Melanoma: UK Cancer Registry Data

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Background: melanoma in older patients

- Melanoma: constitutes 4% of cancer diagnoses in UK.
- Older patients often present with poor prognostic features:
  - Ulceration
  - High mitotic rate
  - Thicker melanomas
  - Head and neck location
  - MacDonald et al, J of Cancer 2011
  - Tsai et al, Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2010
- Age is an independent poor prognostic factor
  - Baich et al, JCO 2001

UK Cancer registry data

- Cancer registration carried out by regional registries which collect information on cancers registered to residents in their areas. These cancer registrations are subsequently submitted to Office for National Statistics (ONS) as a standard dataset.
- Data requested from the Office for National Statistics describing new registrations in England of melanoma (coded as 172 in the 8th and 9th Revisions [ICD-8 & 9] of the International Classification of Diseases and as C43 in the 10th Revision [ICD-10]).
- Data was available for 1971-2009 and was analysed according to 5 year age bands, presented separately for each gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of patient with newly diagnosed malignant melanoma (years)</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-34</th>
<th>35-39</th>
<th>40-44</th>
<th>45-49</th>
<th>50-54</th>
<th>55-59</th>
<th>60-64</th>
<th>65-69</th>
<th>70-74</th>
<th>75-79</th>
<th>80-84</th>
<th>85+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female 1971</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 1971</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

England: Cancer registry data: cases

Number of registrations of newly diagnosed cases of malignant melanoma, females in England, 1971-2009

Number of registrations of newly diagnosed cases of malignant melanoma, males, in England, 1971-2009
Melanoma in older patients: mortality

- In US 1990-2004:
  - People aged <65: mortality decreased 0.9% annually.
  - People aged ≥ 65: mortality increased by 1.7% annually.
- In Italy between 1970-4 and 2006-2008:
  - 6-8 fold increase in melanoma deaths in 65-84 year olds.


Melanoma in older patients: local data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Age (Years)</th>
<th>&lt;40</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-59</th>
<th>60-69</th>
<th>70-79</th>
<th>≥80</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Older patients were more likely to present with more advanced (stage IIB-III) disease: 22% vs 8.5 % (age ≥60 years vs <80, p<0.01).

T.Collins, poster SIOG 2012

Conclusions

- Registrations of melanoma in older patients have increased.
- Mortality from melanoma increasing in older patients.
- There are already a large number of older patients who are being diagnosed with melanoma which are at high risk of recurrence.
- Implications for adjuvant therapy trials.