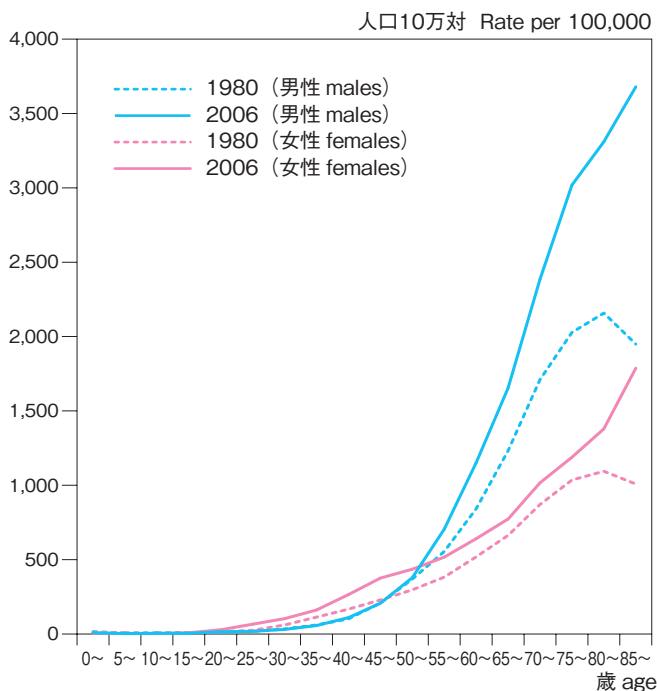
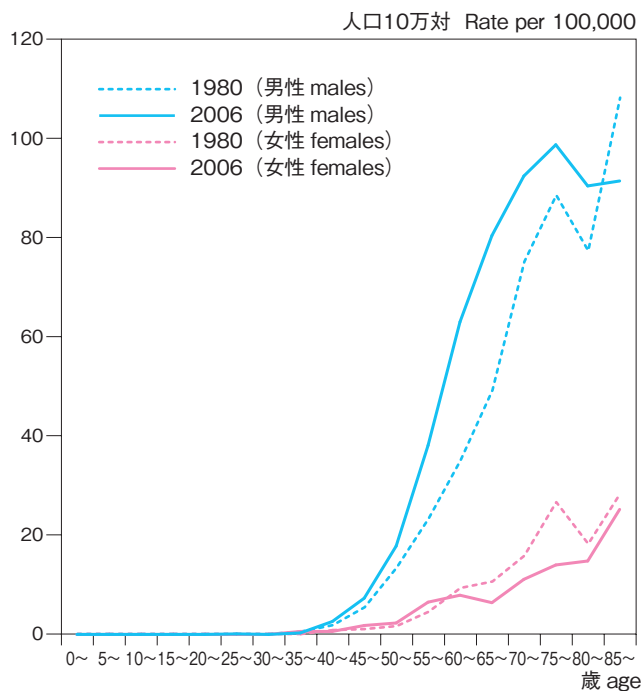


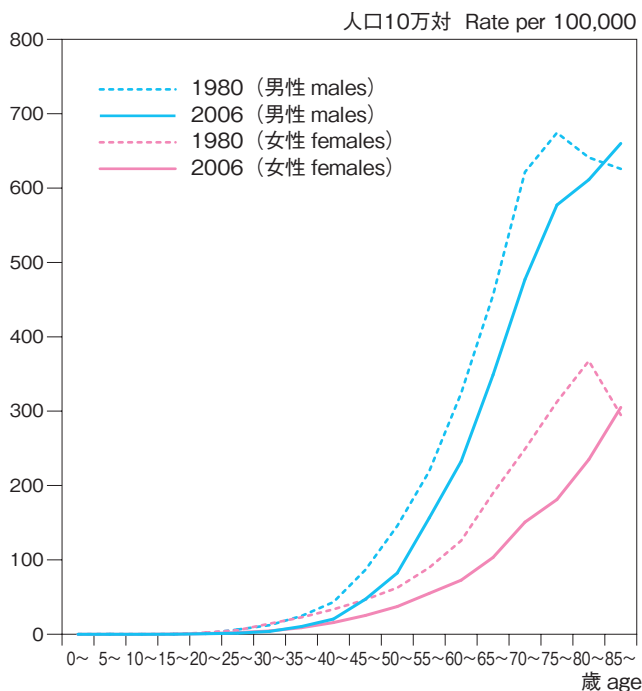
(1) 全がん All cancers



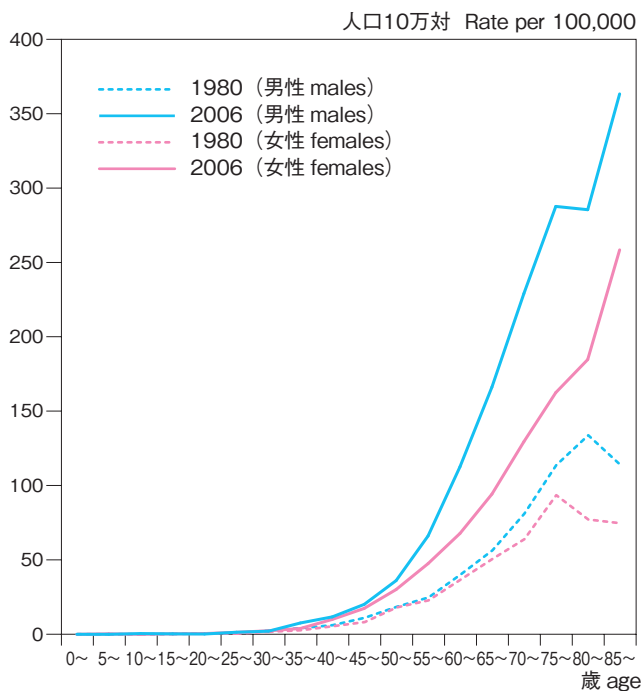
(2) 食道がん Esophagus



(3) 胃がん Stomach



(4) 結腸がん Colon



1980年と約25年後の2006年の全がん罹患率の変化をみると、男性では60歳以上の罹患率増加、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 2006 revealed that there was no clear change except an in-

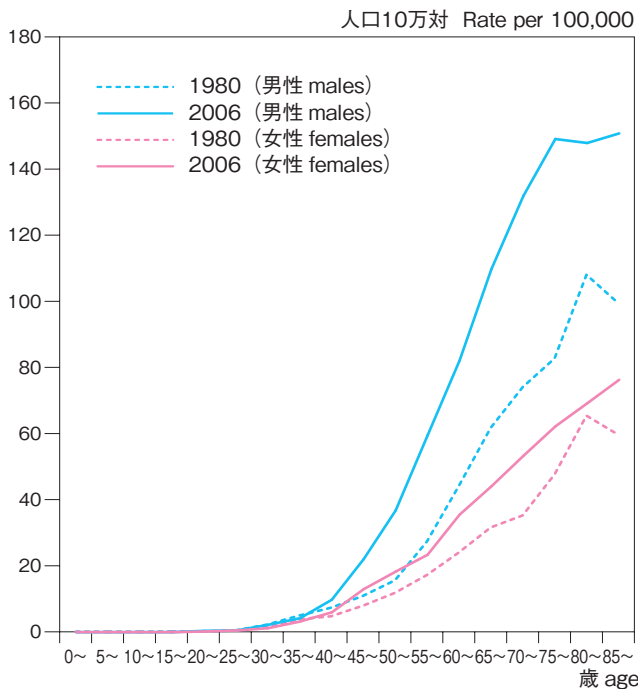
crease in cancer incidence rate for males aged 60 years or older and for females aged 80 year or older. The improved diagnosis of cancer in may have contributed to the increase among the elderly.

Site-specific trends are as follows.

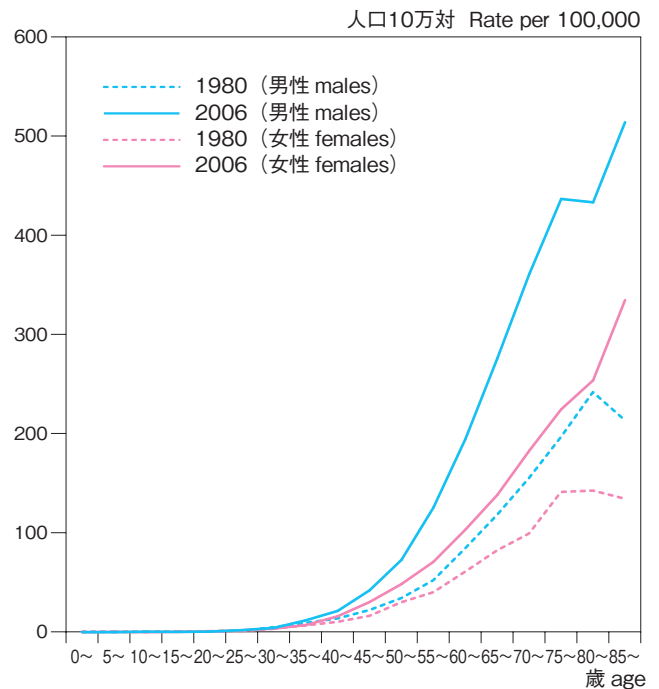
【Esophagus】 For males, the incidence rate increased among 50-84 age groups. For females, no clear change was seen except for decrease among 70-79 age groups.

【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.

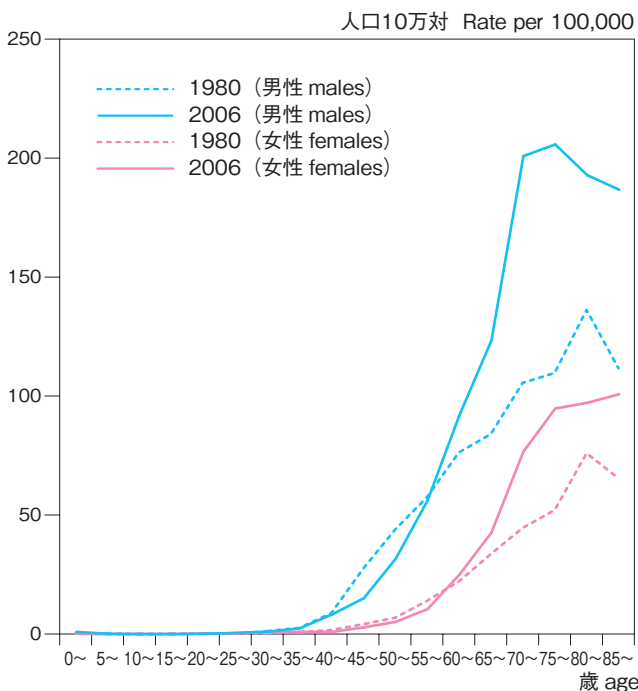
(5) 直腸がん Rectum



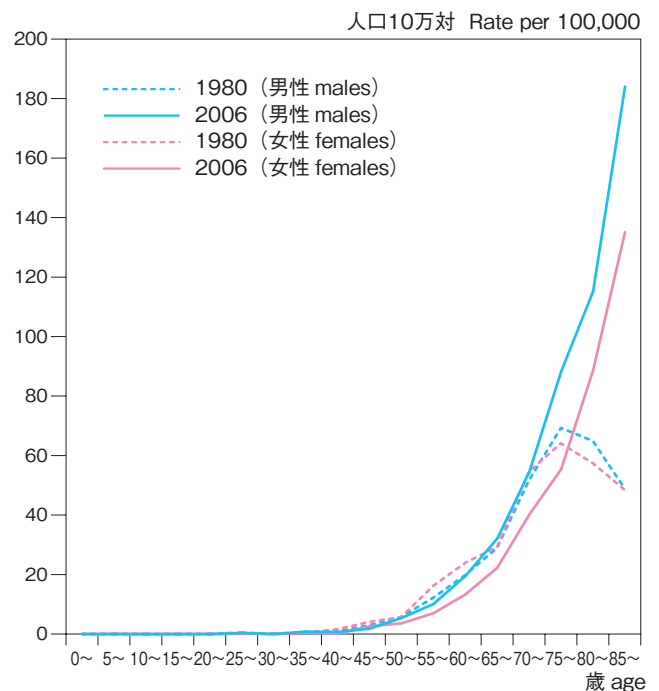
(6) 大腸（結腸+直腸）がん Colon/rectum



(7) 肝臓がん Liver



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



[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2006年の70歳代前半に罹患率のピークがある。これは生まれた年と言うと1930年代前半に対応しており、C型肝炎ウイルスの感染者割合が多い世代と一致している。

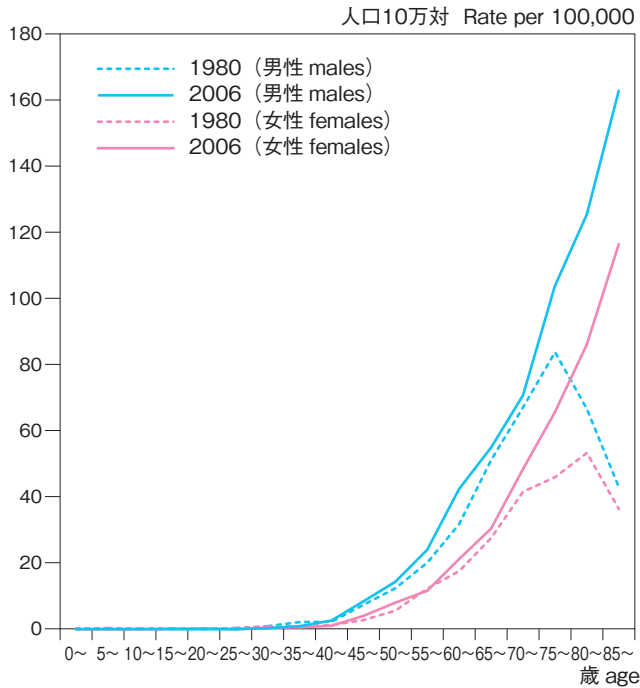
[胆のう・胆管がん] 男女とも80歳以上で罹患率が増加している一方、女性では50歳代後半～70歳代前半で罹患率が減少している。

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

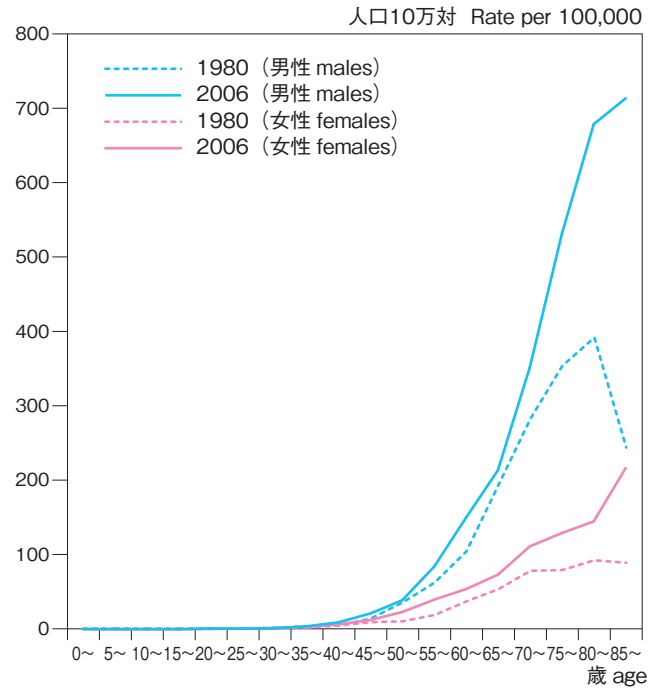
[Liver] A clear increase in incidence rate was seen among old age groups for both sexes. A peak in incidence rate was seen among males aged 70-74 in 2006. This generation corresponds to the early 1930's birth year cohort, and reportedly has a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection.

[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.

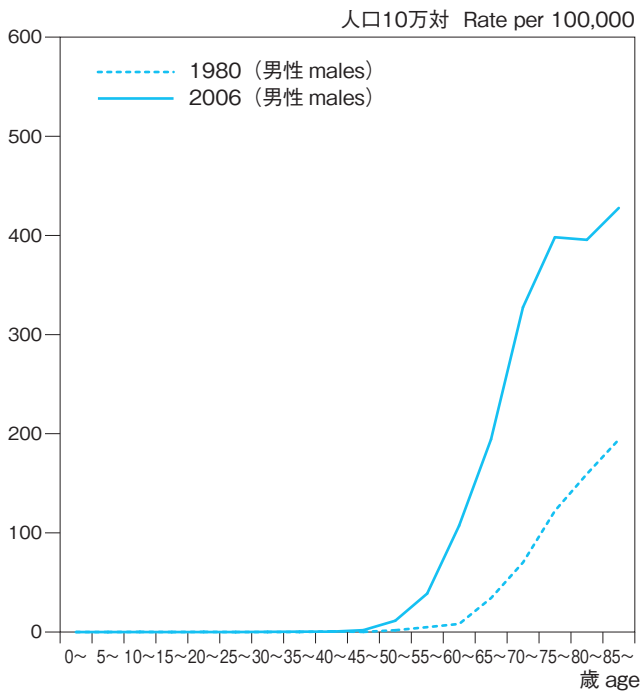
(9) 膵臓がん Pancreas



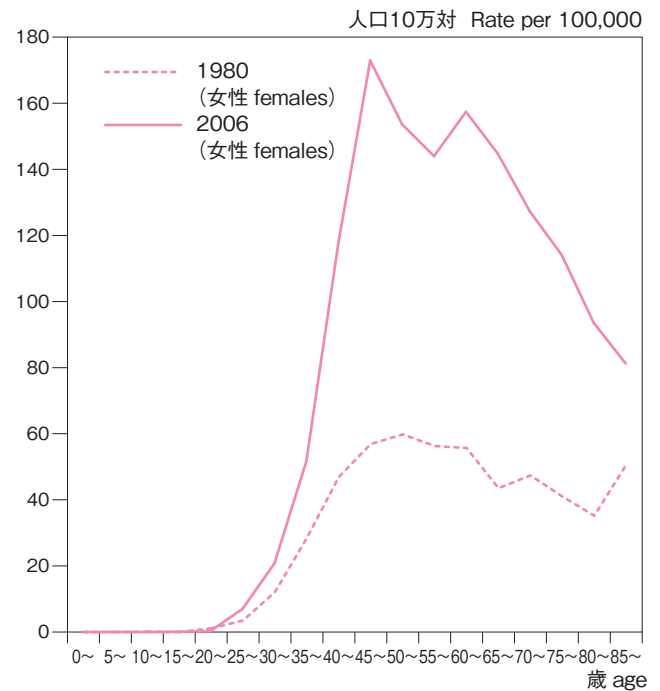
(10) 肺がん Lung



(11) 前立腺がん Prostate



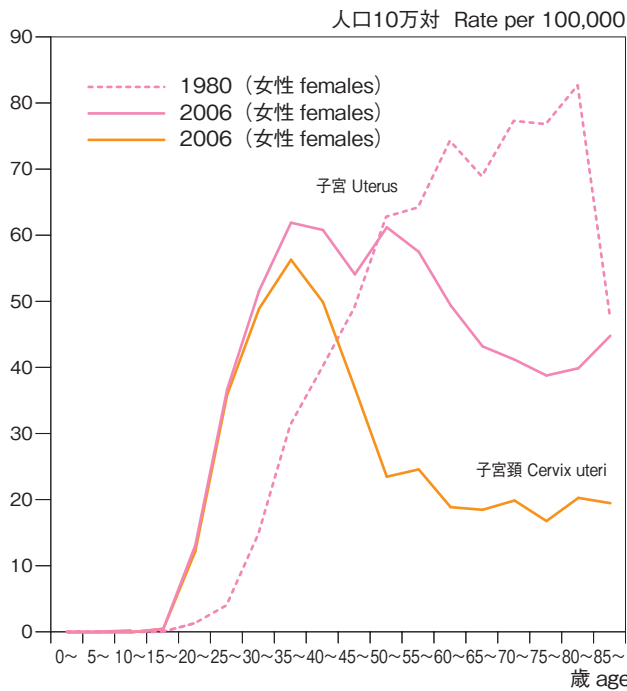
(12) 乳がん (女性) Breast



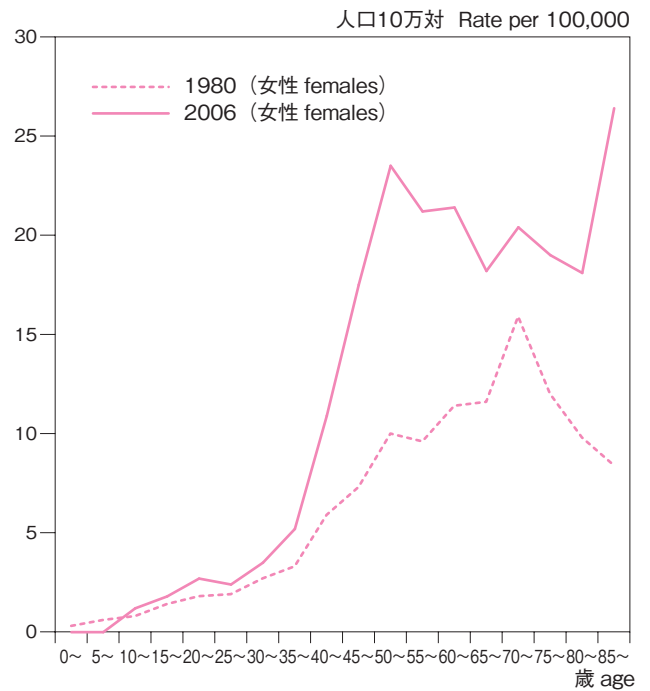
[膵臓がん] 男女とも75歳以上の罹患率が増加している。
 [肺がん] 男女とも70歳以上で罹患率が増加している。
 [前立腺がん] 60歳以上で罹患率が大きく増加している。
 [乳がん (女性)] 中高年、特に40歳代後半~60歳代前半で罹患率が大きく増加し、2006年にはこの年齢層の罹患率のピークが明らかになっている。

[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 2006, a clear peak in incidence rate was seen in this age group.

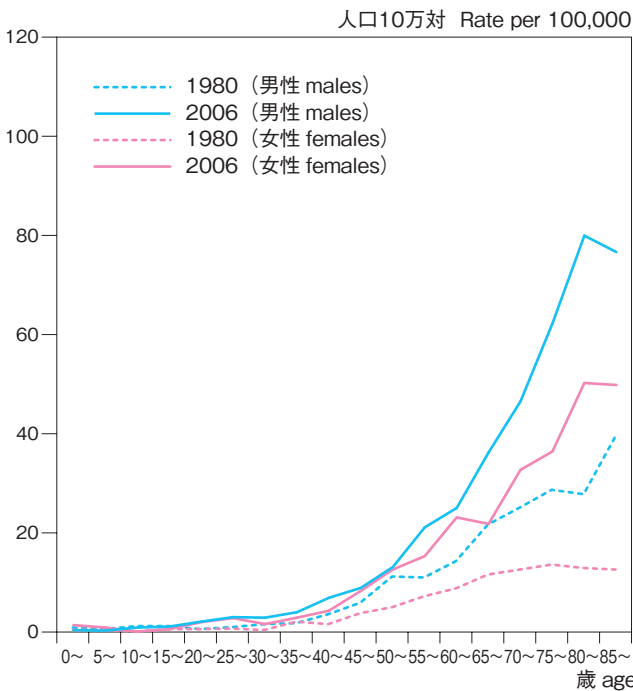
(13) 子宮がん Uterus (子宮頸がん Cervix uteri)



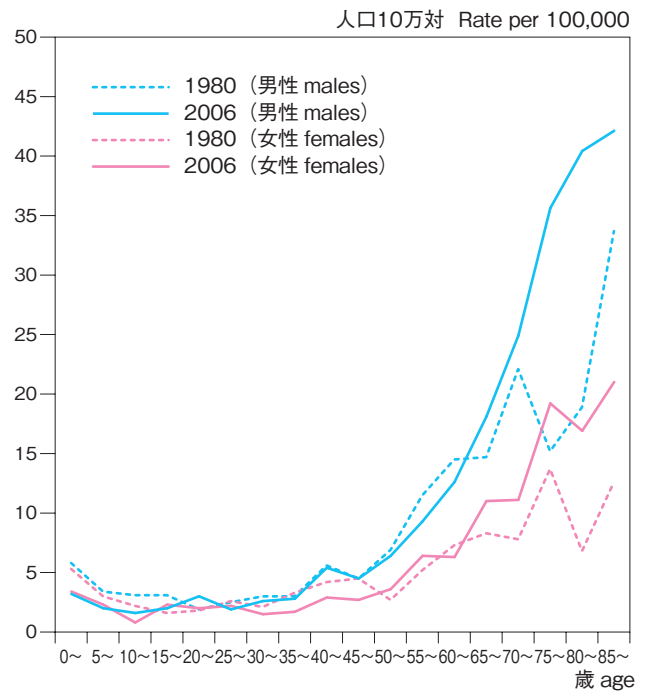
(14) 卵巣がん Ovary



(15) 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant Lymphoma



(16) 白血病 Leukemia



[子宮がん] 40歳代後半を境に、20歳～40歳代前半の若い年齢層で罹患率が増加し、50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が、男女とも小児の罹患率は減少している。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 (20-44 years old), while a decrease was seen

among older age groups (50-84 years old). These changes mainly 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, but a decrease was seen for those age groups. On the other hand, an increase was seen among 70 years or older age groups.