



Kinderkrebsregister
Registre du cancer de l'enfant
Registro dei tumori pediatrici
Childhood Cancer Registry



Nationale Krebsregistrierungsstelle
Organe national d'enregistrement du cancer
Servizio nazionale di registrazione dei tumori
National Agency for Cancer Registration

Health Report on Cancer 2024

Second Primary Cancer Risk

Preview

The Health Report on Cancer (HRC) aims to evaluate cancer registry data to answer current health policy questions about cancer and to formulate recommendations for clinical practice and health policy. HRC is targeted to individuals in academia, clinical practice, and public policy and will be published every three years (see chapter 5, [Konzept Veröffentlichung KRG Daten](#)).

The first issue of HRC will address the topic of second primary cancers and is expected to be published in late 2024. Fortunately, survival prospects of cancer patients have improved significantly in recent years. However, cancer survivors often develop cancer again. How high a person's risk is of developing another tumor depends on various factors such as age, gender, cancer location, and the amount of time that has passed since the first tumor was diagnosed.

Little is known about the risk and incidence of second and multiple tumors in Switzerland, especially for individuals who developed cancer in childhood. There is a lack of information on how different cancer treatments affect the risk of developing another tumor (second primary cancer risk) and there is little knowledge on the survival prospects of individuals after two or multiple tumors.

The HRC 2024 aims to fill these knowledge gaps with a thorough analysis of cancer registry data. Cancer registry data can be evaluated to gain population-based insights into the incidence of second tumors and survival after a second tumor. The data include information on individual's cancer diagnoses, with details on tumor type and cancer location, as well as tumor stage and treatment.

The HRC 2024 will investigate the risk of developing a second primary cancer after a first primary cancer diagnosis, the survival of persons after a second primary cancer diagnosis, and the prevalence of persons with multiple cancers in Switzerland for different cancer and population groups. Based on the results, recommendations and measures for clinical practice and health policy will be developed together with experts from relevant disciplines to reduce the risk of developing a second cancer and to improve early detection.