

NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

The 5-year survival for people with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) is 66%.

Sex Survival is similar for men (67%) and women (64%).

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival, with estimates of 84% for persons aged under 45 years falling to 44% for persons over 75 years at diagnosis.

Tumour morphology Follicular NHL had better survival (80%) than diffuse or unspecified NHL (60%).

Regional comparisons Survival did not differ between residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria. Survival in the ICS regions varied between 60% for Gippsland and 72% for Barwon.

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 49% to 66%.

A clinician's comment "The improvement in survival over time is expected as there have been significant changes in radiotherapy and drug therapy for this group of diseases. This includes the use of limited field radiotherapy and new antibody therapies."

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex, age group and tumour morphology for Victorians with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		81	(79-83)	
2		75	(73-77)	
3		71	(69-74)	
4		68	(66-71)	
5		66	(63-69)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	2,042	66	(63-69)	
Sex				0.99
Male	1,115	67	(64-71)	
Female	927	64	(61-68)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-44	105	84	(79-89)	
45-54	148	84	(79-89)	
55-64	273	71	(66-76)	
65-74	516	67	(62-72)	
75+	1,000	44	(39-50)	
Region of residence				0.25
Melbourne	1,443	65	(62-68)	
Rest of Victoria	596	68	(63-73)	
Integrated Cancer Services Region				0.75
Southern	574	63	(58-68)	
Western & Central	337	66	(60-73)	
North Eastern	532	67	(62-72)	
Barwon South Western	170	72	(64-81)	
Grampians	85	63	(49-76)	
Loddon-Mallee	126	71	(61-81)	
Hume	99	71	(60-81)	
Gippsland	116	60	(49-72)	
Tumour morphology group				<0.01
Diffuse NHL	1,297	60	(56-63)	
Follicular NHL	239	84	(80-89)	
Other & unspecified NHL	506	60	(54-66)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		49	(45-52)	
1995		50	(47-53)	
2000		57	(55-60)	
2004		66	(63-69)	

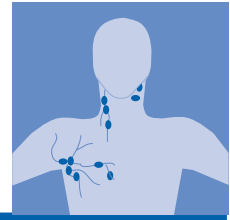


Figure 1: Survival by year

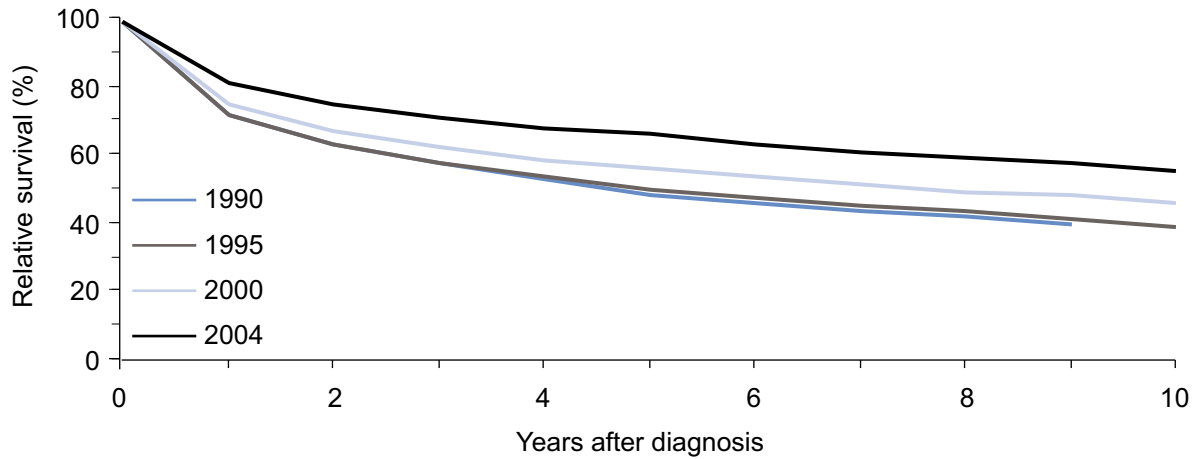


Figure 2: Survival by sex

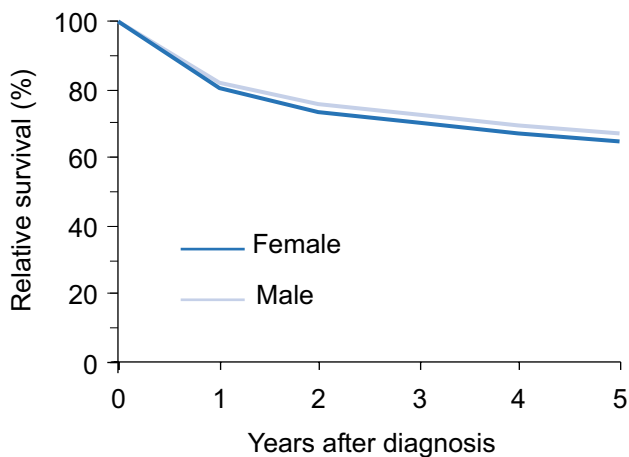


Figure 3: Survival by age group

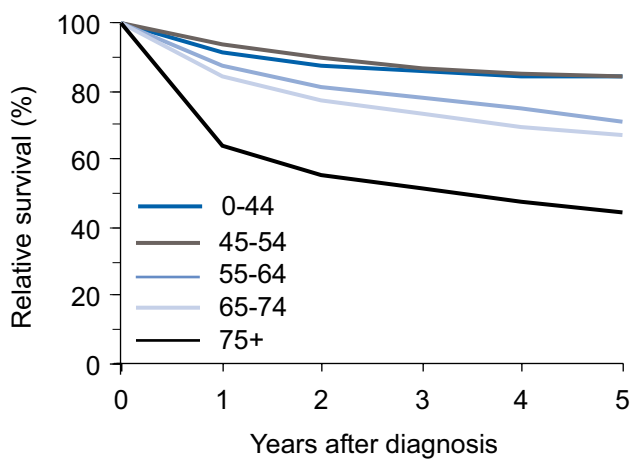
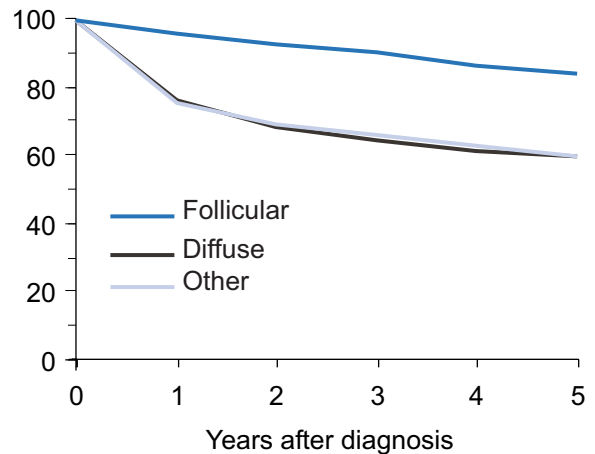


Figure 4: Survival by tumour morphology



HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

The 5-year survival for people with Hodgkin lymphoma is 82%.

Sex Survival was the same for men and women.

Age at diagnosis Survival was very good for younger age groups but declined after the age of 50.

Regional comparisons Survival was higher for residents of Melbourne than the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival has remained fairly constant over the 15 years from 1990.

A clinician's comment "The major survival gains in Hodgkin lymphoma were made just before the period of this analysis when there were significant changes in radiotherapy and drug therapy for this group of diseases. This includes the use of limited field radiotherapy combined with chemotherapy."

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with Hodgkin lymphoma in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		93	(89-96)	
2		88	(83-92)	
3		86	(81-91)	
4		84	(78-89)	
5		82	(76-88)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	103	82	(76-88)	
Sex				
Male	57	82	(74-90)	1.00
Female	46	82	(74-91)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
<50	21	92	(92-99)	
50+	82	49	(35-63)	
Region of residence				0.04
Melbourne	67	86	(79-92)	
Rest of Victoria	36	73	(60-86)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		83	(77-89)	
1995		84	(78-90)	
2000		86	(81-92)	
2004		82	(76-88)	

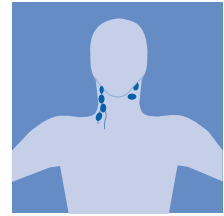


Figure 1: Survival by year

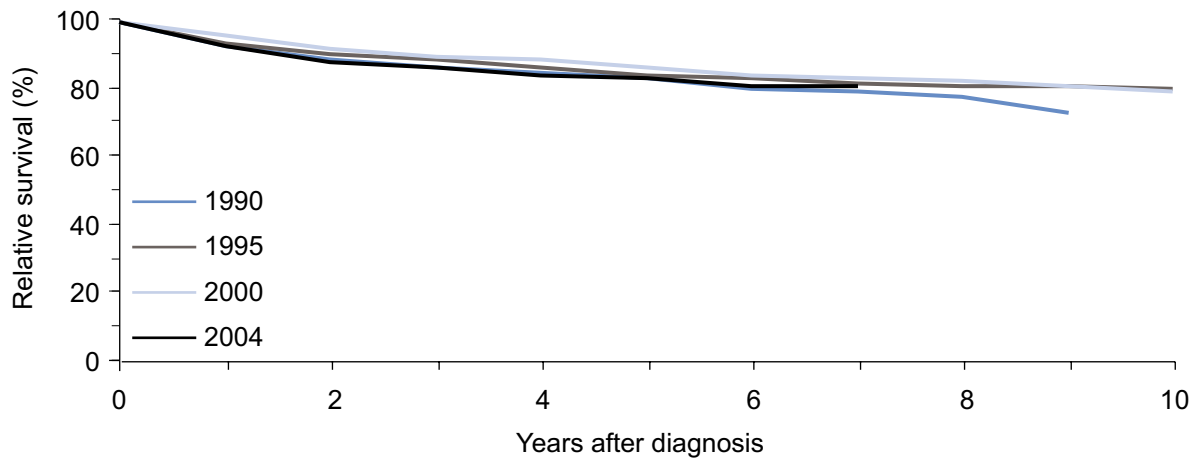


Figure 2: Survival by sex

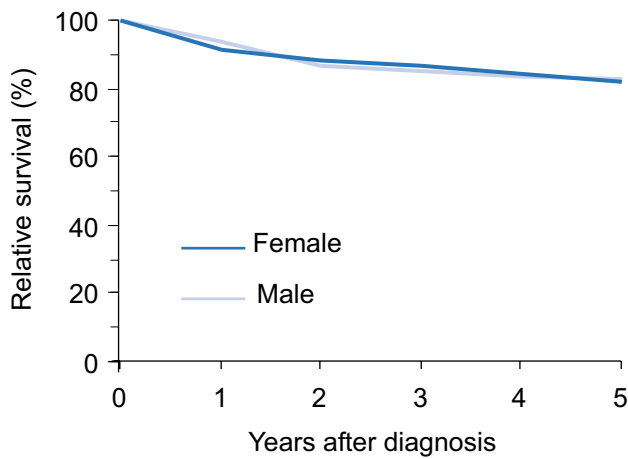
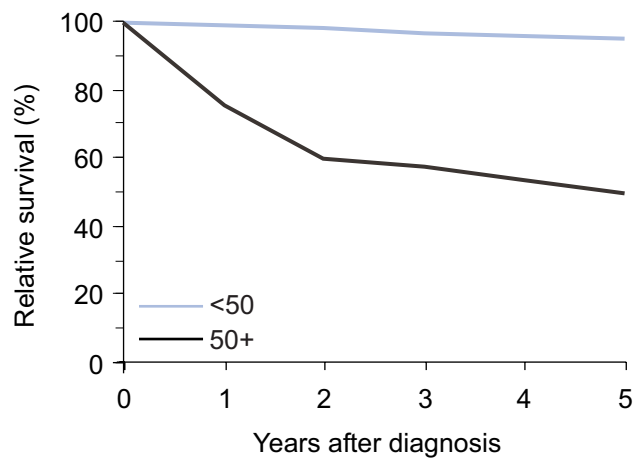


Figure 3: Survival by age group



MULTIPLE MYELOMA

The 5-year survival for people with multiple myeloma is 32%.

Sex Survival was similar for men (30%) and women (33%).

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival, with estimates of 78% for persons aged under 55 years falling to 17% for persons aged over 75 years at diagnosis.

Regional comparisons Survival was slightly higher for residents of Melbourne than for the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 29% to 32%.

A clinician's comment "The better survival in younger patients may represent the use of high dose chemotherapy and marrow or stem cell transplant.

"As this is a group of diseases more common in the elderly, more clinical research is required into better therapies in older patients who often have other concurrent illnesses."

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with multiple myeloma in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		72	(69-76)	
2		60	(56-64)	
3		48	(43-52)	
4		39	(34-43)	
5		32	(27-36)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	1,003	32	(27-36)	
Sex				0.66
Male	565	30	(25-36)	
Female	438	33	(26-40)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-54	64	78	(68-89)	
55-64	140	44	(34-55)	
65-74	289	27	(19-34)	
75+	510	17	(11-22)	
Region of residence				0.13
Melbourne	682	33	(27-38)	
Rest of Victoria	320	29	(21-37)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		29	(24-35)	
1995		27	(22-32)	
2000		32	(27-37)	
2004		32	(27-36)	

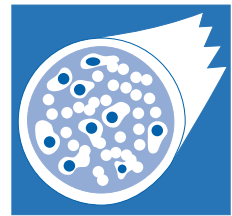


Figure 1: Survival by year

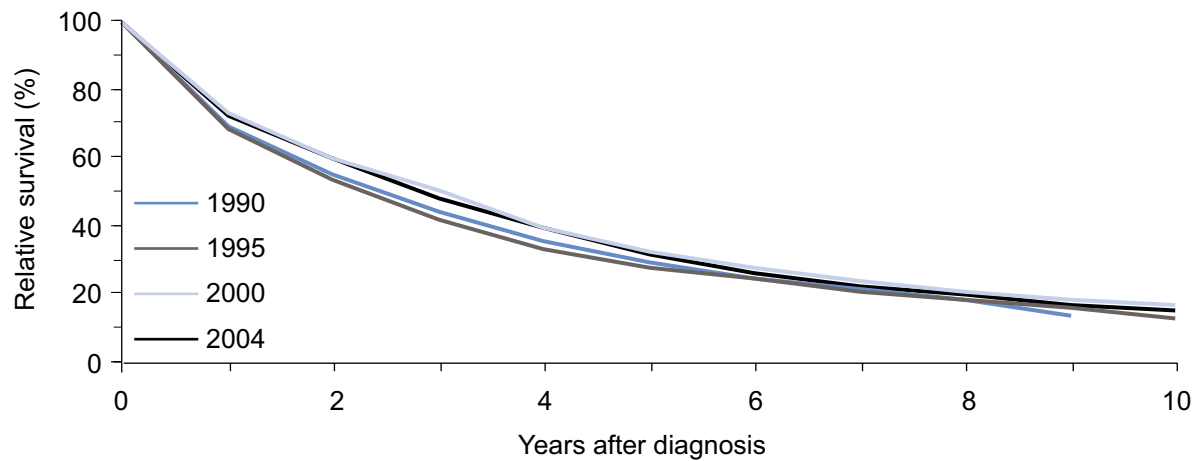


Figure 2: Survival by sex

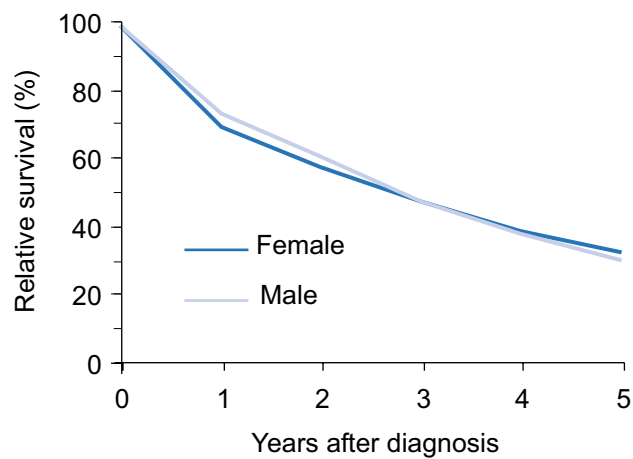
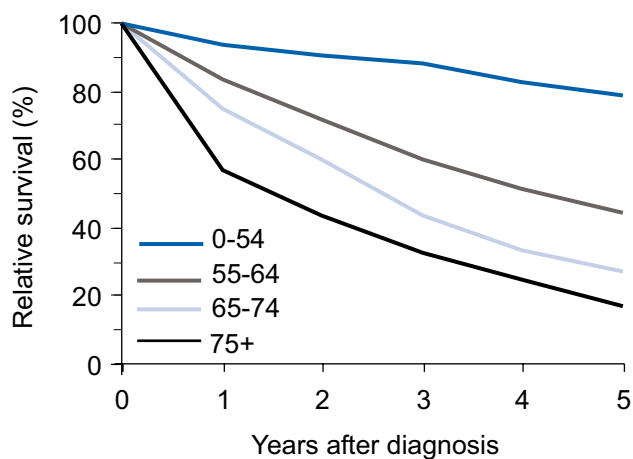


Figure 3: Survival by age group



ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA

The 5-year survival for people with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) is 66%.

Sex Survival was slightly lower for men (62%) than women (70%).

Age at diagnosis Survival was highest for children between 5 and 15 years (92%) and decreased with age to 21% for persons aged over 30 years.

Regional comparisons Survival was very similar for residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 53% to 66%.

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		83	(78-88)	
2		75	(68-82)	
3		70	(62-78)	
4		68	(60-76)	
5		66	(58-74)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	137	66	(58-74)	
Sex				0.56
Male	77	62	(50-74)	
Female	60	70	(59-82)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-4	14	83	(70-96)	
5-14	13	92	(84-100)	
15-19	10	68	(35-100)	
20-29	10	47	(9-84)	
30+	90	21	(8-33)	
Region of residence				0.98
Melbourne	96	65	(56-75)	
Rest of Victoria	41	68	(53-84)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		53	(43-63)	
1995		48	(39-58)	
2000		63	(55-71)	
2004		66	(58-74)	

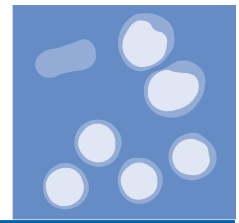


Figure 1: Survival by year

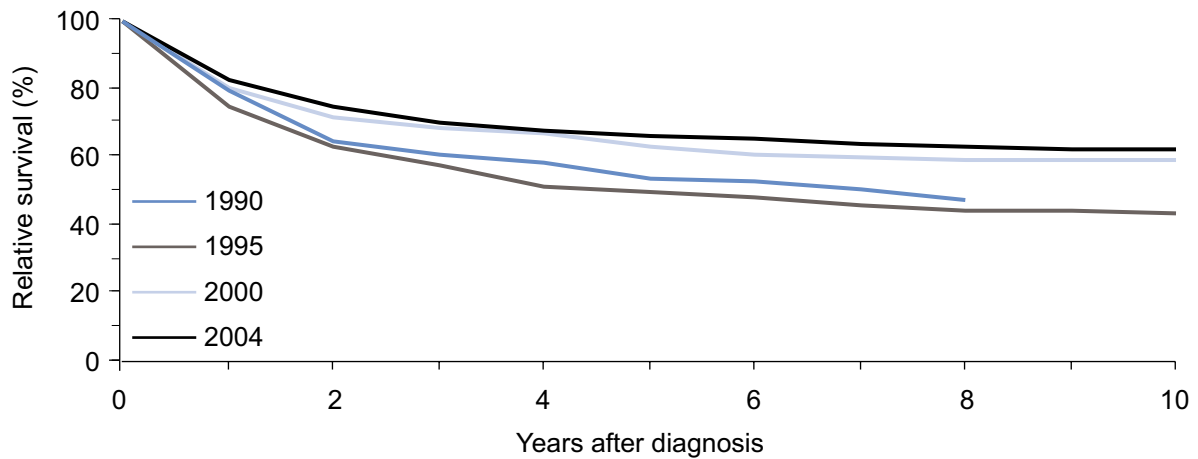


Figure 2: Survival by sex

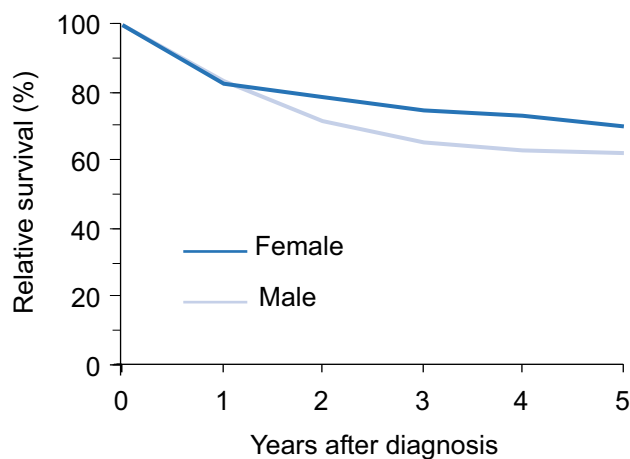
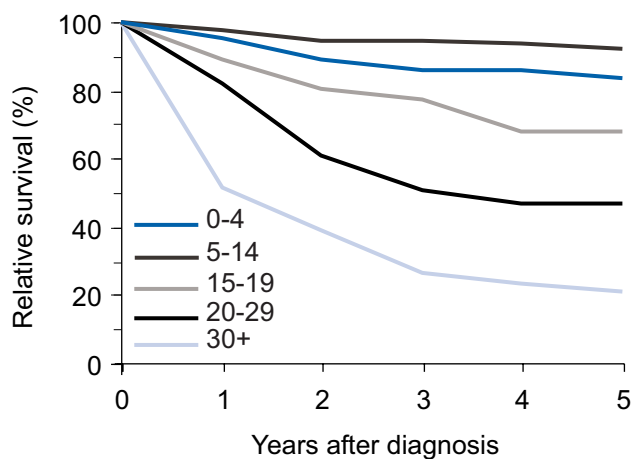


Figure 3: Survival by age group



CHRONIC LYMPHOCYtic LEUKAEMIA

The 5-year survival for people with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) is 56%.

Sex Survival was similar for men (58%) and women (54%).

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with much worse survival, with estimates of 80–81% for persons aged under 65 years falling to 36% for persons aged over 75 years at diagnosis.

Regional comparisons Survival was slightly lower for residents of Melbourne than for the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival has remained fairly constant over the 15 years from 1990.

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		80	(75-84)	
2		72	(66-78)	
3		67	(60-73)	
4		61	(53-68)	
5		56	(49-64)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	350	56	(49-64)	
Sex				0.97
Male	205	58	(48-68)	
Female	145	54	(42-66)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
<54	11	80	(62-98)	
55-64	34	81	(69-94)	
65-74	81	61	(47-75)	
75+	223	36	(25-47)	
Region of residence				0.71
Melbourne	236	52	(43-62)	
Rest of Victoria	114	64	(51-77)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		56	(48-64)	
1995		62	(54-69)	
2000		58	(51-66)	
2004		56	(49-64)	

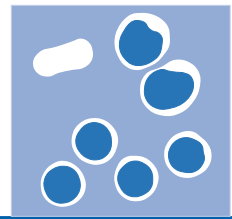


Figure 1: Survival by year

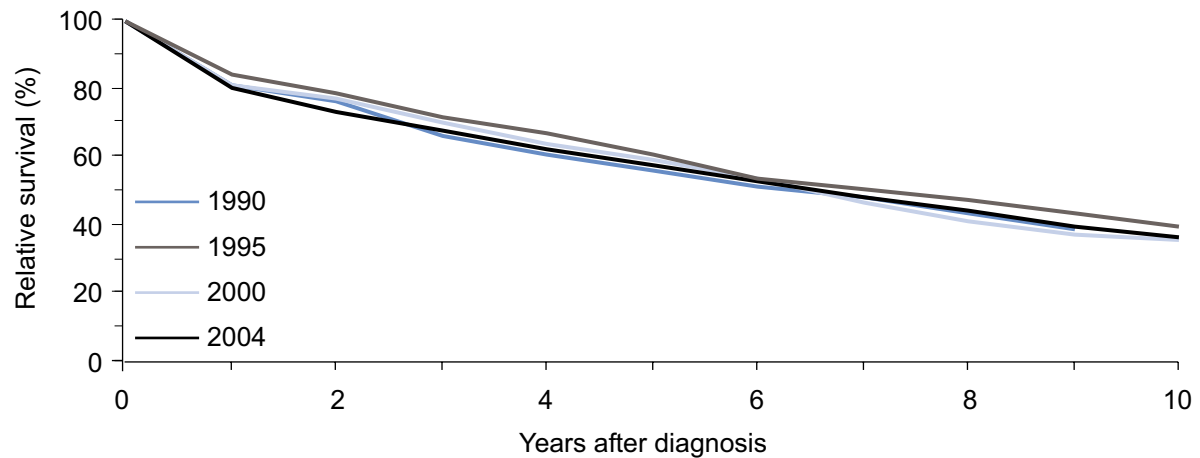


Figure 2: Survival by sex

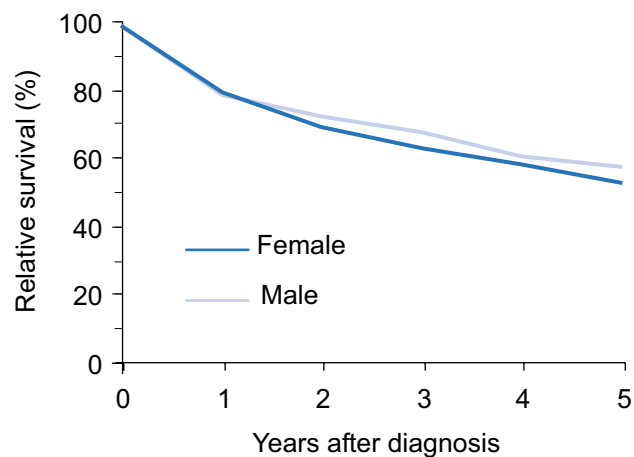
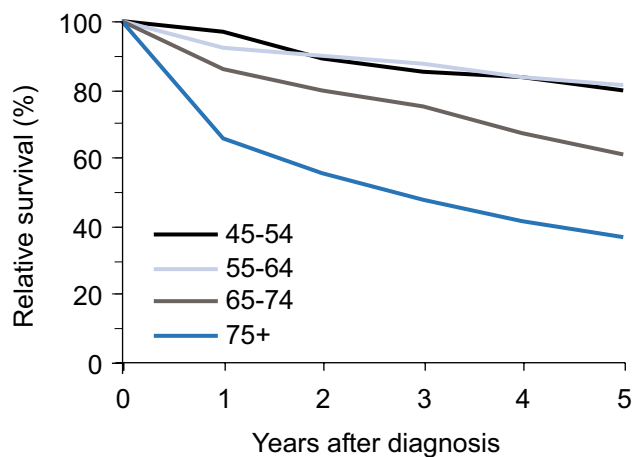


Figure 3: Survival by age group



ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

The 5-year survival for people with acute myeloid leukaemia is 15%.

Sex Survival was lower for men (11%) than women (21%).

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival with 5-year proportions decreasing rapidly after the age of 55.

Regional comparisons Survival did not differ between residents of Melbourne and the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival remains very poor but improved from 7% to 15% over the 15 years from 1990.

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with acute myeloid leukaemia in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		28	(26-31)	
2		19	(16-21)	
3		15	(13-17)	
4		13	(11-15)	
5		13	(11-15)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	690	13	(11-15)	
Sex				<0.01
Male	410	9	(7-11)	
Female	280	18	(14-21)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-54	94	49	(42-56)	
55-64	91	14	(9-21)	
65-74	192	5	(3-8)	
75+	313	0		
Region of residence				0.03
Melbourne	462	17	(12-22)	
Rest of Victoria	228	12	(5-18)	
Selected years				0.07
1990		7	(4-10)	
1995		9	(5-12)	
2000		10	(7-13)	
2004		13	(11-15)	

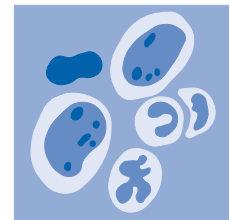


Figure 1: Survival by year

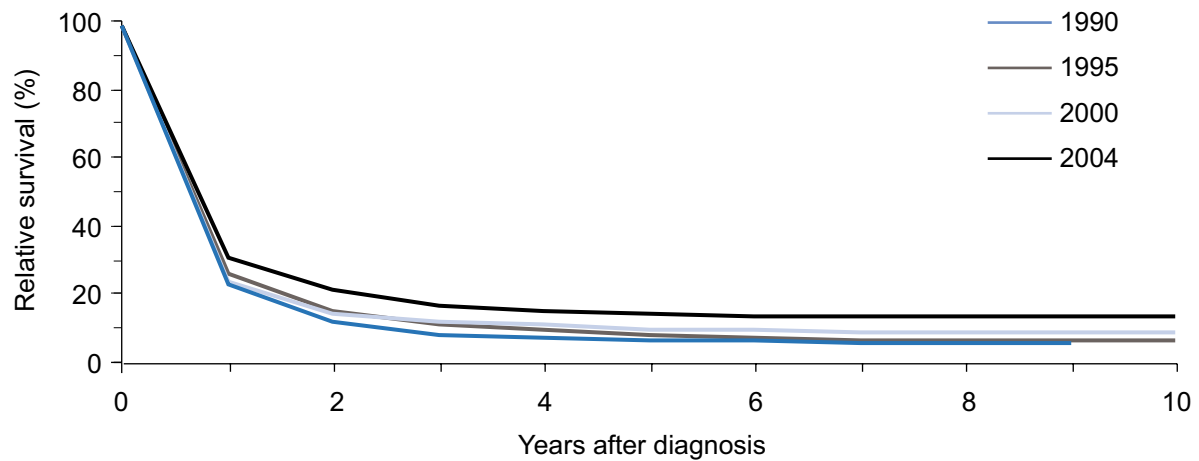


Figure 2: Survival by sex

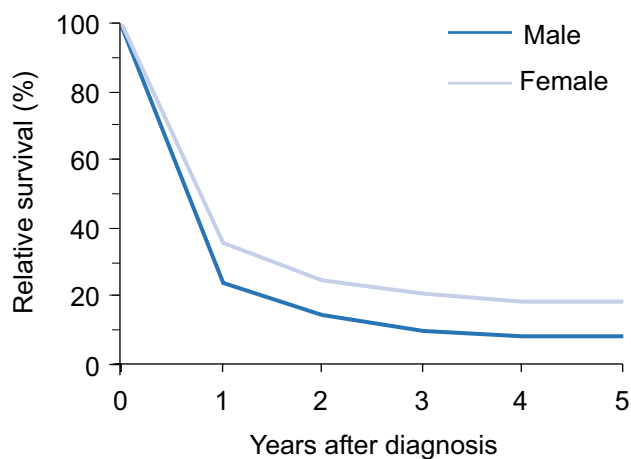
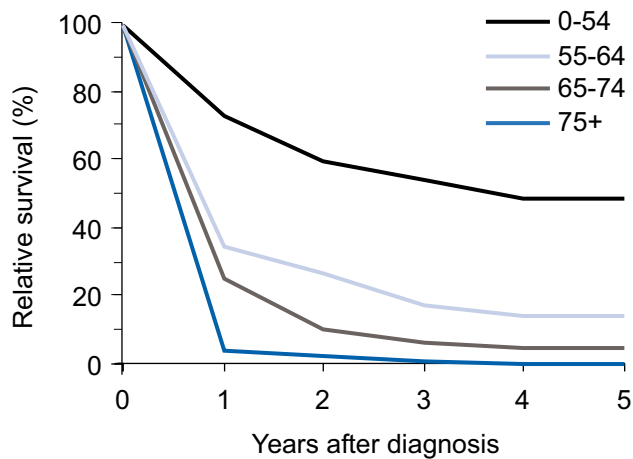


Figure 3: Survival by age group



CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA

The 5-year survival for people with chronic myeloid leukaemia is 56%.

Sex Survival was similar for men (58%) and women (54%).

Age at diagnosis Older age at diagnosis was associated with worse survival, with estimates of 84% for persons aged under 45 years decreasing rapidly with age to 15% for persons aged over 75 years at diagnosis.

Regional comparisons Survival was higher for residents of Melbourne than the rest of Victoria.

Time trends Survival improved over the 15 years from 1990 from 39% to 56%.

Table 1: Survival by years after diagnosis, sex and age group for Victorians with chronic myeloid leukaemia in 2004 and for selected years from 1990.

Years after diagnosis		Survival (%)	95% confidence interval	
1		86	(80-92)	
2		79	(71-87)	
3		70	(61-79)	
4		63	(52-73)	
5		56	(45-68)	
By subgroup	Number of deaths	5-year survival (%)	95% confidence interval	p-value
All cases	122	56	(45-68)	
Sex				0.89
Male	73	58	(43-72)	
Female	49	54	(36-72)	
Age at diagnosis				<0.01
0-44	12	84	(68-99)	
45-54	6	86	(67-100)	
55-64	19	57	(32-83)	
65-74	29	33	(8-59)	
75+	56	15	(0-32)	
Region of residence				0.15
Melbourne	80	62	(48-75)	
Rest of Victoria	42	44	(23-65)	
Selected years				<0.01
1990		39	(28-49)	
1995		32	(22-42)	
2000		56	(44-67)	
2004		56	(45-68)	

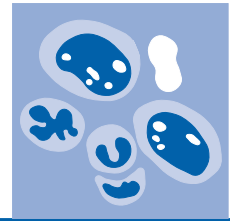


Figure 1: Survival by year

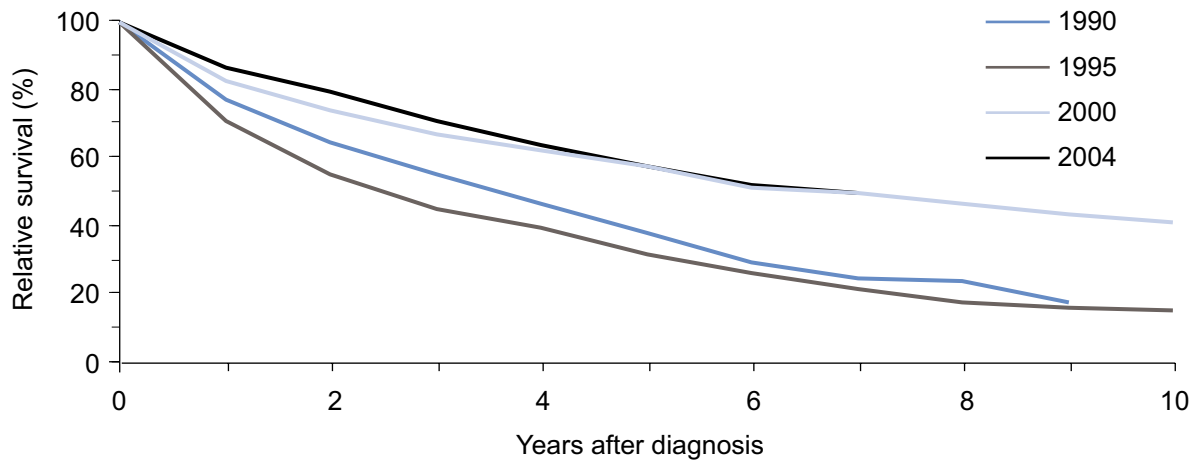


Figure 2: Survival by sex

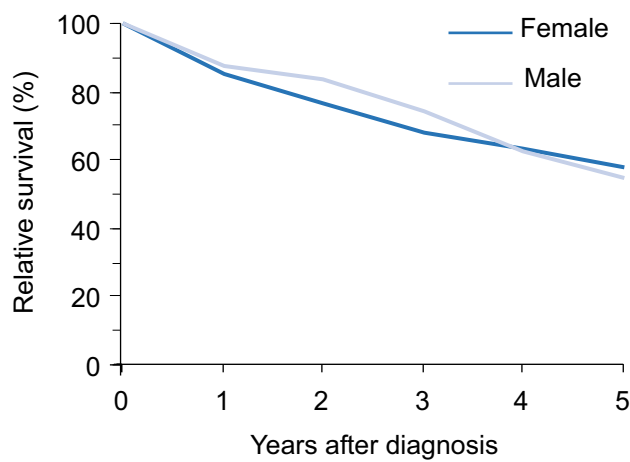


Figure 3: Survival by age group

