

Transferability of cancer registry data to clinical practise in retroperitoneal sarcoma: Comparing German Cancer Registry data to TARPS-WG

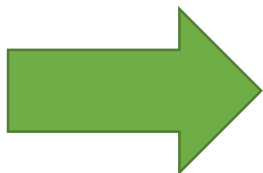
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§ 3 Ordinance of the Ministry of Social Affairs regulating cancer registration (Cancer Registry Ordinance - KrebsRVO).

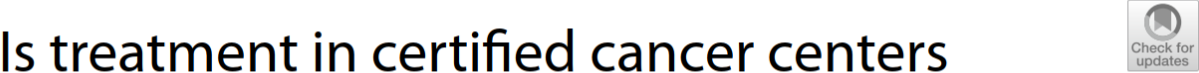
1. A diagnosis report is made when the diagnosis is sufficiently clinically or histologically confirmed.
2. A therapy report is made when a therapeutic measure (in particular radiotherapy or systemic therapy) is started and completed, or at the time of therapy (in particular surgery).
3. A progress report is made
 1. after each follow-up examination once for each quarter, even if a full remission persists,
 2. in the event of a change in the tumor incidence, and
 3. in case of determination of death.



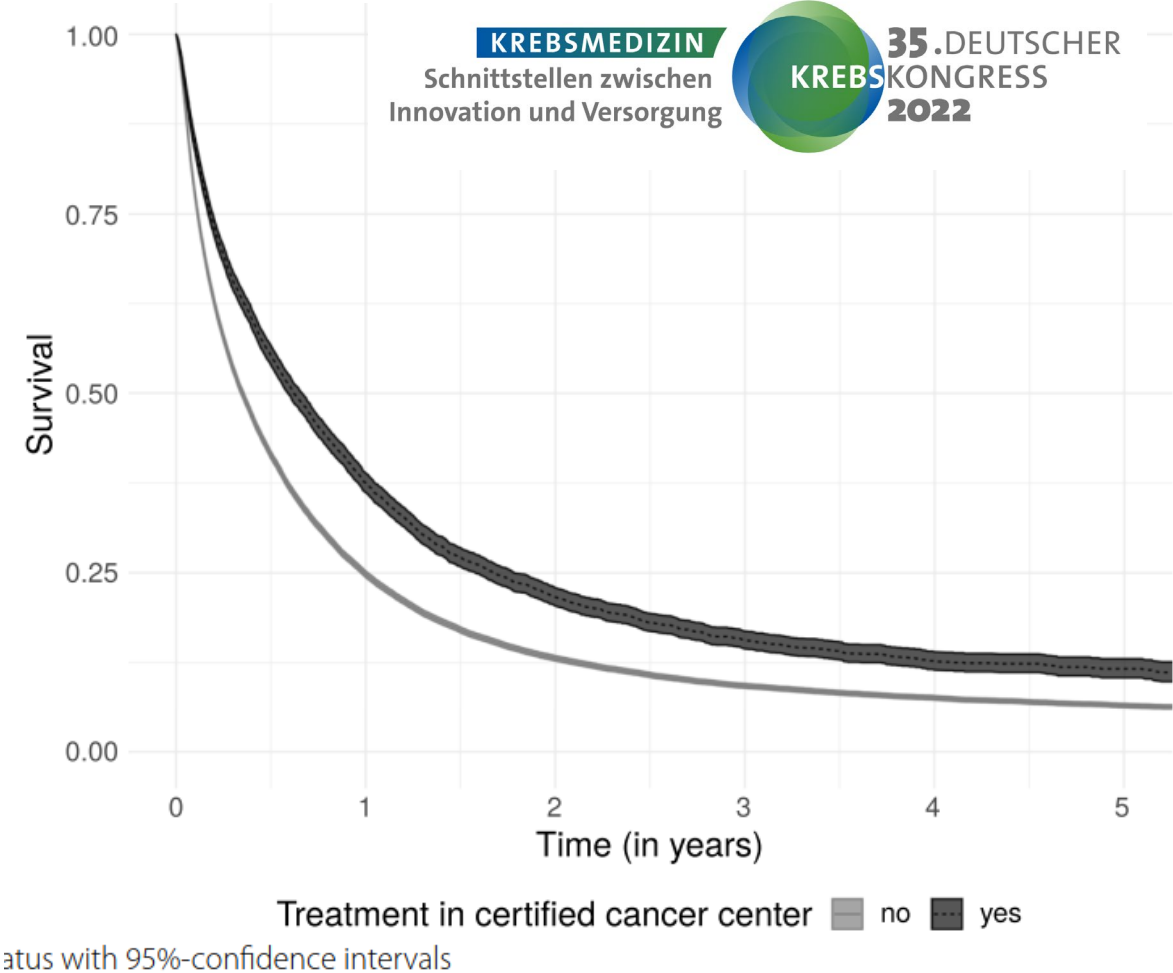
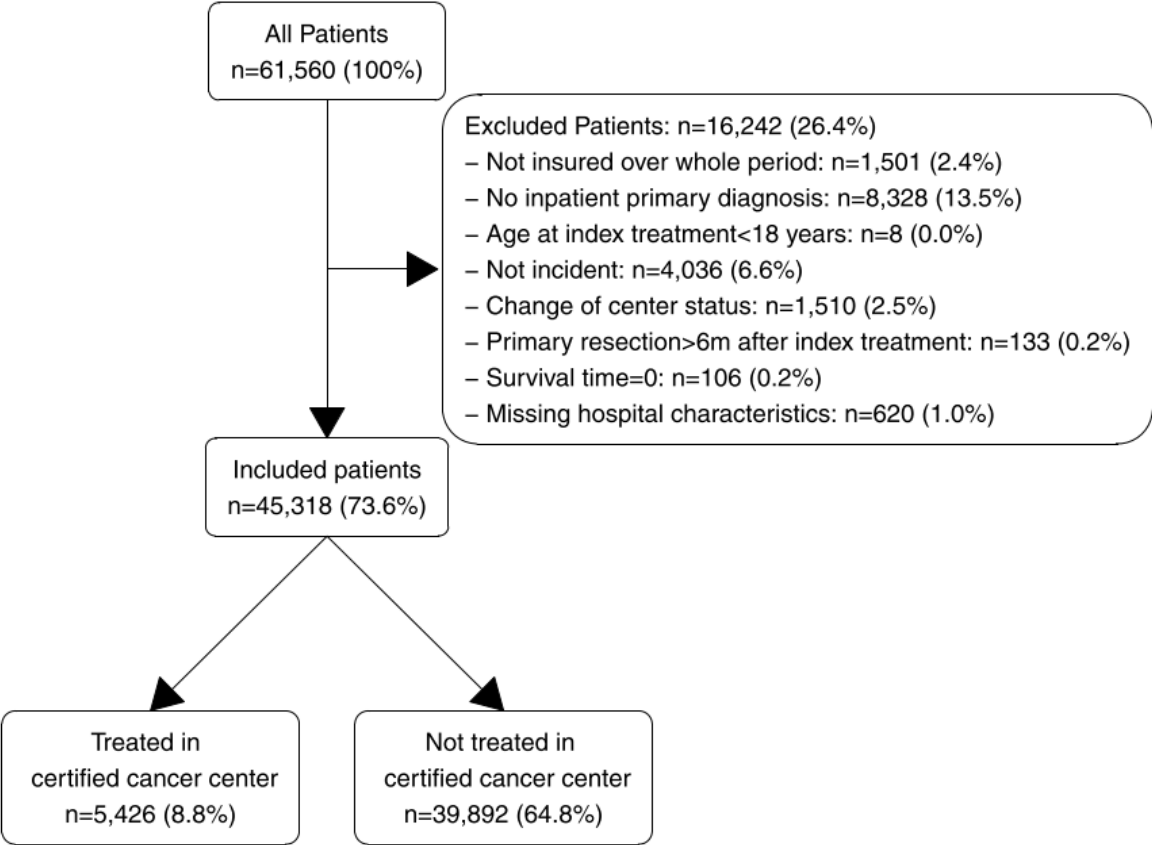
German laws include extensive regulations on the collection of data from cancer cases → we want to validate these data!

RESEARCH

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Is treatment in certified cancer centers related to better survival in patients with pancreatic cancer? Evidence from a large German cohort study





Strengthening health data on a rare and heterogeneous disease: sarcoma incidence and histological subtypes in Germany

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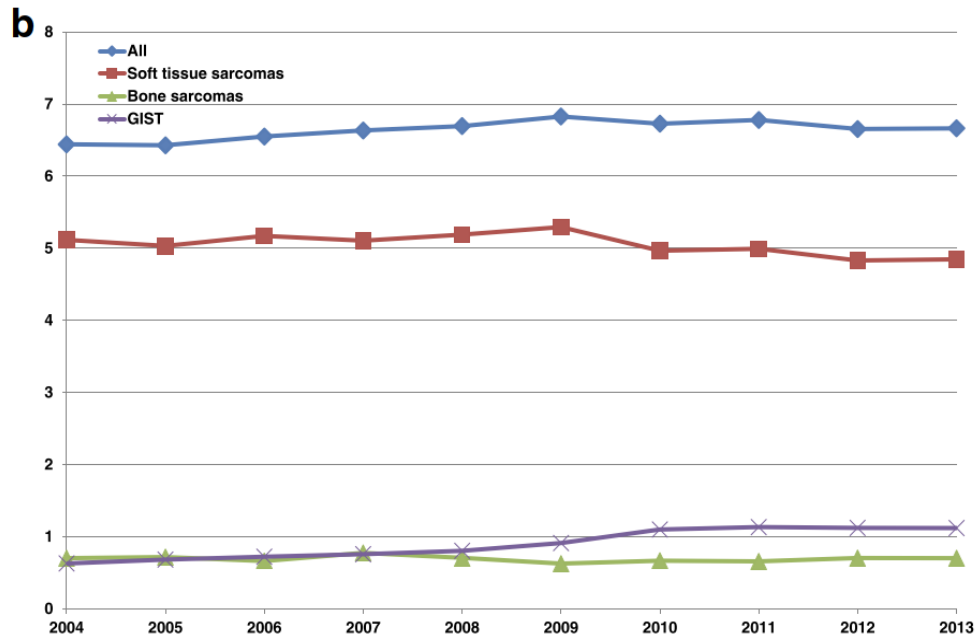


Table 1 Classification of histological groups^a

Histological group	ICD-O-3 Morphology
Sarcomas NOS	8800–8806
Fibrosarcomas	8810–8840
Liposarcomas	8850–8881
Uterine leiomyosarcomas	8890–8896, ICD-O-3 Topography C53, C54
Non-uterine leiomyosarcomas	8890–8896, ICD-O-3 Topography not C53, C54
Rhabdomyosarcomas	8900–8921
Complex mixed and stromal neoplasms (ICD-O-3), Others	8711, 8930–8991, 9040–9044, 9580–9581
Phylloides tumour	9020
Angiosarcomas	9120–9175
Osteosarcomas	9180–9210
Chondrosarcomas	9220–9243
Giant cell neoplasia	9250–9252
Ewing family of tumours	9260, 9364, 9365
Malignant ameloblastomas	9261, 9310
Chordomas	9370–9373
Nerve sheath tumours	9540–9571

^aaccording to the third edition of the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Morphology (ICD-O)

	N	%	Crude
Sarcoma, NOS	645	18.9	1.9
Sarcoma, NOS	317	9.3	0.9
Spindle cell sarcoma	72	2.1	0.2
Giant cell sarcoma	170	5.0	0.5
Small cell sarcoma	7	0.2	0.0
Undifferentiated sarcoma	42	1.2	0.1
Fibrosarcoma	475	14.0	1.4
Fibrosarcoma, NOS	48	1.4	0.1
Fibromyxosarcoma	82	2.4	0.2
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma	198	5.8	0.6
Dermatofibrosarcoma, NOS	93	2.7	0.3
Liposarcoma	393	11.5	1.1
Liposarcoma, NOS	144	4.2	0.4
Liposarcoma, well differentiated	56	1.6	0.2
Myxoid liposarcoma	69	2.0	0.2
Dedifferentiated liposarcoma	89	2.6	0.3
Uterine leiomyosarcoma	0	0.0	0.0
Non-uterine leiomyosarcoma	277	8.1	0.8
Rhabdomyosarcoma	78	2.3	0.2
Rhabdomyosarcoma, NOS	19	0.6	0.1
Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma	20	0.6	0.1
Complex Neoplasia	169	5.0	0.5



Are these data valuable beyond incidence and distribution of gender, age and localization?

Extracting

Extracting data of RPS (C48 plus Sarcoma ICD-O as defined by the German Sarcoma Center Certification committee)

Comparing

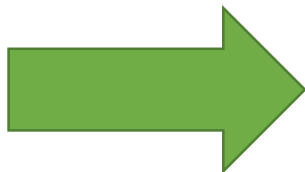
Comparing demographic, clinical and pathological characteristics to a TARPS-WG cohort

Learning

Learning more about treatment and outcome of RPS patients in Baden Württemberg (11 Million inhabitants)

TABLE 1. Demographic, Clinical, and Pathological Characteristics

	n	%
Sex		
Female	483	48.0
Male	524	52.0
Patients' age, y		
Median (first and third quartile range)	58 (48–67)	
Tumor size, cm		
Median (first and third quartile range)	20 (12.9–30.0)	
FNCLCC grade		
I	329	34.1
II	370	38.3
III	267	27.6
Histological subtype		
LMS	194	19.3
DD LPS	370	36.7
WD LPS	263	26.1
MPNST	33	3.3
SFT	59	5.9
UPS	22	2.2
Other	66	6.6
Completeness of surgical resection		
R0/R1	960	95.3
R2	47	4.7
Resected organs		
Median (first and third quartile range)	2 (1–4)	
None	131	13.0
One organ	188	18.7
More than 1 organ	688	68.3
Tumor rupture		
No	945	93.8
Yes	62	6.2
Multifocality		
No	915	90.9
Yes	92	9.1
Pre/postoperative chemotherapy		
Done (pre/post/pre and postoperative)	183 (143/31/9)	18.2
Not done	824	81.8
Pre/postoperative RT		
Done (pre/post/pre and postoperative)	322 (205/90/27)	32.0
Not done	685	68.0



Does the German/Baden Württemberg Cancer Registry deliver meaningful data from RPS patients (of RPS patients at all...)?

Preliminary data from 104 BW-RPS-Patients from 2019

	BW	TARPS
Male/female	53/47%	52/48%
Median age	60 -65 years	58years
Histological subtype		
Lipo	69%	63%
LMS	17%	19%
Tumor size		
>15cm	40%	...
10-15cm	10%	
<10cm	10%	
missing data	40%	



We want to compare **individual data** of the primary
“n=1007 TAPRPS-WG cohort” with the BW-RPS cohort

Thank you for your attention and comments!