

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on survival from childhood cancer



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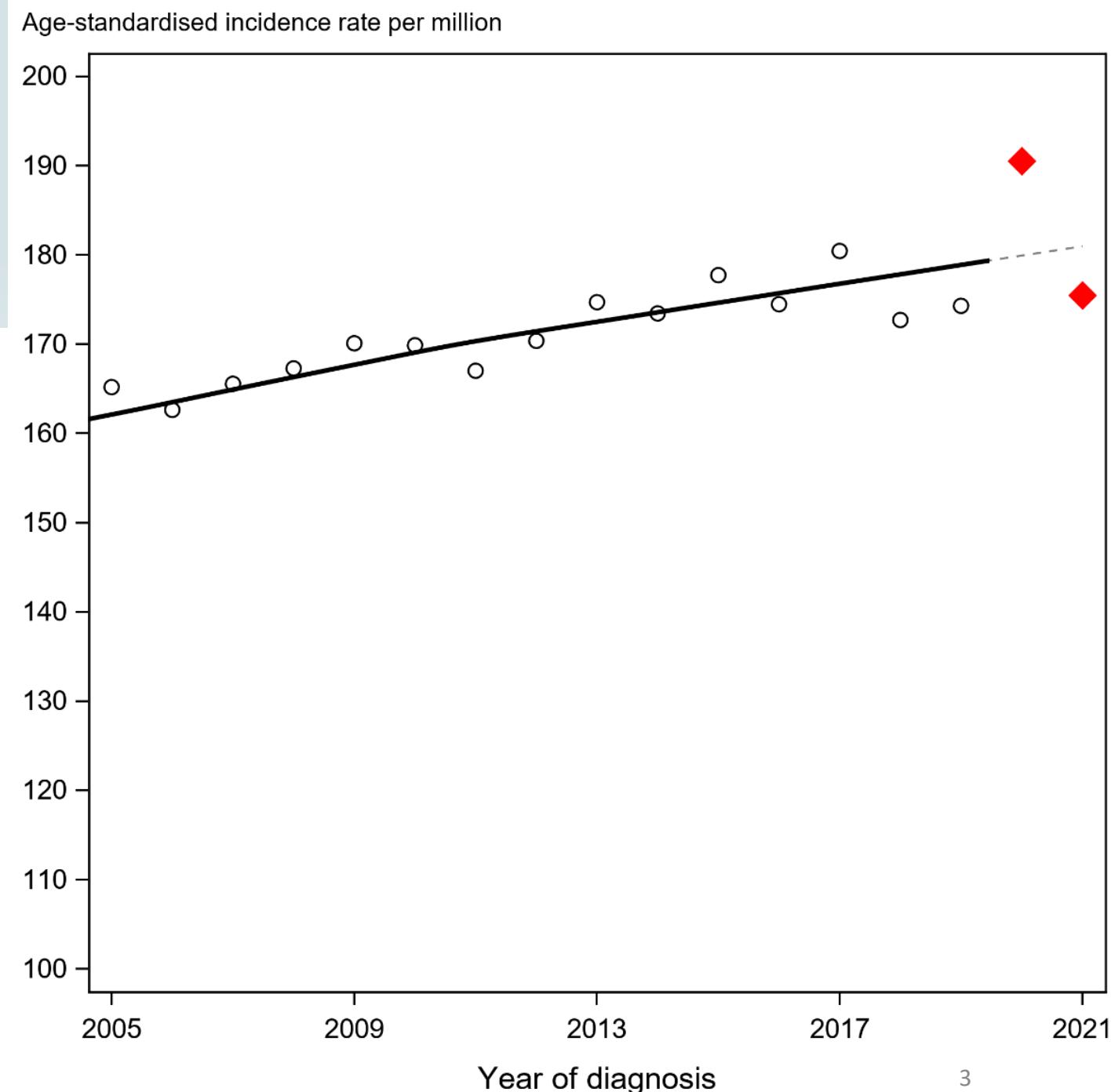
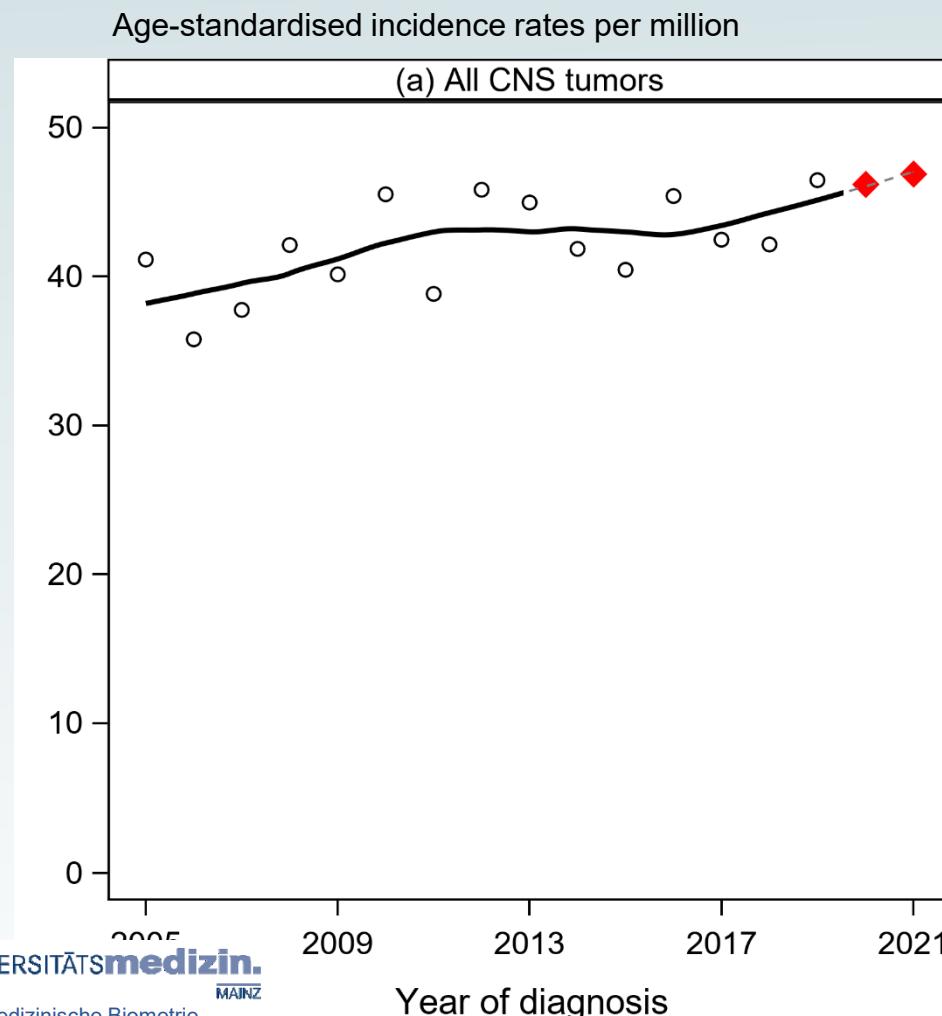
Workshop der AG Krebsepidemiologie (DGEpi) und des Epidemiologischen Krebsregisters Niedersachsen

COVID & Krebs – 26.10.2023

Background

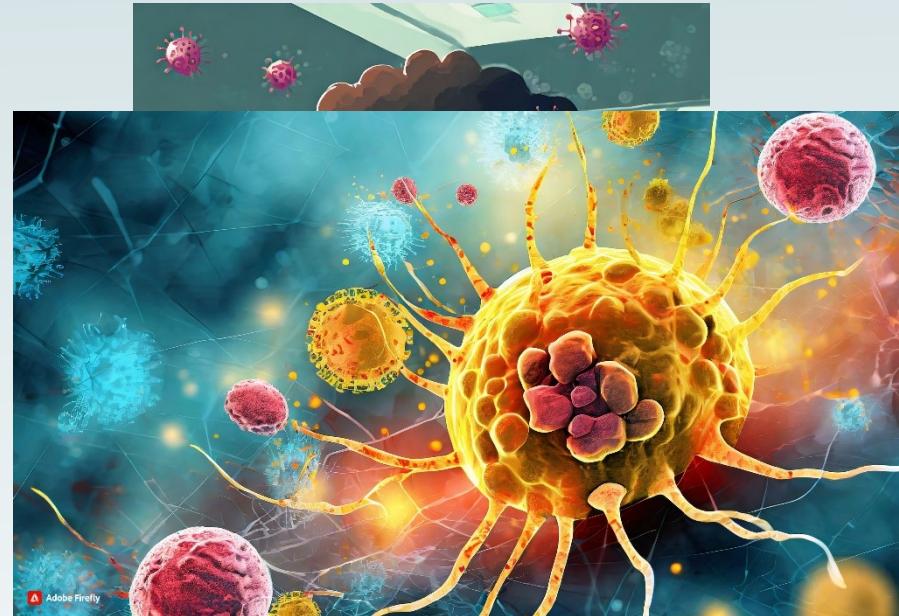
- Decline in cancer diagnoses
 - Reported also for childhood cancer in the US and some European countries
→ Diagnosis at advanced disease stage is associated with poorer prognosis
- Increase in cancer incidence rates for 2020 among children in Germany
 - Drop in 2021 for most cancer types, except for CNS tumours and AML

Background

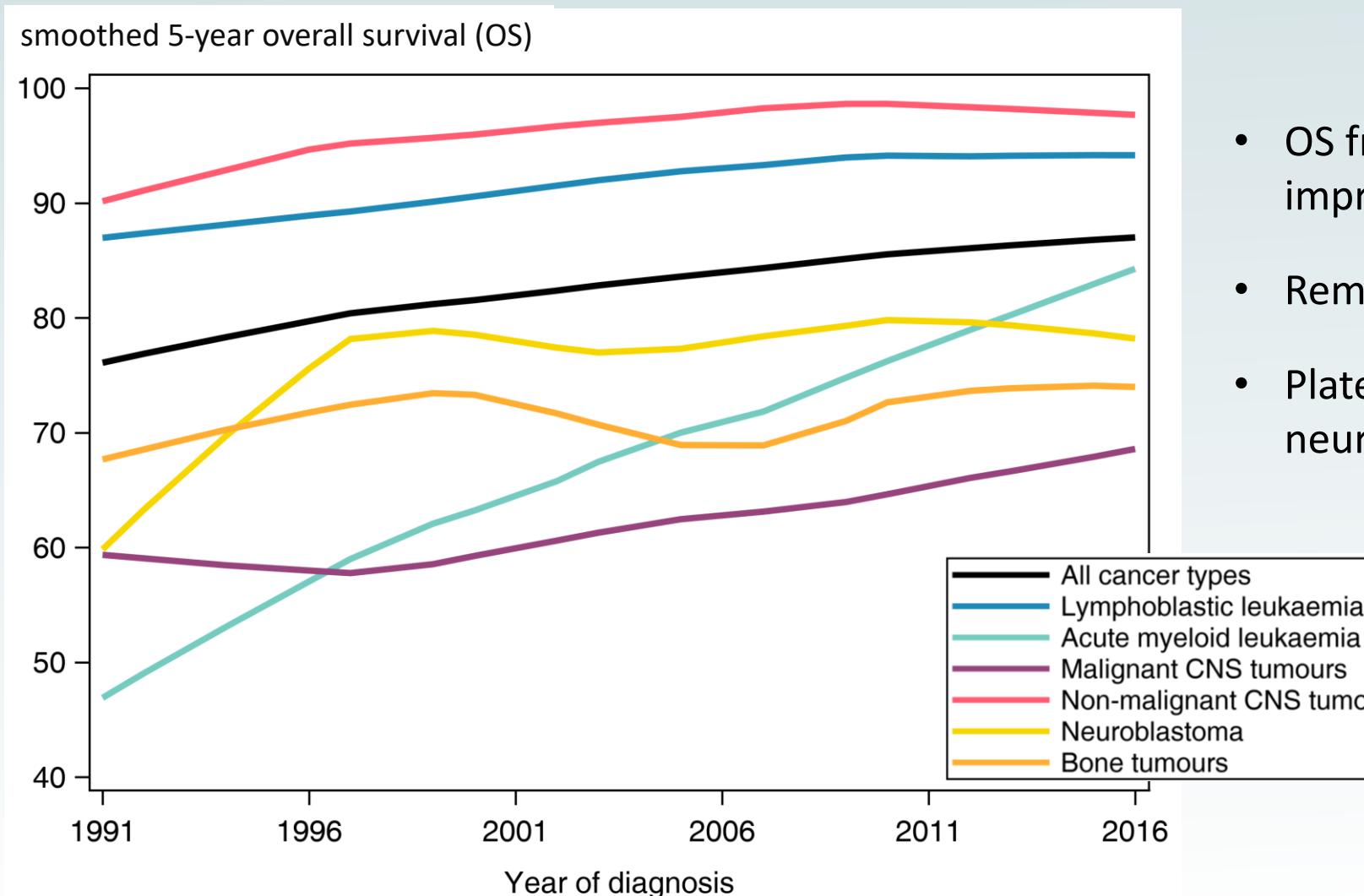


Relevance

- Assumed increased workload
 - Higher number of childhood cancer patients
 - Pandemic-related restrictions
 - (COVID-related) staff shortage
- Children with cancer as vulnerable group
 - Immun suppression and comorbidities
 - More severe disease course (COVID)
 - Impact on individual cancer therapy
 - suggested interaction between cancer and COVID-19 disease
- No population-based assessments of survival from childhood cancer during the COVID-19 pandemic yet



Temporal Survival Patterns | 1991-2016



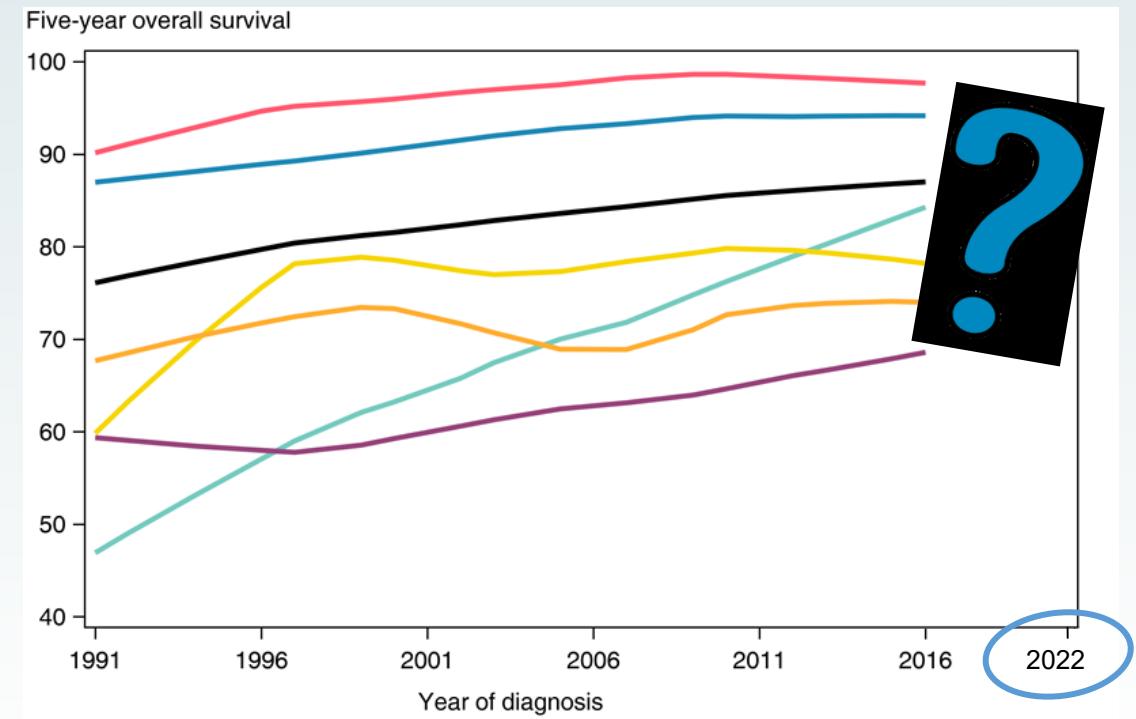
- OS from all cancers combined improved from 78% to 87%
- Remarkable increase in AML survival
- Plateauing survival for neuroblastoma and bone tumours



Objective

- First population-based assessment of the impact of
 - COVID-19 disease on cancer treatment (direct effect)
 - pandemic-related conditions in oncology units on cancer treatment (indirect effect)

➤ Restrictions in diagnostics and/ or treatment may affect childhood cancer survival?



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