

# Non Hodgkin Lymphoma

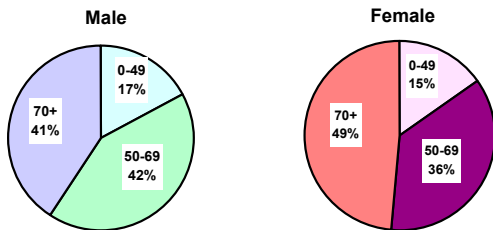
NICER and Swiss Cancer Registries

### Raw data - Period 2003-2006

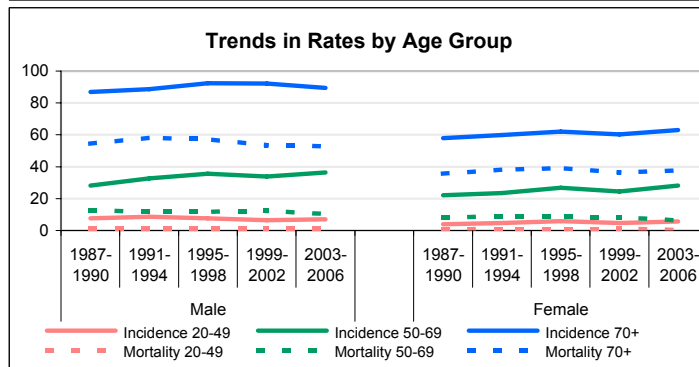
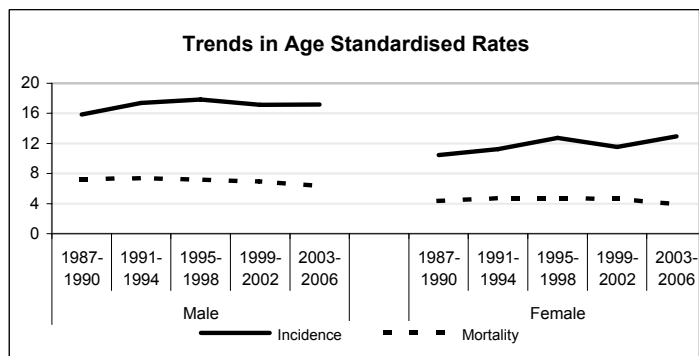
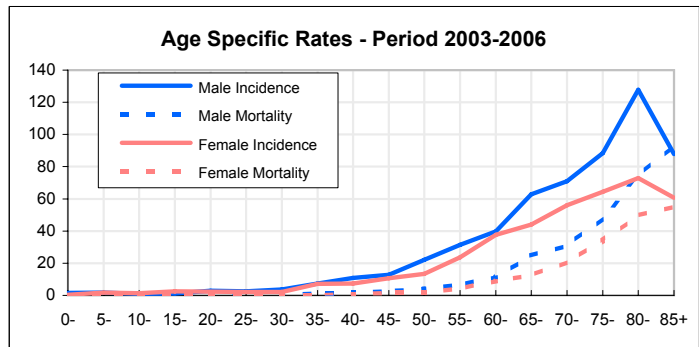
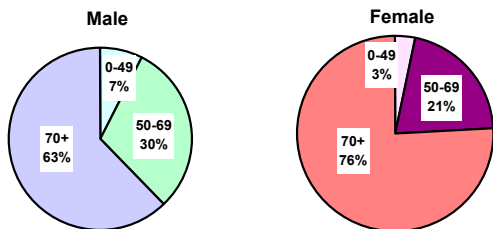
Gender	Yearly averages		5-year Prevalence (3)	Years of life lost (4)
	New cases (1)	Deaths (2)		
Male	729	283	2173	1923
Female	670	257	1752	1026
Total	1399	540	3925	2950

- (1) Swiss estimates on basis of nine registries
- (2) Computed from data of Statistical Federal Office
- (3) Estimated from Globocan 2002, IARC - Lyon
- (4) Years lost each year before age 75

### New cases by age group



### Deaths by age group



Many important changes have occurred in recent years in understanding, defining, coding and categorizing hematologic malignancies. (See *WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissues, Fourth Edition, IARC WHO Classification of Tumours, No 2, 2008, Geneva*). Therefore, this short overview cannot describe long term registration for separate entities and merging all types of leukaemias or all types of Non Hodgkin Lymphomas is rather meaningless.

**Leukaemia**, the most common blood cancer, includes several diseases.. The most common type of leukaemia in adults is Acute Myelocytic (AML), followed by Chronic Lymphocytic (CLL), Chronic Myelocytic (CML), and Acute Lymphocytic (ALL) leukaemias.

In Switzerland, about 850 cases are diagnosed and about 500 persons die from leukaemia each year.

The incidence and mortality rates for leukaemia have decreased very slightly over the last 20 years. Overall, men are more susceptible than women to leukaemia. However, compared with most of solid tumours, it can be assessed that risk of leukaemia has been almost constant over time. However, impressive improvement in prognosis has been observed (EUROCORE studies).

For instance, in Switzerland, 5-year relative survival for AML shifted from 7% to 19%, and for all leukaemia's combined in adults, it increased from 42% to 50%.

Advances in the treatment of AML (also called acute myelogenous leukemia, acute nonlymphocytic leukemia, or ANLL) have resulted in substantially improved complete remission rates. Approximately 60% to 70% of adults with AML can be expected to attain complete remission status following appropriate induction therapy. More than 25% of adults with AML (about 45% of those who attain complete remission) can be expected to survive 3 or more years and may be cured. Remission rates in adult AML are inversely related to age, with an expected remission rate of more than 65% for those younger than 60 years.

Sixty percent to 80% of adults with ALL can be expected to attain complete remission status following appropriate induction therapy.

Although affecting approximately 10 times more adults than children, leukaemia is the most common cancer among children and represents 23% of cancer diagnoses among children younger than 15 years and approximately 72 percent of all childhood leukaemias. The incidence of ALL among children aged 2 to 3 years is approximately fourfold greater than that for infants and is nearly tenfold greater than that for adolescents who are 19 years old.