A possible unimportant but sure interesting conjecture about primes

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Abstract. Studying, related to Fermat pseudoprimes, my main object of study, the concatenation and the primes of the form n*p – n + 1, where p is also prime, I found incidentally an interesting possible fact about primes. Because the proof or disproof of the conjecture, and also the consequences in the case that is true, are beyond me, I shall limit myself to enunciate the conjecture and give few examples.

Conjecture:
Every prime p that ends in a group of digits that form a prime can be written at least in one way as p = n*q – (n – 1)*r, where n is positive integer, n > 1, and q, r another primes that ends in the same group of digits.

Examples:
The numbers 11, 211, 311, 811, 911, 1511, 1811, 2011, 2111, 2311 are the first ten primes that end in the digits 11, that form a prime.
These primes can be written as:

: 11 = 3*211 – 2*311;
: 211 = 7*811 – 6*911;
: 311 = 6*811 – 5*911;
: 811 = 4*211 – 3*11;
: 911 = 3*311 – 2*11;
: 1511 = 5*311 – 4*11;
: 1811 = 9*211 – 8*11 = 6*311 – 5*11 = 2*911 – 1*11;
: 2011 = 10*211 – 9*11 = 3*811 – 2*211;
: 2111 = 7*311 – 6*11 = 2*1511 – 1*911 = 2*1811 – 1*1511;
: 2311 = 3*911 – 2*211.

The numbers 29, 229, 829, 929, 1129, 1229, 1429, 2029 are the first eight primes that end in the digits 29, that form a prime.
These primes can be written as:

: 29 = 9*829 – 8*929 = 3*829 – 2*1229 = 4*929 – 3*1229;
: 229 = 7*829 – 6*929 = 6*1229 – 5*1429 = 3*1429 – 2*2029;
: 829 = 4*229 – 3*29 = 3*1229 – 4*1429 = 2*1429 – 1*2029;
: 929 = 3*1129 – 2*1229;

:   1129 = 3*929 - 2*829;
:   1229 = 6*229 - 5*29;
:   1429 = 7*229 - 6*29;
:   2029 = 10*229 - 9*29 = 4*1429 - 3*1229 = 3*1429 - 2*1129.

Observation:
Seems that the conjecture above can be extended for primes that end in a group of digits that form not a prime but a square of prime.

Example:
The numbers 3529, 6529, 10529, 21529, 27529, 30529, 33529, 36529 are eight from the first ten primes that end in the digits 529, that form a square of a prime.
These primes can be written as:

:   3529 = 4*21529 - 3*27529 = 5*27529 - 4*33529;
:   6529 = 2*3529 - 1*529 = 5*30529 - 4*36529;
:   10529 = 4*7529 - 3*6529;
:   21529 = 7*3529 - 6*529 = 6*6529 - 5*3529;
:   27529 = 9*3529 - 8*529 = 8*6529 - 7*3529;
:   30529 = 10*3529 - 9*529 = 5*6529 - 4*529;
:   33529 = 10*6529 - 9*3529 = 2*27529 - 1*21529;
:   36529 = 6*6529 - 5*529 = 11*6529 - 10*3529.

Note: Obviously, in this case is admitted for r from the expression p = n*q - (n - 1)*r to be not just a prime but the ending group of digits itself, that form a square of prime.

Observation:
The conjecture above can also be extended for Fermat pseudoprimes that end in a group of digits that form a prime. For instance, the number 1729 is the first absolute pseudoprime that ends in the digits 29, and can be written as 1729 = 2*1429 - 1*1129, where 1429 and 1129 are primes.