がんの統計 2024

CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN — 2024



公益財団法人 がん研究振興財団

Foundation for Promotion of Cancer Research

序

「がんの統計2024」版が関係各位のご協力を頂き、発刊できましたことに感謝申し上げます。本書は1974年に発刊されて以来50年になりますが、日本人のがんの移り変わりを実感し、実測値に基づく正確な実態把握によるがん対策の重要性が再認識されるものとして多くの方々に親しまれてきました。収載されている各種統計は、我が国のがん対策を推進するうえでも貴重な資料でありますので、広くご活用いただければ幸いに存じます。

本書の編集にご協力いただきました編集委員会の皆様に心より御礼申し上げます。

令和6年3月

公益財団法人がん研究振興財団 理事長 堀 田 知 光

Preface

We would like to thank for the cooperation of parties concerned in publishing cancer statistics 2024 version. In the 50 years since this book was published in 1974, it has been well received as a book that provides a true sense of the changes in cancer in Japan and reaffirms the importance of cancer control through an accurate grasp of the real situation based on actual measurements. Various types of cancer statistics, included in this book, are important in promoting cancer control. Hence, we hope many people utilize them to promote cancer control.

We thank the editorial committee for their cooperation in editing this book.

March 2024

Chairman, Board of Directors Tomomitsu Hotta, M.D.

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わが国におけるがん対策のあゆみ

History of Cancer Control in Japan

昭和38年(1963) 厚生省がん研究助成金制度の発足 昭和56年(1981) 悪性新生物が死亡原因の第1位となる 昭和59年(1984) 対がん10か年総合戦略の策定(~平成5年度) 平成 6年(1994) がん克服新10か年戦略の策定(~平成15年度) 平成16年(2004) 第3次対がん10か年総合戦略の策定(~平成25年度) 平成17年(2005) 5月 がん対策推進本部の設置(厚生労働省) がん対策推進アクションプラン2005の公表 平成17年(2005) 8月 平成18年(2006) 6月 がん対策基本法の成立 平成19年(2007) 4月 がん対策基本法の施行 平成19年(2007) 6月 がん対策推進基本計画の策定(閣議決定) 平成21年(2009) 7月 がん検診50%推進本部の設置(厚生労働省) 平成24年(2012) 6月 がん対策推進基本計画の見直し(閣議決定) 平成25年(2013)12月 がん登録等の推進に関する法律の成立 平成26年(2014) 3月 がん研究10か年戦略の策定(~平成35年度) 平成27年(2015) 6月 がんサミットの開催 平成27年(2015) 12月 がん対策加速化プランの策定 平成28年(2016) 1月 がん登録等の推進に関する法律の施行 平成28年(2016)12月 がん対策基本法の一部を改正する法律の改正・施行 平成28年(2016) 12月 がんゲノム医療フォーラム2016の開催 平成30年(2018) 3月 がん対策推進基本計画の見直し(閣議決定) 令和 5 年(2023) 3 月 がん対策推進基本計画の見直し(閣議決定)

• がんは、昭和56 (1981) 年からわが国の死亡原因の第 1 位である。政府は、昭和59年度 (1984) より「対がん10か年総合戦略」、平成 6 (1994) 年度より「がん克服新10か年戦略」を策定し、がん対策に取り組んできた。さらに、平成16 (2004) 年からは、「がん罹患率と死亡率の激減」を目指して、がん研究の推進および質の高いがん医療を全国に普及することを目的に、「がん予防の推進」および「がん医療の向上とそれを支える社会環境の整備」を柱とする「第 3 次対がん10か年総合戦略」を推進してきた。

令和 5 年(2023)12月 がん研究10か年戦略(第5次)の策定(~令和15年度)

- 厚生労働省は、平成17 (2005) 年 5 月に、がん対策全般を総合的に推進するため、厚生労働大臣を本部長とする「がん対策推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うとともに、同年 8 月には、がん対策の飛躍的な向上を目的とした「がん対策推進アクションプラン2005」を策定した。
- わが国のがん対策は、これまで様々な取り組みにより進展し、一定の成果を収めてきた。しかし、がんは依然として国民の生命および健康にとって重要な問題となっており、そのような現状にかんがみ、平成18 (2006) 年6月「がん対策基本法」が成立、翌年4月に施行された。この法律に基づき、がん対策推進協議会の議論を踏まえ、平成19 (2007) 年6月に、がん対策の総合的かつ計画的な推進を図るため、がん対策の基本的方向について定めた「がん対策推進基本計画」が閣議決定された。
- 平成21 (2009) 年7月に、基本計画の個別目標の一つである「がん検診受診率50%」の達成のため、厚生労働大臣を本 部長とする「がん検診50%推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うこととした。
- 第二期「がん対策推進基本計画」は、がん対策推進協議会及びその下に設置された3つの専門委員会の議論を踏まえ、 平成24 (2012) 年6月に閣議決定された。
- 平成25 (2013) 年12月にがん登録等の推進に関する法律が成立し、平成26 (2014) 年6月に設置されたがん登録部会で 法に基づく政省令、全国がん登録届出マニュアル、院内がん登録の項目等についての審議を経て、平成28 (2016) 年1 月に施行された。
- がん研究については「がん対策推進基本計画」に基づく新たながん研究戦略として文部科学省、厚生労働省、経済産業省の3大臣確認のもと、平成26 (2014) 年3月に「がん研究10か年戦略」が策定され、がんの根治・予防・共生の観点に立ち、患者・社会と協働するがん研究を念頭において推進している。
- ・平成27 (2015) 年12月には、「予防」「治療・研究」「がんとの共生」の3つの柱とした「がん対策加速化プラン」が策定された。
- 平成28(2016)年11月には、がん対策基本法の一部を改正する法律案の提出がなされ、12月に成立し施行された。
- 平成28 (2016) 年12月には、がんとの闘いに終止符を打つという目標に向かって、患者やサバイバー、その家族の視点から、 がん医療体制を再構築する契機となる「がんゲノム医療フォーラム2016」が開催された。
- 第三期「がん対策推進基本計画」は、がん対策推進協議会の議論を踏まえ、平成30 (2018) 年 3 月に閣議決定された。
- 第四期「がん対策推進基本計画」は、がん対策推進協議会の議論を踏まえ、令和5(2023)年3月に閣議決定された。
- がん研究については、令和5年4月より、「今後のがん研究のあり方に関する有識者会議」を開催し、これまでのがん研究の評価や今後のあるべき方向性などを議論し、同年10月に「今後のがん研究のあり方について」を取りまとめた。本報告書を踏まえ、内閣府特命担当大臣(科学技術政策)、文部科学大臣、厚生労働大臣、経済産業大臣は、第4期がん対策推進基本計画に基づき、我が国全体で進めるがん研究の今後のあるべき方向性と具体的な研究事項等について、令和6年度からの「がん研究10か年戦略(第5次)」を策定した。今後、本戦略を踏まえ、内閣府、文部科学省、厚生労働省、経済産業省が一体となって、がん研究を推進していく。

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1963
           Subsidy for cancer research by Ministry of Health and Welfare started
1981
           Cancer became the leading cause of death
1984
           Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~1993)
1994
           New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (~2003)
2004
           The 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~2013)
2005 May. Headquarters of Cancer Control in Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)
2005 Aug. Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control
2006 Jun. Cancer Control Act enacted
2007 Apr. Cancer Control Act implemented
2007 Jun. Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs formulated
2009 Jul. Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate (MHLW)
2012 Jun. Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs revised
2013 Dec. Cancer Registration Promotion Act was enacted.
2014 Mar. Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control formulated (~2023)
2015 Jun. Organization of Cancer Summit
2015 Dec. Formulation of "Acceleration plan for cancer control"
           Enforcement of Cancer Registration Promotion Act was implemented.
2016 Dec. Amendment and implementation of a law to revise a part of the Cancer Control Act
2016 Dec. Organization of Cancer Genome Medical Forum 2016
2018 Mar. Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs revised
2023 Mar. Review of Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs
           Formulation of the Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (5th-term, Fiscal 2033)
2023 Dec.
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- Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Japan since 1981. The Japanese government formulated the Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (1984-1993) and the New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (1994-2003) to tackle cancer. Since 2004, the 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control has been implemented in order to promote cancer research and disseminate high-quality cancer medical services, with the slogan "Drastic reduction in cancer morbidity and mortality".
- In May 2005, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) developed the Headquarters of Cancer Control in order to promote multidisciplinary activity for comprehensive cancer control, and formulated the Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control in August.
- In June 2006, the Cancer Control Act was enacted and the law has been implemented since April 2007. Based on this law, the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control programs was discussed by the Cancer Control Promotion Council and approved by the Japanese Cabinet in June 2007.
- In July 2009, the Japanese MHLW developed the Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate to promote multidisciplinary activity for cancer screening.
- In June 2012, the 2nd-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council and three expert committees under the council.
- In December 2013, Cancer Registration Promotion Act was enacted, and is being prepared to be implemented through discussion by the Cancer Registration Group established in June 2014.
- · As a novel cancer research strategy based on the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs, Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control was formulated in March 2014, with the approval of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, in order to promote cancer research in cooperation with patients and society, targeting cancer eradication, prevention, and coexistence.
- · In December 2015, the "Acceleration plan for cancer control" was formulated on three areas of "prevention," "treatment/research," and "coexistence with cancer."
- · In November 2016, a bill was submitted to revise a part of the Cancer Control Act, which was enacted and implemented in December.
- In December 2016, with a goal to conquer cancer, the Genome Medical Forum 2016 was organized to provide an opportunity to reconstruct the cancer medical system from the viewpoints of patients, survivors, and their families.
- The 3rd-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet in March 2018, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council.
- The 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet in March 2023, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council.
- With regard to cancer research, starting in April 2023, we held the "Expert Committee on the Vision for a Better Future of Cancer Research," evaluating cancer research to date and debating the direction it should take in the future; the results were compiled in "A Vision for a Better Future of Cancer Research" in October of the same year. Taking this report into account, the Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry formulated the "Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (5th-term)," based on the 4th Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs, laying out specific research items and the future direction of cancer research to be advanced in Japan as a whole, starting from June of fiscal 2024. Going forward, the Cabinet Office, MEXT, MHLW, and METI will work in conjunction to promote cancer research based on this strategy.

資料:厚生労働省健康局がん・疾病対策課

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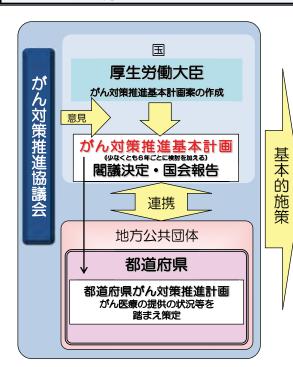
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がん対策基本法、がん対策予算

Cancer Control Act and Budget for Cancer Control

○がん対策基本法(平成18年法律第98号) (平成18年6月成立、平成19年4月施行、平成28年12月改正・施行)

がん対策を総合的かつ計画的に推進



第一節:がん予防及び早期発見の推進

- がんの予防の推進
- がん検診の質の向上等

第二節:がん医療の均てん化の促進等

- 専門的な知識及び技能を有する医師その他の 医療従事者の育成、医療機関の整備等
- がん患者の療養生活の質の維持向上
- がん医療に関する情報の収集提供体制の整備等

第三節:研究の推進等

- がんに関する研究の促進並びに研究成果の活用
- 罹患している者の少ないがん及び治癒が特に困 難であるがんに係る研究の促進 等

第四節:がん患者の就労等

- がん患者の雇用の継続等
- がん患者における学習と治療との両立
- 〇 民間団体の活動に対する支援

第五節:がんに関する教育の推進

○ 学校教育等におけるがんに関する教育の推進

○がん対策の推進

令和6年度予算案 356億円(令和5年度予算額 357億円) ※令和5年度補正予算額 47億円

令和5年3月に閣議決定された第4期がん対策推進基本計画に基づき、「がん予防」「がん医療」「がんとの共生」の三つを柱とした施策を実施することで、がん対策の一層の推進を図る。

がん予防



(がん検診)

- 子宮頸がん・乳がん検診の初年度対象者に対するクーポン券等の配布について継続するとともに、がん検診 対象者等に対して、受診率向上に効果的な個別の受診勧奨・再勧奨、要精検受診者に対する受診再勧奨を実施する。
- HPV検査単独法について、令和6年度から国が推奨する子宮頸がん検診に追加することを予定しているところ、検査結果によって次回の検査時期や検査内容が異なるため、運用が複雑であることから、子宮頸がん検診においてHPV検査単独法が適切に運用されるよう、自治体職員等に対する研修を実施する。

がん医療



(がんゲノム)

• 「全ゲノム解析等実行計画2022」に基づいて、がん・難病の全ゲノム解析の推進に向けた体制整備を進める。

(妊孕性温存療法)

妊孕性温存療法に係る費用負担の軽減を図るとともに、患者からの臨床情報等を収集し、研究を促進することにより、小児・AYA世代のがん患者等を支援する。

がんとの共生



(患者支援)

- がん患者に対して病気の治療と仕事の両立を社会的にサポートするため、がん診療連携拠点病院等における 各個人の状況に応じた「治療と仕事両立プラン」を活用した就労支援及び相談支援などを実施する。
- がん診療連携拠点病院等のがん診療を行う医療機関において、アピアランスケアを必要と するがん患者に対し、研修を受けた医療従事者による情報提供や相談支援等を行い、効果的な支援体制について検証するモデル事業を実施する。

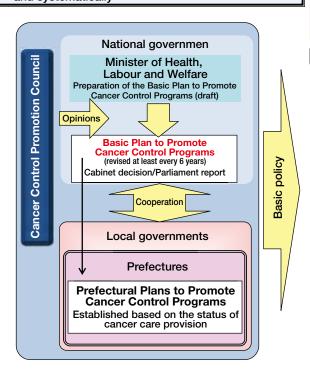
※各分野の主な事業を記載

People

Cancer Control Act (Article No. 98, 2006)

(established in June 2006, enforced in April 2007, and revised and enforced in December, 2016)

Promote cancer control measures comprehensively and systematically



Section 1: Promotion of cancer prevention and early detection

- O Promotion of cancer prevention
- O Improvement of cancer screening, etc.

Section 2: Promotion of uniform cancer care

- Development of physicians and other medical professionals with specialized knowledge and skills and maintenance of medical institutions
- Maintenance and improvement of the quality of medical care for cancer patients
- Establishment of systems to collect and provide cancer care information

Section 3: Promotion of research

- Promotion of cancer research and utilization of research results
- O Promotion of rare and refractory cancer research

Section 4: Employment status of cancer patients

- O Continued employment of cancer patients
- Combination of learning and treatment for cancer patients
- O Support for private organization activities

Section 5: Promotion of cancer education

Promotion of school education on cancer

Promotion of cancer control measures

Draft budget for FY 2024: 35.6 billion yen (budget for FY 2023: 35.7 billion yen)

* Revised budget for FY 2023: 4.7 billion yen

Based on the 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs that was approved by the Cabinet in March 2023, further cancer control measures will be implemented in accordance with the three pillars of "cancer prevention," "cancer care," and "coexisting with cancer."

Sancer prevention



(Cancer Screening)

- •The distribution of coupons to those eligible for cervical/breast cancer screening in their first year of eligibility will be continued. In addition, to improve screening rates, we recommend or re-recommend screening to eligible individuals and those in need of detailed examination.
- •The HPV test alone is scheduled to be added to the government-recommended cervical cancer screening from 2024, but its application is complicated because the timing and details of the next test vary according to the test results. Therefore, training will be provided to local government officials and others so that the method using an HPV test alone can be used appropriately in cervical cancer screening.

Cancer Care



(Cancer Genome)

•A system to promote whole genome analysis of cancer and other intractable diseases will be developed based on the "Action Plan for Whole Genome Analysis 2022."

(Fertility Preservation Therapy)

•In addition to reducing the cost burden associated with fertility preservation therapy, we will collect clinical information from patients and promote research to support pediatric and young adult (AYA) generation cancer patients.

Coexistence with cancer



(Patient Support)

- •To provide social support for cancer patients balancing work and medical treatment, we provide employment support and consultation at designated cancer care hospitals in accordance with treatment-work balance plans tailored to each individual's situation.
- A model project will be conducted at medical institutions that provide cancer care, such as designated cancer care hospitals, to validate an effective support system by providing information and consultation from trained medical personnel to cancer patients who require appearance care.

^{*} The main projects in each domain are listed

がん対策推進基本計画 (令和5年3月閣議決定)(概要)

Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs (Approved by the Cabinet on March, 2023) (Outline)

第4期がん対策推進基本計画(概要)

第1.全体目標と分野別目標 第2. 分野別施策と個別目標

全体目標:「誰一人取り残さないがん対策を推進し、全ての国民とがんの克服を目指す。」

「がん予防」分野の分野別目標

がんを知り、がんを予防すること、 がん検診による早期発見・早期治療 を促すことで、がん罹患率・がん死 亡率の減少を目指す

「がん医療」分野の分野別目標

適切な医療を受けられる体制を充実させること で、がん生存率の向上・がん死亡率の減少・全て のがん患者及びその家族等の療養生活の質の向上 を日指す

「がんとの共生」分野の分野別目標

がんになっても安心して生活し、尊厳を 持って生きることのできる地域共生社会を 実現することで、全てのがん患者及びその 家族等の療養生活の質の向上を目指す

1. がん予防

- (1) がんの1次予防
 - ①生活習慣について
 - ②感染症対策について
- (2) がんの2次予防(がん検診)
- ①受診率向上対策について
- ②がん検診の精度管理等について
- ③科学的根拠に基づくがん検診の実施 について

2. がん医療

- (1) がん医療提供体制等
 - ①医療提供体制の均てん化・集約化について
- ②がんゲノム医療について
- ③手術療法・放射線療法・薬物療法について
- ④チーム医療の推進について
- ⑤がんのリハビリテーションについて
- ⑥支持療法の推進について
- ⑦がんと診断された時からの緩和ケアの推進について ⑧妊孕性温存療法について
- (2) 希少がん及び難治性がん対策
- (3) 小児がん及び AYA 世代のがん対策
- (4) 高齢者のがん対策
- (5) 新規医薬品、医療機器及び医療技術の速やかな医 療実装

3. がんとの共生

- (1) 相談支援及び情報提供

 - ①相談支援について ②情報提供について
- (2) 社会連携に基づく緩和ケア等のがん対策・ 患者支援
- (3) がん患者等の社会的な問題への対策 (サバイバーシップ支援)
 - ①就労支援について
- ②アピアランスケアについて
- ③がん診断後の自殺対策について
- ④その他の社会的な問題について
- (4) ライフステージに応じた療養環境への支援 ①小児・AYA 世代について
 - ②高齢者について

4. これらを支える基盤

- (1) 全ゲノム解析等の新たな技術を含む更なるがん研究の推進
- (2) 人材育成の強化
- (3) がん教育及びがんに関する知識の普及啓発

- (4) がん登録の利活用の推進
- (5) 患者・市民参画の推進
- (6) デジタル化の推進

第3. がん対策を総合的かつ計画的に推進するために必要な事項

- 関係者等の連携協力の更なる強化
- 感染症発生・まん延時や災害時等を見据えた対策
- 3. 都道府県による計画の策定
- 4. 国民の努力

- 5. 必要な財政措置の実施と予算の効率化・重点化
- 6. 目標の達成状況の把握
- 7. 基本計画の見直し

The 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs (outline)

1. Overall goal and goals of each section / 2. Measures of each section and individual goals

Overall goal: "Promote cancer care that leaves no one behind, and work to overcome cancer with all citizens."

"Cancer prevention" section goals Seek to reduce cancer incidence and mortality by learning about and preventing cancer through promoting cancer screening for early detection and early treatment "Cancer care" section goals

Work to improve the cancer survival rate, reduce the cancer mortality rate, and improve the quality of life of all cancer patients and their families during treatment by improving systems for receiving appropriate care

"Coexistence with cancer" section goals Work to improve the quality of life of all cancer patients and their families during treatment by achieving a community-inclusive society in which people can live with dignity and peace of mind, even if they have cancer

1. Cancer prevention

- (1) Primary cancer prevention

 - ① Lifestyle habits ② Infection control measures
- (2) Secondary cancer prevention (Cancer screening)

 ① Measures to improve screening uptake

 - ② Cancer screening accuracy management
 - 3 Implementation of cancer screening based on scientific evidence

2. Cancer care

- (1) Systems for provision of cancer care
 - Equalization and consolidation of systems for providing care
 - Cancer genome medicine
 - Surgery, radiation therapy, and drug therapy
 - 3 Surgery, radiation therapy, of Promotion of team medicine
 - 5 Cancer rehabilitation

 - Promotion of supportive therapy
 Promotion of palliative care after cancer diagnosis
 - ® Fertility preservation therapy
- (2) Treatment of rare and refractory cancers
 (3) Treatment of childhood cancers and cancers in AYA generation patients
- Treatment of cancer in the elderly
- (5) Prompt adoption of new medical pharmaceuticals, equipment, and techniques

3. Coexistence with cancer

- (1) Consultation support and provision of information ① Consultation support
- Provision of information
 Cancer control measures and support for patients undergoing palliative care, etc., based on social cooperation
- (3) Measures to address social problems faced by cancer patients, etc. (Survivorship support)

 - **Employment support**

 - Appearance care Measures to prevent suicide after cancer
- diagnosis

 4 Other social problems
 (4) Support for treatment environments as appropriate to life stages

 Children and the AYA generation

 - ② Elderly people

4. Infrastructure to support the above

- (1) Further promotion of cancer research, including new techniques for whole genome analysis, etc.
- (2) Improvement of human resource development
 (3) Cancer education and dissemination of knowledge related to cancer

- (4) Promotion of cancer registry utilization
- (5) Promotion of patient and public involvement (6) Promotion of the move to digital technology

3. Comprehensive and systematic promotion of cancer measures

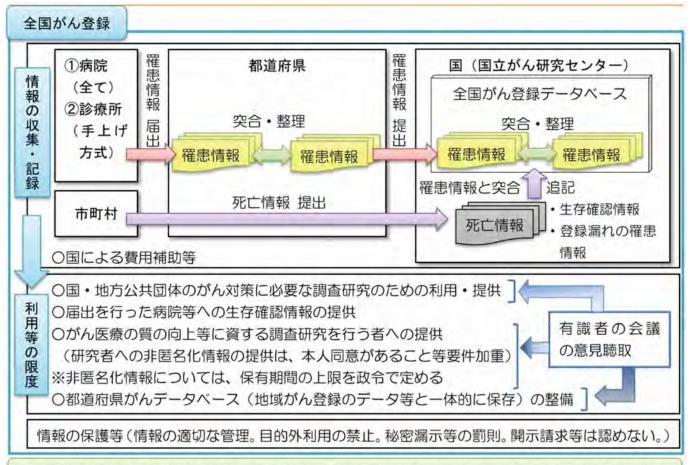
- 1. Further cooperation among persons concerned
- Measures to take in the event of an outbreak, spread of infectious disease, or a disaster
- 3. Planning by prefectural governments
- 4. National efforts

- 5. Necessary financial measures and efficient and prioritized budgets
- 6. Comprehension of goal achievements
- 7. Review of basic plans

がん登録

Cancer registration

○がん登録等の推進に関する法律(平成 25 年 12 月成立 平成 28 年 1 月施行)



院内がん登録等の推進(院内がん登録の推進、国によるがん診療情報の収集等のための体制整備)

人材の育成(全国がん登録・院内がん登録の事務に従事する人材の確保等のための必要な研修等)

がん登録等の情報の活用

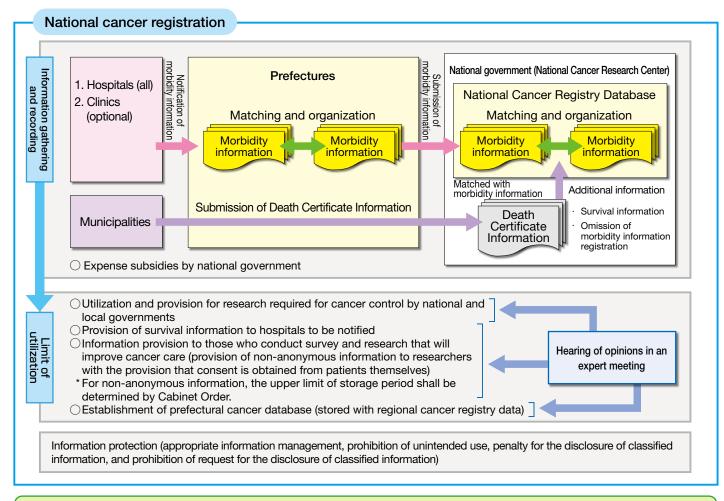
- ○国・都道府県等⇒がん対策の充実、医療機関への情報提供、統計等の公表、患者等への相談支援
- ○医療機関⇒患者等に対する適切な情報提供、がん医療の分析・評価等、がん医療の質の向上
- ○がん登録等の情報の提供を受けた研究者⇒がん医療の質の向上等に貢献

○がん登録等の推進に関する法律

- ・平成25(2013)年12月に成立し、平成28年(2016)年1月から施行されているがん登録等の推進に関する法律は、がんの 罹患、診療、転帰等の状況の把握及び分析その他のがんに係る調査研究を推進し、もってがん対策の一層の充実に資する ことを目的としている。
- ・この法律の基本理念として、

 - ①全国がん登録については、広範な情報収集により、罹患等の状況をできる限り正確に把握する ②院内がん登録については、全国がん登録を通じて必要な情報を確実に得させ、普及・充実を図る
 - ③がん対策の充実のため、がんの診療に関する詳細な情報の収集を図る
 - ④民間を含めがんに係る調査研究に活用、その成果を国民に還元する
 - ⑤がん登録等に係る個人に関する情報を厳格に保護する
 - の5つを掲げている。
- この法律の下では、全ての病院と診療所(一部)から都道府県にがん罹患情報が届出される。都道府県で突合・整理され た罹患情報は国(国立がん研究センター)に届出され、国立がん研究センターの全国がん登録データベースにおいて、さ らに突合・整理されるとともに、市町村から人口動態統計として国にあがってきた死亡情報と突合・整理される。国内の がん罹患及び死亡に関する情報を国が一元的に管理することで、国民に対するがん、がん医療等及びがんの予防について の情報提供の充実その他のがん対策を科学的知見に基づき実施する。

Othe Act on Promotion of Cancer Registration (established in December 2013)



Promotion of hospital-based cancer registry

(promotion of hospital-based cancer registration and system maintenance for cancer information gathering by national government)

Human resource development

(training required for securing human resources for national and hospital-based cancer registry)

Utilization of cancer registry data

- National and prefectural governments → Enhancement of cancer control, information provision to medical institutions, publication of statistics, and consultation support for patients
- Medical institutions → Appropriate information provision to patients, analysis and evaluation of cancer care, and improvement of cancer care
 Researchers who received cancer registry data → Improvement of cancer care

the Act on Promotion of Cancer Registration

- Cancer Registry Act was established in December 2013 to facilitate the understanding and analysis of the morbidity, medical care, and outcome of cancer and the other surveys and research of cancer, thereby improving cancer control.
- The basic concepts of this law are as follows:
- (1) For national cancer registration, morbidity should be accurately understood through a wide range of information gathering;
- (2) For hospital-based cancer registration, necessary information should be gathered through national cancer registration to promote its dissemination and enhancement:
- (3) To enhance cancer control, detailed information should be gathered regarding cancer care;
- (4) The results of cancer research and survey, including those in private sector, are utilized for the public; and
- (5) Personal information in cancer registry should be strictly protected.
- · Under this law, all hospitals and (designated) clinics report cancer incidence information to prefectural governments.

Morbidity information, matched and organized by prefectural governments, is notified to the national government (National Cancer Center), and is further matched and organized by the National Cancer Registry Database of the National Cancer Center and simultaneously with death certificate information notified by municipalities as vital statistics to the national government. Cancer morbidity and death information obtained in Japan is centrally managed by the Japanese government to enhance the provision of information about cancer treatment and prevention and take measures for cancer control based on scientific findings.