

Rare Tumours of the Urinary Tract

1. Epithelial Tumours of Kidney

1.1 General Results

Table 1. Epithelial Tumours of Kidney: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival		
Both Sexes		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC		Relative Survival	
							%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY		C	8,575	14.10	7.44	66	1.7	<0.001	7,198	69.7
Renal cell carcinoma with variants		C	7,920	13.03	7.04	66	1.9	<0.001	6,658	72.7
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type of kidney		R	4	0.01	0.00	75	*	*	3	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of kidney		R	27	0.04	0.02	69	-5.6	0.533	21	*
Males		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC		Relative survival	
							%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY		C	5,332	17.78	9.98	66	2.0	<0.001	4,391	69.2
Renal cell carcinoma with variants		C	4,957	16.53	9.40	65	2.4	<0.001	4,098	72.0
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type of kidney		R	2	0.01	0.00	72	*	*	2	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of kidney		R	15	0.05	0.03	65	*	*	11	*
Females		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC		Relative survival	
							%	p-value	N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY		C	3,243	10.53	5.12	68	0.8	0.268	2,807	70.5
Renal cell carcinoma with variants		C	2,963	9.62	4.86	67	0.8	0.253	2,560	73.9
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type of kidney		R	2	0.01	0.00	77	*	*	1	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of kidney		R	12	0.04	0.02	73	*	*	10	*

R/C: Rare or common

CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)

WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)

EAPC: estimated annual percentage change

RS: relative survival

AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

1.2 Incidence

- 8,575 new epithelial tumours of the kidney are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female ratio is 1.9.
- RARECARE defines one common and two rare tumour entities:
 - The very common renal cell carcinoma represents 92% of the epithelial kidney tumours.
 - Only four new diagnoses of squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type are registered.
 - 27 diagnoses of squamous cell carcinoma are made between 2001 and 2010.

1.3 Survival

1.3.1 Overall Survival

Table 2. Epithelial Tumours of Kidney – Overall Survival

	N at risk	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
		1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY	7,198	80.9	68.4	60.8	44.9	[59.6 ; 62.0]	83.1	74.0	69.7	60.7	[68.3 ; 71.0]
Renal cell carcinoma with variants	6,658	83.8	71.7	63.9	47.1	[62.7 ; 65.1]	85.8	77.2	72.7	63.3	[71.3 ; 74.1]
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- Epithelial tumours of the kidney reach a 5-year observed survival of 60.8% and a 5-year relative survival of 69.7%.
- Because most patients with an epithelial tumour of the kidney are diagnosed with a variant of a renal cell carcinoma, survival of this subtype is similar (but always about 3 per cent higher) to the survival of all epithelial tumours of the kidney together.

1.3.2 Survival by Sex

Table 3. Epithelial tumours of Kidney – Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
		1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY	4,391	80.4	67.3	59.9	[58.3 ; 61.4]	82.6	73.2	69.2	[67.4 ; 70.9]
Renal cell carcinoma with variants	4,098	83.1	70.3	62.7	[61.1 ; 64.3]	85.3	76.1	72.0	[70.2 ; 73.8]
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Females	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
		1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF KIDNEY	2,807	81.8	70.2	62.2	[60.3 ; 64.1]	83.7	75.4	70.5	[68.3 ; 72.6]
Renal cell carcinoma with variants	2,560	85.0	73.9	65.8	[63.8 ; 67.8]	86.7	78.7	73.9	[71.6 ; 76.0]
Squamous cell carcinoma spindle cell type	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- The differences in survival between males and females are very small although survival is always slightly better for females.

2. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder

2.1 General Results

Table 4. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival		
Both Sexes		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative Survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER		C	12,419	20.43	8.70	73	-0.2	0.650	10,701	57.4
Transitional cell carcinoma of bladder		C	11,897	19.57	8.34	73	0.4	0.368	10,253	58.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of bladder		R	150	0.25	0.10	73	0.8	0.882	133	31.4
Adenocarcinoma with variants of bladder		R	156	0.26	0.12	69	-4.9	0.111	127	51.2
Salivary gland type tumours of bladder		R	1	0.00	0.00	74	*	*	0	-
Males		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER		C	9,891	32.98	15.69	72	-0.8	0.097	8,460	58.9
Transitional cell carcinoma of bladder		C	9,547	31.84	15.14	72	-0.3	0.487	8,171	59.1
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of bladder		R	84	0.28	0.14	70	1.2	0.828	71	41.1
Adenocarcinoma with variants of bladder		R	106	0.35	0.18	70	-7.5	0.039	86	56.7
Salivary gland type tumours of bladder		R	1	0.00	0.00	74	*	*	0	-
Females		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER		C	2,528	8.20	3.03	74	1.7	0.034	2,241	52.0
Transitional cell carcinoma of bladder		C	2,350	7.63	2.83	74	2.6	0.013	2,082	53.7
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of bladder		R	66	0.21	0.07	77	0.6	0.947	62	20.5
Adenocarcinoma with variants of bladder		R	50	0.16	0.08	67	1.1	0.867	41	40.2
Salivary gland type tumours of bladder		R	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-

C/R: common or rare

CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)

WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)

EAPC: estimated annual percentage change

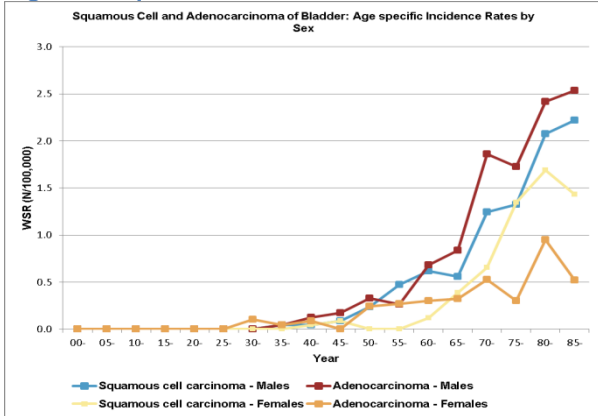
RS: relative survival

AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

2.2 Incidence

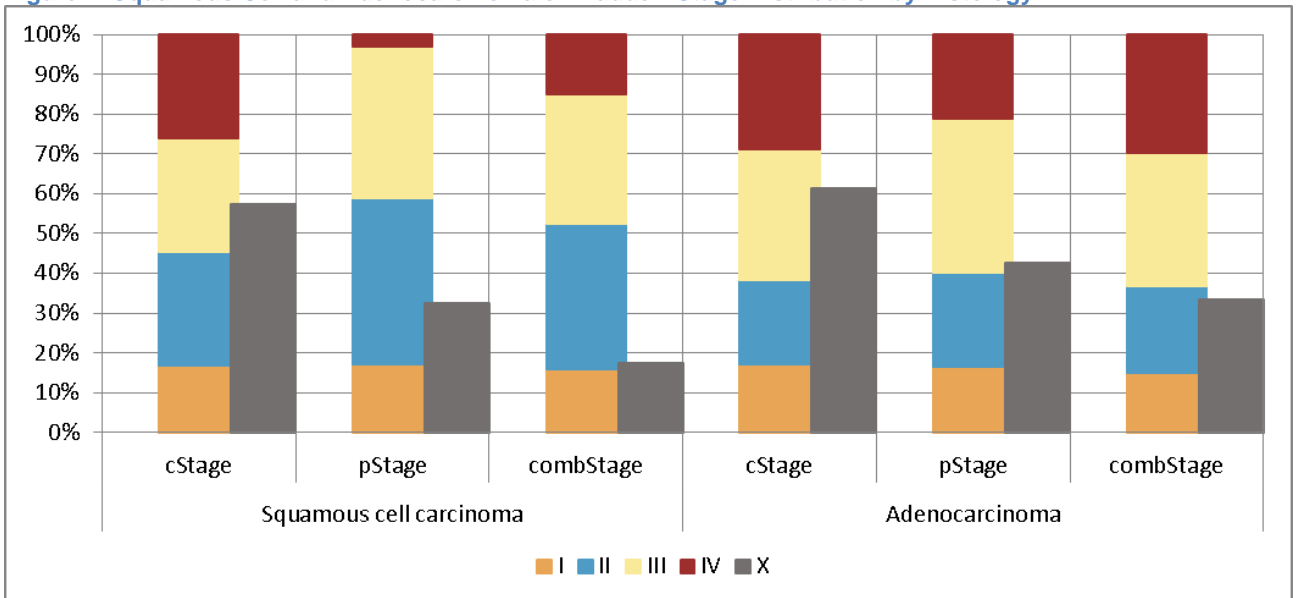
- 12,419 new epithelial tumours of the bladder are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female ratio is 5.2.
- RARECARE defines one common and three rare tumour entities:
 - The common transitional cell carcinoma represents 95% of all bladder carcinoma.
 - Squamous cell carcinoma accounts for 150 new cases.
 - 156 new adenocarcinoma are registered in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
 - Only 1 salivary gland type tumour of bladder is observed.

Figure 1. Squamous Cell and Adenocarcinoma of Bladder: Age Specific Incidence Rates by Sex



- The incidence rates for squamous cell and adenocarcinoma start to increase from the age of 50 years.

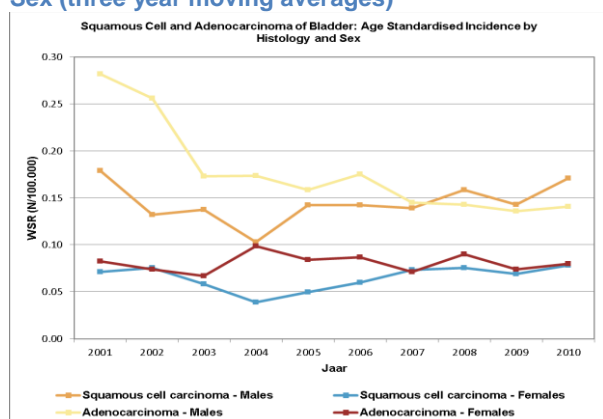
Figure 2. Squamous Cell and Adenocarcinoma of Bladder: Stage Distribution by Histology



- Adenocarcinoma has a slightly less favourable stage distribution than squamous cell carcinoma. This difference is mainly observed in pathological staging (>20% and <5% stage IV respectively).

2.3 Trends

Figure 3. Squamous Cell and Adenocarcinoma of Bladder: Age-Standardised Incidence by Histology and Sex (three year moving averages)



- In the latter years, squamous cell carcinoma becomes more frequent than adenocarcinoma of bladder, due to the significant decreasing trend for adenocarcinoma of bladder in males.
- In females, the trend for both entities remains properly stable.

2.4 Survival

2.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 5. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder – Overall Survival

	N at risk	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
		1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER	10,701	76.1	55.3	45.1	28.8	[44.0 ; 46.1]	80.0	63.9	57.4	48.5	[56.2 ; 58.7]
Transitional cell carcinoma	10,253	77.1	56.0	45.5	29.0	[44.5 ; 46.6]	81.0	64.7	58.0	48.7	[56.7 ; 59.4]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	133	43.6	28.3	25.4	18.8	[18.1 ; 33.2]	45.7	32.4	31.4	30.0	[22.5 ; 41.1]
Adenocarcinoma with variants	127	73.2	53.7	42.3	31.4	[33.0 ; 51.2]	76.1	59.9	51.2	47.0	[40.0 ; 62.0]
Salivary gland type tumours	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Because most epithelial tumours of the bladder are (common) transitional cell carcinoma, survival of this subtype is very similar to the survival of the all epithelial tumours of the bladder together.
- Survival differs between the subtypes of epithelial tumours of the bladder. It is remarkably worse for the squamous cell carcinoma (5-year relative survival: 31.4%) than for the transitional cell carcinoma (5-year relative survival: 58.0%) and the adenocarcinoma (51.2%).

2.4.2 Survival by Sex

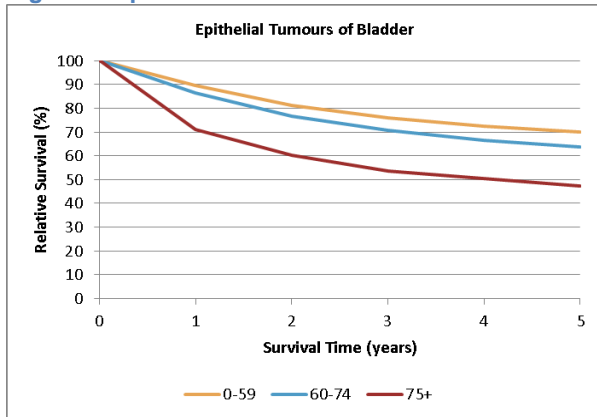
Table 6. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder – Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
		1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER	8,460	78.1	56.7	46.0	[44.8 ; 47.1]	82.1	65.7	58.9	[57.4 ; 60.3]
Transitional cell carcinoma	8,171	78.7	57.2	46.2	[45.1 ; 47.4]	82.7	66.2	59.1	[57.7 ; 60.6]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	71	52.1	39.3	33.6	[22.5 ; 45.0]	54.7	44.7	41.1	[27.5 ; 55.1]
Adenocarcinoma with variants	86	74.4	52.6	44.9	[33.6 ; 55.5]	77.9	60.0	56.7	[42.4 ; 70.2]
Salivary gland type tumours	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF BLADDER	2,241	68.8	49.8	41.6	[39.4 ; 43.7]	72.0	56.8	52.0	[49.3 ; 54.7]
Transitional cell carcinoma	2,082	70.8	51.4	42.9	[40.6 ; 45.2]	74.2	58.7	53.7	[50.9 ; 56.5]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	62	33.9	16.1	16.1	[8.3 ; 26.3]	35.5	18.8	20.5	[10.6 ; 33.4]
Adenocarcinoma with variants	41	70.7	56.1	36.5	[21.0 ; 52.3]	72.3	59.3	40.2	[23.1 ; 57.3]
Salivary gland type tumours	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Contrary to most tumours, survival of epithelial tumours of bladder is worse for females than for males (5-year relative survival: 52.0% versus 58.9%).
- Sex differences in prognosis are larger for the rare subtypes squamous cell carcinoma (5-year relative survival for males: 41.1% versus females: 20.5%) and adenocarcinoma (5-year relative survival for males 56.7% versus females: 40.2%).

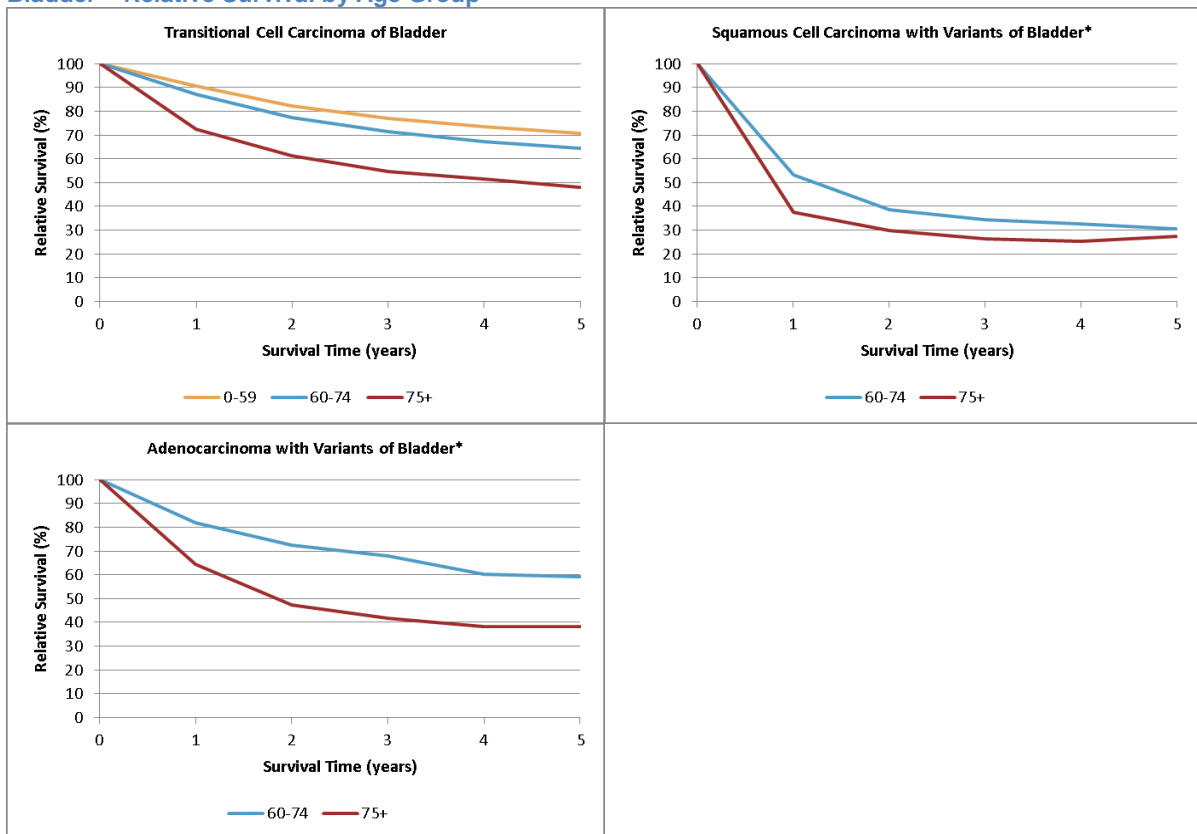
2.4.3 Survival by Age Group

Figure 4. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder – Relative Survival by Age Group



- Relative survival differs with age, prognosis is best for the age group 0-59 years and worst for the age group 75+ years. The difference between 0-59 years and 60-74 years is smaller than between the group of 60-74 years and the oldest group.

Figure 5. Transitional Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Adenocarcinoma with variants of Bladder – Relative Survival by Age Group

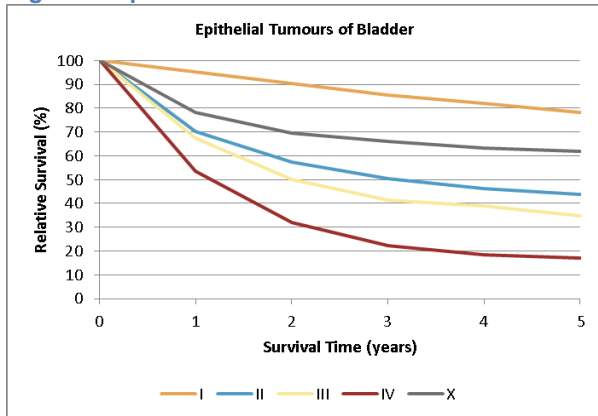


* Survival is not displayed for the youngest age group (0-59 years old) because the number at risk is lower than 35.

- Because most epithelial tumours of the bladder are transitional cell carcinoma, survival by age groups for this subtype is almost the same as the earlier described survival by age groups for all epithelial tumours of the bladder together.
- For squamous cell carcinoma, survival is better for the age group 60-74 years than for the age group 75+ years at one year after diagnosis, but the difference between these age groups becomes negligible with longer follow-up.
- For adenocarcinoma, the difference between the age groups 60-74 years and 75+ years is large for all follow-up periods.

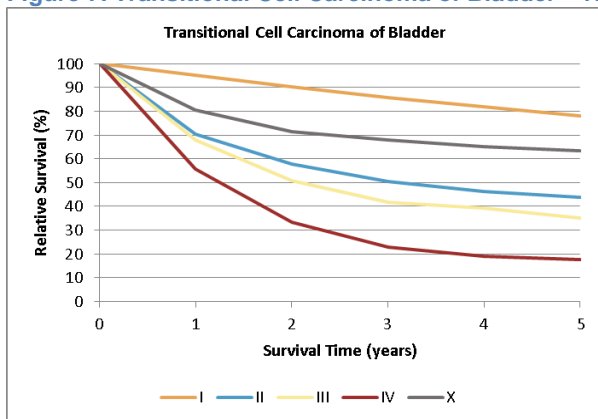
2.4.4 Survival by Stage¹

Figure 6. Epithelial Tumours of Bladder – Relative Survival by Stage



- Survival is dependent on stage, with a 5-year relative survival ranging from 78.1% for stage I to 17.2% for stage IV.

Figure 7. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Bladder – Relative Survival by Stage



- Because most epithelial tumours of the bladder are transitional cell carcinoma, survival by stage of this subtype is almost the same as the earlier described survival by stage of all epithelial tumours of the bladder together.

¹ Survival by stage is not shown for the squamous cell carcinoma with variants and adenocarcinoma with variants because only a single layer has a number at risk higher than 35 (5-year relative survival stage II squamous cell carcinoma: 31.5%; 5-year relative survival stage X adenocarcinoma: 55.3%).

3. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra

3.1 General Results

Table 7. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Incidence, Trends, Survival

Flemish Region 2001-2010		Incidence				Trend		Survival		
Both Sexes		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative Survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA		R	2,033	3.34	1.44	72	2.7	0.015	1,491	45.6
Transitional cell carcinoma of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	1,899	3.12	1.36	72	2.6	0.011	1,387	46.5
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	44	0.07	0.03	72	10.4	0.136	39	30.3
Adenocarcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	24	0.04	0.02	70	-2.4	0.760	18	*
Salivary gland-type tumours of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA		R	1,357	4.53	2.20	71	3.0	0.016	929	46.7
Transitional cell carcinoma of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	1,284	4.28	2.09	71	2.9	0.008	878	48.0
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	21	0.07	0.03	71	1.6	0.844	17	*
Adenocarcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	13	0.04	0.02	70	-	-	8	*
Salivary gland-type tumours of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females		R/C	N	CR	WSR	Avg Age	EAPC %	p-value	Relative survival N at risk	5yr (%)
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA		R	676	2.19	0.81	74	1.5	0.131	562	43.7
Transitional cell carcinoma of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	615	2.00	0.73	74	1.3	0.192	509	43.8
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	23	0.07	0.03	73	-	-	22	*
Adenocarcinoma with variants of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	11	0.04	0.02	70	-	-	10	*
Salivary gland-type tumours of pelvis, ureter and urethra		R	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R/C: Rare or common

CR: Crude rate (N/100,000 person years)

WSR: age-standardised rate, using the world population (N/100,000 person years)

EAPC: estimated annual percentage change

RS: relative survival

AvgAge: average age at diagnosis

3.2 Incidence

- 2,033 new epithelial tumours of the pelvis, ureter and urethra are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.
- The male/female ratio is 1.9.
- RARECARE defines four rare tumour entities:
 - Transitional cell carcinoma is the most frequently diagnosed subtype (93%). The risk in males is higher than in females (M/F ratio = 2.7).
 - The incidence rate for squamous cell carcinoma is more similar between males and females (M/F ratio = 0.9).

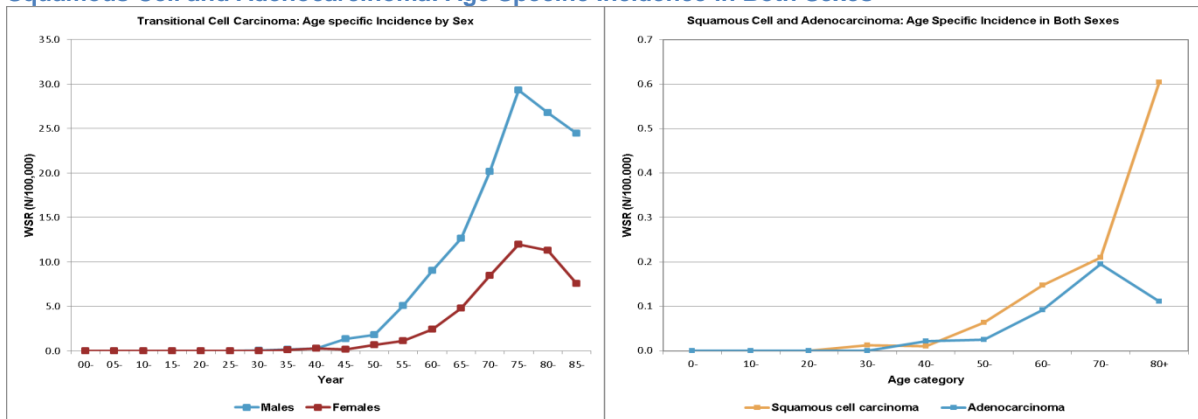
- Only 24 new cases of adenocarcinoma are observed. The male/female ratio is 1.3.
- No salivary gland type tumours are diagnosed in the Flemish Region between 2001 and 2010.

Table 8. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Morphological Distribution by Localisation

	Renal pelvis		Ureter		Urethra	
Transitional cell carcinoma	1077	97.7%	698	97.9%	124	81.6%
Squamous cell carcinoma	15	1.4%	11	1.5%	18	11.8%
Adenocarcinoma	10	0.9%	4	0.6%	10	6.6%

- 98% of the tumours of renal pelvis and ureter are transitional cell carcinoma.
- In the urethra, squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma are proportionally more common although urethral transitional cell carcinoma still represents 82%.
- The majority of the urethral transitional carcinoma are diagnosed in males.

Figure 8. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Age Specific Incidence by Sex and Squamous Cell and Adenocarcinoma: Age Specific Incidence in Both Sexes



- From the age of 50 years, age specific incidence rates increase for all the different histological subtypes.

Figure 9. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Stage Distribution by Sex

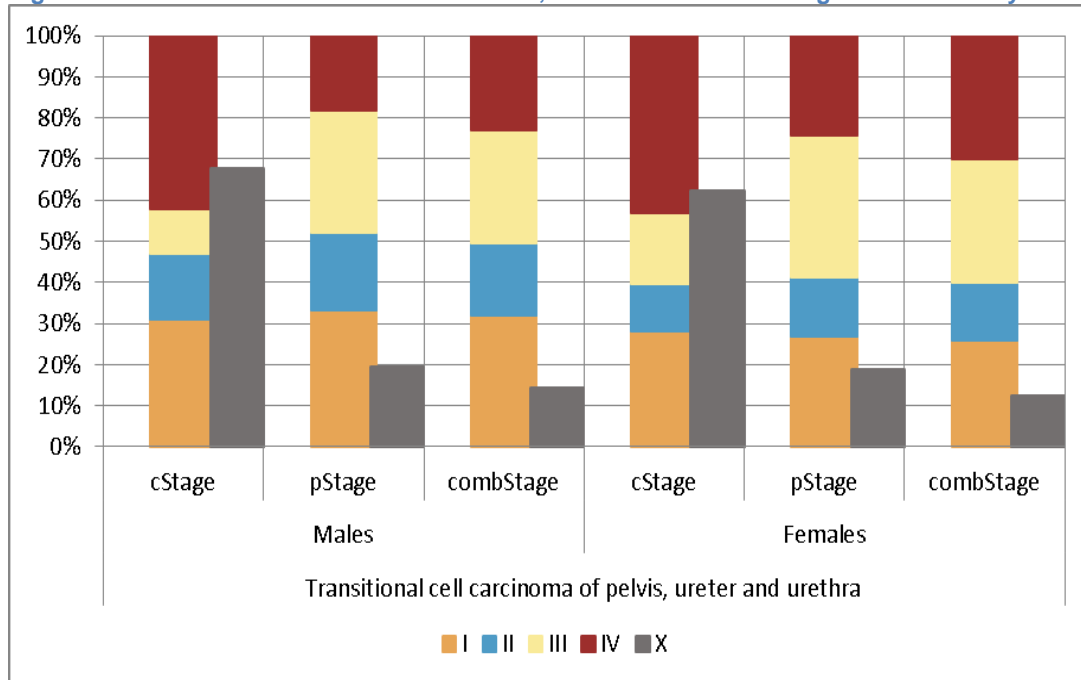
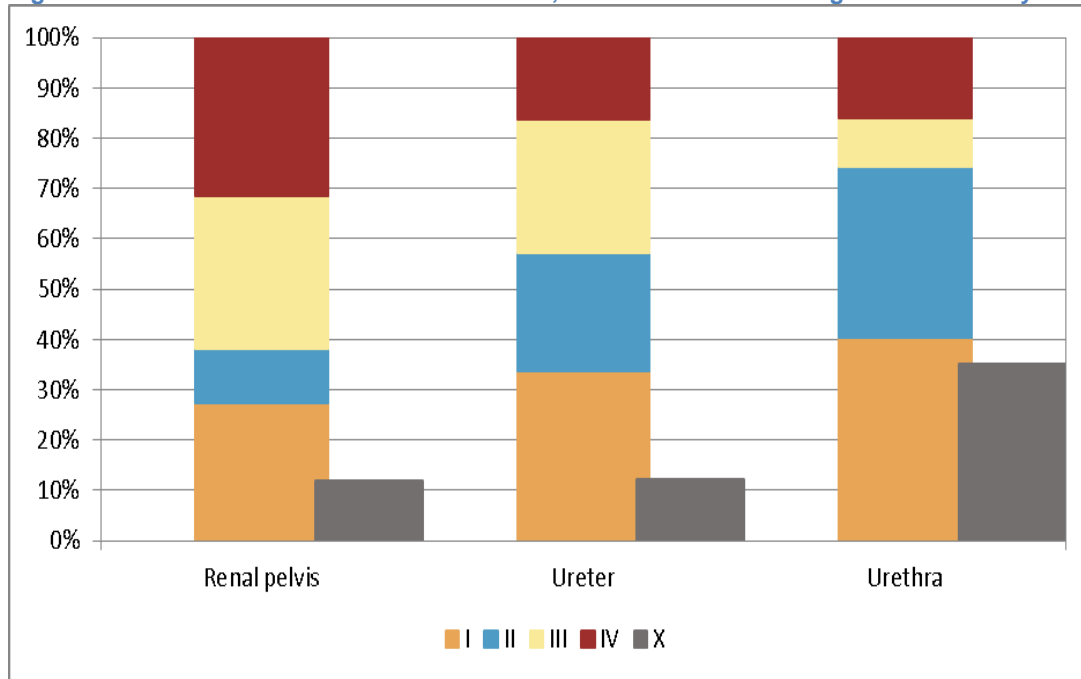


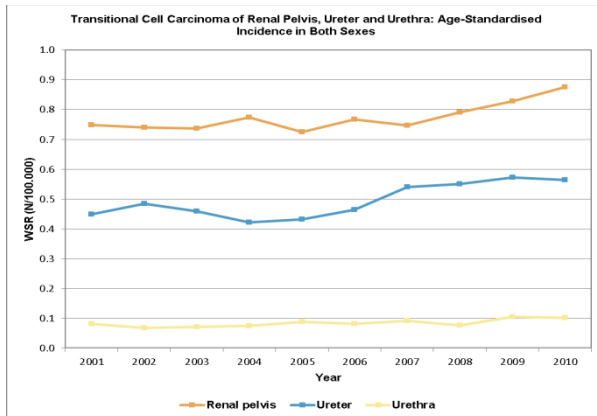
Figure 10. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Stage Distribution by Localisation



- Transitional cell carcinoma of renal pelvis has the worst prognostic stage distribution (~60% stage III-IV), followed by the ureter and the urethra (~40% and ~25% stage III-IV, respectively).
- Males have a slightly better stage distribution, mainly due to the prognostic favourable urethral carcinoma that is more frequently observed in males.

3.3 Trends

Figure 11. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Renal Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra: Age-Standardised Incidence in both Sexes



- Transitional cell carcinoma of renal pelvis, ureter and urethra increase in both sexes, the increase in males is two times higher than in females.
 - Males: EAPC = 2.9% (p = 0.008).
 - Females: EAPC = 1.3% (p = 0.192).
- An increase of transitional carcinoma is observed in the three primary sites.
 - Renal pelvis: EAPC = 2.2% (p = 0.054).
 - Ureter: EAPC = 2.7% (p = 0.105).
 - Urethra: EAPC = 3.9% (p = 0.376).

3.4 Survival

3.4.1 Overall Survival

Table 9. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Overall Survival

	N at risk	Observed Survival					Relative Survival				
		1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA	1,491	71.8	47.5	36.8	22.6	[34.2 ; 39.5]	74.8	53.8	45.6	35.2	[42.3 ; 48.8]
Transitional cell carcinoma	1,387	73.1	48.6	37.7	23.2	[34.9 ; 40.5]	76.0	54.9	46.5	36.1	[43.0 ; 49.9]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	39	51.3	28.2	25.4	-	[13.1 ; 39.7]	54.2	31.7	30.3	-	[15.6 ; 47.4]
Adenocarcinoma with variants	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salivary gland-type tumours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Relative survival decreases to 74.8% at one year after diagnosis and further to 45.6% at five years. Thereafter, survival decreases less steep to a 10-year relative survival of 35.2%.
- Survival is worse for the squamous cell carcinoma than for the transitional cell carcinoma, although these results should be interpreted cautiously because of the low numbers at risk for squamous cell carcinoma.

3.4.2 Survival by Sex

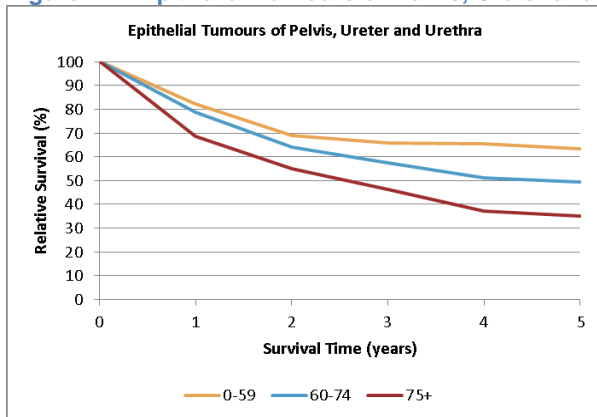
Table 10. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Survival by Sex

Males	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
		1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA									
	929	73.4	47.6	37.4	[34.0 ; 40.7]	76.6	54.3	46.7	[42.4 ; 50.9]
Transitional cell carcinoma	878	74.6	49.1	38.5	[35.0 ; 41.9]	77.8	56.0	48.0	[43.6 ; 52.3]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adenocarcinoma with variants	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salivary gland-type tumours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females									
	N at risk	Observed Survival				Relative Survival			
		1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI	1 year	3 year	5 year	5 year CI
EPITHELIAL TUMOURS OF PELVIS, URETER AND URETHRA									
	562	69.2	47.2	35.9	[31.7 ; 40.2]	71.7	52.9	43.7	[38.5 ; 49.0]
Transitional cell carcinoma	509	70.5	47.7	36.4	[31.9 ; 40.9]	72.9	53.1	43.8	[38.4 ; 49.3]
Squamous cell carcinoma with variants	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adenocarcinoma with variants	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salivary gland-type tumours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Prognosis is slightly better in males than in females .

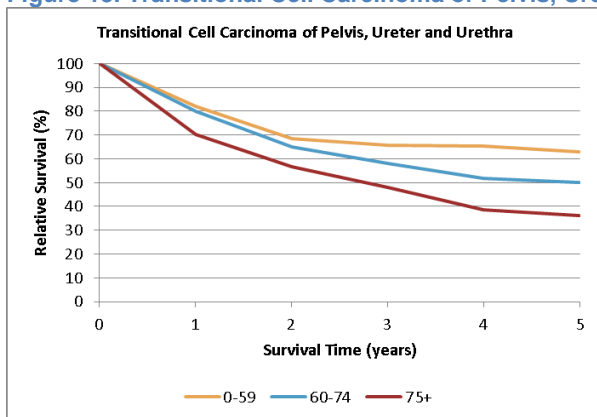
3.4.3 Survival by Age Group

Figure 12. . Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Relative Survival by Age Group



- Survival decreases with higher age at diagnosis of the patients. Patients in the age group 0-59 years have a 5-year relative survival of 63.5%, decreasing to 49.4% for patients in the age group 60-74 years. Five-year relative survival for patients aged 75 and above is 35.1%.

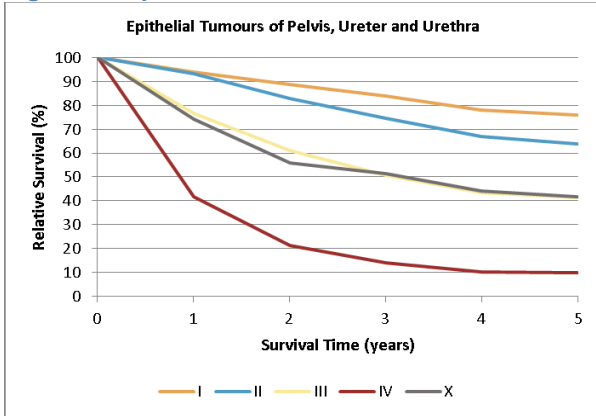
Figure 13. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Relative Survival by Age Group



- Because most epithelial tumours of the pelvis, ureter and urethra are transitional cell carcinoma, survival by age group for this subtype is almost the same as for the earlier described survival by age group of all epithelial tumours of the pelvis, ureter and urethra together.

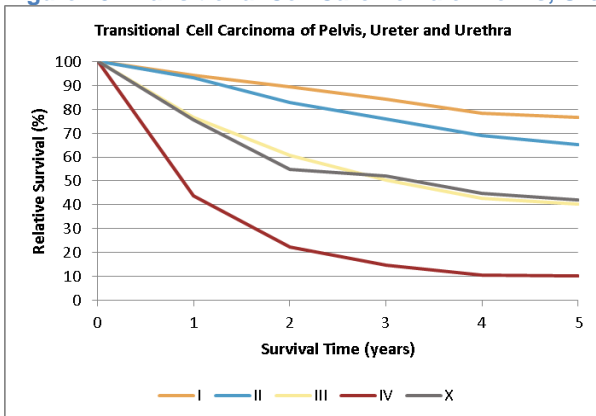
3.4.4 Survival by Stage

Figure 14. Epithelial Tumours of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Relative Survival by Stage



- Survival decreases with the extent of the disease, ranging from a 5-year relative survival of 76.1% for stage I tumours to 9.8% for stage IV tumours.

Figure 15. Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Pelvis, Ureter and Urethra – Relative Survival by Stage



- Because most epithelial tumours of the pelvis, ureter and urethra are transitional cell carcinoma, survival by stage of this subtype is almost the same as the earlier described survival by stage of all epithelial tumours of the pelvis, ureter and urethra together.