がんの統計 '18

CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN - 2018



公益財団法人 がん研究振興財団

Foundation for Promotion of Cancer Research

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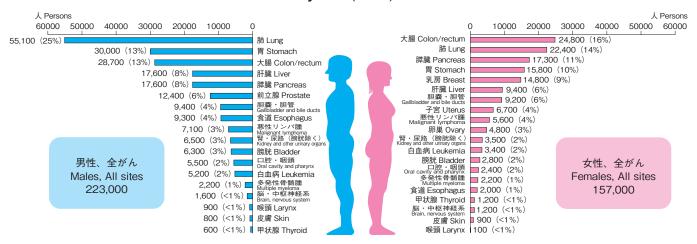
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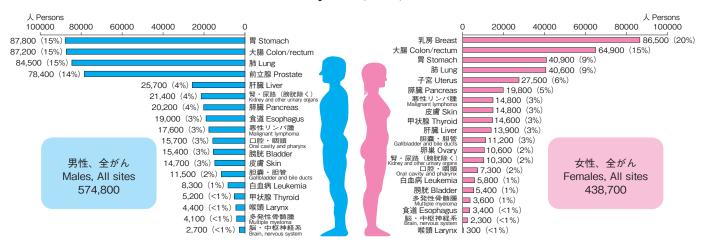
Figures and Tables



1) 部位別予測がん死亡数(2018) Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths by Site (2018)



(2) 部位別予測がん罹患数 (2018) Estimated Number of Cancer Incidence by Site (2018)



予測は、全国がん罹患モニタリング集計の年齢階級別罹患数(1975~2014 全国推計値)および人口動態統計がん死亡数(1975~2016 実測値)を用いて、年齢、暦年およびそれらの交互作用を説明変数とした予測モデルにより行った。

Expected numbers of cancer deaths and incidence were provided by age period interaction model.

The prediction model included the number of incidence from 1975 to 2014, mortality from 1975 to 2016, age at diagnosis, calendar year and those interaction as independent variable.

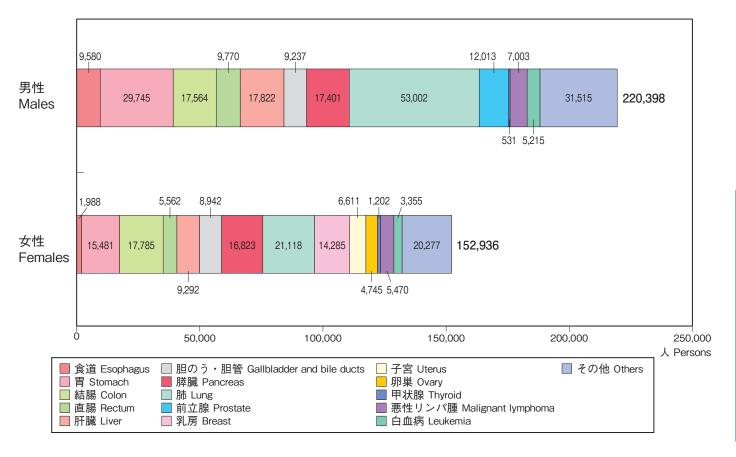
わが国のがん死亡数の 2018 年推計値は、約 38万人である(男性 22万 3千人、女性 15万 7千人)。部位別の死亡数は、男性では肺が最も多くがん死亡全体の 25% を占め、次いで胃(13%)、大腸(13%)、肝臓(8%)、膵臓(8%)の順、女性では大腸が最も多く(16%)、次いで、肺(14%)、膵臓(11%)、胃(10%)、乳房(9%)の順となっている。

わが国のがん罹患数の 2018 年推計値は、約 101 万 3 千 500 例である(男性 57 万 4 千 800 例、女性 43 万 8 千 700 例)。部位別では男性で胃(15%)、大腸(15%)、肺(15%)、前立腺(14%)、肝臓(4%)の順、女性で乳房(20%)、大腸(15%)、胃(9%)、肺(9%)、子宮(6%)の順となっている。

Estimated number of cancer deaths in Japan in 2018 was approximately 380,000 (223,000 males and 157,000 females). Lung was the leading site (25%) for males, followed by stomach (13%), colon/rectum (13%), liver (8%), and pancreas (8%). The leading site for females was colon/rectum (16%), followed by lung (14%), pancreas (11%), stomach (10%), and breast (9%).

Estimated number of cancer incidence in Japan in 2018 was approximately 1,013,500 (574,800 for males and 438,700 for females). Stomach was the most common cancer site (15%) for males, followed by colon/rectum (15%), lung (15%), prostate (14%), and liver (4%). The most common cancer site for females was breast (20%), followed by colon/rectum (15%), stomach (9%), lung (9%), and uterus (6%).

資料:国立がん研究センターがん対策情報センター(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/stat/short_pred.html) Source: Center for Cancer Control and Information Services, National Cancer Canter, Japan (https://ganjoho.jp/en/public/statistics/short_pred.html)



- ※2017年にがんで死亡した人は37万3,334人(男性22万398人、女性15万2,936人)
- ◆2017年の死亡数が多い部位

- **♦ 373,334 persons died from cancer in 2017 (males 220,398, females 152,936)**
- **Five leading sites in 2017 mortality**

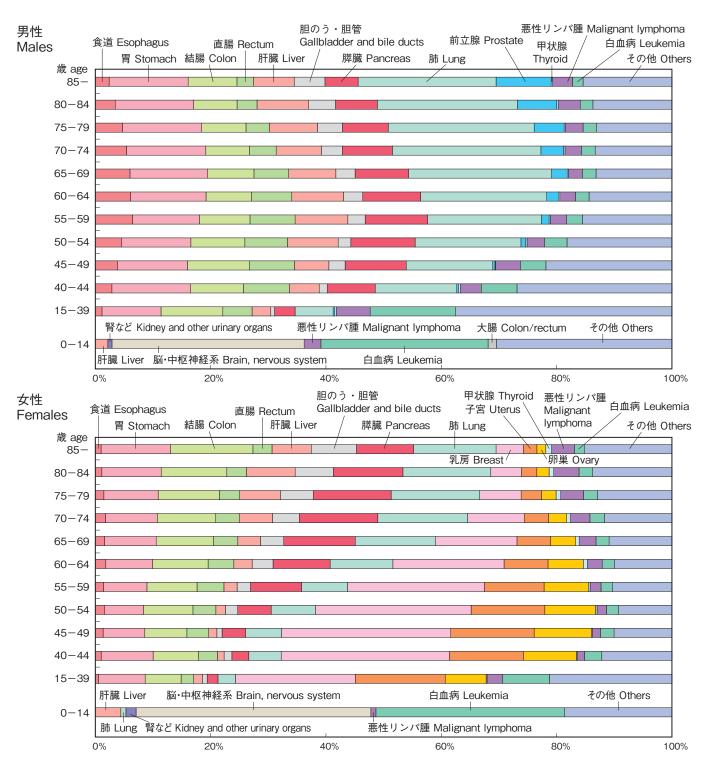
	1 位 1st	2位 2nd	3位 3rd	4 位 4th	5位 5th	備 考 Memo
男性	肺	胃	大腸	肝臓	膵臓	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸4位、直腸7位
Males	Lung	Stomach	Colon/rectum	Liver	Pancreas	Colon: 4th, rectum: 7th, when separated.
女性	大腸	肺	膵臓	胃	乳房	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸2位、直腸9位
Females	Colon/rectum	Lung	Pancreas	Stomach	Breast	Colon: 2nd, rectum: 9th, when separated.
男女計	肺	大腸	胃	膵臓	肝臓	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸3位、直腸7位
Both	Lung	Colon/rectum	Stomach	Pancreas	Liver	Colon: 3rd, rectum: 7th, when separated.

わが国のがん死亡は、全数調査である人口動態調査により把握されている。2017年にがんで死亡した人の数は約37万人であり、男性が女性の約1.5倍である。部位別の死亡数は、男性では肺が最も多くがん死亡全体の24.0%を占め、次いで胃(13.5%)、大腸(12.4%)、肝臓(8.1%)、膵臓(7.9%)の順、女性では大腸が最も多く(15.3%)、次いで、肺(13.8%)、膵臓(11.0%)、胃(10.1%)、乳房(9.3%)の順となっている。

Cancer deaths in Japan are surveyed by vital statistics, with 100% coverage. The number of cancer deaths in 2017 in Japan was approximately 370,000. The number of male cancer deaths was 1.5 times greater than that of female cancer deaths. In terms of cancer sites, lung was the leading site (24.0%) for males, followed by stomach (13.5%), colon/rectum (12.4%), liver (8.1%), and pancreas (7.9%). The leading site for females was colon/rectum (15.3%), followed by lung (13.8%), pancreas (11.0%), stomach (10.1%), and breast (9.3%).

年齢階級別がん死亡 部位内訳 (2017年)

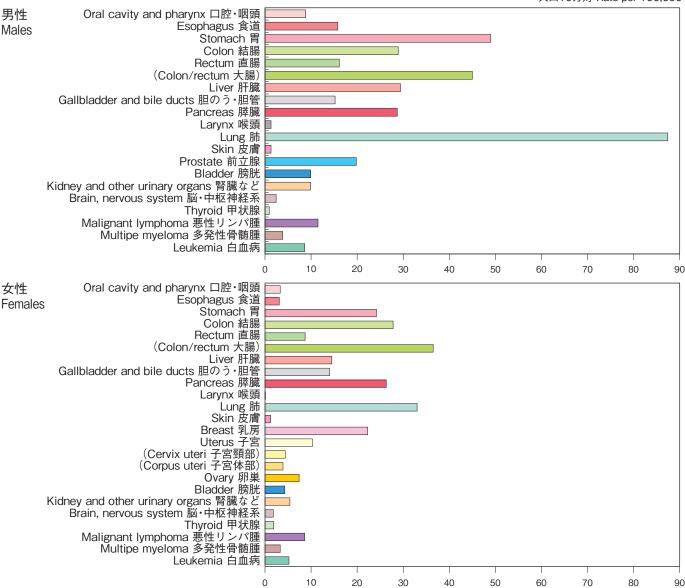
Cancer Deaths by Age Group, Site Distribution (2017)



がん死亡の部位内訳を年齢階級別に見ると、男性では、40歳以上で胃、大腸、肝臓など消化器系のがんが5~6割を占め、70歳以上では肺がんと前立腺がんの割合が大きくなる。女性では、40歳代で乳がん、子宮がん、卵巣がんの死亡が約半分を占めるが、高齢になるほどその割合は小さくなり、消化器系と肺がんの割合が大きくなる。男女とも39歳以下では、他の年齢階級に比べて、消化器系および肺がんの占める割合が小さく、白血病の占める割合が大きい。

The site distribution of cancer mortality varied across age groups. For males aged 40 years or older, cancer of the intestine (stomach, colon/rectum, liver etc.) accounted for 50-60% of cancer mortality, and the proportion of lung and prostate cancer was large among 70 years or older. For females aged 40-49 years, approximately half of cancer deaths were accounted for by cancer of the breast, uterus, and ovary, while the proportion of those sites decreased and the proportion of cancer in intestine increased with age. For both males and females under 40 years old, the proportion of cancer of the intestine and lung was small and the proportion of leukemia was large, as compared with older age groups.

人口10万対 Rate per 100,000



- ◆2017年のがんの死亡率は男性363.2、女性239.1(人□10万対)
- ◆2017年の粗死亡率が高い部位は、男性では肺、胃、大腸、肝臓、膵臓の順、女性では大腸、肺、膵臓、胃、 乳房の順
- © Cancer mortality rate in 2017 was 363.2 for males and 239.1 for females (per 100,000 population)
- The cancer site with the highest mortality rate in 2017 was lung for males, followed by stomach, colon/rectum, liver, and pancreas; colon/rectum was the highest for females, followed by lung, pancreas, stomach, and breast.

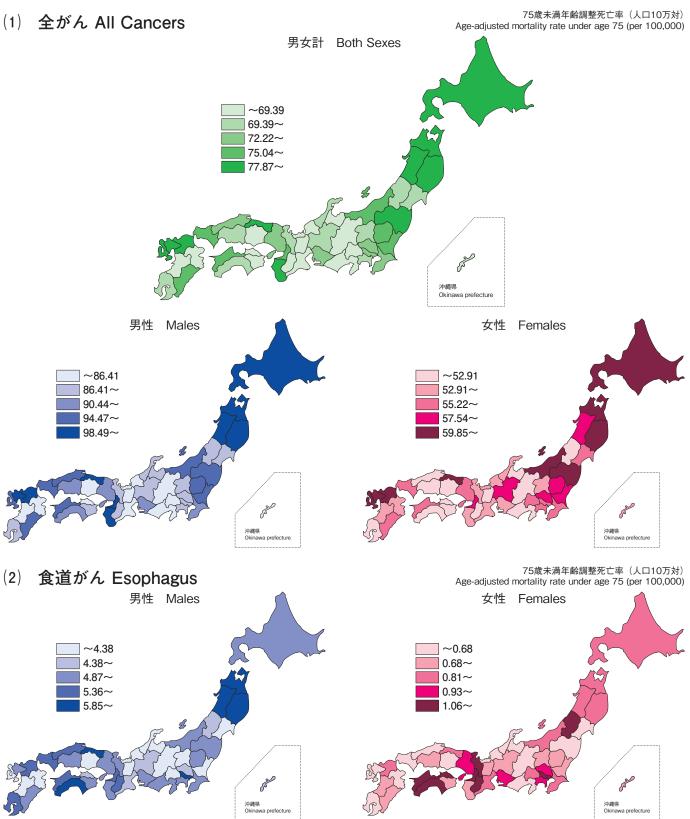
わが国の2017年のがん死亡率(人口10万人当たり何例死亡するか)は、男性で約363、女性では約239である。多くの部位で男性が女性より死亡率が高い。特に、口腔・咽頭、食道、胃、肝臓、喉頭、肺、膀胱では男性の死亡率が女性の2倍以上である。一方、甲状腺では女性が男性より死亡率が高い。部位別死亡率では、男性は肺、胃、大腸、肝臓、膵臓の順に高く、女性は大腸、肺、膵臓、胃、乳房の順に高い。

Cancer mortality rate (annual number of deaths per 100,000 population) in Japan in 2017 was approximately 363 for males and 239 for females. The mortality rates were higher among males than females for many cancer sites, especially oropharynx, esophagus, stomach, liver, larynx, lung, and bladder (over twice). On the other hand, female mortality rates were higher than male for thyroid. The cancer sites with the highest mortality rate in 2017 were lung, stomach, colon/rectum, liver, and pancreas for males, colon/rectum, lung, pancreas, stomach, and breast, for females.



都道府県別75歳未満がん年齢調整死亡率 (2017年)

Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate under Age 75 by Prefectures (2017)

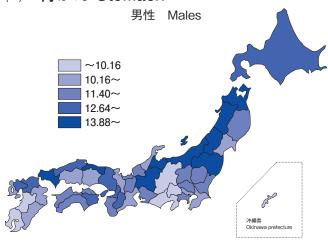


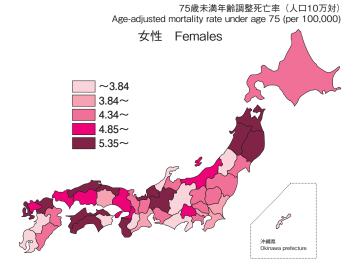
75歳未満の年齢調整死亡率(2017年)で比較した場合、 全がん死亡率が**低い**上位5県は、

男女計 滋賀県、長野県、福井県、香川県、三重県 男性 長野県、福井県、山梨県、三重県、熊本県 女性 滋賀県、奈良県、富山県、徳島県、香川県 The five prefectures with **lowest** age-adjusted cancer mortality rate under age 75 in 2017 were as follows.

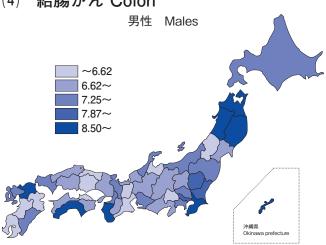
Both sexes Shiga, Nagano, Fukui, Kagawa and Mie Males Nagano, Fukui, Yamanashi, Mie and Kumamoto Females Shiga, Nara, Toyama, Tokushima and Kagawa

(3) 胃がん Stomach





(4) 結腸がん Colon

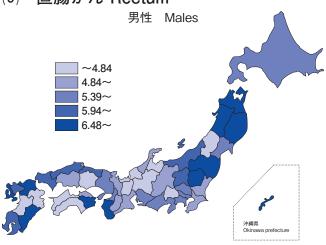




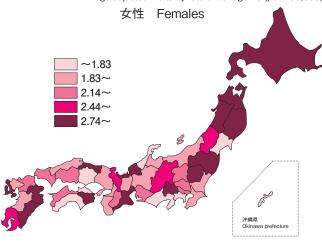
75歳未満年齢調整死亡率(人口10万対)

4.92~ 5.30~ 5.69~

(5) 直腸がん Rectum



75歲未満年齢調整死亡率(人口10万対) Age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 (per 100,000)

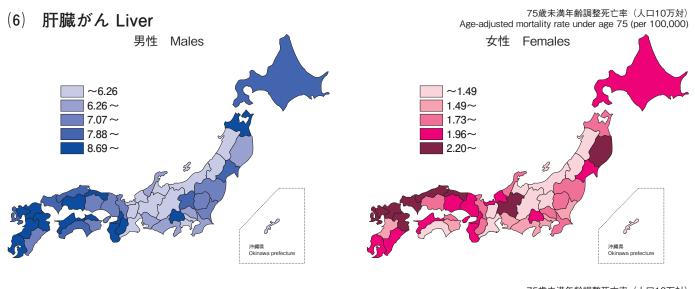


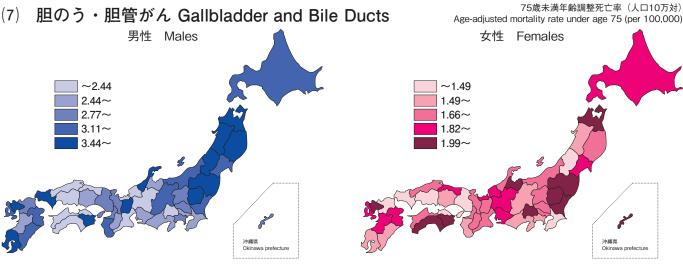
がん死亡率が高い上位5県は、

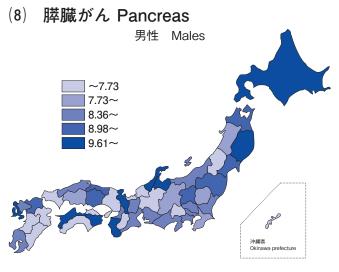
男女計 青森県、鳥取県、北海道、秋田県、岩手県 男性 青森県、秋田県、鳥取県、北海道、和歌山県 女性 青森県、北海道、鳥取県、長崎県、佐賀県、 である。全がん死亡率が高いこれらの都道府県は、主要5 部位(胃、大腸、肝臓、肺、乳房)の死亡率も高い傾向が ある。 The five prefectures with **highest** age-adjusted cancer mortality rate under age 75 in 2017 were as follows.

Both sexes Aomori, Tottori, Hokkaido, Akita and Iwate Males Aomori, Akita, Tottori, Hokkaido and Wakayama Females Aomori, Hokkaido, Tottori, Nagasaki and Saga

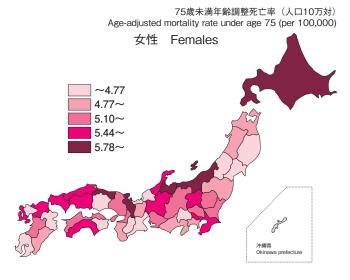
Those five prefectures with high all-cancer mortality rate also tended to show high mortality rates for major five cancer sites (stomach, colon/rectum, liver, lung, and breast)







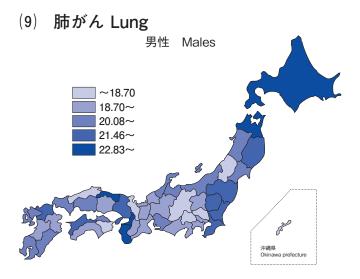
部位別で死亡率の地域差が明らかな部位は、 [胃がん] 男女とも東北地方の日本海側で死亡率が高い。 [肝臓がん] 男女とも西日本で死亡率が高い。これは、西日本でC型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が高いことに関連している。

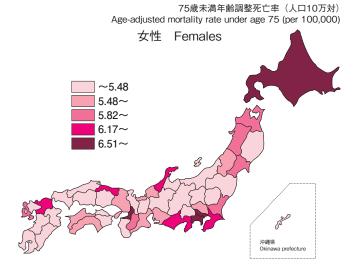


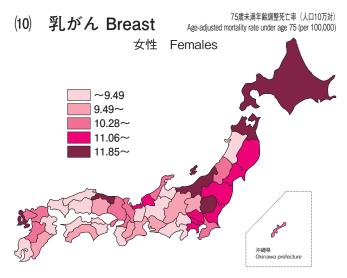
Geographic patterns of site-specific cancer mortality were as follows.

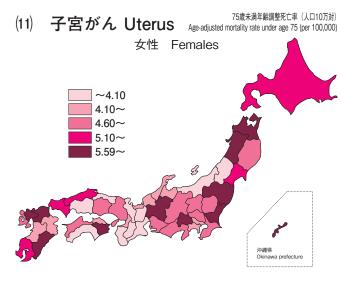
[Stomach] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in the Western part of Tohoku district.

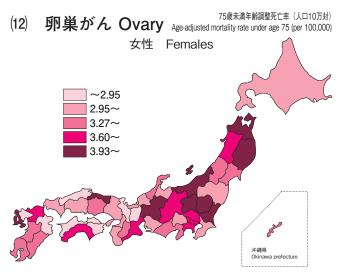
[Liver] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in Western Japan. This is associated with higher prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in Western Japan.

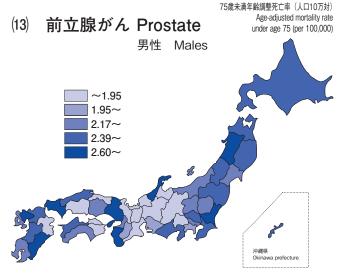










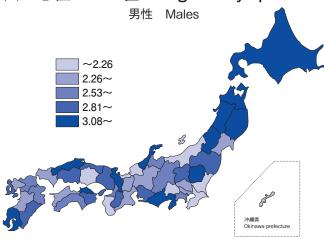


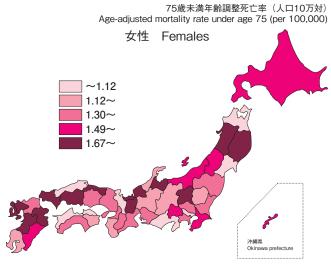
[肺がん] 男女とも近畿地方および北海道で死亡率が高い。 [乳がん(女性)] 北九州、東日本で死亡率が高く、中国・ 南九州・沖縄地方で低い。

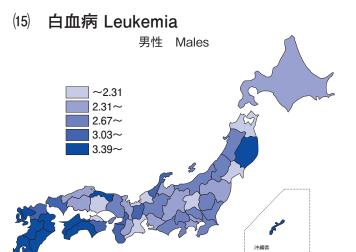
[Lung] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in the Kinki and Hokkaido districts.

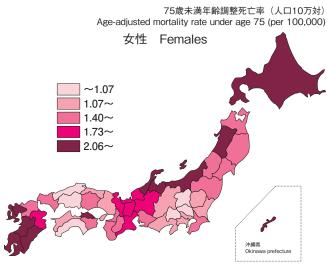
[Breast (females)] Higher mortality rate was seen in the Northern part of Kyushu island and Eastern Japan, while lower mortality rate was seen in the Chugoku Southern Kyushu and Okinawa districts.

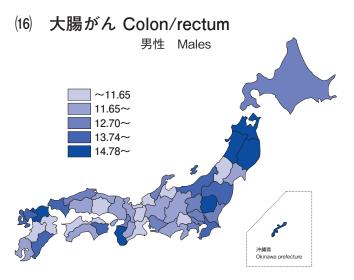
(14) 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant Lymphoma

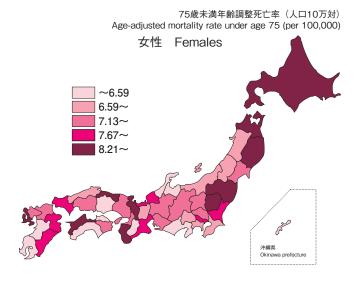










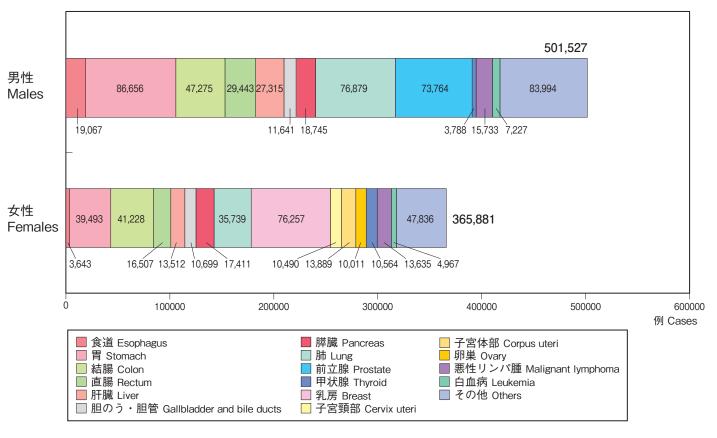


[前立腺がん] 東北地方北部で死亡率が高い。 [白血病] 男女とも九州・沖縄地方で死亡率が高い。これは、九州・沖縄地方で成人T細胞白血病ウィルス I 型 (HTLV-I) の感染者割合が高いことと関連している。

[Prostate] Higher mortality rate was seen in the Northern part of the Tohoku district.

[Leukemia] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in the Kyushu and Okinawa islands. This is associated with higher prevalence of human T-cell leukaemia virus type I infection in those regions.

部位別がん罹患数 (2014年) Number of Incidence by Cancer Site (2014)



- ◆ 2014年に新たに診断されたがんは86万7,408 例(男性50万1,527例、女性36万5,881例)
- ※2014年の罹患数が多い部位

- **867,408** new cancer cases were diagnosed in 2014 (males 501,527, females 365,881)
- Five leading site in 2014 incidence

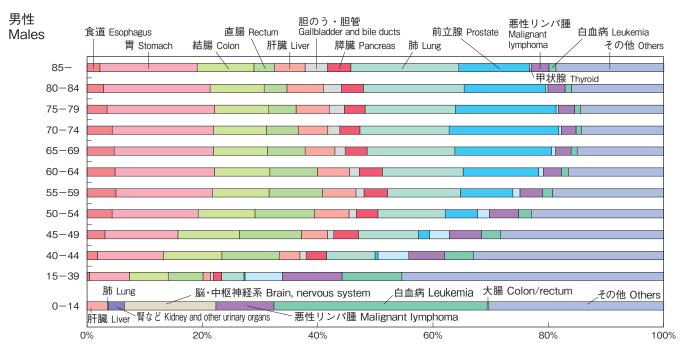
	1 位	2位	3位	4位	5位	備 考
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Memo
男性	胃	肺	大腸	前立腺	肝臓	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸4位、直腸5位
Males	Stomach	Lung	Colon/rectum	Prostate	Liver	Colon: 4th, rectum: 5th, when separated.
女性	乳房	大腸	胃	肺	子宮(全体)	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸2位、直腸7位
Females	Breast	Colon/rectum	Stomach	Lung	Uterus	Colon: 2nd, rectum: 7th, when separated.
男女計	大腸	胃	肺	乳房	前立腺	大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸3位、直腸6位
Both	Colon/rectum	Stomach	Lung	Breast	Prostate	Colon: 3rd, rectum: 6th, when separated.

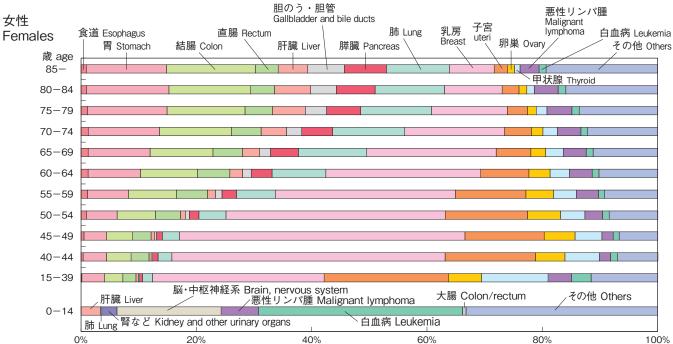
わが国のがん罹患(新たにがんと診断されること)は、47都道府県の地域がん登録で把握されたデータから全国値を集計している。それによると、2014年に新たに診断されたがんは約86万7千例であり、男性が女性の約1.4倍である。部位別の罹患数は、男性では胃が最も多くがん罹患全体の17.3%を占め、次いで肺(15.3%)、大腸(15.3%)、前立腺(14.7%)、肝臓(5.4%)の順、女性では、乳房が最も多く20.8%、次いで、大腸(15.8%)、胃(10.8%)、肺(9.8%)、子宮(6.7%)の順となっている。

Cancer incidence cases in Japan were estimated from data collected by the cancer registry system in approximately a half of the 47 prefectures. The number of cancer incidence cases in 2014 in Japan was approxi-mately 867,000 The number of male cancer incidence was 1.4 times as large as that of females. In terms of cancer sites, the stomach was the leading site (17.3%) for males, followed by lung (15.3%), colon/rectum (15.3%), prostate (14.7%), liver (5.4%). The leading cancer site for females was breast (20.8%), followed by colon/rectum (15.8%), stomach (10.8%), lung (9.8%), and Uterus (6.7%).

年齢階級別がん罹患 部位内訳 (2014年)

Cancer Incidence by Age Group, Site Distribution (2014)





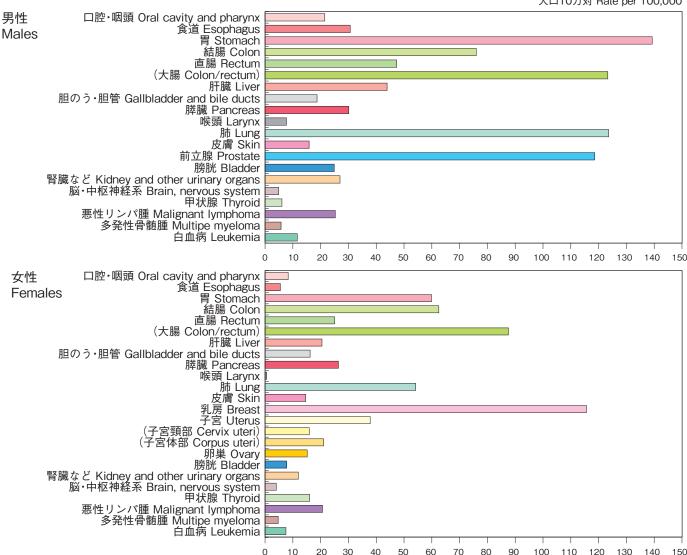
がん罹患の部位内訳を年齢階級別に見ると、男性では、 40歳以上で胃、大腸、肝臓などの消化器系のがんが5~6 割を占め、70歳以上では肺がんと前立腺がんの割合が大き くなる。女性では、40歳代で乳がんが約50%、子宮がんと 卵巣がんが合わせて約20%を占めるが、高齢になるほどそ れらの割合は小さくなり、消化器系(胃、大腸、肝臓など) と肺がんの割合が大きくなる。男性の39歳以下では、40歳 以上に比べて、消化器系および肺がんの占める割合が小さ く、白血病の占める割合が大きい。女性の39歳以下では、 40歳以上に比べて、子宮頸部の割合が大きい。

0%

The site distribution of cancer incidence varied across age groups. For males aged 40 years or older, cancer of the intestine (stomach, colon/rectum, liver etc.) accounted for 50-60% of cancer incidence, and the proportion of lung and prostate cancer was large among 70 years or older. For females aged 40-49 years old, approximately half of cancer incidence cases were accounted for by cancer of the breast, and approximately 20% were accounted for by uterus and ovary. The proportion of those three sites decreased with age and the proportion of intestine (e.g. stomach, colon/rectum, liver) and lung increased instead. For males under age 40, the proportion of intestine and lung was smaller and the proportion of leukaemia was larger, as compared with 40 years or older age groups. For females under age 40, the proportion of cervix uteri was greater than that of females aged 40 years or older.

100%

人口10万対 Rate per 100,000



- 🕸 2014年のがんの罹患率は男性810.6、女性558.0(人口10万対)
- ◈ 2014年の罹患率が高い部位は順に、男性では胃、肺、大腸、前立腺、肝臓の順、女性では乳房、大腸、 肺、子宮の順
- ⊗ Cancer incidence rate in 2014 was 810.6 for males, 558.0 for females (per 100,000 population)
- ♦ The cancer sites with the highest incidence rate in 2014 was stomach for males, followed by lung, colon/rectum, prostate, and liver; breast for females, followed by colon/rectum, stomach, lung, and uterus.

2014年のがんの罹患率(人口10万人当たり何例新たに診 断されるか) は男性で810.6、女性で558.0である。死亡と 同様に多くの部位で男性が女性より罹患率が高い。特に、 口腔・咽頭、食道、胃、肝臓、喉頭、肺、膀胱、腎臓で男 性の罹患率が女性の2倍以上である。甲状腺では女性が男 性より罹患率が高い。部位別罹患率では、男性では胃、肺、 大腸、前立腺、肝臓の順に高く、女性では乳房、大腸、胃、 肺、子宮の順に高い。

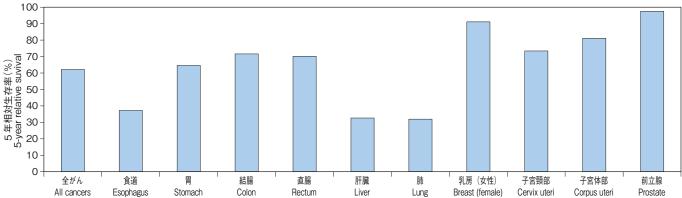
Cancer incidence rate (annual number of newly diagnosed cases per 100,000 population) in Japan in 2014 was 810.6 for males and 558.0 for females. The incidence rates were higher among males than females, especially for oropharyx, esophagus, stomach, liver, larynx, lung, and bladder (over twice). On the other hand, female incidence rates were higher than male for thyroid. The cancer sites with the highest incidence rate in 2014 was stomach for males, followed by lung, colon/rectum, prostate, and liver; breast for females, followed by colon/rectum, stomach, lung, and uterus.



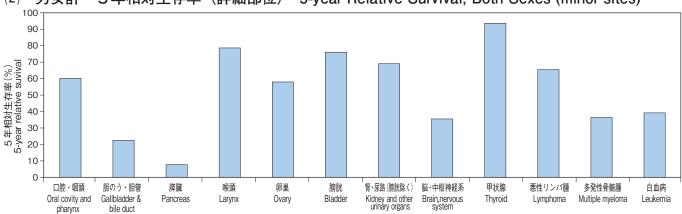
地域がん登録における5年生存率(2006~2008年診断例)

5-year Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (Diagnosed in 2006-2008)

(1) 男女計 5年相対生存率(主要部位) 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes (major sites)



(2) 男女計 5年相対生存率 (詳細部位) 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes (minor sites)



- ◈ 地域がん登録における2006~2008年の診断例の全がんの5年相対生存率は62.1%。
- ※生存率が高い部位は、乳房(女性)、子宮、前立腺、甲状腺。
- ◈ 生存率が低い部位は、食道、肝臓、肺、胆のう・胆管、膵臓、脳・中枢神経系、多発性骨髄腫、白血病。
- ♦ 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients diagnosed in 2006-2008 was 62.1% in population-based cancer registry.
- Survival rates were high for breast (females), uterus, prostate and thyroid.
- Survival rates were low for esophagus, liver, lung, gallbladder, pancreas, brain and nervous system, multiple myeloma, and leukaemia.

(1) 主要部位

21の府県(宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、群馬県、千葉県、神奈川県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、愛知県、滋賀県、大阪府、鳥取県、島根県、岡山県、広島県、愛媛県、長崎県、熊本県)の地域がん登録において2006-2008年に診断された患者¹⁾の主要部位の5年相対生存率をみると、全がんの生存率は62.1%である。胃、結腸、直腸では64~72%に分布し、全がんよりやや高い値である。乳房、子宮頸部、子宮体部、前立腺では73~98%と比較的生存率が高く、食道、肝臓、および肺では31~38%と生存率が低い。

(2) 詳細部位

詳細部位のがんの5年相対生存率をみると、喉頭および膀胱は76~79%と比較的生存率が高く、甲状腺は90%以上の高い生存率を示す。胆のう・胆管、膵臓、脳・中枢神経系、多発性骨髄腫、白血病では7~40%と生存率が低い。

(1) Major sites

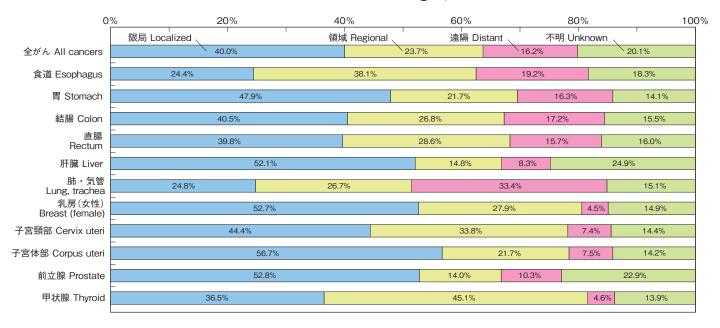
According to data from cancer registries in 21 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Fukui, Yamanashi, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, Nagasaki and Kumamoto), the 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients¹⁾ diagnosed in 2006-2008was 62.1%. The 5-year relative survival rates for cancer of the stomach, colon, and rectum were slightly higher than that of all-cancers, ranging from 64% to 72%. Cancer of the breast and cer-vix uteri, corpus uteri, and prostate showed higher survival rates (ranging from 73% to 98%), while esophagus, liver, and lung showed lower survival rates, ranging from 31% to 38%.

(2) Other sites and childhood cancer

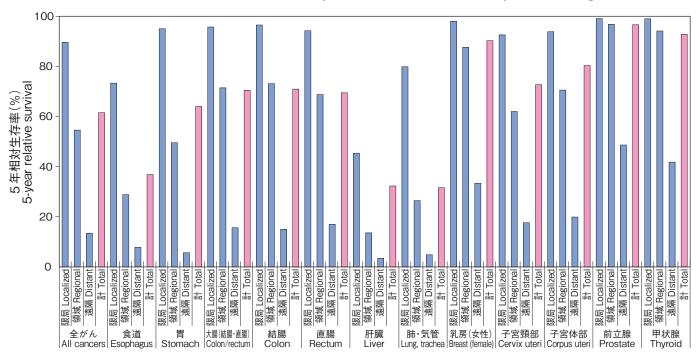
Cancer of the Larynx and Bladder showed relatively high 5-year relative survival rates around 76-79%, and cancer of the prostate and thyroid showed even higher survival (over 90%). Gallbladder, pancreas, brain,nervous system, multiple myeloma, and leukemia showed low survival rates ranging from 7% to 40%.

(注) 1) 死亡票のみの患者、第2がん以降、悪性以外、上皮内がん(大腸の粘膜がんを含む)、年齢不詳および100歳以上、または遡り調査患者を除く。 Note: 1) Excluding the following cases: death certificate only, secondary cancers or later, non-malignant, carcinoma in situ (including mucosal cancers of the large bowel), age unknown or over 100, or detected by follow-back inquiry.

(3) 臨床進行度分布 男女計 Distribution of Clinical Stages, Both Sexes



(4) 臨床進行度別5年相対生存率 男女計 5-year Relative Survival Rate by Clinical Stages, Both Sexes



(3) 臨床進行度分布 (特定部位)

21の府県(宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、 群馬県、千葉県、神奈川県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、愛 知県、滋賀県、大阪府、鳥取県、島根県、岡山県、広島県、 愛媛県、長崎県、熊本県)の地域がん登録において2006 – 2008年に診断された患者の診断時の臨床進行度分布をみる と、がんが原発臓器・組織に「限局」しているものの割合 は、胃、結腸、直腸、肝臓、子宮頸部の各がんでは40~52 %、乳房と子宮体部ではそれぞれ53%、57%と比較的高く、 肺では25%と低い。

(4) 臨床進行度別5年相対生存率

臨床進行度別の5年相対生存率をみると、臨床病期が「限局」の生存率は、胃、結腸、直腸、乳房、子宮、前立腺、甲状腺では90%以上に分布し良好だが、肺では81%、食道では74%、肝臓では46%と比較的不良である。所属リンパ節に転移があるか隣接臓器・組織に浸潤している「領域」の生存率は、胃、結腸、直腸、子宮、前立腺、甲状腺では50~98%に分布したが、肝臓では15%、肺では27%と不良である。さらに進展した「遠隔」の生存率は、乳房、子宮、前立腺および甲状腺を除けばいずれも18%以下と極めて不良である。

(3) Distribution of stage at diagnosis

According to data from cancer registries in 21 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Fukui, Yamanashi, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, Nagasaki and Kumamoto), cancer classified as "localized" accounted for 40-52% for stomach, co-lon, rectum, liver, and cervix uteri, 53% and 57% for breast and corpus uteri, respectively, and 25% for lung cancer.

(4) 5-year relative survival rate, by stage

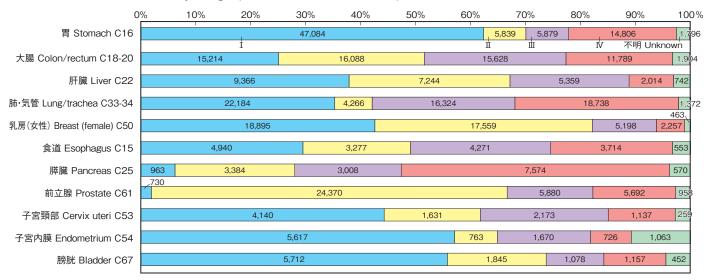
The 5-year relative survival rates for "localized" cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, breast, uterus, prostate, and thyroid were high, over 90%, while for esophagus, liver and lung even "localized" cancer showed low survival rates 74% (46% and 81%, respectively). The survival rates for "regional" cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, uterus, prostate, and thyroid ranged from 50% to 98%, while those for liver and lung were 15% and 27%, respectively. The survival rates for cancer classified as "distant" were lower than 18%, except for breast, uterus, prostate and thyroid.



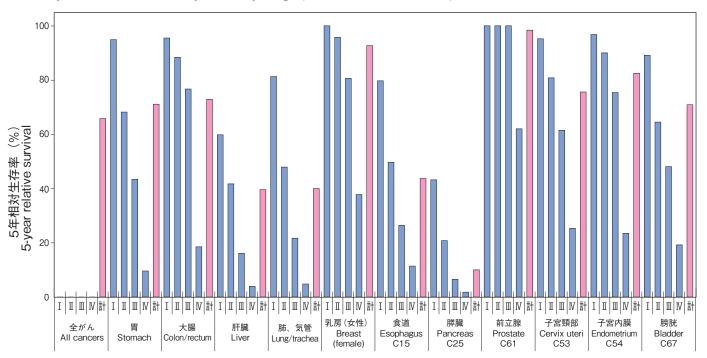
がん診療連携拠点病院における5年相対生存率(2008~2009年診断例)

5-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals (Diagnosed in 2008-2009)

(1) 総合病期(UICC TNM分類総合ステージ)分布 Distribution of Summary Stage (UICC TNM classification), Both Sexes



総合病期(UICC TNM分類総合ステージ)別5年相対生存率 5-year Relative Survival by Summary Stage (UICC TNM classification), Both Sexes



- 1) 本集計では、平成 28 年 7 月時点のがん診療連携拠点病院 427 施設を対象にデータ提出を依頼した。 2) 2008 年、2009 年 1 年間の症例について 315 施設からデータ提供を受けた

 - 自施設で診断、または他施設で診断された後自施設で初回治療が行われた悪性新生物<腫瘍>及び一部の脳・中枢神経系腫瘍の5年後の生存状況把握割合 が 90% 以上であった 251 施設のデータを用いて集計した
 - 4) 初発、再発ともに含まれる
 - 5) 1腫瘍1登録の原則に基づいて、同一患者であっても別のがんと判断される場合は別々に登録される
 - 6) 同一患者、同一がんで複数のがん診療連携拠点病院等を受診した場合は重複して登録されている可能性がある7) 臨床病期は UICC TNM 分類第 6 版に基づいて登録(但し、臨床病期分類の正確さには課題がある)
- 427 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals (as of July 2016) were asked to participate in the study.
 315 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals provided the data of cancer cases diagnosed in 2008 and 2009.
 - 3) The data of cases diagnosed and/or provided with the first-course treatment for malignant and/or cranial benign/ unknown tumors at 251 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals, which traced more than 90% of malignant (primary site) cases for the vital status at 5 years after the diagnosis, were used for the analysis.
 - Both primary and recurrent cases were included.

 - Based on the policy of one registration for one tumor, multiple tumors of a patient, if diagnosed with different tumors, were registered as multiple primaries.

 They may be cases that an identical tumor of a patient to be registered at the multiple hospitals, if the patients visited more than one Designated Cancer Care Hospitals.

 Clinical stages were defined on the basis of the UICC TNM classification 6th ed. (The accuracy of the data of UICC TNM classification at each hospital was not adjusted).

資料:がん診療連携拠点病院等院内がん登録 2008-2009 年生存率報告書

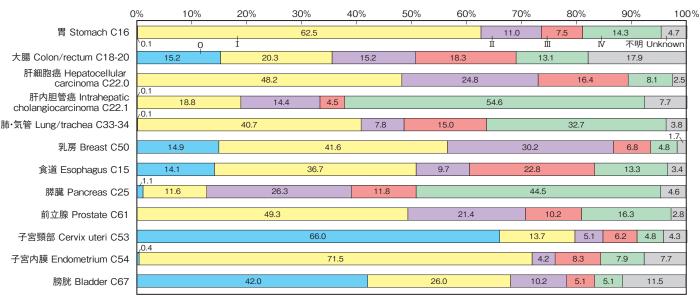
Source: The Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: Cancer Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2008-2009 (https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/brochure/hosp_c_reg_surv.html)



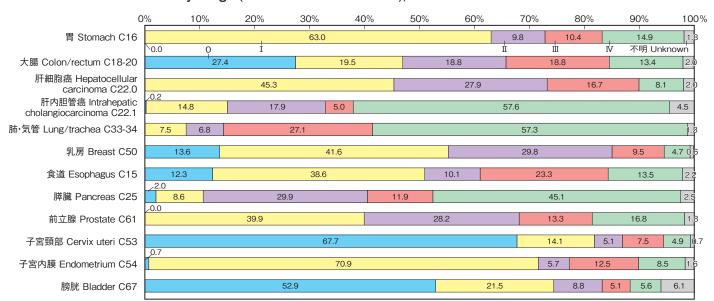
院内がん登録からみたがん診療連携拠点病院等における臨床病期の分布 (2016年診断例)

Distribution of Clinical Stage at Designated Cancer Care Hospitals (2016)

臨床病期(UICC TNM分類治療前ステージ)分布 Distribution of Clinical Stage (UICC TNM classification), Both Sexes



総合病期(UICC TNM分類総合ステージ)分布 Distribution of Summary Stage (UICC TNM classification), Both Sexes



- 1) 対象は 2017 年 6 月時点のがん診療連携拠点病院等 434 施設、小児がん拠点病院 6 施設、都道府県推薦病院 338 施設
 - 2) 2016年1年間の症例
 - 3) 自施設で診断、または他施設で診断されて自施設を初診した症例
 - 4) 全がん (悪性新生物) および頭蓋内の良性および良悪性不詳の腫瘍の登録患者が集計対象
 - 5) 初発、再発ともに含まれる
 - 6) 1 腫瘍 1 登録の原則に基づいて、同一患者であっても別のがん種と判断される場合は多重がんとして別々に登録される 7) 同一患者、同一がんで複数の病院を受診した場合は重複して登録されている可能性がある

 - ステージは UICC TNM 分類第7版に従う

 - 9) 上皮内がんを含む 10) セカンドオピニオンのみの症例は除く
- 1) Data were collected from 434 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals, 6 Designated Childhood Cancer Care Hospitals, and 338 other hospitals (as of June 2017).
 - 2) Data of cases diagnosed in 2016 were collected.
 - 3) In each hospital, cases who were diagnosed in the hospital or first visited the hospital were registered.
 - 4) All cancers (malignant neoplasms) and cranial benign/malignant/unknown tumors were included.
 - 5) Both primary and recurrent cases were included.
 - 6) Based on the policy of one registration for one tumor, multiple tumors in a patient, if diagnosed as different tumors, were registered as multiple primaries.
 - 7) There may be cases that the same tumor of a patient registered at multiple hospitals, when a patient visited more than one hospitals in the same year.

 8) Stages were defined according to the UICC TNM classification7th ed.

 - 9) Carcinoma in situ were included.
 - 10) Cases for second opinion alone were excluded.

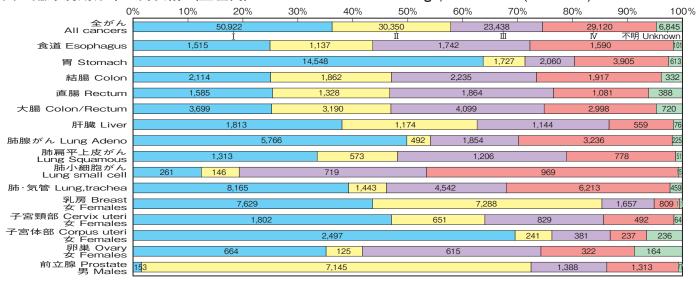
出典:がん診療連携拠点病院等院内がん登録 2016年全国集計報告書



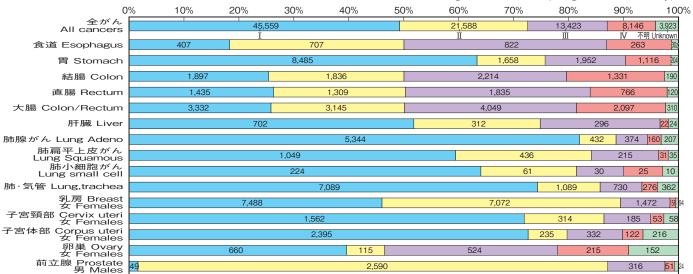
全国がんセンター協議会加盟施設における5年生存率 (2008~2010年診断例)

5-year Survival Rate Among Members of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnoses made in 2008-2010)

(1) 臨床病期分布 男女計 (全症例) Distribution of Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (All Cases)



臨床病期分布 男女計(手術症例のみ)Distribution of Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (Surgical Cases Only)



(1)(2)全がん協臨床病期分布

胃がん、子宮体がんはI期症例の割合が高く比較的早期に 発見されていることがうかがえる。乳がんはⅡ期の症例が 多く、結腸がん・直腸がんはⅠ期~Ⅲ期の症例数がほぼ同 じであり、検診のさらなる普及により、より多くの症例が I期で発見される体制が望まれる。

- (注) 1)対象は全がん協加盟32施設
 - 2008年から2010年に初回治療を行った症例を対象とし、15歳未満の小児がんおよび95歳以上の高齢者は 算定から除外
 - 良性腫瘍、上皮内がん、ステージのは算定から除外症例区分2(自施設診断、自施設治療)、症例区分3(他
 - 施設診断、自施設治療) ステージはUICCの臨床病期別

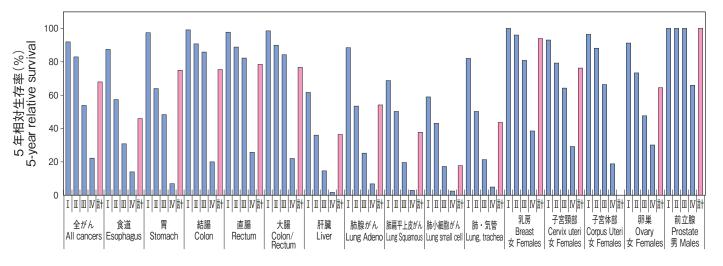
 - 合計には病期不明例も含む 消息判明率(追跡率)はいずれの部位も90%以上
 - 手術症例には、化学療法または放射線療法との併用 腹腔鏡手術、胸腔鏡手術を含む。食道、胃、 結腸、直腸は内視鏡手術も手術治療に含めた。

(1) (2) Clinical stages in member hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

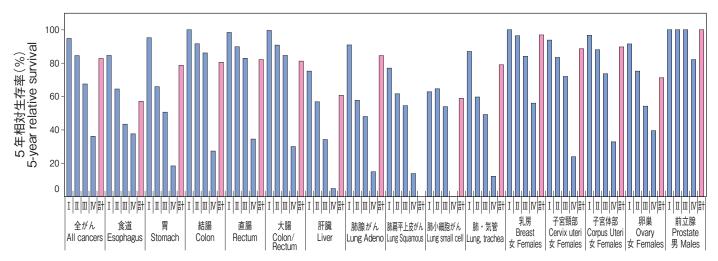
Stage I stomach and uterine cancers were the majority cases, suggesting that those types of cancer are detected early. Stage II breast cancer accounted for a larger fraction, while stages I -III colon and rectal cancers were roughly equal in proportion. A screening system should be more widely used to facilitate early detection of stage I cancers.

- Note: 1) Data collected from 32 designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers.
 - Patients who underwent initial treatment between 2008 and 2010 were included. subjects under 15 or over 95 were excluded.
 - 3) Benign tumors, carcinoma in situ (CIS), and stage 0 cases were excluded.
 - 4) Group II (diagnosed and treated at designated hospitals) and Group III (diagnosed at non-designated hospitals and treated at designated hospital) were included.
 - 5) Clinical stages as defined by the UICC
 - 6) Cases of unknown stages were also included in the "total."
 - Follow-up rates were >90%.
 - Surgeries include chemoradiotherapy and laparoscopic and thoracoscopic surgeries. Endoscopic therapy for esophagus, stomach, colon, and rectum were also included.

(3) 臨床病期別5年相対生存率 男女計(全症例) 5-year Relative Survival Rate by Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (All Cases)



(4) 臨床病期別5年相対生存率 男女計(手術症例のみ)5-year Relative Survival Rate by Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (Surgical Cases Only)



(3)(4) 全がん協臨床病期5年相対生存率

主要部位の5年相対生存率は全体的に26ページの地域がん登録の生存率より高く、胃がん、結腸がん、直腸がん、子宮頸がんの5年相対生存率は74%以上、子宮体がんの5年相対生存率は85.7%、乳がんの5年相対生存率は93.9%を示し、特に胃がん、結腸がん、直腸がんにおいて臨床病期Ⅰ期の生存率は97.4%を越え、乳がんは臨床病期Ⅰ期、Ⅱ期とも100%の相対生存率を示し、前立腺がんではⅠ期、Ⅱ期、Ⅲ期とも100%の相対生存率を示し、前立腺がんは全症例でも5年相対生存率は100%を示した。肝臓がん、肺がんはⅠ期の生存率、全病期の生存率ともに低い。肺がんの5年相対生存率は全体で43.6%であったが、組織型に分けると、腺がん54.1%、扁平上皮がん37.7%、小細胞がん17.7%であった。症例数は腺がん、扁平上皮がん、小細胞がんの順に多かった。手術症例に限れば肺がんの5年相対生存率は79.0%であった。

学会の臓器別がん登録や個々の病院がホームページ等で公表している生存率は、今回の手術症例の生存率に近いと考えられる。全国がんセンター協議会加盟施設の生存率は我が国のがん専門病院のデータであり、日本を代表するものではないが、地域がん診療連携拠点病院が今後目指すべき目標値であると考えられる。

(3)(4) 5-year relative survival rates by clinical stage in the designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

The 5-year relative survival rates for the major sites in the hospitals designated by the Association of Clinical Cancer appeared to be higher than those of the population-based Cancer Registry (See page 26). The 5-year relative survival rates of stomach, colon, rectum, and cervical cancers were over 74%. The 5-year relative survival rates of uterine and breast cancers were above 85.7 and 93.9%, respectively. Of note, the survival rates of stage I stomach, colon, and rectum cancers were above 97.4%. The survival rates of stage I and II breast cancers were above 96%. The relative survival rates of stage I, II, and III prostate cancer were 100%. The 5-year relative survival rates of all prostate cancer cases were 100%. The survival rates of liver and lung cancers of all stages were low. The 5-year relative survival rate of lung cancer was 43.6%: adenocarcinoma (54.1%), squamous carcinoma (37.7%), and small cell lung cancer (17.7%). The incidence of lung cancer was higher for adenocarcinoma, squamous carcinoma, and small cell lung cancer in this order. The 5-year relative survival rate of lung cancer patients who underwent surgery was 79.0%.

Cancer survival rates reported by site-specific cancer registries or by hospitals were similar to those of the surgical cases in the present study. Since the hospitals designated by the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers specialized in cancer care, facilities Survival rates presented here might not be representative for all hospitals in Japan; rates hightlighted here should be considered targets for designated cancer care hospitals in Japan.

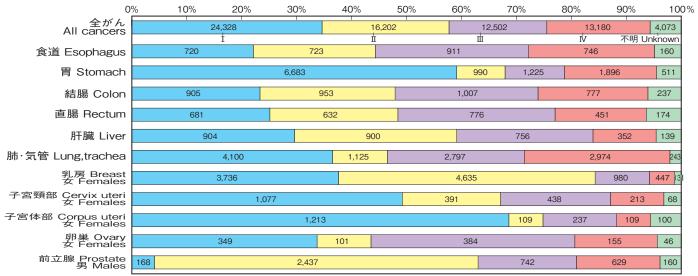
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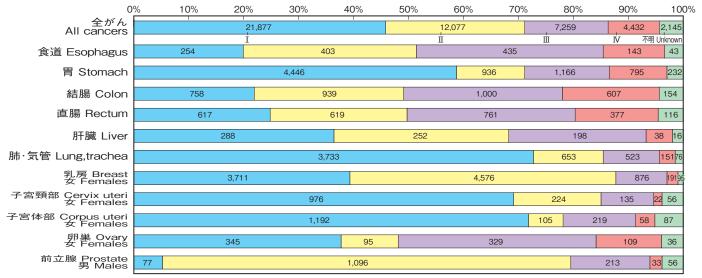
全国がんセンター協議会加盟施設における 10 年生存率 (2002~2005年診断例)

10-year Survival Rate Among Members of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnoses made in 2002-2005)

臨床病期分布 男女計 (全症例) Distribution of Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (All Cases)



臨床病期分布 男女計(手術症例のみ)Distribution of Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (Surgical Cases Only)



(1)(2)全がん協臨床病期分布 対象年度が異なるが、臨床病期分布については、30ページ の5年生存率における分布状況と大差を認めなかった。

- (注)
- 1) 対象は全がん協加盟21施設 2) 2002年から2005年に初回治療を行った症例を対象と 15歳未満の小児がんおよび95歳以上の高齢者は 算定から除外

 - 良性腫瘍、上皮内がん、ステージ 0 は算定から除外症例区分 2 (自施設診断、自施設治療)、症例区分 3 (他施設診断、自施設治療)
 - ステージはUICCの臨床病期別
 - 合計には病期不明例も含む
 - 消息判明率 (追跡率) はいずれの部位も90%以上
 - 手術症例には、化学療法または放射線療法との併用 療法、腹腔鏡手術、胸腔鏡手術を含む。食道、胃、 直腸は内視鏡手術も手術治療に含めた。

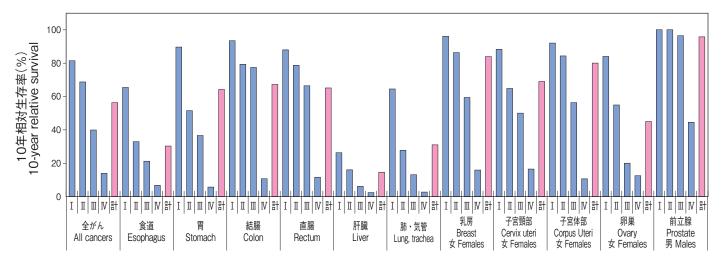
(1) (2) Clinical stages in member hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

Clinical stage distributions showed no significant difference as compared to the distributions of the 5-year survival rates (page 30), although it might be worth nothing that the surveys were conducted in different years.

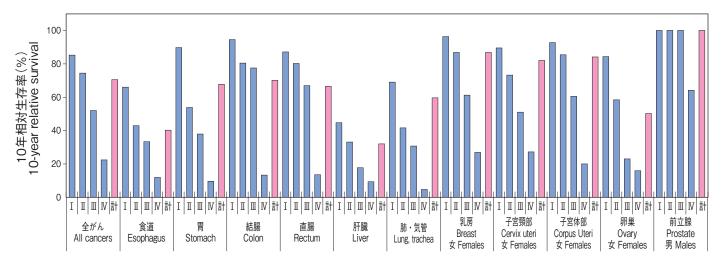
Note: 1) Data collected from 21 designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers.

- 2) Patients who underwent initial treatment between 2002 and 2005 were included. Shujects under 15 or over 95 were
- 3) Benign tumors, carcinoma in situ (CIS), and stage 0 cases were excluded
- 4) Group II (diagnosed and treated at designated hospitals) and Group III (diagnosed at non-designated hospitals and treated at designated hospital) were included.
- 5) Clinical stages as defined by the UICC
- 6) Cases of unknown stages were also included in the "total."
- Follow-up rates were >90%.
- 8) Surgeries include chemoradiotherapy and laparoscopic and thoracoscopic surgeries. Endoscopic therapy for esophagus, stomach, colon, and rectum were also included.

(3) 臨床病期別10年相対生存率 男女計(全症例) 10-year Relative Survival Rate by Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (All Cases)



(4) 臨床病期別10年相対生存率 男女計(手術症例のみ) 10-year Relative Survival Rate by Clinical Stage, Both Sexes (Surgical Cases Only)



(3)(4) 全がん協臨床病期10年相対生存率

全がんの10年相対生存率は、全症例で56.3%、I 期81.4%、II 期68.7%、II 期39.9%、IV 期13.9%と5年相対生存率に比べ約10%程度の低い値を示した。部位別に見ると、胃がん、結腸がん、直腸がんでは、I 期では87%以上を示し、5年相対生存率に比べ5%~10%程度低い値であった。全症例では、5年相対生存率に比べ、7%~13%程度低い値であったが、64%~67%程度であった。子宮頸部がん、子宮体がんは、全症例で69.0%、80.0%を示し、5年に比べ7.2%程度低い値であった。乳がんでは、I 期であっても96.1%と5.7%程度の低値を示した。一方、肝臓がんは I 期で64.5%、全症例で31.0%と5年相対生存率より、さらに低い値を示した。症例数は70,285件で、我が国において、これほど多く10年相対生存率を示した事例はなく、大変貴重な情報であると考えられる。

(3)(4) 10-year relative survival rates by clinical stage in the designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

The 10-year relative survival rates were as follows: 56.3% in all cases, 81.4% in stage I, 68.7% in stage II, 39.9% in stage III, and 13.9% in stage IV, lower by about 10% than the 5-year relative survival rates; stomach, colon, and rectal cancers in stage I: >87%, lower by 5-10% than the 5-year relative survival rates; about 64-67% in all cases, lower by 7-13% than the 5-year relative survival rates; all cases of cervical and endometrial cancers: 69.0 and 80.0%, respectively, loewr by about 7.2% than the 5-year relative survival rates; breast cancer in stage I: 96.1%, lower by about 5.7% than the 5-year relative survival rate; liver and lung cancers in stage I: 26.3% and 64.5%, respectively, and all cases of liver and lung cancers: 14.6 and 31.0%, respectively, lower than the 5-year relative survival rates.

This survey provides valuable information because the 10-year relative survival rates were determined using the largest samples size (70,285 cases) in Japan.

14 累積がん罹患・死亡リスク Cumulative Cancer Incidence/Mortality Risk

(1) 年齢階級別罹患リスク(2014年罹患・死亡データに基づく)Age-specific Incidence Risk (Based on Incidence and Mortality Data in 2014)

部位 Site	性別 Sex	歳 age ~39	~49	~59	~69	~79	生涯 Life time	何人に1人か 1 in
全がん All cancers	男性 Males	1.1	2.5	7.4	20.5	40.6	61.9	2
C00-C96	女性 Females	1.8	5.2	10.6	18.5	29.0	46.5	2
食道 Esophagus	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.3	44
C15	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	218
胃 Stomach	男性 Males	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.3	7.1	10.9	9
C16	女性 Females	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.7	5.2	19
結腸 Colon	男性 Males	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.0	3.9	6.0	17
C18	女性 Females	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.8	5.5	18
直腸 Rectum	男性 Males	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.7	3.5	28
C19-C20	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.1	48
大腸 Colon/rectum	男性 Males	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	6.6	9.5	11
C18-C20	女性 Females	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.2	7.6	13
肝臓 Liver	男性 Males	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.2	3.5	29
C22	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	55
胆のう・胆管 Gallbladder and bile ducts	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	63
C23-C24	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	64
膵臓 Pancreas	男性 Males	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.4	42
C25	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	42
肺 Lung, trachea	男性 Males	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.8	6.0	9.9	10
C33-C34	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.6	4.6	22
乳房(女性) Breast(Females) C50	女性 Females	0.5	2.1	4.0	5.9	7.5	9.0	11
子宮 Uterus C53-C55	女性 Females	0.4	8.0	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.0	33
子宮頸部 Cervix uteri C53	女性 Females	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	78
子宮体部 Corpus uteri C54	女性 Females	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	61
卵巣 Ovary C56	女性 Females	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	82
前立腺 Prostate C61	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	6.2	9.0	11
悪性リンパ腫 Malignant lymphom	男性 Males	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	50
C81-C85 C96	女性 Females	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	58
白血病 Leukemia	男性 Males	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	106
C91-C95	女性 Females	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	150

- 参 男性、女性ともに、おおよそ2人に1人が一生のうちにがんと診断される(2014年の罹患・死亡データに基づく)。
- 参 男性ではおおよそ4人に1人、女性ではおおよそ7人に1人ががんで死亡する(2017年の死亡データに基づく)※。
- One in two Japanese males and one in two Japanese females will be diagnosed with cancer during their life-time (based on incidence and mortality data in 2014).
- 🚸 One in four Japanese males and one in seven Japanese females will die from cancer. (based on mortality data in 2017). 💥

[※]累積リスクは現在0歳の人の将来のリスクを表し、年齢構成(高齢化)の影響を受けない。関連する指標として、総死亡数に占めるがん死亡者数の割合があるが(日本では現在おおむね3人に1人)、これは年齢構成の影響を受け、高齢化によって増加する傾向がある。

Cumulative risk is the future probability of the population of 0 year old, which is not dependent on the age distribution of the total population. A related index is the proportion of cancer deaths among all-cause deaths (approximately 30% in Japan), which is dependent on the age distribution and tends to increase in an aging population.

資料:加茂憲一ら、日本におけるがん生涯リスク評価、厚生の指標、52:21-26,2005; Wum LM et al., Estimating lifetime and age-conditional probabilities of developing cancer, Lifetime Data Anal., 4:169-186,1998 の手法を用いて計算した。

Source: Estimated using the method by Wum LM et al., Estimating lifetime and age-conditional probabilities of developing cancer, Lifetime Data Anal., 4:169-186, 1998

(2) 年齢階級別死亡リスク(2017年死亡データに基づく)Age-specific Mortality Risk (Based on Mortality Data in 2017)

部位 Site	性別 Sex	歳 age ~39	~49	~59	~69	~79	生涯 Life time	何人に1人か 1 in
全がん All cancers	男性 Males	0.2	0.5	1.8	6.1	14.2	24.5	4
C00-C96	女性 Females	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.1	8.2	15.2	7
 食道 Esophagus	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	94
C15	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	494
胃 Stomach	男性 Males	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	30
C16	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	67
	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.9	51
C18	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	59
直腸 Rectum	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	92
C19-C20	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	179
大腸 Colon/rectum	男性 Males	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.9	3.0	33
C18-C20	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.3	44
肝臓 Liver	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.0	50
C22	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	110
胆のう・胆管	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	97
Gallbladder and bile ducts C23-C24	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	118
膵臓 Pancreas	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	52
C25	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	59
肺 Lung, trachea	男性 Males	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.4	5.9	17
C33-C34	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.1	48
乳房(女性) Breast(Females) C50	女性 Females	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	66
子宮 Uterus C53-C55	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	142
子宮頸部 Cervix uteri C53	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	332
子宮体部 Corpus uteri C54	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	371
卵巣 Ovary C56	女性 Females	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	198
前立腺 Prostate C61	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	75
甲状腺 Thyroid	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1685
C73	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	875
悪性リンパ腫 Malignant lymphoma	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	8.0	127
C81-C85 C96	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	186
白血病 Leukemia	男性 Males	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	170
C91-C95	女性 Females	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	286

2014年の罹患データに基づいて累積生涯がん罹患リスクを推定すると、男性で62%、女性で47%、つまり男性、女性ともにおおよそ2人に1人が一生のうちにがんと診断されると推定される。同様に2017年の死亡データに基づいて累積生涯がん死亡リスクを推定すると、男性で25%、女性で15%、つまり男性でおおよそ4人に1人、女性でおおよそ7人に1人ががんで死亡すると推定される。

男女の比較では、生涯リスクは罹患、死亡とも男性の方が高い。50歳代までは女性の方が男性よりがん罹患リスクが高いが、60歳代以上では男性の方が高い。がん死亡リスクでは50歳代までは女性が高く、60歳代以上では男性の方が高い。これは女性の中年層で乳がんリスクが高いことが主な原因である。

69歳までの罹患リスクが高い部位は、男性では胃、大腸、肺、女性では乳房、大腸、子宮である。69歳までの死亡リスクが高い部位は、男性では肺、胃、大腸、女性では乳房、大腸、胃、肺である。

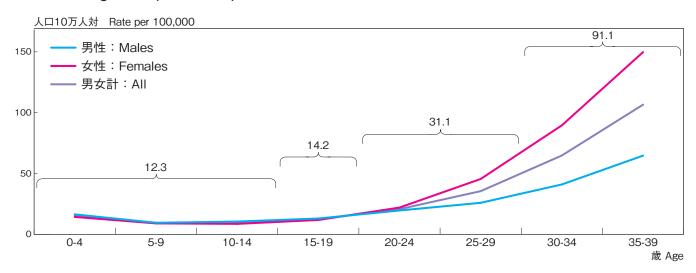
The cumulative lifetime risk of cancer incidence, estimated based on cancer incidence data in 2014, is 62% for males and 47% for females. In other words, one in two Japanese males and one in two Japanese females are estimated to be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetime. Similarly, the cumulative lifetime risk of cancer mortality, estimated based on data in 2017, is 25% for males and 15% for females, i.e. one in four Japanese males and one in seven Japanese females are estimated to die from cancer.

Lifetime risks of cancer incidence and mortality are both higher for males than for females. The cumulative cancer incidence risk by 60 years old is higher for females, while it is higher for males for older age groups. The cumulative cancer mortality risk is higher for females by 59 years old, while it is higher for males for older age groups. The main reason for this pattern is high risk of breast cancer for middle aged females.

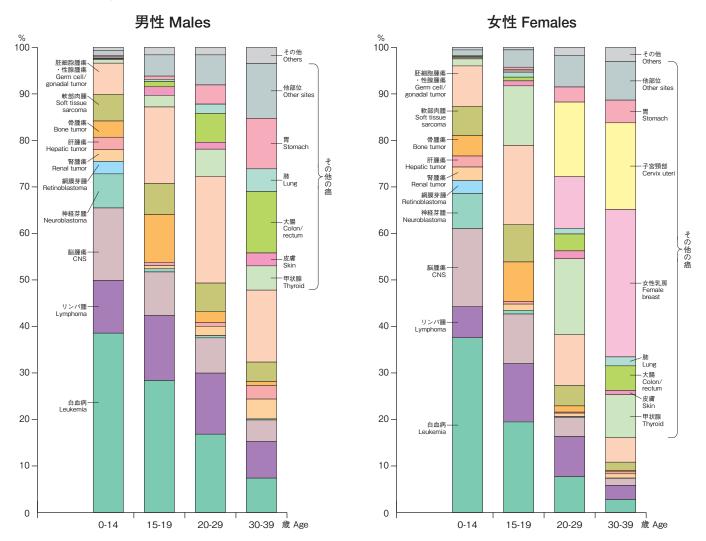
The cancer sites with high incidence risk by 69 years old are: stomach, colon/rectum, lung for males; breast, colon/rectum, and uterus for females. The cancer sites with high mortality risk by 69 years old are: lung, stomach, colon/rectum for males; breast, colon/rec-tum, stomach, and lung for females.

15 小児・AYA 世代のがん Cancer among children, adolescent and young adults

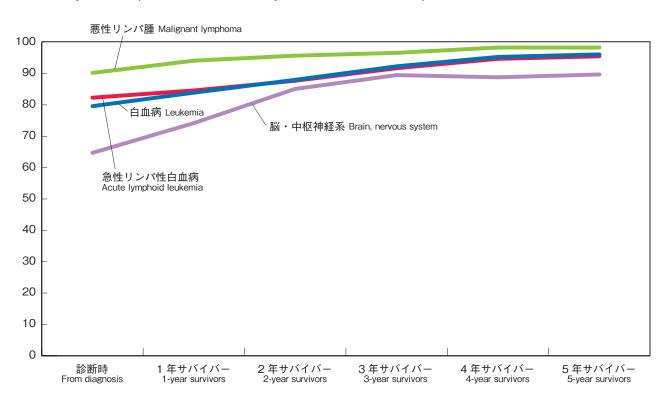
(1) 地域がん登録における小児・AYAがんの年齢階級別罹患率 (2009-2011年) Age-specific childhood and AYA cancer incidence rate, from population-based cancer registries (2009-2011)



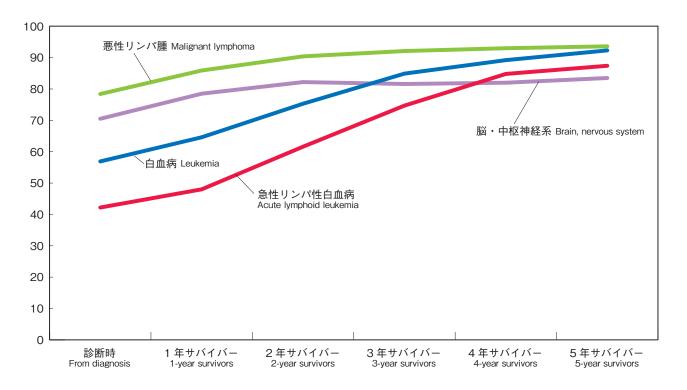
(2) 地域がん登録における小児・AYAがんの内訳(2009-2011年) Distribution of childhood and AYA cancer diagnostic groups, from population-based cancer registries (2009-2011)



(3) 小児がん (0 ~ 14歳) 患者のサバイバー 5年相対生存率 (2002 ~ 2006年追跡例 男女計) Conditional 5-year relative survival rate among childhood (aged 0-14 yrs.) cancer patients (2002-2006 follow-up; males and females)



(4) AYA世代がん(15 ~ 29歳)患者のサバイバー 5年相対生存率(2002 ~ 2006年追跡例 男女計) Conditional 5-year relative survival rate among adolescent and young adult (aged 15-29 yrs.) cancer patients (2002-2006 follow-up; males and females)

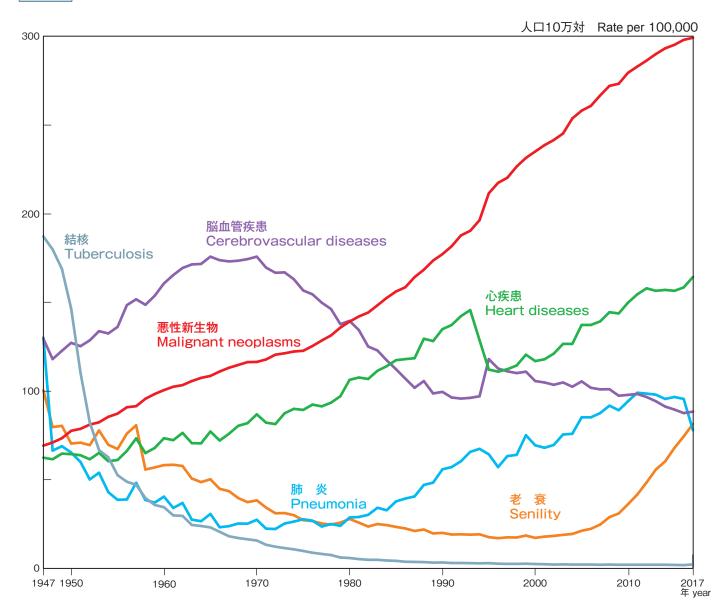


サバイバー生存率:診断から一定年数後生存している者(サバイバー)の、その後の生存率。英語では「conditional survival rate」(条件付き生存率)と表現される。例えば1年サバイバーの5年生存率は、診断から1年後に生存している者に限って算出した、その後の5年生存率(診断から合計6年後)。

Conditioanl survival rate: the probability of surviving a given additional years, given that the person has already survived a certain years.

主要死因別粗死亡率年次推移 (1947年~2017年)

Trends in Crude Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2017)



- ◆第2次世界大戦後、結核、肺炎などの感染症の死亡率は減少し、がん、心疾患などの生活習慣病の死亡率が増加。
- ◈ がんは1981年から死因の第1位で、最近では総死亡の約3割を占める。
- **After the end of the World War II, the mortality of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia decreased, while the mortality of life-style diseases such as cancer and heart diseases increased.**
- Cancer has been the leading cause of death since 1981, accounting for 30% of all deaths recently.

わが国における死亡率の年次推移を死因別にみると、明治から昭和初期まで多かった結核、肺炎などの感染症が第2次世界大戦後急速に減少し、かわっていわゆる生活習慣病(がん、心疾患、脳血管疾患など)による死亡が上位を占めるようになった。

がん (悪性新生物) は昭和56 (1981) 年から死因の第1 位を占め、平成29 (2017) 年には37万3334人、人口10万対 死亡率299.5であり、総死亡の27.9%を占めている。

1990年代半ばの急激な死亡率の増加および減少は、1995年の国際疾病分類(ICD)第9版から第10版への変更の影響である。

また、2017年の死亡率の増加及び減少の主な要因は、「ICD-10(2013年版)」(平成29年適用)による原死因選択ルールの明確化によるものである。

Until the middle of this century, deaths caused by infectious diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis and gastroenteritis pre-

vailed in Japan.

However, since the end of the World War II, these diseases have rapidly decreased and have been replaced by so-called life style related diseases such as malignant neoplasms (cancer), heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

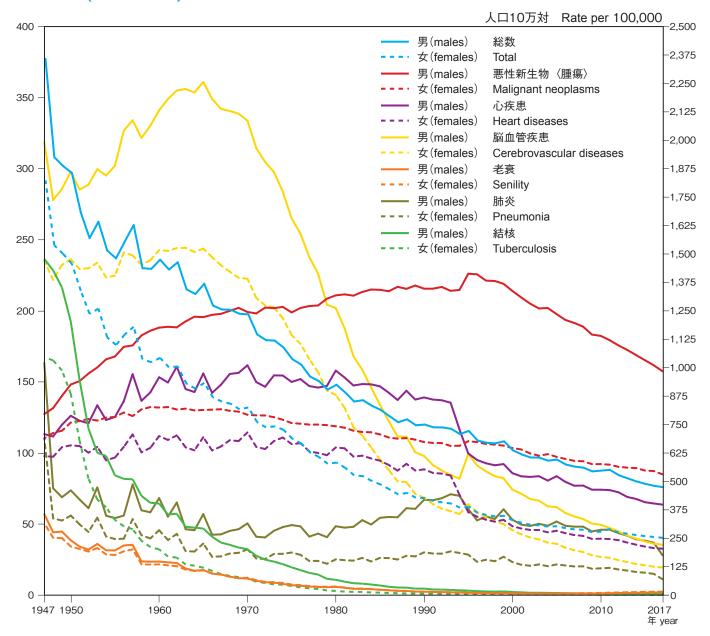
Cancer ranks first in the causes of deaths since 1981. The number of cancer deaths in 2017 was 373,334, and the death rate per 100,000 was 299.5, accounting for 27.9% of the total number of deaths.

The sudden increases and decreases in mortality rate observed in the middle of 1990's were the artifact caused by the change from ICD version 9 to 10 in 1995.

In addition, the increase and decrease or decrease in the death mortality rate in 2017 is mainly explained by the clarification of the rules for selecting the causes of death in "ICD-10" (2013 version) (enforced in 2017).

主要死因別年齢調整死亡率年次推移(1947年~2017年)

Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2017)



- 参 がん、心疾患、脳血管疾患の3大死因の年齢調整死亡率(人口の高齢化の影響を除いた死亡率)は近年減少傾向にある。
- **Age-adjusted mortality rate is decreasing for the three leading causes of death in Japan: cancer, heart diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases.**

年齢調整死亡率の戦後の年次推移を死因別にみると、38ページの死亡率では近年増加傾向にあるがん、心疾患などが、人口の高齢化の影響を取り除くとむしろ減少傾向であることがわかる。粗死亡率で減少傾向にある脳血管疾患は、年齢調整死亡率ではより急激な減少を示している。年齢階級別の主要死因でみた場合、がんは40歳~89歳で死因1位である。

(注) 1) 総数の率は右軸に、主要死因別の率は左軸に示している。2) 死因分類は、平成29年よりICD-10(2013年版)に準拠している

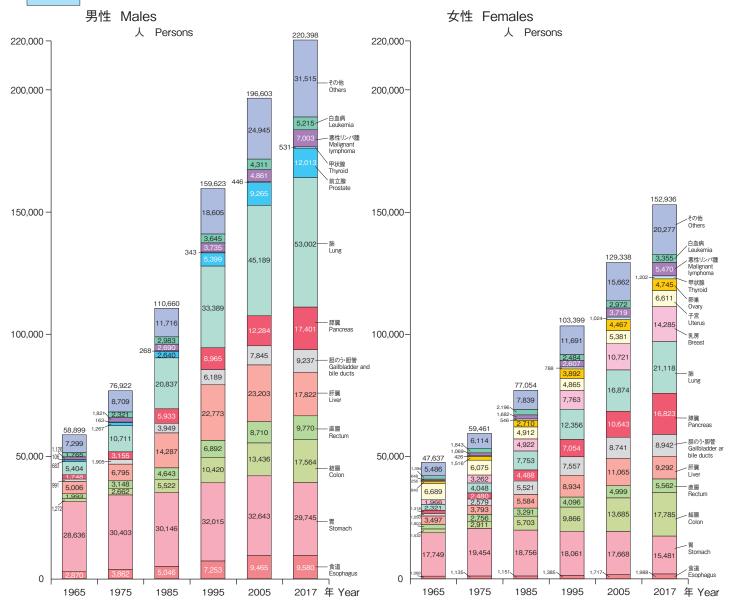
Cancer, heart diseases, which appeared to be increasing in recent crude mortality rate (Page 38), showed a de-creasing trend after age-adjustment. This suggests that the in-crease in crude mortality rate may have been caused by the aging of the population. The decrease in the mortality of cerebrovascu-lar diseases became more rapid after age-adjustment. Regarding the age-specific causes of death, cancer was the leading cause of death among 40-89 years age groups in 2017.

Note: 1) Total death rate is shown on the right axis and the rate for leading causes of death on the left.

2) The causes of death have been classified based on ICD-10 (2013 version) since 2017.

部位別がん死亡数年次推移 (1965年~2017年)

Trends in Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (1965-2017)



- ◈ 1960年代以降、がんの死亡数は男女とも増加し続けている。
- ◈ 男性では、肺がん、膵臓がん、大腸がん、前立腺がんの割合が増加し、胃がんの割合が減少。
- ◈ 女性では、肺がん、膵臓がん、大腸がん、乳がんの割合が増加し、胃がんの割合が減少。
- Cancer deaths have been continuously increasing for both males and females since 1960's.
- For males, the proportion of lung, pancreas, colon/rectum, and prostate increased, while the proportion of stomach decreased.
- **For females, the proportion of lung, pancreas, colon/rectum, and breast increased, while the proportion of stomach decreased.**

1960年代からのがん死亡動向を粗死亡率で見ると、がん全体の死亡率は男女とも一貫した増加傾向にある。部位の内訳では、男性では肺がん、膵臓がん、大腸がん、前立腺がんの割合が増加し、女性では肺がん、膵臓がん、大腸がん、乳がんの割合が増加した。一方胃がんは、1960年代には全がん死亡率のうち男性で約5割、女性で約4割を占めていたが、その割合は減少の一途をたどり、2017年には男性で13%、女性で10%程度まで減少した。

The crude mortality rate of cancer has been continuously increasing for both sexes since 1960's. In terms of site distribution, the proportion of lung, pancreas, colon/rectum, and prostate increased for males, and the proportion of lung, pancreas, colon/rectum, and breast increased for females. Stomach cancer mortality rate, which accounted for approximately 50% and 40% of all cancer mortality rate for males and females, respectively, continuously decreased to 13% and 10%, respectively, in 2017.

資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

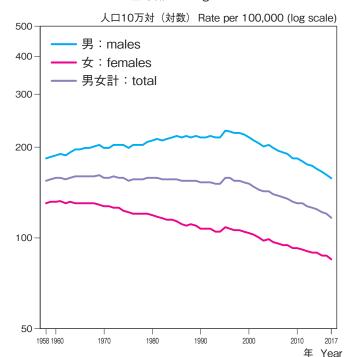
Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)

がん年齢調整死亡率年次推移 (1958年~2017年)

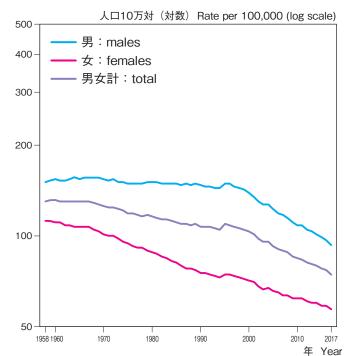
Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate (1958-2017)

(1) 全がん All Cancers





75歳未満 under Age 75



- 🕸 全がんの年齢調整死亡率は、男女とも1990年代後半から減少傾向にある。
- ◈ 年齢を75歳未満に限った全がんの年齢調整死亡率は、男女とも1960年代から減少傾向にある。
- ◆年齢調整死亡率が近年増加している部位:[男性] 膵臓

[女性] 子宮頸部、子宮体部

減少している部位:[男性] 食道、胃、直腸、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺、前立腺、甲状腺、

白血病、大腸

[女性]食道、胃、直腸、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺、卵巣、甲状腺、

白血病

- Age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for decreasing for both males and females since late 1990's.
- When restricted to age group unde 75, age-adjusted cancer mortality rate is decreasing for both males and females since late 1960's
- **♦** Age-adjusted mortality rate is recently increasing for : [males] pancreas

[females] cervix uteri, corpus uteri

decreasing for: [males] Esophagus, Stomach, Rectum, Liver, Gallbladder and bile

ducts, Lung, Prostate, Thyroid, Leukemia, Colon/rectum

[females] Esophagus, Stomach, Rectum, Liver, Gallbladder and

bile ducts, Larynx, Lung, Ovary, Thyroid, Leukemia

(1) 全がん

全がんの年齢調整死亡率(全年齢)を性別にみると、男性では、1980年代後半まで増加し、1990年代半ばにピークを迎え、1990年代後半からは減少傾向にある。女性では1960年代後半から減少傾向が続いている。男女計では、1960年代後半から1990年代前半まで緩やかに減少し、1990年代後半から減少傾向が明らかになっている。年齢階級を75歳未満に限った年齢調整死亡率は、男女とも全年齢の場合より減少傾向が明らかである。

(1) All cancers

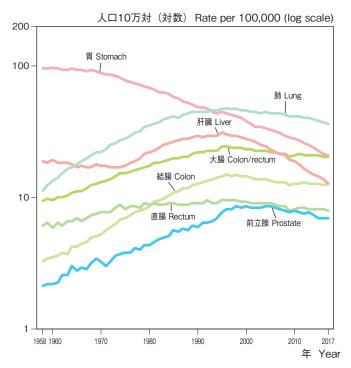
Age-adjusted rates of cancer mortality (all ages) for males increased until late 1980's, reached a peak in middle 1990's, and has been decreasing since late 1990's. For females, age-adjusted cancer mortality has been decreasing since late 1960's. For both sexes, age-adjusted cancer mortality slowly decreased from 1960's to early 1990's and has been clearly decreasing since late 1990's.

When restricted to age groups under 75, the decreasing trend in age-adjusted cancer mortality was clearer for both males and females, as compared with the case including all-age.

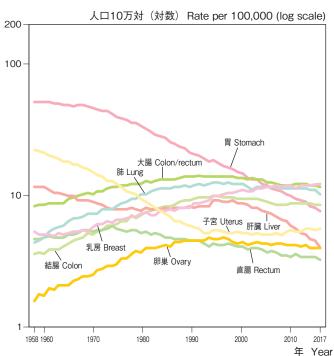
資料: 増減の判断は、An updated report on the trends in cancer incidence and mortality in Japan, 1958-2013. Katanoda K, Hori M, Matsuda T, Shibata A, Nishino Y, Hattori M, Soda M, Ioka A, Sobue T, Nishimoto H. Jpn J Clin Oncol., 45 (4): 390-401, 2015 の手法を用いて行った。
Source: The judgment of increase or decrease was done using the method described in An updated report on the trends in cancer incidence and mortality in Japan, 1958-2013. Katanoda K, Hori M, Matsuda T, Shibata A, Nishino Y, Hattori M, Soda M, Ioka A, Sobue T, Nishimoto H. Jpn J Clin Oncol., 45 (4): 390-401, 2015.

(2) 部位別(主要部位) Site-specific (Major Sites)

男性 Males

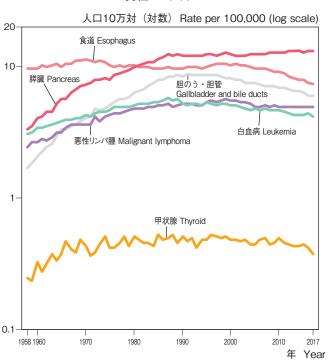


女性 Females

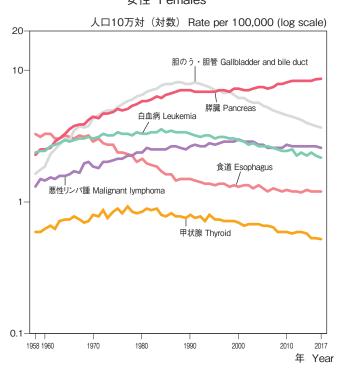


(3) 部位別 (詳細部位) Site-specific (Minor Sites)

男性 Males



女性 Females



(2)(3) 部位別

主要部位の年齢調整死亡率の増減傾向をみると、近年横ばいだった子宮がんは増加に転じている。男女ともに年齢調整死亡率が近年減少している部位は、食道、胃、直腸、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺、甲状腺、白血病である。胃がんの減少は1960年代から続く顕著な減少で、肝臓がんは近年の減少が顕著である。男性では前立腺で減少傾向がみられる。

その他の部位では、女性の膵臓がんで近年までの増加傾向が横ばいに転じた。

(2) (3) Site specific

Among major cancer sites, cancer of the uterus stopped its decreasing trend and started to increase. The cancer sites with recently decreasing trend in age-adjusted mortality rate for both sexes were esophagus, stomach, rectum, liver, gallbladder, lung, thyroid, and leukemia. Among them stomach cancer showed a clear contiguous decrease from 1960s, and the decrease in liver cancer has recently become clear. A decrease in prostate cancer was seen for males.

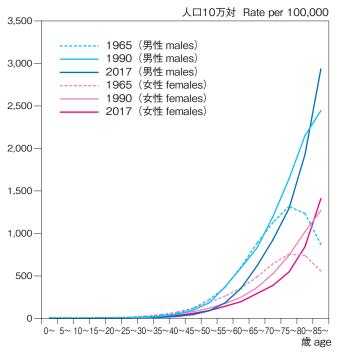
For other cancer sites, pancreas cancer increased until early 2010's and it stabled thereafter for females.



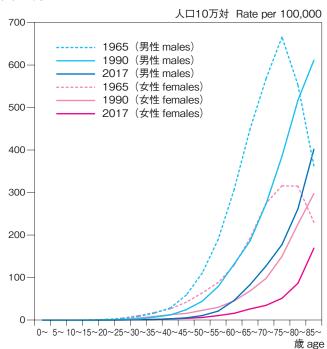
年齢階級別がん死亡率推移 (1965年、1990年、2017年)

Trends in Age-specific Mortality Rate (1965, 1990, 2017)

(1) 全がん All cancers



(3) 胃がん Stomach



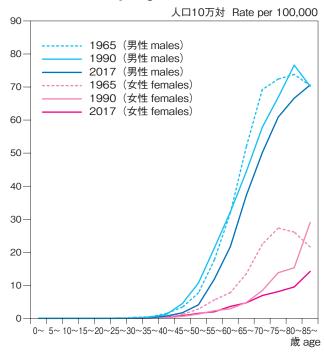
1965年、1990年、2017年の死亡率の変化をみると、全がんでは男女とも50歳~70歳代の死亡率は減少しているが、高齢者(85歳以上)では増加している。80歳以上のがん死亡率の増加は診断精度の向上も一つの原因だと考えられる。

部位別の動向は、

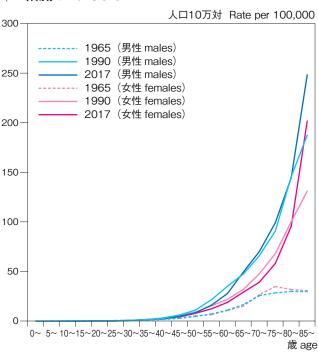
[食道がん] 男性では一貫した傾向はなく、女性では65歳~84歳で死亡率が減少している。

[**胃がん**] 男女ともほぼすべての年齢階級で死亡率が減少している。

(2) 食道がん Esophagus



(4) 結腸がん Colon



Comparisons among the age-specific mortality rates in 1965, 1990, and 2017 revealed that cancer mortality rate for 50-79 years old decreased, while that for the elderly (85+ years old) increased. The improved diagnosis of cancer in elderly people may have contributed to the increase.

Site-specific trends are as follows.

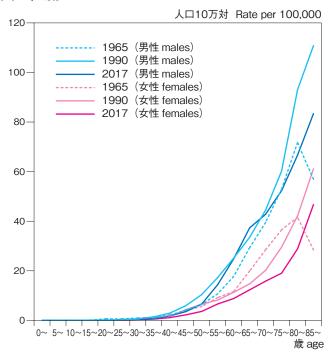
[Esophagus] No clear pattern was seen for males, and a decrease in female mortality rate for ages 65-84 years was seen.

[Stomach] A decrease in mortality rate was seen for almost all age groups among both sexes.

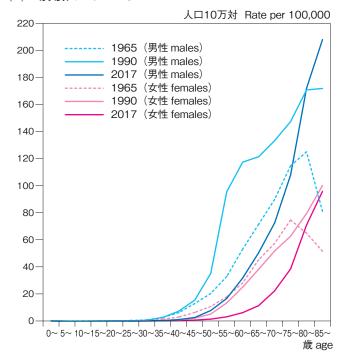
資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)

(5) 直腸がん Rectum



(7) 肝臓がん Liver

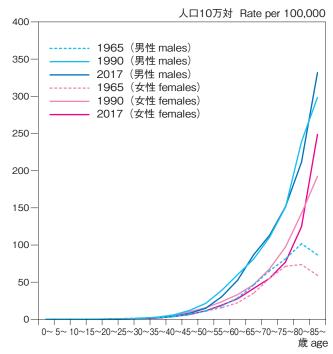


[大腸(結腸、直腸)がん] 結腸では男女とも1965年から 1990年にかけて中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

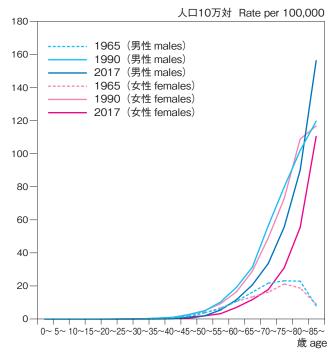
[肝臓がん] 男性において1990年の60歳代および2017年の80歳代にピークがある。これらは生まれた年で言うと1930年代前半に対応しており、この年代に生まれた人にはC型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が多いことが知られている。

[**胆のう・胆管がん**] 男女とも1965年から1990年にかけて 中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

(6) 大腸(結腸+直腸)がん Colon/rectum



8) 胆のう・胆管がん Gallbladder and Bile Ducts

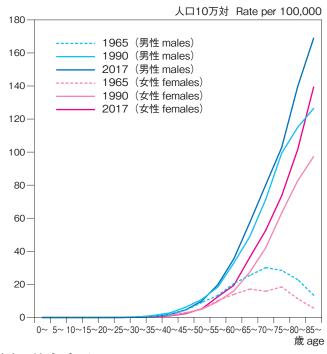


[Colon/rectum] A clear increase in mortality rate for colon cancer was seen between 1965 and 1990 among middle and old age groups for both males and females.

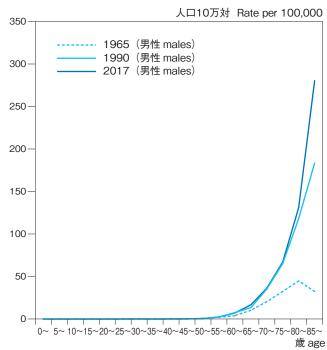
[Liver] A peak in mortality rate was seen among males aged 60-69 years in 1990 and males aged 80-89 in 2017. These generations correspond to the early 1930's birth year cohort, and have been reported to have a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection.

[Gallbladder and bile ducts] An increase in mortality rate between 1965 and 1990 was clear among middle and old age group for both males and females.

(9) 膵臓がん Pancreas



(11) 前立腺がん Prostate



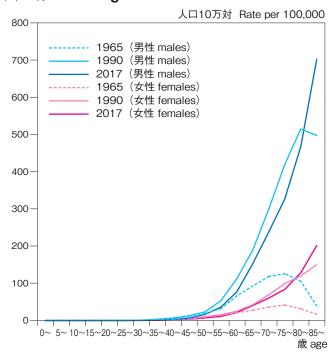
[**膵臓がん**] 男女とも1965年から1990年にかけて中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

[肺がん] 男性では1965年から1990年にかけて中高年で、1990年以降に80歳以上で死亡率が大きく増加している。女性では1965年から1990年にかけて65歳以上で死亡率が増加している。男性の70歳代では2017年に死亡率がやや減少している。これは生まれた年で言うと1930年代後半に対応しており、この時代に生まれた人はその前後の年代に生まれた人に比べて生涯喫煙率(一生のうちに喫煙習慣を持ったことのある人の割合)が低いことが知られている。

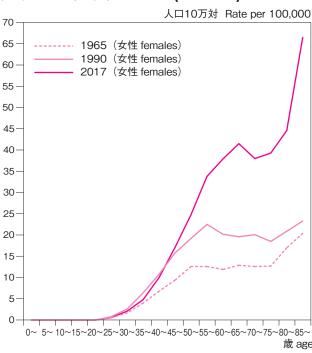
[前立腺がん] 中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

[乳がん(女性)] 35歳以上の死亡率が増加しており、特に50歳以降の増加が目立つ。

(10) 肺がん Lung



(12) 乳がん (女性) Breast (females)



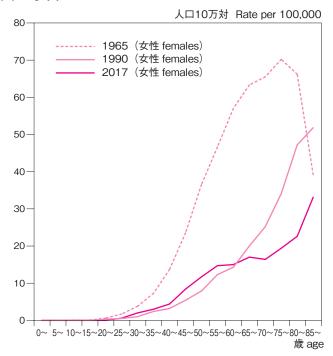
[Pancreas] An increase in mortality rate between 1965 and 1990 was clear among middle and old age group for both males and females.

[Lung] For males, a rapid increase in mortality rate was seen among middle and old age group between 1965 and 1990, and among ages 80 or older after 1990. For females, an increase was seen among ages 65 or older between 1965 and 1990. A small drop in mortality rate was seen among males aged 70-79 in 2017. This generation corresponds to the late 1930's birth cohort, and reportedly has a low prevalence of ever-smoking.

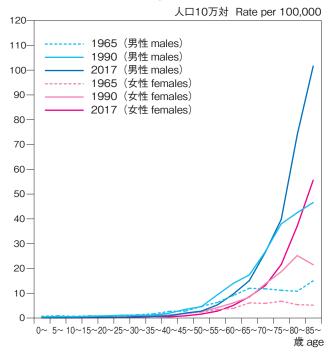
[Prostate] A clear increase in mortality rate was seen among middle and old age groups.

[Breast (females)] An increase in mortality rate among females aged 35 years or older was seen. Especially, the increase among ages 50 and above was rapid.

(13) 子宮がん Uterus



(15) 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant Lymphoma



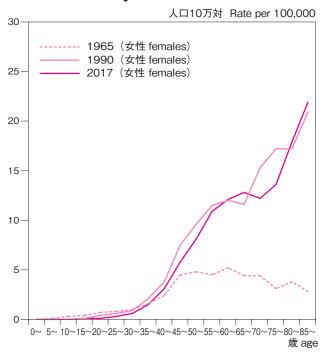
[子宮がん] 中高年で死亡率が大きく減少しているが、30歳~50歳代で微増している。

[**卵巣がん**] 1965年から1990年にかけて中高年での死亡率 増加が目立つ。

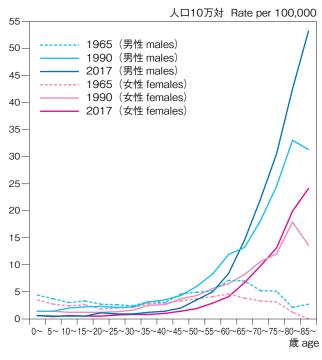
[悪性リンパ腫] 男女とも60歳以上で1965年から1990年にかけて増加し、75歳以上では1990年以降増加している。

[白血病] 他の部位に比べて30歳未満の若年層の死亡率が高いが、男女とも若年層の死亡率は減少している。一方、70歳以上では死亡率は増加している。

(14) 卵巣がん Ovary



(16) 白血病 Leukemia



[Uterus] A clear decrease in mortality rate was seen among middle and old age groups, while a slight increase was seen among 30-50 age groups.

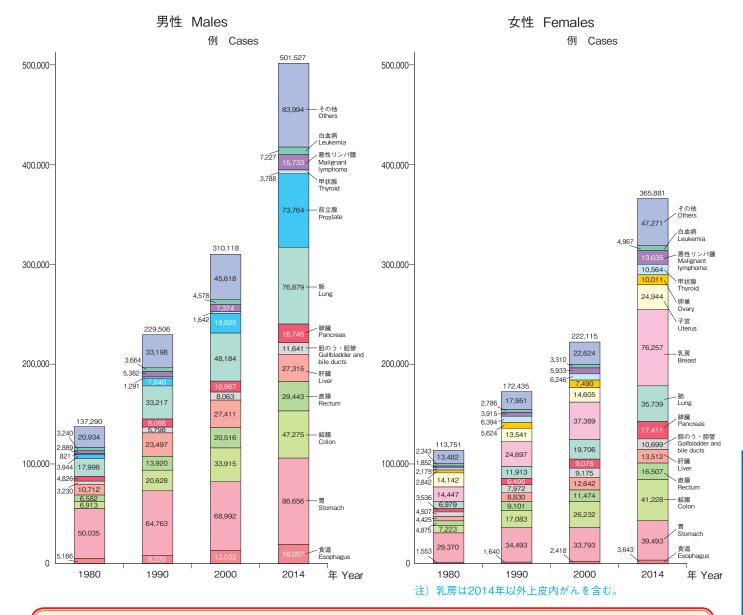
[Ovary] A clear increase in mortality rate was seen between 1965 and 1990 among middle and old age groups.

[Malignant Lymphoma] An increase in mortality rate for both males and females was seen among 60 years or older age groups between 1965 and 1990, and among 75 years or older age groups after 1990.

[Leukemia] Mortality rate was higher among young age groups (under 30 years old) as compared with other cancer sites, but a decreasing was seen for those age groups. On the other hand, an increase was seen among 70 years or older age groups.

部位別がん罹患数推移 (1980年~2014年)

Trends in Number of Incidence, by Cancer Site (1980-2014)



- ※1980年代以降、がんの罹患数は男女とも増加し続けている。
- 参男性では、肺がん、大腸がん、前立腺がんの割合が増加し、胃がんの割合が減少。
- 参女性では、肺がん、大腸がん、乳がんの割合が増加し、胃がんの割合が減少。
- * The incidence of cancer has been continuously increasing since 1980's.
- For males, the proportion of lung, colon/rectum, and prostate increased, while the proportion of stomach decreased.
- For females, the proportion of lung, colon/rectum and breast increased, while the proportion of stomach decreased.

1980年代からのがん罹患動向を罹患数でみると、がん全体の罹患数は男女とも一貫した増加傾向にある。部位の内訳では、男性では肺がん、大腸がん、前立腺がんの割合が増加し、女性では肺がん、大腸がん、乳がんの割合が増加した。一方、胃がんは1980年代には全がん罹患数のうち男性で36%、女性で26%を占めていたが、その割合は減少の一途をたどり、2014年には男性17%、女性11%程度まで減少した。

The crude incidence of cancer has been continuously increasing for both sexes since 1980's. In terms of site distribution, the proportion of lung, colon/rectum, and prostate increased for males, and the proportion of lung, colon/rectum, and breast increased for females. Stomach cancer incidence, which ac-counted for approximately 36% and 26% of all cancer incidence for males and females, respectively, continuously decreased to 17% and 11% for males and females respectively in 2014.

資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

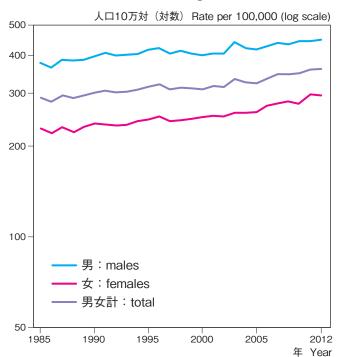
Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)

がん年齢調整罹患率年次推移 (1985年~2012年)

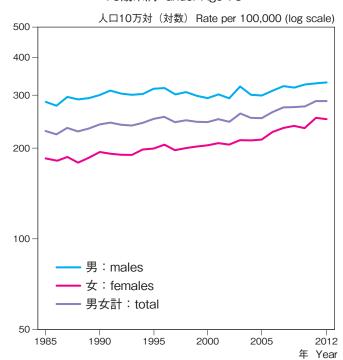
Trends in Age-adjusted Incidence Rate (1985-2012)

(1) 全がん All Cancers

全年齢 All Ages



75歳未満 under Age 75



- ☀ 全がんの年齢調整罹患率は、男女とも1985年以降増加傾向にある。
- ◈ 年齢調整罹患率が近年増加している部位:[男性]食道、膵臓、前立腺、甲状腺、悪性リンパ腫

[女性]食道、結腸、直腸、肺、乳房、子宮、卵巣、甲状腺、

悪性リンパ腫

減少している部位:[男性] 肝臓、胆のう・胆管

[女性] 胃、肝臓、胆のう・胆管

- Age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for both males and females increased since 1985.
- Age-adjusted incidence rate recently increasing for: [males] esophagus, pancreas, prostate, thyroid, malignant lymphoma

[females] esophagus, colon, rectum, pancreas, lung, breast, uterus, ovary, thyroid, malignant lymphoma

decreasing for: [males] stomach, liver, gallbladder and bile ducts,

and leukemia

[females] stomach, liver, gallbladder and bile ducts

(1) 全部位

全がんの年齢調整罹患率(全年齢)を性別にみると、男女とも1985年以降から増加傾向にある。年齢階級を75歳未満に限った年齢調整罹患率でも同様である。ただし、男性の全年齢で前立腺がんを除くと、年齢調整がん罹患率は1990年代半ばから2000年代半ばまで減少傾向で、その後は横ばい傾向である。

(1) All cancers

Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates (all ages) have been increasing for males and females since 1985. When re-stricted to age under 75, a similar tendency has been observed. However, all cancer for males decreased between mid 1990's and mid 2000's, and stabled thereafter, when prostate cancer was excluded.

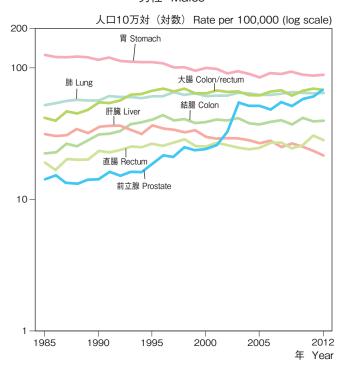
注)2015 年版より 3 県地域がん登録のがん罹患データに基づき作成 山形、福井および長崎の 3 県(長期的に精度が高く安定している地域がん登録)の罹患データ実測値 NOTE :According to data from cancer registries in 3 prefectures(Yamagata, Fukui, and Nagasaki)

資料:増減の判断は、片野田耕太・祖父江友孝・田中英夫・宮代勲(編). 2016. JACR Monograph Supplement No. 2. 東京 . 日本がん登録協議会 . に基づいて行った。

Source: The judgment of increase was done using the method described in Katanoda K, Sobue T, Tanaka H, Miyashiro I (eds.). 2016. JACR Monograph Supplement No. 2. Tokyo: Japanese Association of Cancer Registries.

(2) 部位別(主要部位) Site-specific (Major Sites)

男性 Males



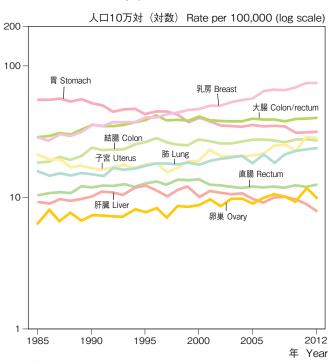
3) 部位別 (詳細部位) Site-specific (Minor Sites) _{男性 Males}

人口10万対(対数) Rate per 100,000 (log scale) 20 食道 Esophagus 膵臓 Pancreas 10 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant lymphoma 白血病 Leukemia 胆のう・胆管 Gallbladder and bile ducts 甲状腺 Thyroid 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2012 Year

(2)(3) 部位別

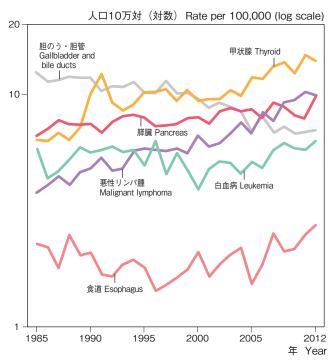
主要部位の年齢調整罹患率の増減傾向をみると、男性の前立腺、女性の結腸、直腸、肺、乳房、子宮、および卵巣がんで増加傾向がみられる。うち肺、乳房、および卵巣がんの増加は1985年から続いており、子宮は1990年代半ばから増加している。男女とも肝臓で近年年齢調整罹患率が減少している。その他の部位では、男女とも食道、甲状腺および悪性リンパ腫で増加傾向が、胆のう・胆管で減少傾向が1985年以降みられる。男性では膵臓で増加傾向がみられる。

女性 Females



注)乳房の1975~2002年は上皮内がんを含む。 Breast cancer in 1975-2002 includes carcinoma in situ.

女性 Females



(2) (3) Site-specific

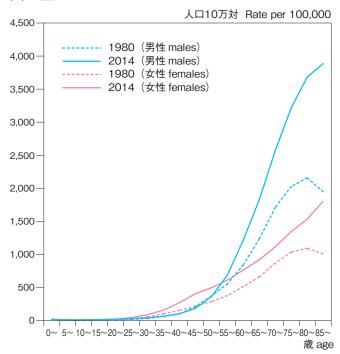
Among major cancer sites, an increasing trend was seen in prostate for males, and colon, rectum, lung, breast, uterus, and ovary showed an increasing trend for females, of which increase in lung, breast, and ovary have been continuing since 1985, while increase in uterus started in mid 1990s. For both sexes, cancer of the liver has been decreasing.

For other cancer sites, an increasing trend was seen in esophagus, and thyroid, malignant lymphoma cancer and a decreasing trend was seen in gallbladder cancer, since 1985 for both sexes. An increase in pancreas cancer was seen for males.

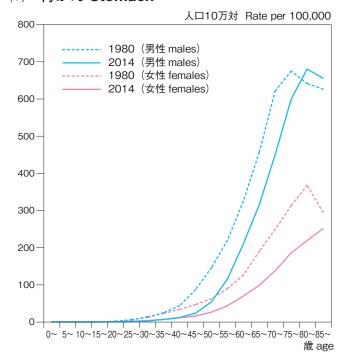
年齢階級別がん罹患率推移 (1980年、2014年)

Trends in Age-specific Incidence Rate (1980, 2014)

(1) 全がん All cancers



(3) 胃がん Stomach



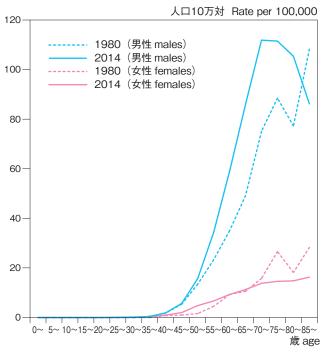
1980年と2014年の全がん罹患率の変化をみると、男性では60歳以上での罹患率増加、女性では80歳以上で増加しているのを除いて罹患率の大きな変化はない。80歳以上のがん罹患率の増加は診断精度の向上も一つの原因だと考えられる。

部位別の動向は、

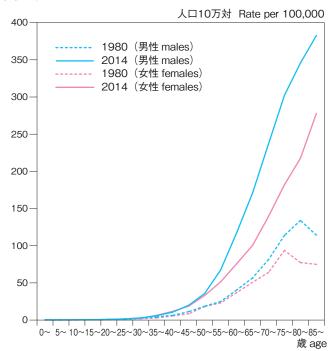
[**食道がん**] 男性では50~84歳で罹患率が増加、女性では70-79歳で減少しているのを除いて大きな変化はない。 [**胃がん**] 男女とも85歳以上を除いて中高年で罹患率が減少している。

Comparisons between the age-specific incidence rates in 1980 and 2014 revealed that there was no clear change except an in-

(2) 食道がん Esophagus



(4) 結腸がん Colon



crease in cancer incidence rate for males aged 60 years or older and for females aged 80 year or older. The improved diagnosis of cancer may have contributed to the increase among the elderly.

Site-specific trends are as follows.

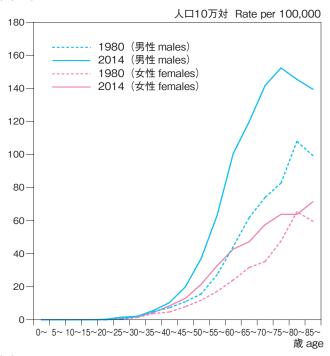
[Esophagus] For males, the incidence rate increased among 50-84 age groups. For females, no clear change was seen except for decrease among 70-79 age groups.

[Stomach] A clear decrease in incidence rate was seen among middle and old age groups for both males and females, except for 85+ years age group.

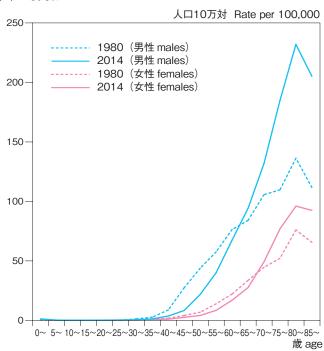
資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjobo.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)

(5) 直腸がん Rectum



(7) 肝臓がん Liver

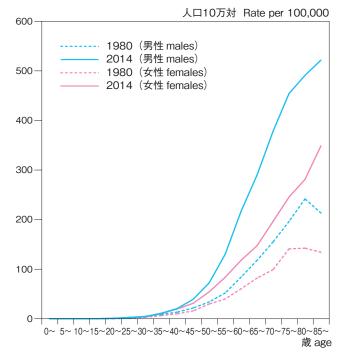


[大腸(結腸、直腸)がん] 男女とも中高年の罹患率は増加している。

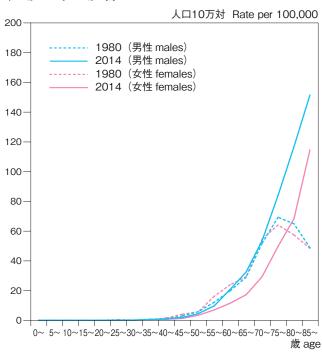
[肝臓がん] 男女とも高齢者での罹患率増加が目立つ。男性では2014年の80歳代前半に罹患率のピークがある。これは生まれた年で言うと1930年代前半に対応しており、C型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が多い世代と一致している。

[胆のう・胆管がん] 男女とも80歳以上で罹患率が増加している一方、女性では50歳代後半~70歳代前半で罹患率が減少している。

(6) 大腸(結腸+直腸)がん Colon/rectum



(8) 胆のう・胆管がん Gallbladder and Bile Ducts

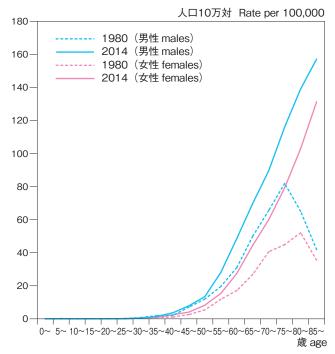


[Colon/rectum] An increase in incidence rate was seen among almost all age groups for both males and females.

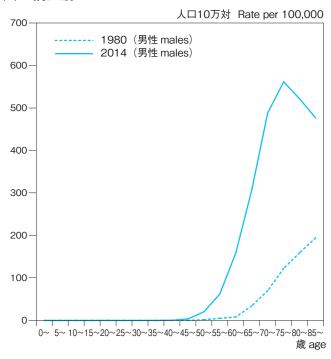
[Liver] A clear increase in incidence rate was seen among old age groups for both sexes. A peak in incidence rate was seen among males aged 80-84 in 2014. This generation corresponds to the early 1930's birth year cohort, and reportedly has a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection.

[Gallbladder and Bile Ducts] An increase in incidence rate was seen among 80 or older age groups for both males and females, while a decrease was seen among 50-74 age groups for females.

(9) 膵臓がん Pancreas

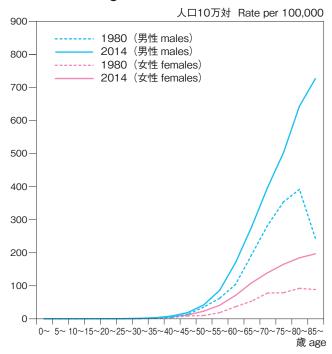


(11) 前立腺がん Prostate

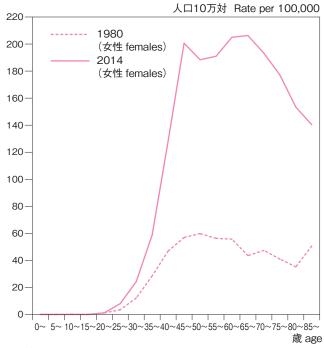


[膵臓がん] 男女とも75歳以上での罹患率が増加している。 [肺がん] 男女とも70歳以上で罹患率が増加している。 [前立腺がん] 60歳以上で罹患率が大きく増加している。 [乳がん(女性)] 中高年、特に40歳代後半~60歳代前半で罹患率が大きく増加し、2014年にはこの年齢層の罹患率のピークが明らかになっている。

(10) 肺がん Lung



⑴ 乳がん(女性)Breast (females)



注)1980年は上皮内がん含む。

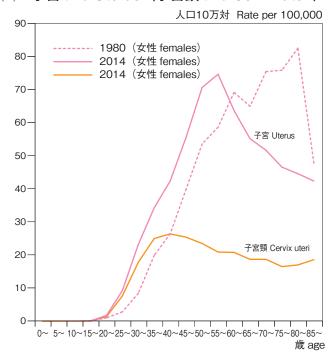
[Pancreas] An increase in incidence rate was seen among 75 year or older age groups for both males and females.

[Lung] An increase in incidence rate was seen among 70 year or older age groups for both males and females.

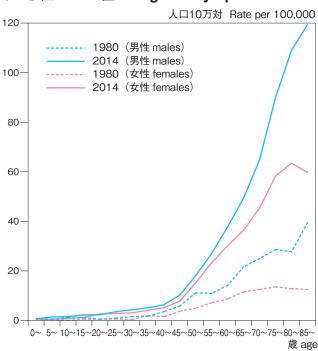
[Prostate] A clear increase in incidence rate was seen among males aged 60 years or older.

[Breast (females)] A rapid increase in incidence rate was seen among middle and old age groups, especially among 45-64 years old. In 2014, a clear peak in incidence rate was seen in this age group.

(13) 子宮がん Uterus (子宮頸がん Cervix uteri)



(15) 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant Lymphoma



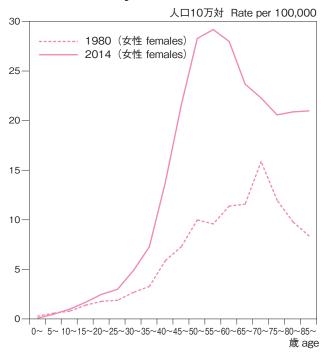
[子宮がん] 30歳代を境に、20歳~50歳代の若い年齢層で罹患率が増加し、60歳~80歳代前半の中高齢層で罹患率が減少している。これらの変化は主に子宮頸がんの罹患率の変化を反映している。グラフでは示されていないが、子宮体がんの罹患率は中高年で近年増加傾向にある。

[**卵巣がん**] 15歳以上のすべての年齢階級で罹患率が増加しており、特に50歳代前半の罹患率の増加が目立つ。

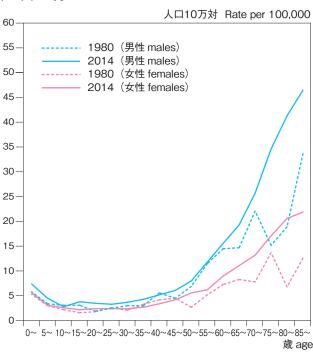
[悪性リンパ腫] 男女とも中高年の罹患率は増加している。 [白血病] 他の部位に比べて14歳未満で罹患率が高い。男 女とも70歳以上では罹患率が増加している。

[Uterus] An increase in incidence rate was seen among younger age groups (20-50 years old), while a decrease was seen among older age groups (60-84 years old). These changes mainly

(14) 卵巣がん Ovary



(16) 白血病 Leukemia



reflect trends in incidence rate for cervix uteri. The incidence rate for corpus uteri has been increasing among middle and old age groups (data not shown).

[Ovary] An increase in incidence rate was seen among females aged 15 years or older, among whom those aged 50-54 years old showed a clear increase.

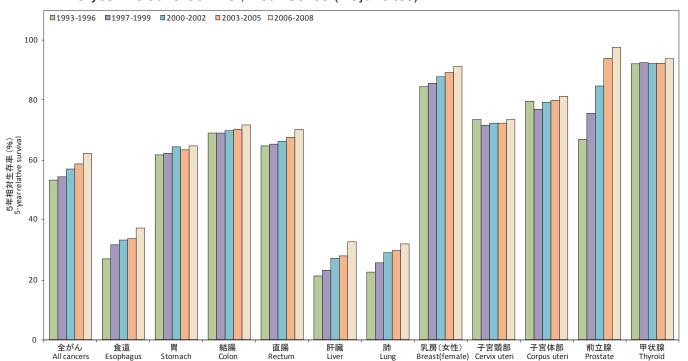
[Malignant lymphoma] An increase in incidence rate was seen among middle and old age groups for both sexes.

[Leukemia] Incidence rates are higher among children (under 15 years old) as compared with other cancer sites. An increase was seen among 70 years or older age groups.

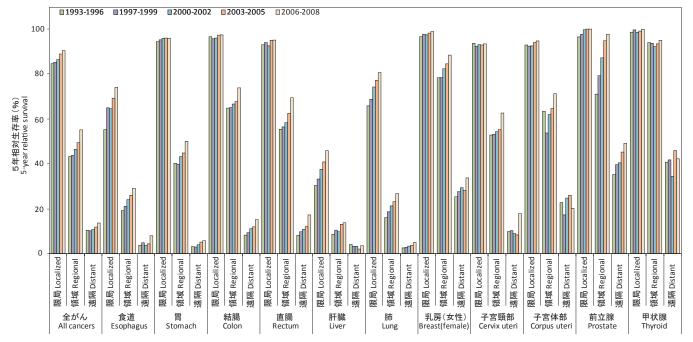


地域がん登録における5年生存率推移(1993-1996年、1997-1999年、2000-2002年、2003-2005年、2006-2008年診断例) Trends in 5-year Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 1993-1996, 1997-1999, 2000-2002, 2003-2005, 2006-2008)

(1) 5年相対生存率 男女計(主要部位) 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes (major sites)



(2) 臨床進行度別5年相対生存率 男女計(主要部位)5-year Relative Survival by Clinical Stages, Both Sexes (major sites)

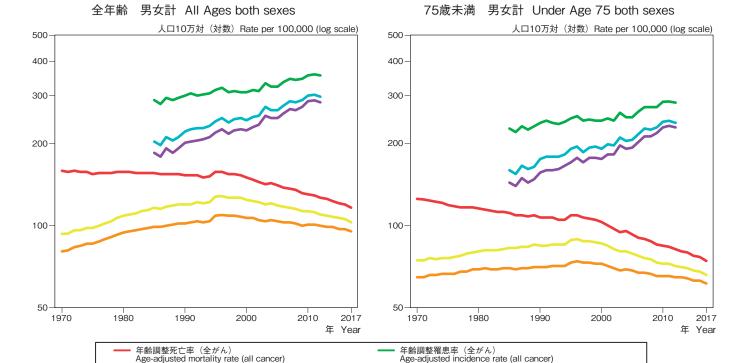


- 注)1) 1993-2002 年は宮城、山形、新潟、福井、大阪、および長崎の 6 府県、2003-2005 年はこれらに滋賀を加えた 7 府県、2006-2008 年は宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、群馬県、千葉県、神奈川県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、愛知県、滋賀県、大阪府、 鳥取県、島根県、岡山県、広島県、愛媛県、長崎県、熊本県の 21 府県のがん登録データに基づく。
 - 2) 死亡票のみの患者、第2がん以降、悪性以外、上皮内がん(大腸の粘膜がんを含む)、年齢不詳および100歳以上、または遡り調査患者を除く。
- Note:1) Data were obtained from six registries (Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, and Nagasaki prefectures) for 1993-2002, these six registries plus Shiga for 2003-2005, these seven registries, as descrived above, plus Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Aichi, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime, and Kumamoto prefectures for 2006-2008.
 - 2) Excluding the following cases: death certificate only, secondary cancers or later, non-malignant, carcinoma in situ (including mucosal cancers of the large bowel), age unknown or over 100, or detected by follow-back inquiry.

資料: 国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(生存率データより作成) https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan.(Survival) https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/ statistics/table_download.html

がん年齢調整死亡率・罹患率年次推移

Trends in Cancer Statistics: Age-adjusted Mortality/Incidence Rate



(注) 罹患データは山形、福井、および長崎の3県地域がん登録データに基づく。

年齢調整死亡率(胃がんを除く全がん) Age-adjusted mortality rate (all cancer excluding stomach)

年齢調整死亡率(胃・肝臓がんを除く全がん) Age-adjusted mortality rate (all cancer excluding stomach and liver)

Note: Cancer incidence data were based on cancer registries from 3 prefectures (Yamagata, Fukui, and Nagasaki).

- ◈ 近年、全がんの年齢調整死亡率は減少傾向、年齢調整罹患率は増加(胃がんを除いても同様)
- 🧇 年齢を75歳未満に限った場合も全年齢と同様の傾向
- 🧇 2017年の全がんの75歳未満年齢調整死亡率は、2005年に比べて20.3%減少した
- Age-adjusted mortality rate has been recently decreasing, and age-adjusted incidence rate has been recently increasing, for all cancers with or without stomach cancer.
- A similar trend was seen for all cancer among age groups under 75.
- **№** In 2017, age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 in Japan decreased by 20.3% compared with 2005.

男女計の年齢調整死亡・罹患率の年次推移を全部位と胃がんを除いた場合で検討すると、死亡率については、全部位では1960年代後半から1990年代前半まで緩やかに減少し、1990年代後半から減少傾向がみられる。一方、胃がんを除いた死亡率は、1990年代半ばまで増加し、1990年代後半から減少傾向である。罹患率については、全部位では1985年以降増加傾向にあり、胃がん・肝臓がんを除いた場合も同様である。ただし、男性では前立腺がんを除くと近年横ばい傾向である。

75歳以上の高齢者を除いた年齢調整死亡率は、全部位では1960年代後半から1990年代前半まで、および1990年代後半から減少傾向がみられる。なお、2017年の全がんの75歳未満年齢調整死亡率は、2005年に比べて20.3%減少した(92.4→73.6;人口10万対)。胃がんを除いた場合は、1990年前後まで増加していたが、1990年代後半以降は減少している。75歳以上の高齢者を除いた年齢調整罹患率は、全年齢と同様の増減傾向であった。

Age-adjusted all-cancer mortality rate for both sexes was slowly decreasing from the late 1960's to the early 1990's, and from the late 1990's. When stomach cancer was excluded, age-adjusted mortality rate increased until middle 1990's and has been decreasing from the late 1990's. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for both sexes increased since 1985. A similar tendency was observed, when stomach and/or liver cancer was excluded. However, when prostate cancer was excluded, male cancer incidence stabled since mid 1990's.

年齢調整罹患率(胃がんを除く全がん) Age-adjusted incidence rate (all cancer excluding stomach)

Age-adjusted incidence rate (all cancer excluding stomach and liver)

年齢調整罹患率(胃・肝臓がんを除く全がん)

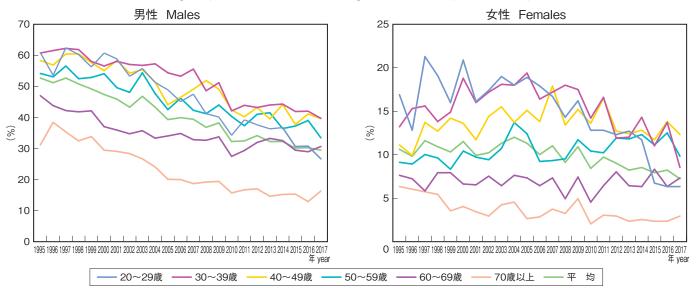
Age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 has decreased from the late 1960's to the early 1990's and has been decreasing since the late 1990's. In 2017, age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 in Japan decreased by 20.3% compared with 2005 (92.4 \rightarrow 73.6per 100,000 population). When stomach cancer was excluded, age-adjusted cancer mortality increased until around 1990 and has been slowly decreasing from the late 1990's. The trend of age-adjusted incidence rate under age 75 was similar to that for all ages.

資料:増減の判断は、Qiu D et al, A Joinpoint regression analysis of long-term trends in cancer mortality in Japan (1958-2004), International Journal of Cancer(124:443-448, 2009)の手法を用いて行った。

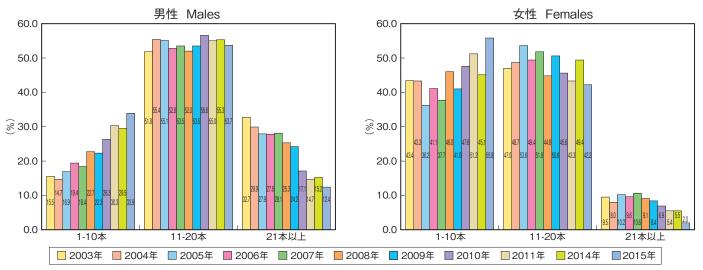
Source: The judgment of increase or decrease was done using the method described in Qiu D et al, A Joinpoint regression analysis of long-term trends in cancer mortality in Japan (1958-2004), International Journal of Cancer (124: 443-448, 2009).



(1) 男女別、年齢階級別、年次別喫煙率の推移(1995~2017)Trends in Sex and Age-specific Adult Smoking Prevalence (1995-2017)



(2) 成人1日喫煙本数分布の推移(2003~2015)Trends in the Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day among Adults (2003-2015)



[**喫煙率**] 2017年10月に策定された「がん対策推進基本計画 (第3期)」では、たばこ対策が、がんの予防のための重要な施策として位置づけられている。

男性29.4%、女性7.2% (2017年)。

男性では、1995年以降いずれの年齢階級でも減少傾向。 女性では、2004年以降ゆるやかな減少傾向。20歳代から 40歳代では近年減少傾向だが、50歳代では増加傾向。

[成人1日喫煙本数] 重度喫煙者(1日21本以上)は、男性では約12.4%、女性では約2.0%となっている。

[都道府県別成人喫煙率] 喫煙率が高い上位5県は、男性が佐賀県、青森県、岩手県、北海道、福島県。女性が北海道、青森県、群馬県、神奈川県、千葉県。

喫煙率が低い上位5県は、男性が京都府、奈良県、東京都、徳島県、香川県。女性が島根県、鹿児島県、鳥取県、福井県、岐阜県(いずれも2016年)

[Smoking Prevalence] Male 29.4%, Female 7.2% (2017)

The Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control programs was launched in Oct, 2017. Tobacco control is considered as one of the important policies to prevent cancer.

The male smoking prevalence has been decreasing in all age groups since 1995.

The female smoking prevalence has been decreasing gradually. A decreasing in the prevalence was seen among 20-49 age groups, while an increase was seen among 50-59 age groups.

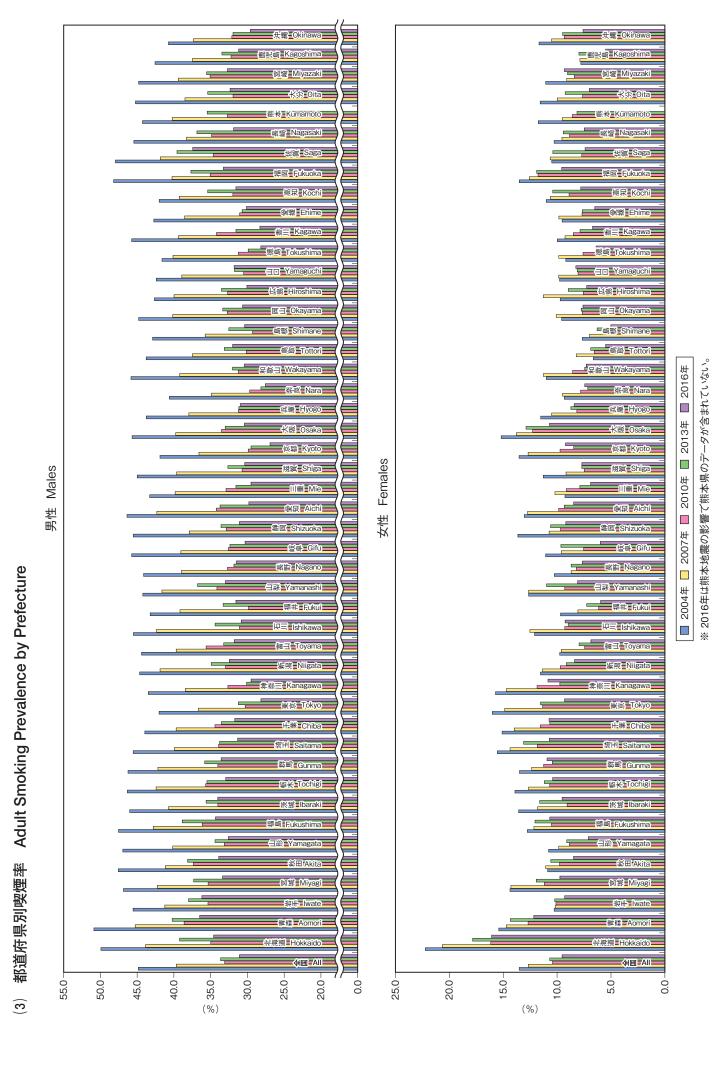
[Number of cigarettes smoked per day] Heavy smokers (more than 21 cigarettes per day) are seen in approximately 12.4% of males and 2.0% of females.

[Smoking Prevalence by prefecture] The highest 5 prefectures for males: Saga, Aomori, Iwate, Hokkaido, and Fukushima; the highest 5 prefectures for females; Hokkaido, Aomori, Gunma, Kanagawa, and Chiba (2016).

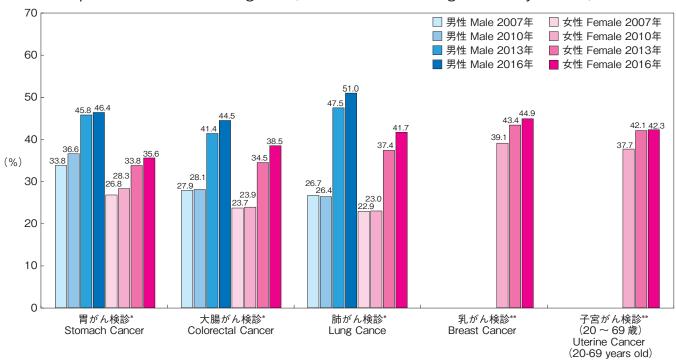
The lowest 5 prefectures for males: Kyoto, Nara, Tokyo, Tokushima, and Kagawa; the lowest 5 prefectures for females: Shimane, Kagoshima, Tottori, Fukui, and Gifu (2016).

資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

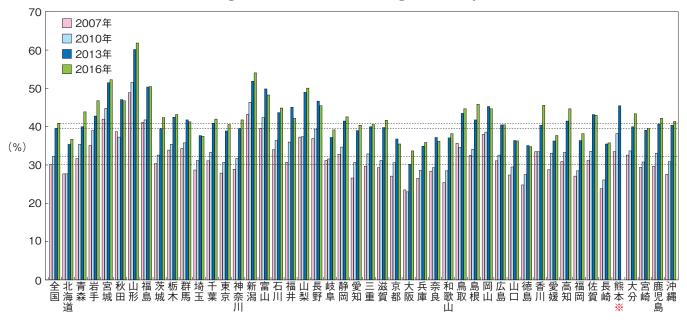
Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)



男女別がん検診受診率(40~69歳) Sex-specific Cancer Screening Rate (Males and Females aged 40-69 years old)



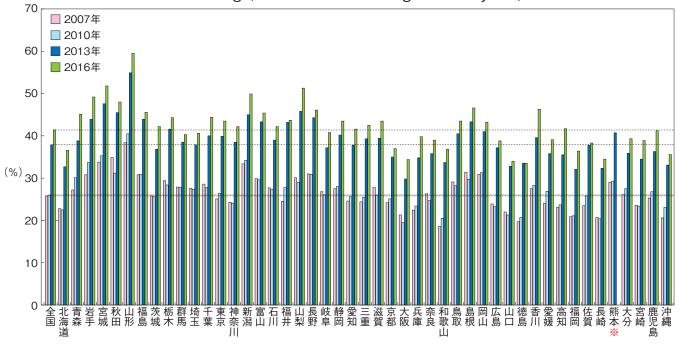
胃がん検診(40~69歳 男女計)* Stomach Cancer Screening (Males and Females aged 40-60 years)



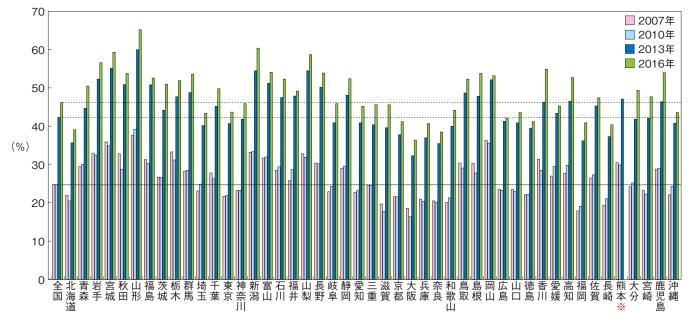
資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl_screening/index.html)

大腸がん検診(40~69歳 男女計)*





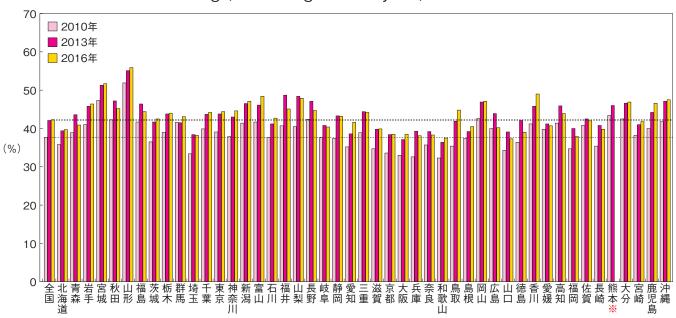
肺がん検診(40~69歳 男女計)* Lung Cancer Screening (Males and Females aged 40-69 years)



乳がん検診(40~69歳 女性)** Breast Cancer Screening (Females aged 40-69 years)



子宮がん検診(20~69歳 女性)** Uterine Cancer Screening (Females aged 20-69 years)



- * 過去1年間の受診有無
- ** 過去2年間の受診有無(過去2年間の受診有無は2010年調査から)
- ※ 2016 年は熊本地震の影響で熊本県のデータが含まれていない
- * Presence or absence of medical examination within one year
- ** Presence or absence of medical examination within two years (surveyed in 2010)
- * No data are available for Kumamoto prefecture because of the Kumamoto earthquake in 2016.