

# Trends in the survival of cancer patients diagnosed in 1999–2016 in Navarra followed up to the end of 2020

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## Background

Cancer survival monitoring is an essential part of cancer control assessment. We aimed to analyze the survival of adult patients diagnosed with cancer in Navarra and describe the trends. We also compared the survival found in Navarra with that reported for Spain.

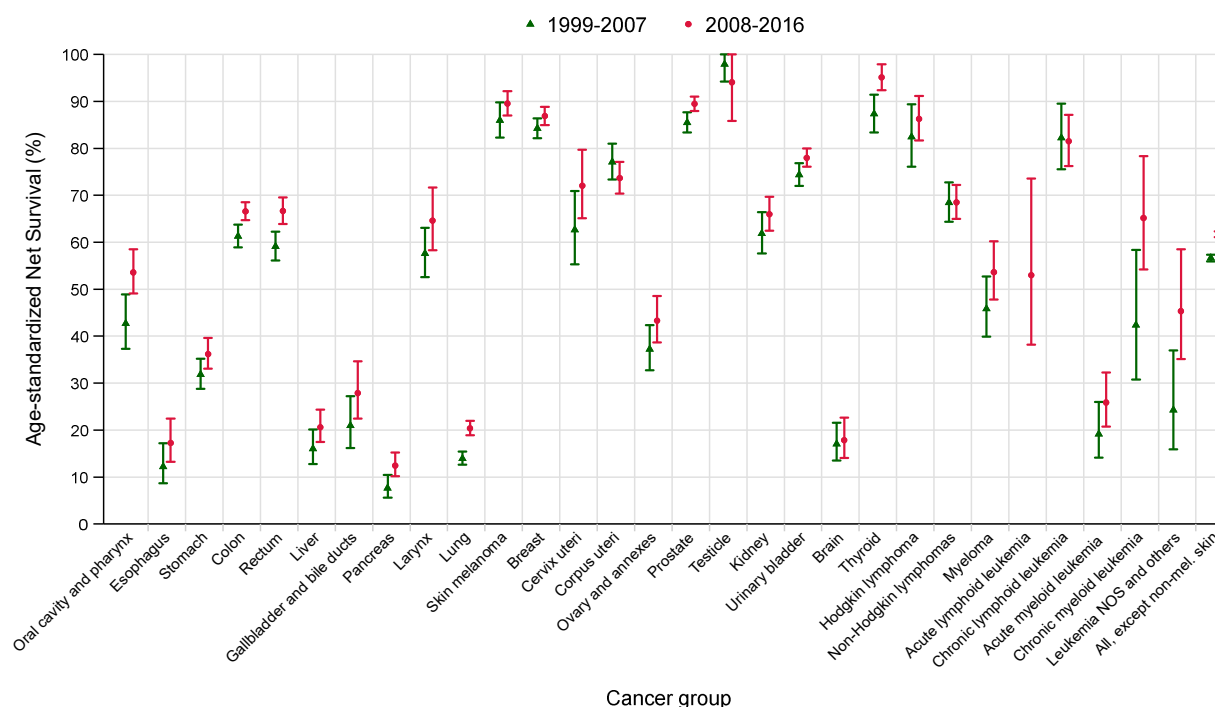
## Methods

The cases of adult patients diagnosed with cancer in 1999–2007 and 2008–2016 were selected from the Navarra population-based cancer registry. The vital status had been updated to the end of 2020. Observed survival, net survival (NS) and age-standardized NS (ASNS) at 5 years from diagnosis were estimated for the total and for 29 cancer groups.

## Results

We included 57,564 cases. Compared with cases diagnosed in 1999–2007, ASNS increased significantly in 10 cancer groups: chronic myeloid leukemia, the group of leukemia not otherwise specified (NOS) and others, cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, colon, rectum, lung, thyroid, pancreas, prostate, and bladder (Figure 1), resulting in an overall increase of 5.1 (95%CI 4.1, 6.0) percentage points. In patients diagnosed in 2008–2013, the ASNS in Navarra was 2.7 (95%CI 1.9; 3.4) percentage points higher than that reported in Spain in the same period.

Figure 1. Age-standardized 5-year net survival with 95% confidence intervals, in patients diagnosed with cancer in Navarra in 1999–2007 and 2008–2016



## Conclusions

Survival of cancer patients diagnosed in 2008–2016 in Navarra improved significantly compared to 1999–2007. This progress is probably due to multiple factors, including earlier diagnoses, more effective treatment options, and improvement in the health-care process. This study suggests a better survival in Navarra compared to that reported in Spain.