



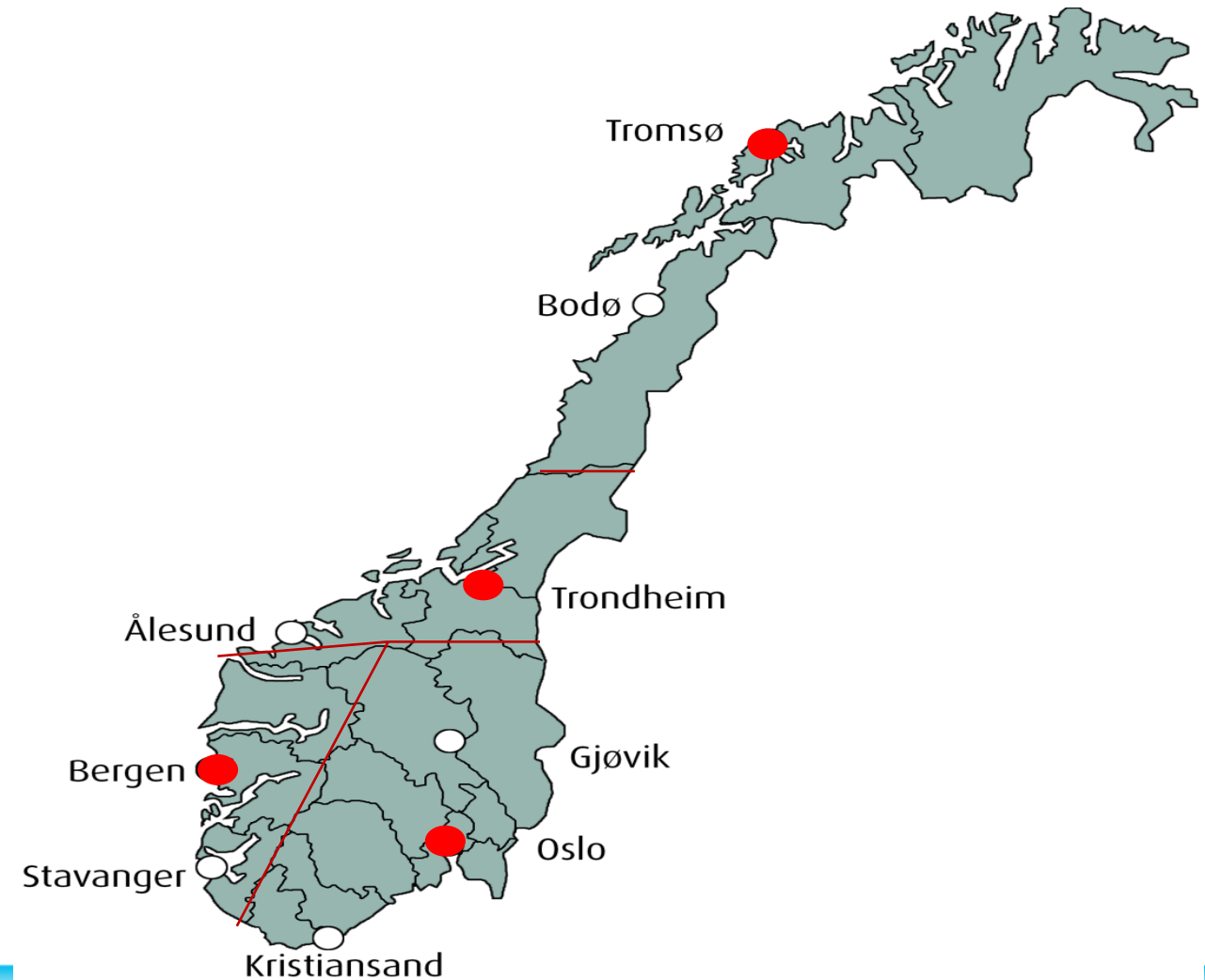
Rising Incidence and Improved Survival of Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Norway, 1987-2016

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Anal cancer behandling i Norge

Behandles ved 4 sentre, ett i hver helseregion
Nasjonalt handlingsprogram

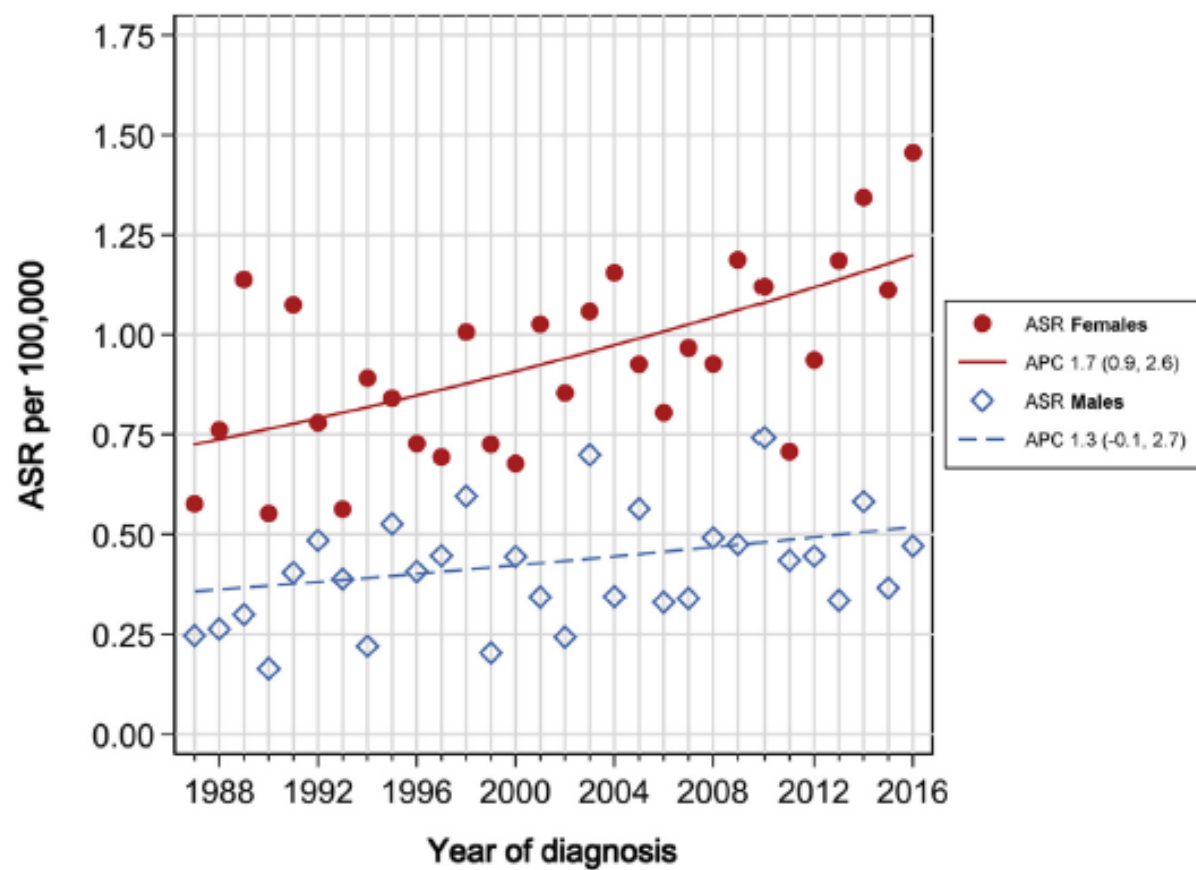


Kreftregisteret, analcancer 1987-2016 (N=1548)

Table 1 ASCC in Norway, 1987 to 2016, by Gender, Age Group, and Disease Stage at Diagnosis

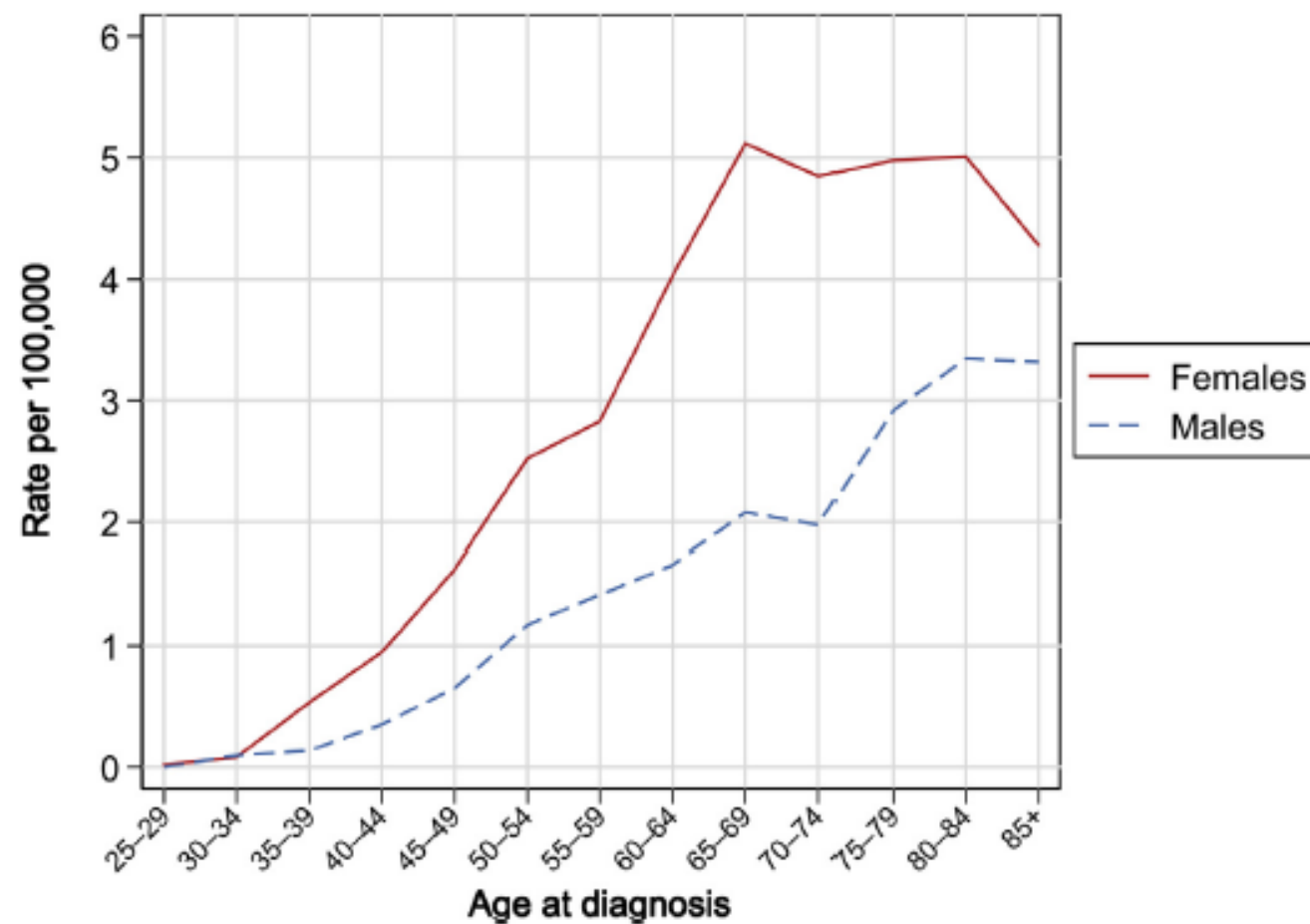
	1987-1996		1997-2006		2007-2016		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
No. ASCC	382	100	497	100	669	100	1548	100
Gender								
Females	276	72.3	349	70.2	474	70.9	1099	71.0
Males	106	27.8	148	29.8	195	29.2	449	29.0
Age group, y								
0-49	55	14.4	73	14.7	84	12.6	212	13.7
50-69	174	45.6	214	43.1	343	51.3	731	47.2
70+	153	40.1	210	42.3	242	36.2	605	39.1
Stage								
Localized	174	45.6	168	33.8	193	28.9	535	34.6
Regional	103	27.0	159	32.0	210	31.4	472	30.5
Distant	15	3.9	37	7.4	52	7.8	104	6.7
Missing	90	23.6	133	26.8	214	32.0	437	28.2

Figure 1 World ASRs of Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma With APC by Gender, in Norway, 1987 to 2016



Abbreviations: APC = Annual percentage change; ASR = Age-standardized incidence rate.

Figure 2 Incidence Rates of Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Norway, 1987 to 2016, by Age and Gender



Improved survival

5-year net survival increased from 63.4% to 72.7%

No improvement (~57%) patients ≥ 70 years

Dependent on stage, age, gender

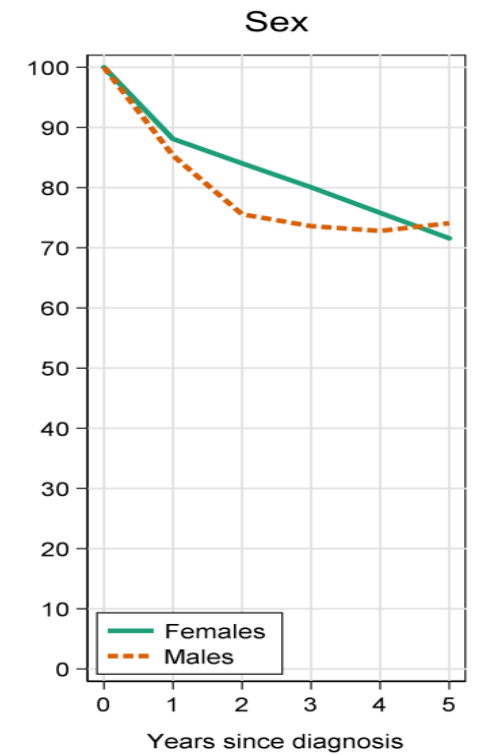
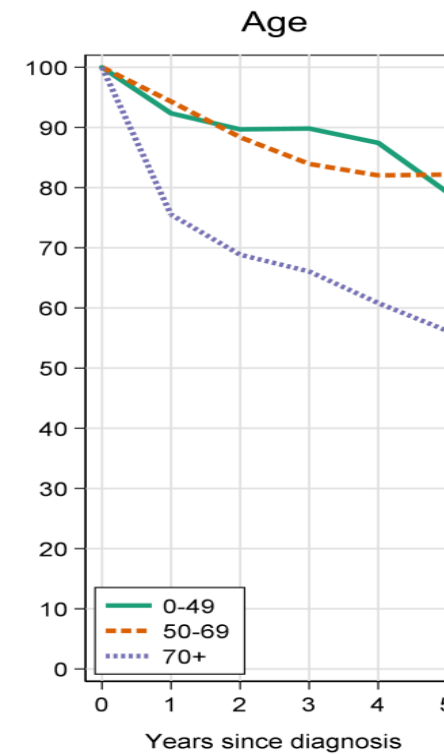
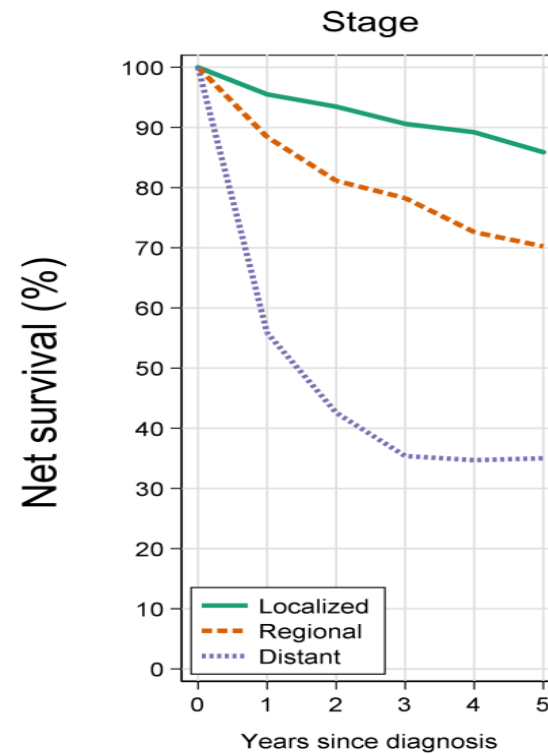
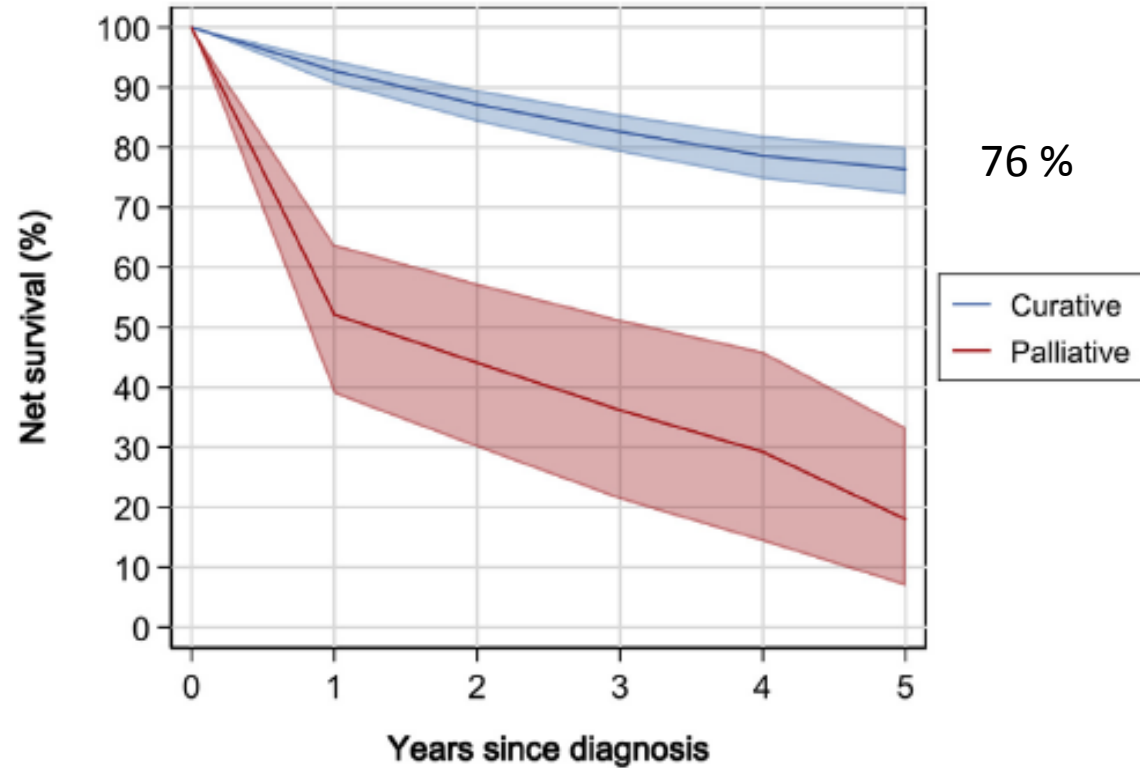


Figure 4 Net Survival With 95% Confidence Intervals for Patients With Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma by Treatment Intention of Initial Radiotherapy (1997-2016)



Number at risk:

Curative	904	759	649	549	470	409
Palliative	71	33	25	19	12	7