

**Table 6A.A.2.2:** Prevalence Counts of People Previously Diagnosed with Cancer as Children<sup>[1]</sup>, United States, January 1, 2014

	Complete Prevalence Counts by Age at Prevalence							% Diagnosed Before 1975 (39-year survival)	5-Year Relative Survival, 2007-2013 [15]					
	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	All Ages		Ages 0-19	<1 Year	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-19
Malignant Bone Tumors [2]	3,856	4,635	3,441	2,576	2,607	1,484	18,599	20%	71.5%	-	78.5%	77.2%	72.2%	67.9%
Osteosarcoma [3]	2,048	2,585	1,172	1,440	1,323	1,077	10,245	17%	68.0%	-	-	72.3%	69.1%	65.5%
Ewing Sarcoma [4]	1,487	1,482	1,115	692	450	258	5,484	24%	72.0%	-	94.5%	81.1%	72.8%	61.5%
Soft Tissue & Other Extrasosseous Sarcomas [5]	7,192	7,049	4,903	4,621	5,041	6,240	35,046	32%	72.4%	66.1%	76.0%	78.1%	73.9%	68.2%
Rhabdomyosarcoma									65.4%	60.9%	71.6%	77.9%	60.3%	45.9%
Leukemia [6]														
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia [7]	31,024	19,100	11,726	6,347	1,433	38	69,668	5%	88.3%	61.6%	94.1%	92.7%	82.5%	74.2%
Acute Myeloid Leukemia [8]	4,327	2,918	1,349	1,024	900	622	11,140	16%	64.0%	92.1%	68.1%	67.3%	61.7%	61.5%
Lymphoma														
Hodgkin Lymphoma [9]	4,737	9,479	8,166	7,675	5,983	2,305	38,345	14%	96.6%	-	94.5	98.2%	97.6%	96.1%
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma [10]	7,021	8,051	5,152	3,627	2,187	1,694	27,732	13%	89.2%	-	91.3	92.1%	89.6%	87.1%
Brain and Nervous Systems														
CNS and misc. Intracranial & Intraspinal Neoplasms [11]	21,595	16,114	10,255	8,405	6,353	2,709	65,431	17%	73.7%	61.9%	73.0%	69.3%	78.9%	78.9%
Neuroblastoma & Other Peripheral Nervous Cell Tumor [12]	9,904	4,373	2,740	1,815	1,731	1,272	21,835	20%	78.5%	93.1%	72.6%	70.5%	80.5%	62.8%
Renal Tumors [13]	7,618	5,146	3,937	4,403	3,447	1,488	26,039	33%	90.5%	93.7%	93.0%	89.8%	91.1%	72.7%
Germ Cell & Trophoblastic Tumors & Neoplasms of Gonads [14]	5,236	8,494	5,893	6,021	7,021	8,755	41,420	35%	92.1%	87.6%	91.8%	99.1%	92.4%	92.0%
All Sites Childhood Cancers	117,572	103,558	70,818	56,108	45,829	25,461	419,346	17%	83.4%	79.2%	84.7%	82.7%	82.6%	84.2%

[1] Number of people diagnosed with cancer as children (ages 0-19) in the United States and alive on January 1, 2014.

[2] Most bone cancers are formed somewhere else in the body and spread to the bones. These cancers retain the characteristics of the site from which they migrated. A primary bone tumor starts in the bone itself, and is called a sarcoma. Sarcomas can start in bone or soft tissue.

[3] The most common type of primary bone cancer that in the matrix that forms normal bones. Most osteosarcomas occur in children and young adults in areas where bone is growing rapidly. The most common sites for tumors are the arms, legs, and pelvis.

[4] Most Ewing tumors occur in bones, with the most common sites being the pelvis, chest wall (ribs or shoulder blades), and the legs, mainly the middle of the long bones. Most Ewing tumors occur in children and teens.

[5] Soft tissue sarcomas develop in soft tissue, such as fat, muscle, nerves, fibrous tissues, blood vessels, or deep skin tissue.

[6] There are many types of leukemia, which differ based on what types of cells they start in, how quickly they grow, which people they affect, and how they are treated. Leukemia is the most common cancer in children and teens. Most are acute lymphocytic leukemia. Of the remaining cases, most are acute myeloid leukemia.

[7] Cancer that starts from white blood cells in the bone marrow. The term "acute" means the leukemia can progress quickly, and if not treated, would probably be fatal within a few months.

[8] Cancer that starts in cells that would normally develop into different types of blood cells, other than lymphocytes. It is most common in older persons.

[9] Cancer of the lymph system. It can start anywhere, but is most common in the chest, neck, or under the arms. Both children and adults can develop Hodgkin disease.

[10] Non-Hodgkin lymphoma starts in the lymphocytes, a part of the body's immune system.

[11] Brain tumors can start in any part of the brain or nervous system, but in children are most likely to be in lower parts of the brain, such as the cerebellum or brain stem, and may be of a variety of tumors.

[12] Neuroblastoma forms in certain types of very primitive nerve cells found in an embryo or fetus. This type of cancer occurs in infants and young children, and is rarely found in children older than 10 years.

[13] Cancers of the kidneys. Renal cancer is much more common in adults than in children.

[14] Tumors that develop from germ cells, which may be cancerous or non-cancerous. Germ cells normally occur inside the gonads (ovary and testis).

[15] Relative survival statistics compare the survival of patients diagnosed with cancer with the survival of people in the general population who are the same age, race, and sex and who have not been diagnosed with cancer.

Source: Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Miller D, Bishop K, Kosary CL, Yu M, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2014, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, [https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975\\_2014/](https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2014/), based on November 2016 SEER data submission posted to the SEER website, April 2017. Table 29.7: U.S. Childhood Cancer Survivors at January 1, 2014 and Table 29.6: 5-Year Relative Survival (Percent), 2007-2013. Accessed May 13, 2017.