

Conditional Survival in Patients with Thyroid Cancer

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Background: Thyroid cancer is an increasingly common malignancy. Although likelihood of survival from well-differentiated thyroid cancer can vary by disease severity, it is not known how patients' life expectancies change the farther they are from time of diagnosis.

Methods: Using data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, End Results (SEER) registry, we selected patients diagnosed with well-differentiated thyroid cancer ($N=43,392$) between 1998 and 2005. Patients were followed for up to 12 years. Conditional survival estimates by SEER stage and age were obtained based on Cox proportional hazards regression model of disease-specific survival.

Results: Patients with localized thyroid cancer have excellent conditional 5-year survival, irrespective of where they are in their survivorship phase. Patients with regional thyroid cancer have relatively stable conditional 5-year survival, whereas for patients with distant thyroid cancer there is gradual improvement the farther from time of diagnosis. Age and gender influence conditional survival. Similarly, age has a strong effect on disease-specific survival for patients with thyroid cancer with localized (hazard ratio [HR] 88.7 [95% confidence interval {CI} 26.3–552], comparing age ≥ 80 with < 30 years), regional (HR 105 [95% CI 52.6–250]), and distant disease [HR 86.8 (95% CI 32.5–354)]. Male gender is also associated with a significantly worse disease-specific survival among patients with regional disease (HR 1.56 [95% CI 1.31–1.85]) but not among patients with localized or distant disease.

Conclusion: Cancer stage, gender, age at diagnosis, and length of time already survived can influence conditional survival for patients with thyroid cancer. Understanding the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of well-differentiated thyroid cancer is key to creating treatment plans and tailoring surveillance.

Introduction

IN THE PAST 35 YEARS, the incidence rate of thyroid cancer has risen by nearly 200% (1–6). This increasingly common cancer has variable prognoses, with most patients having an excellent likelihood of long-term survival and others with an increased risk of death secondary to their cancer (7–9). Although the 5- and 10-year prognosis at time of diagnosis is known (3), the likelihood of survival based on how long a patient has already survived (i.e., conditional survival) remains understudied.

Understanding conditional survival is important for patients and providers. It is the key to creating treatment plans, to determining long-term follow-up/surveillance strategies, and to giving patients realistic expectations for their future. For some cancers, patients who survive the first few years after diagnosis have a much improved life expectancy (10). For other cancers, likelihood of death persists for many years (10). In the context of steadily increasing numbers of low-risk thyroid cancer (3,5), it is important to understand conditional

survival rates based on cancer stage, patient age, and patient gender. This will allow more tailored treatment and surveillance.

In this study, we used data from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) registry to determine conditional 5-year disease-specific survival based on patient age, gender, and stage. Because patient age has an important role in determining thyroid cancer outcome (11,12), we hypothesized that age at diagnosis would also be important to thyroid cancer conditional survival.

Materials and Methods

Data source and study population

Using SEER data we selected patients diagnosed with well-differentiated thyroid cancer ($N=43,392$) between 1998 and 2005. Well-differentiated thyroid cancer included patients with papillary thyroid cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and Hürthle cell cancer. Patients were followed for up to 12

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years with a median follow up of 7.5 years. Tumor stage was categorized according to SEER summary stage as localized, regional, or distant. Localized includes single or multifocal invasive tumor(s) confined to the thyroid or into the capsule but not beyond. Regional includes direct extension into blood vessels, cricoid cartilage, esophagus, larynx, nerves, muscles, and parathyroid. It also includes tumor described as “fixed to adjacent tissues” and regional lymph node involvement. Distant includes distant lymph nodes, metastasis, and extension into bone, mediastinal tissues, etc. (3). Age was categorized by decades, as <30, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–79, or ≥80 years.

Because this study uses publically available data that cannot be tracked to human subjects, per the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board, IRB approval was not needed.

Statistical analysis

The primary end point was disease-specific survival, defined as the time from diagnosis to death from thyroid cancer, as determined by SEER. We used Cox proportional hazards

regression to model disease-specific survival as a function of age and gender.

Given that a patient has survived t years past diagnosis, the conditional 5-year survival function $CS_5(t)$ is the probability that he or she will survive an additional 5 years. Thus, the conditional 5-year survival function can formally be defined as $CS_5(t) = Pr(T > 5 + t | T > t)$, where T represents a patient’s true disease-specific survival (time in years) since diagnosis. Applying the definition of conditional probability, one can write $CS_5(t) = Pr(T > 5 + t) / Pr(T > t) = S(5 + t) / S(t)$ where S is the disease-specific survival function. We estimated the conditional 5-year survival based on estimates of $S(5 + t)$ and $S(t)$ from the Cox regression model, using the Breslow estimator of the baseline cumulative hazard function.

Results

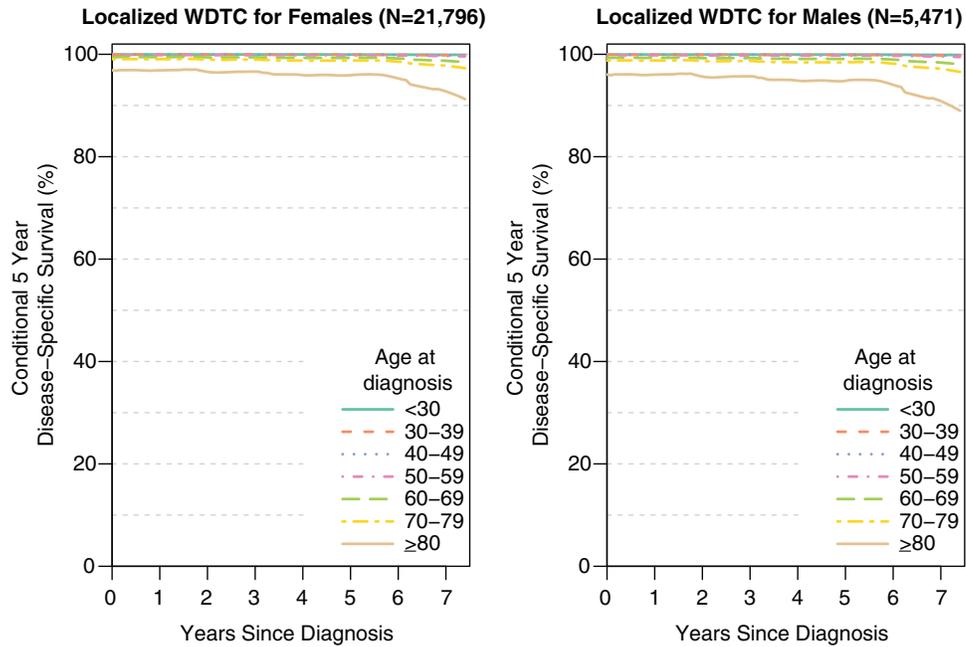
Table 1 shows the characteristics of the study population. For thyroid cancer, a large proportion of the patients have localized disease (62.8%). Only 3.7% of all patients with thyroid cancer have distant metastases. Thyroid cancer is far more common in females (76.7%) and among white patients

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY POPULATION

Cancer	Thyroid			
	Localized n (%)	Regional n (%)	Distant n (%)	Total n (%)
Stage	27,267 (62.8)	14,526 (33.5)	1599 (3.7)	43,392 (100.0)
Patient characteristics				
Age				
< 30	2728 (10.0)	2270 (15.6)	196 (12.3)	5194 (12.0)
30–39	5487 (20.1)	2989 (20.6)	184 (11.5)	8,660 (20.0)
40–49	7049 (25.9)	3407 (23.5)	201 (12.6)	10,657 (24.6)
50–59	5971 (21.9)	2588 (17.8)	272 (17.0)	8831 (20.4)
60–69	3419 (12.5)	1625 (11.2)	277 (17.3)	5321 (12.3)
70–79	2037 (7.5)	1171 (8.1)	298 (18.6)	3506 (8.1)
> 80	576 (2.1)	476 (3.3)	171 (10.7)	1223 (2.8)
Gender				
Female	21,796 (79.9)	10,535 (72.5)	930 (58.2)	33,261 (76.7)
Male	5471 (20.1)	3991 (27.5)	669 (41.8)	10,131 (23.3)
Race				
White	22,752 (83.4)	12,009 (82.7)	1243 (77.7)	36,004 (83.0)
Black	1899 (7.0)	700 (4.8)	121 (7.6)	2720 (6.3)
Other	2400 (8.8)	1719 (11.8)	225 (14.1)	4344 (10.0)
Unknown	216 (0.8)	98 (0.7)	10 (0.6)	324 (0.7)
Year of diagnosis				
1998	1331 (4.9)	869 (6.0)	85 (5.3)	2285 (5.3)
1999	1483 (5.4)	905 (6.2)	105 (6.6)	2493 (5.7)
2000	3,177 (11.7)	1826 (12.6)	211 (13.2)	5214 (12.0)
2001	3524 (12.9)	1930 (13.3)	198 (12.4)	5652 (13.0)
2002	3923 (14.4)	2037 (14.0)	253 (15.8)	6213 (14.3)
2003	4270 (15.7)	2121 (14.6)	234 (14.6)	6625 (15.3)
2004	4606 (16.9)	2363 (16.3)	235 (14.7)	7204 (16.6)
2005	4953 (18.2)	2475 (17.0)	278 (17.4)	7706 (17.8)
Disease-specific survival				
Dead	130 (0.5)	525 (3.6)	471 (29.5)	1126 (2.6)
Censored	27,137 (99.5)	14,001 (96.4)	1128 (70.5)	42,266 (97.4)
Overall survival				
Dead	2,129 (7.8)	1664 (11.5)	752 (47.0)	4,545 (10.5)
Censored	25,138 (92.2)	12,862 (88.5)	847 (53.0)	38,847 (89.5)

The last date of follow-up was November 2010. Patients who were alive at their last time of follow-up or November 2010 (whichever came earlier) were considered to be censored at that time point.

FIG. 1. Conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of female and male patients with localized thyroid cancer. The conditional 5-year disease-specific survival is near 100% for most patients and is relatively stable the further a patient is from time of diagnosis. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/thy



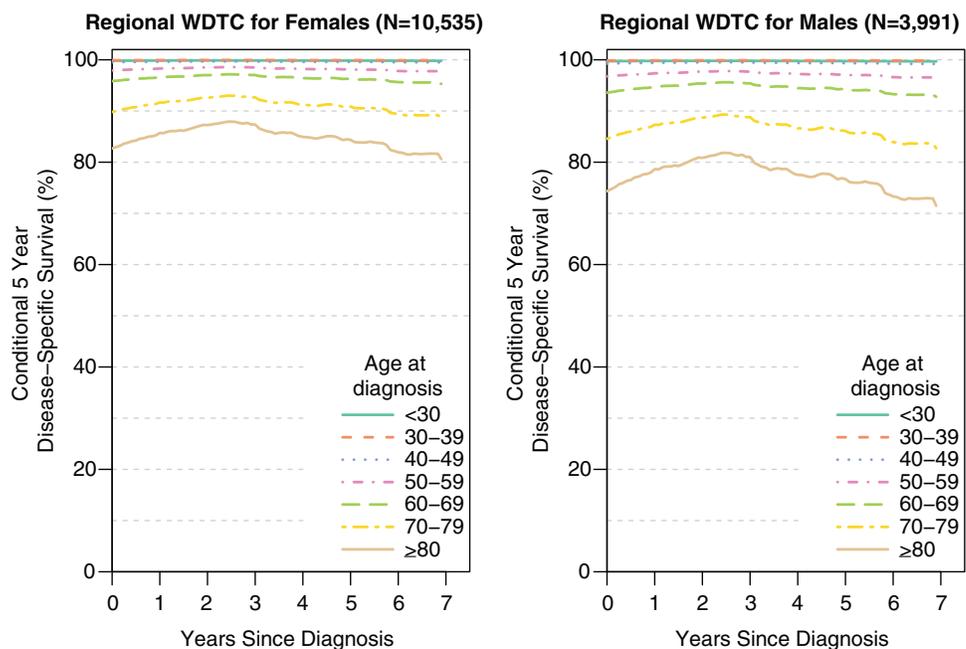
(83%). At the time of last follow-up, only 2.6% of all thyroid cancer patients died from their cancers.

Prognosis is excellent if the disease is localized. Figure 1 illustrates the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of male versus female patients with localized thyroid cancer. A small age gradient is seen for both genders, demonstrating better survival for younger patients. For example, for females with localized disease, the probability of surviving an additional 5 years, after surviving 2 years past diagnosis [denoted $CS_5(2)$], is 99.9%, 99.4%, and 96.6% for ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively. For females, the probability of surviving an additional 5 years after surviving 5 years past diagnosis [denoted $CS_5(5)$], is 99.9%, 99.3%, and 95.9% for ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively.

Figure 2 shows the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of patients with regional thyroid cancer. For thyroid cancer, the conditional 5-year survival remains relatively stable over time. For both genders, there is a clear age gradient, with older patients faring worse than younger patients. For example, for females with regional disease, $CS_5(2)$ is 99.9%, 97.0%, and 87.3% for ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively. Five years past diagnosis $CS_5(5)$ is 99.9%, 96.3%, and 84.4% for females ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively. However, males generally have a slightly lower conditional 5-year disease-specific survival.

The conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of patients with distant metastases from thyroid cancer shows that for both genders, older patients with thyroid cancer with distant

FIG. 2. Conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of female and male patients with regional thyroid cancer. The conditional 5-year disease-specific survival differs by age at diagnosis and is relatively stable the further a patient is from time of diagnosis. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/thy



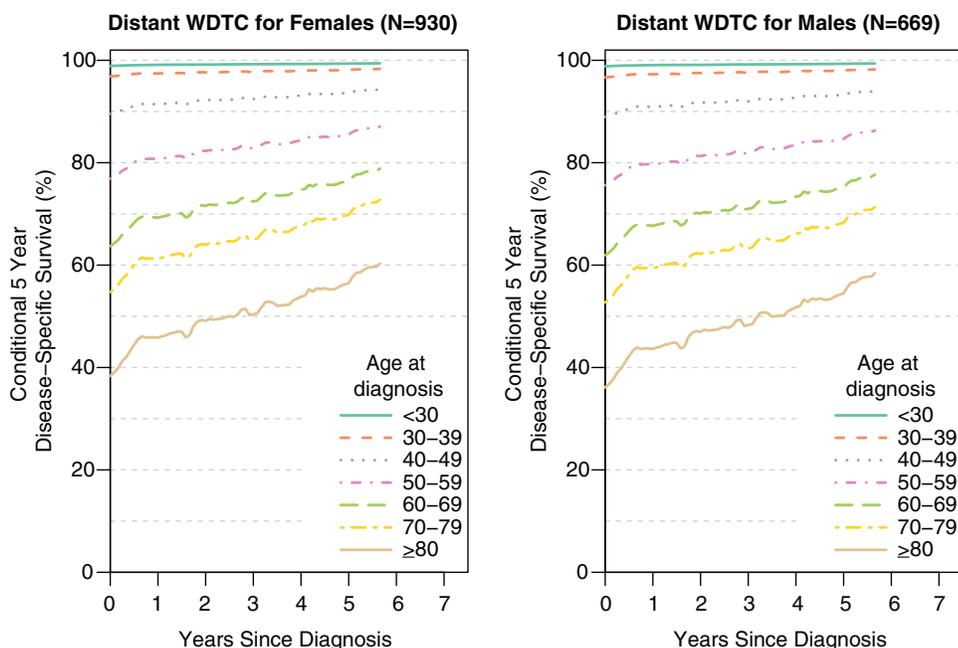


FIG. 3. Conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of female and male patients with distant thyroid cancer. The conditional 5-year disease-specific survival differs by age at diagnosis and improves the further a patient is from time of diagnosis. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/thy

metastases have a worse conditional 5-year survival than younger patients (Fig. 3). For example, for females with distant disease, CS₅(2) is 97.7%, 71.6%, and 49.2% for ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively. Five years past diagnosis CS₅(5) is 98.1%, 76.4%, and 56.5% for females ages 30–39, 60–69, and ≥80, respectively. For both genders, the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival improves gradually over time.

Table 2 demonstrates disease-specific mortality by age and gender. For all stages of thyroid cancer, there is a very strong, linear association between age and disease-specific survival (for example, age 70–79 versus <30 years, localized [hazard ratio [HR] 26.58 [95% confidence interval {CI} 8.08–163.08]], regional [HR 59.39 (95% CI 30.12–139.87)], and distant [HR 54.54 (95% CI 20.67–221.42)]. For thyroid cancer, male gender is associated with a significantly worse disease-specific survival among patients with regional dis-

ease [HR 1.56 (95% CI 1.31–1.85)] but not among patients with localized or distant disease.

Discussion

The results of this study provide information to patients and providers regarding the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival of patients with thyroid cancer. We found that age at diagnosis was important for the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival in all stages of thyroid cancer. We found that the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival for localized thyroid cancer was excellent. For patients with regional thyroid cancer the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival was relatively static over time whereas for distant thyroid cancer, there was a gradual improvement the longer a patient lived past time of diagnosis. Male gender was associated with significantly worse disease-specific survival for

TABLE 2. DISEASE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY BY AGE AND GENDER

Cancer Stage	Thyroid (N=43,392)		
	Localized HR (95% CI)	Regional HR (95% CI)	Distant HR (95% CI)
Patient characteristics			
Age			
<30	1.00	1.00	1.00
30–39	1.99 (0.50, 13.21)	0.53 (0.16, 1.68)	2.90 (0.84, 13.23)
40–49	1.77 (0.46, 11.62)	2.63 (1.21, 6.54)	9.98 (3.54, 41.77)
50–59	4.03 (1.16, 25.44)	11.69 (5.83, 27.78)	23.81 (8.92, 97.21)
60–69	15.05 (4.58, 92.78)	23.53 (11.81, 55.76)	40.82 (15.42, 165.97)
70–79	26.58 (8.08, 163.90)	59.39 (30.12, 139.87)	54.54 (20.67, 221.42)
>80	88.67 (26.33, 551.83)	105.20 (52.57, 249.95)	86.80 (32.48, 354.46)
Gender			
Female	1.00	1.00	1.00
Male	1.28 (0.86, 1.85)	1.56 (1.31, 1.85)	1.06 (0.89, 1.27)

CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio.

regional disease (but not for localized or distant disease), which translates to worse conditional survival for males (an effect seen primarily in the older age groups).

Although conditional survival has been studied in other common malignancies, to date, studies have not focused on the implications of conditional survival on patients with thyroid cancer with varying age, gender, and stage at time of diagnosis (10,13–15). Thyroid cancer is the ninth most common cancer in the United States (16). Despite overall declines in cancer rates, the incidence of thyroid cancer is rising (1,2,4). Prognosis for thyroid cancers is generally excellent, but not all patients have uniformly good long-term survival. Since incidence is rising and outcome is variable, it is becoming increasingly important to understand conditional survival in this cancer.

The importance of age in thyroid cancer outcome has been studied (17–19). However, this study illustrates the fact that the importance of age to thyroid cancer outcome is linear and persists years after diagnosis. Even in patients who are 5 years since the time of diagnosis, age at diagnosis has implications for their conditional 5-year disease-specific survival, with older patients having worse outcomes than younger patients.

A possible limitation of this study is that conditional 5-year disease-specific survival may change over time, especially with the advent of new therapeutics. However, during the time span of this study thyroid cancer did not benefit from a novel therapeutic that would have influenced life expectancy in a significant and universal manner. Another potential limitation of this study is the fact that although disease-specific survival rates are standard outcome measures, they can underestimate actual cancer-related deaths (20). This would have the effect of minimizing our findings in the context of how conditional survival influences long-term outcomes. Theoretically, reported disease-specific survival rates may even overestimate cancer-related deaths. However, disease-specific survival remains the gold standard outcome measure with large cancer registries.

Despite limitations, this study has relevant findings for both physicians and patients. Understanding the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival allows physicians to create management plans. For example, the mortality rate for localized thyroid cancer is extremely low and the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival excellent. Many of these patients may be able to be discharged from thyroid cancer clinics after a few years of surveillance. In contrast, patients with distant thyroid cancer have a conditional 5-year disease-specific survival curve that suggests that some patients still die because of thyroid cancer many years after initial diagnosis. These patients likely need long-term surveillance in a dedicated thyroid cancer clinic. Knowledge of conditional survival may have implications for changing paradigms in survivorship care for an increasing number of patients. Understanding the conditional 5-year disease-specific survival also allows patients to have a more accurate assessment of their life expectancy.

The findings from this study are important because the further a patient is from time of diagnosis, the less relevant the initial survival estimation and the more pertinent the conditional survival estimation. The results inform both patients and their providers and may lead to more tailored cancer surveillance. Since the number of patients diagnosed

with thyroid cancer continues to increase (4), conditional survival is becoming increasingly relevant to a greater number of patients and physicians.

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Author Disclosure Statement

The authors have no conflict of interest to disclose.

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