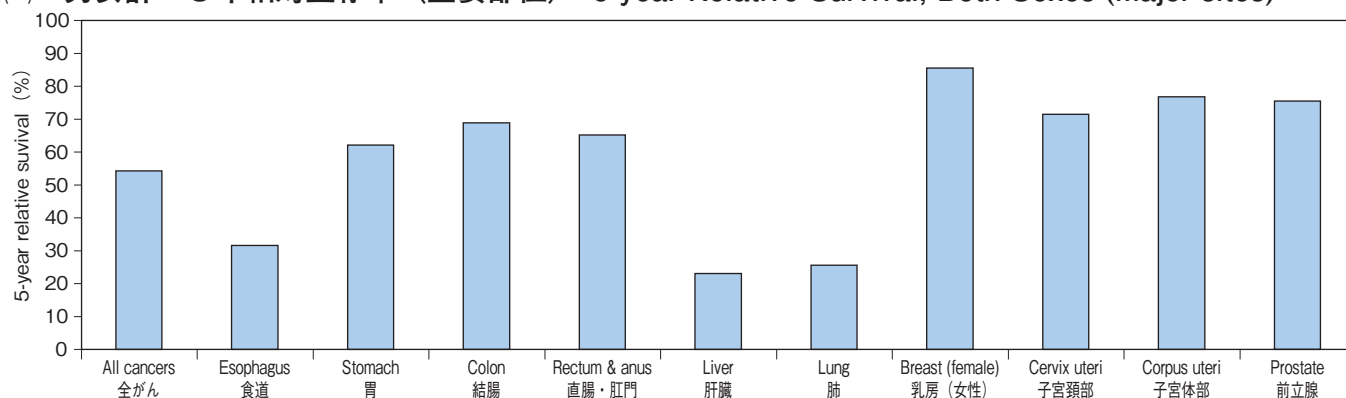
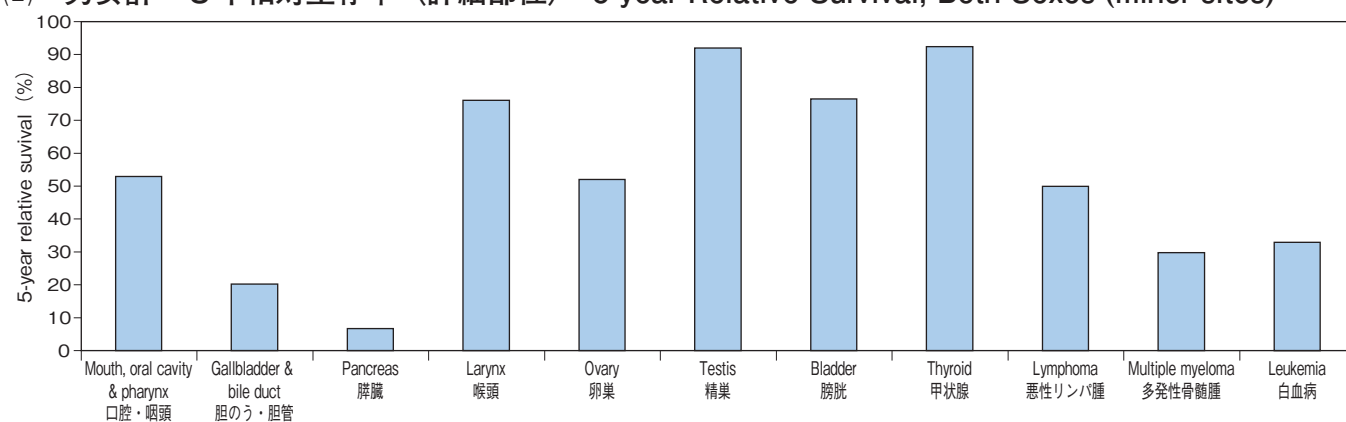


## (1) 男女計 5年相対生存率 (主要部位) 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes (major sites)



## (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1997~99年の診断例の全がんの5年相対生存率は54%。

◆ 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 1997-99 was 54% in population-based cancer registry.

◆ Survival rates were high for breast (females) and uterus.

◆ Survival rates were low for esophagus, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and leukaemia.

## (1) 主要部位

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1997-99年に診断された患者<sup>1)</sup>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54%である。胃、結腸、直腸では62~69%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72~86%と比較的生存率が高く、食道、肝臓、および肺では23~32%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、喉頭および膀胱は約76%と比較的生存率が高く、精巣と甲状腺は90%以上の高い生存率を示す。胆のう・胆管、膵臓、多発性骨髄腫、白血病では7~33%と生存率が低い。

## (1) Major sites

According to data from cancer registries in 6 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, and Nagasaki), the 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients<sup>1)</sup> diagnosed in 1997-99 was 54%. The 5-year relative survival rates for cancer of the stomach, colon, and rectum were slightly higher than that of all-cancers, ranging from 62% to 69%. Cancer of the breast and cervix uteri, corpus uteri, and prostate showed higher survival rates (ranging from 72% to 86%), while esophagus, liver, and lung showed lower survival rates, ranging from 23% to 32%.

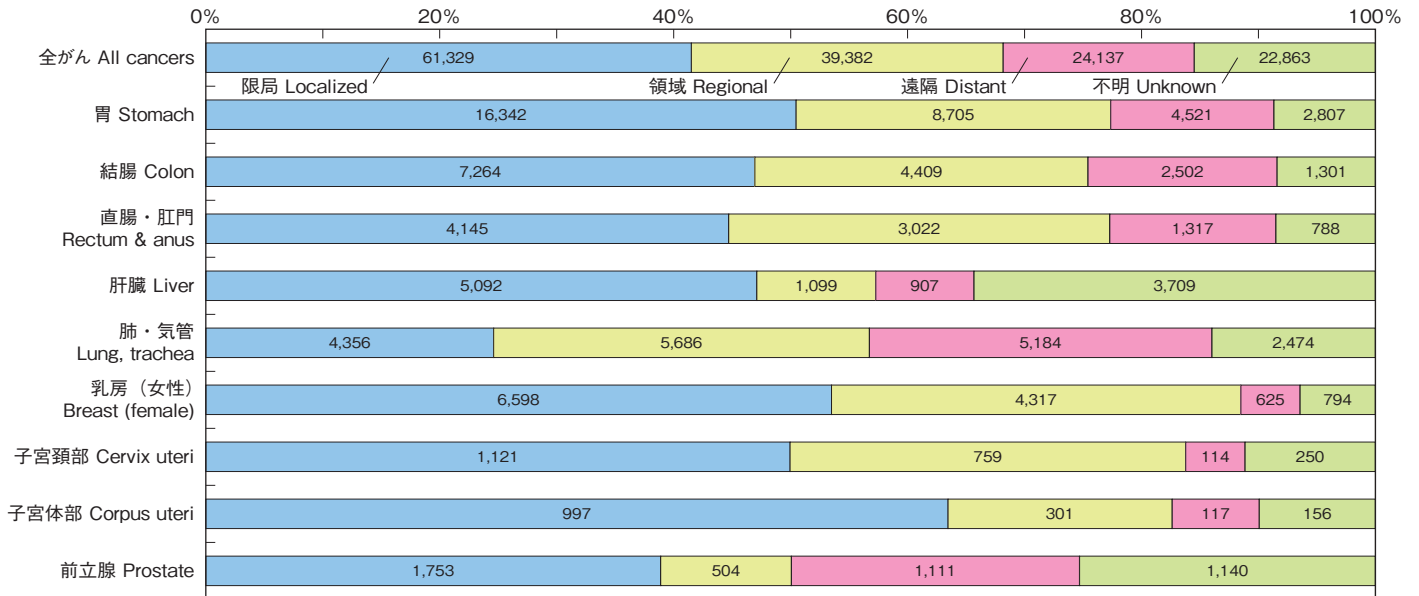
## (2) Other sites and childhood cancer

Cancer of the testis and thyroid showed relatively high 5-year relative survival rates around 76%, and cancer of the testis and thyroid showed even higher survival (over 90%). Gallbladder, pancreas, multiple myeloma, and leukemia showed low survival rates ranging from 7% to 33%.

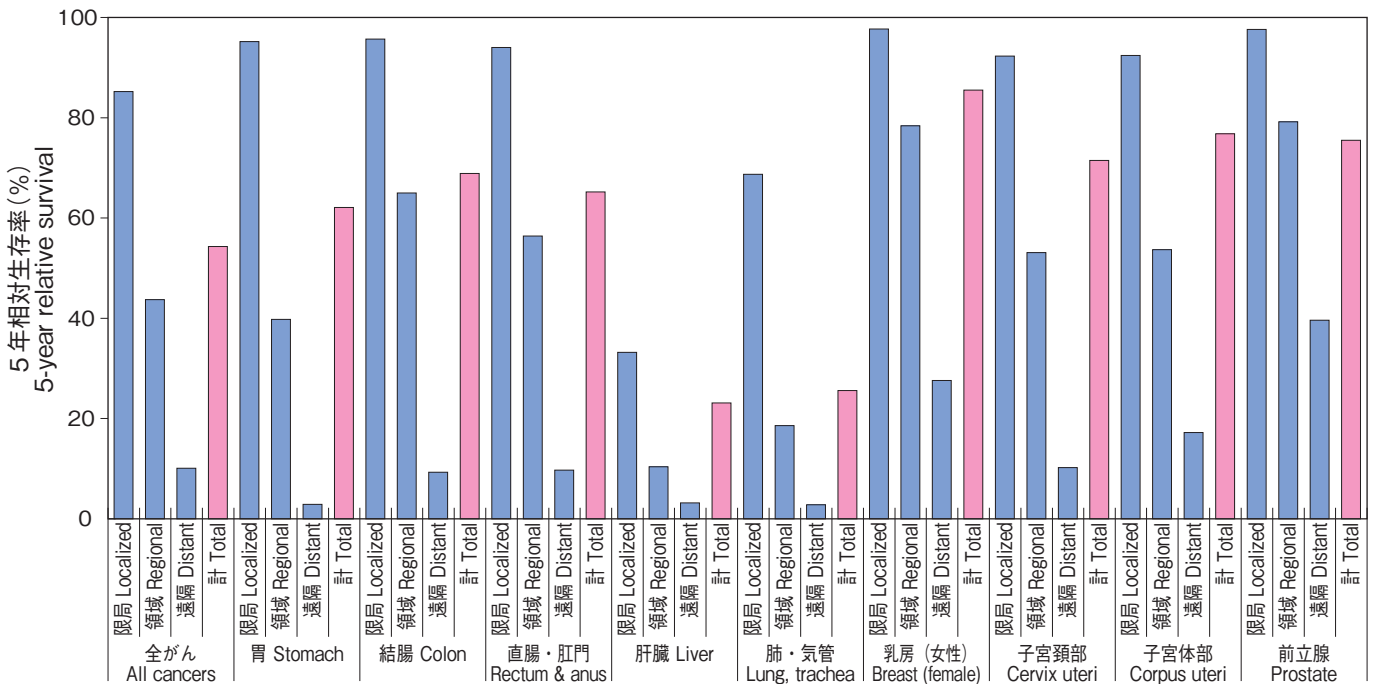
(注) 1) 上皮内がん、大腸粘膜がん、および多重がんのある患者の第2がん以降を除く。

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1997-99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45~51%、乳房と子宮体部ではそれぞれ54%、64%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、前立腺では92~98%に分布し良好だが、肺では69%、肝臓では33%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、前立腺では40~79%に分布したが、肝臓では10%、肺では19%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 45-51% for stomach, colon, rectum, liver, and cervix uteri, 54% and 64% 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, and prostate were high, ranging from 92% to 98%, while for liver and lung even “localized” cancer showed low survival rates (33% and 69%, respectively). The survival rates for “regional” cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, uterus, and prostate ranged from 40% to 79%, while those for liver and lung were 10% and 19%, respectively. The survival rates for cancer classified as “distant” were lower than 10%, except for breast, uterus, and prostate.