がんの統計 2022

CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN — 2022



公益財団法人 がん研究振興財団

Foundation for Promotion of Cancer Research

CONTENTS Page

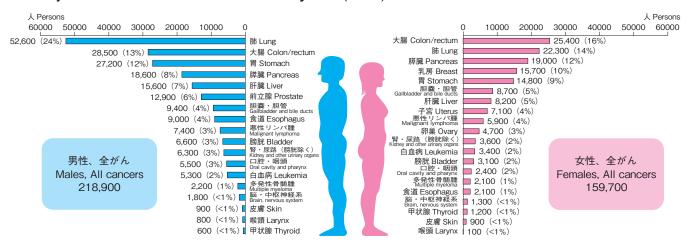
| | History of Cancer Control in Japan · · · · · · · 4 ~ 11 |
|----|---|
| | |
| | Figures and Tables |
| 1 | Projection of Cancer Mortality and Incidence in 2021 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 2 | Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (2020) |
| 3 | Cancer Deaths by Age Group, Site Distribution (2020) · · · · · · · 16 |
| 4 | Mortality Rate by Cancer Site (2020) · · · · · 17 |
| 5 | Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate under Age 75 by Prefectures (2020) $\cdots 18 \sim 22$ |
| 6 | Number of Incidence by Cancer Site (2018)·······23 |
| 7 | Cancer Incidence by Age Group, Site Distribution (2018) |
| 8 | Incidence Rate by Cancer Site (2018) |
| 9 | 5-year Relative Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (Diagnosed in 2009-2011) · · · · · · · 26 ~ 27 |
| | |
| 10 | Conditional 5-year relative survival rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (2002-2006 follow-up; Period method) • • • • • • • 28 |
| 11 | 3-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2015) 29 |
| 12 | 5-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2012-2013) $31\sim32$ |
| 13 | 10-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2008) |
| 14 | 5-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2011-2013) \cdots 34 \sim 35 |
| 15 | 10-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2005-2008) $\cdot\cdot$ 36 \sim 37 |
| 16 | Cumulative Cancer Incidence/Mortality Risk $\cdots 38 \sim 39$ |
| 17 | Cancer among children, adolescent and young adults · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 18 | Trends in Crude Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2020)······· 43 |
| 19 | Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2020) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (2005-2020) · · · · · · · 45 |
| 20 | Trends in Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (1965-2020)·································· |
| 21 | Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate (1958-2020) $\cdots 47 \sim 48$ |
| 22 | Trends in Age-specific Mortality Rate (1965, 1990, 2020) $\cdots 49 \sim 52$ |
| 23 | Trends in Number of Incidence, by Cancer Site (1980-2018) · · · · · · 53 |
| 24 | Trends in Age-adjusted Incidence Rate (1985-2015) $\cdots 54 \sim 55$ |
| 25 | Trends in Age-specific Incidence Rate (1980, 2000, 2018) $\cdots 56 \sim 59$ |
| 26 | Trends in 7-year Relative Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 1993-1996, 1997-1999, 2000-2002, 2003-2005, 2006-2008, 2009-2011) • 60 ~ 61 |
| 27 | Trends in Cancer Statistics: Age-adjusted Mortality/Incidence Rate |
| 28 | Smoking Prevalence $\cdots 63 \sim 64$ |
| 29 | Cancer Screening Rate (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019) 65 ~ 68 |
| 25 | |
| | Tabulated Data |
| 1 | Projection of Cancer Mortality and Incidence in 2021 $\cdots 70 \sim 71$ |
| 2 | Cancer Mortality by ICD-10 Classification (2020) $\cdots 72 \sim 75$ |
| 3 | Number of Cancer Deaths by Age and Site (2020) $\cdots 76 \sim 79$ |
| 4 | Cancer Mortality Rate by Age and Site (2020) $\cdots 80 \sim 83$ |
| 5 | Cancer Mortality Rate by Prefecture ···································· |
| 6 | Number of Cancer Incidence by Age and Site (2018) |
| 7 | Cancer Incidence Rate by Age and Site (2018) $\cdots 94 \sim 97$ |
| 8 | 5-year Relative Survival Rate in Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 2009-2011) $\cdots 98 \sim 99$ |
| 9 | Conditional 5-year relative survival rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (2002-2006 follow-up; Period method) · · · · · · · 100 |
| 10 | 3-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2015) \cdot 101 \sim 102 |
| 11 | 5-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2012-2013) •• 103 \sim 104 |
| 12 | 10-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2008) · · · · 105 \sim 106 |
| 13 | 5-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2011-2013) \cdots 107 \sim 110 |
| 14 | 10-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2005-2008) · · · 111 ~ 114 |
| 15 | Cancer among children, adolescent and young adults · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 16 | Trends in Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1910-2020) $\cdots 118 \sim 119$ |
| 17 | Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2020) $\cdots 120 \sim 121$ |
| | Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (2005-2020) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 18 | Smoking Prevalence |
| 19 | Cancer Screening Rate (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019) |
| 20 | Narcotics for Medical Use · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 21 | Trends in Consumption of Tobacco, Alcohol and Food $\cdots 132 \sim 133$ |
| 22 | Trends in Estimated Rate of Patients (per day) in Japan(1996-2017) |
| | |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) $\cdots 135$ Glossary $\cdots 136 \sim 140$ Topics \bigcirc $\cdots 141$ |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) |
| 23 | |
| 23 | Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (2007-2019) |



Figures and Tables

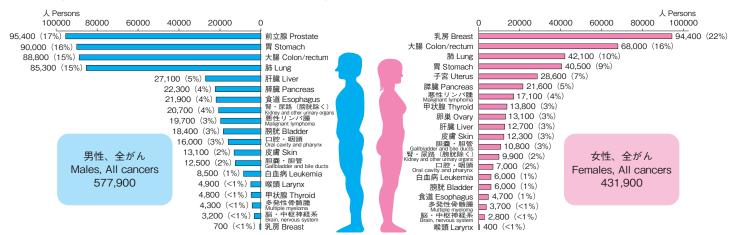


部位別予測がん死亡数(2021年) Projected Number of Cancer Deaths by Site (2021)



(2) 部位別予測がん罹患数(2021年)

Projected Number of Cancer Incidence by Site (2021)



がん罹患数予測は、全国がん登録(2018 年実測値)の性・年齢階級・部位別罹患率に 2021 年の性・年齢階級別将来推計人口を乗じて 予測した。

がん死亡数予測は、人口動態統計がん死亡数(1975 ~ 2019 年実測値)および性・年齢階級別将来推計人口を用いて、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。

Projected numbers of cancer incidence were estimated by multiplying the observed age and sex-specific numbers of cancer incidence in 2018 (National Cancer Registry) by the projected age and sex-specific population.

Projected numbers of cancer mortality were estimated by applying an age-period interaction model to the observed mortality data from 1975 to 2019.

わが国のがん死亡数の 2021 年推計値は、約 37 万 8 千 600 人である(男性 21 万 8 千 900 人、女性 15 万 9 千 700 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 24% を占め、次いで大腸(13%)、胃(12%)、膵臓(8%)、肝臓(7%)の順、女性では大腸が最も多く(16%)、次いで、肺(14%)、膵臓(12%)、乳房(10%)、胃(9%)の順となっている。

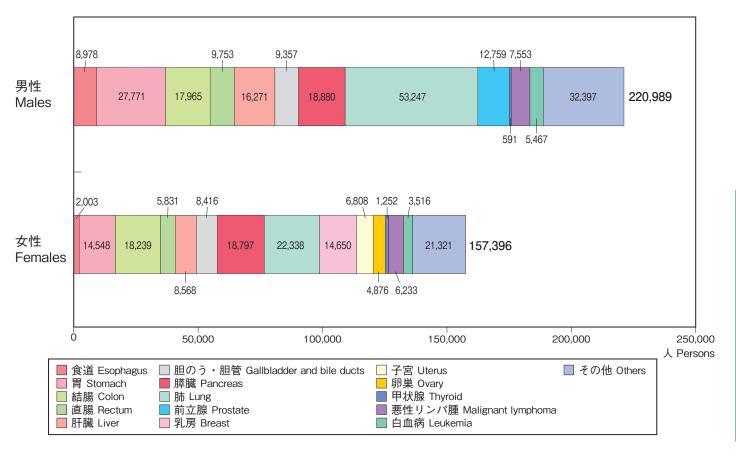
わが国のがん罹患数の 2021 年推計値は、約 100 万 9 千 800 例である(男性 57 万 7 千 900 例、女性 43 万 1 千 900 例)。部位別では男性で前立腺(17%)、胃(16%)、大腸(15%)、肺(15%)、肝臓(5%)の順、女性で乳房(22%)、大腸(16%)、肺(10%)、胃(9%)、子宮(7%)の順となっている。

Estimated number of cancer deaths in Japan in 2021 was approximately 378,600 (218,900 males and 159,700 females). Lung was the leading site (24%) for males, followed by colon/rectum (13%), stomach (12%), pancreas (8%), and liver (7%). The leading site for females was colon/rectum (16%), followed by lung (14%), pancreas (12%), breast (10%), and stomach (9%).

Estimated number of cancer incidence in Japan in 2021 was approximately 1,009,800 (577,900 for males and 431,900 for females). Prostate was the most common cancer site (17%) for males, followed by stomach (16%), Colon/rectum (15%), lung (15%), and liver (5%). The most common cancer site for females was breast (22%), followed by colon/rectum (16%), lung (10%), stomach (9%), and uterus (7%).

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)

部位別がん死亡数 (2020年) Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (2020)



- ◆2020年にがんで死亡した人は37万8,385人(男性22万989人、女性15万7,396人)
- ※2020年の死亡数が多い部位

- 378,385 persons died from cancer in 2020 (males 220,989, females 157,396)
- **Five leading sites in 2020 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 | 膵臓 | 肝臓 | 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 | Pancreas | Liver | Colon: 4th, rectum: 7th, when separated. |
| 女性 | 大腸 | 肺 | 膵臓 | 乳房 | 胃 | 大腸を結腸と直腸に分けた場合、結腸3位、直腸10位 |
| Females | Colon/rectum | Lung | Pancreas | Breast | Stomach | Colon: 3rd, rectum: 10th, 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4位、直腸7位 |
| Both | Lung | Colon/rectum | Stomach | Pancreas | Liver | Colon: 4th, rectum: 7th, when separated. |

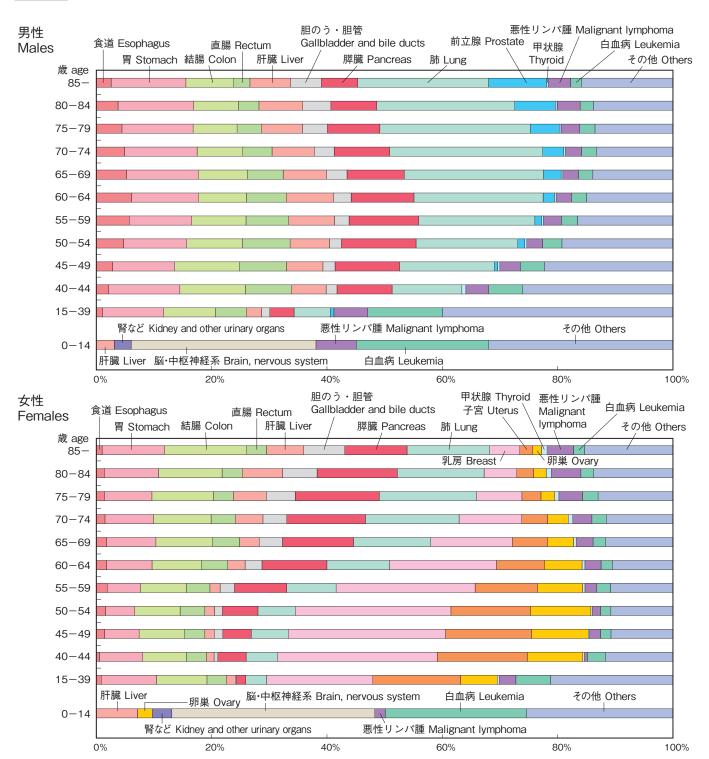
わが国のがん死亡は、全数調査である人口動態調査により把握されている。2020年にがんで死亡した人の数は約38万人であり、男性が女性の約1.5倍である。部位別の死亡数は、男性では肺が最も多くがん死亡全体の24.1%を占め、次いで胃(12.6%)、大腸(12.5%)、膵臓(8.5%)、肝臓(7.4%)の順、女性では大腸が最も多く(15.3%)、次いで、肺(14.2%)、膵臓(11.9%)、乳房(9.3%)、胃(9.2%)の順となっている。

Cancer deaths in Japan are surveyed by vital statistics, with 100% coverage. The number of cancer deaths in 2020 in Japan was approximately 380,000. 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 (24.1%) for males, followed by stomach (12.6%), colon/rectum (12.5%), pancreas (8.5%), and liver (7.4%). The leading site for females was colon/rectum (15.3%), followed by lung (14.2%), pancreas (11.9%), breast (9.3%), and stomach (9.2%).

3

年齢階級別がん死亡 部位内訳 (2020年)

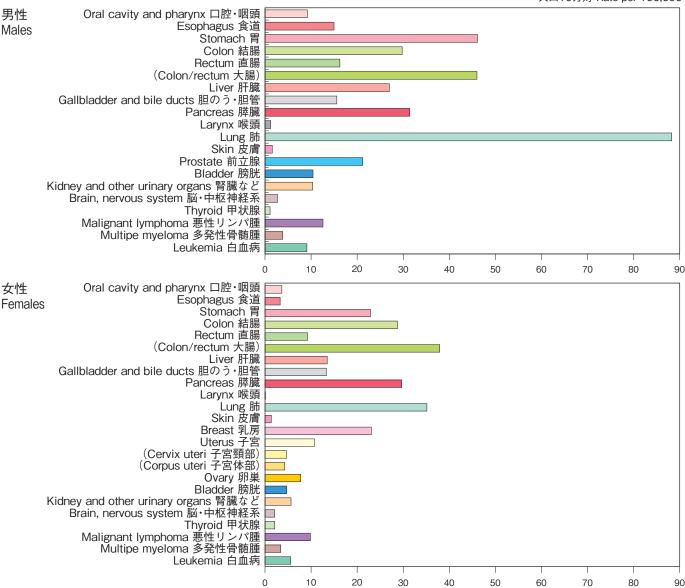
Cancer Deaths by Age Group, Site Distribution (2020)



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



- ◈2020年のがんの死亡率は男性368.3、女性248.3(人口10万対)
- ◆2020年の粗死亡率が高い部位は、男性では肺、胃、大腸、膵臓、肝臓の順、女性では大腸、肺、膵臓、乳房、胃の順
- © Cancer mortality rate in 2020 was 368.3 for males and 248.3 for females (per 100,000 population)
- The cancer site with the highest mortality rate in 2020 was lung for males, followed by stomach, colon/rectum, pancreas, and liver; colon/rectum was the highest for females, followed by lung, pancreas, breast, and stomach.

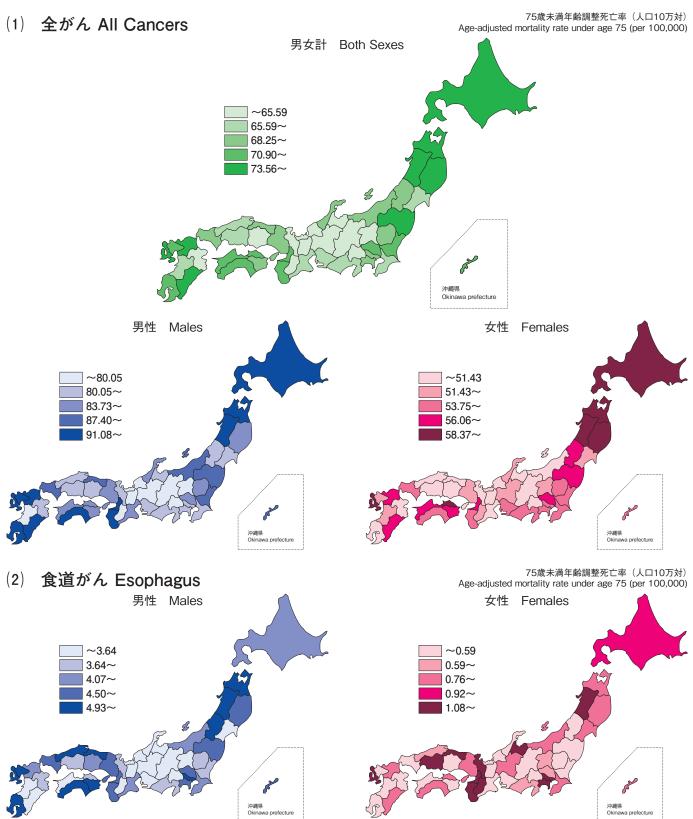
わが国の2020年のがん死亡率(人口10万人当たり何例死亡するか)は、男性で約368、女性では約248である。多くの部位で男性が女性より死亡率が高い。特に、口腔・咽頭、食道、胃、肝臓、喉頭、肺、膀胱では男性の死亡率が女性の約2倍以上である。一方、甲状腺では女性が男性より死亡率が高い。部位別死亡率では、男性は肺、胃、大腸、膵臓、肝臓の順に高く、女性は大腸、肺、膵臓、乳房、胃の順に高い。

Cancer mortality rate (annual number of deaths per 100,000 population) in Japan in 2020 was approximately 368 for males and 248 for females. The mortality rates were higher among males than females for many cancer sites, especially oropharynx, esophagus, stomach, liver, larynx, lung, and bladder (approximately double or more). On the other hand, female mortality rates were higher than male for thyroid. The cancer sites with the highest mortality rate in 2019 were lung, stomach, colon/rectum, pancreas, and liver for males, colon/rectum, lung, pancreas, breast, and stomach, for females.



都道府県別75歳未満がん年齢調整死亡率 (2020年)

Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate under Age 75 by Prefectures (2020)

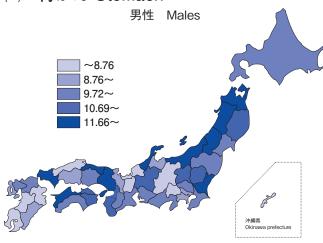


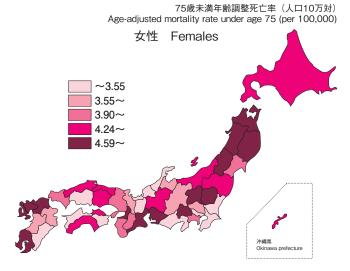
75歳未満の年齢調整死亡率(2020年)で比較した場合、 全がん死亡率が**低い**上位5県は、

男女計 長野県、山梨県、福井県、滋賀県、大分県 男性 長野県、山梨県、滋賀県、岐阜県、群馬県 女性 福井県、大分県、山梨県、長野県、滋賀県 The five prefectures with **lowest** age-adjusted cancer mortality rate under age 75 in 2020 were as follows.

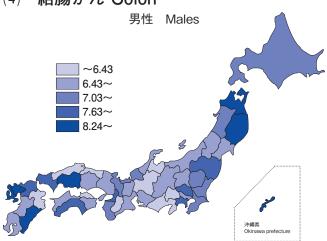
Both sexes Nagano, Yamanashi, Fukui, Shiga and Oita Males Nagano, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu and Gunma Females Fukui, Oita, Yamanashi, Nagano and Shiga

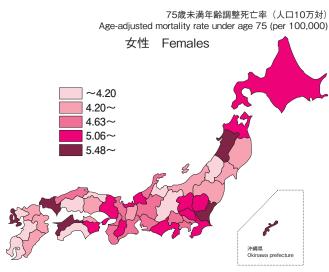
(3) 胃がん Stomach



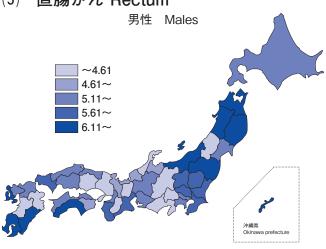


(4) 結腸がん Colon

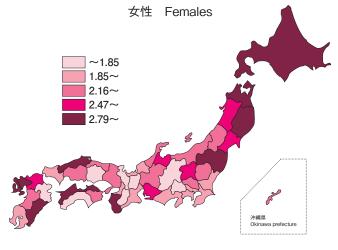




(5) 直腸がん Rectum



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

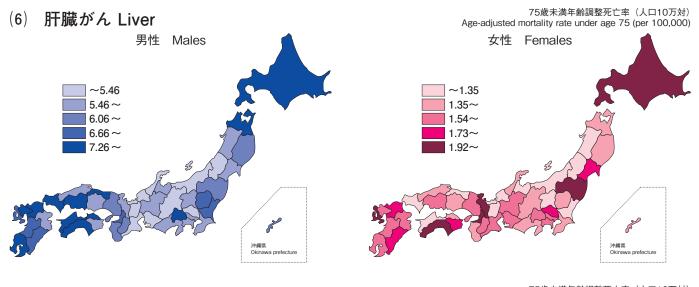


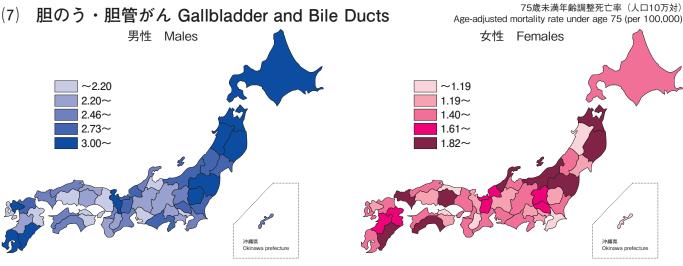
がん死亡率が高い上位5県は、

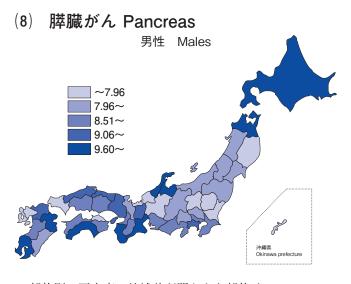
男女計 青森県、北海道、長崎県、秋田県、宮崎県 男性 青森県、秋田県、北海道、福岡県、高知県 女性 青森県、北海道、長崎県、岩手県、香川県 である。全がん死亡率が高いこれらの都道府県は、主要5 部位(胃、大腸、肝臓、肺、乳房)の死亡率も高い傾向が ある。 The five prefectures with **highest** age-adjusted cancer mortality rate under age 75 in 2020 were as follows.

Both sexes Aomori, Hokkaido, Nagasaki, Akita and Miyazaki Males Aomori, Akita, Hokkaido, Fukuoka and Kochi Females Aomori, Hokkaido, Nagasaki, Iwate and Kagawa

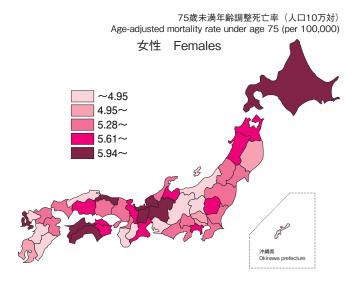
Those five prefectures with high all-cancer mortality rate also tended to show high mortality rates for major five cancer sites (stomach, colon/rectum, liver, lung, and breast)







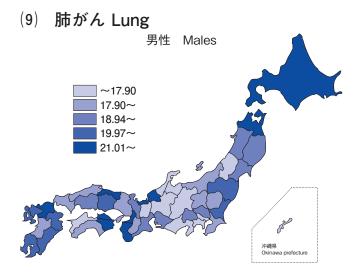
部位別で死亡率の地域差が明らかな部位は、 [胃がん] 男女とも東北地方の日本海側で死亡率が高い。 [肝臓がん] 男女とも西日本で死亡率が高い。これは、西日本でC型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が高いことに関連している。

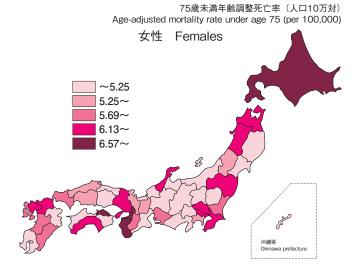


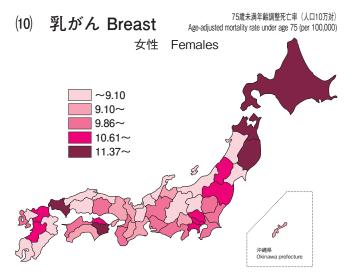
Geographic patterns of site-specific cancer mortality were as follows.

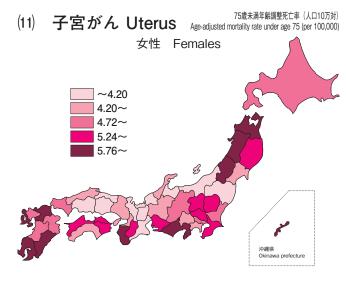
[Stomach] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in the Western part of Tohoku district.

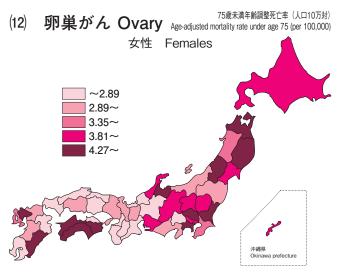
[Liver] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in Western Japan. This is associated with higher prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in Western Japan.

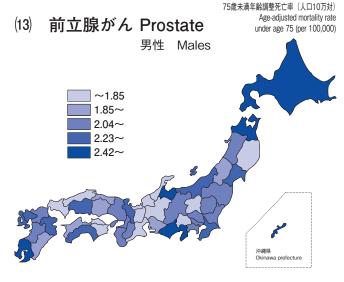










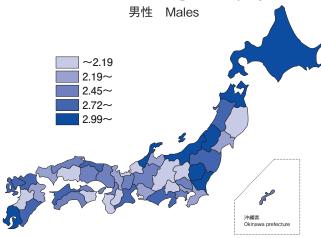


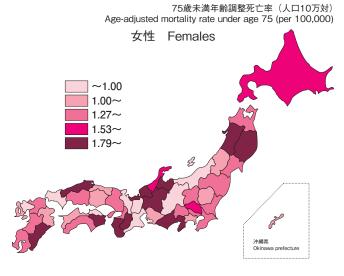
[肺がん] 男女とも近畿地方および北海道で死亡率が高い。 [乳がん(女性)] 東日本で死亡率が高い。

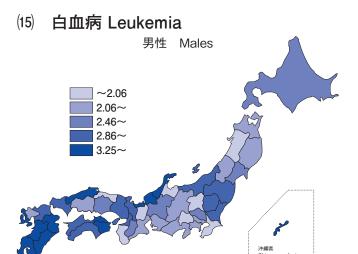
[Lung] Higher mortality rate for both sexes was seen in the Kinki and Hokkaido districts.

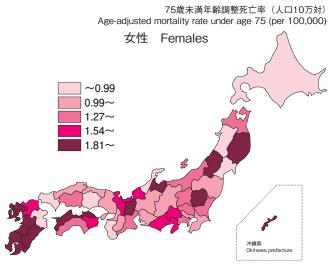
[Breast (females)] Higher mortality rate was seen in the Eastern Japan.

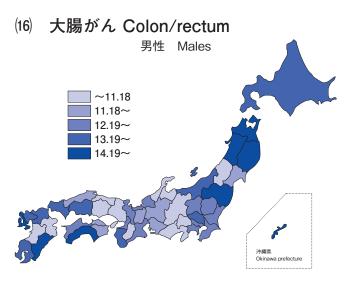


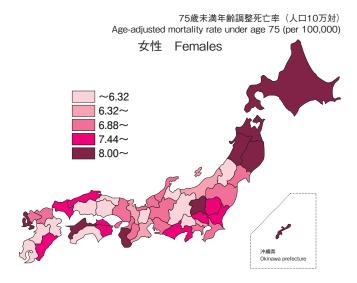










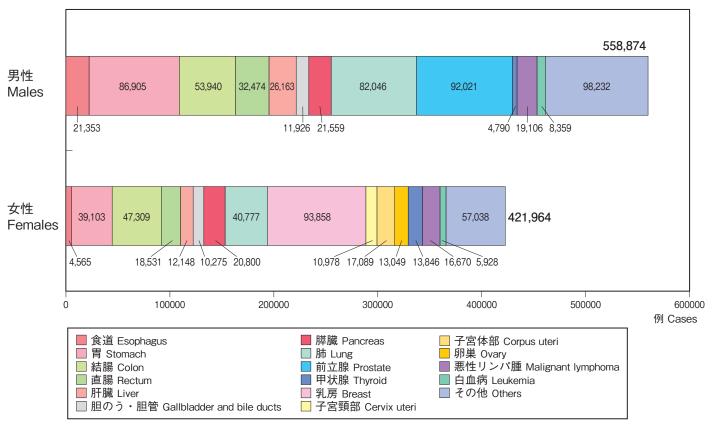


[前立腺がん] 東北地方北部で死亡率が高い。 [白血病] 男女とも九州・沖縄地方で死亡率が高い。これは、九州・沖縄地方で成人T細胞白血病ウィルス I 型 (HTLV-I) の感染者割合が高いことと関連している。

[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 (2018年) Number of Incidence by Cancer Site (2018)



- ◆ 2018年に新たに診断されたがんは98万856例(男性55万8,874例、女性42万1,964例)
- ◈2018年の罹患数が多い部位

- \$\infty 980,856 new cancer cases were diagnosed in 2018 (males 558,874, females 421,964)
- Five leading sites in 2018 incidence

| | 1位 1st | 2位 2nd | 3位 3rd | 4位 4th | 5位 5th | 備 考 Memo |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| 男性 | 前立腺 | 胃 | 大腸 | 肺 | 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 | Prostate | Stomach | Colon/rectum | Lung | Liver | Colon: 4th, rectum: 5th, when separated. |
| 女性 | 乳房 | 大腸 | 肺 | 胃 | 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 | Lung | Stomach | Uterus | Colon: 2nd, rectum: 7th, when separated. |
| 総数 | 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 |
| Total | Colon/rectum | Stomach | Lung | Breast | Prostate | Colon: 3rd, rectum: 6th, when separated. |

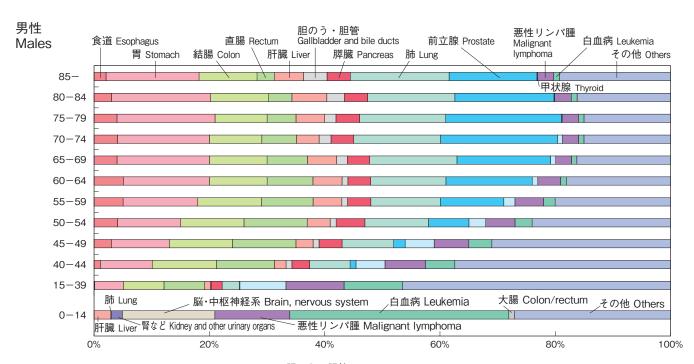
わが国のがん罹患(新たにがんと診断されること)は、2016年から全国がん登録で把握されている。それによると、2018年に新たに診断されたがんは約98万9百例であり、男性が女性の約1.3倍である。部位別の罹患数は、男性では前立腺が最も多くがん罹患全体の16.5%を占め、次いで胃(15.6%)、大腸(15.5%)、肺(14.7%)、肝臓(4.7%)の順、女性では、乳房が最も多く22.2%、次いで、大腸(15.6%)、肺(9.7%)、胃(9.3%)、子宮(6.8%)の順となっている。

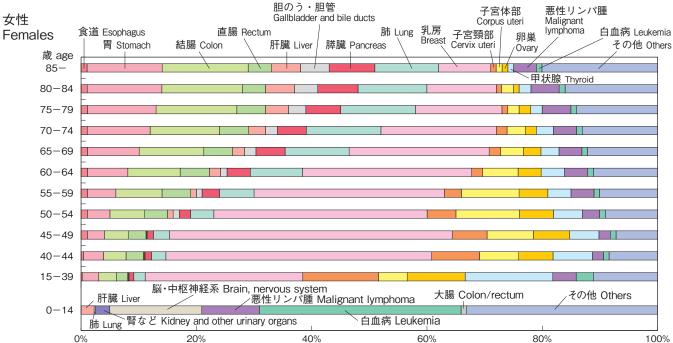
Cancer incidence cases in Japan were collected by the National Cancer Registry system. The number of cancer incidence cases in 2016 in Japan was approximately 980,900. The number of male cancer incidence was 1.3 times as large as that of females. In terms of cancer sites, the prostate was the leading site (16.5%) for males, followed by stomach (15.6%), colon/rectum (15.5%), lung (14.7%), and liver (4.7%). The leading cancer site for females was breast (22.2%), followed by colon/rectum (15.6%), lung (9.7%), stomach (9.3%), and uterus (6.8%).

7

年齢階級別がん罹患 部位内訳 (2018年)

Cancer Incidence by Age Group, Site Distribution (2018)

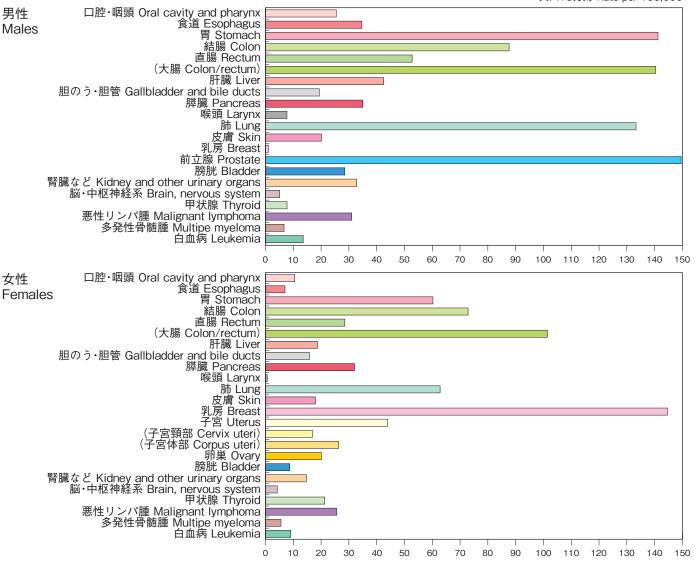




がん罹患の部位内訳を年齢階級別に見ると、男性では、40歳以上で胃、大腸、肝臓などの消化器系のがんが5~6割を占め、70歳以上では肺がんと前立腺がんの割合が大きくなる。女性では、40歳代で乳がんが約50%、子宮がんと卵巣がんが合わせて約20%を占めるが、高齢になるほどそれらの割合は小さくなり、消化器系(胃、大腸、肝臓など)と肺がんの割合が大きくなる。男性の39歳以下では、40歳以上に比べて、消化器系および肺がんの占める割合が小さく、白血病の占める割合が大きい。女性の39歳以下では、40歳以上に比べて、子宮頸部の割合が大きい。

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.





- ◈ 2018年のがんの罹患率は男性908.3、女性650.1(人口10万対)
- ※ 2018年の罹患率が高い部位は順に、男性では前立腺、胃、大腸、肺、肝臓の順、女性では乳房、大腸、肺、胃、子宮の順
- ⊗ Cancer incidence rate in 2018 was 908.3 for males, 650.1 for females (per 100,000 population)
- The cancer sites with the highest incidence rate in 2018 was prostate for males, followed by stomach, colon/rectum, lung, and liver; breast for females, followed by colon/rectum, lung, stomach, and uterus.

2018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908.3、女性で650.1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、男性では前立腺、胃、大腸、肺、肝臓の順に高く、女性では乳房、大腸、肺、胃、子宮の順に高い。

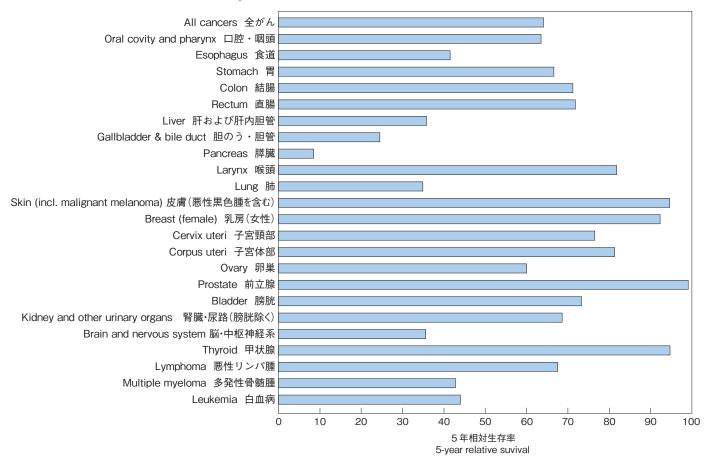
Cancer incidence rate (annual number of newly diagnosed cases per 100,000 population) in Japan in 2018 was 908.3 for males and 650.1 for females. The incidence rates were higher among males than females, especially for oropharynx, esophagus, stomach, liver, larynx, lung, bladder, and kidney (over twice). On the other hand, female incidence rates were higher than male for thyroid. The cancer sites with the highest incidence rate in 2018 was prostate for males, followed by stomach, colon/rectum, lung, and liver; breast for females, followed by colon/rectum, lung, stomach, and uterus.



地域がん登録における5年相対生存率 (2009~2011年診断例)

5-year Relative Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (Diagnosed in 2009-2011)

(1) 男女計 5年相対生存率 (5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes)



- 🧇 地域がん登録における2009~2011年の診断例の全がんの5年相対生存率は64.1%。
- ◆生存率が高い部位は、皮膚、乳房(女性)、前立腺、甲状腺。
- ◈生存率が低い部位は、肝および肝内胆管、胆のう・胆管、膵臓、肺、脳・中枢神経系。
- ♦ 5-year relative survival rate for cancer patients diagnosed in 2009-2011 was 64.1% in population-based cancer registry.
- Survival rates were high for skin, breast (female), prostate and thyroid.
- Survival rates were low for liver, gallbladder and bile ducts, pancreas, lung, and brain and nervous system.

(1) 男女計 5年相対生存率

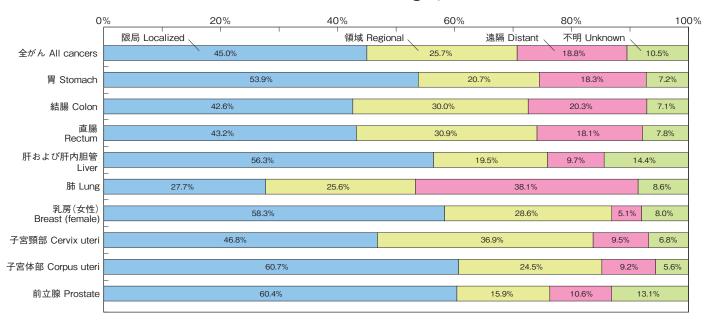
22の府県(宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、群馬県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、長野県、愛知県、滋賀県、大阪府、和歌山県、鳥取県、島根県、広島県、山口県、高知県、佐賀県、長崎県、熊本県)の地域がん登録において、2009-2011年に診断された患者¹⁾ の5年相対生存率を見ると、全がん男女計の生存率は64.1%である。胃、結腸、直腸では、67%~72%に分布し、全がんよりやや高い値である。皮膚、乳房、前立腺、甲状腺では、90%以上と生存率が高く、肝および肝内胆管、胆のう・胆管、膵臓、肺、脳・中枢神経系では40%未満と、生存率が低い。

(1) 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes

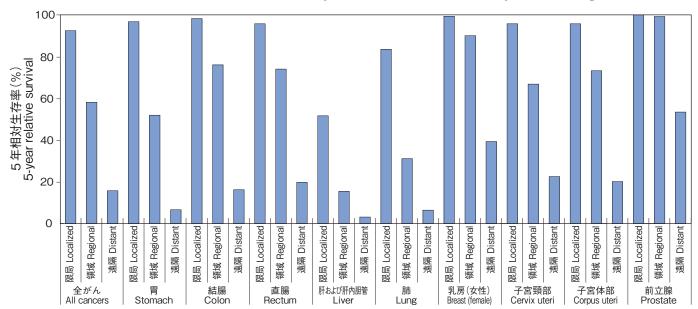
According to data from population-based cancer registries in 22 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Niigata, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto), the 5-year relative survival rate for all male and female cancer patients 1) diagnosed in 2009-2011 was 64.1%. The 5-year relative survival rates for cancer of stomach, colon and rectum were slightly higher than that of all cancers, ranging from 67% to 72%. Cancer of skin, breast, prostate and thyroid showed higher survival rates (> 90%), while liver, gallbladder and bile duct, pancreas, lung and brain and nervous system showed lower survival rates (< 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.

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



(3) 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



(2) 臨床進行度分布(主要部位)

22の府県(宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、 群馬県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、長野県、愛知県、滋賀 県、大阪府、和歌山県、鳥取県、島根県、広島県、山口県、 高知県、佐賀県、長崎県、熊本県)の地域がん登録におい て2009-2011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、肝および肝内胆管、子宮頸 部、乳房の各がんでは43~58%、子宮体部、前立腺では60 %と比較的高く、肺では28%と低い。

(3) 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、「限局」の生存率は、胃、結腸、直腸、乳房、子宮、前立腺では90%以上に分布し良好だが、肺では83.5%、肝および肝内胆管では51.6%と比較的不良である。領域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52~99%に分布したが、肝および肝内胆管では15%、肺では31%と不良である。さらに進展した「遠隔」の生存率は、乳房、子宮および前立腺を除けばいずれも20%未満と極めて不良である。

(2) Distribution of clinical stages (major sites)

According to data from population-based cancer registries of patients diagnosed in 2009-2011 in 22 prefectures (Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Niigata, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto), cancer classified as "localized" accounted for 43-58% for stomach, colon, rectum, liver, cervix uteri, breast, 60% for corpus uteri, prostate, and 28% for lung.

(3) 5-year relative survival rate, by clinical stage

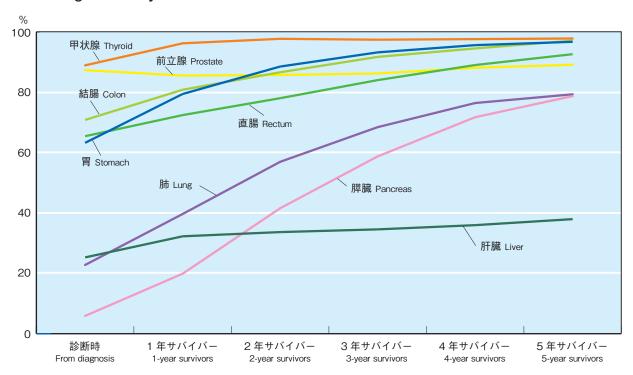
The 5-year relative survival rates for "localized" cancer were high (> 90%) for stomach, colon, rectum, breast, uterus, and prostate and 83.5% for lung and relatively low 51.6% for liver. The survival rates of "regional" cancers with metastases to regional lymph nodes or infiltration ranged from 52% to 99% for stomach, colon, rectum, uterus, and prostate, 15% for liver, and 31% for lung. The survival rates of all the "distant" cancers, excluding breast, uterus and prostate, were lower than 20%.



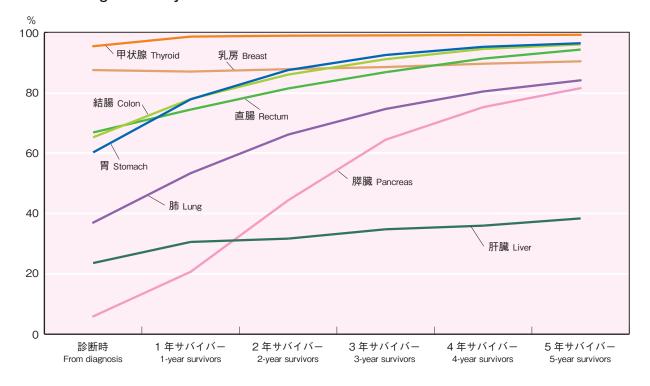
地域がん登録におけるサバイバー 5 年相対生存率 (2002年~ 2006年追跡例;ピリオド法)

Conditional 5-year relative survival rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (2002-2006 follow-up; Period method)

(1) 男性 (15 ~ 99歳) Males aged 15-99 yrs.



(2) 女性 (15 ~ 99歳) Females aged 15-99 yrs.



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)。

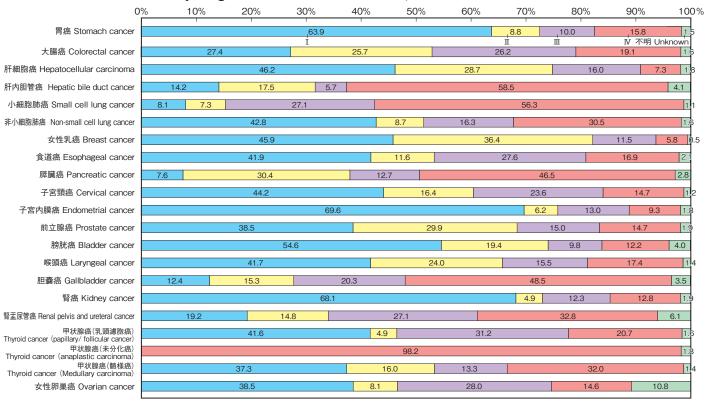
Conditional survival rate: the probability of surviving a given additional years, given that the person has already survived a certain years.



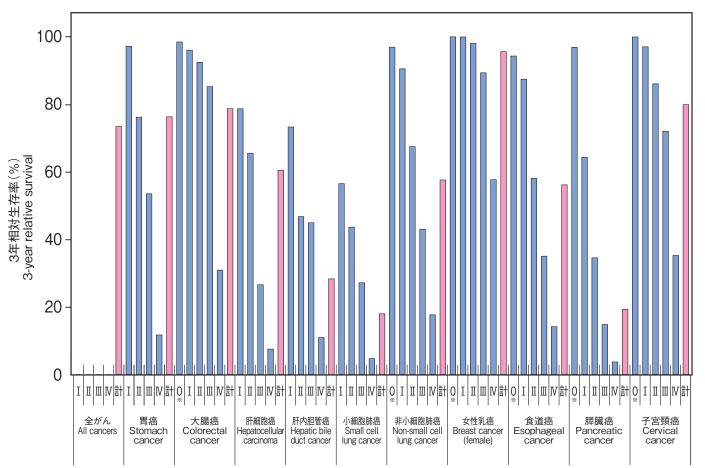
がん診療連携拠点病院等(都道府県推薦病院含)における3年相対生存率(2015年診断例)

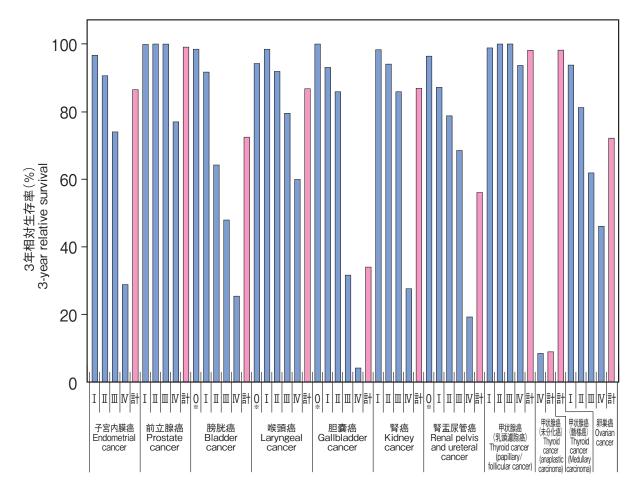
3-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2015)

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



(2) 総合病期(UICC TNM分類総合ステージ)別3年相対生存率 男女計 3-year Relative Survival by Summary Stage (UICC TNM Classification), Both Sexes





※ 0 期は全体の生存率の集計には含まれていない。

Patient with stage 0 was not included in overall survival for each cancer.

- (注) 1) 本集計では、2020年7月時点の小児がん拠点病院を含むがん診療連携拠点病院等453施設と2015年または2013年診断例について院内がん登録全国集計にデータを提出した病院311施設を対象にデータ提出を依頼した。
 - 2) 2015年1年間の症例について495施設からデータ提供を受けた。
 - 3) 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3年後の生存状況把握割合が90%以上であった399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7版に基づいて登録。
 - 8) 病期別生存率は、主に癌腫を対象。詳細は院内がん登録 2015 年 3 年生存率集計報告書を参照。
- Note 1) 453 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals including Designated Paediatric Cancer Care Hospitals (as of April 2020) and 311 other core cancer care hospitals which provided the data of Hospital-Based Cancer Registries for cases diagnosed in 2015 or 2013 were asked to participate in the study.
 - 2) 495 hospitals provided the data of cancer cases diagnosed in 2015.
 - 3) The data of cases which patients were diagnosed in the hospital and/or patients were provided the first treatment for malignant and cranial benign/malignant/unknown tumors at 399 hospitals, which traced more than 90% of malignant (primary site) cases for the vital status at 3 years after the diagnosis, were used for the analysis.
 - 4) Both primary and recurrent cases were included.
 - 5) 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.
 - 6) 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 hospitals.
 - 7) Clinical stages were defined on the basis of the UICC TNM classification 7th ed.
 - 8) Survival rate by stage is for carcinoma. Please see the Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 3-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2015.

出典:がん診療連携拠点病院等院内がん登録 2015年3年生存率集計報告書

Source: The Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 3-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2015. (https://ganjoho.jp/public/qa_links/report/hosp_c/hosp_c_reg_surv/index.html)

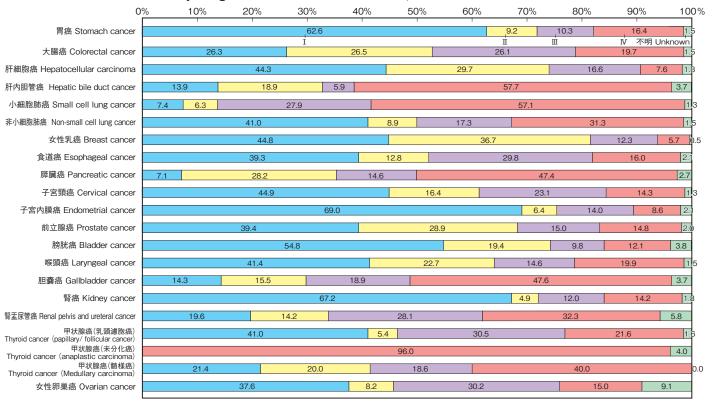
※ 表と出典は101 ~ 102ページ参照。See p.101-102 for tables and references.



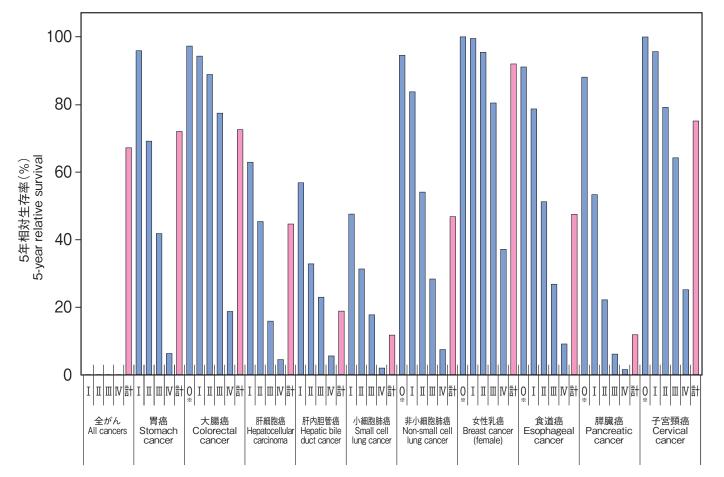
がん診療連携拠点病院等(都道府県推薦病院含)における5年相対生存率(2012~2013年診断例)

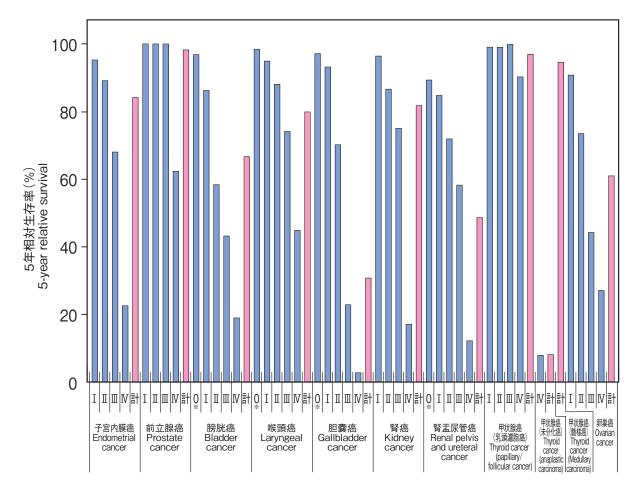
5-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2012-2013)

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



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





※ 0 期は、全体の生存率の集計には含まれていない。

Patient with stage 0 was not included in overall survival for each cancer.

- (注) 1) 本集計では、2020年7月時点の小児がん拠点病院を含むがん診療連携拠点病院 453 施設と 2015年または 2013年診断例について院内がん登録全国集計にデータを提出した病院 311 施設を対象にデータ提出を依頼した。
 - 2) 2012年、2013年1年間の症例について476施設からデータ提供を受けた。
 - 3) 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413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7版に基づいて登録。
 - 8) 病期別生存率は、主に癌腫を対象。詳細は院内がん登録 2012-2013 年 5 年生存率集計報告書を参照。
- Note: 1) 453 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals including Designated Paediatric Cancer Care Hospitals (as of April 2020) and 311 other core cancer care hospitals which provided the data of Hospital-Based Cancer Registries for cases diagnosed in 2015 or 2013 were asked to participate in the study.
 - 2) 476 hospitals provided the data of cancer cases diagnosed in 2013.
 - 3) The data of cases which patients were diagnosed in the hospital and/or patients were provided the first treatment for malignant and cranial benign/malignant/unknown tumors at 413 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.
 - 4) Both primary and recurrent cases were included.
 - 5) 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.
 - 6) 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 hospitals.
 - 7) Clinical stages were defined on the basis of the UICC TNM classification 7th ed.
 - 8) Survival rate by stage is for carcinoma. Please see the Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 5-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2012-2013.

出典:がん診療連携拠点病院等院内がん登録2012~2013年5年生存率集計報告書

Source: The Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 5-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2012-2013. (https://ganjoho.jp/public/qa_links/report/hosp_c/hosp_c_reg_surv/index.html)

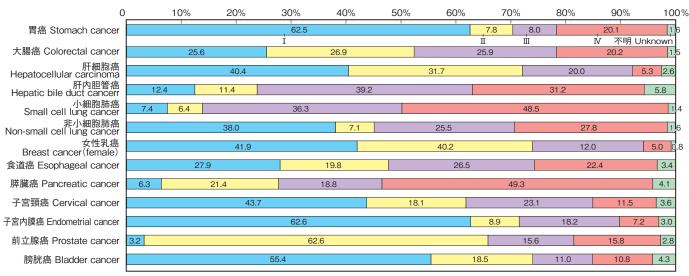
※ 表と出典は103 ~ 104ページ参照。See p.103-104 for tables and references.



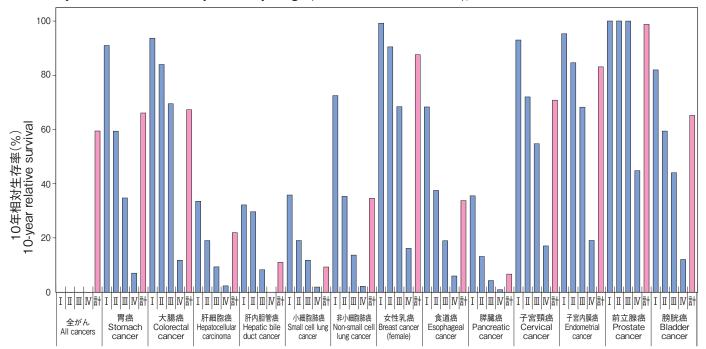
がん診療連携拠点病院等(都道府県推薦病院含)における 10 年相対生存率 (2008 年診断例)

10-year Relative Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals and other core cancer care hospitals (Diagnosed in 2008)

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



総合病期(UICC TNM分類総合ステージ)別10年相対生存率 10-year Relative Survival by Summary Stage (UICC TNM Classification), Both Sexes



- 1) 本集計では、2020年7月時点の小児がん拠点病院を含むがん診療連携拠点病院453施設と2015年または2013年診断例について院内がん登録全国集計にデー

 - タを提出した病院 311 施設を対象にデータ提出を依頼した。 2) 2008 年 1 年間の症例について 329 施設からデータ提供を受けた。 3) 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 10 年後の生存状況把握割 3) 目施設で診断、または他施設で診断された依目施設で初回宿療が行われた悪性新生物へ腫瘍 > 及い一面の胸・合が90%以上であった240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)。
 8) 病期別生存率は、主に癌腫を対象。詳細は院内がん登録2008年10年生存率集計報告書を参照。

- 1) 453 Designated Cancer Care Hospitals including Designated Paediatric Cancer Care Hospitals (as of April 2020) and 311 other core cancer care hospitals which provided the data of Hospital-Based Cancer Registries for cases diagnosed in 2015 or 2013 were asked to participate in the study.

 2) 329 hospitals provided the data of cancer cases diagnosed in 2008.

 3) The data of cases which patients were diagnosed in the hospital and/or patients were provided the first treatment for malignant and cranial benign/malignant/unknown tumors at 240 hospitals, which traced more than 90% of malignant (primary site) cases for the vital status at 10 years after the diagnosis, were used for the analysis.
- Both primary and recurrent cases were included.

- 5) 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.
 6) 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 hospitals.
 7) 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).
 8) Survival rate by stage is for carcinoma. Please see the Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 10-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2008.

出典:がん診療連携拠点病院等院内がん登録 2008 年 10 年生存率集計報告書

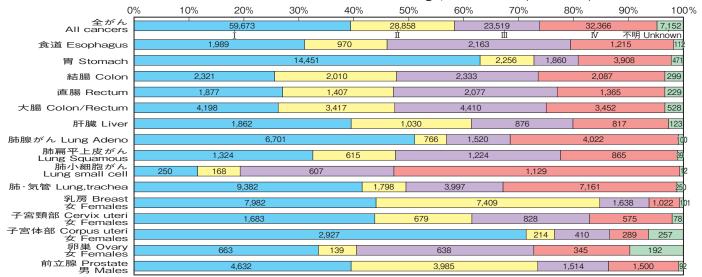
Source: The Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Japan: 10-year Survival at the Designated Cancer Care Hospitals in 2008. (https://ganjoho.jp/public/qa_links/report/hosp_c/hosp_c_reg_surv/index.html)



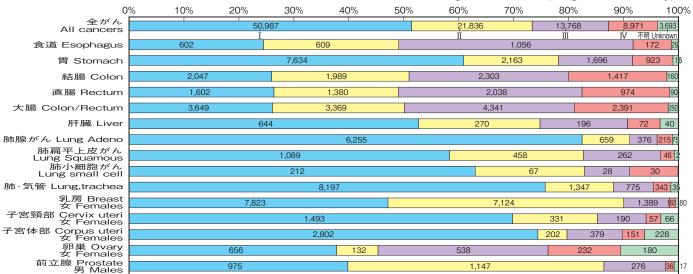
全国がんセンター協議会加盟施設における5年生存率 (2011~2013年診断例)

5-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2011-2013)

臨床病期分布 (1) 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。

- 1)対象は全がん協加盟32施設 (注)
 - 2011年から2013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

 - 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 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。

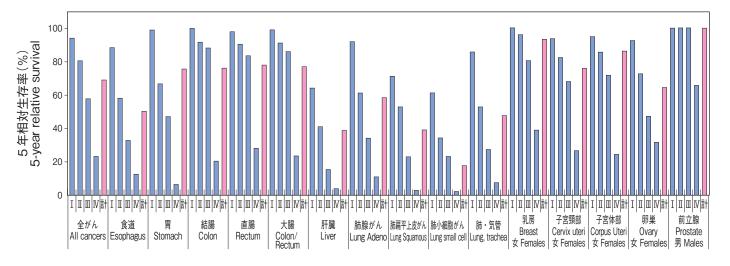
(1) (2) Clinical stages in member hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

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.

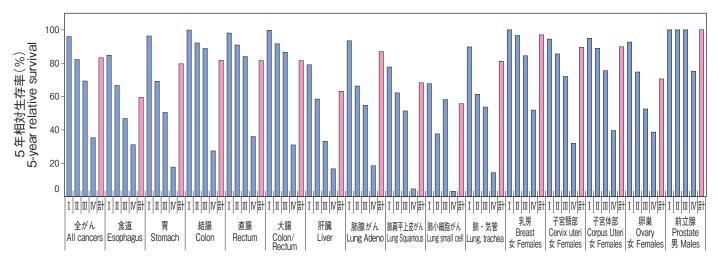
Note: 1) Data collected from 32 designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers.

- 2) Patients who underwent initial treatment between 2011 and 2013 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、結腸がん、直腸がん、子宮頸がんの5年相対生存率は75%以上、子宮体がんの5年相対生存率は86.2%、乳がんの5年相対生存率は93.2%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97.8%を越え、乳がんは臨床病期Ⅰ期、Ⅱ期とも生存率は95%以上となった。前立腺がんではⅠ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47.5%であったが、組織型に分けると、腺がん58.3%、扁平上皮がん38.9%、小細胞がん17.5%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81.2%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 colon, rectum, and cervical cancers were over 75%. The 5-year relative survival rates of uterine and breast cancers were above 86.2 and 93.2%, respectively. Of note, the survival rates of stage I stomach, colon, and rectum cancers were above 97.8%. The survival rates of stage I and II breast cancers were above 95%. 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 47.5%: adenocarcinoma (58.3%), squamous carcinoma (38.9%), and small cell lung cancer (17.5%). 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 81.2%.

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.

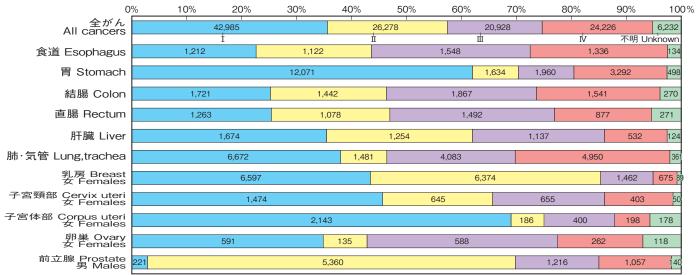
35



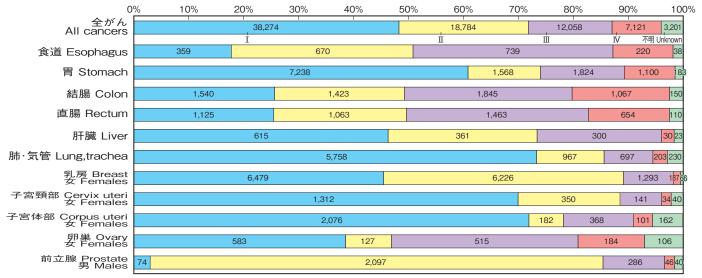
全国がんセンター協議会加盟施設における 10 年生存率 (2005~2008年診断例)

10-year Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2005-2008)

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



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



(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、34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。

- 1) 対象は全がん協加盟32施設 2) 2005年から2008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、 結腸、直腸は内視鏡手術も手術治療に含めた。

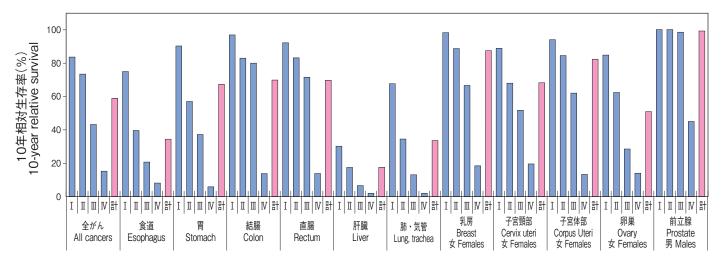
(1) (2) Clinical stages in member hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers

Clinical stage distributions showed no significant difference as compared to the distributions of the 5-year survival rates (page 34), although it might be worth nothing that the surveys were conducted in different years.

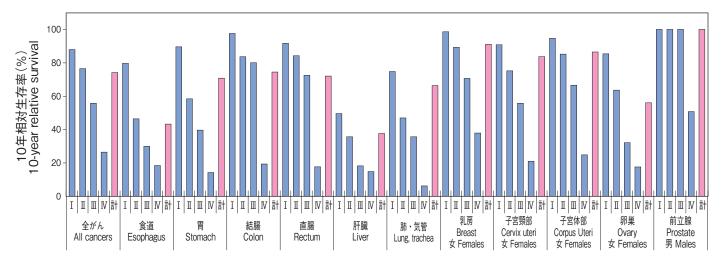
Note: 1) Data collected from 32 designated hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers.

- 2) Patients who underwent initial treatment between 2005 and 2008 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58.9%、I 期83.6%、I 期73.4%、II 期43.2%、IV 期15.2%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90%以上を示し、5年相対生存率に比べ2%~8%程度低い値であった。全症例では、5年相対生存率に比べ、6%~8%程度低い値であったが、67%~69%程度であった。子宮頸部がん、子宮体がんは、全症例で68.2%、82.3%を示し、5年に比べ3.9%~7.7%程度低い値であった。乳がんでは、I 期であっても98%と2%程度の低値を示した。一方、肝臓がんは I 期で30.2%、全症例で17.6%、肺がんは、I 期で67.6%、全症例で33.6%と5年相対生存率より、さらに低い値を示した。

症例数は120,649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: 58.9% in all cases, 83.6% in stage I, 73.4% in stage II, 43.2% in stage III, and 15.2% in stage IV, lower by about 10% than the 5-year relative survival rates; stomach, colon, and rectal cancers in stage I: >90%, lower by 2-8% than the 5-year relative survival rates; about 67-69% in all cases, lower by 6-8% than the 5-year relative survival rates; all cases of cervical and endometrial cancers: 68.2% and 82.3%, respectively, lower by about 3.9-7.7% than the 5-year relative survival rates; breast cancer in stage I: 98%, lower by about 2% than the 5-year relative survival rate; liver and lung cancers in stage I: 30.2% and 67.6%, respectively, and all cases of liver and lung cancers: 17.6% and 33.6%, 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 (120,649 cases) in Japan.

16 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(2018年罹患・死亡データに基づく)Age-specific Incidence Risk (Based on Incidence and Mortality Data in 2018)

| 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 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 21.6 | 43.0 | 65.0 | 2 |
| C00-C96 | 女性 Females | 2.3 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 21.1 | 32.7 | 50.2 | 2 |
| 食道 Esophagus | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 41 |
| C15 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 186 |
| 胃 Stomach | 男性 Males | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 10 |
| C16 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 21 |
| 結腸 Colon | 男性 Males | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 16 |
| C18 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 17 |
| 直腸 Rectum | 男性 Males | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 27 |
| C19-C20 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 45 |
| 大腸 Colon/rectum | 男性 Males | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 10 |
| C18-C20 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 13 |
| 肝臓 Liver | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 32 |
| C22 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 66 |
| 胆のう・胆管 Gallbladder and bile ducts | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 66 |
| C23-C24 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 75 |
| 膵臓 Pancreas | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 39 |
| C25 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 39 |
| 肺 Lung, trachea | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 10 |
| C33-C34 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 20 |
| 乳房(女性) Breast(Females) C50 | 女性 Females | 0.5 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 9 |
| 子宮 Uterus C53-C55 | 女性 Females | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 30 |
| 子宮頸部 Cervix uteri C53 | 女性 Females | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 76 |
| 子宮体部 Corpus uteri C54 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 50 |
| 卵巣 Ovary C56 | 女性 Females | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 64 |
| 前立腺 Prostate C61 | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 9 |
| 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant lymphom | 男性 Males | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 43 |
| C81-C85 C96 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 50 |
| 白血病 Leukemia | 男性 Males | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 95 |
| C91-C95 | 女性 Females | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 133 |

- ◈ 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(2018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6人に1人ががんで死亡する(2020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 2018).
- 🚸 One in four Japanese males and one in six Japanese females will die from cancer. (based on mortality data in 2020). 💥

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

[※]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.

(2) 年齢階級別死亡リスク(2020年死亡データに基づく)Age-specific Mortality Risk (Based on Mortality Data in 2020)

| 部位 Site | 性別 Sex | 歳 age | ~49 | ~59 | ~69 | ~79 | 生涯 | 何人に1人か |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----------|--------|
| BE Site | | ~39 | | - 55 | 0.5 | | Life time | 1 in |
| 全がん All cancers | 男性 Males | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 13.5 | 26.7 | 4 |
| C00-C96 | 女性 Females | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 17.9 | 6 |
| 食道 Esophagus | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 95 |
| C15 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 439 |
| 胃 Stomach | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 30 |
| C16 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 60 |
| 結腸 Colon | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 46 |
| C18 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 48 |
| 直腸 Rectum | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 88 |
| C19-C20 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 151 |
| 大腸 Colon/rectum | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 30 |
| C18-C20 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 37 |
| 肝臓 Liver | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 51 |
| C22 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 102 |
| 胆のう・胆管 | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 86 |
| Gallbladder and bile ducts C23-C24 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 104 |
| 膵臓 Pancreas | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 45 |
| C25 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 47 |
| 肺 Lung, trachea | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 16 |
| C33-C34 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 40 |
| 乳房(女性) Breast(Females) C50 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 60 |
| 子宮 Uterus C53-C55 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 128 |
| 子宮頸部 Cervix uteri C53 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 300 |
| 子宮体部 Corpus uteri C54 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 332 |
| 卵巣 Ovary C56 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 179 |
| 前立腺 Prostate C61 | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 61 |
| 甲状腺 Thyroid | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1384 |
| C73 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 703 |
| 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant lymphoma | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 107 |
| C81-C85 C96 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 140 |
| 白血病 Leukemia | 男性 Males | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 152 |
| C91-C95 | 女性 Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 247 |

2018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65%、女性で50%、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2020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27%、女性で18%、つまり男性でおおよそ4人に1人、女性でおおよそ6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、男性では大腸、胃、肺、前立腺、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、大腸、胃、女性では乳房、大腸、肺、子宮、膵臓である。

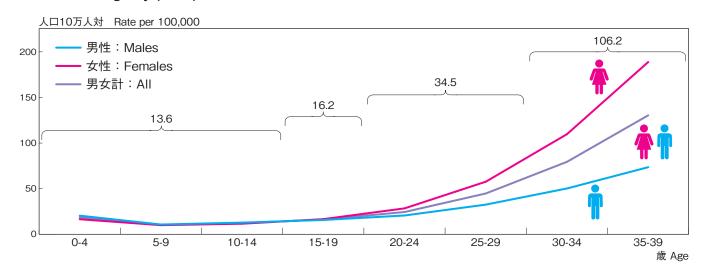
The cumulative lifetime risk of cancer incidence, estimated from cancer incidence data in 2018, is 65% for males and 50% for females. In other words, one in two Japanese males and one in two Japanese females are estimated to be diagnosed with cancer during their lifetime. Similarly, the cumulative lifetime risk of cancer mortality, estimated based on data in 2020, is 27% for males and 18% for females, i.e. one in four Japanese males and one in six 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 the high risk of breast cancer for middle aged females.

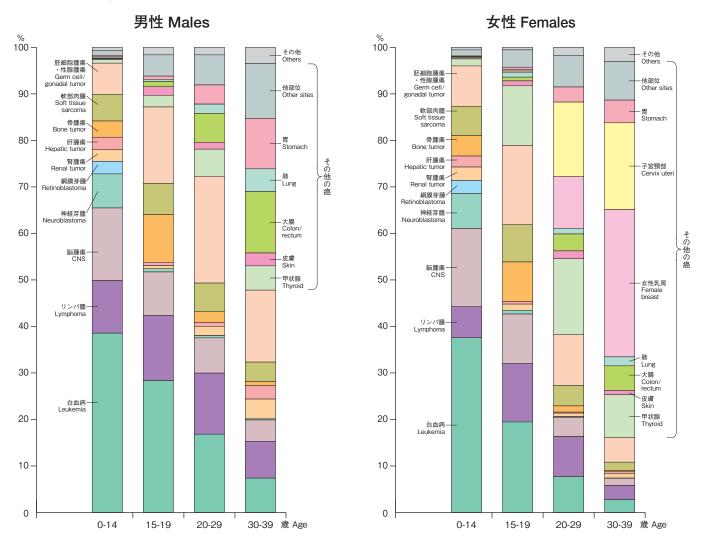
The cancer sites with high incidence risk by 69 years old are: colon/rectum, stomach, lung and prostate for males; breast, colon/rectum, and uterus for females. The cancer sites with high mortality risk by 69 years old are: lung, colon/rectum, and stomach for males; breast, colon/rectum, lung, uterus,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

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

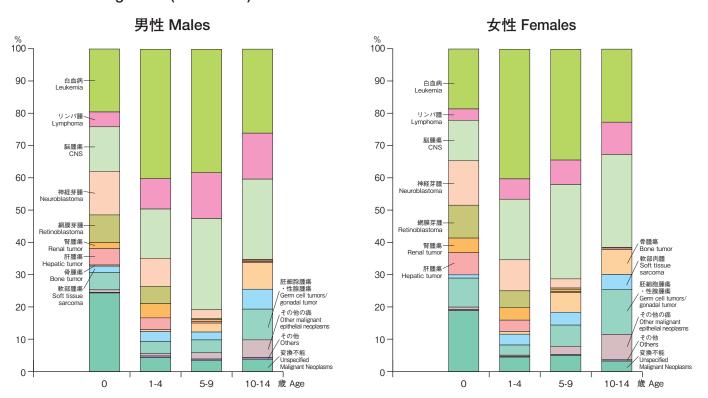
(1) 全国がん登録における小児・AYAがんの年齢階級別罹患率 (2018年) Age-specific childhood and AYA cancer incidence rate, from the National Cancer Registry (2018)



(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)



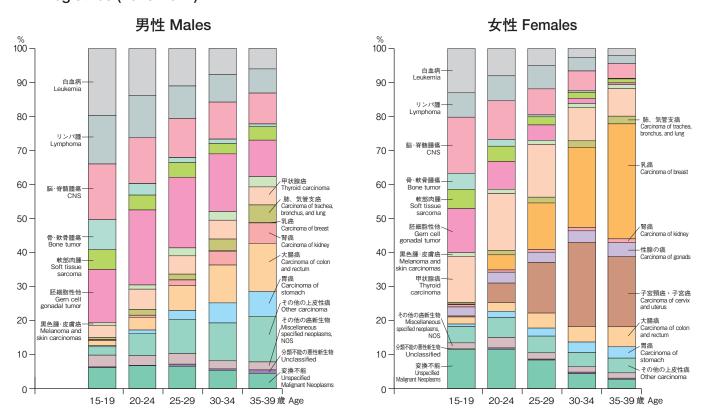
(3-1) 院内がん登録における小児がんの内訳(2016-2017年) Distribution of childhood cancer diagnostic groups, from Hospital-Based Cancer Registries (2016-2017)



院内がん登録は、15歳未満の新規がんの84%以上をカバーしている。卵巣境界悪性腫瘍は集計から除外した。 ※変換不能には、若干数上皮内癌等が含まれる。

The Hospital-Based Cancer Registries covered more than 84% of new cancer cases under 15 years old. The cancer cases of ovarian bordarline malignancies were excluded. ** Carcinomas in situ were included.

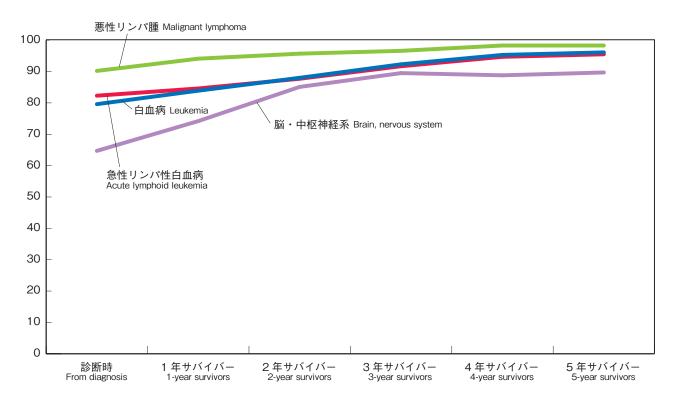
(3-2) 院内がん登録におけるAYAがんの内訳(2016-2017年) Distribution of AYA cancer diagnostic groups, from Hospital-Based Cancer Registries (2016-2017)



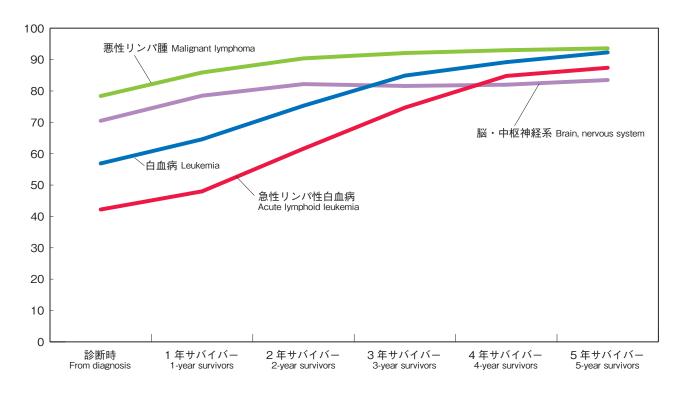
院内がん登録は、40歳未満の新規のがんの75%以上をカバーしている。 卵巣境界悪性腫瘍と上皮内癌は集計から除外した。

The Hospital-Based Cancer Registries covered more than 75% of new cancer cases under 40 years old. The cancer cases of ovarian bordarline malignancies and carcinoma in situ were excluded.

(4-1) 地域がん登録における小児がん (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)



(4-2) 地域がん登録における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)



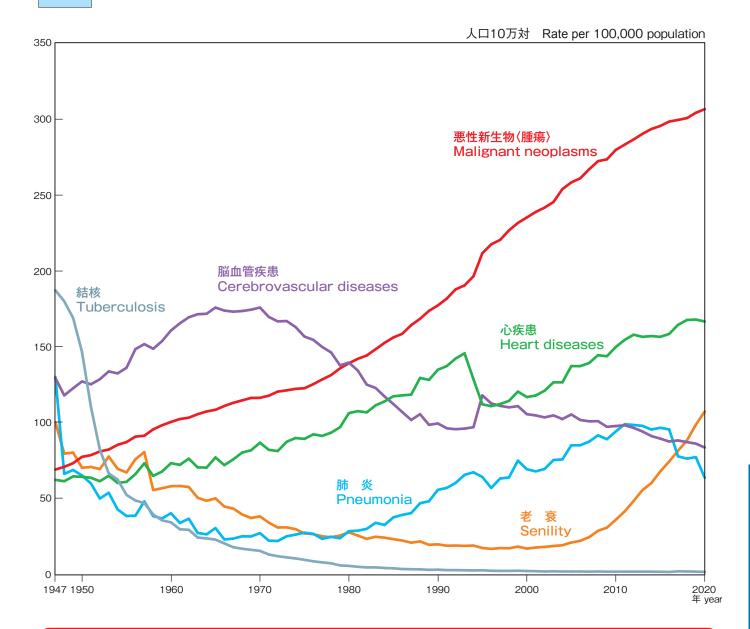
サバイバー生存率:診断から一定年数後生存している者(サバイバー)の、その後の生存率。英語では「conditional survival rate」(条件付き生存率)と表現される。例えば1年サバイバーの5年生存率は、診断から1年後に生存している者に限って算出した、その後の5年生存率(診断から合計6年後)。

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

18

主要死因別死亡率年次推移(1947年~2020年)

Trends in Crude Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2020)



- ◆ 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1981年から死因の第1位を占め、 2020年には37万8385人、人口10万対死亡率306.6であり、 総死亡の27.6%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 cancer (malignant neoplasms), heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

Cancer ranks first in the causes of deaths since 1981. The number of cancer deaths in 2020 was 378,385, and the death rate per 100,000 was 306.6, accounting for 27.6% of the total number of deaths.

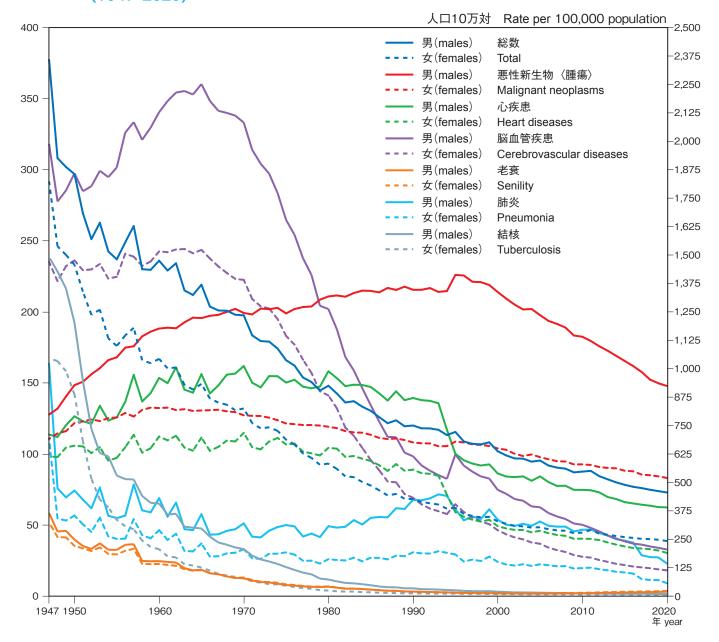
The sudden increases and decreases in mortality rate observed in the middle of 1990s were the artifact caused by the change from ICD version 9 to 10 in 1995.

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 1 (1947年~2020年)

Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2020)



- 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、43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。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。

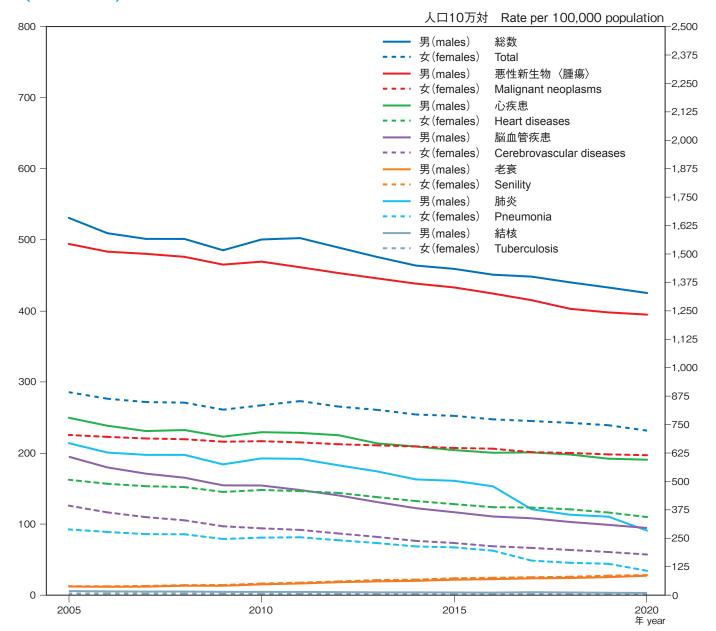
- (注) 1) 年齢調整死亡率の基準人口は、1985(昭和60)年のモデル人口である。
 - 2) 総数の率は右軸に、主要死因別の率は左軸に示している。
 - 3) 死因分類は、2017年より ICD-10 (2013年版) に準拠 している。

Cancer, heart diseases, which appeared to be increasing in recent crude mortality rate (Page43), showed a decreasing trend after age-adjustment. This suggests that the increase in mortality rate may have been caused by the aging of the population. The decrease in the mortality of cerebrovascular 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 2020.

- Note: 1) The standard population for age-adjusted Mortality rate is the population in 1985.
 - 2) Total death rate is shown on the right axis and the rate for leading causes of death on the left.
 - 3) The causes of death classification is based on ICD-10 (2013 version) since 2017.

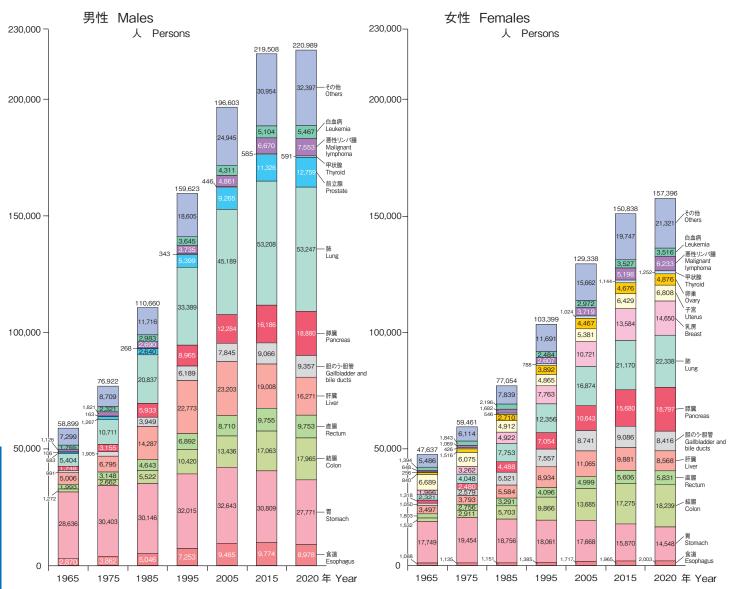
主要死因別年齢調整死亡率年次推移 2 (2005年~2020年)

Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (2005-2020)



- (注) 1) 年齢調整死亡率の基準人口は、2015 (平成 27) 年のモデル人口である。
 - 2) 総数の率は右軸に、主要死因別の率は左軸に示している。
- Note: 1) The standard population for age-adjusted Mortality rate is the population in 2015.
 - 2) Total death rate is shown on the right axis and the rate for leading causes of death on the left.
 - 3) The causes of death classification is based on ICD-10 (2013 version) since 2017.

部位別がん死亡数年次推移 (1965年~2020年) Trends in Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (1965-2020)



- ◈ 1960年代以降、がんの死亡数は男女とも増加し続けている。
- 参男性では、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。
- 参女性では、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、2020年には男性で12.6%、女性で9.2%程度まで減少した。

The crude mortality rate of cancer has been continuously increasing for both sexes since 1960s. 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 12.6% and 9.2%, respectively, in 2020.

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)

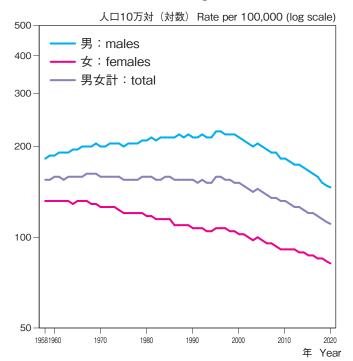
Source: Cancer Registry and Statistics. Cancer Information Service, National Cancer Center, Japan. (https://ganjoho.jp/en/professional/statistics/table_download.html)

がん年齢調整死亡率年次推移 (1958年~2020年)

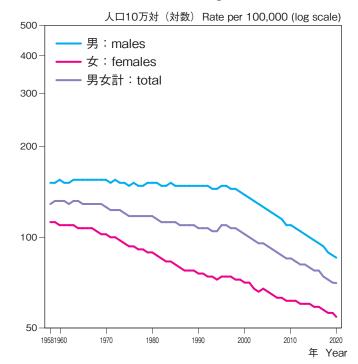
Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate (1958-2020)

(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] 膵臓、子宮頸部、子宮体部

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

甲状腺、悪性リンパ腫、白血病、大腸

[女性]食道、胃、結腸、直腸、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺、卵巣、

甲状腺、白血病、大腸

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

[females] pancreas, cervix uteri, corpus uteri

decreasing for: [males] esophagus, stomach, colon, rectum, liver, gallbladder and

bile ducts, lung, prostate, thyroid, malignant lymphoma,

leukemia, colon/rectum

[females] esophagus, stomach, colon, rectum, liver, gallbladder and bile ducts, larynx, lung, ovary, thyroid, leukemia, colon/rectum

(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

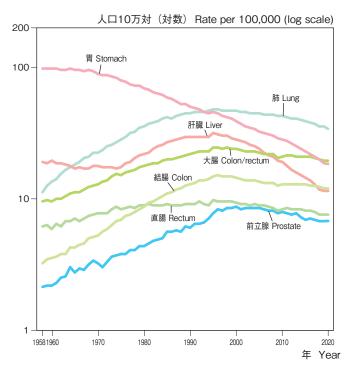
Age-adjusted rates of cancer mortality (all ages) for males increased until late 1980s, reached a peak in middle 1990s, and has been decreasing since late 1990s. For females, age-adjusted cancer mortality has been decreasing since late 1960s. For both sexes, age-adjusted cancer mortality slowly decreased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

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 ages.

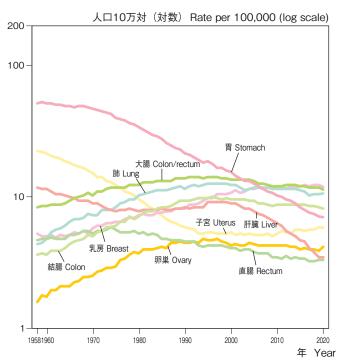
資料:増減の判断は、Katanoda K. et al. Journal of Epidemiology 2021; 31: 426-450 に基づいて行った。
Source: The judgement of increase and decrease was done using the method described in Katanoda K. et al. Journal of Epidemiology 2021; 31: 426-450.

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

男性 Males

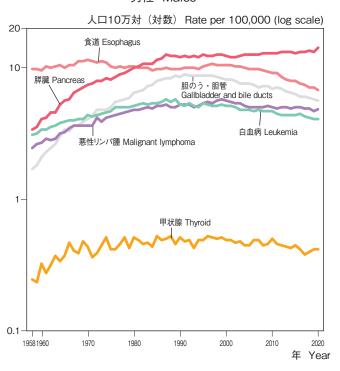


女性 Females



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

男性 Males

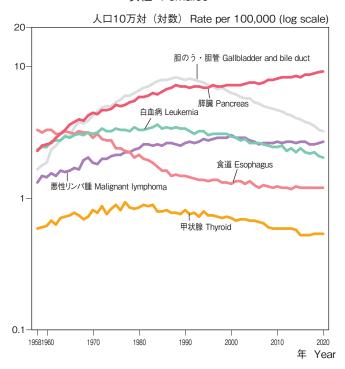


(2)(3) 部位別

主要部位の年齢調整死亡率の増減傾向をみると、女性乳がんで、長期の増加傾向がみられたが横ばいに転じている。子宮がんは2000年代中頃にそれまでの減少傾向が増加に転じている。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、結腸、直腸、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺、甲状腺、白血病、大腸である。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、女性では卵巣で減少傾向がみられる。

その他の部位では、男女ともに膵臓がんで近年増加傾向 がみられる。

女性 Females



(2) (3) Site specific

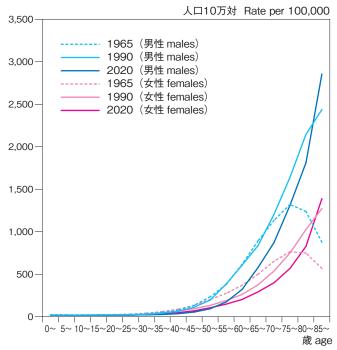
Among major cancer sites, female breast cancer showed a contiguous increase and levelled off thereafter, cancer of the uterus stopped its decreasing trend and started to increase. The cancer sites with recently decreasing trend in age-adjusted mortality rate for both sexes were esophagus, stomach, colon,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

For other cancer sites, pancreas cancer has recently increased for both sexes.

年齢階級別がん死亡率推移 (1965年、1990年、2020年)

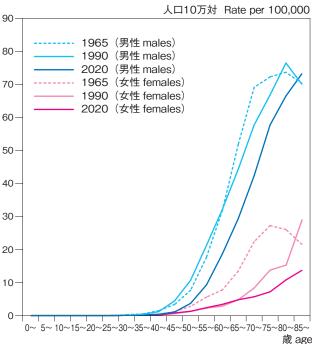
Trends in Age-specific Mortality Rate (1965, 1990, 2020)

全がん All cancers

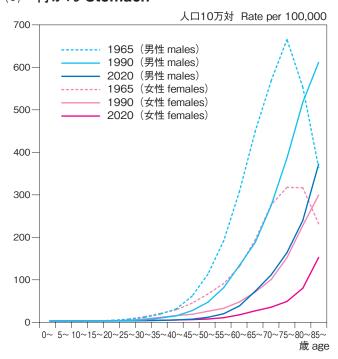


(2)

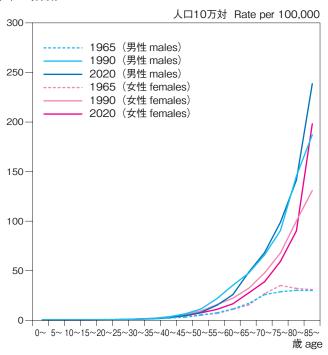
食道がん Esophagus



胃がん Stomach



結腸がん Colon



1965年、1990年、2020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。

Comparisons among the age-specific mortality rates in 1965, 1990, and 2020 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.

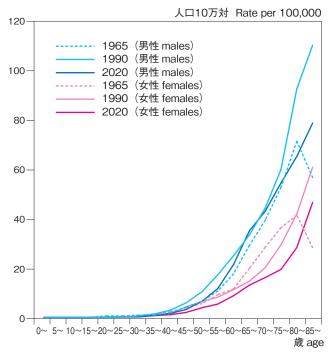
[Esophagus] No clear pattern was seen for males, and a decrease in female mortality rate for ages 65-84 years was seen.

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

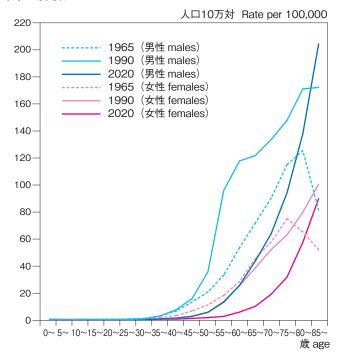
資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

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

(5) 直腸がん Rectum



(7) 肝臓がん Liver

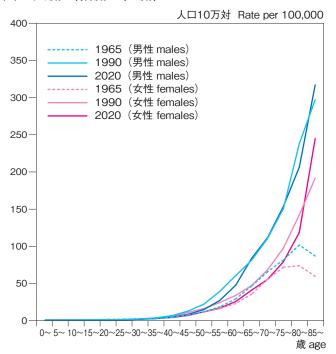


[大腸(結腸、直腸)がん] 結腸では男女とも1965年から1990年にかけて中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

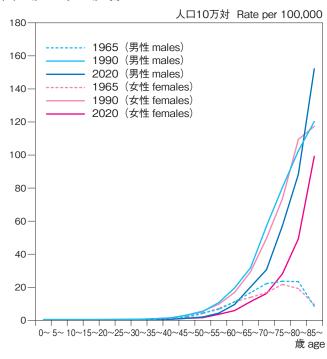
[肝臓がん] 男性において1990年の60歳代および2020年の80歳代にピークがある。これらは生まれた年で言うと1930年代前半に対応しており、この年代に生まれた人にはC型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が多いことが知られている。

[**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

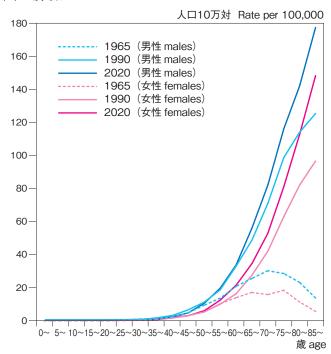


[Colon/rectum] A clear increase in mortality rate for colon cancer was seen between 1965 and 1990 among middle and old age groups for both males and females.

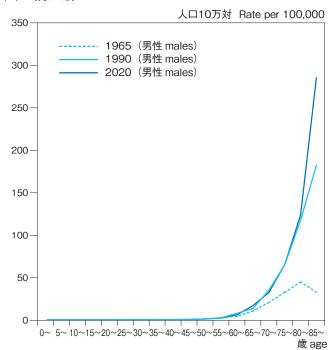
[Liver] A peak in mortality rate was seen among males aged 60-69 years in 1990 and males aged 80-89 in 2020. These generations correspond to the early 1930s birth year cohort, and have been reported to have a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection.

[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



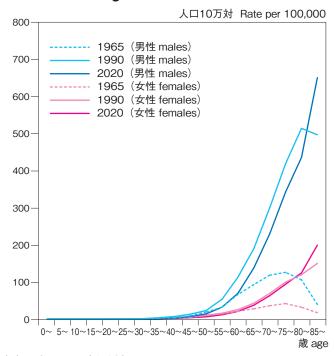
[**膵臓がん**] 男女とも1965年から1990年にかけて中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。

[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歳代後半から80歳代前半では2020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

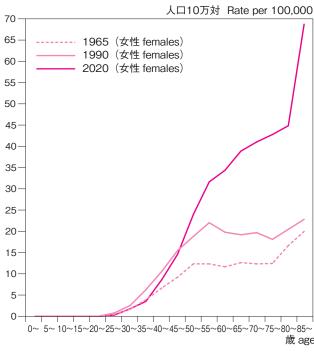
[前立腺がん] 中高年での死亡率増加が目立つ。 「別がん(女性)」 25歳以上の死亡率が増加して・

[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)



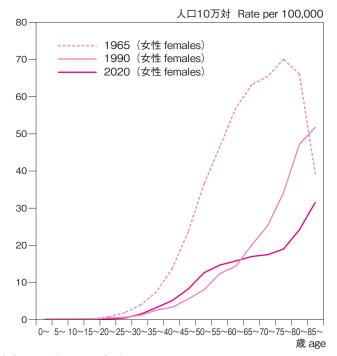
[Pancreas] An increase in mortality rate between 1965 and 1990 was clear among middle and old age group for both males and females.

[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 75-84 in 2020. This generation corresponds to the late 1930s birth cohort, and reportedly has a low prevalence of ever-smoking.

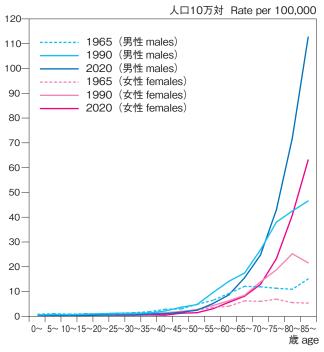
[Prostate] A clear increase in mortality rate was seen among middle and old age groups.

[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



⑸ 悪性リンパ腫 Malignant Lymphoma



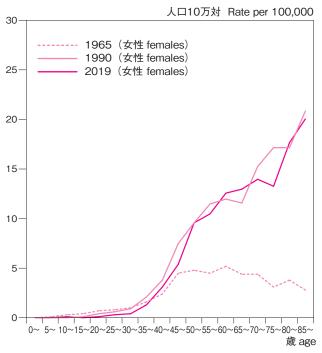
[子宮がん] 中高年で死亡率が大きく減少しているが、30歳~50歳代で微増している。

[**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。

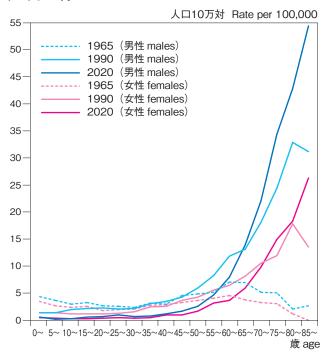
[悪性リンパ腫] 男女とも60歳以上で1965年から1990年にかけて増加し、75歳以上では1990年以降増加している。

[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.

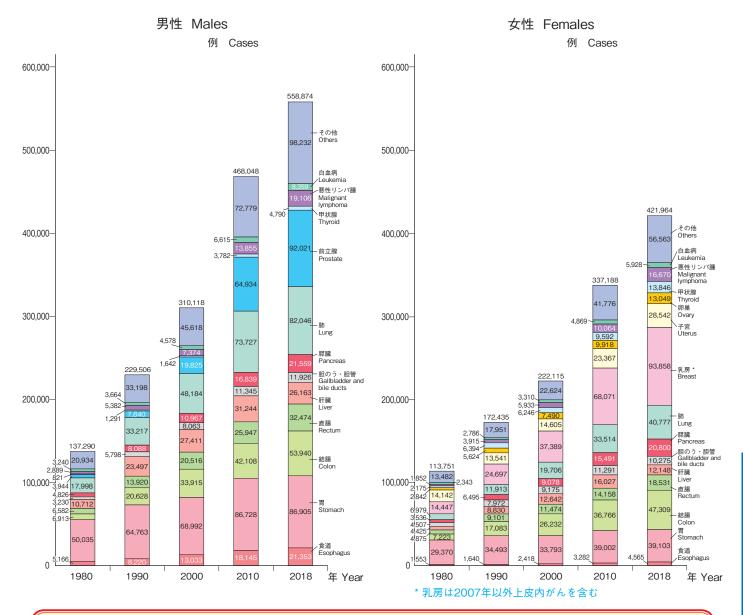
[Ovary] A clear increase in mortality rate was seen between 1965 and 1990 among middle and old age groups.

[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~2018年)

Trends in Number of Incidence, by Cancer Site (1980-2018)



- ※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、2018年には男性16%、女性9%程度まで減少した。

The crude incidence of cancer has been continuously increasing for both sexes since 1980s. 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 accounted for approximately 36% and 26% of all cancer incidence for males and females, respectively, continuously decreased to 16% and 9% for males and females respectively in 2018.

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)

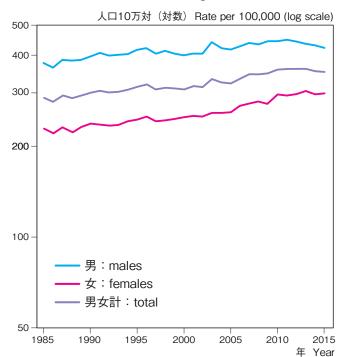


がん年齢調整罹患率年次推移 (1985年~2015年)

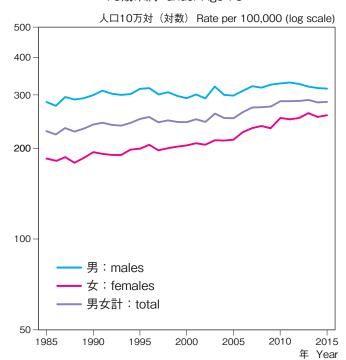
Trends in Age-adjusted Incidence Rate (1985-2015)

(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、男女ともに1985年以降増加傾向が続いていたが2010年前後で男性は減少、 女性は横ばいに転じた。
- ◈ 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、悪性リンパ腫

[女性] 食道、結腸、直腸、大腸、膵臓、肺、子宮、卵巣、

悪性リンパ腫

減少している部位:[男性] 胃、肝臓、胆のう・胆管、肺

[女性]胃、肝臓、胆のう・胆管

- Age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers increased intermittently from 1985 to 2010 and then decreased for men, and increased for women from 1985 to 2010 and then leveled off.
- Age-adjusted incidence rate recently increasing for : [males] esophagus, pancreas, prostate, malignant lymphoma [females] esophagus, colon, rectum, colon/rectum, pancreas,

lung,uterus,ovary,malignant lymphoma

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

[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、男女ともに1985年以降増加傾向が続いていたが2010年前後で男性は減少、女性は横ばいに転じた。年齢階級を75歳未満に限った年齢調整罹患率でも、2010年前後まで続いていた増加傾向が男女とも横ばいに転じている。

(1) All cancers

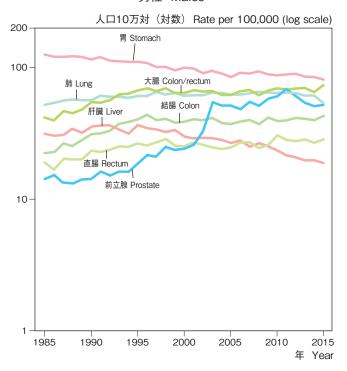
Age-adjusted cancer incidence rate (all ages) continued to show an increasing trend for males and females since 1985,but it started to decrease for males and levelled of for females around 2010. When restricted to age under 75, a similar upward trend,which had continued until around 2010, has leveled off for both men and women.

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)

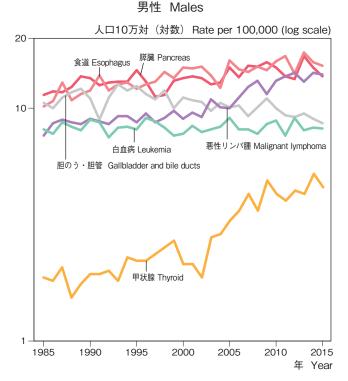
資料:増減の判断は、Katanoda K. et al. Journal of Epidemiology 2021;31:426-450 に基づいて行った。 Source : The judgement of increase and decrease was done using the method described in Katanoda K. et al.Journal of Epidemiology 2021;31:426-450.

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

男性 Males



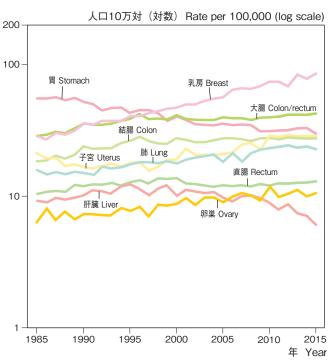
(3) 部位別(詳細部位)Site-specific (Minor Sites)



(2)(3) 部位別

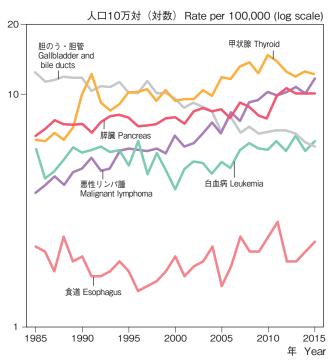
主要部位の年齢調整罹患率の増減傾向をみると、男性の前立腺、女性の結腸、直腸、肺、乳房、子宮、および卵巣がんで増加傾向がみられる。うち肺、乳房、および卵巣がんの増加は1985年から続いており、子宮は1990年代半ばから増加している。男女とも肝臓で近年年齢調整罹患率が減少している。その他の部位では、男女とも食道、甲状腺および悪性リンパ腫で増加傾向が、胆のう・胆管で減少傾向が1985年以降みられる。男性では膵臓で増加傾向がみられる。

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

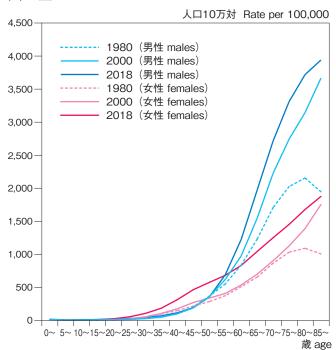
Among major cancer sites, an increasing trend was seen in prostate for males, and colon, rectum, lung, breast, uterus, and ovary showed an increasing trend for females, of which increase in lung, breast, and ovary have been continuing since 1985, while increase in uterus started in mid 1990s. For both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

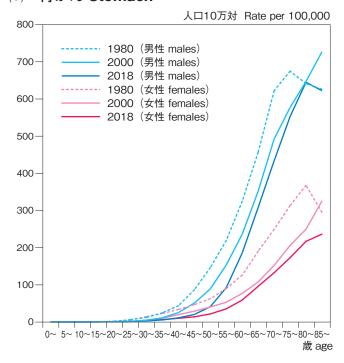
年齢階級別がん罹患率推移 (1980年、2000年、2018年)

Trends in Age-specific Incidence Rate (1980, 2000, 2018)

(1) 全がん All cancers



(3) 胃がん Stomach



1980年、2000年、2018年の全がん罹患率の変化をみると、男性では1980年から2018年にかけて60歳以上、女性では2000年から2018年にかけて40歳以上の罹患率増加が目立つ。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。

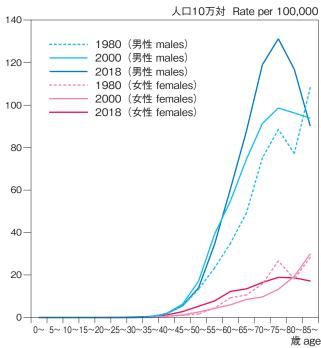
部位別の動向は、

[**食道がん**] 男性では50~84歳で罹患率が増加、女性では80歳以上を除いて2000年以降増加している。

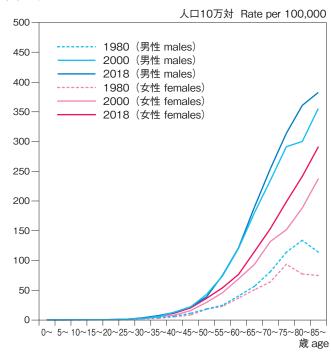
[**胃がん**] 男女とも85歳以上を除いて中高年で罹患率が減少している。

Comparisons among the age-specific incidence rates in 1980, 2000, and 2018 revealed that there was an increase in cancer

(2) 食道がん Esophagus



(4) 結腸がん Colon



incidence rate for males aged 60 years or older from 1980 through 2018 and for females aged 40 years and older from 2000 through 2018. The improved diagnosis of cancer may have contributed to the increase among the elderly.

Site-specific trends are as follows.

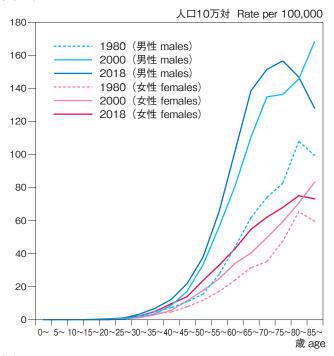
[Esophagus] For males, the incidence rate increased among those aged 50-84. For females, the incidence rate increased except for 80+ years age group since 2000.

[Stomach] A clear decrease in incidence rate was seen among the middle and old age for both males and females except for 85 years or older.

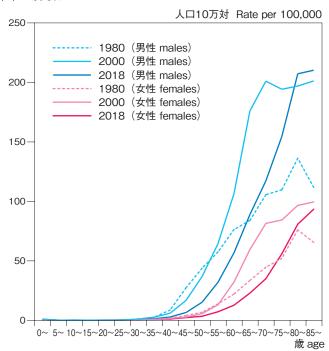
資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

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

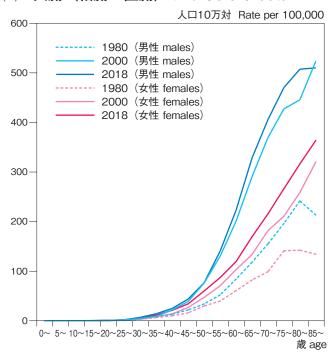


[大腸(結腸、直腸)がん] 男女とも中高年の罹患率は増加している。

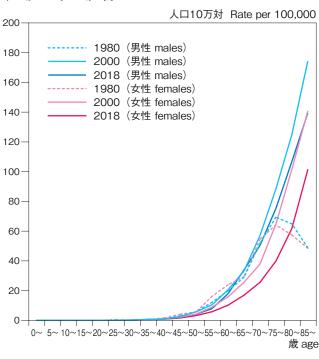
[肝臓がん] 男女とも高齢者での罹患率増加が目立つ。男性では2018年の80歳代前半に罹患率のピークがある。これは生まれた年で言うと1930年代前半に対応しており、C型肝炎ウィルスの感染者割合が多い世代と一致している。

[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

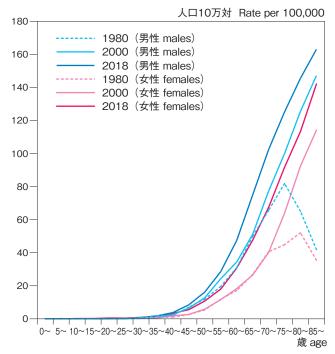


[Colon/rectum] An increase in incidence rate was seen among almost all age groups for both males and females.

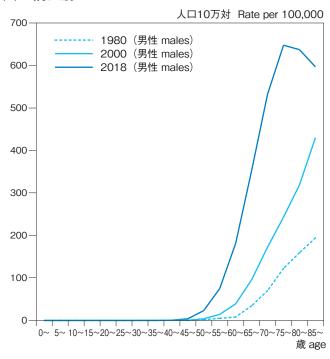
[Liver] A clear increase in incidence rate was seen among the older age groups for both sexes. A peak in incidence rate was seen among males aged 80-84 in 2018. This generation corresponds to the early 1930s birth year cohort, and reportedly has a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection.

[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 the 50-74 age group for females.

(9) 膵臓がん Pancreas

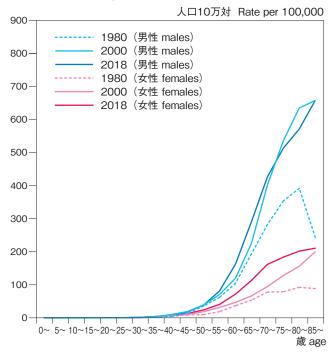


(11) 前立腺がん Prostate

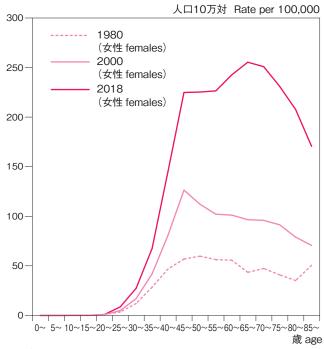


[膵臓がん] 男女とも75歳以上での罹患率が増加している。 [肺がん] 男女とも70歳以上で罹患率が増加している。 [前立腺がん] 60歳以上で罹患率が大きく増加している。 [乳がん(女性)] 中高年、特に40歳代後半~60歳代後半で罹患率が大きく増加し、2018年にはこの年齢層の罹患率のピークが明らかになっている。

(10) 肺がん Lung



(12) 乳がん (女性) Breast (females)



注)1980年は上皮内がん含む。 Note: Incidence rate for 1980 includes carcinoma in situ

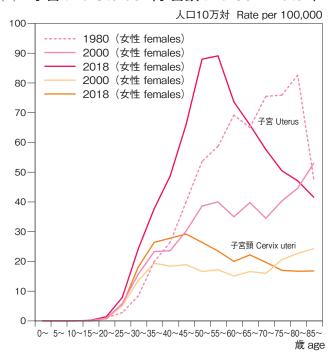
[Pancreas] An increase in incidence rate was seen among those aged 75 year or older for both males and females.

[Lung] An increase in incidence rate was seen among those aged 70 years or older for both males and females.

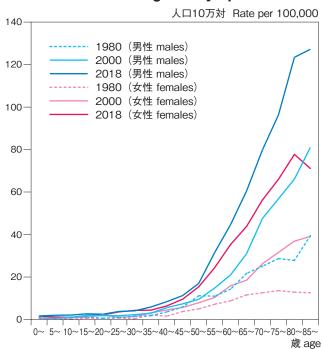
[Prostate] A clear increase in incidence rate was seen among males aged 60 years or older.

[Breast (females)] A large increase in incidence rate was seen among the middle and old age groups, especially among 45-69 years old. In 2018, 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

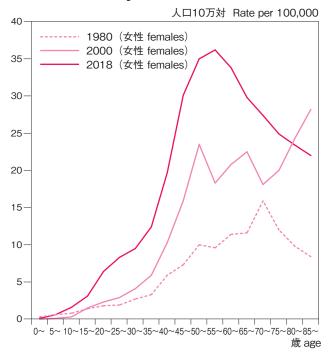


[子宮がん] 2000年から2018年にかけて20歳~70歳代で罹患率が増加している。若い年齢層での罹患率の増加は主に子宮頸がんの罹患率の変化を反映している。グラフでは示されていないが、子宮体がんの罹患率は中高年で近年増加傾向にある。

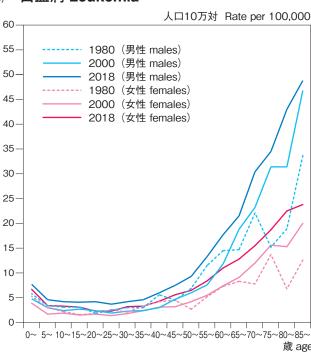
[**卵巣がん**] 15歳以上のすべての年齢階級で罹患率が増加しており、特に50歳代前半の罹患率の増加が目立つ。

[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。

(14) 卵巣がん Ovarv



(16) 白血病 Leukemia



[Uterus] An increase in incidence rate was seen among 20-70 years old from 2000 through 2018. The rise in incidence rate among young ages 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; in particular whom those aged 50-54 years old showed a clear increase.

[Malignant lymphoma] An increase in incidence rate was seen among the 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 in the 70 years or older age groups.

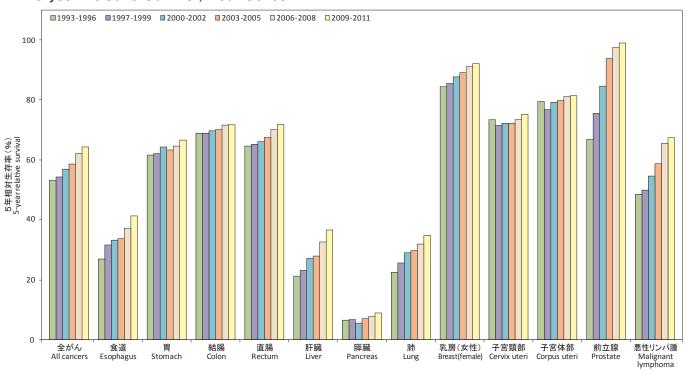


地域がん登録における5年相対生存率推移

(1993-1996年、1997-1999年、2000-2002年、2003-2005年、2006-2008年、2009-2011年診断例)

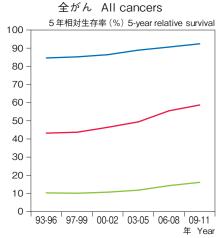
Trends in 5-year Relative Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 1993-1996, 1997-1999, 2000-2002, 2003-2005, 2006-2008, 2009-2011)

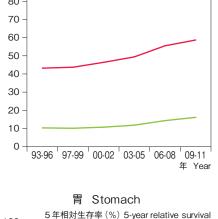
5年相対生存率 男女計 5-year Relative Survival, Both Sexes

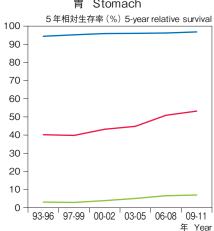


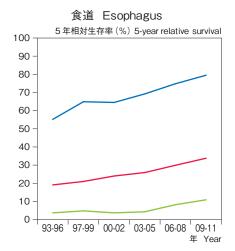
部位別臨床進行度別 5年相対生存率 男女計 5-year Relative Survival by Primary Sites, Clinical Stages, Both Sexes

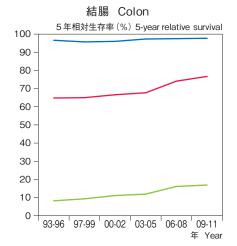


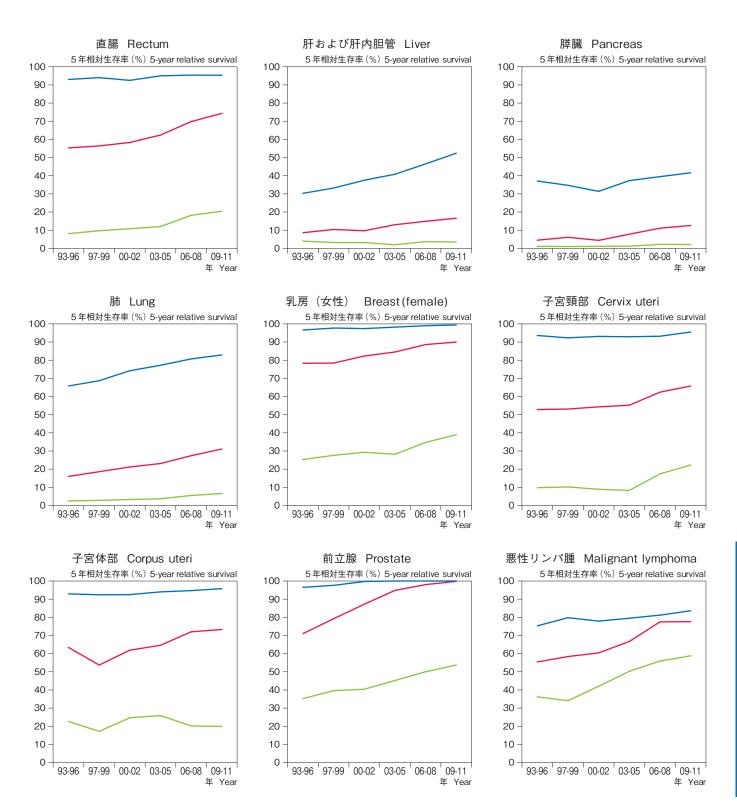












- 注)1)1993-2002 年は宮城、山形、新潟、福井、大阪、および長崎の6府県、2003-2005 年はこれらに滋賀を加えた7府県、2006-2008 年は宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、群馬県、千葉県、神奈川県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、愛知県、滋賀県、大阪府、 鳥取県、島根県、岡山県、広島県、愛媛県、長崎県、熊本県の21府県、2009-2011年は宮城県、山形県、福島県、茨城県、栃木県、 群馬県、新潟県、福井県、山梨県、長野県、愛知県、滋賀県、大阪府、和歌山県、鳥取県、島根県、広島県、山口県、高知県、 佐賀県、長崎県、熊本県の22府県のがん登録データに基づく。
 - 2) 死亡票のみの患者、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, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Niigata, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Aichi, Shiga, Osaka, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Saga, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto prefectures for 2009-2011.
 - 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

400

300

200

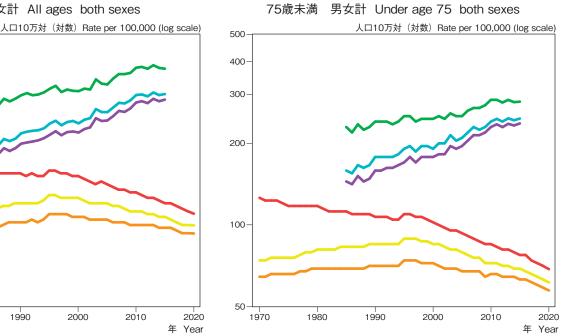
100

1970

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





1980 1990 2010 年齢調整死亡率(全がん) Age-adjusted mortality rate (all cancer) 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)

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

Age-adjusted incidence rate (all cancer excluding stomach)

年齢調整罹患率(胃・肝臓がんを除く全がん) Age-adjusted incidence rate (all cancer excluding stomach and liver)

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

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

- ◈ 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が続いていたが2010年前後に横ばいに 転じた。
- 🥸 年齢を75歳未満に限った場合も全年齢と同様の傾向
- ◈ 2020年の全がんの75歳未満年齢調整死亡率は、2005年に比べて24.7%減少した
- 🏶 For all cancers, age-adjusted mortality rate has been recently decreasing. Age-adjusted incidence rate, which had long been increasing, started to decrease for men, and leveled off for women.
- 🕸 A similar trend was seen for all cancers among age groups under 75.
- 🚸 In 2020, age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 in Japan decreased by 24.7% 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・肝臓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・肝臓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。全部位の罹患率 については、1985年以降増加が続いていたが2010年前後に 横ばいに転じた。胃がん・肝臓がんを除いた罹患率でも同

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、2020年の全がんの75 歳未満年齢調整死亡率は、2005年に比べて24.7%減少した (92.4→69.6;人口10万対)。胃がんを除いた場合は、1990 年代半ば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。

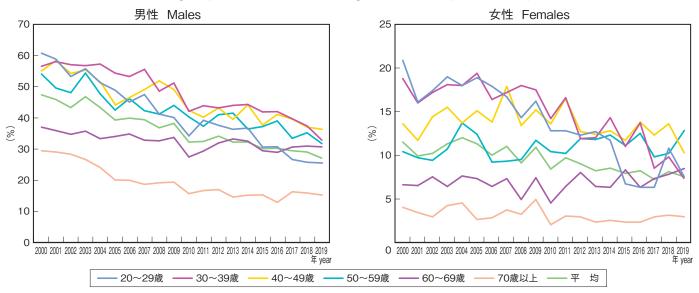
Age-adjusted all-cancer mortality rate for both sexes was slowly decreasing from the late 1960s to the early 1990s, and steadily decreasing from the late 1990s. When stomach and liver cancers were excluded, age-adjusted mortality rate increased until the mid 1990s and has been decreasing from the late 1990s. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for both sexes had long been increasing since 1985, but levelled off around 2010. A similar tendency was observed for all cancer incidence excluding stomach and/or liver

Age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 decreased from the late 1960s to the early 1990s and has been decreasing since the late 1990s. In 2020, age-adjusted mortality rate under age 75 in Japan decreased by 24.7% compared with 2005 (92.4→69.6 per 100,000 population). When stomach cancer was excluded, age-adjusted cancer mortality increased until the mid 90s and has been slowly decreasing from the late 1990s. The trend of age-adjusted incidence rate under age 75 was similar to that for all ages.

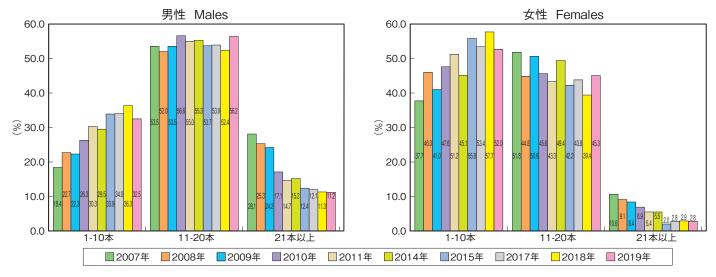
資料:増減の判断は、Katanoda K. et al. Journal of Epidemiology 2021;31:426-450 に基づいて行った。 Source : The judgement of increase and decrease was done using the method described in Katanoda K. et al. Journal of Epidemiology 2021;31:426-450.



(1) 男女別、年齢階級別、年次別喫煙率の推移(2000~2019)Trends in Sex and Age-specific Adult Smoking Prevalence (2000-2019)



2) 成人1日喫煙本数分布の推移(2007~2019) Trends in the Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day among Adults (2007-2019)



[**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27.1%、女性7.6% (2019年)。

男性では、1995年以降20歳~60歳代で減少傾向。

女性では、2004年以降ゆるやかな減少傾向。20歳~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11.2%、女性では2.8%となっている(2019年)。

[**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、岩手県、青森県、秋田県、福島県。女性が北海道、青森県、福島県、大阪府、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、兵庫県、愛媛県。女性が島根県、滋賀県、香川県、鳥取県、富山県。(いずれも2019年)

[Smoking Prevalence] Male 27.1%, Female 7.6% (2019)

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 among 20-59 age groups.

The female smoking prevalence has been decreasing gradually since 2004. Recently a decreasing in the prevalence was seen among 20-49 age groups, while an increasing trend was seen in 50-59 age group.

[Number of cigarettes smoked per day] Heavy smokers (more than 21 cigarettes per day) are seen in 11.2% of males and 2.8% of females (2019).

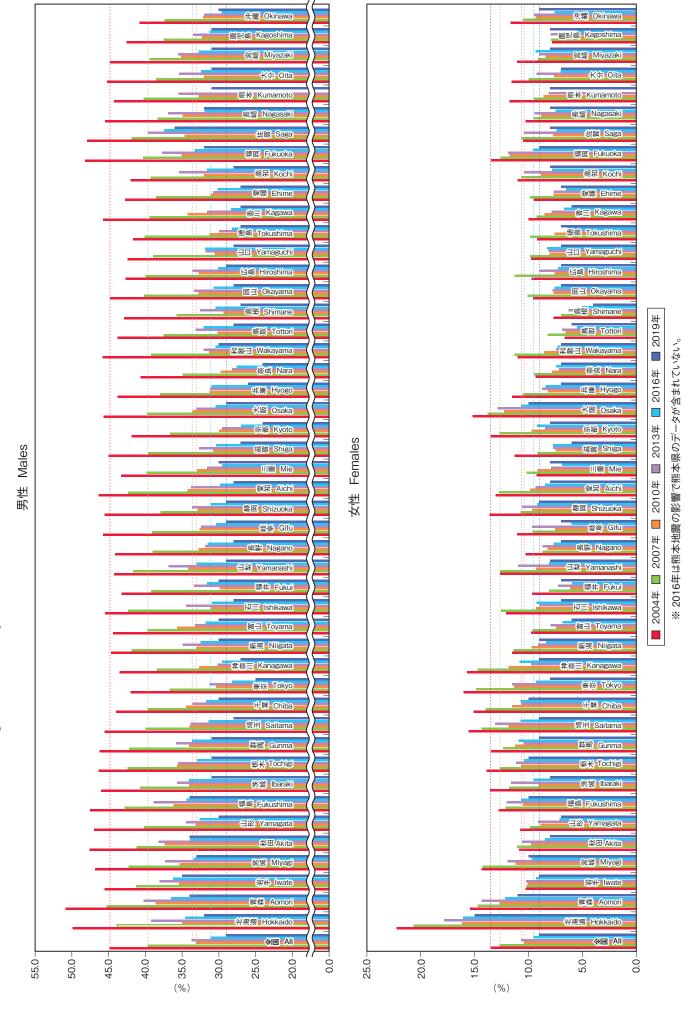
[Smoking Prevalence by prefecture] The highest 5 prefectures for males: Saga, Iwate, Aomori, Akita, and Fukushima; the highest 5 prefectures for females; Hokkaido, Aomori, Fukushima, Osaka, and Chiba (2019).

The lowest 5 prefectures for males: Kyoto, Nara, Tokyo, Hyogo, and Ehime; the lowest 5 prefectures for females: Shimane, Shiga, Kagawa, Tottori, and Toyama (2019).

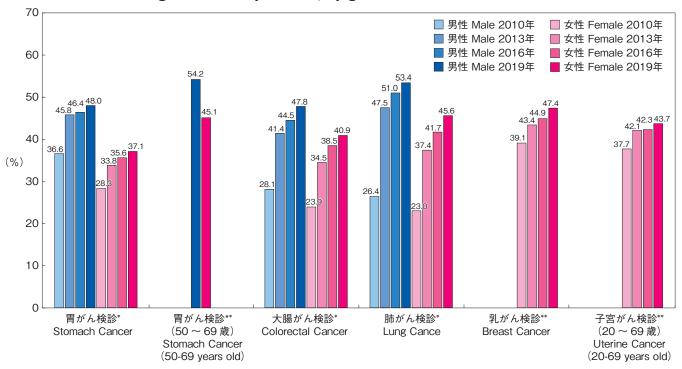
資料: 国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl/index.html)

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



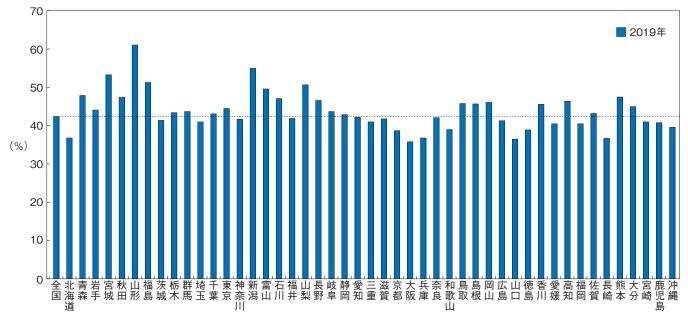


男女別がん検診受診率(40~69歳) Cancer Screening Rate (40-69 years old, by gender)



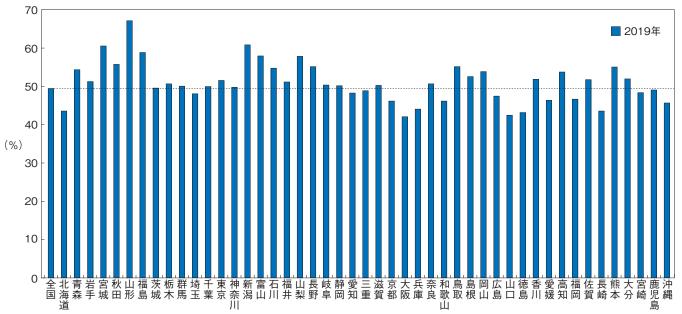
- * 過去1年間の受診有無
- ** 過去2年間の受診有無(胃がん検診の過去2年間の受診有無は2019年調査から)
- ※ 2016 年は熊本地震の影響で熊本県のデータが含まれていない
- * Presence or absence of cancer screening within one year
- ** Presence or absence of cancer screening within two years (Presence or absence of gastric cancer screening within two years (surveyed in 2019))
- * No data are available for Kumamoto prefecture because of the Kumamoto earthquake in 2016.

胃がん検診 (40~69歳 男女計)* Stomach Cancer Screening Rate (40-69 years old, males and females)

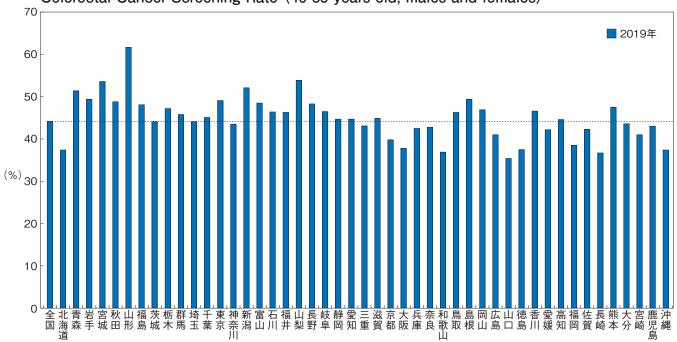


資料:国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん登録・統計」(https://ganjoho.jp/reg_stat/statistics/dl_screening/index.html)

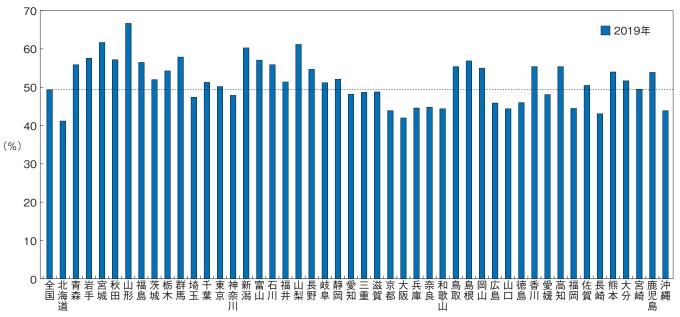
胃がん検診 (50~69歳 男女計)** Stomach Cancer Screening Rate (50-69 years old, males and females)



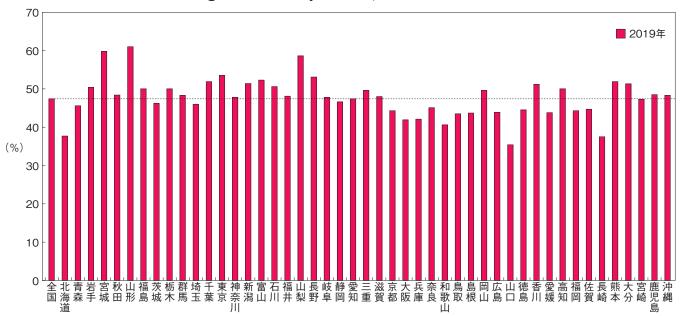
大腸がん検診 (40~69歳 男女計)* Colorectal Cancer Screening Rate (40-69 years old, males and females)



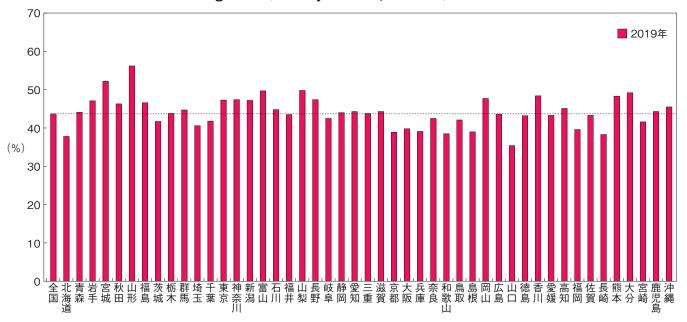
肺がん検診 (40~69歳 男女計)* Lung Cancer Screening Rate (40-69 years old, males and females)



乳がん検診 (40~69歳 女性)** Breast Cancer Screening Rate (40-69 years old, females)



子宮がん検診 (20~69歳 女性)** Uterine Cancer Screening Rate (20-69 years old, females)



- * 過去1年間の受診有無
- ** 過去2年間の受診有無(胃がん検診の過去2年間の受診有無は2019年調査から)
- * Presence or absence of cancer screening within one year
- ** Presence or absence of cancer screening within two years (Presence or absence of gastric cancer screening within two years (surveyed in 2019))