

Research Paper

Incidence Patterns and Trends of non-Central Nervous System Solid Tumours in Children and Adolescents. A Collaborative Study of the Spanish Population Based Cancer Registries

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Abstract

Objective: To describe incidence patterns and trends in children (0-14 years) and adolescents (15-19 age-range) with solid tumours, except those of central nervous system (CNS), in Spain.

Methods: Cases were drawn from eleven Spanish population-based cancer registries. Incidence was estimated for the period 1983-2007 and trends were evaluated using Joinpoint regression analysis.

Results: The studied tumour groups accounted for 36% of total childhood cancers and 47.6% of those diagnosed in adolescence with annual rates per million of 53.5 and 89.3 respectively. In children 0 to 14 years of age, Neuroblastoma (NB) was the commonest (7.8%) followed by Soft-tissue sarcomas (STS) (6.3%), bone tumours (BT) (6.2%) and renal tumours (RT) (4.5%). NB was the most frequently diagnosed tumour before the 5th birthday, while STS and BT were the commonest at 5-9 years of age, and BT and Carcinoma and other epithelial tumours (COET) at 10-14. COET presented the highest incidence in adolescents, followed by germ-cell tumours (GCT), BT and STS. These four diagnostic groups accounted for 94% of total non-CNS solid tumours, in adolescents. Overall incidence rates increased significantly in children up to 1996 with an annual percentage change (APC) of 2.6% (95%CI: 1.7; 3.6). NB and COET showed significant time trend (APCs: 1.4% and 3.8% respectively) while other tumour groups such as RT, STS, BT or GCT had no significant changes over time. A significant increase was present in NB under the age

of 5 and in BT and STS in children aged 10-14 years. In adolescents there were significant increases for all tumours combined (APC=2.7; 95%CI: 1.8-3.6) and for STS, GCT and COET (APCs: 3.2%, 4.4% and 3.5% respectively), while other tumour groups such as hepatic tumours, BT or thyroid carcinomas showed a decreasing trend or no increase.

Conclusions: Overall, the incidence of the studied cancers in children increased along the period 1983-1996 with no posterior significant rise, while the incidence in adolescents increased significantly over the whole period 1983-2007. Several specific tumour groups showed significant rises or decrements in childhood or adolescence, although the small number of cases precludes showing significant trends or inflexion points.

Key words: cancer, solid tumour, childhood, adolescents, population-based study, incidence, Spain.

Introduction

Childhood cancers represent around 0.53% of all cancers diagnosed in Spain in 2003-2007 (1) and yet it was the most common cause of disease-related death for children between 1-14 years of age in 2012 in Spain (2). A 0.3% of cancers are diagnosed in the adolescence (15-19 years) and the incidence is higher than that of childhood cancer (3).

The most common cancers in childhood are leukemia, tumors of the central nervous system (CNS) and lymphomas, but there are other solid tumors that represent one third of the cancers detected during childhood (4) and have not been previously described in detailed in Spain. Embryonal cancers that develop in childhood are very rare in adolescence and some solid tumours, typical in adults (e.g. thyroid cancer and melanoma) and rare in childhood, are more common in adolescents (3).

Solid tumour (except CNS) incidence rates in children have been increasing in the last decades in Spain (4). Similar pattern has been observed in Europe (5) except for retinoblastoma, hepatic and bone tumours and other and unspecified malignant neoplasms. The most recent data available in the United States of America (USA) for children and adolescents (6) shows an increasing trend in incidence for testicular Germ-cell tumours (GCT) and a plateau for bone tumours (BT), neuroblastoma (NB), Wilms tumour (WT), rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), retinoblastoma and ovarian germ-cell tumours (GCT). Even when there is less information on cancer incidence in adolescents, there has been an increase in Europe over the last two decades of the twenty century, especially due to melanoma, thyroid cancer and GCT (3) and also in the USA (7) where the largest contributor to this increase has been GCT.

The aim of this study is to describe the latest trends in incidence with more detailed analysis on non-CNS solid tumours until 2007, following the publication on childhood cancer in Spain (4), and to describe the characteristics of these tumours in adolescents.

Materials and Methods

Eleven population-based cancer registries (Table 1a) participated in this study with children data and ten for adolescents. According to the 2001 census, the incidence data reported represents 31% of the Spanish population aged 0-14 years and 21% of the 15-19 years old population. The study period was 1983 to 2007, with a slightly different period for each area involved (Table 1a). All registries make periodic quality controls using international software (8). Data quality indicators presented for diagnostic validity are microscopic verification (MV), death certificate only (DCO) and unspecified histology (NOS). These indicators were calculated separately for two periods (1983-1992 and 1993-2007), cut point based on the inflection point observed in a previous analysis (4). The participating registries share uniform and standard data collection guidelines that have been described elsewhere (9). A case was defined as any child aged 0-19 years with a diagnosis of solid malignant tumour other than those of CNS, residing in the registration areas of the registries included in each analysis and incident in the corresponding period. Children will be considered all children less than 15 years of age and adolescents those aged 15 to 19 years. Spanish Registry of Childhood Tumours (RETI-SEHOP), with national coverage, was used to detect cases of cancer residing in the registration areas of the regional registries but cared for in other geographical areas. The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O) second (10) and third (11) editions were used for coding; all cases were converted into the third edition of the ICD-O and the International Classification of Childhood Cancer third edition (ICCC-3) (12) was used for defining diagnostic groups.

We included groups IV to XII from the ICCC-3 for the whole period. Incidence rates were estimated for each diagnostic group, sex and age group (0, 1-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years). Rates of children under 15 years were age standardized to the European (ASRe) and world (ASRw) standard populations using the

direct method and expressed per million children and year. The population at risk was obtained from the Spanish Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the respective autonomous communities for Albacete, Girona, Mallorca, Granada, Tarragona and Zaragoza.

Five-year periods (1983-1987, 1988-1992, 1993-1997, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007) ASRe were estimated for trend analysis. A Joinpoint regression model was used to analyze the time-related trends for these tumours, applied to individual years of data. This made possible to estimate annual percentage change (APC) and to identify trend inflexion points when they could be detected (13). A maximum of one inflexion point was allowed in each regression; 0.01 was added to all of the years in the data series for the dependent variable where a zero value was observed. For data analysis, version 4.1.1 of the Joinpoint Regression program was used (14).

Results

We included 3,992 cases of the nine ICC-3 diagnostic groups, representing 38.7% of cancers diagnosed before the age of 20: 2,744 in children of 0 to 14 years and 1,248 in adolescents of 15 to 19 years. Quality of cancer registration is elevated, with high proportions of microscopically verified diagnoses in all registries, ranging from 92.9% to 100%. Overall, 94.5% of total cancers diagnosed in childhood and 96.7% in adolescents were based on MV (Table 1a) and MV was even higher for non-CNS solid tumours (Table 1b). MV reached 100% for STS and GCTs, carcinoma and other epithelial tumours (COET) and melanoma, whereas was lower for retinoblastoma (85.5% in the first period and 74.5% in the second) in children (Table 1b). In adolescents, COET presented the lowest microscopically verified percentage. The proportion of cases in the group of other and unspecified cancers was 0.4% and 0.8% of total cancers in children and adolescents respectively (Table 2).

Table 1a. Indices of data quality of all cancers by registry in children (age 0-14 years) and adolescents (aged 15-19 years).

Cancer Registry	Period	Children				Adolescents			
		N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS	N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS
Albacete	1991-2007	156	92.9	0.6	1.3	91	93.4	1.1	0.0
Asturias	1983-2007	530	93.8	1.3	0.0	308	97.4	1.3	0.0
Comunitat Valenciana	1983-2007	2617	94.4	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Basque Country	1986-2007	1128	93.3	0.6	0.4	606	96.5	0.0	0.5
Girona	1983-2007	353	95.8	0.6	1.1	167	93.4	2.4	2.4
Granada	1985-2007	467	95.9	0.2	0.0	276	97.1	0.7	0.0
Mallorca	1988-2005	296	93.6	0.0	1.4	169	99.4	0.0	0.0
Murcia	1983-2007	867	95.0	0.5	0.9	404	98.5	0.2	0.0
Navarra	1983-2007	341	94.1	0.9	0.0	197	95.4	1.5	0.0
Tarragona	1983-2007	383	96.6	0.5	0.0	210	95.7	1.0	0.0
Zaragoza	1983-2003	544	95.4	0.9	0.0	208	96.6	0.5	2.4
All cancer registries	1983-2007	7682	94.5	0.4	0.3	2636	96.7	0.7	0.5

Table 1b. Indices of data quality of non-CNS solid tumours by diagnostic group and period in children (age 0-14 years) and adolescents (aged 15-19 years).

Diagnostic group*	Children												Adolescents					
	1983-1992				1993-2007				1983-1992				1993-2007					
	N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS	N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS	N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS	N	%MV	%DCO	%NOS		
Sympathetic Nervous System Tumours	220	97.7	0.5	0.0	382	97.6	0.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	0	13	100.0	0.0	0.0		
Retinoblastomas	76	85.5	0.0	2.6	110	74.5	0.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Renal tumours	127	99.2	0.0	0.8	218	95.9	0.5	0.5	5	100.0	0.0	0	16	100.0	0.0	0.0		
Hepatic tumours	32	93.8	3.1	0.0	52	94.2	0.0	0.0	9	100.0	0.0	0	8	100.0	0.0	0.0		
Bone tumours	188	98.9	0.5	0.0	291	98.3	0.0	0.7	92	93.5	4.3	1.1	131	98.5	0.0	0.0		
Soft-tissue sarcoma	195	100.0	0.0	0.0	287	99.7	0.3	0.0	73	100.0	0.0	0	140	100.0	0.0	0.0		
Germ-cell tumours	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	124	98.4	0.0	0.0	71	97.2	0.0	1.4	183	99.5	0.0	0.0		
Carcinoma and other epithelial tumours	107	100.0	0.0	0.0	214	99.5	0.0	0.5	150	100.0	0.0	0	328	99.7	0.0	0.3		
Other and unspecified tumours	17	64.7	5.9	0.0	14	57.1	0.0	0.0	9	63.6	22.2	0	11	63.6	9.1	9.1		
Non-CND solid tumours	1052	97.4	0.4	0.3	1,692	96.2	0.1	0.4	419	97.3	1.4	0.5	842	99.0	0.1	0.2		

* According to the International Classification of Childhood Cancer, Third Edition.

CNS: Central Nervous System; N: number of cases; MV: microscopic verification; DCO: death certificate only; (NOS): unspecified histology.

Table 2. Annual cancer incidence rate (per million) in children (age 0-14 years) and adolescents (age 15-19 years) by age and ICCC diagnostic group. Spanish cancer registries 1983-2007. Both sexes.

	Children										Adolescents					
	N	%	Age Specific Rates					Crude Rate	ASRw	ASRe	M/F	N	%	Rate	M/F	
			0	1-4	5-9	10-14	149.3									
ALL CHILDHOOD CANCERS	7,682	100	242.6	203.6	121.4	124.2	149.3	157.0	155.0	1.2	*	2,623	100	187.8	1.3	*
IV Sympathetic Nervous System tumours	602	7.8	82.0	22.0	3.5	1.2	11.7	14.6	13.9	1.1		22	0.8	1.6	1.0	
IV(a) Neuroblastoma	593	98.5	81.3	21.9	3.3	1.1	11.5	14.5	13.7	1.1		12	54.5	0.9	1.0	
IV(b) Other SNS	9	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0		10	45.5	0.7	1.0	
V Retinoblastoma	186	2.4	18.8	9.1	0.9	0.1	3.6	4.6	4.3	1.2		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
VI Renal tumours	345	4.5	21.1	15.5	4.1	1.0	6.7	8.1	7.7	1.0		21	0.8	1.5	1.3	
VI(a) Wilms tumours	335	97.1	20.8	15.5	4.0	0.7	6.5	7.9	7.5	1.0		6	28.6	0.4	0.5	
VI(b) Renal carcinoma	8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3		14	66.7	1.0	2.5	
VI(c) Unspecified	2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-		1	4.7	0.1	-	
VII Hepatic tumours	84	1.1	7.9	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	*	17	0.6	1.2	2.4	
VII(a) Hepatoblastoma	62	73.8	7.6	2.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
VII(b) Hepatic carcinoma	20	23.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.5		17	100.0	1.2	2.4	
VII(c) Hepatic carcinoma	2	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0		0	0.0	0.0	-	
VIII Malignant bone tumours	479	6.2	0.7	3.1	7.8	16.0	9.3	8.2	8.5	1.1		223	8.5	16.0	1.9	*
VIII(a) Osteosarcoma	205	42.8	0.0	0.6	2.7	7.9	4.0	3.4	3.6	1.0		107	48.0	7.7	2.1	*
VIII(c) Ewing sarcoma	243	50.7	0.7	1.8	4.7	7.2	4.7	4.2	4.4	1.2		86	38.6	6.2	2.2	*
VIII(b,d) Other specified	21	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7		20	9.0	1.4	1.0	
VIII(e) Unspecified	10	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0		10	4.4	0.7	1.0	
IX Soft-tissue sarcoma	482	6.3	15.2	11.7	8.4	7.8	9.4	9.8	9.7	1.2		213	8.1	15.2	1.3	
IX(a) Rhabdomyosarcoma	286	59.3	6.9	9.6	5.4	2.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	1.3	*	45	21.1	3.2	3.1	*
IX(b) Fibrosarcoma	51	10.6	5.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5		19	8.9	1.4	0.7	
IX(c) Kaposi sarcoma	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		3	1.4	0.2	-	
IX(d) Other specified	103	21.4	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.0		127	59.6	9.1	1.2	
IX(e) Unspecified	41	8.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		19	8.9	1.4	0.7	
X Germ-cell tumours	214	2.8	12.9	3.2	2.5	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.6	*	254	9.7	18.2	2.1	*
X(a) Intracranial tumours	44	20.6	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.8		16	6.3	1.1	4.3	*
X(b) Extracranial tumours	40	18.7	7.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	*	14	5.5	1.0	3.7	*
X(c) Gonadal germ-cell tumours	123	57.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.5	*	189	74.4	13.5	3.2	*
X(d) Gonadal carcinoma	5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0		27	10.6	1.9	0.0	
X(e) Other and unspecified	2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.05	a		8	3.1	0.6	1.0	
XI Carcinomas and other epithelial tumours	321	4.2	2.0	1.5	3.6	12.3	6.2	5.3	5.6	0.7	*	478	18.2	34.2	0.5	
XI(b) Thyroid carcinoma	121	37.7	0.0	0.3	1.2	5.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.6	*	171	35.8	12.2	0.3	
XI(c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	12	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0		18	3.8	1.3	5.0	*
XI(d) Melanoma	84	26.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7		116	24.3	8.3	0.5	
XI(a,e,f) Other and unspecified	104	32.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	0.7		173	36.2	12.4	0.8	
XII Other and unspecified tumours	31	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6		20	0.8	1.4	2.3	
SOLID EXCEPT Central Nervous System	2,744	35.7	162.9	69.6	31.7	44.6	53.3	57.3	56.3	1.0		1,248	47.6	89.3	1.1	

* Sex ratio (M/F) significant (p<0.05).

ICCC: International Clasificacion of Chidhood Cancer third edition; ASR: age standardized rate (ASRw: with world pop. ASRe with european pop.)

Overall ASRe for solid tumours –except those of CNS- in childhood from 1983 to 2007 was 56.3 cases per million child-year, with the highest incidence among infants (162.9) and the lowest in the 5-9 years age group (31.7) (Table 2). The age specific rate for adolescents was 89.3 per million. No significant differences in the overall male to female (M/F) ASRe ratio in children and adolescents were observed for these tumours. In children, hepatic tumours and rhabdomyosarcoma presented higher incidence in males while incidence of GCT and thyroid carcinoma was higher in females. On the other hand, adolescent males presented higher incidence of BT, RMS, GCT and nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

The commonest types of cancer among those included in this study in childhood were NB accounting for 7.7% of total childhood cancers (ASRe: 13.7) followed by STS (6.3%), BT (6.2%) and WT (4.4%)

(Table 2). Rhabdomyosarcoma was the commonest STS, and Ewing sarcoma and osteosarcoma accounted for 93.5% of all BTs. By age groups, NB was the most frequently diagnosed tumour in infants and also before the 5th birthday, followed by Wilms tumour, STS and Retinoblastoma. STS and BT were the commonest at 5-9 years of age, and BT and COET at 10-14 (Figure 1). The different distributions in age specific rates of all nine ICCC-3 diagnostic groups can be seen in figure 1 and information on incidence can be found in table 2. The distribution of cancers that occurred among 15-19 year-olds was quite different from that of children (Figure 2). COET presented the highest incidence, followed by GCT, BT and STS. These four diagnostic groups accounted for 94% of total non-CNS solid tumours in adolescents. Among them, osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma were the most frequent BT, gonadal GCT were also the most

frequent in the GCT group and other specified sarcomas were the commonest STS. Liver cancers are extremely rare in children and adolescents and presented the lowest incidence of these solid cancers. Hepatoblastomas resulted the most frequent in children under five and hepatic carcinoma over the

age of 10. Incidence rates of embryonal cancers prevailing among young children decreased with age whereas solid tumours more frequent in adolescents presented very low incidence rates among the youngest children.

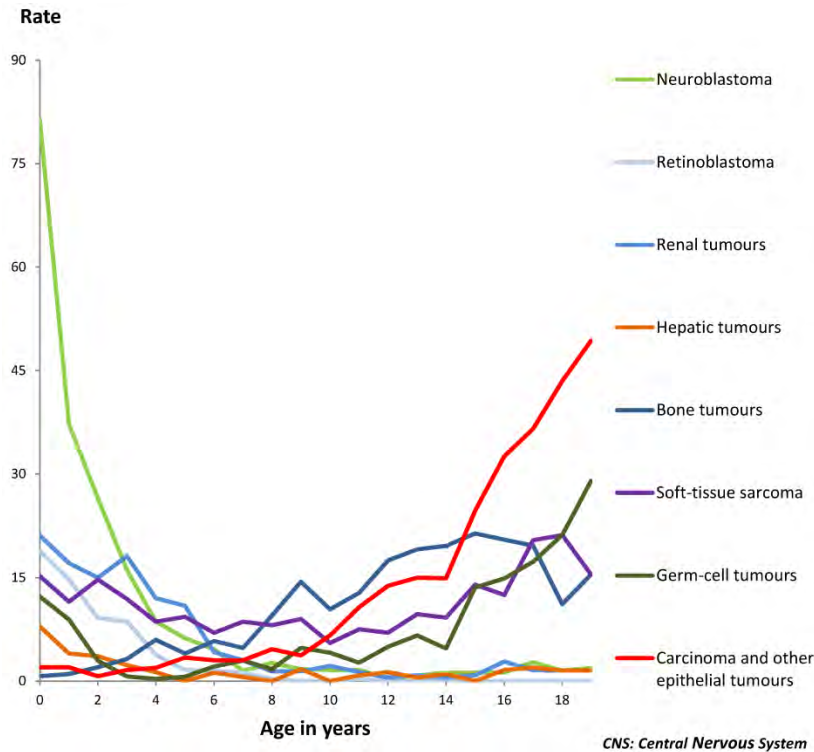


Figure 1. Age-specific incidence rates (per million) of non-CNS solid tumours by type of tumour, in children and adolescents. Period 1983-2007. Both sexes.

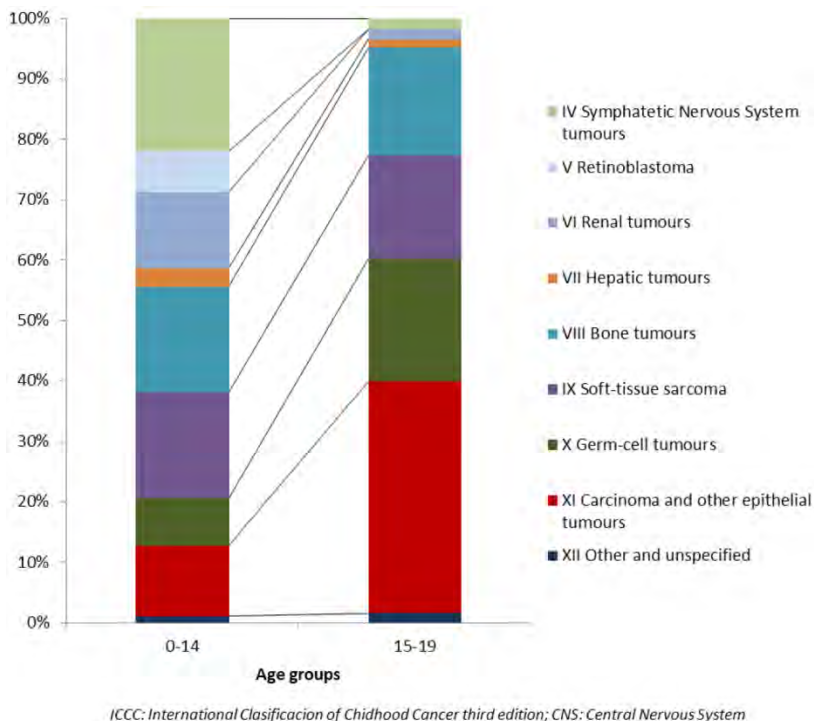


Figure 2. Relative frequencies (%) of the 9 ICCC groups of Solid tumours, except CNS, in children and adolescents. Period 1983-2007. Both Sexes

Overall childhood non-CNS solid tumours incidence time trends showed significant increases over the period study with an APC of 2.6 (CI: 1.7; 3.6) up to 1996 (CI: 1993-2001) and no significant increases afterwards. There was also an APC of 2.7% (CI: 1.4; 4.0) up to 1998 (CI: 1990-2001) in children under 5 years of age. Significant increase was observed all along the period in children aged 10-14 years and adolescents with APCs of 1.6% (CI: 0.7; 2.6) and 2.7% (CI: 1.8; 3.6) respectively (data not shown). The evolution of incidence by three years period and tumour can be seen in figure 3. It can be observed an increasing trend up to the period 1998-2002 for NB and GCT in children and for GCT and STS in adolescents up to the last period (2003-2007). Among the studied tumours, NB and the group of COET presented a significant trend in children, with APCs of 1.4% and 3.8% respectively. Other IC3 groups such as renal or STS, BT or GCT showed no significant changes over time. In adolescents there were significant increases in STS, GCT and COEFT with APCs of 3.2%, 4.4% and 3.5% respectively and in all subcategories of these groups (Table 3).

Table 3. Number of cases (N) and annual percentage change (APC) in incidence rates of non-CNS solid tumours in children (age 0-14 years) and adolescents (age 15-19 years) by IC3 diagnostic groups. Period 1983-2007. Both sexes.

Diagnostic groups	Children		Adolescents	
	N	APC	N	APC
Neuroblastoma (IVa)	593	1.4 (0.1; 2.7)	-	-
Retinoblastoma (V)	186	-0.2 (-2.2; 1.9)	-	-
Renal Tumours (VI)	345	1.4 (-0.1; 2.9)	21	0.3 (-2.5; 3.2)
Wilms tumours (VIa)	335	1.3 (-0.2; 2.8)	6	-
Hepatic Tumours (VII)	84	0.3 (-3.0; 5.6)	17	2.4 (-0.3; 5.3)
Hepatoblastoma (VIIa)	62	-0.2 (-3.4; 3.2)	-	-
Bone Tumours (VIII)	479	1.0 (-0.6; 2.7)	223	-0.9 (-2.9; 1.1)
Osteosarcoma (VIIIa)	205	1.1 (-1.0; 3.2)	107	-0.4 (-2.5; 1.8)
Ewing tumours (VIIIc)	243	1.7 (-1.1; 3.2)	86	-1.0 (-2.7; 0.7)
Soft-tissue sarcoma (IX)	482	1.1 (-0.2; 2.3)	213	3.2 (1.1; 5.3)
Rhabdomyosarcoma (IXa)	286	0.1 (-1.8; 1.9)	45	3.2 (0.2; 6.2)
Soft tissue Sarcoma no RMS (IXb-e)	155	2.8 (0.5; 5.1)	168	3.3 (1.0; 5.6)
Germ-cell tumours (X)	214	0.6 (-1.2; 2.5)	254	4.4 (2.1; 6.9)
Epithelial neoplasms and melanoma (XI)	321	3.8 (2.0; 5.7)	478	3.5 (2.1; 4.9)
Thyroid carcinoma (XIb)	121	3.0 (-0.4; 6.6)	171	1.8 (-0.4; 4.0)
Malignant melanoma (XIc)	84	5.2 (2.4; 8.1)	116	5.9 (2.6; 9.3)

CNS: Central Nervous System; IC3: International Classification of Childhood Cancer third edition.

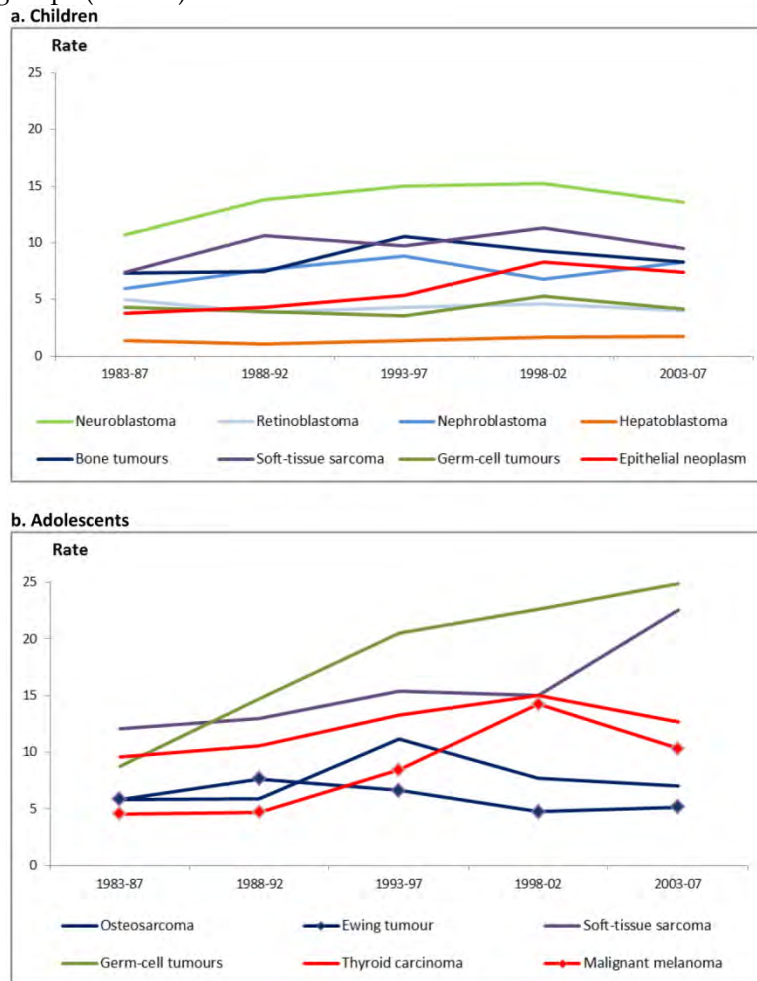


Figure 3. Age-standardized incidence rates (per million) of non-Central Nervous System solid tumours in children (age 0-14 years)(3a) and adolescents (age 15-19 years)(3b) by type of tumour. Period 1983-2007. Both sexes.

Discussion

Grouping all childhood cancer together may be helpful to understand the overall cancer burden in a population, but it masks the contributions of each tumour type. Therefore, this paper focuses on specific histological groups that are not the most frequent in childhood but represent one third of the incidence altogether and almost half of all cancer diagnosed in adolescents. The incidence rates estimated are derived from most of the data available from the population-based cancer registries of Spain, which covers almost one third of the Spanish population. Even so, the small number of cases for some of the tumours studied hinders the interpretation of data. Therefore and although we cannot ignore the fact that some changes in the incidence have actually occurred, these did not achieve statistical significance due to the study size.

Neuroblastoma is the most common childhood cancer diagnosed during the first year of life. Its incidence has increased in childhood, particularly in the youngest (0-4 years old). Some increases have been described, particularly in the first year of life (15), in Europe. Incidence rates are similar to the ones reported internationally in Southern Europe (16, 17), higher than those in USA (6) and UK (18) and lower than the ones for Australia (19). The improvement in diagnostic techniques may have contributed to the perceived increase of incidence, but the detection of latent or asymptomatic tumours, especially in very young children, has uncovered tumours that might have not otherwise been diagnosed (20).

Retinoblastoma incidence has been stable in the study period with a rate similar to that of France, UK and Italy (16, 17, 18) and higher to that of USA and Australia (6, 19). Intraocular retinoblastoma is a highly curable malignancy and current treatments are aimed to preserve vision (21, 22). This could explain the lower percentage of MV in the most recent period.

Renal tumours incidence, and Wilms tumour (WT), the most frequent in this group, presented non statistical significance increase in the age group 0-5 years. Incidence described in Italy, USA and Australia (17, 19, 23) was similar to the Spanish one.

The two main malignant **hepatic tumours** in children are hepatoblastoma and hepatocellular carcinoma. Incidence rates observed in this study were close to the figures reported by Lacour et al (16) for France and Germany (24) in 2000-2004 and slightly higher than those of USA and Switzerland.

The total incidence of malignant **bone tumours** in childhood, the increasing incidence with age and the sex ratio close to one were similar to that reported in other countries (17, 25). But contrary to most

countries figures, in our study, the most common malignant bone tumours in children was Ewing sarcoma (not osteosarcoma) before the age of 10. This different distribution could be due to changes in registration practice or diagnostic improvement, but it is in fact also present in more recent data available from the Spanish Registry of Childhood Tumours which comes directly from the pediatric oncologists, so presently we cannot give a clear explanation for this phenomenon. A significant increase in incidence was observed for bone tumours only at age 10-14 years over the study period, with no significant increases in all other age groups. These incidence changes may reflect random variation, better diagnostic procedures or changes in unknown risk factors, and therefore highlight the need for more research into the etiology of childhood cancer (19).

Soft-tissue sarcomas are a heterogeneous group of neoplasms developing from mesenchymal cells at any site in the body. Neoplasms are categorized in two broad groups: RMS and non-RMS. ASRw for childhood in Spain was similar to those observed in Italy 2003-2008 (17), France (26) and Australia (19). Overall STS incidence increased over time, statistically significant only in the oldest age group, especially in adolescents. This increase was consistent with those observed in the SEER Program of the USA (23) and Europe (26) in previous periods. Advances in laboratory techniques have allowed better characterization of the soft-tissue sarcomas, which could contribute to explain temporal trends of incidence (as well as, perhaps, misclassification).

Germ-cell tumours, showed age specific rates lower to those reported by France (16). The incidence was higher in infants, with a rate of 12.2, and it decreased with age, thus being the lowest rate in the 5-9 year-old group. GCT was more frequent in girls during childhood and in boys during adolescence, as in other countries (6, 16).

Different entities were included in the group of **carcinomas and other epithelial tumours**. Thyroid carcinoma is the most frequent tumour, similar to Italy (17). As it happens in other countries such as in Italy or France (16), in Spain thyroid carcinomas were more frequent in girls. Malignant melanoma is also more frequent in girls, similarly to most European countries (27), although as it happens in our study, gender difference did not reach statistical significance. The 10-14 year-old group showed the highest incidence in children, which continued rising up until adolescence, but yet this was lower than that reported in Europe (27) and also in more recent data from Italy, and was similar to France. The significant increase of this cancer was higher than that observed in Italy, and showed significant increases not only in adolescents

but also in children, unlike for other European countries. More recent data from USA (28) have shown a significant decrease in melanoma in population less than 20 years of age, except in the south where an increase in children and adolescent has been observed. Exposure to ultraviolet radiation has increased over the past decades and could explain part of the incidence of adolescent melanoma, but does not reveal much about the risk factors for child melanoma, which has also increased in Spain. The increasing trend of melanoma incidence observed in this study may be part of a mixture of increasing exposure to risk factors combined with improved surveillance.

Conclusion

Overall childhood cancer included in this study showed an increasing trend in incidence along the period 1983-1996, with no posterior significant rise, while the incidence in adolescents increased significantly over the whole period. The increasing trend observed up to 1998 for NB in children under 5 years of aged, due possible to improving diagnostic methods, could explain, part of the phenomenon. On the other hand, increasing risk of STS in older children and adolescents, as well as skin melanoma might explain the increasing trend all along the period, in population older than 10 years. Several specific tumours showed significant rises or decrements, and it should be highlighted that although there has been an increase in the incidence of some other tumours, this did not achieve statistical significance due to the small number of cases involved. The results of the analysis performed in this paper give a descriptive shot of some rare cancers from the Spanish children and adolescents. It points out the relevance of using population-based cancer registries to identify differences in incidence that could be related to risk factors or the management of the process of the disease. Cancer registries are extremely valuable surveillance tools and provide useful and reliable information for research and planning (29). Centralization of diagnostic procedures such as histopathology and molecular biology, for some rare neoplasm of this heterogeneous group could also contribute to improve the quality of diagnosis. Our study highlights the need for continuous surveillance of these cancers, to enable correct interpretation of time trends.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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