用語の説明

Glossary

(1) 年齢調整死亡率 Age-adjusted death rate

年齢構成が著しく異なる人口集団の間での死亡率や、特定の年齢層に偏在する死因別死亡率などについて、その年齢構成の差を取り除き、そろえて比較する場合に用いる。これを標準化死亡率という場合もある。基準人口としては昭和60年モデル人口(昭和60年人口をベースに作られた仮想人口モデル)を用いている。死因別死亡率は、通常人口100,000当たりで表現する。

粗死亡率が増加していたとしても、単に人口の高齢化のみが原因となっている可能性がある。年齢調整死亡率を用いることにより、年齢構成の変化の影響を除いた形での年次間の死亡率の比較が可能になる(22~23ページ参照)。

なお、胃がんは戦後一貫して年齢調整罹患率・死亡率が減少しているが、これはがん対策の成果というより、冷蔵庫の普及など生活習慣の自然な変化により食塩摂取量が減少し、新鮮な野菜・果物摂取量が増加した結果だと解釈されている。胃がんは罹患、死亡とも全がんに占める割合が大きいため、胃がんを含めて全がんの罹患率・死亡率の増減をみると減少を過大評価する可能性があるため、がん対策の評価を目的とする場合、胃がんを除いた解析を加えることが多い(38ページ参照)。

$$\frac{\text{Age-adjusted}}{\text{death rate}} = \frac{\sum_{i}^{\Sigma} \left[\text{Observed DR in } i \text{th age category} \right] \times \left[\text{Population of } i \text{th age category in SP} \right]}{\left[\text{Total Population in SP} \right]}$$

where DR and SP denote death rate and standard population, respectively.

The age-adjusted death rate is a weighted average of age-specific death rates in the observed population. The weight for each age category is the proportion of people in the age category in the standard population. The 1985 model population of Japan is used as the standard population throughout this book (See table below). The age adjustment is used to adjust the difference in age distribution in comparing death rates of two or more populations. By convention, the death rate is expressed per 100,000 per year.

Crude mortality rate is affected by the age distribution of the population. Even when the crude mortality rate is increasing, the increase may have been solely caused by aging of the population. Using age-adjusted mortality rate allows comparisons across two or more different periods of time removing such effects of the changes in age composition (See p.22-23).

The age-adjusted incidence and mortality rate for stomach cancer has been continuously decreasing in Japan since the end of the World War II. A general interpretation of this decrease is not the result of successful cancer control, but the result of decrease in salt intake and increase in fresh fruit and vegetable intake, caused by lifestyles changes such as usage of refrigerators. Since stomach cancer accounts for large part of cancer incidence and mortality, trends in cancer incidence and mortality with or without stomach cancer are both used when evaluating cancer control, in order to avoid overestimation of decrease (See p.38).

基準人口(昭和60年モデル人口)

Standard Population (1985)

| 年齢 (Age) | 基準人口 | 年齢 (Age) | 基準人口 | 年齢 (Age) | 基準人口 |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 0~4 | 8,180,000 | $35 \sim 39$ | 9,289,000 | $70 \sim 74$ | 3,476,000 |
| $5 \sim 9$ | 8,338,000 | 40 ~ 44 | 9,400,000 | $75 \sim 79$ | 2,441,000 |
| 10 ~ 14 | 8,497,000 | 45 ~ 49 | 8,651,000 | 80 ~ 84 | 1,406,000 |
| $15 \sim 19$ | 8,655,000 | $50 \sim 54$ | 7,616,000 | 85 ~ | 784,000 |
| $20 \sim 24$ | 8,814,000 | $55 \sim 59$ | 6,581,000 | 総数(Total) | 120,287,000 |
| $25 \sim 29$ | 8,972,000 | $60 \sim 64$ | 5,546,000 | | |
| $30 \sim 34$ | 9,130,000 | $65 \sim 69$ | 4,511,000 | | |

(2) 5年実測生存率 5-year observed survival

ある疾患と診断されてから5年後に生存している確率。予後の指標として用いられる。

5年生存率 = (ある疾患に新たに罹患した人数 - そのうち5年以内に死亡した人数) / ある疾患に新たに罹患した人数

The probability of remaining alive for 5 years after diagnosis of a particular disease. This is used as an indicator of prognosis.

5-year survival = (the number of newly diagnosed patients under observation - the number of deaths observed in 5 years) / the number of newly diagnosed patients under observation

(3) 5年相対生存率 5-year relative survival

5年生存率と同じく予後の指標で、ある集団のある疾患に関して算出した5年生存率(実測生存率)を、その集団と同じ性・年齢・出生年分布をもつ日本人の期待5年生存確率で割ったもの。対象疾患以外の死亡の影響を調整した5年生存率であり、異なる集団間の生存率の比較に用いられる。

Five-year relative survival is also an indicator of prognosis, which is defined as the ratio of the proportion of observed survivors in a group of a specific disease patients to the proportion of expected survivors in a set of general Japanese individuals comparable in terms of sex, age, and birth year. This indicator is a net 5-year survival measure representing survival of the target disease in the absence of other causes of death, and it is used for comparisons of survival among different populations.

(4) 臨床進行度 Clinical stage

地域がん登録で用いられる、がんと診断された時点における病巣の広がりを表す分類。以下の3つに分類することが多い。

限局(がんが原発臓器に限局しているもの)

領域(原発臓器の所属リンパ節または隣接する臓器に直接浸潤しているが、遠隔転移がないもの)

遠隔(遠隔臓器、遠隔リンパ節などに転移・浸潤があるもの)

The data from population cancer registries is usually classified into three clinical stages;

Local or localized: a cancer that is confined to the organ where it started, that is, it has not spread to distant parts of the body.

Regional: the spread of cancer from its original site to nearby areas such as lymph nodes and adjacent organs, but not to distant sites.

Distant: cancer that has spread to organs or tissues that are farther away.

(5) UICC TNM 分類 UICC TNM classification

The international system used to describe whether cancer has spread and if so, how far.

T refers to the size of the tumor, N describes whether or not the cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes, and if so, how many, and M shows whether the cancer has spread (metastasized) to other organs of the body. TNM descriptions can be grouped together into a simpler set of stages, labeled with 0, and I to IV, and a higher number means a more serious cancer, in general (The stage 0 is sometimes omitted).

(6) 有病者数 Prevalence

ある時点で存在している患者の数。ある年の5年有病者数とはその年のがん生存者で過去5年以内にがんと診断された者の数である。この数はわが国では直接計測できないので、全国のがん罹患数の推計値とがん患者の生存率を基に推計する。

Prevalence is the number of persons in the population with a particular disease at a given time. Five-year cancer prevalence in a certain time presented here is defined as the number of survivors who were diagnosed within 5 years before the time. In Japan, cancer prevalence is not directly measured, but estimated from cancer incidence and survival.

(7) 相対危険度(リスク比) Relative risk (risk ratio)

ある疾患の罹患(または死亡)について、ある要因の暴露群(例:喫煙者)のリスクを非曝露群(例:非喫煙者)のリスクで割った値。曝露群が非曝露群に比べてその疾患のリスクが何倍高いかを表す。例えば、がん罹患についての喫煙の相対危険度は

がん罹患についての喫煙の相対危険度 = 喫煙者のがん罹患率 / 非喫煙者のがん罹患率

The likelihood of a particular disease occurrence or death among persons exposed to a given risk factor, divided by the corresponding likelihood among unexposed persons. It represents how many times higher the

risk of the disease among exposed persons is, compared with unexposed persons. For example, the relative risk of cancer occurrence among smokers to un-smokers is;

Relative risk of cancer occurrence among smokers to un-smokers = the likelihood of cancer occurrence among smokers / the corresponding likelihood among un-smokers.

(8) 人口寄与危険割合 Population attributable risk proportion

集団の罹患(または死亡)のうち、ある要因の曝露を取り除くことによって減少できる部分の割合。ある疾患のある曝露要因のリスク比をRR、その曝露要因の曝露割合をPeとすると、

人口寄与危険割合 =
$$[P_e \times (RR - 1)] / [P_e \times (RR - 1) + 1]$$

The proportion of the disease cases (or death) in a population that would be prevented if the exposure were eliminated.

Population attributable risk proportion = $[P_e \times (RR - 1)] / [P_e \times (RR - 1) + 1]$

where P_e is the proportion of exposure in the population and RR is the risk ratio associated with that risk factor.

