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Second primary cancer risk among kidney cancer patients in Korea: A population-based cohort study, 1993-2013

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The aim of this study was to predict the SPC incidence in Korean patients with renal cell carcinoma (RCC). A population-based cohort consisting of 40,347 individuals from the Korean Central Cancer Registry, who were diagnosed with primary renal cancer between 1993 and 2013 were evaluated. The standardized incidence ratios (SIRs) of SPC were determined based on the age at diagnosis, latency and diagnostic periods, and treatment. Patients with primary RCC had a high risk of developing a SPC (SIR=1.13; 95% CI, 1.08–1.18). Compared with the general population the incidences of the majority of cancer types were increased. However, the incidence of gastrointestinal cancer as a SPC was age-dependent. In young patients (<30 years) who developed RCC, the gastric cancer incidence was increased, whereas in those aged ≥ 30 years it was decreased. Compared with the general population, patients with advanced RCC died prematurely, regardless of SPC development. By contrast, those with early-stage RCC survived for longer, although SPC development affected post-RCC survival. SPC risk following RCC increased with time and was higher in men. After SPC development, compared with men, women had superior survival.

Biography

Jiwon Lim completed her MS from Department of Mathematics and Statistics, College of Natural Sciences, Duksung Women's University, Seoul, South Korea in 2004 and is now Researcher at National Cancer Center, South Korea.

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