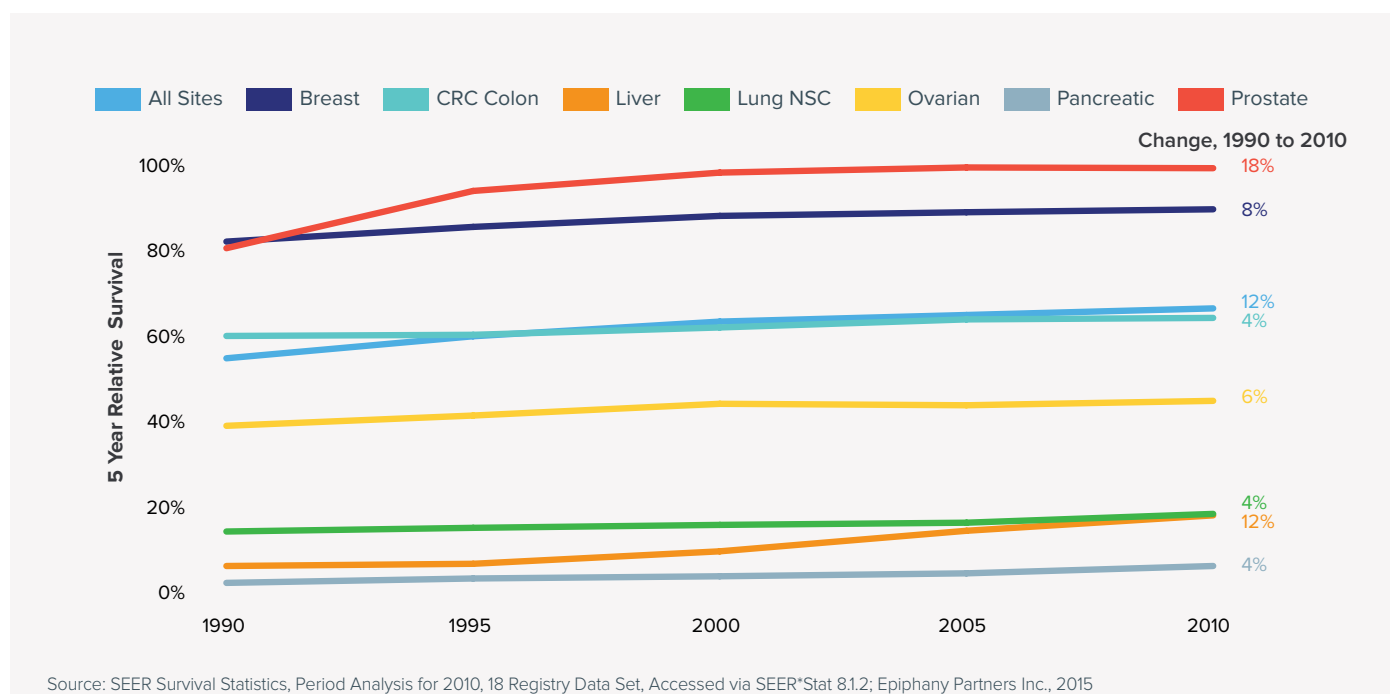


## Survival rates have steadily improved over the past 20 years

### U.S. 5 Year Relative Survival (All Ages, Races, Gender)



- Two-thirds of Americans diagnosed with cancer now live at least five years, compared to just over half in 1990. Although the changes are incremental year to year, cumulatively, more patients are gaining years of life.
- Breakthroughs are rare and frequently apply to small subpopulations of a disease, e.g., ALK+ and EGFR+ NSCLC, or chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). Most progress comes through continuous small improvements in detection and treatment, including refinements in using existing treatments as well as use of new treatments.
- Survival gains also accrue from increased screening and earlier detection as well as advances in surgical and radiation oncology.
- Within tumors, survival rates vary by age and ethnic group. For instance, between 1990–95 and 2005–10, five-year survival rates improved approximately 55% more for patients aged 50–64 than for patients aged 75–85.

#### Chart notes:

Relative survival is a net survival measure representing cancer survival in the absence of other causes of death.

Relative survival is defined as the ratio of the proportion of observed survivors in a cohort of cancer patients to the proportion of expected survivors in a comparable set of cancer free individuals.