Page 21:

… the number of events and ~~the number under risk~~ person-time for each individual are weighted by the inverse ~~of the sum~~ of the expected survival ~~probabilities~~ probability. ~~This will increase~~ These weights are used in the calculation of both the observed and expected survival, effectively increasing the sample size at each time ~~interval~~ point to the level that would have been expected if the cancer ~~truly~~ under study were the only possible cause of death.

Page 25:

where π_o is the probability of ~~death~~ survival in a population *free from the specific cancer under study* and π_{gp} the probability of ~~death~~ survival in the general population.

Page 46:

First, of ~~cause~~ course, **Paul Dickman**, my main supervisor, who…

Page 48:

12. Clive RE. Introduction to cancer ~~registration~~ registries…