



Public Health
England



Incidence and outcomes for cerebral Glioblastoma in England.

David Greenberg, Tim Winters, Andy Brodbelt, Matt Williams,
Sally Vernon, Julian Flowers & Peter Collins



Introduction

- Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is the most common type of malignant brain tumour, with ~2,200 cases diagnosed each year in England.
- Around 55% of malignant (ie. ~ WHO Grade II – IV) brain tumours are GBMs.
- GBM has an extremely poor prognosis; survival times are close to the worst of any cancer (median survival ~ 6 months).

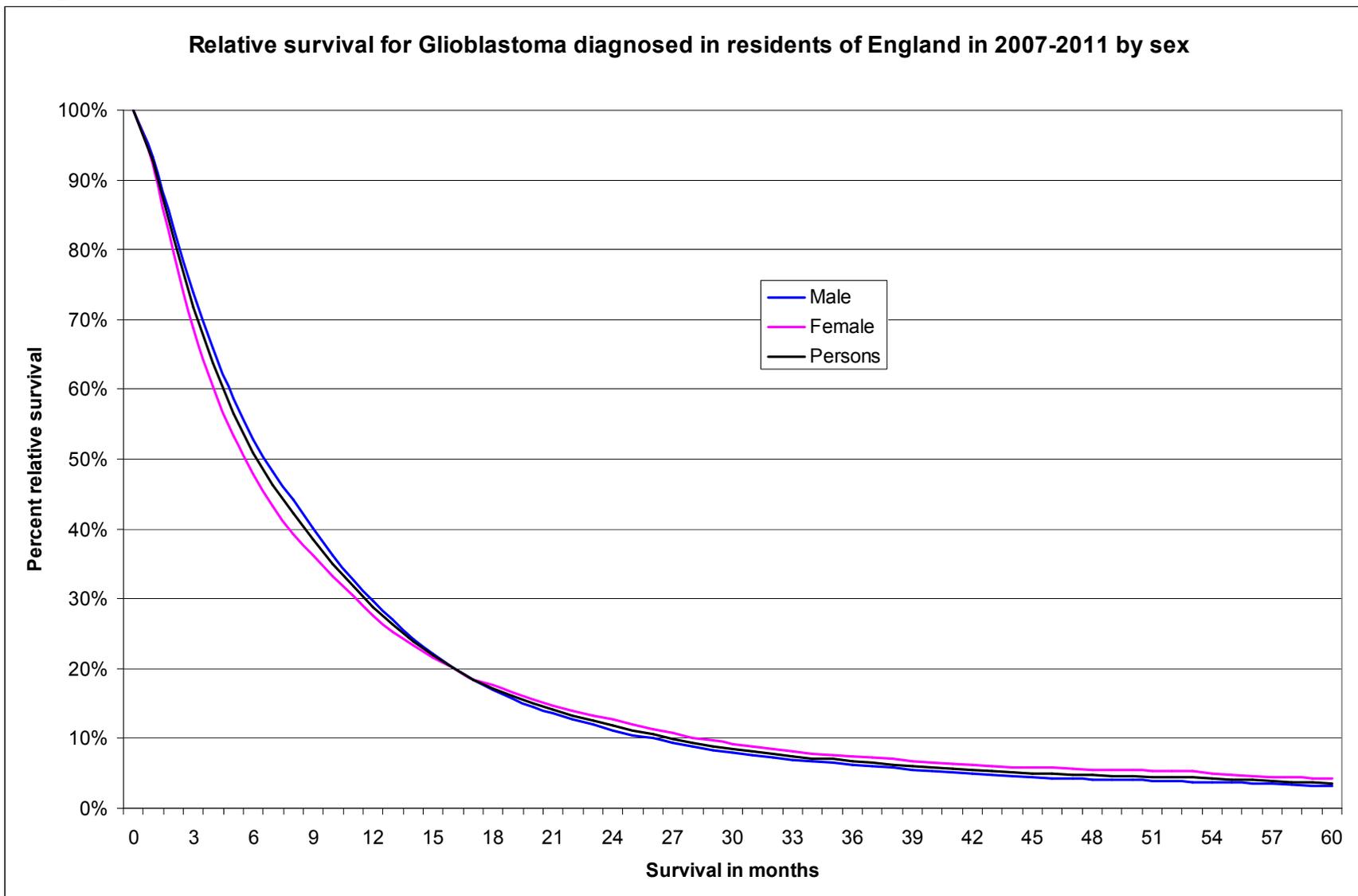


Glioblastoma and gender

- More men (~1,300) than women (~900) are diagnosed each year with GBM
- Median survival is statistically significantly worse for women (5.6 months) than for men (6.5 months)
 - But longer-term survival (15 months and over) in women is as good or better than longer-term survival in men.....

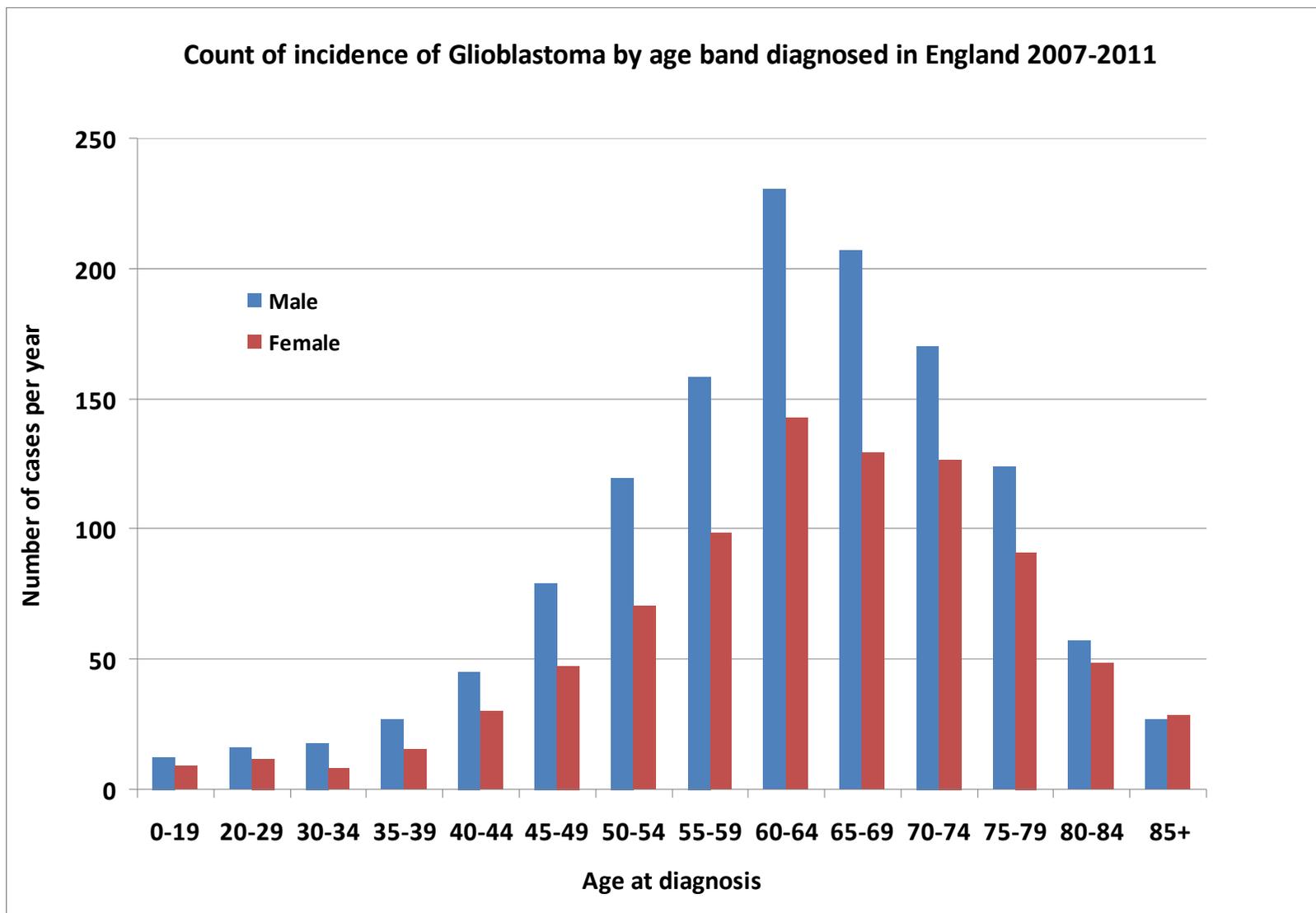


Glioblastoma and gender (2)



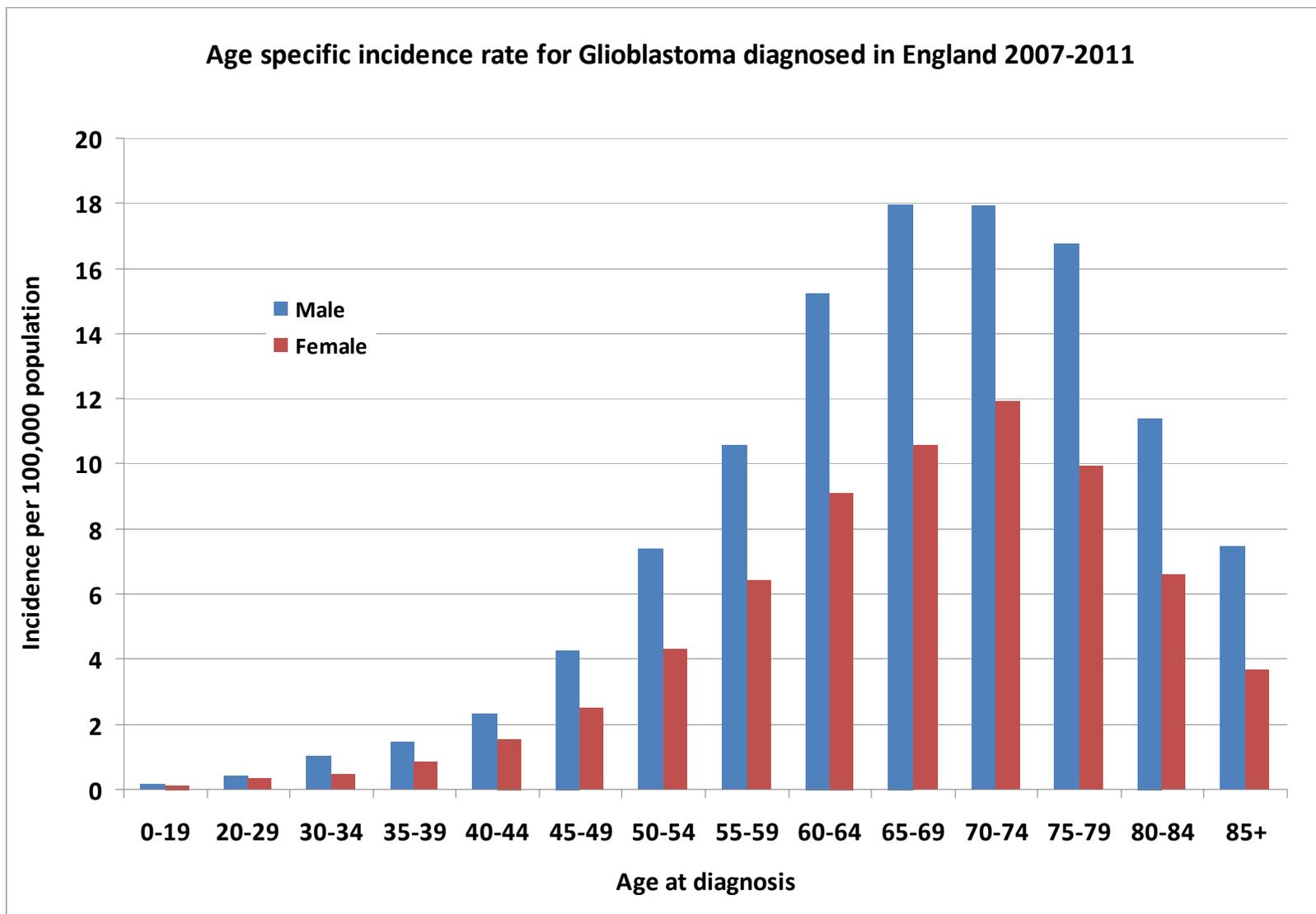


Glioblastoma and age



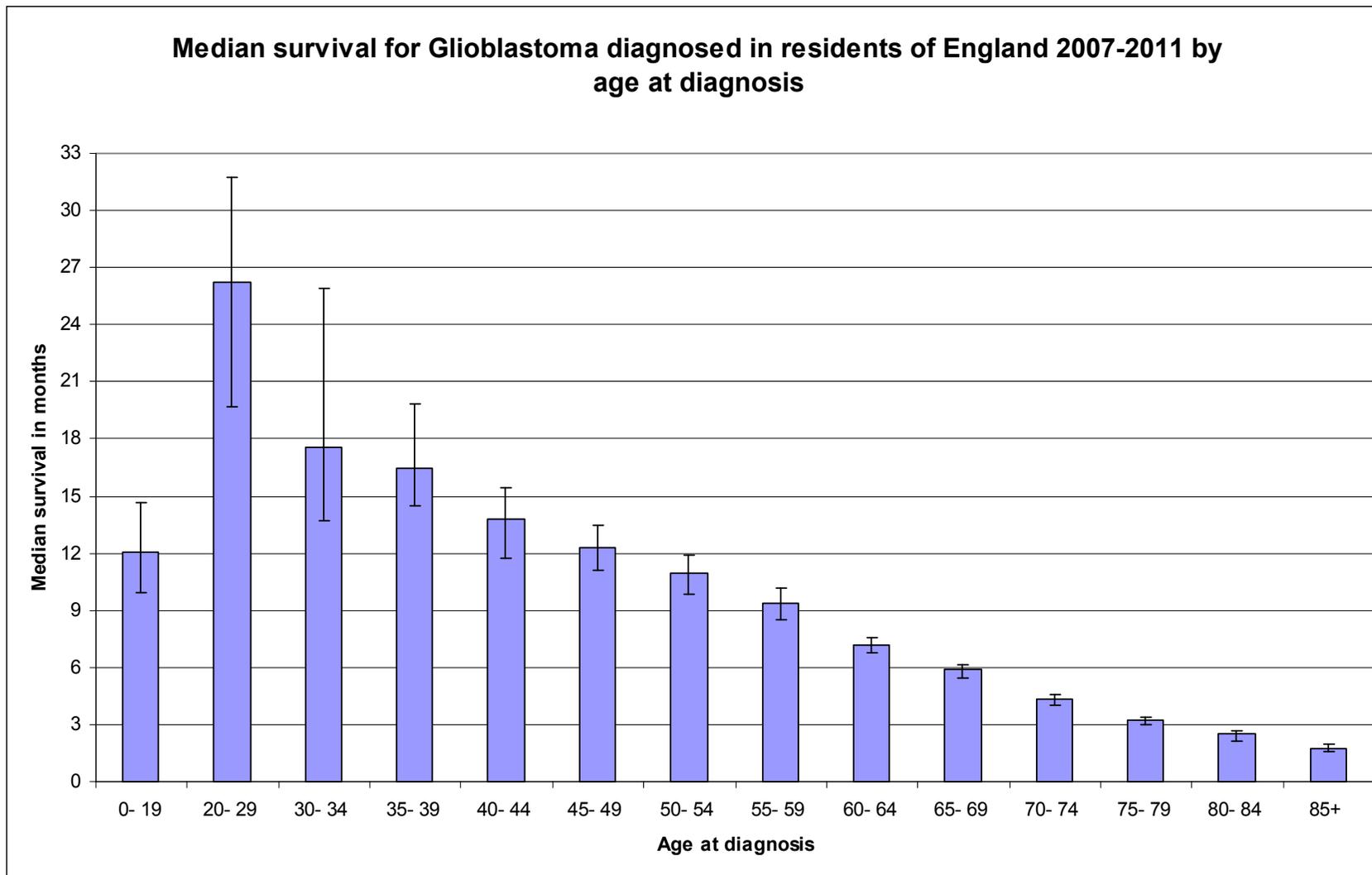


Glioblastoma and age (2)



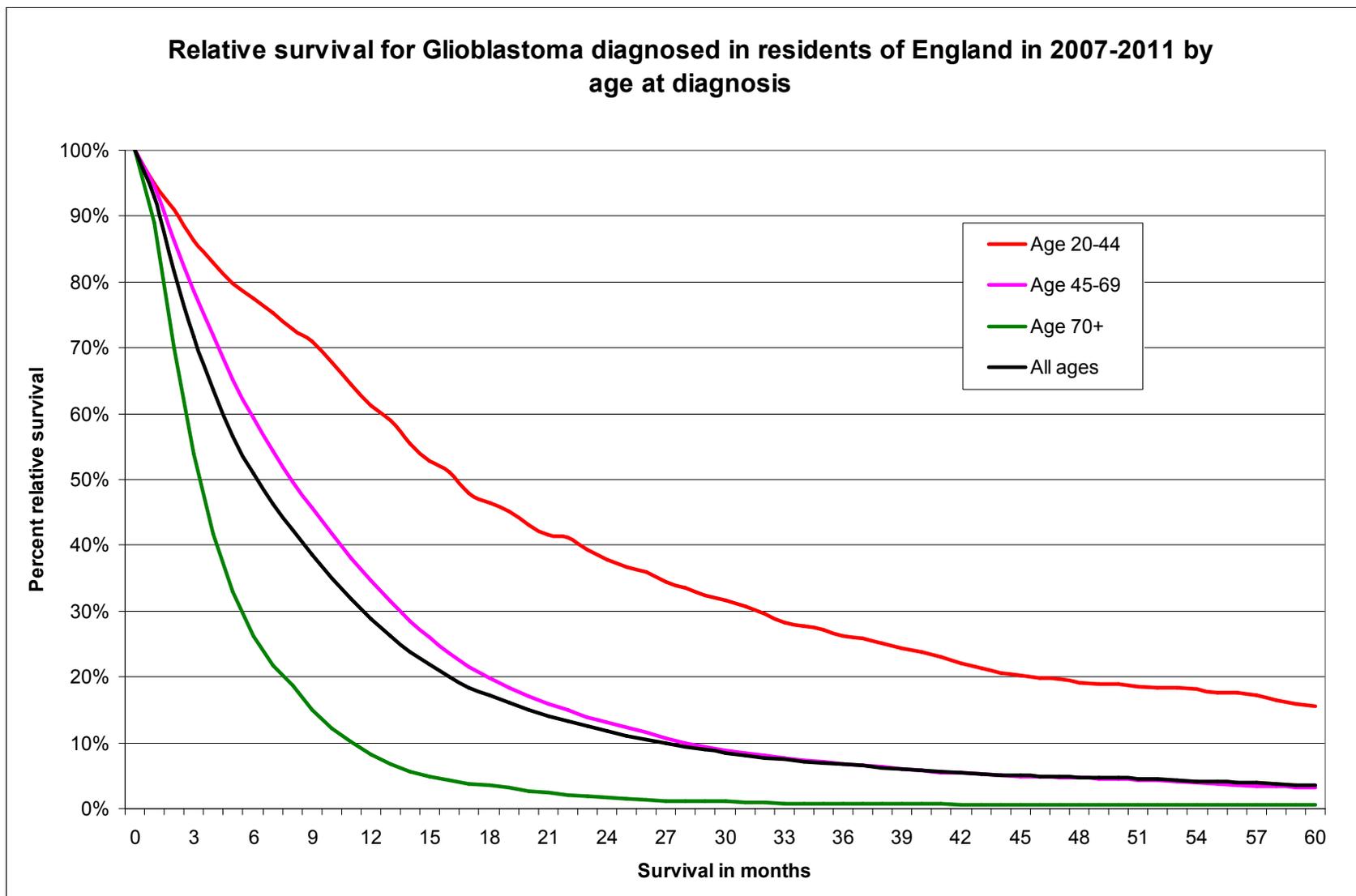


Glioblastoma and age (3)



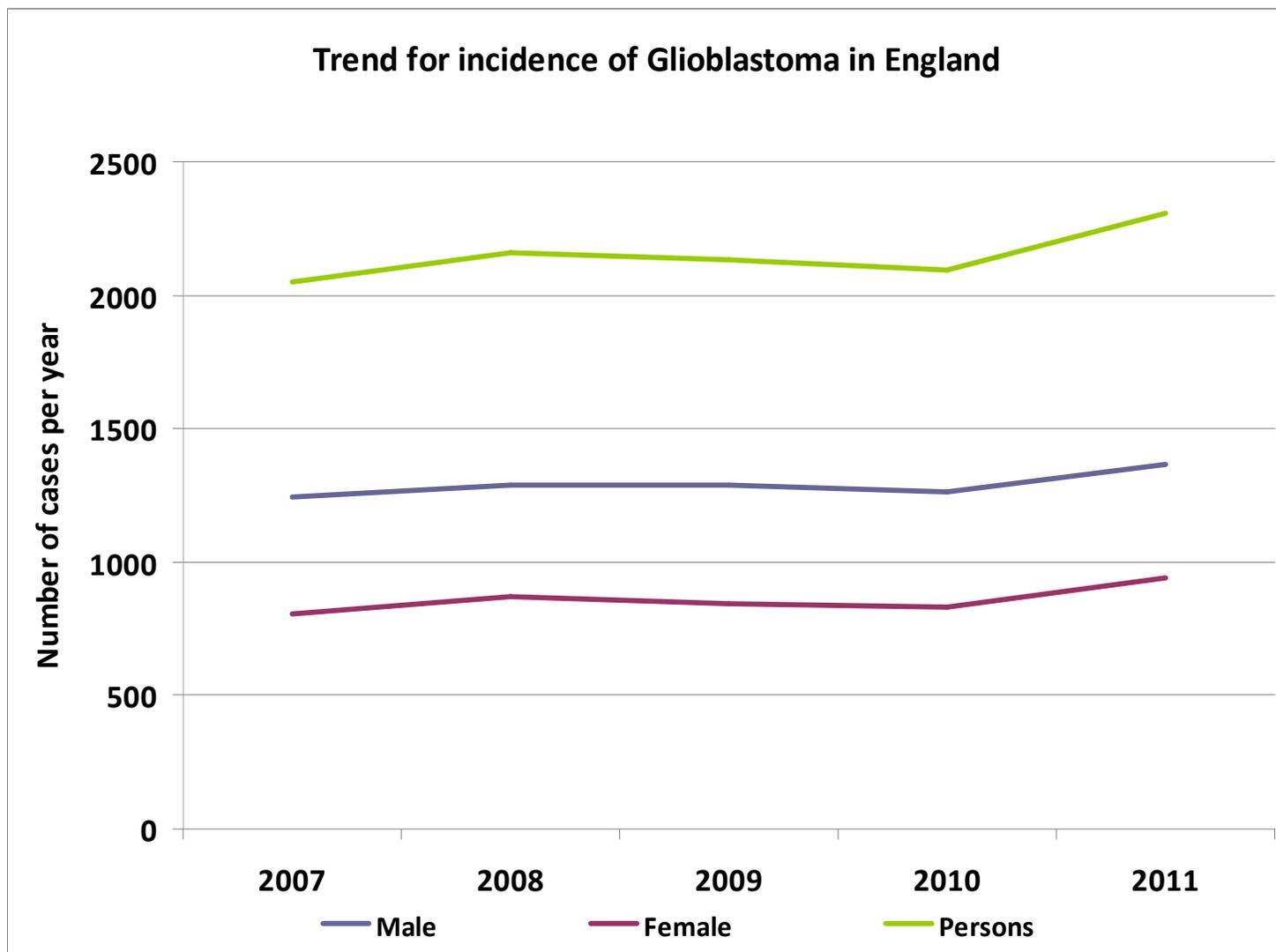


Glioblastoma and age (4)



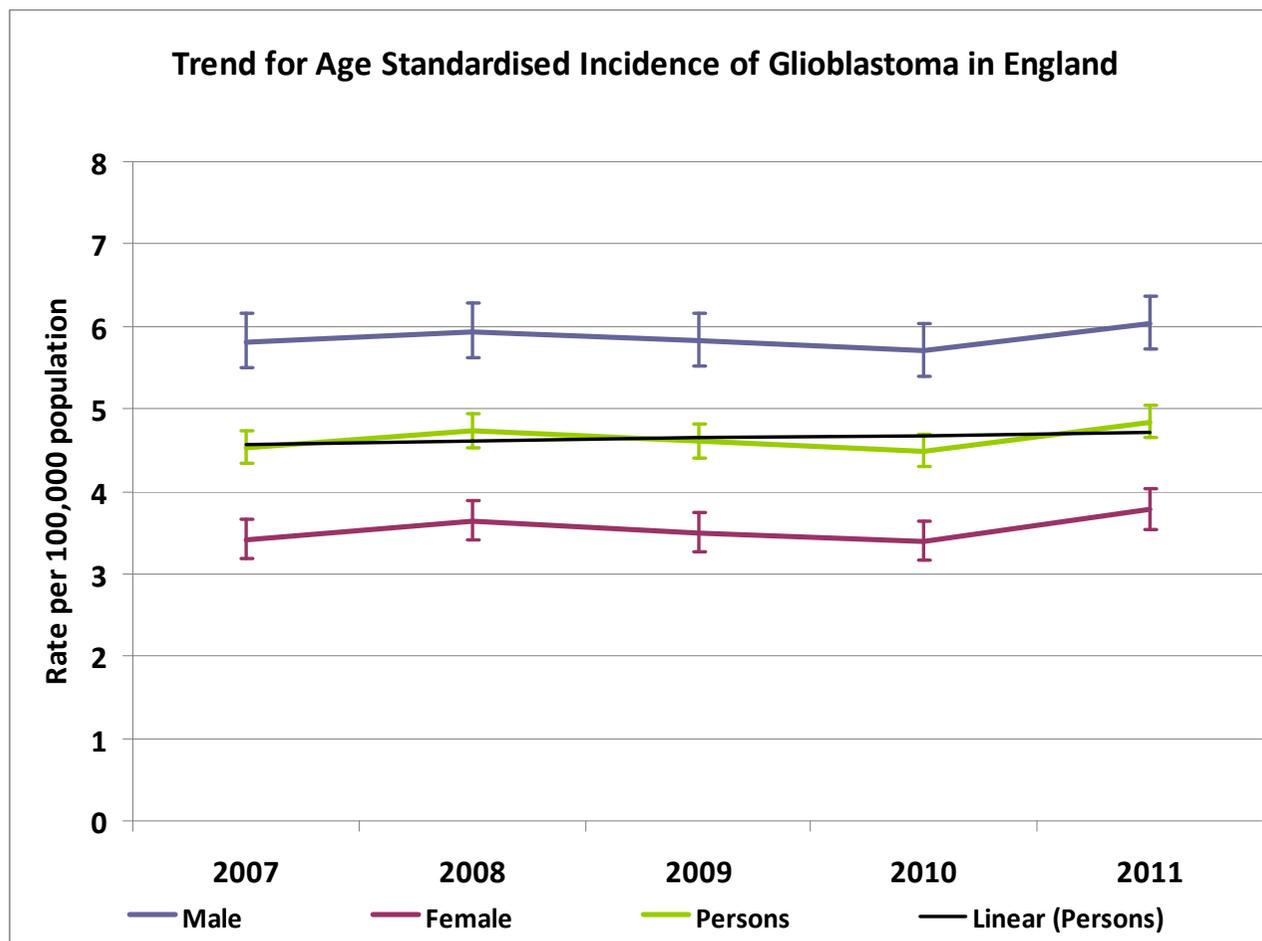


Glioblastoma trend over time



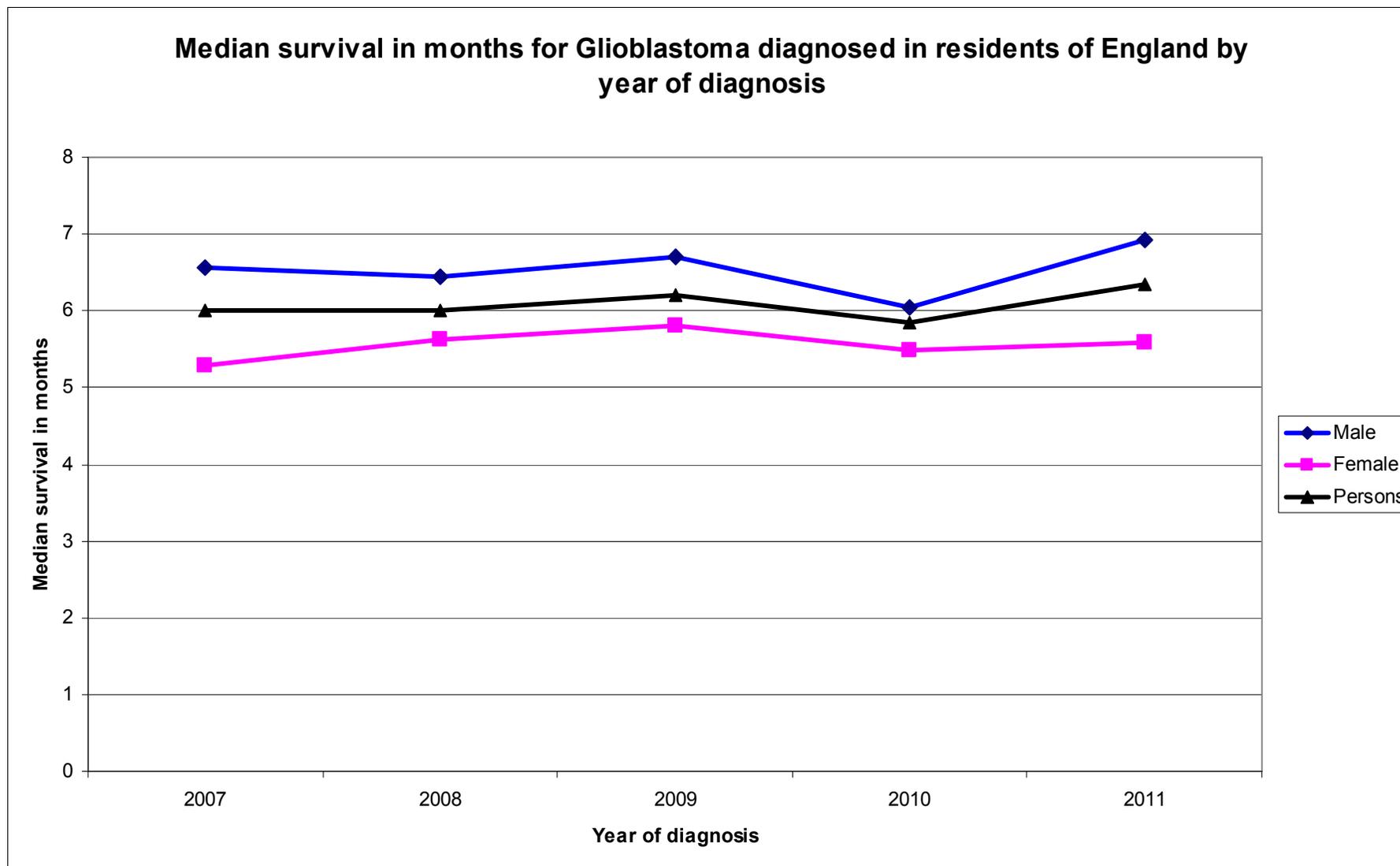


Glioblastoma trend over time (2)



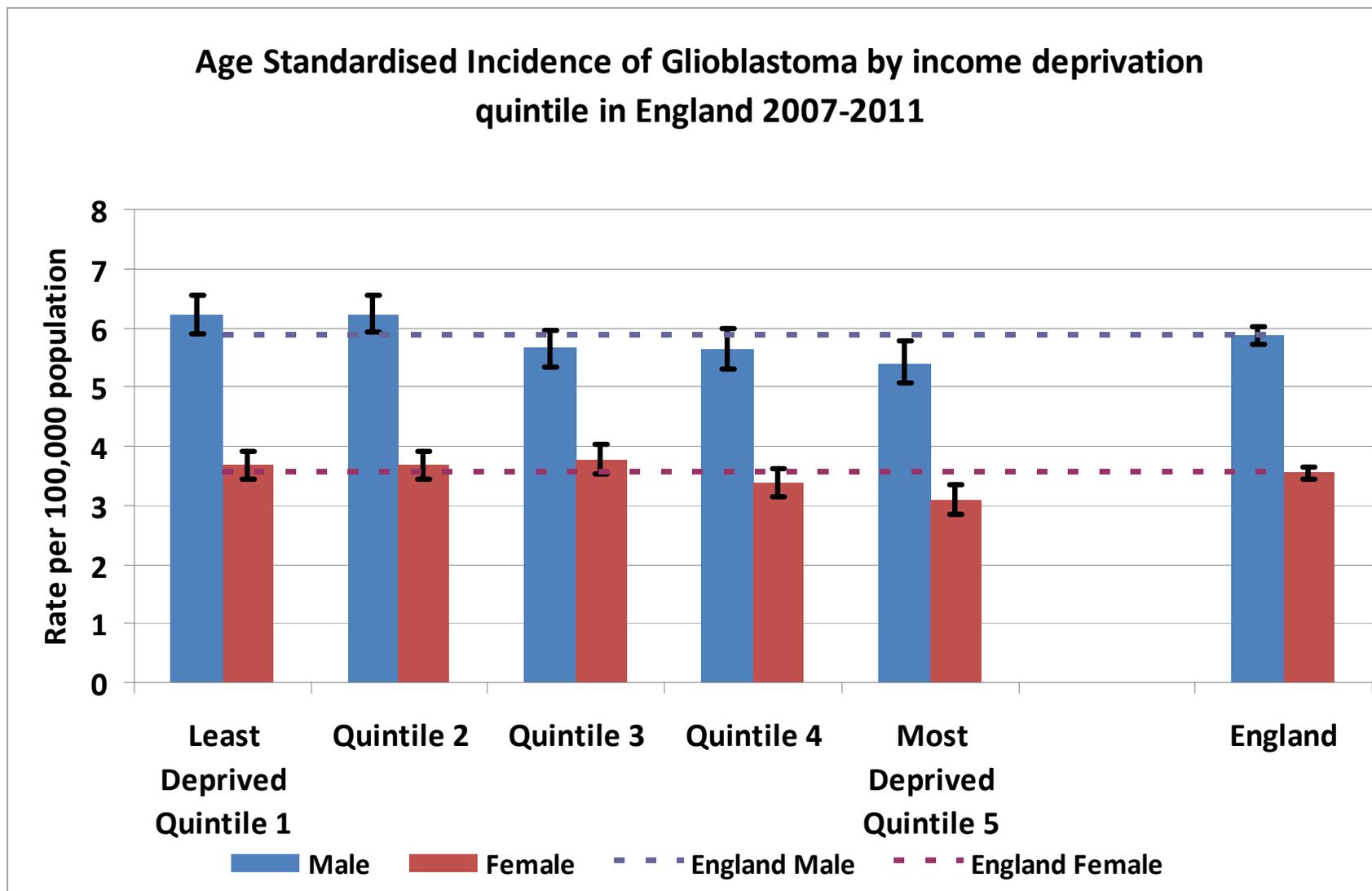


Glioblastoma trend over time (3)



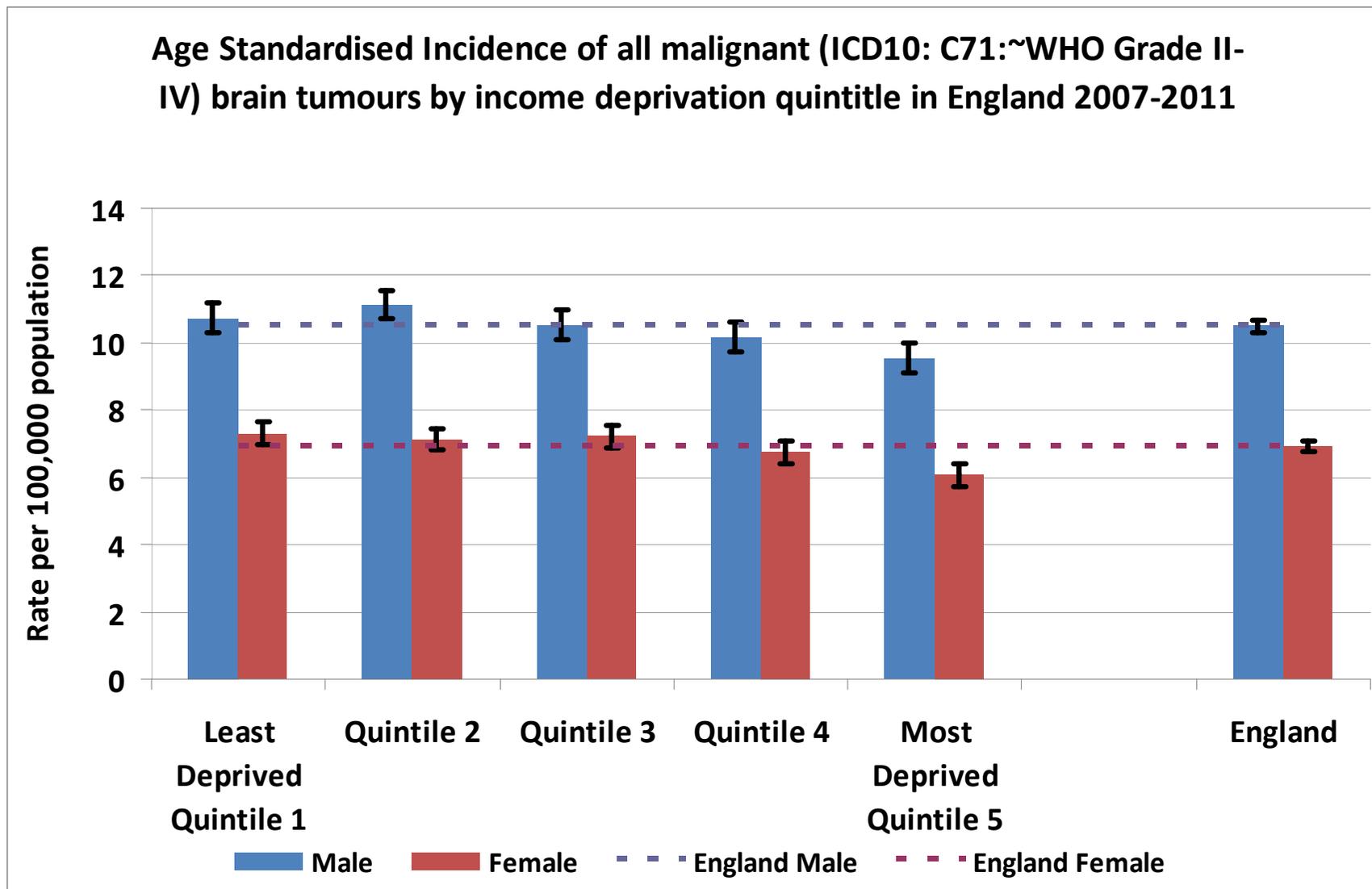


Glioblastoma and deprivation





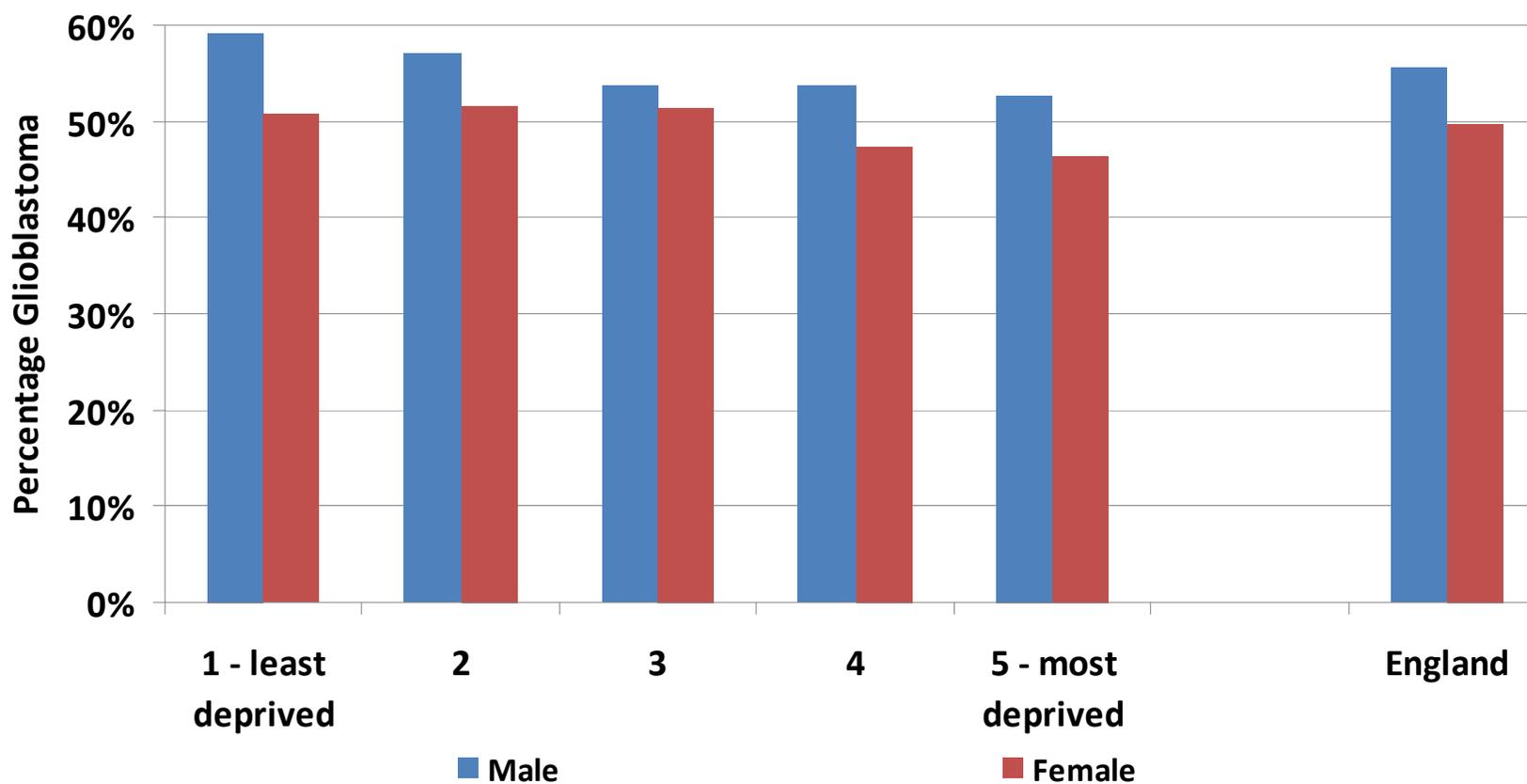
Glioblastoma and deprivation (2)





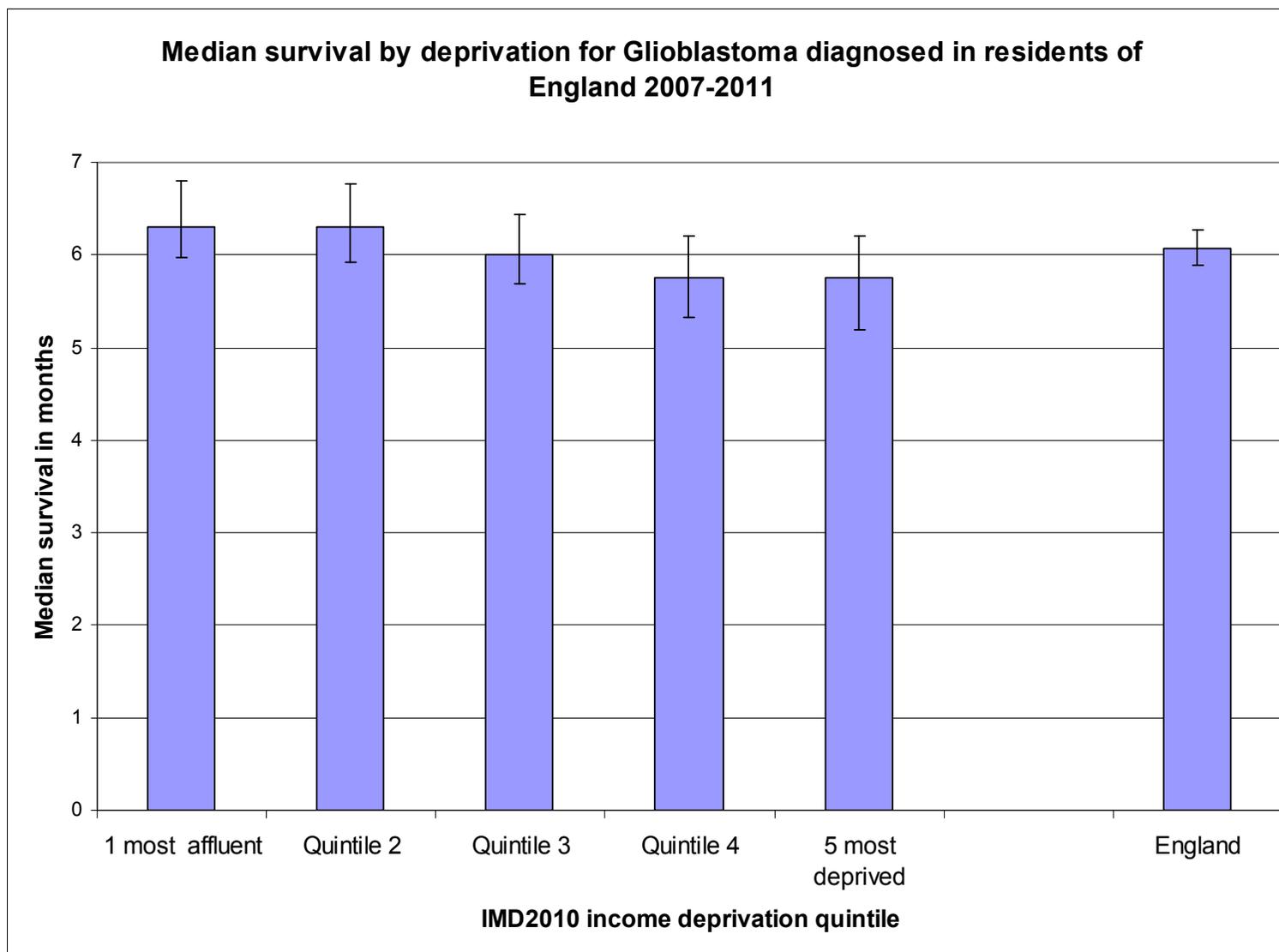
Glioblastoma and deprivation (3)

Glioblastomas as percentage of all malignant brain tumours (ICD10: C71:~WHO Grade II-IV) diagnosed in England 2007-2011



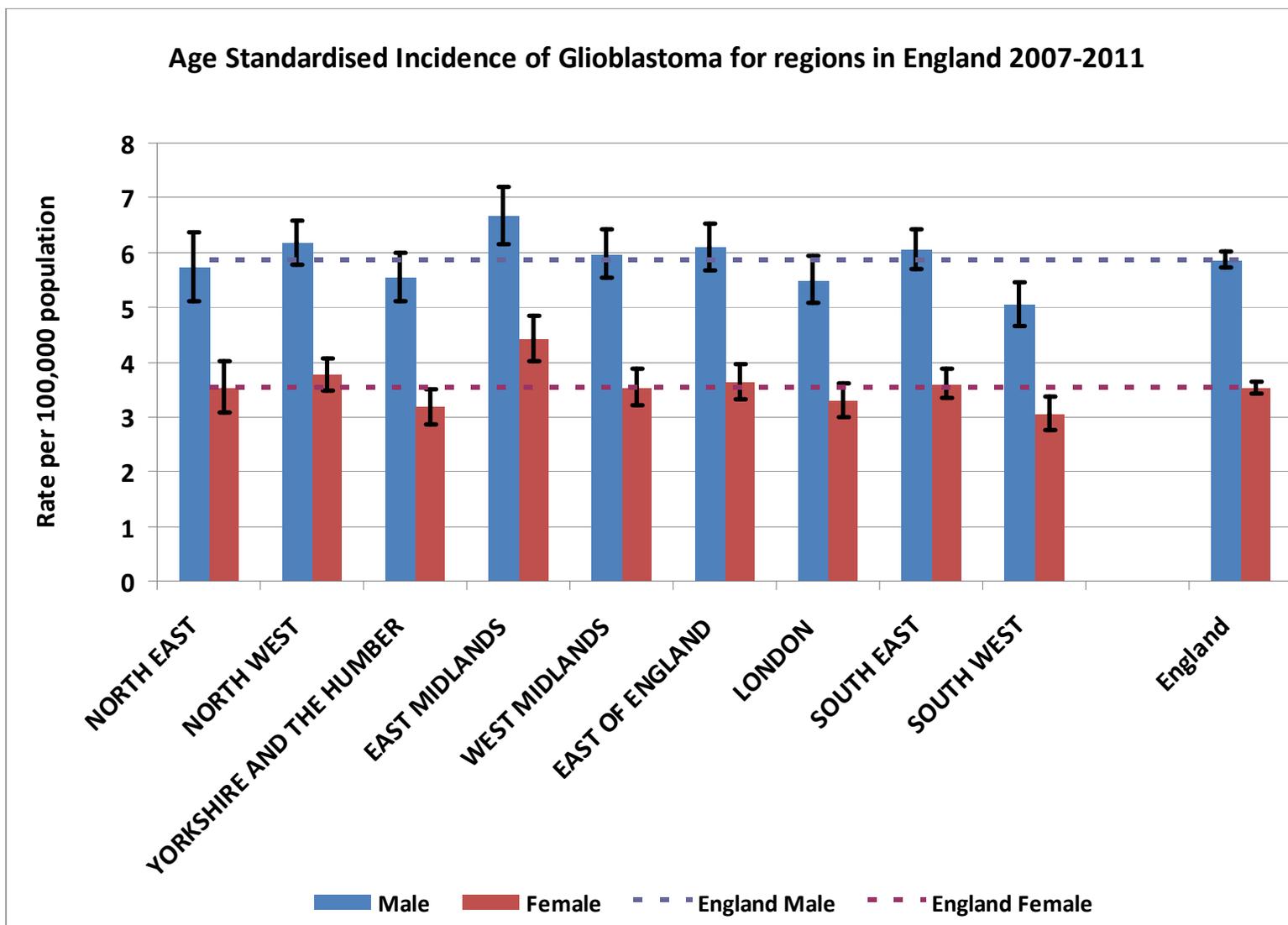


Glioblastoma and deprivation



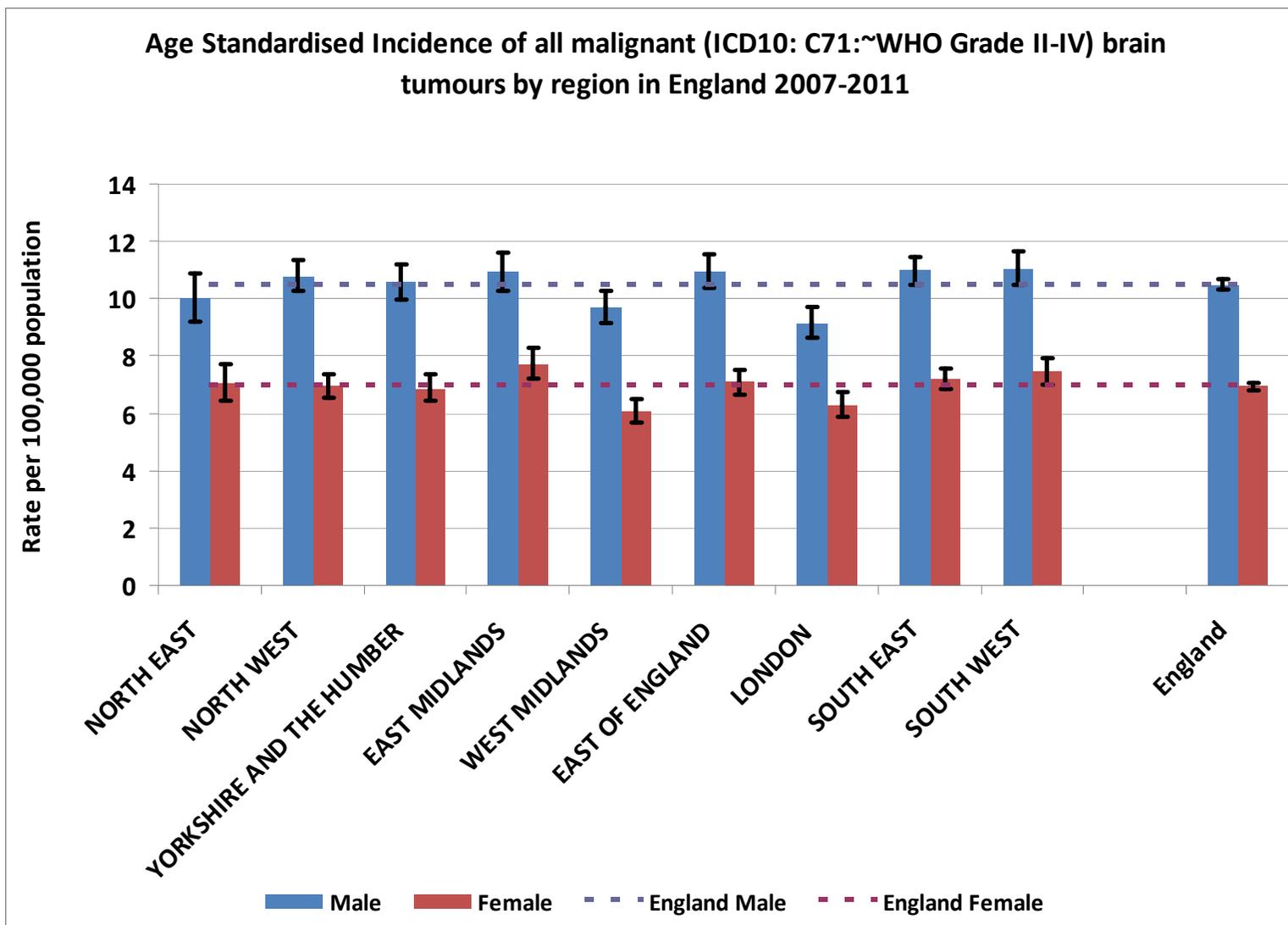


Glioblastoma and region



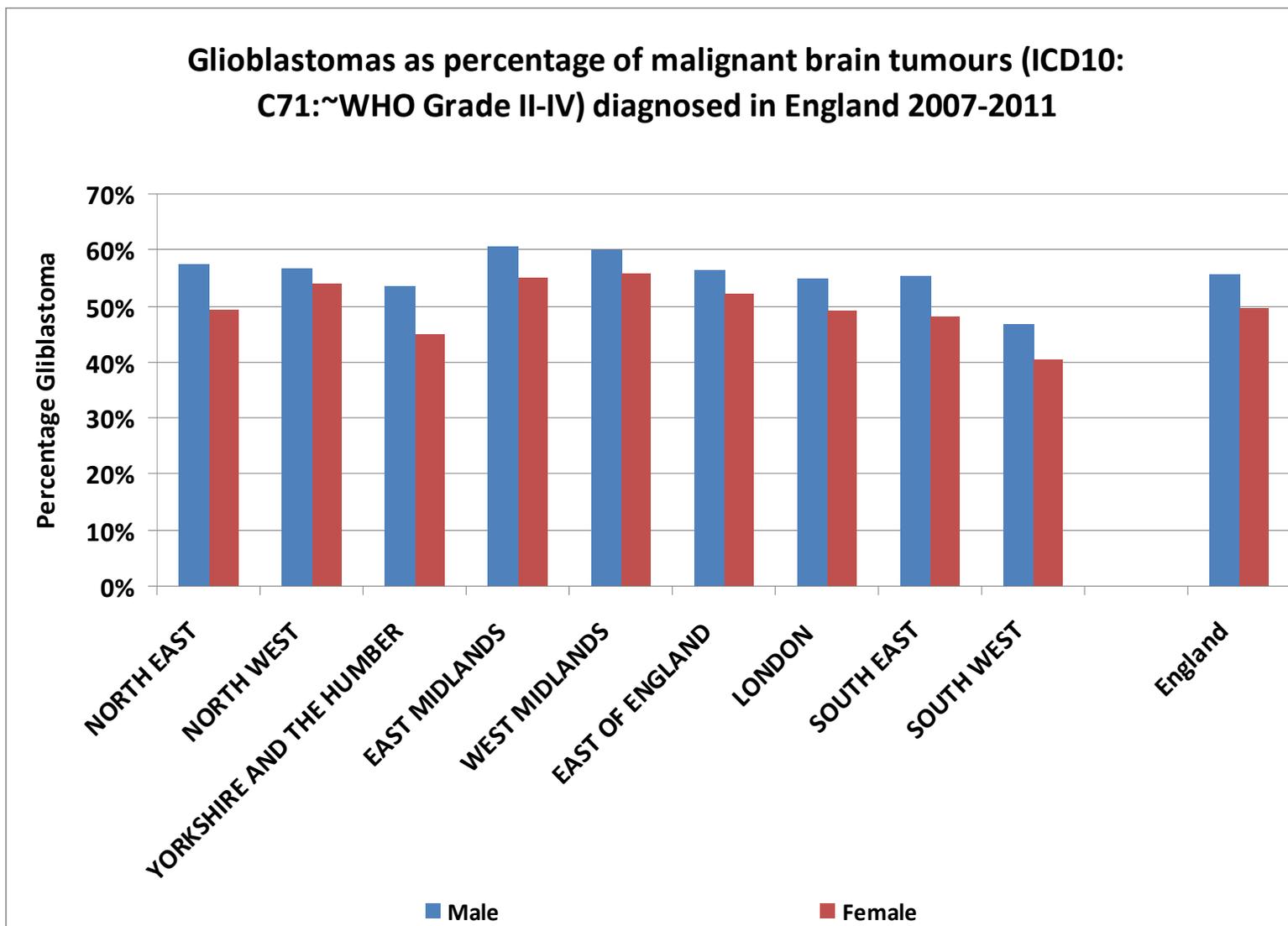


Glioblastoma and region (2)





Glioblastoma and region (3)





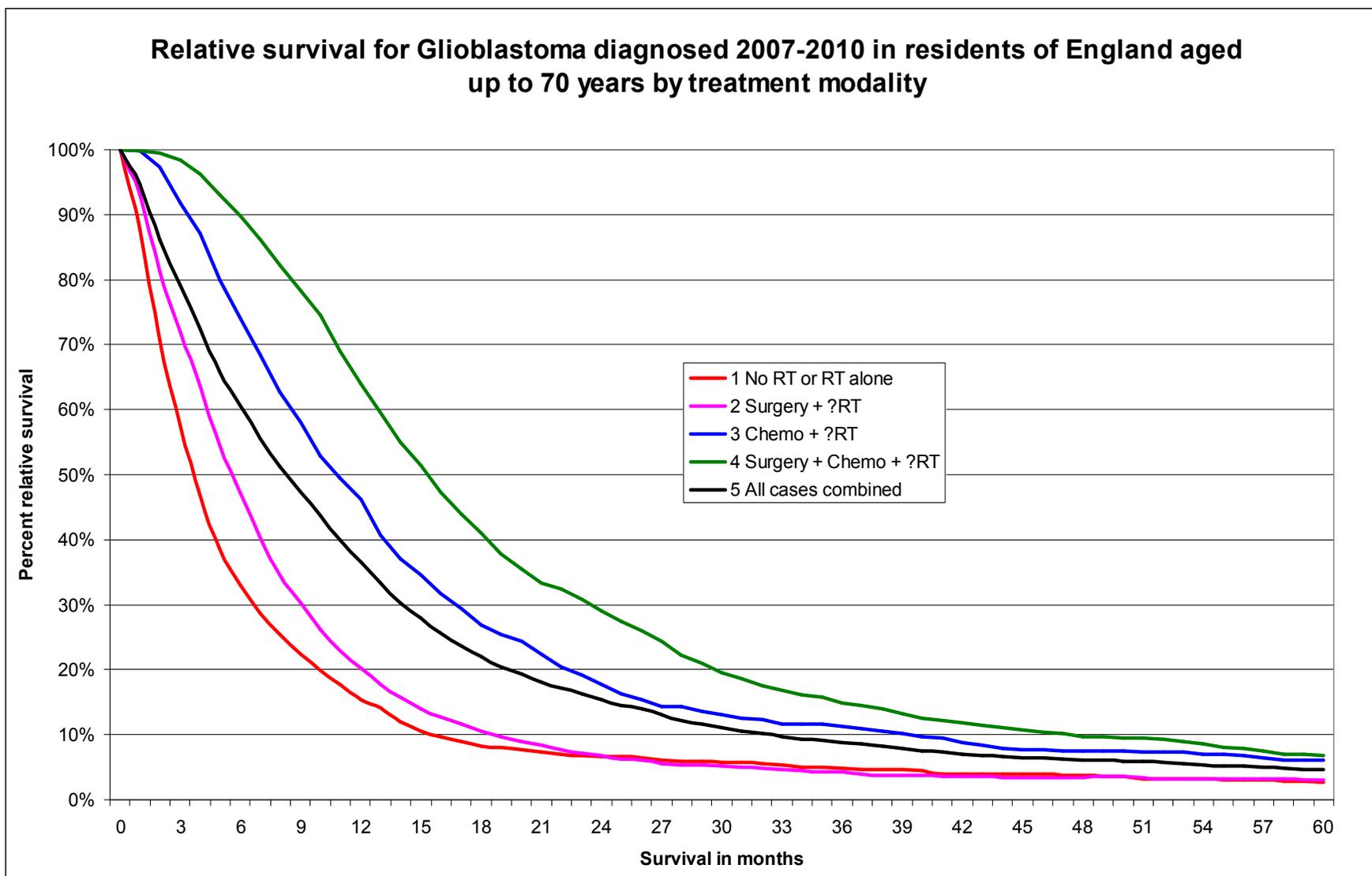
Glioblastoma and treatment

- Treatment data for 2007-2010 GBMs obtained from data linkage between
 - Encore (National Cancer Registration Service)
 - HES (Hospital Episode Statistics (Inpatient and Outpatient))
 - RTDS (Radiotherapy Data Service (2010 onwards))
- Searched all data sources for any episode of brain excision surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy between 90 days before and 1 year after diagnosis.
 - Radiotherapy data were particularly difficult to capture; only around 40% of GBMs appeared to have had any kind of radiotherapy
 - Data quality for surgery and chemotherapy were somewhat better; around 25% of patients were treated by surgical excision and chemotherapy (this might be assumed to be the Stupp protocol)



Glioblastoma and treatment (2)

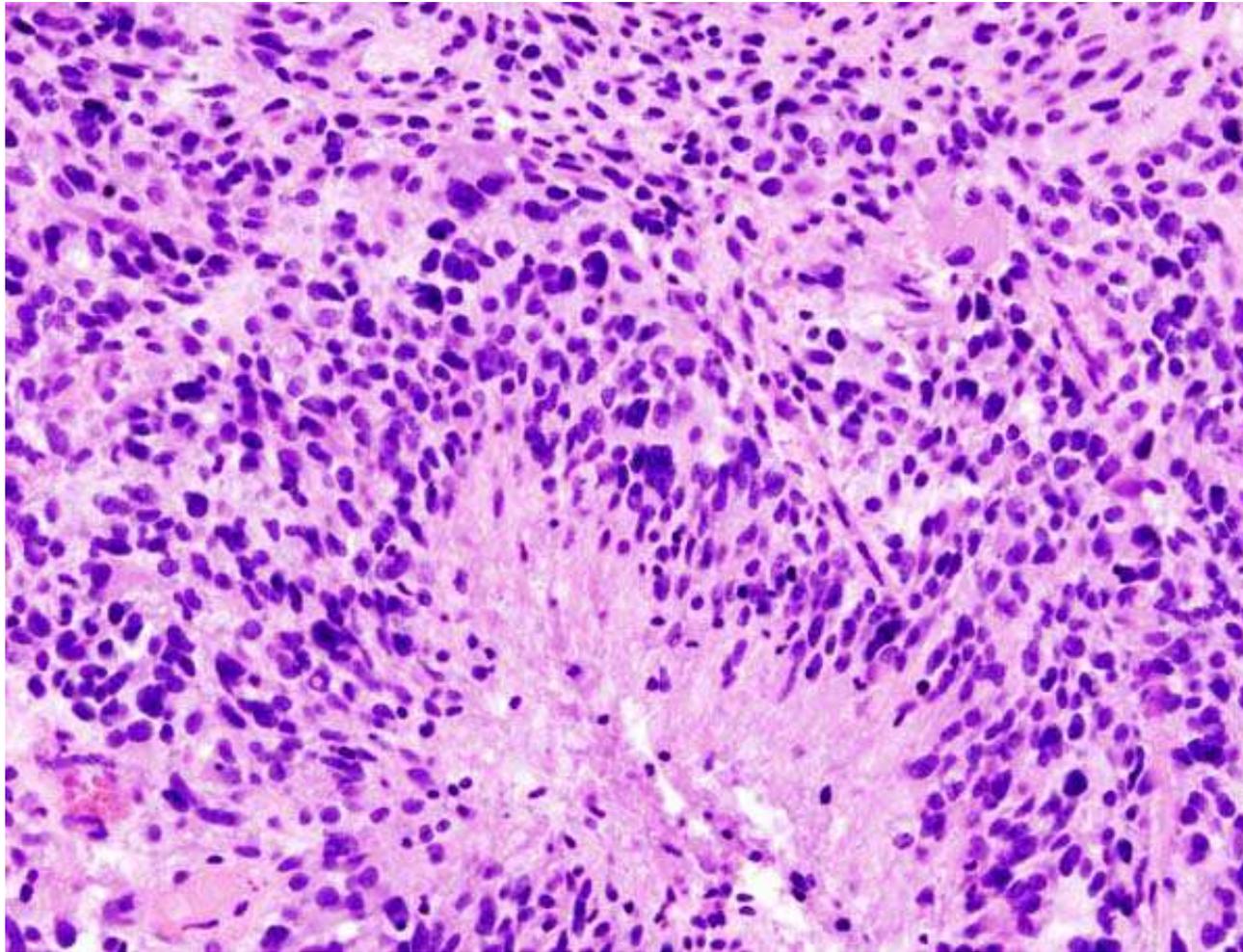
NB: We assume that cases treated by surgery and/or chemo have also had RT





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Thank you

I'll be happy
to try to
answer any
questions at
the end of
the session