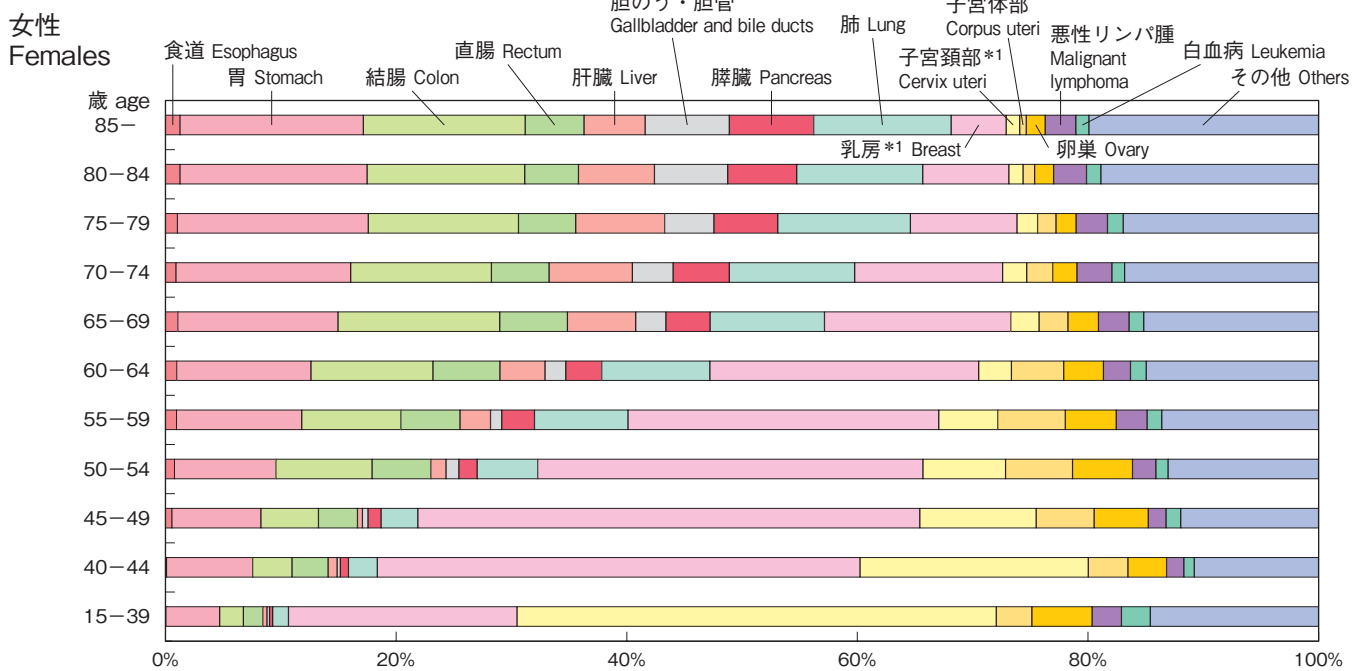
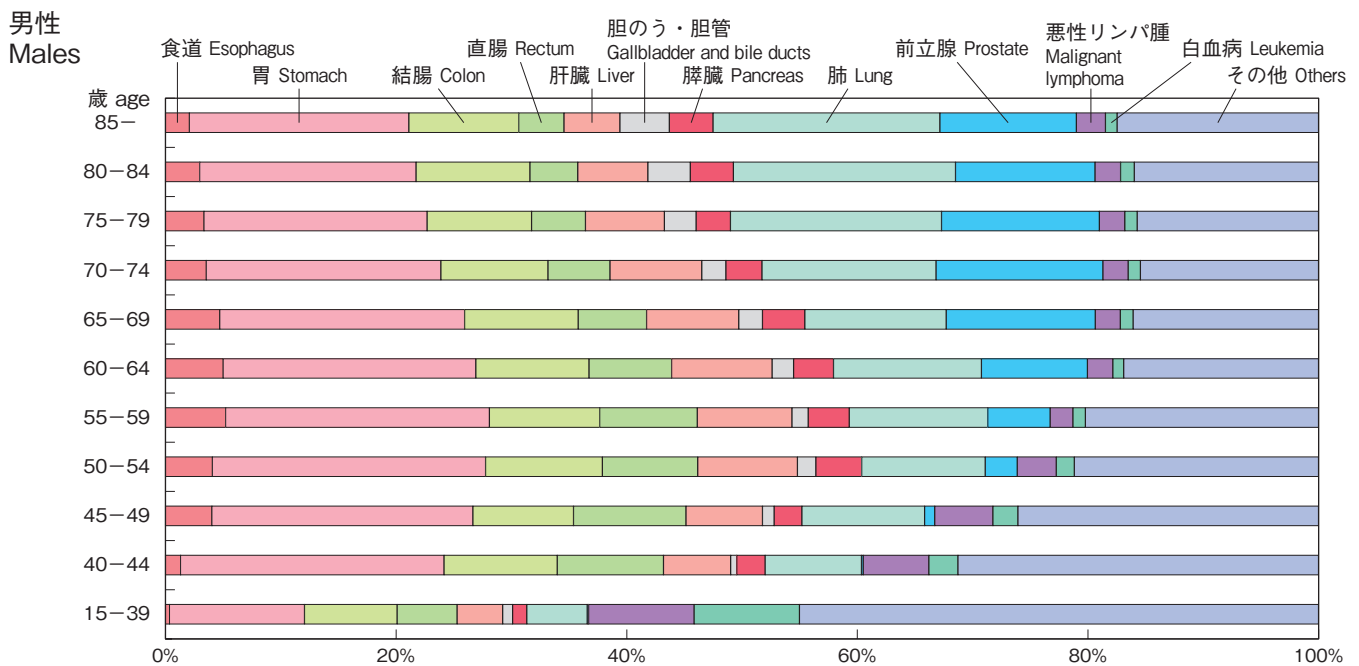


5 年齢階級別がん罹患 部位内訳 (2005年)

Cancer Incidence by Age Group, Site Distribution (2005)



*1 上皮内がん含む

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4割、子宮がんと卵巣がんが合わせて約2割を占めるが、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。

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 40% of cancer incidence cases were accounted for by cancer of the breast, and 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.