

Short-term survival of children with cancer in the UK

NCIN Children, Teenagers & Young Adults SSCRG

10-11 December 2013

Background

**Survival rates are high for childhood cancer overall
and for most types of childhood cancer**

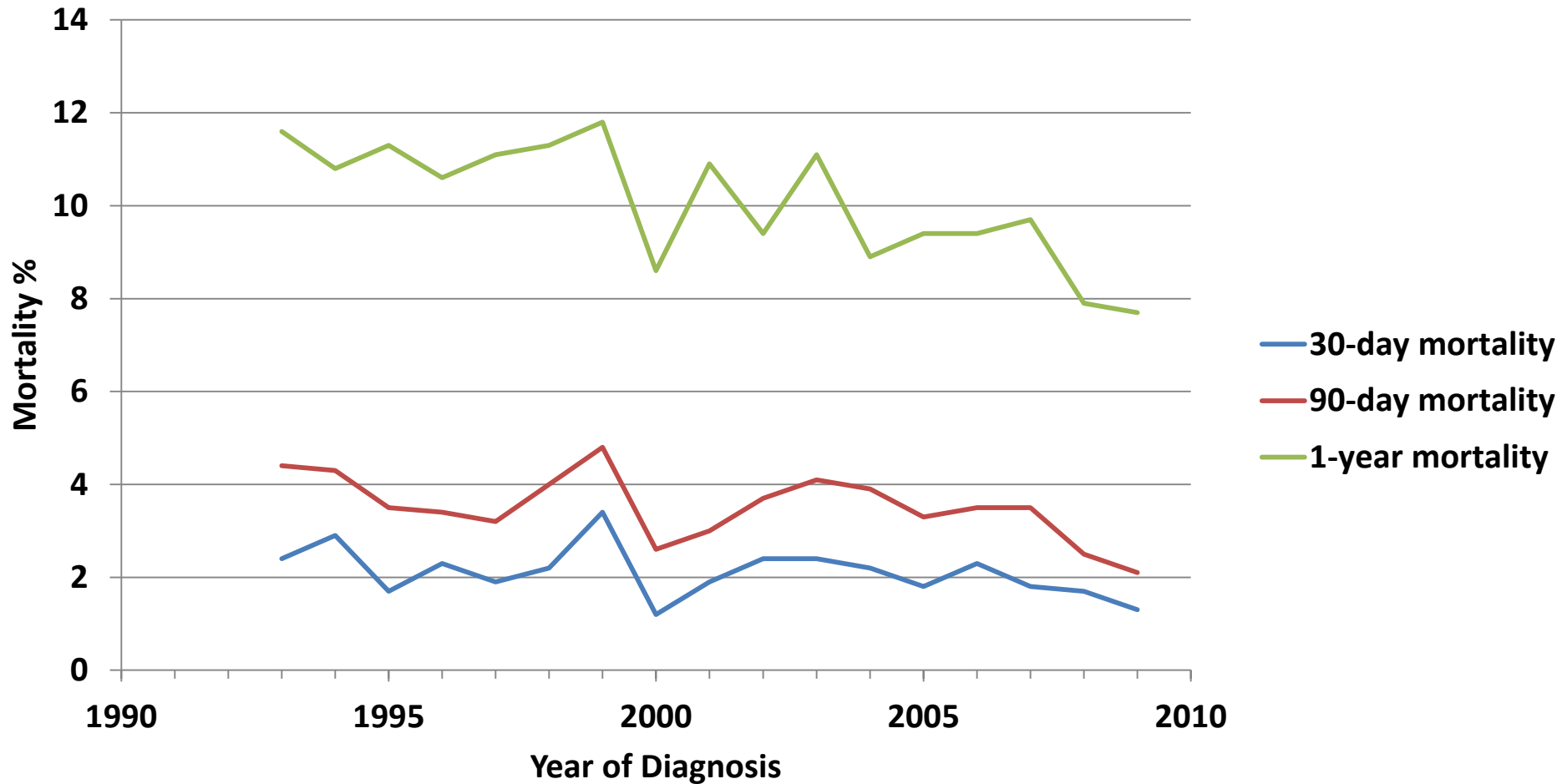
Greatest risk of dying is in first year after diagnosis

**It is commonly believed that low short-term
survival represents impact of delayed diagnosis
as well as treatment-related mortality**

**Reductions in short-term mortality could make
important contribution to increasing long-term
survival**

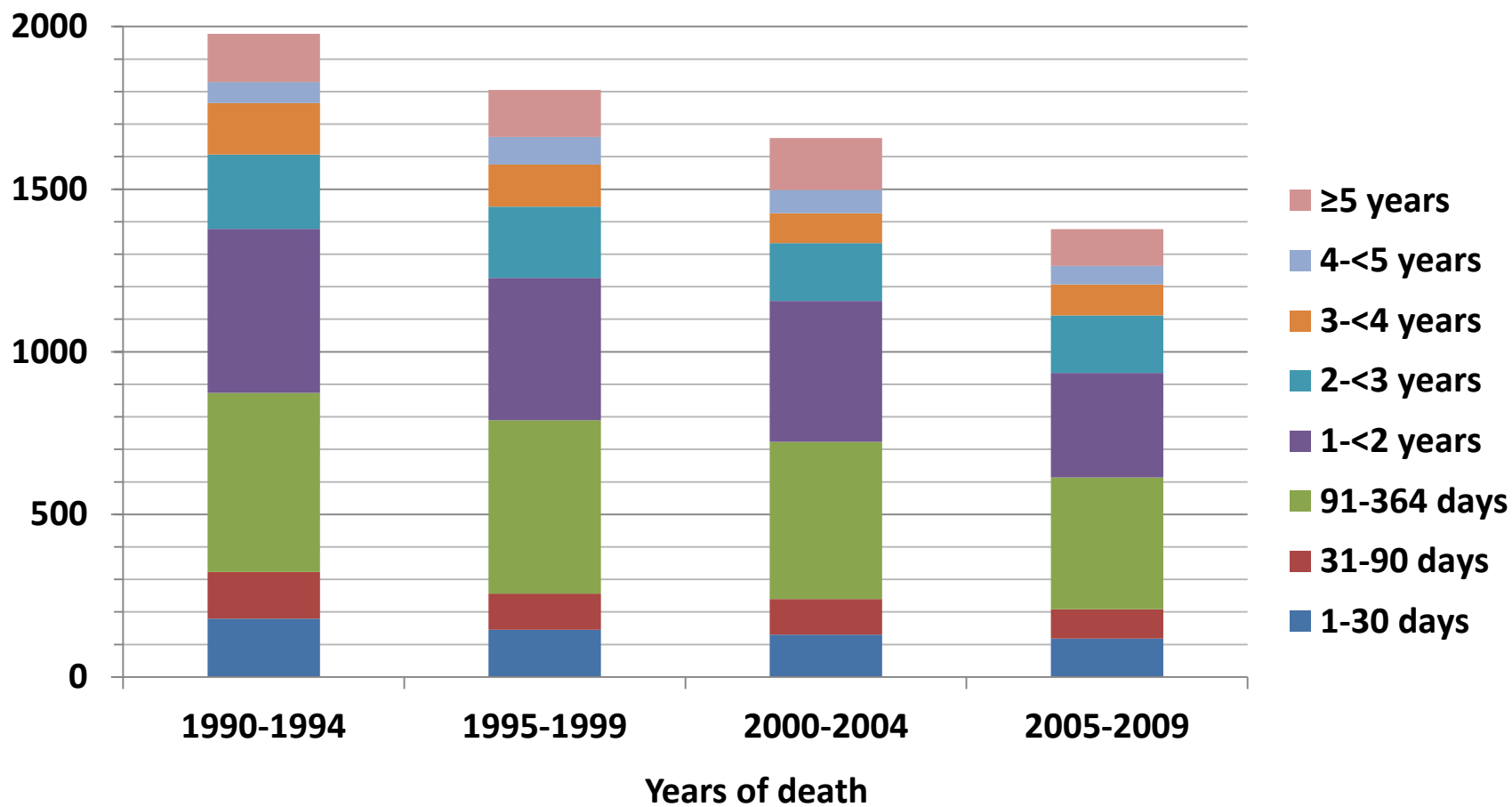
Early Mortality by Year of Diagnosis

All Childhood Cancers, UK, 1993-2009



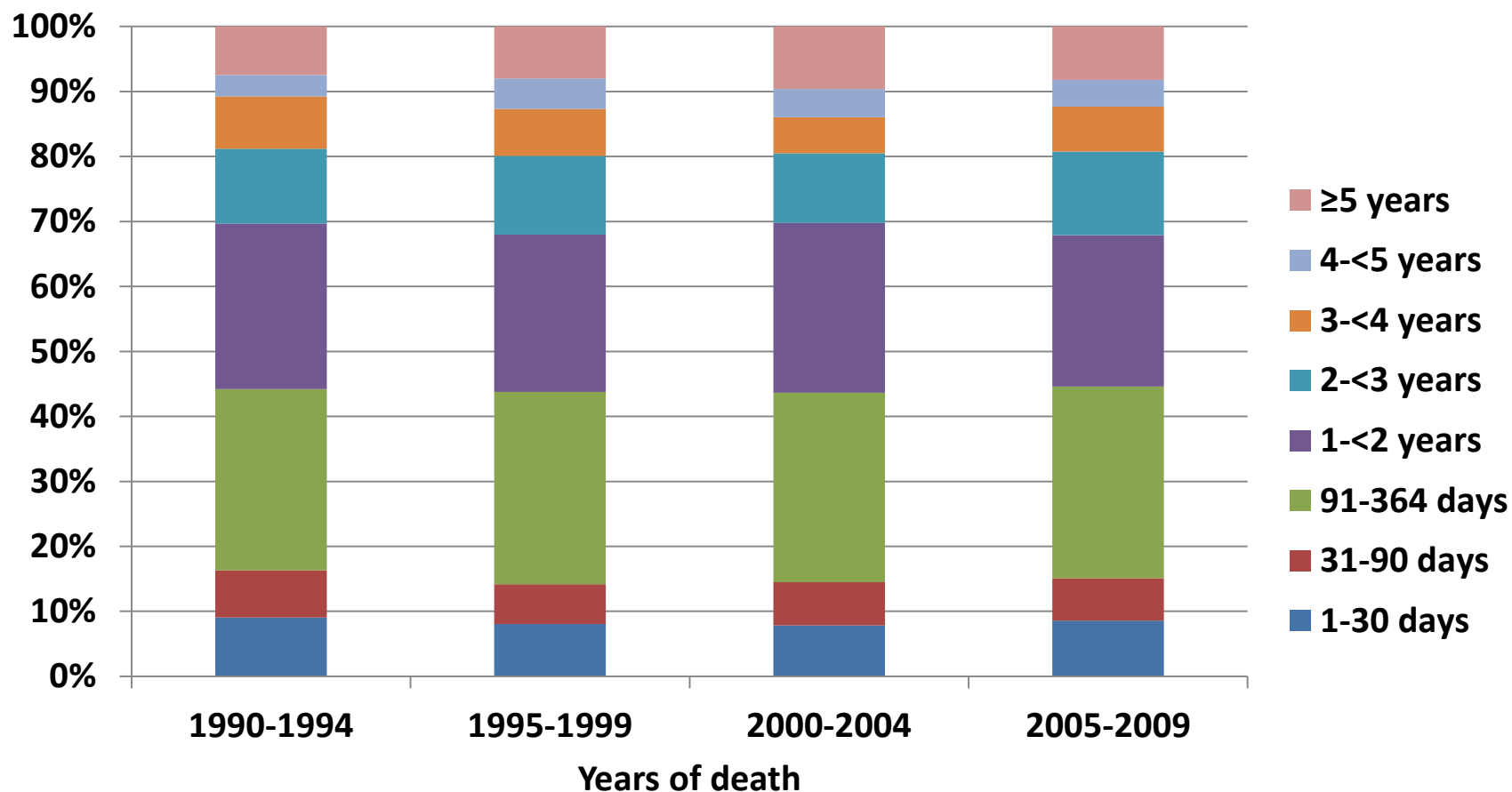
Children with previous cancer diagnosis dying at age <15, Great Britain, 1990-2009

Interval from diagnosis to death, by year of death



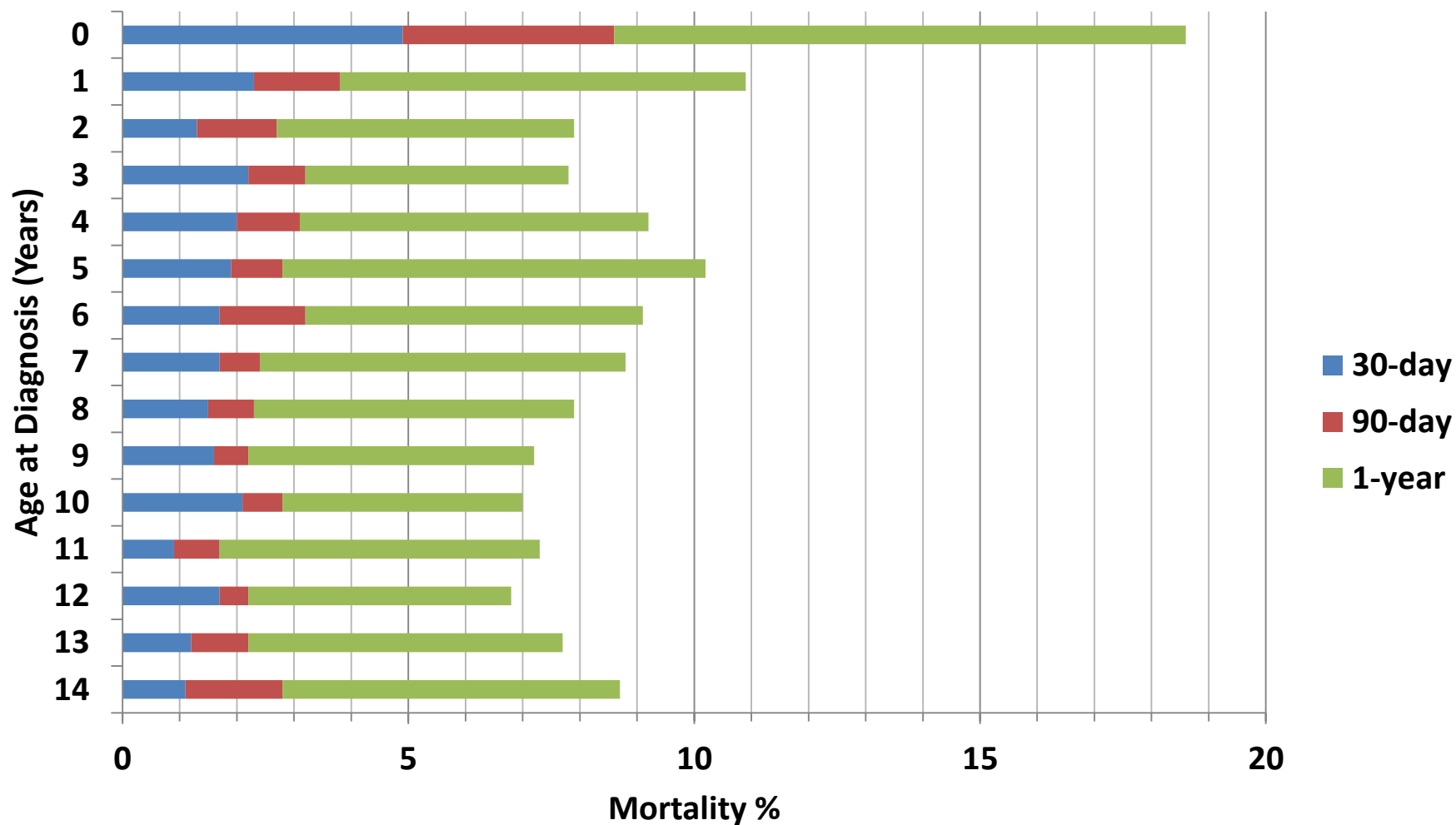
Children with previous cancer diagnosis dying at age <15 Great Britain 1990-2009

Interval from diagnosis to death by year of death



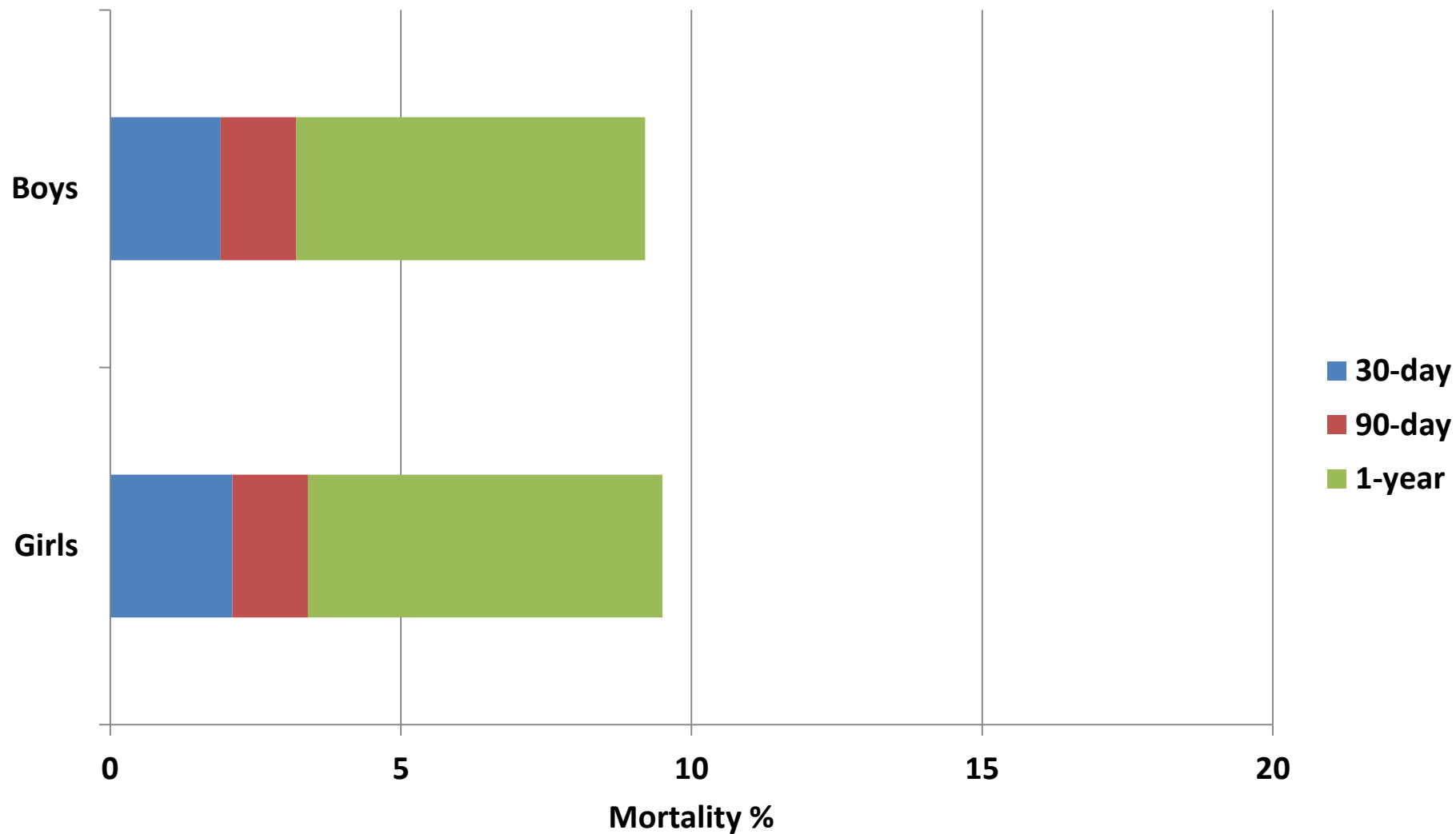
Early Mortality by Age Group

All Childhood Cancers, UK, 2001-2009



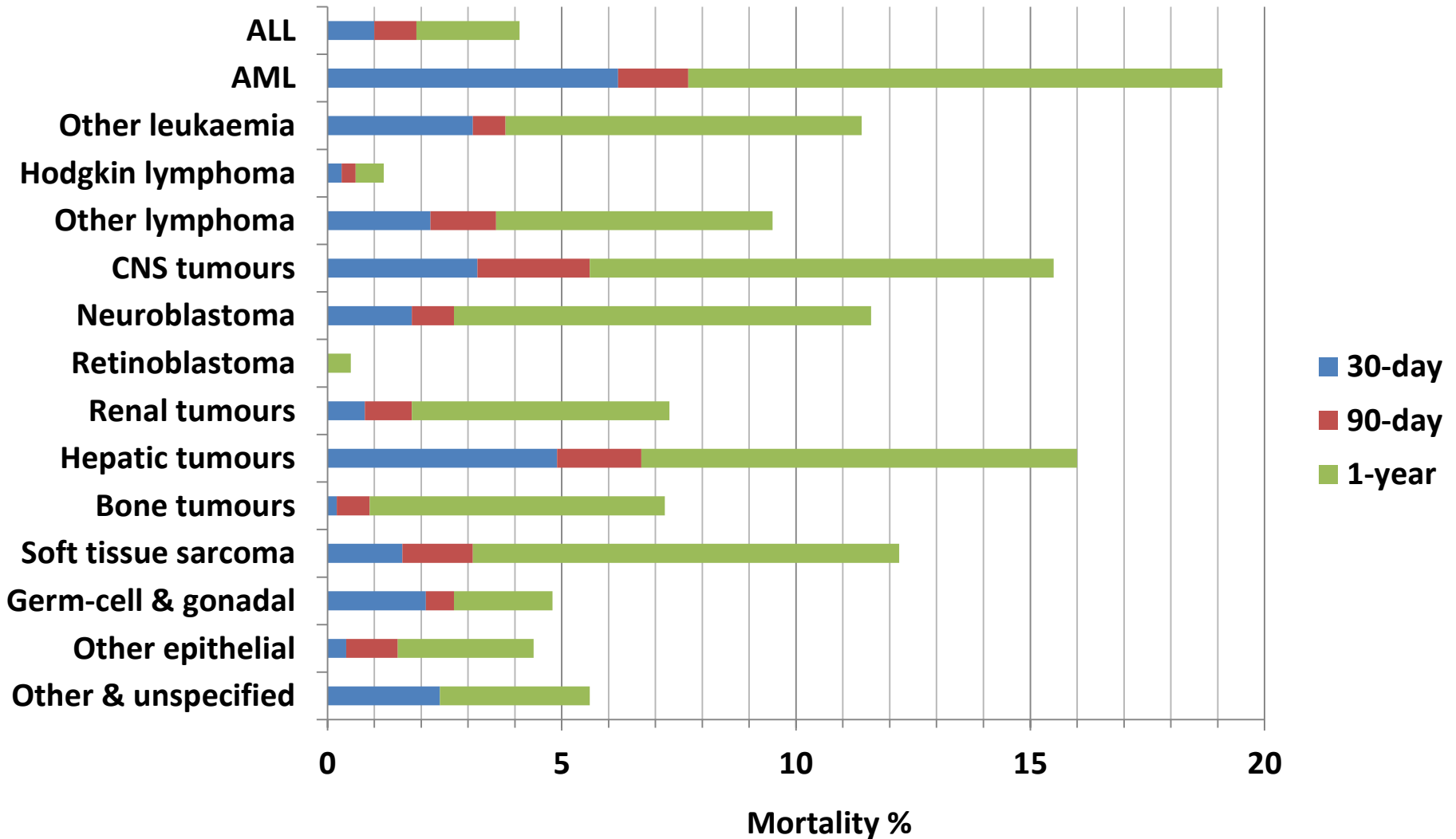
Early Mortality by Sex

All Childhood Cancers, UK, 2001-2009



Early Mortality by Diagnostic Group

All Childhood Cancers, UK, 2001-2009



Conclusions

Short-term survival of children with cancer is very high

2% die within 30 days from diagnosis

<10% die within 1 year from diagnosis

Conclusions

Groups of patients with highest early mortality and correspondingly greatest scope for improving short-term survival are:

- Infants under 1 year of age at diagnosis**
- Children with acute myeloid leukaemia**
- Children with CNS tumours**
- Children with hepatic tumours**

Where to Find this Work

NCIN Data Briefing

Short-term survival of children with cancer

<http://www.ncin.org.uk/publications/>

Short_term_survival_data_briefing_childhood_final_150213.pdf

NCIN Report

Short-term survival of children with cancer

Further Work

- Describe causes of death
- Is there any geographical variation?