

**2010-2014 Cumulative Observed and Relative Survival of 6 Selected Cancer Sites in North Carolina**

	North Carolina					
	Cumulative observed survival	Lower 95% CI for observed survival	Upper 95% CI for observed survival	Cumulative relative survival	Lower 95% CI for relative survival	Upper 95% CI for relative survival
<b>COLON/RECTUM</b>	54.0%	53.2%	54.8%	62.9%	62.0%	63.9%
<b>LUNG/BRONCHUS</b>	21.0%	20.6%	21.5%	24.6%	24.1%	25.1%
<b>MELANOMA (SKIN)</b>	84.7%	84.1%	85.3%	96.9%	96.1%	97.6%
<b>FEMALE BREAST</b>	84.3%	83.8%	84.7%	93.8%	93.3%	94.3%
<b>CERVIX UTERI</b>	61.0%	58.1%	63.7%	64.7%	61.7%	67.6%
<b>PROSTATE</b>	84.5%	84.0%	85.0%	95.0%	94.4%	95.6%

Produced by the NC Central Cancer Registry, 11/2016

Numbers are subject to change as files are updated.

The Ederer II method is used to estimate expected survival.

Cumulative Relative Survival: survival rates among cancer cases compared to survival rates of general population during the analysis years.

Note: Cancer cases were presumed to be alive at the time of analysis unless indicated as dead by National Death Index, Social Security Death Index or North Carolina Death Records by the end of 2014 during follow-up.

This method of follow-up is passive. Thus survival rates may be higher than expected. Please use with caution.

Cancer survival statistics are typically expressed as the proportion of patients alive at some point subsequent to the diagnosis of their cancer.

Relative survival is an estimate of the percentage of patients who would be expected to survive the effects of their cancer when compared to the death rate of general population. Observed survival is the actual percentage of patients still alive at some specified time after diagnosis of cancer. It considers deaths from all causes, cancer or otherwise.

Overview of Population-based Cancer Survival Statistics describes the methodologies involved in calculating cancer survival statistics. <http://seer.cancer.gov/statistics/type>: For example, the cumulative observed survival for colorectal cancer was 54%, meaning that as observed in cancer registry data, 54% of people with colorectal cancer survived at the end of 2014 since their cancer diagnosed between 2010 and 2014.

As for cumulative relative survival of 62.9% in colorectal cancer, it can be interpreted as: compared to the overall survival of general population, 62.9% of people with colorectal cancer survived since their cancer diagnosed between 2010 and 2014.

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rectal cancer survived at the end of 2014