C44 SKIN MELANOMA

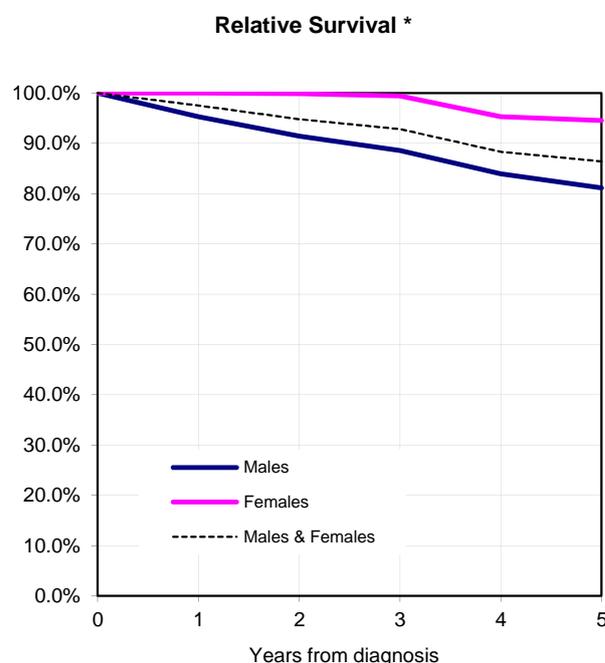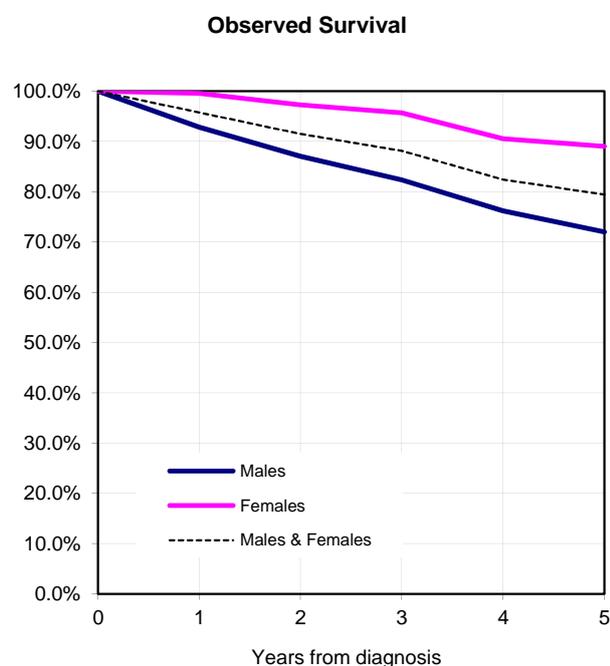**Ticino Cancer Registry**

Analysis period: 2011-2015

	Years from diagnosis	Alive at start	Observed Survival	CI 95%	Relative Survival *	CI 95%
Males	1 year	339	92.8%	89.2% - 95.3%	95.3%	91.6% - 97.8%
	2 years	305	87.0%	82.6% - 90.4%	91.4%	86.7% - 95.0%
	3 years	277	82.4%	77.3% - 86.4%	88.6%	83.2% - 92.9%
	5 years	221	72.0%	66.1% - 77.0%	81.1%	74.5% - 86.8%
Females	1 year	268	99.6%	96.9% - 99.9%	100.0%	#N/D - #N/D
	2 years	249	97.2%	94.0% - 98.7%	99.9%	96.5% - 101.4%
	3 years	228	95.7%	91.8% - 97.7%	99.4%	95.4% - 101.5%
	5 years	215	89.0%	83.8% - 92.6%	94.5%	89.0% - 98.4%
Males & Females	1 year	607	95.8%	93.6% - 97.2%	97.5%	95.3% - 99.0%
	2 years	554	91.5%	88.7% - 93.6%	94.7%	91.9% - 97.0%
	3 years	505	88.1%	84.9% - 90.7%	92.8%	89.4% - 95.5%
	5 years	436	79.5%	75.5% - 82.9%	86.4%^	82.1% - 90.1%

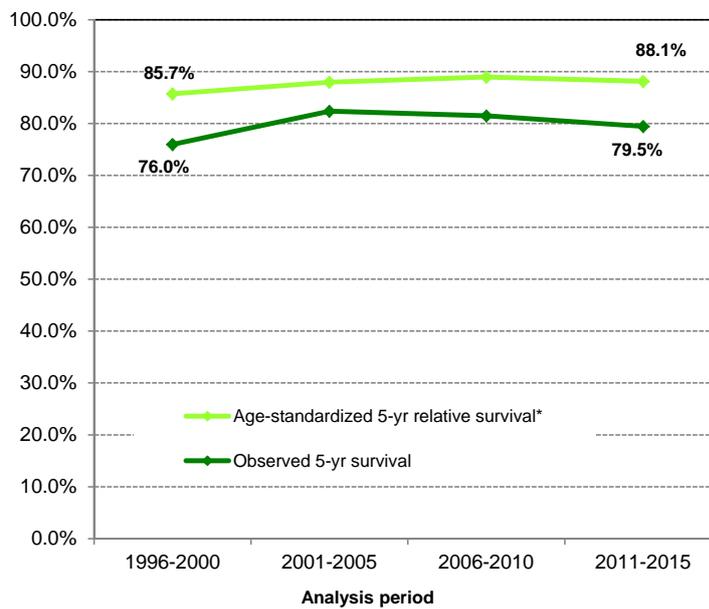### Observed Survival

Relative Survival *

* 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 proxi 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) 88.1% (CI 95%: 84.7% - 91.7%).

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	272	76.0%	70.4% - 80.6%	85.7%	81.2% - 90.5%
	2001-2005	419	82.4%	78.4% - 85.7%	88.0%	84.2% - 91.9%
	2006-2010	426	81.5%	77.4% - 84.9%	88.9%	85.6% - 92.5%
	2011-2015	607	79.5%	75.5% - 82.9%	88.1%	84.7% - 91.7%

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).