERVED CASES)



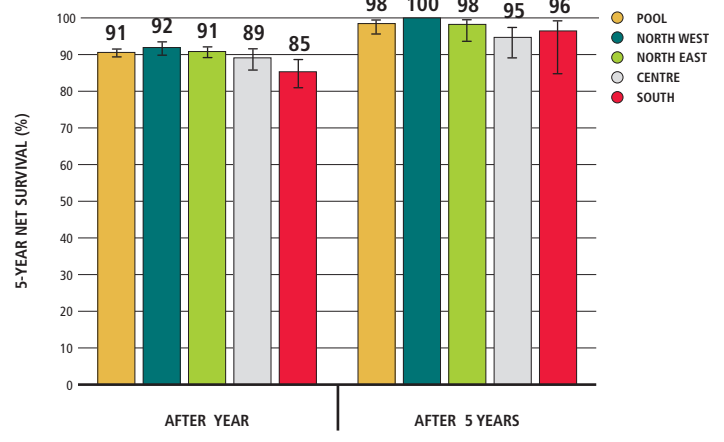
SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (21411 OBSERVED CASES)



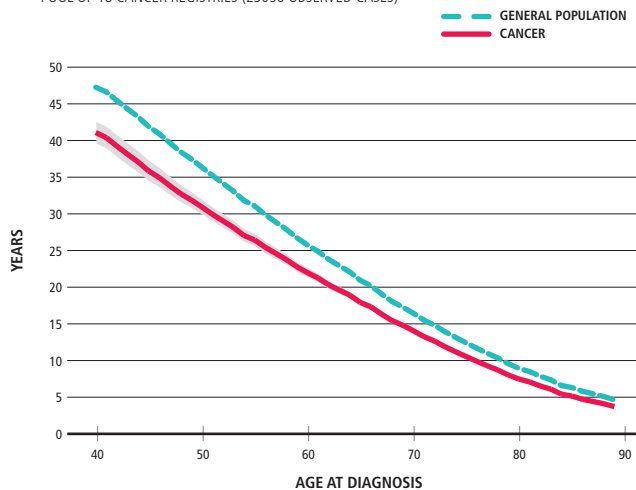
SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (25474 OBSERVED CASES)



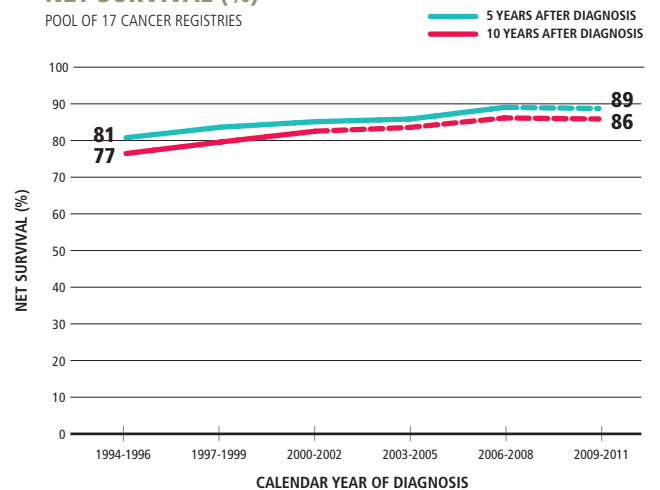
SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (23056 OBSERVED CASES)



SKIN MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



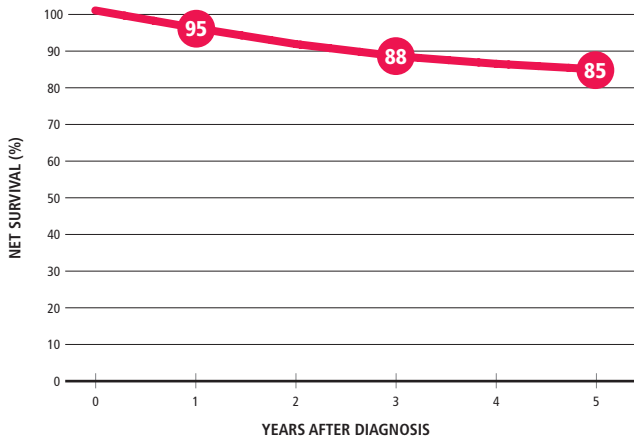


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11091 OBSERVED CASES)

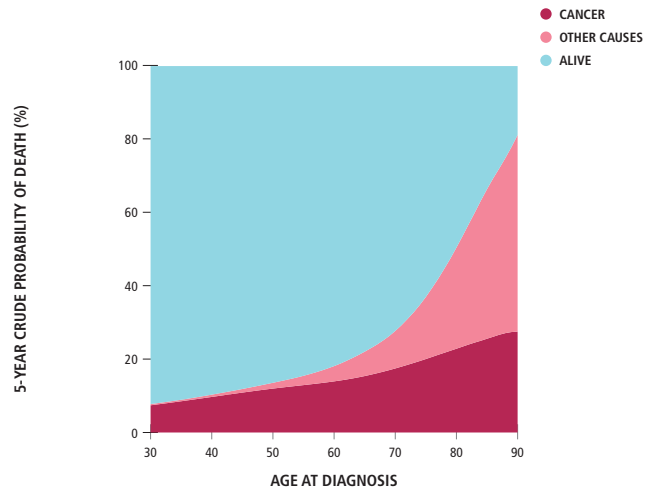


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10623 OBSERVED CASES)

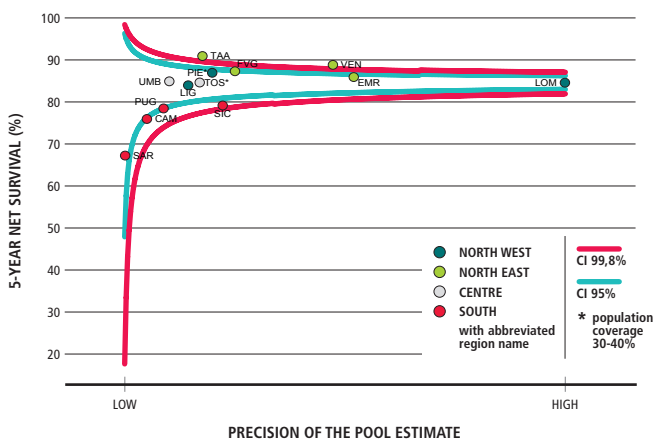


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (110799 OBSERVED CASES)

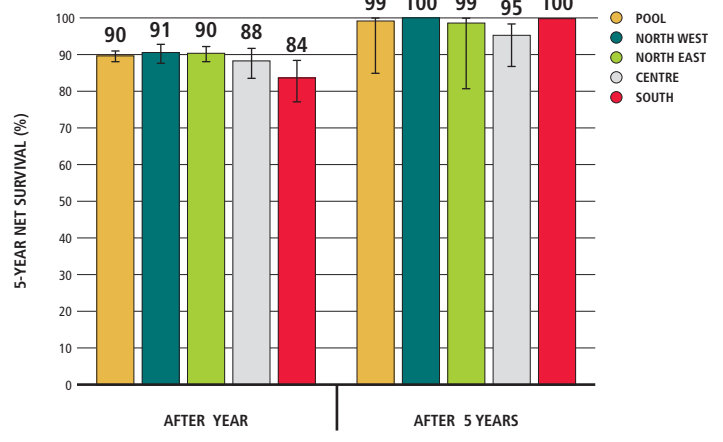


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (12298 OBSERVED CASES)

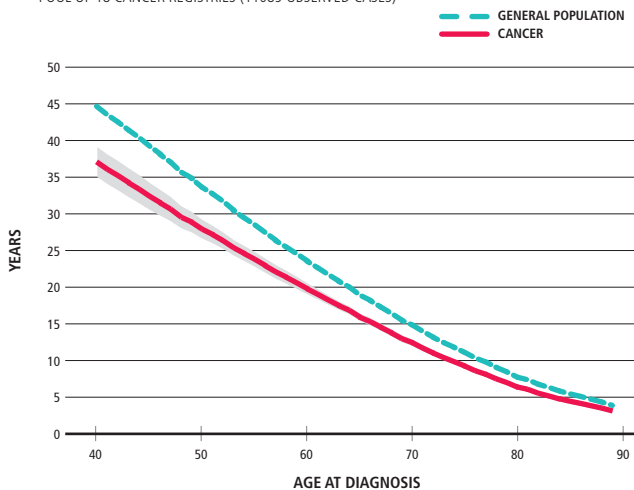


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (11089 OBSERVED CASES)

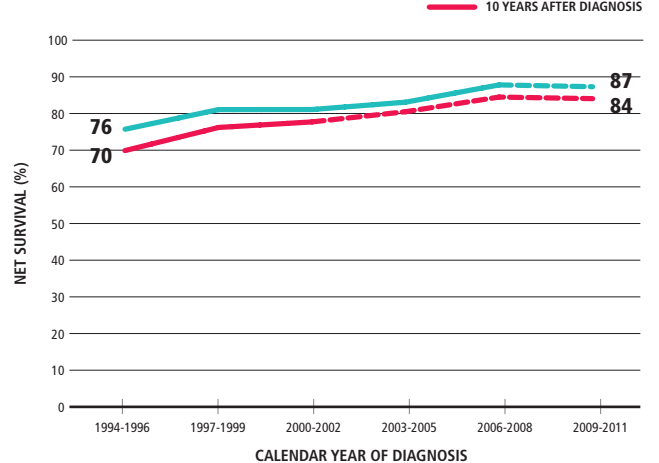


SKIN MELANOMA

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

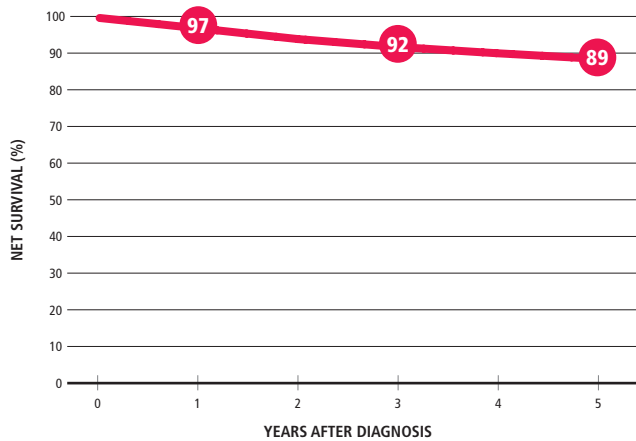
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





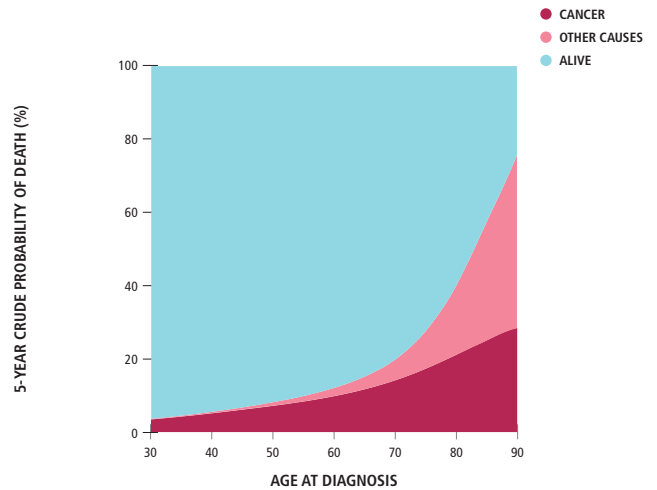
SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10932 OBSERVED CASES)



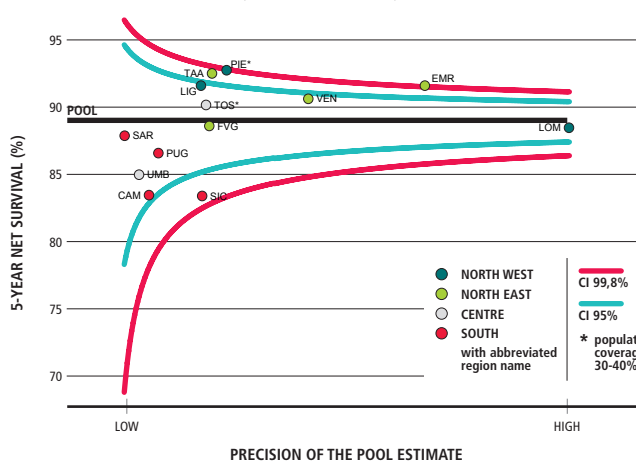
SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10114 OBSERVED CASES)



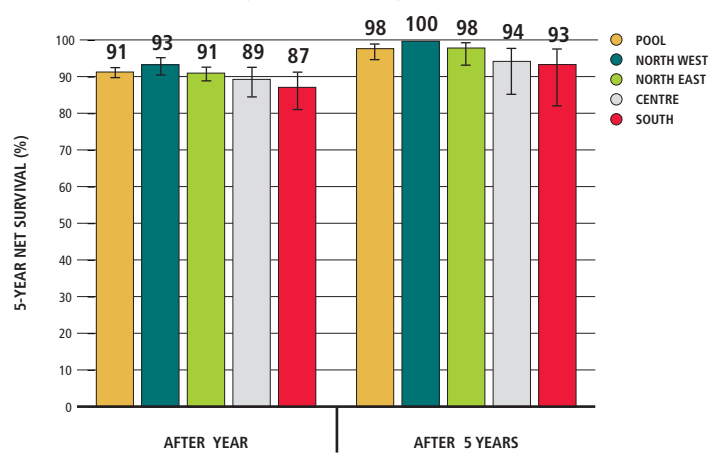
SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10612 OBSERVED CASES)



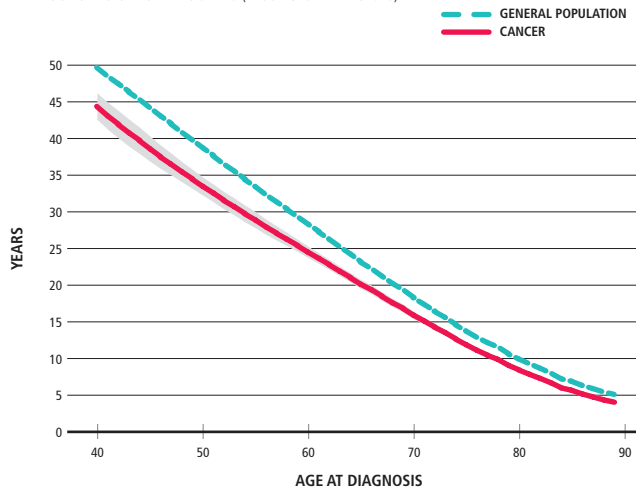
SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (13176 OBSERVED CASES)



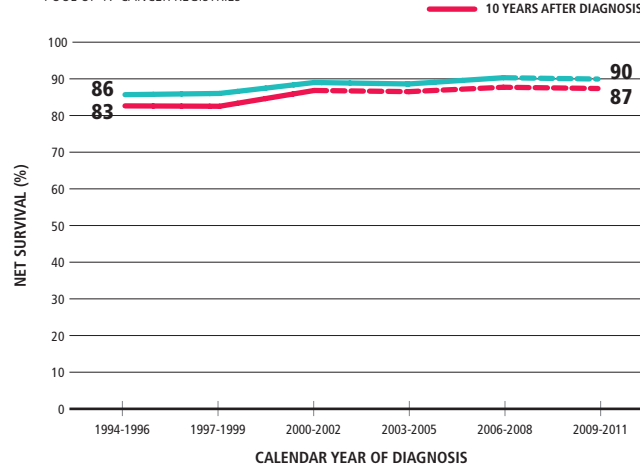
SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (11967 OBSERVED CASES)



SKIN MELANOMA FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# MESOTELIOMA

## MESOTHELIOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

51%

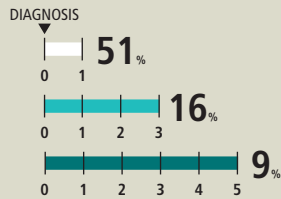
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

16%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

9%

NO progress in 15 years



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

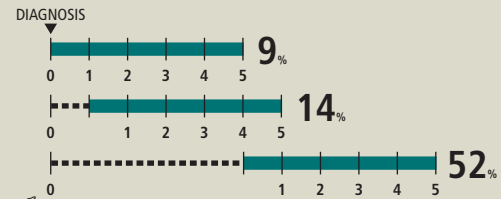
9%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

14%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

52%



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
8%

NORTH EAST  
9%

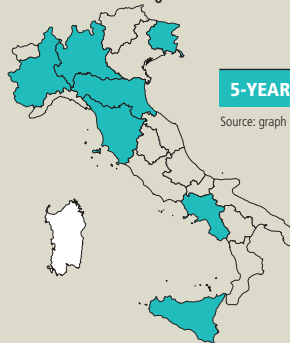
CENTRE  
n.a.

SOUTH  
9%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



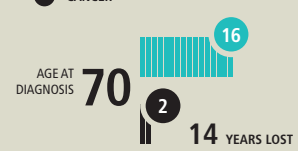
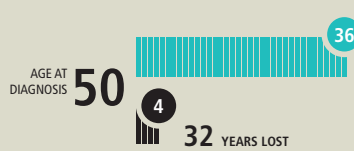
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 8%

FEMALES 10%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

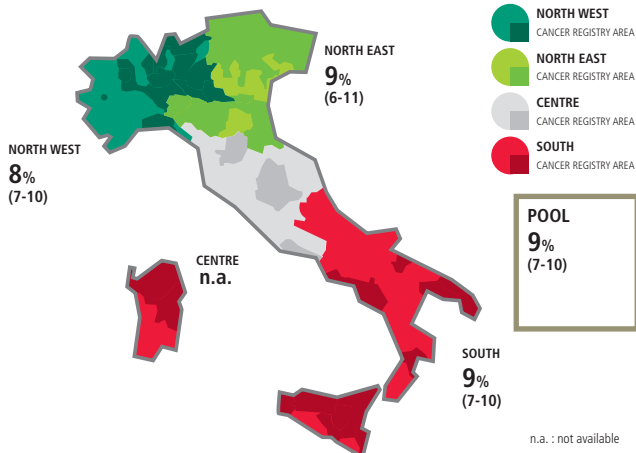


### MESOTHELIOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3737 OBSERVED CASES)

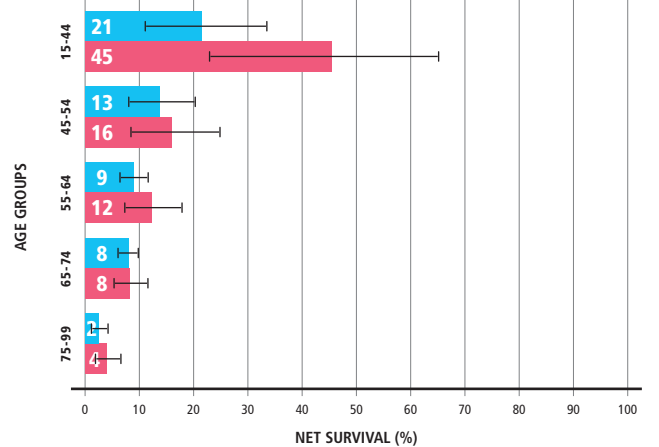


### MESOTHELIOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3737 OBSERVED CASES)



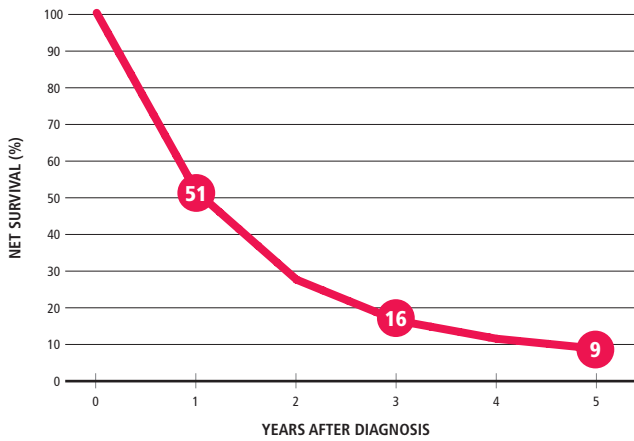


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3737 OBSERVED CASES)

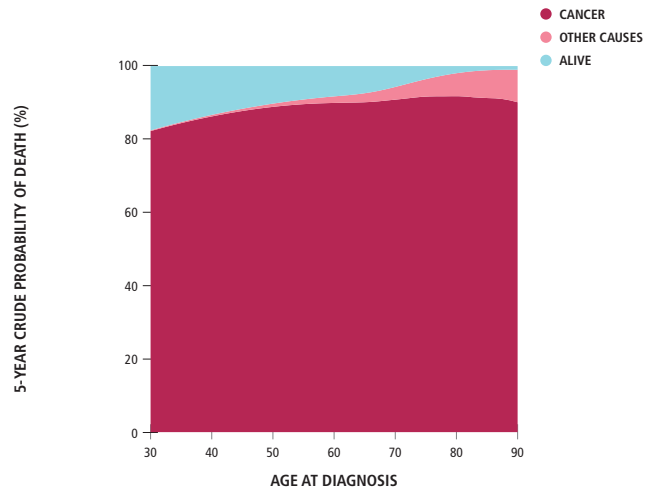


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3671 OBSERVED CASES)

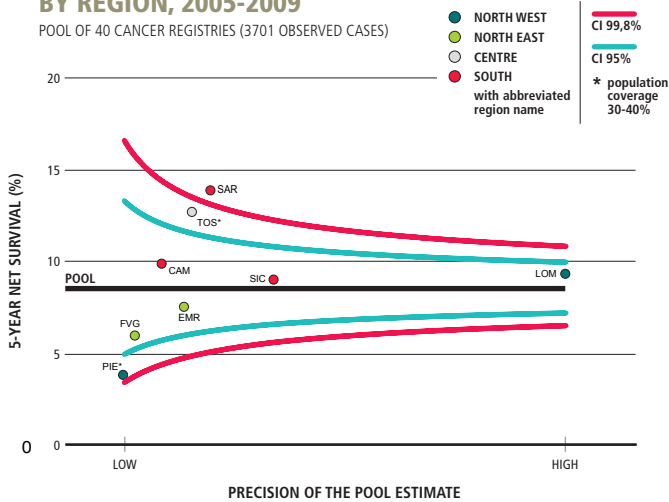


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (3701 OBSERVED CASES)

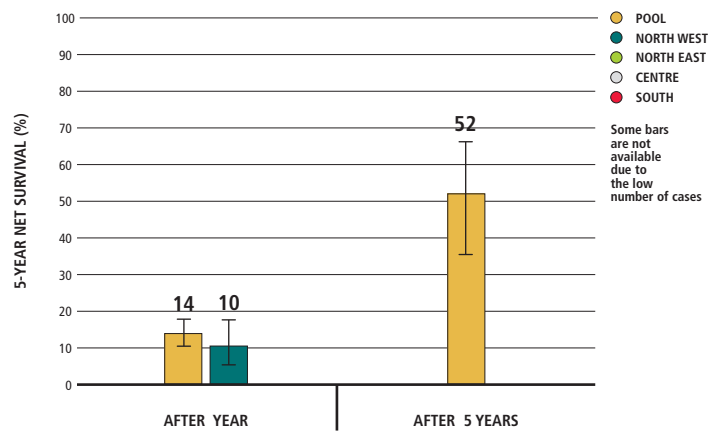


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1522 OBSERVED CASES)

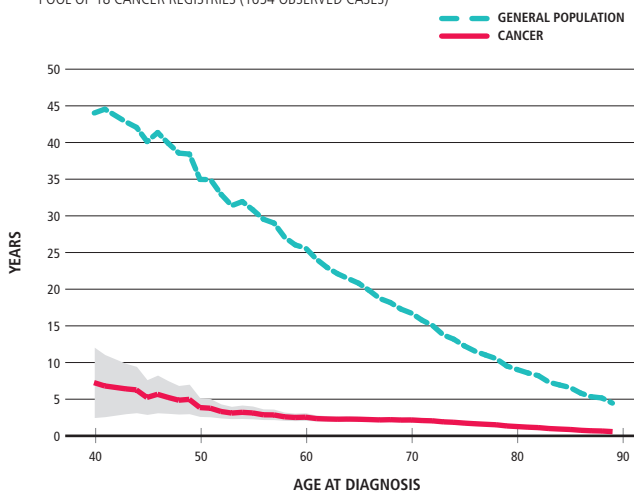


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1654 OBSERVED CASES)

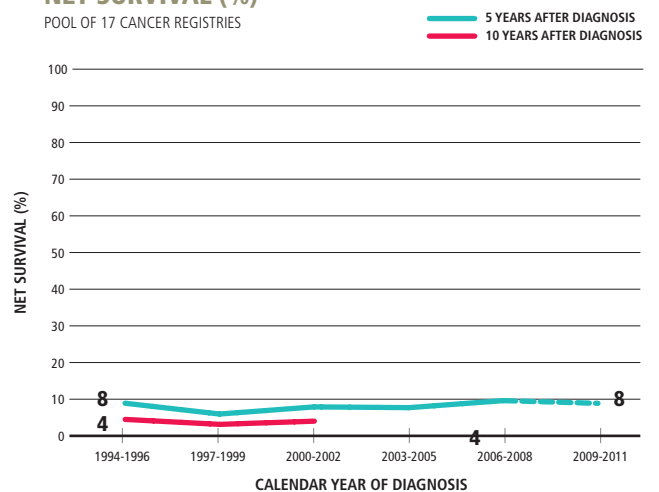


MESOTHELIOMA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# SARCOMA DI KAPOSÌ

## KAPOSÌ SARCOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

92%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

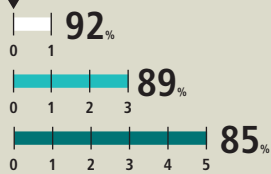
89%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

85%

12 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

85%

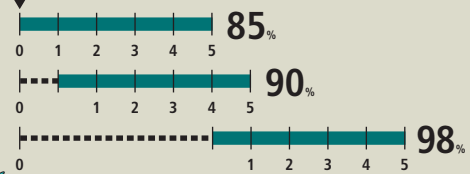
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

98%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
86%

NORTH EAST  
83%

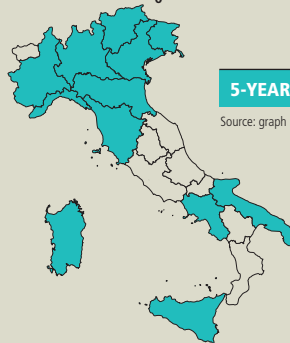
CENTRE  
79%

SOUTH  
85%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

86%

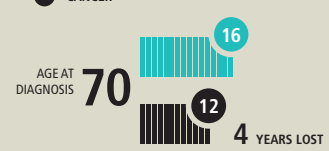
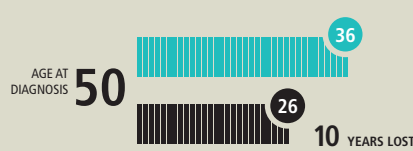
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

83%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

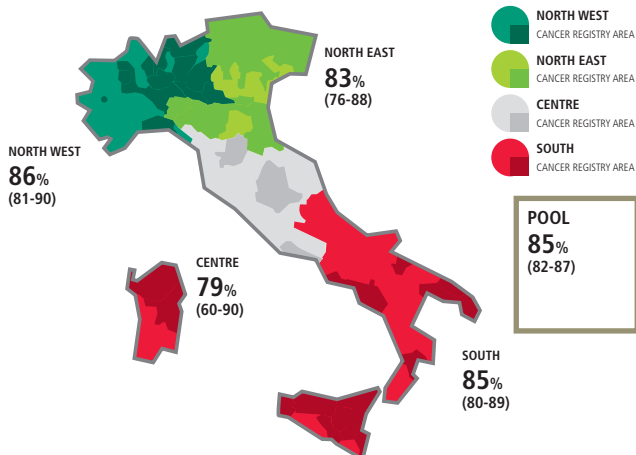


### KAPOSÌ SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

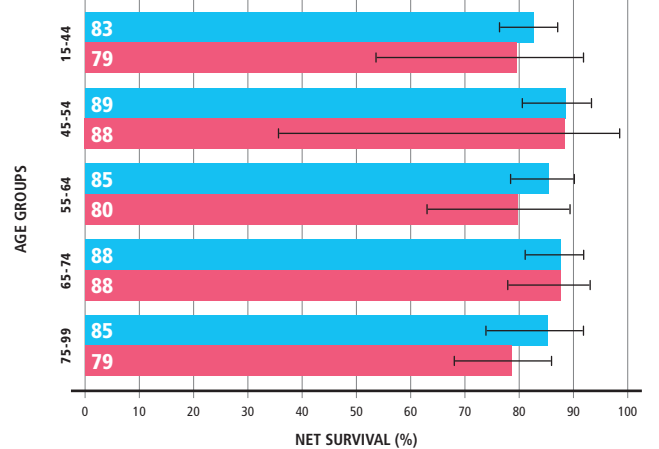


### KAPOSÌ SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)



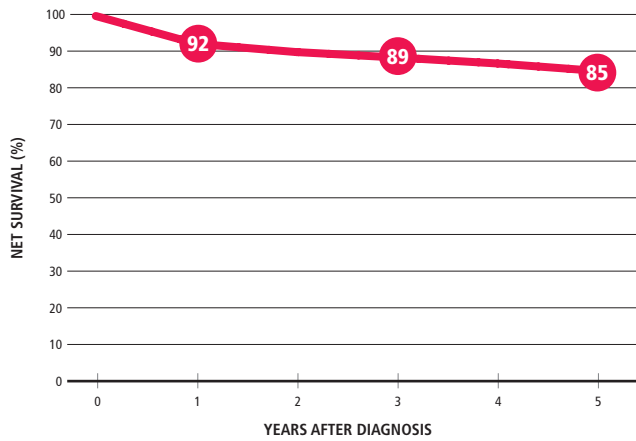


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1988 OBSERVED CASES)

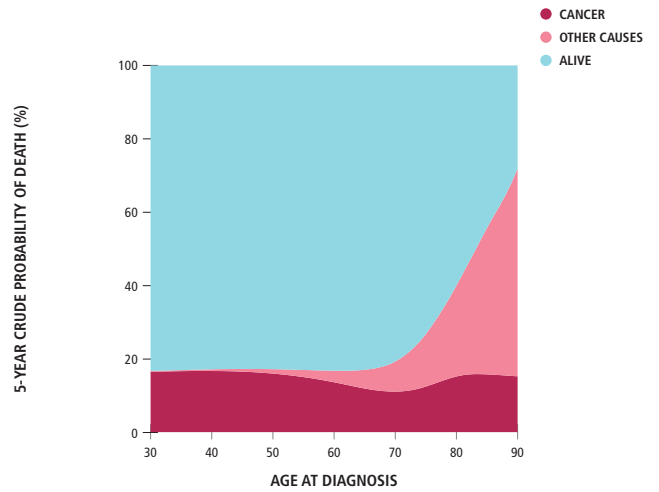


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1902 OBSERVED CASES)

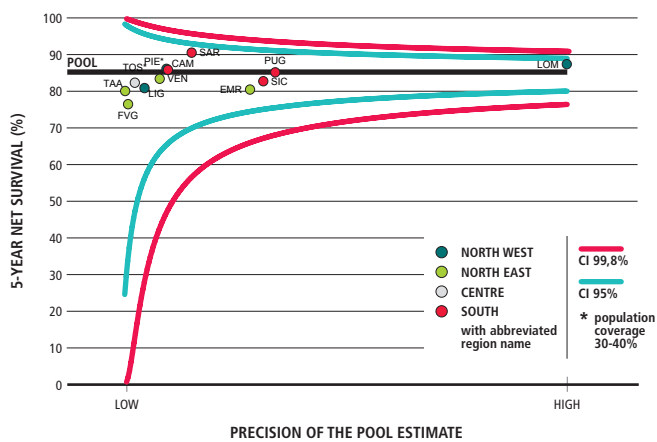


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1941 OBSERVED CASES)

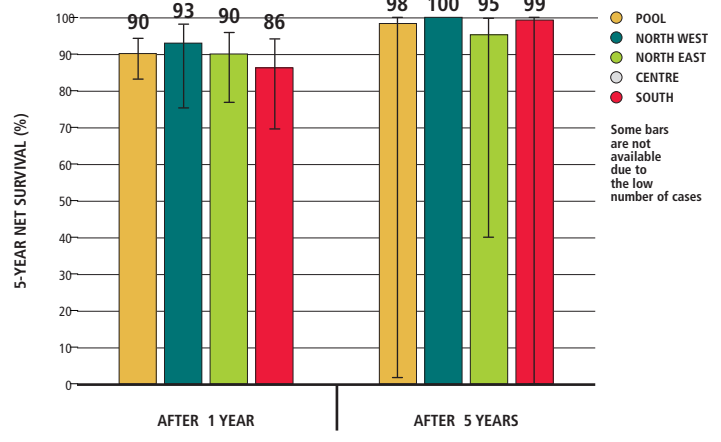


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (1688 OBSERVED CASES)

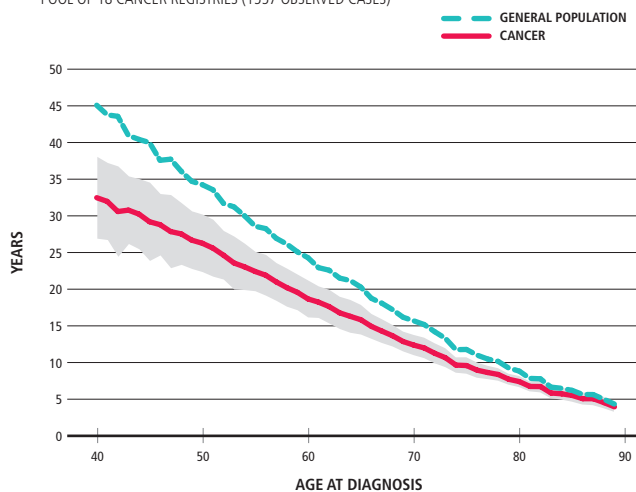


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1557 OBSERVED CASES)

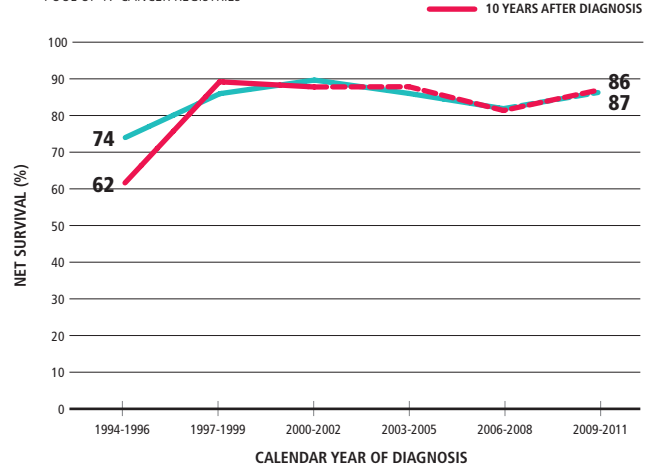


KAPOSI SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEI TESSUTI MOLLI

## SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

84%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

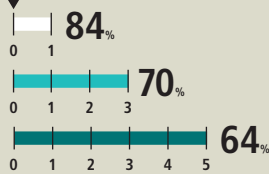
70%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

64%

6 percent points higher in 12 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

64%

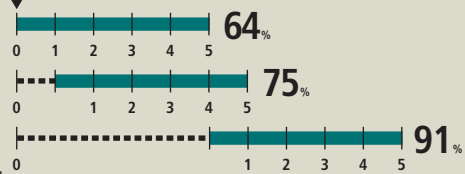
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

75%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
66%

NORTH EAST  
67%

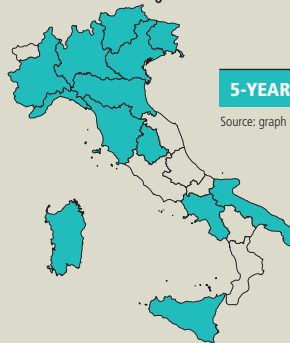
CENTRE  
67%

CENTRE  
67%

In the SOUTH of Italy cancer survival is lower than in other areas

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

64%

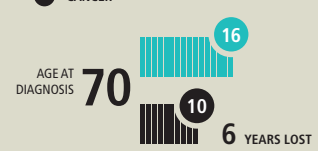
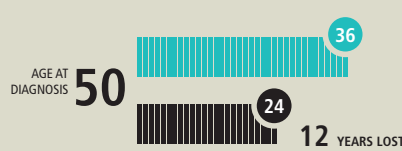
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

64%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

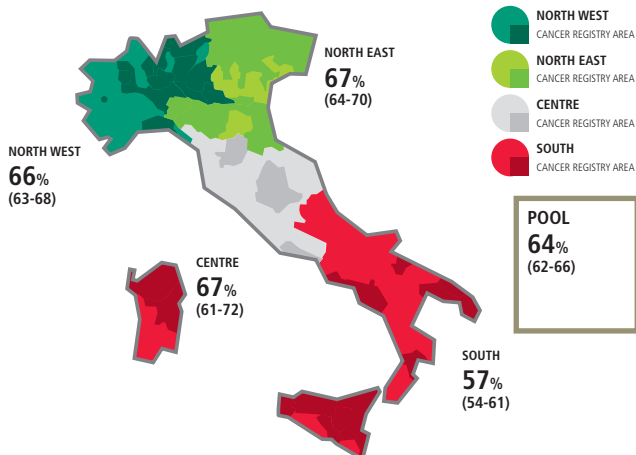


### SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)

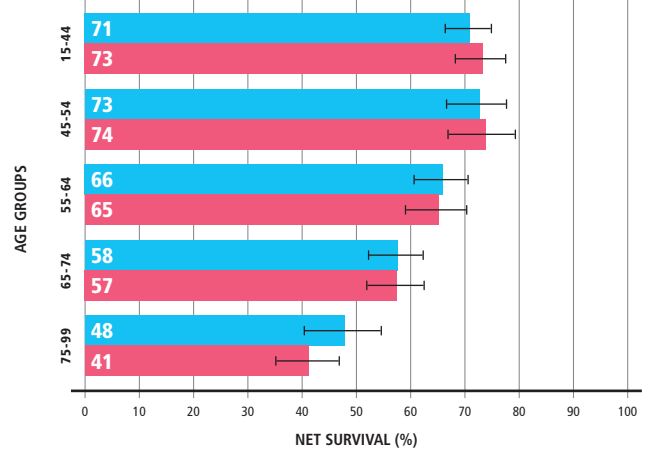


### SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)



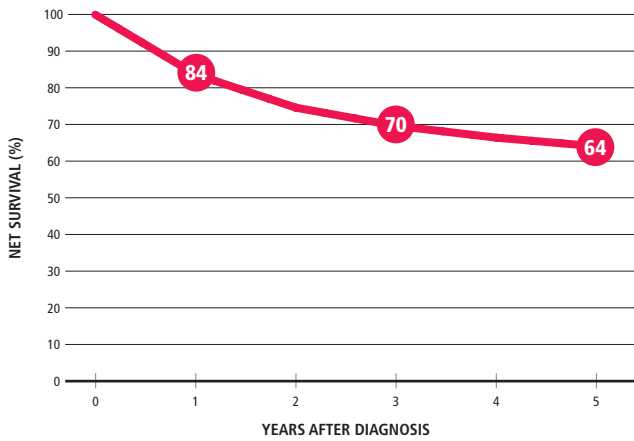




SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

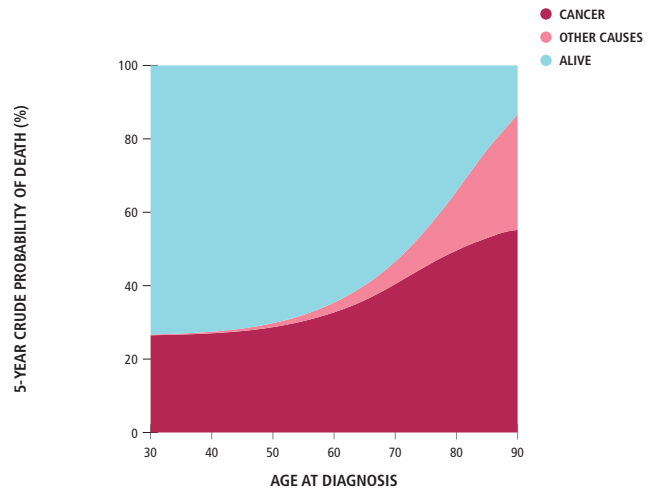
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4134 OBSERVED CASES)



SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

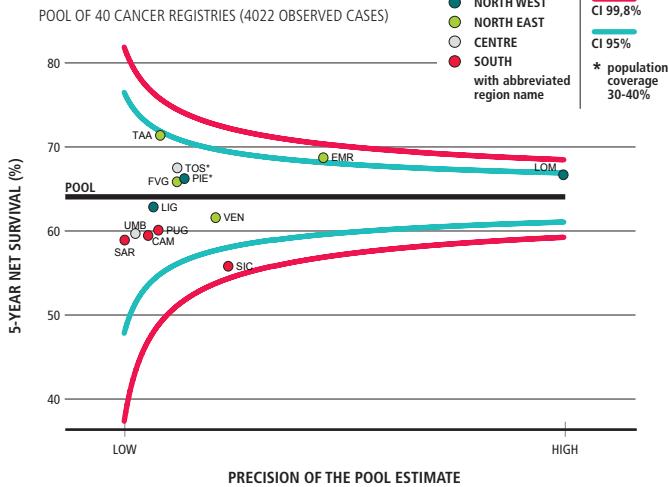
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3801 OBSERVED CASES)



SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

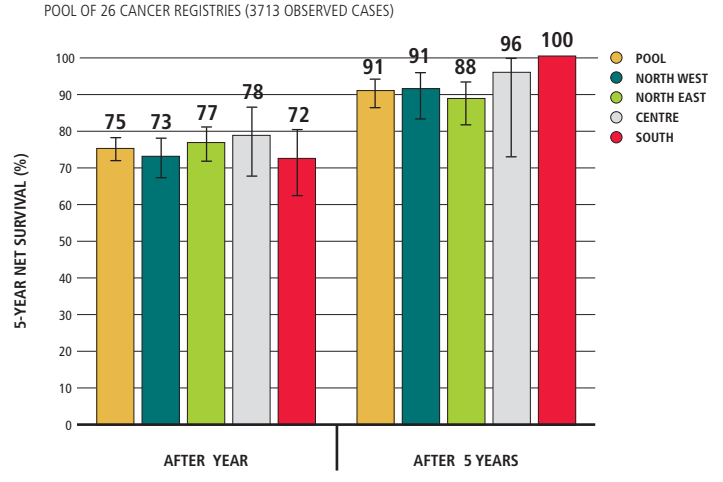
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4022 OBSERVED CASES)



SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

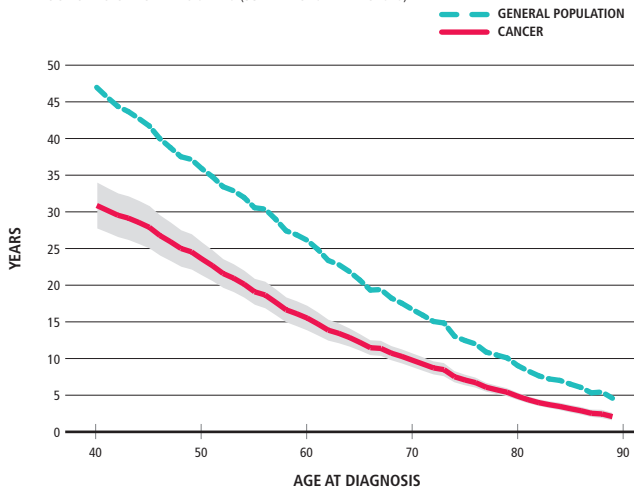
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3713 OBSERVED CASES)



SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

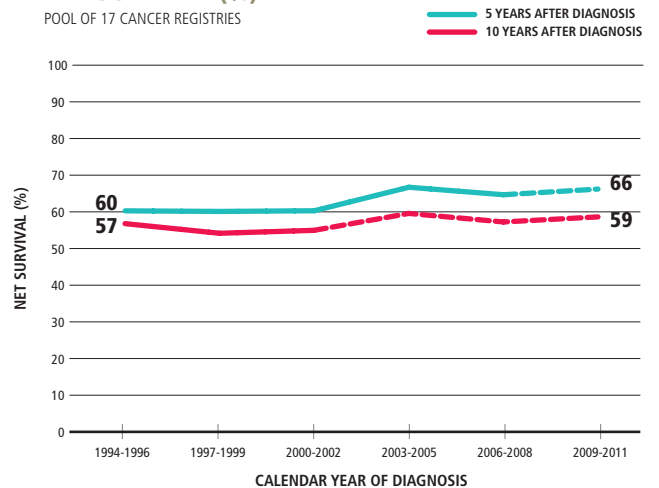
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3371 OBSERVED CASES)



SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

MALES & FEMALES

**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLA MAMMELLA FEMMINILE

## FEMALE BREAST CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

97%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

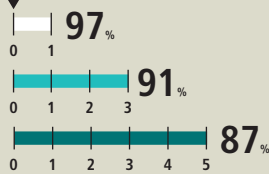
91%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

87%

8 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

87%

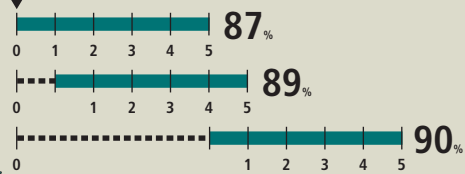
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

89%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
F 87%

NORTH EAST  
F 88%

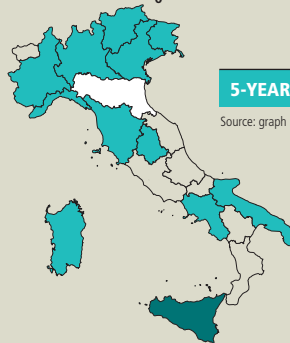
CENTRE  
F 87%

SOUTH  
F 85%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in **SOUTH**

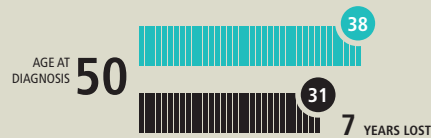
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

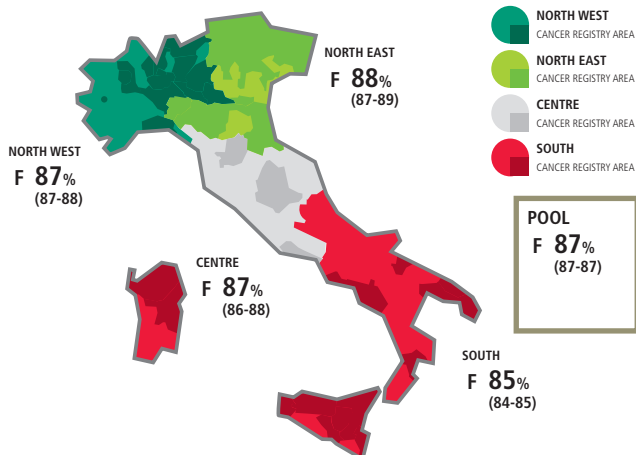


### FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114451 OBSERVED CASES)

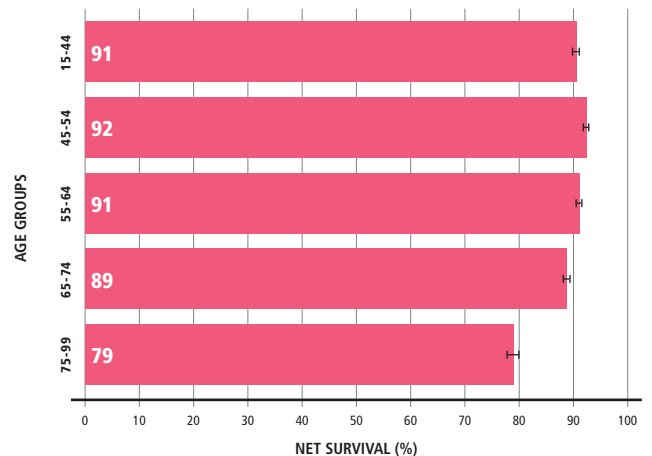


### FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114451 OBSERVED CASES)



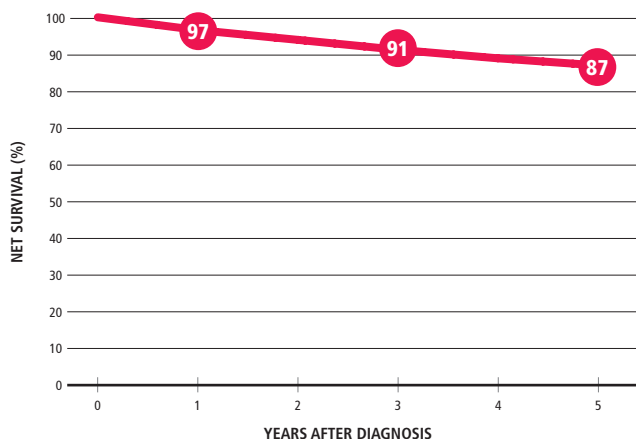


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (114451 OBSERVED CASES)

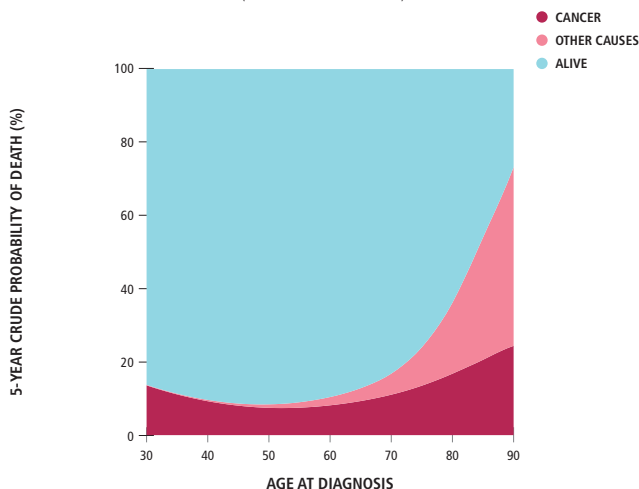


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (112280 OBSERVED CASES)

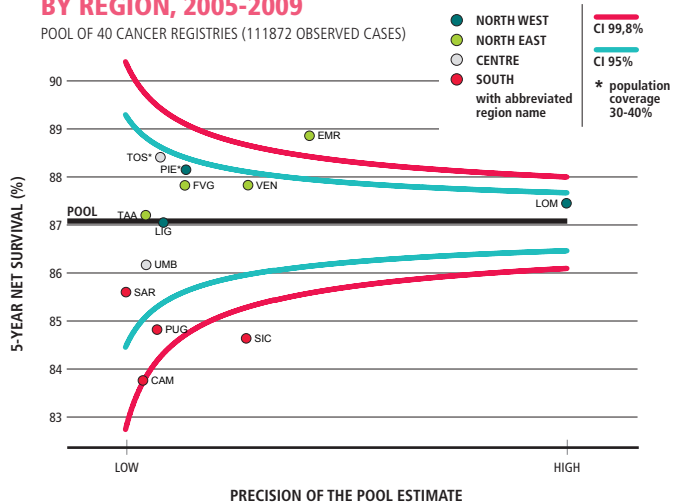


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (111872 OBSERVED CASES)

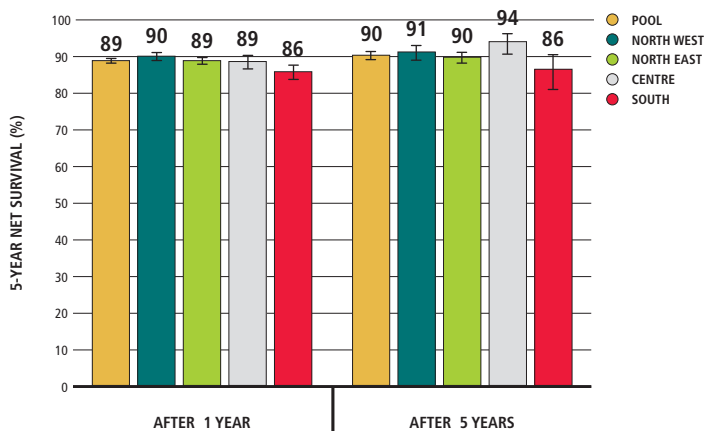


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (132599 OBSERVED CASES)

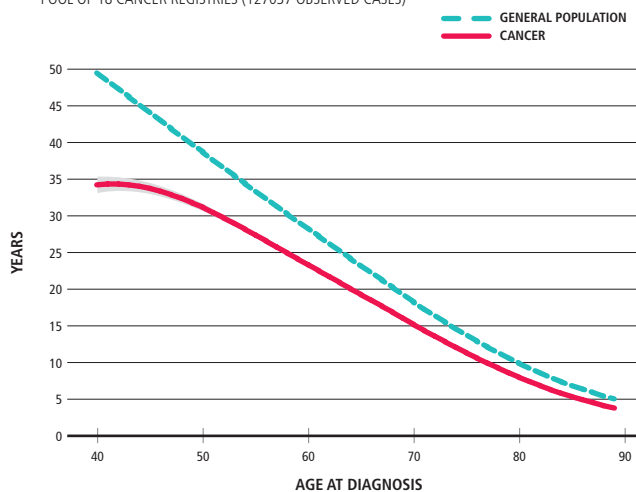


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (127037 OBSERVED CASES)

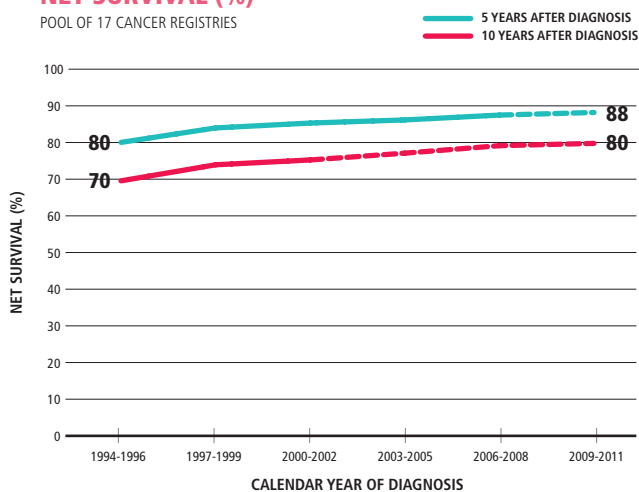


FEMALE BREAST CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLA CERVICE UTERINA

## CERVIX UTERI CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

88%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

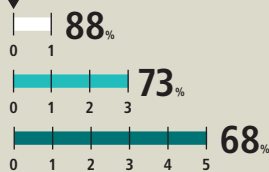
73%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

68%

2 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

68%

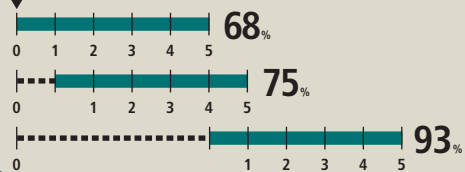
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

75%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

93%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
F 70%

NORTH EAST  
F 71%

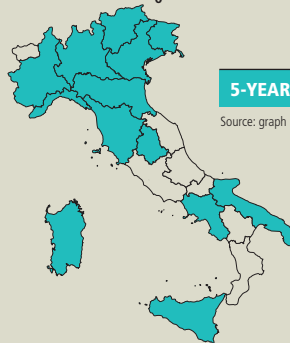
CENTRE  
F 68%

SOUTH  
F 64%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in **SOUTH**

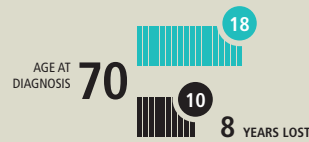
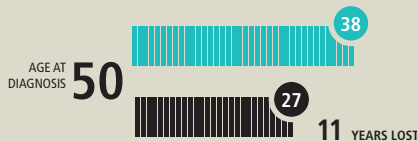
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

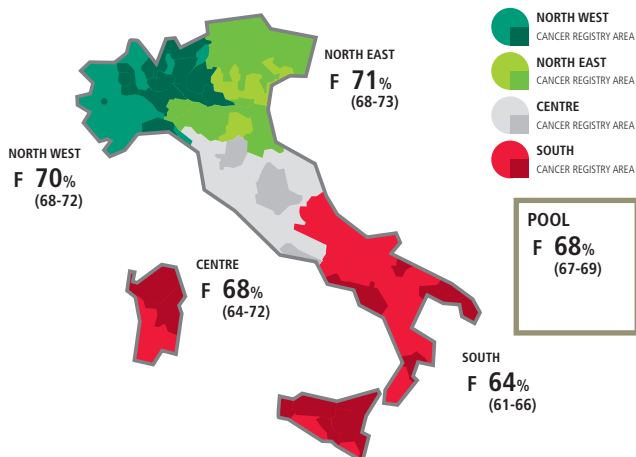


### CERVIX UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5969 OBSERVED CASES, M+F)

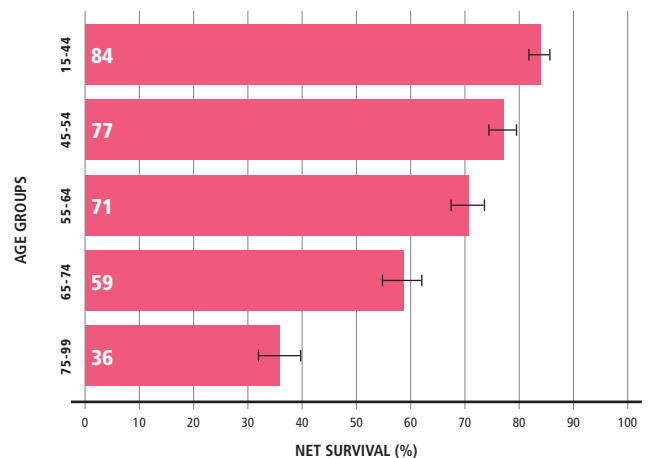


### CERVIX UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

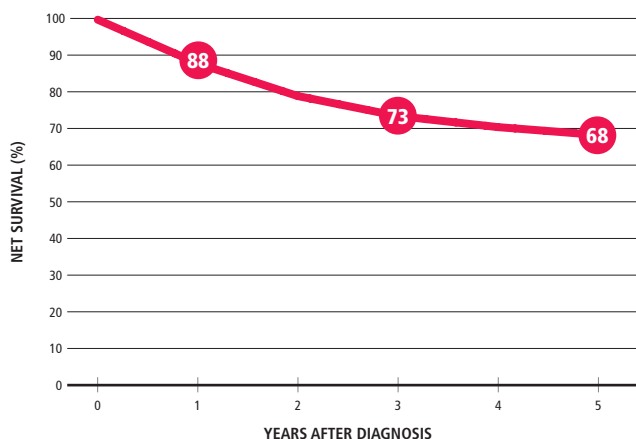
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5969 OBSERVED CASES)





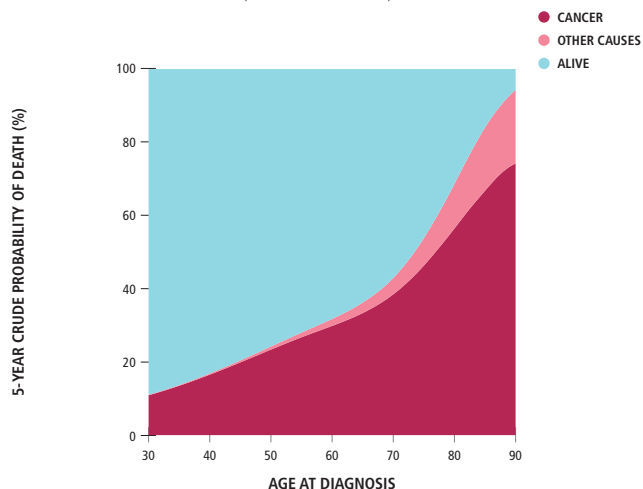
CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5969 OBSERVED CASES)



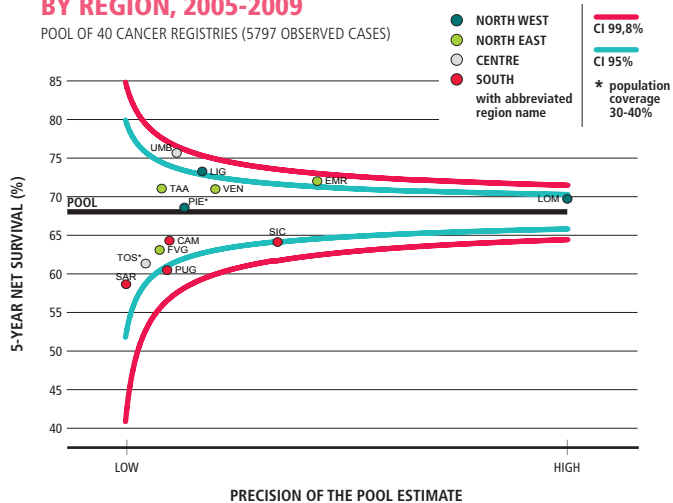
CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5797 OBSERVED CASES)



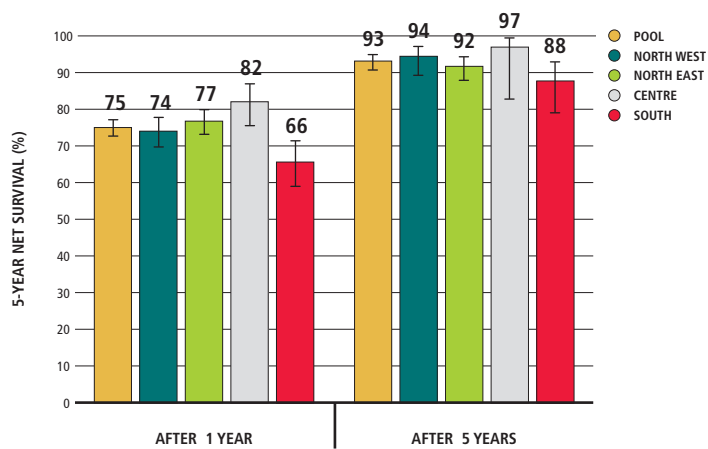
CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5797 OBSERVED CASES)



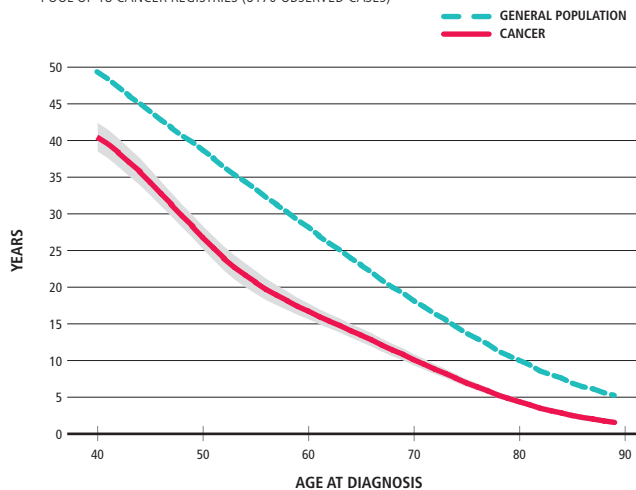
CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (6020 OBSERVED CASES)



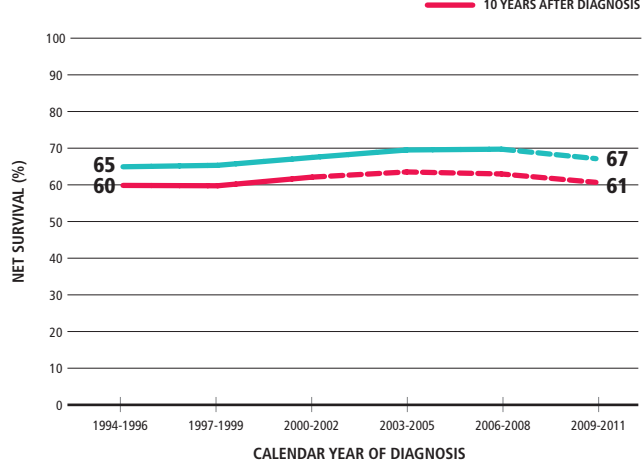
CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (6170 OBSERVED CASES)



CERVIX UTERI CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL CORPO DELL'UTERO

## CORPUS UTERI CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

81%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

77%

2 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

77%

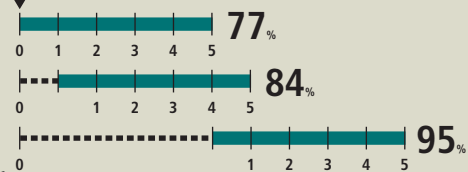
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

84%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

95%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
F 79%

NORTH EAST  
F 77%

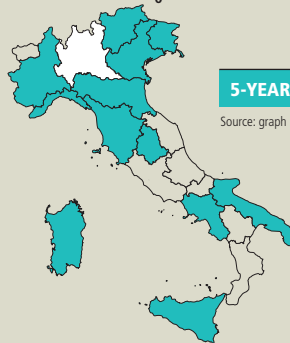
CENTRE  
F 75%

SOUTH  
F 76%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

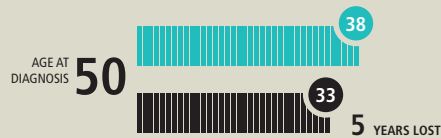
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

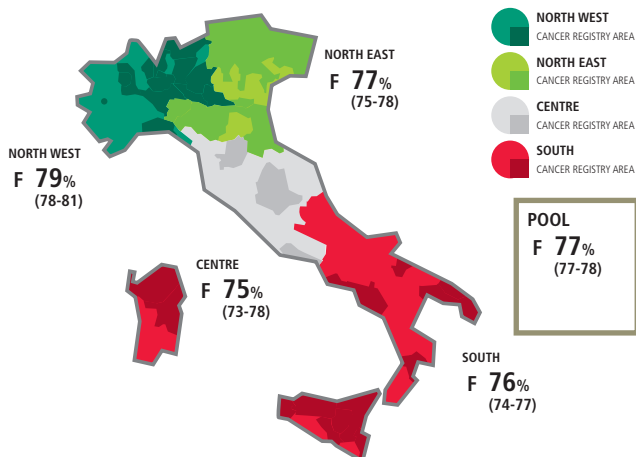


### CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18410 OBSERVED CASES)

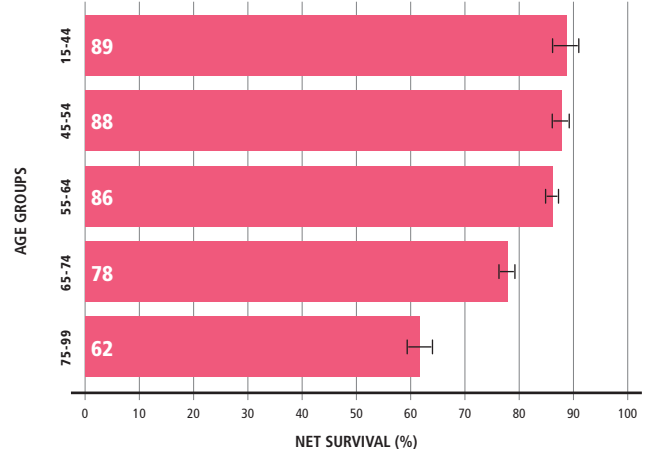


### CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18410 OBSERVED CASES)



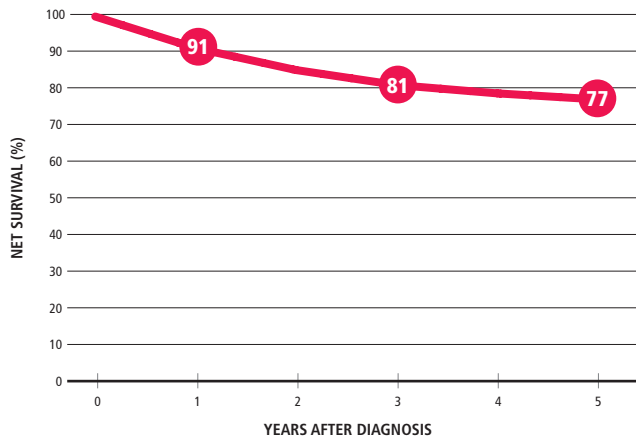


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18410 OBSERVED CASES)

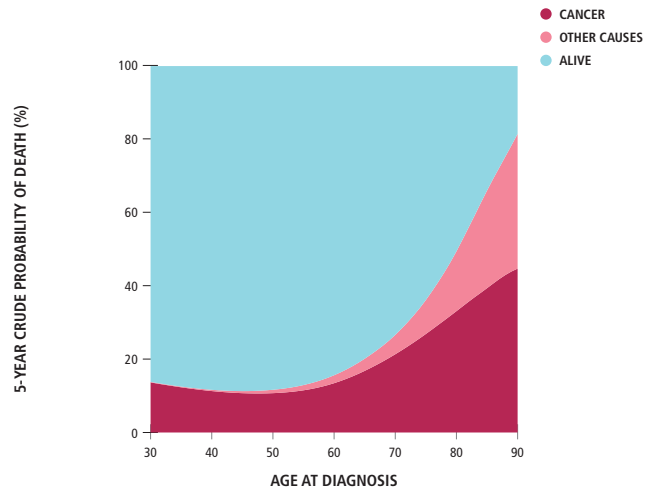


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18213 OBSERVED CASES)

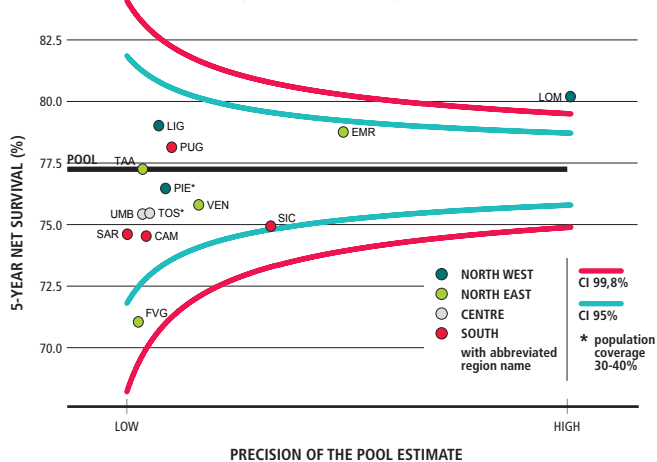


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (17963 OBSERVED CASES)

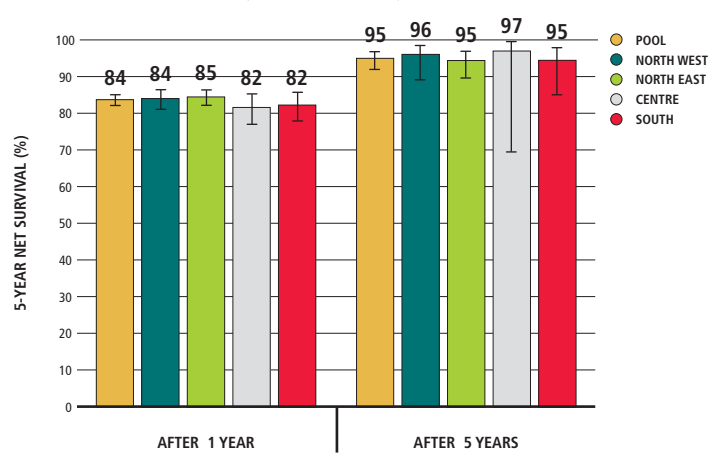


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (19349 OBSERVED CASES)

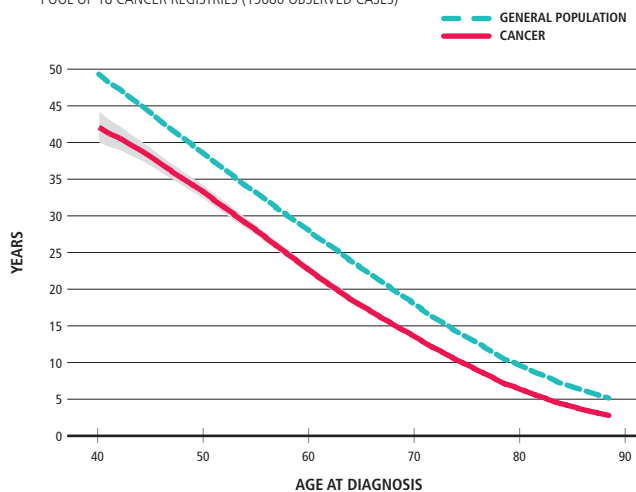


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (19680 OBSERVED CASES)

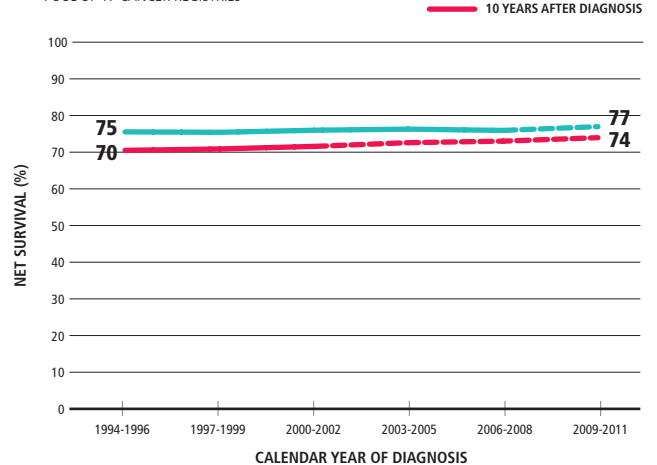


CORPUS UTERI CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELL'OVAIO

## OVARY CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

72%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

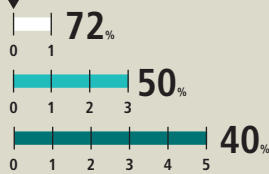
50%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

40%

2 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

40%

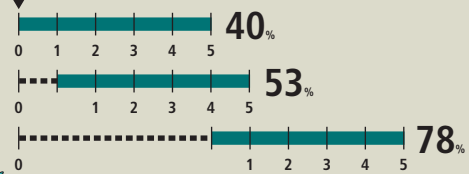
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

53%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

78%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
F 40%

NORTH EAST  
F 39%

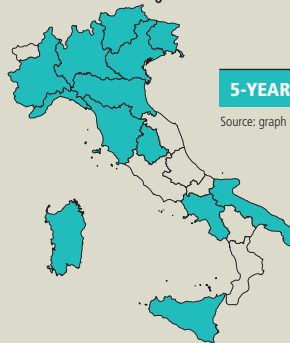
CENTRE  
F 42%

SOUTH  
F 38%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

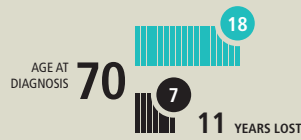
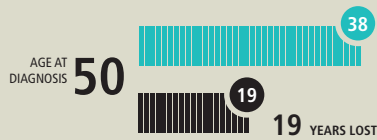
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

● GENERAL POPULATION  
● CANCER

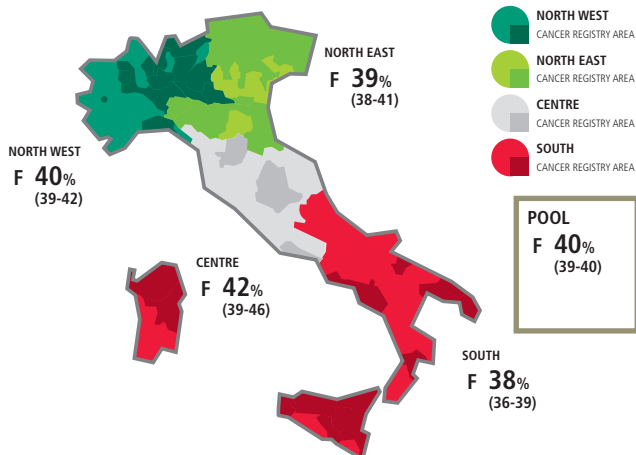


### OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12261 OBSERVED CASES)

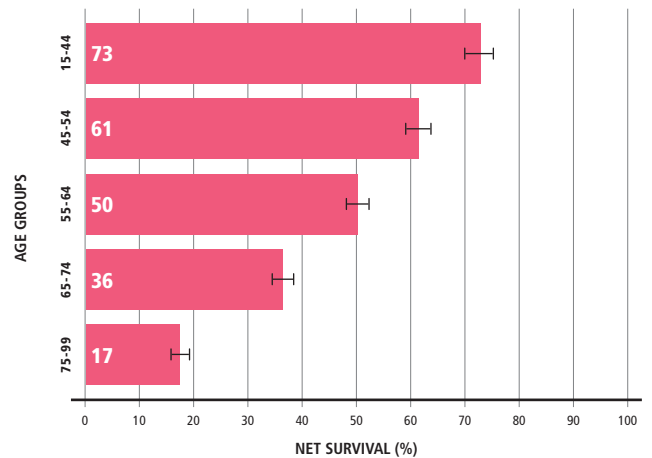


### OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12261 OBSERVED CASES)





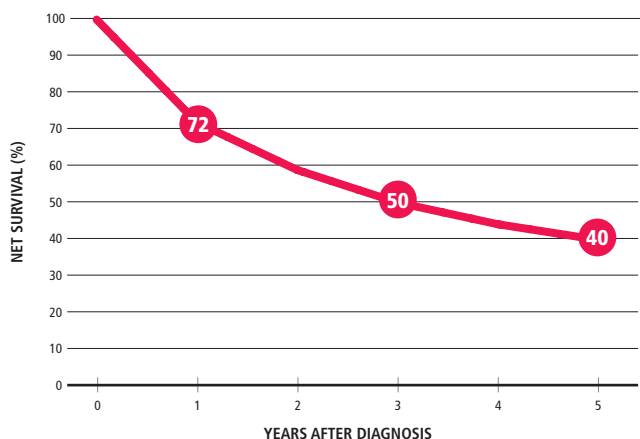


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12261 OBSERVED CASES)

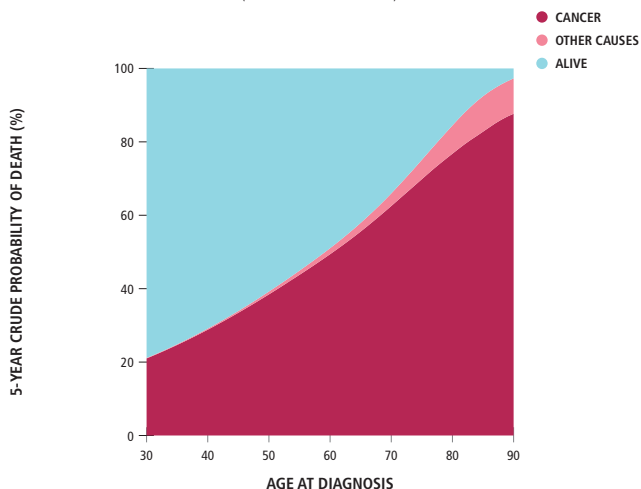


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11843 OBSERVED CASES)

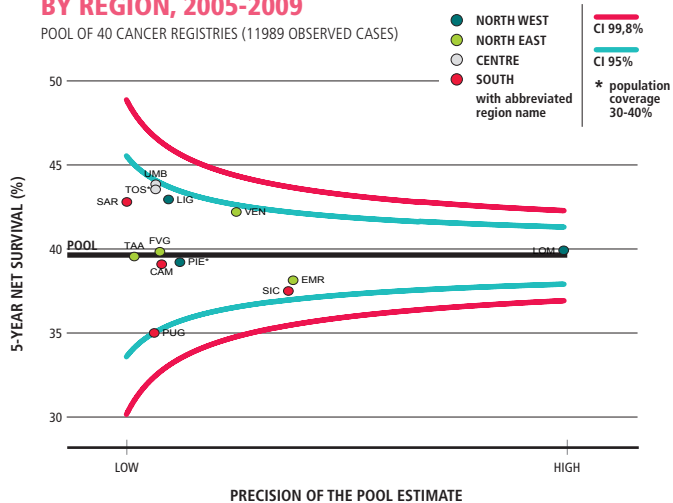


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11989 OBSERVED CASES)

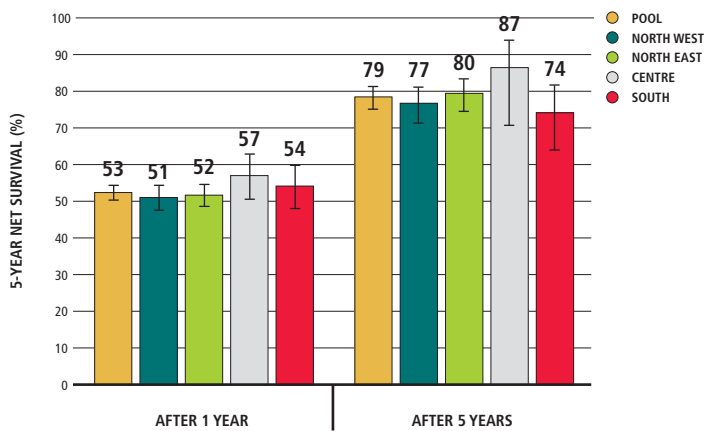


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8886 OBSERVED CASES)

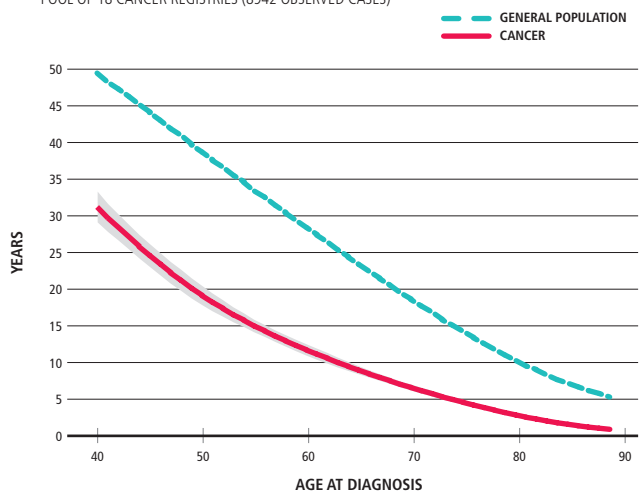


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8942 OBSERVED CASES)

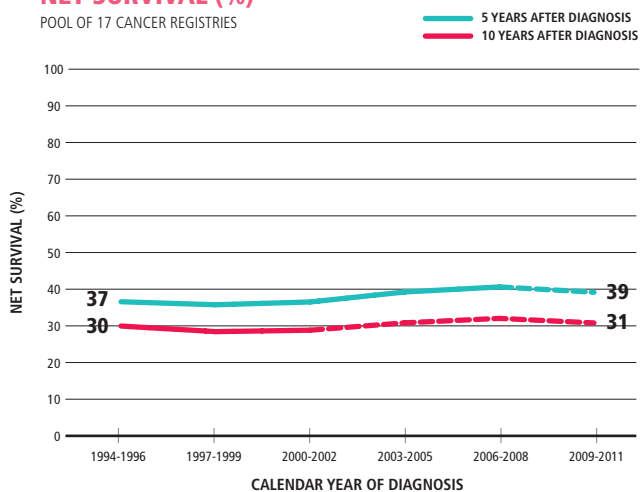


OVARY CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLA PROSTATA

## PROSTATE CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

97%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

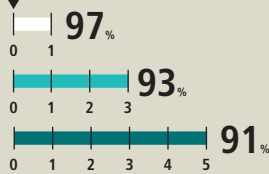
93%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

17 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

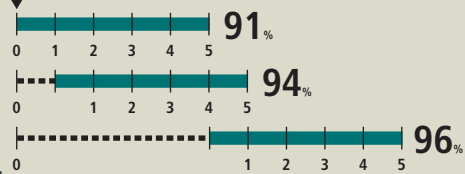
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

94%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

96%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
M 92%

NORTH EAST  
M 92%

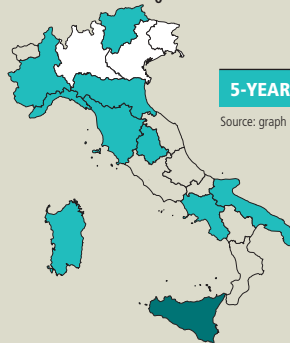
CENTRE  
M 91%

SOUTH  
M 88%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E

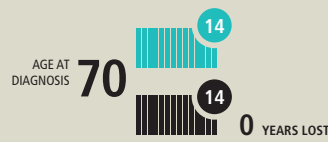


#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

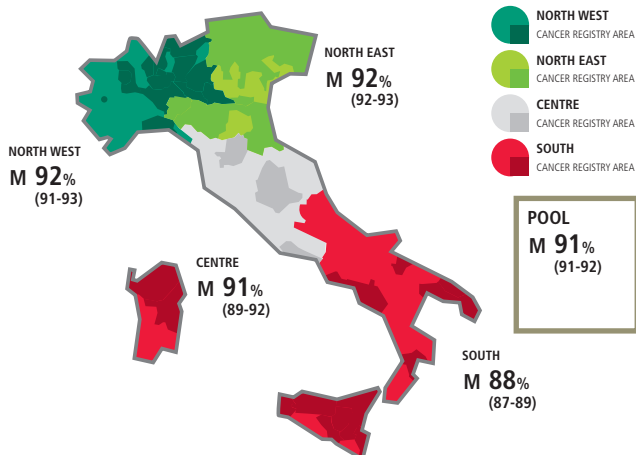


### PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)

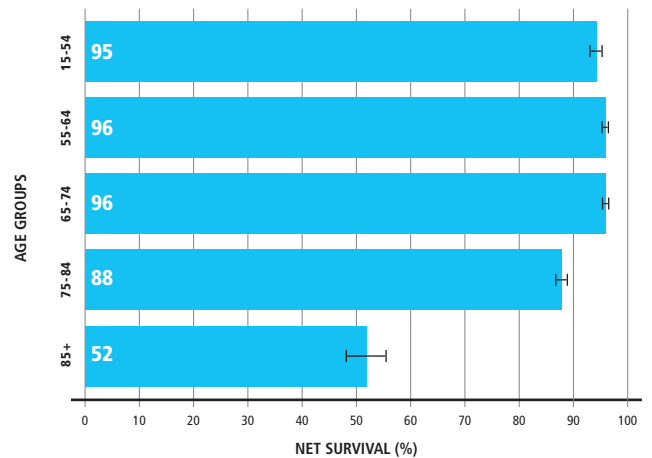


### PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)



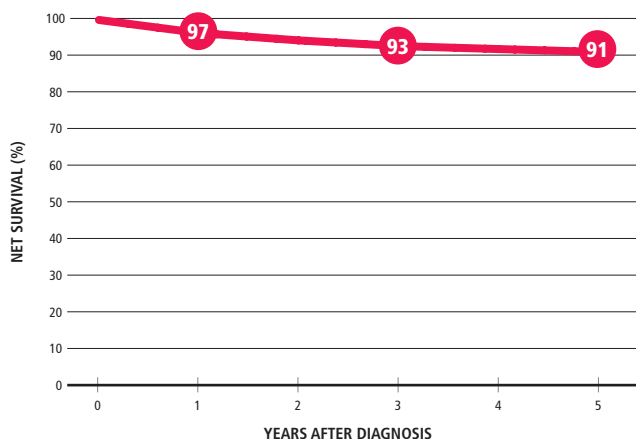


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (91442 OBSERVED CASES)

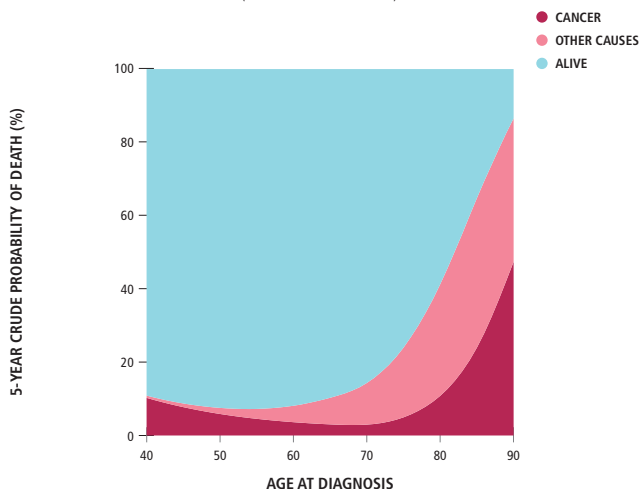


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (90581 OBSERVED CASES)

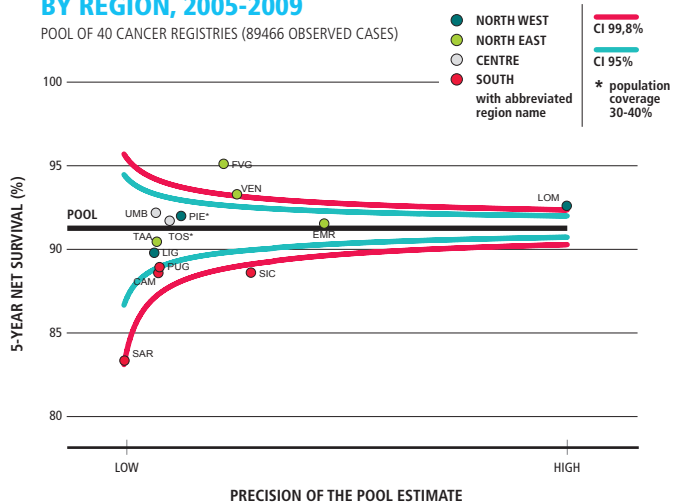


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (89466 OBSERVED CASES)

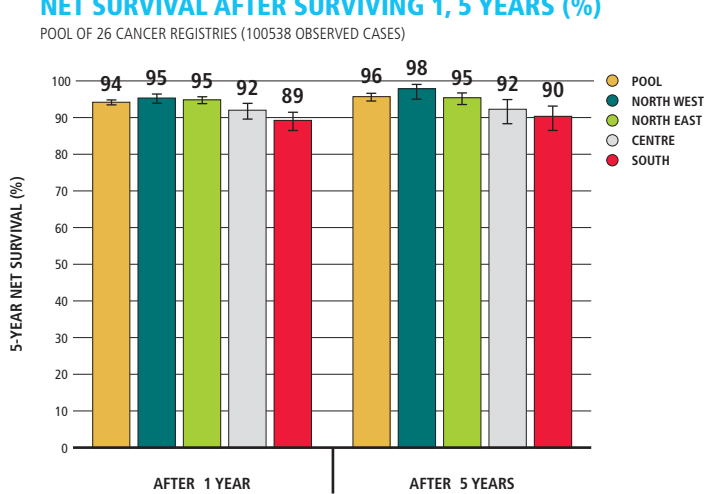


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (100538 OBSERVED CASES)

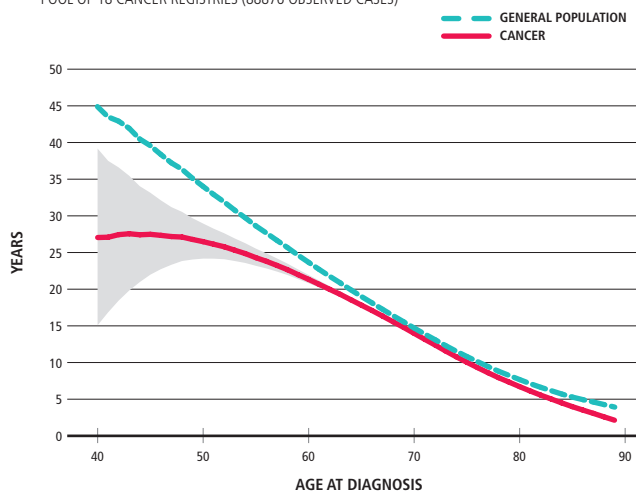


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (88876 OBSERVED CASES)

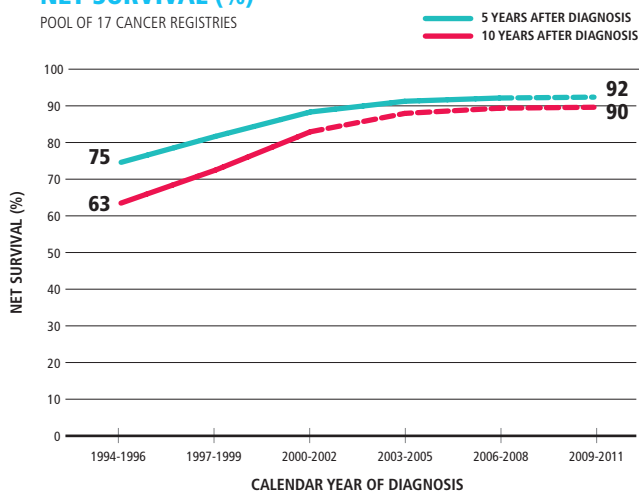


PROSTATE CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL TESTICOLO

## TESTIS CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

95%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

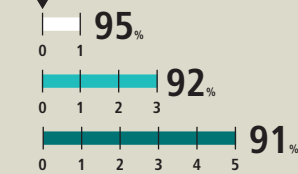
92%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

8 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

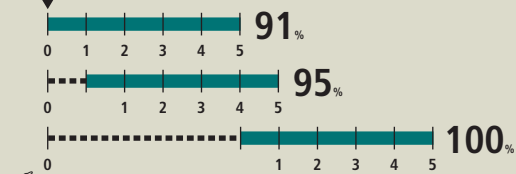
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

95%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

100%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
M 93%

NORTH EAST  
M 91%

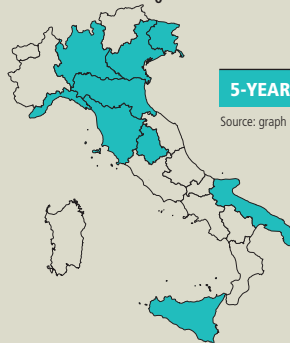
CENTRE  
M 89%

SOUTH  
M 90%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E

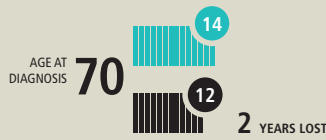
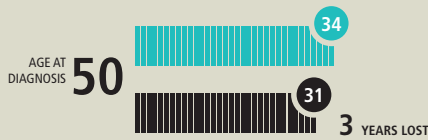


#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

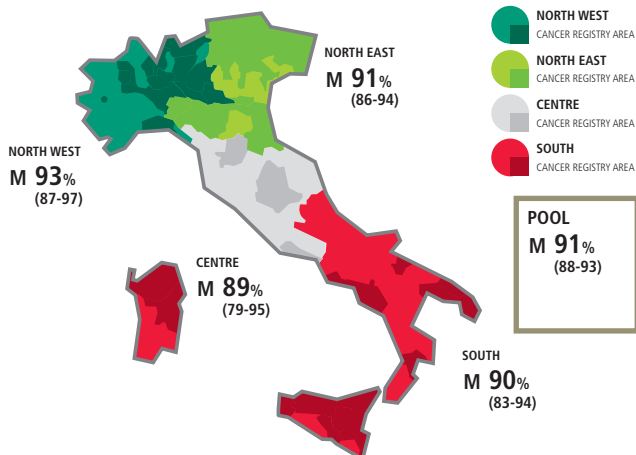


### TESTIS CANCER

#### MALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4621 OBSERVED CASES)

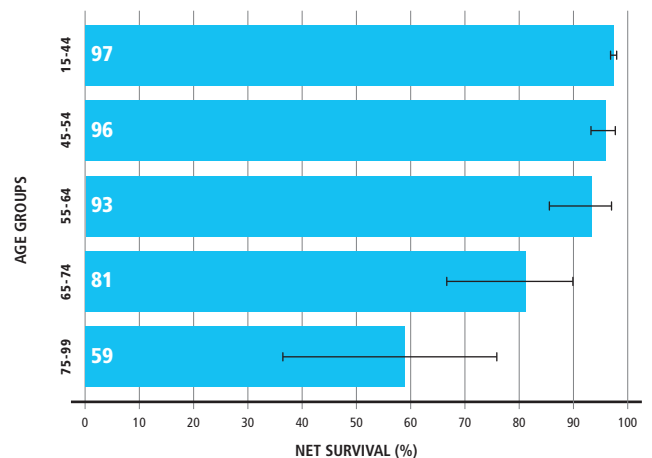


### TESTIS CANCER

#### MALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4621 OBSERVED CASES)



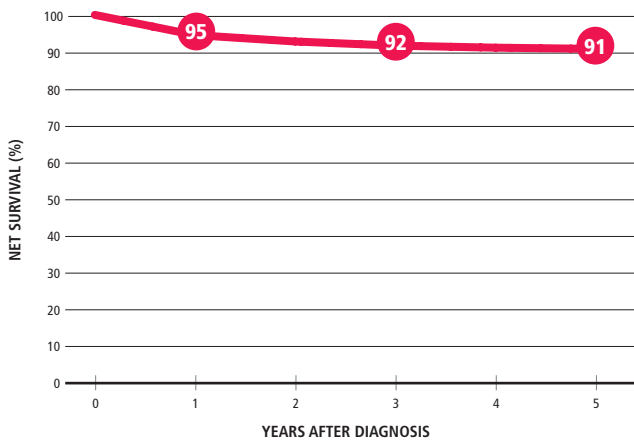


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4621 OBSERVED CASES)

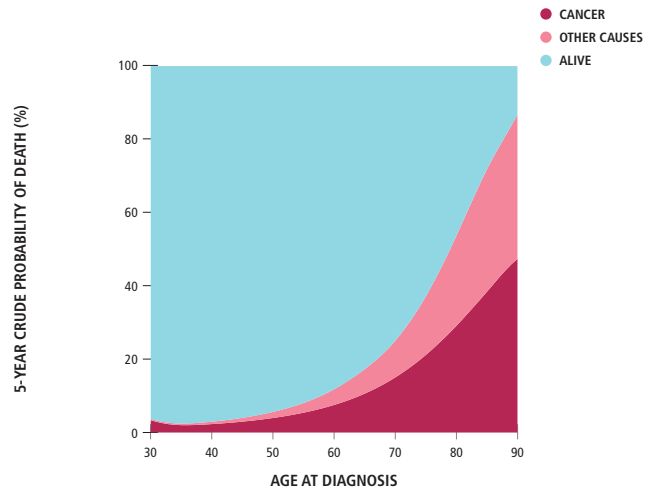


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3112 OBSERVED CASES)

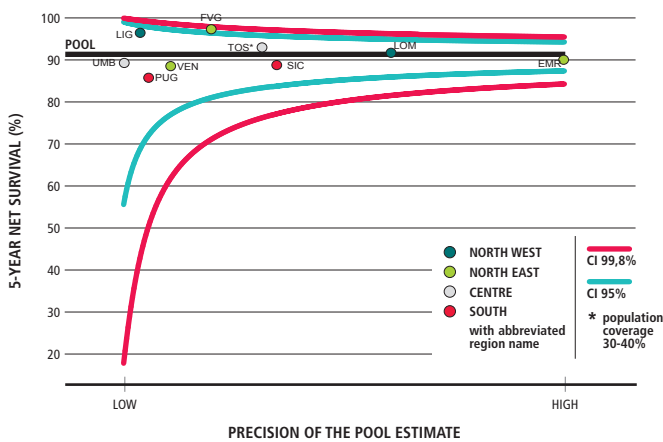


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4488 OBSERVED CASES)

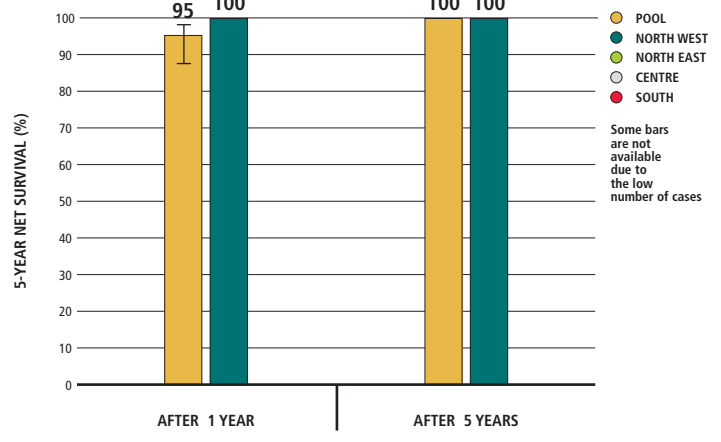


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5660 OBSERVED CASES)

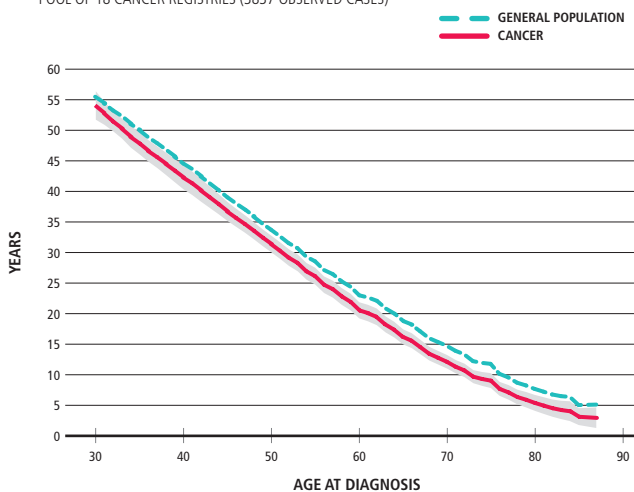


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3837 OBSERVED CASES)

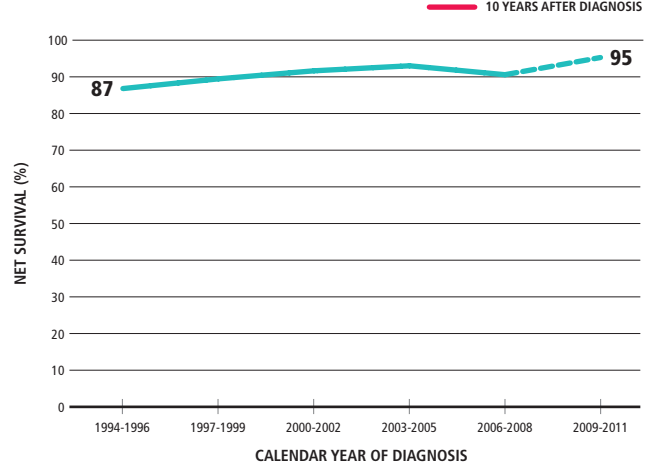


TESTIS CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DEL RENE KIDNEY CANCER

## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**83%**

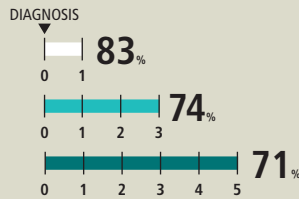
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**74%**

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**71%**

11 percent points higher in 15 years



### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

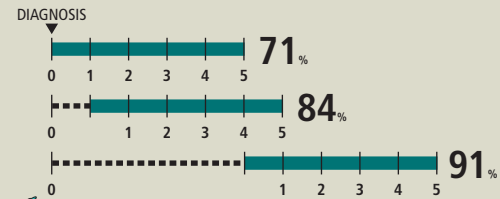
**71%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**84%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**91%**



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 71%

F 72%

NORTH EAST

M 72%

F 73%

CENTRE

M 72%

F 76%

SOUTH

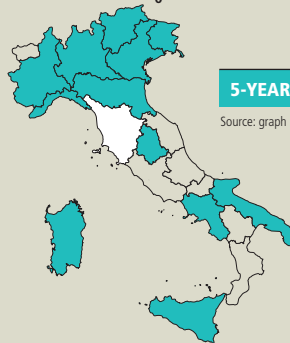
M 66%

F 69%

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in **SOUTH**

### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

**70%**

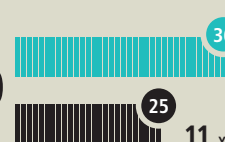
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

**72%**

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 50



AGE AT DIAGNOSIS 70

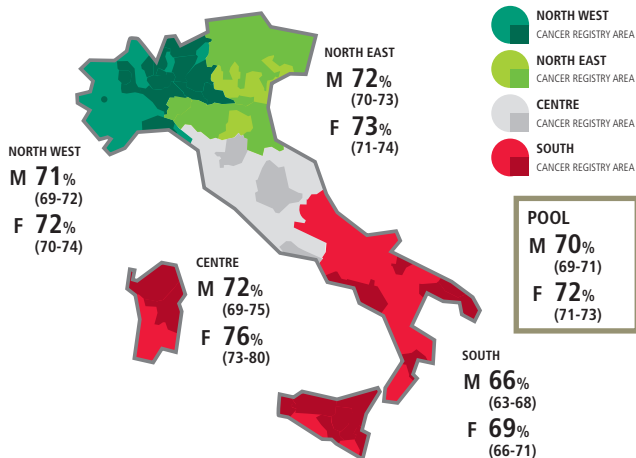


## KIDNEY CANCER

### MALES & FEMALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22885 OBSERVED CASES)

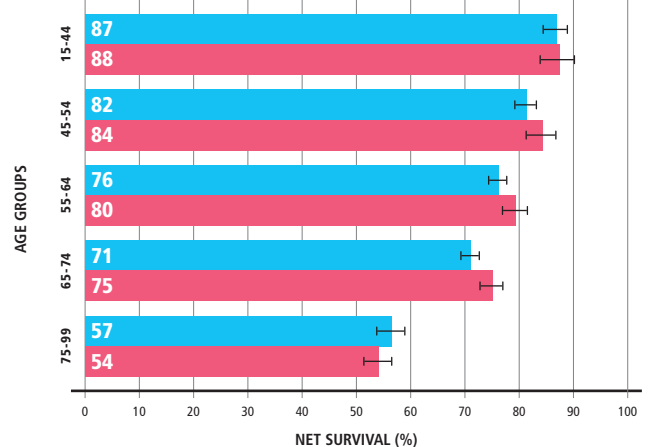


## KIDNEY CANCER

### MALES & FEMALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22885 OBSERVED CASES)



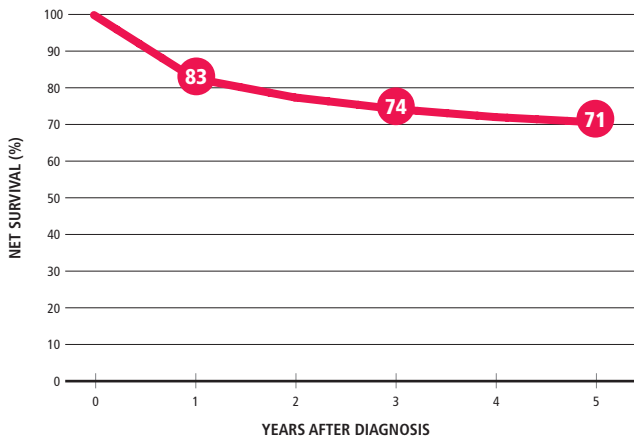


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22885 OBSERVED CASES)

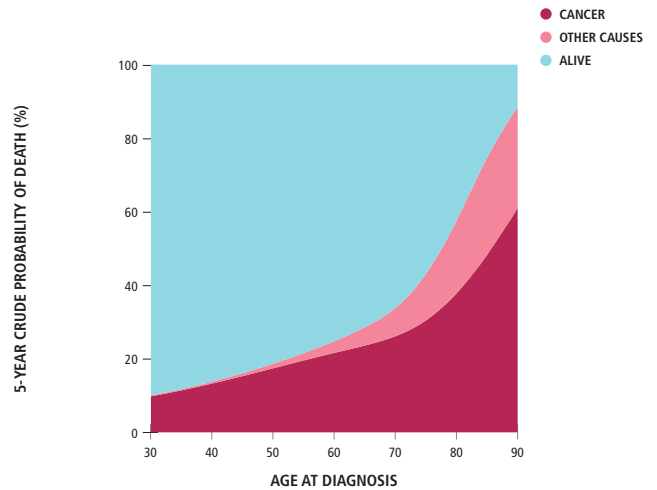


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22490 OBSERVED CASES)

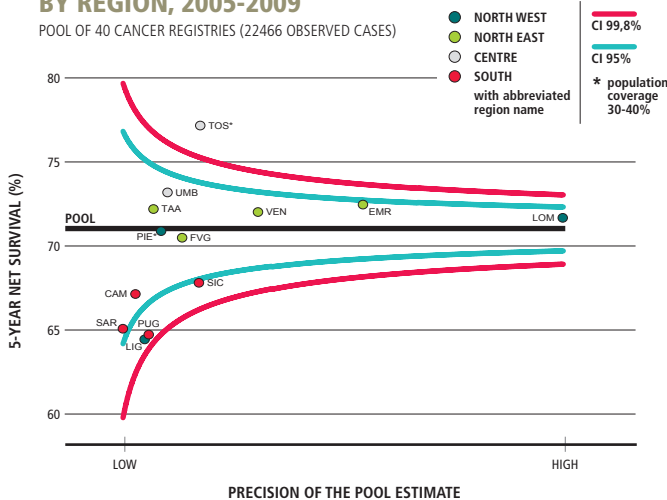


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (22466 OBSERVED CASES)

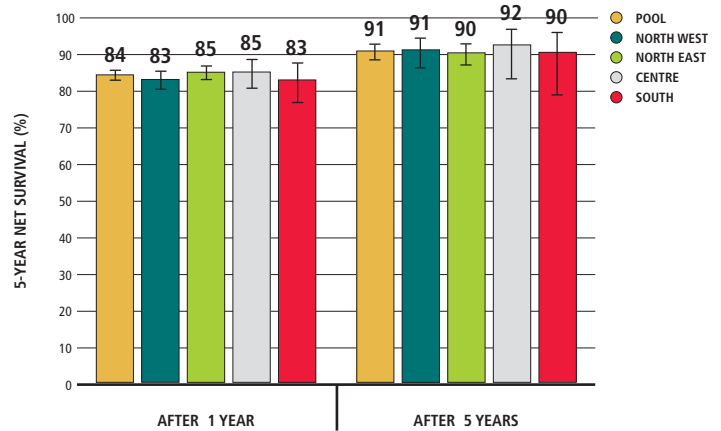


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (22200 OBSERVED CASES)

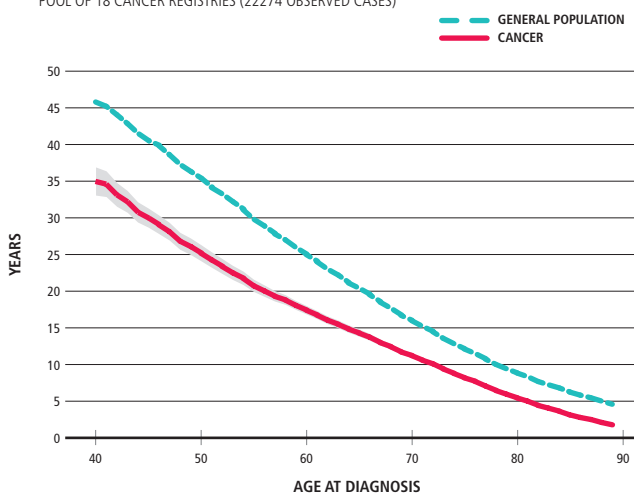


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (22274 OBSERVED CASES)

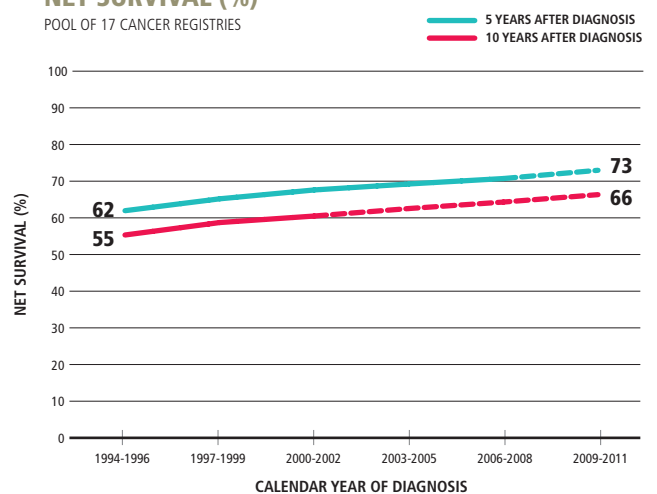


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



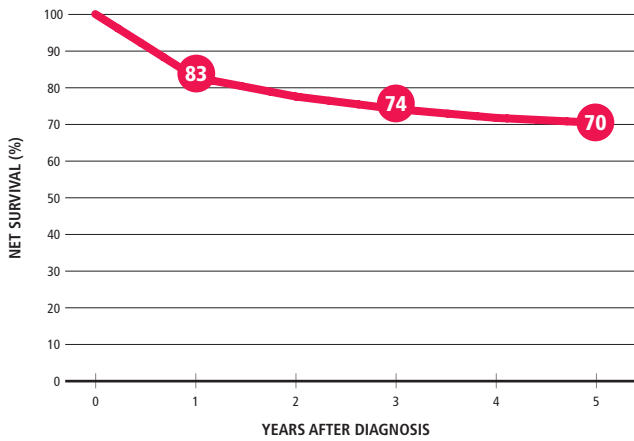


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14750 OBSERVED CASES)

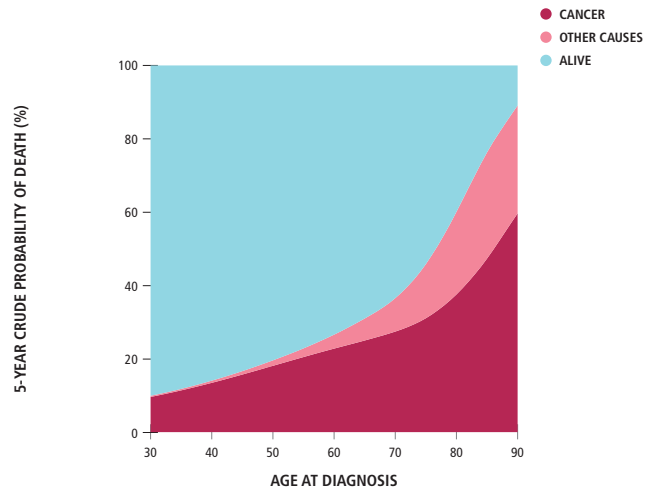


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14560 OBSERVED CASES)

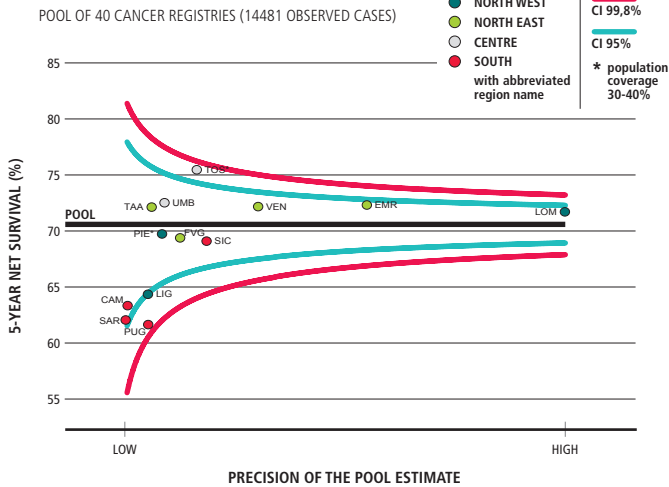


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (14481 OBSERVED CASES)

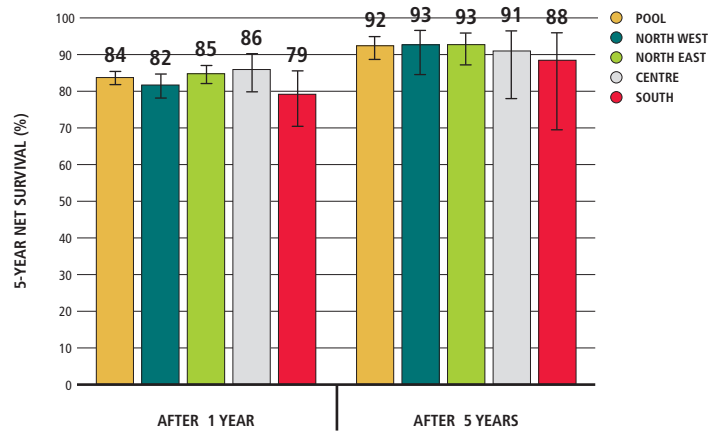


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (14296 OBSERVED CASES)

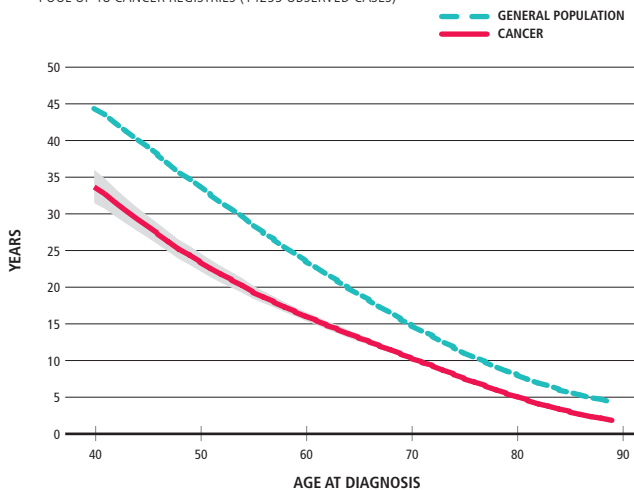


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (14255 OBSERVED CASES)

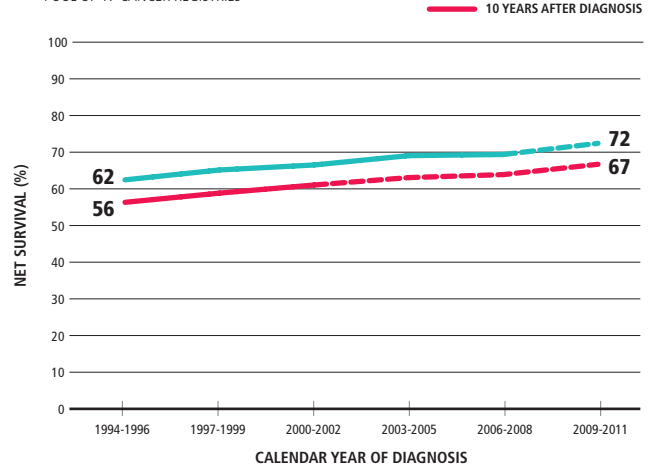


KIDNEY CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





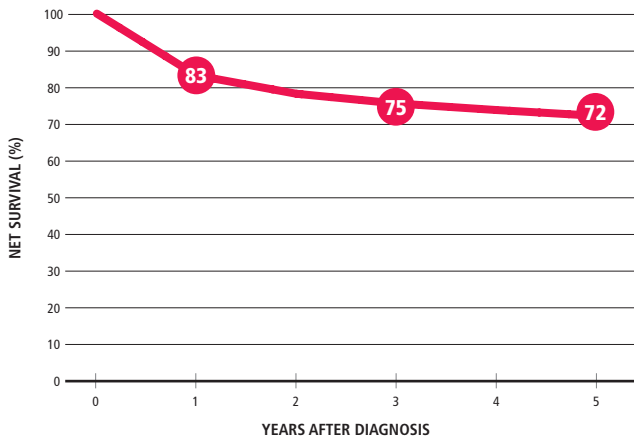


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (8135 OBSERVED CASES)

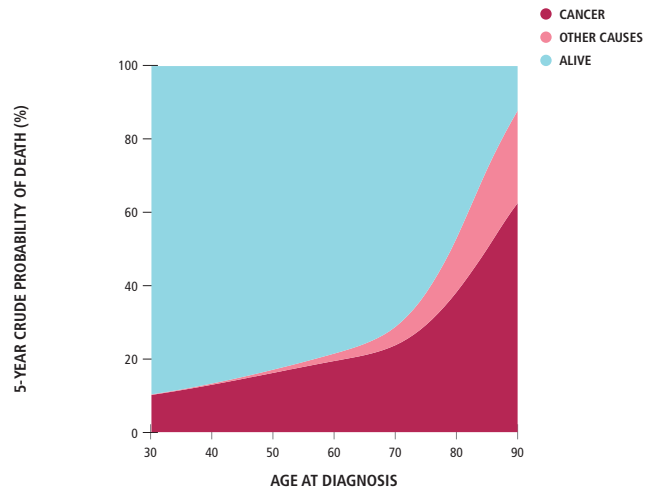


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (7930 OBSERVED CASES)

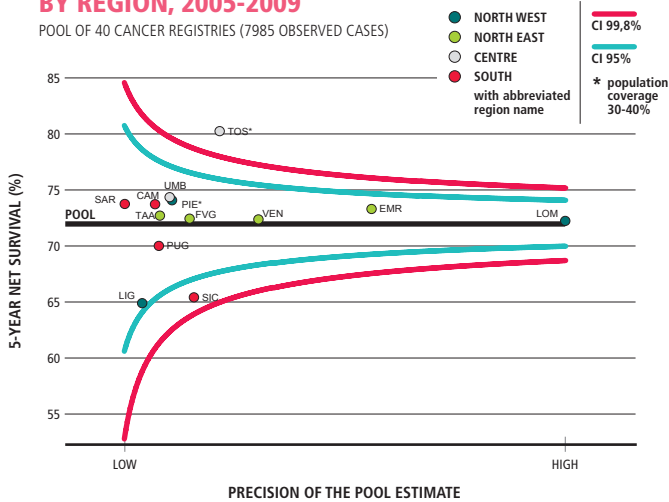


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (7985 OBSERVED CASES)

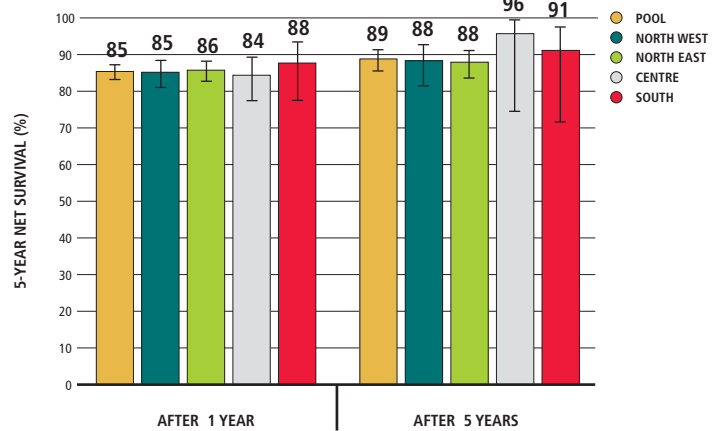


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (7904 OBSERVED CASES)

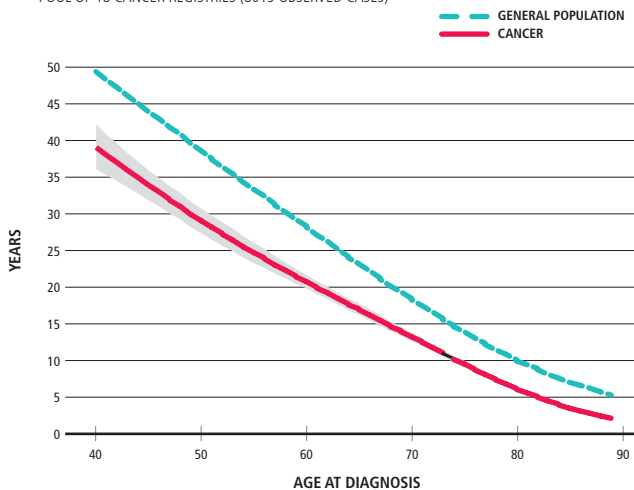


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8019 OBSERVED CASES)

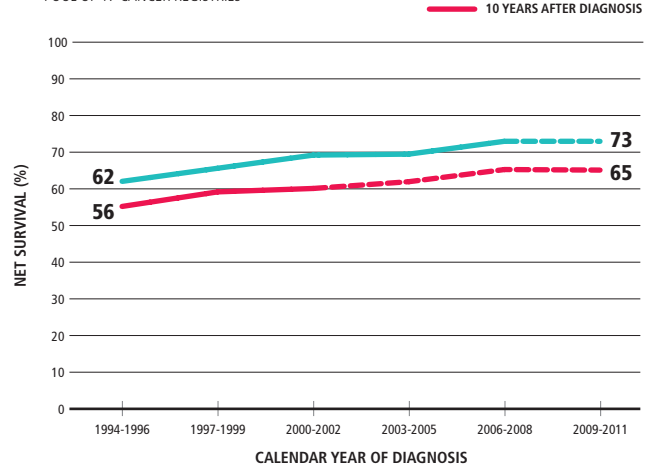


KIDNEY CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLE VIE URINARIE

## URINARY TRACT CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

79%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

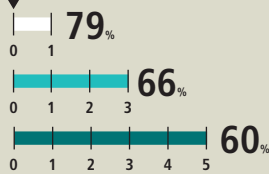
66%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

60%

2 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

60%

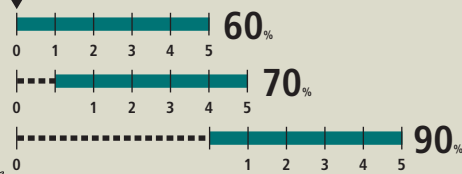
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

70%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
61%

NORTH EAST  
59%

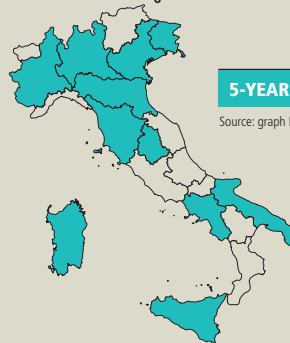
CENTRE  
65%

SOUTH  
58%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

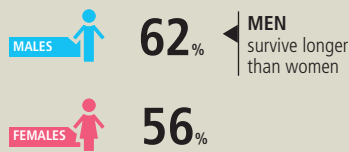
Source: graph E



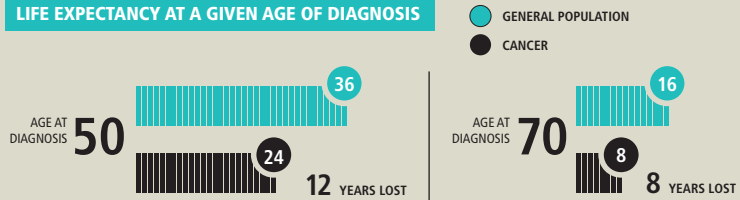
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

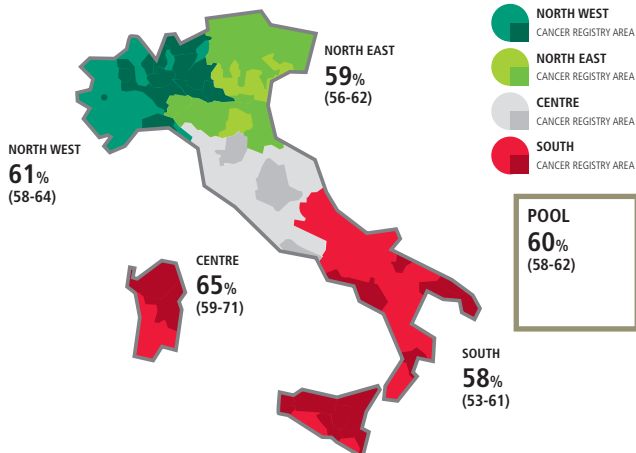


### URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4115 OBSERVED CASES)

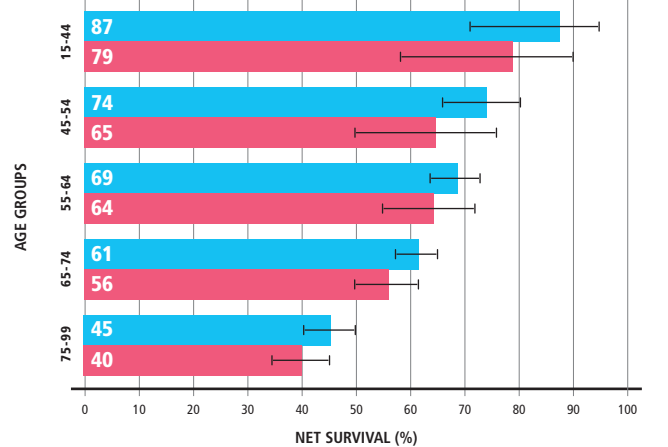


### URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4115 OBSERVED CASES)

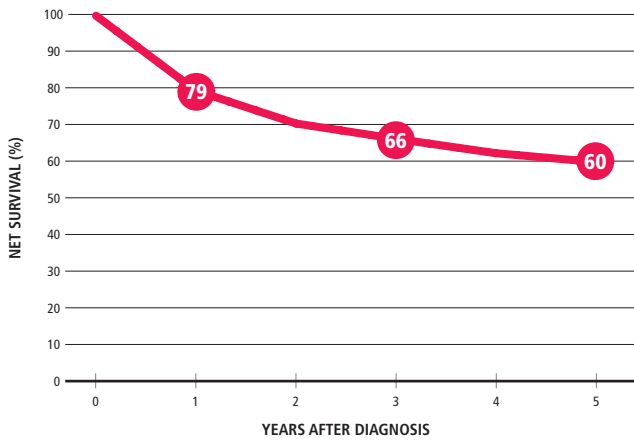




URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

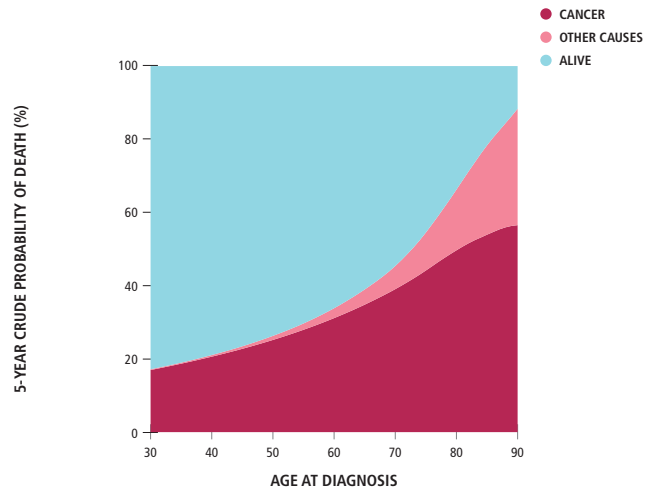
C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4115 OBSERVED CASES)



URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

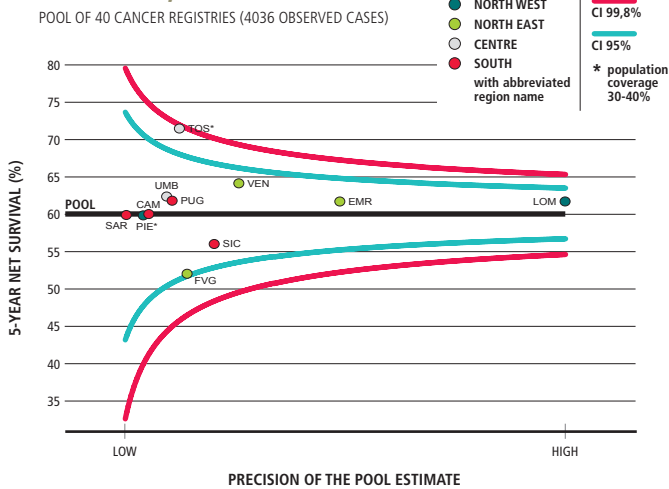
D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3991 OBSERVED CASES)



URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

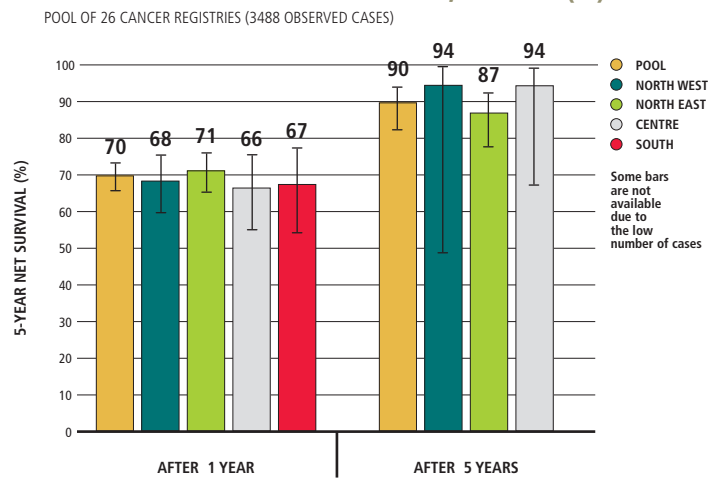
E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4036 OBSERVED CASES)



URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

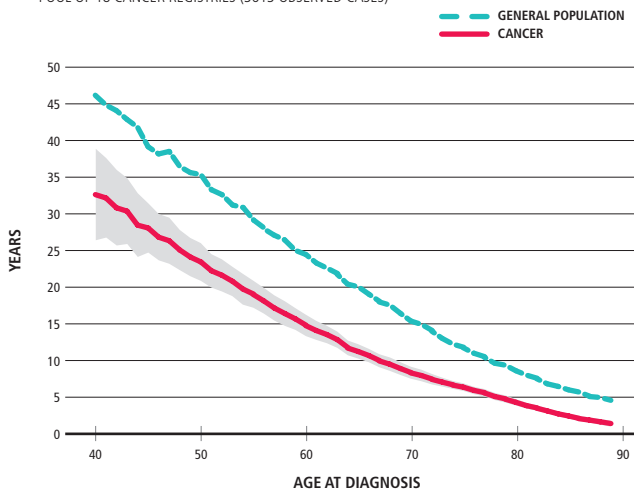
F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3488 OBSERVED CASES)



URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

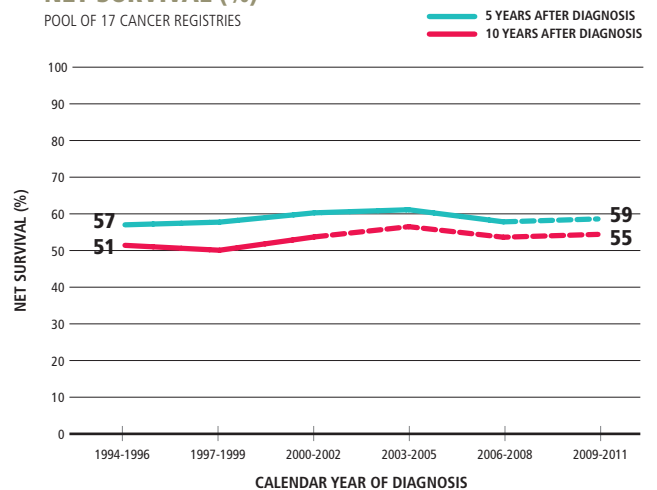
G LIFE EXPECTANCY  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3613 OBSERVED CASES)



URINARY TRACT CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELLA VESCICA

## BLADDER CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

91%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

83%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

79%

DIAGNOSIS



83%



4 percent points higher in 15 years

#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

79%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

86%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

DIAGNOSIS



86%



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 80%

F 78%

NORTH EAST

M 81%

F 79%

CENTRE

M 78%

F 75%

SOUTH

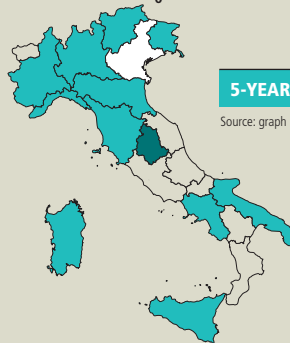
M 79%

F 79%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

80%

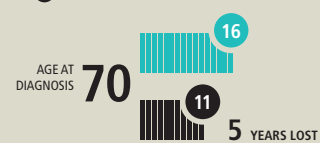
MEN survive longer than women

FEMALES

78%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

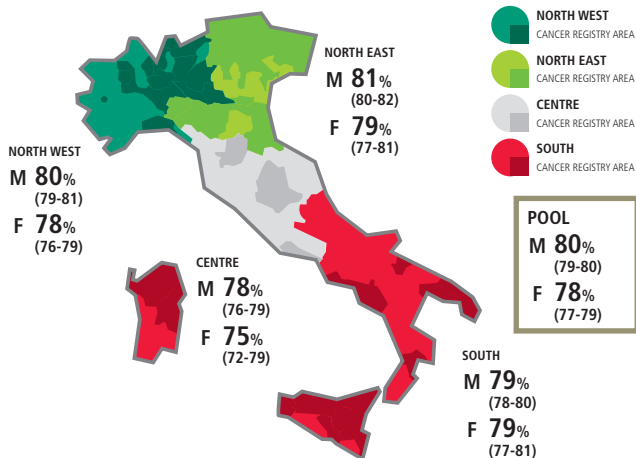


### BLADDER CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (60677 OBSERVED CASES)

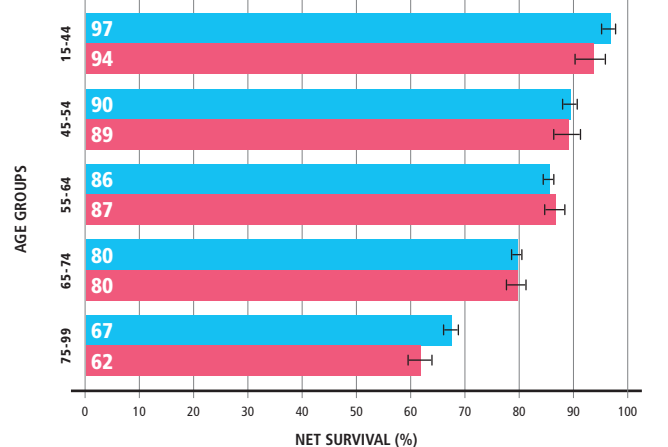


### BLADDER CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (60677 OBSERVED CASES)



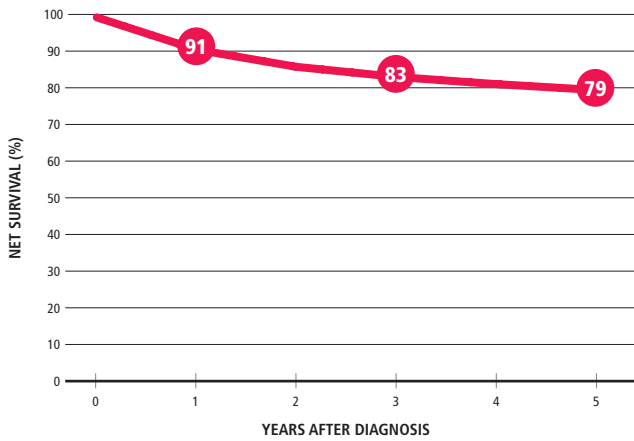


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (60677 OBSERVED CASES)

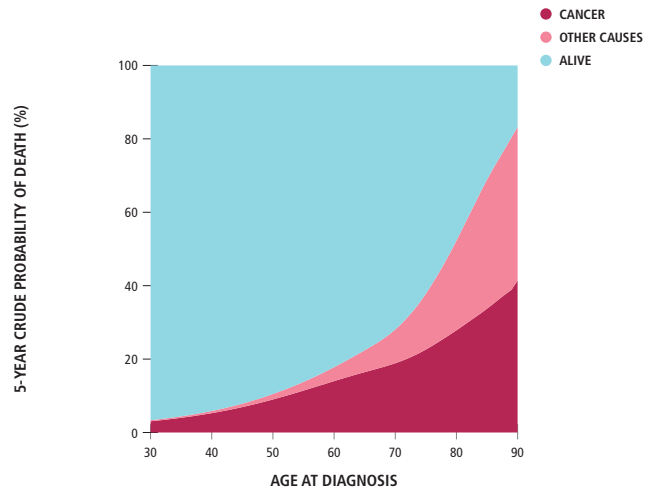


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (59308 OBSERVED CASES)

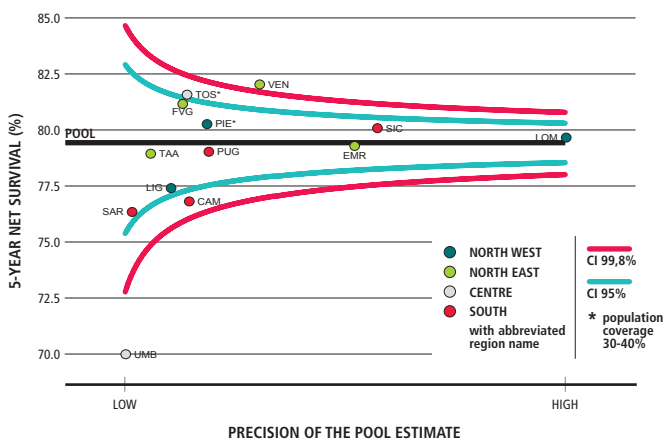


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (59019 OBSERVED CASES)

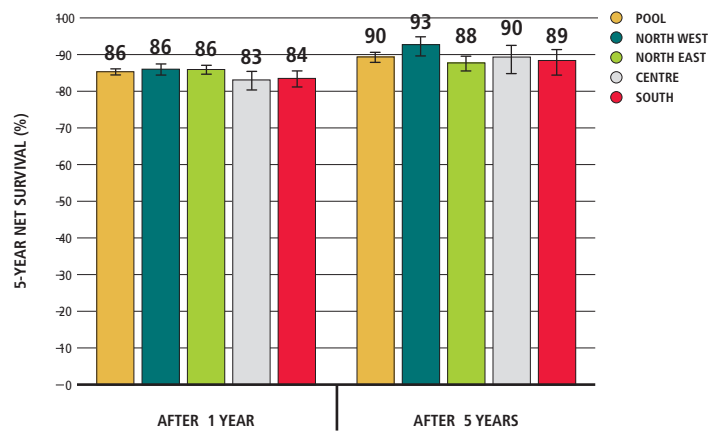


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (55526 OBSERVED CASES)

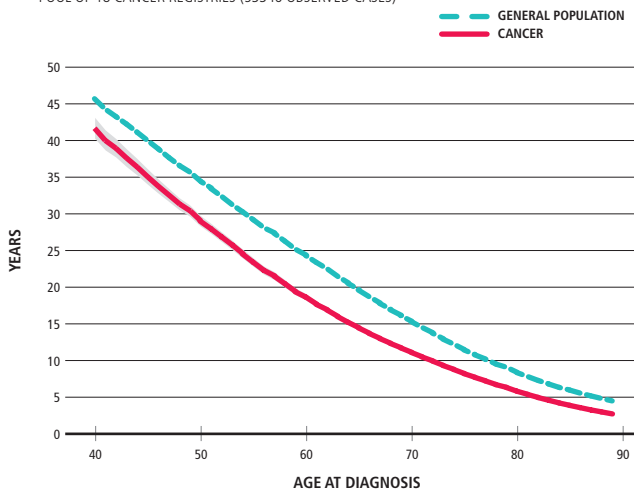


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (53346 OBSERVED CASES)

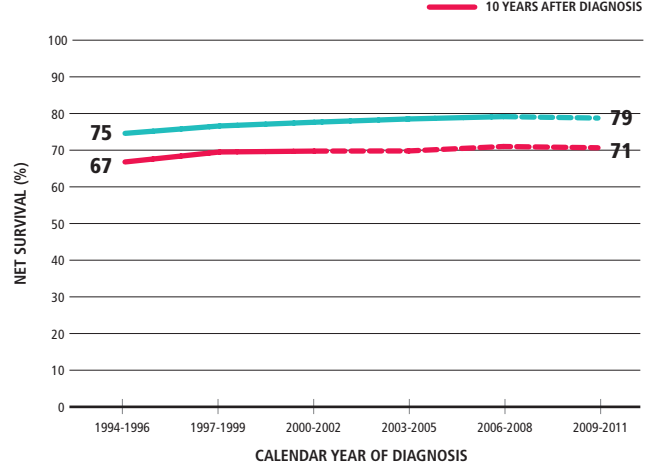


BLADDER CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



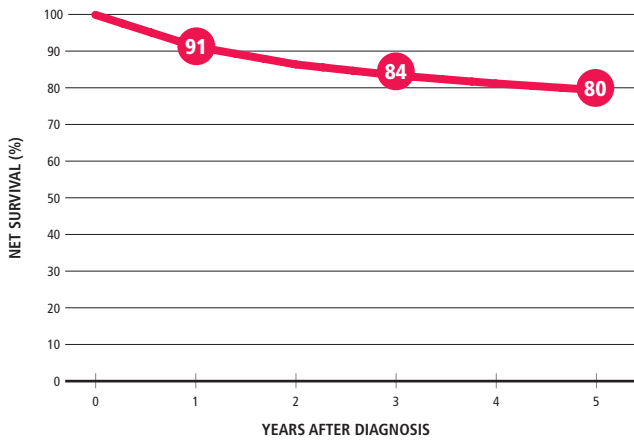


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (49084 OBSERVED CASES)

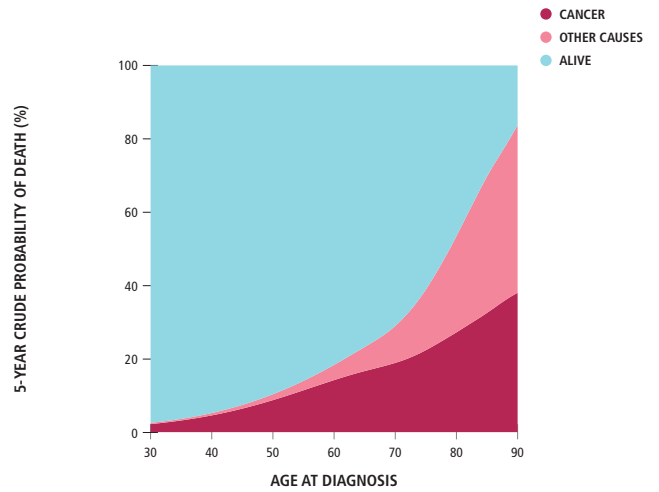


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (48266 OBSERVED CASES)

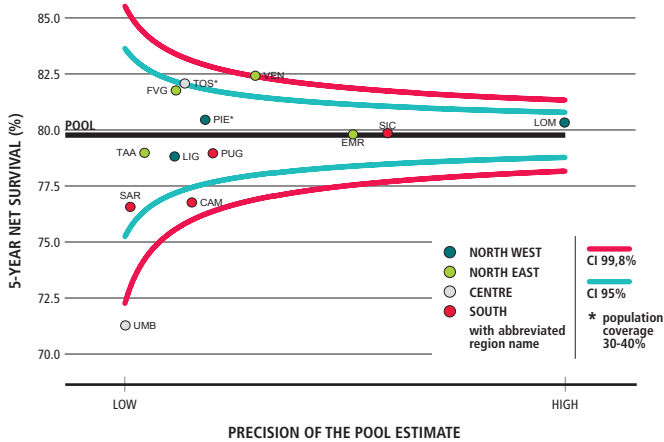


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (47685 OBSERVED CASES)

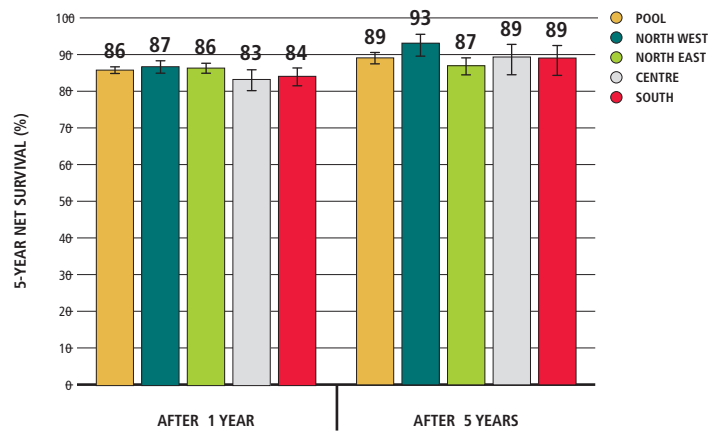


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (44428 OBSERVED CASES)

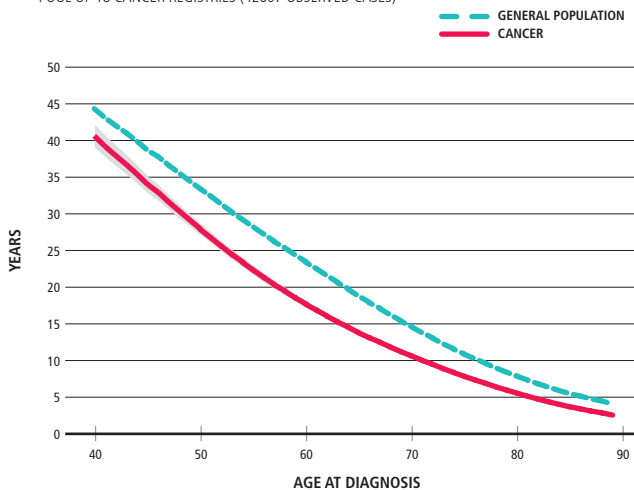


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (42607 OBSERVED CASES)

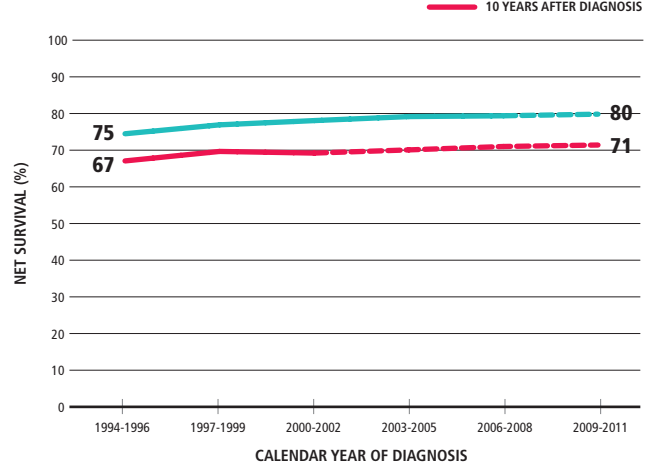


BLADDER CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

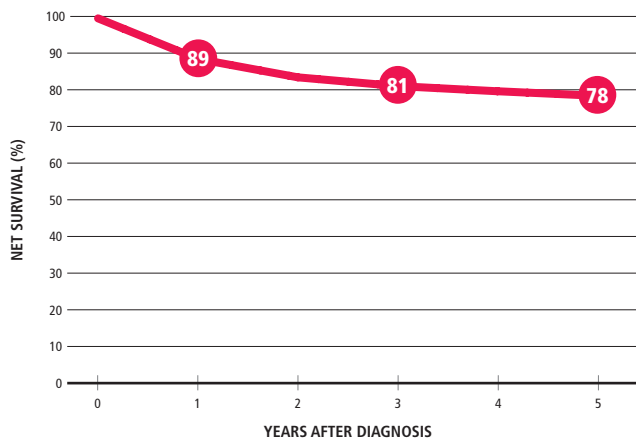
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





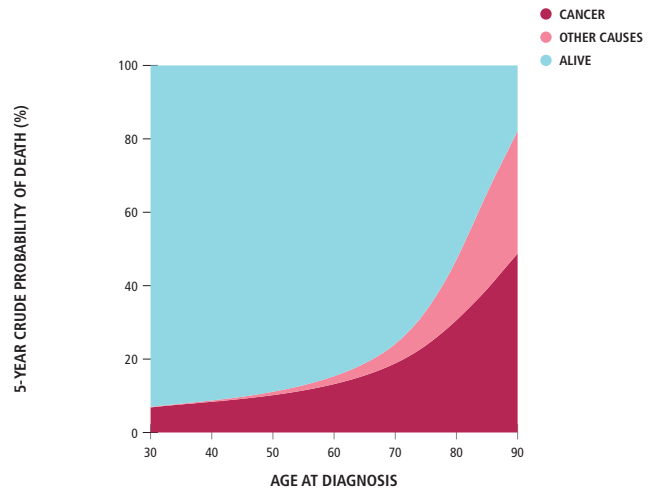
BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11593 OBSERVED CASES)



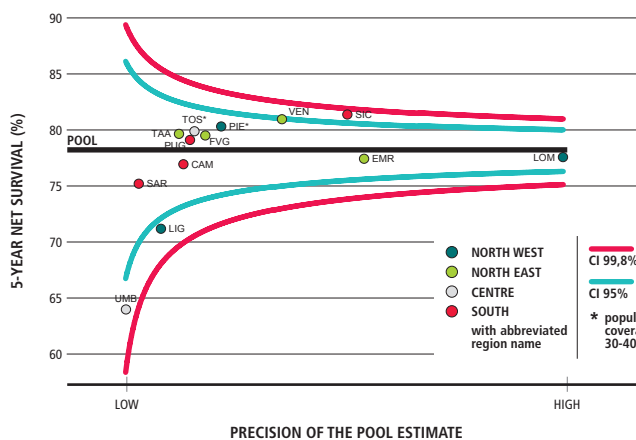
BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11042 OBSERVED CASES)



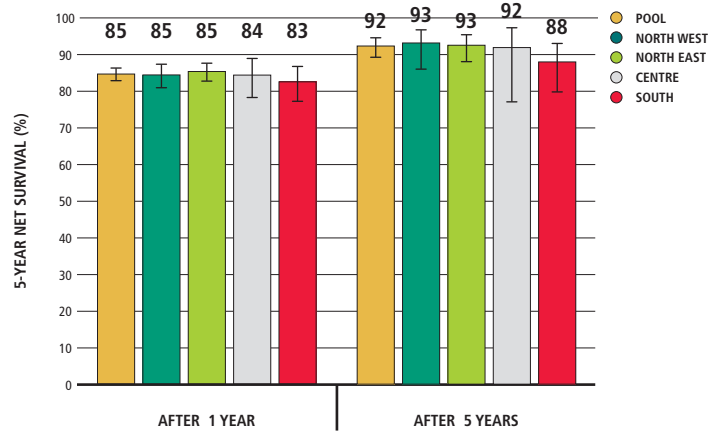
BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11334 OBSERVED CASES)



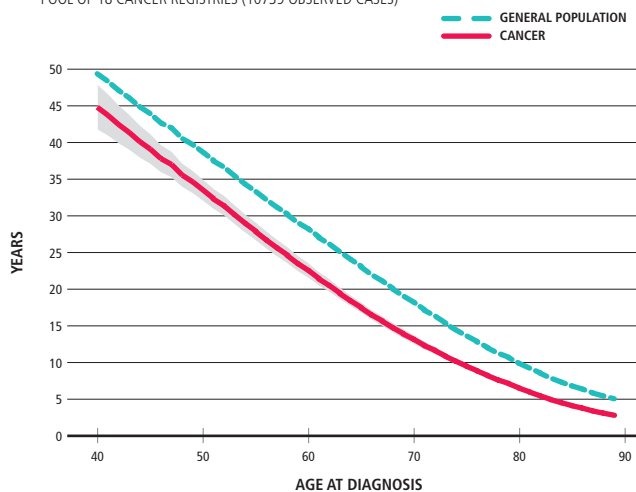
BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (11098 OBSERVED CASES)



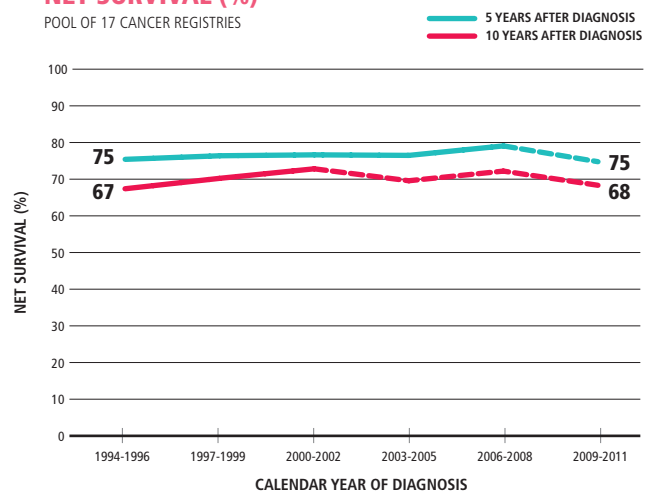
BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (10739 OBSERVED CASES)



BLADDER CANCER FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



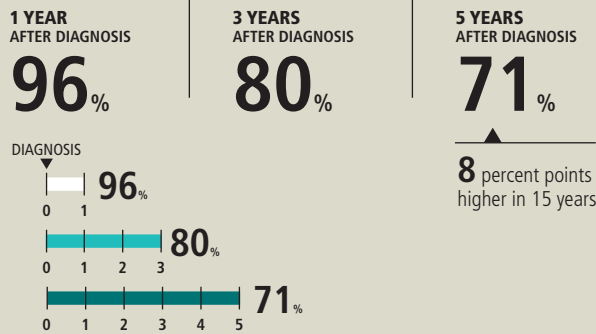


# MELANOMA DELL'OCCHIO

## CHOROID MELANOMA

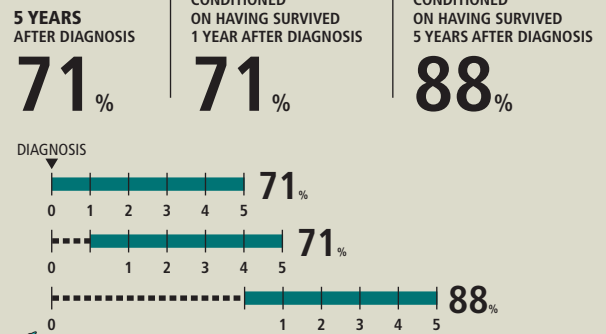
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



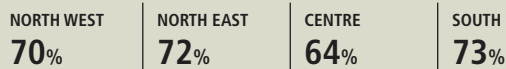
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

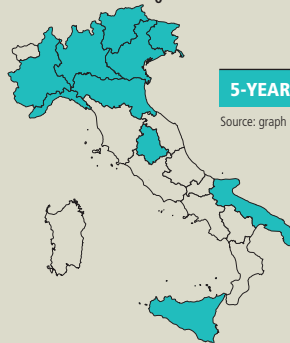
Source: graph A



NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

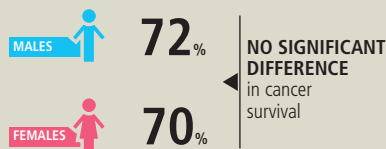
Source: graph E



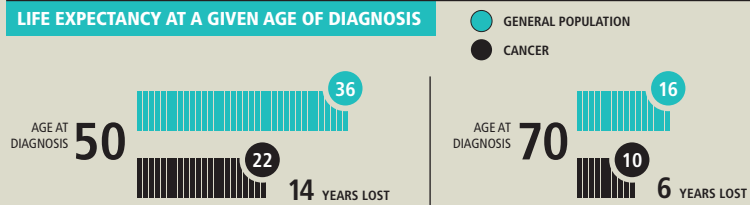
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

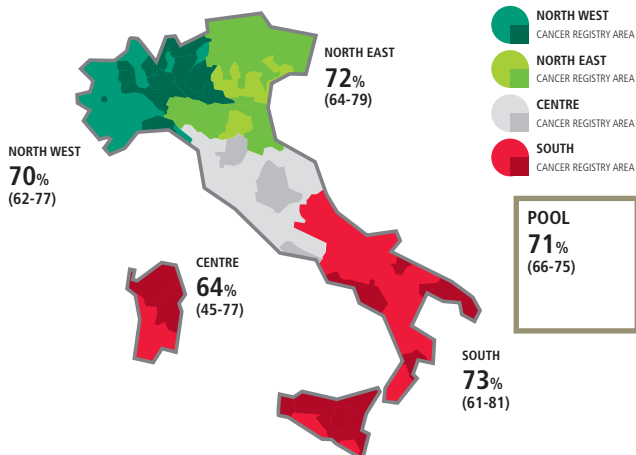


### CHOROID MELANOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)

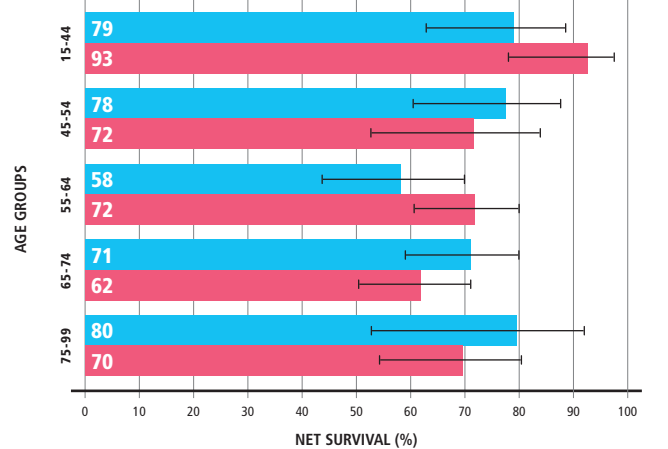


### CHOROID MELANOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)

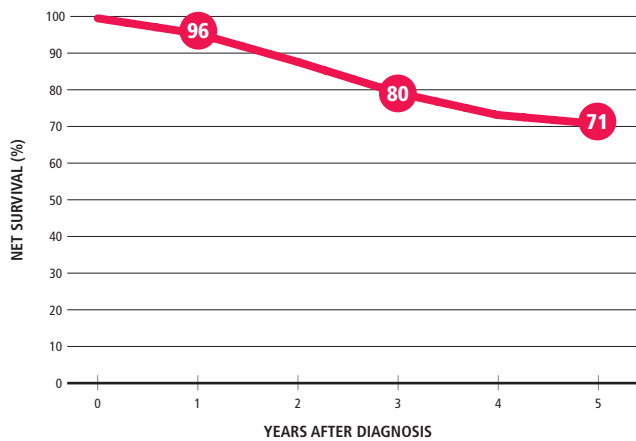






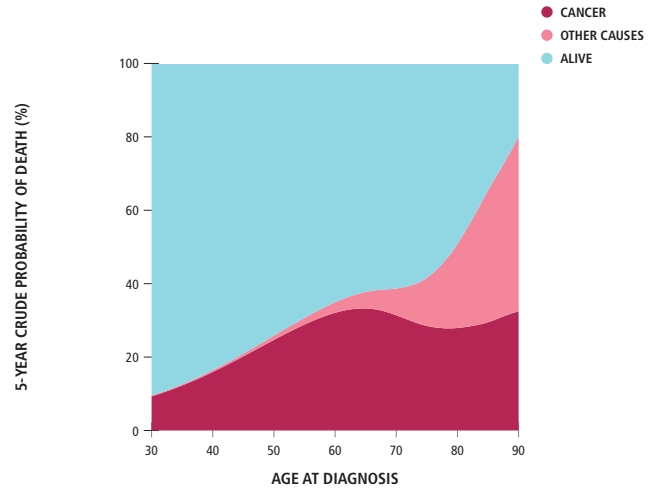
CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (719 OBSERVED CASES)



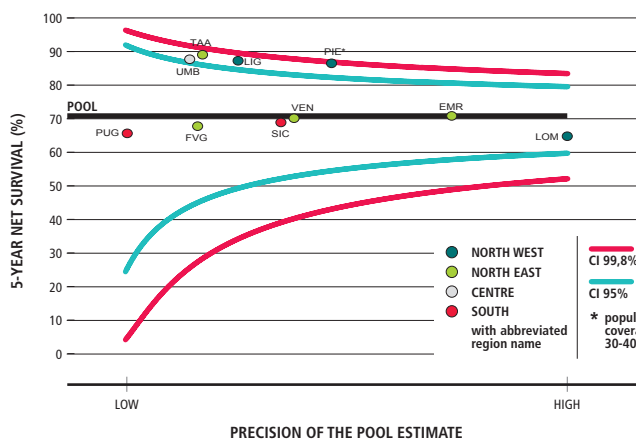
CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (702 OBSERVED CASES)



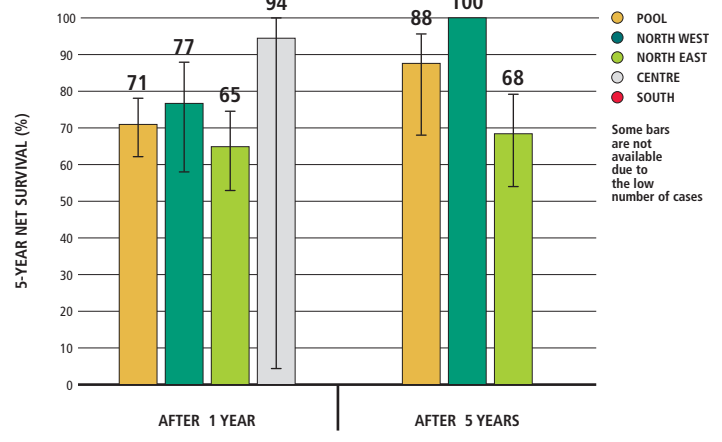
CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (701 OBSERVED CASES)



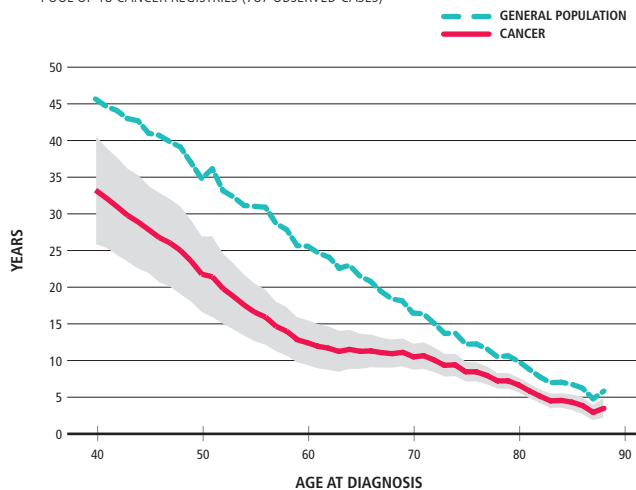
CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (749 OBSERVED CASES)



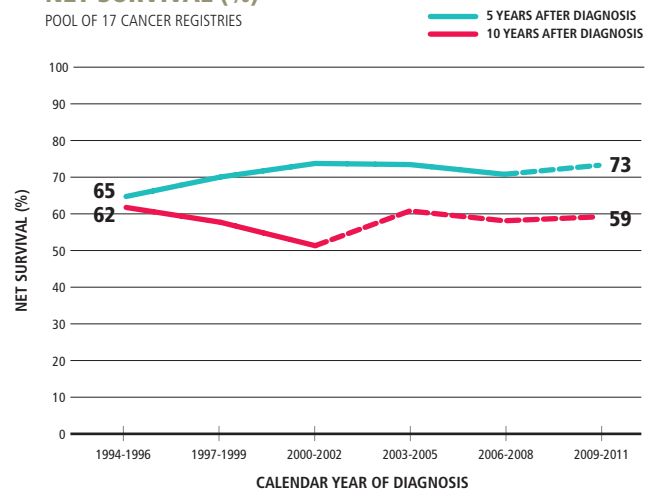
CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (787 OBSERVED CASES)



CHOROID MELANOMA MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# TUMORE DELL'ENCEFALO E DEL SNC

## BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

54%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

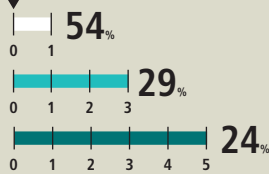
29%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

24%

5 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

24%

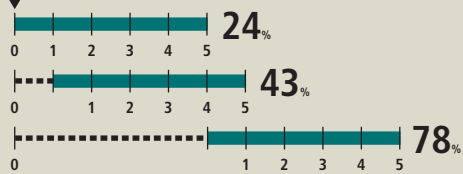
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

43%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

78%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 21%  
F 25%

NORTH EAST

M 25%  
F 26%

CENTRE

M 23%  
F 26%

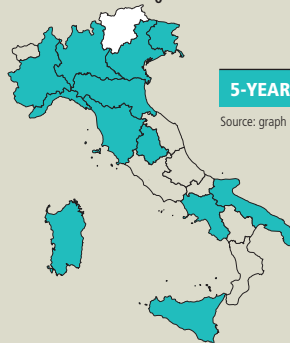
SOUTH

M 22%  
F 27%

In the **NORTH EAST** of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the other areas

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

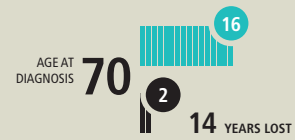
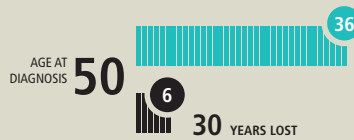
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 23%

FEMALES 26%  
WOMEN survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

GENERAL POPULATION (light blue circle) / CANCER (black circle)

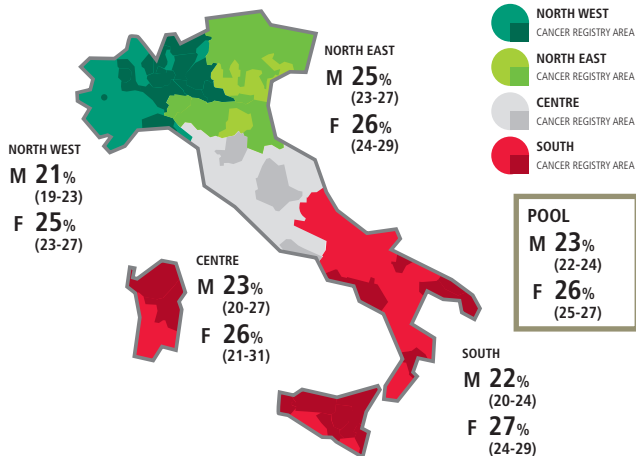


### BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12555 OBSERVED CASES)

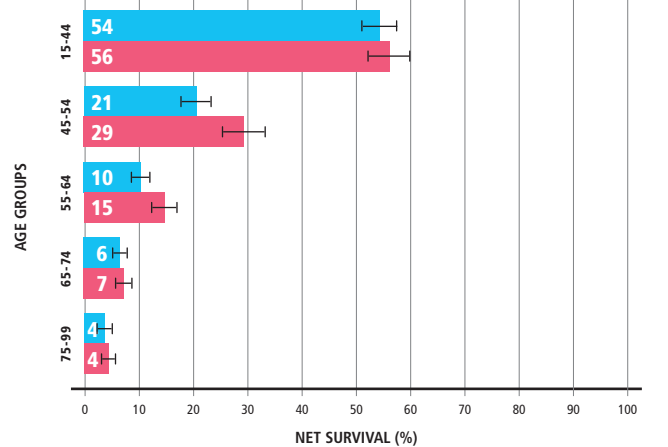


### BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12555 OBSERVED CASES)



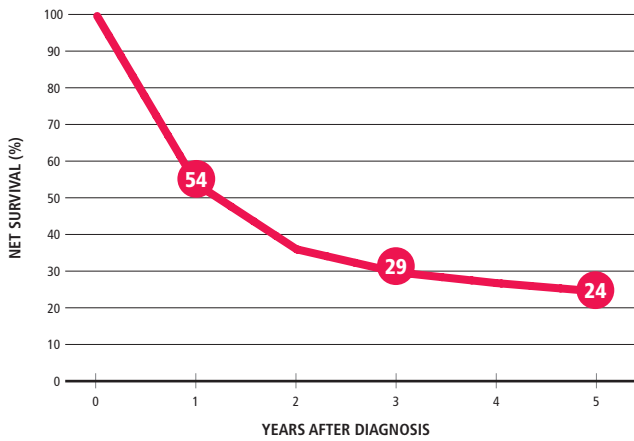


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (12555 OBSERVED CASES)

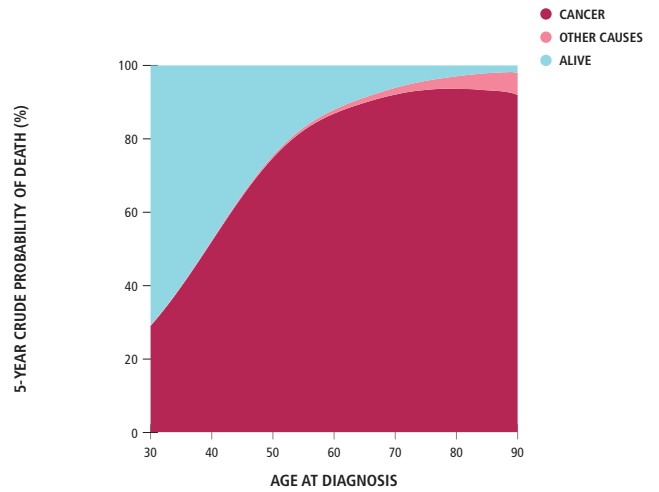


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11935 OBSERVED CASES)

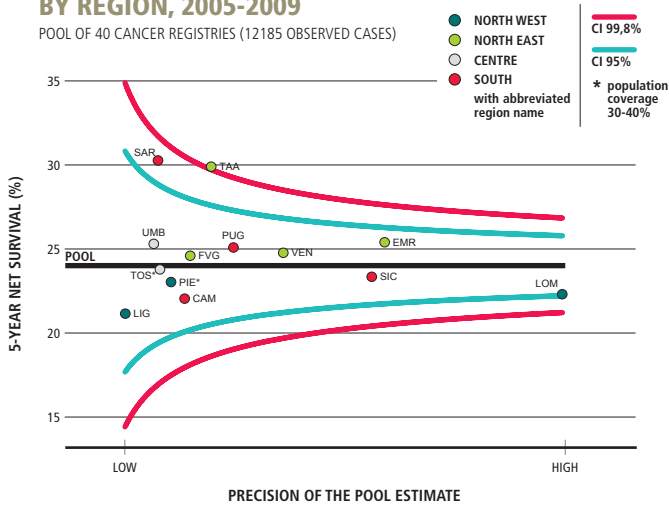


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (12185 OBSERVED CASES)

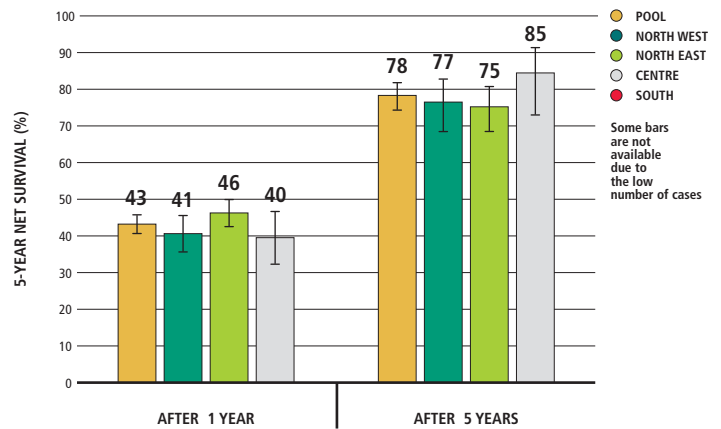


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (6127 OBSERVED CASES)

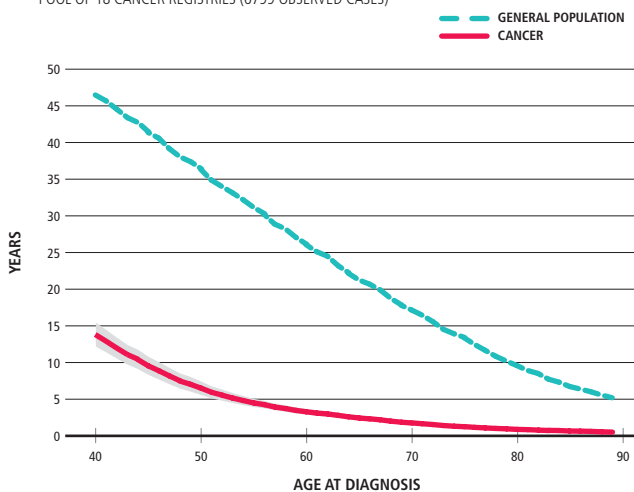


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (6799 OBSERVED CASES)

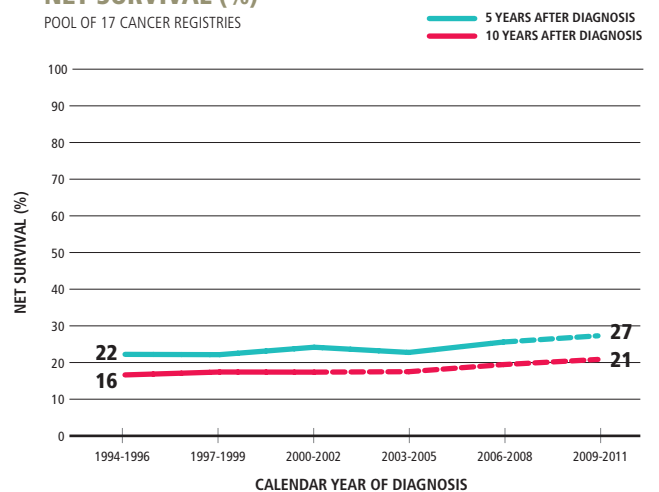


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



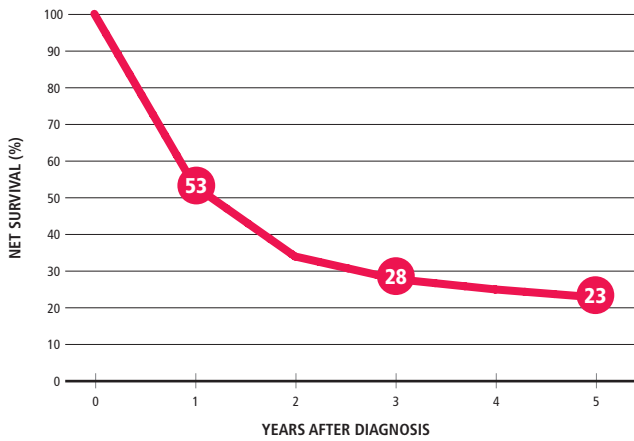


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6870 OBSERVED CASES)

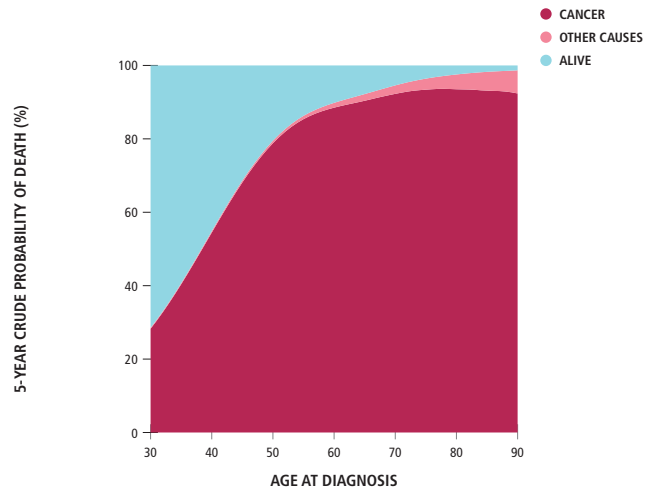


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6540 OBSERVED CASES)

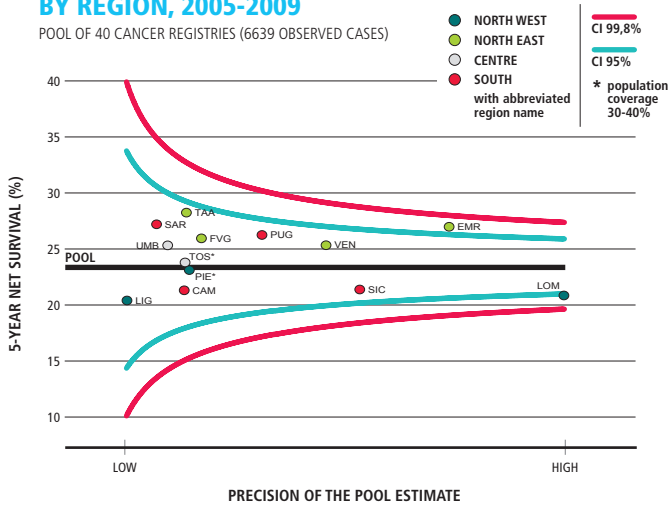


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (6639 OBSERVED CASES)

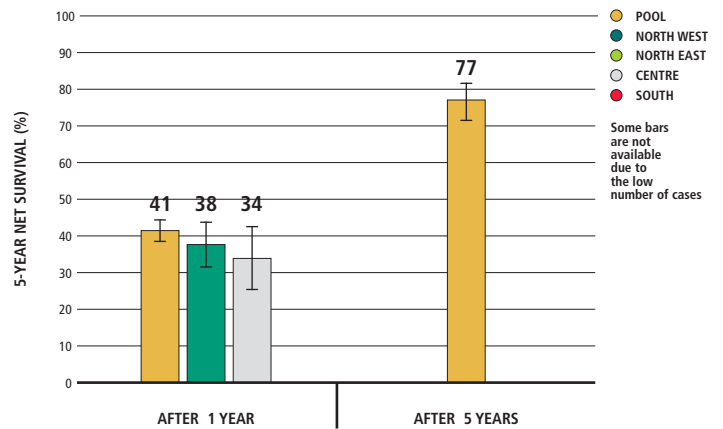


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3318 OBSERVED CASES)

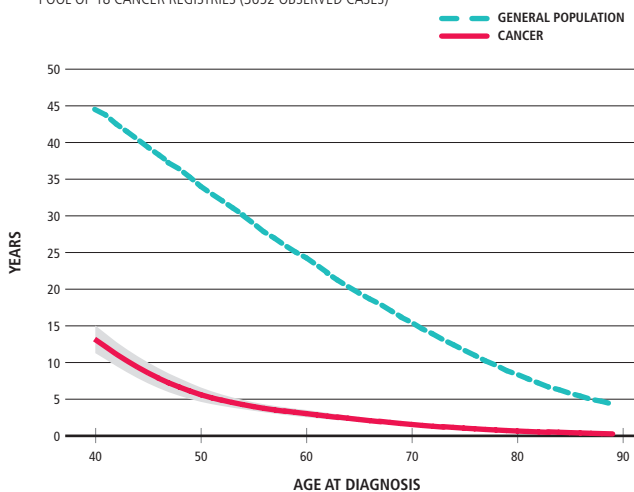


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3652 OBSERVED CASES)

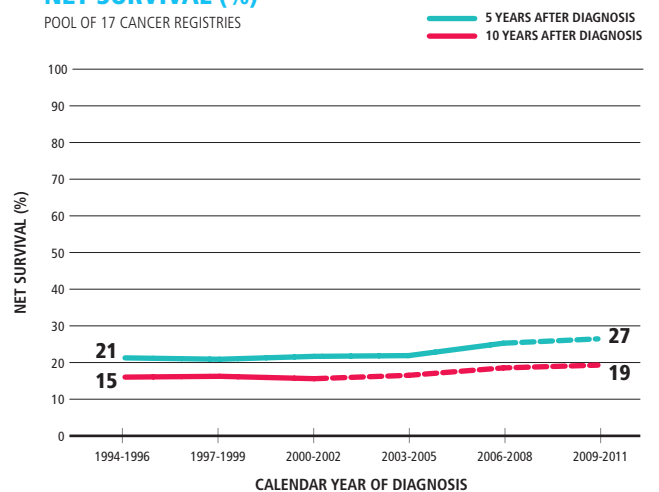


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



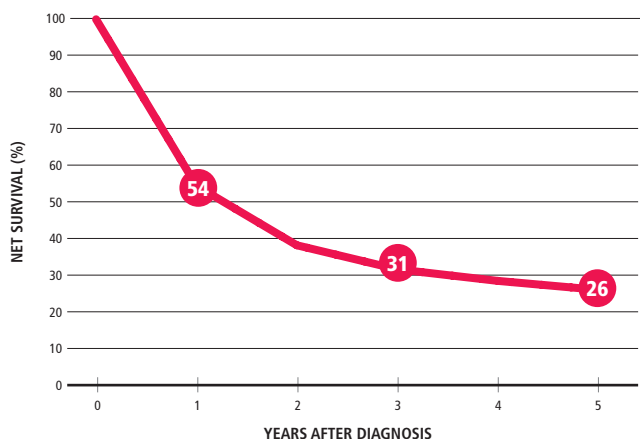


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5685 OBSERVED CASES)

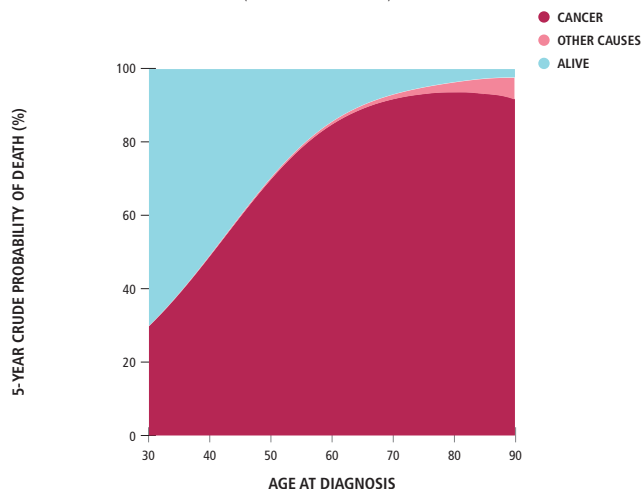


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5395 OBSERVED CASES)

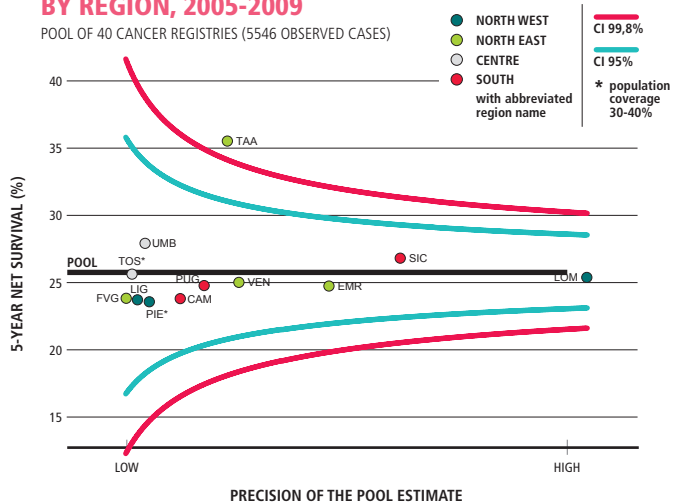


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5546 OBSERVED CASES)

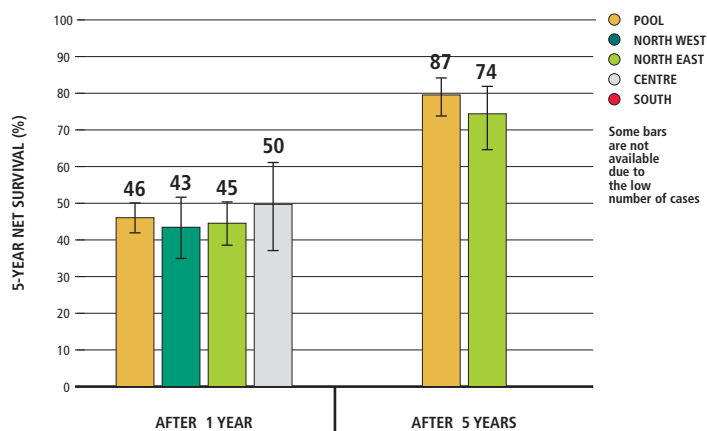


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2809 OBSERVED CASES)

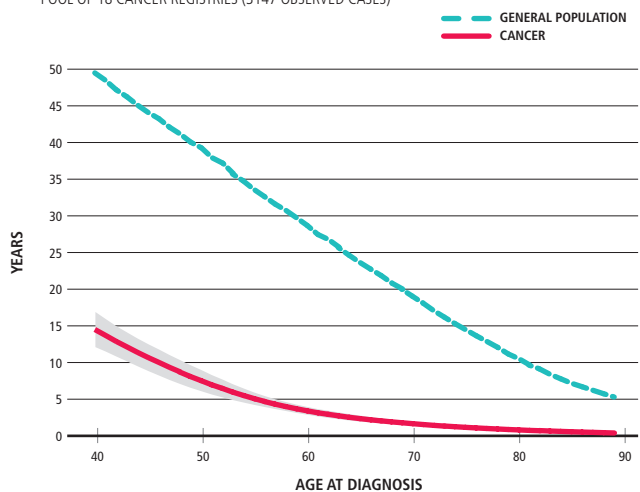


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3147 OBSERVED CASES)

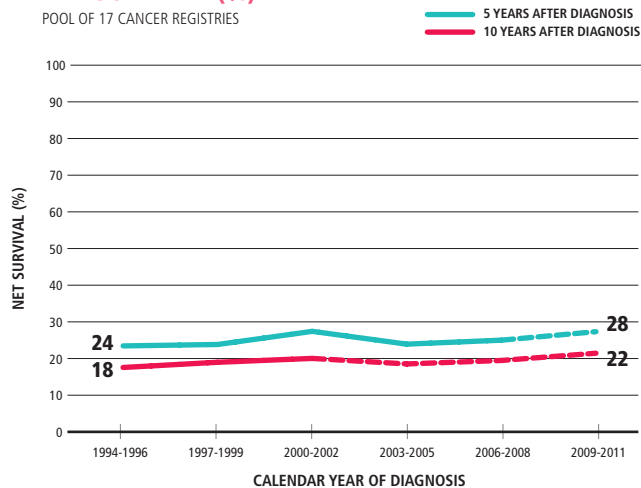


BRAIN AND CNS CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



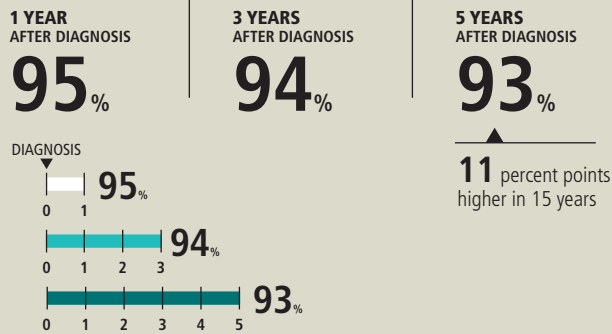


# TUMORE DELLA TIROIDE

## THYROID CANCER

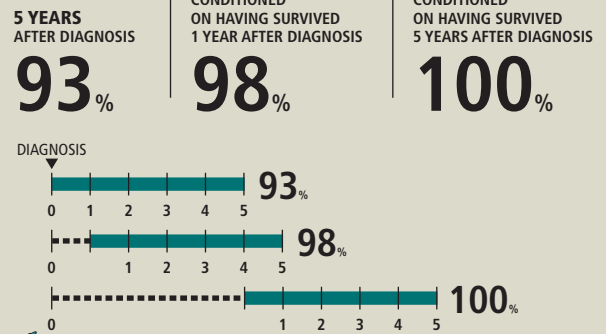
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

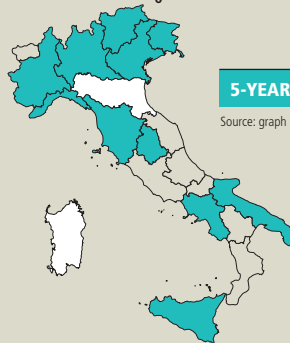
Source: graph A

REGION	MALES (M)	FEMALES (F)
NORTH WEST	88%	93%
NORTH EAST	91%	95%
CENTRE	91%	98%
SOUTH	91%	94%

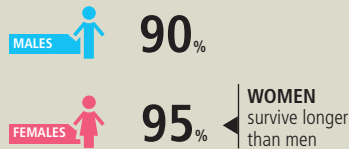
In the **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival tends to be higher than in the **NORTH WEST**

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

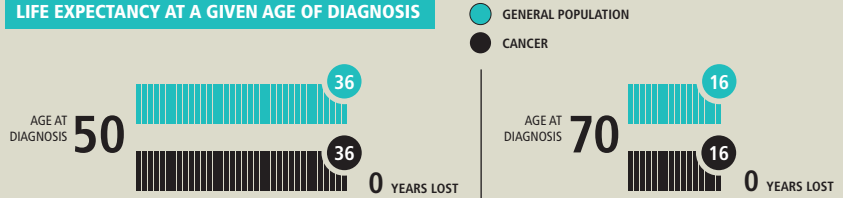
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

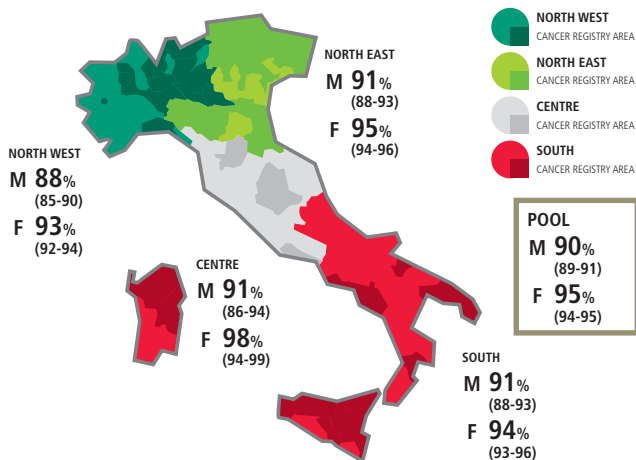


### THYROID CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22804 OBSERVED CASES)

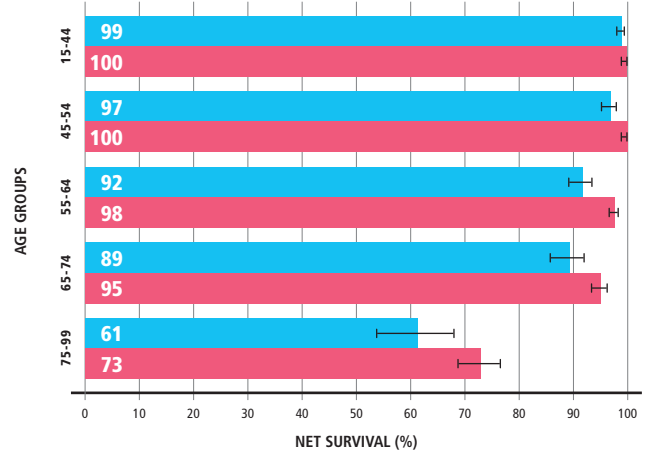


### THYROID CANCER

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22804 OBSERVED CASES)



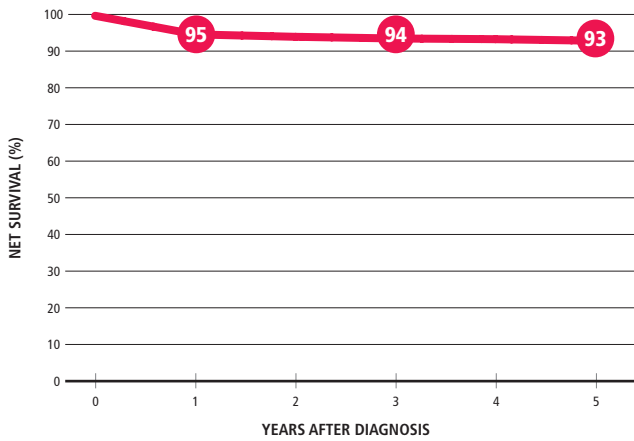


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (22804 OBSERVED CASES)

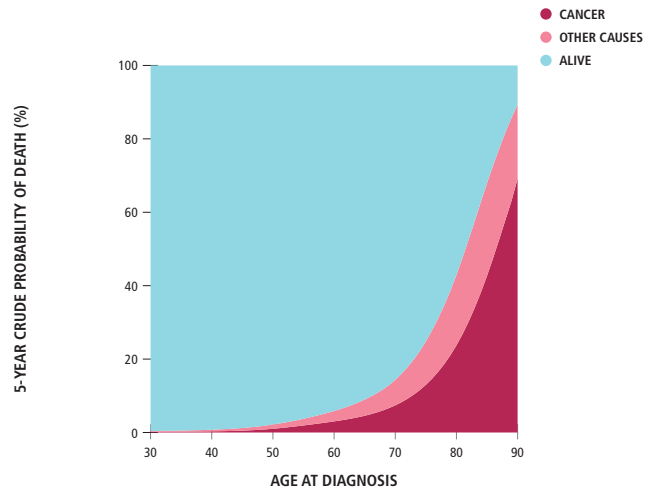


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (20981 OBSERVED CASES)

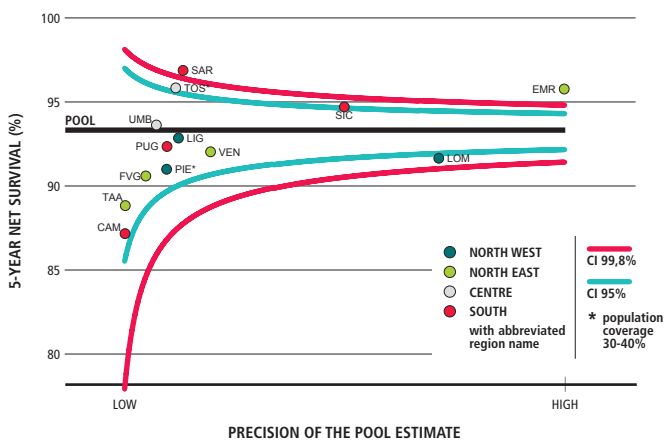


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (21825 OBSERVED CASES)

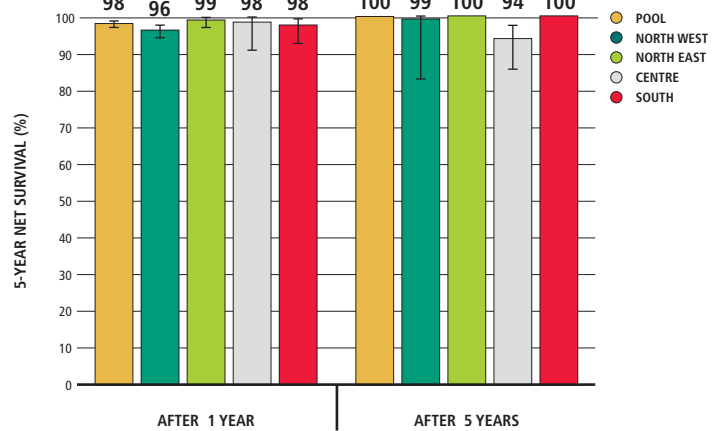


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (25779 OBSERVED CASES)

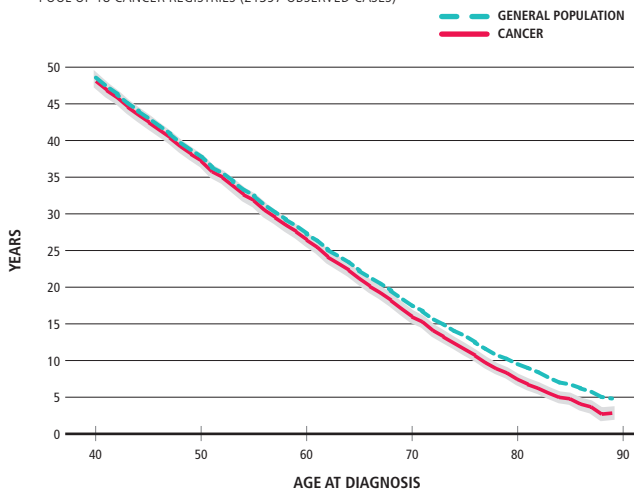


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (21397 OBSERVED CASES)

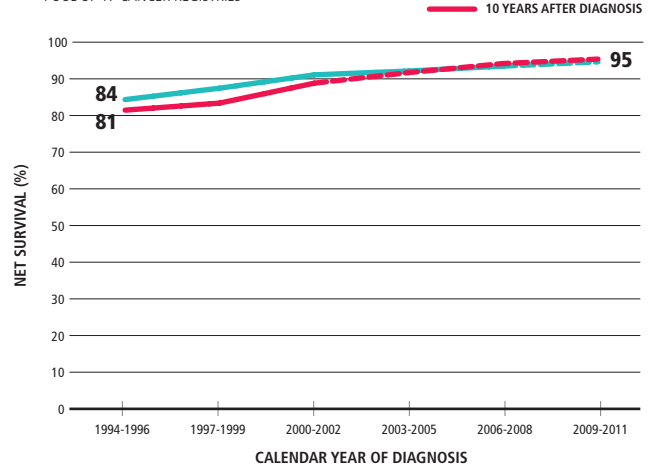


THYROID CANCER

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



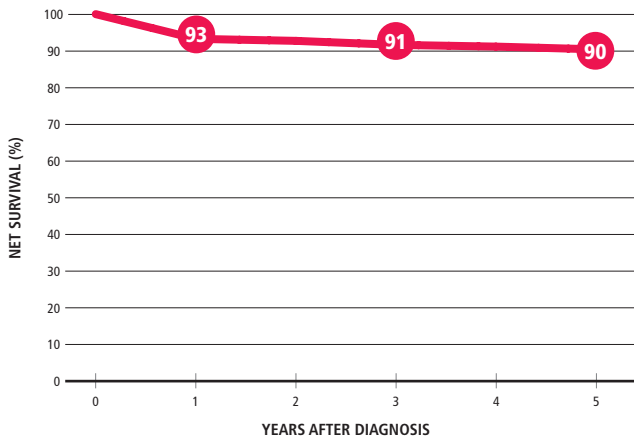


THYROID CANCER

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5519 OBSERVED CASES)

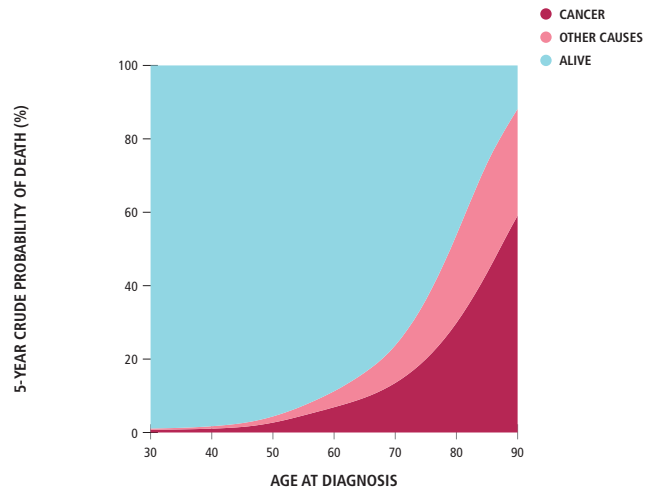


THYROID CANCER

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5123 OBSERVED CASES)

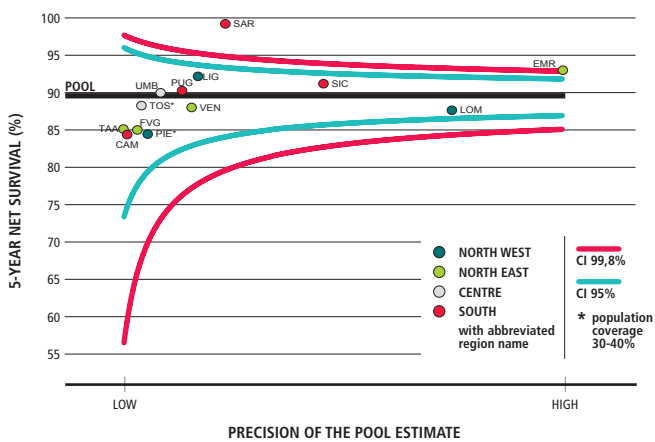


THYROID CANCER

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5301 OBSERVED CASES)

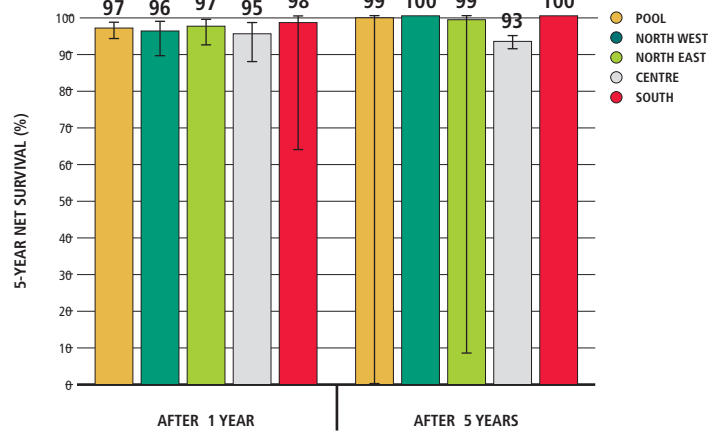


THYROID CANCER

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (6089 OBSERVED CASES)

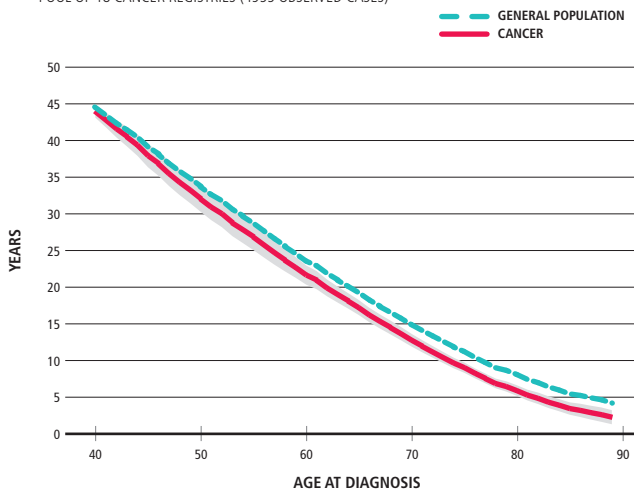


THYROID CANCER

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (4955 OBSERVED CASES)

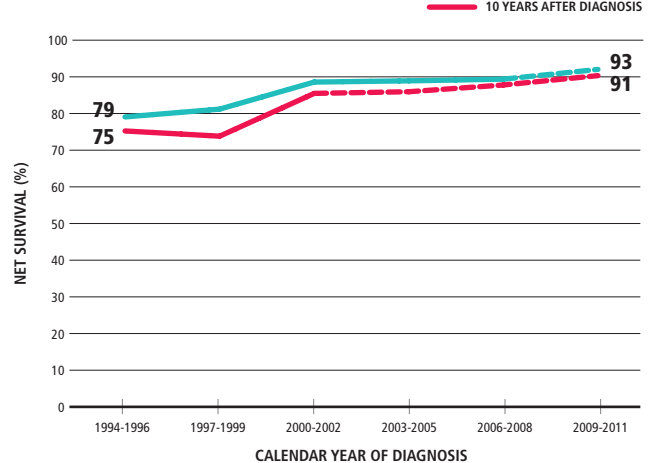


THYROID CANCER

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





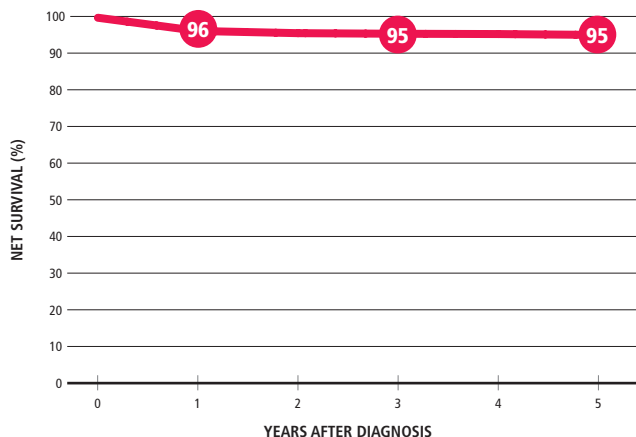


THYROID CANCER

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (17285 OBSERVED CASES)

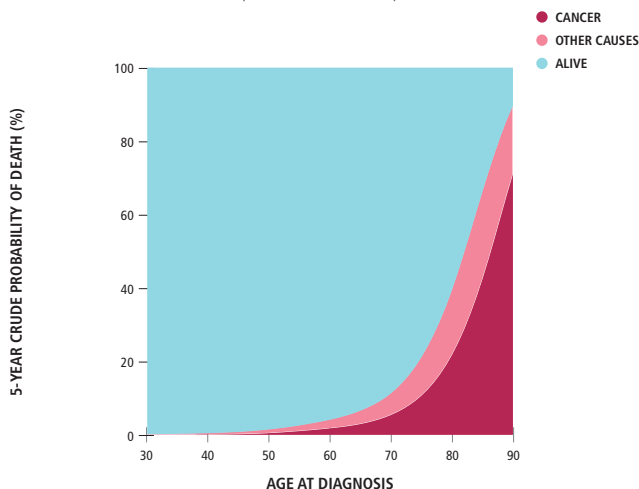


THYROID CANCER

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15858 OBSERVED CASES)

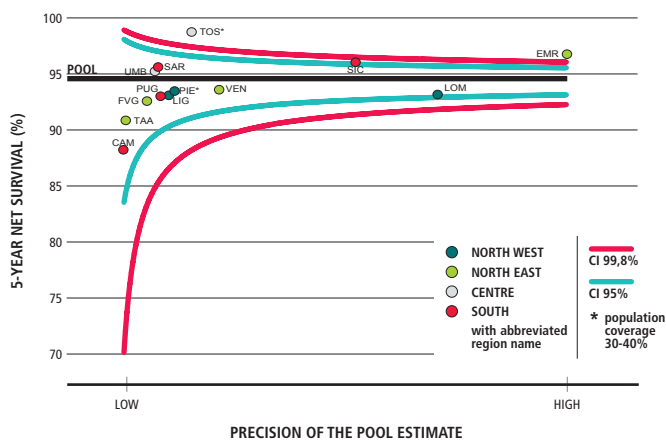


THYROID

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (16524 OBSERVED CASES)

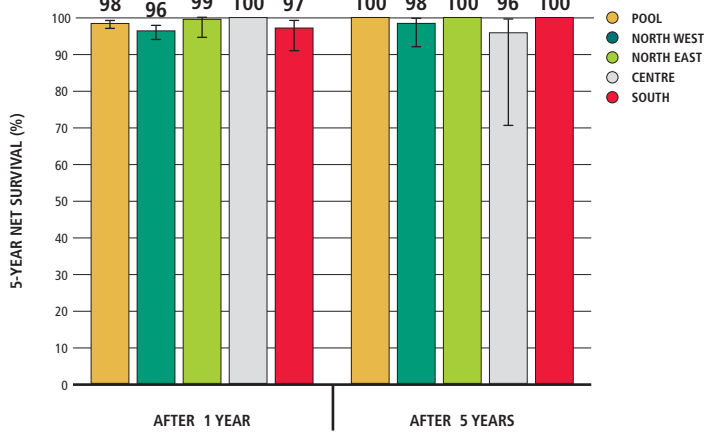


THYROID

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (19690 OBSERVED CASES)

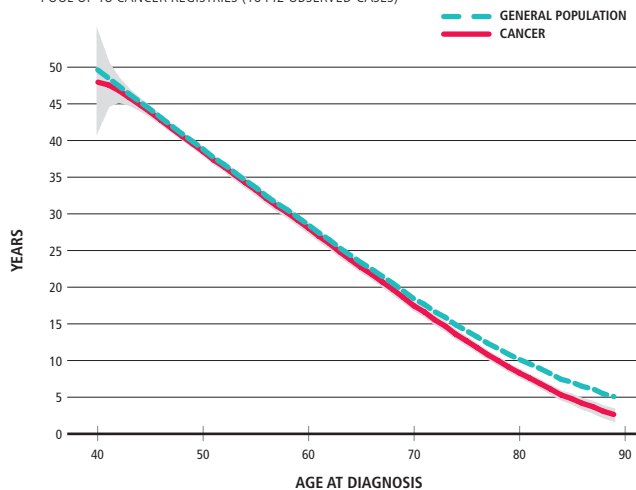


THYROID CANCER

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (16442 OBSERVED CASES)

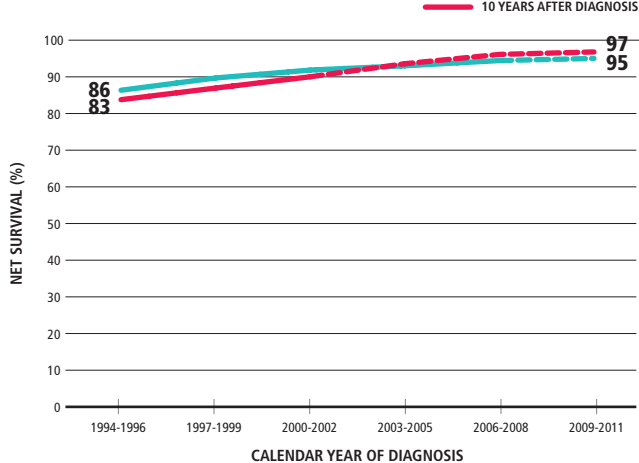


THYROID CANCER

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# LINFOMA DI HODGKIN

## HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

92%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

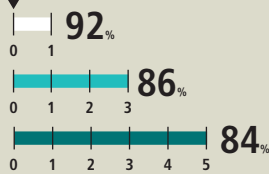
86%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

84%

9 percent points higher in 15 years

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

84%

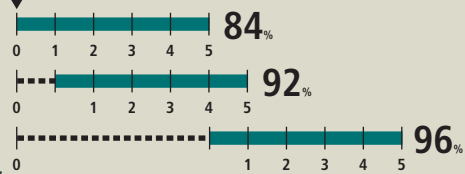
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

92%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

96%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 81%  
F 87%

NORTH EAST

M 81%  
F 86%

CENTRE

M 82%  
F 89%

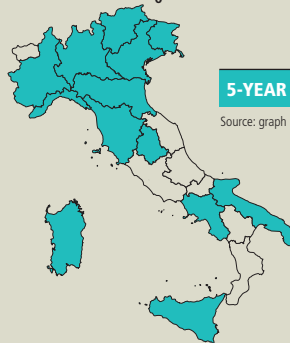
SOUTH

M 83%  
F 87%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

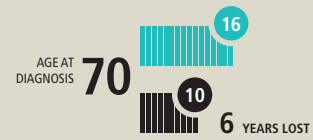
#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES 82%

FEMALES 87%  
WOMEN survive longer than men

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

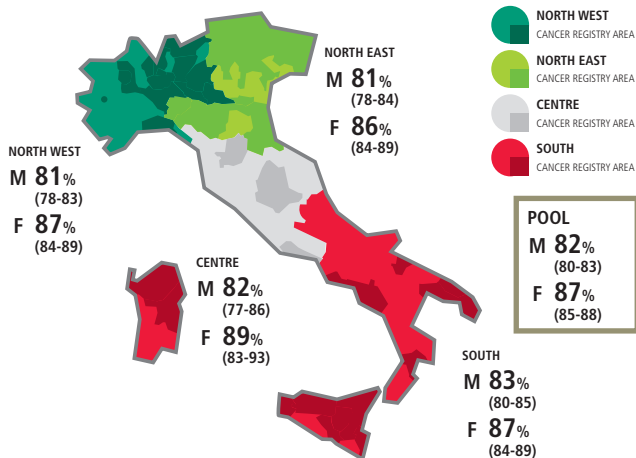


### HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4990 OBSERVED CASES)

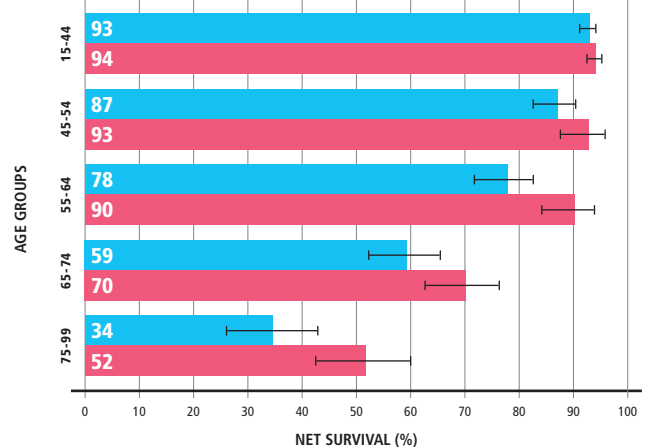


### HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

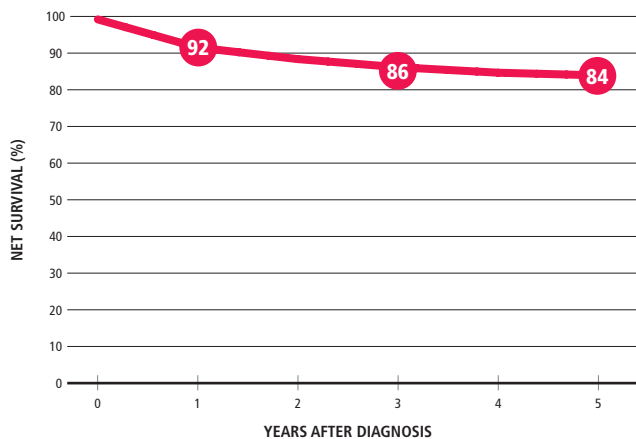
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4990 OBSERVED CASES)





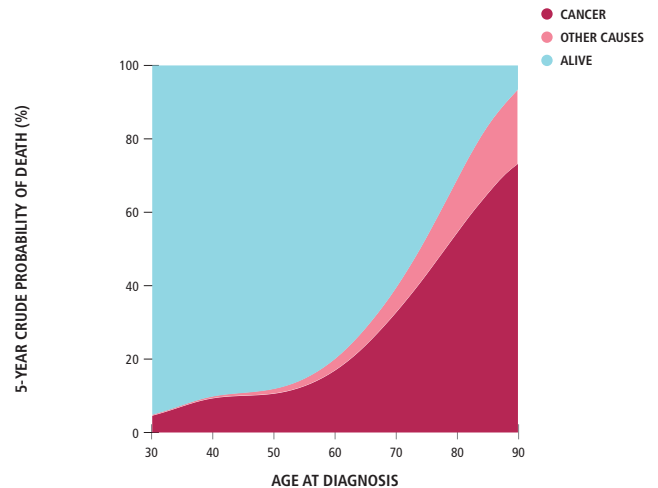
**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (4990 OBSERVED CASES)



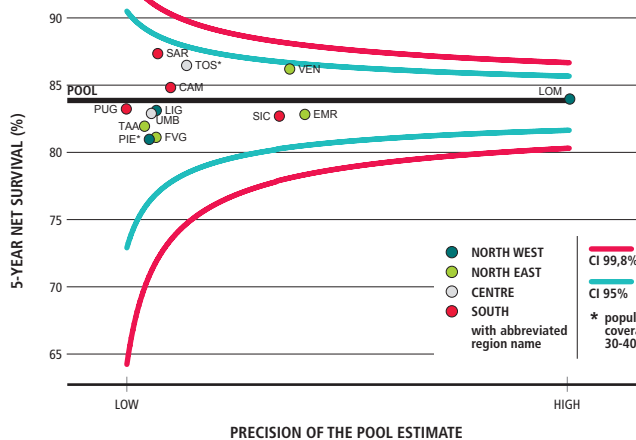
**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (3386 OBSERVED CASES)



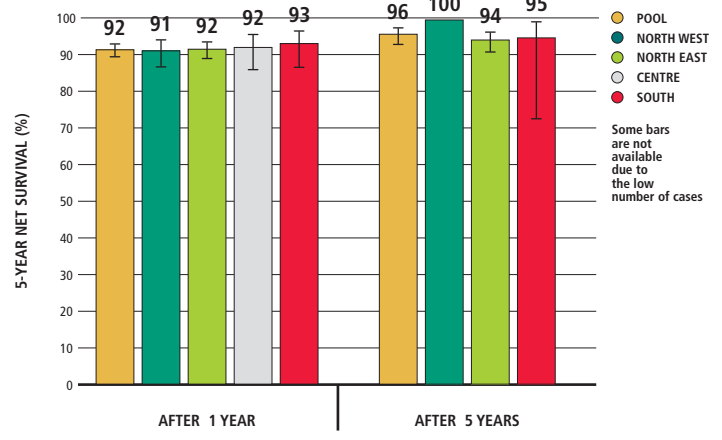
**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (4825 OBSERVED CASES)



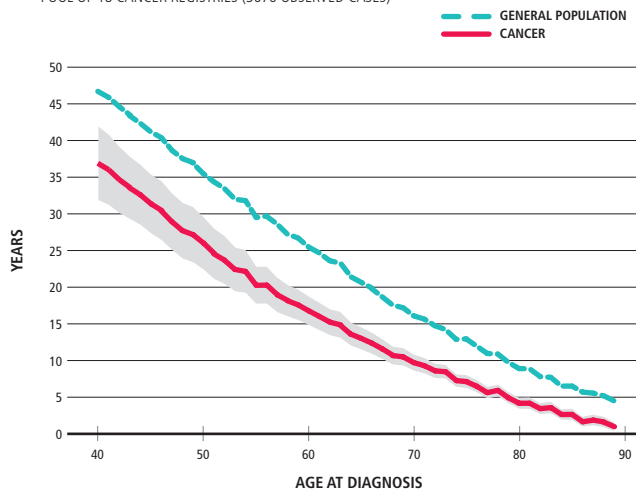
**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5538 OBSERVED CASES)



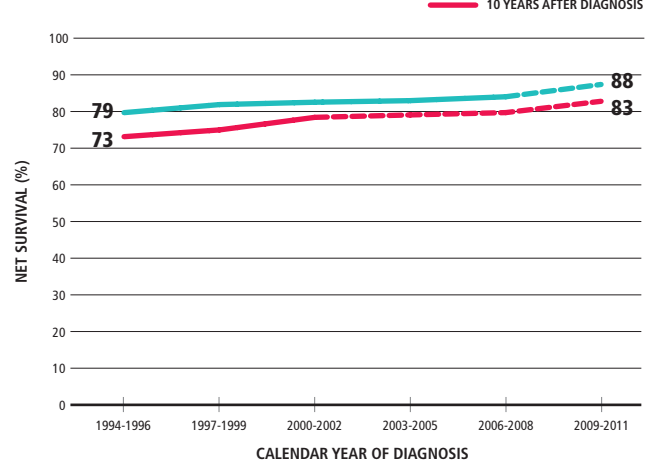
**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3676 OBSERVED CASES)



**HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** MALES & FEMALES

**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



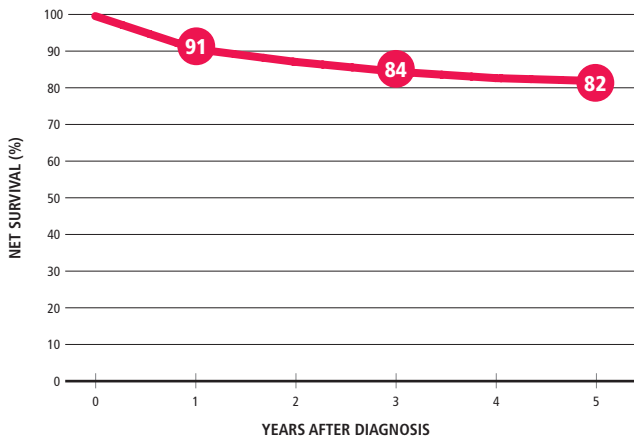


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2667 OBSERVED CASES)

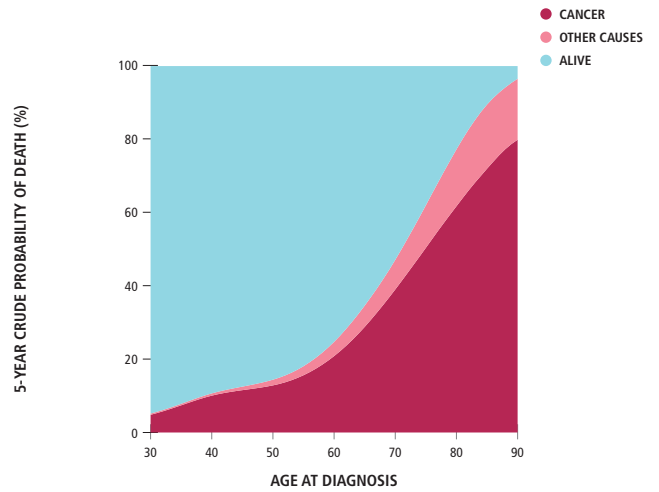


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1896 OBSERVED CASES)

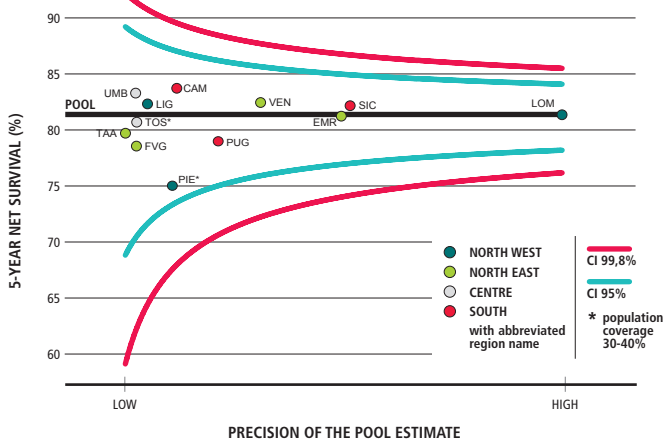


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2571 OBSERVED CASES)

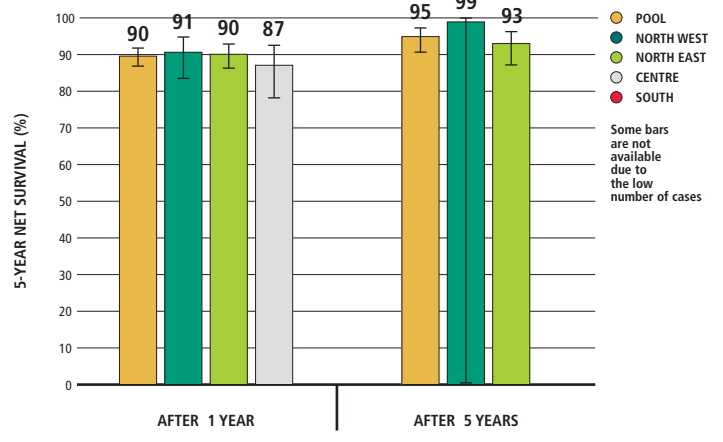


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2930 OBSERVED CASES)

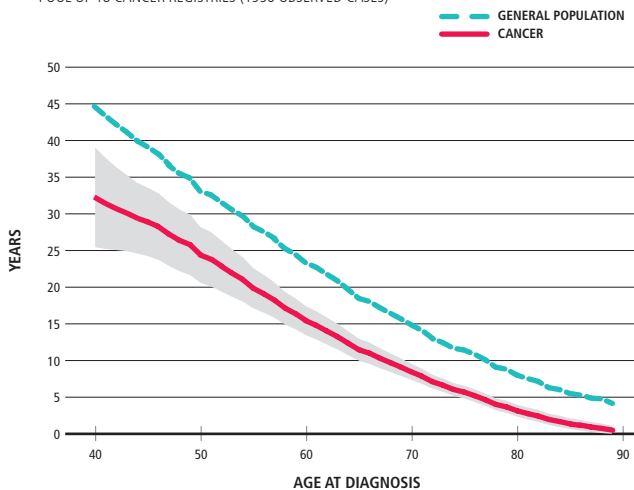


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1956 OBSERVED CASES)

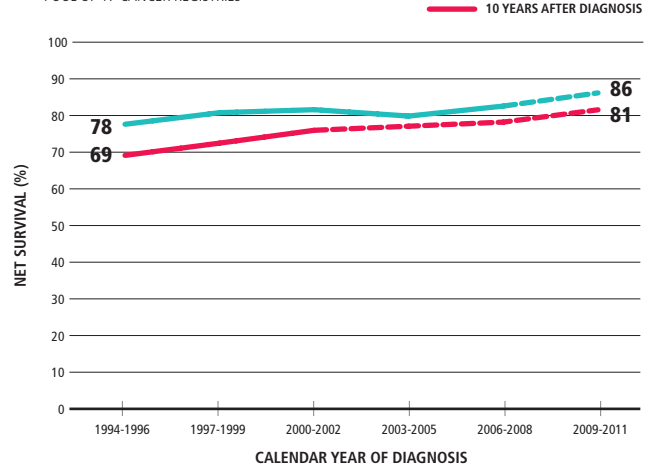


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



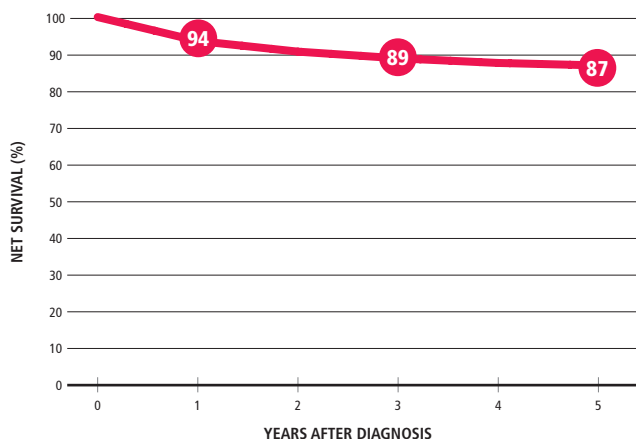


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2323 OBSERVED CASES)

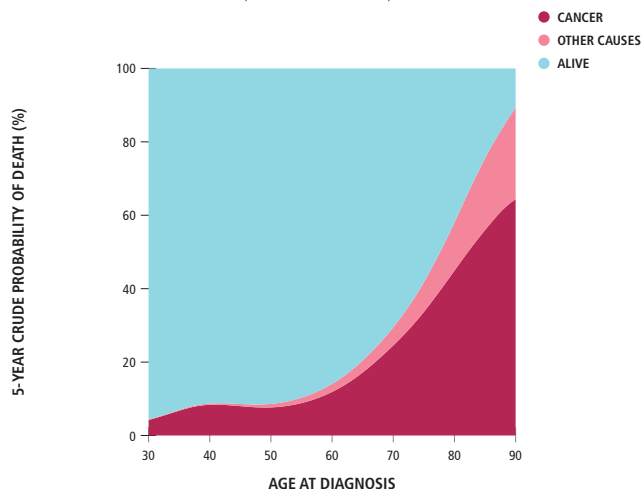


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1490 OBSERVED CASES)

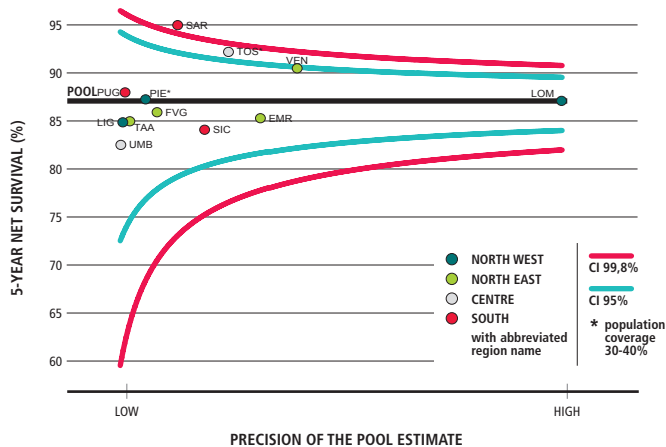


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2254 OBSERVED CASES)

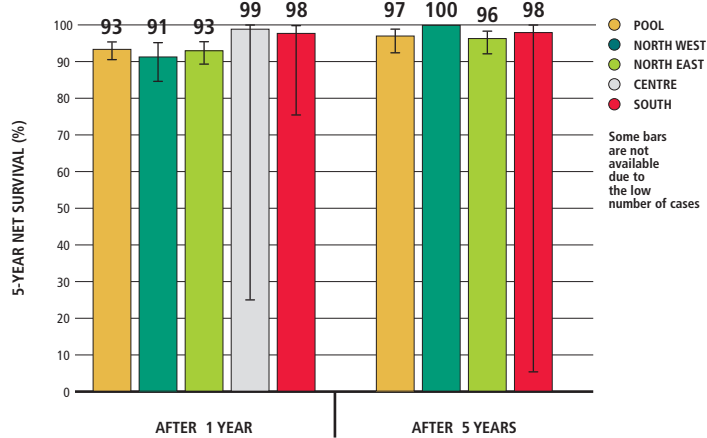


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2608 OBSERVED CASES)

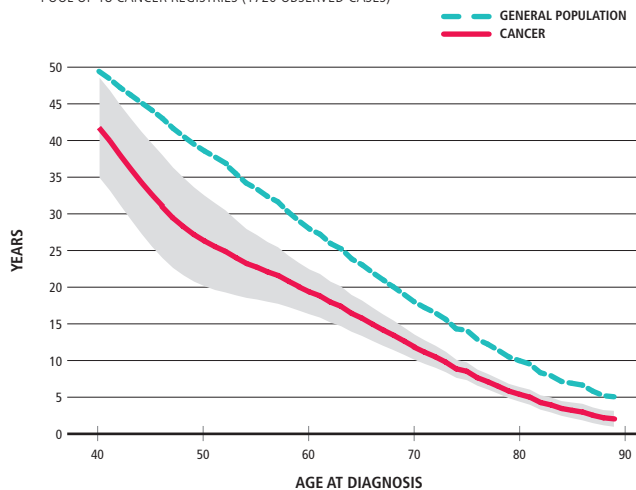


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1720 OBSERVED CASES)

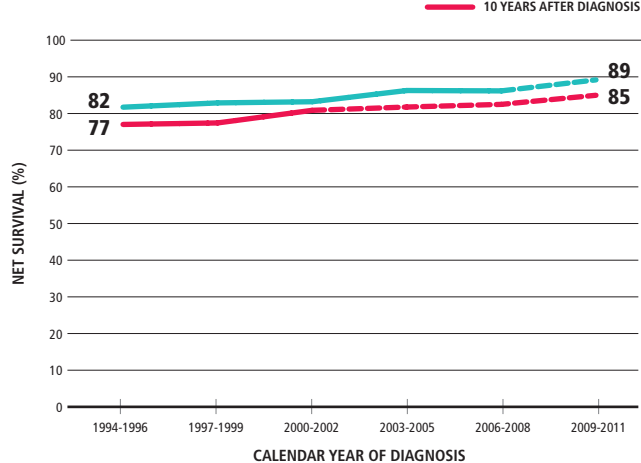


HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# LINFOMA NON HODGKIN

## NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**78%**

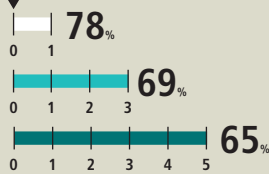
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**69%**

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**65%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**65%**

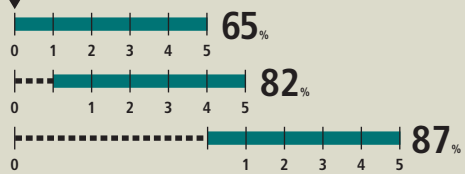
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**82%**

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**87%**

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M **63%**  
F **67%**

NORTH EAST

M **66%**  
F **70%**

CENTRE

M **65%**  
F **69%**

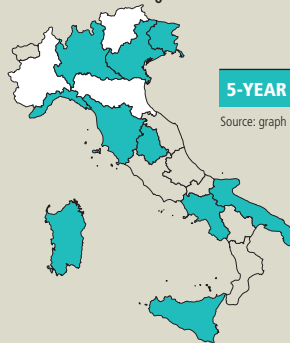
SOUTH

M **61%**  
F **64%**

In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in **SOUTH**

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

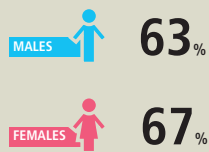
Source: graph E



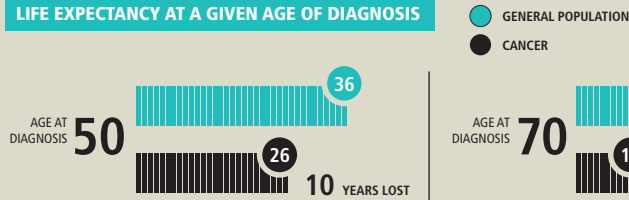
#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

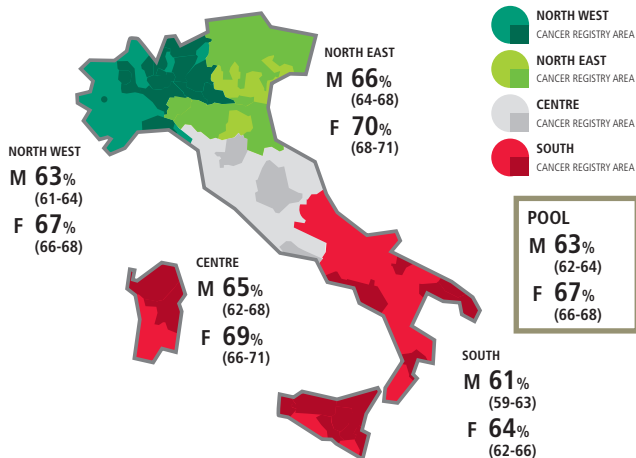


### NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29674 OBSERVED CASES)

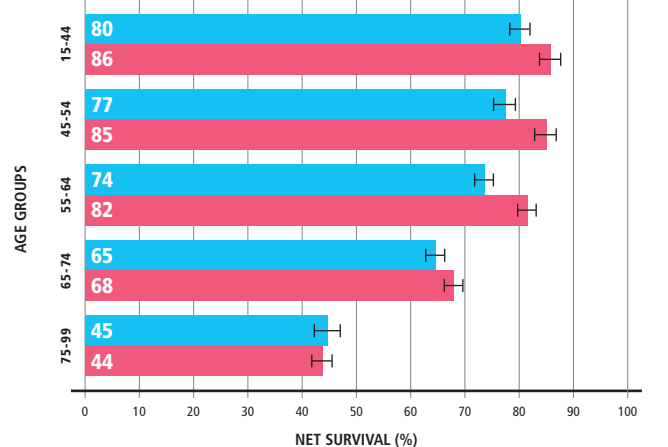


### NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29674 OBSERVED CASES)



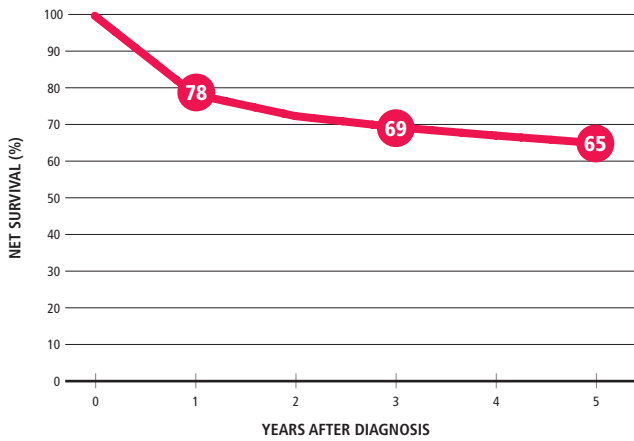


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (29674 OBSERVED CASES)

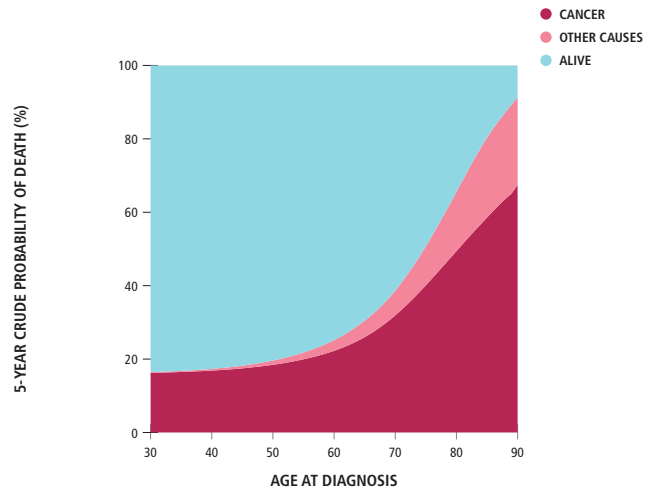


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (28544 OBSERVED CASES)

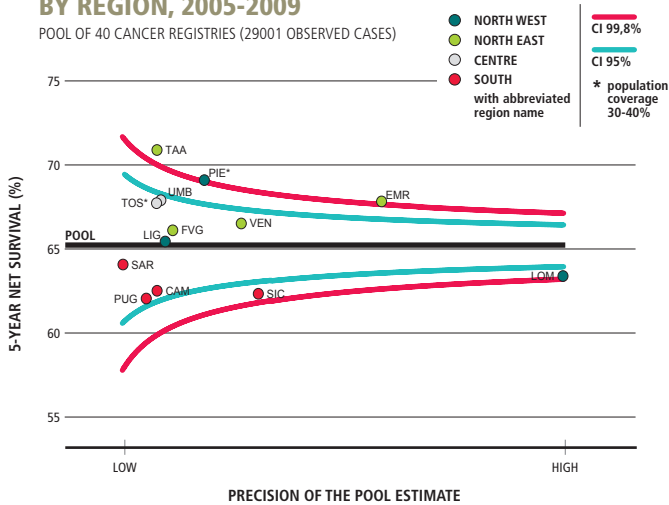


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (29001 OBSERVED CASES)

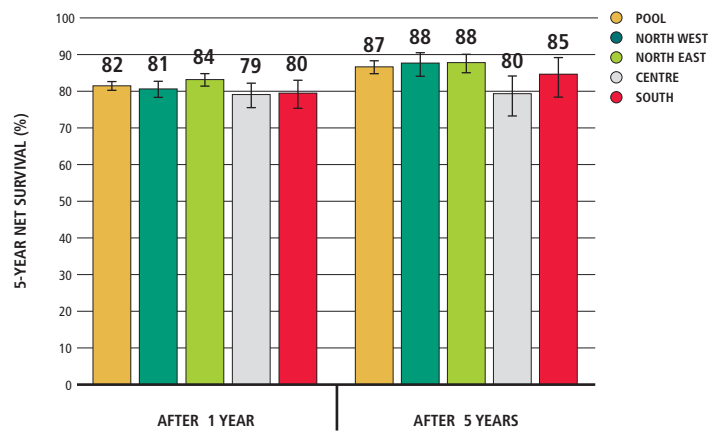


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (26605 OBSERVED CASES)

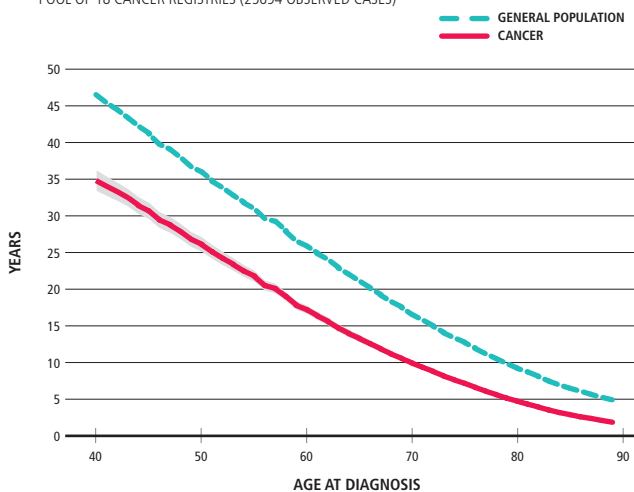


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (25694 OBSERVED CASES)

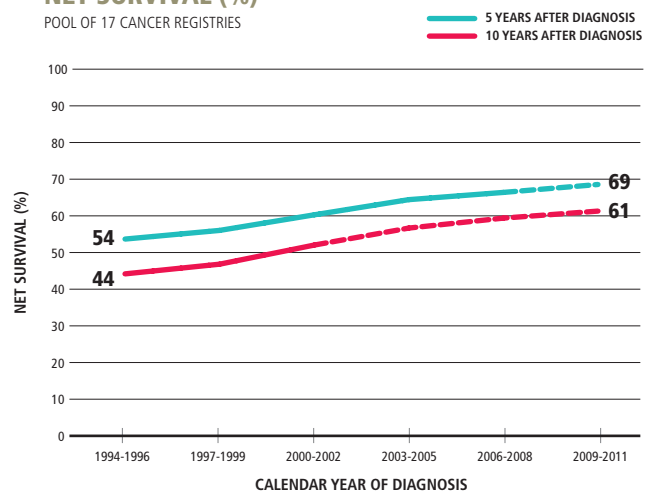


NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

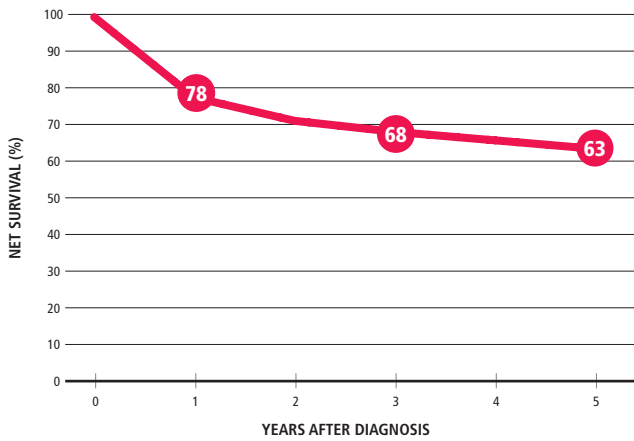




NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

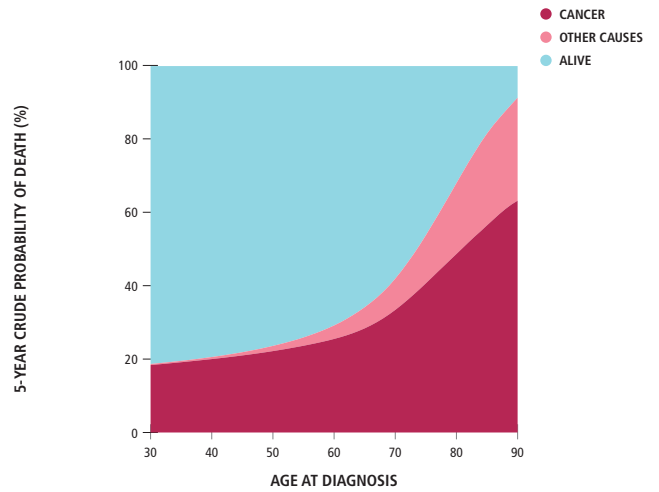
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15657 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

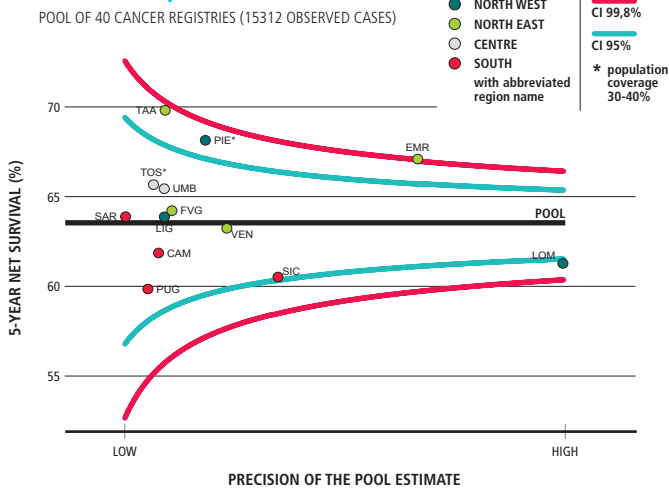
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (15100 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

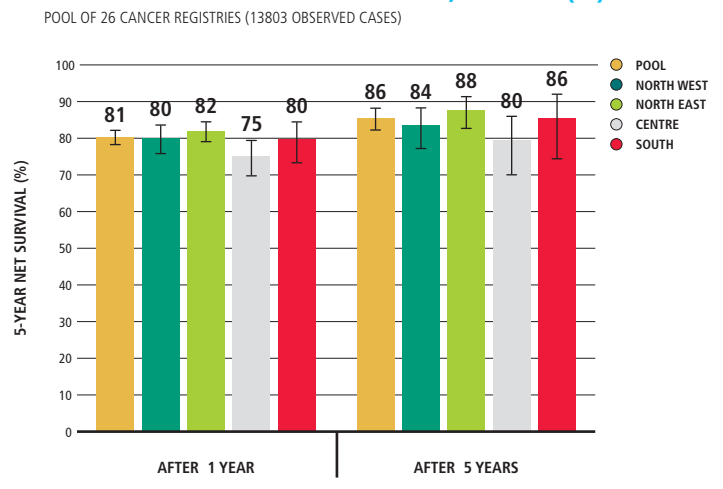
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (15312 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

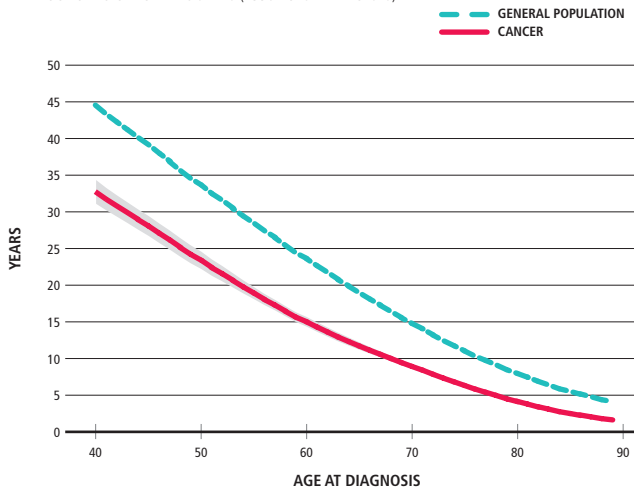
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (13803 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

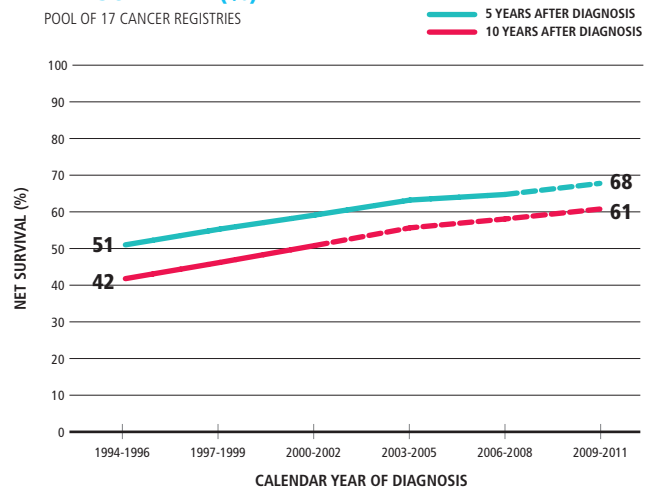
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (13364 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

MALES

**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

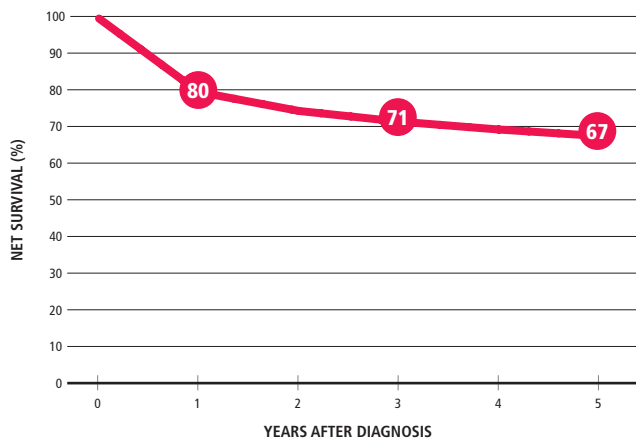






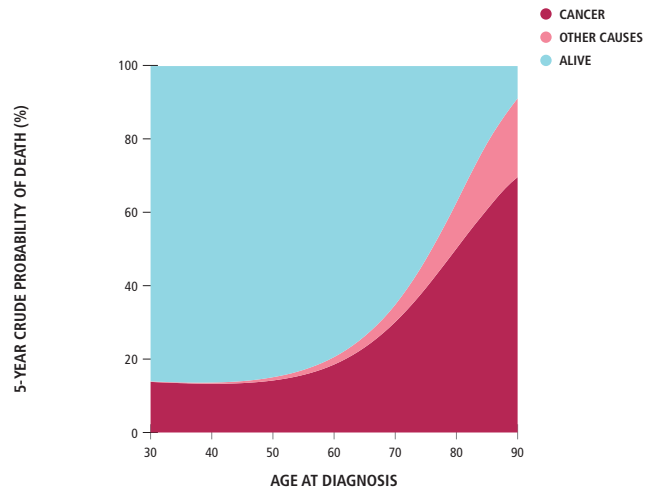
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (14017 OBSERVED CASES)



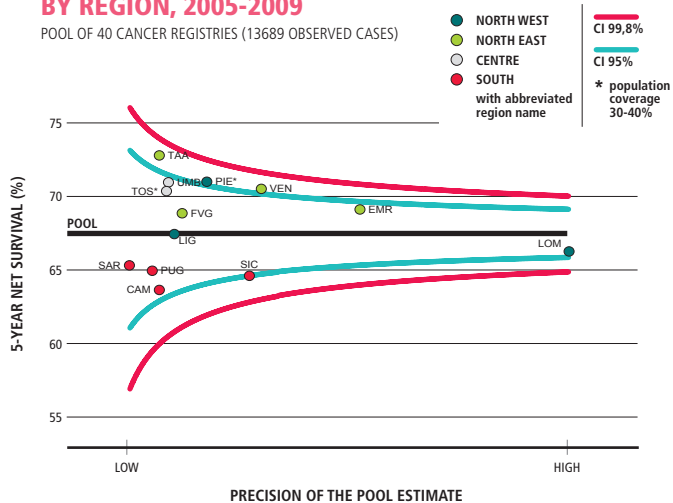
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (13444 OBSERVED CASES)



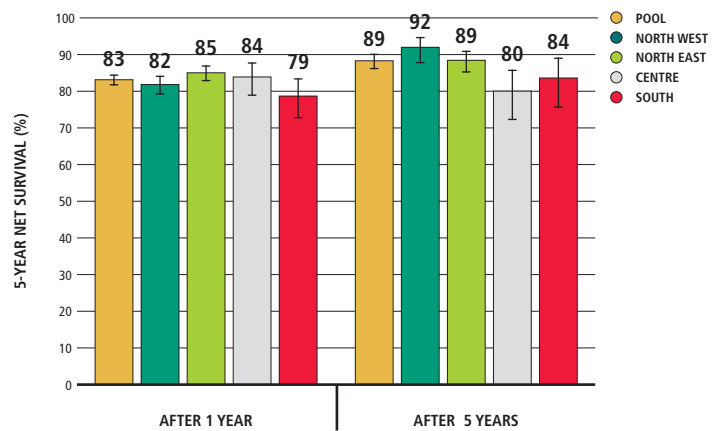
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (13689 OBSERVED CASES)



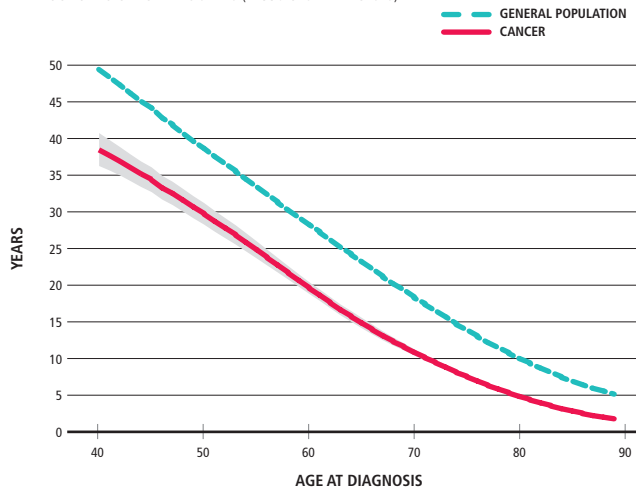
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (12802 OBSERVED CASES)



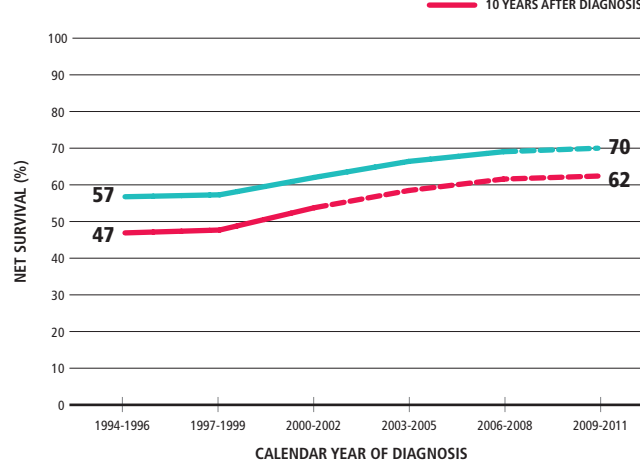
NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (12330 OBSERVED CASES)



NON HODGKIN LYMPHOMA FEMALE

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# MIELOMA

## MYELOMA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

80%

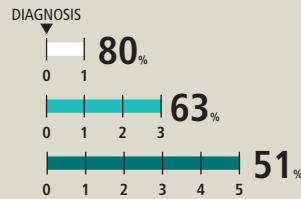
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

63%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

51%

10 percent points higher in 15 years



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

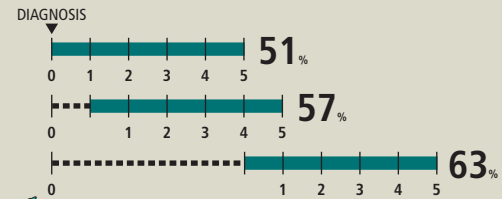
51%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

57%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

63%



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M 48%

F 51%

NORTH EAST

M 53%

F 52%

CENTRE

M 55%

F 52%

SOUTH

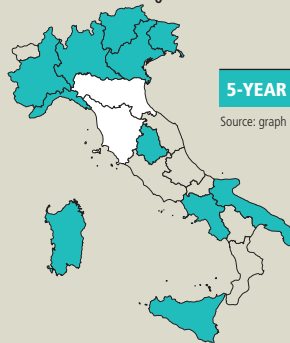
M 49%

F 50%

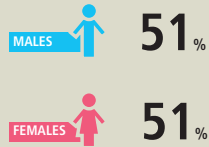
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E

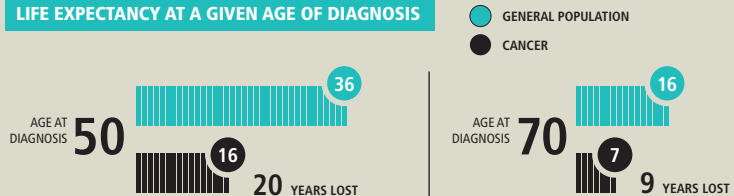


#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

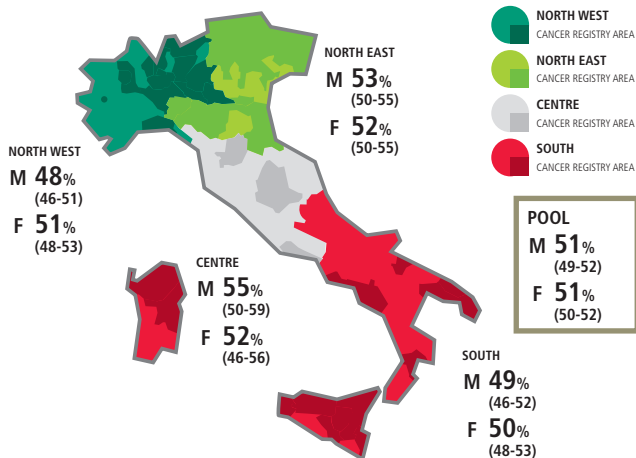


### MYELOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)

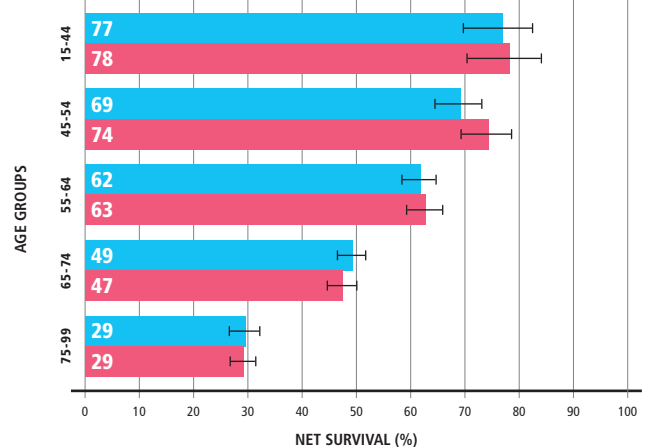


### MYELOMA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)



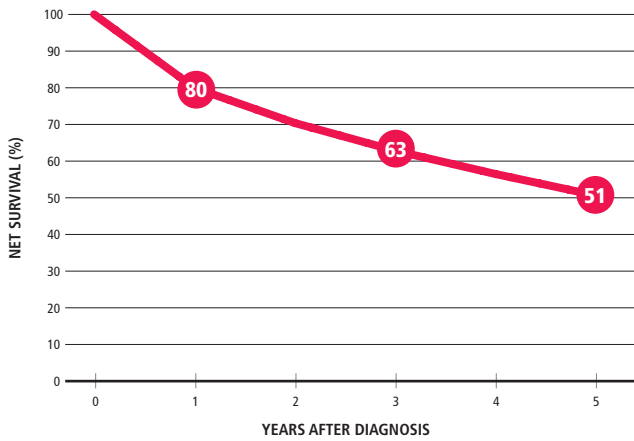


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11994 OBSERVED CASES)

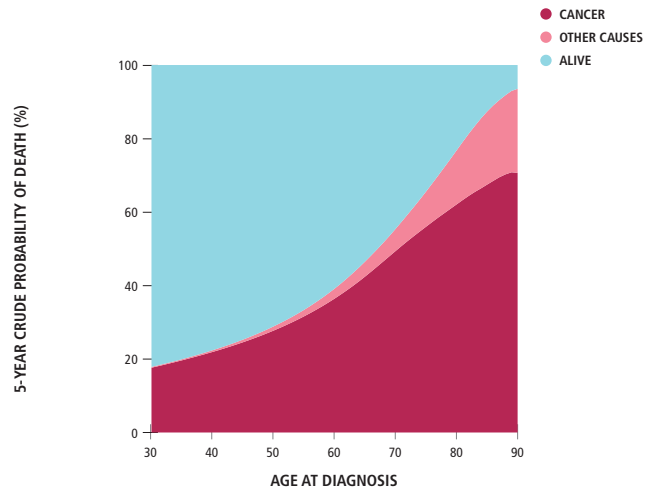


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11735 OBSERVED CASES)

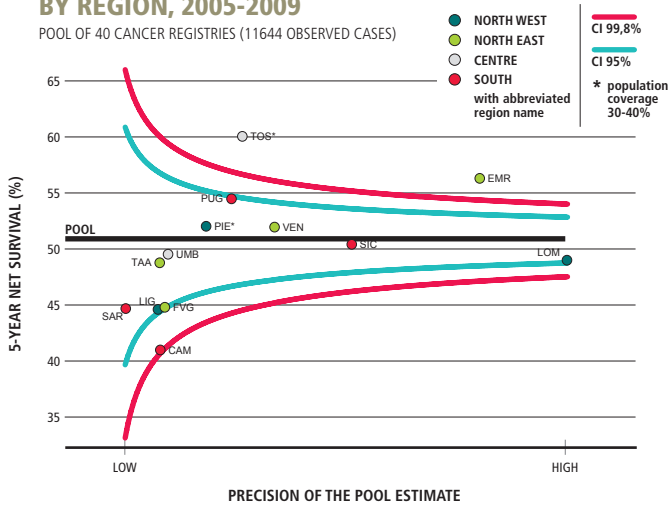


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (11644 OBSERVED CASES)

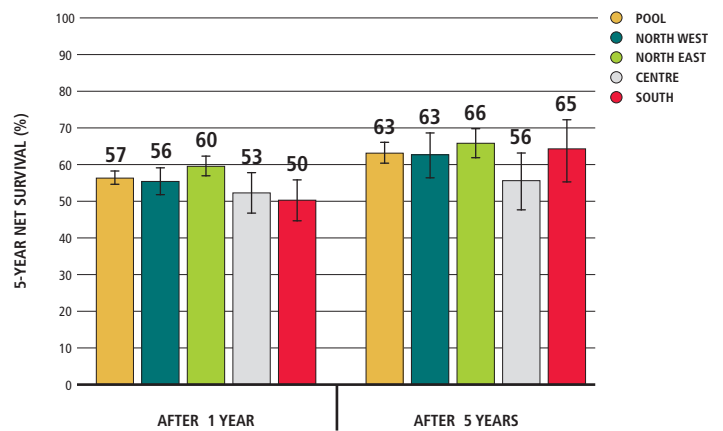


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (8179 OBSERVED CASES)

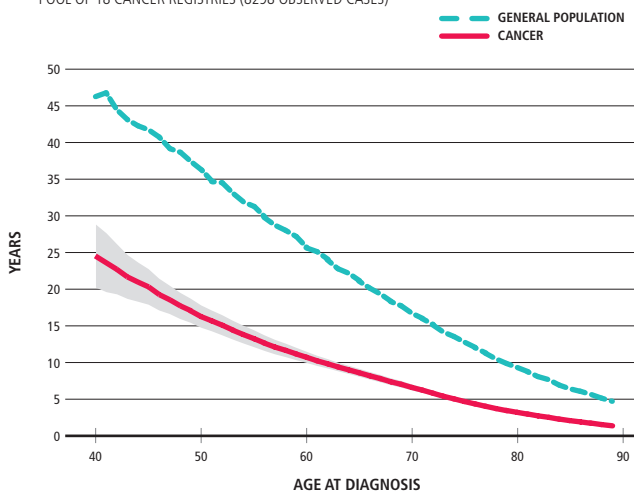


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (8298 OBSERVED CASES)

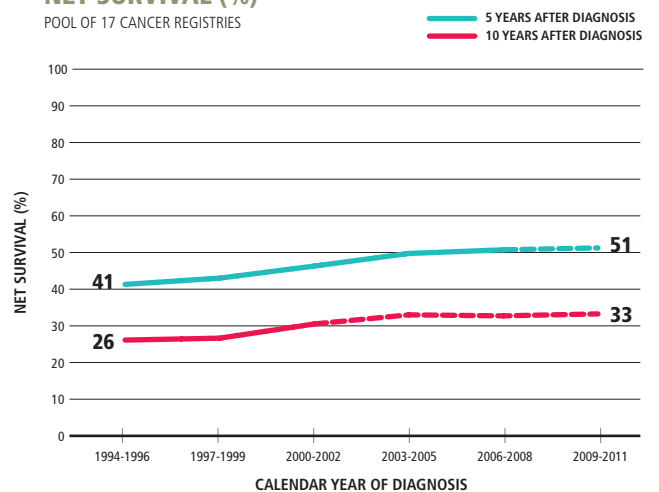


MYELOMA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

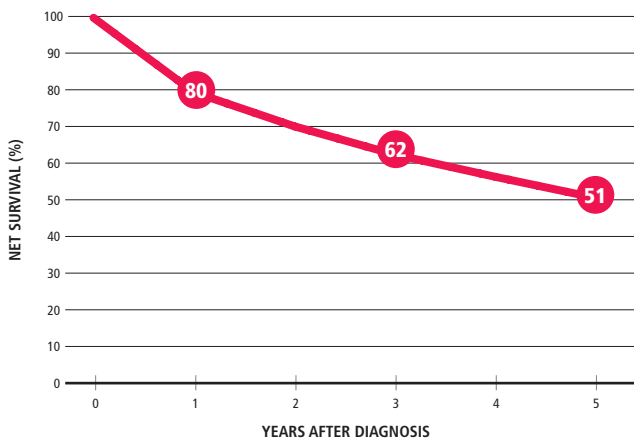




MYELOMA

MALES

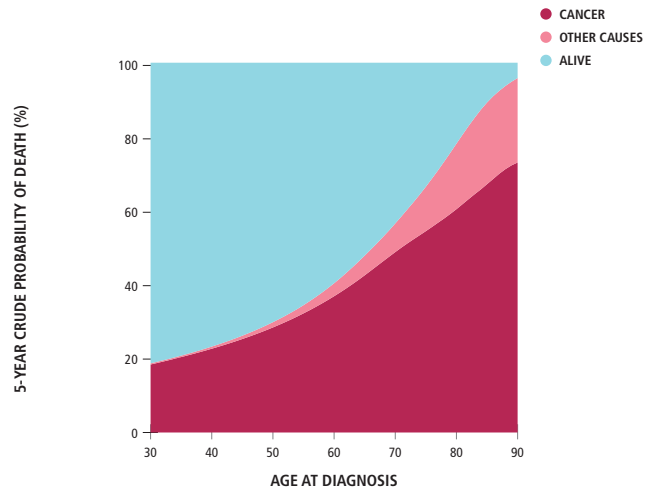
**C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6196 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA

MALES

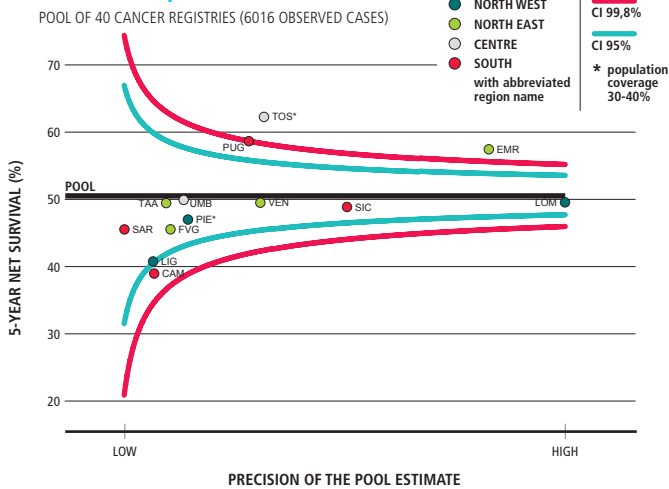
**D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6099 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA

MALES

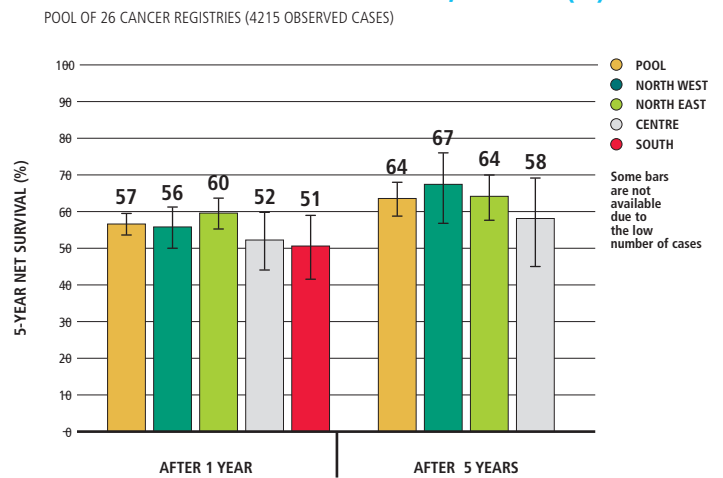
**E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009**  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (6016 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA

MALES

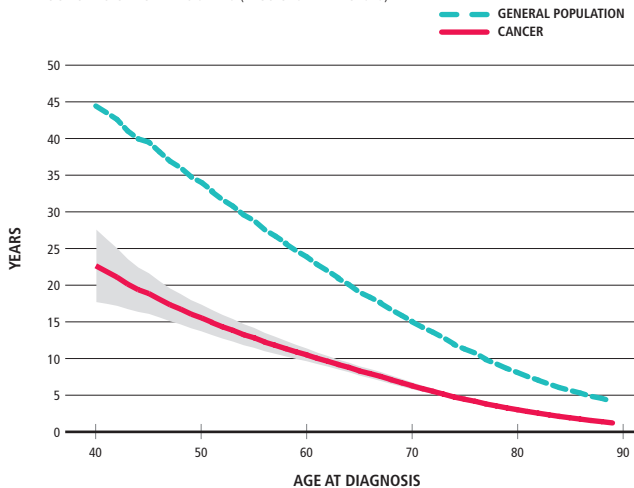
**F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)**  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (4215 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA

MALES

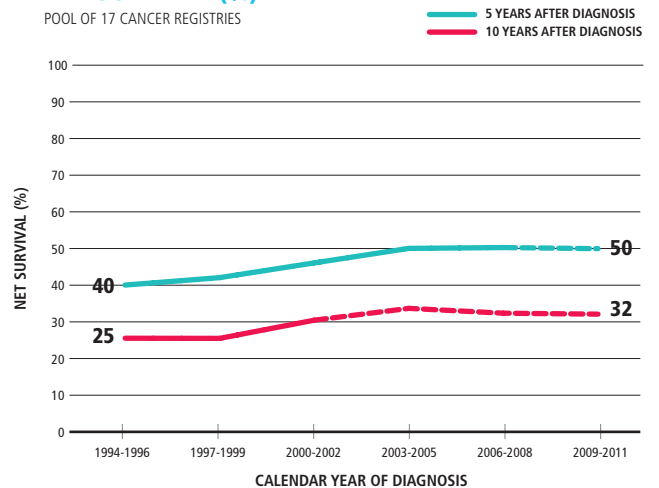
**G LIFE EXPECTANCY**  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (4258 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA

MALES

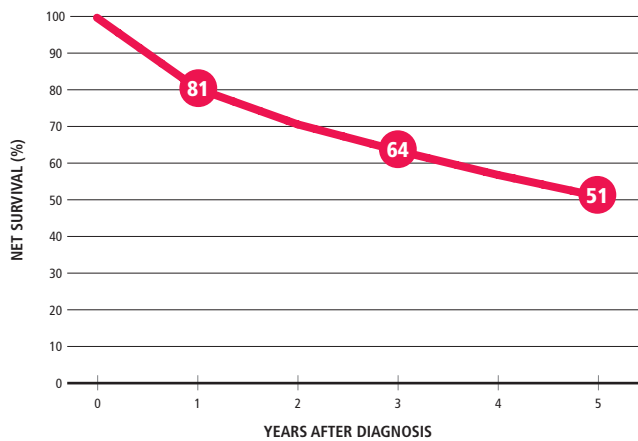
**H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)**  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





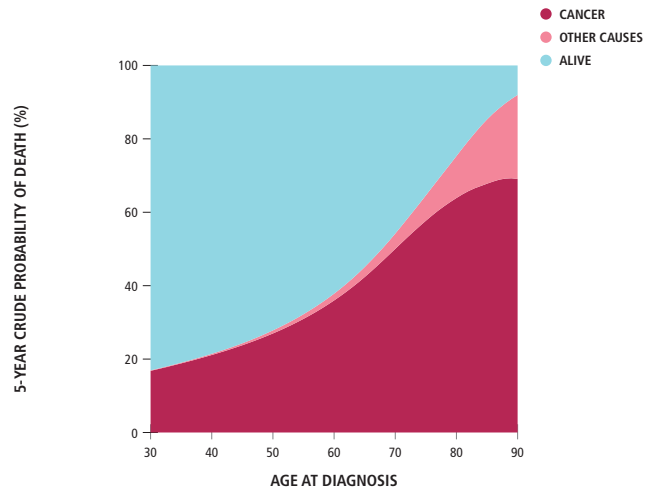
MYELOMA FEMALE

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5798 OBSERVED CASES)



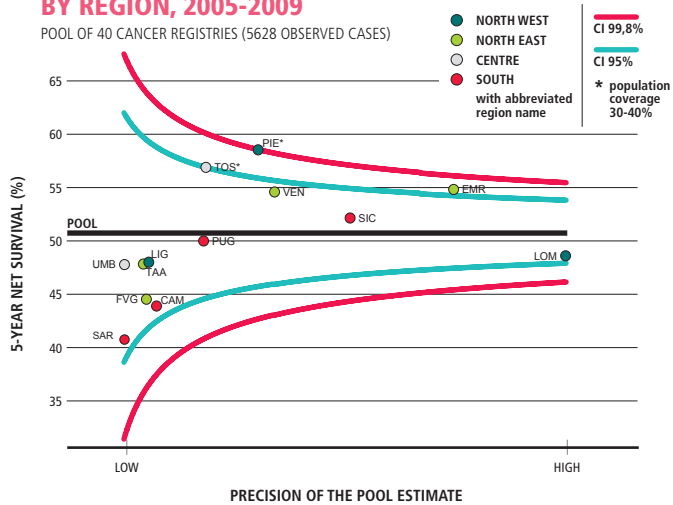
MYELOMA FEMALE

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009  
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (5636 OBSERVED CASES)



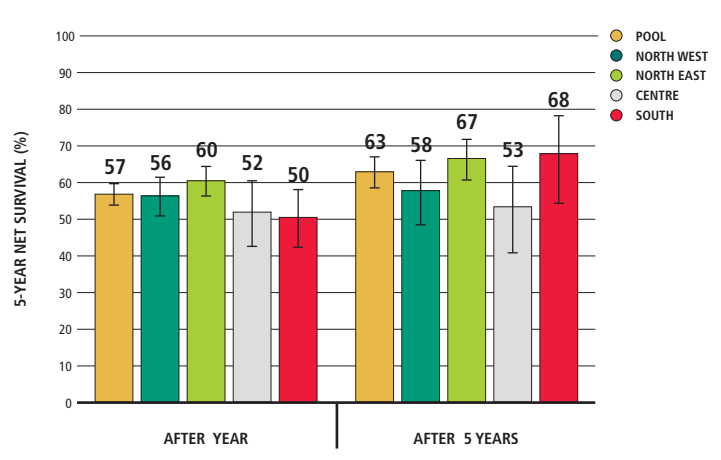
MYELOMA FEMALE

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009  
POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (5628 OBSERVED CASES)



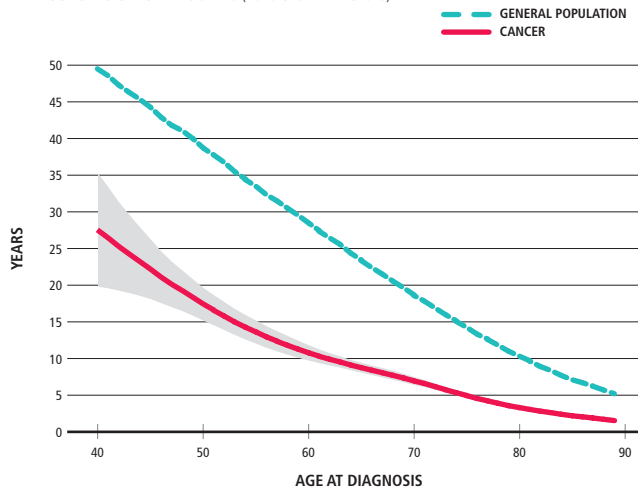
MYELOMA FEMALE

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)  
POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3964 OBSERVED CASES)



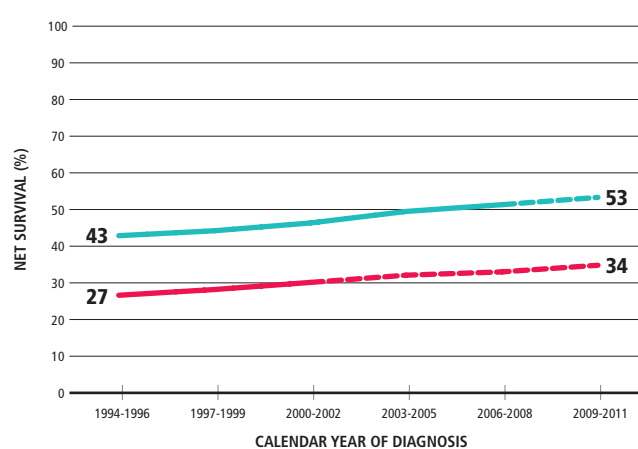
MYELOMA FEMALE

G LIFE EXPECTANCY  
POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (4040 OBSERVED CASES)



MYELOMA FEMALE

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)  
POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# LEUCEMIA LINFATICA ACUTA

## ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

68%

3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

43%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

39%

DIAGNOSIS



43%



10 percent points higher in 15 years

#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

39%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

51%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

85%

DIAGNOSIS



51%



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
43%

NORTH EAST  
36%

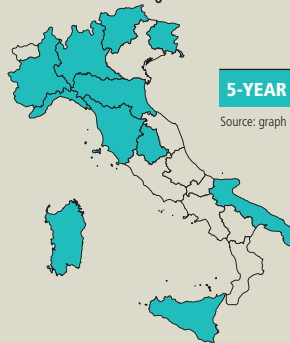
CENTRE  
39%

CENTRE  
39%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

40%

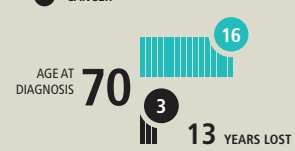
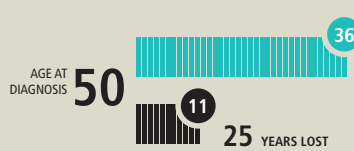
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

37%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

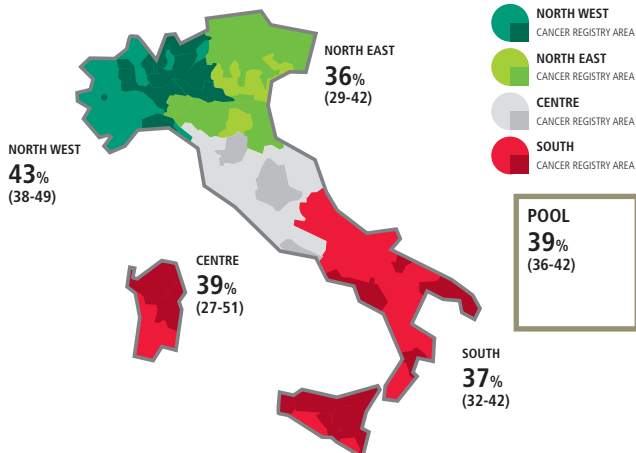


### ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1116 OBSERVED CASES)

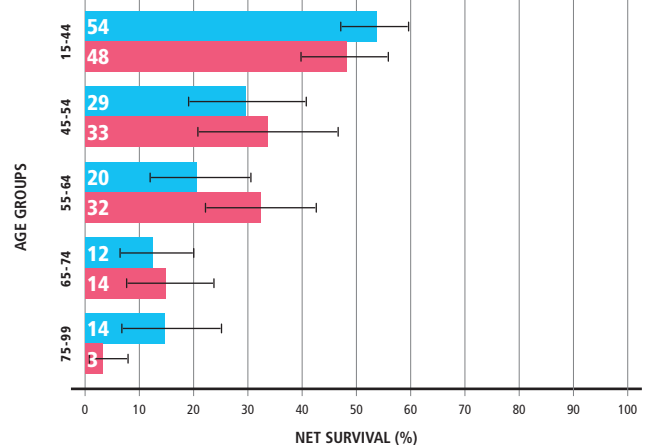


### ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

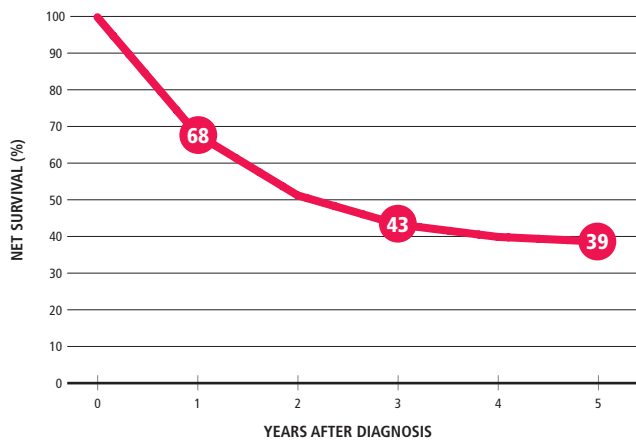
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1116 OBSERVED CASES)





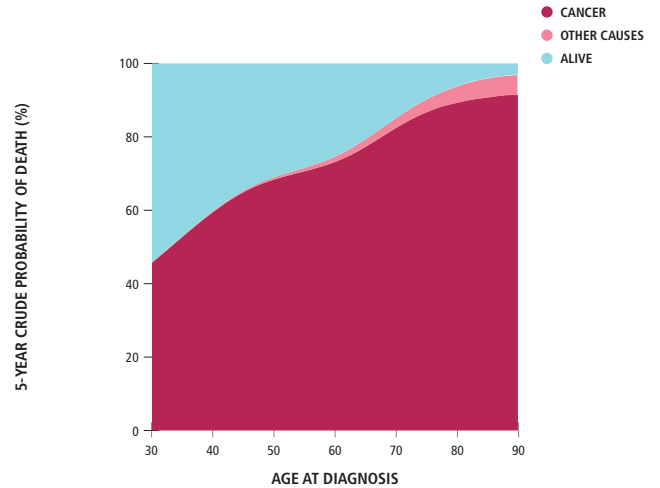
ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (1116 OBSERVED CASES)



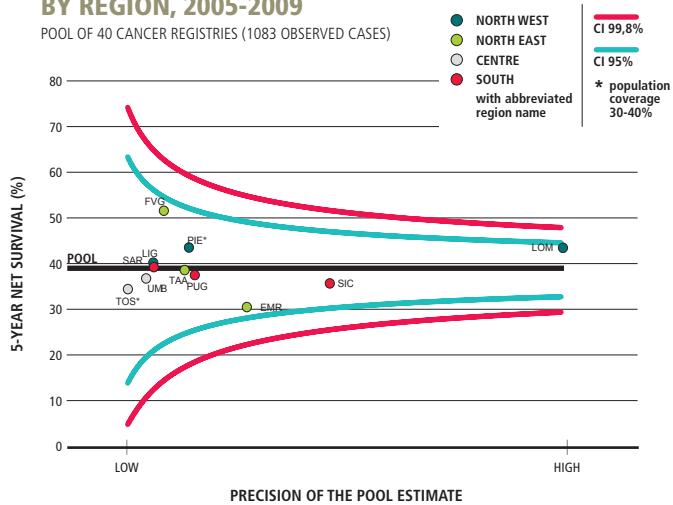
ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (882 OBSERVED CASES)



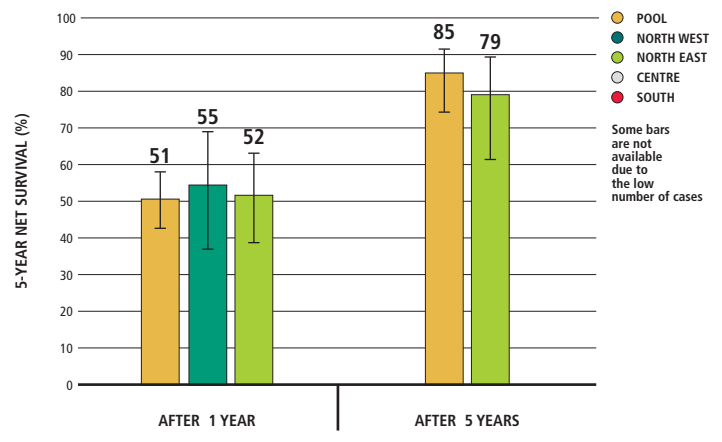
ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (1083 OBSERVED CASES)



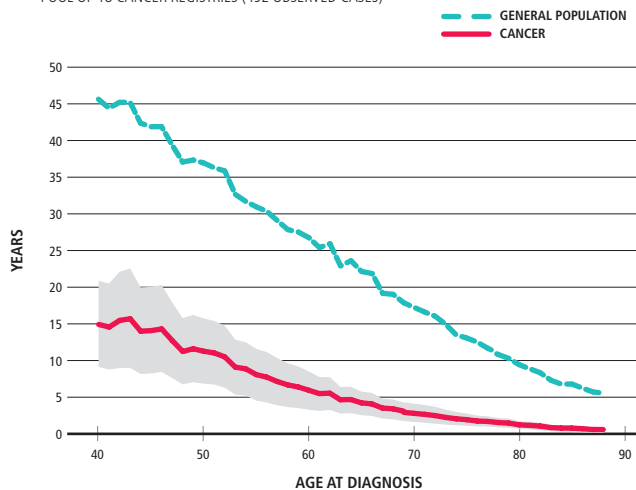
ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (638 OBSERVED CASES)



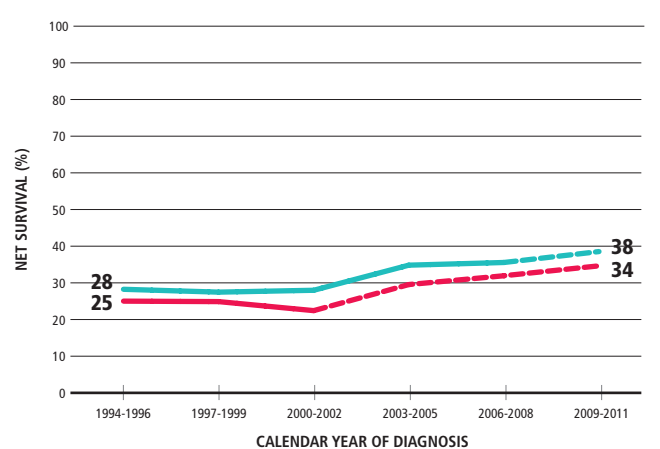
ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (492 OBSERVED CASES)



ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



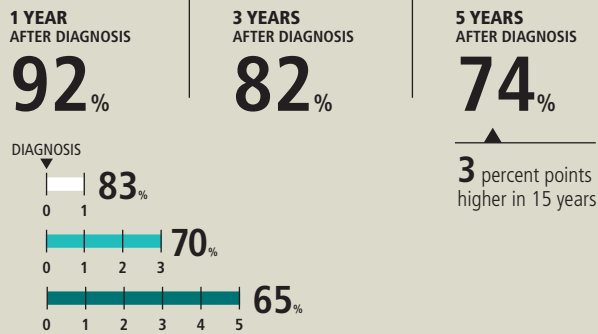


# LEUCEMIA LINFATICA CRONICA

## CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

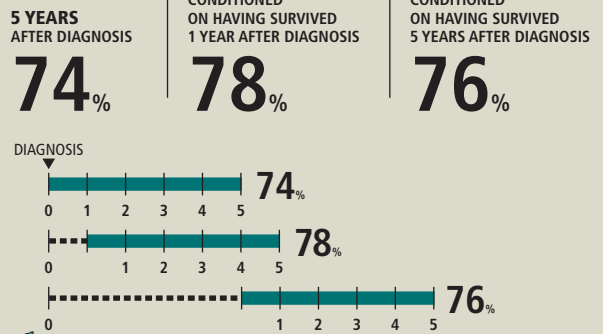
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



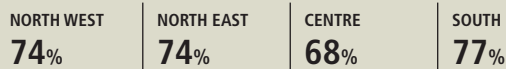
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

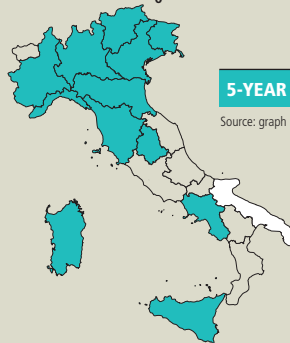
Source: graph A



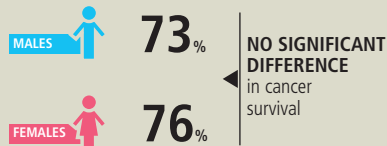
**NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES** in cancer survival across **ITALY**

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

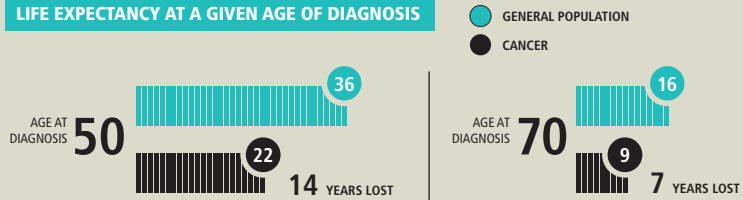
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

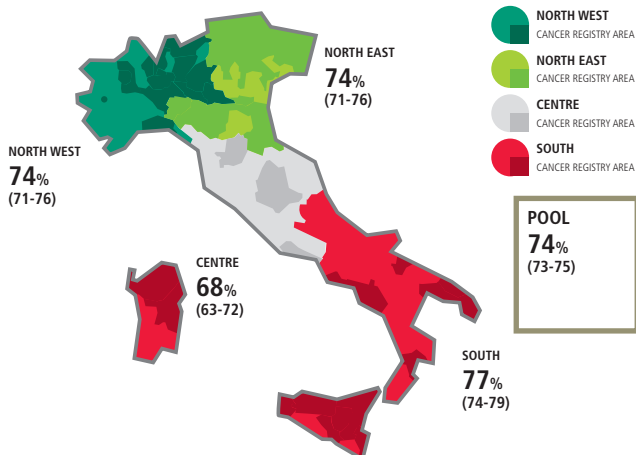


### CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6514 OBSERVED CASES)

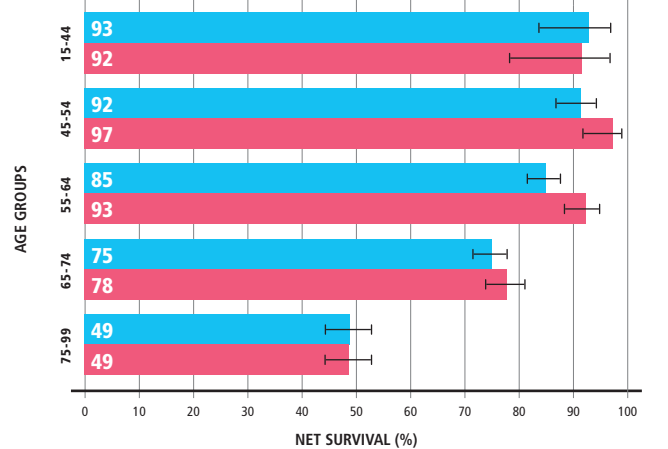


### CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6514 OBSERVED CASES)





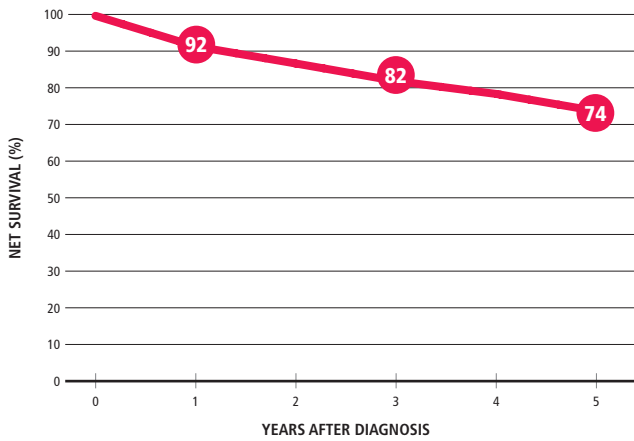


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6514 OBSERVED CASES)

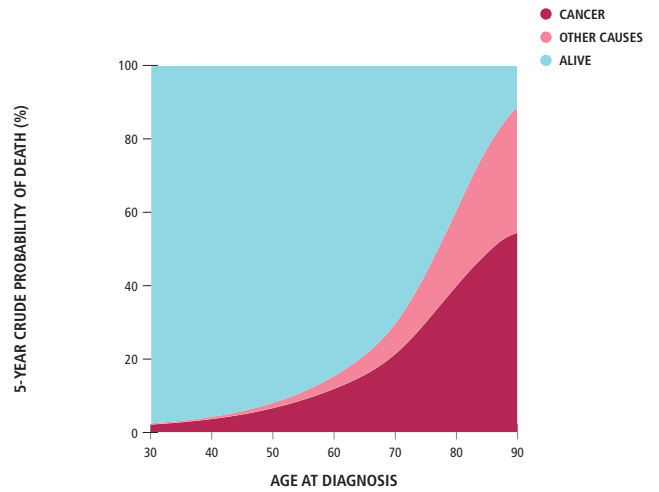


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6303 OBSERVED CASES)

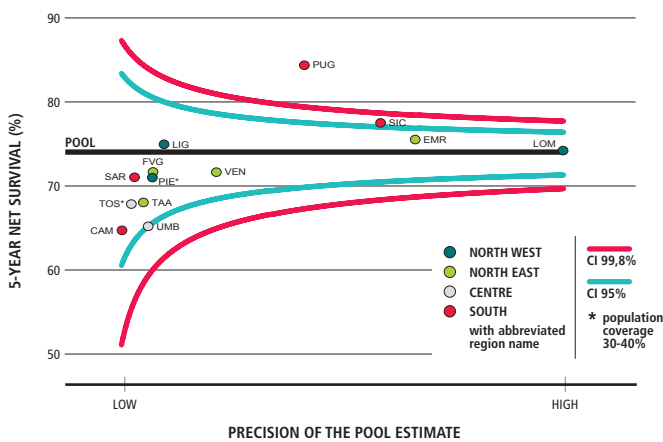


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (6339 OBSERVED CASES)

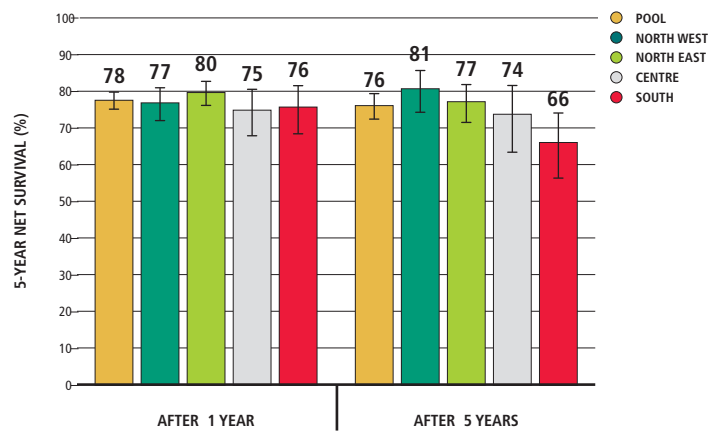


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5800 OBSERVED CASES)

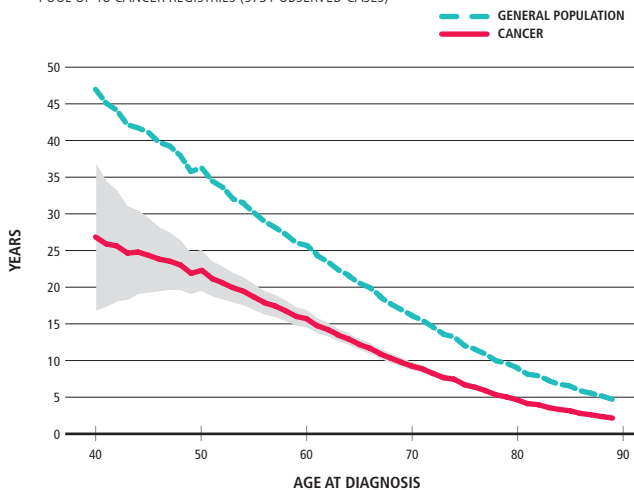


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (5731 OBSERVED CASES)

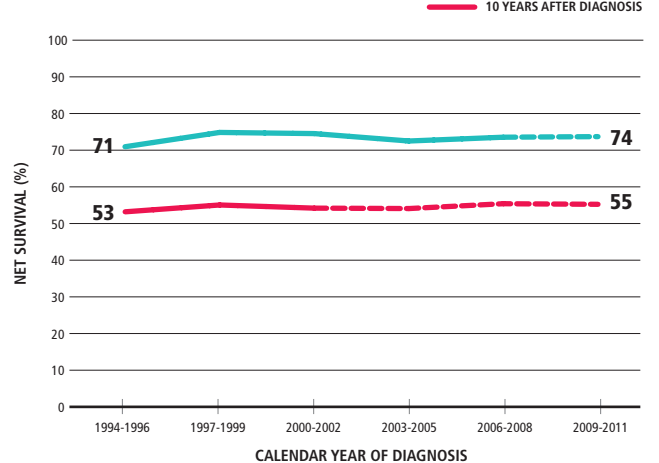


CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# LEUCEMIA MIELOIDE ACUTA

## ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

41%

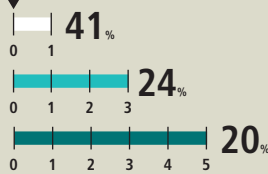
3 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

24%

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

20%

DIAGNOSIS



#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

20%

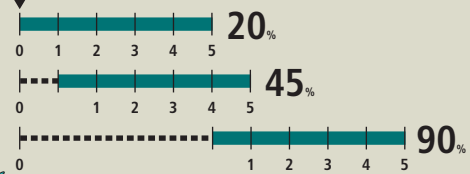
CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

45%

CONDITIONED ON HAVING SURVIVED 5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

90%

DIAGNOSIS



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST  
23%

NORTH EAST  
19%

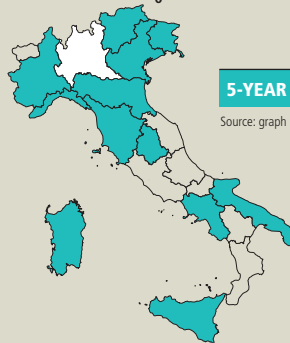
CENTRE  
16%

SOUTH  
20%

NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER

MALES

19%

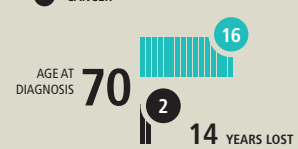
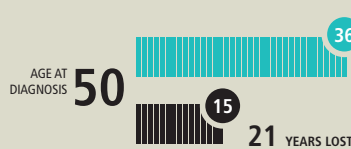
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in cancer survival

FEMALES

22%

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

- GENERAL POPULATION
- CANCER

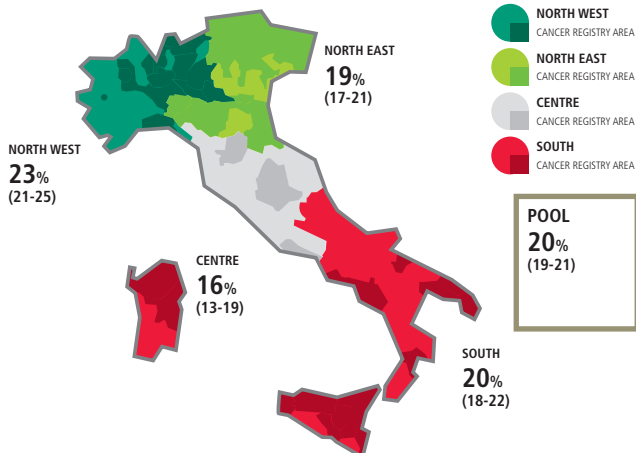


### ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6702 OBSERVED CASES)

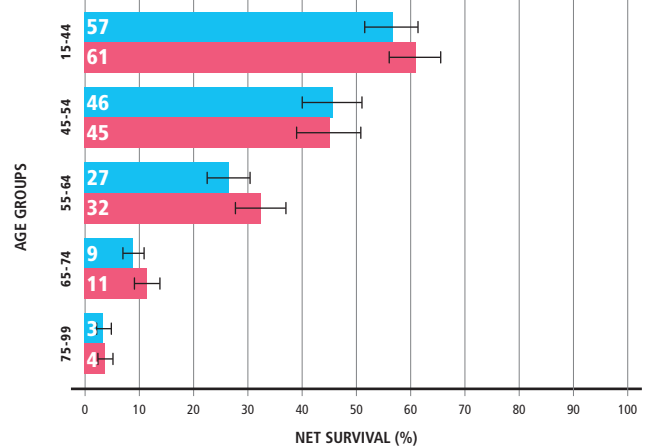


### ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6702 OBSERVED CASES)



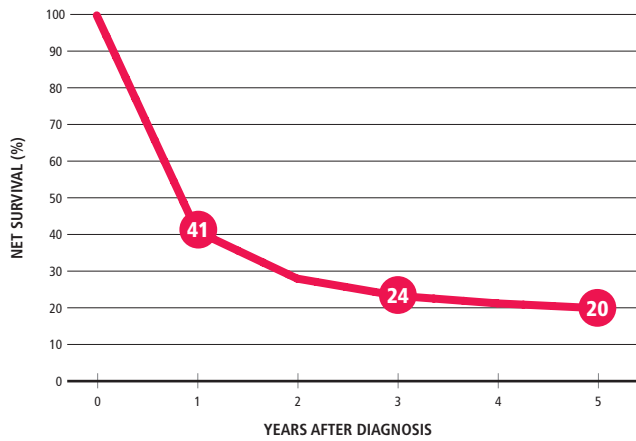


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6702 OBSERVED CASES)

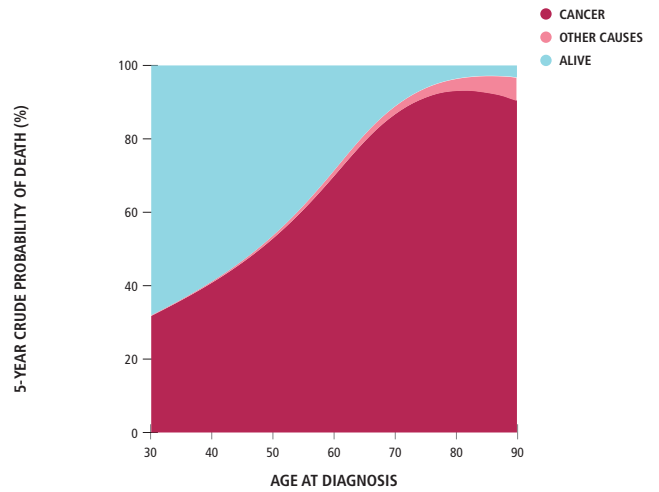


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (6323 OBSERVED CASES)

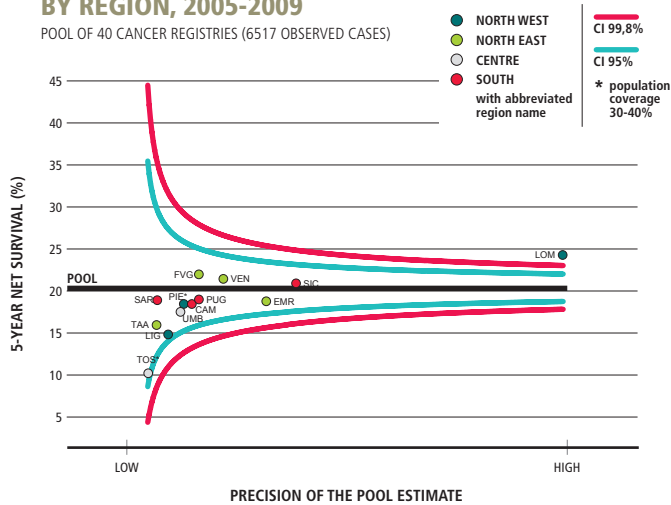


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (6517 OBSERVED CASES)

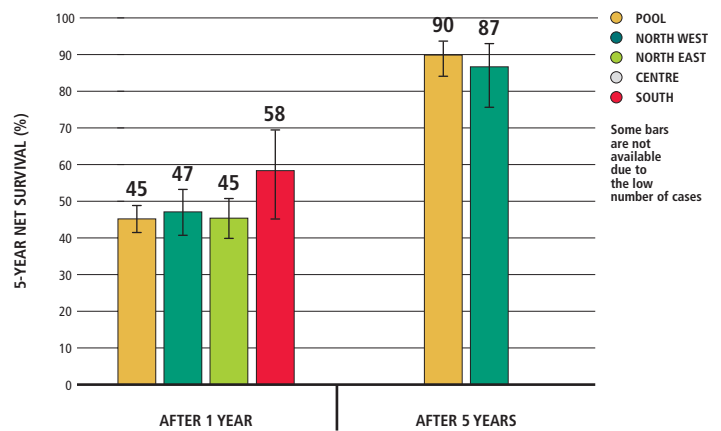


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (3370 OBSERVED CASES)

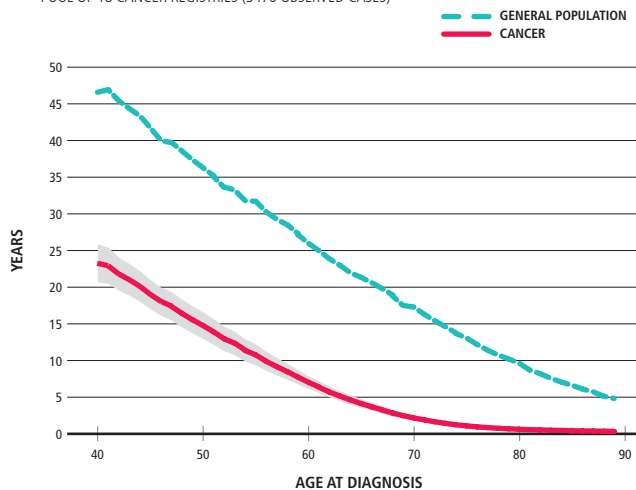


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (3476 OBSERVED CASES)

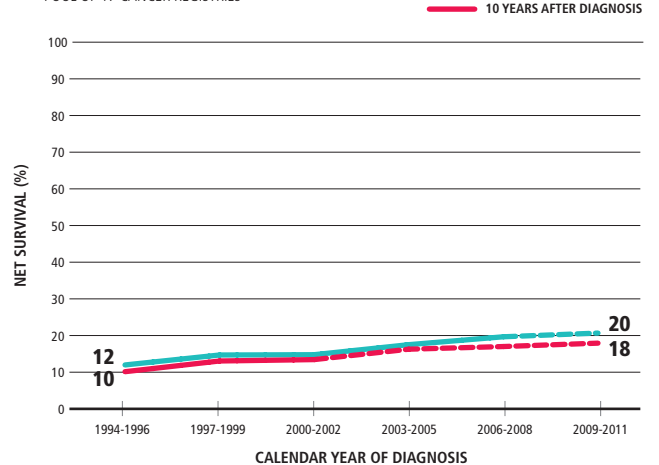


ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



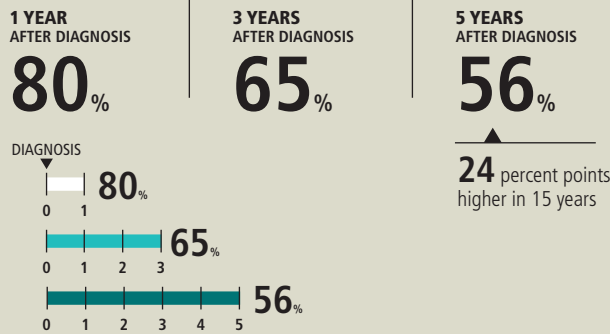


# LEUCEMIA MIELOIDE CRONICA

## CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

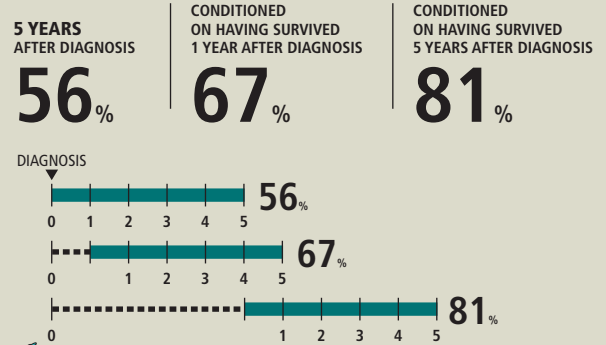
### SUMMARY

#### NET SURVIVAL



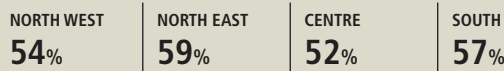
#### MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

#### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

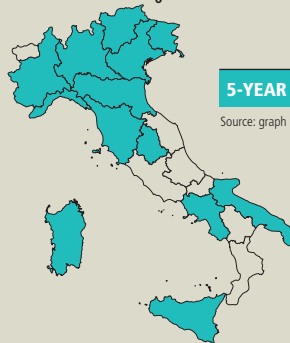
Source: graph A



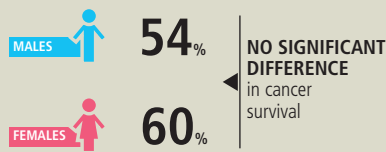
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES in cancer survival across ITALY

#### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

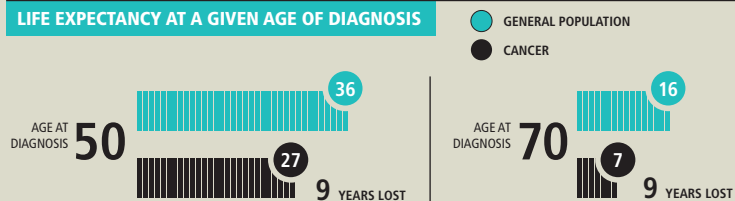
Source: graph E



#### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

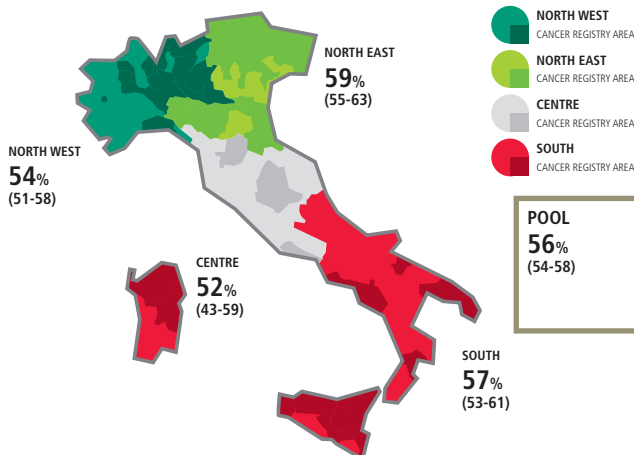


### CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2521 OBSERVED CASES)

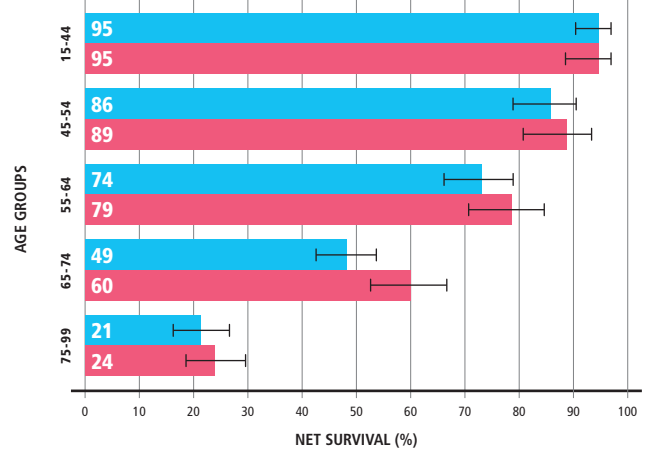


### CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

#### MALES & FEMALES

#### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

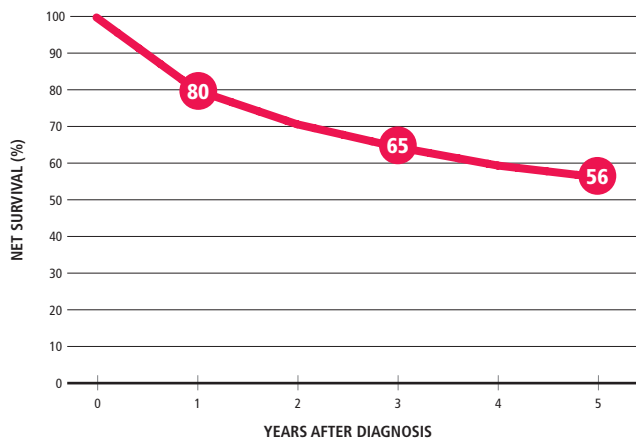
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2521 OBSERVED CASES)





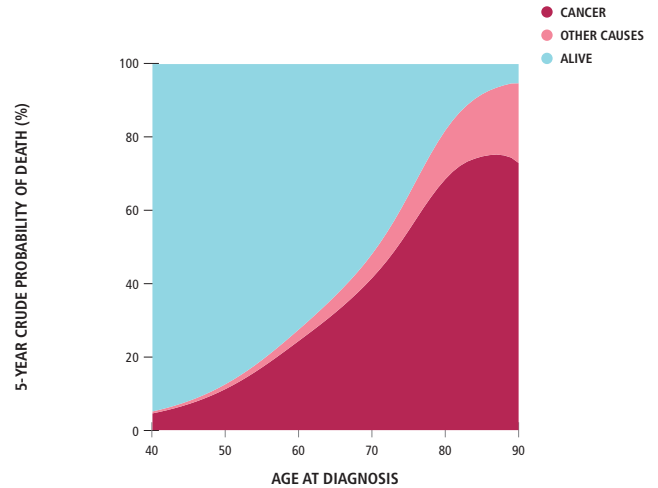
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2521 OBSERVED CASES)



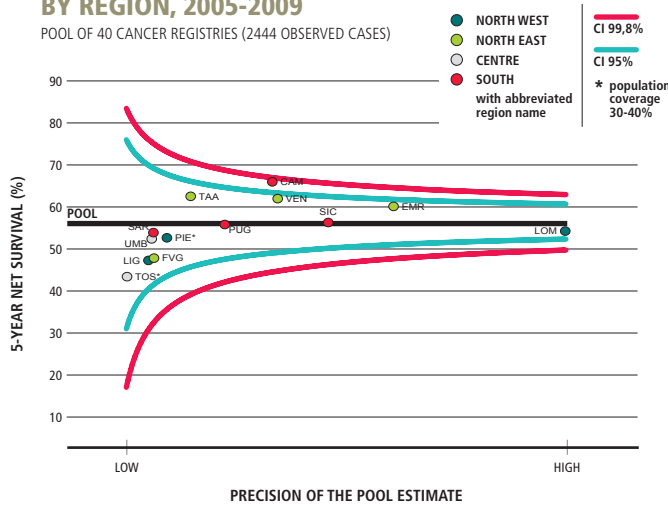
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (2237 OBSERVED CASES)



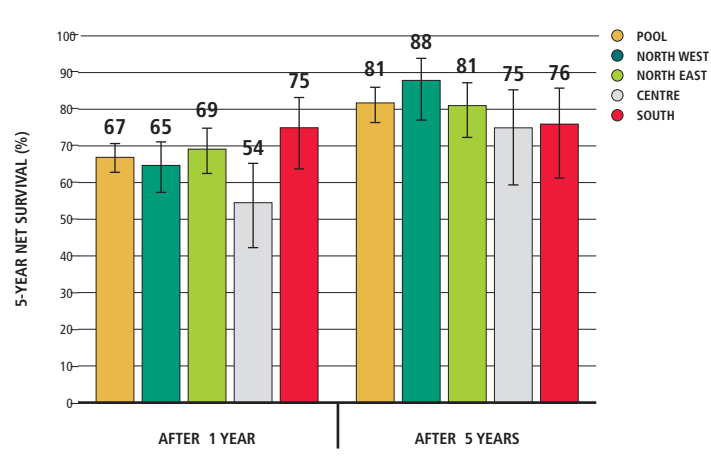
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (2444 OBSERVED CASES)



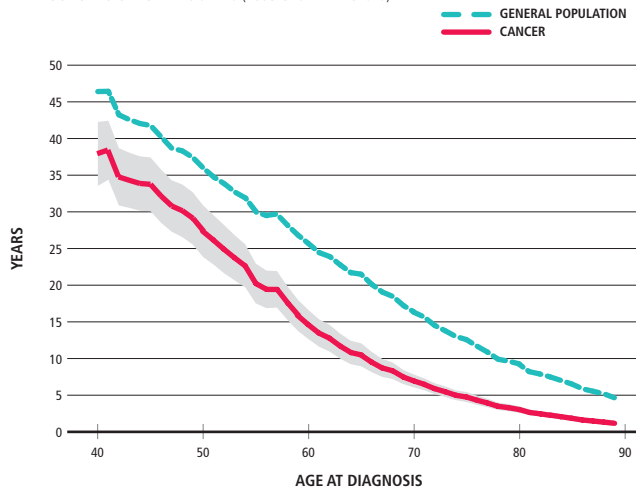
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (2066 OBSERVED CASES)



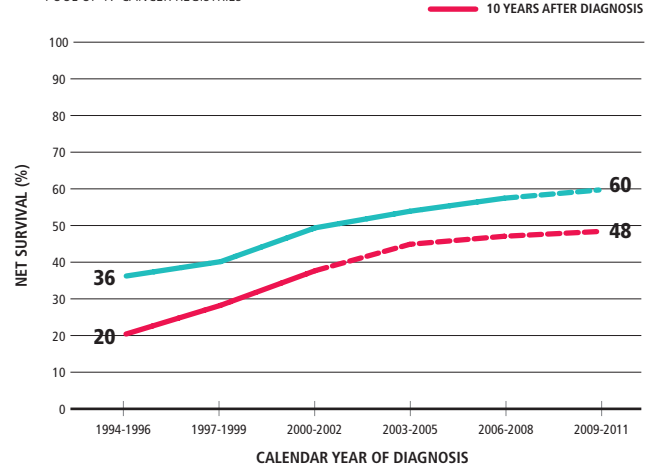
CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (1895 OBSERVED CASES)



CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES





# LEUCEMIE LEUKAEMIAS

## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL

1 YEAR  
AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**68%**

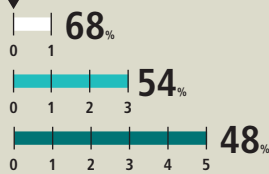
3 YEARS  
AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**54%**

5 YEARS  
AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**48%**

DIAGNOSIS



## MALES & FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

5 YEARS  
AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**48%**

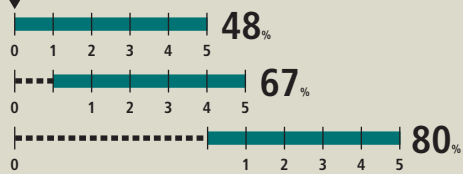
CONDITIONED  
ON HAVING SURVIVED  
1 YEAR AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**67%**

CONDITIONED  
ON HAVING SURVIVED  
5 YEARS AFTER DIAGNOSIS

**80%**

DIAGNOSIS



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

Source: graph A

NORTH WEST

M **48%**  
F **48%**

NORTH EAST

M **48%**  
F **47%**

CENTRE

M **42%**  
F **42%**

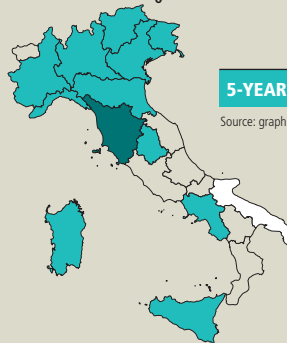
SOUTH

M **49%**  
F **48%**

In the **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is lower than in the other areas

### 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

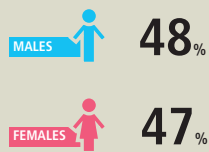
Source: graph E



#### REGIONS

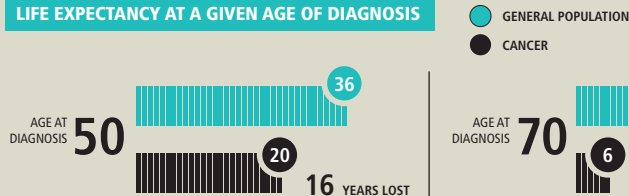
- ABOVE THE NATIONAL MEAN
- AROUND THE NATIONAL MEAN
- BELOW THE NATIONAL MEAN
- WITHOUT DATA

### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



NO SIGNIFICANT  
DIFFERENCE  
in cancer  
survival

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

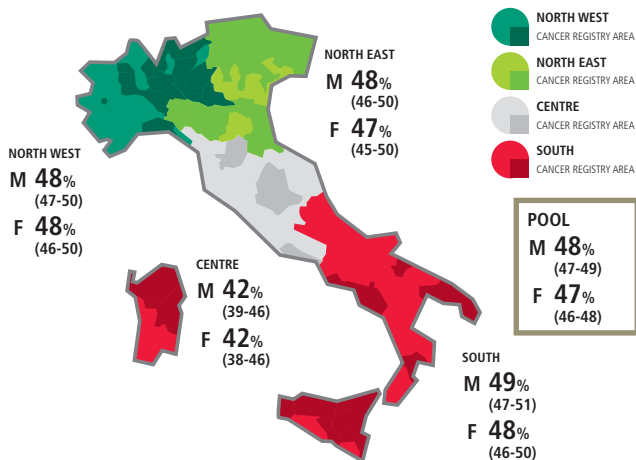


## LEUKAEMIAS

### MALES & FEMALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19333 OBSERVED CASES)

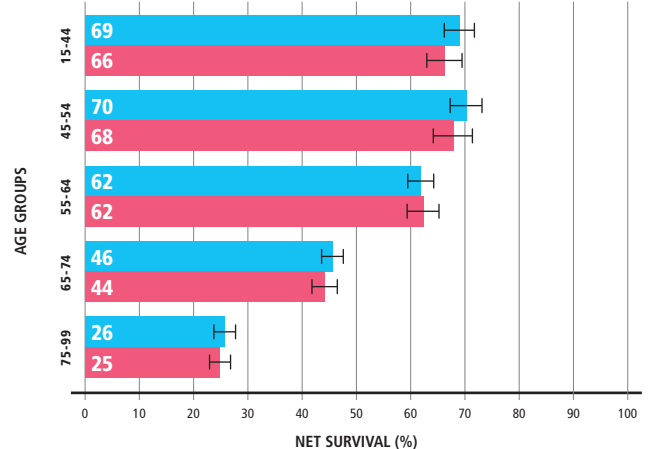


## LEUKAEMIAS

### MALES & FEMALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE AND GENDER, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19333 OBSERVED CASES)



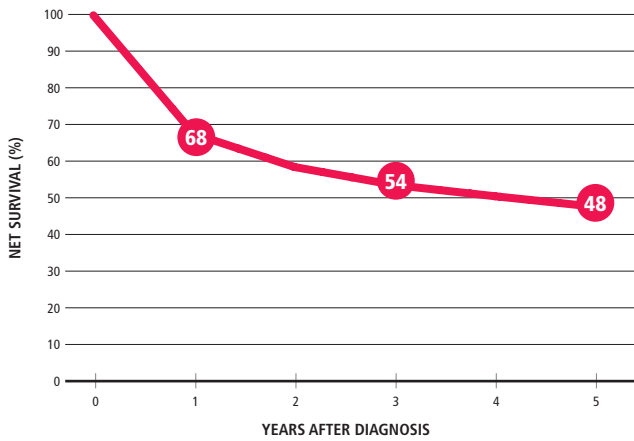


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (19333 OBSERVED CASES)

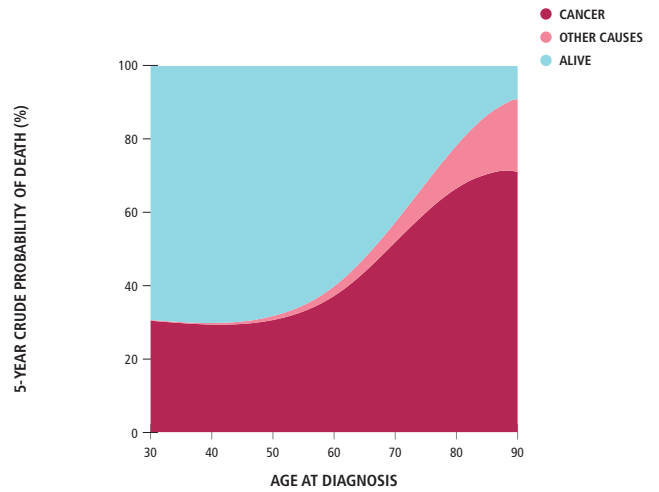


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (18189 OBSERVED CASES)

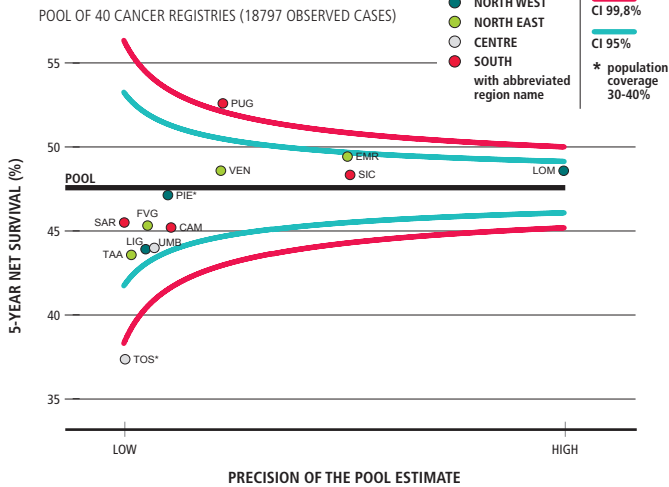


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (18797 OBSERVED CASES)

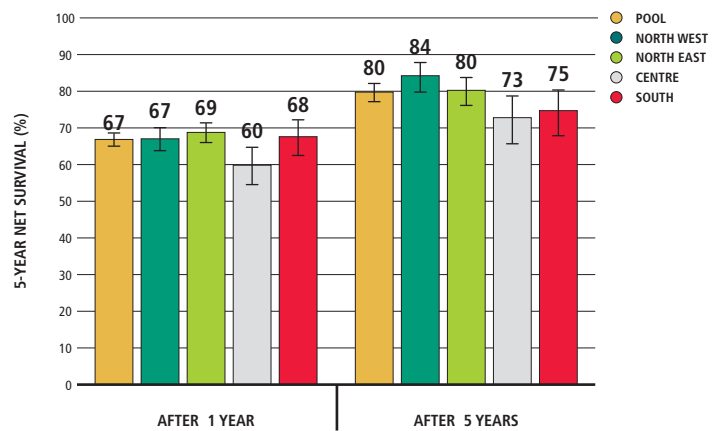


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (13515 OBSERVED CASES)

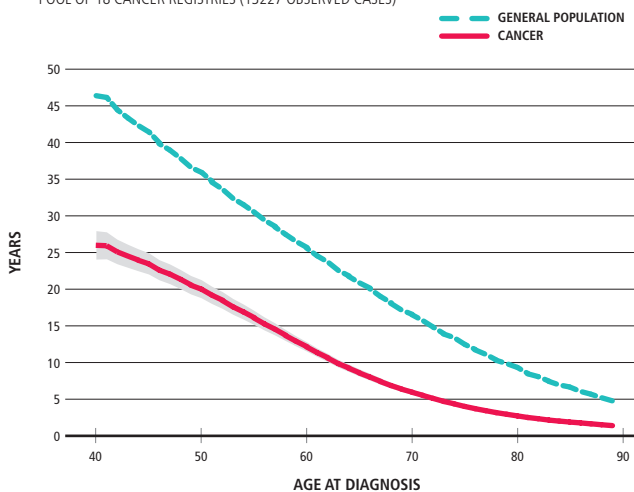


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (13227 OBSERVED CASES)

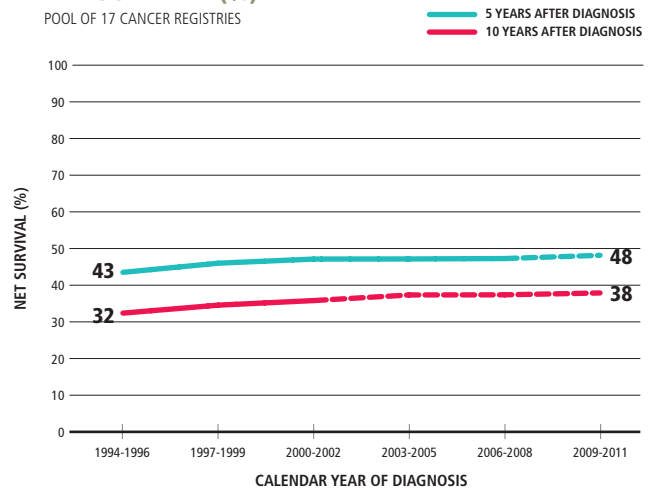


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES & FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES



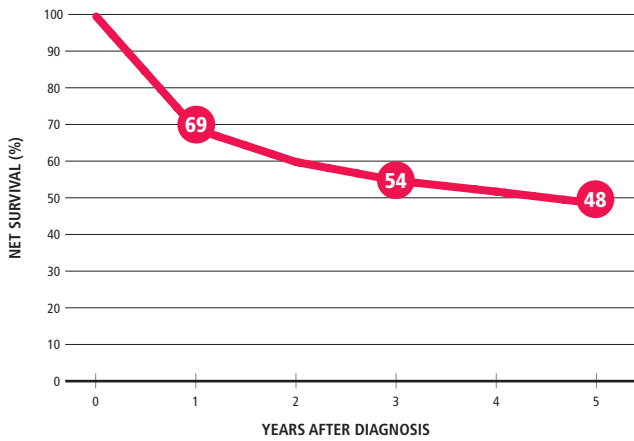


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (11006 OBSERVED CASES)

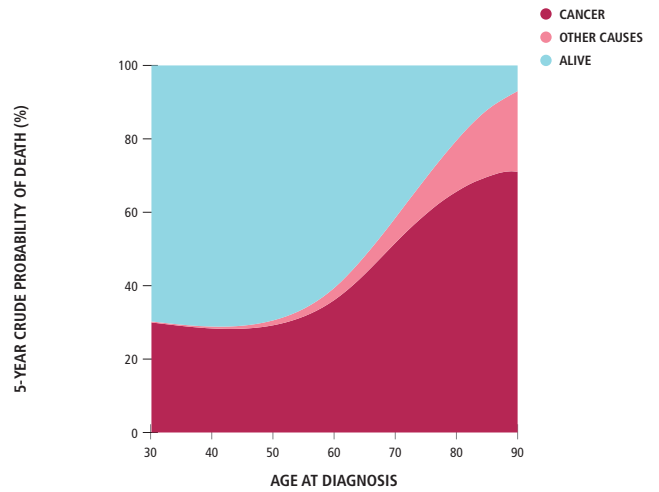


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (10476 OBSERVED CASES)

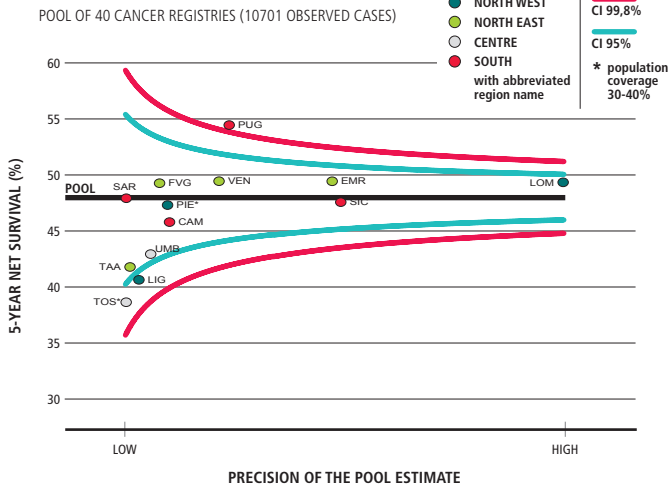


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009

POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (10701 OBSERVED CASES)

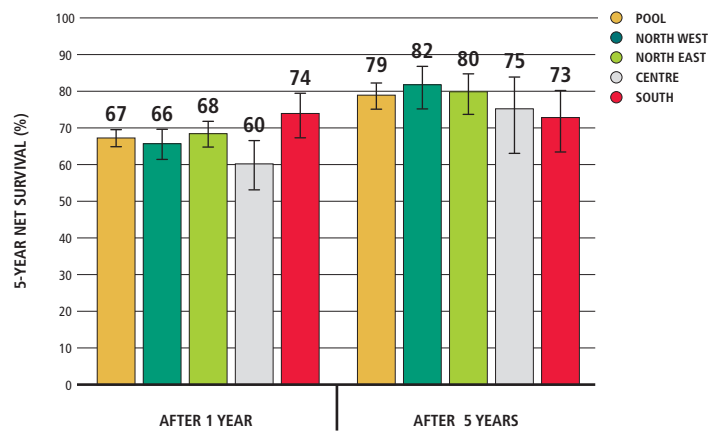


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%)

POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (7665 OBSERVED CASES)

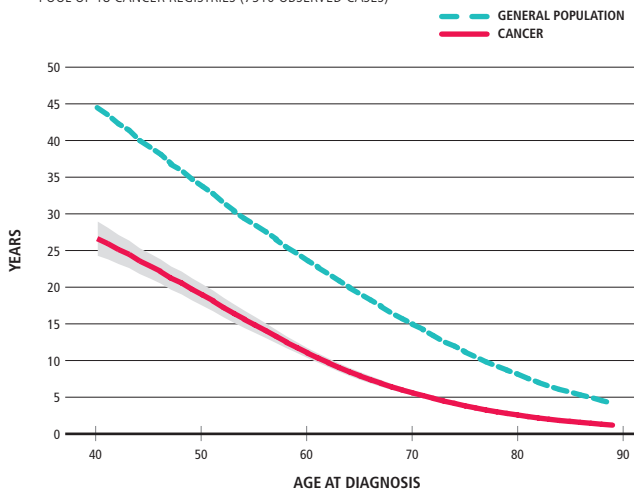


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY

POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (7510 OBSERVED CASES)

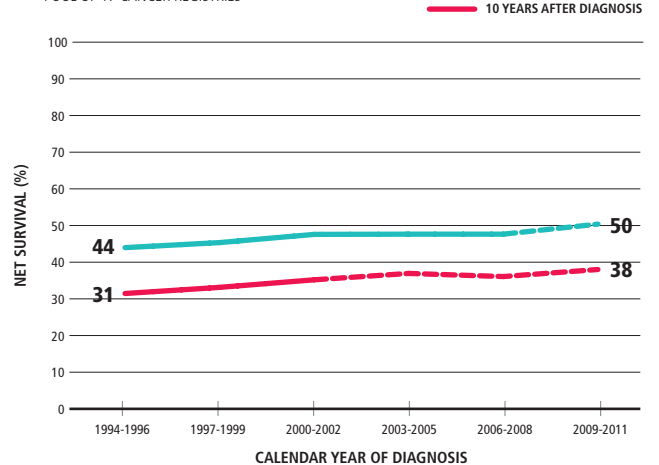


LEUKAEMIAS

MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%)

POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

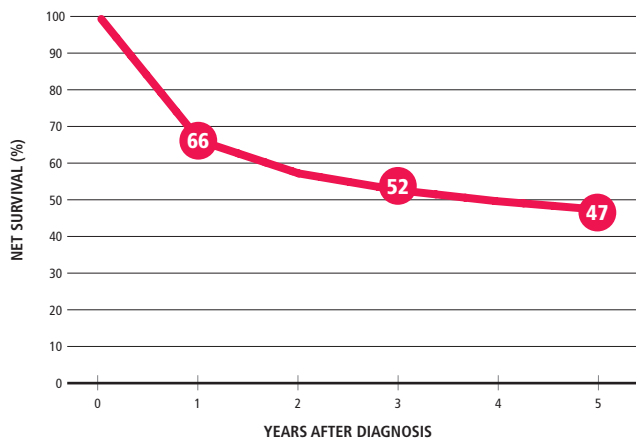






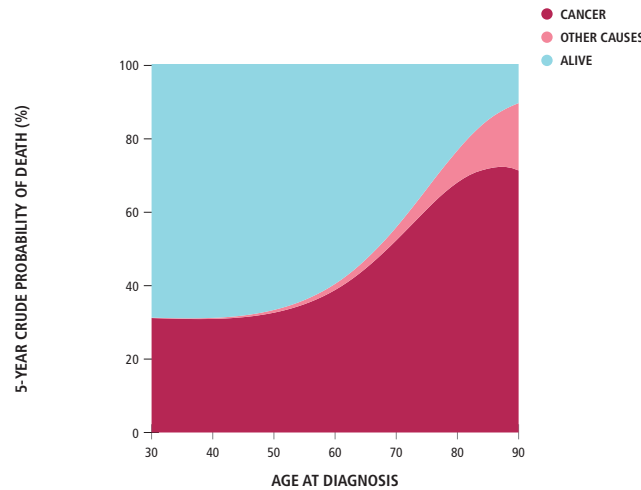
LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (8327 OBSERVED CASES)



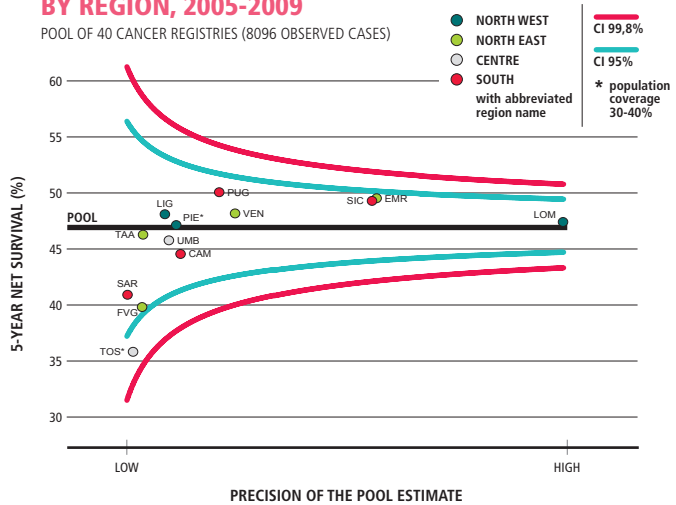
LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (7713 OBSERVED CASES)



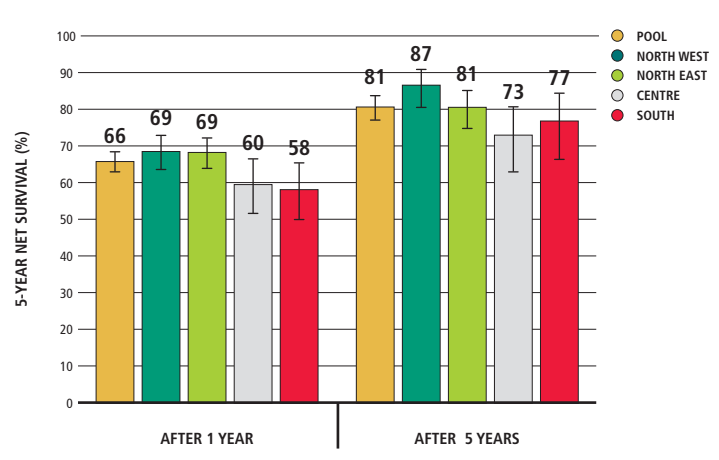
LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (8096 OBSERVED CASES)



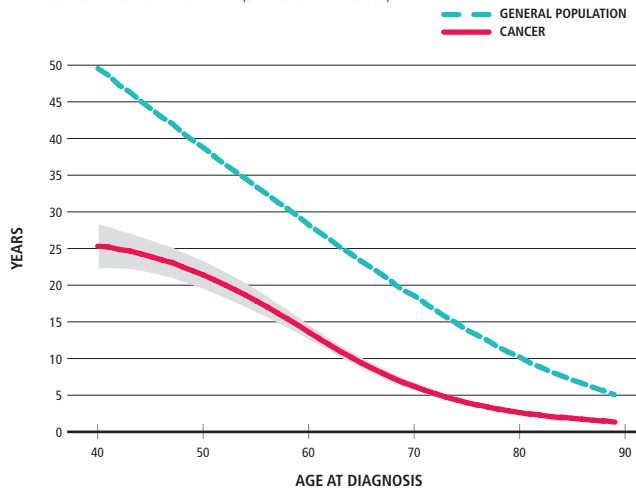
LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (5850 OBSERVED CASES)



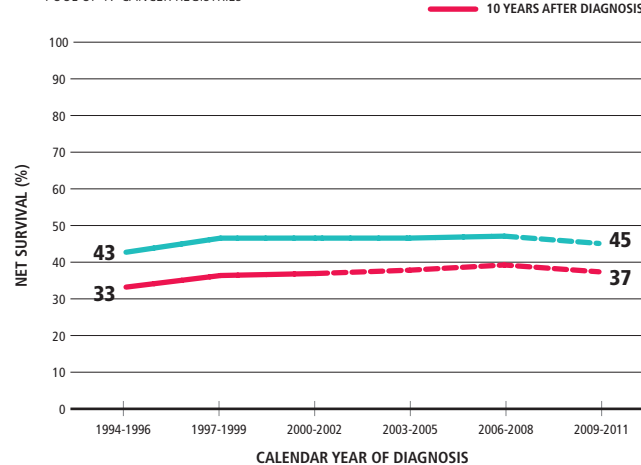
LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (5717 OBSERVED CASES)



LEUKAEMIAS FEMALE

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES

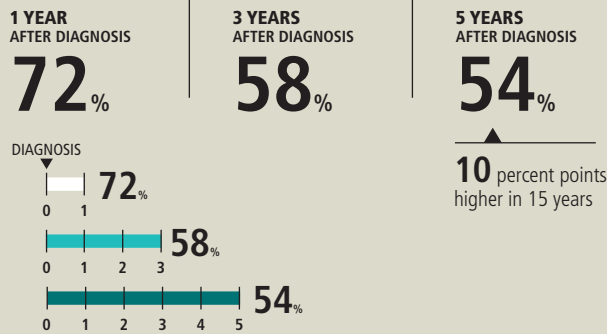




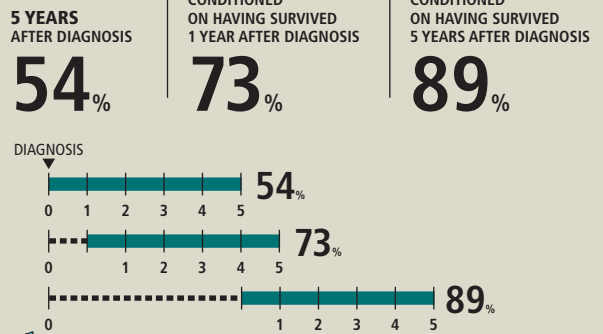
# TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL



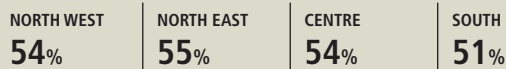
### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



MALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

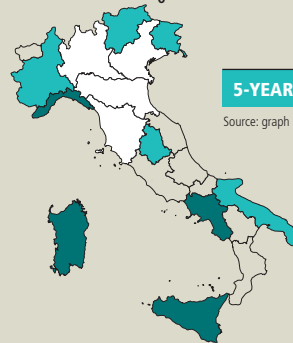
Source: graph A



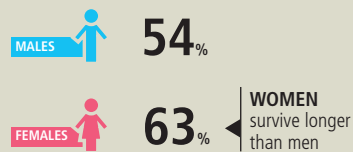
In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

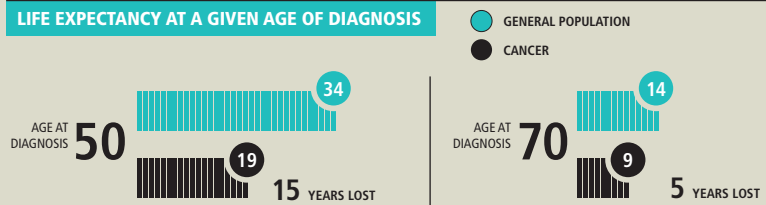
Source: graph E



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

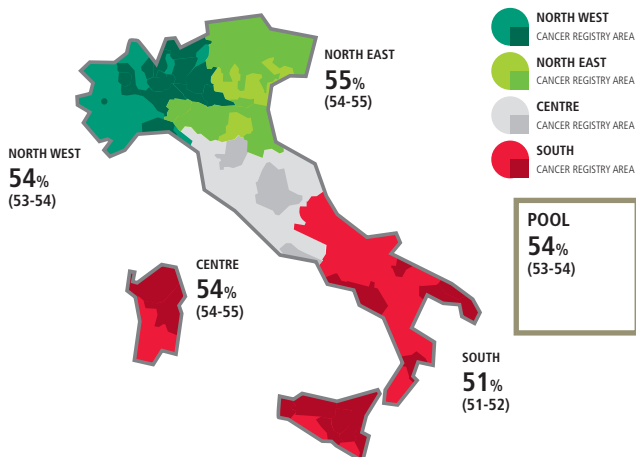


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

MALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (467395 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

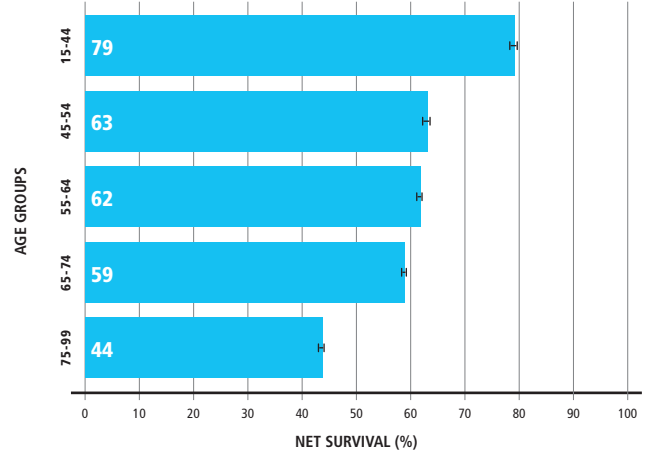


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

MALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

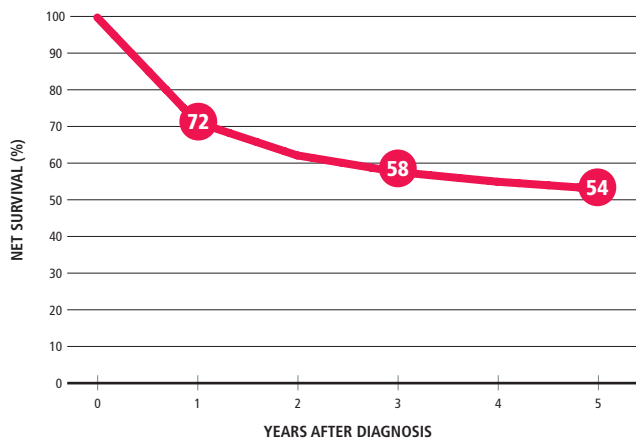
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (467395 OBSERVED CASES)





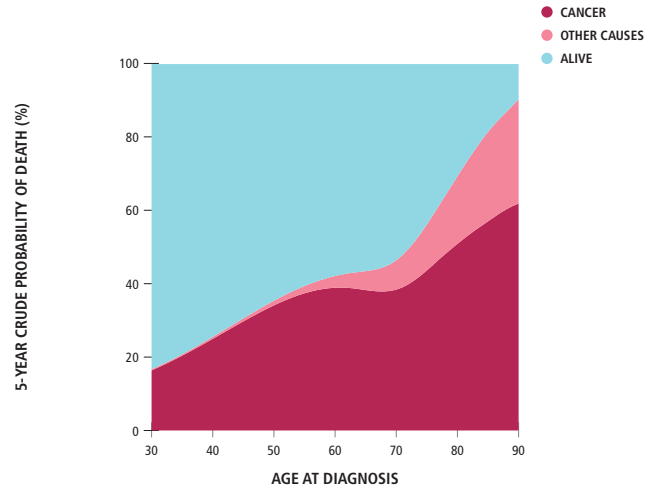
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (467395 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



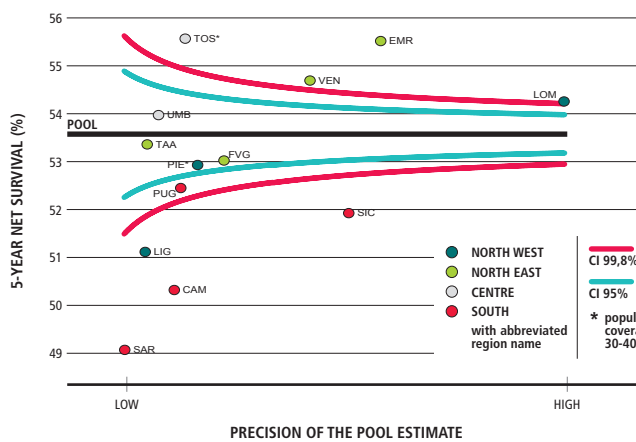
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (456844 OBSERVED CASES)



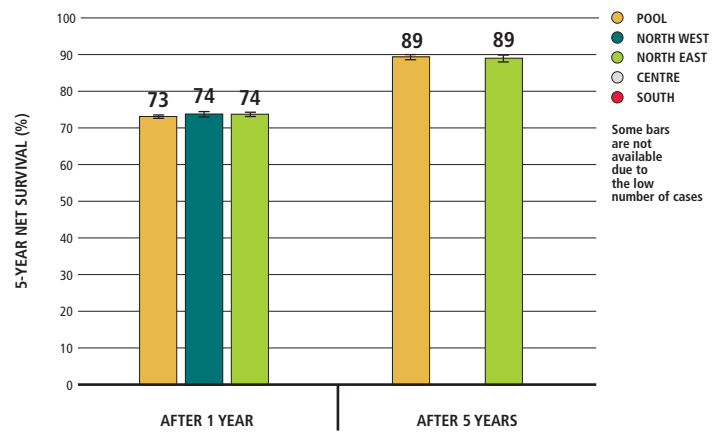
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (455846 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



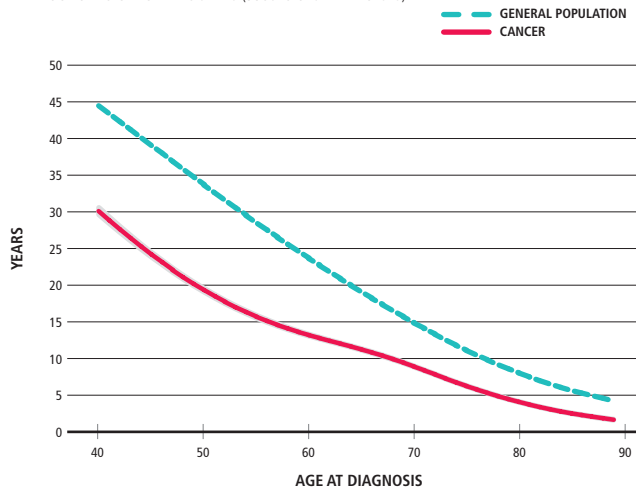
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (367577 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



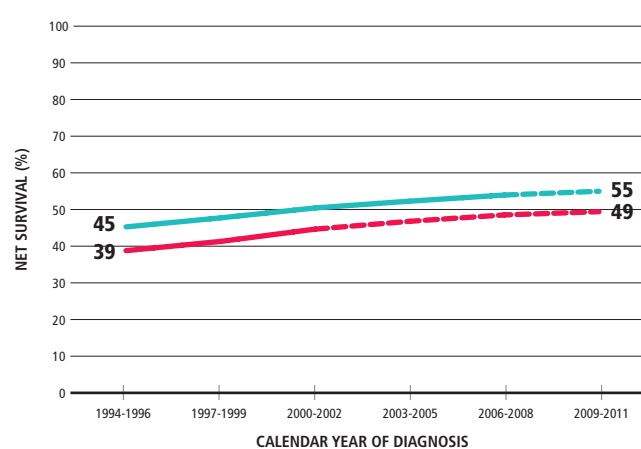
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (358618 OBSERVED CASES)



ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES. CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

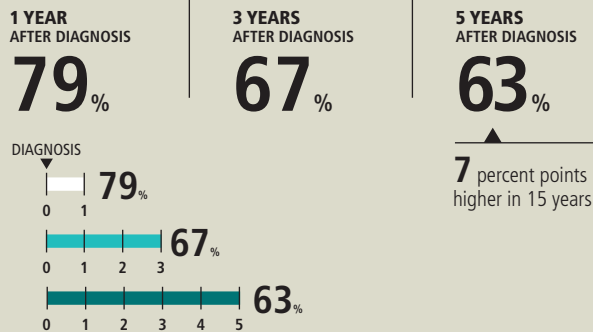




# TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

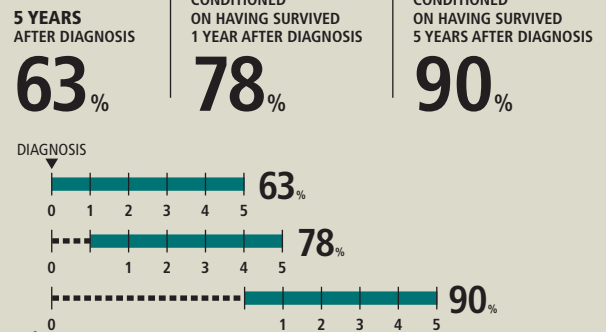
## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL

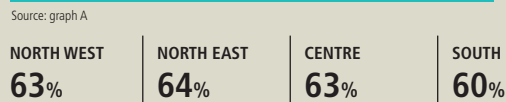


## FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

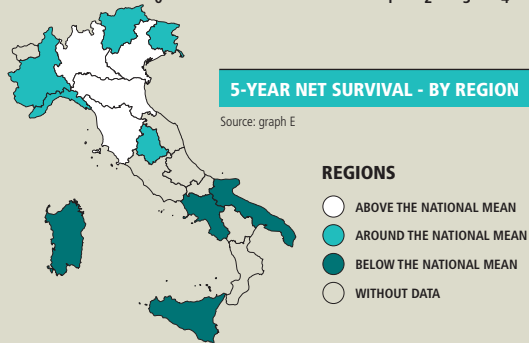


### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

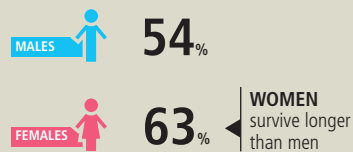


In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

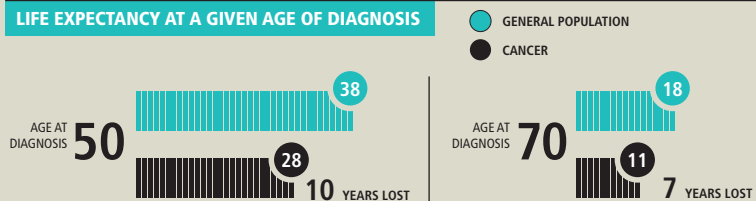
### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

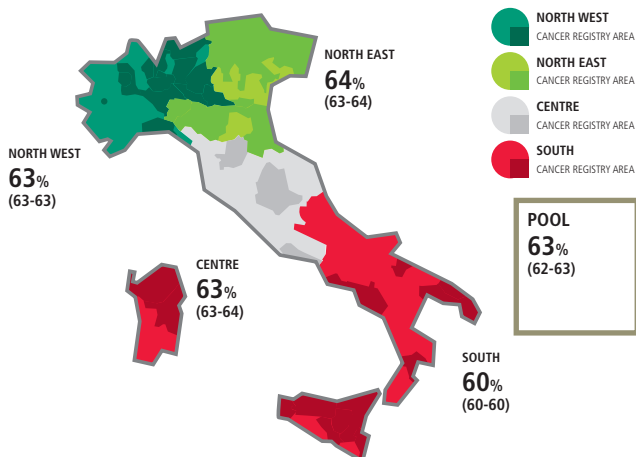


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

FEMALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (388959 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

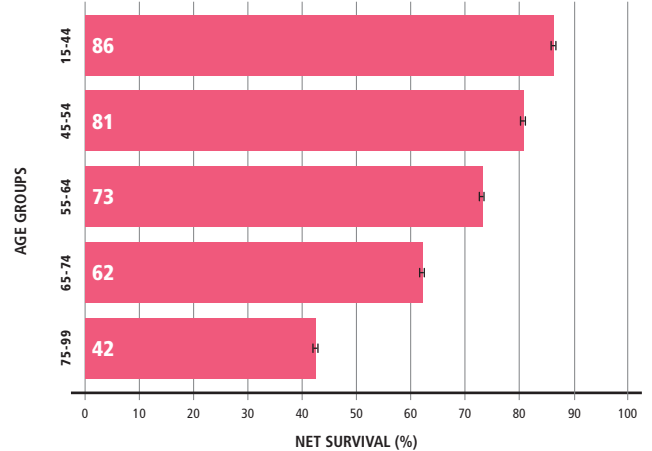


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER)

FEMALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

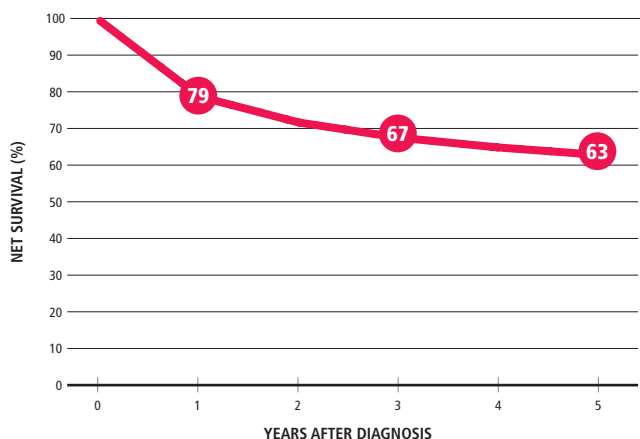
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (388959 OBSERVED CASES)





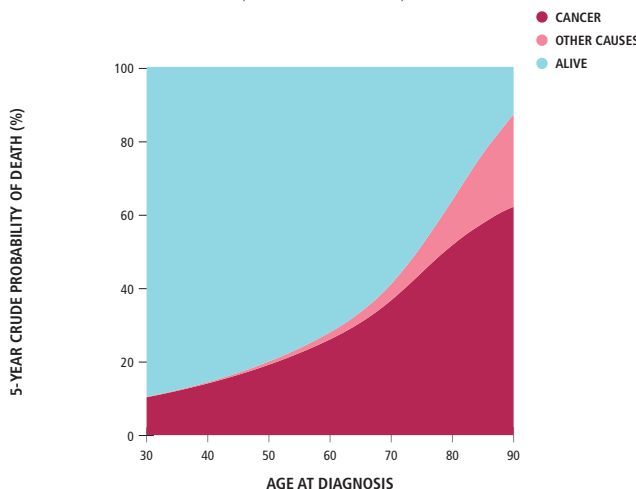
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (388959 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



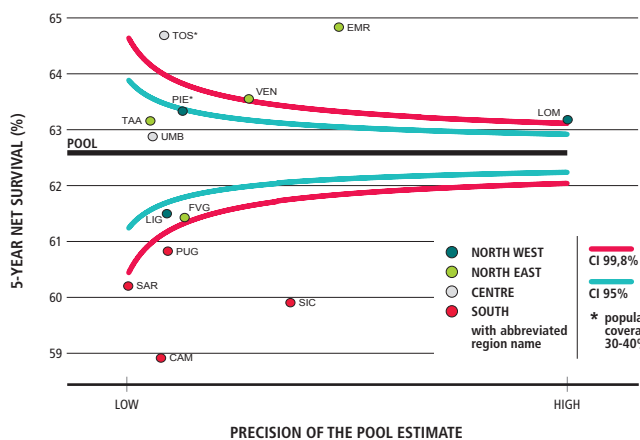
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (373524 OBSERVED CASES)



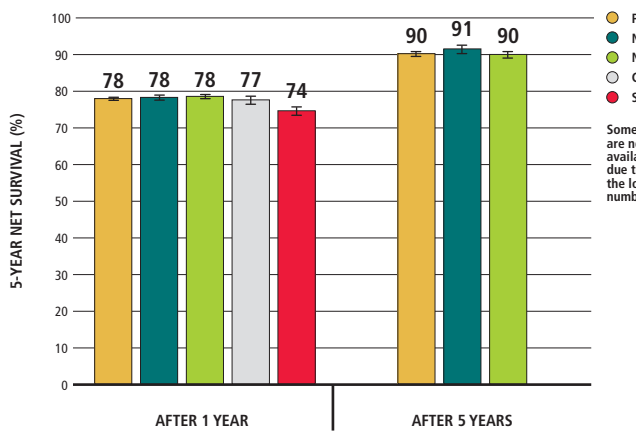
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (379598 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



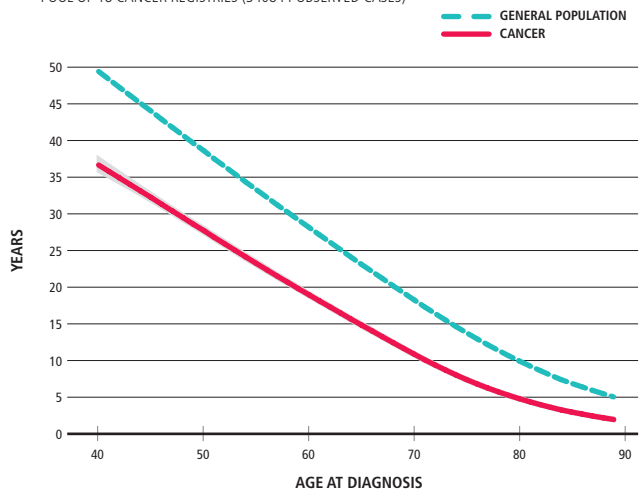
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (349450 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



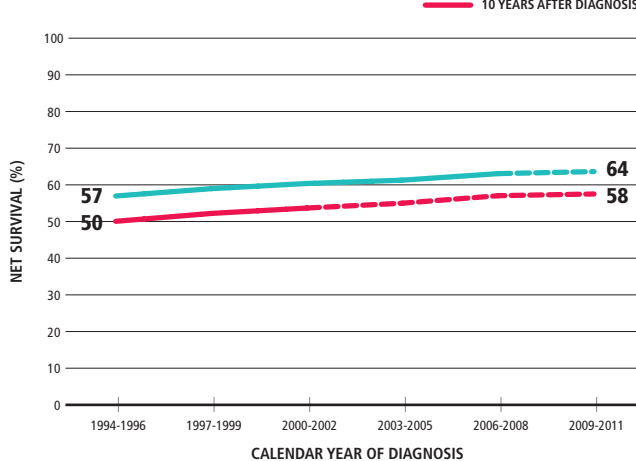
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (340844 OBSERVED CASES)



ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN CANCER) FEMALE

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES. CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

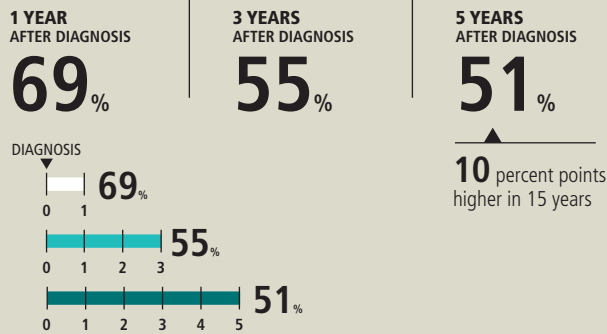




# TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI DELLA VESCICA E I NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

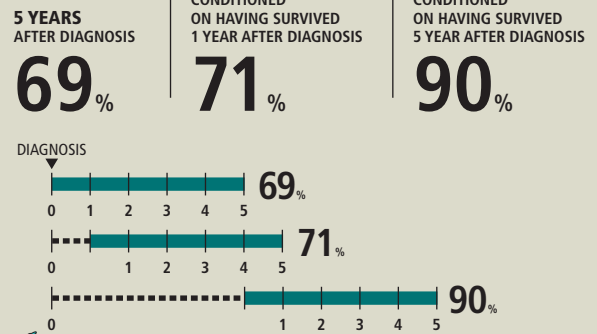
## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL



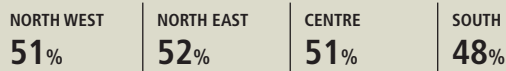
### MALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

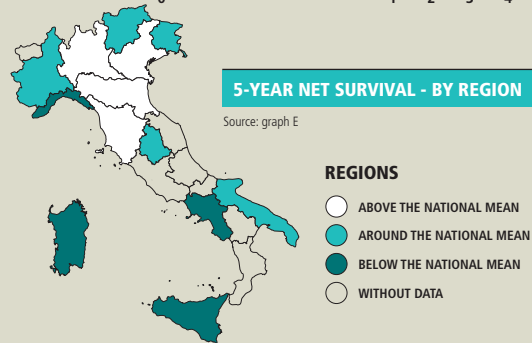
Source: graph A



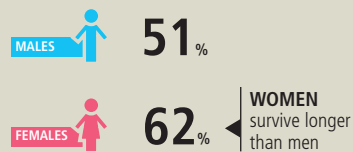
In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION

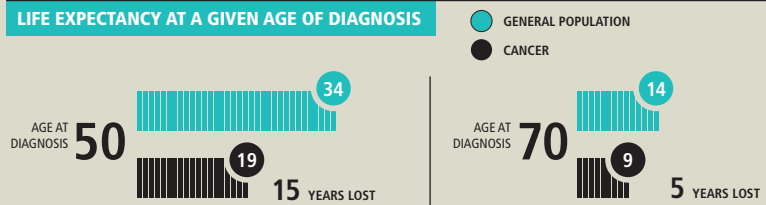
Source: graph E



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

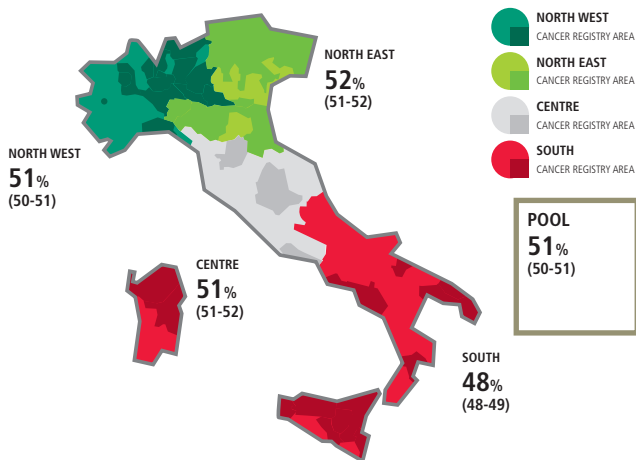


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS)

### MALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (418302 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

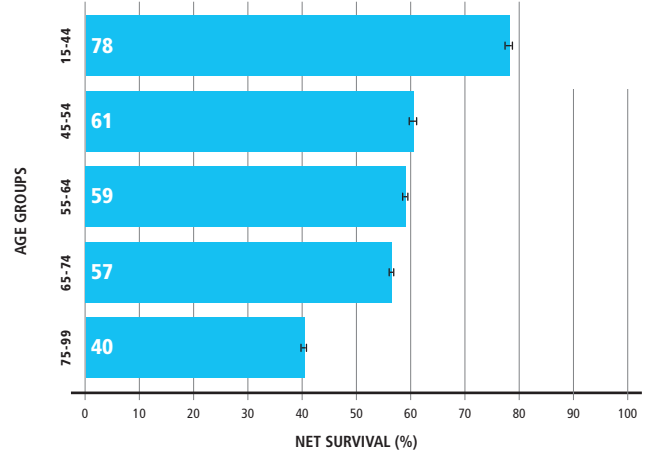


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS)

### MALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

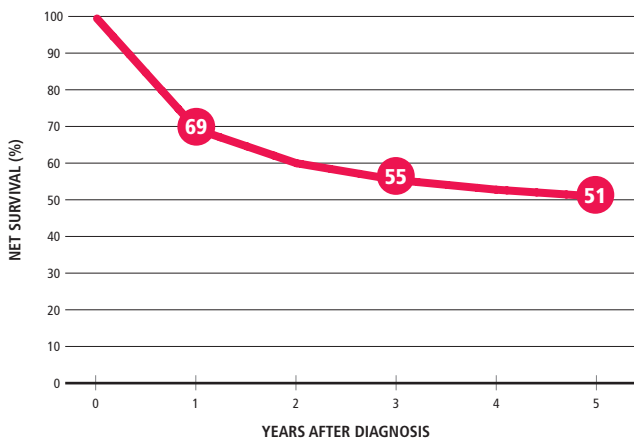
POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (418302 OBSERVED CASES)





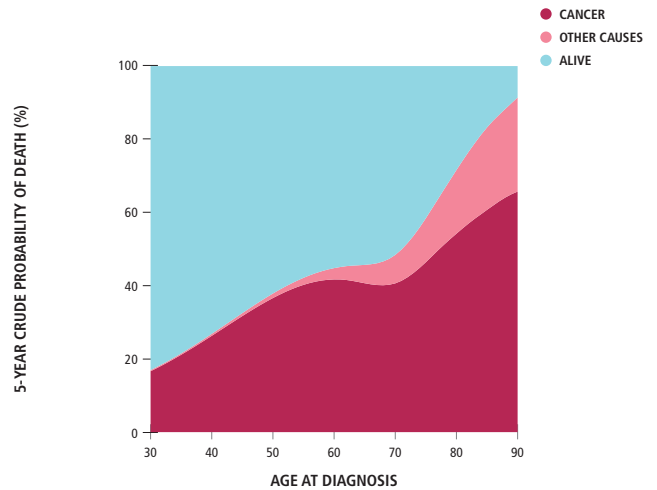
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (418302 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



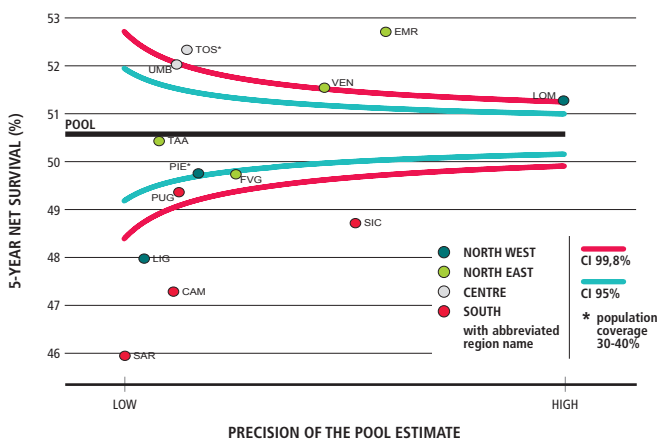
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (408569 OBSERVED CASES)



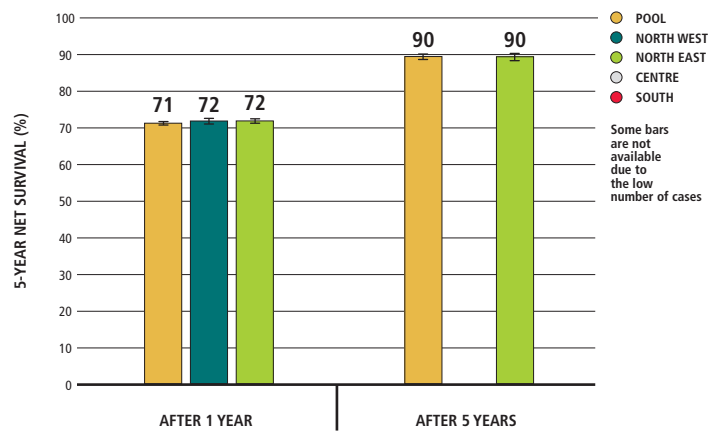
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (408152 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



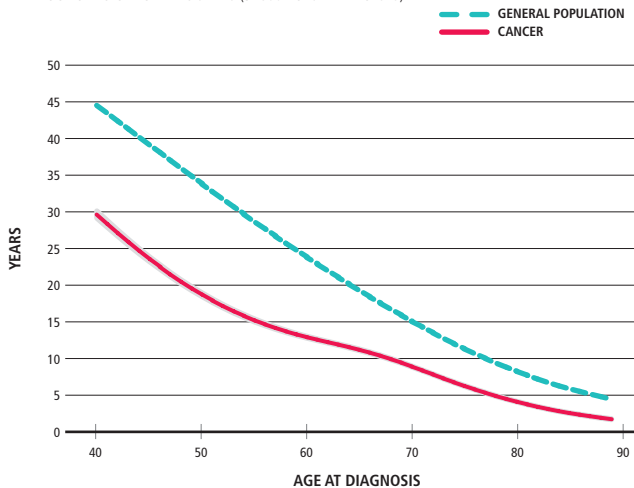
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (323142 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



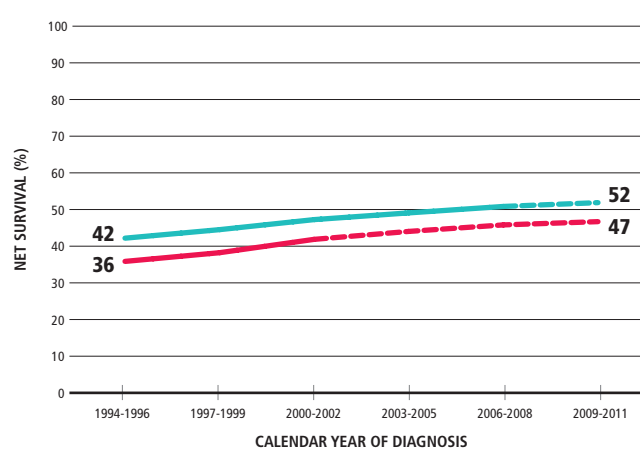
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (316004 OBSERVED CASES)



ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDERCANCERS) MALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES. CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

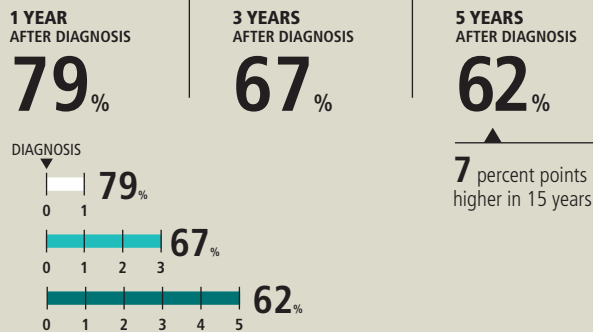




# TUTTI I TUMORI ESCLUSI I TUMORI DELLA VESCICA E I NON MELANOMATOSI DELLA CUTE ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

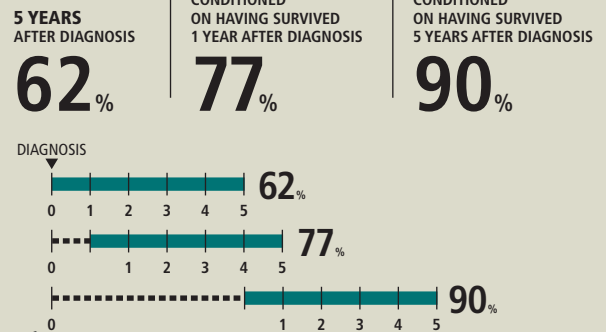
## SUMMARY

### NET SURVIVAL

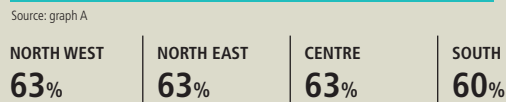


## FEMALES, PERIOD OF DIAGNOSIS: 2005-2009

### CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL

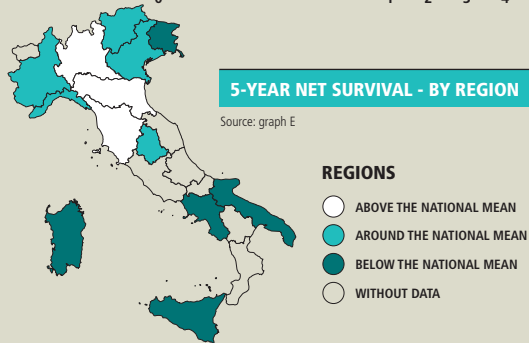


### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARISONS

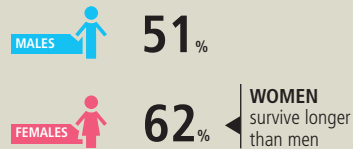


In the **NORTH** and **CENTRE** of Italy cancer survival is higher than in the **SOUTH**

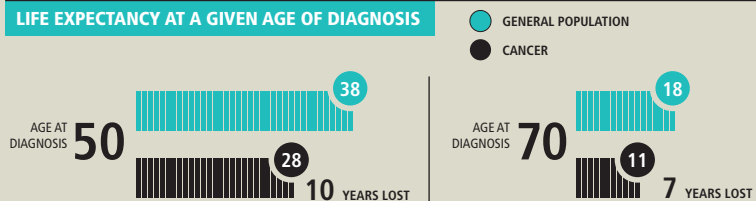
### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL - BY REGION



### 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BY GENDER



### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT A GIVEN AGE OF DIAGNOSIS

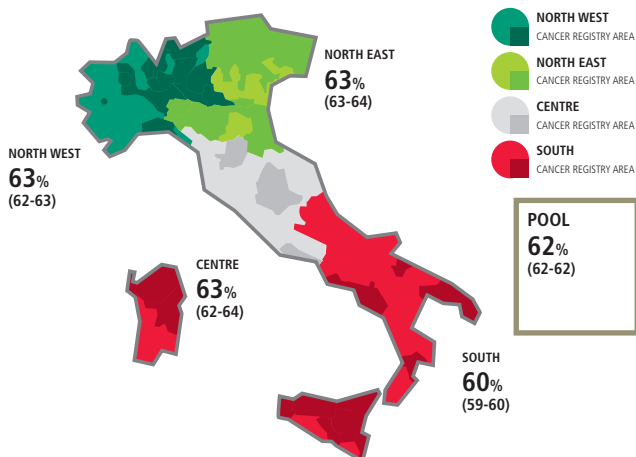


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

FEMALES

### A 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (377364 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

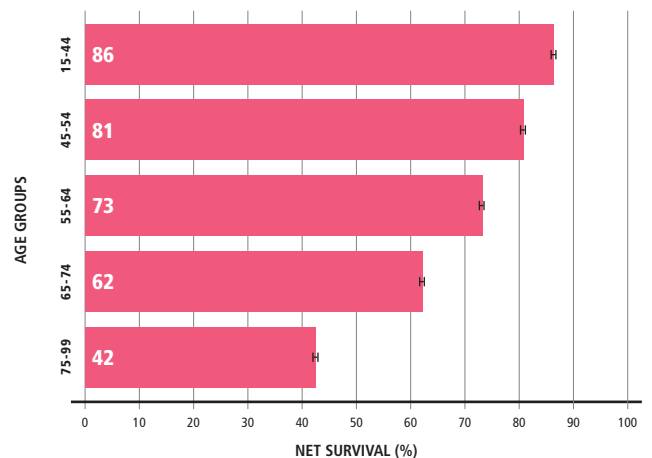


## ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS)

FEMALES

### B 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL (%) BY AGE, 2005-2009

POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (377364 OBSERVED CASES)

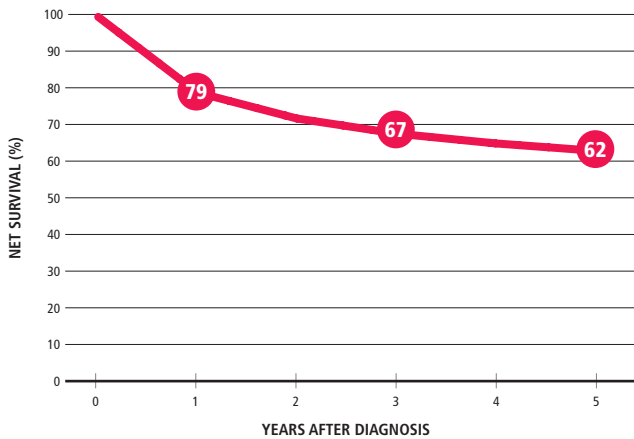






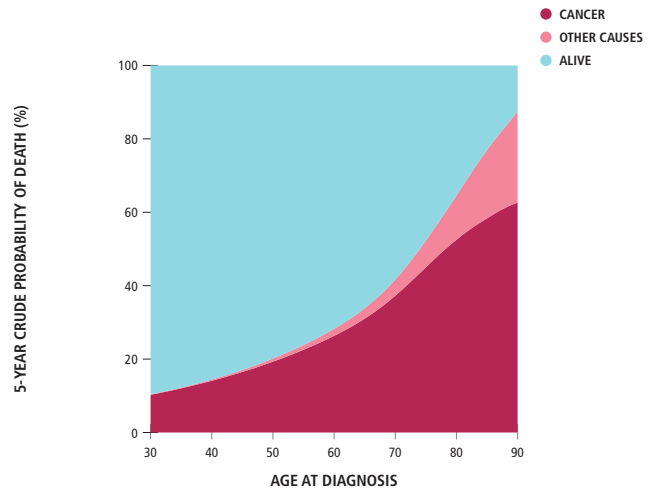
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

C AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (377364 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



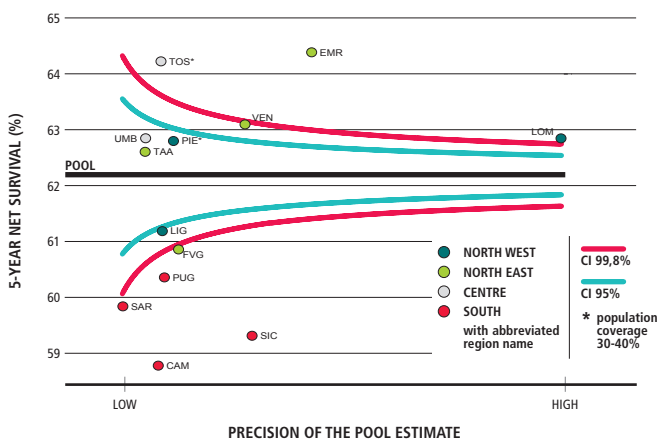
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

D CRUDE PROBABILITY OF DEATH (%), 2005-2009 POOL OF 42 CANCER REGISTRIES (362481 OBSERVED CASES)



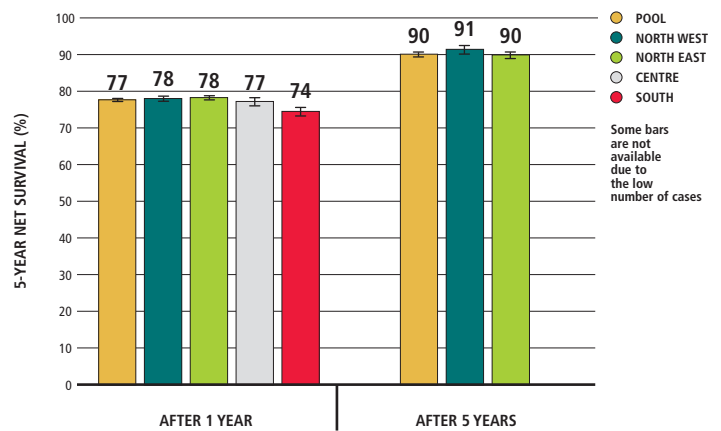
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

E 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) BY REGION, 2005-2009 POOL OF 40 CANCER REGISTRIES (368262 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



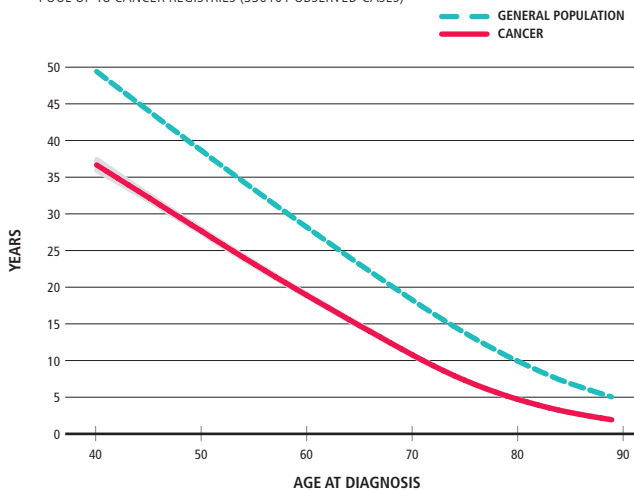
ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

F CONDITIONAL 5-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL AFTER SURVIVING 1, 5 YEARS (%) POOL OF 26 CANCER REGISTRIES (338348 OBSERVED CASES). CASE-MIX ADJUSTED



ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

G LIFE EXPECTANCY POOL OF 18 CANCER REGISTRIES (330101 OBSERVED CASES)



ALL CANCERS (BUT SKIN AND BLADDER CANCERS) FEMALES

H TIME TREND OF 5-, 10-YEAR AGE-STANDARDIZED NET SURVIVAL (%) POOL OF 17 CANCER REGISTRIES. CASE-MIX ADJUSTED

