

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

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: 20260729T044145+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 [SPARC SAWG](#) .

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.

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.

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.

Zhang Q, et al. (2025) Competing risk and random survival forest models for predicting survival in post-resection elderly stage I-III colorectal cancer patients. *Scientific reports*, 15(1), 24269.

Ouellette N, et al. (2025) Race and ethnicity dynamics in survival to 100 years in the United States. *Journal of internal medicine*, 297(1), 2.

Zhang XE, et al. (2025) Medicaid coverage continuity is associated with lymphoma stage among children and adolescents/young adults. *Blood advances*, 9(2), 280.

Hashibe M, et al. (2025) Disparities in childhood leukemia survival for Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islanders in the United States. *International journal of cancer*, 156(8), 1563.

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).

Jia ZY, et al. (2025) A novel perspective on survival prediction for AML patients: Integration of machine learning in SEER database applications. *Heliyon*, 11(2), e42030.

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.

Baralo B, et al. (2025) Socioeconomic disparities in survival of patients with non-muscle invasive urothelial carcinoma. *World journal of urology*, 43(1), 120.

Butare A, et al. (2025) Adjuvant Chemotherapy for High-Risk Stage II Colon Cancer: A Population-Based Study. *Journal of gastrointestinal cancer*, 56(1), 63.

Chen C, et al. (2025) Developing a novel model for predicting overall survival in late-onset colon adenocarcinoma patients based on LODDS: a study based on the SEER database and external validation. *Discover oncology*, 16(1), 99.

Li G, et al. (2025) Association between surgery and increased survival in primary central nervous system lymphoma: a retrospective cohort study. *Scientific reports*, 15(1), 3816.