

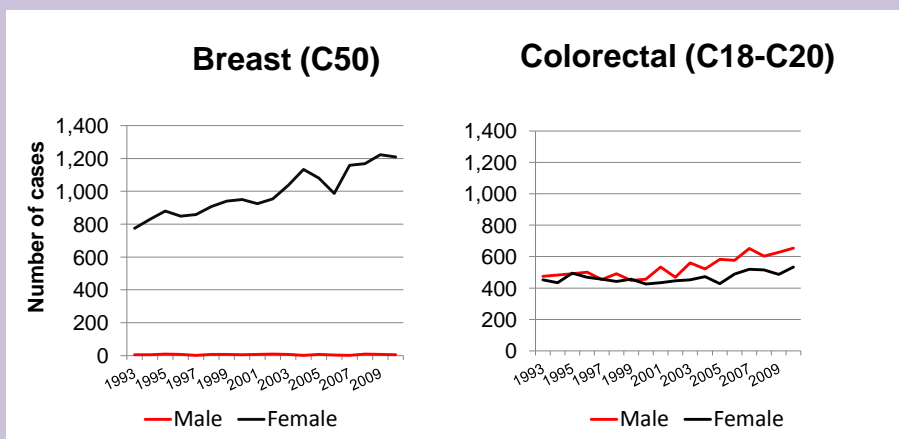


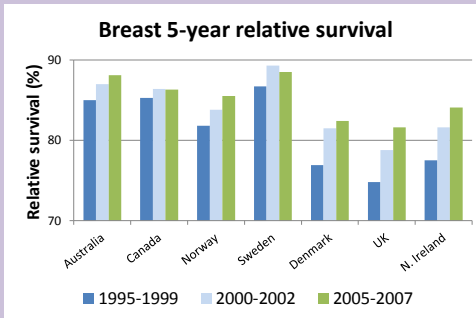
Stage distribution and excess mortality rates in breast and colorectal cancer patients diagnosed in N. Ireland (NI) 1996-2007.

Bannon FJ, Middleton RJ, Kelly J, McConnell J
Anderson B, Gavin AT.

Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

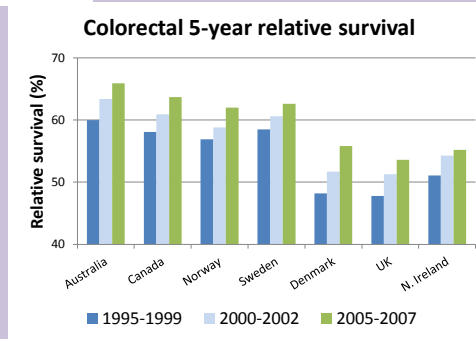
Incidence Increasing





Survival (ICBS) in the UK, while improved, is consistently below countries with similar health care systems and resource

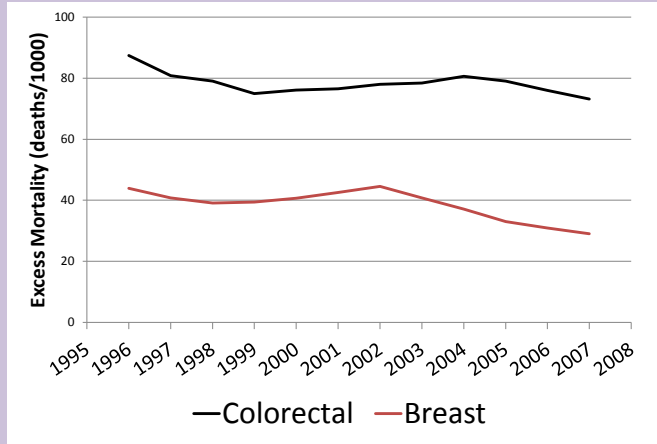
Survival Increasing



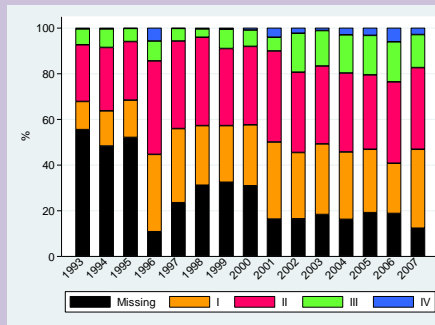
Basic question

- is increase in survival due to **earlier stage** detection or through better stage-specific survival (**treatment**)?

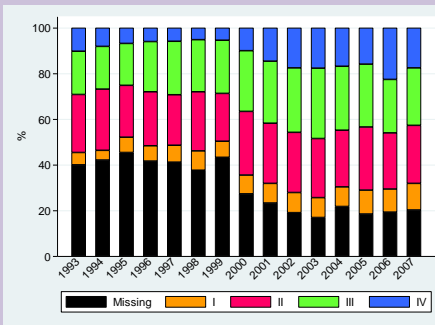
Overall fall in 3-year excess mortality rate (number of deaths/1000)



Stage proportions

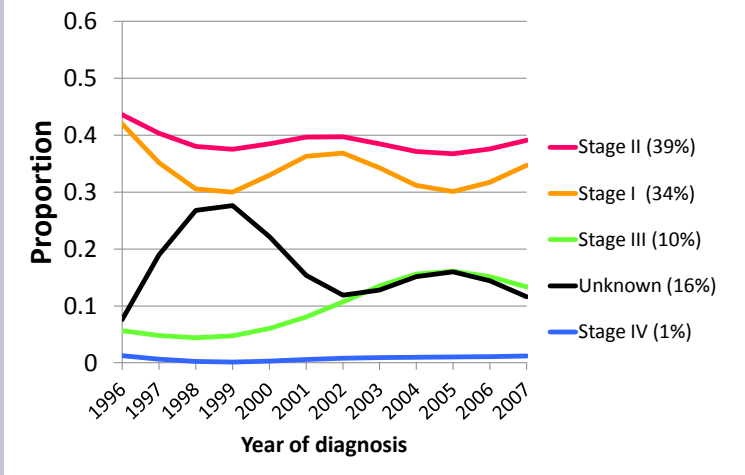


Breast

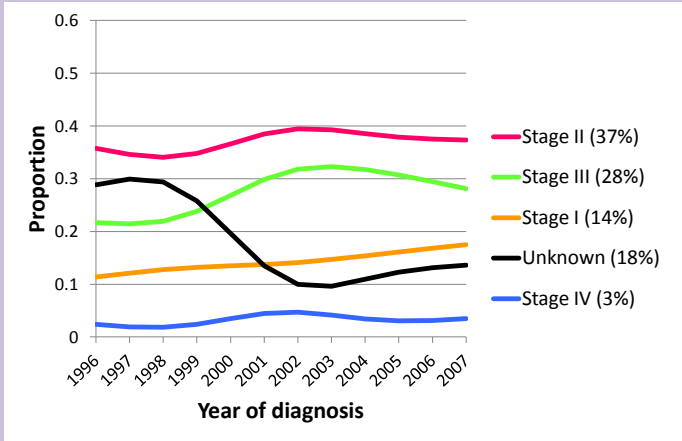


Colorectal

Stage proportion trends breast (3 years post diagnosis)



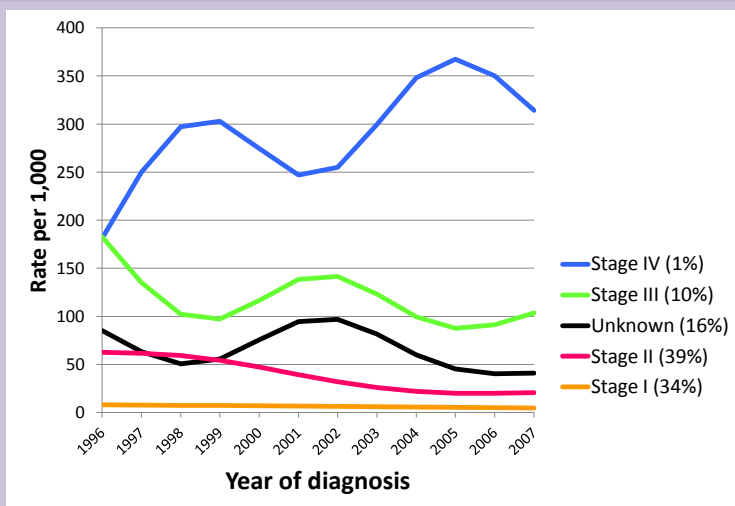
Stage proportion trends colorectal (3 years post diagnosis)



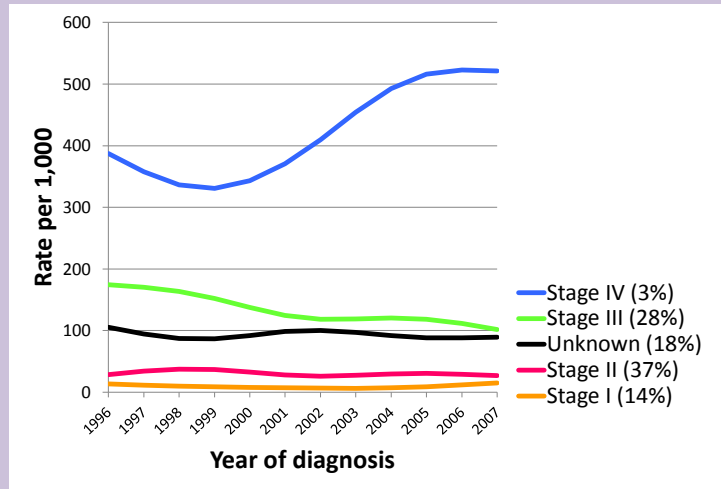
Excess mortality

1. Excess mortality was estimated using a parametric approach employing a user-led Stata command `stpm2`.
2. Restricted cubic splines were employed to model non-linearity in:
 - underlying hazard (5 knots),
 - covariates calendar year (4 knots) and age (4 knots)
 - time-dependency of hazard with stage, year and age (2knots).
3. All patients directly adjusted for population mortality rates based on their age, sex, calendar year

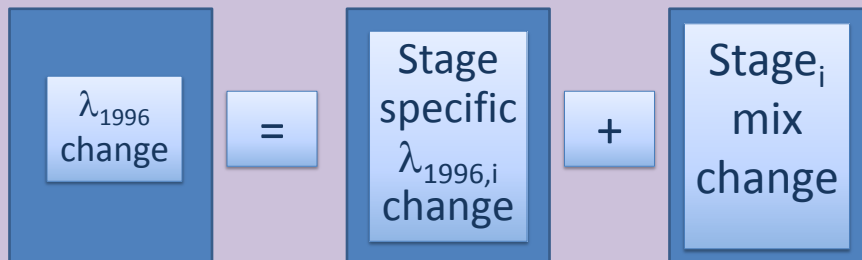
Smoothed trend in 3-year excess mortality breast



Smoothed trend in 3-year excess mortality colorectal

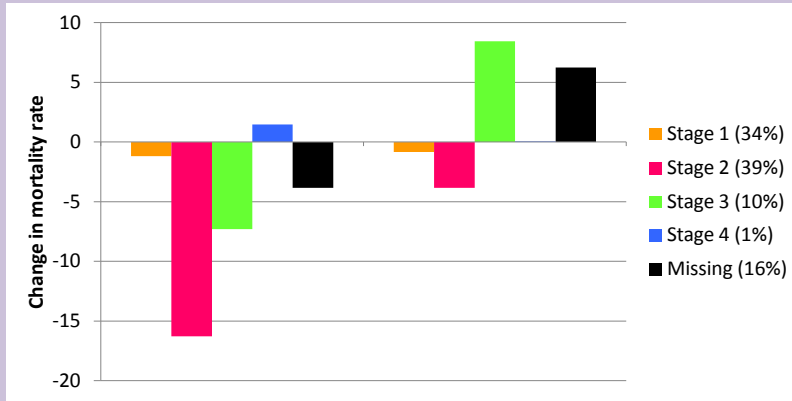


Separation of 3-year net mortality rate



$$\frac{d\lambda_{1996}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^5 \left((P(\text{stage})_i) \times \frac{d\lambda_{1996,i}}{dt} + (\lambda_{1996,i}) \times \frac{d(P(\text{stage})_i)}{dt} \right)$$

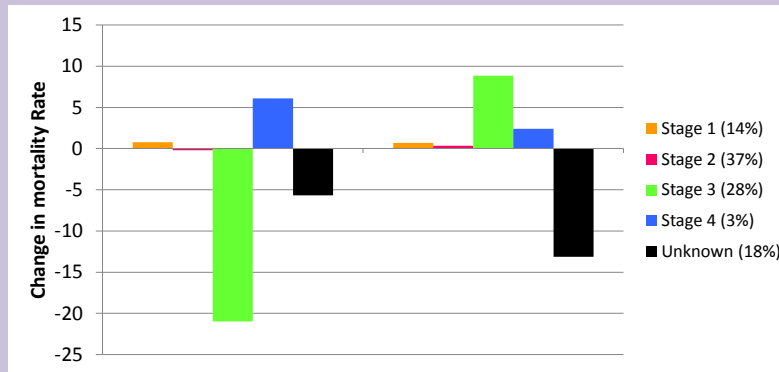
Separation of 3-year excess mortality fall 1999-2007 Breast



Excess mortality change
(stage specific/treatment)

Stage distribution change

Separation of 3-year excess mortality fall 1996-2007 Colorectal



Excess mortality change
(stage specific/treatment)

Stage distribution change

Summary

- Overall 100% breast and 96% colorectal excess mortality reduction is due to treatment and not changed stage profile .
- Reductions in excess mortality for Breast were in Stage II and III from diagnosis
- but only Stage III in Colorectal and only from 6 months after diagnosis
- Potential to make further gains in mortality decrease by reducing the number of late-stage presentations.