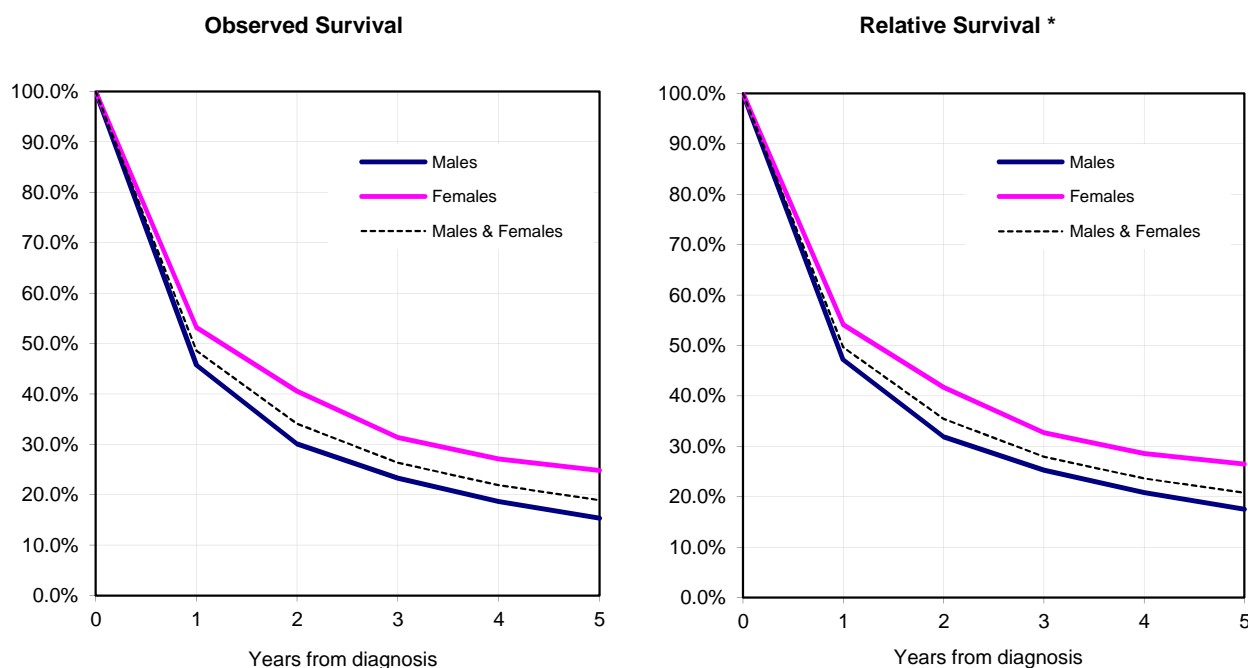


C33-34 LUNG, BRONCHUS, TRACHEA

Ticino Cancer Registry

Analysis period: 2011-2015

	Years from diagnosis	Alive at start	Observed Survival	CI 95%	Relative Survival *	CI 95%
Males	1 year	852	45.7%	42.2% - 49.2%	47.2%	43.5% - 50.7%
	2 years	393	30.1%	26.9% - 33.4%	31.9%	28.5% - 35.3%
	3 years	248	23.3%	20.3% - 26.4%	25.3%	22.1% - 28.7%
	5 years	139	15.4%	12.8% - 18.2%	17.5%	14.6% - 20.7%
Females	1 year	536	53.2%	48.6% - 57.6%	54.2%	49.5% - 58.6%
	2 years	288	40.5%	36.1% - 45.0%	41.7%	37.1% - 46.2%
	3 years	197	31.4%	27.2% - 35.7%	32.7%	28.3% - 37.2%
	5 years	112	24.8%	20.8% - 29.0%	26.5%	22.2% - 30.9%
Males & Females	1 year	1388	48.5%	45.7% - 51.3%	49.7%	46.8% - 52.5%
	2 years	681	34.1%	31.4% - 36.7%	35.5%	32.7% - 38.2%
	3 years	445	26.4%	23.9% - 28.9%	27.9%	25.3% - 30.6%
	5 years	251	18.9%	16.7% - 21.3%	20.8%^	18.3% - 23.4%



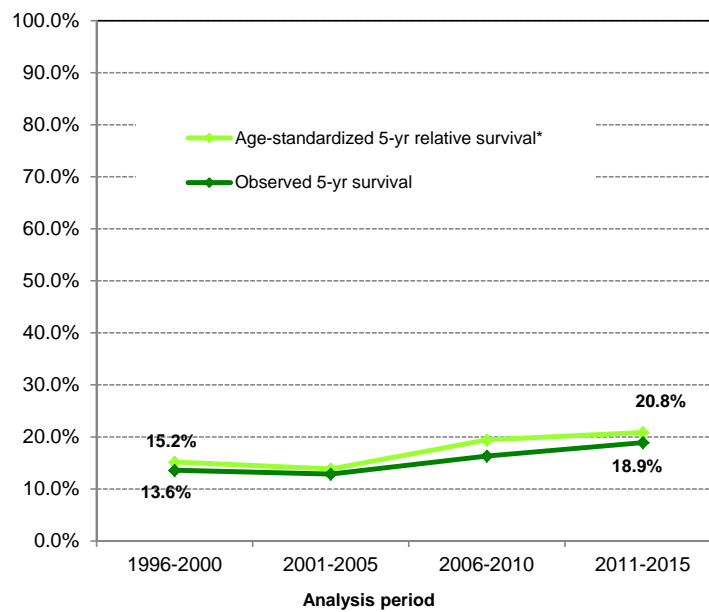
* Relative Survival probability was calculated as the ratio of the observed survival rate in the cancer patients under study to the expected survival rate in the general population with similar gender and age distribution (Ederer II method). Relative survival represents a proxy of the cancer-specific survival. The period approach was used to derive more up-to-date relative survival estimates (follow-up period window= 01.01.2011-31.12.2015).

^ For international comparison consider the 5-yr age-standardized relative survival probability rate (Corazziari I. et al., EJC 2004): (M&F) 20.8% (CI 95%: 18.4% - 23.6%).

Survival trend from 1996 to 2015 in Canton Ticino

	Analysis period	Alive at the beginning of the analysis period	Observed 5-yr survival	CI 95%	Age-standardized 5-yr relative survival*	CI 95%
Males & Females	1996-2000	817	13.6%	11.3% - 16.1%	15.2%	12.6% - 18.2%
	2001-2005	913	12.8%	10.8% - 15.1%	13.8%	11.6% - 16.5%
	2006-2010	1065	16.3%	14.2% - 18.6%	19.4%	16.9% - 22.4%
	2011-2015	1388	18.9%	16.7% - 21.3%	20.8%	18.4% - 23.6%

Time trends in 5-year survival rates (Males & Females)



* Age-standardized Relative Survival probability (Corazziari I. et al., EJC 2004) was calculated as the ratio of the observed survival rate in the cancer patients under study to the expected survival rate in the general population with similar gender and age distribution (Ederer II method). The cohort approach was used for the periods 1996-2000, 2001-2005 and 2006-2010, while for the years 2011-2015 we used the period approach to derive more up-to-date relative survival estimates (follow-up period window= 01.01.2011-31.12.2015).