National Brain Tumour Registry

CNS SSCRG Work Programme

Relative survival for Glioblastoma multiforme for residents of England

Produced by NBTR 2012
Notes:

1. Relative survival is the probability of survival of a person with cancer when compared with people of the same age and sex in a comparable population (in these analyses the whole population of England is used).

2. Because we cannot reasonably obtain a true “population” survival data (e.g. all patients for as long as they live), we use statistical procedures to “estimate” various measurements using “sample” data. Since estimates have “variability” we use 95% confidence limits (or intervals) to describe the variability around the estimate. The 95% Lower Confidence Interval (95%LCI) and the 95% Upper Confidence Interval (95%UCI) give us the range within which the TRUE value will fall 95% of the time, assuming that the sample data are reflective of the true population.