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Second malignant neoplasms after childhood cancer in Korea: A population-based cohort study (1993-2012)

Eun Kyeong Moon¹, Jiwon Lim¹, Hee Young Ju¹, Byung Kiu Park¹, Hee Young Shin², Young Joo Won¹ and Hyeon Jin Park¹

¹National Cancer Center, South Korea

²Seoul National University, South Korea

This study was conducted to evaluate the incidence and survival outcome of second malignant neoplasms (SMNs) after the diagnosis of childhood cancer in Korea. Data between 1993 and 2012 were obtained from the Korea Central Cancer Registry. The risk of SMNs was calculated using standardized incidence ratio (SIR), excess absolute (EAR) and cumulative risk. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were estimated for patients with childhood cancer according to SMN status. Among 28,345 cancer patients aged 0-19 years old, 336 patients (1.2%) were diagnosed with SMN. Total follow-up was 197,359 person-years, with a median follow-up of 5.6 years (0-19.5). Childhood cancer survivors were 20-fold higher risk of developing an SMN to the general population and overall EAR was 16.4 per 10,000 person-years. The SIR was higher in female (23.3) than male (17.6). The most common types of SMNs after first cancer diagnosis were cancer of the other malignant epithelial neoplasms, leukemia and soft tissue sarcomas. Overall SIR was highest at the 10 year (32.7) after first cancer diagnosis. And the cumulative incidence of developing a second cancer was 0.7% at 5 years, 1.2% at 10 years and 2% at 15 years. Only after diagnosis of SMNs, the 5-year and 10-year overall survival rate was 61.2% and 55.8% with SMNs. The risk of SMN in childhood was relatively higher than general population. However, long-term follow up and collect of detail information of first cancer is needed for more profound data.

Biography

Eun Kyeong Moon has done MPH in Public Health from Korea University in 2013. He is Researcher at Cancer Registration and Statistics Branch, National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, Korea.

mek9980@ncc.re.kr

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