HIV and AIDS-Related Cancer - Statistics

This section has been reviewed and approved by the Cancer.Net Editorial Board [1], October / 2013

Statistics

ON THIS PAGE: You will find information about how many people learn they have an HIV/AIDS-related cancer each year and some general survival information. Remember, survival rates depend on several factors. To see other pages, use the menu on the side of your screen.

Kaposi sarcoma is the most common HIV/AIDS-related cancer, and it is more common in men than women. Due to improved HIV treatment, Kaposi sarcoma rates have decreased, with about 6 new cases per million people in the United States each year. Better treatments have also improved survival rates for people with Kaposi sarcoma. The five-year survival rate is the percentage of people who survive at least five years after the cancer is detected, excluding those who die from other diseases. When HIV and AIDS first became widespread, the five-year survival rate of people with Kaposi sarcoma was less than 10%. Now the most recent data from the National Cancer Institute shows five-year survival rates of about 68%. Often people with Kaposi sarcoma die from other diseases related to HIV and AIDS, not Kaposi sarcoma.

NHL is the second most common cancer associated with HIV/AIDS. About 57% of people diagnosed with NHL have already been diagnosed with AIDS; however, 30% of people are diagnosed with NHL and AIDS at the same time. People with HIV/AIDS are also much more likely to develop central nervous system lymphoma than people without HIV/AIDS. Primary central nervous system lymphoma accounts for 20% of all NHL cases in people with AIDS. For people with NHL and HIV/AIDS, the chance of recover depends on a number of factors, including the stage of the lymphoma, the person?s age, the strength of the person?s immune system, and his or her health history.

Women with HIV/AIDS have a high risk of developing cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). Over time, CIN can eventually become invasive cervical cancer.

Cancer survival statistics should be interpreted with caution. These estimates are based on data from thousands of cases of each type of cancer in the United States each year, but the actual risk for a particular individual may differ. It is not possible to tell a person how long he or she will live with HIV/AIDS-related cancer. Because the survival statistics are measured in multi-year intervals, they may not represent advances made in the treatment or diagnosis of this cancer. Learn more about understanding statistics [2].

Statistics adapted from the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.

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Links:
[1] http://www.cancer.net/about-us
[2] http://www.cancer.net/all-about-cancer/newly-diagnosed/understanding-statistics-used-guide-prognosis-and-evaluate-treatment