

Resource Summary Report

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Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results

RRID:SCR_006902

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (RRID:SCR_006902)

Resource Information

URL: <http://seer.cancer.gov/>

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Description: SEER collects cancer incidence data from population-based cancer registries covering approximately 47.9 percent of the U.S. population. The SEER registries collect data on patient demographics, primary tumor site, tumor morphology, stage at diagnosis, and first course of treatment, and they follow up with patients for vital status. There are two data products available: SEER Research and SEER Research Plus. This was motivated because of concerns about the increasing risk of re-identifiability of individuals. The Research Plus databases require more rigorous process for access that includes user authentication through Institutional Account or multiple-step request process for Non-Institutional users.

Abbreviations: SEER

Synonyms: Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program, Surveillance Epidemiology End Results, Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) Program

Resource Type: data set, report, data or information resource, database, narrative resource

Keywords: cancer, statistics, epidemiology, registry, mortality, cancer mortality, african-american, hispanic, american-indian, alaska native, asian, hawaiian, pacific islander, demographic, tumor site, tumor morphology, stage, treatment, follow-up, vital status, FASEB list

Related Condition: Cancer, Leukemia

Funding: NCI

Resource Name: Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results

Resource ID: SCR_006902

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-21366, r3d100010884

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080238+0000

Record Last Update: 20260731T042729+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results.

No alerts have been found for Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6023 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [kravitz2](#) .

Patel S, et al. (2025) Significant Disparities in Hepatocellular Carcinoma Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity and Sociodemographic Factors. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(2), 355.

Klein EA, et al. (2025) Modeled Benefit of Individual Cancer Signal Origin Prediction for Multi-Cancer Early Detection. Cancer research communications, 5(5), 814.

Poei D, et al. (2025) Real-World Incidence of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Alterations in Hispanics with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer at a Large Academic Institution in Los Angeles. Cancer research communications, 5(2), 277.

Liu K, et al. (2025) The Risk of Type 2 Diabetes among Older Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Colorectal Cancer Survivors: A Population-Based Study Using the SEER-Medicare Database. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(6), 998.

Janitz AE, et al. (2025) Health Outcomes in Childhood Cancer Survivors with Congenital Anomalies in the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(12), 2228.

Allen JM, et al. (2025) Racial Disparities in Analgesic and Psychiatric Medication Use During End-Of-Life Care in Advanced-Stage Colorectal Cancer: A Retrospective Cohort

Study. Cancer research communications, 5(7), 1095.

Raoof S, et al. (2025) Impact of Population Cancer Risk on the Cost-effectiveness of Multicancer Early Detection Testing in the United States. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(11), 2085.

Nash SH, et al. (2025) Comorbidities among American Indian and Alaska Native People with Cancer: A Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results-Medicare Study. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(11), 1914.

Kumar P, et al. (2025) Long-term Trends in Bladder Cancer Incidence Using a Harmonized Staging Variable: A SEER-Based Study. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention : a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 34(9), 1635.

James SL, et al. (2025) R-index: a standardized representativeness metric for benchmarking diversity, equity, and inclusion in biopharmaceutical clinical trial development. EClinicalMedicine, 80, 103079.

Chang LL, et al. (2025) Long-Term Outcomes of Local Tumor Destruction/Excision Versus Total Hysterectomy for Stage IA Cervical cancer: A Retrospective Study Based on the SEER Database. International journal of women's health, 17, 711.

Lu GJ, et al. (2025) Identification of the high-risk population facing early death in older patients with primary intracranial glioma: a retrospective cohort study. Frontiers in endocrinology, 16, 1546530.

Bangolo A, et al. (2025) Age and Tumor Stage Interplay in Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma: Prognostic Factors, Mortality Trends, and Therapeutic Implications from a SEER-Based Analysis. Diseases (Basel, Switzerland), 13(2).

Fan C, et al. (2025) A Novel Age-Based Nomogram as the Best Predictor for Long-Term Overall Survival in Head and Neck Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue Lymphoma. Cancer control : journal of the Moffitt Cancer Center, 32, 10732748251321661.

Dong J, et al. (2025) Machine learning-based prediction of distant metastasis risk in invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast. PloS one, 20(2), e0310410.

Kwon Y, et al. (2025) Contemporary Patterns of End-of-Life Care Among Medicare Beneficiaries With Advanced Cancer. JAMA health forum, 6(2), e245436.

Mueller AK, et al. (2025) Importance of reference group selection in the evaluation of cancer incidence. Scientific reports, 15(1), 270.

Jin S, et al. (2025) Prognosis of invasive encapsulated follicular variant and classical papillary thyroid carcinoma: a propensity score-matched study using the SEER database. Scientific reports, 15(1), 413.

Wang H, et al. (2025) The presence of pleural effusion is an independent prognostic factor in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma. *Scientific reports*, 15(1), 392.

Sultan I, et al. (2025) Trends in childhood cancer: Incidence and survival analysis over 45 years of SEER data. *PloS one*, 20(1), e0314592.