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Relative survival analysis and its applications in population-based cancer studies

Relative survival analysis is the recommended approach for estimating survival pattern in population-based cancer registry datasets. It is defined as the observed survival among cancer patients divided by the expected survival in the general population. It estimates cancer survival in the absence of other causes of death.

Many approaches have been suggested for estimating and modeling relative survival for population-based datasets. In this presentation use of a flexible parametric (Royston-Parmar) model in estimating relative survival will be discussed. Besides, this model can be used in estimating different mortality indices such as excess mortality rate, net probability of death, and crude probability of death. This model is quite new and more flexible compared to the other methods in estimating the trends in relative survival and other mortality indices.