How much does lung cancer survival vary across England?

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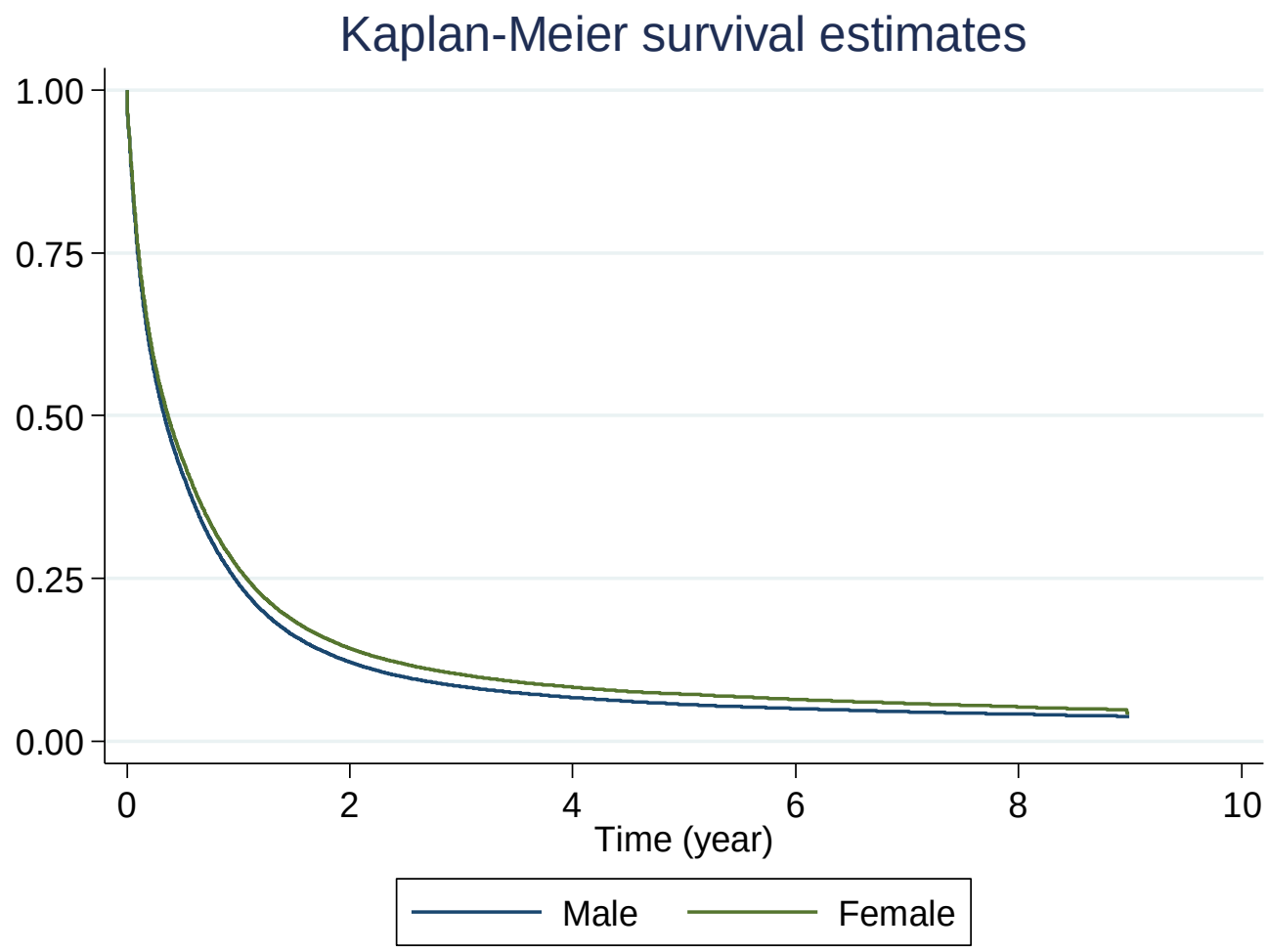
Materials and methods

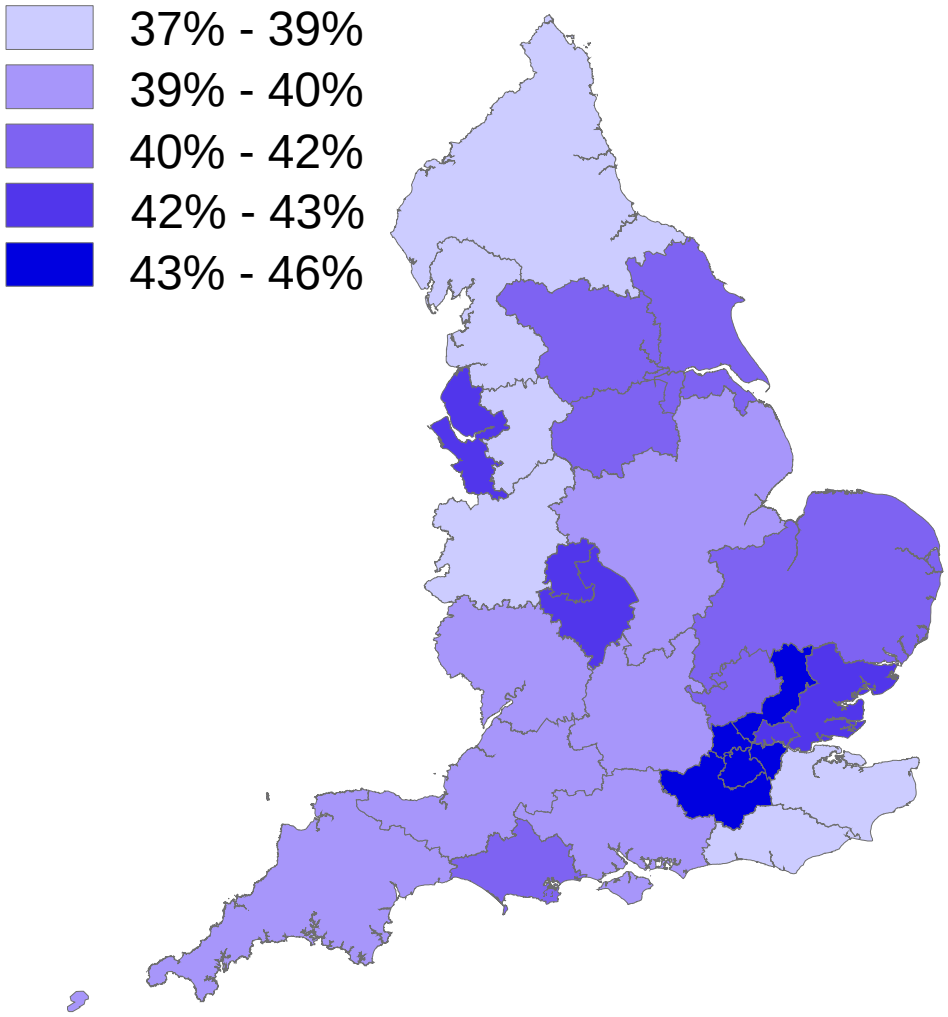
- We extracted data on patients diagnosed with lung cancer (ICD10 C33 and C34) living in England between 1998 and 2006 from UK cancer repository dataset.
- We used Kaplan-Meier analysis to compare the estimated survival curves of male and female and estimate the cumulative survival at 6-month, 1-year and 5-year, by cancer networks.

Survival probability

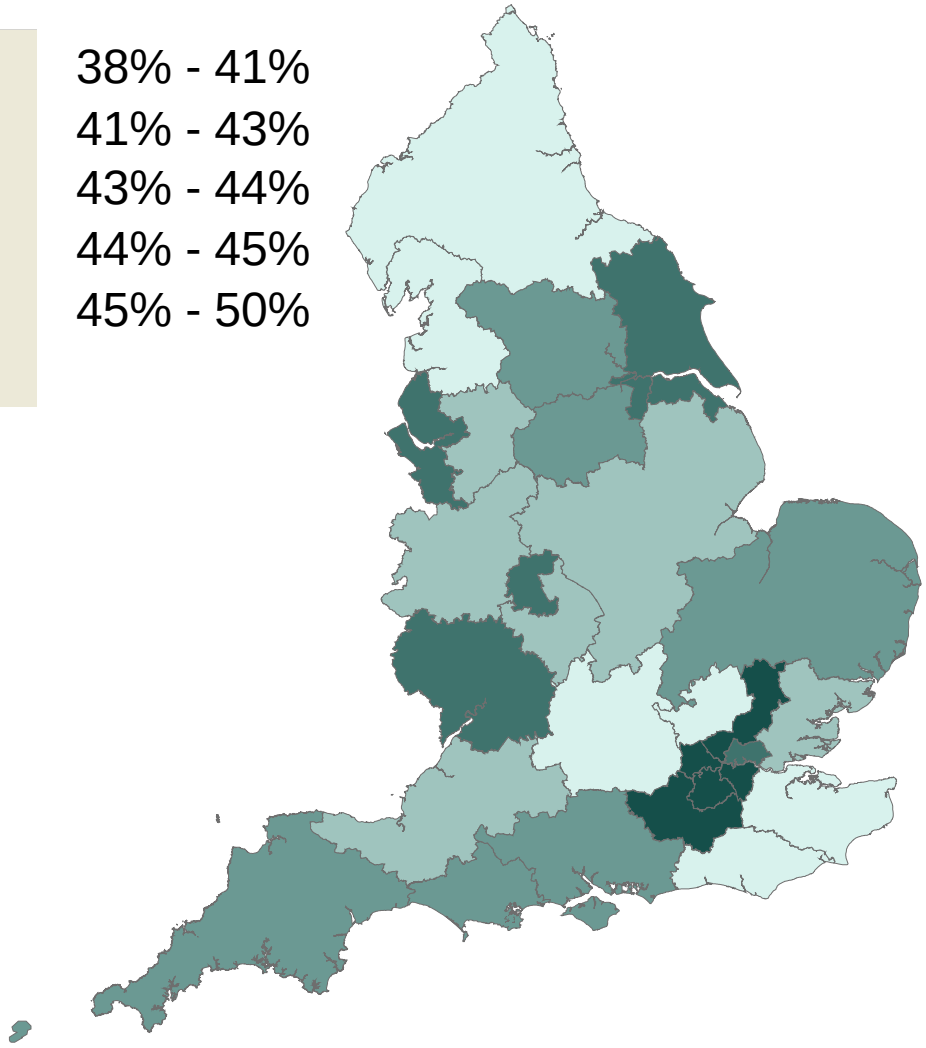
Lung cancer patients, England, 1998-2006, by sex.



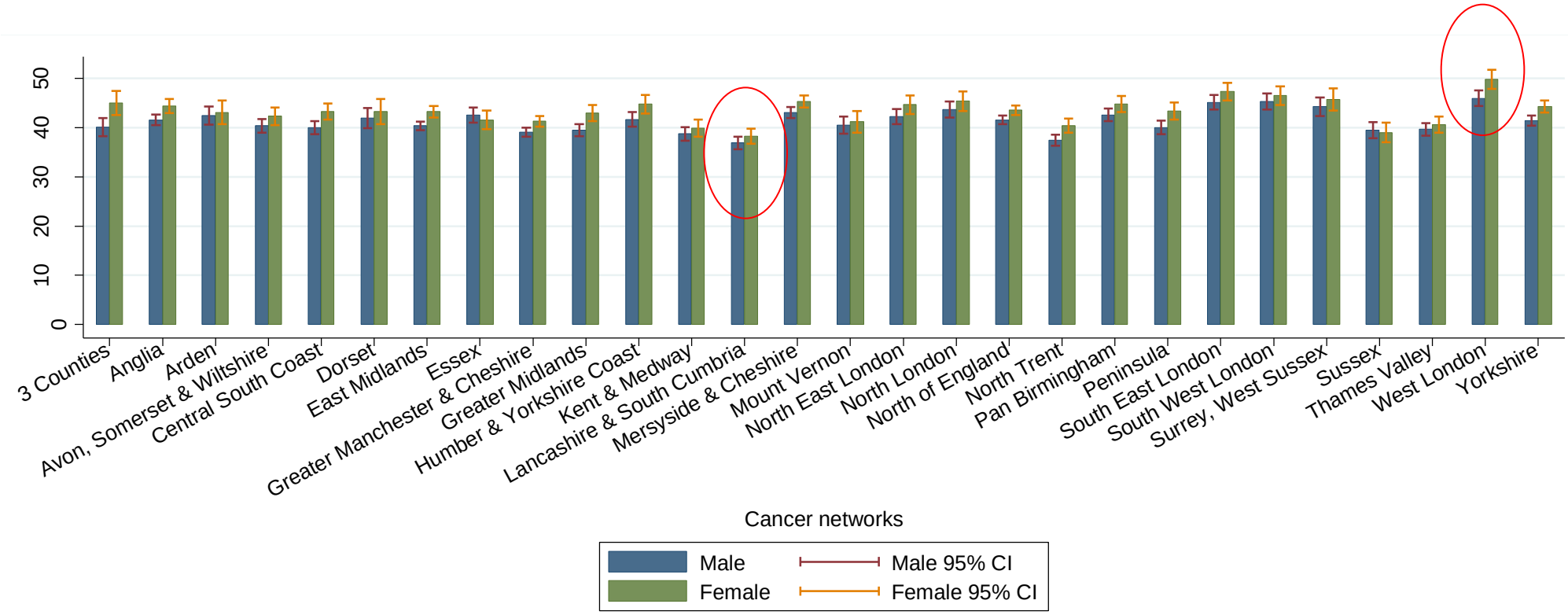
Six-month cumulative survival in male patients



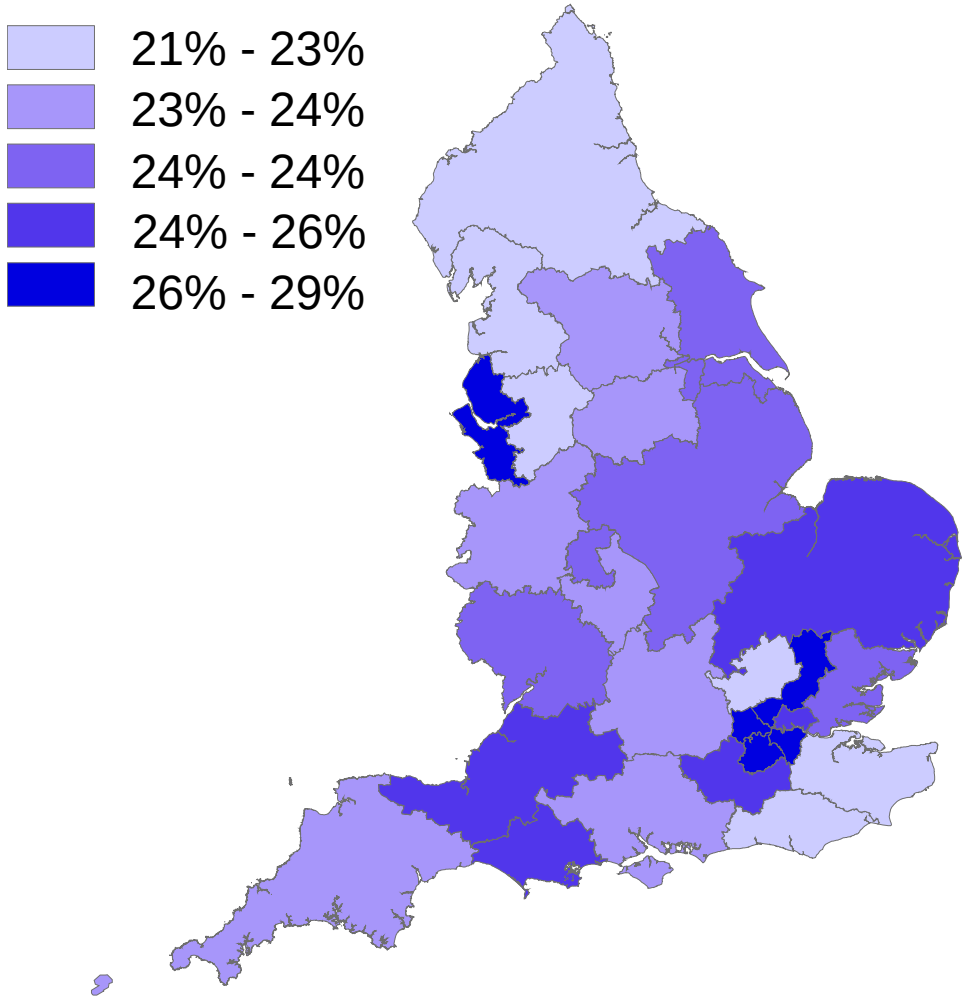
Six-month cumulative survival in female patients



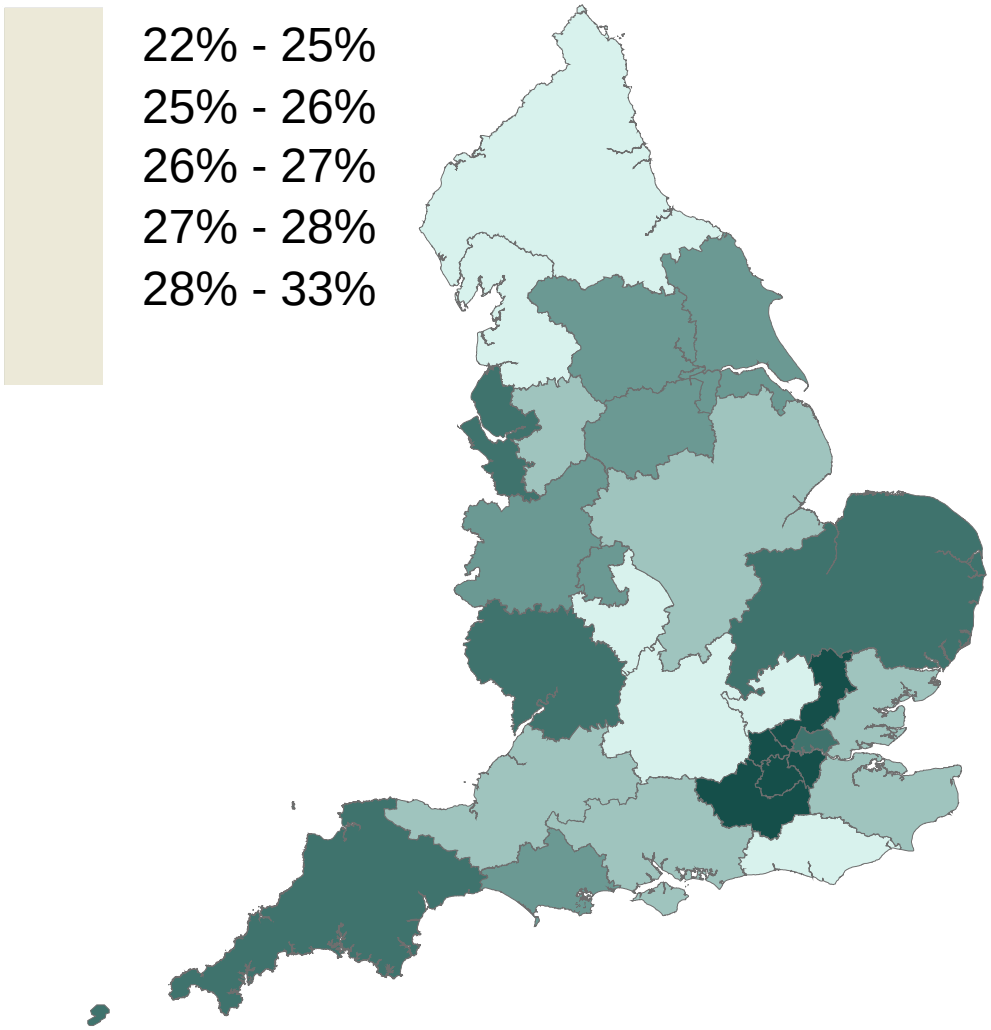
Six-month cumulative survival



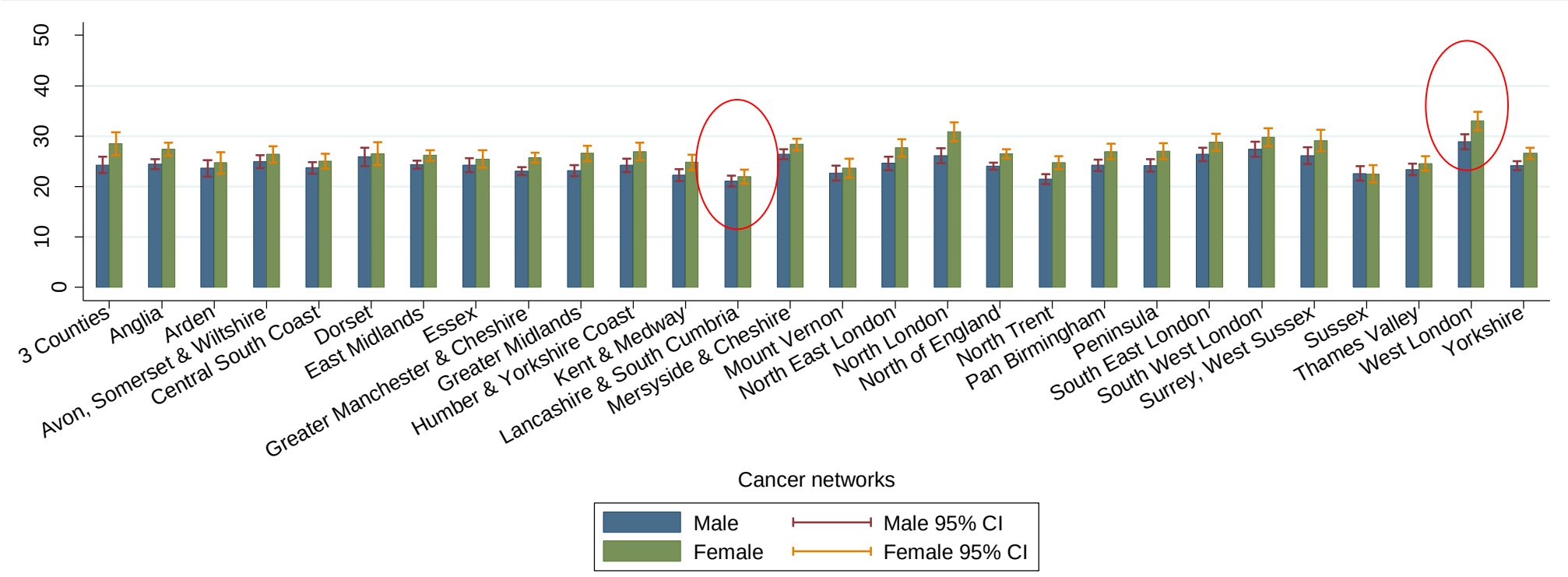
One-year cumulative survival in male patients



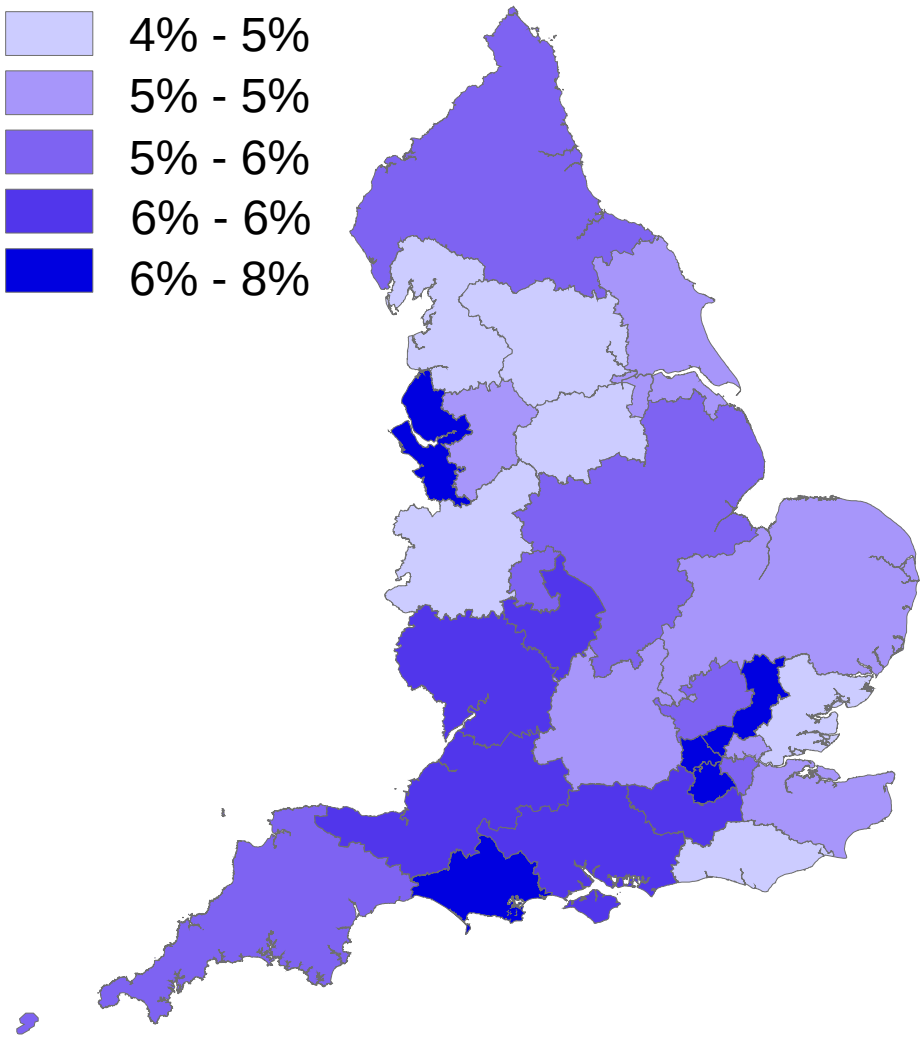
One-year cumulative survival in female patients



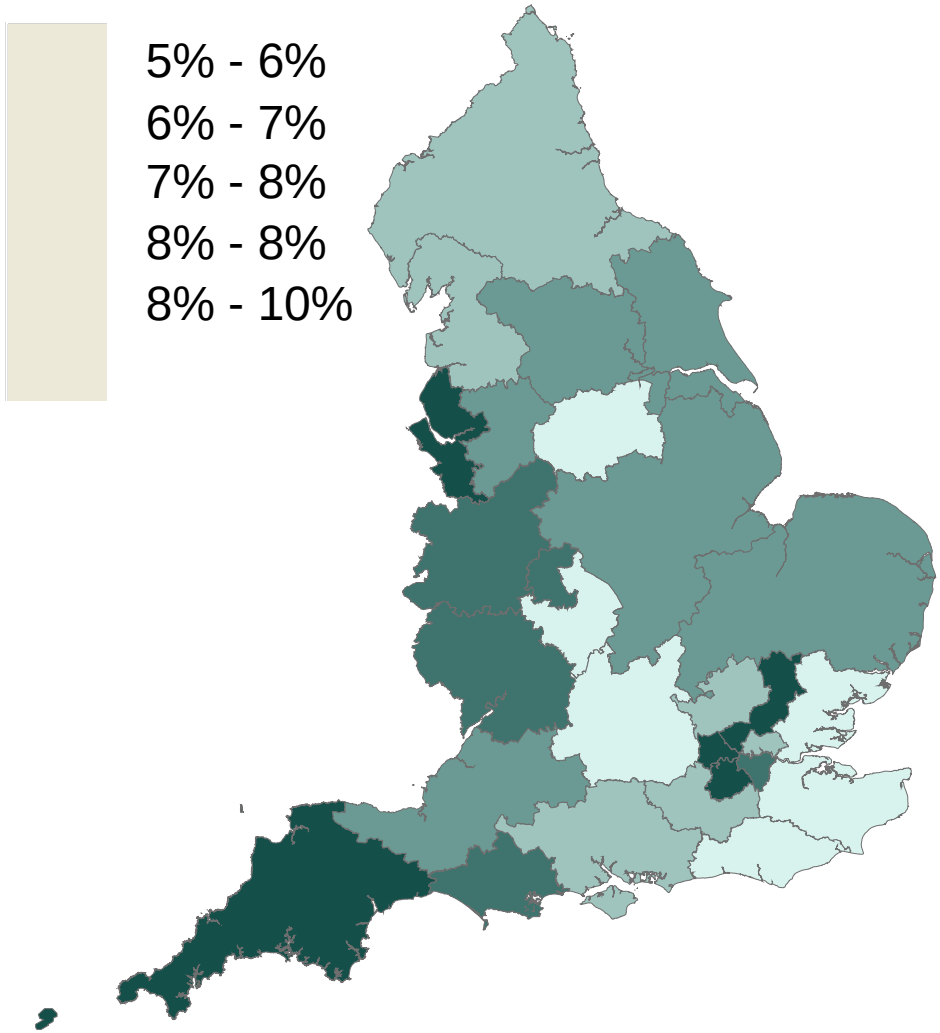
One-year cumulative survival



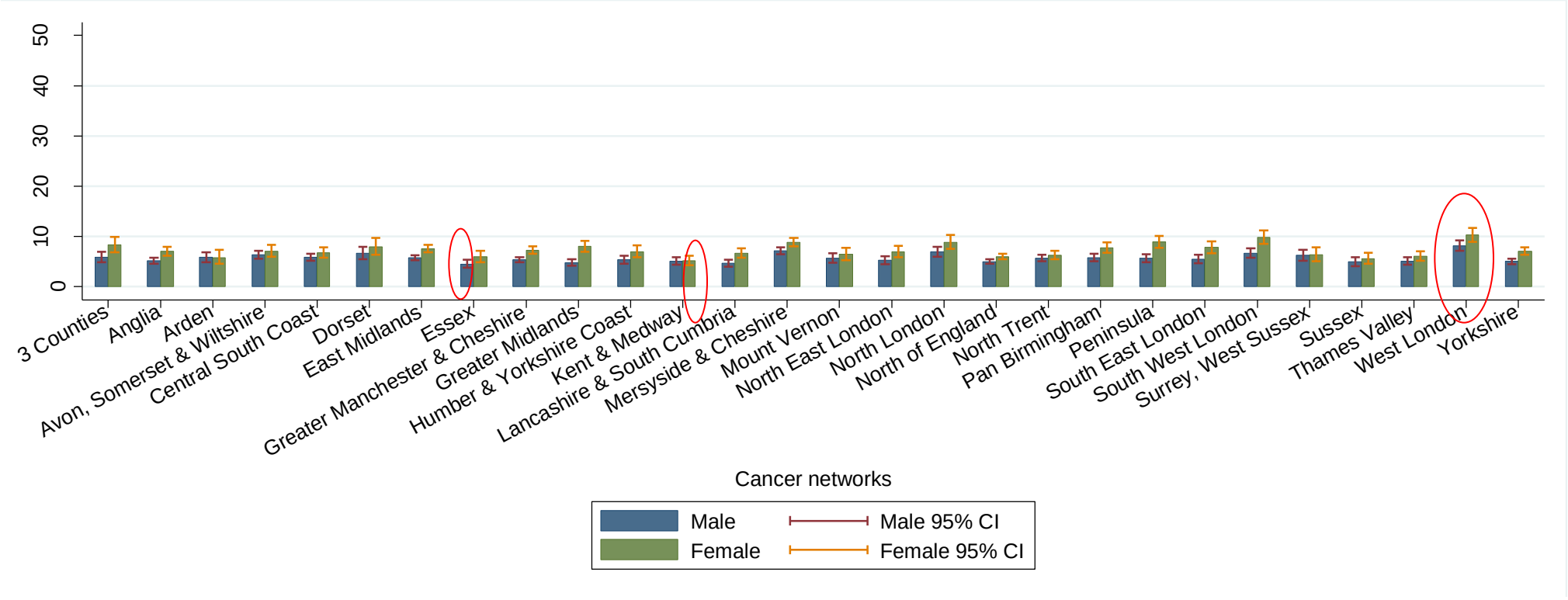
Five-year cumulative survival in male patients



Five-year cumulative survival in female patients



Five-year cumulative survival



Male vs female contributing factors

- Different smoking behaviour and co-morbidity
- Stage of cancer and radical resection
- Potential influence of hormonal factors

Summary

- Women have a better survival then men
- Geographical variation in survival is similar in men and women
- Survival is very low in the first year after diagnosis
- Highest survival in London (excluding North East London)
- North England, Lancashire and South Cumbria , Sussex, and Kent and Medway have the lowest survival