



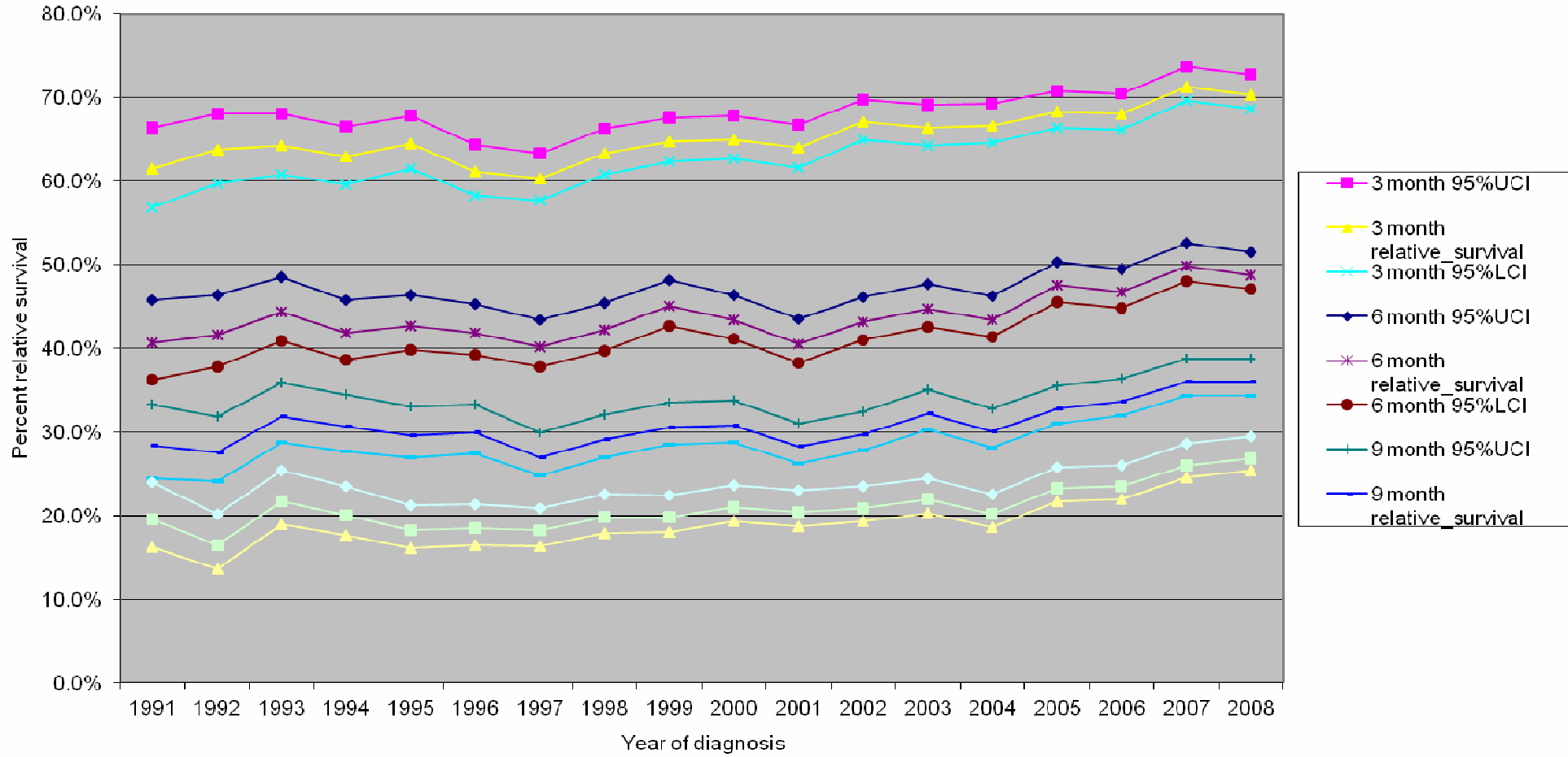
National Brain Tumour Registry

CNS SSCRG Work Programme

Relative survival for Glioblastoma multiforme for residents of England

Produced by NBTR 2012

Relative survival for Glioblastoma multiforme for residents of England



Year_of_diagnosis	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3 month relative_survival	61.5%	63.8%	64.3%	62.9%	64.5%	61.1%	60.3%	63.3%	64.8%	65.0%	64.0%	67.1%	66.4%	66.7%	68.3%	68.0%	71.3%	70.4%
6 month relative_survival	40.7%	41.7%	44.3%	41.8%	42.7%	41.9%	40.2%	42.2%	45.1%	43.4%	40.5%	43.2%	44.7%	43.4%	47.5%	46.7%	49.8%	48.8%
9 month relative_survival	28.4%	27.5%	31.8%	30.6%	29.6%	30.0%	27.0%	29.1%	30.6%	30.8%	28.2%	29.7%	32.2%	30.0%	32.8%	33.7%	36.0%	36.0%
12 month relative_survival	19.6%	16.5%	21.7%	20.1%	18.2%	18.5%	18.2%	19.8%	19.9%	21.1%	20.4%	21.0%	21.9%	20.2%	23.2%	23.5%	26.1%	26.8%

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.