Ovarian cancer survival by morphological group

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International comparisons of ovarian cancer survival have traditionally analysed ovarian cancer as a single homogeneous group.
• To describe the worldwide distribution of morphological subtypes
• To estimate survival by morphological group
• To examine the impact on international survival comparisons
• **CONCORD-2** study of global trends in cancer survival: **25.7 million** patients from **67** countries

• **695,932** women (aged 15-99) in **60** countries diagnosed from **1995-2009** (cancer of the ovary, fallopian tube, uterine ligaments and adnexa, peritoneum or retroperitoneum)

• Canada: **33,909**; US: **262,222**

• Age-standardised 5-year **net survival**
Epithelial
- Type 1
  - LGSC
  - Clear cell
  - Endometrioid
  - Mucinous
- Type 2
  - HGSC
  - Undifferentiated carcinoma
- Germ cell
  - Dysgerminoma
  - Immature teratoma
  - Carcinoid
- Sex cord-stromal
  - Adult granulosa cell
  - Fibrosarcoma
  - Sertoli-Leydig cell
- Other rare tumours
  - Leiomyosarcoma
  - Mesothelioma
  - Sarcoma, NOS

Non-specific morphology
Distribution of morphological groups (%), North America, 1995-2009

1995-99
Canada

United States

2000-04
Canada

United States

2005-09
Canada

United States

Introduction

Methods

Results

Conclusions

Type 2

Type 1

Other specific

Germ cell

Sex cord-stomal

Non-specific
### Age-standardised 5-year net survival (%) by morphological group, 2005-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morphological group</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All ovarian cancers</strong></td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type 1 epithelial</strong></td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type 2 epithelial</strong></td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germ cell</strong></td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex cord-stromal</strong></td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other specific non-epithelial</strong></td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-specific</strong></td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

- Ovarian cancer survival varies widely by morphological group
- Examine ovarian cancer survival by morphological group (where possible)
- Ovarian cancer survival comparisons should be interpreted taking morphology into account
Acknowledgements

• CONCORD Central Analytic Team
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