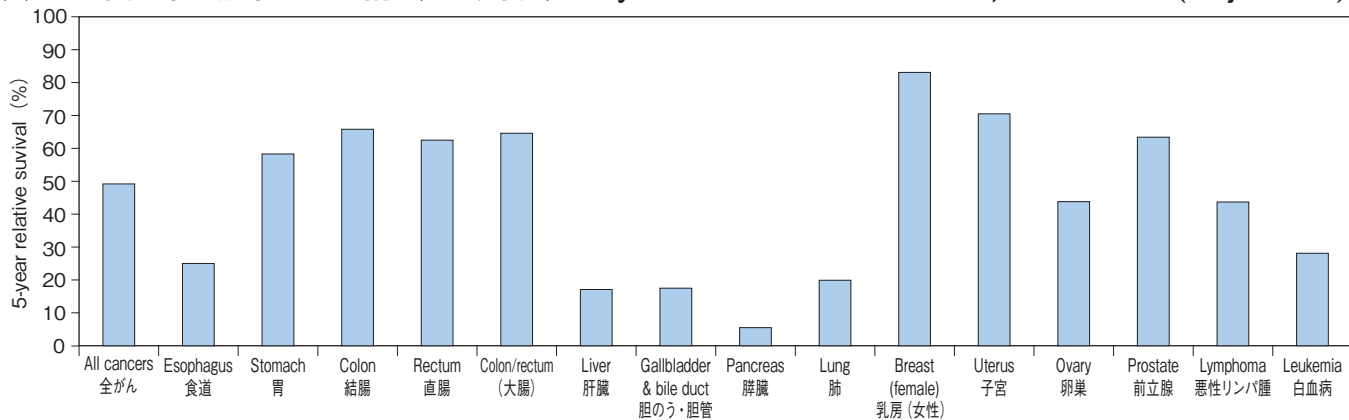


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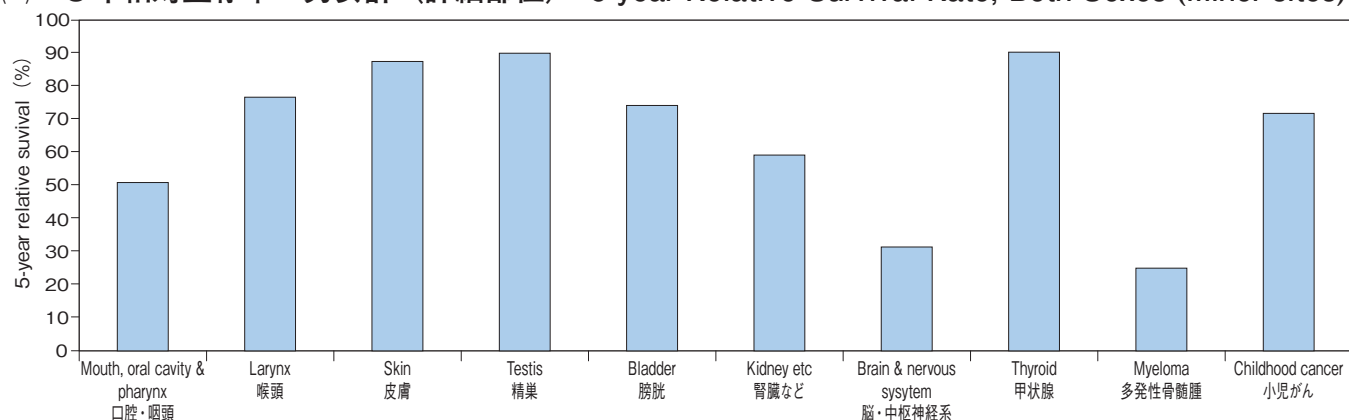
地域がん登録における生存率 (1993~96年診断例)

Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (Diagnosed in 1993-96)

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



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



- ◆ 地域がん登録における1993~96年の診断例の全がんの5年相対生存率は49%。
- ◆ 生存率が高い部位は、乳房(女性)、子宮。
- ◆ 生存率が低い部位は、食道、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、膵臓、白血病。
- ◆ 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients diagnosed in 1993-96 was 49% in population-based cancer registry.
- ◆ Survival rates were high for breast (female) and uterus.
- ◆ Survival rates were low for esophagus, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and leukaemia.

(1) 主要部位

7つの府県(宮城、山形、新潟、福井、大阪、鳥取、長崎)の地域がん登録において1993-96年に診断された患者¹⁾の5年相対生存率をみると、全がんの生存率は49%である。胃、結腸、直腸、卵巣、前立腺、リンパ腫では44~66%に分布し、全がんに近い値である。乳房、子宮ではそれぞれ83%、71%と比較的生存率が高く、食道、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、膵臓、肺、白血病では6~28%と生存率が低い。

(2) 詳細部位

詳細部位、および15歳未満の小児のがんの5年相対生存率をみると、精巣、甲状腺、皮膚は90%前後の高い生存率を示し、多発性骨髄腫では25%と低い。小児がんは72%と比較的良好である。

(1) Major sites

According to data from cancer registries in 7 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, Tottori, and Nagasaki), the 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients¹⁾ diagnosed in 1993-96 was 49%. The 5-year relative survival rates for cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, ovary, prostate, and malignant lymphoma were similar to that of all-cancers, ranging from 44% to 66%. Cancer of the breast and uterus showed higher survival rates (83% and 71%, respectively), while esophagus, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, lung, and leukaemia showed lower survival rates, ranging from 6% to 28%.

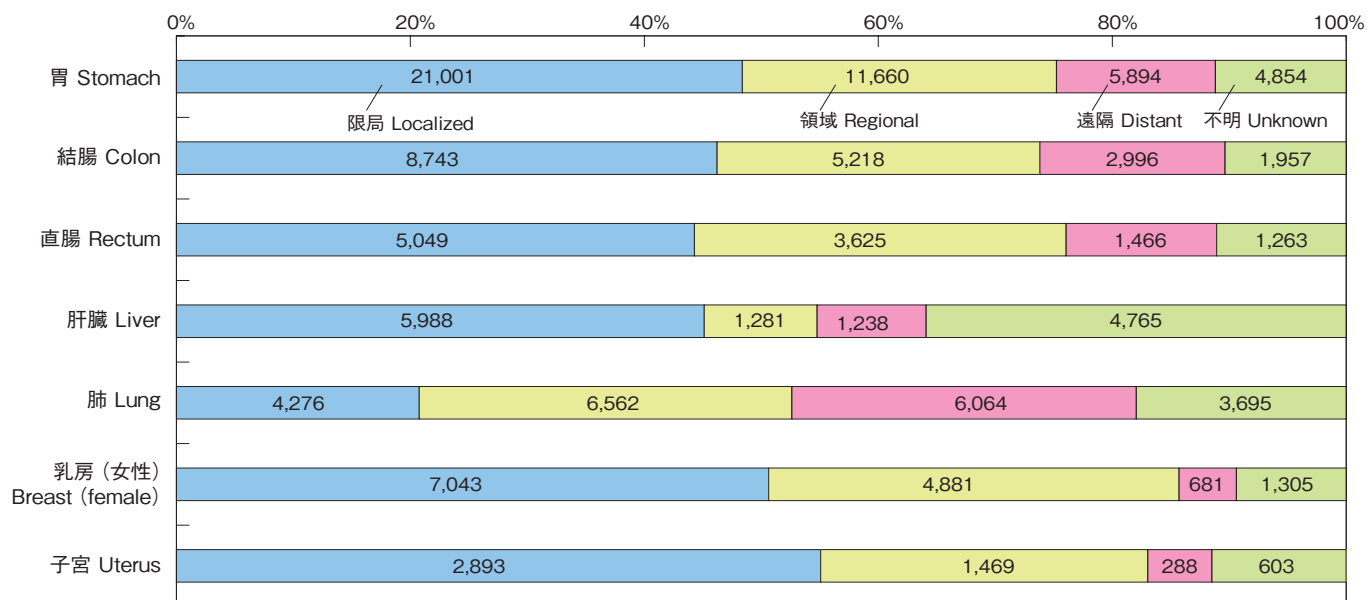
(2) Other sites and childhood cancer

Cancer of the testis, skin, and thyroid showed high 5-year relative survival rates around 90%, while multiple myeloma showed survival rate as low as 25%. The survival rate for childhood cancer was as high as 72%.

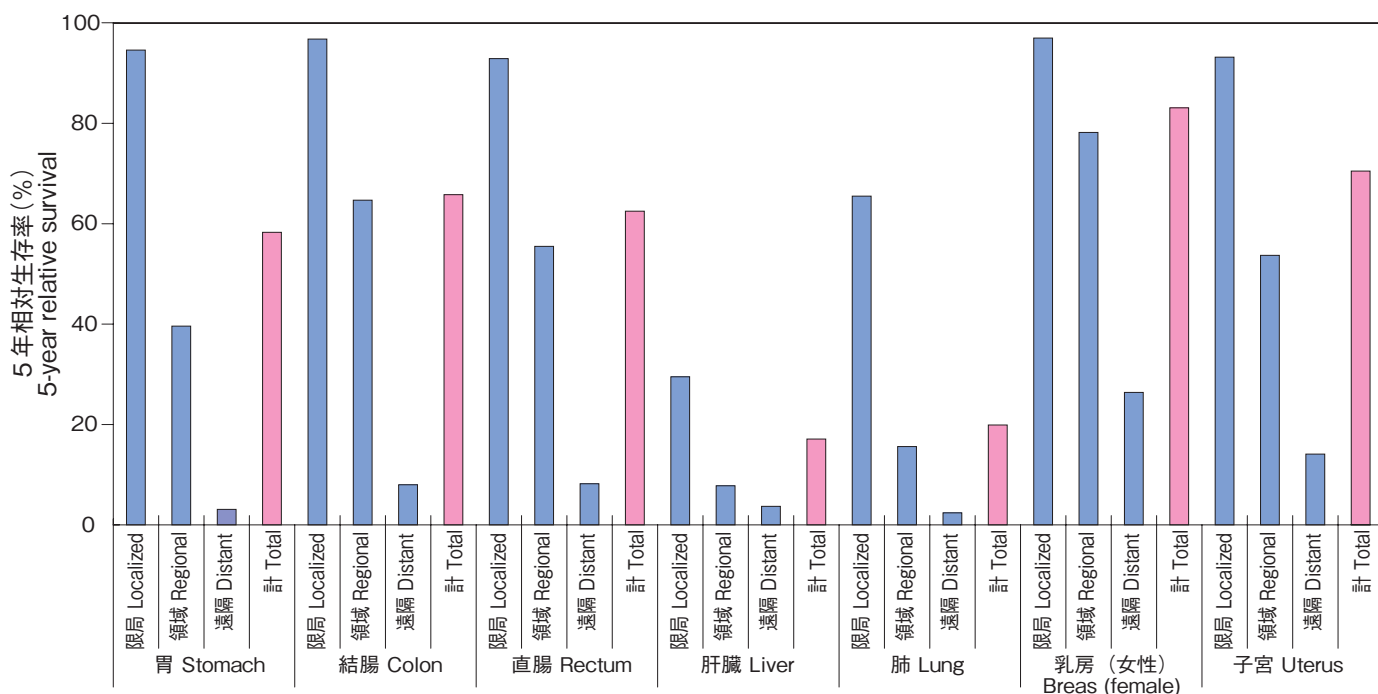
(注) 1) 上皮内がん、大腸粘膜がん、および多重がんのある患者の第2がん以降を除く。

Note : 1) Primary cancer only. Carcinoma in situ and mucosal cancer cases of colon/rectum were excluded. In the case of multiple cancers, only the first-diagnosed cancer was analyzed.

(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)

6つの府県（宮城、山形、新潟、福井、大阪、長崎）の地域がん登録において1993-96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、肝臓の各がんでは44～48%、乳房と子宮ではそれぞれ51%、55%と比較的高く、肺では21%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、子宮では93～97%に分布し良好だが、肺では66%、肝では30%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、子宮では40～65%に分布したが、肝では8%、肺では16%と不良である。さらに進展した「遠隔」の生存率は、乳房、子宮を除けばいずれも10%以下と極めて不良である。

(3) Distribution of stage at diagnosis

According to data from cancer registries in 6 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, and Nagasaki), cancer classified as “localized” accounted for 44-48% for stomach, colon, rectum, and liver, 51% and 55% for breast and uterus, respectively, and 21% 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, and uterus were high, ranging from 93% to 97%, while for liver and lung even “localized” cancer showed low survival rates (30% and 66%, respectively). The survival rates for “regional” cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, and uterus ranged from 40% to 65%, while those for liver and lung were 8% and 16%, respectively. The survival rates for cancer classified as “distant” were lower than 10%, except for breast and uterus.